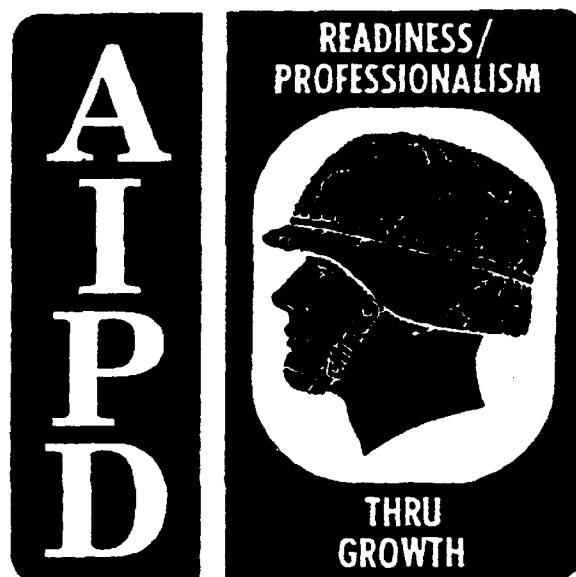


SUBCOURSE
MM2604

EDITION
A

US ARMY AMMUNITION SPECIALIST
MOS 55B SKILL LEVELS 1 AND 2 COURSE

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE
OF AMMUNITION



US ARMY ORDNANCE
MISSILE AND MUNITIONS CENTER AND SCHOOL

THE ARMY INSTITUTE FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE COURSE PROGRAM

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF AMMUNITION

Subcourse Number MM2604
EDITION A

Missile and Munitions
United States Army Combined Arms Support Command
Fort Lee, Virginia 23801-1809

4 Credit Hours

Edition Date: January 1990

SUBCOURSE OVERVIEW

Maintaining available assets of serviceable ammunition is the job of those organizations and individuals responsible for ammunition maintenance. From time to time in your career as an ammunition specialist, MOS 55B, you will be assigned to inspect and maintain ammunition.

This subcourse covers the procedures for inspecting and maintaining packing materials—wooden ammunition boxes and fiber containers. It also includes procedures for inspecting and maintaining semifixed and separate-loading ammunition.

There are no prerequisites for this subcourse.

This subcourse reflects the doctrine that was current at the time the subcourse was prepared. In your own work situation, always refer to the latest publications.

The words "he," "him," "his," and "men," when used in this publication, represent both the masculine and feminine genders unless otherwise stated.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Task: You will learn how to inspect and perform minor repair of semifixed ammunition packing materials and semifixed and separate-loading ammunition.

Conditions: You will have this subcourse book and will work without supervision.

Standard: You must score 70 or above on the subcourse examination to receive credit for this subcourse.

*** * * IMPORTANT NOTICE * * ***

**THE PASSING SCORE FOR ALL ACCP MATERIAL IS NOW 70%.
PLEASE DISREGARD ALL REFERENCES TO THE 75% REQUIREMENT.**

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LESSON ONE

Inspection and Maintenance of Ammunition Containers

Soldier's Manual Tasks: 093-400-1222, 093-400-1223, and 093-400-1228

OVERVIEW

Task Description

You will learn how to inspect and maintain the wooden ammunition boxes and fiber containers used to store semifixed ammunition.

Learning Objective

Actions: When you have completed this lesson, you should be able to describe the procedures required to inspect and maintain wooden ammunition boxes and fiber containers.

Conditions: You will have this subcourse book and will work without supervision.

Standards: Inspection and maintenance of wooden ammunition boxes and fiber containers will be in accordance with TM 9-1300-250 and TM 9-1300-251-20.

References: The material contained in this lesson was derived from TM 9-1300-250 and TM 9-1300-251-20.

INTRODUCTION

Semifixed ammunition rounds are packed in moisture-resistant fiber containers overpacked in wooden boxes. In this lesson, the wooden box used to store and ship 105mm semifixed ammunition rounds is used as an example, because it is a common item at most ammunition supply points (ASPs).

WOODEN AMMUNITION BOXES

There are six things you must inspect on every wooden box: the hardware, the handles, the wood, the markings, the lead-wire seal, and the bands. See Figure 1-1.

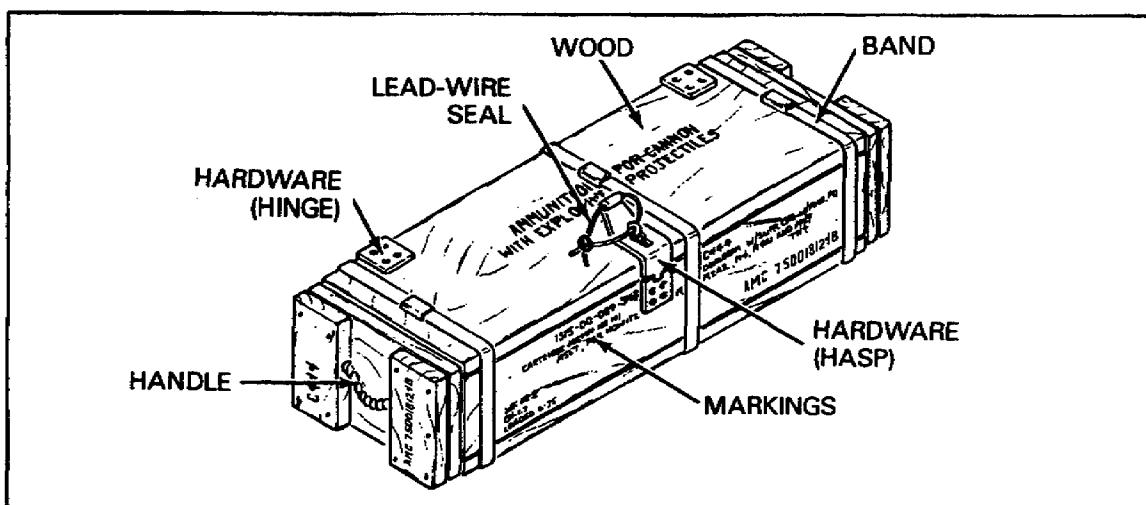


Figure 1-1. Wooden Ammunition Box.

Hardware

The hardware includes the hasp, the hinges, and all of the nails and the screws on a box. Inspect the hardware to see if it is all present and tight. If any hardware is missing, replace it with serviceable parts from an unserviceable box. If any hardware is loose, tighten it. If the hardware cannot be tightened, make new screw holes and fasten the hardware on the box in a place where it will be secure (see Figure 1-2). If the hasp or hinges are bent and will not operate correctly, remove them from the box. Usually these items can be straightened. Using pliers, carefully bend the damaged items into the same shape as a serviceable hasp or hinge. Then test the items to see if they will operate correctly. If you discover rust or corrosion on the hardware, clean it off with a wire brush. Then cover the bare metal with a primer or paint.

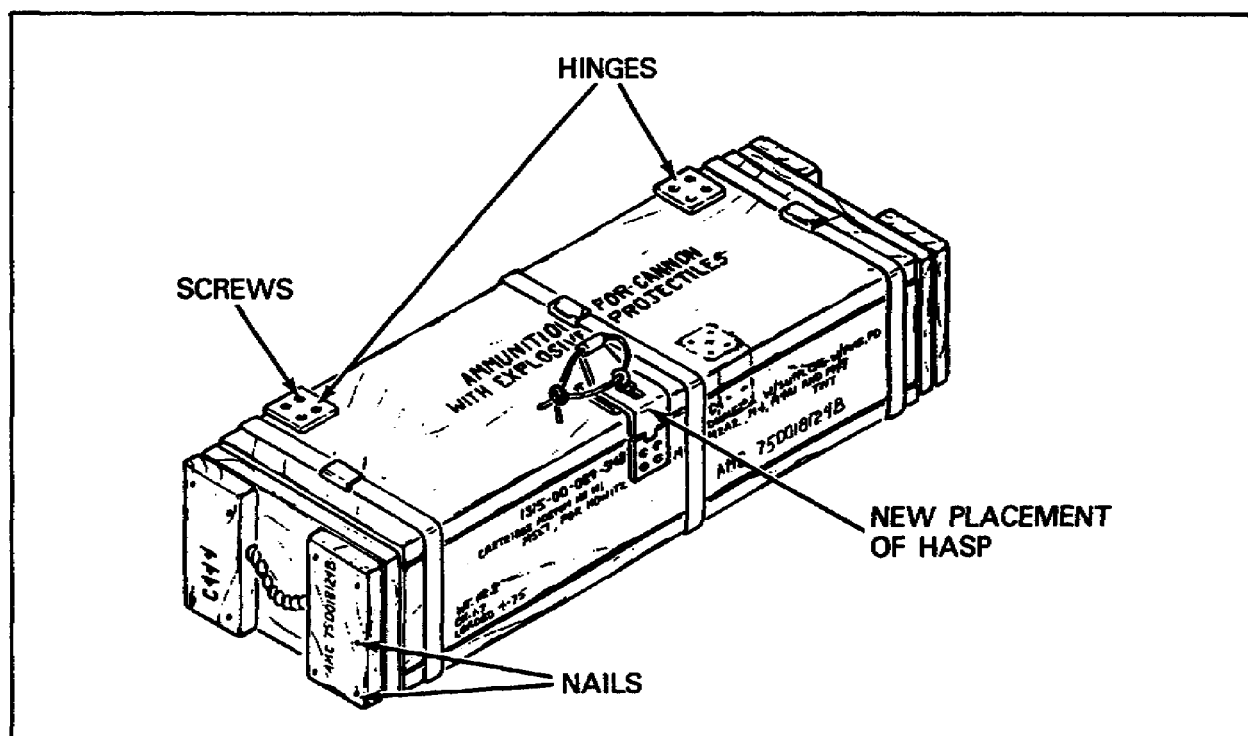


Figure 1-2. Location of Hardware on a Wooden Ammunition Box.

Handles

Check the ends of the box to make sure that the handles and the cleats that hold the handles are present and in good condition. If these items are damaged or missing, you must repair or replace them. Before you can repair them, you must empty the contents from the box. Then remove the broken handles or cleats from the box using a claw hammer or a pry bar. Obtain serviceable cleats or handles from an unserviceable box. Correctly position the serviceable handles and cleats on the box, and then attach them to the box using three to five nails in each cleat. Bend the nails over the inside of the box using a hammer. If the damage is so bad that you have to take the box apart in order to repair an end, put the box aside and replace it with a serviceable one.

Wood

Check for splits, warping, mold, mildew, and knotholes or loose knots. Adjoining splits, splits closer than 1 inch to the edge of the board, or splits over 1/8 inch wide cannot be repaired. When splits can be repaired, hold the board tightly so that the crack or split is closed. Hammer corrugated fasteners into the wood at 4-to 6-inch

intervals (see Figure 1-3). The fastener should be centered across the crack. When a split extends to the end of the board, at least one nail must be on each side of the split. There is not much you can do about warping. If warping prevents the insertion or the removal of rounds or prevents sealing, replace the box. Most mold and mildew can be brushed off the box. If excessive mold and mildew cannot be removed, and if this makes the markings illegible, replace the box. If you find holes or loose knots more than 1 1/2 inches in diameter or more than one-third the width of the board, replace the box.

Markings

The following information must be stenciled legibly on each box: the nomenclature, the national stock number (NSN), the Department of Defense Identification Code (DODIC), the lot number, the date of manufacture, and the quantity. If any of these markings are hard to read, touch them up with paint. If the markings are illegible, open the box and check the markings on the inner containers. Then restencil these markings on the outside of the box. Even though not listed as such on the fiber container, the NSN and date of manufacture can be determined from the DODIC and lot number stenciled on the fiber container.

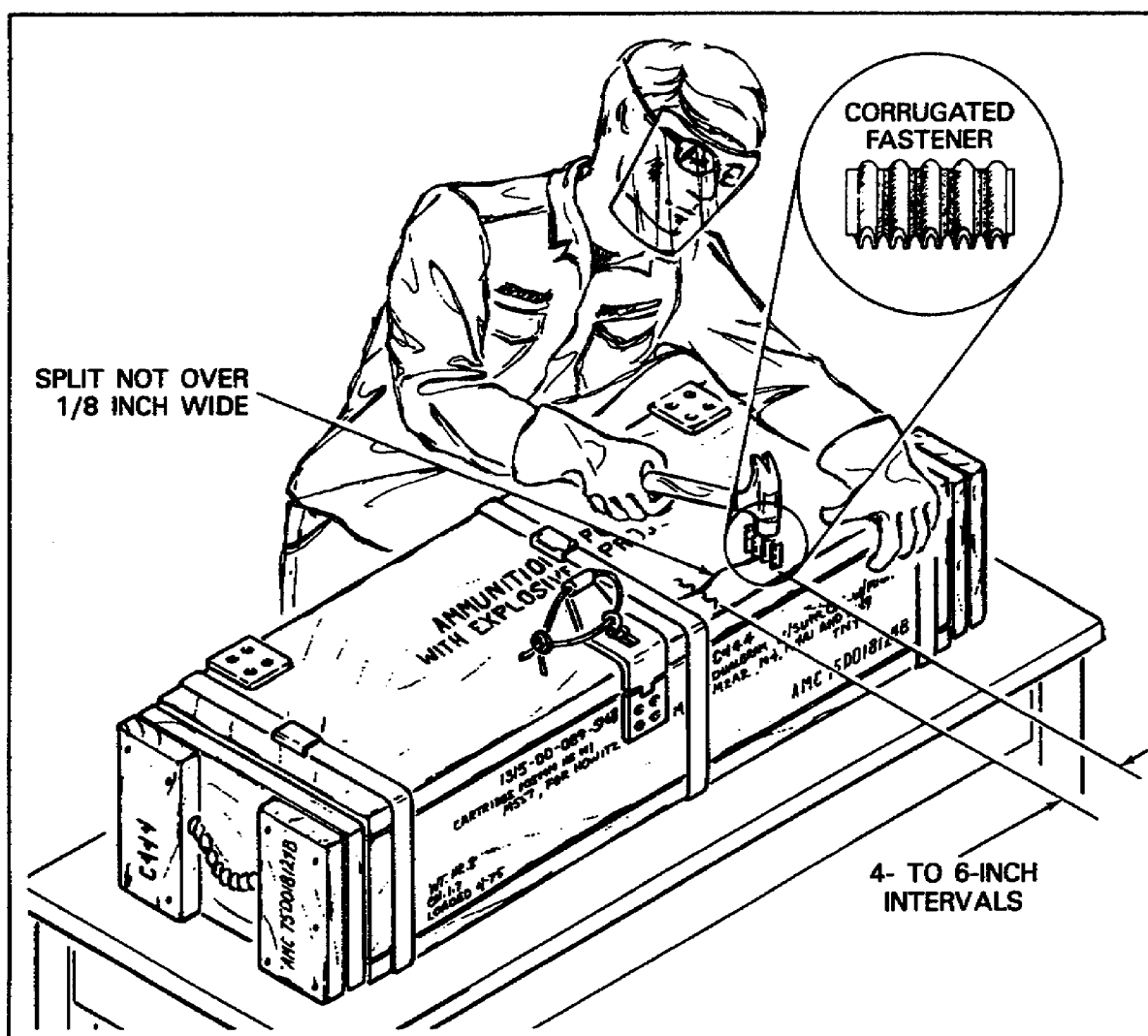


Figure 1-3. Repairing a Split with Corrugated Fasteners.

Lead-Wire Seal

Make sure that the lead-wire seal is in place on the hasp of each box. If the seal is missing or broken, you must open the box and inspect the contents before you install a new leadwire seal. A broken or missing seal could indicate that the contents of the box have been tampered with.

Bands

Inspect the metal bands for rust, bends, and twists. You will find that it is easier to replace damaged bands than to repair them. For safety during banding operations, wear leather gloves, a face shield, and safety shoes. To remove damaged bands, push down on the top of the box to ease the tension on the bands. Then use metal cutting shears to cut each band along the side of the box (see Figure 1-4). Be careful. The bands may still jump around when you cut them. Remove the damaged bands. Next, unroll enough banding to go around the box, plus an extra 6 to 8 inches of banding to go through the band stretcher. Position banding under the box. Insert one end of the banding through the stretcher so that the band is held firmly by the stretcher, with about 3 inches of banding protruding from the stretcher. See Figure 1-5. Place a clip over the end of the banding. Thread the loose end of the banding through the clip and into the stretcher head. Tighten the band by repeatedly moving the ratchet lever until the edges of the banding begin to cut into the box. Using the banding crimper, crimp the clip in two places. Release the locking pawl on the stretcher and slide the stretcher out. Then cut off any excess banding.

Safety

An important safety precaution must be emphasized here. When an inspection calls for repairs to a wooden box, whether it be for damaged hardware, a broken handle, splits in the wood, or other reasons, you must remove the contents of the box first. The only exceptions are when you restencil or retouch markings or replace bands on a box.

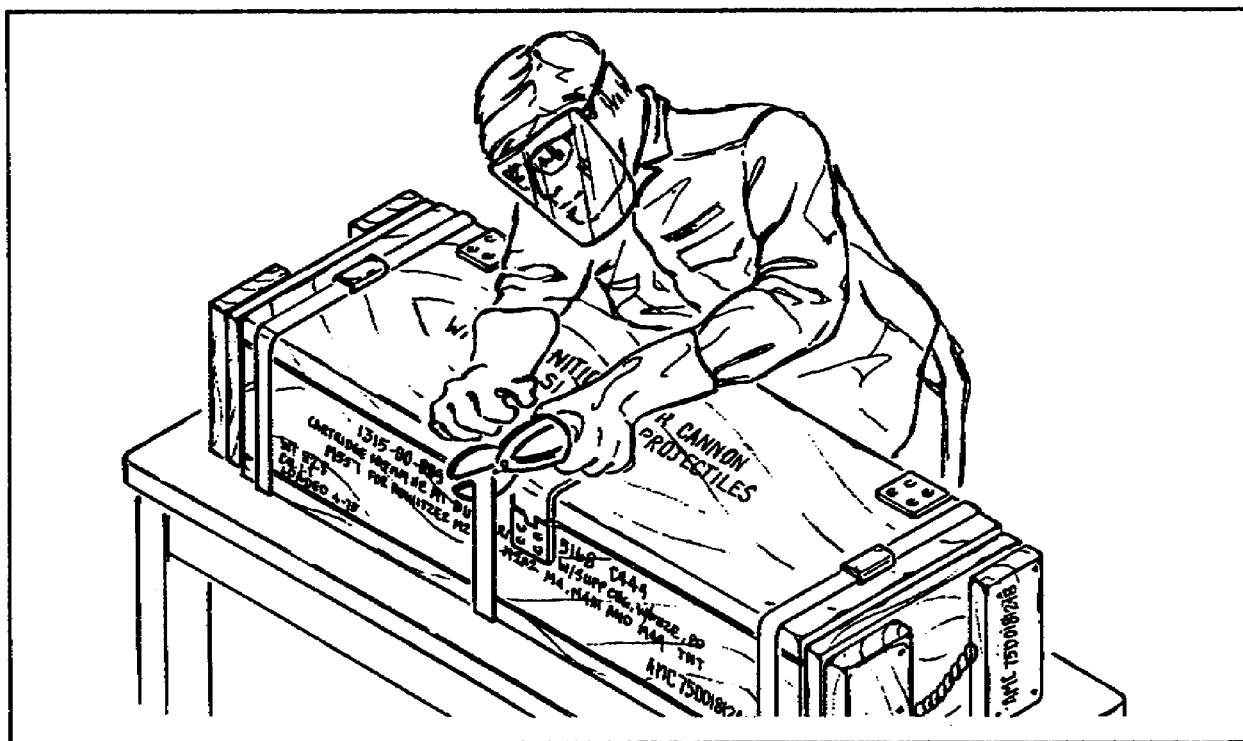


Figure 1-4. Cutting Metal Bands on a Wooden Ammunition Box.

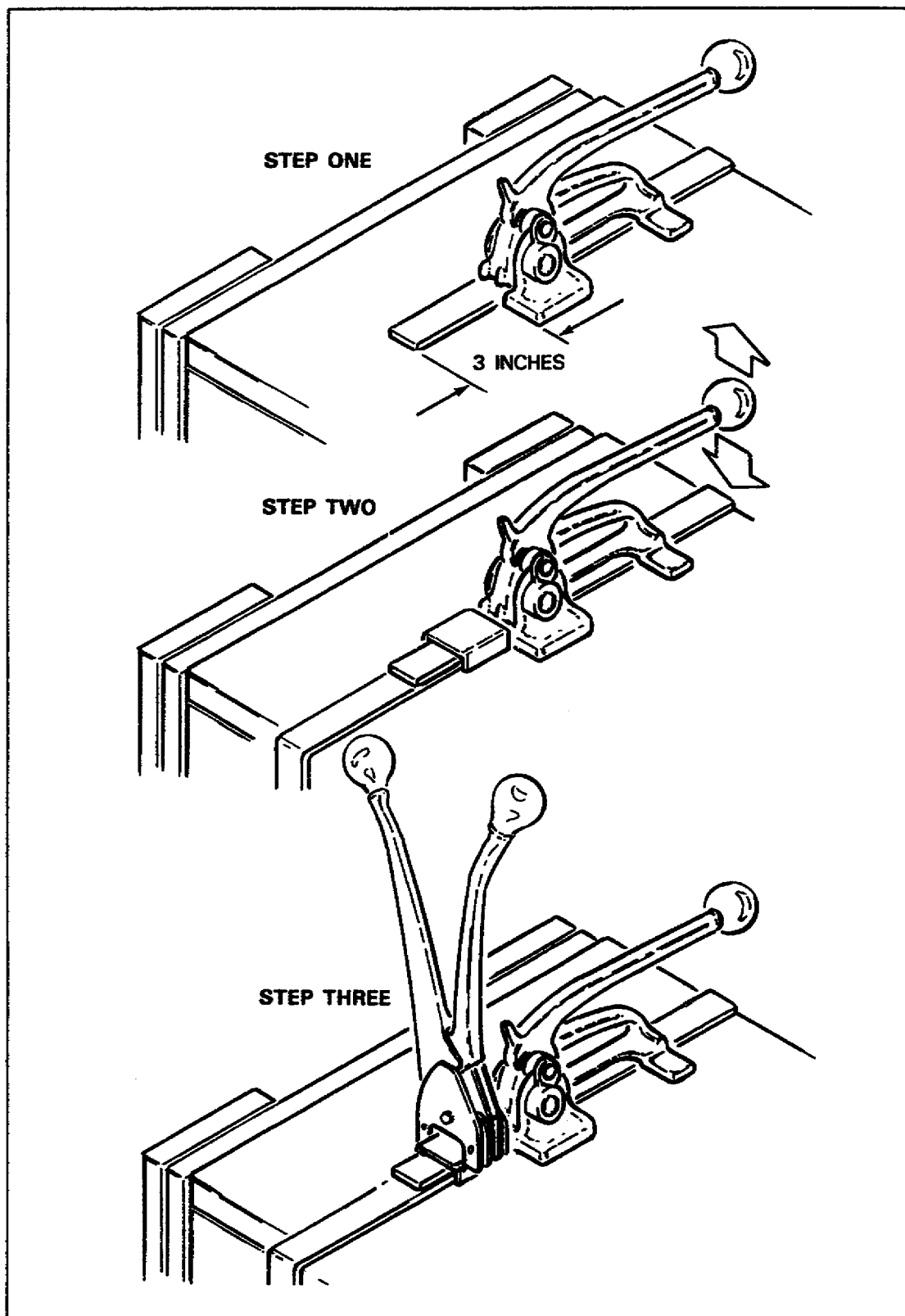


Figure 1-5. Replacing the Bands on a Wooden Ammunition Box.

FIBER CONTAINERS

Sometimes the condition of an ammunition box is such that you must open it to inspect its contents. If so, unpack it only as far as necessary to determine the condition of the contents.

To open a box, you must remove the bands and the lead-wire seal. Remember to ease the tension on the bands by pushing down on the top of the box. Use metal cutting shears to cut each band along the side of the box. When the bands are removed, cut the lead-wire seal with pliers. Then turn the latch to open the box. When you open the box, you should see two black fiber containers (see Figure 1-6).

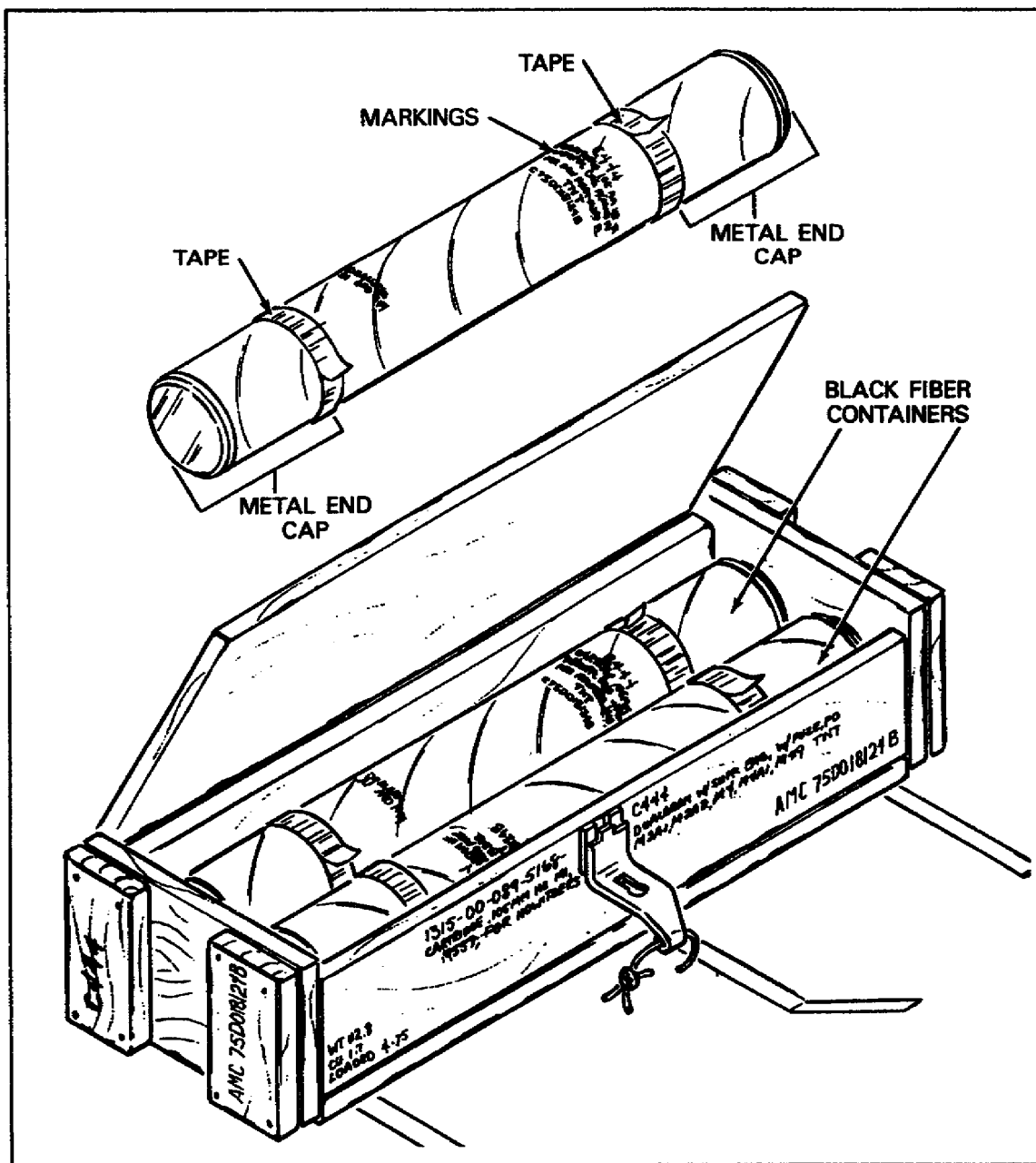


Figure 1-6. Fiber Containers.

If there is any packing material on top of the containers, remove it. To inspect the containers, start with the metal end caps. Small rust spots, dents, and cracks are acceptable as long as they do not prevent the container from protecting the round inside. If the end caps have holes or large amounts of rust, or do not fit securely on the end of the container, you must replace them. See Figure 1-7.

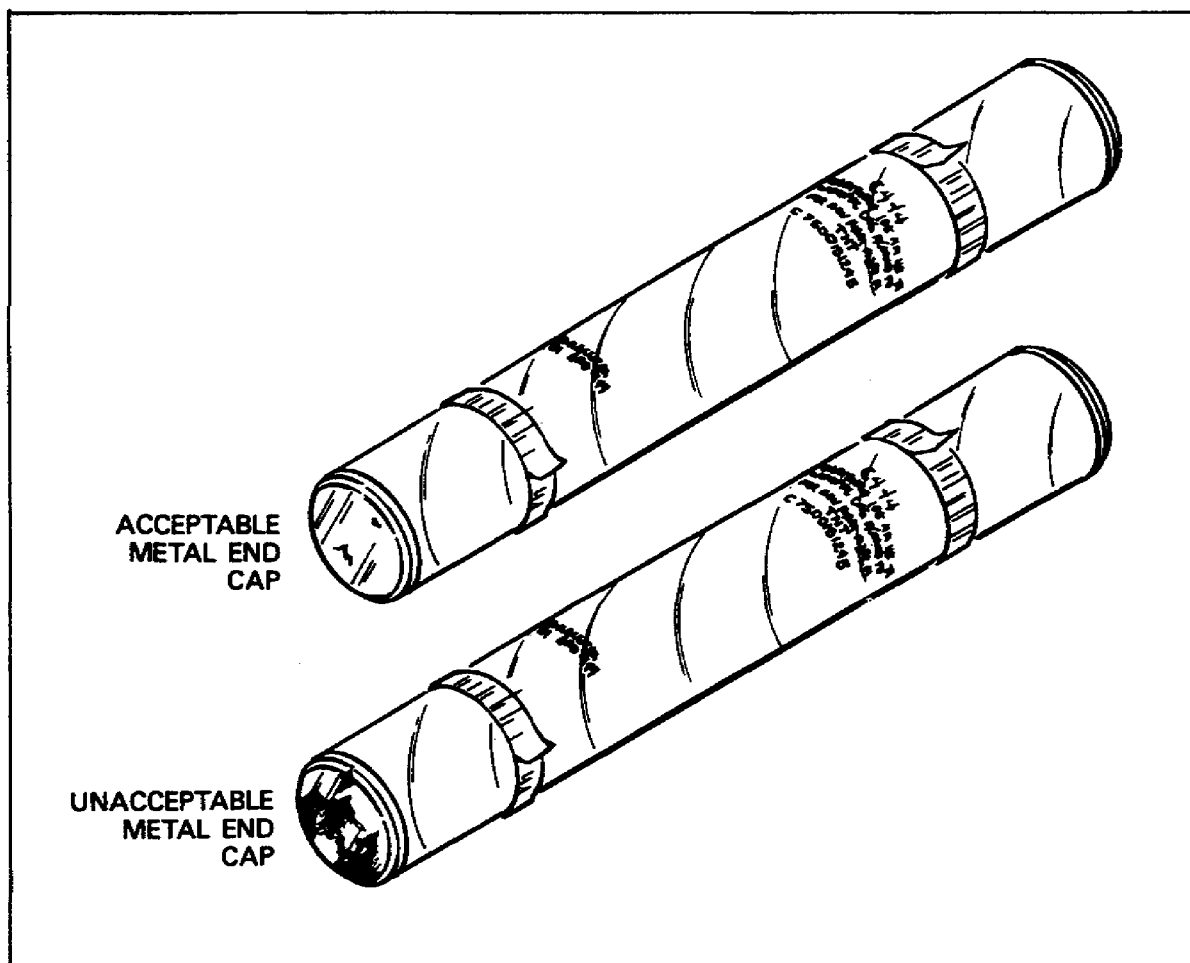


Figure 1-7. Inspecting the Metal End Caps of a Fiber Container.

Visually and manually inspect the body of the container for moisture, mildew, rot, and cuts or tears. If all layers of the container have not been penetrated, cuts or tears not closer than 1 inch to the closure and less than 1/2 inch square may be repaired with tape or spot-painted (see Figure 1-8). Otherwise, these defects are considered major and the container must be replaced.

Inspect the markings that are stenciled on each container. The nomenclature, the DODIC, the lot number, the quantity, and the weight zone should be marked on each container (see Figure 1-9). If the markings are worn, you may be able to touch them up with paint. If they are illegible, you must restencil them with the markings on the projectile itself.

Inspect the tape that seals the end caps to the container. Check to make sure there is a good seal against moisture. If the tape on a container does not provide a tight seal, open the container and inspect its contents for damage. Otherwise, repack the box. Reseal it by putting new bands around it and installing a lead-wire seal in the latch.

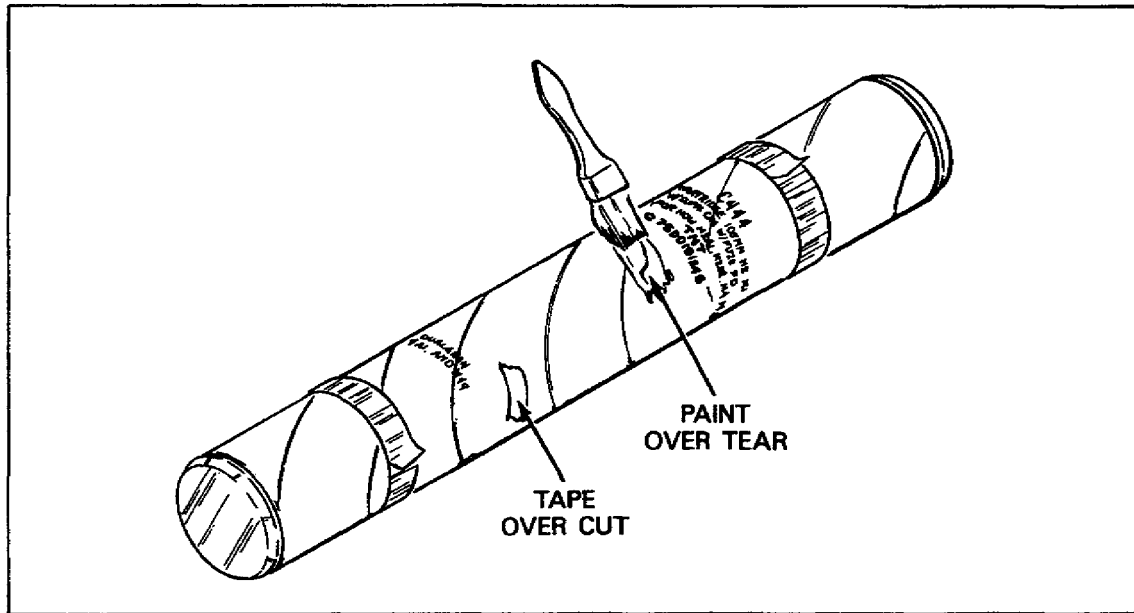


Figure 1-8. Repairing the Body of a Fiber Container.

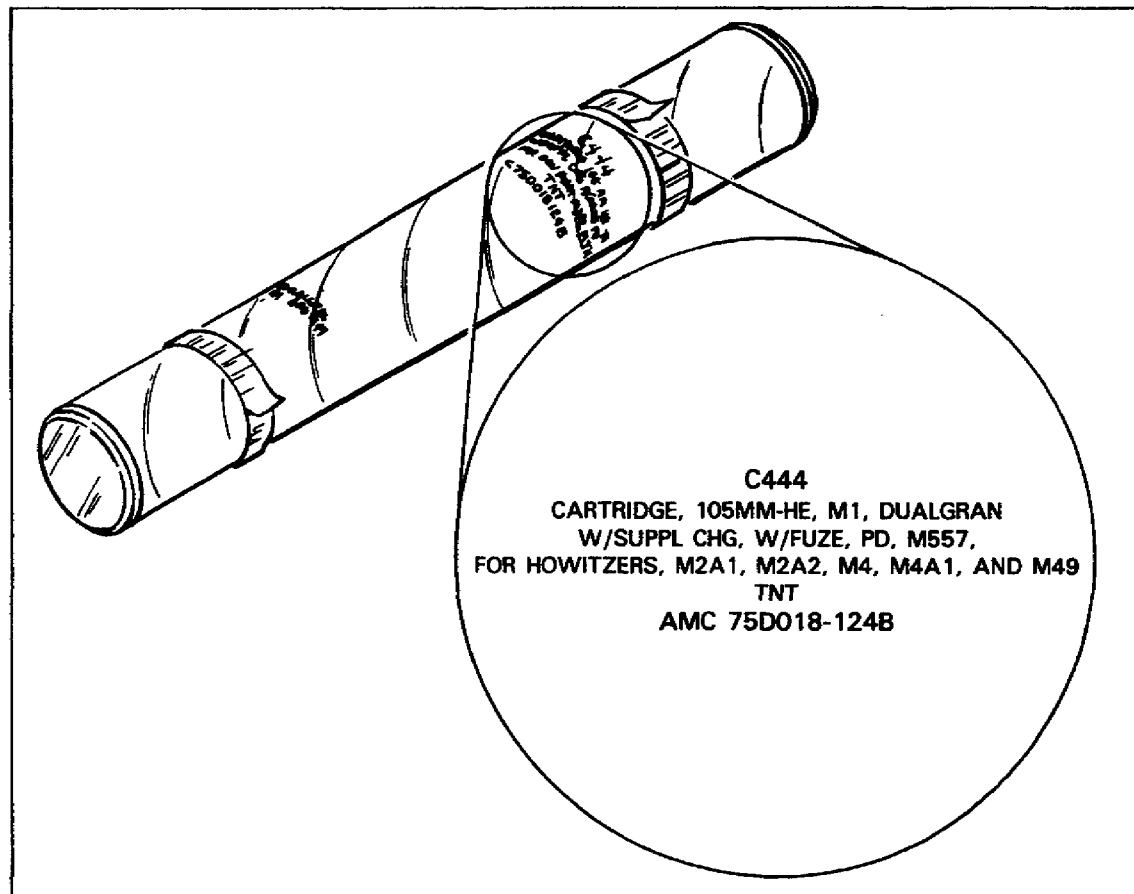


Figure 1-9. Inspecting the Markings on a Fiber Container.

If it is necessary to inspect the contents, lift the container and determine which is the heavier end. The heavier end contains the projectile, and it is the end you open first. Remove the end caps. You should see two small air vacuum holes in each end of the container that are 180 degrees apart. These holes allow air to get inside the container so that the end caps can be removed easily. If these holes are missing, the container must be replaced after you inspect the contents. Carefully remove the projectile. For protection, a U-shaped metal packing stop will be around the fuze. A cardboard sleeve also used to protect the fuze and to separate the projectile from the cartridge case is permanently mounted inside the container. Next, open the other end of the container and remove the cartridge case. Set the cartridge case in one of the end caps in order to protect the primer. See Figure 1-10.

The semifixed round is then ready to be inspected.

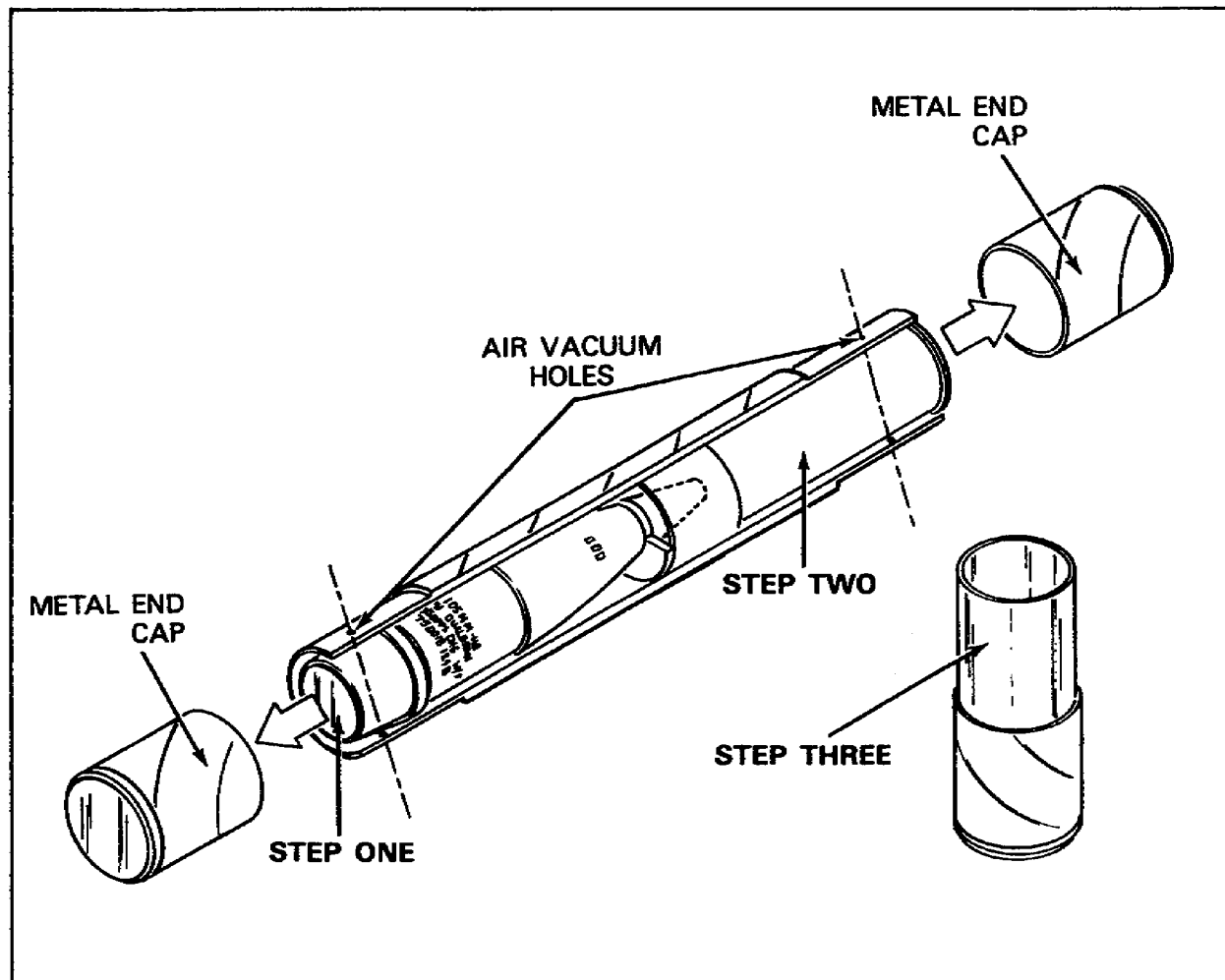


Figure 1-10. Removing the Contents from a Fiber Container.

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LESSON ONE

Practice Exercise

The questions that follow will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each question. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers against the answer key that follows. If you answer any question incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson that pertains to the area in which your answer was incorrect.

1. When may you make repairs to a wooden ammunition box without removing the contents?
 - a. When markings need to be retouched or bands on the box need to be replaced.
 - b. When a handle needs to be replaced on the box.
 - c. When the hardware on the box is damaged.
 - d. When the wood on the box is split and needs to be repaired.

2. While inspecting a fiber container, you find that the tape seal is damaged. What must you do?
 - a. Open the container and remove the contents.
 - b. Open the container and inspect the contents for damage.
 - c. Open the container and destroy the contents.
 - d. Open the container and replace the contents.

3. You determine that a fiber container is unacceptable. Which end must you open first in order to remove the contents for inspection?
 - a. The lighter end of the container.
 - b. The heavier end of the container.
 - c. The damaged end of the container.
 - d. The bonded end of the container.

4. You determine that you will have to take a wooden ammunition box apart in order to repair the end of it. What must you do?
 - a. Remove the contents before you take the box apart.
 - b. Open the box and inspect the fiber containers for damage.
 - c. Replace the box with a serviceable one.
 - d. Take the box apart and then repair it.

5. During your inspection of a wooden ammunition box, you see that the lead-wire seal is missing. What must you do?
 - a. Open the box and inspect the contents.
 - b. Install a new lead-wire seal; inspection of contents is not necessary.
 - c. Replace the box.
 - d. Set the box and contents aside for disposal.

LESSON ONE

Answer Key and Feedback

<i>Item</i>	<i>Correct Answer and Feedback</i>
1.	a. When markings need to be retouched or bands on the box need to be replaced. Safety precautions emphasize the need to remove the contents from the box before making <i>any</i> repairs other than retouching markings or rebanding the box. (Page 4, para 3)
2.	b. Open the container and inspect the contents for damage. Tape is used to seal out moisture. A damaged seal indicates that moisture possibly has damaged the contents of the container. (Page 7, para 4)
3.	b. The heavier end of the container. The projectile should be removed from the container first, and it is heavier than the cartridge case. (Page 9, para 1)
4.	c. Replace the box with a serviceable one. If damage is extensive, the box is unserviceable and should be replaced. (Page 2, para 2)
5.	a. Open the box and inspect the contents. A broken or missing seal could be an indication that the contents of the box have been tampered with. (Page 4, para 1)

LESSON TWO

Inspection and Maintenance of Semifixed and Separate-Loading Ammunition

Soldier's Manual Tasks: 093-400-1222 and 093-400-1228

OVERVIEW

Task Description

You will learn how to inspect and maintain a complete semifixed round and the projectile of a separate-loading round.

Learning Objective

Actions: When you have completed this lesson, you should be able to describe the procedures required to inspect and maintain semifixed and separate-loading ammunition.

Conditions: You will have this subcourse book and will work without supervision.

Standards: Inspection and maintenance of semifixed and separate-loading ammunition will be in accordance with TM 9-1300-250 and TM 9-1300-251-20.

References: The material contained in this lesson was derived from TM 9-1300-250 and TM 9-1300-251-20.

INTRODUCTION

A complete semifixed round consists of a cartridge case and a projectile. The complete round is packaged as a complete unit. The major components of separate-loading ammunition—the projectile, the propelling charge, the fuze, and the primer—are packaged separately. Of these components, the projectile is the only component you will inspect, and this inspection is limited to the body and the fuze well.

SEMIFIXED AMMUNITION

Inspect the markings stenciled on the projectile, paying close attention to the nomenclature, the lot number, and the weight zone markings (see Figure 2-1). If these numbers are not legible, set the round aside for remarking.

Inspect the body of the projectile for rust, corrosion, and dirt. If necessary, clean the projectile using fine sandpaper, a rag, a corrosion-removing compound, or a nonsparking wire brush (see Figure 2-2). Inspect the rotating band for corrosion and minor scratches, dents, and cuts. Remove corrosion and minor scratches from the rotating band using fine sandpaper or steel wool. If the corrosion or the scratches cannot be removed or if the dents or cuts distort the shape of the projectile, set the round aside for disposal.

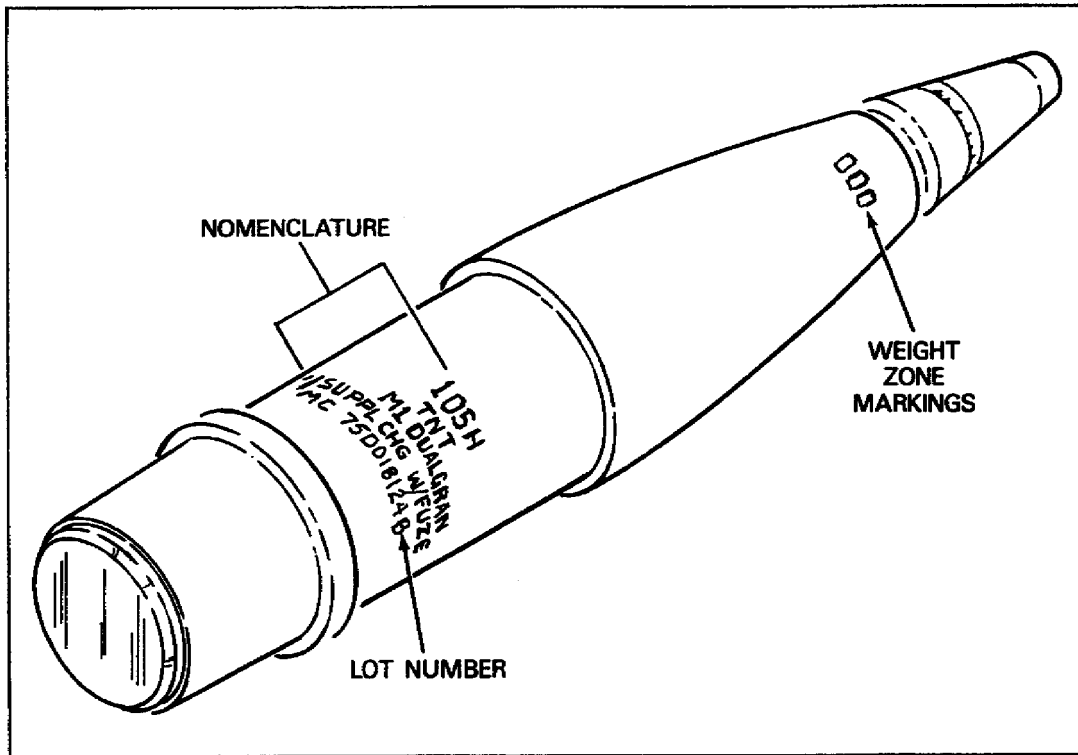


Figure 2-1. Semifixed Round.

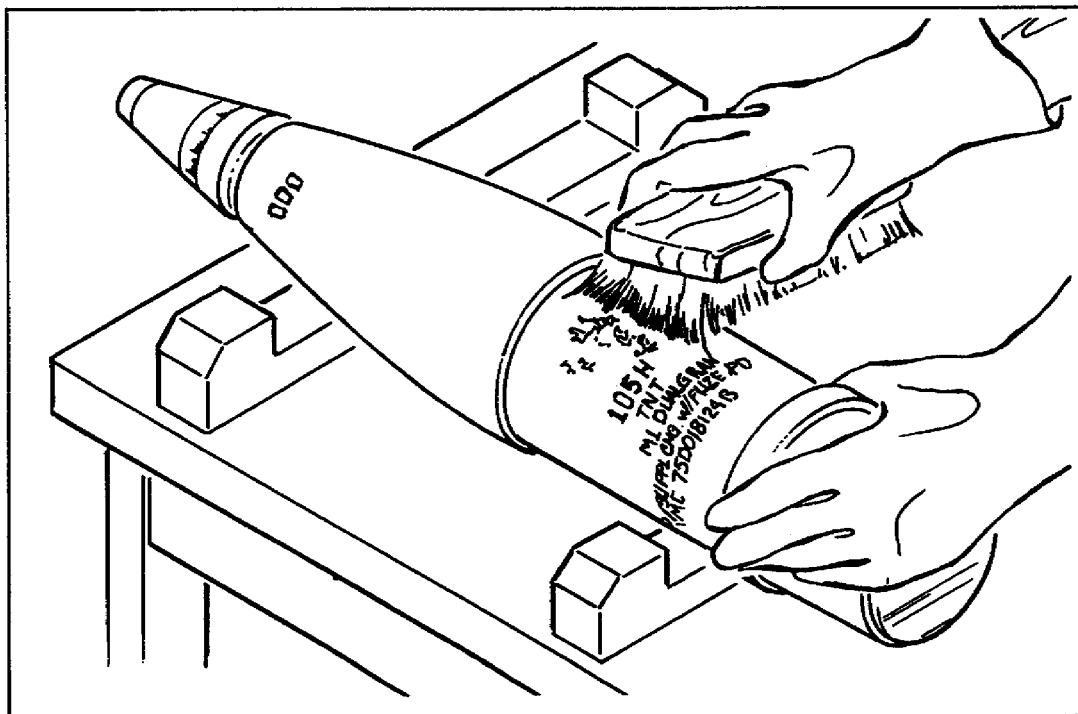


Figure 2-2. Removing Rust from the Body of a Projectile.

Check the paint or protective coating on the projectile for scratched, peeling, or blistering paint. If any of these conditions are found, use a nonsparking wire brush to remove the damaged paint. To touch up the paint, use masking tape to cover the legible markings and parts on the projectile that should not be painted, such as the rotating band and the fuze or closing plug. See Figure 2-3. Spray or brush on a primer and allow it to dry. Follow the primer with two coats of paint, allowing drying time between each coat. Generally, the original color of paint will be used to repaint or remark the projectile. After the paint has dried, remove the tape and, if necessary, touch up the markings that you covered.

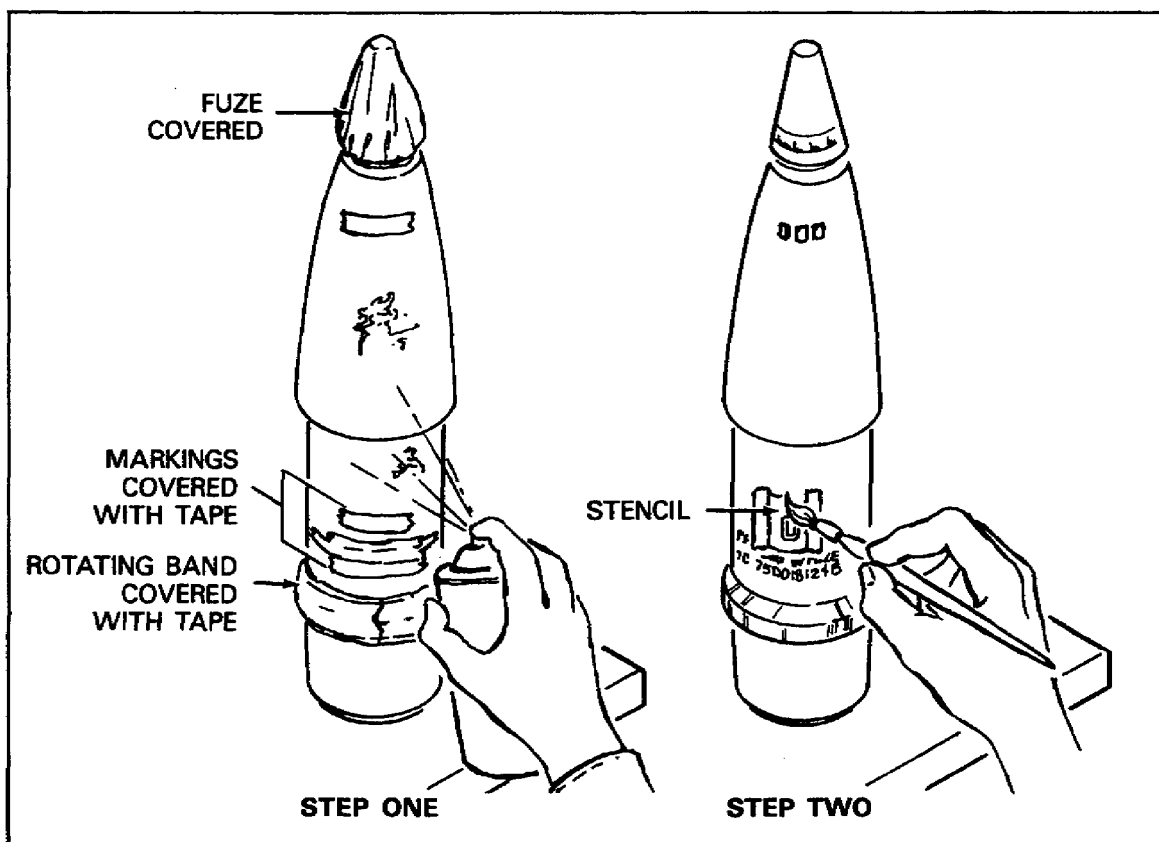


Figure 2-3. Touching Up the Paint and Restenciling the Markings on a Projectile.

Normally, only touch-up of markings is necessary. To do this, make a stencil that contains only the required information. Position the stencil on the projectile in the location to be marked. Apply a small amount of ink to the ink plate. Then rub the brush in the ink to apply the ink to the bristles. While holding the stencil firmly against the projectile (use masking tape if necessary), rub the bristles of the brush over the stencil. Remove the stencil and check the markings to make sure that they are legible.

Inspect the base of the projectile for rust, corrosion, or cuts that have penetrated the base. Remove minor rust or corrosion with sandpaper. If rust cannot be removed or if the base has been penetrated (see Figure 2-4), set the round aside for disposal.

Inspect the markings on the bottom of the cartridge case (see Figure 2-5) to see if they are legible. If the markings are stenciled, they can be touched up if necessary. If the markings are stamped by the manufacturer and they are not legible, set the round aside for disposal.

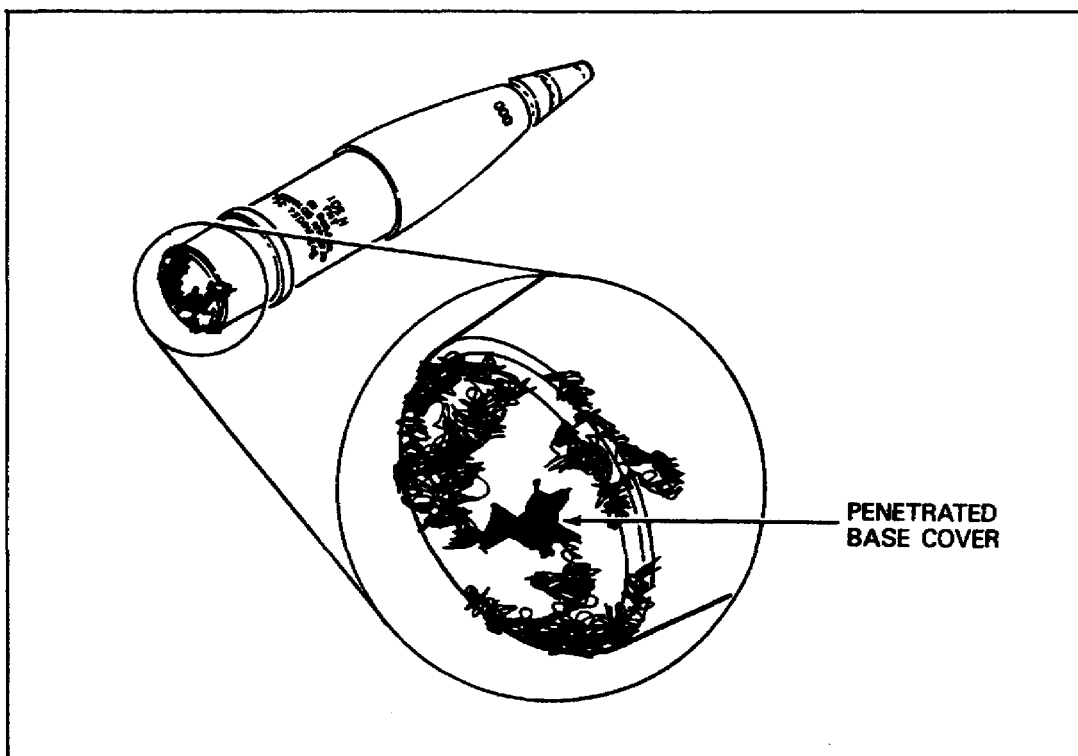


Figure 2-4. Unacceptable Projectile Base.

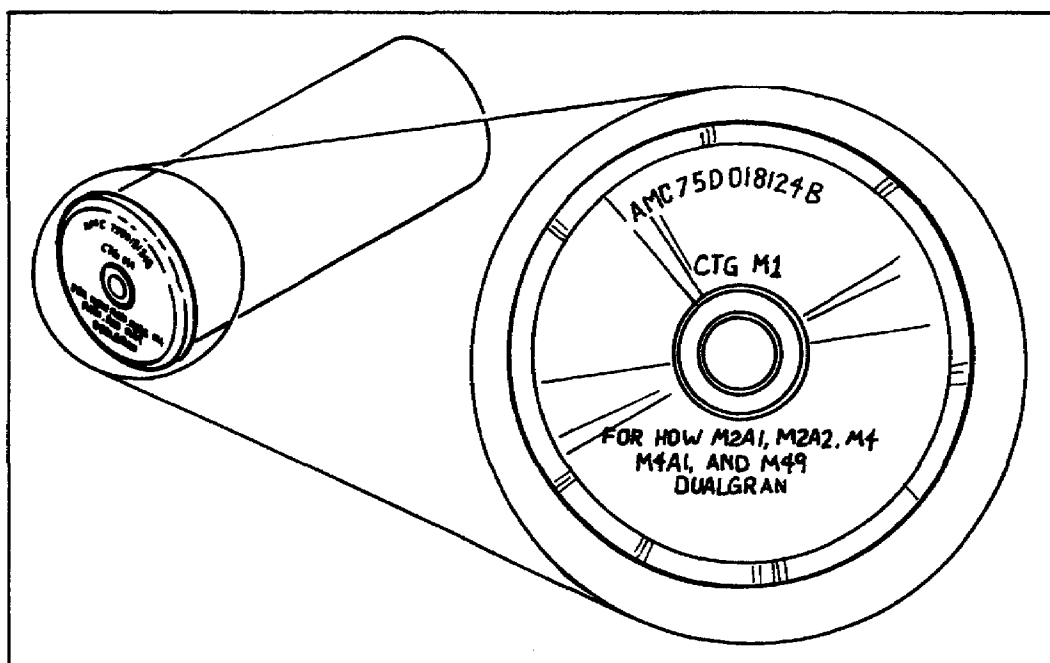


Figure 2-5. Inspecting the Markings on the Base of a Cartridge Case.

Inspect the primer for rust and corrosion (see Figure 2-6). Make sure that the primer is flush with the base of the cartridge case (see Figure 2-7). If there is rust or corrosion on the primer or if the primer is not flush with the base, set the round aside for disposal. The primer is sensitive to heat and friction, and any attempt to remove rust or corrosion could cause the filler to ignite.

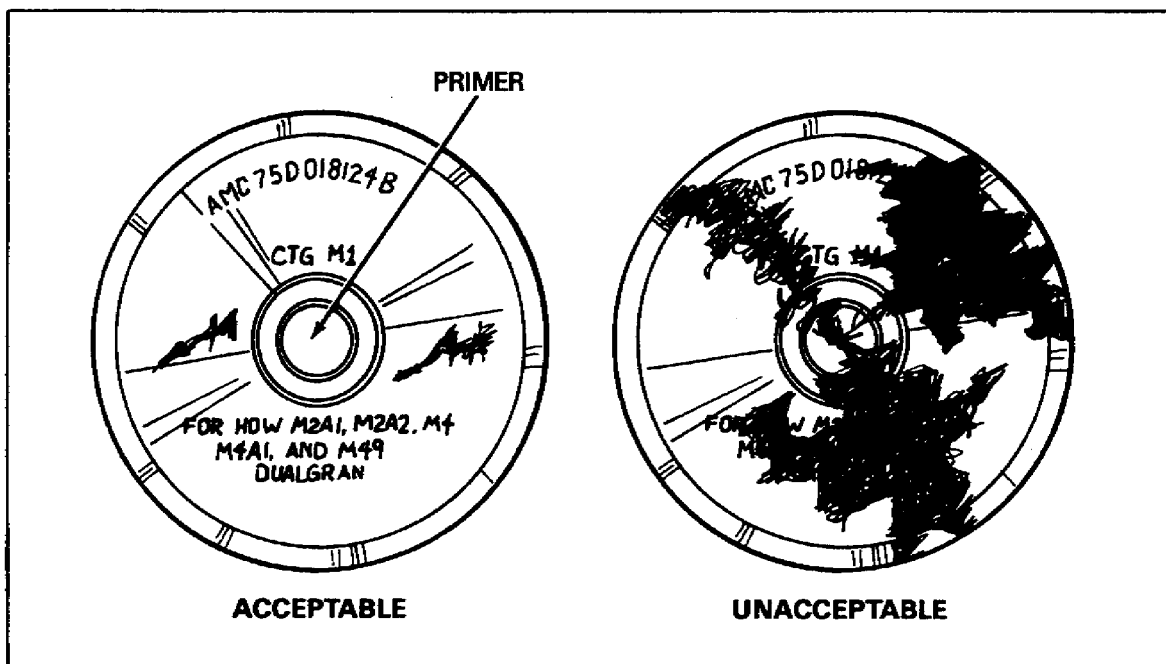


Figure 2-6. Inspecting the Primer for Rust and Corrosion.

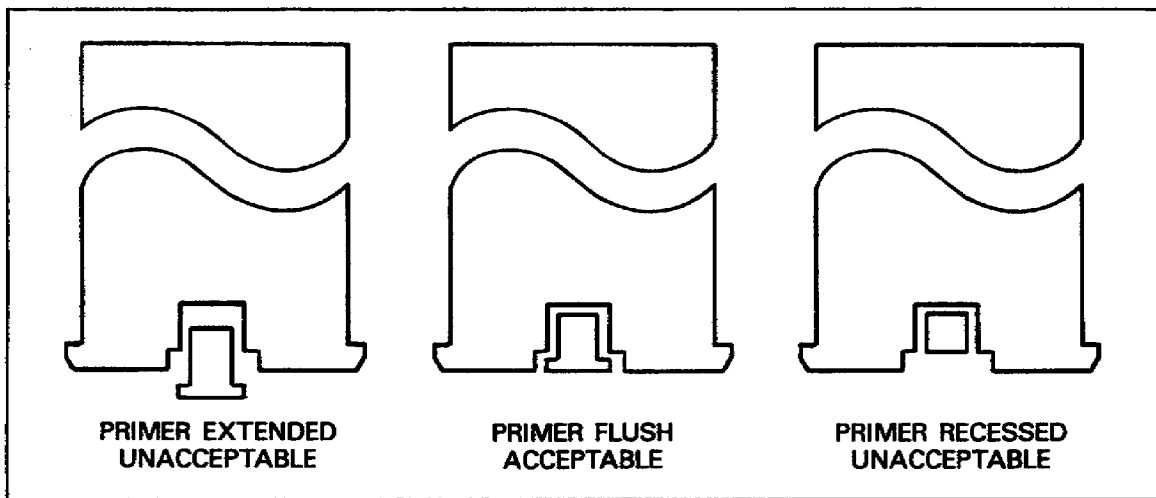


Figure 2-7. Checking the Position of the Primer in the Base of the Cartridge Case.

Inspect the body of the cartridge case for dents, scratches, rust, and corrosion. Remove any rust or corrosion with steel wool or sandpaper. Minor dents, cuts, or scratches are acceptable if they do not expose the propellant or distort the cartridge case. If the rust and corrosion cannot be removed or if there are major dents, cuts, or scratches on the cartridge case, set the round aside for disposal.

Check the propelling charge increment bags inside the cartridge case. For most 105mm ammunition, there are seven cloth-bagged increments (see Figure 2-8). They are numbered 1 through 7 on top of the bag, and their sequencing inside the cartridge case is extremely important. The seven increment bags are tied together with acrylic cord in numerical order. Increment number 1 is at the base of the cartridge case, and increment number 7 is toward the mouth of the cartridge case. If any bags are missing, never add bags from another incomplete charge. Each bag contains a precise amount of propellant, and mixing bags can cause an inaccurate firing if the guncrew must vary the size of the propelling charge to meet a required firing distance. Also, the foil side of increment number 5 must face the primer. Inspect the bags for deterioration, mildew, or stain. Deterioration will discolor and cause a loss of tensile strength in the cloth. Badly deteriorated bags should tear or disintegrate with little or no effort when you apply pressure to them with your index finger. If the bags withstand this test, they are acceptable. If a bag should tear, or if mildew or stains are found on any of the bags, the entire propelling charge is unacceptable. Therefore, set it aside for disposal.

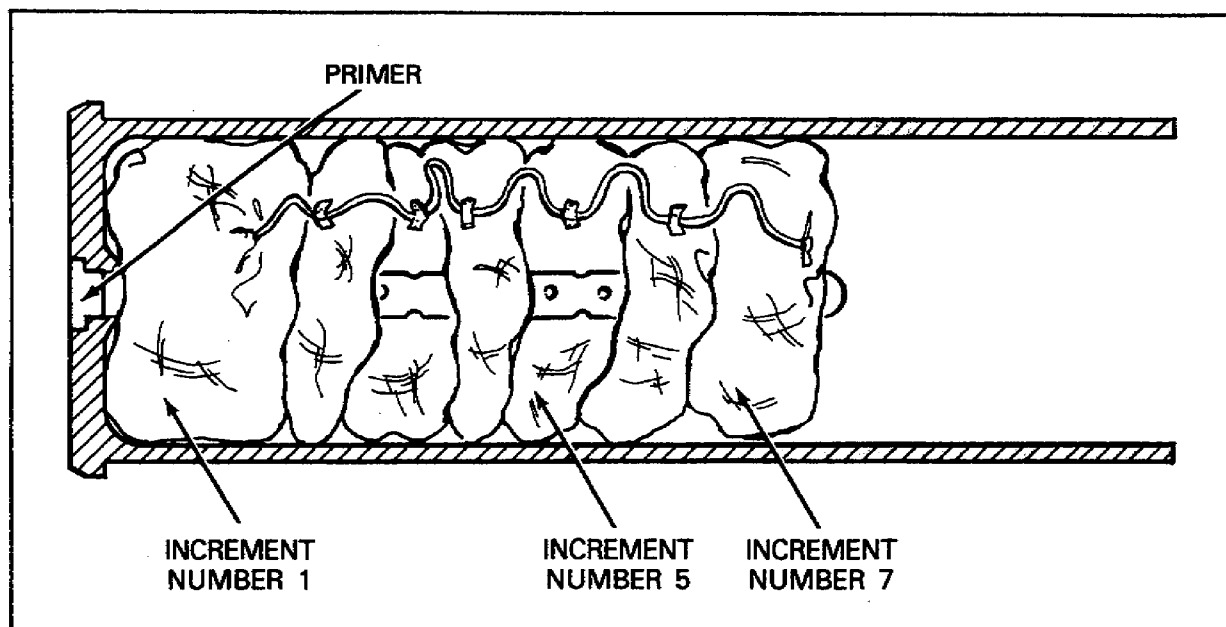


Figure 2-8. Propelling Charge Increment Bags.

After you have inspected the semifixed round and found it to be acceptable, repack it in a serviceable fiber container. Replace the fiber container in the wooden ammunition box.

To repack a double-end fiber container, you must determine in which end of the container you should place the projectile. To do this, look inside the container. The projectile will go in the end of the container that has the cardboard sleeve inside it.

Replace the packing stop, if used, in the slots on the fuze. Holding the container at a slight (30-to 60-degree) angle, insert the projectile nose-first into the container. Seat it firmly. Use filler material, if necessary, and slide on the first end cap.

Next, place felt or other padding in the second end cap. Place the cartridge case, base-first, into the second end cap so that the primer is protected by the padding. Insert a cardboard spacer in the open end of the cartridge case, making contact with the propelling charge increments. Slide the container over the cartridge case and seat it in the end cap.

Now that the round is inside the container, seal the end caps with two layers of black plastic filament-reinforced tape over the joints, leaving a 1-inch pulltab at the end. The containers are now ready to be placed in the ammunition box. Position the containers inside the ammunition box with the heavier end of each container at opposite ends of the box. Place padding on top of the fiber containers. Close the box and secure the hasp. Reband and seal the ammunition box.

SEPARATE-LOADING AMMUNITION

Separate-loading projectiles are usually shipped palletized and always arrive unfuzed, with an eyebolt lifting plug threaded into the fuze well. You must remove the eyebolt lifting plug to inspect the fuze well. See Figure 2-9. To do this, carefully place the projectile on an inspection cradle. Next, insert a straight bar through the eyebolt lifting plug and turn the bar counterclockwise in order to loosen it (see Figure 2-10). Remove the bar. Then remove the eyebolt lifting plug by hand. Remove the cardboard spacer from the fuze well. Inspect it to see if it is wet, torn, or damaged. If any of these conditions is present, set the projectile aside for an ammunition inspector.

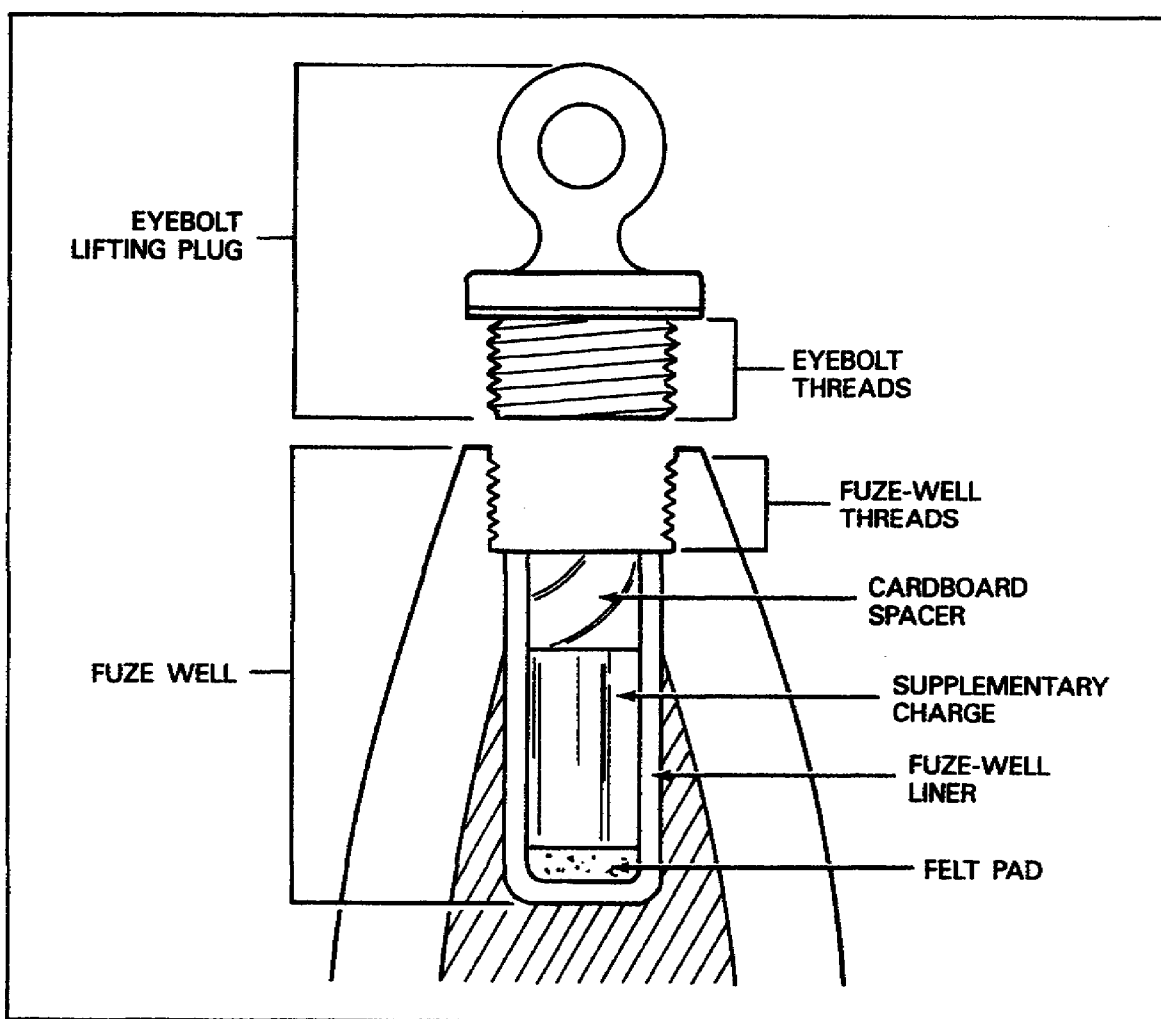


Figure 2-9. Fuze Well and Eyebolt Lifting Plug of a Separate-Loading Projectile.

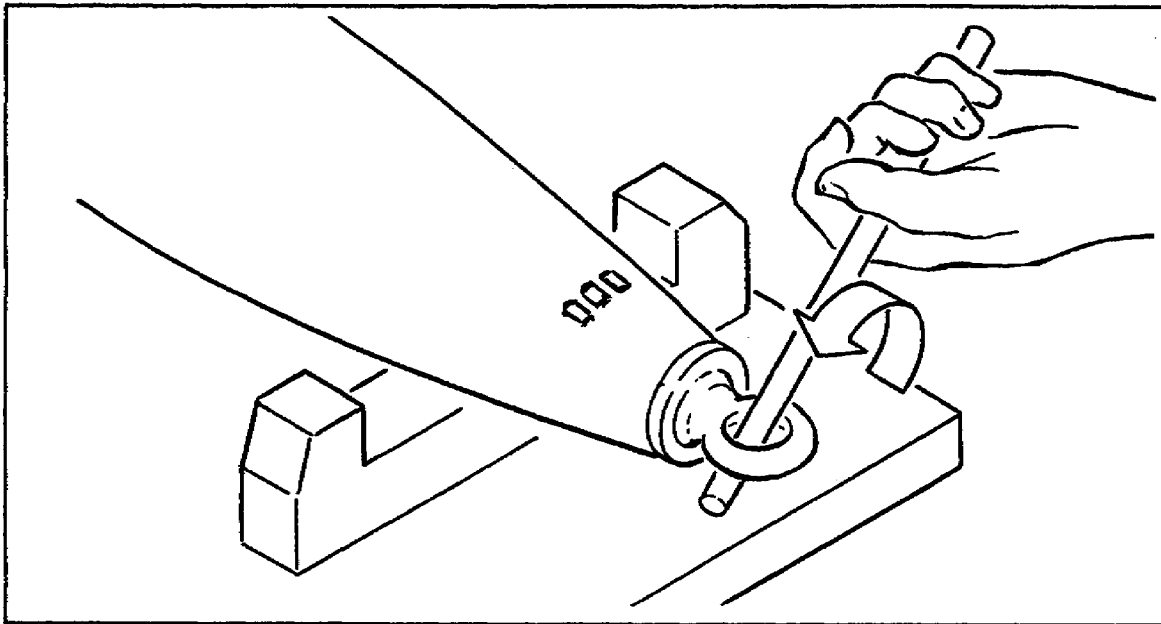


Figure 2-10. Loosening the Eyebolt Lifting Plug.

Grasp the lifting loop on the supplementary charge and gently lift it out of the fuze well. Inspect the supplementary charge for corrosion. Make sure that the felt pad on the bottom of the supplementary charge is properly positioned (see Figure 2-11). If the felt pad is missing, replace it. Use fine sandpaper to remove corrosion from the supplementary charge. If corrosion is extensive, replace the supplementary charge. Turn the supplementary charge back and forth and listen for the sound of loose pellets inside it. If you hear any loose pellets, replace the supplementary charge.

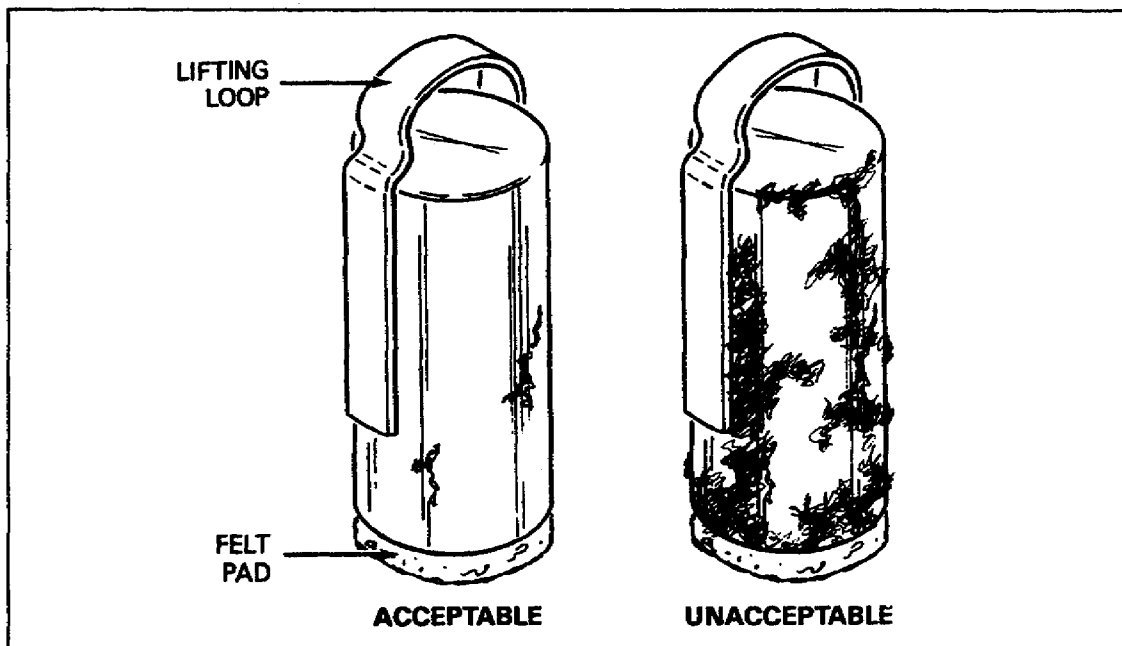


Figure 2-11. Inspecting the Supplementary Charge.

Inspect the fuze well to see if the fuze-well liner is in place (see Figure 2-9). The fuze-well liner precludes extensive exudation of explosive filler during handling and transportation. If the fuze-well liner is loose or missing, replace the eyebolt lifting plug and set the projectile aside for further disposition by an ammunition inspector. If the fuze-well liner is in place, look for explosive filler exudation around the top of the fuze-well liner. You must remove exudation before doing any other cleaning operation. To remove exudation, make a swab by wrapping an acetone- or alcohol-dampened rag around a wooden stick. See Figure 2-12. Swab the area around the top of the fuze-well liner several times, using fresh pieces of rag until the exudation is removed. Next, clean the fuze-well threads with a small typewriter brush or rags dampened with alcohol or acetone. Place the supplementary charge and cardboard spacer back into the fuze well. Lubricate the eyebolt lifting plug threads and the fuze-well threads with a small amount of silicone grease.

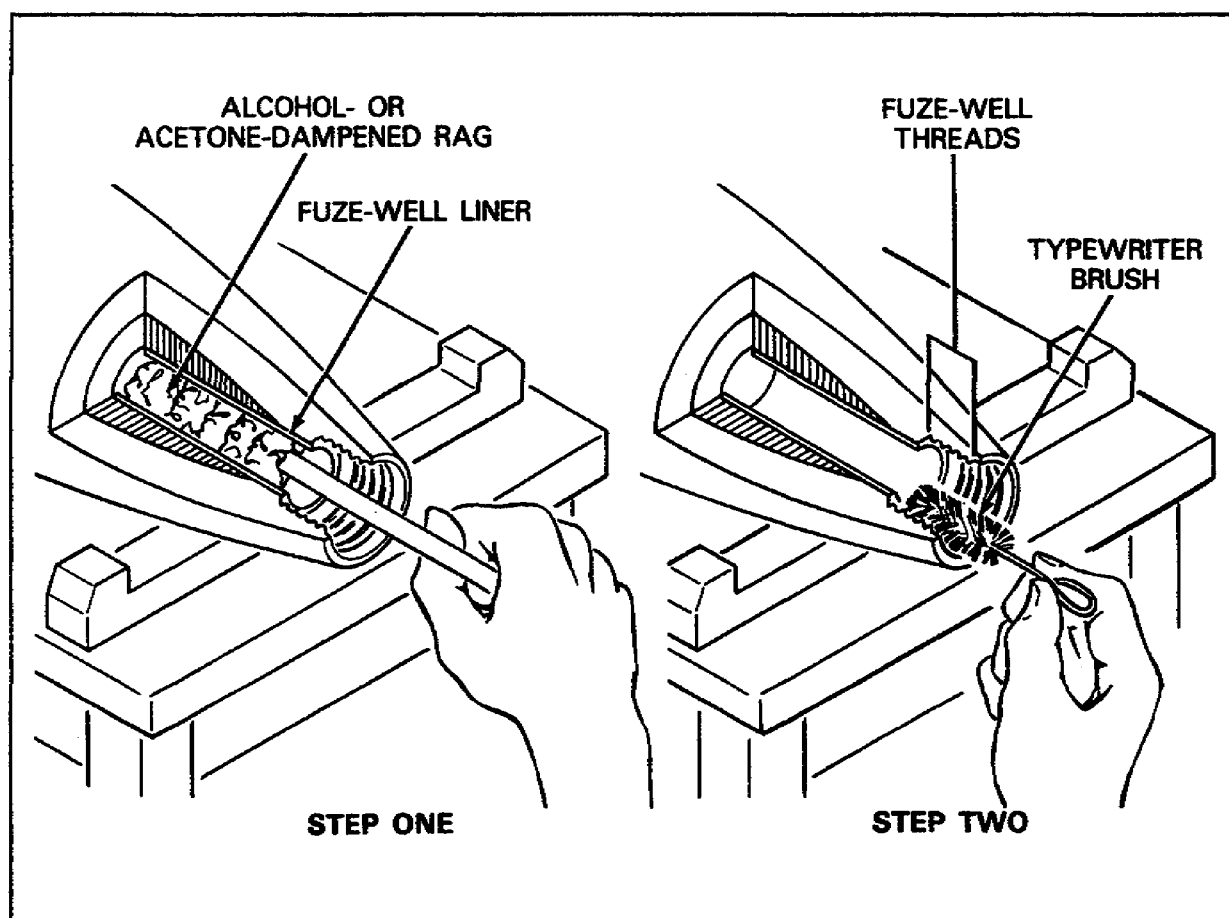


Figure 2-12. Cleaning the Fuze Well.

Before replacing the eyebolt lifting plug, make sure that the gasket is present and in good condition (see Figure 2-13). If necessary, replace the gasket. Carefully thread the eyebolt lifting plug clockwise into the fuze well and screw it down handtight. Place the appropriate torque wrench adapter over the eyebolt lifting plug. Insert the torque wrench into the adapter. Torque the eyebolt lifting plug from 100 to 200 inch-pounds by pulling the wrench clockwise (see Figure 2-14).

When the eyebolt lifting plug is back in place, you have completed your inspection and the projectile is ready to be returned to storage. Reband the pallet to reinforce the bottom and to hold it together during handling. Use the banding procedures described in Lesson 1.

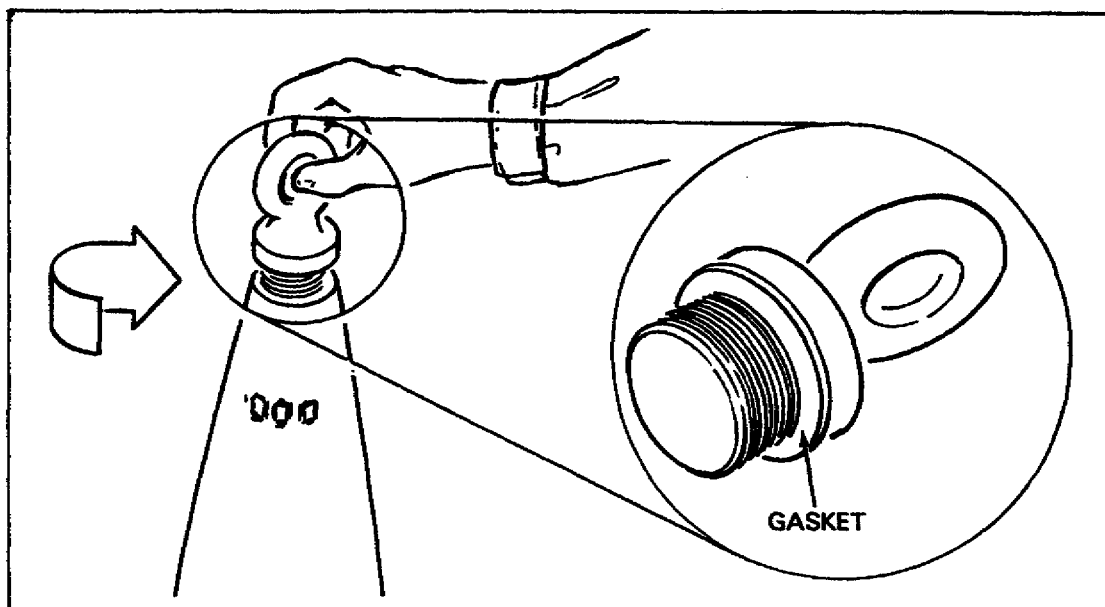


Figure 2-13. Threading the Eyebolt Lifting Plug into the Fuze Well.

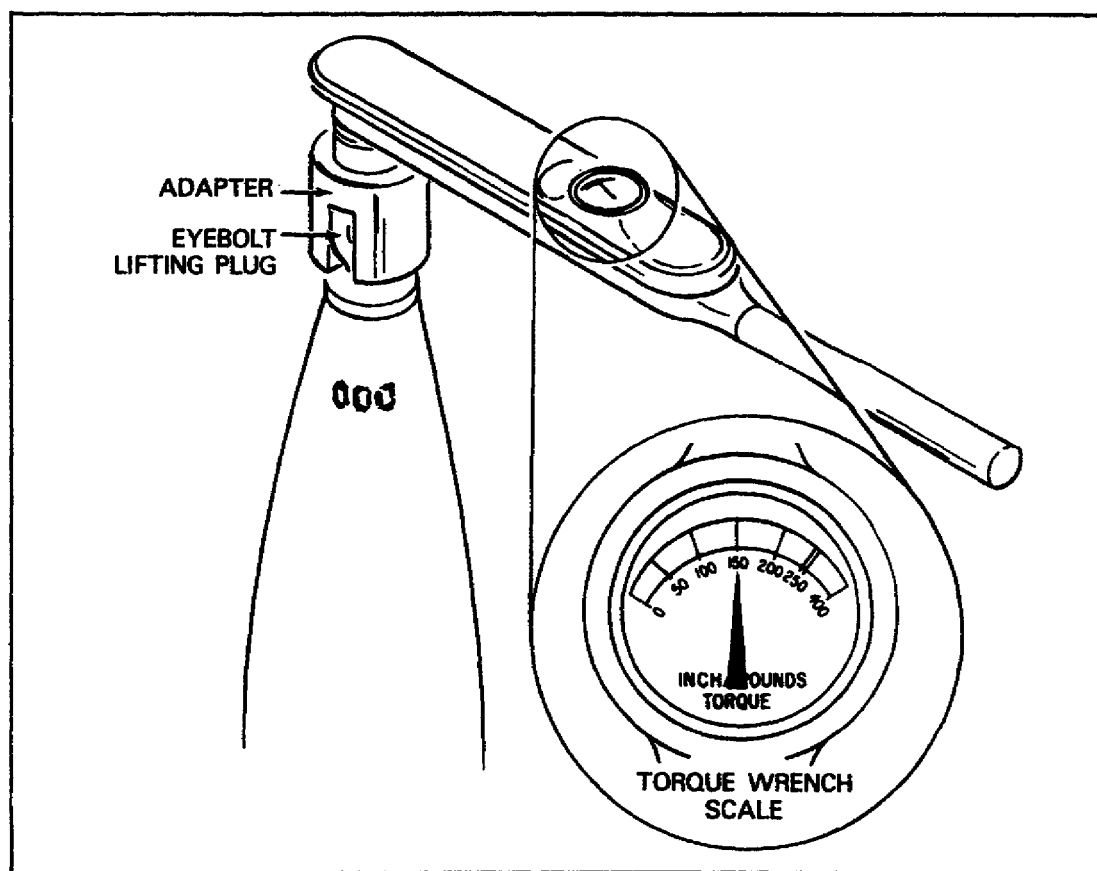


Figure 2-14. Torquing the Eyebolt Lifting Plug.

LESSON TWO

Practice Exercise

The questions that follow will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each question. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers against the answer key that follows. If you answer any question incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson that pertains to the area in which your answer was incorrect.

1. You are to touch up the paint on a semifixed projectile. Which markings or components must you cover with masking tape?
 - a. The markings that are legible and the parts that should not be painted.
 - b. The identification marking band.
 - c. The detonation primer.
 - d. The projectile warhead.
2. May you remove rust or corrosion from the primer of a semifixed round?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
 - c. Sometimes, depending on the amount of rust or corrosion.
 - d. Sometimes, if the rust or corrosion has not penetrated the cartridge case.
3. You are checking to see that the propelling charge increment bags inside a cartridge case are sequenced in the correct order. What is the correct order?
 - a. Increment number 5 toward the mouth of the cartridge case and increment number 7 at the base of the cartridge case.
 - b. There is no correct order as long as all seven increment bags are present.
 - c. In numerical order, with increment number 7 at the base of the cartridge case.
 - d. In numerical order, with increment number 1 at the base of the cartridge case.
4. You are inspecting the fuze well of a separate-loading projectile and find that the liner is missing. What must you do?
 - a. Salvage a liner from another projectile to go in the fuze well.
 - b. Nothing; a liner is not necessary.
 - c. Replace the eyebolt lifting plug and set the projectile aside for further disposition.
 - d. Clean exudation from the fuze well, since the liner is missing.
5. As an MOS 55B ammunition specialist, which component or components of separate loading ammunition are you authorized to inspect?
 - a. The body of the projectile and the fuze well.
 - b. The projectile and the propelling charge.
 - c. The propelling charge.
 - d. The propelling charge and the primer.

LESSON TWO

Answer Key and Feedback

- | <i>Item</i> | <i>Correct Answer and Feedback</i> |
|-------------|---|
| 1. | a. The markings that are legible and the parts that should not be painted.
When touching up the paint on the body of the projectile, you should cover legible markings, the fuze, and the rotating band to protect them from the paint. (Page 15, para 1) |
| 2. | b. No.
The primer is sensitive to heat and friction, and any attempt to remove rust or corrosion could cause the primer to ignite. (Page 17, para 1) |
| 3. | d. In numerical order, with increment number 1 at the base of the cartridge case.
The sequencing of the propelling charge increment bags is extremely important in that it allows the guncrew to vary the size of the propelling charge to meet required firing distances. (Page 18, para 1) |
| 4. | c. Replace the eyebolt lifting plug and set the projectile aside for further disposition.
If the fuze-well liner is missing, there will be nothing to keep the explosive filler from exuding from the fuze well. (Page 21, para 1) |
| 5. | a. The body of the projectile and the fuze well.
Inspection by the MOS 55B ammunition specialist is limited to the body and the fuze well of the projectile. (Page 13, para 3) |