

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

PART II: CEREMONIES

CHAPTER 25

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

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25000. GENERAL

1. When not contrary to orders and regulations, the extent to which the Naval service participates in a funeral depends upon the expressed wishes of the family of the deceased.
2. The composition and strength of the escort will be as prescribed in *U.S. Navy Regulations* or as modified by proper authority.
3. The military aspect of a funeral usually begins at one of the following places, home of the deceased, mortuary, railroad station, church or chapel, cemetery gates, or the grave. It may, however, begin at any designated place.
4. The ceremony starts when the escort first receives the remains. Before that, the body bearers may be detailed to conduct the remains wherever necessary.
5. In general, the escort receives the body at one of the following places:
  - a. The designated place and conducts it to the place of services and then to the grave.
  - b. The chapel before, and conducts it to the grave after the services.
  - c. The cemetery gates and conducts it to the grave.
  - d. The grave.
6. Each time the body bearers remove the remains:
  - a. The escort is brought to present arms.
  - b. The band renders prescribed honors, followed by appropriate music.
  - c. The pallbearers salute.
  - d. All observers in uniform, except the body bearers, salute.
  - e. All civilian-dressed Naval personnel, except women, uncover and hold the headdress over the heart with the right hand. Women place the right hand over the heart without uncovering.
7. When the national colors is draped on the casket, it shall be placed so the stars are at the head of the casket over the left shoulder of the deceased. Nothing shall rest on top of the national colors. The colors will be removed as the casket is being lowered into the grave, and in time so the colors will not touch the ground.
8. The casket is always carried foot first, except in the case of a clergyman whose casket is carried into and out of the church or chapel head first.

9. Pallbearers may walk or ride, depending upon the distance to be covered.
10. The senior pallbearer will give necessary cautionary commands to the others in a low voice. All salute at the command "**Present, ARMS**" when given by the escort commander.
11. The personal flag of a deceased general or flag officer will be carried immediately in front of the hearse or caisson. If he was a unit commander or ship's captain, the command or commission pennant will also be carried.
12. If the entrance to the cemetery prevents the hearse or caisson from entering, the procession halts, the casket is removed, and the procession proceeds again.
13. When the deceased is entitled, the minute gun salute prescribed by *U.S. Navy Regulations* is fired. The first gun fires as the body enters the cemetery. Three volleys are fired at 5-second intervals as the casket is lowered into the grave.
14. When the band is playing a hymn and it becomes necessary to stop, it continues until the next stanza ends.
15. Uniformed officers in an official capacity will wear a mourning band on the left sleeve. If armed with the sword, its hilt will be affixed with the mourning knot.

Note: No weapons to include swords will be worn or brought into the chapel.

16. Participation by fraternal or patriotic organizations is as follows:
  - a. Fraternal or semi-military organizations of which the deceased was a member may participate in the service if desired by the immediate family.
  - b. If the ritual is military or semi-military, the rites will begin immediately after the military ceremony. If it includes the firing of three volleys and "*Taps*," these features of the military ceremony may be postponed until their appropriate places in the ritual, at which times the military firing party and bugler may render the honors.
17. When the body has been cremated, casket, body, and remains, as used herein, refer to the container of the ashes.
  - a. For all phases of the funeral in which the cremated remains are carried by hand, one enlisted man will be detailed to carry the receptacle. Four enlisted men will be detailed as flag bearers. When the receptacle is carried from a conveyance into the chapel, from the chapel to the conveyance, or from the conveyance to the grave, the flag bearers will follow the receptacle with the flag folded as prescribed in paragraph 7002.6 and carried by the leading flag bearer on the right.
  - b. When the receptacle has been placed on the stand before the chancel of the chapel, or when placed in the conveyance, the flag will be folded and placed inside it. If the caisson is equipped with a casket container for the receptacle, the open flag will be laid on the container as prescribed for a casket.

c. When a hearse or caisson is not used, suitable transportation will be provided the receptacle bearer and flag bearers.

d. When the remains are to be conducted to a crematory and the ashes interred with military honors at a later time, the ceremony will consist only of the escort to the crematory. Arms will be presented as the body is carried into the crematory. Volley firing and "Taps" are omitted. If the funeral is held at the crematory and no further military honors are anticipated, the volleys will be fired (if local ordinances permit) and "Taps" sounded outside the crematory.

#### 25001. DUTIES OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE CEREMONY

1. The officer in charge should be detailed in sufficient time before the funeral to allow planning and prior arrangements. The officer in charge will confer with the clergy and funeral director. Together they will ensure that all necessary arrangements have been made. The chaplain will perform the duties of officer in charge of the ceremony in case no other officer is so designated.

2. As soon as the service in the church or chapel has begun, the officer in charge will:

a. Make sure the hearse or caisson is ready to receive the casket at the front entrance.

b. Ensure a conveyance for flowers is posted at the side or rear-entrance.

c. Arrange the cars for the clergy, pallbearers, and immediate family (if the procession is to ride) in the proper order. (See figure 25-1.)

d. Designate four of the body bearers to help carry the flowers out after the body has been placed in the conveyance. They should return through the side or rear door, at whichever the flower conveyance is parked. The remaining body bearers will secure the casket on the caisson or hearse. After the flowers have been moved, the four designated body bearers will take position in rear of the caisson or hearse.

3. When the body is transferred from the hearse to the caisson, the officer in charge will be in the vicinity. He will signal the escort commander when the transfer begins and when it is completed.

4. When the procession is in motion, the officer in charge will go to the grave and await the arrival of the funeral party. He will determine the positions for the band, escort, firing party (if separated from the escort), the bugler, and other units. Upon their arrival, he will direct these individuals and units to their proper positions at the grave.

5. After the units and individuals are in position at the grave, he will signal the body bearers to carry the remains from the conveyance and the band and escort to render the honors.

6. When the widow or mother of the deceased is unaccompanied, the officer in charge will escort her from the car to the grave. When practicable, he will remain with her to render assistance until completion of the commitment.

7. After the commitment service, he will deliver the folded national colors, used on the casket, to the family of the deceased.



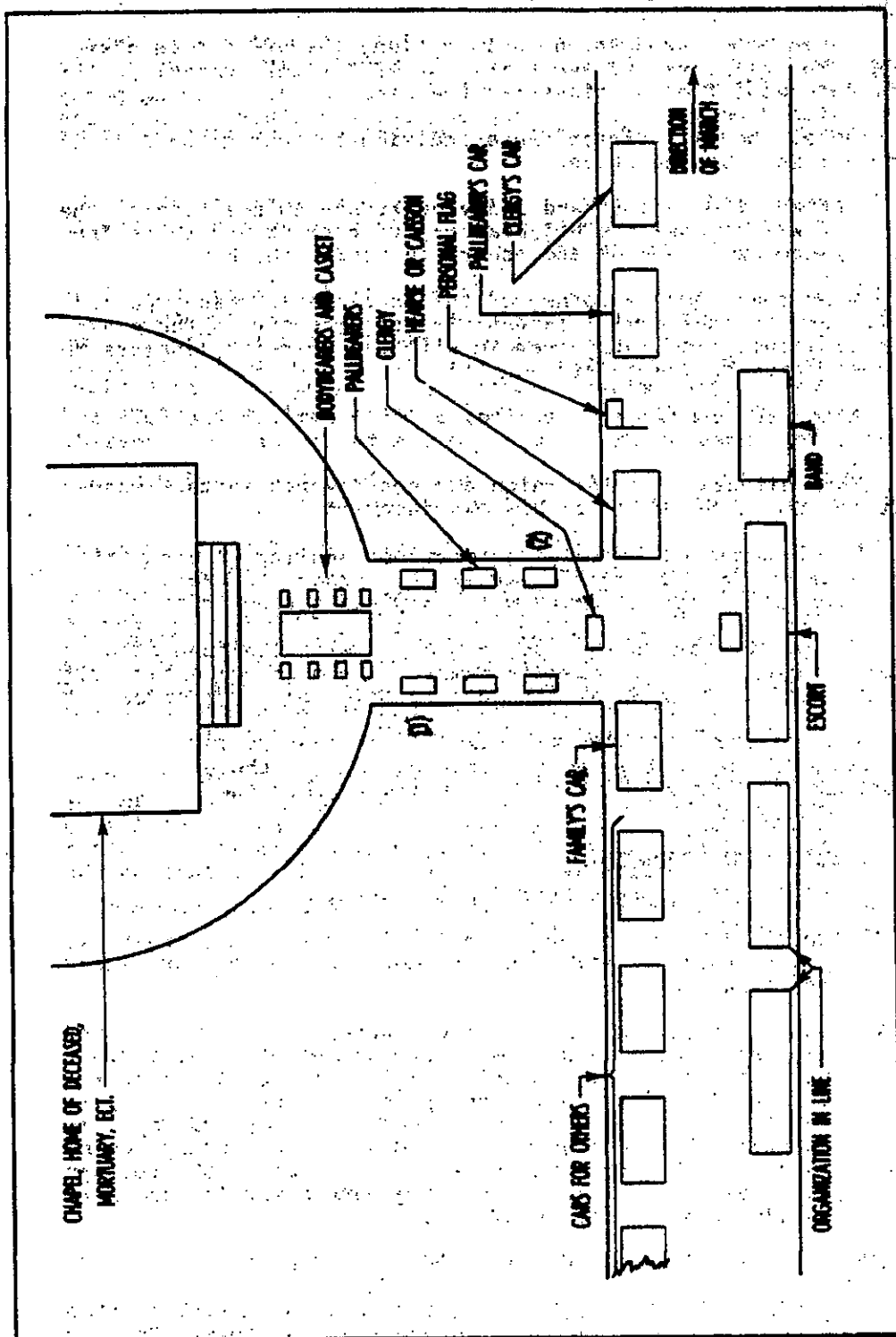


Figure 25-1.--Receiving the Remains from a Building.

8. When situations arise which are not covered in this Manual, the officer in charge will use his/her own judgment.
9. Final decisions pertaining to troop handling or movement will be made by the officer in charge. All orders to troops participating in a funeral party will be given through the officer in charge.
10. The officer in charge must cooperate with the funeral director engaged by the deceased's family. The officer in charge must not arbitrarily assume the duties the funeral director is being paid to perform.
11. The officer in charge will explain the nature and significance of the volleys to the next of kin, or those representing the next of kin, and ascertain whether the volleys are desired.

25002. RECEIVING THE REMAINS

1. Whenever the remains are received, the following procedure will govern. (See figures 25-1, 25-2, and 25-3.)

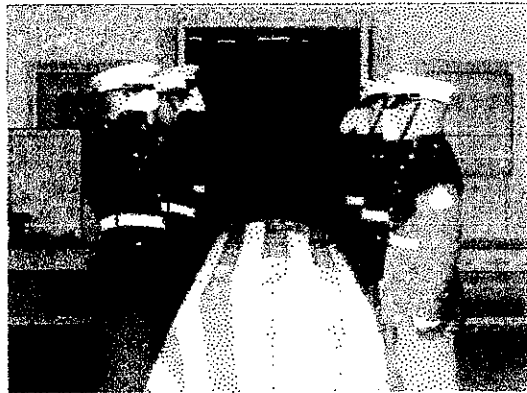


Figure 25-2a.--Pallbearers Entering; Leaving the Chapel.

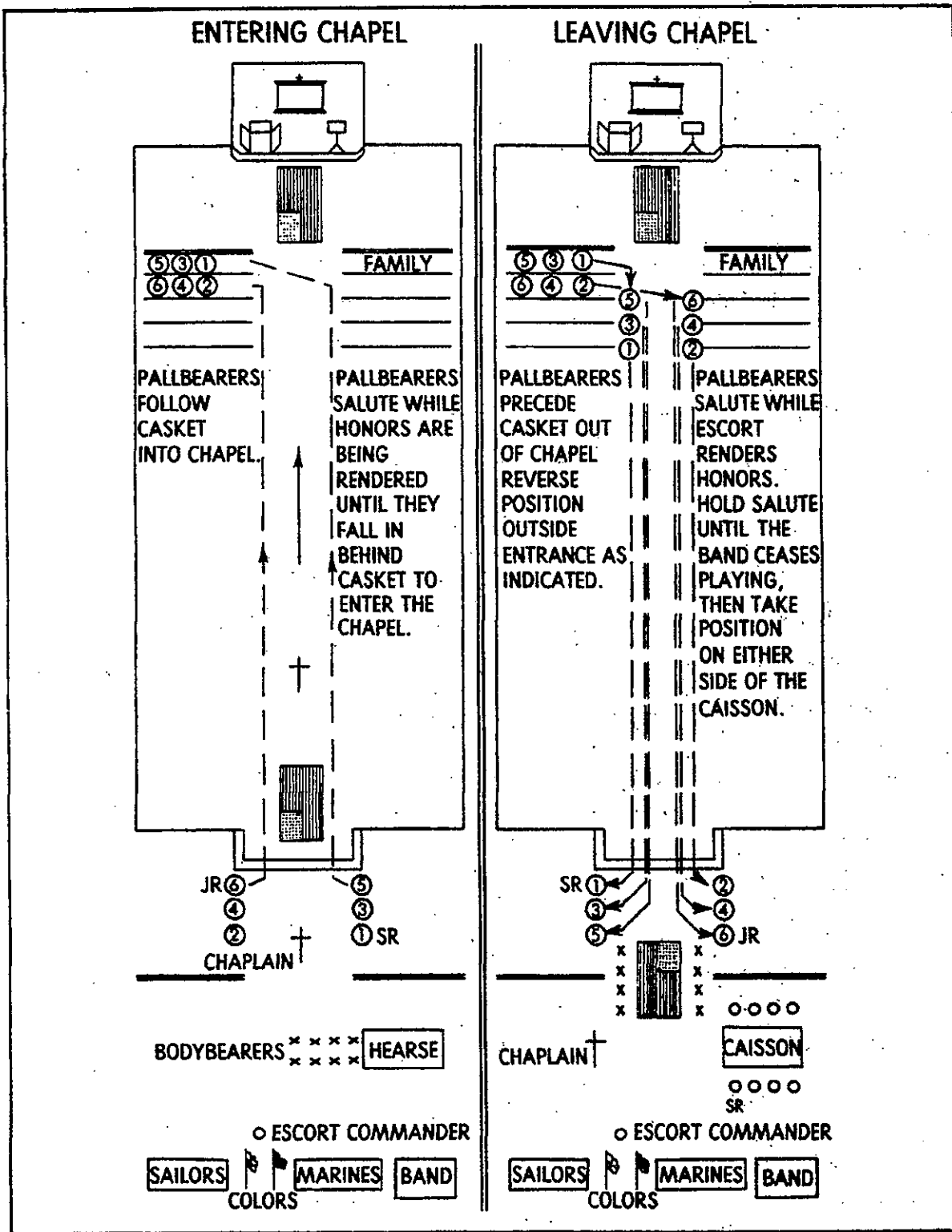


Figure 25-2b.--Entering Chapel; Leaving Chapel.

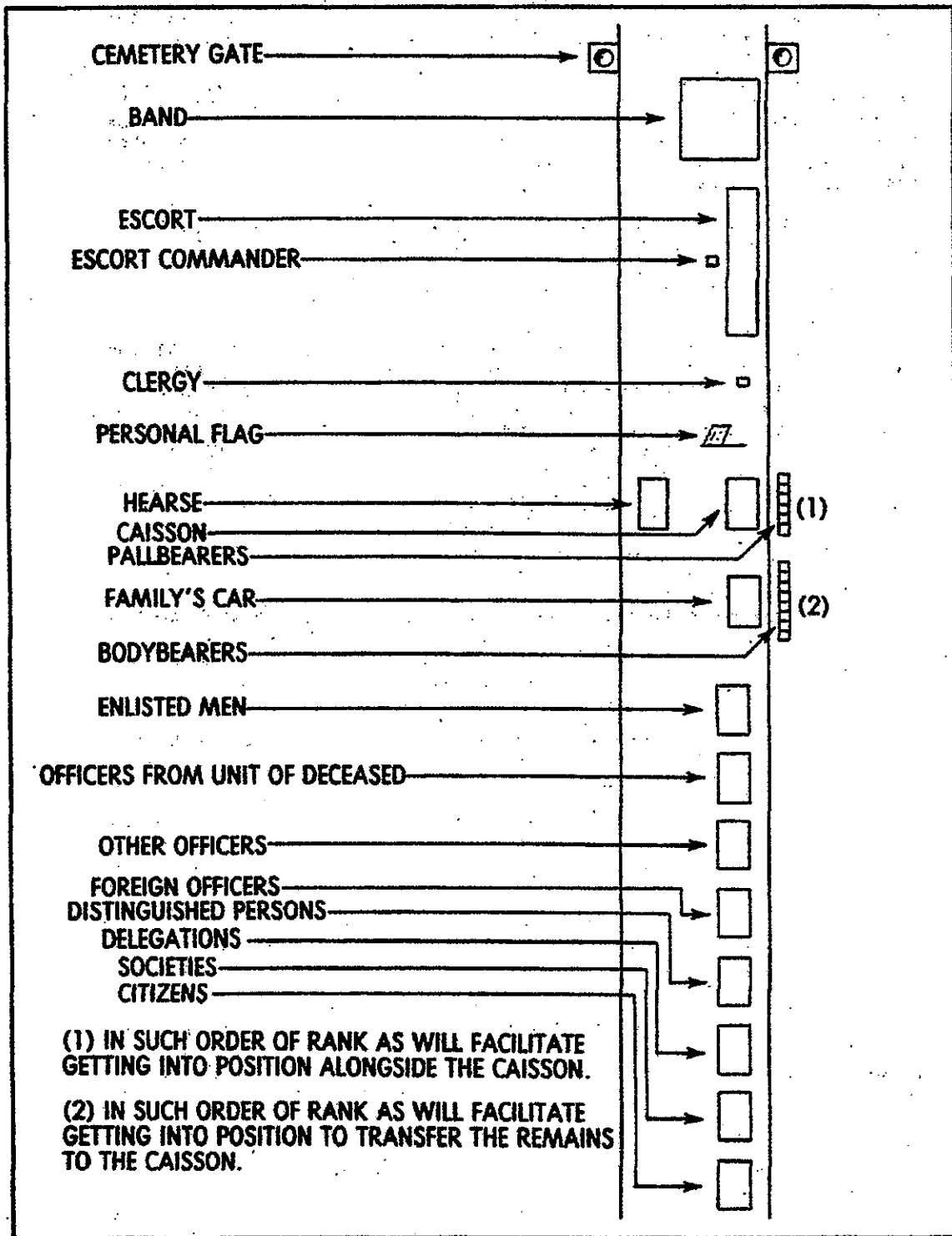


Figure 25-3.--Receiving Remains at Cemetery Gates  
(Transferring Remains from Hearse or Caisson).

2. The escort is formed opposite the place where the remains are to be received. As they arrive, or when all is ready to receive the remains, the commander of the escort commands "**Present, ARMS.**" After the remains have been received, the door to the hearse is closed, or the casket secured to the caisson, and the escort commander orders "**Order, ARMS.**"

3. The band is formed on the flank toward which the escort is to march. At the command of execution for present arms by the escort commander, the band will render musical honors if the deceased is entitled to such honors. Following this, they play appropriate music; stopping at the next stanza ending after order arms has been ordered.

4. The bearer of the personal flag of the deceased takes position and marches in front of the hearse or caisson.

5. Duties of the pallbearers are as follows:

a. When the remains are received at the chapel before the service, form in two ranks facing inboard at the entrance with the juniors nearest the door. They must allow room between ranks for the casket to pass between them. As the casket is removed from the hearse or caisson, they execute the first movement of the hand salute. The second movement is executed as the casket passes, after which they face toward the door and follow the casket into the chapel. Seats are usually reserved for them among the left front pews.

b. When the remains are received from a building (see figure 25-1), assemble inside the building in column of twos, in reverse order of rank, junior to the left front, prepared to march out. They follow the clergy from the building (preceding the casket), open to allow the casket to pass between, halt, face inboard, and salute while the casket is passing. They remain at hand salute until the escort executes order arms. They then take their place in two columns of files on each side of the casket in inverse order of rank, junior to the left front, the leading person of each column opposite the front wheels of the hearse or caisson.

c. When the remains are received at the cemetery gates (see figure 25-3), they form in a single rank on the flank of the escort, opposite the hearse or caisson and in such order of rank that moving to position alongside the caisson is facilitated. They execute and terminate the hand salute on the commands for present and order arms by the escort commander. After present arms, they take their places beside the hearse or caisson as described in paragraph 25002.5b above.

6. The body bearers, if not already with the remains, form on the left of the pallbearers. They leave the formation at the proper time to receive the casket and carry it to the chapel, caisson, or grave. They form, according to height, on each side of the casket. While indoors and not carrying the casket, they uncover. Outdoors they remain covered.

#### 25003. PROCESSION

1. After the remains have been placed in the hearse or caisson and all is ready, the officer in charge of the ceremony signals the escort commander. The escort commander puts the band and escort in motion. Elements in rear follow.

2. The procession forms in the following order: (See figure 25-4.)

- a. Escort commander.
  - b. Band or field music (bugler).
  - c. Escort in suitable formation.
  - d. Clergy.
  - e. Pallbearers if riding.
  - f. Personal flag if rated.
  - g. Casket. If pallbearers are not riding, they form on either side of the hearse or caisson as described in paragraph 25002.5b. If the pallbearers ride, the body bearers take the place of the pallbearers.
  - h. Body bearers in column of twos behind the hearse or caisson.
  - i. Family of the deceased.
  - j. Enlisted men.
  - k. Officers from the ship or organization of the deceased, in inverse order of rank.
  - l. Other officers in inverse order of rank.
  - m. Foreign officers.
  - n. Distinguished persons.
  - o. Delegations.
  - p. Societies.
  - q. Citizens.
3. The procession marches in slow time to solemn music.

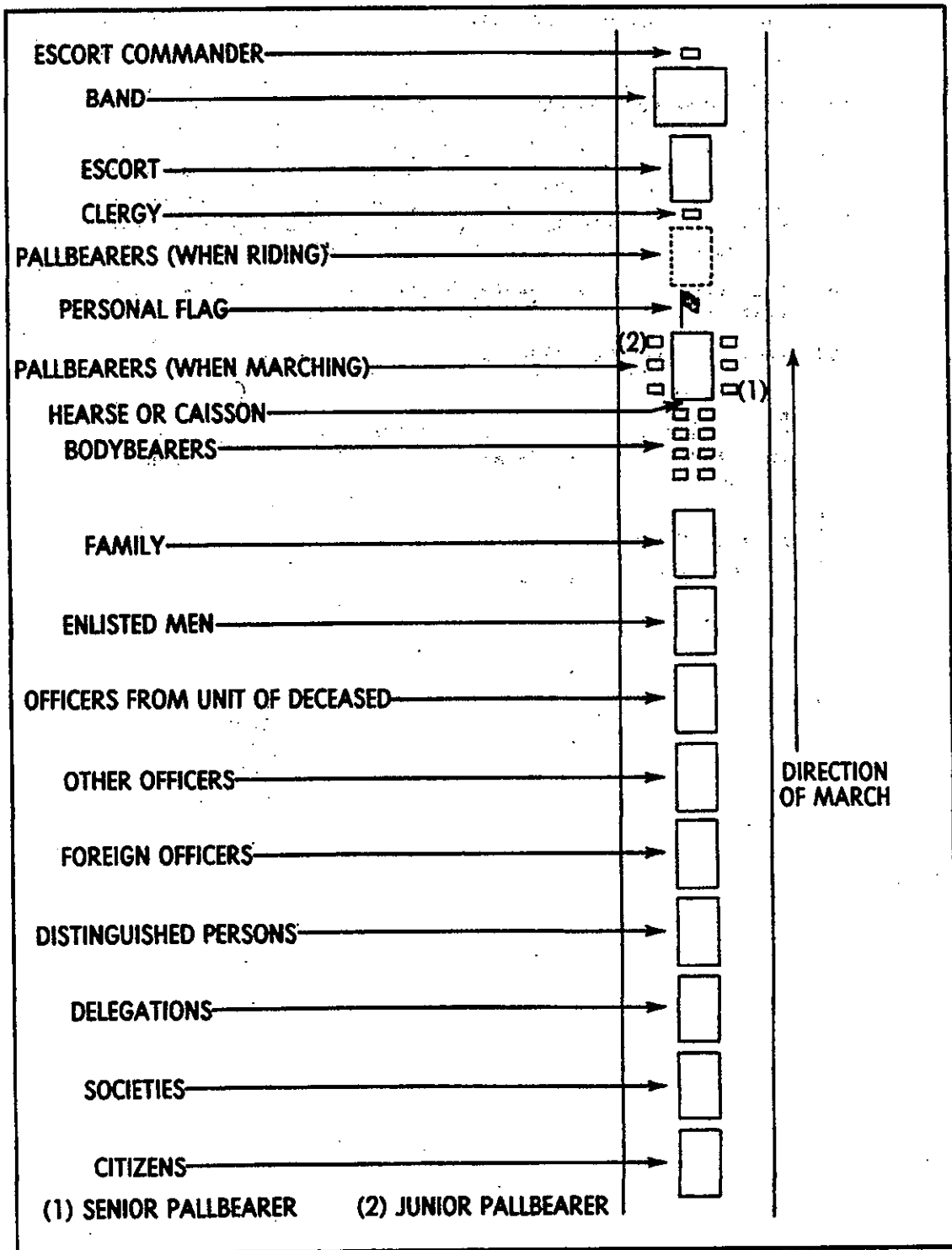


Figure 25-4.--Order of March of Funeral Procession.

25004. AT THE GRAVE

1. As the procession arrives at the grave, units turn out of column and take the following positions: (See figure 25-5.)
  - a. The band forms in line with and on the right of the escort.
  - b. The escort forms in line facing the grave at a position indicated by the officer in charge of the ceremony. It should be at least 50 feet from the grave so the volleys will not disturb the mourners. The terrain may dictate that the formation be inverted with the band on the left.
  - c. The clergy forms between the hearse or caisson and the grave.
  - d. The bearer of the personal flag of the deceased takes post between the clergy and the caisson or hearse.
  - e. The pallbearers form in two ranks between the clergy and the grave. They face each other with the juniors nearest the grave. They allow room between their ranks to permit passage of the casket.
  - f. The family of the deceased remains near the caisson or hearse.
  - g. Other units form in separate lines near and facing the grave. Their positions are indicated by the officer in charge of the ceremony.
2. When all units are in position and upon signal of the officer in charge of the ceremony, the body bearers remove the casket from the caisson or hearse. They carry it between the pallbearers and in front of the escort, then place it on the lowering device over the grave. They raise the national colors by the corners and sides and hold it waist or shoulder high until the end of the service.
3. As the body bearers remove the casket from the caisson or hearse: (See figure 25-6.)
  - a. The escort commander commands "**Present, ARMS.**" The band renders prescribed honors, if rated, after which they play appropriate music. The music stops when the casket is placed on the lowering device.
  - b. The escort presents arms until the casket is placed on the lowering device.
  - c. The clergy precedes the personal flag and the casket to the grave.
  - d. The flag bearer follows the clergy, preceding the casket, and takes position at the head of the grave. The flag bearer remains there during the service.
  - e. The pallbearers salute as the casket passes between them. When the casket has passed, they terminate the salute, face the grave, close interval, and follow the casket. Upon arrival at the grave, they form in two ranks facing the grave, usually just in rear and to one side of the clergy.
  - f. The family of the deceased follows the pallbearers and takes position provided for them.



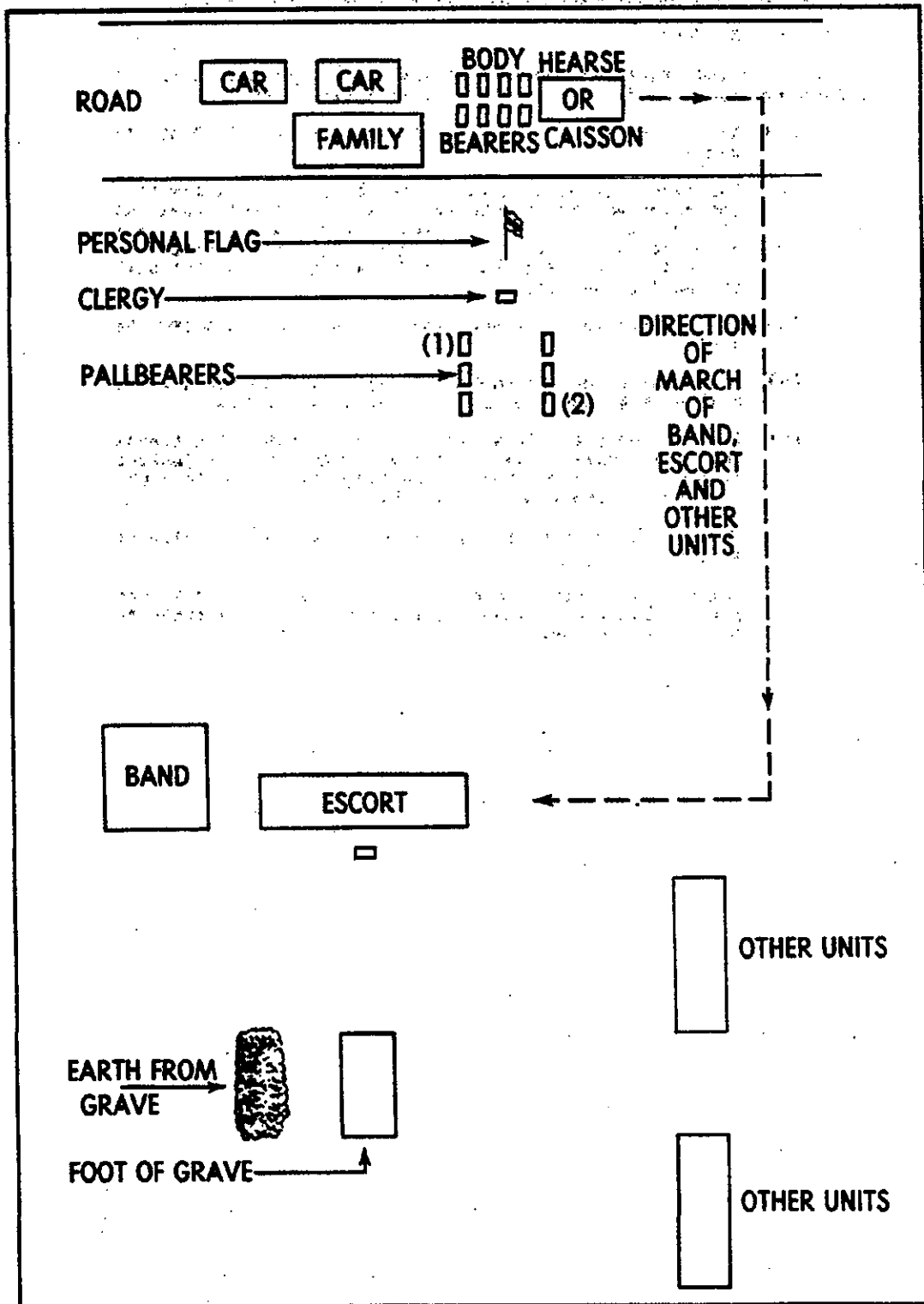


Figure 25-5.--Receiving the Remains at the Burial Ground.

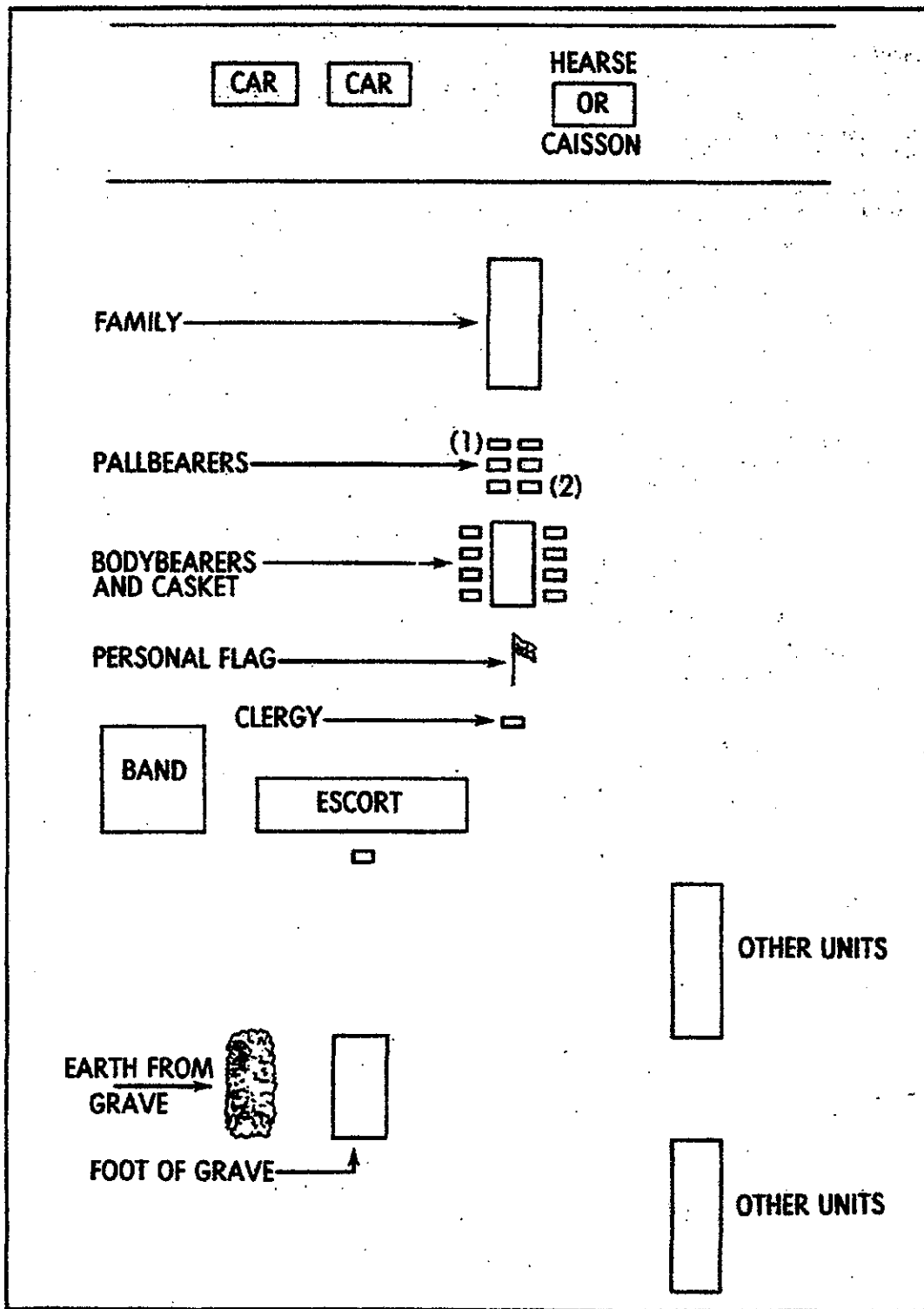


Figure 25-6.--March to the Grave.

4. When the casket is placed on the lowering device and the family has arrived, the following occurs: (See figure 25-7.)

- a. The escort commander orders "Order, ARMS" and "Parade, REST." Members of the escort execute parade rest.
- b. Pallbearers and other units execute parade rest on the escort commander's order.
- c. The body bearers remain in their positions, holding the national colors so it will not touch the ground when the casket is lowered.
- d. The clergy conducts the commitment service.

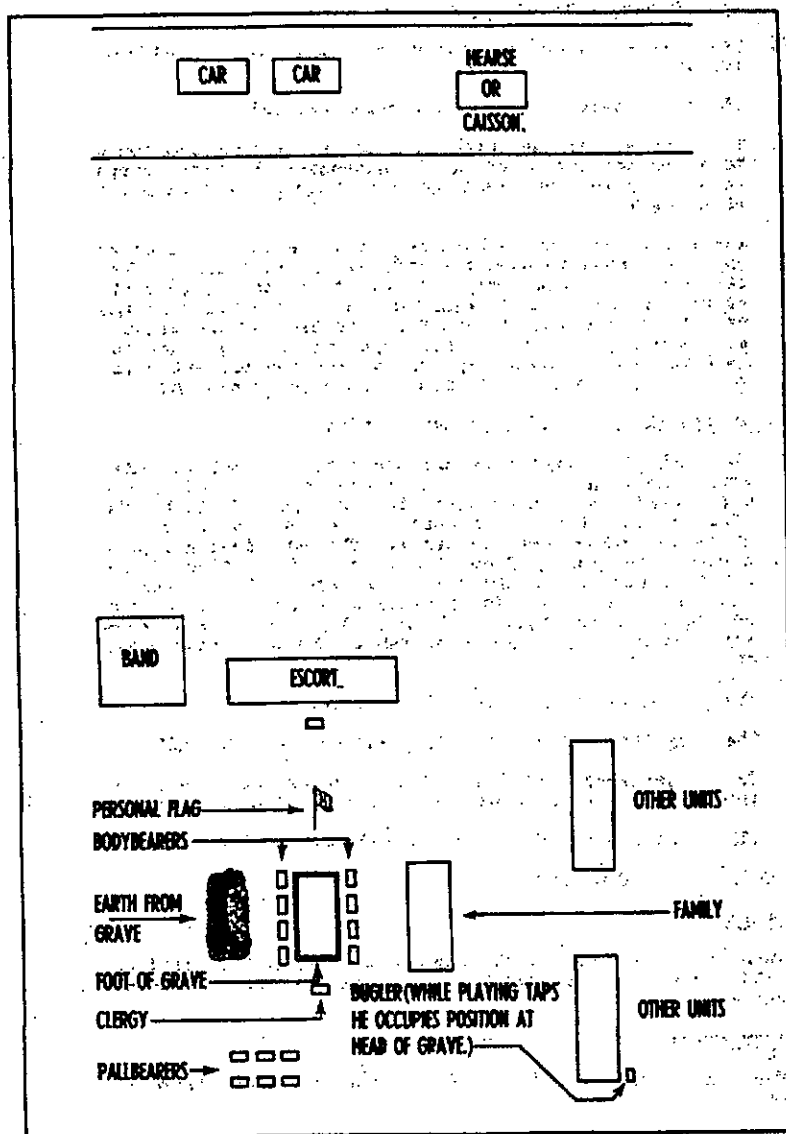


Figure 25-7.--A Distribution of Units at the Grave.

## 5. After the commitment service:

a. The escort commander orders "Escort, ATTENTION," the escort commander then commands "Escort, Present, ARMS." The noncommissioned officer in charge of the firing party then gives the command (see chapter 26) for the firing of volleys. The firing party executes present arms after completion of the three volleys. When sufficient troops are not available for a separate firing party, the front squad of the escort will be designated as the firing party.

b. The pallbearers come to attention on the command of the escort commander and salute on the Marine's command for present arms.

c. Other units are brought to attention and present arms at the same time as the escorts.

d. The clergy come to attention, and if in uniform, salute.

e. The bandleader comes to attention and salutes.

f. The bearer of the personal flag of the deceased comes to attention and salutes. If necessary, the Marine first steps aside to allow the field music to take position for sounding "Taps."

g. The field music takes position at the head of the grave on the escort commander's order to present arms. (The officer in charge may direct that the field music assume a position forward of and to the flank of the escort rather than directly at the head of the grave). The Marine salutes, and then sounds "Taps" immediately after the last volley and the firing party executes present arms. The field music salutes again, faces about, and rejoins his/her unit.

## 6. After the last note of "Taps" has sounded:

a. The escort commander brings the entire escort to order arms, and after the colors has been folded by the body bearers and presented to the next of kin by the officer in charge, marches the escort and band to a suitable place for dismissal. The band does not play during the march from the grave. The firing party's weapons are unloaded and inspected. If the escort and band continue in formation after cemetery, they remove all mourning and muffling from any colors that may be present. The band then plays march music. Mourning and muffling includes the removal of mourning streamers and bunting from all colors, removal of mourning bands and mourning knots from personnel and swords, and the removal of muffling devices from band instruments.

b. The pallbearers fall out and withdraw.

c. The flag bearer folds the flag and rejoins his/her unit.

d. The body bearers fold the national colors and give it to the officer in charge of the ceremony and march away.

e. Other units march from the vicinity behind the escort.

25005. MEMORIAL SERVICE HONORS

1. Upon the request of the next of kin, memorial services will be held for Naval personnel whose remains have been declared non-recoverable.

2. An honor guard is assigned and shall consist of the personnel listed in figure 25-8.

MEMBERS	FULL HONORS (OFFICERS ONLY)	HONORS (ENLISTED, OFFICERS IF SO REQUESTED)
SQUAD LEADER	1	
SQUAD	12	
COLOR GUARD	4	4
FIELD MUSIC	1	1
OFFICER IN CHARGE (REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NAVAL DISTRICT COMMANDANT OR DISTRICT MARINE OFFICER)	1	1
CHAPLAIN (IF REQUESTED)	1	1
COLOR BEARER	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	21	8

Figure 25-8.--Honor Guard.

3. The ceremony is conducted as follows:

a. The color bearer is present in the rear of the church or chapel before the arrival of the next of kin. At the exact time set for the service to begin (if next of kin has arrived), the color bearer carries the folded national colors down the center aisle to the altar. The Marine places it on the rostrum, where it remains throughout the ceremony, and retires to the wall on the left of the congregation. For the remainder of the service, the Marine stands at attention, facing inward, just in front of the first pew.

b. The honor guard, with color guard on their left, forms outside the church or chapel exit that will be used by the next of kin as the individual leaves. They remain at ease outside the church or chapel during the service. When "Taps" is sounded, they come to attention.

c. The field music takes position in the vestibule or other room, separate from the congregation.

d. If requested by the next of kin, the chaplain conducts the service. Otherwise, the family minister or priest presides.

e. At the conclusion of the service, the field music sounds "Taps."

f. The chaplain presents the national colors to the next of kin. If a family minister has officiated or the rank of the deceased requires, this duty is performed by the officer in charge.

g. While presenting the flag, or after the flag has been presented by the chaplain the officer in charge pays respects and offers the condolences of the District Marine Officer. The chaplain speaks to the next of kin if he/she did not present the flag.

h. The officer in charge escorts the next of kin from the church or chapel.

i. The honor guard and color guard are called to attention by the squad leader (senior color bearer if squad is not present) upon the appearance of the next of kin. As the next of kin approaches to within 6 paces, the squad leader orders "**Present, ARMS.**" The position of present arms is retained until the squad leader is directed to give order arms by the officer in charge. This will be after the next of kin has departed the vicinity.

j. All participating personnel are dismissed.

25006. CONDUCT OF FUNERALS WHEN MILITARY PERSONNEL ARE LIMITED. When personnel are limited, military honors for funerals may be efficiently rendered by a detail of eight Marines and one field music. The firing squad will stack-arms at the place from which volleys will be fired, which should be approximately 50 feet from the head of the grave. They then will return to the hearse and convey the body to the grave. After placing the casket over the grave, six members of the party will take position as the firing squad while the remaining two members remain at the grave and hold the flag over the casket during the service and rendition of military honors. The field music should take position approximately 50 feet from the head of the grave until the volleys have been fired, at the conclusion of which the Marine shall sound "Taps." Then the two members holding the flag shall fold it. The flag will be handed either to the Marine in charge of the detail or to the military escort commander. The escort commander will present it to the next of kin in a dignified manner with a short statement such as "**On behalf of the President, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Marines everywhere, please accept this flag in memory of the honorable and faithful service performed by (relationship).**"

25007. UNIT OUTDOOR MEMORIAL SERVICES WHEN REMAINS ARE INTERNED AT DECEASED HOME OF RECORD

1. There may be times when conducting a memorial service in a chapel is not possible or desirable. Such as in a combat situation, where no chapel is available, or when the commander desires to have an all hands, out-of-doors, memorial service. An out-of-door memorial service normally consists of: final roll call; boots and rifle ceremony; eulogy; and firing detail. This type of memorial service is for those Marines killed in the line of duty (e.g., killed in action (KIA), while a sentry on post, training accident.)

2. Normally this type of memorial service is conducted at company, or units of a similar size, level. The formation is company line, platoon line. (See figure 25-9.)

3. The personnel support required, in addition to the company, is:

a. A "boots and rifle" detail consisting of three Marines for each KIA (one carries a rifle with fixed bayonet, one carries a helmet, one carries a pair of boots and set of identification tags) are positioned 6 paces in front of and centered on the company commander. (See figure 25-9.) The rifle bearer is in the center, the helmet bearer is on the right and the boots/dog tag bearer is on the left.

b. Firing detail positioned on the left front of the company, but facing so as not to fire over the formation. (See figure 25-9.)

c. Bugler. Positioned on the right front of the company. (See figure 25-9.)

d. Chaplain. (If available) Positioned near the company commander.

4. The recommended sequence of events is as follows:

a. H-15 Minutes. Company is formed as described in chapter 10, The "boots and rifle" detail(s), firing detail, bugler and chaplain are in position and at parade rest. (See figure 25-9.)

b. H-Hour. The company commander calls the company to attention, then faces about so as the company is to his/her rear. The chaplain then announces "LET US PRAY," and leads the company in prayer. (If no chaplain is available the company executive officer or company gunnery sergeant reads the "Marine's Prayer.") After the prayer is finished the company commander faces the company and commands "FIRST SERGEANT."

c. The first sergeant moves to a position 3 paces in front of the company commander and halts. The company commander then directs the first sergeant to "READ THE FINAL ROLL CALL." The first sergeant faces the company and reads the roll of the Marines being honored (e.g., "LANCE CORPORAL JOSEPH S. BANOTZ, 2D SQUAD, 3RD PLATOON, INDIA COMPANY, 7TH MARINE REGIMENT. KILLED IN ACTION 25 MARCH 1968 WHILE IN ACTION AGAINST AN ENEMY FORCE IN QUANG NAM PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM"). (Similar information is read for each KIA.)

d. As each Marine's name is read, the three Marines representing him execute the following movements:

(1) The rifle bearer takes one step forward, halts, rotates the rifle counter clockwise until the bayonet is facing down and the magazine well is towards the company, sticks the bayonet into the ground, then steps back.

(2) The helmet bearer then steps forward, places the helmet on the butt of the rifle and steps back.

(3) The boots/dog tag bearer then steps forward, hangs the dog tags from the pistol grip, places the boots in front of the rifle (toes towards company) and steps back. This process is repeated as each KIA's name is read.

e. After the last KIA's name is read, the first sergeant returns to his/her post behind the company. The company commander then commands "Parade, REST." The company commander then talks about each Marine, where they were from, how long they were with the company, etc. After each Marine has had a "eulogy" the company commander then commands "Company, ATTENTION" and "Present, ARMS." The company and "boots and rifle" detail(s) execute. The company commander then faces about and commands "HONOR THE DEAD." The company commander and guide then present arms.

f. The noncommissioned officer in charge of the firing detail has the detail fire three volleys, and go to present arms as described in chapter 26. The bugler then plays "Taps." After the last note of "Taps" the company commander and guide go to the order. The company commander then faces about and commands "Order, ARMS." All hands go to order arms.

g. The company commander or first sergeant, as described in chapter 10 then dismisses the company.

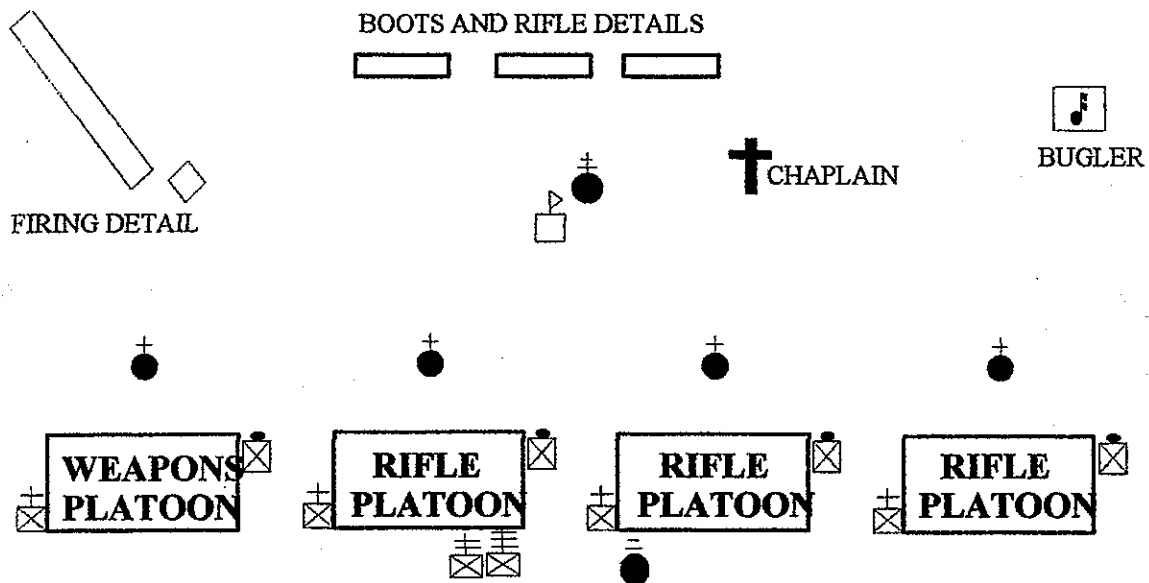


Figure 25-9.--Company Memorial Formation.

25008. UNIT INDOOR MEMORIAL SERVICES WHEN REMAINS ARE INTERNED AT DECEASED HOME OF RECORD

1. When conducting memorial services in a chapel the key thing to remember is that the chaplain has the final authority. Close coordination with the chaplain and the family (if present) is required. Although each religion has variations in their services, the basic memorial service would follow a sequence of events something like the following:

- a. Prelude. Musical selections.
- b. Welcome. Usually by the chaplain or commander.
- c. Posting of the colors and "National Anthem." (See paragraph 7307.) The color guard is uncovered and unarmed and the riflemen may be omitted.
- d. Invocation (posting of colors and invocation may be reversed).
- e. Bible readings, hymns, eulogies, etc. (Navy Hymn, Marine's Prayer, etc.).
- f. Call the Roll; after the eulogy, the unit commander will stand and command "CALL THE ROLL." The first sergeant (or platoon sergeant, etc.) will stand and begin calling the roll of members of the deceased's unit who are in attendance. They will answer "Present." This will be done three times. The fourth name to



be called will be the deceased. The first sergeant will repeat the name three times, each time increasing the volume. After the third time the bugler will play "Taps."

Note: If the deceased's family desires not to have "Call the Roll" then this will be omitted and only "Taps" played.

g. "Taps."

h. Benediction and retiring of the colors (may be in any order).

2. If a firing detail is used during an indoor memorial service, the detail fires three volleys just before "Taps." The detail is outside the chapel, and fires in a direction away from the chapel.



**From:** John H. Brewer <johnsgtmajusmc@aol.com>

**To:** bonesharley <bonesharley@aol.com>

**Subject:** MI Garand Ammunition

**Date:** Mon, Jun 10, 2013 7:00 am

---

**Chuck:**

**Please read the below message concerning the M1 Garand Ammunition Safety Message.**

## **M1 Garand Ammunition Safety Message**

**Posted on May 31st, 2013 in the America Legion Web Site**

Please take a second to read this

A mishap occurred during the first week of May 2013 in which two M1 Garand Rifles blew apart. This occurred during the rendering of funeral honors at the Ohio Western Reserve National Cemetery. As a result of this mishap two American Legion Members received serious injuries. This mishap was caused by the inadvertent use of .30 Caliber Grenade Cartridges instead of the .30 Caliber Blank Cartridges. The grenade cartridge generates more pressure than the blank cartridge and is not designed or intended to be fired with a blank firing adapter. The significant physical difference between the Blank Cartridge and the Grenade Cartridge is that the Blank Cartridge has 6 Crimps and the Grenade Cartridge has 5 crimps.

### **WARNING**

- Do not fire .30 Caliber Grenade Cartridge in the M1 Garand Rifle
- Only .30 Caliber Blank Ammunition Received from the U.S. Army Joint Munitions Command should be fired
- If an Organization's Ammunition Source is unknown that ammunition should be inspected for the presence of Grenade Cartridges

If you have questions, please direct them to Mr. Robert Weissman, U.S. Army Armament Research and Development Center- (973) 724-3056, or [robert.j.weissman.civ@mail.mil](mailto:robert.j.weissman.civ@mail.mil)

Semper Fi,  
John Brewer

A-24. LOADING AND CEREMONIAL FIRING OF THE RIFLE

1. General Rules

- a. For ceremonial firing, only the front rank of units larger than a squad executes the loading and firing.
- b. Rifles are loaded while locked.
- c. Except during the actual firing, loaded rifles are kept locked without command until "UNLOAD" or "Inspection, ARMS" is ordered.

2. To Load

- a. The unit being at attention in any formation the command is "With Blank Cartridges, LOAD." The movements are executed quickly and smartly, but not in cadence.
- b. Each front rank rifleman faces half right and places his/her right foot 12 inches to the rear. The legs are kept straight, so the weight of the body rests equally on both feet.
- c. The rifle is raised with the right hand and grasped at the balance with the left. The right hand is then moved to the small of the stock. The rifle is now at the position of port arms.
- d. The operating rod handle is pulled smartly to the rear with the left thumb. (See figures A-19.)
- e. A fully loaded (blank) clip is then removed from the cartridge belt and placed in the receiver with the right hand. The rear edge of the right hand is placed against the operating rod handle and the cartridge pressed down against the follower with the right thumb until the follower engages the clip latch. The operating rod handle is released and the thumb lifted to allow the bolt to slide forward. The rear of the operating rod handle is then pushed forward with the heel of the right hand to ensure the proper seating of the bolt.
- f. The right hand is then returned to the small of the stock at port arms.
- g. For instruction in loading, the command is "Simulate, LOAD." The movements are executed as described in paragraph A-24.2, except that the handling of cartridges is simulated.
- h. To use the rifle as a single loader, the procedure is the same except one cartridge is placed in the chamber rather than a clip in the receiver. Instead of depressing the clip against the follower, the follower is directly depressed with the right thumb.



Figure A-19.--Engaging the Operating Rod Handle.

3. To Unload. The command is "**UNLOAD**," hook the left thumb over the operating rod handle and push it to the rear. Hold the bolt open. Re-grasping the rifle with the left hand, steady the piece by placing the butt on the right hip. Place the right hand over the receiver and release the clip latch with the right thumb. Catch the ejected clip in the right hand and replace it in the belt. After ensuring there is not a round in the chamber, allow the bolt to close. Pull the trigger and bring the piece to the order.

4. To Fire by Volley

a. After the rifles are loaded as prescribed in paragraph A-24.2, the noncommissioned officer in charge of the firing detail orders, "**Ready, Aim, FIRE.**"

b. On "**Ready**," take the position of load if not already in that position.

c. On "**AIM**," raise the rifle to a position of 45 degrees from the horizontal, the butt firmly in the right shoulder, the balance resting in the V formed by the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. All fingers of the left hand are extended and joined. The left wrist is straight. The right hand is wrapped around the small of the stock from the right. The right elbow is raised to shoulder height. The right cheek is pressed firmly against the stock (or thumb on top of the stock) as far forward as comfortable. The left eye is closed, the right looking over the rear sight. Press the safety to its unlock position with the right forefinger. (See figure A-20.)



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d. On "**FIRE**," squeeze the trigger quickly and lower the rifle to the position of "**LOAD**." If the rifle has been loaded with a single round, it is reloaded without command, unless directed otherwise.

e. To continue the firing, the commands are "**Ready, Aim, FIRE**." Each command is executed as explained above.

f. To cease firing, the command is "**CEASE FIRING**." On this command the riflemen will know that no more rounds are to be fired. They bring their rifles to the position of load. The command "**UNLOAD**" is then given and executed as explained in paragraph A-24.3.



Figure A-20.--Firing Party at Position of Fire.

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PART II: CEREMONIES

CHAPTER 26

LOADING AND CEREMONIAL FIRING OF THE M16 RIFLE

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PART II: CEREMONIES

CHAPTER 26

LOADING AND CEREMONIAL FIRING OF THE M16 RIFLE

26000. GENERAL

1. For ceremonial firing of the rifle, only the front rank of units larger than a squad executes the loading and firing of the rifle.
2. Normally a firing detail will consist on one noncommissioned officer and seven riflemen. When inadequate manpower is available to provide a full firing detail then one noncommissioned officer and at least three riflemen should be provided. The firing detail should be composed of an odd number of riflemen to honor ancient naval superstitions and traditions.
3. Except during actual firing, loaded rifles are kept on SAFE without command until "UNLOAD" or "Inspection, ARMS" is ordered.
4. In order to enhance the appearance of the firing party, magazines with three rounds will be inserted into the rifle out of view of spectators. Two expended cartridges should be placed in the magazine below the three blank cartridges so that adequate tension will be placed on the magazine spring. A round will not be placed in the chamber until the command "LOAD" is given.

26001. TO LOAD

1. The firing party is formed in line, with the noncommissioned officer in charge 3 paces in front of and 1 pace to the right of the firing party.
2. With the firing party formed and at attention (see figure 26-1), the command is "With Blank Ammunition, LOAD." The movements are executed quickly and smartly.

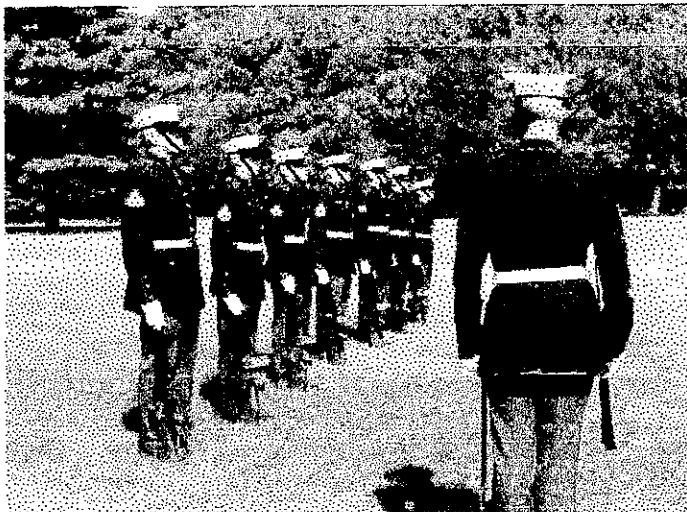


Figure 26-1.--Firing Party Formed for Ceremonial Firing.



3. On the command "**LOAD**," members of the firing party execute the following sequence of movements:

- a. Face half right. (See figure 26-2.)



Figure 26-2.--Riflemen Face Half Right.

- b. Move the left foot 12 inches to the left. (See figure 26-3.) The legs are kept straight so the weight of the body rests equally on both feet.



Figure 26-3.--Riflemen Moves the Left Foot 12 Inches to the Left.

- c. Raise the rifle to port arms. (See figure 26-4.)

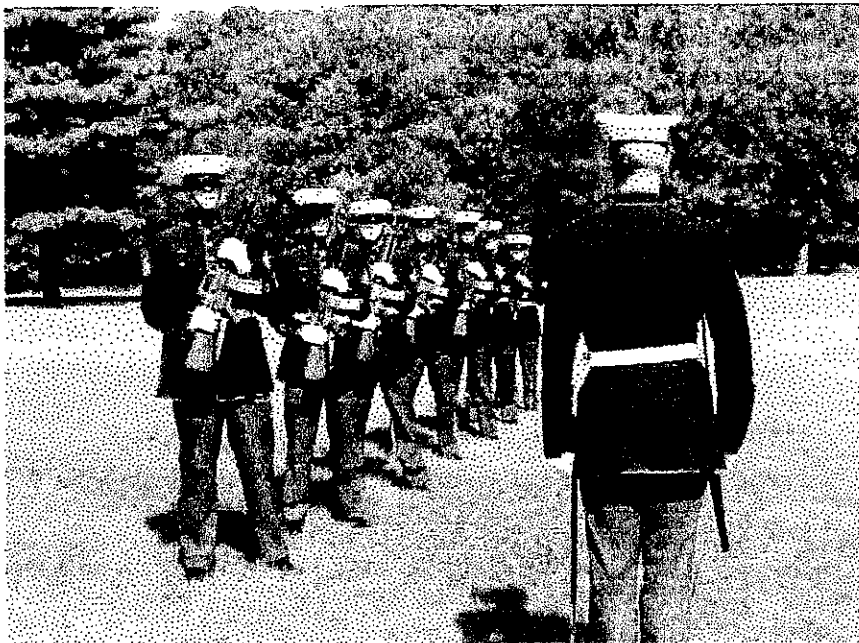


Figure 26-4.--Rifle to Port Arms.

- d. Pull the charging handle fully to the rear with the right hand and release it, thus chambering a round of blank ammunition. (See figure 26-5.)

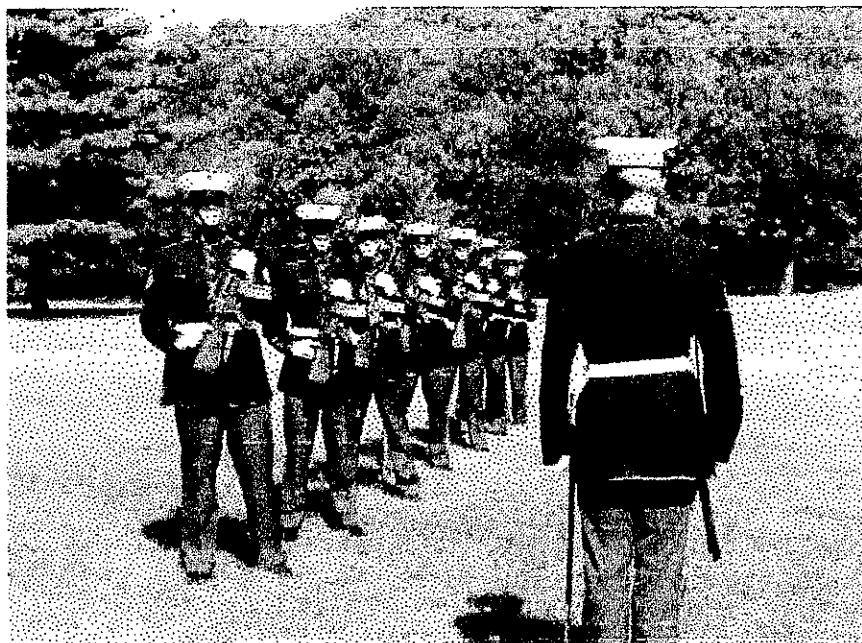


Figure 26-5.--Chambering a Round.

- e. Move the right hand to the piston grip.



26002. TO FIRE BY VOLLEY

1. After the rifles are loaded as described in paragraph 26001, the noncommissioned officer in charge of the firing party orders, "**Ready, Aim, FIRE.**"
2. On "**Ready,**" each rifleman moves the selector lever from SAFE to SEMI-AUTOMATIC with the right thumb.
3. On "**Aim,**" each rifleman raises the rifle to a position of 45 degrees from the horizontal, places the butt of the rifle firmly in the right shoulder, and rests the handguard in the "V" formed by the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. The fingers are extended and joined. The left wrist is straight. The right hand is wrapped around the pistol grip from the right. The right elbow is raised to near shoulder height. The head is turned 90 degrees to the left and held erect. Both eyes remain open with the right eye looking out over the front sight. (See figure 26-6.)



Figure 26-6.--Firing Party in Position of Aim and Fire.

4. On "**FIRE,**" squeeze the trigger quickly and lower the rifle to the position of port arms.
5. To continue firing with weapons equipped with blank firing adapters, the commands are "**Aim, FIRE.**" Each command is executed as explained above.
6. To continue firing with weapons not equipped with blank firing adapters, the commands are "**Ready, Aim, FIRE.**"
  - a. On "**Ready,**" each rifleman manually chambers the next round.
  - b. "**Aim**" and "**FIRE**" are executed as describe above.

7. After the last round has been fired, rifles are brought to the position of port arms. From this position the noncommissioned officer in charge of the firing party gives the command of "**Present, ARMS.**" This movement is executed in three steps on the command of execution "**ARMS.**"

a. With the left foot extended, pivot on the heel of the left foot and toe of the right foot, as in the first count of a left face.

b. Bring the heel of the right foot smartly against the heel of the left foot, completing the left face.

c. The riflemen then moves the rifle to present arms. The noncommissioned officer in charge of the firing party then executes a right face and present sword.


8. After the ceremony, (memorial service, funeral, etc.) the firing party is brought to order arms, faced to the right and marched from the site of the ceremony.

26003. TO UNLOAD

1. The weapons will be unloaded and inspected as soon as possible after leaving he site of the ceremony and out of sight of the spectators, if possible.

2. The command is "UNLOAD." It is executed by executing inspection arms with magazine as describe in paragraphs 3113.1 and 3113.2.

# M1 Garand

U.S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1	
	
<b>Type</b>	Semi-automatic rifle
<b>Place of origin</b>	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> United States
Service history	
<b>In service</b>	1936–present (for drilling use)
<b>Used by</b>	See <i>Users</i>
<b>Wars</b>	World War II, Korean War, Arab-Israeli War, Vietnam War Other conflicts around the world
Production history	
<b>Designer</b>	John C. Garand
<b>Designed</b>	1932
<b>Manufacturer</b>	Springfield Armory Winchester Harrington & Richardson International Harvester Beretta Breda <sup>[1]</sup> Springfield Armory, Inc. (civilian)
<b>Produced</b>	1936–1957
<b>Number built</b>	Approx. 5.4 million <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Variants</b>	M1C, M1D
Specifications	
<b>Weight</b>	9.5 lb (4.31 kg) to 11.6 lb (5.3 kg)
<b>Length</b>	43.6 in (1107.4 mm)
<b>Barrel length</b>	24 in (609.6 mm)
<b>Cartridge</b>	.30-06 Springfield 7.62x51mm NATO (U.S. Navy and some commercial variants)
<b>Action</b>	Gas-operated, rotating bolt
<b>Muzzle velocity</b>	2800 ft/s (853 m/s)
<b>Effective range</b>	440 yd (402 m) <sup>[3]</sup>
<b>Feed system</b>	8-round "en bloc" clip internal magazine
<b>Sights</b>	Aperture rear sight, barleycorn-type front sight



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APPENDIX A

MANUAL OF ARMS WITH THE M1 SERVICE RIFLE

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MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

APPENDIX A

MANUAL OF ARMS WITH THE M1 SERVICE RIFLE

A-1. GENERAL

1. This Appendix is designed to provide detailed instructions for the manual of arms for the M1 service rifle for those units and organizations that use this weapon for ceremonial purposes.
2. The balance is the center of your rifle. (See figure A-1.) In performing the manual of arms it is often necessary to hold the rifle in your left hand for balance. (See figure A-2.) In so doing, the rifle is held between the thumb and fingers. Include the sling in your grip. Keep your fingers straight and together. Your thumb and fingers form a "U."
3. When the rifle is held across your body (see figure A-2), the barrel will cross the point where your neck and left shoulder join. The butt will be in front of your right hip. The rifle is held in the palm of your left hand at the balance. Your wrist is straight.
4. The cadence for rifle movement is 112 to 120 counts per minute.
5. While marching at double time, the rifle will be held across your body.
6. The manual of arms or the rifle is taught while halted. However, to add interest to drill or lessen fatigue, right (left) shoulder arms and port arms may be commanded when marching at quick time. These commands are given as the right foot strikes the deck and execution is begun as the left foot next strikes the deck.

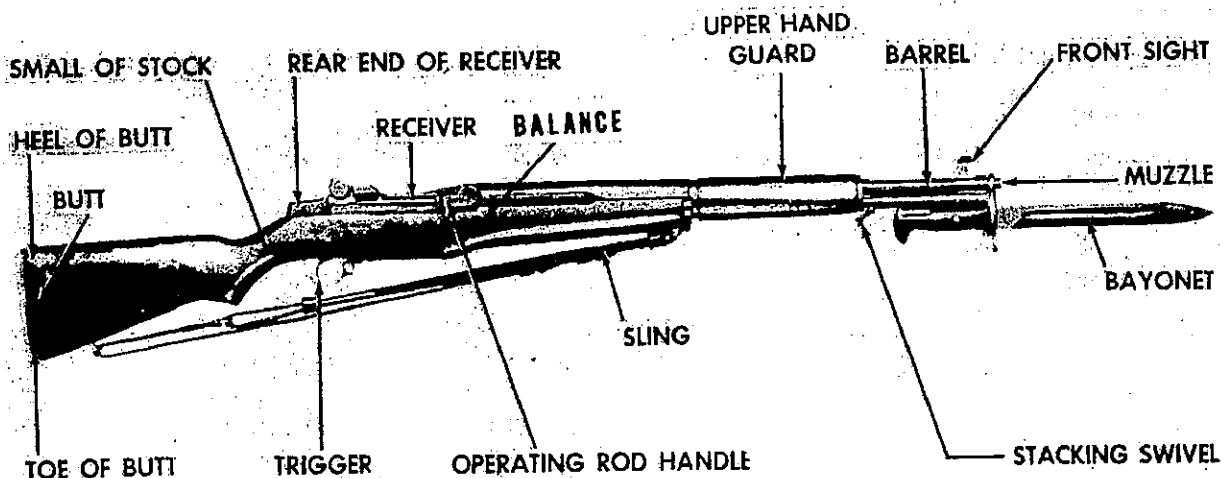


Figure A-1.--M1 Rifle Nomenclature.

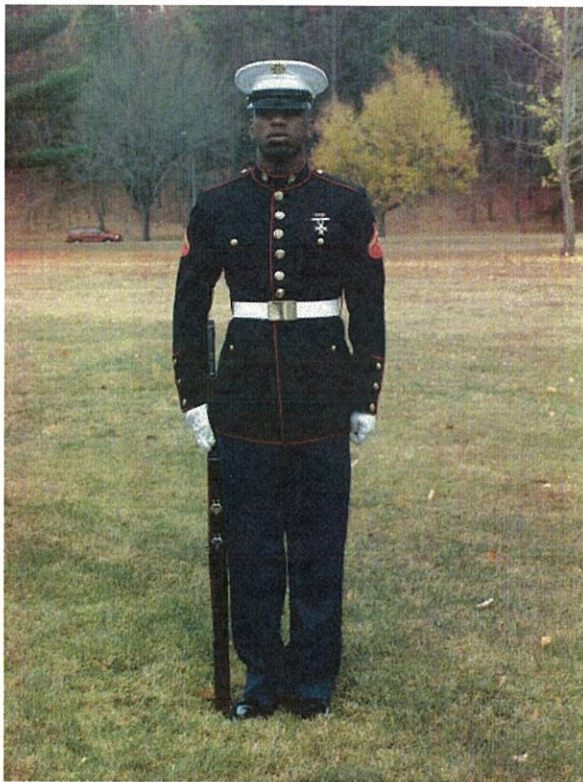


Figure A-2.--Left Hand at the Rifle Balance.

A-2. ORDER ARMS

1. When halted, come to order arms when any of the following commands are given: **"Squad (Platoon or Company), ATTENTION; FALL IN; or Order, ARMS."**
2. At the command of execution, place the butt on the deck along the outer edge of the right shoe. The toe of the butt is on line with the toe of the shoe. The rifle's upper hand guard rests in a "V" formed by your thumb and forefinger. All fingers are straight and joined. Your right hand and arm are behind the rifle. This may cause a slight bend in your elbow. The tips of your thumb and forefinger are kept on line with the open edge of the upper hand guard. Your right thumb should also be along the trouser seam. Except for your right hand, the entire body is at attention. (See figure A-3.)





a. Front View



b. Side View.

Figure A-3.--Position of Order Arms.

A-3. TRAILS ARMS FROM ORDER ARMS

1. The command is "**Trail, ARMS.**" It may be given only from order arms. It is executed in one count. On "**ARMS,**" close the fingers and thumb of your right hand around the upper hand guard. This will raise the rifle butt 2 inches from the deck and point the muzzle slightly forward. Do not bend your elbow. In the proper position the rifle will form a 15-degree angle with your leg. (See figure A-4.) Remain at trail arms until order arms is given.

2. Trail arms is used for short distance movements. If a marching movement (a side step, back step, or forward march) is ordered while at order arms come to trail arms automatically on the command of execution for the marching movement. The same applies for facing movements, while at order arms. Whenever trail arms is automatically assumed, come to order arms, without command, upon completion of the marching or facing movement.

3. Order Arms from Trail Arms. The command is "**Order, ARMS.**" On "**ARMS,**" ease your rifle to the position of order by relaxing the grip of your right hand on the upper hand guard. Return your fingers to the position described in paragraph A-2.2.





Figure A-4.--Position of Trail Arms.

A-4. FIX BAYONETS

1. The command is "**Fix, BAYONETS.**" It is given only from order arms.
2. On "**BAYONETS,**" pass the muzzle across your body to the left front and grasp the rifle with your left hand just below the stacking swivel. Then grip the bayonet handle with your right hand. Push the bayonet handle down and forward and draw the bayonet from the scabbard. Fix the bayonet on the rifle without changing your grip on the handle. You may look down at the muzzle while doing so. Then come back to order arms.
3. These movements are not made in cadence, but should be carried out quickly and smartly.

4. Unfit Bayonets

a. The command is "Unfix, BAYONETS." It will be given only when at order arms.

b. On "BAYONETS," move the rifle to your left hand as for fix bayonets. Grip the bayonet handle with your right hand and press the catch spring. You may look down while doing this. Raise the bayonet straight up until the handle is a foot above the muzzle. Keep watching the point of the bayonet. Rotate it so the point is down and the back of your hand is toward your body. Replace the bayonet in the scabbard. Then come back to order arms.

c. These movements are not made in cadence, but should be carried out quickly and smartly.

A-5. SLING ARMS

1. The command is "Sling, ARMS." It will be given only from order arms. The movements are not executed in cadence.

2. If the sling is not ready, on "ARMS," place your left foot 6 inches to the rear and slightly left of your right heel. At the same time, lift the rifle until the butt is opposite your right hip. Take the rifle at the balance with your left hand, sling to the left. Let your body bend slightly forward. Place the butt in the crotch formed by your hip and right leg. Move the balance of the rifle to the inside of your right elbow and cradle it there so both hands will be free to loosen the sling. Then sling the rifle on your right shoulder in the easiest manner and, except for your right hand, come back to attention. At sling arms, your right hand grips the sling directly in front of your right armpit, the sights point rearward and the barrel straight up.

3. On "ARMS," if the sling is ready, sling the rifle on your right shoulder in the easiest way.

4. This position is used for long parades and marches.

5. Unslung Arms from Sling Arms

a. The command is "Unslung, ARMS." It will be given only when at sling arms.

b. On "ARMS," swing the rifle, by the sling, from your shoulder. Catch the rifle at the balance with your left hand. Release the sling and grasp the upper hand guard with your right hand. Lower the rifle to the order. These movements are not done in cadence, but should be executed smartly.

6. Adjust Slings from Order Arms. For the manual to be executed with snap, it is necessary for the rifle sling to be tight. The command is "Adjust, SLINGS." It will be given only when at order arms with loose slings. On the command of execution take up the same position used to loosen sling (see paragraph A-5.2 above) and tighten the sling. Then return to order arms. This is done without cadence.

A-6. PORT ARMS FROM ORDER ARMS

1. The command is "Port, ARMS." This movement is executed in two counts.



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2. On "**ARMS**," lift the rifle to the left front until your right hand is in front and slightly left of your face and your forearm is parallel to the deck. On the same count take the rifle by the balance with your left hand.
3. On the second count, move your right hand from the upper hand guard to the small of the stock. Grip it palm down. Upon completing the movement, both elbows will be against your sides and your right forearm parallel with the deck. Your left thumb is 4 inches in front of the center of your chest. (See figure A-5.)



a. Count One.



b. Count Two.

Figure A-5.--Port Arms from Order Arms.

A-7. PRESENT ARMS FROM ORDER ARMS

1. The command is "**Present, ARMS.**" This movement is executed in two counts and is used as a salute in ceremonies and interior guard duty. When executed from any position of the manual other than order arms the rifle is first brought to port arms upon the command "**Present, ARMS.**" Present arms is then executed without loss of cadence.
2. On "**ARMS**," raise the rifle to a position 4 inches in front of the center of your body, barrel toward you and pointing straight up. At the same time grasp the balance of the piece with your left hand, thumb on the rear hand guard band, fingers joined, sling included in your grip, and elbows against your body. The stacking swivel is at the same level as your eyes.
3. Do the second count, move your right hand to the small of the stock and grasp it. Both elbows are at your sides. (See figure A-6.)





a. Count One.



b. Count Two.

Figure A-6.--Present Arms from Order Arms.

A-8. ORDER ARMS FROM PRESENT AND PORT ARMS

1. The command is "**Order, ARMS.**" It is a three-count movement from either position and will be executed the same way from each.
2. On "**ARMS,**" move your right hand smartly from the small of the stock to the upper hand guard.
3. On the second count, release the balance with your left hand and lower the rifle to a point where the butt is 3 inches from the deck, slightly to the right of your right toe, and the muzzle pointing straight up. While lowering the rifle move your left hand, thumb and fingers are straight and joined, to a point near the stacking swivel. This is merely to steady the piece. Keep your palm facing to the rear so it will not resemble a rifle salute. The forearm and wrist are straight.
4. On the third count, lower the butt gently to the deck and your left hand smartly back to your left side. After this you are at the position of order arms. (See figures A-7 and A-8.)





a. Count One.

b. Count Two.

c. Count Three.

Figure A-7.--Order Arms from Present Arms.



a. Count One.

b. Count Two.

c. Count Three.

Figure A-8.--Order Arms from Port Arms.

A-9. INSPECTION ARMS FROM ORDER ARMS

1. The command is "**Inspection, ARMS.**" It is a five-count movement. When executed from any position of the manual other than order arms the rifle is first brought to port arms upon the command of "**Inspection, ARMS.**" Inspection arms is then executed without loss of cadence. (See figure A-9.)

2. On "**ARMS,**" lift the rifle to the left front until your right hand is in front and slightly left of your face and your forearm is parallel with the deck. At the same time, grasp the piece at the balance with your left hand as for port arms.

3. On the second count, move your right hand from the upper hand guard to the small of the stock. Grip it palm down.



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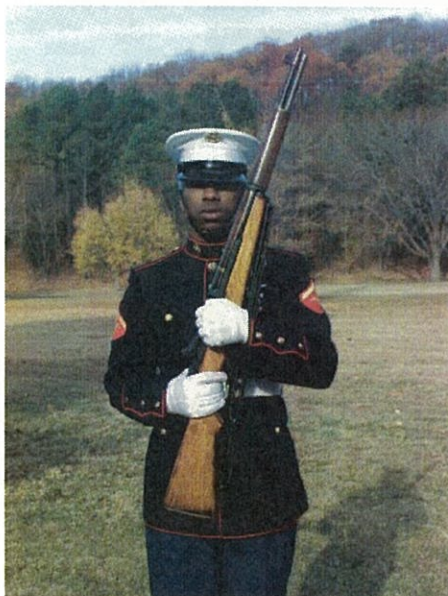
4. On the third count, release the balance with your left hand. Double your fingers into a fist. Place your thumb on the operating rod handle and push smartly to the rear until engaged by the operating rod catch. In doing this don't raise your elbow from your side.
5. On the fourth count move your left hand back to the balance. At the same time look into the receiver by bending your head forward smartly. If the receiver is not empty, empty it.
6. On the fifth count, raise your head back to attention.



a. Count One.



b. Count Two.



c. Count Three.



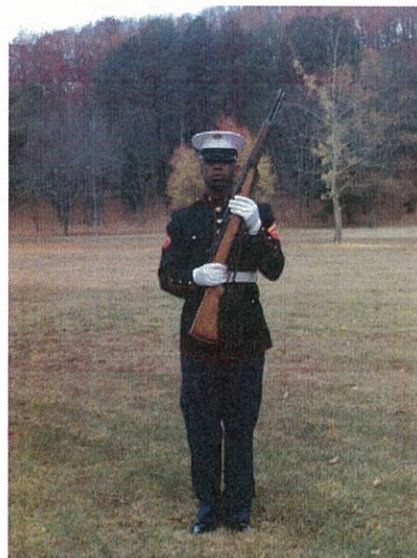
d. Count Three--Continued.

Figure A-9.--Inspection Arms from Order Arms.





e. Count Four.



f. Count Five.

Figure A-9.--Inspection Arms from Order Arms--Continued.

A-10. PORT ARMS FROM INSPECTION ARMS

1. The command is "**Port, ARMS.**" It is a one count movement and the only command that may be given from inspection arms.
2. On "**Port,**" place the heel edge of your right hand on the operating rod handle and push to the rear. Your fingers should be straight and joined. At the same time, push the follower down with your thumb. Allow the bolt to slide forward about a quarter-inch.
3. On "**ARMS,**" allow the bolt to go home by lifting your hand smartly. Pull the trigger and replace your right hand on the small of the stock. (See figure A-10.)



a. Movement on Port.



b. Movement on Arms.

Figure A-10.--Port Arms from Inspection Arms.

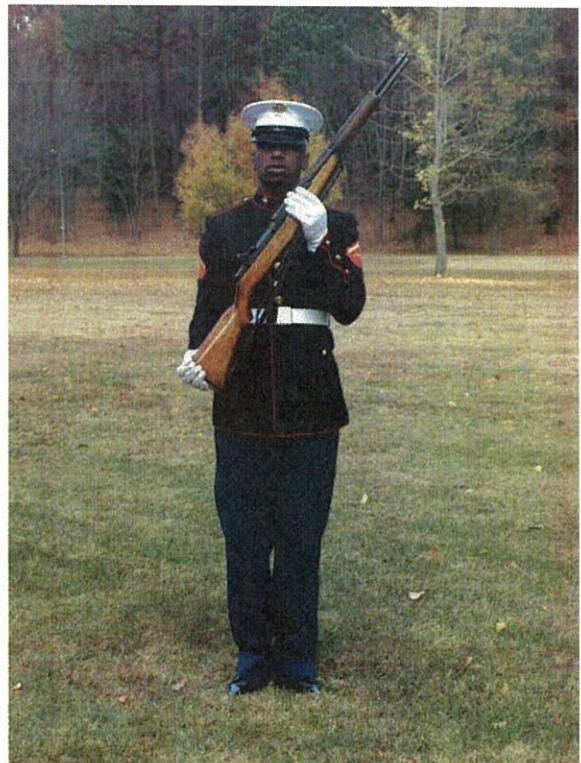


A-11. RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS FROM ORDER ARMS

1. The command is "**Right Shoulder, ARMS.**" It is a four-count movement.
2. On "**ARMS,**" lift the rifle across your body. At the same time, take the balance in your left hand.
3. On the second count, release the upper hand guard with your right hand. Take the heel of the butt between the first two fingers of your right hand and close your fingers and thumb around the stock. Your thumb and index fingers touch.
4. On the third count, place the rifle in your right shoulder without changing your grip on the butt. The sights are up; the piece is tilted at an angle of 45 degrees to the deck, and held so it points directly fore and aft. Your right elbow is against your side and your right forearm level with the deck. While placing the rifle on your shoulder, allow your left hand to slide to the small of the stock. Your left hand guides the rifle to your shoulder. The first joint of the your left forefinger touches the rear of the receiver. Your left wrist is straight and left forearm level with the deck. Keep your palm facing to the rear, so it will not resemble a rifle salute.
5. On the fourth count, move your left hand smartly back to your side. (See figure A-11.)



a. Count One.



b. Count Two.

Figure A-11.--Right Shoulder Arms from Order Arms.





c. Count Three



d. Count Four.

Figure A-11.--Right Shoulder Arms from Order Arms--Continued.

A-12. PORT ARMS FROM RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS

1. The command is "**Port, ARMS.**" It is a two-count movement.
2. On "**ARMS,**" jerk the butt down so the rifle will spring from your shoulder. As it leaves your shoulder, twist the butt clockwise one quarter-turn so the rifle will fall in front of your chest, barrel up. Keep your grip on the butt. Raise your left hand smartly to catch the balance 4 inches in front of the center of your chest.
3. On the second count, move your right hand to the small of the stock. (See figure A-12.)



a. Start.



b. Count One.



c. Count Two.

Figure A-12.--Port Arms from Right Shoulder Arms.



A-13. ORDER ARMS FROM RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS

1. The command is "**Order, ARMS.**" It is executed in four counts.
2. At "**ARMS,**" remove the rifle from your shoulder in the same manner as described for port arms from right shoulder arms. (See paragraph A-12.2.)
3. On the second count, remove your right hand from the butt and smartly grasp the upper hand guard. Keep your elbow up and your forearm level.
4. On the third count, release the balance with your left hand and lower the rifle to a point where the butt is 3 inches from the deck, slightly to the right of your right toe, and the muzzle pointing straight up. While lowering the rifle move your left hand, thumb and fingers straight and joined to a point near the stacking swivel. This is merely to steady the piece. Keep your palm facing the rear, so it will not resemble a rifle salute. The forearm and wrist are straight.
5. On the fourth count, lower the butt gently to the deck and move your left hand smartly back to your left side. After this you are at the position of order arms. (See figure A-13.)



a. Count One.



b. Count Two.

Figure A-13.--Order Arms from Right Shoulder Arms.





c. Count Three.



d. Count Four.

Figure A-13.--Order Arms from Right Shoulder Arms--Continued.

A-14. RIGHT SHOULDER ARMS FROM PORT ARMS

1. The command is "**Right Shoulder, ARMS.**" It is executed in three counts.
2. On "**ARMS,**" release the small of the stock and grip the heel of the butt between the first two fingers of your right hand. Close your thumb and fingers around the stock. Your thumb and index finger touch.
3. On the second count, place the rifle on your right shoulder without changing your grip on the butt. The sights are up; the piece is tilted at an angle of 45 degrees to the deck, and held so it points directly fore and aft. Your right elbow is against your side and your right forearm level with the deck. While placing the rifle on your shoulder, allow your left hand to slide to the small of the stock. Your left hand guides the rifle to your shoulder. The first joint of the your left forefinger touches the rear of the receiver. Your left wrist is straight and left forearm level with the deck. Keep your palm facing to the rear, so it will not resemble a rifle salute.
3. On the third count, move your left hand smartly back to your side. (See figure A-14.)





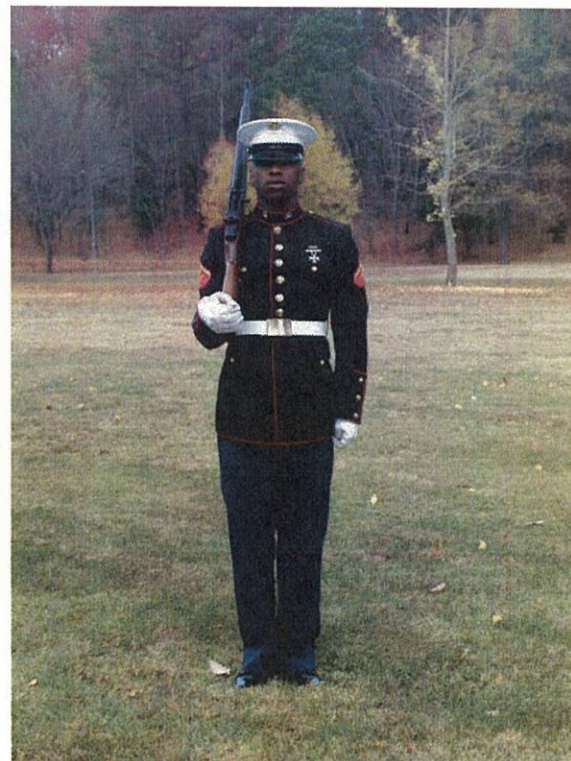
a. Start.



b. Count One.



c. Count Two.



d. Count Three.

Figure A-14.--Right Shoulder Arms from Port Arms.



A-15. LEFT SHOULDER ARMS FROM ORDER ARMS

1. The command is "**Left Shoulder, ARMS.**" It is a four-count movement.
2. On "**ARMS,**" carry the rifle across your body with your right hand. At the same time, take the balance in your left hand.
3. On the second count, release the upper hand guard and grip the small of the stock with your right hand.
4. On the third count, release the balance with your left hand and place the rifle on your left shoulder with your right hand. At the same time take the heel of the butt between the first two fingers of your left hand. Close your left hand. Close your left thumb and fingers around the stock. Your thumb and index finger touch. The piece is at a 45-degree angle to the deck, and the sights up. Keep the rifle pointing directly fore and aft. Your left elbow is against your side, your left forearm level with the deck.
5. On the fourth count, move your right hand smartly back to your side.

A-16. PORT ARMS FROM LEFT SHOULDER ARMS

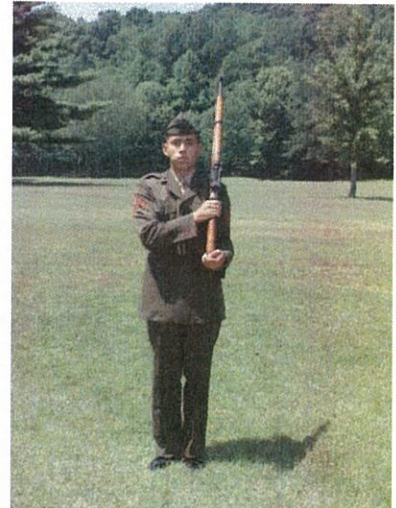
1. The command is "**Port, ARMS.**" It is executed in two counts.
2. On "**ARMS,**" grip the small of the stock with your right hand.
3. On the second count, release the butt with your left hand. At the same time, move the rifle across your body with your right hand and grip the balance with your left. The rifle's and your position are the same as described in paragraph A-12.2. (See figure A-15.)



a. Start.



b. Count One.



c. Count Two.

Figure A-15.--Port Arms from Left Shoulder Arms.



A-17. ORDER ARMS FROM LEFT SHOULDER ARMS

1. The command is "**Order, ARMS.**" This is a five-count movement.
2. On "**ARMS,**" grip the small of the stock with your right hand.
3. On the second count, release the butt with your left hand. At the same time, move the rifle across your body with your right hand and grip the balance with your left. The rifle is now at the position of port arms.
4. On the third count, move your right hand to the upper hand guard, with your forearm level with the deck.
5. On the fourth count, release the balance with your left hand. Lower the rifle to a position in which the butt is 3 inches from the deck, slightly to the right of your right toe, and the muzzle straight up. While lowering the rifle move your left hand, thumb and fingers straight and joined, to a point near the stacking swivel. This is merely to steady the piece. Keep your palm facing the rear and your forearm and wrist straight.
6. On the fifth count, ease the rifle to the deck and move your left hand smartly to your side.

A-18. LEFT SHOULDER ARMS FROM PORT ARMS

1. The command is "**Left Shoulder, ARMS.**" It is executed in two counts.
2. On "**ARMS,**" release the balance with your left hand. Place the rifle on your left shoulder with your right hand. The barrel should point upward, tilted at an angle of 45 degrees to the deck. At the same time, take the heel of the butt between the first two fingers of your left hand. Wrap your thumb and fingers around the stock. Your index finger and thumb touch. Keep your left elbow against your side. Keep your left forearm level with the deck.
3. On the second count move your right hand smartly back to your right side.

A-19. RESTS WITH THE RIFLE

1. Parade Rest from Order Arms. The command is "**Parade, REST.**" It is executed in one count. It may be given only from order arms. On "**REST,**" move your left foot smartly 12 inches to the left. Keep your legs straight so your weight rests equally on both feet. Keep the butt of the rifle on the deck, toe online with the front of your right shoe. Slide your right hand upward, re-grasping the upper hand guard just below the stacking swivel. Fingers joined and curled around touching the thumb. Straighten your right arm directly to the front so that the muzzle points forward and up. Place your left hand behind you, just below your belt. Your fingers should be straight and joined your palm flat and facing rear. (See figure A-16.) Parade rest will also be assumed on the preparatory command to "**ATTENTION,**" if not already at parade rest. Parade rest is assumed as described herein except if at sling arms, the rifle remains slung; if at unsling arms, sling arms first; if at stack arms, assume parade rest without taking arms.
2. At Ease. The command is "**AT EASE.**" It is a one-count movement. It may be given only when halted at attention at order arms, sling arms or unsling arms,

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or stack arms. After the command "AT EASE," you may move your left leg, but must keep your right in place. The rifle is held as in parade rest, but with a relaxed arm, when executed from order arms or unsling arms. You may move, but must not talk.

3. Rest. The command is "REST." It may be given only when halted at attention at order arms, sling or unsling arms, or stack arms, and is executed in one count. At the command "REST," keep your right foot in place. Your rifle is held as in parade rest, but with a relaxed arm when executed from order arms or unsling arms. If at sling arms, the rifle may be unslung. You may move and talk.

4. Fall Out from Attention. The command is "FALL OUT." It may be given only when halted at attention with your rifle at order, port, stack, or unsling arms. On the command "FALL OUT," leave you place in ranks, but remain in the immediate vicinity unless otherwise instructed.



a. Front View.



b. Side View.

Figure A-16.--Parade Rest with the Rifle.

### A-20. ATTENTION FROM REST POSITIONS

1. The command is "**Squad (Platoon, or Company), ATTENTION.**"

a. On "**Squad (Platoon or Company),**" come to parade rest as described in paragraph A-19.1.

b. On "**ATTENTION,**" come to order arms in one count, except if at sling arms, come to attention at sling arms; if at stack arms, come to attention.

c. From Fall Out. The command is "**FALL IN.**" On the command "**FALL IN,**" go back to your place in ranks and come to attention at order arms or unsling arms. If your rifle is stacked, come to attention.

A-21. RIFLE SALUTES

1. Rifle Salute at Right Shoulder Arms. This is a one-count movement, executed on each of two sets of commands "**Rifle, SALUTE**" and "**Ready, TWO.**" It cannot be executed at left shoulder arms.

a. On "**SALUTE,**" move your left hand smartly to the small of the stock. Keep your left forearm level with the deck, palm down, your thumb and fingers straight and joined. The first joint of your forefinger touches the rear of the receiver. (See figure A-17.) When not in ranks, turn your head and eyes toward the person or colors saluted.

b. On "**TWO,**" move your left hand smartly back to your side.



Figure A-17.--Rifle Salute at Right Shoulder Arms.

2. Rifle Salute at Order or Trail Arms. These are one-count movements executed on each of two sets of commands "**Rifle, SALUTE**" and "**Ready, TWO.**"

a. On "**SALUTE,**" move your left hand smartly to your right side, palm down, thumb and fingers straight and joined. The first joint of your forefinger touches the barrel between the stacking swivel and the bayonet lug. (See figure A-18.) When not in ranks, turn your head and eyes toward the person or colors saluted.

b. On "**TWO,**" move your left hand smartly back to your side.





a. Rifle Salute at Order Arms.



b. Rifle Salute at Trail Arms.

Figure A-18.--Rifle Salute at Order or Trail Arms.

3. Hand Salute at Sling Arms. This is executed in the same manner as a hand salute without arms, except your left hand must hold the rifle sling to steady it. As you salute, move your left hand smartly toward your right shoulder. Grip the sling in front of your right shoulder. When the salute is finished, re-grasp the sling with your right hand. If the rifle is slung on the left shoulder, the hand salute is rendered in the normal manner.

#### A-22 TO STACK ARMS

1. Members of the squad stack arms from their positions in line at normal or close interval. Squad members numbered 3, 7, and 11 make the stacks except when there is no one to their left. In squads larger than 14 men, additional stackmen are designated. In squads so armed that it is not feasible for numbers 3, 7, and 11 to make the stacks, other squad members may be designated as stackmen. The command is "**Stack, ARMS.**"

2. At the command "**ARMS,**" the man on the left of the stackman grips his/her rifle by the upper hand guard, raises it, with the muzzle straight up, until his/her right arm is level with the deck. The Marine passes it to the stackman, who grips it with the left hand at the upper hand guard just below the stacking swivel. (See figure A-18a.)



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3. The stackman places the butt of the left rifle between his/her feet, with the barrel to the front, muzzle tilted forward. The Marine raises the stacking swivel of the left rifle with his/her left thumb and forefinger. Then the Marine swings the butt of his/her own rifle 2 feet in front and 6 inches to the right of his/her right toe. The Marine then shifts his/her right hand to the stacking swivel, which the Marine engages with that of the left rifle. (See figure A-18b.)

4. The member on the right of the stackman grips his rifle with his/her right hand at the small of the stock, his/her left hand near the stacking swivel. Without moving his right foot, the Marine steps to the left front and carries his/her rifle well forward, barrel up. With the forefinger of his/her left hand, the Marine hooks his stacking swivel to the free hook of the center rifle's stacking swivel. Then the Marine rotates his/her rifle so the barrel rests in the angle formed by the other two rifles. (See figure A-18c.) The Marine pulls the butt toward him/her until the stack is tight and then lowers the butt to the deck. The Marine then resumes the position of attention. (See figure A-18d.) Figure A-18e shows details of the stacking swivels at stack arms.

5. Other rifles are passed to the nearest stack on the right. When passing extra weapons to the stack, the right hand grips the upper hand guard and the left hand grips the balance. The muzzles of these weapons point straight up while they are being passed to the stack. They are laid on the stack by the stackman, sights inboard, and tilted so they remain in place.



Figure A-18a.--Stack Arms, Passing the Left Rifle.





Figure A-18b.--Stack Arms, Placing the Left Rifle.



Figure A-18c.--Stack Arms, Placing the Right Rifle.

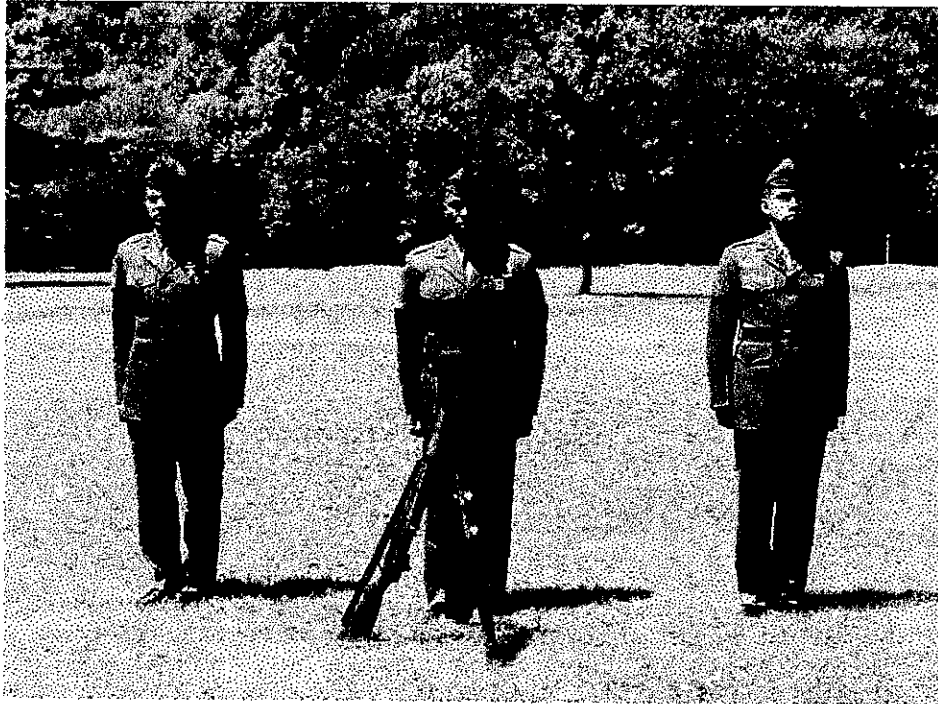


Figure A-18d.--Stack Arms, Stack Complete.

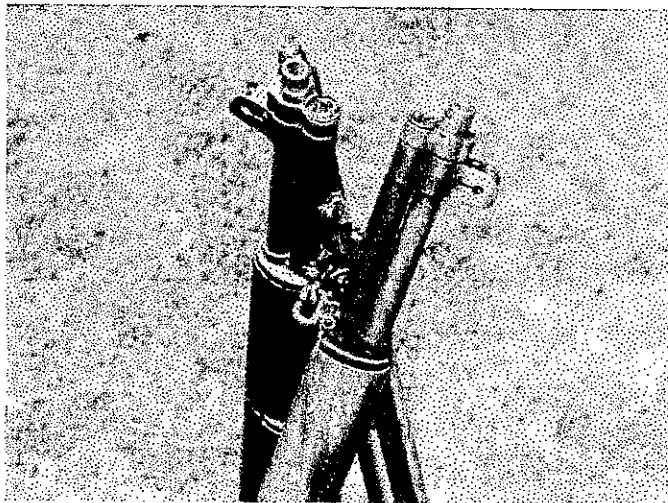


Figure A-18e.--Close Up of Stacking Swivels.

A-23. TO TAKE ARMS

1. The squad, in line behind the stacks, takes arms at the command "Take, ARMS."
2. At the command "ARMS," the extra weapons are passed back. Weapons are held as when passed to the stack. As members receive their weapon, they resume order arms.





# M1 Garand

U.S. Rifle, Caliber .30, M1	
	
<b>Type</b>	Semi-automatic rifle
<b>Place of origin</b>	 United States
Service history	
<b>In service</b>	1936–present (for drilling use)
<b>Used by</b>	See <i>Users</i>
<b>Wars</b>	World War II, Korean War, Arab-Israeli War, Vietnam War Other conflicts around the world
Production history	
<b>Designer</b>	John C. Garand
<b>Designed</b>	1932
<b>Manufacturer</b>	Springfield Armory Winchester Harrington & Richardson International Harvester Beretta Breda <sup>[1]</sup> Springfield Armory, Inc. (civilian)
<b>Produced</b>	1936–1957
<b>Number built</b>	Approx. 5.4 million <sup>[2]</sup>
<b>Variants</b>	M1C, M1D
Specifications	
<b>Weight</b>	9.5 lb (4.31 kg) to 11.6 lb (5.3 kg)
<b>Length</b>	43.6 in (1107.4 mm)
<b>Barrel length</b>	24 in (609.6 mm)
<b>Cartridge</b>	.30-06 Springfield 7.62x51mm NATO (U.S. Navy and some commercial variants)
<b>Action</b>	Gas-operated, rotating bolt
<b>Muzzle velocity</b>	2800 ft/s (853 m/s)
<b>Effective range</b>	440 yd (402 m) <sup>[3]</sup>
<b>Feed system</b>	8-round "en bloc" clip internal magazine
<b>Sights</b>	Aperture rear sight, barleycorn-type front sight

The **M1 Garand** (officially the **United States Rifle, Caliber .30, M1**) was the first semi-automatic rifle to be generally issued to the infantry of any nation. Called "The Greatest Battle Implement Ever Devised" by General George S. Patton, the Garand officially replaced the bolt-action M1903 Springfield as the standard service rifle of the United States Armed Forces in 1936 and was subsequently replaced by the selective fire M14 in 1957. However, the M1 continued to be used in large numbers until 1963 and to a lesser degree until 1966.



US Army Infantryman in 1942 with M1 Garand, Fort Knox, KY

The M1 was used heavily by U.S. forces in World War II, the Korean War, and, to a limited extent, the Vietnam War. Most M1 rifles were issued to American Army and Marine troops, though many thousands were also lent or provided as foreign aid to America's allies. The Garand is still used by drill teams and military honor guards. It is also widely sought by the civilian population as a hunting rifle, target rifle, and military collectible. The name "Garand" is pronounced variously as English pronunciation: /gəˈrænd/ or English pronunciation: /ˈgærənd/. According to experts and people who knew John Garand, the weapon's designer, the latter version is preferred.<sup>[4]</sup> <sup>[5]</sup> It is now available to civilians in the original .30-06 chambering, as well as in .308 Winchester.

## History

Though the U.S. Army became interested in self-loading rifles with the Bang and Murphy-Manning of 1911, and there were pre-production models in 1916,<sup>[6]</sup> the M1's origin properly dates to 1919, when armies around the world were realizing standard rifle cartridges were more powerful than necessary for typical engagement ranges, leading to heavier rifles than really required. The Army trials in the 1920s had a .256 inch minimum caliber requirement, compared to the .30-06 then standard.<sup>[7]</sup>

## Development

Canadian born firearms designer John C. Garand, working at the Army's Springfield Armory, began with a .30 caliber primer-operated breech. Twenty-four rifles, identified as "M1922", were built at Springfield in the summer of 1924, and at Fort Benning during the summer of 1925 they were tested against models by Berthier, Hatcher-Bang, Thompson, and Pederson, the latter two delayed blowback types.<sup>[6]</sup> This led to a further trial of the improved "M1924" Garand against the Thompson, ultimately producing an inconclusive report.<sup>[6]</sup> Therefore, the Ordnance Board ordered a Garand variant .30-06, while in March 1927 the Cavalry Board reported trials between the Thompson, Garand, and '03 Springfield had not led to a clear winner, leading to a gas-operated .276 model.<sup>[6]</sup> <sup>[8]</sup>

During the spring of 1928, both Infantry and Cavalry Boards ran trials with the .276 Pedersen T1 rifle, calling it "highly promising"<sup>[6]</sup> (despite its use of waxed ammunition,<sup>[9]</sup> shared by the Thompson).<sup>[10]</sup> On 13 August 1928, a Semiautomatic Rifle Board carried out joint Army, Navy, and Marine Corps trials between the .30 Thompson, both cavalry and infantry versions of the T1 Pedersen, "M1924" Garand, and .256 Bang, and on 21 September, the Board reported no clear winner. The .30 Garand, however, was dropped in favor of the .276.<sup>[11]</sup>

Further tests by the SRB in July 1929, which included rifle designs by Browning, Colt-Browning, Garand, Holek, Pedersen, Rheinmetall, Thompson, and an incomplete one by White,<sup>[12]</sup> led to a recommendation that work on the (dropped) .30 gas-operated Garand be resumed, and a T1E1 was ordered 14 November 1929.



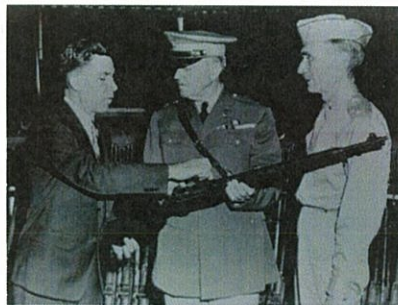
Twenty gas-operated .276 T3E2s Garands were made and competed with T1 Pedersen rifles in Spring 1931. The .276 Garand was the clear winner of these trials. The .30 caliber Garand was also tested, in the form of a single T1E1, but was withdrawn with a cracked bolt on 9 October 1931. A 4 January 1932 meeting recommended adoption of the .276 caliber and production of approximately 125 T3E2s. Meanwhile, Garand redesigned his bolt and his improved T1E2 rifle was retested. The day after the successful conclusion of this test, Army Chief of Staff General Douglas MacArthur personally disapproved any caliber change, in part because there were extensive existing stocks of .30 M1 ball ammunition.<sup>[13]</sup> On 25 February 1932, Adjutant General John B. Shuman, speaking for the Secretary of War, ordered work on the rifles and ammunition in .276 caliber cease immediately and completely and all resources be directed toward identification and correction of deficiencies in the Garand .30 caliber.<sup>[14]</sup>

On 3 August 1933, the T1E2 became the *Semi-Automatic Rifle, Caliber 30, M1*.<sup>[6]</sup> In May 1934, 75 M1s went to field trials; 50 were to infantry, 25 to cavalry units.<sup>[15]</sup> Numerous problems were reported, forcing the rifle to be modified, yet again, before it could be recommended for service and cleared for procurement on 7 November 1935, then standardized 9 January 1936.<sup>[6]</sup> The first production model was successfully proof-fired, function-fired, and fired for accuracy on July 21, 1937.<sup>[16]</sup>

Production difficulties delayed deliveries to the Army until September 1937. By September 1939, Springfield Armory had reached an output of 100 per day. Despite going into production status, design issues were not at an end. The barrel, gas cylinder, and front sight assembly were redesigned and entered production in early 1940. Existing "gas-trap" rifles were recalled and retrofitted mirroring problems with the earlier M1903 Springfield rifle that also had to be recalled and reworked approximately three years into production and foreshadowing rework of the M16 rifle at a similar point in its development. Production of the Garand increased in 1940 despite these difficulties,<sup>[17]</sup> reaching 600 a day by 10 January 1941,<sup>[6]</sup> and the Army was fully equipped by the end of 1941.<sup>[18]</sup>

## Service use

Following the outbreak of World War II in Europe, Winchester was awarded an "educational" production contract for 65,000 rifles,<sup>[6]</sup> with deliveries beginning in 1943.<sup>[6]</sup> The British Army tested the M1 as a possible replacement for its bolt-action Lee-Enfield No.1 Mk III, but rejected it.<sup>[19] [20]</sup>



John Garand points out features of M1 to Army Generals.

The M1's semiautomatic operation gave United States forces a significant advantage in firepower and shot-to-shot recovery time over individual enemy infantrymen in battle (German, Italian, and Japanese soldiers were usually armed with bolt-action rifles).<sup>[21]</sup> General George S. Patton called it "the greatest implement of battle ever devised."<sup>[22]</sup> The impact of faster-firing infantry small arms in general soon stimulated both Allied and Axis forces to greatly augment issue of semi- and fully-automatic firearms then in production, as well as to develop new types of infantry firearms.<sup>[23]</sup>

Much of the M1 inventory in the post-World War II period underwent arsenal repair or rebuilding. While U.S. forces were still engaged in the

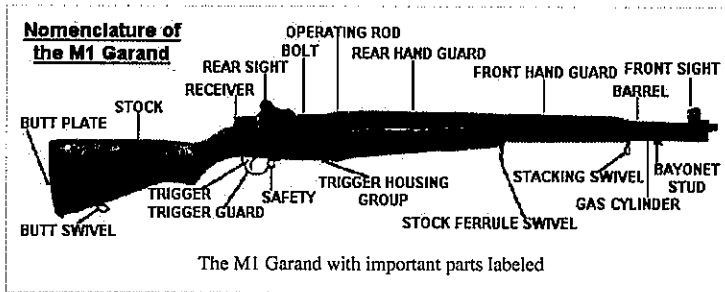
Korean War, the Department of Defense determined a need for additional production of the Garand, and two new contracts were awarded. During 1953-56, M1s were produced by International Harvester and Harrington & Richardson.<sup>[24]</sup> A final, very small lot of M1s was produced by Springfield Armory in early 1957, using finished components already on hand. Beretta also produced Garands using Winchester tooling.

The M1 proved an excellent rifle throughout its service in World War II and the Korean War. Surplus M1 rifles also armed many nations allied to the USA postwar, including West Germany, Italy and Japan. Some Garands were still being used in the Vietnam War in 1963; despite the M14's official adoption in 1957, it was not until 1965 the changeover from the M1 Garand was completed in the active-duty component of the Army (with the exception of the sniper variants, which were introduced in World War II and saw action in Korea and Vietnam). In other components

of the armed forces, such as the Army Reserve, Army National Guard and the Navy, Garands continued to serve into the 1970s or longer.

Some military drill teams still use the M1, including the U.S. Marine Corps Silent Drill Team, the Norwegian Royal Guards Drill Team, the United States Air Force Academy Cadet Honor Guard<sup>[25]</sup>, almost all Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) and some Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) teams of all branches of the US military. The Greek Army Evzones (presidential) Guard still uses M1s and it was used as a training rifle in the Greek army even in the late 90's.

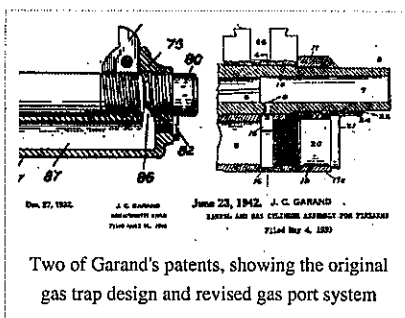
## Design details



The M1 rifle is a gas-operated, semi-automatic, clip-fed rifle.<sup>[26]</sup> By modern standards, the M1's feeding system is archaic, relying on clips to feed ammunition, and is the principal source of criticism of the rifle. Officials in Army Ordnance circles demanded a fixed, non-protruding magazine for the new service rifle. At

the time, it was believed that a detachable magazine on a general-issue service rifle would be easily lost by US soldiers (a criticism made of British soldiers and the Lee-Enfield 50 years previously), would render the weapon too susceptible to clogging from dirt and debris (a belief that proved unfounded with the adoption of the M1 Carbine), and that a protruding magazine would complicate existing manual-of-arms drills. As a result, inventor John Garand developed an "en bloc" clip system that allowed ammunition to be inserted from above, clip included, into the fixed magazine. While this design provided the requisite flush-mount magazine, the clip system increased the rifle's weight and complexity, and prevented it from being fired without a clip, such as while reloading.

Garand's rifle was originally chambered for the .276 Pedersen cartridge,<sup>[27]</sup> charged by means of 10-round clips. Later, it was chambered for the then-standard .30-06 Springfield. With this new cartridge, the M1 had a maximum effective range of 440 yards (400 m), with the capability of inflicting a casualty with armor-piercing ammunition well beyond 875 yards (800 m). Because of the larger diameter of the .30-06 cartridge, the modified magazine held only eight rounds.

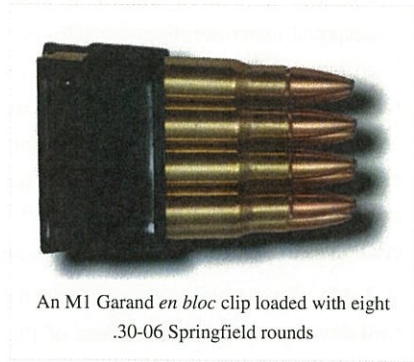


Garand's original design for the M1 used a complicated gas system involving a special muzzle extension gas trap, later dropped in favor of a simpler drilled gas port. Because most of the older rifles were retrofitted, pre-1939 *gas-trap* M1s are very rare today and are prized collector's items.<sup>[26]</sup> In both systems, expanding gases from a fired cartridge are diverted into the gas cylinder. Here, the gases met a long-stroke piston attached to the operating rod. The operating rod was therefore pushed rearward by the force of this high-pressure gas. Then, the operating rod engaged a rotating bolt inside the receiver. The bolt was attached to the receiver via two locking lugs, which rotated, unlocked, and initiated the firing cycle when the rifle was discharged. The operating rod (and subsequently the bolt) then returned to its original position.



## Features

The weight of the M1 varies between 9.5 lb (4.31 kg) and 10.2 lb (4.63 kg) unloaded (depending on sling type and stock wood density)--a considerable increase over the previous M1903 Springfield. The length was 43.6 inches (1107 mm). The rifle is fed by an "en bloc" clip which holds eight rounds of .30-06 Springfield ammunition. When the last cartridge is fired, the rifle ejects the clip and locks the bolt open. Clips can also be manually ejected at any time. The "en-bloc" clip is manually ejected by pulling the operating rod all the way to the rear, and then depressing the clip latch button. Much criticized in modern times, the en-bloc clip was innovative for its time. The concept of a disposable box magazine had not been embraced and en-bloc clips were cheap and reliable. It was even harder and slower to reload than the M1903 rifle. Contemporary rifles with the ability to easily top-off a magazine included the Johnson M1941, the obsolete Krag-Jørgensen<sup>[28]</sup> and the Lee-Enfield No1 and No4.



An M1 Garand *en bloc* clip loaded with eight .30-06 Springfield rounds

The rifle's ability to rapidly fire powerful .30-06 rifle ammunition also proved to be of considerable advantage in combat. In China, Japanese banzai charges had previously met with frequent success against poorly-trained Chinese soldiers armed with bolt-action rifles. Armed with the M1, US infantrymen were able to sustain a much higher rate of fire than their Chinese counterparts. In the short-range jungle fighting, where opposing forces sometimes met each other in column formation on a narrow path, the penetration of the powerful .30-06 M2 cartridge enabled a single U.S. infantryman to kill up to three Japanese soldiers with a single round.<sup>[28]</sup>

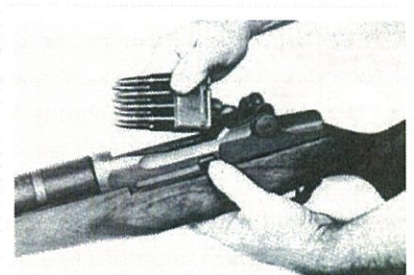
Ejection of an empty clip created a distinctive metallic "pinging" sound.<sup>[29]</sup> In World War II, reports arose in which German and Japanese infantry were making use of this noise in combat to alert them to an empty M1 rifle in order to 'get the drop' on their American enemies. The information was taken seriously enough that U.S. Army's Aberdeen Proving Ground began experiments with clips made of various plastics in order to soften the sound, though no improved clips were ever adopted.<sup>[30]</sup>

The M1 Garand was one of the first self-loading rifles to use stainless steel for its gas cylinder, in an effort to prevent corrosion. As the stainless metal could not be parkerized, these gas cylinders were given a stove-blackening that frequently wore off in use. Unless the cylinder could be quickly repainted, the resultant gleaming muzzle could make the M1 Garand and its user more visible to the enemy in combat.<sup>[28]</sup> The M1 Garand was designed for simple assembly and disassembly to facilitate field maintenance. It can be field stripped (broken down) without tools.<sup>[31]</sup>

## Operation

The Garand is loaded with a full clip of eight rounds. Once all eight rounds are expended, the bolt will be automatically locked back and the clip ejected (with a distinct metallic ping), readying the rifle for the insertion of a fresh clip of ammunition.<sup>[27]</sup> Compared to contemporary detachable box magazines, the M1's "en bloc" clip is light, simple, and only has to be oriented with the rounds pointing forward prior to charging the rifle (the clips have no top or bottom).

Once the clip is inserted, the bolt snaps forward on its own as soon as pressure is released from the clip, chambering a round and leaving it ready to fire.<sup>[32] [33]</sup> It is advisable for the operator to ride the bolt forward with his hand (in order to prevent the bolt from closing on his thumb, resulting in "Garand thumb" or "M1 thumb"), and to strike the operating rod handle with his palm to ensure the bolt is closed.<sup>[33] [34]</sup>



Inserting an M1 "en bloc" clip

The M1's safety is located at the front of the trigger guard. It is engaged when it is pressed rearward into the trigger guard, and disengaged when it is pushed forward and is protruding outside of the trigger guard.<sup>[34]</sup> Contrary to widespread misconception, partially expended or full clips can be easily ejected from the rifle by means of the clip latch button.<sup>[34]</sup> It is also possible to load single cartridges into a partially loaded clip while the clip is still in the magazine, but this requires both hands and a bit of practice. In reality, this procedure was rarely performed in combat, as the danger of loading dirt along with the cartridges increased the chances of malfunction, instead, it was much easier and quicker to simply manually eject the clip, and insert a fresh one,<sup>[35]</sup> which is how the rifle was originally designed to be operated.<sup>[28]</sup> <sup>[30]</sup> <sup>[33]</sup> Later, special clips holding two or five rounds became available on the civilian market, as well as a single-loading device which stays in the rifle when the bolt locks back.

In battle, the manual of arms called for the rifle to be fired until empty, and then recharged quickly. Due to the well-developed logistical system of the U.S. military at the time, this wastage of ammunition was generally not critical, though this could change in the case of units that came under intense fire or were flanked or surrounded by enemy forces.<sup>[28]</sup> The Garand's en-bloc clip system proved particularly cumbersome when using the rifle to launch grenades, requiring removal of an often partially loaded clip of ball ammunition and replacement with a full clip of blank cartridges.

## Accessories

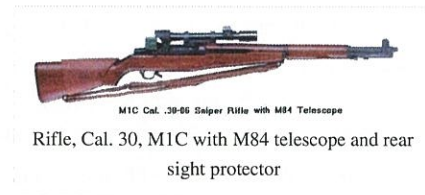
Both official and aftermarket accessories were plentiful for the Garand rifle. Several different styles of bayonets fit the rifle: the M1905 and M1942, both with 16-inch (406 mm) blades; the Model 1905E1 with shortened 10-inch (254 mm) blade; the M1 with 10-inch (254 mm) blade; and the M5 bayonet with 6.75-inch (152 mm) blade.

Also available was the M7 grenade launcher that fitted onto the end of the barrel.<sup>[36]</sup> It was sighted using the M15 sight, which fit just forward of the trigger. A cleaning tool, oiler and greasepots could be stored in two cylindrical compartments in the buttstock for use in the field. Because of the limitations of the Garand's clip-loading magazine, the rifle proved less than ideal for use in launching 22 mm rifle grenades, and the M1903 Springfield was retained for use in that role long after grenade launchers for the Garand became available.

The M1907 two-piece leather rifle sling was the most common type of sling used with the weapon through World War II. In 1943 a khaki canvas sling was introduced that gradually became more common.<sup>[37]</sup> Another accessory was the *winter trigger*, said to have been developed during the Korean War. It consisted of a small mechanism installed on the trigger guard, allowing the soldier to remotely pull the trigger by depressing a lever just behind the guard. This enabled the shooter to fire his weapon while using winter gloves, which could get "stuck" on the trigger guard or not allow for proper movement of the finger.

## Variants

Most variants of the Garand, save the sniper variants, never saw active duty.<sup>[29]</sup> The sniper versions were modified to accept scope mounts, and two versions (the **M1C**, formerly M1E7, and the **M1D**, formerly M1E8) were produced, although not in significant quantities during World War II.<sup>[38]</sup> The only difference between the two versions is the mounting system for the telescopic sight. In June 1944, the M1C was adopted as a standard sniper rifle by the U.S. Army to supplement the venerable M1903A4.<sup>[39]</sup>



The procedure required to install the M1C-type mounts through drilling/tapping the hardened receiver was inefficient in terms of



tooling and time. This resulted in the development of the M1D, which utilized a simpler, single-ring Springfield Armory mount.<sup>[39]</sup> The M1C and M1D first began to be widely used during the Korean War. The U.S. Marine Corps adopted the M1C as their official sniper rifle in 1951. The U.S. Navy has also used the Garand, rechambered for the 7.62x51mm NATO round.

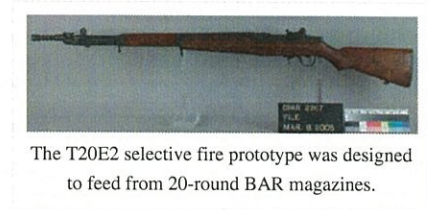
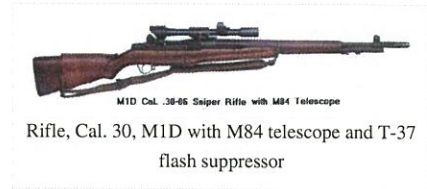
Two interesting variants that never saw service were the M1E5 and T26 (popularly known as the *Tanker Garand*). The M1E5 is equipped with a folding buttstock, while the T26 uses the standard solid stock, and has a shorter, 18-inch barrel. The *Tanker* name was also used after the war as a marketing gimmick for commercially-modified Garands. Another variant that never saw duty was the T20E2. This variant is a Garand modified to accept Browning Automatic Rifle (BAR) magazines, and has selective fire capability, with semi- and fully-automatic modes.

The T26 arose from requests by various Army combat commands for a shortened version of the standard M1 rifle for use in jungle or mobile warfare. In July 1945 Col. William Alexander, former staff officer for Gen. Simon Buckner and a new member of the Pacific Warfare Board,<sup>[40]</sup> requested urgent production of 15,000 carbine-length M1 rifles for use in the Pacific theater.<sup>[41] [42] [43] [44]</sup> To emphasize the need for rapid action, he requested the Ordnance arm of the U.S. 6th Army in the Philippines to make up 150 18" barreled M1 rifles for service trials, sending another of the rifles by special courier to U.S. Army Ordnance officials at Aberdeen as a demonstration that the M1 could be easily modified to the new configuration.<sup>[41] [43] [45] [46]</sup> Although the T26 was never approved for production, at least one 18" barreled M1 rifle was used in action in the Philippines by troopers in the 503rd Parachute Infantry Regiment (503rd PIR).<sup>[46]</sup>

During the 1950s, Beretta produced Garands in Italy at the behest of NATO, by having the tooling used by Winchester during World War II shipped to them by the US government. These rifles were designated *Model 1952* in Italy, and eventually led to variants of their own, the best known of these being the BM59 series.

The M1 Garand became the standard U.S. service rifle in 1936, but the former standard M1903 Springfield continued in use. The M1903A4 model Springfield was a bolt action sniper rifle that remained in use for years due to its superior performance. The U.S. rifle M1C or M1D (Sniper's) is the standard U.S. rifle M1 with telescope M81, M82, or M84 mounted on the receiver and a cheek pad laced to the stock. The cone shaped flash hider M2 or prong flash hider T37 is furnished as an accessory with the M1C and M1D models. The 1952 Marine version of the M1C had a different scope and flash hider. The M1C and M1D sniper versions of the M1 Garand were standardized in 1944. The M1C was used late in World War II and was the main sniper weapon for the U.S. Army in Korea. Few M1D models were produced before the end of World War II. Many standard M1s were converted to M1D during the Korean War, but few made it to that war. During the early years of the Vietnam War, the M1D was the official U.S. Army sniper rifle until it was replaced in the mid-1960s by the M-21 7.62mm Sniper Rifle.

### Quick reference of variants



U.S. Army designation	U.S. Navy designation	Description
T1	N/A	Prototype
T1E1	N/A	A single trial rifle that broke its bolt in the 1931 trial
T1E2	N/A	Trial designation for gas-trap Garand. Basically a T1E1 with a new bolt.
M1	N/A	Basic model. Identical to T1E2. Later change to gas port did not change designation
M1E1	N/A	M1 Garand variant; modified cam angle in op-rod
M1E2	N/A	M1 Garand variant; prismatic scope and mount
M1E3	N/A	M1 Garand variant; roller added to bolt's cam lug (later adapted for use in the M14)
M1E4	N/A	M1 Garand variant; gas cut-off and expansion system with piston integral to op-rod
M1E5	N/A	M1 Garand variant; 18-inch barrel and folding stock
M1E6	N/A	M1 Garand variant; sniper variant
M1E7/M1C	N/A	M1E6 Garand variant; sniper variant with M81 scope (though the M82 or M84 scope could be used) on a Griffin & Howe mount
M1E8/M1D	N/A	M1E7 Garand variant; sniper variant with M82 scope (though the M84 scope could be used) on a Springfield Armory mount
M1E9	N/A	M1 Garand variant; similar to M1E4, with piston separate from op-rod
M1E10	N/A	M1 Garand variant; variant with the "Ljungman" direct gas system
M1E11	N/A	M1 Garand variant; short-stroke Tappet gas system
M1E12	N/A	M1 Garand variant; gas impingement system
M1E13	N/A	M1 Garand variant; "White" gas cut-off and expansion system
M1E14	Mk 2 Mod 0	M1 Garand variant; rechambered in .30 T65/7.62x51mm NATO with press-in chamber insert
T20	N/A	M1 Garand variant; select-fire conversion by John Garand, capable of using BAR magazines
T20E1	N/A	T20 variant; uses its own type of magazines
T20E2	N/A	T20 variant; E2 magazines will work in BAR, but not the reverse
T20E2HB	N/A	T20E2 variant; HBAR variant
T22	N/A	M1 Garand variant; select-fire conversion by Remington, magazine-fed
T22E1	N/A	T22 variant; unknown differences
T22E2	N/A	T22 variant; unknown differences
T22E3	N/A	T22 variant; unknown differences; uses T27 fire control
T26	N/A	M1 Garand variant; 18-inch barrel and standard stock
T27	N/A	Remington select-fire field conversion for M1 Garand; ability to convert issue M1 Garands to select-fire rifles; fire control setup used in T22E3
T31	N/A	Experimental bullpup variant
T35	Mk 2 Mod 2	M1 Garand variant; rechambered for .30 T65/7.62x51mm NATO
T36	N/A	T20E2 variant; T20E2 rechambered for .30 T65/7.62x51mm NATO using T35 barrel and T25 magazine
T37	N/A	T36 variant; same as T36, except in gas port location



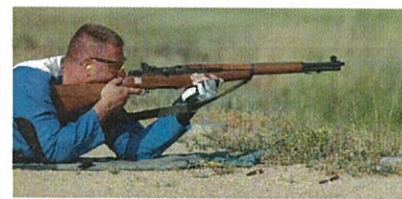
## Descendants

The M1 Garand was the direct predecessor of the M14 rifle, which replaced it. The Japanese began development of a modified copy of the Garand, the Type 5 Rifle, near the end of World War II, though it never reached production status.<sup>[47]</sup> During the 1950s, Beretta developed the BM59 series of rifles, which would also be produced under license in Indonesia as the "SP" series. Ruger produced the Mini-14 rifle, which utilizes a reduced-size operating system and a different gas system. The Mini-14 looks like the M-14, but is chambered for the smaller .223 cartridge.<sup>[48]</sup>

Despite similarities in naming, there is no relationship between the M1 rifle and the M1 carbine, other than a similar rotating bolt design. Additional confusion can arise from the development of several other weapon systems, "M" being an abbreviation for *Model*, such as the M1 submachine gun and M1 tank.

## Civilian use












United States citizens meeting certain qualifications may purchase US military surplus M1 rifles through the Civilian Marksmanship Program (CMP). The CMP is run by the Corporation for the Promotion of Rifle Practice and Firearms Safety (CPRPFS), a not-for-profit corporation chartered by the United States Congress in 1996 to instruct citizens in marksmanship and promote practice and safety in the use of firearms.<sup>[49]</sup> The group holds a congressional charter under Title 36 of the United States Code. From 1903 to 1996, the CMP was sponsored by the Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship (DCM), a position first within the Department of War and later in the Department of the Army. The DCM was normally an active-duty Army colonel.


















A U.S. Coast Guardsman competes in a marksmanship championship with the M1.

Military surplus Garands and post-war copies made for the civilian market are popular among enthusiasts around the world.<sup>[50]</sup>

## Users

-  Argentina: Received about 30,000 M1s from the US government before 1964. Some were converted to accept BM59 magazines in the 1960s.<sup>[51]</sup>
-  Brazil: Received large numbers of M1s from the US government in the early 1950s. Some were converted to the 7.62x51mm NATO cartridge and to accept FN FAL magazines.<sup>[51]</sup>
-  Cambodia: Received M1 rifles from the US government in 1967-1975.<sup>[52]</sup>
-  Denmark - Received 69,810 M1 rifles (designated "Gevær m/50") from the US government prior to 1964. Some were converted to the 7.62x51mm NATO cartridge.<sup>[53]</sup> Also purchased 20,000 M1s from Italy.<sup>[54]</sup> The rifle has now been phased out of service.
-  Ethiopia: Received 20,700 M1 rifles from the US government in the 1960s.<sup>[53]</sup>
-  France - Used by the Foreign Legion and Free French Forces.<sup>[55]</sup> <sup>[56]</sup> France also received 232,500 M1 rifles from the US government in 1950-1964.<sup>[53]</sup>
-  West Germany: Received 46,750 M1 rifles from the US government prior to 1965.<sup>[53]</sup>
-  Greece: Received 186,090 M1 and 1880 MIC/M1D rifles from the US government prior to 1975.<sup>[53]</sup> Still in use for ceremonial duties by the Presidential Guard.
-  Indonesia: Received between 55,000 and 78,000 M1s and a minor number of MICs from the US government prior to 1971; some rifles also supplied from Italy.<sup>[51]</sup>
-  Iran: Received 165,490 M1 rifles from the US government prior to 1964.<sup>[53]</sup>
-  Israel: Received up to 60,000 M1 rifles from the US government prior to 1975.<sup>[53]</sup>

-  Italy: Used by the army from 1945. Beretta license-built 100,000 M1s from 1950 until the adoption of the BM59 in 1959.<sup>[54]</sup> Also received 232,000 M1s from the US government between 1950 and 1970.<sup>[51]</sup>
-  Jordan: Received an estimated 25,000-30,000 M1 rifles from the US government prior to 1974.<sup>[53]</sup>
-  Japan: A number were manufactured by Howa for the Japan Self-Defense Forces after World War II.<sup>[57]</sup>
-  Laos: Received 36,270 M1 rifles from the US government in 1950-1975.<sup>[53]</sup>
-  Norway: Received 72,800 M1 rifles from the US government prior to 1964.<sup>[53]</sup>
-  Pakistan: Received possibly 150,000 M1 rifles from the US government prior to 1975.<sup>[53]</sup>
-  Paraguay: Received 30,750 M1 rifles from the US government prior to 1975.<sup>[53]</sup>
-  Philippines: Received 34,300 M1 and 2630 M1D rifles from the US government in 1950-1975.<sup>[53]</sup>
-  Saudi Arabia: Received 34,530 M1 rifles from the US government prior to 1975.<sup>[53]</sup>
-  South Korea: Received 296,450 of M1 rifles from the US government in 1964-1974.<sup>[53]</sup>
-  South Vietnam: Received 220,300 M1 and 520 M1C/M1D rifles from the US government in 1950-1975.<sup>[53]</sup>
-  Thailand: Received about 40,000 M1 rifles from the US government prior to 1965.<sup>[53]</sup>
-  Turkey: Received 312,430 M1 rifles from the US government in 1953-1970.<sup>[53]</sup>
-  United States: Standard issue rifle of the U.S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force from 1936 to 1963. Still in use for official military ceremonies and ROTC units.
-  Venezuela: Received 55,670 M1 rifles from the US government prior to 1975.<sup>[53]</sup>

## External links

- Civilian Marksmanship Program (CMP)<sup>[58]</sup> – Major source of surplus M1 Garand rifles
- Sniper Central: The M1C and M1D<sup>[59]</sup> – Information on the sniper variants of the Garand rifles
- M1 Garand at Modern Firearms<sup>[60]</sup> – Comprehensive source of information on the Garand rifles
- U.S. Army Field Manual 23–5<sup>[61]</sup> – Official United States Army Field Manual on the M1 Garand (October 1951)
- M1 Garand Information Place<sup>[62]</sup> – Website containing various articles on advanced Garand maintenance and customization
- "Rifle Marksmanship with the M1 Rifle (1942)"<sup>[63]</sup>. <http://www.archive.org> Internet Archive. 1942. Retrieved 2007-05-18. - Army training film.
- Reference manual page including 4 M1 garand manuals<sup>[64]</sup>
- Articles page including information on blank adapting the M1 Garand<sup>[65]</sup>
- M1 Garand Rifle Served During Turbulent Years - article at GunWeek.com<sup>[66]</sup>
- The M1 Garand Rifle An American Companion In Three Wars<sup>[67]</sup>
- Early prototypes of the Garand semiautomatic rifle<sup>[68]</sup>
- M1 Garand History<sup>[69]</sup>

## References

- [1] Small Arms Review article on Italian-made Garands (<http://www.smallarmsreview.com/pdf/Berettatypee.pdf>)
- [2] Scott Duff. "Who Made M1 Garands? How Many Were Made? When Were They Made?" (<http://www.scott-duff.com/WhoHowManyWhen.htm>). Excerpted from *The M1 Garand: Owner's Guide* copyright 1994 by Scott A. Duff. . Retrieved 2007-05-18.
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- [6] Walter, John (2006). *Rifles of the World* (3rd ed.). Iola, WI: Krause Publications. p. 142. ISBN 0896892417.
- [7] Fitzsimons, Bernard, editor. *The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Twentieth Century Weapons and Warfare*. (London: Phoebus, 1978), Volume 10, p. 1088, "Garand".
- [8] Garand would patent this 12 April 1930.
- [9] Fitzsimons, *op. cit.*, Volume 19, p. 2092, "Pedersen", describes the ammunition as "lubricated".
- [10] Julian S. Hatcher, *Hatcher's Notebook*, MSPC 1947, pp.44-46, 155-156, 165-166.

# FM 23-5

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

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U.S. RIFLE  
**CALIBER .30, M1**



HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
MAY 1965



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FIELD MANUAL  
No. 23-5

HEADQUARTERS  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D.C., 17 May 1965

## U.S. RIFLE, CALIBER .30, M1

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\*This manual supersedes FM 23-5, 26 September 1956, including C1, 22 June 1960.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. Purpose and Scope

a. This manual is a guide for commanders and instructors in presenting instruction and training in the mechanical operation of the M1 rifle. It includes a detailed description of the rifle and its general characteristics; procedures for disassembly and assembly; methods of loading; an explanation of functioning; a discussion of stoppages and immediate action; a description of the ammunition; and instructions on the care and cleaning of both the weapon and ammunition. The material presented is applicable, without modification, to both nuclear and nonnuclear warfare.

b. Marksmanship training is covered in FM 23-71.

c. Users of this manual are encouraged to submit recommended changes or comments to improve the manual. Comments should be keyed to the specific page, paragraph, and line of the text in which the change is recommended. Reasons should be provided for each comment to insure understanding and complete evaluation. Comments should be forwarded direct to the Commandant, U.S. Army Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.

### 2. Importance of Mechanical Training

The rifle is the soldier's basic weapon. It gives him an individual and powerful capability for combat. To get the most out of his individual combat capability, the soldier must develop two skills to an equal degree: he must be able to fire his weapon well enough to get hits on battlefield targets, and he must know enough about its working parts to keep them operating smoothly so the rifle will not fail him. The soldier gets his firing skill on marksmanship training ranges and he learns how to keep his rifle in firing condition

from the mechanical training that is outlined in this manual.

### 3. Description of the Rifle

The U.S. rifle caliber .30, M1, (fig. 1) is an air-cooled, gas-operated, clip-fed, and semiautomatic shoulder weapon. This means that the air cools the barrel; that the power to cock the rifle and chamber the succeeding round comes from the expanding gas of the round fired previously; that it is loaded by inserting a metal clip (containing a maximum of eight rounds) into the receiver; and that the rifle fires one round each time the trigger is pulled.

### 4. General Data

Weight:	Complete with sling, eight-round clip and cleaning equipment (approximate).....	11¼ pounds.
Length:	Overall .....	43 inches.
Sights:	Front .....	Fixed.
	Rear .....	Adjustable. One click of elevation or windage moves the strike of the bullet .7 centimeters at 25 meters.
Trigger pull:	Minimum .....	5½ pounds.
	Maximum .....	7½ pounds.
Ammunition .....	See chapter 6.	
Muzzle velocity (approximately).....	853 meters (2,800 feet) per second.	
Chamber pressure.....	50,000 pounds per square inch.	
Maximum range.....	3,200 meters.	
Maximum effective range <sup>1</sup> .....	400 meters.	
Maximum effective rate of fire <sup>2</sup> .....	16 to 24 rounds per minute.	

<sup>1</sup> Maximum effective range is the greatest distance at which a weapon may be expected to fire accurately to inflict casualties or damage.

<sup>2</sup> Although there is no prescribed maximum rate of fire, a trained rifeman can fire 16 to 24 aimed rounds per minute.





*Figure 1. U.S. rifle, caliber .30, M1.*

## CHAPTER 2

### MECHANICAL TRAINING

#### 5. Disassembly and Assembly

a. The individual soldier is authorized to disassemble his rifle to the extent called *field stripping*. Table I, Disassembly Authorization (para. 7), shows the parts he is permitted to disassemble. This amount of disassembly is necessary for normal maintenance.

b. The rifle should be disassembled and assembled only when maintenance is required or for instructional purposes. Repeated disassembly and assembly causes excessive wear of parts and soon makes them unserviceable and reduces the accuracy of the weapon.

c. The rifle has been designed so that it may be taken apart and put together easily. No force is needed if it is disassembled and assembled correctly. The parts of one rifle, except the bolt, may be interchanged with those of another when necessary; for safety reasons, *bolts should never be interchanged except by maintenance support personnel.*

d. As the rifle is disassembled, the parts should be laid out on a clean surface, in the order of re-

moval, from left to right. This makes assembly easier because the parts are assembled in the reverse order of disassembly. The names of the rifle parts (nomenclature) should be taught along with disassembly and assembly to make future instruction on the rifle easier to understand.

#### 6. Clearing the Rifle

The first step in handling any weapon is to clear it. If the rifle is loaded, unload it as described in paragraph 13. The M1 rifle is clear when there is no ammunition in the chamber or receiver, the bolt is locked to the rear, and the safety is engaged. To clear the rifle, pull the operating rod handle all the way to the rear, inspect the chamber and receiver to insure that no rounds are present and push the safety to its locked position (inside the trigger guard).

#### 7. Disassembly Into the Three Main Groups

a. The three main groups are the trigger housing group, the barrel and receiver group, and the stock group (fig. 2).

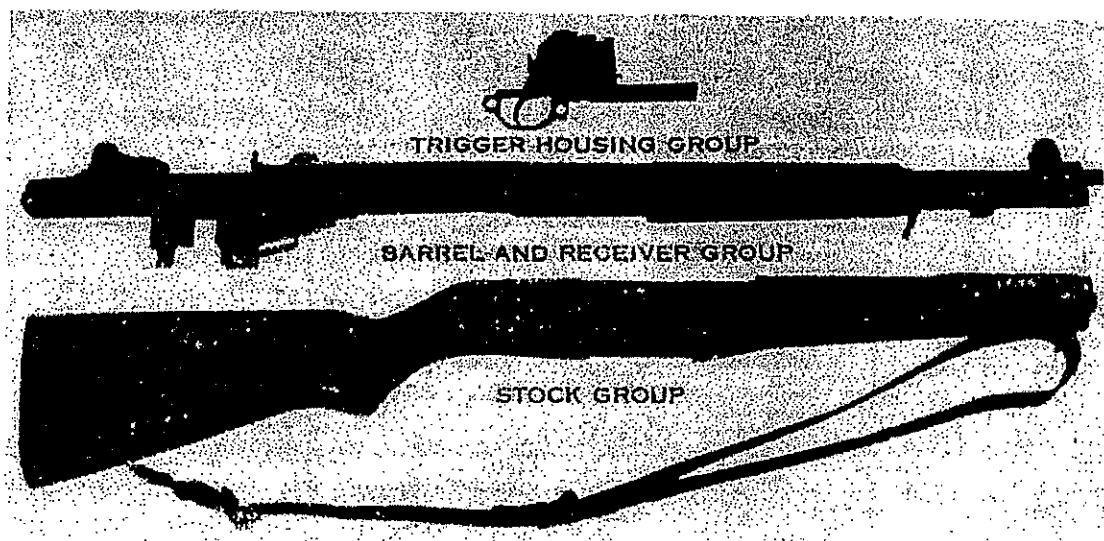


Figure 2. The three main groups.

b. To disassemble the rifle into the three main groups, first insure that the weapon is clear and then allow the bolt to go forward by depressing the follower with the right thumb and allowing the bolt to ride forward over the follower assembly.

c. Place the rifle butt against the left thigh, sights to the left. With the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, pull downward and outward on the rear of the trigger guard. Swing the trigger guard out as far as it will go and lift out the trigger housing group (fig. 3).

d. To separate the barrel and receiver from the stock lay the weapon on a flat surface with the sights up, muzzle to the left. With the left hand, grasp the rear of the receiver and raise the rifle. With the right hand, give a downward blow, grasping the small of the stock. This will separate the stock group from the barrel and receiver group.

### 8. Disassembly of the Barrel and Receiver Group

a. Place the barrel and receiver group, with the bolt closed, on a flat surface with the sights down (insuring that the aperture is at its lowest position), muzzle pointing to the left. Holding the rear of the receiver with the right hand, grasp the follower rod with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and disengage it from the follower arm by moving it toward the muzzle (fig. 4).

Remove the follower rod and operating rod spring by withdrawing them to the right. Do not separate these parts.

b. Using the tip of a dummy cartridge, remove the follower arm pin by pushing it from the far side of the receiver toward the body (fig. 5).



Figure 3. Removing the trigger housing group.

Table I. Disassembly Authorization

Groups and parts	Individual soldier	Armorer	Maintenance personnel only
SEPARATION: INTO THREE MAIN GROUPS.....	X.....		
DISASSEMBLY: BARREL AND RECEIVER GROUP.....	X.....		
Bolt assembly.....	Remove.....	Repair.....	Repair/Replace.
Gas cylinder.....	Remove.....	Repair.....	Repair/Replace.
Gas cylinder lock.....	Remove.....	Remove.....	Repair/Replace.
Clip latch.....		Repair.....	Repair/Replace.
Rear sight.....		Repair.....	Repair/Replace.
Slide from follower.....			Repair/Replace.
Accelerator from operating rod catch assembly.....			Repair/Replace.
Front sight.....			Repair/Replace.
TRIGGER HOUSING GROUP.....	Remove.....	Repair.....	Repair/Replace.



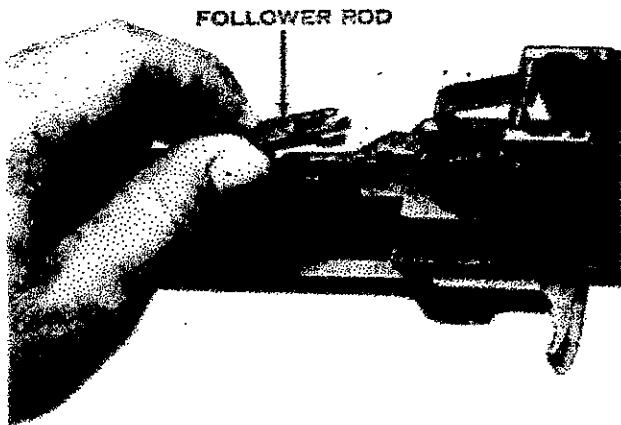


Figure 4. Removing the follower rod and operating rod spring.

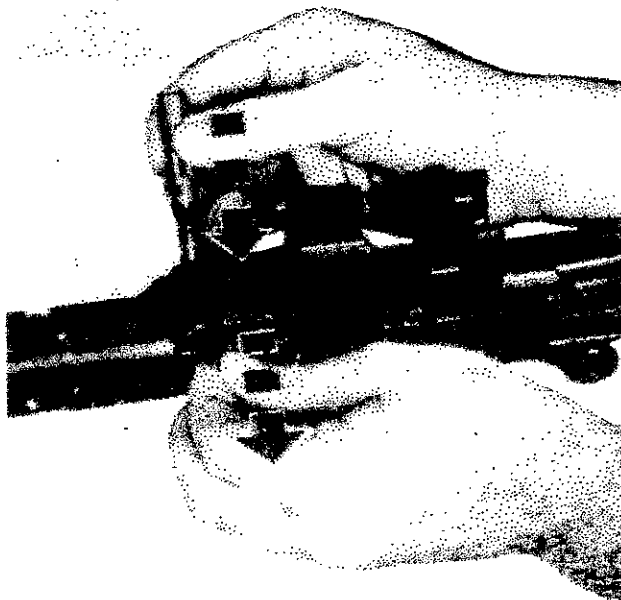


Figure 5. Removing the follower arm pin.

c. With the left hand, grasp the bullet guide, follower arm, and the operating rod catch assembly, and lift them out of the receiver together (fig. 6). Separate and arrange these parts from left to right in the following order: follower arm, operating rod catch assembly, and bullet guide.

d. Reach down into the receiver and lift out the follower assembly.

e. Turn the barrel and receiver group over so that the sights are up, muzzle pointing away from you. With the left hand, raise the rear of the receiver. With the right hand, pull the operating

rod to the rear until the rear of the handle is directly under the forward edge of the windage knob. With an upward and outward movement, disengage the guide lug of the operating rod through its dismount notch on the receiver. Remove the operating rod (fig. 7).

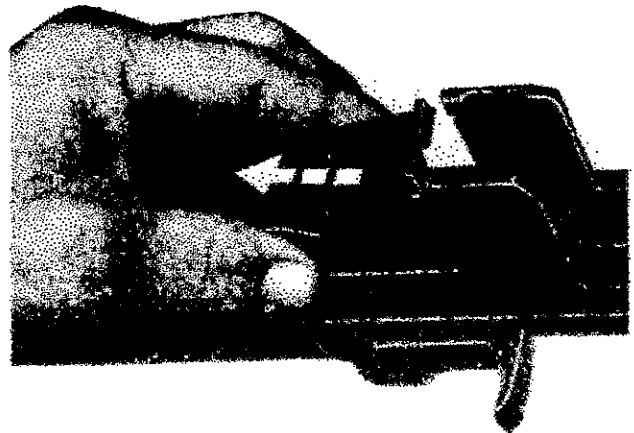


Figure 6. Removing the bullet guide, follower arm, and operating rod catch assembly.

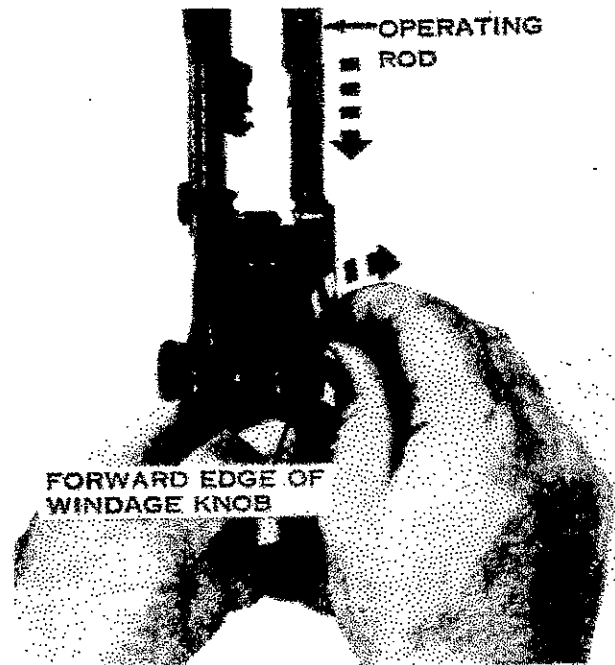


Figure 7. Removing the operating rod.

**Caution:** The operating rod is bent intentionally so that it will not bind against the enlarged portion of the barrel. Do not attempt to straighten it.

f. With the right hand, grasp the bolt by the operating lug and slide it fully to the rear; then slide it forward, lifting upward and outward to the right front with a slight rotating motion to remove it.

g. Using the screwdriver blade of the M10 cleaning rod handle as shown in figure 8, unscrew and remove the gas cylinder lock screw.

h. Unscrew and remove the gas cylinder lock. Loosen the gas cylinder by tapping lightly toward the muzzle on the bayonet stud with a piece of wood or similar soft object (fig. 9). Remove the gas cylinder, taking care not to burr or damage the splines. *Do not remove or attempt to adjust the front sight.*

i. Remove the front handguard by sliding it forward over the muzzle. *Do not attempt to remove the rear handguard.*

j. The parts of the barrel and receiver group in their order of disassembly are shown in figure 10.

## 9. Assembly of the Barrel and Receiver Group

a. Replace the front handguard by sliding it over the muzzle and insure that it is seated in the front band.

b. Place the gas cylinder over the barrel, making sure the splines are alined with their grooves. Push the gas cylinder down as far as it will go. If tapping is necessary, use a piece of wood on the bayonet stud. Engage the threads of the gas cylinder lock with those on the barrel and screw the lock on by hand until it is finger tight (do not use a tool). If the lock is not alined with the gas cylinder, do not force it, but *unscrew* it until it is alined. Replace and tighten the gas cylinder lock screw with the handle assembly of the M10 cleaning rod.

c. To replace the bolt, hold it by the operating lug and place the rear end of the bolt onto the bridge of the receiver. Rotate the bolt counterclockwise as far as necessary to permit the tang of the firing pin to clear the top of the bridge of the receiver. Guide the left locking lug of the bolt into its groove on the left side of the receiver.

Lower the right locking lug on its bearing surface and slide the bolt halfway to the rear.

d. To replace the operating rod, hold the handle with the right hand and place the piston end into the gas cylinder. Aline the operating rod so that the recess in the hump fits over the operating lug of the bolt. While applying pressure downward and inward on the handle, pull the operating rod to the rear until the guide lug is engaged in its groove (fig. 11). Move the operating rod forward until the bolt is closed.

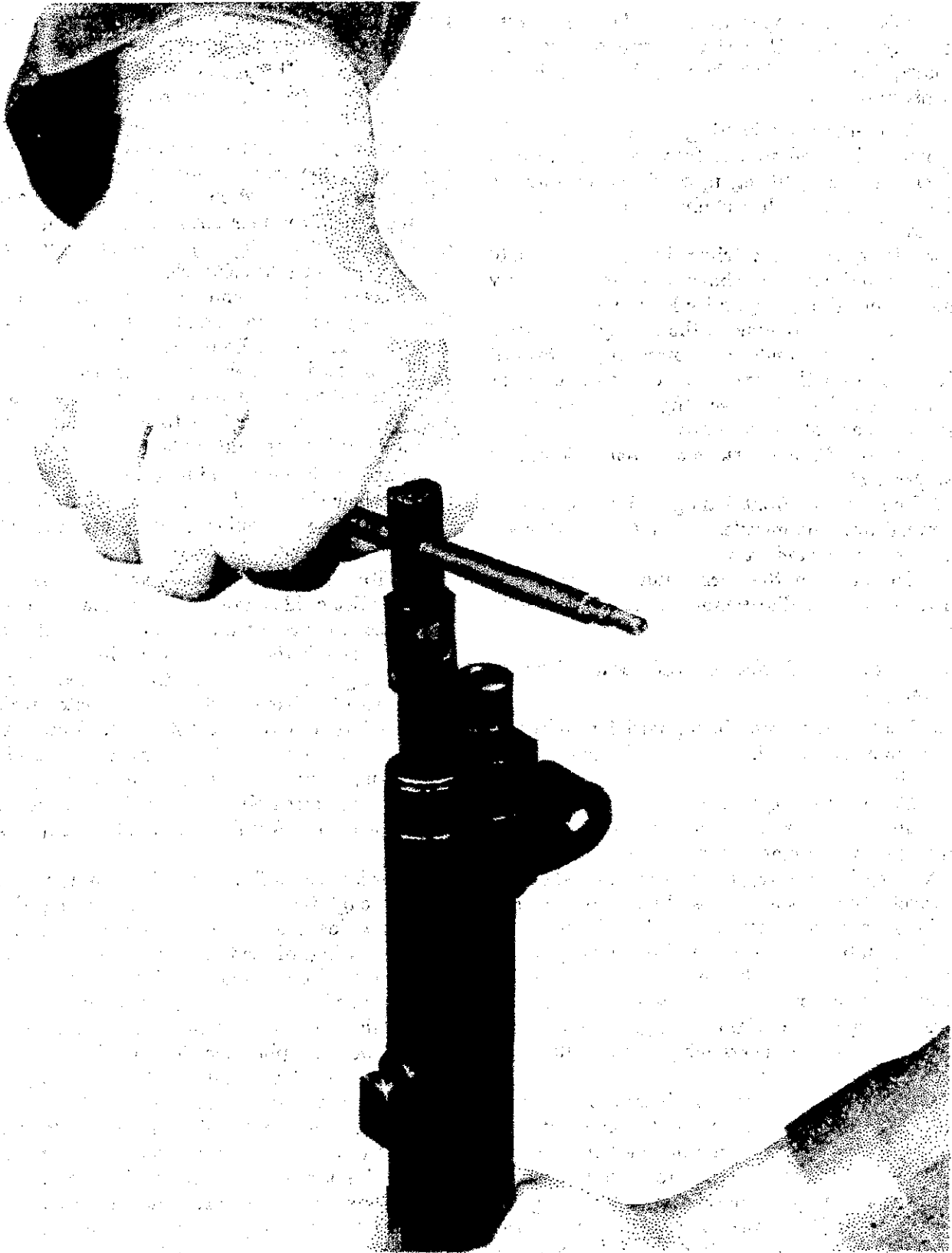
e. Turn the barrel and receiver group over so that the sights are down and the muzzle is to the left. Replace the follower assembly so that its guide ribs fit into their grooves in the receiver. Make sure that the slide of the follower is down and that the square hole is to the rear (fig. 12). The slide will rest against the bolt.

f. Replace the bullet guide so that its shoulders fit into their slots in the receiver and the hole in the toe of the bullet guide is alined with the holes in the receiver (fig. 13).

g. With the right hand, lift up the lower part of the bullet guide slightly. With the left hand, insert the rear arm of the operating rod catch assembly through the clearance cut in the side of the bullet guide. Make sure that the rear arm is underneath the front stud of the clip latch which projects into the receiver (fig. 14). Lower the bullet guide into place. Test for correct assembly by pressing down on the front arms of the operating rod catch assembly. It should move and you should be able to feel the tension of the clip latch spring.

h. Replace the follower arm by passing its rear studs through the bullet guide and inserting them into the guide grooves on the follower (fig. 15). Allow the wings of the follower arm to rest astride the toe of the bullet guide. Aline the holes in the operating rod catch assembly, follower arm, and bullet guide with those in the receiver and replace the follower arm pin from the rear side.

i. Insert the loose end of the operating rod spring into the operating rod. Grasp the follower rod with the left hand, making sure that its hump is toward the barrel. Pull toward the muzzle, compressing the operating rod spring, and engage the claws of the follower rod with the front studs of the follower arm (fig. 16). You may have to raise the follower assembly to do this.



*Figure 8. Removing the gas cylinder lock screw.*

## 10. Assembly of the Three Main Groups

a. Place the barrel and receiver group on a flat surface, sights down. Pick up the stock group



Figure 9. Removing the gas cylinder.

and engage the U-shaped flange of the stock ferrule in the lower band, then lower the stock group onto the barrel and receiver group (fig. 17).

b. Unlatch and open the trigger guard. Keeping the base of the trigger housing group level, place it straight down into the receiver, making sure that the locking lugs on the trigger guard enter their recesses in the receiver (fig. 18). Place the butt of the rifle on the left thigh with the sights to the left. Close the trigger guard and latch it by striking it with the heel of the right hand. The trigger guard is latched while the rifle is in this position so that the rear sight will not be damaged.

## 11. Test for Correct Assembly

Each time the rifle is disassembled and assembled it should be tested to make sure that it is put together properly. To do this, pull the operating rod to its rearmost position. The bolt should stay open. Close the bolt and snap the safety to its locked position. Squeeze the trigger. The hammer should not fall. Push the safety to its unlocked position and squeeze the trigger. The hammer should fall. This test is made to check the operation of the safety.



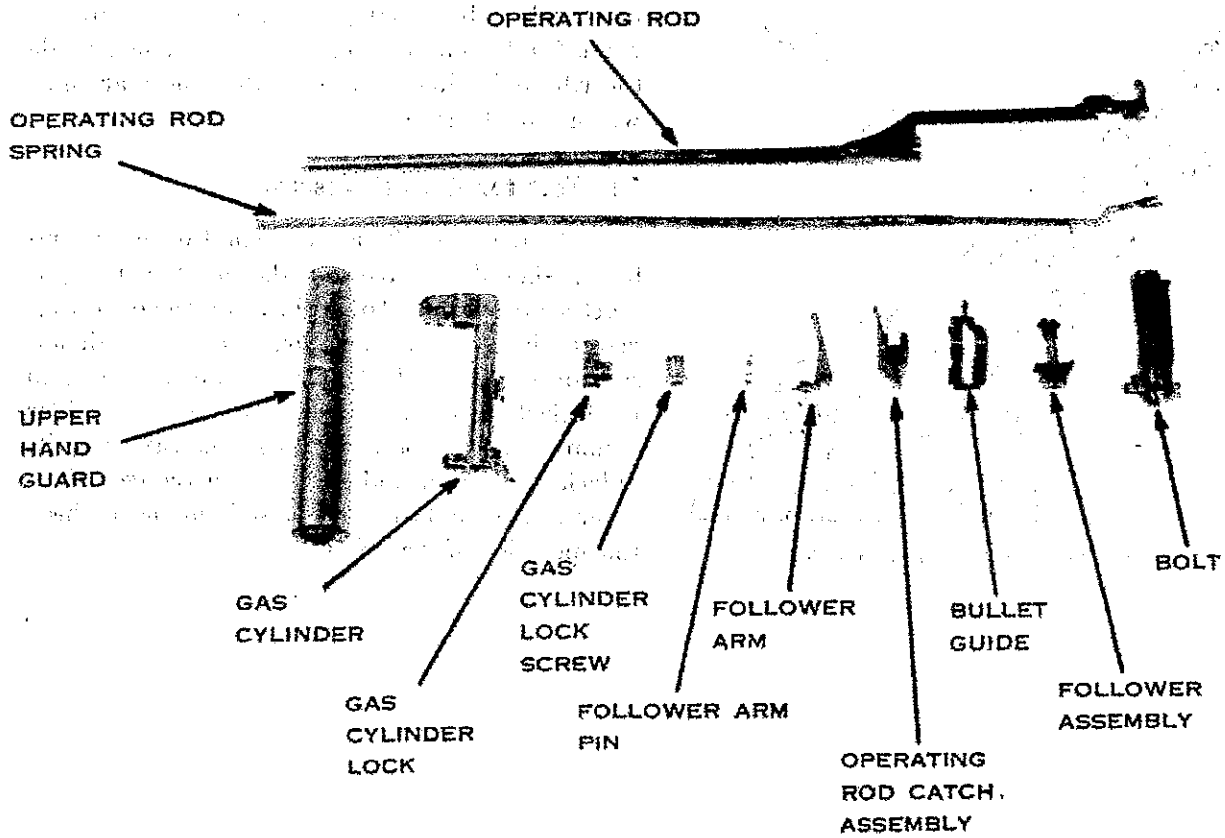
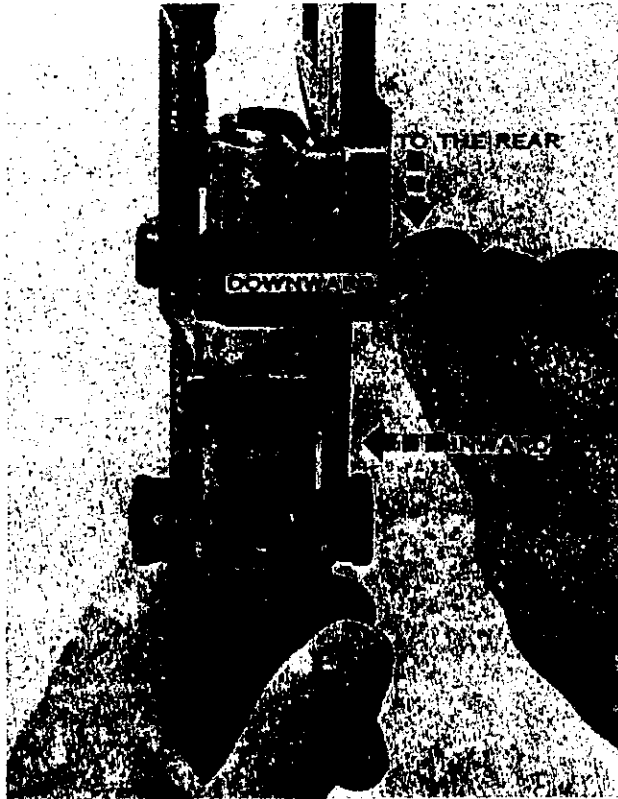


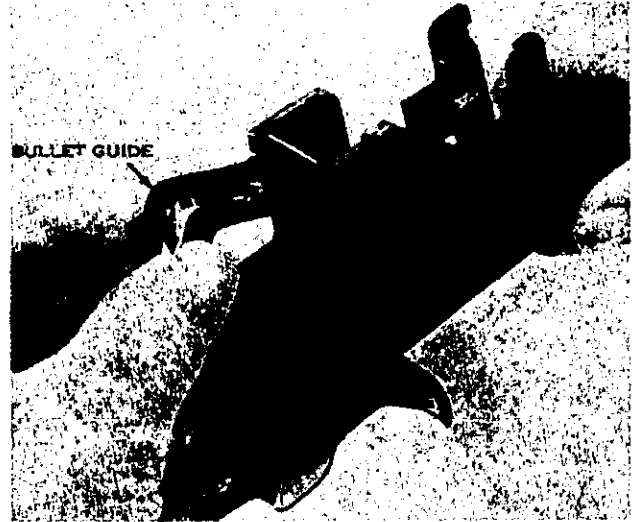
Figure 10. Parts of the barrel and receiver group in the order of disassembly.



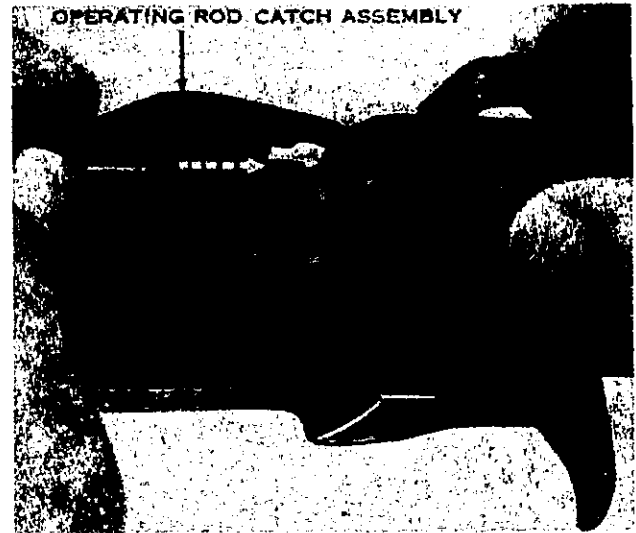
*Figure 11. Replacing the operating rod.*



*Figure 12. Replacing the follower assembly.*



*Figure 13. Replacing the bullet guide.*



*Figure 14. Replacing the operating rod catch assembly.*

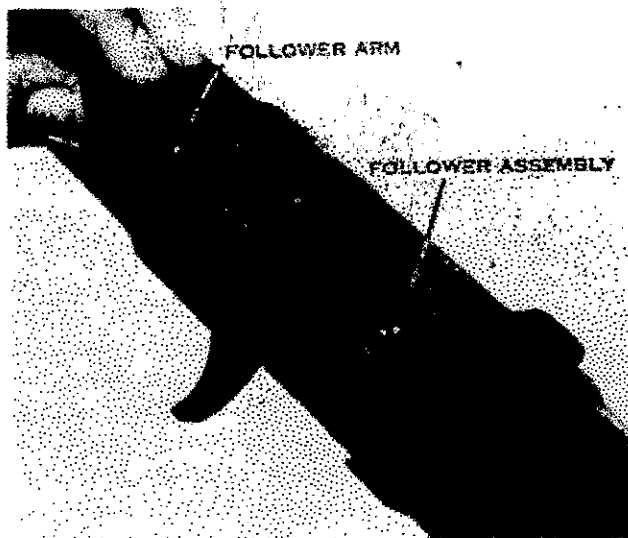


Figure 15. Replacing the follower arm.

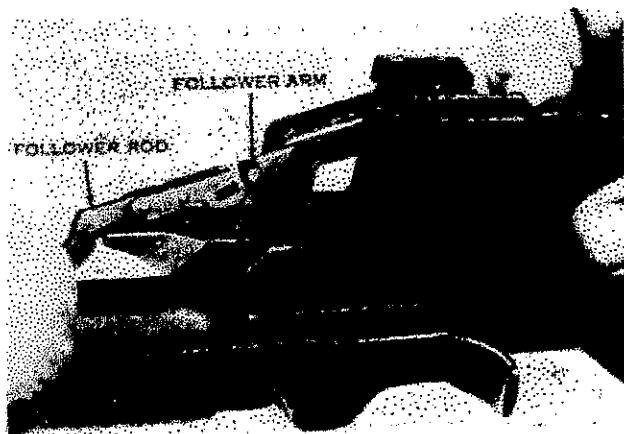


Figure 16. Replacing the follower rod and operating rod spring.

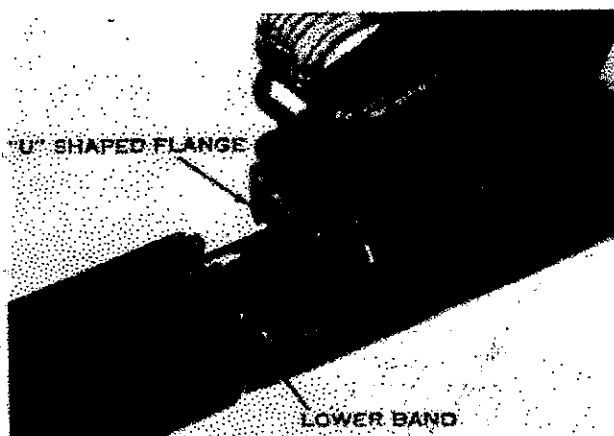


Figure 17. Replacing the stock on the barrel and receiver group.

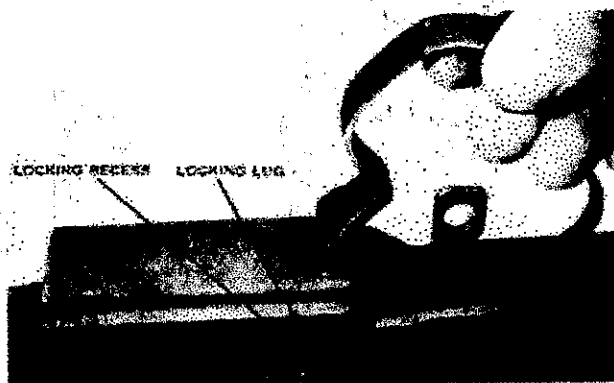


Figure 18. Replacing the trigger housing group.

## CHAPTER 3

### OPERATION AND FUNCTIONING

#### 12. Loading the Rifle

*a. Single round.* To load a single round, pull the operating rod all the way to the rear. While holding the muzzle below the horizontal, place a round in the chamber and seat it with the thumb. With a knife edge of the right hand against the operating rod handle, force the operating rod slightly to the rear. Push down on the follower assembly with the right thumb and allow the bolt to ride forward. Remove the thumb from the follower assembly and release the operating rod handle, allowing the operating rod to go all the way forward.

*b. Full clip.* To load a full clip, hold the rifle at the balance with the left hand and pull the operating rod handle all the way to the rear. Place the butt of the rifle against the thigh or on the ground. With the right hand, place a full clip on top of the follower assembly. Place the thumb on the center of the top round in the clip and press the clip straight down into the receiver until it catches (fig. 19). Swing the right hand up and to the right to clear the bolt in its forward movement. Note that the operating rod is not held to the rear during loading since there is no danger of it going forward as long as pressure is main-

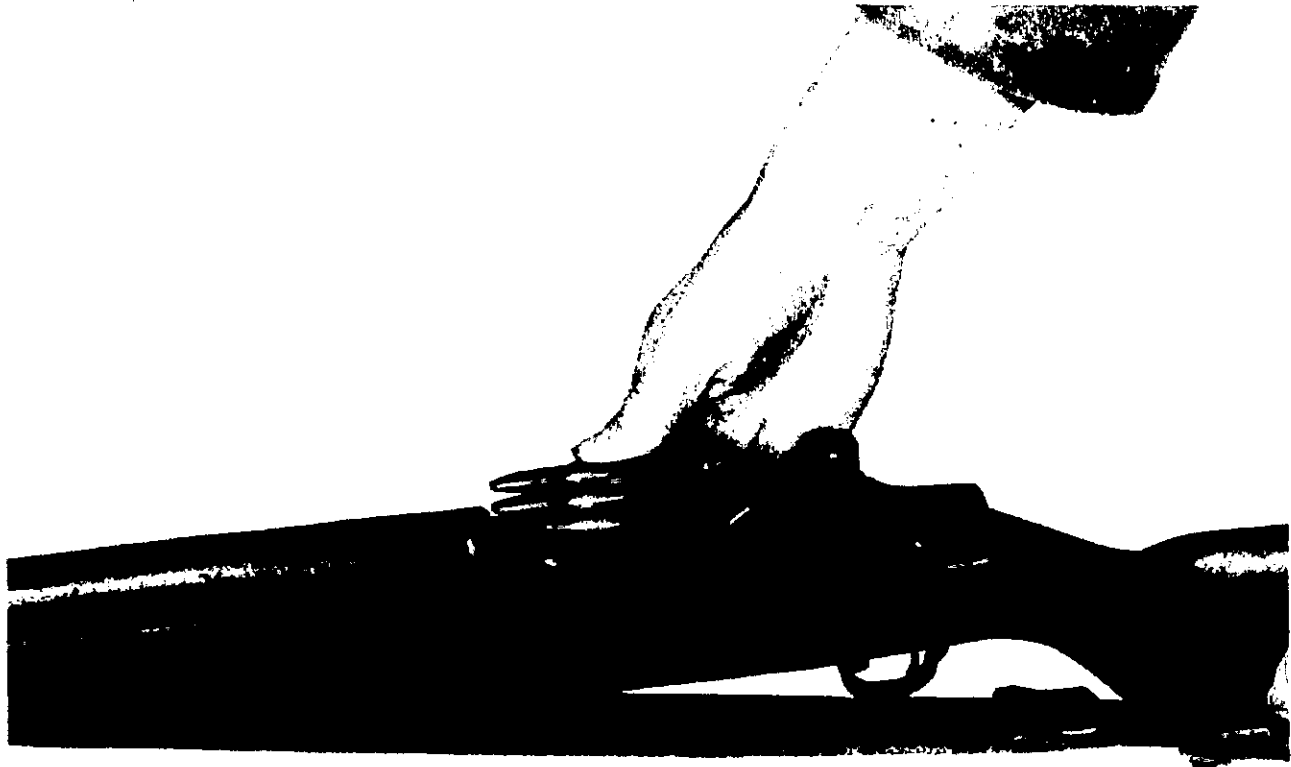


Figure 19. Loading a full clip.



tained on the top round in the clip. It may be necessary to strike forward on the operating rod handle with the heel of the right hand to fully close and lock the bolt.

*c. Partially filled clip.* To load a partially filled clip, hold the rifle in the same manner prescribed for a full clip. With the operating rod all the way to the rear, place an empty clip into the receiver. Place the first round into the clip and on the follower, to the left of the follower slide. Press the second round into the clip, exerting a downward, turning motion until the round snaps into place. Load the remaining rounds in the same manner (fig. 20). With the knife edge of the right hand against the operating rod handle force the operating rod slightly to the rear. Push down on the top round with the right thumb, allowing the bolt to start the top round forward. Remove the right hand and allow the operating rod to go forward.

### 13. Unloading the Rifle

*a.* To unload a round from the chamber, support the rifle butt on the thigh or on the ground; with the right hand grasp the operating rod handle and pull the operating rod slowly to the rear. At the same time, place the left hand, palm down, over the receiver to catch the round as it is ejected (fig. 21). This keeps the round from falling into the dirt or away from your position.

*b.* To unload a filled or partially filled clip, unload the round that is in the chamber as described in *a* above. When the operating rod reaches its rearmost position, hold it there. Place the palm of the left hand over the receiver and depress the clip latch with the left thumb, allowing the clip to be ejected up into the hand (fig. 22). Do not relax the rearward pressure on the operating rod handle until after the clip has been removed.

### 14. Loading Rounds Into a Clip

*a.* Insert eight rounds into the clip, holding the clip and rounds in the manner shown in figure 23. Start placing the rounds in from the lower left of the clip and make sure that each round is against the rear wall so that the inner rib of the clip engages the extracting groove of each round. The top round will then be on the right, making the clip easier for a right handed firer to load in the rifle. For the same reason, clips are loaded this way at arsenals.

*b.* Each time rounds are loaded into a clip, the clip should be checked for long rounds. If one round extends beyond the others, it will be hard to load the clip into the rifle. The long round should be seated by removing the top round, pushing the long round into place and then replacing the top round. Tapping the bullet against a solid surface to seat the long round may result in the bullet being pushed back into its cartridge case. This may damage the bullet or break the



Figure 20. Loading a partially filled clip.

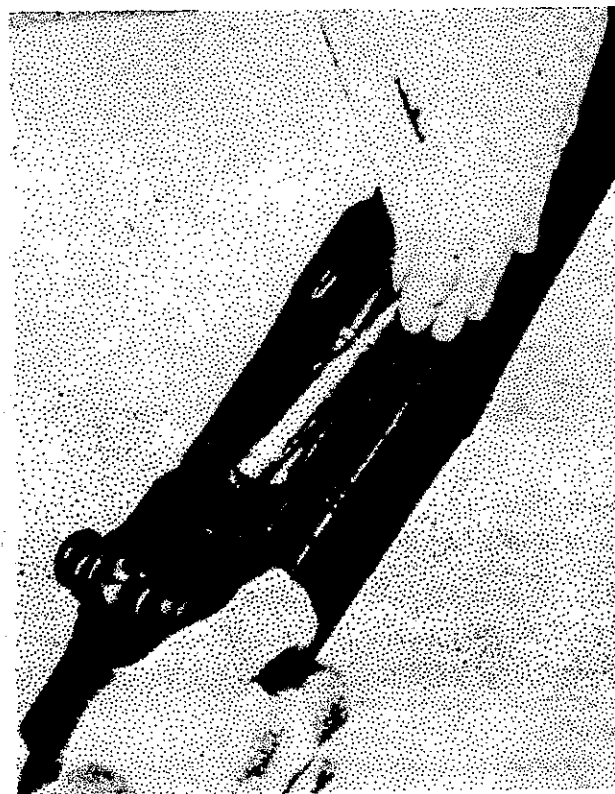


Figure 21. Unloading a round from the chamber.



Figure 22. Unloading a filled or partially filled clip.



Figure 23. Loading rounds into a clip.

bullet seal which could result in changes in the ballistic performance of the round.

### 15. Functioning of the Rifle

a. The trigger must be pulled to fire each round. When the last round is fired, the empty clip is automatically ejected and the bolt remains to the rear.

b. Each time a round is loaded and fired, many parts inside the rifle work in a given order. This is known as the *cycle of operation*. This cycle

is similar in all small arms. A knowledge of what happens inside the rifle during this cycle of operation will help the soldier understand the cause of and remedy for various stoppages.

c. The cycle of operation is broken down into eight steps. These steps are listed below, together with a brief description of what actually occurs inside the rifle during each step. Assume that a full or partially filled clip has been loaded into the rifle and that the first round has been fired and the bolt is in its rearmost position (fig. 24).

- (1) *Feeding.* Feeding takes place when a round is moved into the path of the bolt. This is done by the follower assembly exerting an upward pressure on the bottom round in the clip. The follower assembly is continuously forced up by the pressure of the operating rod spring through the follower rod and follower arm (fig. 24).
- (2) *Chambering.* Chambering occurs when a round is moved into the chamber. This takes place as the bolt goes forward under pressure of the expanding operating rod spring, picking up the top round in the clip and driving it forward into the chamber (fig. 25). Chambering is complete when the extractor snaps into the extracting groove on the cartridge case and the ejector is forced into the face of the bolt.
- (3) *Locking.* Locking is complete when the bolt is fully closed. This prevents the loss of gas pressure until the bullet has left the muzzle. The bolt is locked by the rear camming surface in the recess in the hump of the operating rod, forcing the operating lug of the bolt down. This engages the locking lugs on the bolt with their recesses in the receiver (fig. 26).
- (4) *Firing.* Firing occurs when the firing pin strikes the primer. As the trigger is pulled the trigger lugs are disengaged from the hammer hooks and the hammer is released. The hammer moves forward under the pressure of the hammer spring and strikes the tang of the firing pin, driving the firing pin against the primer and firing the round (fig. 27).
- (5) *Unlocking.* Unlocking occurs after the firing of the round. As the bullet is forced through the barrel by the expand-

ing gas, a small portion of the gas escapes through the gas port into the gas cylinder, forcing the operating rod to the rear (fig. 28). The camming surface inside the recess in the hump of the operating rod forces the operating lug of the bolt upward, disengaging the locking lugs from their recesses in the receiver. The bolt is

thus unlocked and ready to be moved to the rear (fig. 29).

- (6) *Extracting.* Extracting is pulling the empty cartridge case from the chamber. The extractor, which is engaged with the extracting groove on the cartridge case, withdraws the empty case as the bolt moves to the rear (fig. 30).

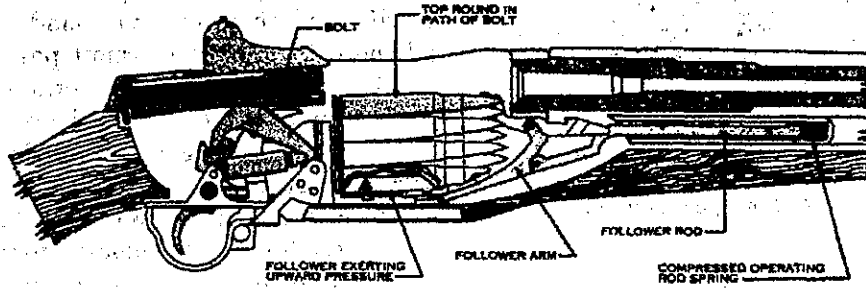


Figure 24. Position of parts when the bolt is in its rearmost position.

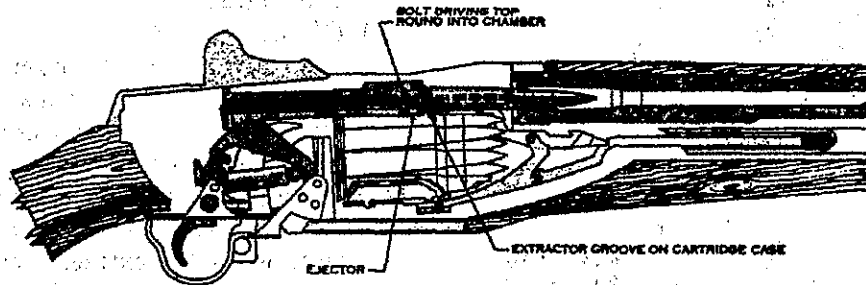


Figure 25. Chambering.

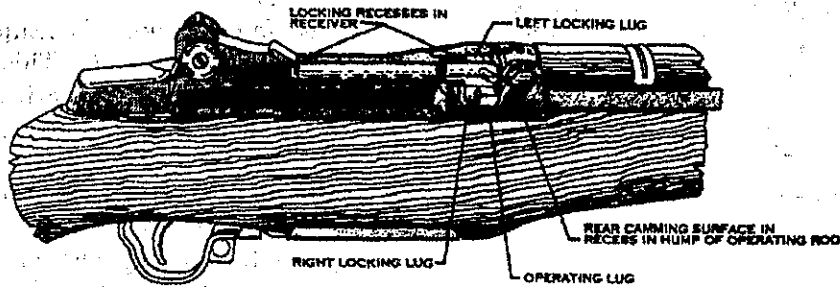


Figure 26. Locking.

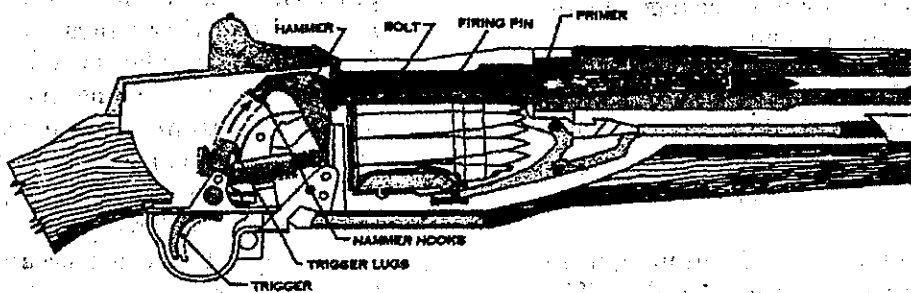


Figure 27. Firing.

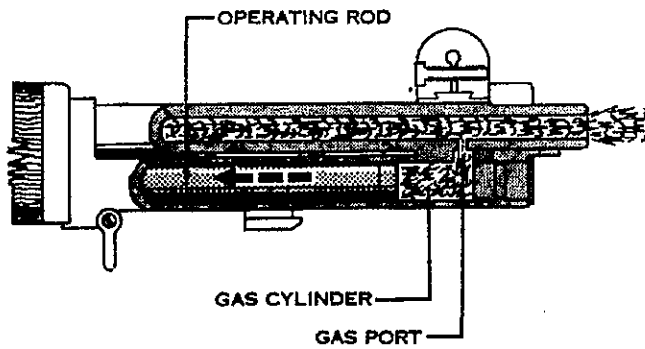


Figure 28. Action of the gas.

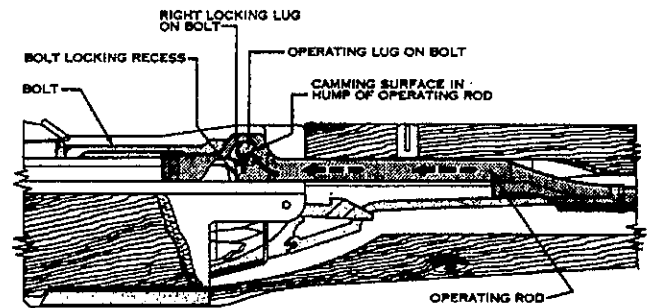


Figure 29. Unlocking.

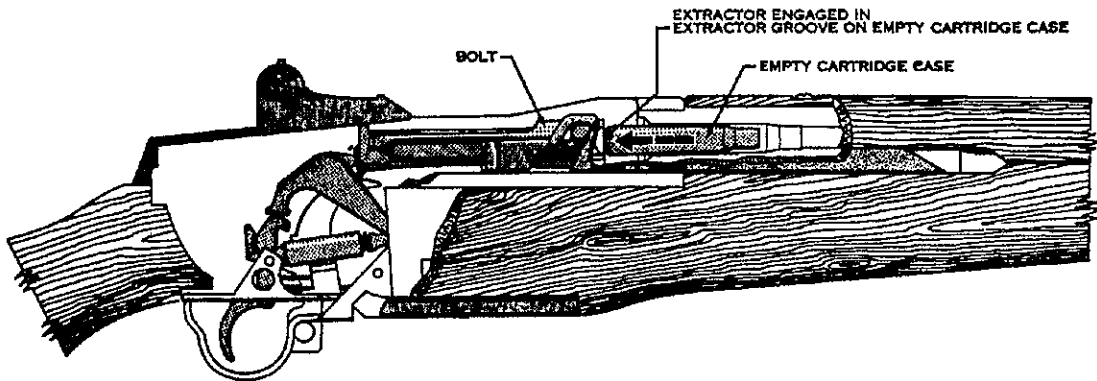


Figure 30. Extracting.

- (7) *Ejecting.* Ejecting is throwing the empty case from the rifle. As the bolt moves to the rear, withdrawing the case from the chamber, the round is held in place by the chamber walls. When the mouth of the empty case clears the chamber, it is ejected up and to the right by the expanding ejector spring and ejector.
- (8) *Cocking.* Cocking occurs when the ham-

mer is forced into the proper position for firing the next round. This happens as the bolt continues to the rear. The rear end of the bolt forces the hammer back and rides over it. The hammer is caught by the sear if the trigger is still held to the rear, but it is caught by the trigger lugs if trigger pressure has been released (fig. 31).

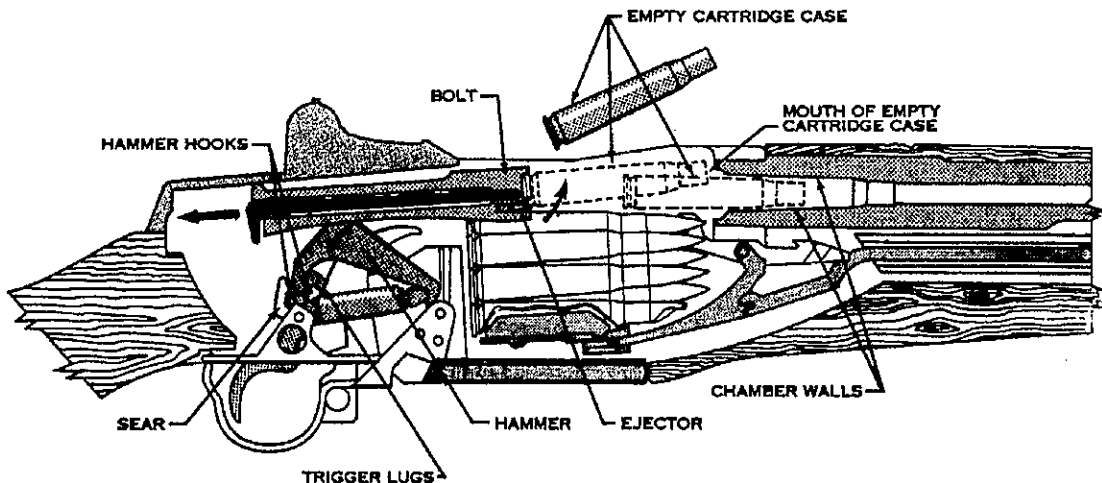


Figure 31. Ejecting and cocking.



## CHAPTER 4

### STOPPAGES AND IMMEDIATE ACTION

#### 16. Stoppages

a. A stoppage is any unintentional interruption in the cycle of operation.

b. Most stoppages occur because of dirty, worn, or broken parts, and lack of lubrication. The rifleman must be taught to watch for these defects and take corrective action to eliminate them before they cause a stoppage. Some of the more common stoppages, with their usual causes and remedies, are shown in table II (para 19). Note that the stoppages are classified according to the steps of the cycle of operation.

#### 17. Immediate Action

a. Immediate action is the prompt action taken by the firer to reduce a stoppage. To apply immediate action, pull the operating rod handle all the way to the rear with the right hand, *palm up*, then release it. The right hand should be held in the manner shown in figure 32 so it will not be injured in the event of a hangfire. Next, aim the rifle and try to fire it.

b. If a rifleman is taught to apply immediate action quickly and properly when his rifle fails to fire, he will be able to reduce most stoppages (table II).

#### 18. Misfire, Hangfire, and Cookoff

a. Hangfires and misfires rarely occur. Normally, the firer will instinctively apply immediate action which in most instances reduces the stoppage even when caused by a hangfire or misfire.

b. Misfires are caused by one of three factors—the firer, the weapon malfunctioning (due to excessive dirt, etc.), or faulty ammunition. When there has been an excessive number of misfires

caused by faulty ammunition, the lot number should be reported to ammunition supply personnel for inspection and determination of disposition.

#### 19. Malfunctions

A malfunction is a failure of the weapon to operate satisfactorily. Some of the common malfunctions are discussed below.

a. The clip may jump out on the seventh round. This is usually caused by a bent follower arm or bullet guide and can be corrected by replacing them.

b. The rifle may fire in bursts of two or three rounds. This is due to the sear being broken,

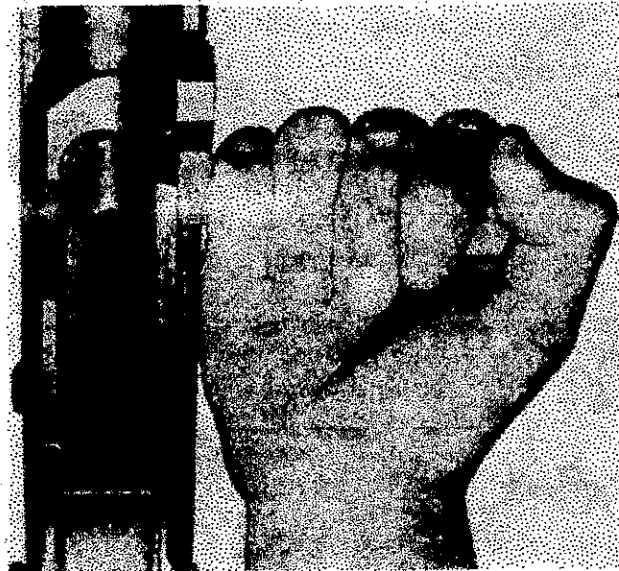


Figure 32. Applying immediate action.

worn, or remaining in an open position. It can be corrected by replacing the trigger assembly.

c. The safety may release when pressure is applied to the trigger. This can be caused by a broken safety or by the trigger stop on the safety being worn. It can be corrected by replacing the safety.

d. Operating parts which fail to move fully to the rear (short recoil) are caused by—

- (1) Valve leak in gas cylinder lock screw. (Valve not fully seated.)
- (2) Defective operating rod spring.
- (3) Undersized piston. (Caused by the use of abrasives when cleaning the piston.)

Table II. Stoppages, Their Causes and Remedies

Stoppages	Cause	Remedy
Failure to feed	Lack of lubrication of operating parts	Clean and lubricate parts (fig. 33).
	Defective or worn parts	Replace parts.
Failure to chamber	Short recoil	See paragraph 19d.
	Lack of lubrication of operating parts	Clean and lubricate parts.
Failure to lock	Dirty chamber	Clean chamber.
	Defective ammunition	Replace ammunition.
	Lack of lubrication of operating parts	Clean and lubricate parts.
	Dirty chamber	Clean chamber.
Failure to fire	Dirty locking recesses	Clean recesses.
	Weak operating rod spring	Replace spring.
	Defective ammunition	Replace ammunition.
	Defective firing pin	Replace firing pin.
Failure to unlock	Defective trigger housing group	Repair trigger housing group.
	Dirty chamber	Clean chamber.
	Lack of lubrication of operating parts	Clean and lubricate parts.
Failure to extract	Insufficient gas	Tighten gas cylinder lock screw.
	Dirty chamber	Clean or replace worn parts.
	Dirty ammunition	Clean chamber.
Failure to eject	Broken extractor	Replace ammunition.
	Broken ejector or spring	Replace extractor.
Failure to cock	Short recoil	Replace ejector or spring.
	Defective trigger housing group	See paragraph 19d.
	Short recoil	Repair trigger housing group.
		See paragraph 19d.

## CHAPTER 5

### MAINTENANCE

#### 20. General

Maintenance includes all measures taken to keep the rifle in operating condition. This includes normal cleaning, inspection for defective parts, repair, and lubrication.

#### 21. Cleaning Materials, Lubricants, and Equipment

##### a. Cleaning Materials.

- (1) Bore cleaner (cleaning compound solvent (CR)) is used primarily for cleaning the bore; however, it may be used on all metal parts for a temporary (1-day) protection from rust.
- (2) Hot, soapy water or boiling water is no substitute for bore cleaner and *will only be used when bore cleaner is not available.*
- (3) Drycleaning solvent is used for cleaning rifles which are coated with grease, oil, or corrosion-preventive compounds.
- (4) Stubborn carbon deposits are removed by soaking in carbon removing compound (PCIII-A) and brushing. This process must be followed by the use of drycleaning solvent.

**Caution:** Individual protective measures must be taken when using compound PCIII-A.

##### b. Lubricants.

- (1) Lubricating oil, general purpose (PL special) is used for lubricating the rifle at normal temperatures.
- (2) Lubricating oil, weapons (LAW) is used for low temperatures (below 0°).
- (3) OE 10 engine oil may be used as a field expedient under combat conditions when the oils prescribed in (1) and (2) above cannot be obtained. However, the weapon should be cleaned and lubricated with the proper lubricants as soon as possible.

- (4) Rifle grease should be applied to those working surfaces shown in figure 33.

c. *Equipment.* A complete set of maintenance equipment (figs. 34 and 35) is stored in the stocks of the M1 and M1C rifles and consists of—

- (1) M10 cleaning rod (4 sections with handle and plastic buffer).
- (2) Small arms bore cleaning brush.
- (3) Lubricant case.
- (4) Chamber cleaning brush.<sup>1</sup>
- (5) Cleaning rod case.

#### 22. Cleaning the Rifle

a. The rifle must be cleaned after it has been fired because firing produces primer fouling, powder ashes, carbon, and metal fouling. The

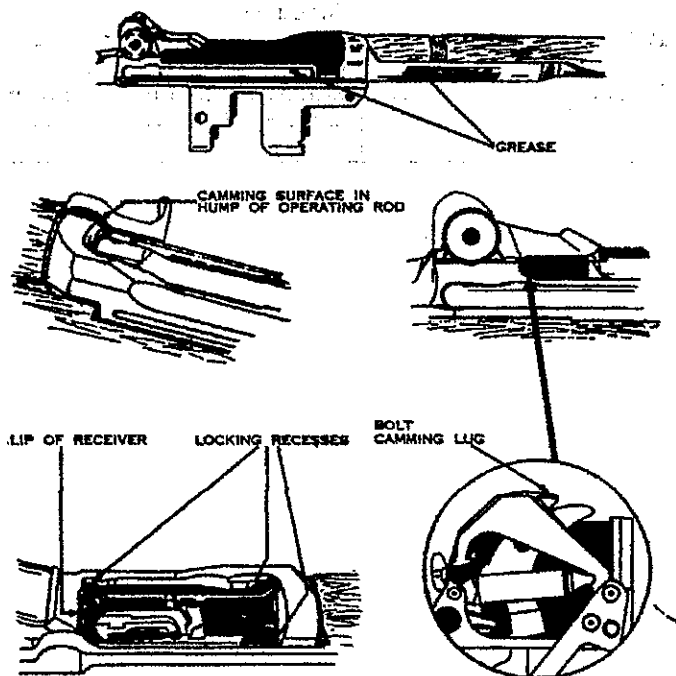


Figure 35. Points to apply rifle grease.

<sup>1</sup> Insure the M1 chamber brush is used. The M14 rifle chamber brush is 1/4-inch shorter and will not clean the M1 chamber.

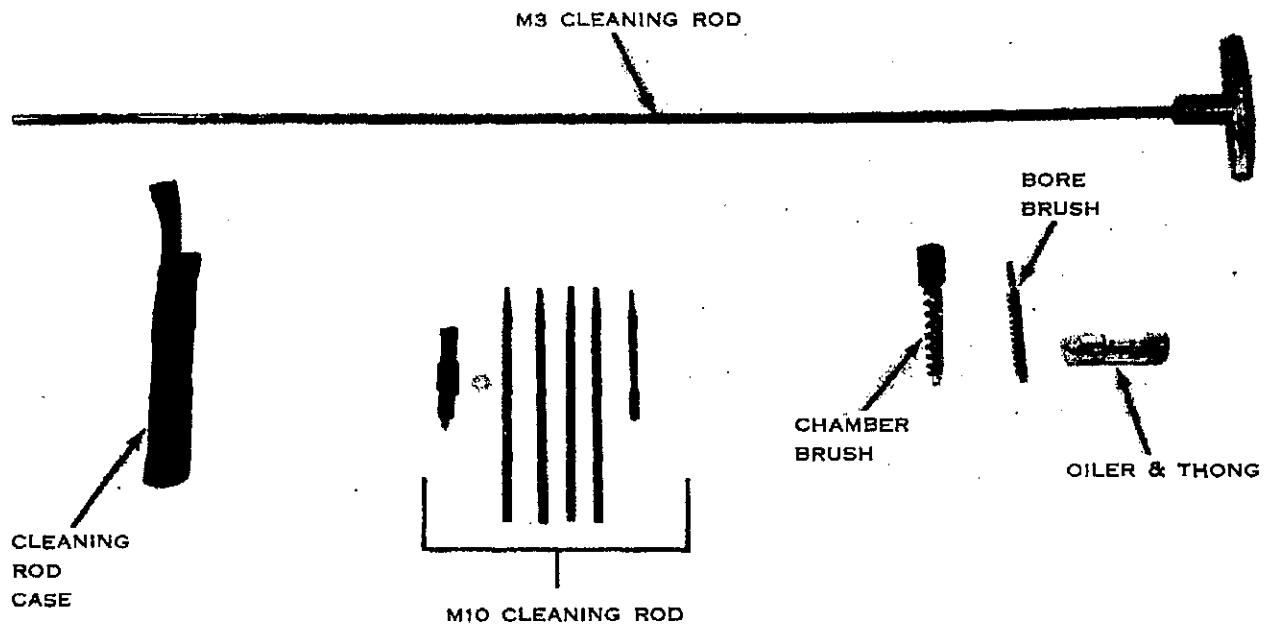


Figure 34. Cleaning equipment.

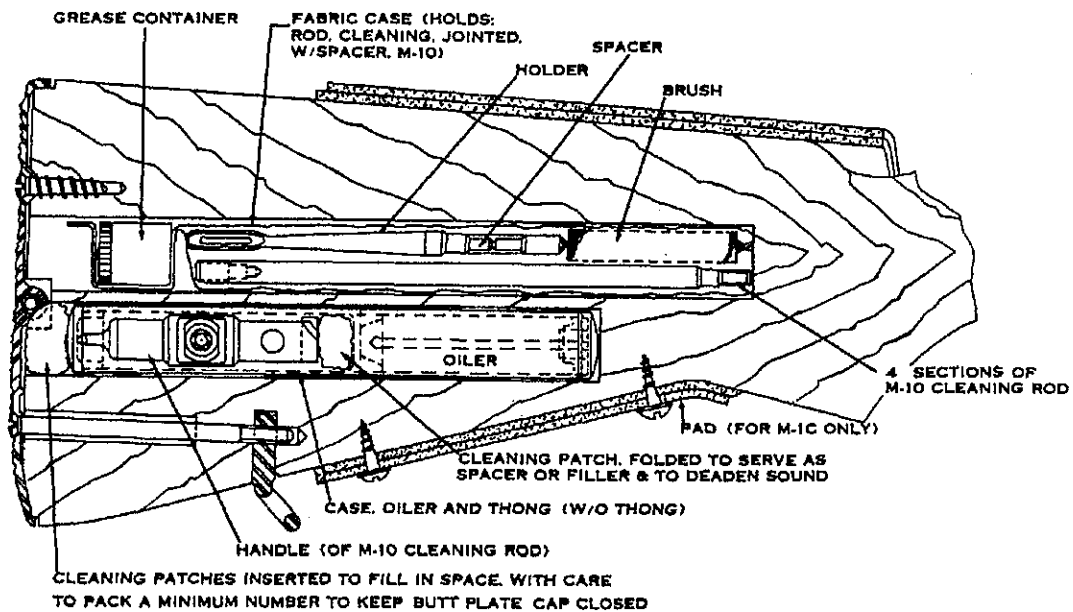


Figure 35. Storage of accessories in butt stock of M1 and M10 rifles.



ammunition now manufactured 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 maintenance personnel.

(1) *Chamber.* Remove the patch holder from the cleaning rod and insert two patches about halfway through the slot. Dip the patches in bore cleaner, then wring or squeeze the excess fluid from the patches. Screw the M10 cleaning rod together (less the patch holder) and insert it all the way into the bore. Flare the patches out, then insert the patch holder with the wet patches into the chamber. Push the threaded end into the chamber until it touches the cleaning rod. Hold it there with one hand and screw the cleaning rod and the patch holder together. Pull the patches to the chamber; at the same time turning the rod clockwise. Turn the rod several times, wiping the chamber thoroughly. After the chamber has been thoroughly cleaned use the chamber brush in the following manner:

- (a) Screw a section of the M10 cleaning rod into a threaded hole of the driver ratchet.
- (b) Place the brush into chamber of the barrel.
- (c) Allow the rifle bolt to close slowly against the end of the driver ratchet.
- (d) Using the rod section as a handle, rotate the driver clockwise and counter-clockwise to loosen and clean residue from the chamber.

(2) *Bore.* To clean the bore saturate the bore brush with cleaning compound solvent (rifle bore cleaner) and—

- (a) Insert the bore brush into the chamber. Insert the cleaning rod into the bore and screw the brush onto the rod.
- (b) Pull the brush through the bore. Remove the brush and repeat the procedure as often as required to clean the bore.

(c) Then use one cleaning patch dampened with bore cleaner in the following manner:

1. Place the patch in the patch holder and insert it into the chamber.
  2. Insert the cleaning rod (less the patch holder) into the bore and screw it onto the patch holder.
  3. Pull the cleaning rod through the bore. Repeat this procedure using as many patches as required until the patches come through the bore clean.
- (3) *Gas cylinder lock screw with valve assembly.* Remove carbon deposits by using bore cleaner, then wipe the part and oil it lightly (do not use abrasives). Check the valve to see that it is not held open by particles of dirt or sand.
- (4) *Piston of operating rod.* Remove carbon from the piston with bore cleaner. Take care not to damage the piston. Oil it lightly after cleaning (do not use abrasives).
- (5) *Gas cylinder.* Clean the gas cylinder with bore cleaner and patches.
- (6) *Face of the bolt.* Clean the face of the bolt with a patch and bore cleaner, paying particular attention to its inside edges. Remove the bore cleaner with dry patches and oil the part lightly.
- (7) *All other parts.* Use a dry cloth to remove all dirt or sand from other parts and exterior surfaces. Apply a light coat of oil to the metal parts and rub *raw linseed oil* into the wooden parts. Care must be taken to prevent linseed oil from getting on metal parts.
- (8) *Cleaning frequency.* The rifle must be thoroughly cleaned no later than the evening of the day it is fired. For three consecutive days thereafter check for evidence of fouling by running a clean patch through the bore and inspecting it. The bore should be lightly oiled after each inspection.

## 23. Normal Maintenance

a. When in use, the rifle should be inspected daily for evidence of rust and general appearance. A light coat of oil (PL Special) should be maintained on all metal parts.

b. The daily inspection should also reveal any defects such as burred, worn, or cracked parts. Defects should be reported to the armorer for correction.

c. A muzzle plug should never be used on the rifle. It causes moisture to collect in the bore, which causes bore rust that is a safety hazard.

d. Obtaining the proper rear sight tension is extremely important; without it the sight will not hold its adjustment in elevation. During normal maintenance and prior to firing, the rear sight must be checked for correct sight tension. The indications of improper sight tension are: elevation knob extremely difficult to turn, and elevation knob turns freely without an audible click.

(1) If the elevation knob is extremely difficult to turn, the soldier must rotate the *windage* knob nut (with the screw-driver portion of the M10 cleaning rod handle) counterclockwise *one click at a time*. After each click an attempt should be made to turn the *elevation* knob. Repeat this process until the *elevation* knob can be turned without extreme difficulty.

(2) In the event the elevation knob is extremely loose and the rear sight aperture will not raise, the *windage* knob nut must be turned in a *clockwise* direction, one

click at a time, until the aperture can be raised.

(3) To check for proper tension the procedures listed below should be followed:

(a) Raise the aperture to its full height.

(b) Lower the aperture two clicks.

(c) Grasp the rifle with the fingers around the small of the stock (fig. 36) and exert downward pressure on the aperture with the thumb of the same hand.

(4) If the aperture drops, sight tension must be adjusted. To do this the *windage* knob nut must be turned in a clockwise direction one click at a time until the aperture can no longer be pushed down (fig. 36). If the proper tension cannot be obtained, the rifle must be turned in to the unit armorer.

## 24. Special Maintenance

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

b. Before firing, rifle grease should be applied to the parts indicated in figure 38. A small amount of grease is taken up on the stem of the grease container cap and is applied at each place. Rifle grease is *not* used in extremely cold tempera-

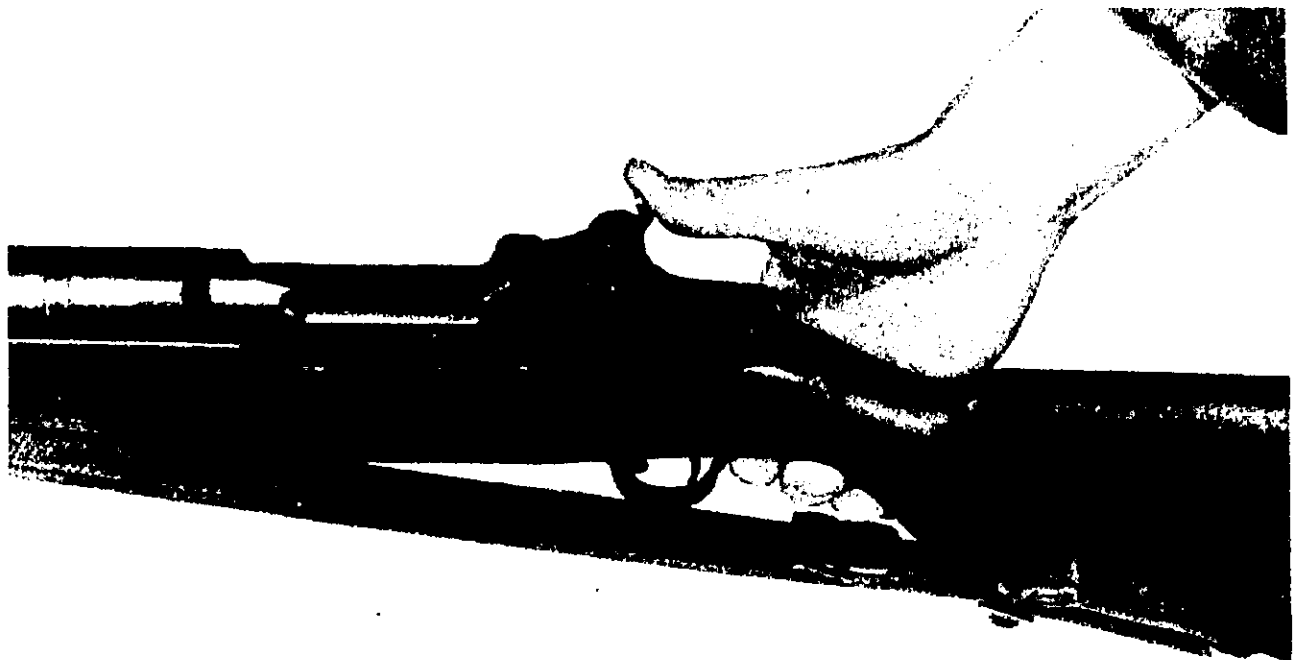


Figure 36. Proper sight tension.

tures or when the rifle is exposed to extremes of sand and dust.

c. In cold climates (temperatures below freezing) the rifle must be kept free of moisture and excess oil. Moisture and excess oil on the working parts cause them to operate sluggishly or fail completely. The rifle must be disassembled and wiped with a clean, dry cloth. Drycleaning 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 lubricating oil (LAW). It is best to keep the rifle as close as possible to outside temperatures at all times to prevent the collection of moisture which occurs when cold metal comes in contact with warm air. When the rifle is brought into a warm room, it should not be cleaned until it has reached room temperature.

d. In hot, humid climates or if exposed to salt water or salt-water atmosphere, the rifle must be

inspected thoroughly each day for signs of moisture and rust. It should be kept lightly oiled with special preservative lubricating oil. *Raw linseed oil* should be applied frequently to the wooden parts to prevent swelling.

e. In hot, dry climates the rifle must be cleaned daily or more often to remove sand and/or dust from the bore and working parts. In sandy areas, the rifle should be kept dry. The muzzle and receiver should be kept covered during sand and dust storms. Wooden parts must be kept oiled with *raw linseed oil* to prevent drying. The rifle should be lightly oiled when sandy or dusty conditions decrease.

f. Special instructions on caring for the rifle when it is subject to nuclear, biological, or chemical contamination can be found in TM 8-220 and FM 21-40.

## CHAPTER 6

### AMMUNITION

---

#### 25. General

The M1 rifle fires several types of ammunition. The rifleman should be able to recognize them and know which type is best for certain targets.

#### 26. Description

The types of ammunition are identified by their individual markings.

*a. Ball, M2.* This cartridge is used against personnel and unarmored targets, and can be identified by its unpainted bullet.

*b. Armor Piercing, M2.* This cartridge is used against lightly armored vehicles, protective shelters, and personnel, and can be identified by its black bullet tip.

*c. Armor Piercing Incendiary, M14.* This cartridge is used, in place of the armor piercing round, against flammable targets. The tip of the bullet is colored with aluminum paint.

*d. Incendiary, M1.* This cartridge is used against unarmored, flammable targets. The tip of the bullet is painted blue.

*e. Tracers and M25.* These cartridges are for use in observing fire, signaling, target designation, and incendiary purposes. The tips of the bullets are painted red for the M1 and orange for the M25.

*f. Blank, M1909.* This cartridge is used to simulate rifle fire. The cartridge is identified by having no bullet, and by a cannellure in the neck of the case which is sealed by red lacquer.

*g. Rifle Grenade Cartridge, M3.* This cartridge is used with the grenade launcher to propel grenades. The cartridge has no bullet and the mouth is crimped.

*h. Dummy, M40.* This cartridge is used for marksmanship training. The cartridge case has six longitudinal corrugations and the primer has been removed.

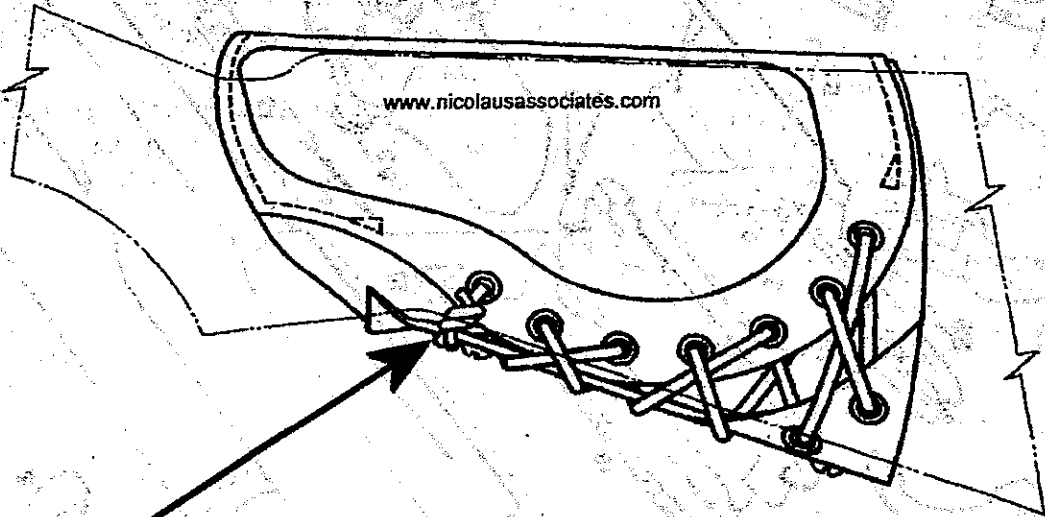
*i. Match, M72.* This cartridge, used in marksmanship competition firing, can be identified by the word "MATCH" on the head stamp.



# Installed Cheek Pad Assembly

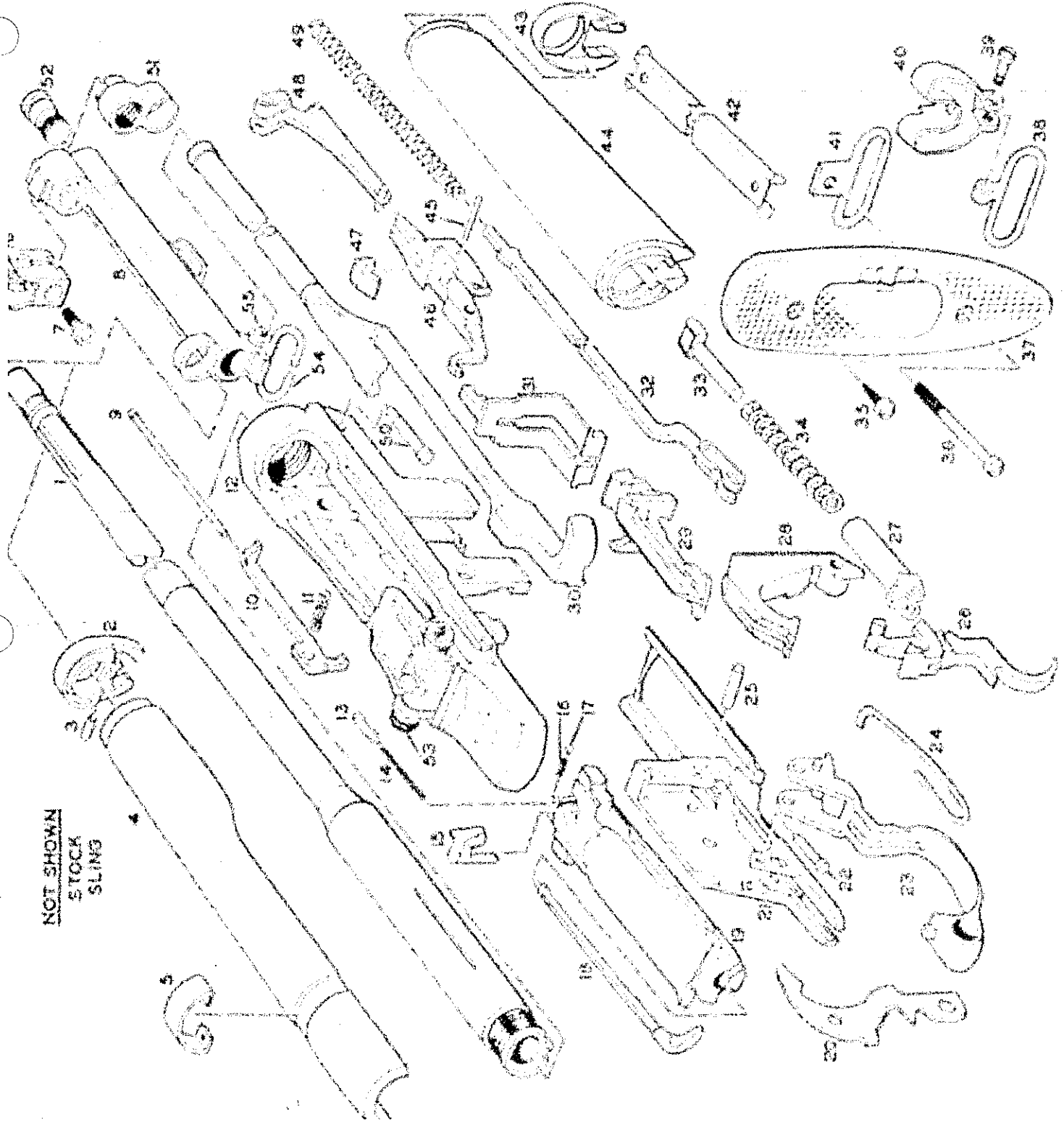


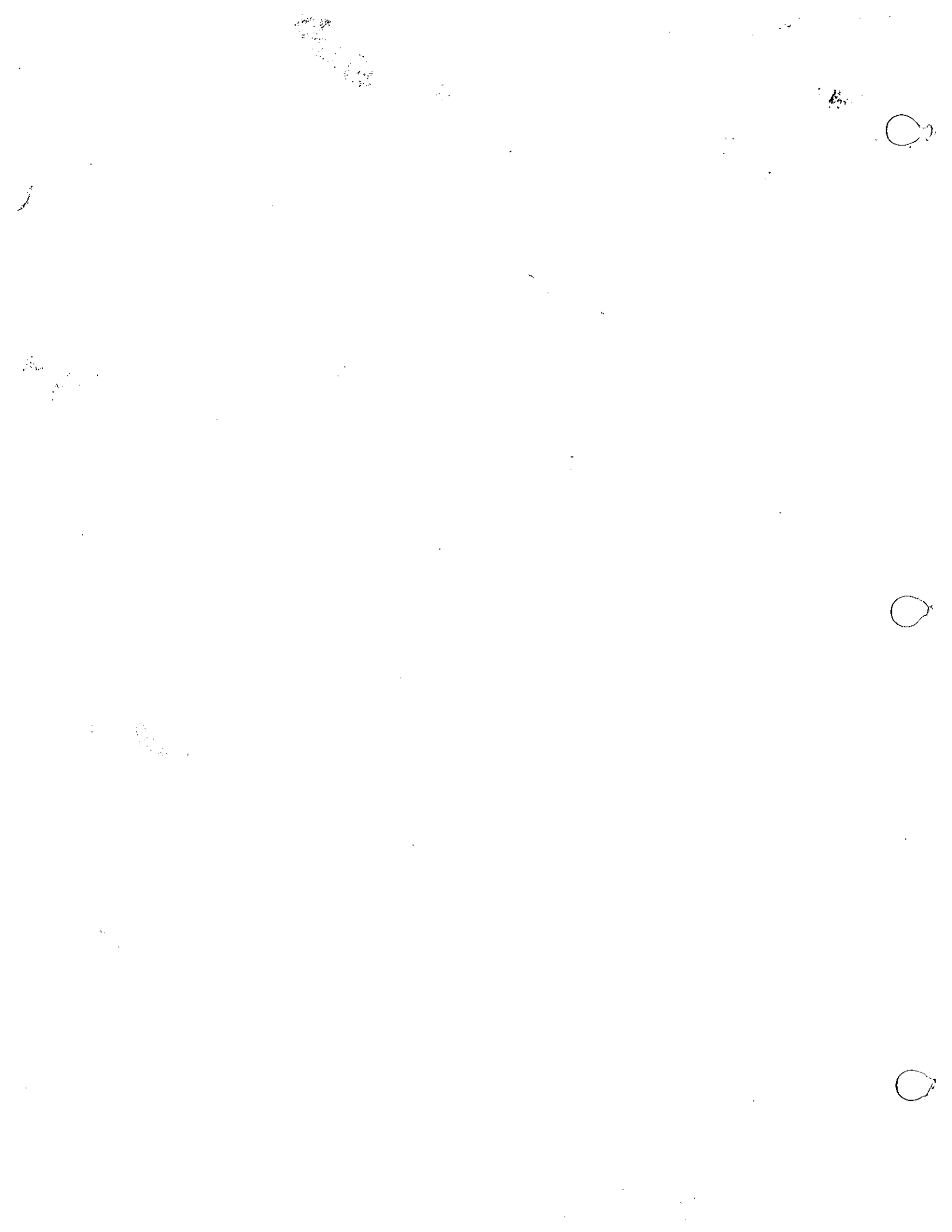
← Cheek Pad Assembly - Installed on M1D Stock



← Cheek Pad Assembly (Partial View of Drawing # 7312621)  
Applicable to M1C & M1D Rifles

NOT SHOWN  
STOCK  
SLING





MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

PART I: DRILL

CHAPTER 4

MANUAL OF ARMS WITH THE HANDGUN

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MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

PART I: DRILL

CHAPTER 4

MANUAL OF ARMS WITH THE HANDGUN

4000. GENERAL

1. The manual of arms with the handgun is executed with the M9 service pistol. When executing the manual the pistol will be in condition 4 except when executing "Port, ARMS" from "Inspection, ARMS." Figure 4-1 shows the nomenclature of the M9 pistol.
2. When in ranks and armed with the pistol, all movements with the exception of inspection arms are executed as if unarmed. The manual of arms for the pistol will be executed with the lanyard attached.
3. The manual of arms for the pistol is not executed in cadence. It is a simple, quick, and safe method of handling the weapon.
4. The manual of arms with the pistol may be executed with the weapon holstered on either the right or left side.
5. When in formation, remain at attention during all rifle manual movements except those listed below.

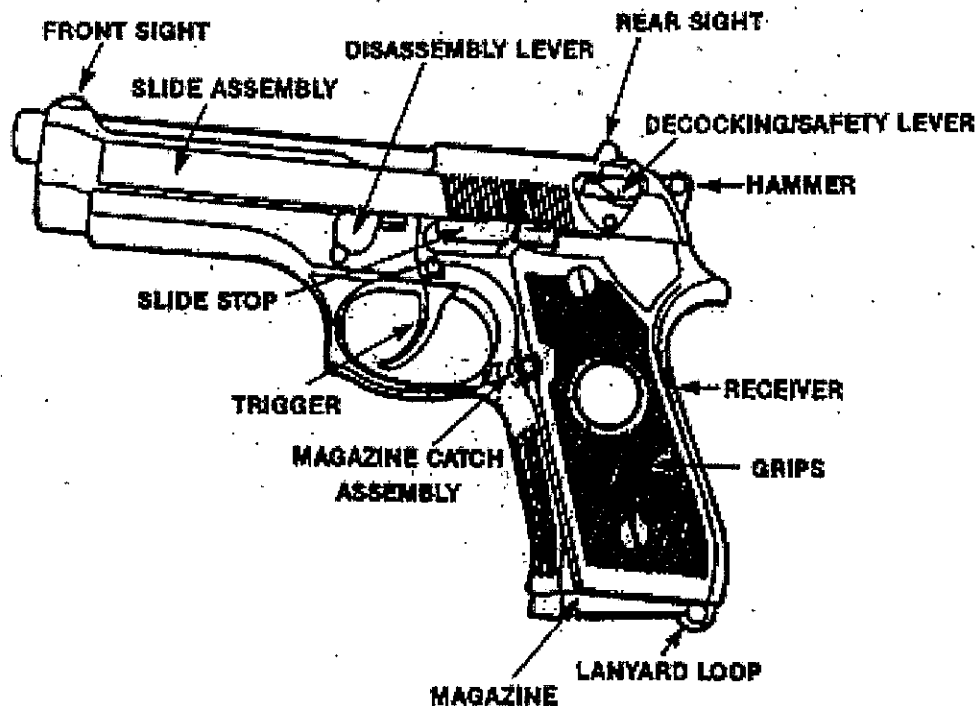


Figure 4-1.--M9 Service Pistol.

4001. PRESENT ARMS WITH PISTOL IN HOLSTER

1. The command is "**Present, ARMS.**" It is executed in one count.
2. On the command of execution, "**ARMS,**" execute the hand salute.

4002. ORDER ARMS FROM PRESENT ARMS WITH PISTOL IN HOLSTER

1. The command is "**Order, ARMS.**" it is executed in one count.
2. On the command of execution, "**ARMS,**" smartly return the right hand to its normal position on the right side.

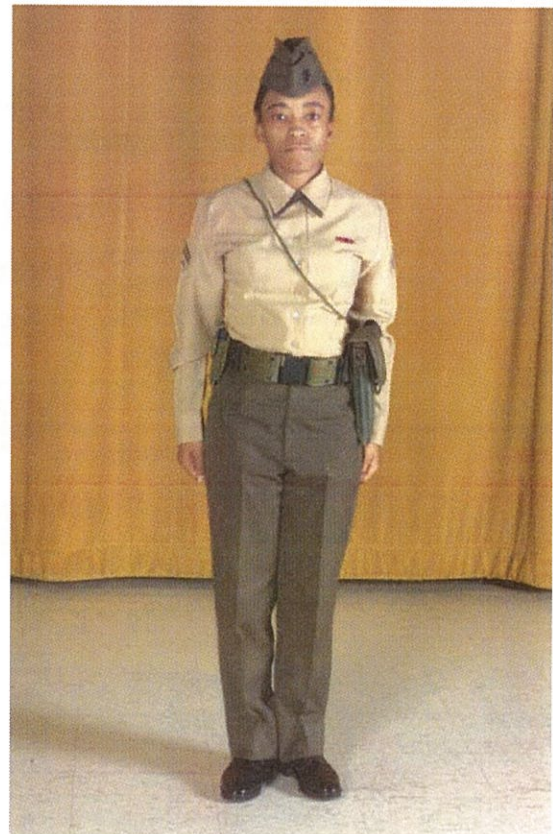
4003. INSPECTION ARMS WITH PISTOL IN HOLSTER

1. The command is "**Inspection, ARMS.**" It involves several movements THAT are executed rapidly and smartly without count. It may be executed only when halted at attention with pistol in holster. (See figure 4-2.) Inspection arms is not executed with the pistol as part of the rifle manual except when the unit is formed and dismissed.

NOTE: If holstered on the left side, the opposite hands are used from those described below.



a. Right Handed.



B. Left Handed.

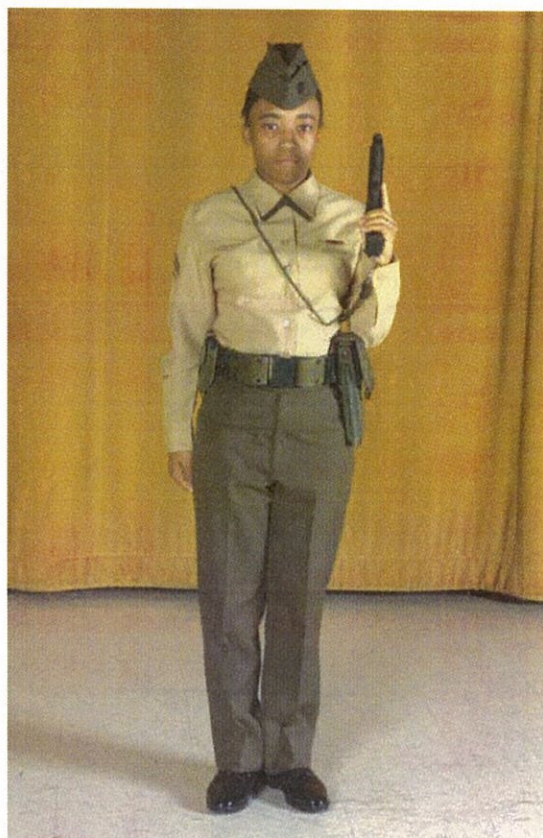
Figure 4-2.--Position of Attention Armed with Pistol.



2. On "ARMS," with the right (left) thumb, unfasten the holster flap, grasp the grip and pull the pistol from the holster. Raise the right (left) hand to a position level with and approximately 6 inches in front of the right (left) shoulder. Disconnect the lanyard. The grip should be held between the thumb and last three fingers, forefinger extended and positioned alongside the trigger guard. The muzzle points forward and up at an angle of 30 degrees. (See figure 4-3.)



a. Right Handed.



b. Left Handed.

Figure 4-3.--Pistol Removed from the Holster to its Vertical Position.

### 3. Magazine Removal

a. Right Handed. Without lowering the muzzle or the right hand, turn the pistol handle to the left, look at the pistol, press the magazine catch with the right thumb and remove the magazine with the left hand. (See figure 4-4.) Turn the handle back to the right so that the bottom of the magazine well is to the front. Place the magazine at the left front hip between the pistol belt and outer garment with the magazine follower facing down.

b. Left Handed. Without lowering the muzzle or the left hand, turn the pistol handle to the right, look at the pistol, press the magazine catch with the left forefinger and remove the magazine with the right hand. (See figure 4-5.) Turn the handle back to the left so that the bottom of the magazine well is to the front. Place the magazine at the right front hip between the pistol belt and outer garment with the magazine follower facing down.



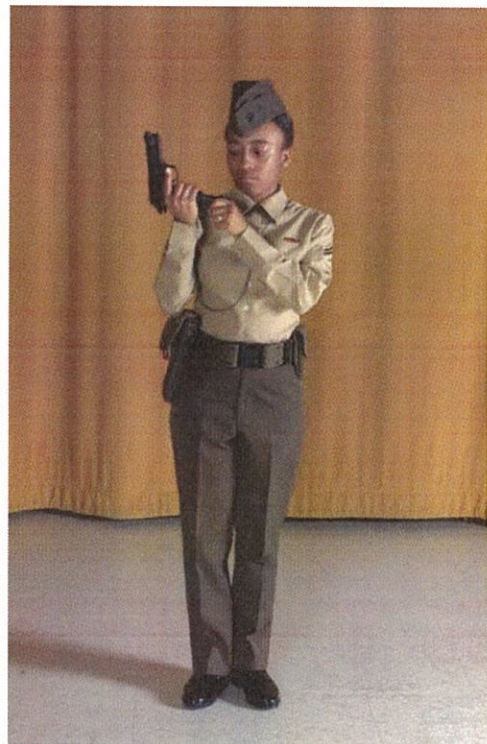
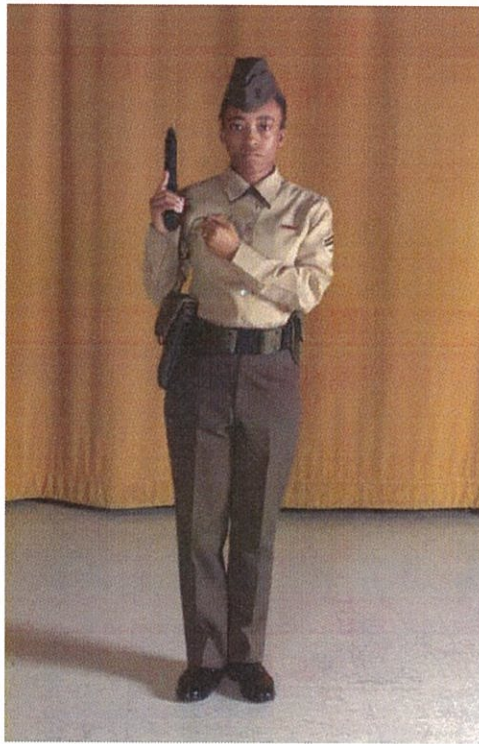


Figure 4-4.--Pistol Rotated while Removing the Magazine (Right Handed).

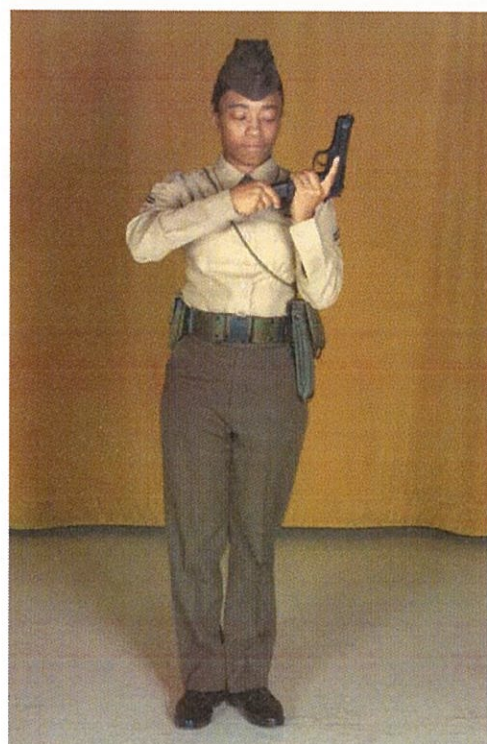
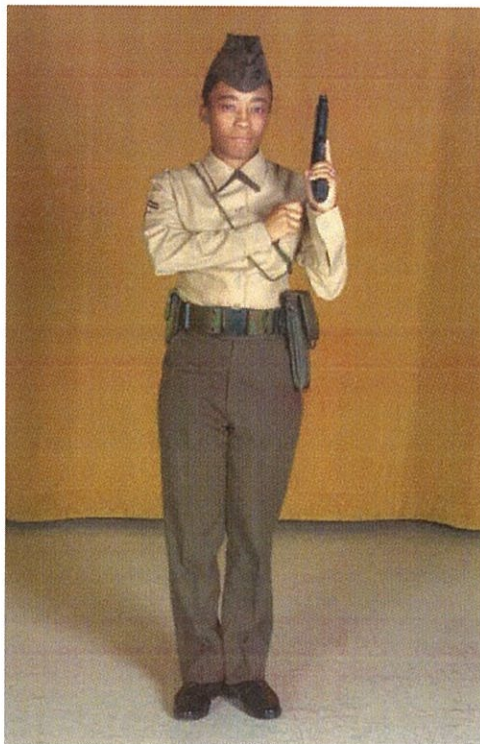


Figure 4-5.--Pistol Rotated while Removing the Magazine (Left Handed).

#### 4. Engaging the Slide Catch/Inspecting the Chamber

a. Right Handed. Without lowering the muzzle or the right hand, grasp the slide with the thumb and fingers of the left hand, thumb on the left side of the slide and pointing downward. Keep the left forearm parallel with the deck. Pull the slide all the way to the rear and engage the slide stop in its notch with the right thumb. (See figure 4-6.) Inspect the chamber to ensure a fully unloaded weapon. Smartly return the left hand to the left side assuming the position of attention. (See figure 4-8.)

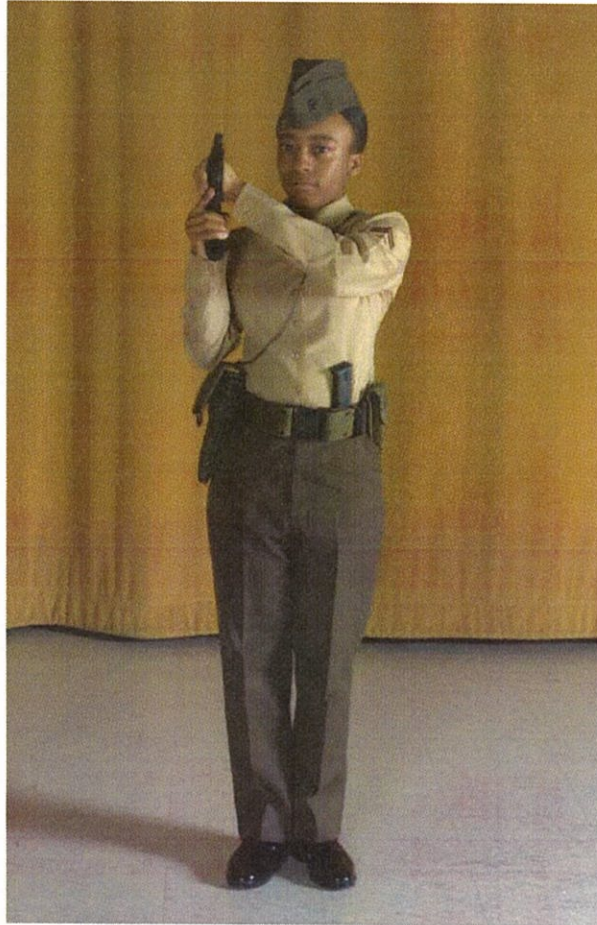


Figure 4-6.--Slide to Rear (Right Handed).

b. Left Handed. Without lowering the muzzle or the left hand, grasp the slide with the thumb and fingers of the right hand, thumb on the right side of the slide and pointing downward. Keep the right forearm parallel with the deck. Pull the slide all the way to the rear and engage the slide stop in its notch with the right finger. (See figure 4-7.) Inspect the chamber to ensure a fully unloaded weapon. Smartly return the right hand to the right side assuming the position of attention. (See figure 4-9.)



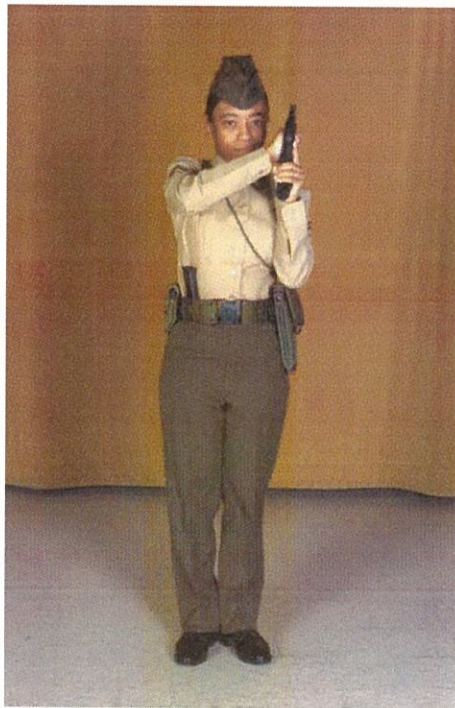


Figure 4-7.--Slide to Rear (Left Handed).

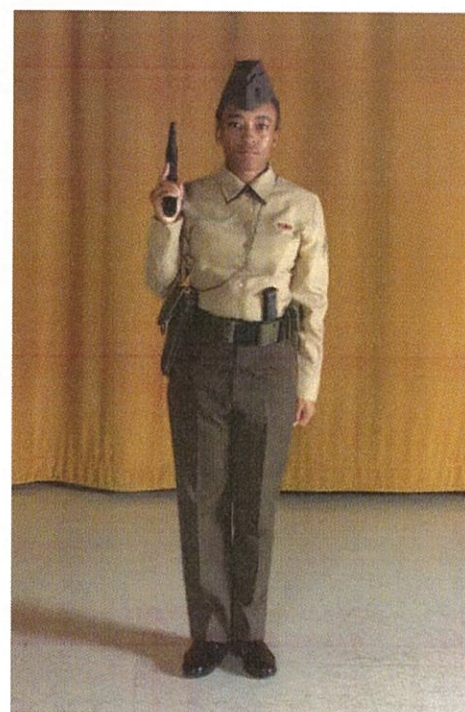


Figure 4-8.--Position of Inspection Arms (Right Handed).



Figure 4-9.--Position of Inspection Arms (Left Handed).

4004. PORT ARMS FROM INSPECTION ARMS (PISTOL RETURNED TO HOLSTER)

1. The command is "Port, ARMS" and "Order, ARMS." It is the only command that may be executed from inspection arms. If the pistol is holstered on the left side, the opposite hands are used from those described below.

a. On the command "Port," with the thumb of the right (left) hand release the slide stop. With the muzzle pointing at a 30-degree angle, on the command "ARMS," squeeze the trigger.

NOTE: If the weapon is on safe (condition 3), move the selector switch to fire (condition 1).

b. On the preparatory command "Order," remove the magazine from the pistol belt and insert it back into the magazine well. Re-attach the lanyard to the lanyard ring.

c. On the command "ARMS," return the pistol to the holster and fasten the flap with the right (left) thumb.

d. If the command "DISMISSED" is given, pistols will be holstered prior to exiting ranks.





INSURED SAFE and Earn LIBERAL DIVIDENDS

B TX

WOLFE

DEPT 1381  
04/37/2011



I used Cotton Duck Material (if you can find wool bunting good luck), Comes in many colors, you want the red, but not the yellow.

The letters are made from white/ natural Cotton Duck dyed with 2 bottles of lemon yellow dye.

Wal-Mart carries the dye and the white/natural cotton duck the red I found at a Ryan's store.

I followed the Marine Corps measurement as close as I could, You can get a Guideon at Sgt Grits but it is made out of nylon and very expensive Flag \$134.99 staff \$224.99, so that's \$359.98 before shipping. Your completed guidon should be 1.83 feet (21.96 inches) on the hoist and 2.33 feet (27.96 inches) on the fly, so

I made ours 22" X 28" Material and pole cost \$160.00

8' ash 2 piece pole w/spear point is about \$100.00 w/shipping at <http://www.veteransflagdepot.com/>

You will have to call, it is not on web site- 1-800-521-8387

Prices subject to change.

Ask for BONES Set, that includes Marine regulation Parade Flag set so let them know what you are looking for.

**Note:** figure how much material you will need and dye it before you cut out letters, also wash all material 2 or 3 times before sewing or cutting. When Cutting out letters give yourself enough material to be able to tuck edges under, I used material glue to keep edges tucked so that I could sew them in place. One final note make sure, double check that both ega's anchors are pointing toward the staff!!!

Please see Guidons in the flag manual starting on page 14

MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

PART I: DRILL

CHAPTER 6

GUIDON MANUAL

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MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

PART I: DRILL

CHAPTER 6

GUIDON MANUAL

6000. GENERAL

1. The guidon is a company or battery identification flag. It is carried on an 8-foot staff at ceremonies and at other times prescribed by the commander. (See figure 6-1.) MCO P10520.3 provides detailed specifications for unit guidons.

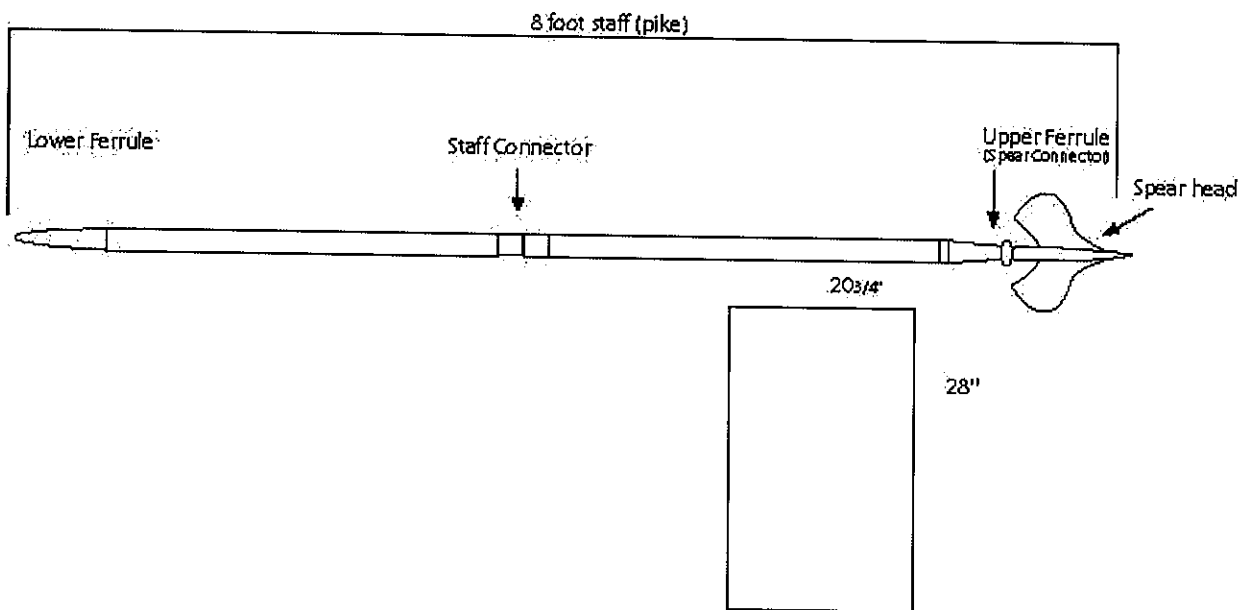


Figure 6-1.--Guidon and Staff.

2. In garrison, the guidon may be displayed at company headquarters between morning and evening colors, except during inclement weather and when carried in formation.
3. In selecting a guidon bearer, the company commander should choose an individual who is outstanding in bearing, appearance, and ability.
4. When acting as guidon bearer, the individual is considered under arms and does not have to carry a weapon. If a weapon is carried, it will be slung or holstered.
5. The guidon is brought to present guidon, parade rest, and order guidon with the company.
6. When at route step or at ease march, the guidon may be carried in either hand. When at order guidon, bring the guidon to carry on the preparatory command for marching in quick time.



7. When at order guidon, the guidon is brought to carry on the preparatory command for any facing or marching movement.

8. The guidon staff should be marked with two thumbtacks. The first tack marks the position of the guidon bearer's right thumb position at order guidon. The second thumbtack is placed 6 inches above the first tack to mark the guidon bearer's right thumb position at carry guidon.

9. The two grasps of the guidon are identified as the "V" grip and the strong grip. The staff is placed in the "V" formed by the thumb and fingers of the right hand. Thumb along the trouser seam with the fingers extended and joined. The strong grip is when the thumb is wrapped around the front of the staff with the fingers wrapped to the rear. (See figure 1-4.)

a. The "V" grip is used at the order and when executing "Present Guidon" and during "Eyes Right/Left" and "Officers Center."

b. The strong grip is used while on the march and facing movements.

6001. ORDER GUIDON. At order guidon, the ferrule rests on the deck touching the outside edge of the right shoe close to the little toe. The staff is grasped in the "V" grip with the right elbow close to the side so that the forearm helps to support the staff. The upper staff rests in the hollow of the right shoulder. The staff is vertical with the flat side of the spearhead facing front. The rest of the body is at attention. (See figure 6-2.)

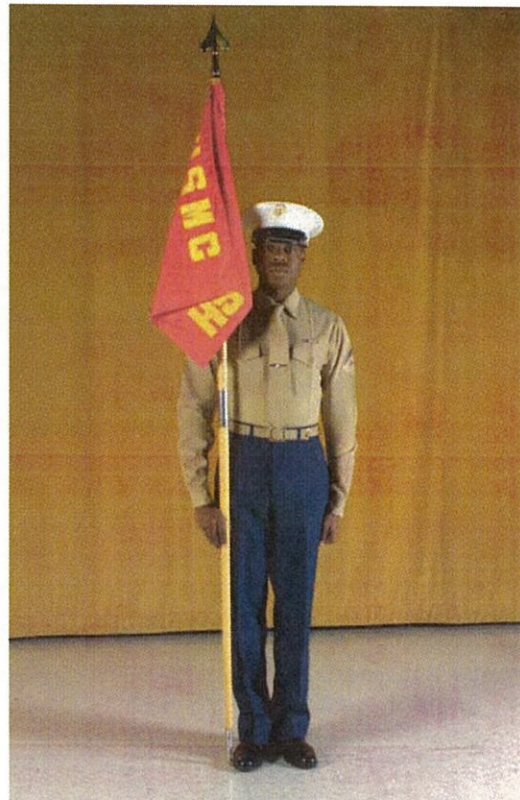


Figure 6-2.--Order Guidon.



6002. CARRY GUIDON. This is the normal position of the guidon while marching at quick time. It is carried using the strong grip with the ferrule 6 inches above the deck and the flat side of the spearhead facing front. (See figure 6-3.)



Figure 6-3.--Carry Guidon.

6003. DOUBLE TIME WITH THE GUIDON. For marching at double time, on the preparatory command, bring the staff across the body with the spearhead to the left. The right hand grasps the same spot as at carry. The right forearm is level with the deck and the elbow against the body. Grip the staff with the left hand in front of the point where the neck and left shoulder join. The flat side of the spearhead should face front. (See figure 6-4.)



Figure 6-4.--Guidon Carry at the Double Time

6004. CARRY GUIDON FROM ORDER GUIDON. This movement is executed on the preparatory command for any movement that will require the guidon bearer's feet to be moved. Execution is begun on a preparatory command such as "Forward," "About," etc.

1. On the preparatory command, reach across the body and grasp the staff with the left hand 2 inches above the right.
2. Change the grasp to the strong grip, while raising the staff with the left hand until the ferrule is 6 inches above the deck. Hold the staff vertical with the right hand.
3. Move the left hand smartly back to the side.

6005. ORDER GUIDON FROM CARRY GUIDON. This movement is executed without command at the completion of any movement that required the guidon bearer to come to carry guidon. If there are a series of movements, executed immediately one after the other, order guidon will not be executed until after the final one. Order guidon is executed in one count by allowing the staff to slip through the right hand until the lower ferrule rests on the deck, and change the grasp to the "V" grip.

6006. PRESENT GUIDON FROM ORDER OR CARRY GUIDON. From order or carry guidon, this movement is executed on command. During officers center, the movement is executed after halting, from the carry and without command. Since the right hand is 6 inches lower on the staff at carry than at order, the ferrule will extend farther to the rear when at present guidon from order than it will at present guidon from the carry.



1. From order guidon, the command is "**Present, ARMS.**" It is executed in one count.
2. On "**ARMS,**" lower the guidon straight to the front. The right arm is extended until the lower portion of the staff rests in the pit of the right arm and the entire staff is horizontal to the deck. As the staff is lowered rotate the staff to the right so that the sharp edge of the spearhead faces down. Hold the right elbow firmly against the body. (See figure 6-5.)



Figure 6-5.--Present Guidon.

3. From carry guidon the command is "**Eyes, RIGHT (LEFT).**" It is executed in the same manner as from order guidon except that the head and eyes are turned right (left) 45 degrees as the guidon is lowered. (See figure 6-6.)



Figure 6-6.--Eyes Right with the Guidon.

6007. ORDER GUIDON AND CARRY GUIDON FROM PRESENT GUIDON

1. To return to order guidon, the command is "**Order, ARMS.**"
2. On the preparatory command "**Order,**" grasp the staff smartly and audibly with the left hand, palm up, at a point just forward of the right hand. (See figure 6-7.) On "**ARMS,**" with the left hand, pull the guidon staff up and back to the vertical position of carry guidon, pivoting it on the right hand as it is lowered back to the right side. Then let the staff slide straight downward through the right hand until the lower ferrule rests on the deck, the left hand steadies the staff as it slides downward. Cut the left hand smartly back to its normal position at the left side. The flat side of the spearhead is back facing to the front.



Figure 6-7.--Movements to Carry Guidon from Present Guidon.

3. To return to carry guidon the command is "**Ready, FRONT.**"
4. On the preparatory command "**Ready,**" grasp the staff smartly and audibly with the left hand, palm up, at a point just forward of the right hand. On "**FRONT,**" with the left hand, pull the guidon staff up and back to the vertical position of carry guidon, pivoting it on the right hand as it is lowered back to the right side. The flat side of the spearhead facing to the front. Cut the left hand back to the left side and turn the head and eyes smartly to the front.

6008. PRESENT GUIDON FROM CARRY GUIDON AT OFFICERS CENTER. This movement is executed without command, upon halting at officers center during a parade. It is executed in one count as explained in paragraph 6006.2. The movement will be executed on the fourth count after the command "**Officers, HALT.**" For details on executing officers halt refer to paragraphs 17006.9 through 17006.14.

6009. CARRY GUIDON FROM PRESENT GUIDON AT OFFICERS CENTER

1. The command is "**Carry, SWORD.**" "**Ready, TWO**" if the officers are not armed with swords.



2. On the preparatory command "**Carry (Ready)**," grasp the staff with the left hand and on the command of execution "**SWORDS (TWO)**" bring the staff back to the carry guidon position as described in paragraph 6002.

6010. READY GUIDON FROM ORDER OR CARRY GUIDON. This movement is used as a signal for aiding troops in the execution of commands where hearing verbal commands is difficult. When directed by the unit commander, the guidon is brought to ready guidon on specified preparatory commands. Ready guidon may be used as a signal for the execution of any command except present arms and eyes right (left), at which times the guidon must render honors.

1. On the specified preparatory command, bring the left hand across the body to grasp the staff above right hand. Change the grasp of the right hand so that the staff is gripped from the rear. Then raise the right hand to shoulder height, causing the guidon to be raised approximately 3 feet. At the same time, change the grasp of the left hand from above the right hand to just above the lower ferrule. This is the position of ready guidon. (See figure 6-8.)

2. On the command of execution, smartly lower the right hand and staff to the position of carry guidon. At the same time, return the left hand to a position above the right hand and steady the staff as the grasp of the right hand is changed. Return the left hand to the position of attention.

3. Ready guidon may also be executed without command during formation of a unit prior to march on for a review of parade. The guide executes it after the unit has been brought to attention (right shoulder arms if so armed) after the adjutant has commanded, "**Sound, ATTENTION.**" Ready guidon is used to signal the adjutant that the unit is ready for his next command.



Figure 6-8.--Ready Guidon.

6011. GUIDON SALUTE FROM CARRY OR ORDER GUIDON

1. The command is "**Guidon (Rifle), SALUTE.**" This movement may be executed on command, when in formation, or individually if the guidon bearer is in route to or from a formation. It is executed in two counts
2. On "**SALUTE,**" move the left hand, palm down, smartly to a position approximately 18 inches above the right hand with the left arm parallel to the deck. Keep the thumb and fingers straight and together. Touch the staff with the first joint of the forefinger. Turn the head and eyes toward the person being saluted. (See figure 6-9.)



Figure 6-9.--Guidon Salute from Carry or Order Guidon.

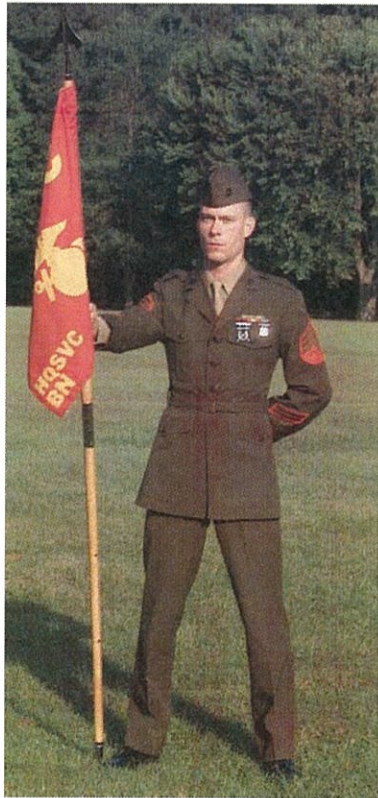
3. After the salute is returned, or the command "**Order (Ready), ARMS (TWO)**" is given move the left hand smartly back to the left side and look to the front.

6012. RESTS WITH THE GUIDON1. Parade Rest from Order Guidon

- a. The command is "**Parade, REST.**" It is executed in one count. It may be given only when halted at attention.



b. On the command of execution "**REST**," slide the right hand up the staff to shoulder height. The staff remains in place and vertical. Without lost of motion, straighten the right arm so the staff of the guidon tilts forward at 30 degrees. The fingers and thumb of the right hand are wrapped around the staff. The ferrule remains in the same position as at order guidon. The flat side of the spearhead remains facing front. Place the left hand behind the back, just below the belt. Keep the fingers straight and touching. The palm is flat and facing the rear. At the same time, move the left foot smartly 12 inches to the left of the right foot. (See figure 6- 10b.)



a. Front.



b. Side.

Figure 6-10.--Parade Rest with the Guidon.

## 2. At Ease from Any Position of the Guidon

a. The command is "**AT EASE**." It is executed in two counts. It may be given only when halted at attention.

b. On the command, and for count one, execute parade rest as described in paragraph 6012.1b.

c. On the second count, you may relax and, except for your right foot and ferrule, move about. Do not talk.

3. Rest from Any Position of the Guidon. The command is "REST." It is executed in the same manner as at ease the only exceptions being that you may talk and hold the staff in either hand.

4. Fall Out from Order Guidon. The command is "FALL OUT." It may be given only from order guidon. Upon the command, leave your position in ranks but remain nearby.

5. Order Guidon from Rest Positions

a. From parade rest, at ease, and rest, the command is "Platoon (Company or Battalion), ATTENTION." On the preparatory command, go to parade rest, if not already in that position. At the command "ATTENTION," go smartly to order guidon.

b. From fall out, the command is "FALL IN." Upon the command, go back to your position in formation and stand at attention at order guidon.





MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

PART I: DRILL

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SWORD MANUAL

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MARINE CORPS DRILL AND CEREMONIES MANUAL

PART I: DRILL

CHAPTER 5

SWORD MANUAL

5000. GENERAL

1. Authorization for use of the sword.

a. The Marine officers (Mameluke) sword is authorized for use by all Marine commissioned and warrant officers at parades, reviews, and other ceremonies.

b. The Marine noncommissioned officer's sword is authorized for use by all enlisted Marines in the grade of corporal through sergeant major for parades, reviews, and other ceremonies. Marines in the grade of lance corporal through private may be trained in the use of the sword for motivational purposes. However, the use of the noncommissioned officer sword by Marines in the grade of lance corporal and below for parades, reviews or other ceremonies is expressly forbidden.

c. Color guards mounted on horseback may be armed with the noncommissioned officer sword in lieu of rifles or pistols. All members of the color guard need to be a noncommissioned officer and/or staff noncommissioned officer. No other color guards will be armed with swords.

d. Officers, staff noncommissioned officers and noncommissioned officers may be armed with the appropriate sword while filling duty assignments when the commander deems it appropriate to have Marines armed with the sword as a symbol of leadership or authority.

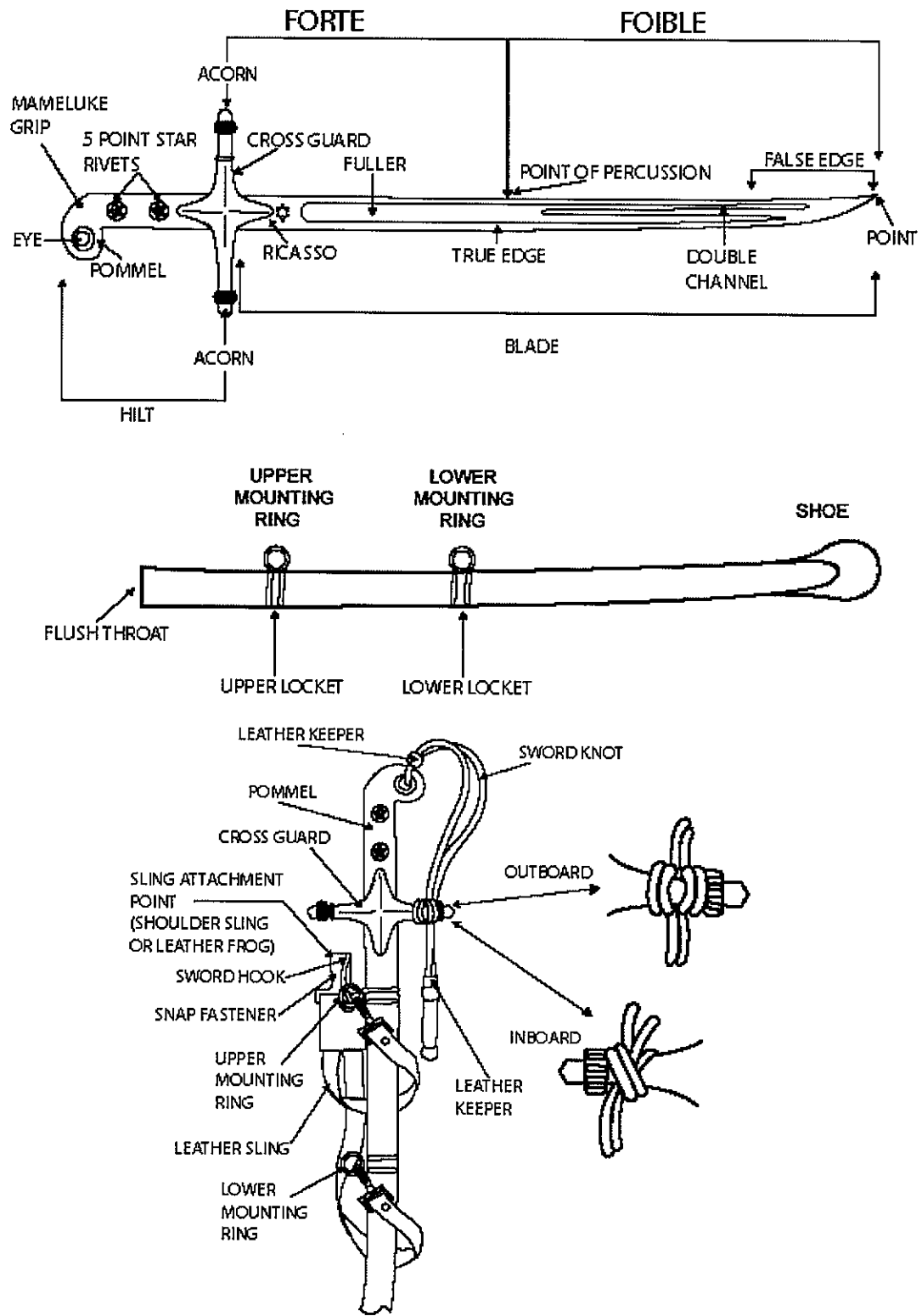
e. A Marine is considered under arms when armed with the sword when the sword is rigged even when not in a duty status. This is because a sword is a ceremonial weapon.

f. The wearing of swords during ceremonies while in the utility uniform is not authorized. Marine Corps uniform regulations prescribe the appropriate uniforms for wear when armed with a sword. However, for instructional purposes, unit leaders may authorize the wear of swords while in the utility uniform during rehearsals and when conducting unit training in sword manual. This provision also applies to sword manual training at all professional military education schools.

2. Drill movements with the sword are made with a fluid, deliberate motion. Trying to "snap" or "whip" the sword will usually result in the execution of the movement seeming to be awkward or ragged. Officers and noncommissioned officers execute the sword manual in the same manner with the following exceptions:

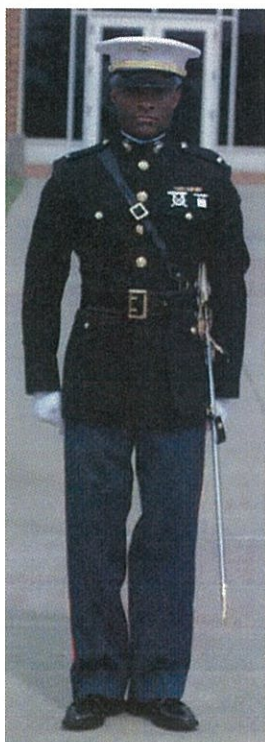
a. The officer's scabbard is rotated to draw or return sword. The Marine officer's scabbard is worn with the convex edge to the rear (see figure 5-1), except when rotated 180-degrees to draw or return sword.

b. The noncommissioned officer's scabbard is attached to a frog that prevents it from rotating. It is worn with the convex edge to the front and remains in that position during draw and return sword. (See figure 5-2.)



a. Nomenclature.

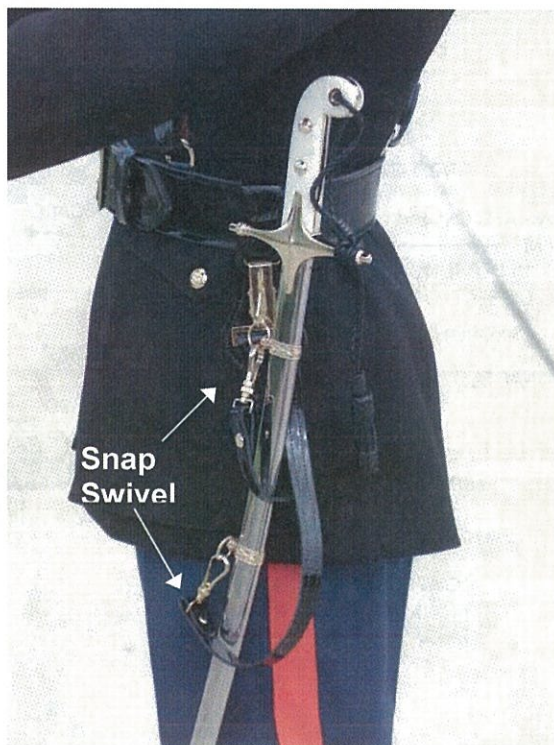
Figure 5-1.--Marine Officer's Sword.



b. Front.

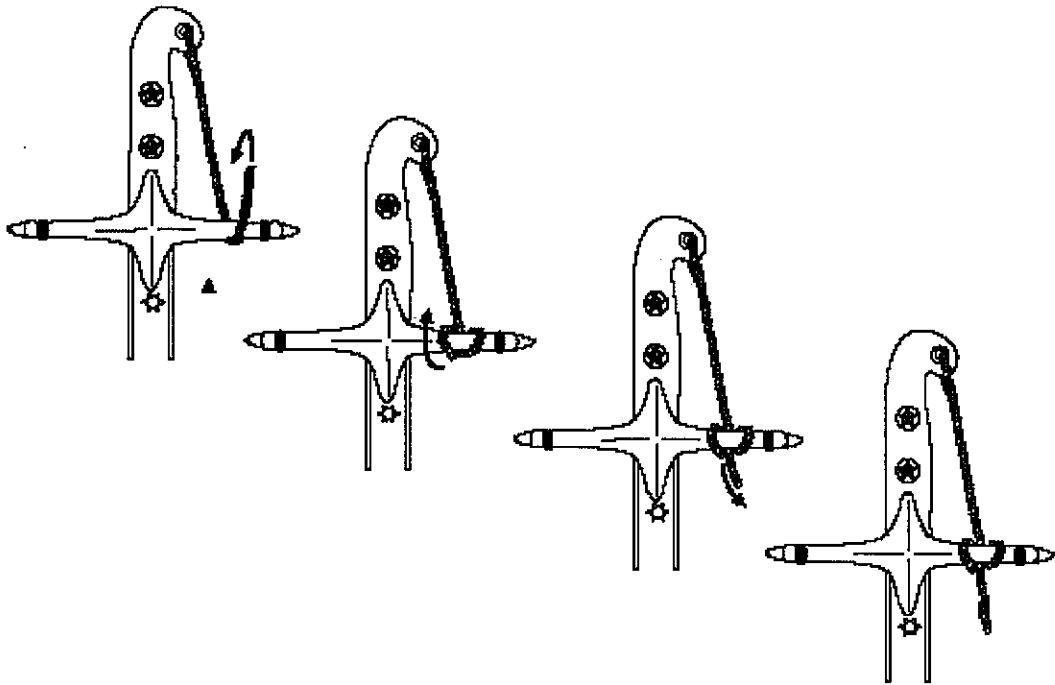


c. Left Side.



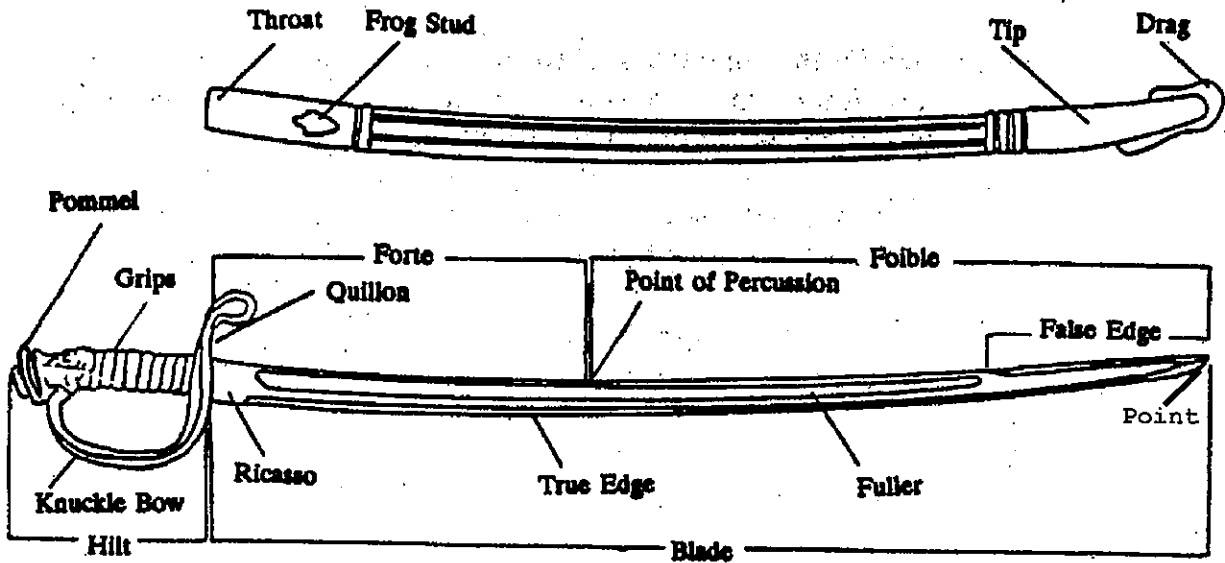
d. Properly Worn.

Figure 5-1.--Marine Officer's Sword--Continued.



e. Sword Knot.

Figure 5-1.--Marine Officer's Sword--Continued.



a. Nomenclature.

Figure 5-2.--Noncommissioned Officer's Sword.





b. Front.



c. Left Side.

Figure 5-2.--Noncommissioned Officer's Sword--Continued.

3. Officers and noncommissioned officers draw and return sword, without command, when the commander of their unit does. Unless members of the commander's staff, they execute all other movements of the sword manual on the commander's command to the unit. Staff members execute all other movements on the commander's separate command to his staff. The sword will be drawn with armed troops, except when at ease, rest, route step, at ease march, or when inspecting troops. A unit commander, after being inspected, will return sword prior to accompanying the inspecting party, except during the inspection of an honor guard.

4. Carry Sword is Assumed When

- a. Giving commands.
- b. Changing position in formation at quick time.

- c. Addressing or being addressed by a senior (except when saluting).
- d. The preparatory command for any quick time marching movement has been given.
- e. Marching at quick time.
- f. Company officers and noncommissioned officers go to carry sword when any manual of arms movement has been ordered except parade rest, at ease, rest, present arms, or eyes right (left) (organization staffs excluded).
- g. In formation with personnel to your front at normal distance or less (organization staffs excluded), remain at carry sword except during rest or at ease.
- h. Commander's staff, to include the staffs of subordinate commanders at regimental/group or larger size units, go to carry sword only when changing position, marching at quick time (e.g., boxing the staff) or on the order of the commander to carry sword prior to marching in review.

5. Present Sword is Assumed When

- a. Saluting with the sword.
  - b. The unit is presented to the colors or any person, or when the "National Anthem," "To the Colors," "Retreat," "Hail to the Chief," memorial "Taps" or other musical honors to flag and general officers is played.
  - c. Executing eyes right (left) while marching past a reviewing officer or stand. If in the interior or rear of a formation, remain at carry sword.
6. Marching with sword at the carry, both arms should swing 6 inches to the front and 3 inches to the rear. Do not hold the scabbard or sling. The exception to this is during eyes right (left) while on the march the right arm is held straight at the side and the sword is kept from moving.
7. Not in formation, keep the sword in its scabbard. Salute by executing the hand salute.

5001. DRAW SWORD

- 1. The command is "Draw, SWORD."
- 2. On the Preparatory Command "Draw"

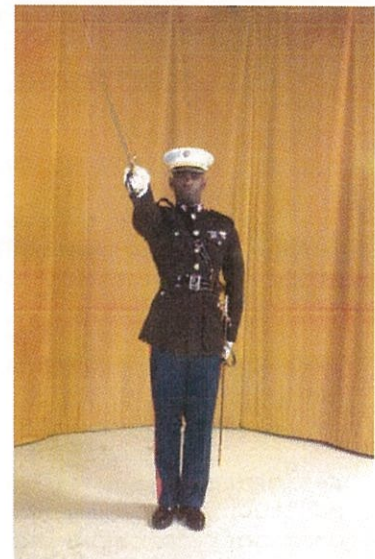
a. Officers. Grip the scabbard below the upper brass mounting ring with the left hand. Turn it clockwise 180 degrees. Tilt it forward to form an angle of 45 degrees with the deck. At the same time, reach across the body and grasp the sword grip with the right hand; draw the sword approximately 6 inches from the scabbard until the right wrist and forearm are straight and parallel to the deck. The left hand holds the scabbard against the side. (See figures 5-3a and b.)



a. Front View on "Draw."



b. Side View on "Draw."



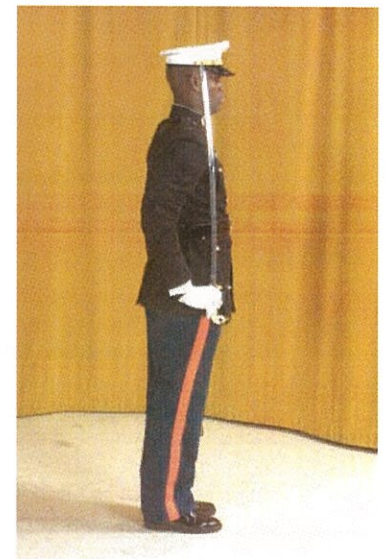
c. Front View of First Step of Execution.



d. Side View of First Step of Execution.



e. Front View of Position of Carry Sword.

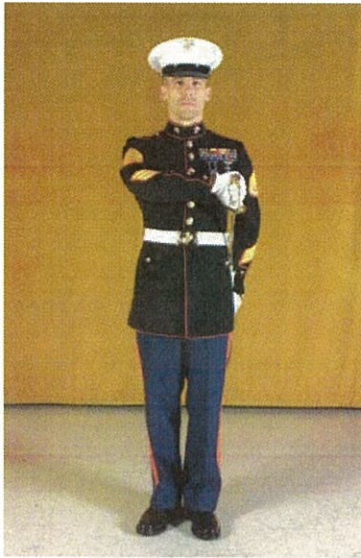


f. Side View of Carry Sword.

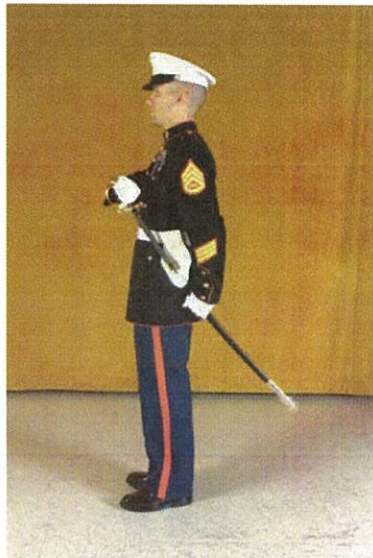
Figure 5-3.--Movements to Draw Sword for Officers.

b. Noncommissioned Officers. Grip the scabbard just below the frog with the left hand. Tilt it forward to form an angle of 45 degrees with the deck. At the same time, reach across the front of the body and grasp the sword grip with the right hand; draw the sword about 10 inches from the scabbard until the right wrist and forearm are straight and parallel to the deck. The left hand holds the scabbard against the side. (See figures 5-4a and b.)

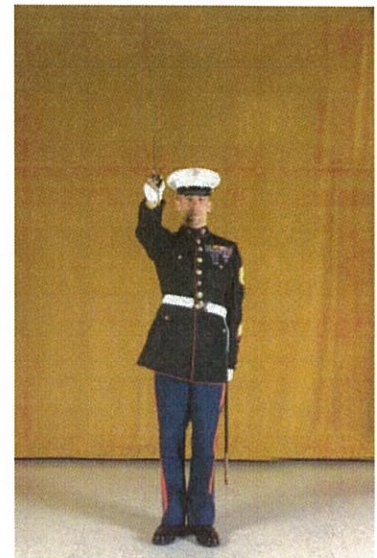




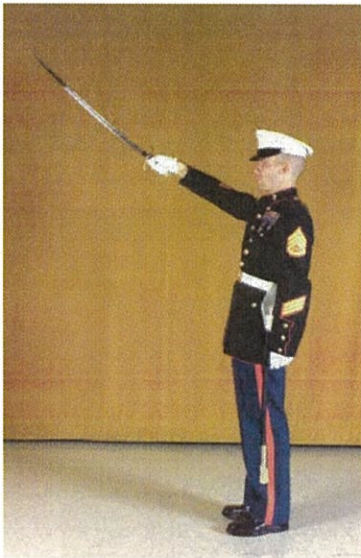
a. Front View on "Draw."



b. Side View on "Draw."



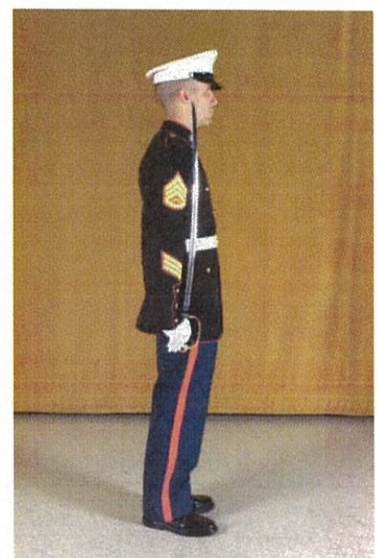
c. Front View of First Step of Execution.



d. Side View of First Step of Execution.



e. Front View of Position of Carry Sword.



f. Side View of Position of Carry Sword.

Figure 5-4.--Movements to Draw Sword for Noncommissioned Officers.

### 3. On The Command of Execution "SWORD"

a. Draw the sword smartly, raising the right arm to its full extent, directly to the front at an angle of about 45 degrees, the sword in a straight line with the arm, true edge down; drop the left hand to the side. (Officers see figures 5-3c and d; noncommissioned officers see figures 5-4c and d.)

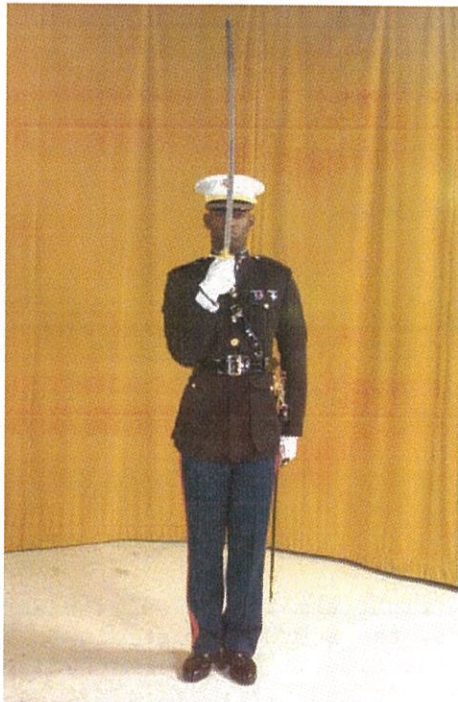
b. Pause for one count.



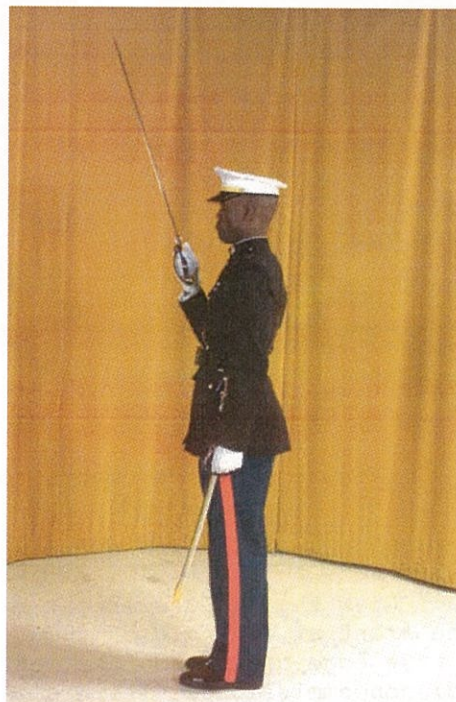
c. Bring the false edge of the blade against the shoulder seam, blade vertical, back of the grip to the rear, and the arm nearly extended. The right thumb and forefinger embrace the lower part of the grip, with the thumb against the trouser seam, and the remaining fingers joined in a natural curl behind the end of the hilt as if holding a pen or pencil. This is the position of carry sword. (Officers see figures 5-3e and f; noncommissioned officers see figures 5-4e and f.)

#### 5002. PRESENT SWORD FROM CARRY OR ORDER SWORD

1. The command is "**Present, SWORD (ARMS).**" It may be given only when halted at order sword or carry sword. It is executed in two counts.
2. On "**Present,**" raise the right hand to the level of and 6 inches in front of the neck. Keep the thumb on the left side of the grip, wrist slightly bent, and inner forearm against the body. The blade should incline forward at a 30-degree angle from vertical. (Officers see figures 5-5a and b; noncommissioned officers see figures 5-6a and b.)
3. On "**SWORD (ARMS),**" bring the point down smartly, without whipping, to a position 3 inches above the deck and slightly right of the right foot. Straighten the arm so the knuckle bow (noncommissioned officers) or the acorn (officers) is against the trouser seam. The blade is inclined down and to the front with the true edge to the left. The thumb remains on the left side of the grip. (Officers see figures 5-5c and d; noncommissioned officers see figures 5-6c and d.)
4. When at carry or order sword and it becomes necessary to salute without command, execute present sword. After the salute has been returned, go to order sword (then to carry sword if walking).



a. On Command "**Present**" (Front).

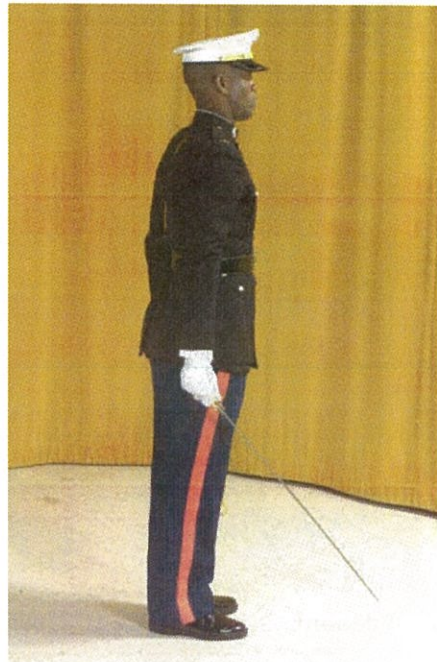


b. On Command "**Present**" (Side).

Figure 5-5.--Movements for Present Sword from Carry or Order Sword; Officers.

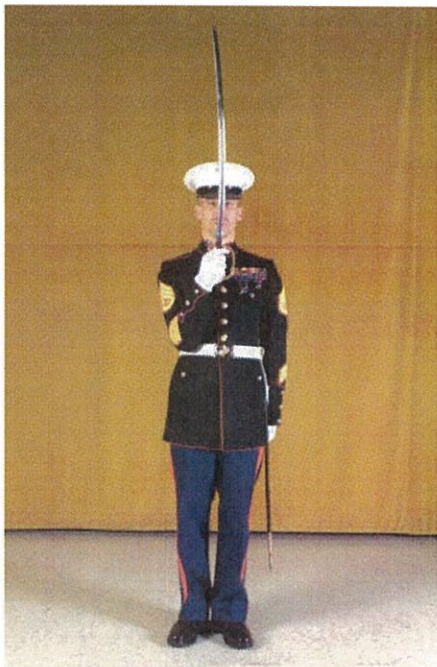


c. Present Sword, Front View.

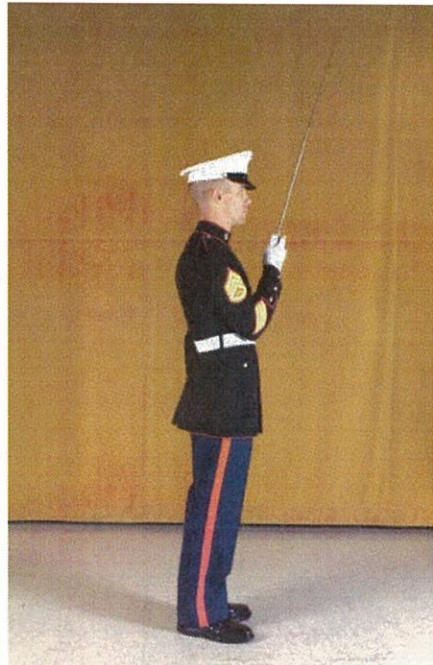


d. Present Sword, Side View.

Figure 5-5.--Movements for Present Sword from Carry or Order Sword; Officers--Continued.



a. On Command "Present" (Front).



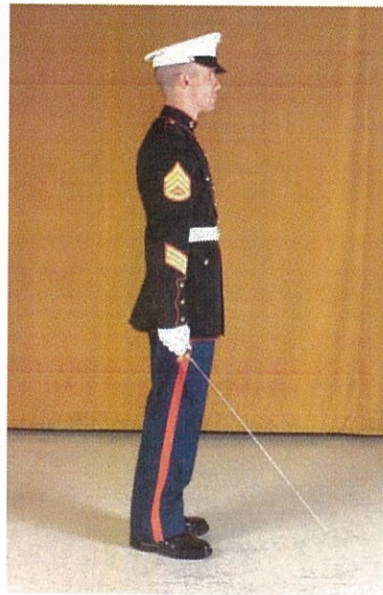
b. On Command "Present" (Side).

Figure 5-6.--Movements for Present Sword from Carry or Order Sword; Noncommissioned Officers.





c. Present Sword, Front View.



d. Present Sword, Side View.

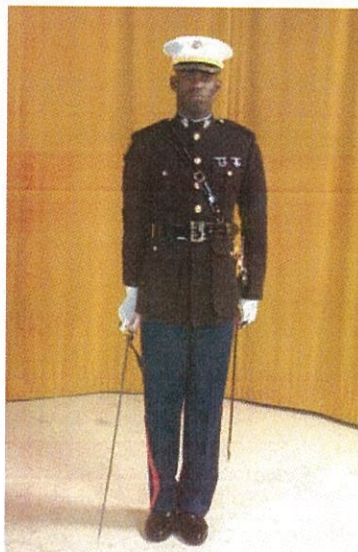
Figure 5-6.--Movements for Present Sword from Carry or Order Sword;  
Noncommissioned Officers--Continued.

#### 5003. ORDER SWORD FROM PRESENT SWORD

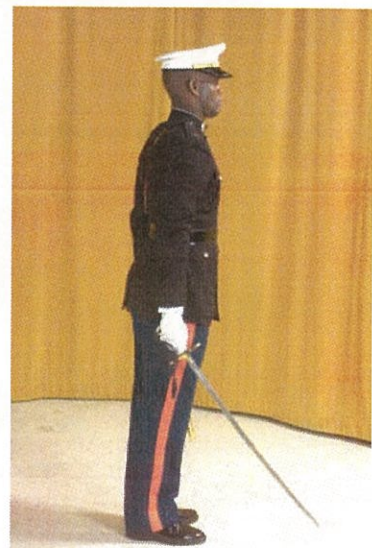
1. The command is "**Order, SWORD (ARMS).**" It is executed in one count.
2. On "**SWORD (ARMS),**" turn the true edge down. In this position, the right arm hangs naturally with the thumb along the trouser seam. The blade slants down to the front with the point 3 inches from the deck. (Officers see figure 5-7, noncommissioned officers see figure 5-8.)



a. Present Sword.



b. Order Sword, Front.



c. Order Sword, Side.

Figure 5-7.--Order Sword from Present Sword; Officers.





a. Present Sword.

b. Order Sword, Front.

c. Order Sword, Side.

Figure 5-8.--Order Sword from Present Sword; Noncommissioned Officers.

5004. CARRY SWORD FROM ORDER SWORD OR PRESENT SWORD

1. The command is "**Carry, SWORD**" it may be given only when halted at order sword or present sword. Company officers and noncommissioned officers would also execute carry sword when the unit is given any manual of arms movement (e.g., port, left/right shoulder arms).
2. When at order sword and the command "**Carry, SWORD**" is given. On the command of execution "**SWORD,**" bring the false edge of the blade against the shoulder seam, blade vertical, back of the grip to the rear, and the arm nearly extended. The right thumb and forefinger embrace the lower part of the grip, with the thumb against the trouser seam, and the remaining fingers joined in a natural curl behind the end of the hilt. This is the position of carry sword. (Officers see figures 5-3e and f; noncommissioned officers see figures 5-4e and f.)
3. When at present sword and the command of "**Carry, SWORD**" is given.
  - a. On the preparatory command of "**Carry,**" turn the true edge down. In this position, the right arm hangs naturally with the thumb along the trouser seam. The blade slants down to the front with the point 3 inches from the deck. (Officers see figures 5-7b and c; noncommissioned officers see figures 5-8b and c.)
  - b. On the command of execution "**SWORD,**" bring the false edge of the blade against the shoulder seam, blade vertical, back of the grip to the rear, and the arm nearly extended. The right thumb and forefinger embrace the lower part of the grip, with the thumb against the trouser seam, and the remaining fingers joined in a natural curl behind the end of the hilt. This is the position of carry sword. (Officers see figures 5-3e and f; noncommissioned officers see figures 5-4e and f.)



5005. EYES RIGHT (LEFT) FROM CARRY OR ORDER SWORD

1. The command is "**Eyes, RIGHT (LEFT).**" It may be given when halted at order sword or when marching at carry sword. It is executed in two counts.

2. Eyes Right (Left) While Halted

a. On "**Eyes,**" raise the right hand to the level of and 6 inches in front of the neck. Keep the thumb on the left side of the grip, wrist slightly bent, and inner forearm against the body. The blade should incline forward at a 30-degree angle from vertical. This movement is the same as that made on the preparatory command of "**Present.**" (Officers see figure 5-5; noncommissioned officers see figure 5-6.)

b. On "**RIGHT (LEFT),**" bring the point down smartly, without whipping, to a position 3 inches above the deck and slightly right of the right foot. Straighten the arm so the knuckle bow (noncommissioned officers) or the acorn (officers) is against the trouser seam. The blade is slanted down and to the front, with the true edge to the left. The thumb remains on the left side of the grip. At the same time, turn the head and eyes 45 degrees to the right (left). If in extreme right (left) file, continue looking straight ahead. (Officers see figure 5-9; noncommissioned officers see figure 5-10.)

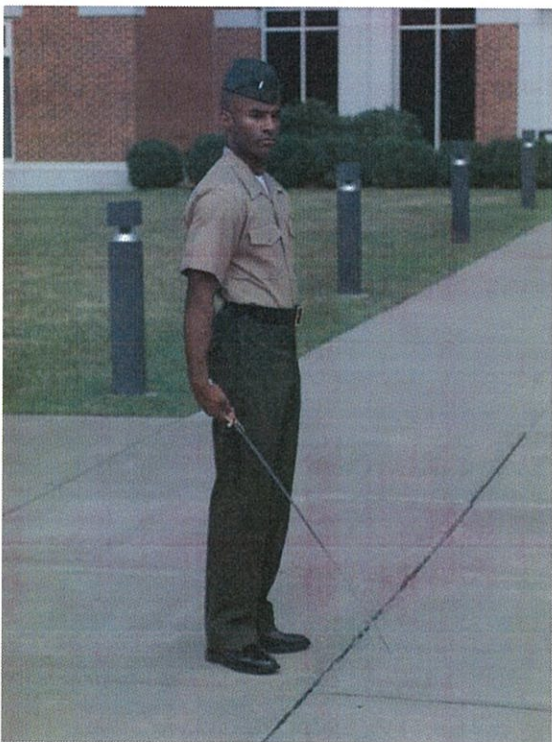


Figure 5-9.--Eyes Right (Left) from Carry or Order Sword; Officers.



Figure 5-10.--Eyes Right (Left) from Carry or Order Sword; Noncommissioned Officers.

3. Order Sword From Eyes Right (Left) (Executed While Halted)

a. The command is "**Ready, FRONT.**" It is executed in one count.

b. On "**FRONT**," turn the true edge of the sword down. At the same time, turn the head and eyes smartly to the front.

4. Eyes Right (Left) While Marching

a. The command is "**Eyes, RIGHT**."

b. The preparatory command "**Eyes**" is given as the right foot strikes the deck.

c. As the left foot strikes the deck raise the right hand to the level of and 6 inches in front of the neck. Keep the thumb on the left side of the grip, wrist slightly bent, and inner forearm against the body. The blade should incline forward at a 30-degree angle from vertical. This movement is the same as that made on the preparatory command of "**Present**." (Officers see figure 5-5a; non-commissioned officers see figure 5-6a.) The left arm continues to swing naturally.

d. The command of execution "**RIGHT**" is given as the right foot strikes the deck.

e. As the left foot strikes the deck bring the point down smartly, without whipping, to a position 3 inches above the deck and slightly right of the right foot. Straighten the arm so the knuckle bow (noncommissioned officers) or the acorn (officers) is against the trouser seam. The blade is slanted down and to the front, with the true edge to the left. The thumb remains on the left side of the grip. At the same time, turn the head and eyes 45 degrees to the right. If in extreme right file, continue looking straight ahead. (Officers see figure 5-9; noncommissioned officers see figure 5-10.) The right arm does not swing. The left arm continues to swing naturally.

f. To execute eyes left while marching, use the above sequence substituting left for right and right for left.

5. Carry Sword from Eyes Right (Left) (Executed When On The March)

a. The command is "**Ready, FRONT**." Execution is begun on the preparatory command.

b. The preparatory command "**Ready**" is given as the left foot strikes the deck.

c. As the right foot strikes the deck turn the true edge of the sword down.

d. The command of execution "**FRONT**" is given as the left foot strikes the deck.

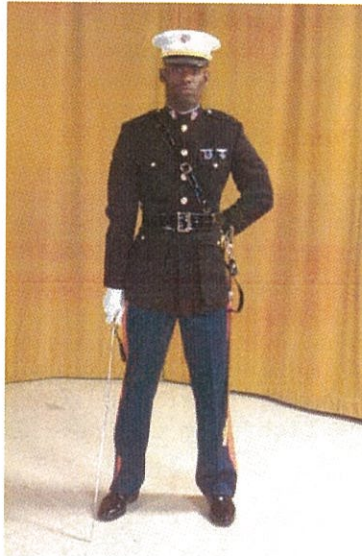
e. As the right foot strikes the deck raise the sword to carry. At the same time, turn the head and eyes to the front.

f. The best way to remember the movements of the sword when executing eyes right and ready front while marching is:

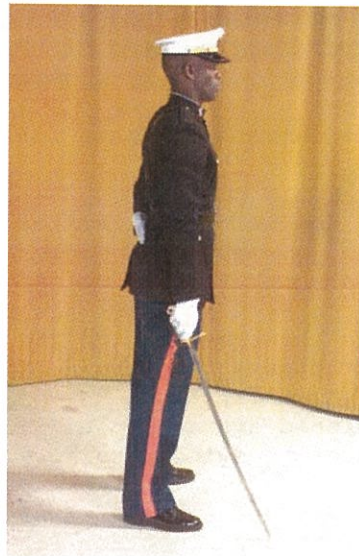
Foot	RIGHT	LEFT	RIGHT	LEFT	RIGHT	LEFT	RIGHT	LEFT
Command	" <b>Eyes</b> ,	(UP)	" <b>RIGHT</b> "	(DOWN)	" <b>Ready</b> ,	(DOWN)	" <b>FRONT</b> "	(UP)

5006. PARADE REST FROM ORDER SWORD

1. The command is "**Parade, REST.**" This command is normally given from order sword, in which case it is executed in one count.
2. If given when at carry sword, go to order sword on the command of "**Parade.**"
3. On "**REST,**" move the left foot smartly 12 inches to the left. At the same time, lower the point of the sword to the deck, place the left hand behind you, just below the belt. (Officers see figure 5-11, noncommissioned officers see figure 5-12.)

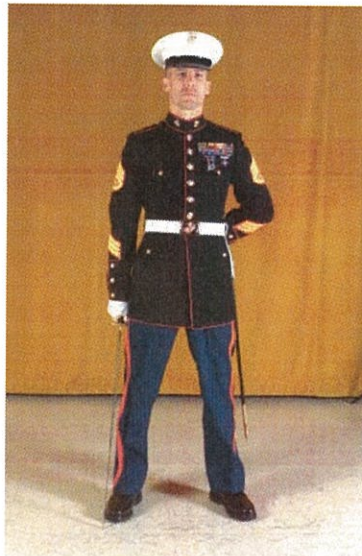


a. Front View.

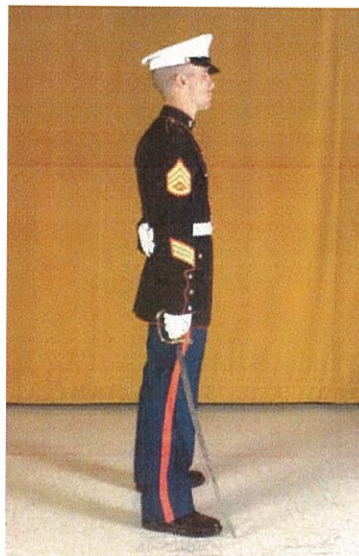


b. Side View.

Figure 5-11.--Parade Rest from Order Sword; Officers.



a. Front View.



b. Side View.

Figure 5-12.--Parade Rest from Order Sword; Noncommissioned Officers.



4. Order Sword From Parade Rest

a. The command is "**Platoon (Company or Detail), ATTENTION.**" It is executed in one count.

b. On "**ATTENTION,**" bring the left heel smartly against the right and the left hand back to the side. Raise the blade so the point is 3 inches from the deck.

5007. AT EASE FROM ANY POSITION OF THE SWORD

1. The command is "**AT EASE.**" It may be given from any position of the sword.

2. On "**AT EASE,**" go to order sword if not already at that position. Then move the left foot 12 inches to the left and lower the point of the sword to the deck. Rest the weight equally on both feet with the legs straight. At the same time, place the left hand behind you. Keep the fingers straight and joined, the palm flat and facing rear. You may relax and, except for your right foot and sword point, move about. Do not talk. (See figure 5-13.)

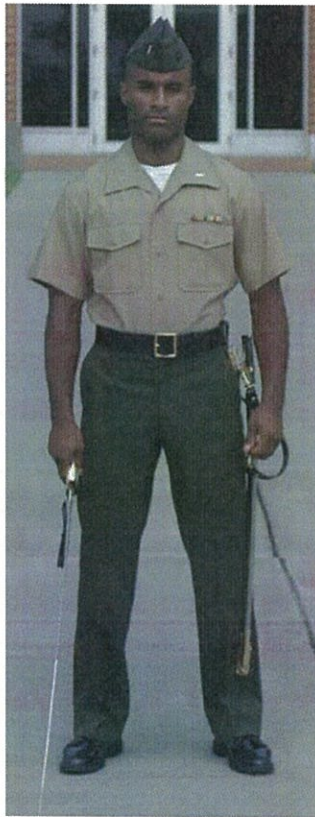


Figure 5-13.--At Ease.

5008. REST FROM ANY POSITION OF THE SWORD. The command is "**REST.**" It is executed in the same manner as at ease, the only difference being that you may talk.



5009. TO RETURN TO ATTENTION

1. The command is "**Platoon (Company or Detail), ATTENTION.**" Execution is begun on the preparatory command.

a. On "**Platoon (Company or Detail)**" go to parade rest.

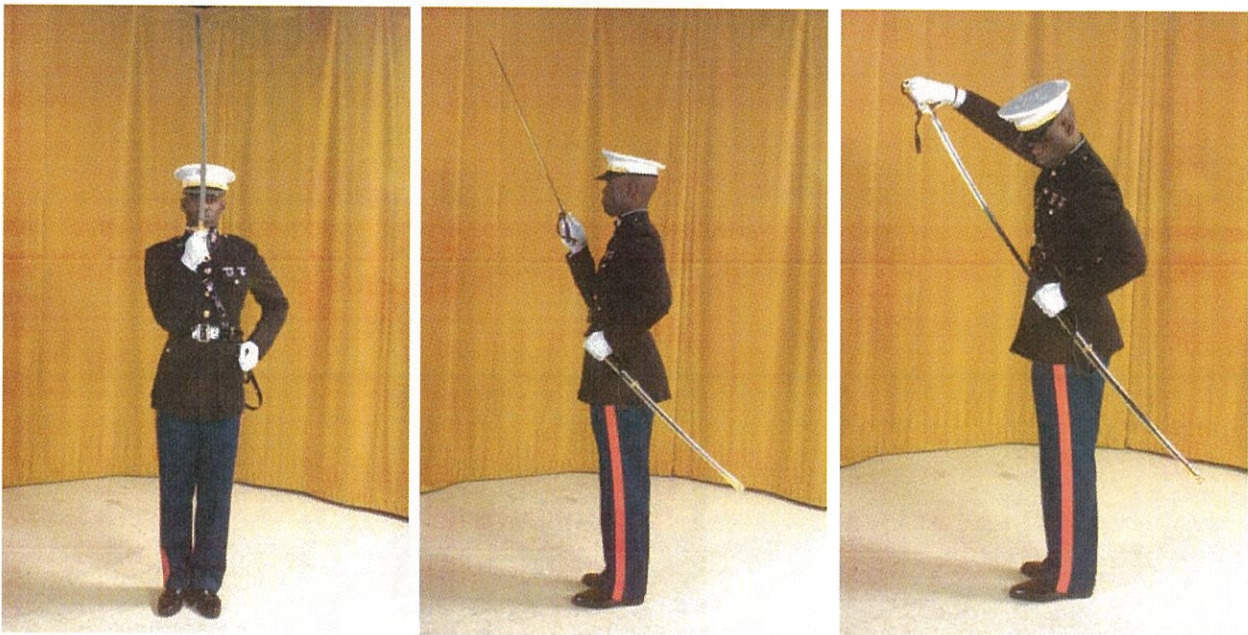
b. On "**ATTENTION,**" bring the left heel smartly against the right and the left hand to the side. Raise the blade so the point is 3 inches from the deck.

5010. RETURN SWORD FROM CARRY OR ORDER SWORD

1. The command is "**Return, SWORD.**" Execution is begun on the preparatory command.

2. On the preparatory command "**Return.**"

a. Officers raise the right hand and sword to a position 6 inches in front of the neck, as in the first count of present sword. At the same time, grasp the scabbard with the left hand just above the upper brass mounting ring. Tilt it forward and turn it clockwise 180 degrees. The scabbard should form a 45-degree angle with the deck. Then lower the sword point to a position just above the opening of the scabbard. Look down at the opening. Guide the point into the opening with the left thumb and forefinger until the right wrist and forearm is parallel to the deck. Then release the scabbard with the left hand and re-grasp it below the upper brass mounting ring. At the same time, raise the head back to attention. The left hand holds the scabbard against the side. (See figure 5-14.)

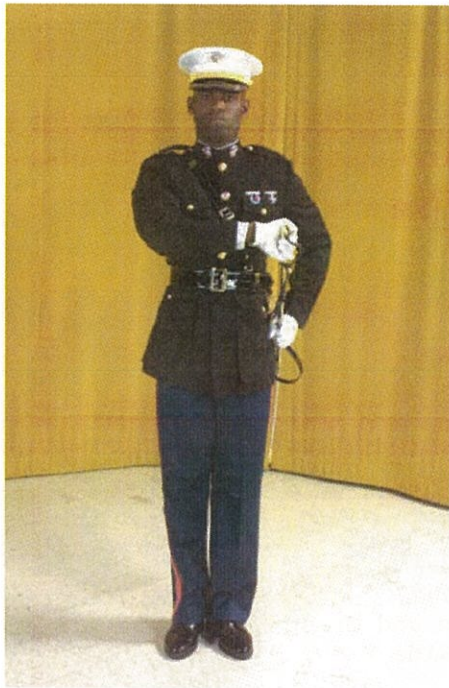


a. Raise Sword and Tilt Scabbard, Front View.

b. Raise Sword and Tilt Scabbard, Side View.

c. Insert Sword into Scabbard, Side View.

Figure 5-14.--Movements for Return Sword from Carry or Order Sword; Officers.



d. Final Position on Preparatory Command "Return," Front View.

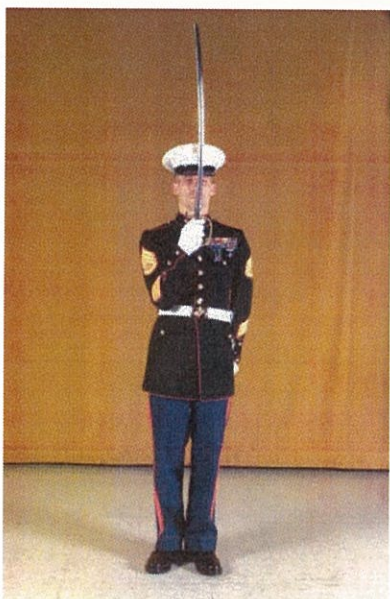


e. Final Position on Preparatory Command "Return," Side View.

Figure 5-14.--Movements for Return Sword from Carry or Order Sword; Officers--Continued.

b. Noncommissioned officers raise the right hand and sword to a position 6 inches in front of the neck as in the first count of present sword. At the same time, position the left thumb and forefinger just below the throat of the scabbard with the remaining fingers lightly grasping the lower front of the frog. Tilt the throat of the scabbard forward with pressure from the left thumb until the scabbard forms a 45-degree angle with the deck. Then lower the sword point to a position just above the opening of the scabbard. Look down at the opening. Guide the point into the opening with the left thumb and forefinger until the right wrist and forearm is parallel to the deck. Then release the scabbard and frog with the left hand and re-grasp the scabbard below the frog. At the same time, raise the head back to attention. The left hand holds the scabbard against the side. (See figure 5-15.)

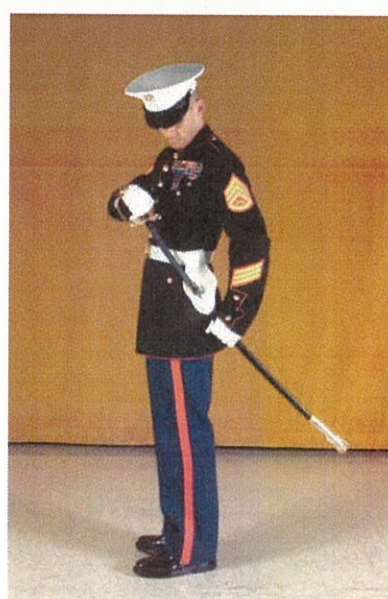




a. Raise Sword and Grasp Scabbard, Front View.



b. Raise Sword and Grasp Scabbard, Side View.



c. Insert Sword into Scabbard, Side View.



d. Final Position on Preparatory Command "Return," Front View.



e. Final Position on Preparatory Command "Return," Side View.

Figure 5-15.--Movements for Return Sword from Carry or Order Sword; Noncommissioned Officers.

c. On the command of execution "SWORD," push smartly down on sword and release the hand grip so it will slide all the way into the scabbard. Then bring the right hand smartly back to the right side. At the same time, release the scabbard with the left hand and assume the position of attention (officers must first turn the scabbard 180 degrees counterclockwise before releasing the scabbard with the left hand).

5011. FUNERAL CARRY

1. This position is assumed when marching for long distances such as when participating in funerals or street parades.
2. The movement to funeral carry may be executed at a pre-arranged point or on command. The command, if given, is "FUNERAL CARRY." It is given without rise or inflection of the voice as either foot strikes the deck. This is not a precision movement, therefore, there are no counts. However, there are three steps in executing the movement.
3. At a designated point or on command while at the carry:
  - a. Reach across the body with the left hand and grasp the sword blade with the thumb and forefinger. The left forearm is parallel to the deck.
  - b. Change the grasp of the right hand so that the officer's sword grip is grasped between the index and middle fingers, with all fingers curled around the hilt. (See figure 5-16a.) The noncommissioned officer's sword knuckle bow is grasped between the index finger and the thumb; the remaining fingers are joined and curled. (See figure 5-16b.)
  - c. Release the grasp of the sword blade and return the left hand smartly to the side. Both arms will still swing in the same manner as they did at carry sword.
4. To return to carry sword, the command if given is "CARRY SWORD." It will be given without rise or inflection of the voice. At a designated point or on command the above steps will be repeated. However, on step two, the grasp of the sword will change back to the carry sword position.



a. Officer.



b. Noncommissioned Officer.

Figure 5-16.--Funeral Carry.



5012. SWORD MOURNING KNOT

1. The mourning knot will be worn when officers and noncommissioned officers are detailed to military funerals when the sword is prescribed.
2. The mourning knot is a black ribbon of silk or other similar material, 3 inches wide and 27 inches long, each end finished with a small hem. The two flowing ends will be 12 inches long when the band is knotted upon the sword hilt.
3. On the officer's sword, the mourning knot is worn attached to the sword knot. It is formed by doubling the band, passing the free ends around and under the sword knot, immediately below the eye in the pommel, and then passing them back through the bight thus formed. The knot is then drawn taut. (See figure 5-17a.)
4. On the noncommissioned officer's sword, the knot is worn attached to the knuckle bow. It is formed by doubling the band, passing the free ends around the knuckle bow at the pommel, and then back through the bight thus formed and drawn taut. (See figure 5-17b.)



a. Officer.

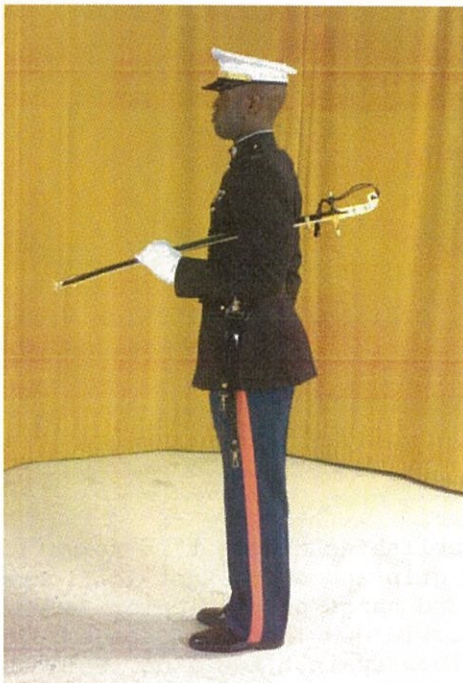


b. Noncommissioned Officer.

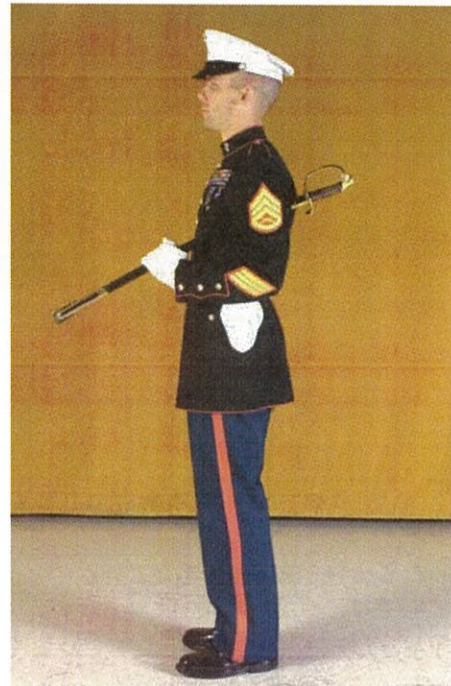
Figure 5-17.--The Sword Mourning Knot.

5013. CARRY OF THE SWORD AND SCABBARD UNRIGGED

1. When not in formation and when it is impractical to carry the sword and scabbard rigged at the side (slung or in a frog), the sword sheathed in its scabbard may be carried under the left arm.
2. Place the sword and scabbard under the pit of the left arm with the hilt just to the rear of the left shoulder (knuckle bow up for noncommissioned officers, sword knot up for officers). The drag (noncommissioned officers) or shoe (officers) is to the front with the convex edge of the scabbard up. The left arm is crooked so that the left hand supports the scabbard forward of the shoulder. The left upper arm holds the scabbard against the body. The sword and scabbard slant downward from hilt to drag/shoe. (See figure 5-18.)



a. Officer.



b. Noncommissioned Officer.

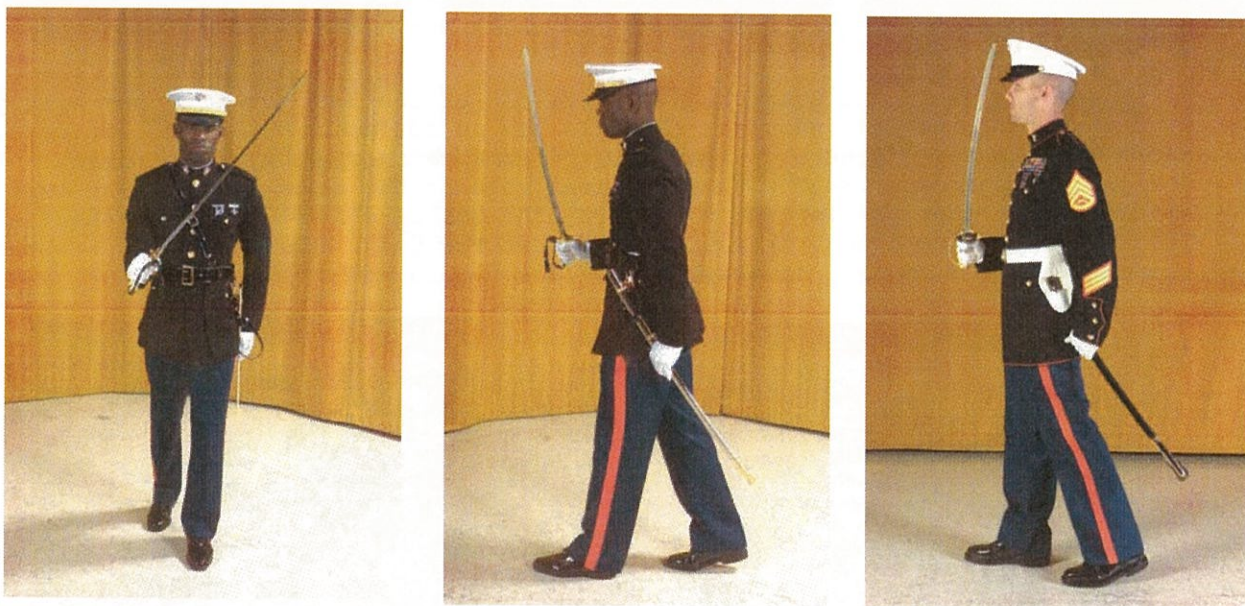
Figure 5-18.--Unrigged Carry.

5014. MARCHING AT DOUBLE TIME WHEN ARMED WITH THE SWORD

1. While marching at double time, hold the sword diagonally across the chest with the true edge to the front. Hold the scabbard with the left hand just below the lower brass mounting ring or the frog. This is not a precision movement but should be executed as follows. (See figure 5-19.)
  - a. On the preparatory command "**Double Time,**" drop the sword diagonally across the chest with the blade bisecting the head and left shoulder and the true edge to the front. Grasp the scabbard below the lower mounting ring (officer) and below the frog (noncommissioned officer).
  - b. The movements should be complete prior to the command of execution "**MARCH.**"



2. Upon the command "**Quick Time, MARCH**" return to the position of carry sword and release the scabbard when taking the first 30-inch step.



a. Front View, Officer. b. Left Side View, Officer. c. Left Side View, Non-commissioned Officer.

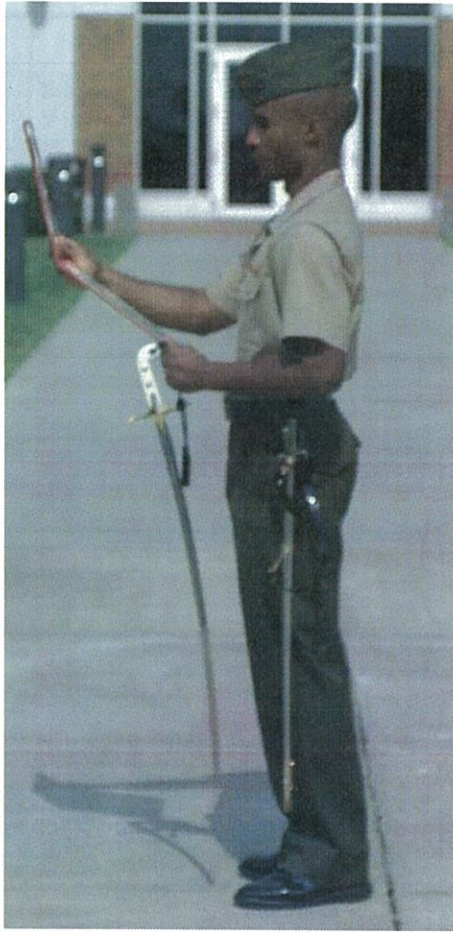
Figure 5-19.--Double Time Armed with a Sword.

5015. PUBLISH THE ORDER

1. When calling roll, reading documents, or publishing orders to a formation, slip the fingers of the left hand between the sword grip and sword knot (officers) or knuckle bow (noncommissioned officers). The sword hangs perpendicular to the deck and is held by the sword knot (officers) or knuckle bow (noncommissioned officers). The true edge is to the rear. Keep the left elbow against the side. Hold the document with both hands. (See figure 5-20.) This is not a precision movement but should be executed as follows.

a. Execute the movement from the position of order sword. Raise and move the sword diagonally across the front of the body until you can grasp the sword knot or knuckle bow with the left hand.

b. Upon completion of the reading reach across with the right hand, re-grasp the sword grip and return the sword to the position of order sword



a. Officer.

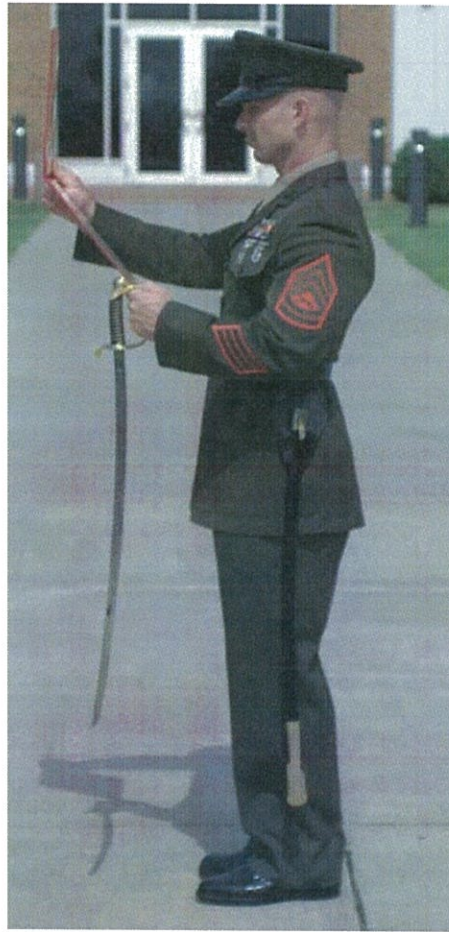
b. Staff Noncommissioned Officer/  
Noncommissioned Officer.

Figure 5-20.--Publish the Order.

5016. FORMING AN ARCH OF SWORDS FOR WEDDINGS

1. The arch of swords for weddings is authorized for commissioned, warrant and staff noncommissioned officers only. The arch of swords ceremony is an old English and American custom, which gives a symbolic pledge of loyalty to the newly married couple from their Marine family. Only the newly married couple is allowed to pass under the arch.
2. The ushers normally form the sword detail, however other officers, warrant or staff noncommissioned officers may be designated as needed. Customarily, six or eight members take part in the ceremony. The usher's form at the bottom of the chapel steps, in two equal ranks, at normal interval, facing each other, with sufficient room between ranks (3 to 4 paces) for the bride and groom to pass. The senior usher is positioned in the left rank furthest from the chapel exit. (See figure 5-21.)



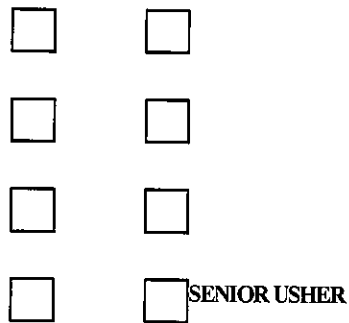
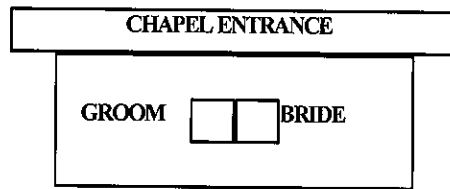


Figure 5-21.--Formation for the Arch of Swords.

3. After the guests have left the chapel to observe the ceremony, the bride and groom exit the chapel and stand just outside the main entrance. The senior usher will then form the arch of swords by giving the command of **"Draw, SWORD."**

a. On the preparatory command of **"Draw,"** execute the first count of the movement as described in paragraph 5001.

b. On the command of execution **"SWORD,"** the sword is removed from the scabbard in one continuous motion to an angle of 45 degrees, points touching across the aisle formed by the ushers. At this point halt and do not complete the final counts of draw sword.

4. The bride and groom, and only the bride and groom, then pass under the arch. As the newlyweds approach the last two ushers, (e.g., the two farthest from the chapel entrance) they slowly lower their swords to halt the couple. The senior usher then says "Welcome to the Marine Corps Family" or "Welcome aboard Mr./Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ (rank of military member can be substituted for Mr./Mrs.), and then announce the new couple to those assembled." The last two ushers then slowly raise their sword back to the arch position and allow the couple to pass.

5. After the newlyweds have cleared the arch the senior usher gives the command of **"Return, SWORD."**

a. On the preparatory command of **"Return,"** move the sword to the present position and then to the scabbard as described in paragraph 5010.

b. On the command of execution **"SWORD,"** complete the movement of return sword as described in paragraph 5010.

6. The senior usher then dismisses the detail.

7. Though it is traditional that swords are never unsheathed in a chapel, the chaplain may grant permission to form the arch of swords indoors in the event of inclement weather. The ceremony would be performed at the rear of the chapel near or in the vestibule. The ceremony begins after the chaplain has concluded the wedding ceremony with the bride and groom passing under the arch of swords before the guests depart and is performed in the same manner as described above.

#### 5017. PASSING AN UNSHEATHED SWORD

1. At a Marine Corps Birthday cake cutting ceremony or a military wedding reception it is customary to use an officer or noncommissioned officer's sword to cut the birthday or wedding cake.
2. For a Marine Corps cake cutting ceremony the sword is usually placed unsheathed on the cake cart and handed to the commanding general/commanding officer by the senior escort. This is done by laying the sword over the left forearm, cutting edge away from the body, and the hilt towards the commanding general/commanding officer. (See figure 5-23.)
3. At a wedding an officer, warrant or staff noncommissioned officer passes his sword and presents it to his bride, by laying the sword over his left forearm, cutting edge away from the body, hilt towards the bride. (See figure 5-23.) The bride takes the sword and cuts the wedding cake, with the groom's right hand resting over hers on the sword's hilt and with his left arm free to place around his bride. (NOTE: To preclude damaging the sword's blade, ensure it is thoroughly cleaned prior to returning it to the scabbard.)



Figure 5-23.--Passing an Unsheathed Sword.

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