
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
THE BASIC SCHOOL
MARINE CORPS TRAINING COMMAND
CAMP BARRETT, VIRGINIA 22134-5019

MACHINEGUN EMPLOYMENT

W3I0007XQ-DM

STUDENT HANDOUT

Machine Gun Employment

Introduction This lesson will cover the basic principals and definitions surrounding Machine Gun Employment. Also discussed will be offensive and defensive considerations, to include the support relationships that will be used when dealing with supporting elements such as machine gun units. The class will be based around the three Machine Guns found in an infantry battalion, the M240B, M19 MOD3 and the M2 HB .50 cal heavy machine gun. We have already been introduced to the organization of the weapons platoon and weapons company and the individual machine-gun units within. Individual classes on the M240B, M2, and MK19 will also be given. You will be expected to be familiar with these organizations and the capabilities of these weapons prior to familiarization with this material. The focus of this class will be centered upon the introduction of the employment of machine guns.

Importance For some, this handout in conjunction with the practical application will be the last formal instruction received on the employment of these weapons. But the likelihood of these weapons being employed by all MOS's, from the Marine Wing Support Squadron to the Truck Platoon, is highly likely.

In This Lesson The basic principles, definitions and operating guidelines of machine guns will be outlined in this text. More specific details in relation to the individual weapons systems mentioned above will be covered in their respective classes.

This lesson covers the following topics:

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Learning Objectives**Terminal Learning Objectives**

TBS-DEF-1002 Given a mounted or dismounted machinegun unit and an order, employ machineguns in support of defensive operations, to achieve desired effects of machinegun fires in support of the ground scheme of maneuver in accordance with the Principles of Machinegun Employment.

TBS-OFF-1002 Given a machinegun unit, a mission, and an order, employ machineguns in support of offensive operations to achieve desired effects of machinegun fires in support of the ground scheme of maneuver in accordance with the Principles of Machinegun Employment.

Enabling Learning Objectives

TBS-DEF-1002a Without the aid of references, describe machinegun capabilities/limitations without error.

TBS-DEF-1002c Given an order from higher, machine gun support, as part of a unit, determine method of support to establish command relationships.

TBS-DEF-1002d Without the aid of references, describe types of machinegun fires without omission.

TBS-DEF-1002e Given an order from higher with a scenario, determine engagement criteria to best support mission accomplishment.

TBS-DEF-1002f Given an order from higher with a scenario, determine target precedence to best support mission accomplishment.

TBS-DEF-1002g Given an order from higher with a scenario, employ FPL or PDF, as appropriate to best support mission accomplishment.

TBS-DEF-1002h Given an order from higher, a simulated combat environment, machinegun support, as part of a unit, while wearing a fighting load, supervise construction of machinegun positions IAW the Principles of Machinegun Employment to support mission accomplishment.

TBS-DEF-1002i Given an order from higher, a simulated combat environment, machinegun support, as part of a unit, while wearing a fighting load, supervise establishment of fields of fire to support mission accomplishment

TBS-DEF-1002j Given an order from higher, a simulated combat environment, machinegun support, as part of a unit, while wearing a fighting load, supervise creation of range cards to ensure data is captured accurately.

**Learning
Objectives
(continued)**

TBS-DEF-1002k Without the aid of references, identify steps necessary to register machineguns in sequence without omission.

TBS-DEF-1002l Given an order from higher, a simulated combat environment, and attached machinegun unit, as part of a platoon, while wearing a fighting load, write defensive machinegun task statements to support the scheme of maneuver.

TBS-DEF-1002m Without the aid of references, identify characteristics of the M240B medium machinegun without error.

TBS-DEF-1002n Without the aid of references, identify classes of machinegun fire without error.

TBS-OFF-1002a Without the aid of references, define machinegun rates of fire, without error.

TBS-OFF-1002a Without the aid of references, describe machinegun rates of fire without error.

TBS-OFF-1002b Given a machinegun unit, a mission, and an order, direct positioning of machinegun units to support the ground scheme of maneuver IAW the Principles of Machinegun employment.

TBS-OFF-1002c Given a machinegun unit, a mission, and an order, adapt ammunition rates during the attack to support the ground scheme of maneuver IAW the Principles of Machinegun employment.

TBS-OFF-1002d Given a machinegun unit, a mission, and an order, integrate units into consolidation to prepare for follow-on missions.

TBS-OFF-1002e Given a machinegun unit, a mission, and an order, supervise resupply of machineguns to sustain support to the ground scheme of maneuver.

TBS-OFF-1002f Given a machinegun unit, a mission, and an order, design a signal plan to safeguard and support the ground scheme of maneuver.

TBS-OFF-1002g Given a machinegun unit, a mission, and an order, determine displacement criteria to support the ground scheme of maneuver.

TBS-OFF-1002h Without the aid of references, evaluate geometries of fire to safeguard and support the ground scheme of maneuver.

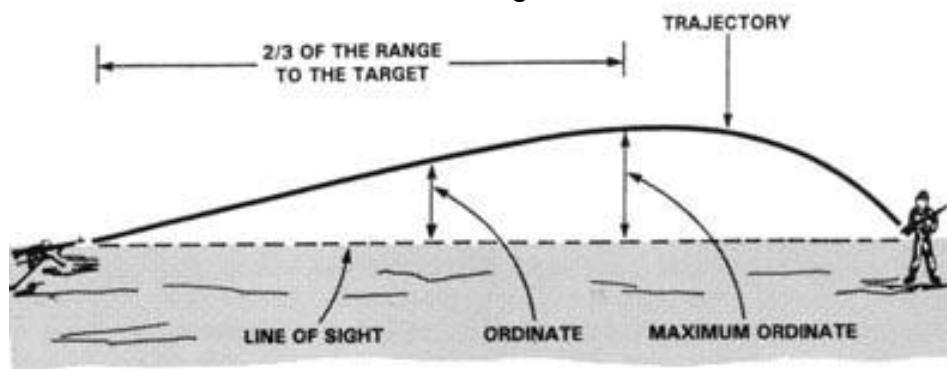
TBS-OFF-1002i Given a machinegun unit, a mission, and an order, determine target precedence to support the ground scheme of maneuver.

TBS-OFF-1002j Given a machinegun unit, a mission, and an order, develop target reference points to support the ground scheme of maneuver.

TBS-OFF-1002k Given a machinegun unit, a mission, and an order, write an offensive machinegun tasking statement to support the ground scheme of maneuver.

Definitions

Trajectory	The arching flight path of the round from the muzzle of the weapon to the target.
Ordinate	Elevation of the flight path of the round above the line of sight
Maximum Ordinate	The maximum elevation of that round above the line of sight along its flight path. This distance is reached at 2/3 the distance to the target.



Cone of Fire	Each round fired from a machine gun travels a different path. Vibration, tolerances of the ammunition and weapon, and shooter positions all play a role in these differences. The pattern of these rounds is called the cone of fire. For an M240B the cone of fire is always 2 mils wide. Now, the actual measurement may differ at 600m and 1800m due to the factor of what 2 mils is at that distance, but it will always be 2 mils wide.
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Definitions (Continued)

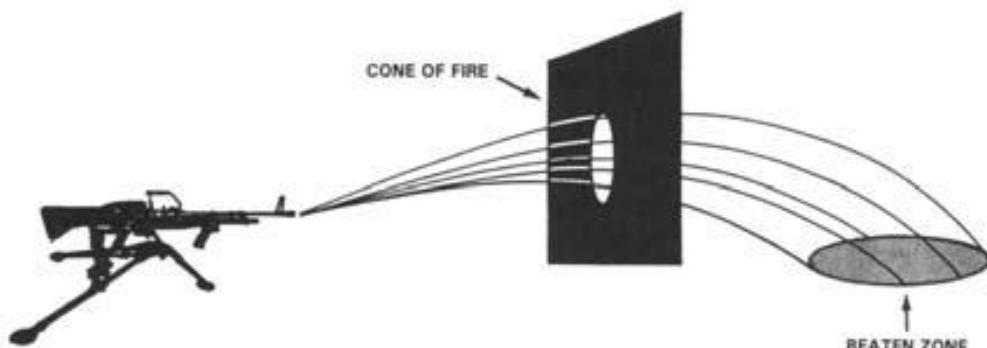
Beaten Zone

The beaten zone is defined as the elliptical pattern formed by the impact of the rounds. Again, because the cone of fire is always 2 mils wide, the beaten zone as well is two mils wide out to the maximum effective range of the gun. There are, however, differences in the length based on the following:

Uniform terrain: At short ranges the beaten zone will be longer because of the initial trajectory and narrow because of the relatively short distance the bullet travels before it strikes the ground. As range increases, the beaten zone decreases in length because the bullets will be falling at a steeper angle and increases in width as the rotation of the bullet further affects dispersion.

Rising terrain: Terrain rising in the path of the cone of fire has the effect of abruptly stopping the rounds and creates a small beaten zone which nearly duplicates the pattern of the cone of fire on steeply rising terrain.

Falling terrain: When the terrain falls away before the gun, the beaten zone becomes longer and depending on the range, either long and narrow or long and wide.



Classifications of Machinegun Fires

We will next discuss the classifications of machinegun fires. We will describe the fires of a machinegun in relation to the ground, the target and the gun.

In Relation to the Ground

Dead Space- Dead space occurs anytime the target (or enemy) drops below the line of aim or line of sight. This is largely a product of terrain. Streams, ravines, draws and other features may cause dead space.

Danger Space- The area between the muzzle and the beaten zone where the bottom of the cone of fire does not rise above 1.8 meters (the height of an average standing man – 70").

Plunging Fire- Plunging fire is defined where the danger space is confined to the beaten zone. Plunging fire is obtained when firing from high ground to low ground or low ground to high ground and when using long range fires; an example of this when a gunner engages a target on a street from the third deck. The effects of the rounds are limited to the beaten zone where those rounds are hitting the deck.

Grazing Fire- Defines fire where the center of the cone of fire does not rise more than one meter off the deck. This is the most effective type of fire we can employ, and we will always seek a position where we can bring the greatest amount of grazing fire upon the enemy.

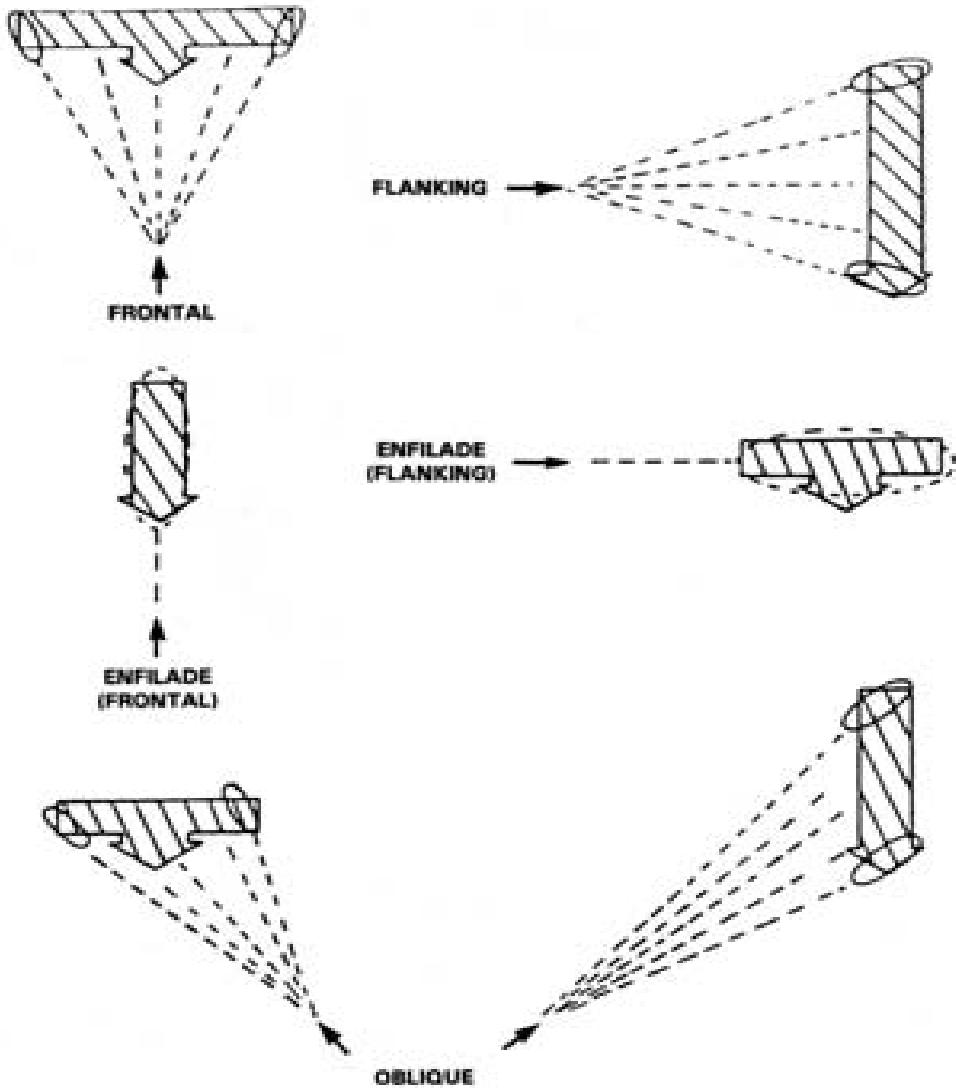
In Relation to the Target

Flanking Fire - Fires delivered on the flank of a target, when the target is oriented 90 or more degrees away from the firing unit.

Frontal Fire - Fire delivered on the front of a target, when the target is oriented on the firing unit.

Oblique Fire- Fire delivered on the oblique of a target, when the target is oriented between 0 and 90 degrees to the firing unit.

Enfilade Fire- The long axis of the beaten zone coincides with or nearly coincides with the long axis of the target. This class of fire is either Frontal or Flanking and is the most desirable class of fire with respect to the target, because it maximizes the use of the beaten zone.



Classification of Fires (Continued)

In Respect to the Gun

Fixed – Fire delivered on a point target. Little or no manipulation of the gun is required to obtain and maintain effect on target.

Traversing - fire delivered against a wide target requiring changes in direction. The beaten zones of each successive burst should be adjacent to each other if not overlapping (may be produced from either a tripod or bipod).

Searching - Fire delivered against a target in depth requiring changes in elevation. The beaten zones of each successive burst should be adjacent to each other if not overlapping (may be produced from either a tripod or bipod).

Traversing and Searching - fire delivered against an oblique target requiring changes in both elevation and direction. The beaten zones of each successive burst should be adjacent to each other if not overlapping (may be produced from either a tripod or bipod).

Swinging Traverse - Fire delivered against targets which require major changes in direction with little or no change in elevation. Fired at the cyclic rate of fire using the tripod. (The beaten zones of each successive burst need not be adjacent to each other.)

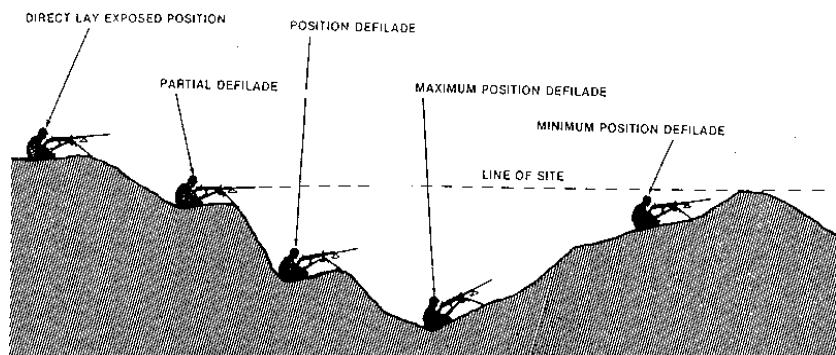
Free Gun - Fire delivered against moving targets that require major changes in both direction and elevation. The beaten zones of each successive burst need not be adjacent to each other (can only be produced from a tripod or vehicle mount). The T&E is not used as the manipulation is done by the Gunner.

Employment Principles

The following table represents the Eight Principles of Machine Gun Employment, abbreviated by **PICMDEEP**. Will we be able to execute all of these principles each and every time we employ machine guns? No, we will not. Each situation will be different, terrain may not allow us each of these considerations, or our assets may make it impossible to support. We will, however, take the time to analyze our assets, our mission and our enemy to best employ these weapons in accordance with the principles outlined below.

<u>Pairs</u>	We attempt to employ machine guns in pairs at all times. Guns employed in pairs should not be separated by intervening terrain. 35 meters is the optimal separation between the two weapons systems, terrain dictating. This allows us to duplicate fires to ensure continuous fire support even if one gun goes down. This also gives us “talking guns”, giving us constant fires on the target and uninterrupted fires during immediate action drills or if a gun goes down. A SAW can be integrated to the pairs if needed.
<u>Interlocking Fires</u>	Reinforce and double the firepower employed across the units frontage. This also ensures no area goes uncovered, especially when grazing fires intersect
<u>Coordination of Fires</u>	Dictates use of appropriate weapons to fire on appropriate targets. This allows maximum effectiveness of all weapons systems employed, to conserve ammunition, and also to mask the machine gun position until their fires are required. The weapons systems need to be able to support each other. If one weapon is overrun or fails, the other weapon needs to be able to fire the mission.
<u>Mutual Support</u>	
<u>Defilade</u>	Defilade allows us to fire the gun behind the mask of terrain outside the effects and observation of the enemy. This allows us to increase survivability of the position, the gun and the crew. The following diagram illustrates the types of defilade that we can attain:

Defilade (Cont'd)



The diagram above outlines the five positions of defilade we can employ in a machine gun position.

Enfilade

Whenever we utilize machine guns, we attempt to achieve enfilading fires upon our enemy. By enfilade fires we mean that the long axis of the beaten zone coincides with the long axis of the target.

Economy

By economy, we mean economy of our fires. We utilize the appropriate weapons systems in accordance with the threat. We will not open up with the M240 if we get attacked by a single enemy soldier. We establish engagement criteria for our crew served weapons to conserve ammunition, make sure the weapon system is appropriate to the threat and to ensure weapon system and crew survivability.

Protection

Obvious considerations need to be taken in the construction of machine gun positions in order to ensure maximum survivability of the crew. Once the guns are ordered to engage, they will obviously become a focal point of the enemy. Cover and concealment are critical. The construction must be robust as well as moved frequently in order to ensure the continued support of their fires.

Machine Gun Fighting Positions

Fighting positions for machineguns are an integral part of their employment. They ensure survivability for the weapon system and the crew. When properly placed, allow that supported unit leader to best accomplish the mission by having the devastating fires to defend his position. Before we discuss the physical types of fighting positions we will label the three classifications of fighting positions:

Primary Position The position from which the gun will fire it's primary sector of fire

Alternate Position A secondary position from which the gun will fire it's primary sector of fire

Supplemental Position Another separate prepared position from which the gun fires a secondary or alternate sector of fire.

L-Shape Fighting Position When only one sector of fire is assigned, only one half of the position is dug (L-shape) (see diagram below). The FPM must parallel either arm of the "L." The L-shaped position should always be improved upon to make a "T" or horseshoe-shaped position.



Machine Gun Fighting Positions (Continued)

T-Shaped Fighting Position

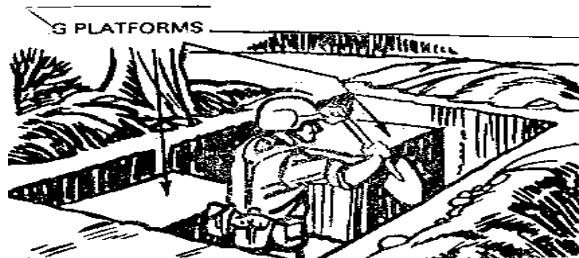
The most preferred position to employ. This position will provide both primary and secondary sectors of fire. When employing the M240B, the tripod is used on the side covering the primary sector of fire. The bipod legs are used when covering the secondary mission. When switching from primary mission to secondary mission, the tripod stays in place and the weapon itself is moved to engage the targets.



Primary Mission



Secondary Mission

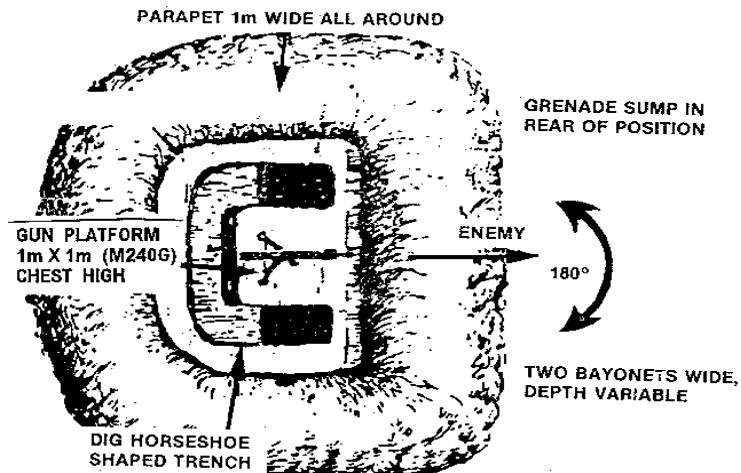


When digging a T-Shaped Position, the hole is dug armpit deep. When cover to the front is high enough, spoil is used to build up the flanks and the rear. Grenade sumps should be located at the end of each leg of the position.

Machine Gun Fighting Positions (Continued)

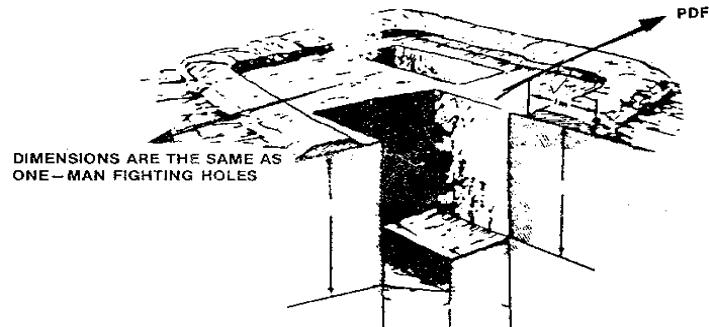
Horse-Shoe Fighting Position

The open end of the horseshoe is toward the enemy (see diagram below). This allows for easy 180-degree traverse across the frontage, but provides less frontal cover than the T-shaped position. Protection from indirect fire greater than the "T"-shaped position. The firing platform is located within the horseshoe. Spoilage is used to provide cover all around the position



Two Hole Fighting Position

Uses two one-man fighting holes at 90-degree angles (see diagram below). Provides excellent protection for the gunner and assistant gunner but allows only limited traverse of the gun. Each hole is dug as a standard one-man fighting hole. When switching from the primary to the alternate sectors of fire, the gunner and the assistant gunner switch roles.



Support Relationships

When utilizing assets that are not organic to a rifle platoon, such as machine guns, we will use support relationships that define the command and control of those assets. Examples of such relationships are outlined below:

General Support: A unit commander may task a subordinate unit to a general support mission. This is defined as “that support which is given to the supported force as a whole and not to any particular subdivision thereof” according to MCRP 5-2A. If a unit is designated to be in General Support, of another unit, it will provide fires to assist the supported units’ scheme of maneuver. For example, a Machine Gun Section may be placed in General Support of an Infantry Company. The Section is then responsible to provide fires in support of that Company’s scheme of maneuver. Within that Company, any or all of the subordinate units may be supported; in this case priority of fires is established to indicate the order in which the support is provided such as Flanking Fires by section in support of the company’s attack.

Direct Support: A unit in direct support of another unit is assigned the mission of providing the support requested directly to the supported unit. The unit being supported directly (a rifle platoon, for example) is assigned fires directly supporting the platoon (Main Effort). The supported unit commander assigns the guns a mission and targets; however, tactical control still remains with the Machine Gun Section Leader.

Attachment: Attachment is the placement of a unit in an organization where such placement is relatively temporary. The organization to which a unit is attached assumes complete tactical and administrative control over the unit, subject to any limitations (usually time) stipulated in the attachment order.

Machine guns may be attached to a rifle platoon that cannot be supported from general or direct support positions because of the terrain or other conditions. The “attached” command relationship gives the supported unit leader complete tactical and administrative control over the attached unit.

Below, we will look at these differing command relationships in regards to a situation you may see here at The Basic School, the relationship of a machine gun section within a rifle company and the differing relationships between the Company Commander and his rifle platoons.

Relationship	Use of Fires	Tactical Control	Admin & Logistical Control
General Support	Company commander	Weapons platoon commander	Weapons platoon commander
Direct Support	Supported unit leader	Machine gun section/squad leader	Weapons platoon commander
Attached	Supported unit leader		

Classification of Offensive Fires

Fires in Support of Maneuver

The machinegun unit will suppress enemy units on the immediate objective that are beyond the maneuver element's ability to address. They allow the maneuver element to close with the objective and conduct the final assault.

Fires in Support of Isolation

The machinegun unit will suppress any enemy unit that can interfere with the maneuver element advance. It is implied with this role that the machinegun unit be prepared to suppress or neutralize previously unknown enemy units that may unmask during the attack. This is usually planned when it is expected that advance of a unit will create an open or exposed flank to an enemy position. These fires may transition directly into fires in support of consolidation after the assault is complete.

Fire in Support of Assault

The machinegun unit will suppress the maneuver unit's immediate objective. These fires will be focused on a portion of the objective that provides the greatest threat to maneuver elements. The rate of fire should be close to or at the rapid rate, with the desired effect being that the enemy is unable to affect the assault element. Initially the volume of fire will be greater in order to establish fire superiority.

Fires in Support of Consolidation

Enemy counterattack should be expected following seizure of an objective. Machine guns are used to protect the unit's consolidation and reorganization. Emplacement of the guns on the objective should be planned and rapidly executed. Many of the machine guns will have to be displaced from SBF positions.

After the seizure of an enemy position or when the machine guns can no longer provide fire support from their positions, you must move them to a new location; this movement is a "displacement."

Displacement must be as rapid as possible to continue the mission of fire support or protection.

Displacement Considerations

Once the mission of the machine guns is complete, or the position is no longer able to be occupied, that unit will need to displace to either a new firing position or to link up with the parent unit. As a unit leader, we must plan for this movement when given the asset of machine guns. The acronym we use to outline the required planning considerations is **MORT, (Method, Objective, Route and Time)**.

Method

Echelon: By echelon, we essentially mean “leap frogging” those elements to the new position. An example of this would be one element displacing while the adjacent two elements provide security. Once the bounding element reached its next security position, they would then provide over-watch while the other two units move. This action is repeated until the unit as a whole reaches its final destination.

By Unit: In an instance where security en-route to the objective is not as much of a factor, the machine gun element may be ordered to displace directly to the parent units position in order to provide the immediate additional firepower of the machine guns in support of consolidation.

Objective

The unit will be forced or directed to move to one of two types of locations. Once the maneuver element has completed the assault upon the tactical objective, the unit leader may task the machine gun element to move to their location in order to provide addition fires in support of consolidation. An additional consideration may be a secondary support by fire position in order to continue support of an attack after the initial position has become untenable.

Route

A route is a crucial consideration for the unit leader when planning the displacement of the machine gun element. Higher can assign these routes based on operational knowledge of the area, or it can be left to the discretion of the subordinate unit leader in charge of those Marines who may have better situation awareness of the battlefield as it now stands.

Time

Careful consideration must be given to when that unit will displace. We must plan for when we will need their fires again if displacing to a secondary SBF, or how long we will be able to support consolidation while the machine gun assets displace to the rest of the unit. Another important aspect is the signal plan surrounding that displacement. We must make sure that the signal is clearly communicated in the order and is able to be executed on the battlefield. If a unit fails to receive proper communication we may not have fires when we need them or expose those Marines to unnecessary risks by unmasking and moving too early.

Defensive Considerations

Final Protective Fires	Final protective fires provide an immediately available, prearranged barrier of fire that is designed to impede enemy movement across defensive lines or areas. For machinegun crews, the FPF involves firing either an FPL or a PDF. Final protective fires are employed only when close defensive fires have failed and can only be authorized by the immediate commander or higher authority.
Principal Direction of Fire	Principal Direction of Fire, or PDF , is a predetermined line of machinegun fire that covers the most dangerous avenue of approach to a defensive position with either plunging or grazing fire, when possible, to produce front enfilade fire. Now, the weapon will also have a left and right lateral limit that will allow the gunner to engage targets of opportunity within that sector of fire, but unless that situation arises, that weapon is laid on that PDF , ready to engage on at that point. The Principal Direction of Fire will always be set on zero on the traversing bar, regardless of sector of fire.
Final Protective Line	Secondly, we can assign the mission of a FPL , or final protective line. An FPL is a predetermined line of grazing fire designed to stop an enemy assault. It is fired across the frontage of a defensive line and is optimally as close and as parallel to the defensive lines as possible, usually producing flanking enfilade grazing fire. This weapon will also have a left and right lateral limit that will allow the gunner to engage targets of opportunity within that sector of fire. But again, the primary mission of that gun is to be laid on that designated FPL when the commander deems necessary.
Individual Weapon Considerations	M240B: Terrain is one of the biggest factors when deciding the role these weapons will play. If terrain greatly constitutes grazing fire, push the weapons out to the flank where the greatest amount of grazing fire can be achieved while interlocking the fires with adjacent guns and assign the mission of a FPL. If terrain is canalizing, allowing limited access to your position, consider assigning the guns a PDF, greatly improving the coverage on those areas most likely to be advanced upon. Again, we will strive to employ 8 principles of machine gun employment at every chance, regardless of mission.
M2A1 .50 Caliber HMG:	Its direct fire characteristics dictate employment very similar to considerations used with the M240, with the greatest considerations being its anti-armor capabilities and penetration.
MK19 MOD 3:	The MK19 differs most greatly in the fact that we cannot achieve grazing fires based on the nature of the ammunition. That being said, the weapon is an excellent choice to assign a PDF, such as choke points, obstacles and avenues of approach, as well as dead space.

Employment Considerations

Offensive Considerations for Machineguns

M240B: Best and most often used in a support by fire position to provide a heavy volume of accurate suppressive fire. If terrain is viable, consider the use of an observer in order to allow the guns to be employed from defilade. The weapon can also be taken into the assault, utilizing either the bipod or the tripod. Asset is organic to the rifle company and also found in weapons company.

M2A1 .50 Caliber Heavy MG: This weapon can also be employed as a support by fire asset, especially when the enemy is utilizing fortified positions. Also used against mechanized or lightly armored assets, taking account the increased penetration of the rounds available. Can also be employed in indirect fire mode, utilizing terrain to mask its location and at the same time engage targets attempting to mask themselves. Commonly vehicle mounted and paired with the MK19 within the heavy machine gun platoon of the infantry battalion, providing a highly mobile, versatile combination.

MK 19 MOD 3 40mm Automatic Grenade Launcher:

Extremely effective against personnel due to its 15m ECR from the 40mm round. Very effective combined with an observer to deliver indirect fires. Anti-armor capability of 2 inches of homogenous steel out to 2200 m. Like the other two weapon systems, also able to be utilized in SBF position. Some constraints to aware of include the minimum arming distance of 18 to 40 meters and the ability of vegetation or other debris to cause premature detonation. Like stated above, commonly paired with the M2, providing an excellent example of combined arms, allowing the unit leader to mix the weapons systems for desired result.

Fire Commands

We have already been familiarized with the term **ADDRAC** in previous exercises. The same considerations apply with machine guns with a few minor considerations.

Alert	Mandatory part of the order.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fire Mission = Both guns fire• Number One, Fire Mission- Only one gun fires• Fire Mission, Number Two- Gun number two fires the mission, but gun number one tracks it and is prepared to fire on command.
Direction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Only when not obvious or in an instance when firing from defilade under the direction of an observer.
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Given to allow the gunner and Team Leader to more accurately orient on the target.
Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cannot be over emphasized. Several field expedient methods that have already been discussed elsewhere in your instruction. Sooner correct range is acquired, the quicker the effects of those rounds are felt by the enemy.
Assignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assignment is only used if specific requirements are needed to divide the target, assign a class of fire, or designate a rate of fire.
Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mandatory in order to coordinate proper initiation and control of fires. Subsequent commands will be made by the unit leader in order make corrections on the impacts of the rounds, rates of fire, or even to shift or cease fires

Range Cards

A range card is a diagram drawn to record the firing data and mission of that machine gun position and also serves as a document to assist in defensive fire planning. A range card is constructed of a sketch of the position and also of the terrain that lies to the front of the weapon system. Here we outline target reference points, key terrain features, dead space, and any other feature or detail to assist that gunner and further the unit leader in gaining as much situational awareness on the position as possible. Two range cards are created, one for the gunner and one for the squad leader. The process repeats itself, continuing higher, in order for higher to create a fire plan sketch. One key element of creating a range card is walking the terrain we are about to document. This allows to properly annotate our dead space. This is especially important when recording our FPL.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| Step 1 | Gunner lays himself behind the gun, sets his sights on the limit of grazing fire, and then lays the gun on an aiming point along the FPL. |
| Step 2 | The Team Leader walks along the FPL using a standard and measured pace count |
| Step 3 | When the gunner loses sight of the Team Leader in defilade, he yells "Mark!". The Team Leader records the distance to properly annotate it on the range card. |
| Step 4 | This process is completed until terrain denies you grazing fire, or you reach the maximum range of grazing fire for that weapon system. |
-

Range Cards (continued)

The FPL is annotated by a heavy black solid line along the azimuth of the FPL. Dead space is signified by a break in the heavy to a thin line, turning back to a heavy line after the limit of the dead space has been reached. . The range is recorded to the near and far ends of the dead space and to the maximum extent of graze along the FPL. The firing data needed to fire this target as well as the magnetic azimuth is recorded on the range card.

STANDARD RANGE CARD					
1000	1	Many fire around this will happen at different time intervals	2000	3000	MAGNETIC NORTH
PT	1				
CO	0				
POSITION IDENTIFICATION			DATE 10 JULY		
WEAPON MG			EACH CIRCLE EQUALS 150 METERS		
NO.	DIRECTION/DEFLECTION	ELEVATION	RANGE	AMMO	DESCRIPTION
1	1000	+50/3	600		FPL
2	R275	+50/45	900		LONE TREE
3	L150	0/28	525		TRAIL JUNCTION
REMARKS: ① -4 ② TW15/L7					
DA FORM 6017-6, JAN 68					

Machine Gun Tasking Statements

When writing machinegun tasking statements there are three tactical tasks that are typically used: Suppress, Neutralize, and Destroy. Tactical tasks are not limited to these three, however common use is frequent. The machinegun tasking statement for both the offense and defense consist of the following:

- Who: Team, Squad, Section
- When: On signal, on order, upon enemy crossing coordination line
- What: Suppress, Neutralize, Destroy, Fix, etc.
- Where: From TRP 1 to TRP 4, IAW target precedence/engagement criteria
- Why: IOT allow maneuver to close with the objective, IOT prevent the enemy crossing, IOT to canalize the enemy

The machinegun tasking statement for both the offense and defense are relatively simple, however additional consideration for the employment of these weapons **MUST** be given appropriately and communicated elsewhere in the order (SOM, following Tasks, Coordinating Instructions). These additional considerations are called **Fire Control Measures**:

Offensive Fire Control Measures -

- Target Precedence: What do I shoot?
 - When presented with multiple targets, what takes priority?
- Engagement Criteria: When do I shoot it?
 - In regards to friendly sequencing/enemy actions/terrain
- Minimum Safe Lines/Coordination Lines: When are these established/how are they communicated?
- Rates of fire: When do I need additional effects on target?
- Displacement criteria: MORT

Defensive Fire Control Measures -

- Target Precedence: What do I shoot?
 - When presented with multiple targets, what takes priority?
- Engagement Criteria: When do I shoot it?
 - In regards to friendly sequencing/enemy actions/terrain
 - Trigger Lines tied to specific engagement criteria
- Trigger Lines: When are these established/how are they communicated?
 - Incorporated with target precedence and engagement criteria
- FPL/PDF: When do they fire?
- Displacement criteria: MORT

Example:
Offense Tasking Statement

“Machinegun Squad - upon effective suppression from 60mm mortars, suppress from TRP 1 through TRP 3 IOT allow maneuver to destroy platoon objective 1.”

Example:
Offensive Fire Control Measures

While walking the dog following tasks, as well as during coordinating instructions, the platoon commander **MUST** identify additional Fire Control Measures:

“Target Precedence:
M16: Troop concentrations, ID key leaders
M203: CSW, troop concentrations
M249: Trenchline, troop concentrations, ID key leaders
M240B: CSW, technical vehicles, troop concentrations”

“Engagement Criteria:
Machinegun Squad – Upon effective suppression from 60mm Mortars (Primary Radio), engage TRP 1-TRP 3 IAW with Target Precedence”

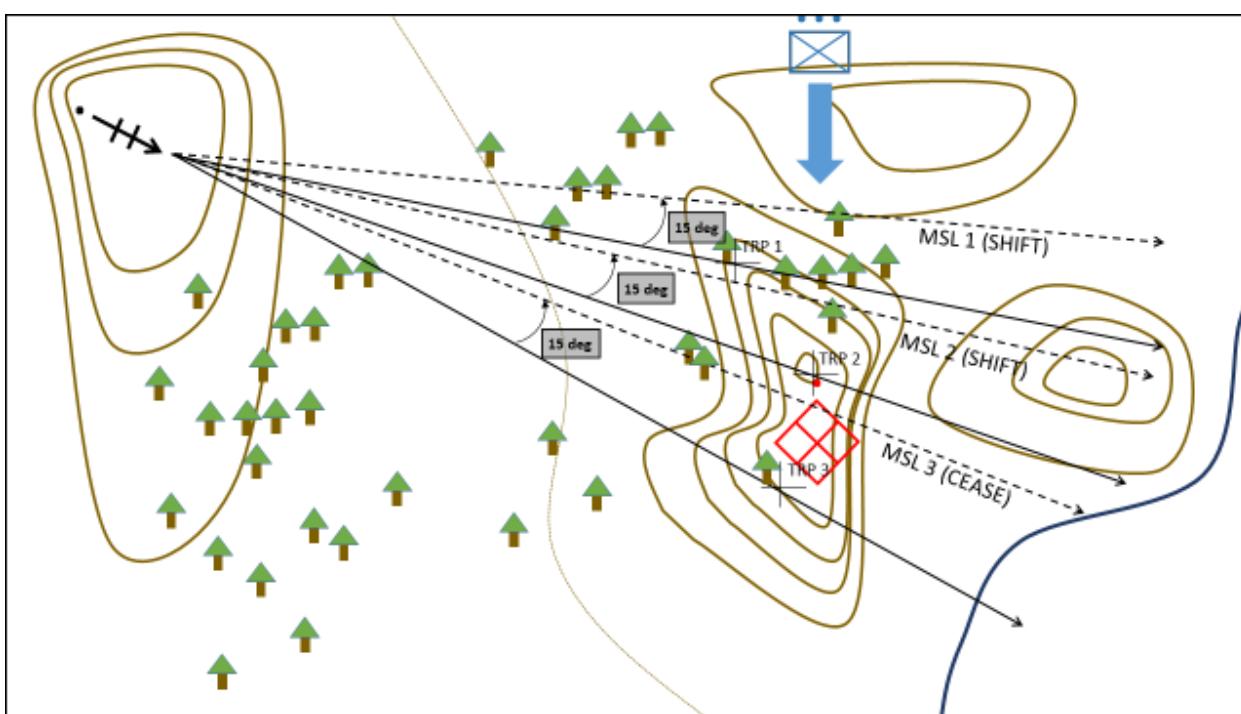
“Priorities of Reconnaissance:
Machinegun Squad: Identify Minimum Safe Lines and establish Shift/Cease lines IAW identified TRP’s. BPT conduct this task during occupation if not feasible during leaders’ reconnaissance.”

“I estimate that we will need 10 minutes of suppression from Machineguns ISO our movement from the assault position to the 1st MSL. As maneuver prepares to cross MSL’s, increase to the rapid rate before shifting/ceasing.”

“Machineguns - Upon maneuver securing the objective (Green Star Cluster) displace by team via the maneuver route to the center of 1st platoon IOT support our consolidation.”
MORT

The implicit tasks for Machinegun unit leaders should include:

- Upon Maneuver encroaching final MSL, provide fires in support of isolation and/or consolidation unless otherwise stated by MORT.



Example:
Defense Tasking Statement

“Machinegun Squad 1 - upon enemy crossing TL White, fix the enemy in Engagement Area Havoc IOT prevent the enemy from crossing Hidalgo Bridge. Upon occupation establish a PDF. O/S fire the PDF.”

“Machinegun Squad 2 - upon enemy crossing TL White, fix the enemy in Engagement Area Havoc IOT prevent the enemy from crossing Hidalgo Bridge. Upon occupation establish a FPL. O/S fire the FPL.”

Example:
Defensive Fire Control Measures

While walking the dog following tasks, as well as during coordinating instructions, the platoon commander **MUST** identify additional Fire Control Measures:

“Engagement Criteria –

TL Red-

Machinegun Squad 1 – Fireteam size or larger crossing TL

Target Precedence: Troop Concentrations larger than a fire team

TL White-

Machinegun Squad 1 – Fireteam size or larger crossing TL BPT Fire FPF

Target Precedence: Troop Concentrations larger than a squad, CSW, ID key leaders

Machinegun Squad 2 – Fireteam size or larger crossing TL BPT Fire FPF

Target Precedence: Troop Concentrations larger than a squad, CSW, ID key leaders

All Direct Fire Weapon Systems – Any Enemy crossing TL

Target Precedence: Fire team size of larger, C2, ID key leaders

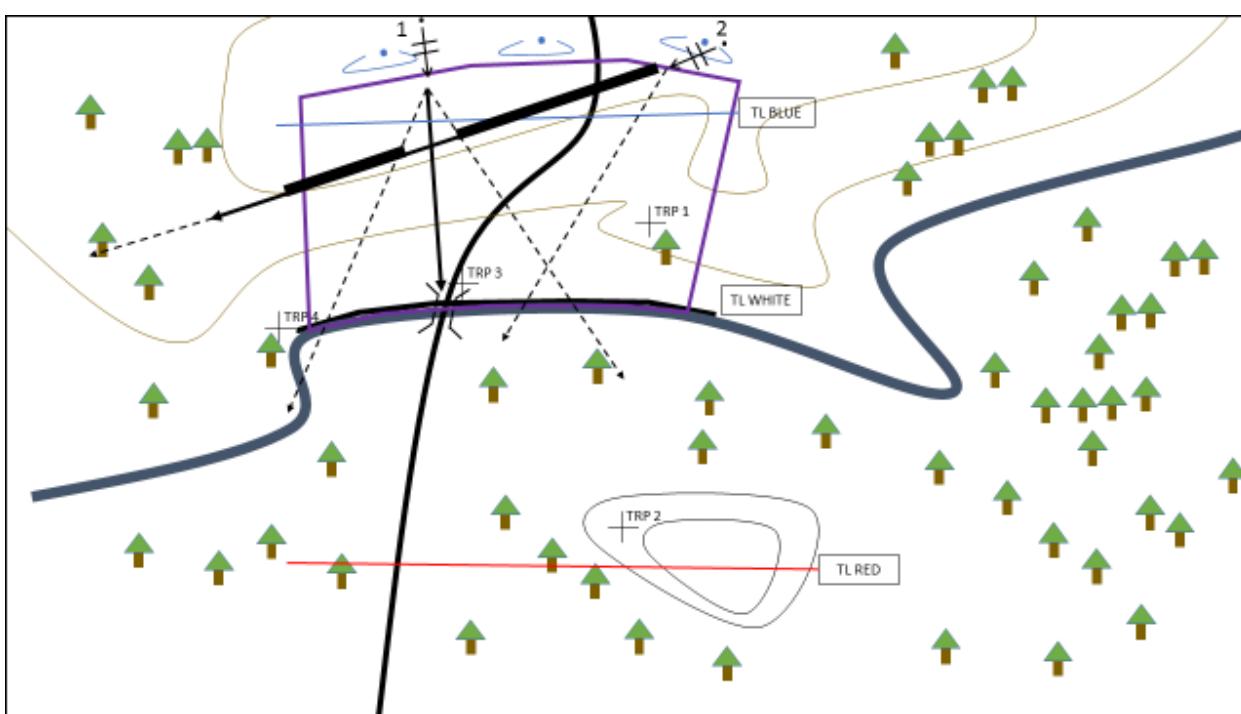
TL Blue

Machineguns – Displace to Alt Postions

All Direct Fire Weapon Systems – Any Enemy crossing TL

Target Precedence: Buddy team or larger”

*“Machineguns - Upon enemy crossing TL Blue (Red Star Cluster) displace by team via the fastest route to alternate positions and suppress the enemy IOT support the platoon’s displacement to the alternate battle position.” **MORT***



Summary

This lesson covered the basic employment principles for the various machine gun systems found throughout the Marine Corps. Both offensive and defensive considerations were introduced, as well as planning guidelines for planning displacement of a machine-gun unit. Proper construction and descriptions of the differing machine gun positions have been outlined also. Range Cards and proper terminology surrounding machine guns were also discussed.

References

Reference Number or Author	Reference Title
MCWP 3-15.1	Machine Guns and Machine Gun Gunnery (under revision)
FM 3-22.68	Light and Medium Machineguns
FM 3-22.27	Mk19 40mm Grenade Machinegun Mod 3
FM 3-22.65	Browning Machinegun, Caliber .50, HB M2
FMFM 6-3	Marine Infantry Battalion
FMFM 6-4	Marine Rifle Company/Platoon

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Term or Acronym	Definition or Identification
ADDRAC	Alert, direction, description, range, assignment, control
Beaten Zone	The beaten zone is defined as the elliptical pattern formed by the impact of the rounds.
ECR	Effective casualty radius
FPL	Final protective line
Grazing Fires	Defines fire where the center of the cone of fire does not rise more than one meter off the deck. This is the most effective types of fire we can employ, and we will always seek a position where we can bring the greatest amount of grazing fire upon the enemy.
MORT	Method, objective, route, time – displacement
MOS	Military occupational specialty
PDF	Principle direction of fire
SAW	Squad automatic weapon
SBF	Support by fire

Notes