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# **PRELIMINARY OPERATOR'S AND ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE MANUAL**

**5.56MM LIGHT MACHINEGUN,  
BELT FED: STONER 63A**

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## Table of Contents

		<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER	1. INTRODUCTION		
Section	I. General .....	1	1
	II. Description and data.....	2	2
CHAPTER	2. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS		
Section	I. Service upon receipt of materiel.....	5	5
	II. Controls.....	7	6
	III. Operation under usual conditions.....	10	9
CHAPTER	3. ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS		
Section	I. Repair parts, tools, and equipment.....	22	13
	II. Lubrication.....	25	14
	III. Preventive-maintenance services.....	28	16
	IV. Troubleshooting.....	30	18
CHAPTER	4. MAINTENANCE OF MACHINEGUN.....	32	21
APPENDIX	I. REFERENCES.....		35
APPENDIX	II. BASIC ISSUE ITEMS LIST.....		36
APPENDIX	III. ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE REPAIR PARTS, AND SPECIAL TOOL LIST.....		40

CHAPTER 1  
INTRODUCTION

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Section I. GENERAL

1. SCOPE

a. This manual contains instructions for operator and organizational maintenance of the Stoner light machinegun, belt-fed.

b. Appendix I contains a list of current references and publications applicable to this materiel.

c. Appendix II contains a list of basic issue items, repair parts, and tools and equipment which are required for operational maintenance of the weapon.

d. Appendix III contains a list of repair parts, special tools and equipment which are required for performing organizational maintenance of the weapon.

## Section II. DESCRIPTION AND DATA

### 2. DESCRIPTION

a. The Stoner light machinegun (belt-fed) is a 5.56mm automatic weapon (figure 1). The ammunition is fed into the weapon by means of a disintegrating metallic link belt. The weapon fires from the open-bolt position and features a quick-change barrel. The operational energy is provided by the gas from the fired round.

b. Sights are adjustable in 1/4 mil increments in windage and elevation and are graduated on a scale from 200 to 1100 meters. The fully-adjustable front sight can be zeroed to the rear sight in both windage and elevation.

### 3. NAME AND SERIAL NUMBER

The name and serial number of the weapon are stamped on the bottom of the receiver in front of the trigger housing (figure 14).

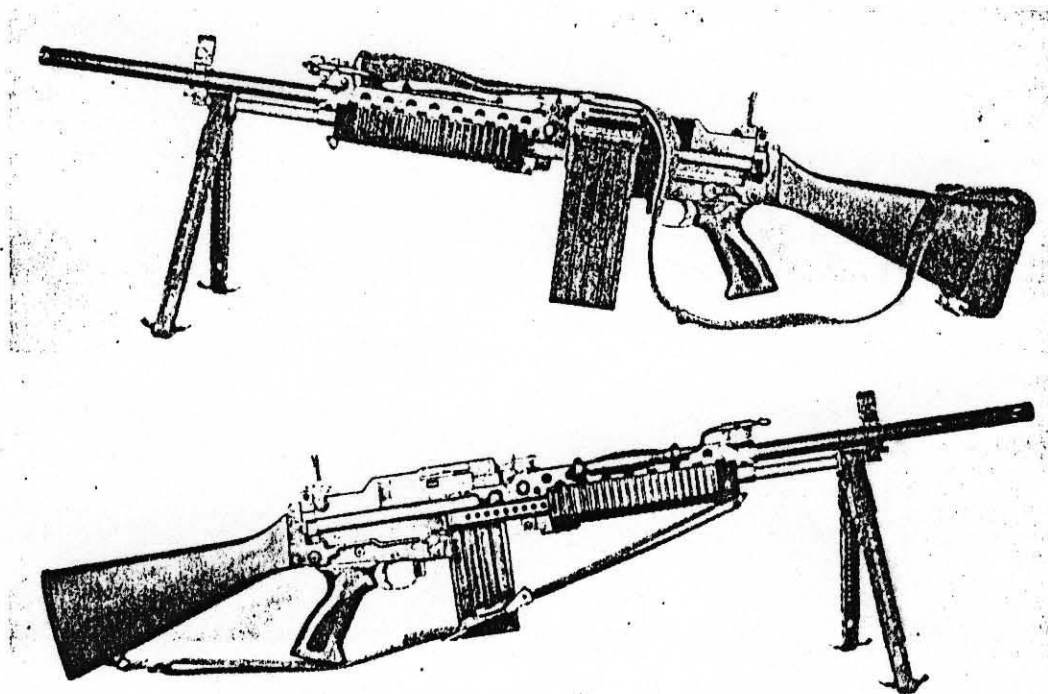


FIGURE 1. STONER LIGHT MACHINEGUN, BELT-FED LEFT AND RIGHT VIEW



#### 4. TABULATED DATA

##### a. Weight (in pounds) .

Light Machinegun, belt-fed	11.68 lbs.
Full plastic ammunition box (100 rounds)	3.31 lbs.
Sling	0.31 lbs.
Firing Weight (100 rounds, sling and bipod)	16.18 lbs.
Bayonet knife, M7	0.60 lbs.
Scabbard, M8A1	0.30 lbs.
Bipod	0.88 lbs.
Bipod case	0.31 lbs.

##### b. Lengths (in inches) .

Light Machinegun, belt-fed	40.25 in.
Light Machinegun, belt-fed, with bayonet	45.65 in.
Barrel (bolt face to muzzle)	20.00 in.
Barrel with Extension & Flash Suppressor	21.67 in.

##### c. Mechanical Features

Rifling	Right Hand Twist (6 grooves), one turn in 12 in.
Bore diameter (maximum)	.220 in.
Groove diameter (maximum)	.2245 in.
Sight Radius	22.25 in. (from rear of rear sight aperture to mid- point of front sight)
Trigger Pull	
Maximum	9 lbs.
Minimum	6 lbs.
Method of Operation	Gas
Type of Lock Mechanism	Rotating bolt
Method of Feeding	Belt feed, disin- tegrating metallic link
Cooling	Air

##### d. Ammunition

Caliber	5.56mm (.223 caliber)
Type	Ball, tracer and blank.

e. Firing Characteristics.

Muzzle Velocity	3250 fps $\pm$ 40 fps
Muzzle Energy	1300 ft. lbs. (approx)
Chamber Pressure	50,000 $\pm$ 2000 psi
Cyclic Rate of Fire	Variable from 700 to 1000 rds. per min.
Maximum Sustained Rate of Fire	75 - 125 rds. per min.
Maximum Effective Rate of Fire	150-200 rds. per min.
Maximum Range	2895 yds. (2653 meters)
Maximum Effective Range	1203 yds (1100 meters)

## CHAPTER 2

### OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

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#### Section I. SERVICE UPON RECEIPT OF MATERIEL

##### 5. GENERAL

a. When a weapon is received, it is the responsibility of the officer in charge to determine whether the materiel has been properly prepared for service by the supplying organization and to be sure it is in condition to perform its function.

b. All repair parts, tools, and equipment will be checked with the listing in Appendix II and III.

c. A record will be made of all missing parts, tools, and equipment and of any malfunctions. Deficiencies will be corrected as quickly as possible.

##### 6. SERVICES

When preparing weapons that are packed with volatile-corrosion inhibitor (VCI), the following procedures shall be followed:

###### a. Weapon

(1) Unpacking. Open container and remove the weapon and equipment. Remove VCI wrapping from all surfaces. Clean per paragraph (2) below and assemble.

(2) Cleaning. Wipe off excess oil with a clean dry cloth. Run a clean dry patch through the bore of the weapon before firing.

(3) Lubrication. Lubricate as indicated in paragraphs 25 through 27.

(4) Inspection. Perform inspection as indicated in paragraph 34.

b. Bipod. For service pertaining to the bipod refer to paragraph 36.

## Section II. CONTROLS

### 7. GENERAL

This section describes, locates, and illustrates the various controls provided for the operation and organizational maintenance of the weapon.

### 8. WEAPON CONTROLS

a. Barrel Latch. The barrel latch (figure 2) is located on the top of the weapon to the front of the feed cover. It consists of three parts, latch, lockpin and spring assembly. Attached to the rear of the latch is the locking pin which locks and holds the barrel into position.

b. Cocking Handle. The cocking handle (figure 2) is located on the right side of the receiver. This control allows for manual cocking of the weapon when required. The cocking handle spring (figure 19) locks the handle in its forward position.

c. Safety. The safety is located just forward of the trigger (figure 2). When pushed all the way forward through the slot in the trigger guard, the safety is in the "OFF" or "FIRE" position. When pulled all the way to the rear, towards the trigger, it is in the "SAFE" position. This safety can be moved off safe without removing the trigger finger from the trigger guard by pushing forward with the trigger finger.

d. Selector Lever. The selector lever (figure 11) is located on the left side of the trigger housing group above and to the rear of the trigger. It is movable to two positions, "Auto" and "Semi". The weapon will fire automatically with the lever in either position.

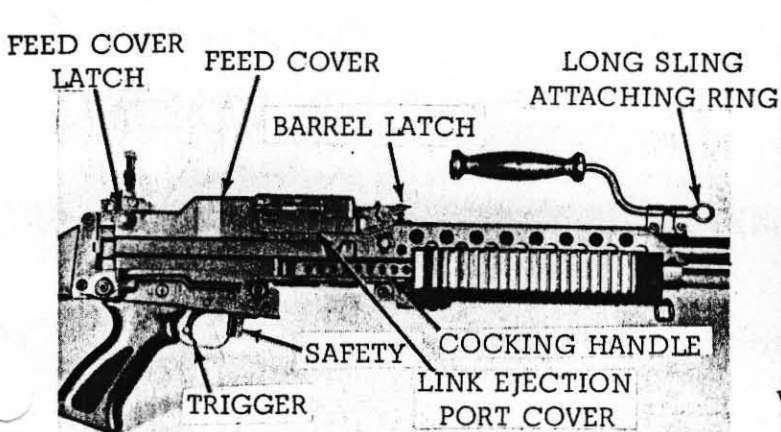


FIGURE 2. BARREL LATCH, FEED COVER LATCH, TRIGGER, AND COCKING HANDLE

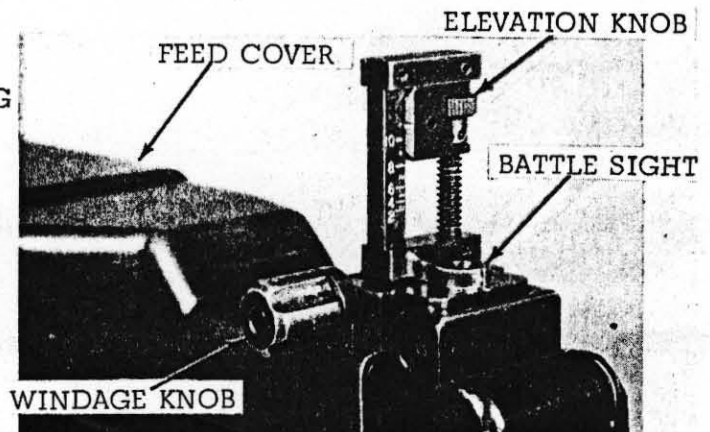


FIGURE 3. REAR SIGHT--RAISED POSITION

e. Trigger. The trigger (figure 2) is located below the receiver directly under the rear sight. Its function is to control the firing of the weapon with the selector lever in the "Auto" or "Semi" position.

f. Feed Cover Latch. The feed cover latch (figure 2) is located on the upper right rear end of the feed cover. The function of the latch is to secure the cover in the closed position. Pushing the latch forward unlatches the feed cover from the receiver.

g. Rear Sight. The rear sight (figure 3) has two controls and a battle sight.

(1) Elevation knob. The elevation knob (figure 3) is located on the right side of the leaf sight. The function of the knob is to provide fine vertical adjustment of the sight.

(2) Windage knob. The windage knob (figure 3) is located on the left side of the sight base. The function of the knob is to provide accurate lateral adjustment.

(3) Battle sight. The battle sight (figure 3) is located on the base of the leaf sight and is used when the leaf sight is in the down position and corresponds to the leaf sight set at a range of 200 meters.

h. Front Sight. The elevation adjustment for zeroing the weapon is in the front sight base (figure 4), and adjustments are made by using the tip of a cartridge. To raise or lower the front sight post, depress the detent at the base of the front sight post and turn the post in the desired direction. To move the point of impact up, turn the sight post in the direction of the arrow and the word "UP" stamped on the base.

i. Adjustable gas valve. The adjustable gas valve is located in the front sight base (figure 5 and 6). The valve can be set to any one of three positions. By inserting the point of a cartridge into the hole over the valve lock detent (figure 5), and pushing down on the detent, you unlock the valve which then may be moved one way or the other dependent on which size gas port setting is desired. The slowest rate of fire is obtained when the narrowest indicator notch is set over the valve lock detent and the detent allowed to lock the valve in place. The three indicator notches are sized according to the size of the gas port aligned with the gas port in the barrel. The widest notch is used when the fastest rate of fire is desired. This valve may be removed for cleaning purposes by rotating the valve (figure 6) until the flat exposes the roll pin. Then push the valve out from the left side.

## 9. BIPOD

a. Spring Control. The clamping action of the bipod (figure 7) is controlled by two springs, one spring mounted inside of the other. The springs are located directly beneath the bipod hinge.



b. Leg Extension Control. Bipod leg extension is controlled by spring latches mounted in the leg extensions. Leg adjustment is accomplished by depressing the latch (figure 7) located on the inner side of each leg and extending the legs to desired height.

c. Bipod Lock. A spring loaded bipod lock (figure 7) is provided to lock the bipod to the weapon or when collapsed to carry in its case.

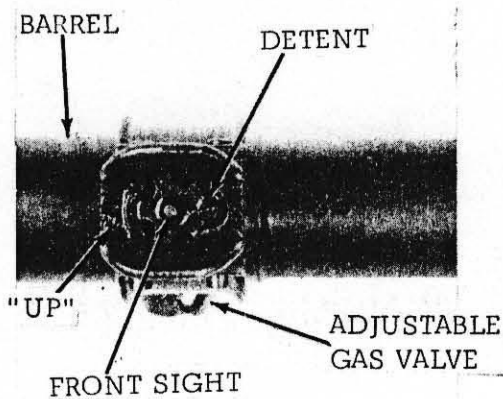


FIGURE 4. FRONT SIGHT

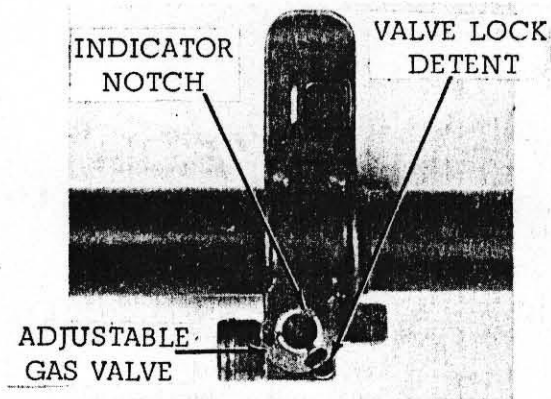


FIGURE 5. ADJUSTABLE GAS PORT (RIGHT SIDE VIEW)

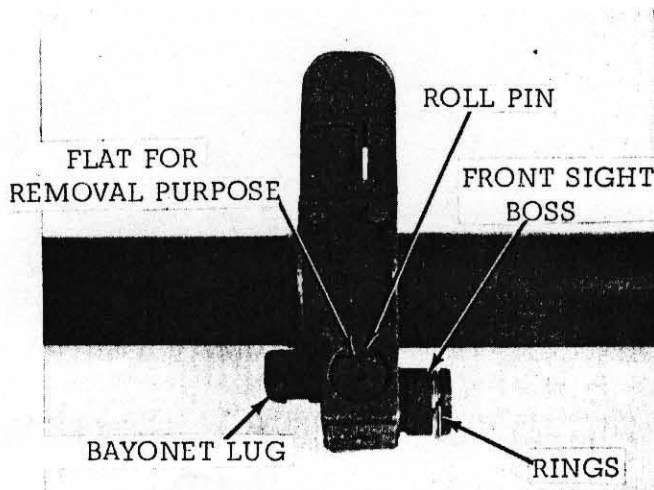


FIGURE 6. ADJUSTABLE GAS VALVE (LEFT SIDE VIEW)

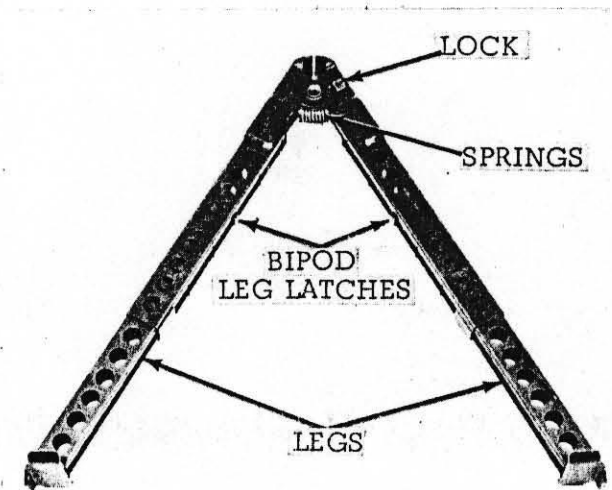


FIGURE 7. BIPOD CONTROLS

### Section III. OPERATION UNDER USUAL CONDITIONS

#### 10. GENERAL

This section contains instructions for the operation of the weapon under conditions of moderate temperatures and humidity. Instructions for operation under these conditions are covered in paragraphs 25 through 27.

#### 11. PREPARATION FOR FIRING

a. The light machinegun, belt-fed, may be fired from the prone, sitting, hip, or standing position. When using the bipod, the bipod will be clamped to the front of the gas cylinder (figure 8).

b. Check all ammunition to be sure it is the proper type and grade and that it is aligned within the belt.

c. Check weapon to see if it has been thoroughly cleaned and lubricated.

#### 12. SERVICE BEFORE FIRING

Perform the before-firing operations as described in Table 2.

#### 13. LOADING

a. Loading the Plastic Ammunition Box. The plastic ammunition box (figure 9) has a 100 round capacity and may be loaded with any amount up to that capacity.

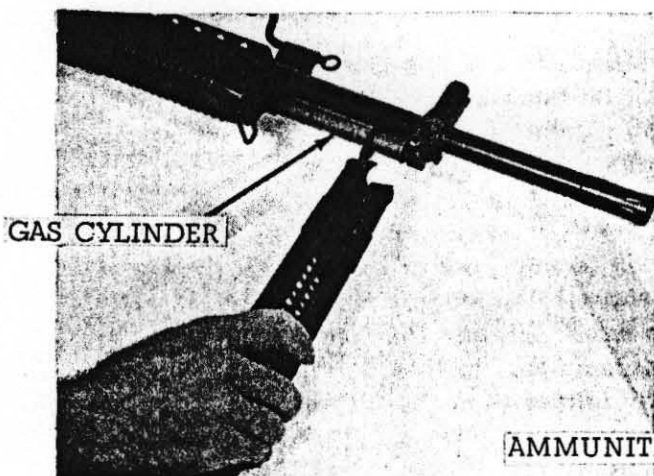


FIGURE 8. INSTALLATION OF BIPOD

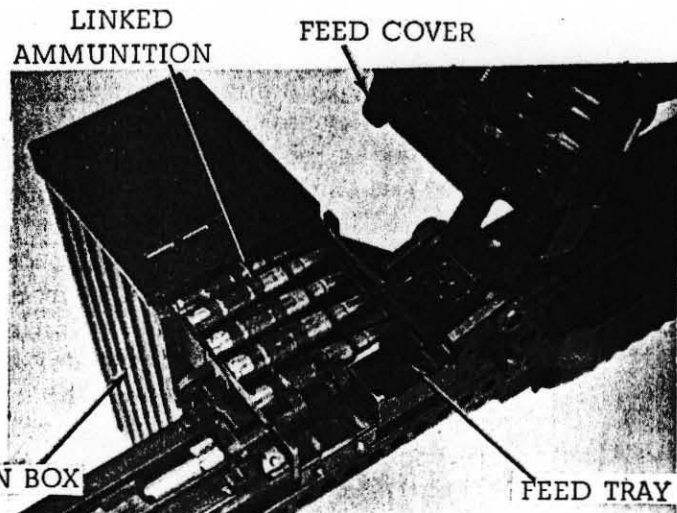


FIGURE 9. LINKED AMMUNITION INSTALLED ON FEED TRAY

b. Loading the Weapon. The rounds should be securely assembled and positioned in their push-through type links. Set the safety on "Safe", pull the cocking handle to the rear, return the cocking handle to its locked position. Unlatch and raise the feed cover (figure 9). The feed tray should remain down on the receiver. Remove the cover from the plastic ammunition box and insert it in the other side of the box leaving it partly open. Attach the box to the tray, place the linked belt on the feed tray (figure 9) with the first round to be fired in the feed groove. The feed tray belt-holding pawl will then engage the second round. The ammunition belt must be positioned with the open side of the links facing down to permit stripping of the cartridge from the link. Close the ammunition box cover completely. Close the feed cover, making sure that it is latched securely.

#### 14. ZEROING

The weapon will be zeroed in accordance with instructions contained in FM 23-67.

#### 15. FIRING WEAPON

WARNING: MAKE SURE THE SAFETY IS IN THE "SAFE" POSITION WHEN THE WEAPON IS NOT BEING FIRED. With the weapon loaded and aimed, set the safety lever forward to its "Off" position, and pull the trigger. The weapon will continue to fire until the belt is exhausted or the trigger is released. When the belt is exhausted, the last two links of the belt will remain in the feed tray, and must be removed by hand when the cover is opened to reload.

NOTE: THE WEAPON FIRES AUTOMATICALLY WHEN THE SELECTOR LEVER IS IN EITHER THE "SEMI" OR "AUTO" POSITION.

#### 16. MISFIRE, HANGFIRE, AND COOKOFF

a. Misfire. A misfire is a complete failure to fire. A misfire in itself is not dangerous but, since it cannot be immediately distinguished from a delay in the functioning of the firing mechanism or from a hangfire (b below), it should be considered as a possible delayed firing until such possibility has been eliminated. Such delay in the functioning of the firing mechanism, for example, could result from the presence of foreign matter such as grit, sand, frost, ice, or improper or excessive oil or grease which might create initially a partial mechanical restraint which, after some indeterminate delay, is overcome and the firing pin is then driven into the primer in the normal manner. In this connection, no round should be left in a hot weapon any longer than the circumstances require because of the possibility of a cookoff (c below). Refer to paragraph 17 for removal procedures.

b. Hangfire. A hangfire is a delay in the functioning of a propelling charge at the time of firing. The amount of delay is unpredictable but, in most cases, will fall within the range of a split second to several seconds. Thus, a hangfire cannot be distinguished immediately from a misfire and therein lies the principal danger of assuming a failure of the weapon to fire immediately upon actuation of the firing mechanism is a misfire, whereas, in fact, it may prove to be a hangfire.

WARNING: DURING THE PRESCRIBED TIME INTERVALS, THE WEAPON WILL BE KEPT TRAINED ON THE TARGET. ALL PERSONNEL WILL STAND CLEAR OF THE MUZZLE. REFER TO PARAGRAPH 17 FOR REMOVAL PROCEDURES.

c. Cookoff. A cookoff is a functioning of any or all of the explosive components of a round chambered in a very hot weapon due to the heat of the weapon. If the primer or propelling charge should cookoff, the projectile may be propelled from the weapon with normal velocity even though no attempt was made to fire the primer by actuating the firing mechanism. In such a case, although there may be uncertainty as to whether or when the round will fire, the precautions to be observed are the same as those prescribed for a hangfire (b above). To prevent a cookoff, a round of ammunition which has been loaded into a very hot weapon should be fired or removed after the round is in the weapon 5 seconds. Refer to the following paragraph for removal procedures.

#### 17. PROCEDURES FOR REMOVING A ROUND IN CASE OF FAILURE TO FIRE

a. General. After a failure to fire, due to the possibility of a hangfire or cookoff, the following general precautions, as applicable, will be observed until the round has been removed from the weapon and the cause of failure determined.

(1) Keep the weapon trained on the target. All personnel will stand clear of the muzzle.

(2) Before retracting the bolt, either to remove the round or recock the weapon, personnel not required for the operation will be cleared from the immediate vicinity.

(3) The round, after removal from the weapon, will be kept separate from other rounds until it has been determined whether the round or the firing mechanism was at fault. If it is determined that the round is at fault, it will continue to be kept separated from other rounds until disposed of. On the other hand, if examination reveals that the firing mechanism was at fault, the round may be reloaded and fired after correction of the cause for failure to fire.

b. Time Interval. The definite time intervals for waiting after failure of weapon to fire are prescribed as follows: Always keep the round locked in the chamber for 5 seconds from the time a misfire occurs, to insure against an explosion outside of the gun in the event a hangfire develops. If the barrel is hot and a misfire stops automatic operation of the gun, wait 5 seconds with the round locked in the chamber to insure against hangfire dangers, then extract immediately to prevent a cookoff. If the round cannot be extracted within 5 seconds, it must remain locked in the chamber for at least 5 minutes due to the possibility of a cookoff.

WARNING: DO NOT RETRACT THE BOLT WHEN A HANGFIRE OR COOKOFF IS SUSPECTED. A HANGFIRE WILL NORMALLY OCCUR WITHIN 5 SECONDS FROM THE TIME THE PRIMER IS STRUCK AND A COOKOFF AFTER 10 SECONDS OF CONTACT WITH THE CHAMBER IN A HOT BARREL. ONE HUNDRED-FIFTY ROUNDS FIRED IN A 2-MINUTE PERIOD WILL MAKE A BARREL HOT ENOUGH TO PRODUCE A COOKOFF.

#### 18. DOUBLE FEED

A double feed is a malfunction which occurs when the empty case fails to eject and another round is picked up by the bolt. Neither can feed or chamber properly and both become jammed and deformed. Both rounds can be ejected manually using the cocking handle. The cause normally is a short recoil which indicates a dirty gas port or faulty ammunition.

#### 19. SERVICE DURING FIRING

No during-firing service operations are required for this weapon.

#### 20. UNLOADING THE WEAPON

a. To unload a cocked, loaded machinegun, move the safety to the "Safe" position. Raise the feed cover, remove the belt and remaining link in the feed tray. Check the receiver and chamber to make sure no rounds remain.

#### 21. SERVICE AFTER FIRING

Perform the after-firing operations. Refer to Table 2.



## CHAPTER 3

### ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

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#### Section I. REPAIR PARTS, TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

##### 22. GENERAL

Repair parts, tools, and equipment are issued to the using organization for operating and maintaining the materiel. Tools and equipment should not be used for purposes other than prescribed and, when not in use, should be properly stowed.

##### 23. REPAIR PARTS

Repair parts are supplied to the using organization for replacement of those parts most likely to become worn, broken, or otherwise unserviceable, when replacement of these parts is authorized to the using organization. Repair parts supplied to the using organization are listed in Appendix II, which is the authority for requisitioning replacements. Repair parts supplied for organizational maintenance are listed in Appendix III.

##### 24. SPECIAL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT

Special tools are listed in Appendix III.

## Section II. LUBRICATION

### 25. LUBRICATION INSTRUCTIONS

The lubrication instructions (Table 1) prescribes cleaning and lubrication procedures as to locations, intervals and proper materials.

Table 1. LUBRICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Item	Procedure
LIGHT MACHINEGUN (BELT-FED)	<p>Immediately after firing, the barrel bore and other surfaces exposed to powder residue or gases will be thoroughly cleaned with brushes saturated with CR. Other surfaces will be cleaned with SD. After cleaning, all surfaces and components will be thoroughly dried with clean cloths or swabs (patches).</p> <p>Clean, after firing and weekly thereafter with SD or TPM; wipe dry and oil with PL special (or LAW for below 0°F. weather conditions).</p>
BIPOD	<p>Clean and oil all moving parts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>MATERIALS TO BE USED</u></p> <p>CR-           CLEANING COMPOUND, SOLVENT Rifle bore cleaner.</p> <p>SD-           DRY-CLEANING SOLVENT or TPM---THINNER, PAINT, MINERAL SPIRITS.</p> <p>PL special   LUBRICATING OIL, GENERAL PURPOSE, above 0°F.</p> <p>LAW-         LUBRICATING OIL, WEAPONS, below 0°F.</p>

## 26. GENERAL LUBRICATION INSTRUCTIONS

a. Usual Conditions. Lubrication intervals specified in Table 1, are for normal operation and where moderate temperature and humidity prevail.

b. Reports and Records. Report unsatisfactory performance of materiel or effect of prescribed lubricants and preserving materials.

## 27. SPECIFIC LUBRICATION INSTRUCTIONS

a. General. Lubrication will be performed more frequently than specified in table 1 to compensate for abnormal operation and extreme conditons, such as high or low temperatures, prolonged periods of high-rate operation, or continued exposure to moisture, any one of which may quickly destroy the protective qualities of the lubricant.

b. Changing Grade of Lubricants. Lubricants are prescribed in accordance with temperature ranges: above 0°F., and below 0°F. The time to change the grade of lubricants is determined by maintaining a close check of the operation of the weapon during the approach to changeover periods in accordance with weather forecast data. Ordinarily, it will be necessary to change grade of lubricants only when air temperature is consistently above or below 0°F.

c. Extreme Cold Weather. Apply a light coat of weapons lubricating oil (LAW) to all operating mechanism surfaces. Materiel should be exercised more frequently during periods of low temperature to insure proper functioning.

d. Extreme Hot Weather. Special lubricants will ordinarily not be required at extremely high temperatures, as lubricants prescribed for temperatures above 0°F. provide adequate protection. However, more frequent servicing than specified in Tables 2 and 3 is necessary because the heat tends to dissipate the lubricants.

e. Humid and Salt-Air Conditions. High humidity, moisture, or salt air contaminate lubricants, necessitating more frequent service than specified in Tables 2 and 3.

f. Before Immersion. Lubricate materiel before amphibious operation as prescribed in Table 1.

g. After Immersion. After immersion, perform the maintenance described in paragraph 28 and 34.

h. Sandy or Dusty Conditions. If firing or prolonged travel has occurred under dusty or sandy conditions, clean and inspect all lubricated surfaces for fouled lubricants. Lubricate as necessary.

### Section III. PREVENTIVE - MAINTENANCE SERVICES

#### 28. SPECIFIC PREVENTIVE - MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES FOR THE OPERATOR

Table 2 gives the specific procedures to be performed on the weapon by the operator for each daily service.

Table 2. OPERATOR'S PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKS AND SERVICES

Interval & Sequence No.			OPERATOR - DAILY SCHEDULE		
Before Firing	During Firing	After Firing	Item to be Inspected	Procedures	Paragraph References
1			Bore	Clean all surfaces of the bore and wipe oil from bore and chamber.	34 <u>a</u> (4)
2			Bolt	Retract bolt to assure free movement between bolt carrier and gas tube.	33 <u>a</u>
3			Action Parts	Hand function to assure proper operation.	
		4	Entire weapon	Examine bore for evidence of powder fouling or corrosion. Clean bore after firing, then oil as prescribed.	34 <u>a</u> (5)
		5	Entire weapon	Wipe outside metal surfaces of weapon, clean, and oil sparingly.	34 <u>a</u> (5)
		6	Bipod	Check for smoothness of operation through entire range of movement.	36

29. PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE BY ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

Refer to Table 3.

Table 3. WEEKLY PREVENTIVE-MAINTENANCE SERVICES  
ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL

Sequence No.	Item	Procedure
1	Barrel Assembly	Check for unusual wear and damage to bore.
2	Barrel Assembly	Check for evidence of metal fouling, corrosion, and use of unauthorized cleaning material and methods.
3	Inertia Pin	Check to determine if the inertia pin has free movement inside the gas piston.
4	Action Parts	Check for smoothness of operation. Visually examine moving parts for unusual wear.
5	Action Parts	Check for corrosion and damage.
6	Lubrication	See that all items have been lubricated as prescribed in paragraph 25.
7	Equipment	See that tools and equipment are serviceable, cleaned, and properly stowed.



## Section IV. TROUBLESHOOTING

### 30. SCOPE

This section contains troubleshooting information and tests for locating and correcting some of the troubles which may develop in the weapon. Troubleshooting is the systematic study of trouble signs, testing to determine the defective component, and applying corrective action. Each malfunction is followed by probable causes and suggested procedures to be followed.

### 31. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Table 4 is intended to be used only as a guide in troubleshooting. This table does not cover all possible malfunctions that may occur; only the more common malfunctions are listed. The tests and corrective actions are governed by the scope of the operator or organizational level of maintenance.

Table 4. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Malfunction	Probable causes	Corrective action
Failure to feed.	1. Dirty or carboned cylinder.	1. Clean gas cylinder.
	2. Lubrication inadequate.	2. Apply lubricant as required.
	3. Obstruction by foreign substances or material in receiver.	3. Remove item blocking movements, clean and lubricate as required.
	4. Defective link or ammunition.	4. Insert new ammunition or link.
	5. Ammunition belt installed wrong.	5. Install correctly.
	6. Unlatched feed cover.	6. Latch.
	7. Damaged or weak driving spring assembly.	7. Refer to higher echelon (direct support) for corrective action.
	8. Defective feed pawl or spring.	8. Refer to higher echelon (direct support) for corrective action.

Table 4. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE (continued)

Malfunction	Probable causes	Corrective action
Failure to cycle.	9. Defective cover latch.	9. Refer to higher echelon (direct support) for corrective action.
	1. Frozen ejector.	1. Disassemble and clean.
	2. Insufficient gas.	2. Clean gas cylinder. Move adjustable gas valve to next larger setting.
Failure to fire.	3. Faulty selector.	3. Refer to higher echelon (direct support) for corrective action.
	1. Faulty ammunition.	1. Remove and replace ammunition.
	2. Dirty chamber.	2. Clear and clean.
	3. Broken or damaged firing pin.	3. Replace.
Failure to extract.	4. Damaged or weak driving spring assembly.	4. Refer to higher echelon (direct support) for corrective action.
	1. Short recoil.	1. Move adjustable gas valve to larger setting.
	2. Broken extractor or spring.	2. Refer to higher echelon (direct support) for corrective action.
Failure to chamber.	1. Ruptured cartridge case.	1. Remove.
	2. Damaged round.	2. Recharge weapon.
Failure to eject.	1. Short recoil.	1. Move adjustable gas valve to next larger setting.
	2. Frozen or damaged ejector.	2. Refer to higher echelon (direct support) for corrective action.

Table 4. TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE (continued)

Malfunction	Probable causes	Corrective action
Failure to cock.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Short recoil.</li> <li>2. Obstruction in receiver.</li> <li>3. Broken sear.</li> <li>4. Deformed sear notch.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Move adjustable valve to next larger setting.</li> <li>2. Clean as required.</li> <li>3. Refer to higher echelon (direct support) for corrective action.</li> <li>4. Refer to higher echelon (direct support) for corrective action.</li> </ol>
Uncontrolled fire.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Broken or worn sear.</li> <li>2. Worn sear notch.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refer to higher echelon (direct support) for corrective action.</li> <li>2. Refer to higher echelon (direct support) for corrective action.</li> </ol>

## CHAPTER 4

### MAINTENANCE OF LIGHT MACHINEGUN, BELT-FED

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#### 32. GENERAL

Maintenance includes all measures taken to keep the weapon in top operating condition. This includes normal cleaning, inspection for defective parts, repair, and lubrication. The individual is authorized to disassemble his weapon to the extent called "field stripping" (figure 10). The amount of disassembly he is allowed to perform without supervision is adequate for normal maintenance. The frequency of disassembly and assembly should be kept to a minimum, consistent with maintenance and instructional requirements.



FIGURE 10. LIGHT MACHINEGUN - FIELD STRIPPED

The weapon has been designed so that it can be taken apart and put together easily. No force is needed if it is disassembled, and assembled correctly. As the weapon is disassembled, the parts should be laid out from left to right. This makes assembly easier because the parts are assembled in the reverse order of disassembly. Disassembly may be accomplished in the field using only a cartridge.

### 33. DISASSEMBLY

#### a. Inspection for "Safe" Condition.

- (1) Move the safety to the "Safe" position, (figure 11).
- (2) Pull the cocking handle on the right side of the receiver to the rear until the action is locked open.
- (3) Return the cocking handle to the forward, locked position.
- (4) Push forward on the cover latch handle (figure 2) and raise the cover.
- (5) Look in the receiver and chamber to be sure that the weapon is cleared of all ammunition and is safe to disassemble.
- (6) Move the safety to the "Off" or forward position, (figure 12).
- (7) Close the cover and pull the cocking handle to the rear, still holding the cocking handle, pull the trigger, then ease the bolt forward, closing the action.

#### b. Removing the Driving Spring, Carrier, Piston and Bolt Assemblies.

- (1) With the bolt closed and the safety on "Safe," push the take-down pin out (figure 11).
- (2) Holding the weapon with the left hand under the receiver, muzzle pointing down, pull the take-down pin with the right hand until the trigger housing group is free to pivot downward (figure 12).

NOTE: THE TAKE-DOWN PIN SHOULD NOT BE REMOVED FROM THE TRIGGER HOUSING GROUP.

- (3) Still holding the open weapon in the left hand, grasp the driving spring and remove (figure 12).

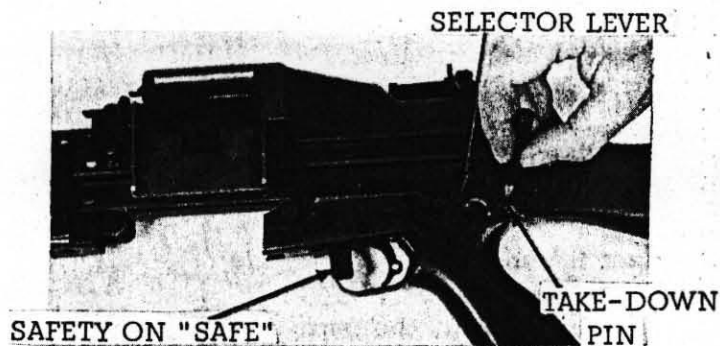


FIGURE 11. DISENGAGING THE  
TAKEDOWN PIN

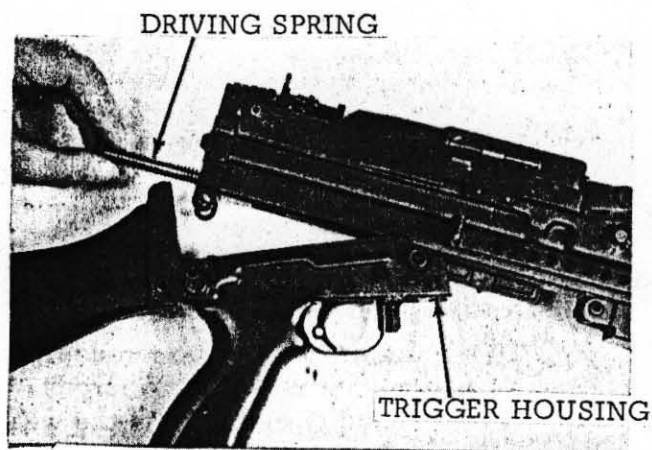


FIGURE 12. REMOVING THE DRIVING  
SPRING

(4) Place the right hand over the back of the receiver and rotate the muzzle up slowly. The carrier, piston and bolt assembly will slide out of the receiver (figure 13).

c. Removal of the Trigger Housing Group from the Receiver Group.

- (1) Unscrew the pivot pin screw from the pivot pin nut, and remove (figure 14).
- (2) Remove the trigger housing group from the receiver group.

d. Removal of the Feed Cover, Feed Tray, Barrel, Cocking Handle and Forestock Assemblies from the Receiver Group.

- (1) Unscrew the pivot pin screw from the pivot pin nut, and remove (figure 15). Push forward on the cover latch handle. Raise the cover and remove the feed cover and feed tray assemblies (figure 16).
- (2) Unscrew the forestock pivot pin screw from the pivot pin nut (figure 17) and remove the forestock assembly.



FIGURE 13. REMOVING THE CARRIER-PISTON AND BOLT ASSEMBLY

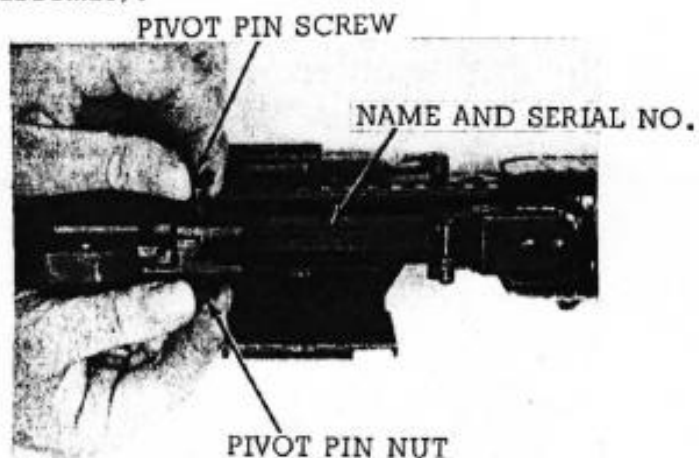


FIGURE 14. REMOVING THE PIVOT PIN SCREW AND PIVOT PIN NUT

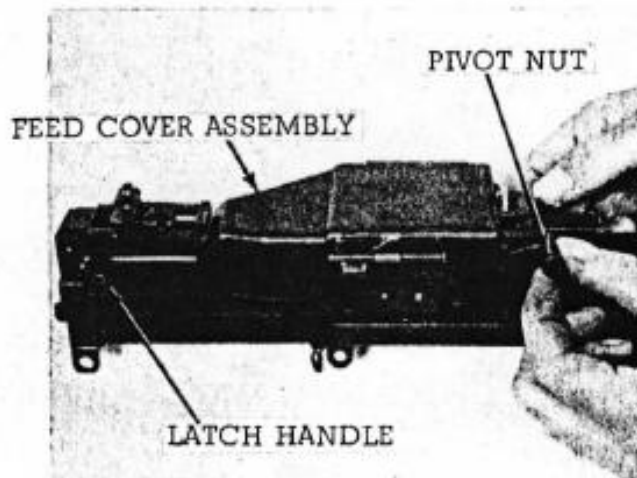


FIGURE 15. REMOVING THE FEED COVER PIVOT NUT AND SCREW

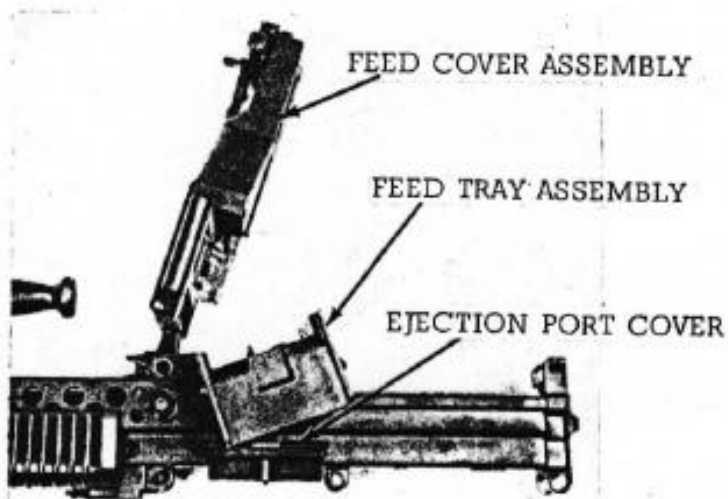


FIGURE 16. REMOVING THE FEED COVER AND FEED TRAY ASSEMBLIES



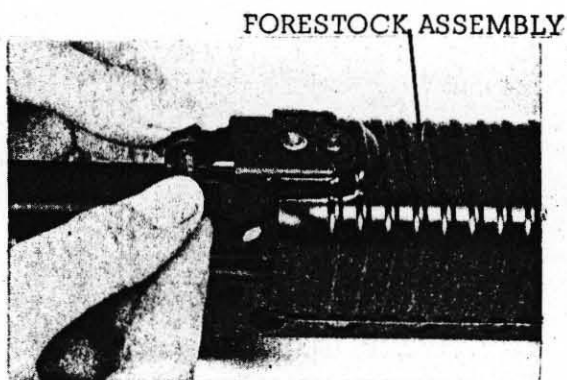


FIGURE 17. PIVOT PIN SCREW AND NUT

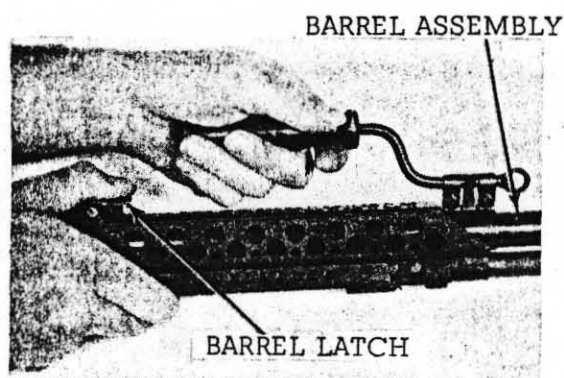


FIGURE 18. REMOVING THE BARREL ASSY.

(3) Depress the barrel latch (figure 18) and remove the barrel assembly.

(4) Pull back on the cocking handle until the cocking handle lug and disassembly notch are aligned with the rear disassembly notch (figure 19) on the receiver. The cocking handle may now be removed after pulling it away from the cocking handle guide on the receiver (figure 19) by pulling out and down on the handle.

e. Removal of the Firing Pin, Cam Pin, and Bolt Assembly from the Carrier Piston Assembly.

(1) Push down on the base of the firing pin, (figure 20) until it is flush with the back of the carrier cap assembly.

CAUTION: FAILURE TO DO THIS WILL CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE FIRING PIN.

While holding the firing pin in this position, rotate the carrier cap assembly 1/4 turn counterclockwise with the side of the index finger pressing against the cap roller, until it is in line with the bottom of the bolt carrier (figure 21). Holding the carrier and piston assembly with the piston rod down and to the front, the roller on the carrier cap assembly must be on the left side and the tang on the right.

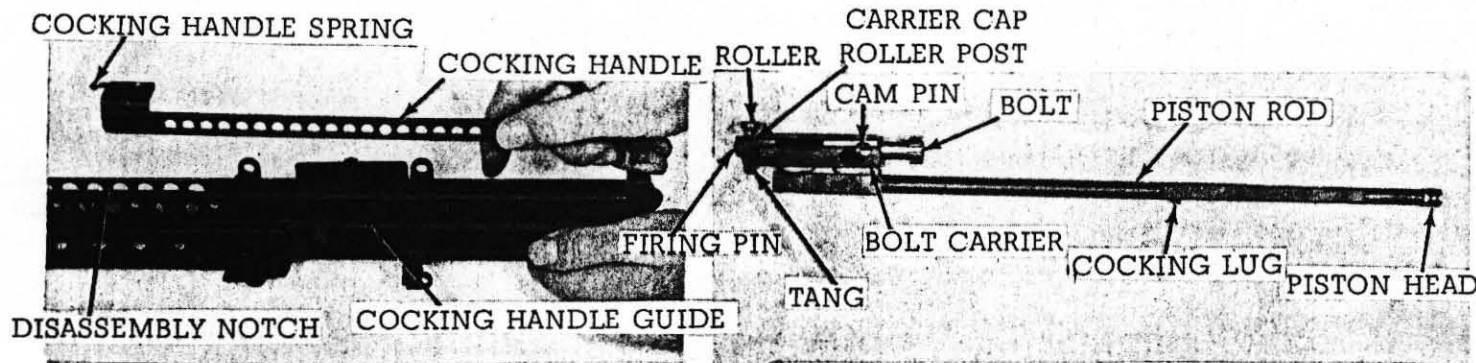


FIGURE 19. REMOVING COCKING HANDLE

FIGURE 20. CARRIER, PISTON, AND BOLT ASSEMBLY

- (2) Remove the firing pin from the bolt carrier (figure 22).
- (3) Push the bolt into the carrier, and remove the cam pin from the bolt (figure 23).
- (4) Remove the bolt from the bolt carrier.

NOTE: THE FIRING PIN MUST NOT BE USED AS A TOOL. IT IS USELESS WHEN BENT OR TIP IS BROKEN OFF.

f. Removal of the Stock from the Trigger Housing Group.

- (1) To remove the stock from the trigger housing group, remove the stock retaining pin (figure 24).
- (2) Rotate the bottom of the stock upward and remove.

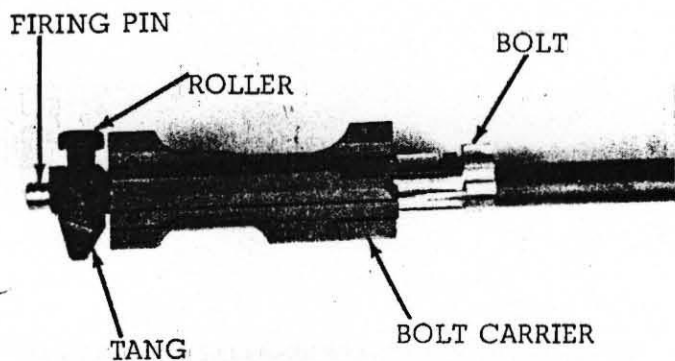


FIGURE 21. CARRIER CAP ASSEMBLY IN LINE WITH TOP OF BOLT CARRIER

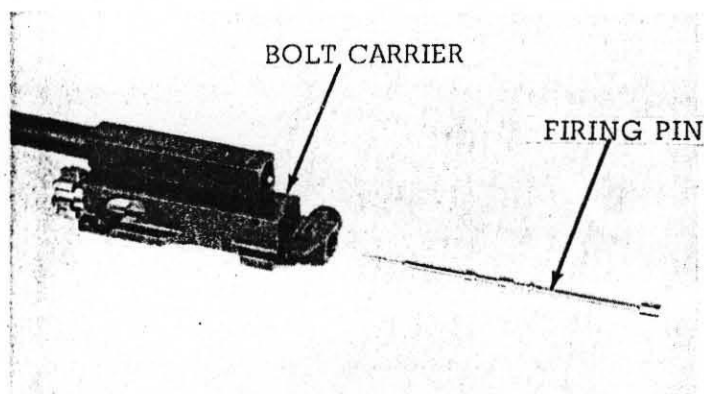


FIGURE 22. FIRING PIN REMOVED

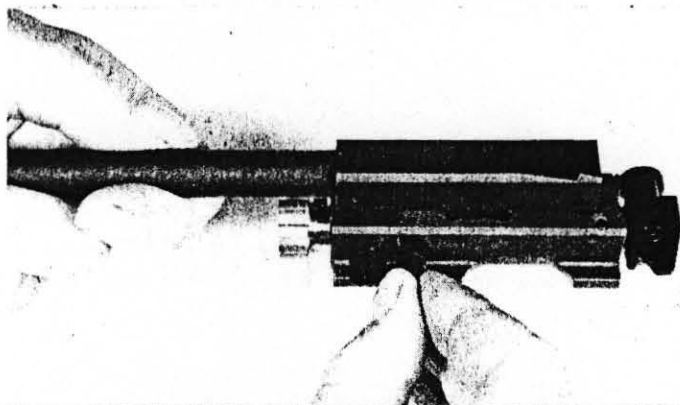


FIGURE 23. REMOVING CAM PIN

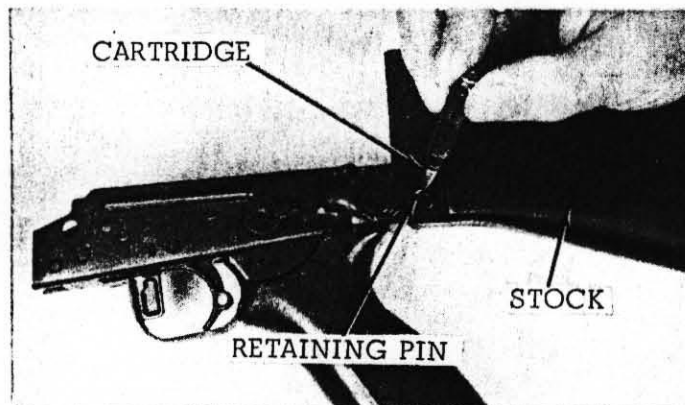


FIGURE 24. REMOVING THE STOCK RETAINING PIN

NOTE: THE WEAPON HAS NOW BEEN DISASSEMBLED TO THE EXTENT AUTHORIZED THE OPERATOR WITHOUT SUPERVISION. FURTHER DISASSEMBLY SHOULD BE DONE ONLY BY, OR UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF, ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL.

g. Disassembly of the Trigger Housing Group.

(1) Hold the trigger housing group in a vertical position. Insert the point of a cartridge into the hole that the lock plate tang is engaged in (figure 25), and push the lock plate forward. Put the point of the cartridge against the rear of the lock plate and push it as far forward as possible (figure 26). The lock plate must remain forward during disassembly of the trigger housing group so that the trigger pins can be removed.

(2) Push out the trigger housing cover pin (figure 27), and remove the trigger housing cover.

(3) Push out the trigger pins, and remove the trigger (figure 28) by pushing down on the rear of the sear and push up on the trigger.

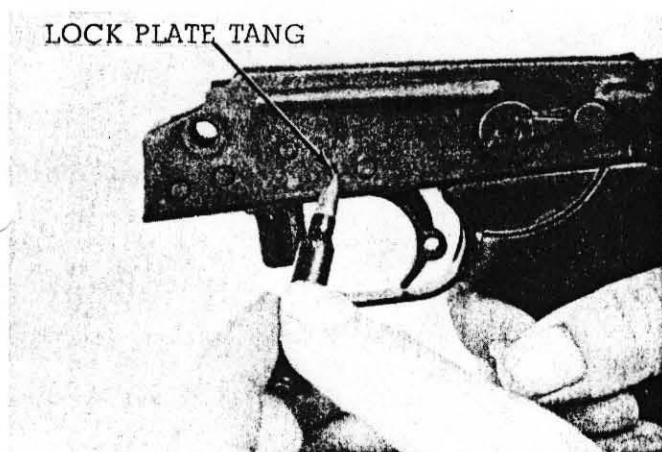


FIGURE 25. DISENGAGING LOCK PLATE FROM HOUSING

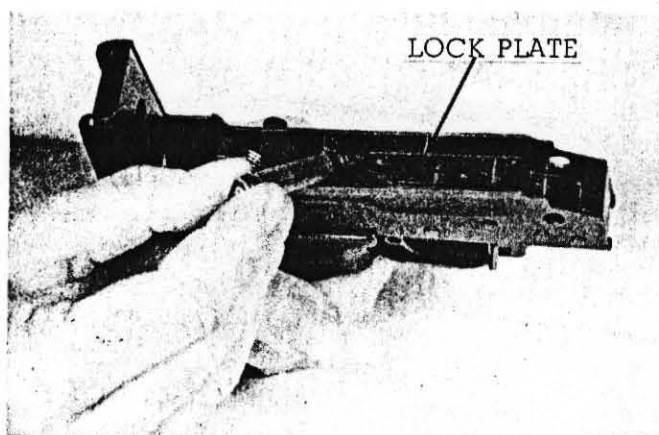


FIGURE 26. PUSHING THE LOCK PLATE FORWARD



FIGURE 27. REMOVING THE TRIGGER HOUSING COVER



FIGURE 28. REMOVING TRIGGER

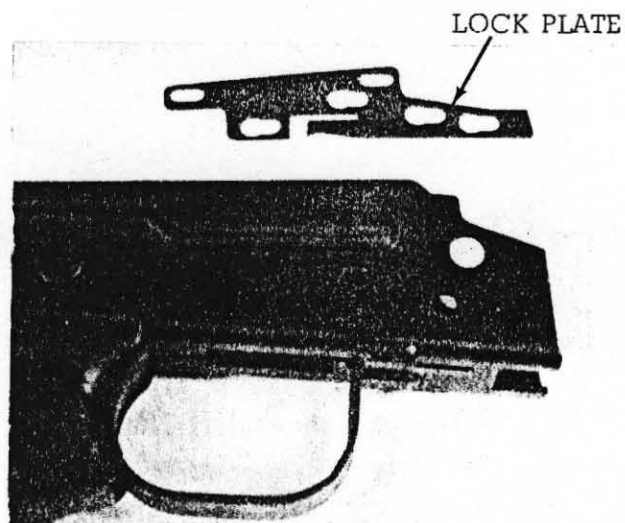


FIGURE 29. LOCK PLATE REMOVED

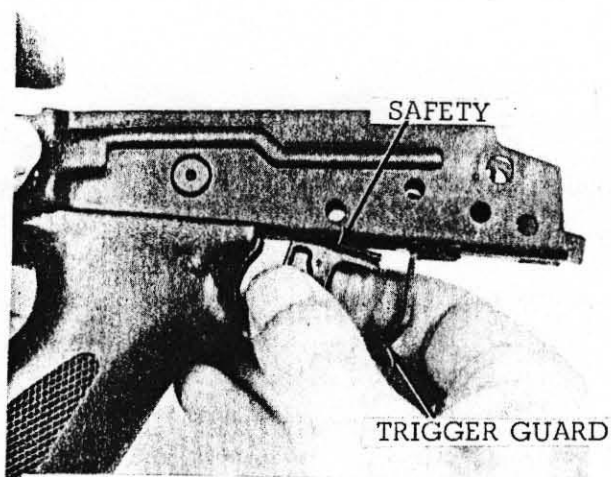


FIGURE 30. REMOVING THE SAFETY

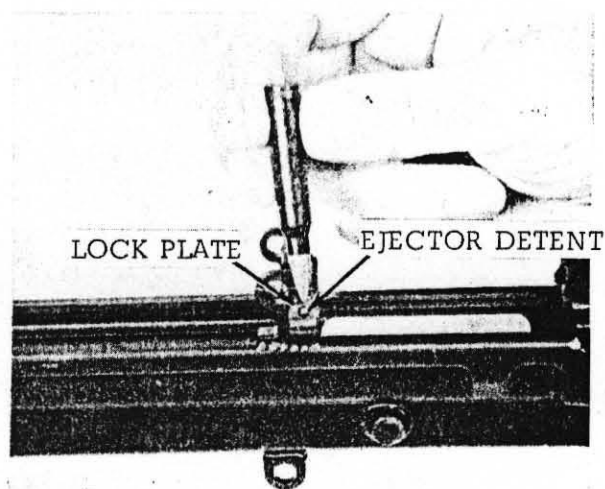


FIGURE 31. DEPRESSING EJECTOR DETENT

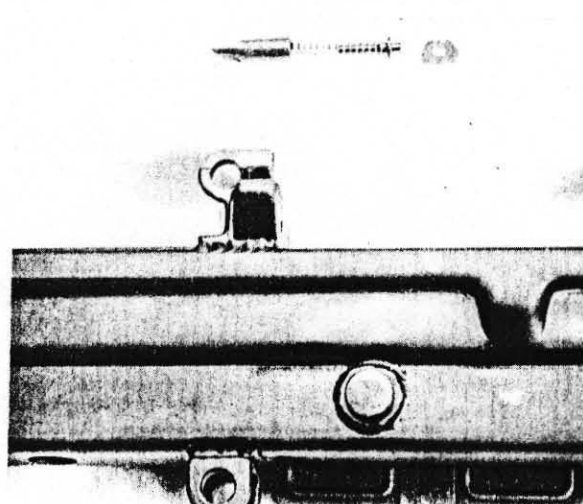


FIGURE 32. EJECTOR ASSY REMOVED

(4) Remove the lock plate by grasping the extended front edge and remove (figure 29).

(5) Remove the safety by grasping it and pulling it to the rear and down through the trigger guard (figure 30).

#### h. Removal of the Ejector Assembly.

- (1) Depress the ejector detent (figure 31).
- (2) Slide the lock plate aside.
- (3) Pull out the ejector assembly (figure 32).

NOTE: THE WEAPON IS NOW DETAILED-STRIPPED AS FAR AS PERMITTED UNDER SUPERVISION OF ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE PERSONNEL. SEE FIGURE 33. FURTHER DISASSEMBLY IS RESTRICTED TO DIRECT SUPPORT PERSONNEL ONLY.

### 34. CLEANING, INSPECTION AND REPAIR

#### a. Cleaning and Inspection.

##### (1) Cleaning Materials.

(a) Bore cleaner is used for cleaning the bore, chamber, barrel extension, and gas cylinder. It also provides temporary protection from rust.

(b) Hot, soapy water or plain hot water is a substitute for bore cleaner.

(c) Dry-cleaning solvent is used for cleaning weapons which are coated with grease, oil, or corrosion-preventative compounds.

CAUTION: USE WARM SOAPY WATER TO CLEAN THE BUTTSTOCK AND FORE-STOCK. SOME CLEANING SOLVENTS AND GASOLINE TEND TO SOFTEN AND DISTORT THE PLASTIC MATERIAL.

##### (2) Lubricants.

(a) Special preservative lubricating oil is used for lubricating the weapon at normal and low temperatures.

(b) Medium preservative lubricating oil is used instead of special preservative oil when the weapon is exposed to high temperatures, high humidity, or salt water.

(c) "Lubriplate" grease should be applied to working surfaces in extremely humid weather or whenever there is a likelihood that the weapon will be subjected to immersion in either fresh or salt water. After immersion in either fresh or salt water, the weapon should be cleaned and lubricated as soon as possible.

##### (3) Equipment furnished for cleaning the weapon.

(a) Cleaning rod (figure 34)

(b) Bore cleaner

(c) Rifle oil

(d) Brushes

(e) Cleaning patches.

(Satisfactory caliber 5.56mm patches can be obtained by cutting .30 caliber patches into quarters.



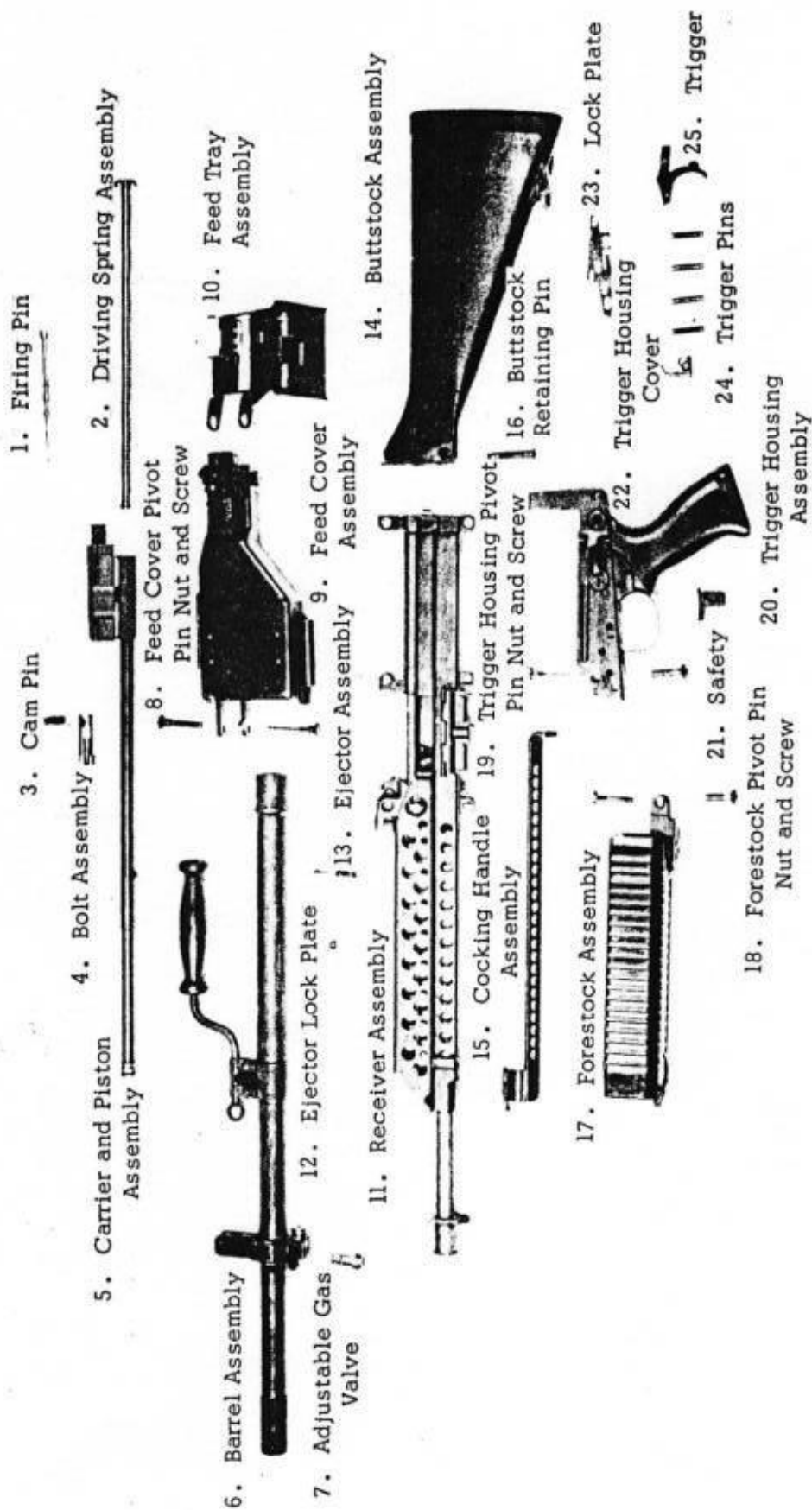


FIGURE 33. LIGHT MACHINEGUN (BELT-FED) DETAIL-STRIPPED



(4) Before firing.

(a) Before firing the weapon, the bore and chamber should be cleaned and dried. A light coat of oil should be placed on all metal parts except those which come in contact with ammunition.

(b) Lubriplate should be applied to the parts that show friction wear. This is particularly important when the weapon is exposed to rain or salt water. Lubriplate should not be used in extremely cold temperatures or when the weapon is exposed to extremes of sand and dust.

(c) In cold climates (temperatures below freezing) the weapon must be kept free of moisture and excess oil. Moisture and excess oil on the working parts cause them to operate sluggishly or to fail completely. The weapon must be disassembled and wiped with a clean dry cloth. Dry-cleaning solvent may be used if necessary to remove oil or grease. Parts that show signs of wear may be wiped with a patch lightly dampened with a special preservative lubricating oil. It is best to keep the weapon as close as possible to outside temperature at all times due to the collection of moisture which occurs when cold metal comes in contact with warm air. If the weapon is brought into a warm room, it should be allowed to reach room temperatures so that condensation will appear before the weapon is cleaned.

(d) In hot, dry climates, the weapon must be cleaned daily, or more often, to remove sand and/or dust from the bore and working parts. In sandy areas, the weapon should be kept dry to prevent the collection of sand. The weapon should be kept covered during sand and dust storms.

(5) After firing .

(a) The weapon must be cleaned after it has been fired because firing produces deposits of primer fouling, powder ashes, carbon, and metal fouling. The ammunition has a noncorrosive primer which makes cleaning easier, but no less important. The primer still leaves a deposit that may collect moisture and promote rust if it is not removed. The cleaning described below will remove all deposits except metal fouling which is relatively uncommon and is removed by Ordnance personnel.

(b) The weapon should be disassembled as outlined in paragraph 33-a through f. The following parts of the weapon should be cleaned after firing in the following manner:

1. Bore. Run patches dampened with bore cleaner or hot soapy water back and forth through the bore several times. Next, attach the weapon bore brush to the cleaning rod and run it back and forth through the bore several times. Follow this with more wet patches. Run several dry patches through the bore and inspect each patch as it is removed. The bore is clean when a dry patch comes out clean with no evidence of fouling. Finally, run an oily patch through the bore to leave a light coat of oil inside the barrel.

NOTE: THE PATCH OR BRUSH MUST BE PUSHED ALL THE WAY THROUGH THE BORE BEFORE IT IS WITHDRAWN.

2. Chamber. Using a suitable brush (figure 34) clean the chamber. Dry the chamber with a clean dry patch.

3. Barrel Extension. Using a suitable brush (figure 34) clean the lugs of the barrel extension. After removing the carbon, particles of dirt and/or brass filings, oil the barrel extension lugs lightly.

4. Variable Gas Valve. Remove the gas valve, and with an appropriate wire brush, clean out the slots of all carbon and/or fouling.

5. Gas Port. Using a suitable reamer (figure 35) clean the gas port in the barrel removing any carbon buildup.

6. Gas rings on boss of Front Sight Base. Soak boss with bore cleaning solvent and wire brush to remove all fouling until the rings can move freely.

7. Gas cylinder. Using a suitable brush (figure 34) clean the gas cylinder. Dry the cylinder bore with clean dry patches. Use no abrasives in cleaning the cylinder and do not oil the interior surfaces.

8. Gas Piston. Saturate patches with bore cleaner and wipe the exterior surface of the piston as clean as possible. The piston does not need to have a shiny surface to function properly. Do not use abrasives to clean the piston.

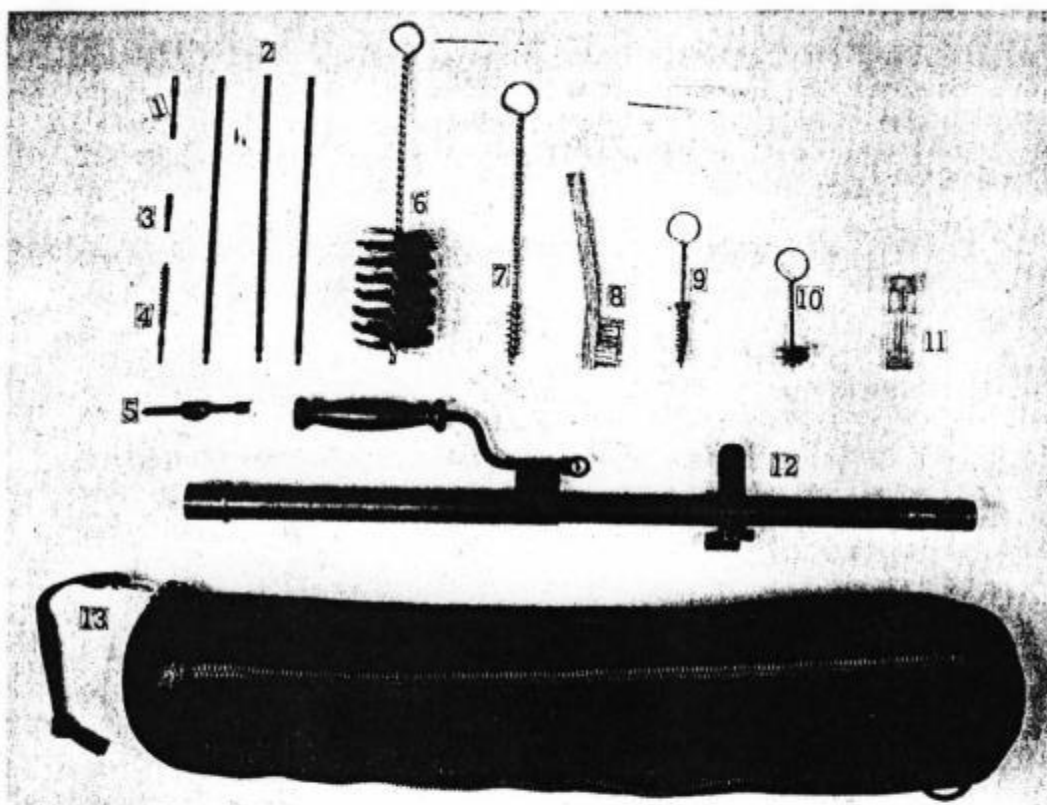
9. Bolt Face. Clean the face of the bolt with a patch and bore cleaner. Remove the bore cleaner with a dry patch, and oil the bolt lightly.

10. Bolt Carrier. Remove all carbon and foreign materials from the bolt carrier with a patch dampened with bore cleaner. Wipe off the bolt carrier with dry patches and apply a light coat of oil.

11. Receiver Assembly and Trigger Housing Assembly. Inspect both assemblies for dirt and brass filings. Clean both assemblies with a suitable brush (figure 34) and oil all surfaces lightly. Place a drop of oil on each of the pins in the trigger housing assembly for lubrication.

12. Ejector. The ejector is spring actuated. It is important that it have free movement. Lightly oil ejector assembly before inserting it into the receiver recess. Visually inspect and manually operate for proper function. Dirt, brass filings, or lack of lubrication may hinder proper function.

b. Replacement of parts. All replacement parts (Appendix III) are interchangeable and require no adjustments when being installed in this weapon.



- |                                   |                            |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Slotted tip for Cleaning Rod   | 8. Utility Brush           |
| 2. Cleaning Rod (3 Sections).     | 9. Chamber Brush           |
| 3. Cleaning Rod Adaptor for Brush | 10. Barrel Extension Brush |
| 4. Bore Cleaning Brush            | 11. Oiler                  |
| 5. Combination Tool               | 12. Spare Barrel           |
| 6. Receiver Brush                 | 13. Carrying Case          |
| 7. Gas Cylinder Brush             |                            |

FIGURE 34. CLEANING EQUIPMENT, COMBINATION TOOL, SPARE BARREL, AND CARRYING CASE.

### 35. ASSEMBLY

NOTE: THE WEAPON SHOULD BE ASSEMBLED IN THE REVERSE ORDER OF DISASSEMBLY.

#### a. Installation of the Ejector Assembly (figure 32).

- (1) Insert the ejector with the ejector spring and detent into the recess of the receiver.
- (2) Depress the ejector detent and spring below the lock plate recess and insert the lock plate in the slots of the receiver.
- (3) Slide the lock plate over the detent until the detent pops into the hole in the lock plate (figure 31).

b. Assembly of the trigger housing group.

(1) Place the lock plate in the left side of the trigger housing group (figure 26), insuring that the lock plate is positioned on the two lock plate guide pins. The lock plate must remain forward during assembly of the trigger housing group.

(2) Place the safety into its proper position inside the trigger guard and slide it forward.

(3) Depressing the rear of the sear, insert the trigger from the top of the trigger housing and replace the trigger pin (figure 28).

(4) Replace the trigger housing cover (figure 27), and the remaining trigger pins. (Trigger pins are interchangeable).

(5) Align the trigger pins, and push the extended edge of the lock plate to the rear. The front edge of the lock plate should be flush with the forward edge of the trigger housing, and the lock plate tang should be seated in the lock plate tang hole (figure 25).

c. Assembly of the Stock to the Trigger Housing Group.

(1) Replace the stock by inserting it in the rear of the trigger housing group.

(2) Insert the stock retaining pin (figure 24).

d. Assembly of the Carrier-Piston Assembly.

(1) Replace the bolt in the bolt carrier with the ejector groove in the bolt facing toward the cam track in the bolt carrier.

(2) Insert the cam pin through the cam track and into the cam pin hole in the bolt. The flat side of the cam pin guide lug must be in line with the lower side of the bolt carrier (figure 22).

(3) Replace the firing pin in the bolt carrier and pushing in on the rear of the firing pin, rotate the carrier cap assembly 1/4 turn clockwise locking the firing pin in the forward position.

NOTE: FIRING PIN MUST BE PUSHED IN WHILE TURNING CARRIER CAP.

e. Assembly of the Cocking Handle, Barrel, Feed Tray, Feed Cover, and Forestock Assemblies with the Receiver Group.

(1) Replace the cocking handle (figure 19), by aligning the dis-assembly notches with the cocking handle guide and lug.

(2) Replace the barrel assembly by depressing the barrel latch and inserting the barrel into the receiver group (figure 18) insuring that the sight boss is aligned with the gas cylinder. Lock the barrel into place by releasing the barrel latch.

(3) Replace the feed tray assembly (figure 16).

(4) Replace the feed cover assembly and insert the feed cover pivot nut and screw (figure 15).

(5) Replace the forestock assembly and insert the forestock pivot nut and screw (figure 17).

f. Replacing the Trigger Group to the Receiver Group.

(1) Align the trigger housing group and receiver holes, and insert the pivot pin screw and nut (figure 14).

g. Replacing the Driving Spring, Carrier, Piston and Bolt Assemblies.

(1) Align the piston rod with the gas cylinder and insert the bolt carrier in the matching grooves of the receiver. The bolt cam pin must be in line with the top rail of the bolt carrier before inserting the assembly into the receiver.

(2) Hold the receiver with the gas cylinder pointing down and allow the assembly to slide in as far as it can go.

(3) Insert the driving spring (figure 12) assembly into the recess in the piston rod.

(4) Pull the takedown pin (figure 11) out as far as it will go.

(5) Rotate the trigger housing group up (figure 12) and lock it to the receiver group by pushing the takedown pin in.

h. Functioning test.

(1) A function test will be performed after assembly of the weapon.

(2) A function check of the weapon consists of checking its operations while the safety is in the "Safe" and "Firing" positions. The following sequence will be followed:

a. Clear the weapon. Place the safety on "Safe". Pull the cocking handle to the rear. Return the cocking handle to its locked position. Pull the trigger. The operating parts should not go into battery.

b. Place the safety in its forward "Off" position. Pull the trigger. The operating parts should go into battery.

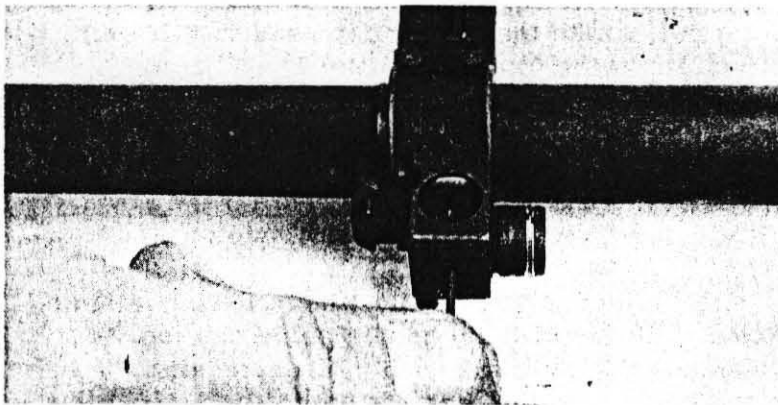


FIGURE 35. CLEANING GAS PORT

36. MAINTENANCE OF BIPOD

The only maintenance required to be performed on the bipod assembly is the normal cleaning and inspection of the adjustable legs, the hinge spring, and bipod lock.

## APPENDIX I

### REFERENCES

---

The following references should be consulted for additional procedures for the maintenance of the materiel covered by this publication.

FM-23-67  
FM-31-70  
TM 9-207

Machinegun, 7.62mm, M60.  
Basic Cold Weather Manual.  
Operation and Maintenance of  
Army Materiel in Extreme  
Cold Weather 0°F to -65°F.



APPENDIX II  
BASIC ISSUE ITEMS LIST

---

Section I. PREFACE

1. GENERAL

This appendix is a list of the basic issue items that are required for stockage by first-echelon maintenance. It includes the first-echelon maintenance tools and repair parts accompanying the equipment, all of which constitute the major end item for issue to users.

2. EXPLANATION OF COLUMNS

a. Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability Code. This column lists a code that indicates the selection status and source of supply of the repair, the lowest echelon capable of installing or manufacturing the repair part, and the recoverability and expendability aspects of the repair parts. An example of this code is P, O, R. The "P" indicates that the item is a mission stockage list repair part that is procured and stocked on a national program basis, the "O" indicates that the repair part is authorized to Organizational Maintenance, and the "R" indicates that the repair part is an expendable, recoverable item. When repair parts supply responsibility has been assigned to a technical service other than Ordnance, the basic number of the supplying technical service is listed in the first position of the source code, for example, "11" for a Signal Corps item. Refer to paragraph 4 for a explanation of all codes appearing in this manual.

b. Federal Stock Number. This column lists the Federal stock number which has been assigned by the Cataloging Division, Armed Forces Supply Support Center.

c. Description. This column lists the Federal item name (shown in capital letters) and any additional description required for supply operations. The abbreviation "w/e" (with equipment) when used as a portion of the nomenclature indicates that the major item or major combination includes all armament, equipment, accessories, and repair parts issued with the item. The technical service or manufacturer's part number is also included for reference.

d. Unit of Issue. This column lists the minimum quantity that will be supplied. All items are considered as each except where the unit of issue is shown as ft., in., such as for bulk materials; the requisition should indicate the exact amount that is required, for example 6 ft.

e. Quantity Authorized. This column lists the quantity of the listed item authorized for stockage by first echelon.

f. Illustration. This column indicates the figure number of the illustration that depicts the item. When more than one item appears on an illustration, the item number is also indicated.

### 3. ABBREVIATIONS

assy ..... assembly (ies)  
cal ..... caliber  
ctg ..... cartridge  
ctn ..... carton  
equip ..... equipment  
wdn ..... wooden  
w/e ..... with equipment

### 4. EXPLANATION OF CODES

	<u>Code</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
a. Source	P	Applied to repair parts which are high mortality parts procured by technical services, stocked in and supplied from the technical service depot system, and authorized for use at indicated maintenance echelons.
b. Maintenance Level	O	Organizational Maintenance
c. Recoverability	NR	Indicates a repair part or assembly that is nonexpendable, recoverable and is economically repairable.
	R	Indicates a repair part or assembly that is expendable and recoverable and is economically repairable and, when available, is furnished by supply on an exchange basis.
d. Illustration	NI	Indicates a standard military issue item and therefore not illustrated in this handbook.

## Section II. BASIC ISSUE ITEMS LIST

SOURCE, MAINT. AND RECOVERABILITY CODE				FEDERAL STOCK NO.	DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	UNIT OF ISSUE	QTY. AUTH.	ILLUST.
(a) TECHNICAL SERVICE NO.	(b) SOURCE	(c) MAINTENANCE LEVEL	(d) RECOVERABILITY					FIG. NO.
					<p style="text-align: center;"><u>MAJOR ITEMS</u></p> <p>The following items are requisitioned for initial issue only.</p> <p>LIGHT MACHINEGUN, belt-fed, 5.56 MM, w/e -----</p> <p>MOUNT, bipod -----</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>COMPONENTS OF MAJOR ITEMS</u></p> <p>The items listed below are issued as components of the major items for initial issue. Replacement items will be requisitioned separately under their individual stock numbers.</p> <p>LIGHT MACHINEGUN, belt-fed, 5.56MM</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>REPAIR PARTS FOR:</u></p> <p>LIGHT MACHINEGUN, belt-fed, 5.56MM (see Appendix IV)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT FOR:</u></p> <p>LIGHT MACHINEGUN, BELT-FED, 5.56MM</p> <p>BAG: canvas carrying, barrel ----- 1</p> <p>AMMUNITION BOX, 100 Round ----- 1</p> <p>BARREL ASSEMBLY: spare----- 1</p> <p>BRUSH, CLEANING: bore----- 1</p> <p>BRUSH, CLEANING: chamber ----- 1</p> <p>BRUSH, CLEANING: locking lug ----- 1</p> <p>BRUSH, CLEANING: gas cylinder ----- 1</p> <p>BRUSH, CLEANING: receiver brush ----- 1</p> <p>BRUSH, CLEANING: utility ----- 1</p> <p>ROD, CLEANING: cal. .233 ----- 1</p> <p>TOOL: combination ----- 1</p> <p>SLING, GUN: webbing----- 1</p> <p>Slotted tip cleaning rod ----- 1</p> <p>OILER ----- 1</p>			
						1	1	31-13
						1	3	NI
						1	1	31-12
						1	1	31-4
						1	1	31-9
						1	1	31-10
						1	1	31-7
						1	1	31-6
						1	1	31-8
						1	1	31-2
						1	1	31-5
						1	1	25
						1	1	31-1
						1	1	31-11

Section II. BASIC ISSUE ITEMS LIST (cont.)

SOURCE, MAINT. AND RECOVERABILITY CODE				FEDERAL STOCK NO.	DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	UNIT OF ISSUE	QTY. AUTH.	ILLUST
(a) TECHNICAL SERVICE NO.	(b) SOURCE	(c) MAINTENANCE LEVEL	(d) RECOVERABILITY					FIG. NO.
					<p><u>MISCELLANEOUS MATERIEL</u></p> <p>The items listed under subheadings below are not issued with the major items but are requisitioned and issued in accordance with tables of organization and equipment, tables of allowances, or as otherwise authorized.</p> <p><u>AMMUNITION</u></p> <p>Ammunition for use with this weapon is listed in SM 9-5-1305.</p> <p><u>ARTICLES FOR INSTRUCTIONAL PURPOSES</u></p> <p>The following item WILL NOT BE TAKEN into the field upon permanent change of station and into the theater of operation.</p> <p>CARTRIDGE, 5.56MM DUMMY: -----</p> <p>The following item WILL NOT BE TAKEN into the field upon permanent change of station or into the theater of operations. Units will turn in all equipment to the commanding officer of the station from which it departs. The receiving officer will make a report to the Army commander, without delay, showing number, type, and condition of item received.</p> <p>GRAPHIC TRAINING AID: -----</p> <p>(Above item, when available, will be listed in DA Pam 310-5.</p>	bx		NI
								NI

APPENDIX III  
ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE REPAIR PARTS  
AND SPECIAL TOOL LIST

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Section I. PREFACE

1. GENERAL

This appendix lists all items required or authorized for organizational maintenance.

2. EXPLANATION OF COLUMNS

a. Figure and Index Number. This column lists the figure and index number in this manual which illustrates the item.

b. Description. This column lists the repair part or tool with its basic nomenclature.

c. Quantity per Unit. This column lists the quantity of the item used on each weapon.

d. Quantity Authorized. This column lists the quantity of each item recommended for stockage at the organizational level per weapon. Where a large quantity of weapons (50 or more ) is assigned to an organizational unit, standard allowance percentages should be used.

## Section II. ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE REPAIR PARTS AND SPECIAL TOOL LIST

ILLUSTRATION		DESCRIPTION	QTY. PER UNIT	QTY. AUTH.
FIG. NO.	ITEM NO.			
		REPAIR PARTS FOR LIGHT MACHINEGUN-BELT-FED		
33	7	Adjustable Gas Valve .....	1	
33	6	Barrel Assembly .....	1	
33	4	Bolt Assembly .....	1	
33	14	Buttstock Assembly .....	1	
33	16	Buttstock Retaining Pin (Receiver Pin) .....	1	
33	3	Cam Pin .....	1	1
33	5	Carrier and Piston Assembly .....	1	
33	15	Cocking Handle Assembly .....	1	
33	2	Driving Spring Assembly .....	1	
33	12	Ejector Lock Plate .....	1	
33	13	Ejector Assembly .....	1	
33	9	Feed Cover Assembly .....	1	
33	8	Feed Cover Pivot Pin Nut and Screw .....	1	1
33	10	Feed Tray Assembly .....	1	
33	1	Firing Pin .....	1	1
33	17	Forestock Assembly .....	1	
33	18	Forestock Pivot Pin Nut and Screw .....	1	1
33	23	Lock Plate .....	1	
33	21	Safety .....	1	
33	25	Trigger .....	1	
33	24	Trigger Pins .....	1	4
33	22	Trigger Housing Cover .....	1	
33	20	Trigger Housing Assembly .....	1	
33	19	Trigger Housing Pivot Pin Nut and Screw .....	1	
		<u>SPECIAL PURPOSE TOOLS</u>		
34	5	Combination Tool .....	1	*

\*1 or more per Organizational Unit, as required.