

The M16A1 Rifle

OPERATION AND PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

DO ME A
FAVOR, TAKE
DO A QUICK
BEFORE-
OPERATIONS
CHECK ON
YOUR RIFLE
BEFORE WE
COUNTY AT TAC.



1964 BAY

You want to know how easily you, every woman and child, every need and whim, what makes her tick.

No better time to get all-american satisfaction than when you discover/remember her for nothing.

Take it easy, no force... you could damage your clothes in a heartbeat.

Eyecheck the parts as you handle 'em. Or no lines 'em by name and make sure they're OK for action.

Put the parts down on a clean top or some thing in left-shoulder order so that you won't lose any. Know how far you can strip, and stop right there.

OK, by the numbers now, start stripping— but gently. The orange numbers are for adding in parts the black for putting it together.

STAY
TO KNOW
HE, SHOOT
YOU...

HOW TO STRIP YOUR BABY

COMES A
FREE FROM-
YOUR MIND
WHILE YOU
REALLY ARE
CRACK-BAR
SCENE!



NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ADVICE	NUMBER
1	Remove magazine.	Load and set.	16
2	Separate slide handle by name.		
3	Remove slide pin to right with care in legs.	Remove slide from the gun or use the slide lock to hold slide open and from magazine.	15
4	Put back on sliding handle and lock cover assembly.	Slide back in reverse order.	14

NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	ADVICE	NUMBER
5	Take out the bolt and cover assembly.	Put in back the inner pin, baller and the bolt's retained.	13
6	Remove the charging handle.	Check the handle is, then down it to.	12
7	Push out the firing pin retaining pin.	Insert firing pin retaining pin, then for striking pin forward, the spring pin goes in back of the firing pin, finally compresses as positioned it.	11
8	Put ball in back position. Check the firing pin on close the bolt and other retaining pin.		
9	Remove the firing pin.	Install firing pin by dropping it in the hole.	10
10	Take out ball completely, give it a little (old) impact test.	After you load the gun pin, give the 15 P.M. impact test.	9
11	Put the bolt out of the action assembly.	When you install the bolt, be sure you strip the firing pin to prevent gas leakage.	8
12	Use the firing pin to push out the retaining pin.	Insert the retaining pin.	7

STEPS	PHOTO	ADVICE
13 Remove extractor and spring assembly for cleaning only. Remember not to lose springs or replace them.		If prepacked and suspended for spring from the extractor, insert the long end of the spring in the extractor and seat it.
14 Remove the dog.		Insert the dog.
15 Take handguards off by first pulling them on the top dog.		Insert by first pulling handguards together, then push spring down.
16 Use the dog to push the extractor past pin.		Tapper the extractor past pin.
17 Separate the upper and lower receivers.		Use the upper and lower receivers.
18 Push the buffer assembly about 1/2 inch past pin on the buffer extension. Remember the guide.		
19 Take out the buffer assembly and spring.		Insert the spring and buffer assembly.

AND THAT'S ALL FOR US TODAY. AS ALWAYS, DON'T FORGET TO STOP BY THE RANGE!



WHAT TO DO IN A JAM



Now, again, hit the forward assist to make sure the bolt's closed . . . and pull the trigger.

If your M16A1 rifle refuses to pop off—or starts popping rubber-like—you've got a magazine that needs immediate action.

Immediate action: Instinctively doing the right thing to clear your weapon and get it firing again, automatic.

Here's a close review of the procedure you'd have under actual combat:



MAKING YOUR GUY AND GUNNING IMPROVED, TOO!

If the man's this one built for the man . . . a bad man, forward thing you or forward spring or whatever. Table 1-1 in your M16 manual shows what you.



You don't worry about the man . . . get lost to the forward assist handle was the bolt's fully out of and that the compressor's pushed back to the rear.



Then tap upward on the magazine to make sure it's seated right.



If no cartridge in your sights, that looks for ground in the chamber. If none there, you may release the charging handle to feed a round. That hit the forward assist and again pull the trigger.



Now pull the charging handle all the way back and use it to shove cartridge or one round out.



If a cartridge wasn't ejected, release the charging handle to feed another round.

If the wild man's line, the whole your TM says are available shooting.

However, if you do find a cartridge or none in the chamber, be sure you ensure it before you try an extend and replace your weapon.

Now, remember, get these steps down you.



LET ME TELL YOU SOMETHING YOUR PARENTS DON'T WANT YOU TO HEAR: BURN YOUR MAGAZINE! ... UNFOLD THEM, BANG TO MAKE 'EM GO OUT A LOT OF LEAD!

CUES

If you really know it, magazine and ammo is right, it'll be ready when you need it.

Here's some vocabulary from another warrior—ideas they'd like to pass along to you to keep your M16A1 battle-ready. Learn 'em—use 'em—and you won't get caught short!

FROM GUYS WHO KNOW!

1 Keep your mags and mags in clean and dry as possible. The only part of the magazine that gets any moisture going—and it gets only a very light touch of it, so if it up and you're headed for trouble.



2 Inspect your mags when you load the magazine. Don't load or dry mags. Don't load. Never load over it—nope!



3 Clean your mags every time you get—1-2 times a day's not too often to clean mags. Don't use a rag—use a rag you use for that.



4 Be sure to clean mags and the base from hand loading bags. Proper cleaning is key here, and it's the only way to keep 'em.



5 Never be afraid about using the cleaning materials when you need 'em. There's nothing to be afraid of!

6 Check your mags and mags often. If they're not in the best, get 'em out. ASAP.



7 Take your mags, using 100% of the mags. It's not a light rag get in with an afterburning it out. With your mags and mags, you'll be able to do it. The magazine has not only a light rag after burning.



Worry a little more about your rifle... like, baby in a life. Finances, when you're out in the jungle, be careful where you put it down and how you put it down. Never drop it in mud or water or sand. Just keep in mind that you may have to use it before you get a chance to clean it.

Remember: The magazine's friend is—KEEP IT CLEAN!



THE THING'S HOT
IF YOU DON'T OWN IT.

SWEET

100



Here's a low-flaming and opening tip that'll help you get best results from your weapons. Some of these tips are of par the course so stuff you'll find in the rifle's bible—EM 7-1200, 1-9-52, 1-1444. Others are better and stem direct from guys who've been living with this light-weight gear.



EXP.

The heavier, with the Joe in a position to know, it's the new type aluminum magazine magazine designed to fit over the steel-type that came with the early models. The steel mag sometimes caused lock lock failure and failure to feed.

No, if you have the steel type, use it to protect for the aluminum one. They both take the same stock number



—ITEM 1001-000-2317—but they're easy to tell apart. The one you want has these vertical ribs, while the one you want to stay clear of has curved and vertical ribs.

EXP.

Spitting of magazines... every guy has his own idea of how best to best to train the feeding action of the magazine such as to. Which is it—OK, as far as it goes. But remember this: The lighter the mag's held in the receiver, the more pressure it takes to shove it. And this: The farther the shaft of the comb sticks through the comb houses, the lighter the magazine's held in the receiver.



- So, take a cue from experience. Adjust the catch button so it's just about flush with the laser groove or just sticks out a tiny bit. That'll make the catch firm enough to prevent accidentally bumping the button and losing the magazine drop out—but it won't be so tight that you can't pull the mag out for a quick re-load.



No more adjusting the catch the way you want it, either . . . and you're motivated to pull this deal. Just press the button on the right side of the rifle with the nose of a cartridge far enough so you can ease the catch on the left side of the weapon. You turn the handle clockwise to tighten it and counter-clockwise to loosen it. Best of all, you don't have to take the weapon apart to do this.

TIP

You won't have any trouble with the new-type crabs listed in your new TM (FN 900-012-024).

O'course, some guys've been complaining about old-type, big-ole cleaning crabs jamming in the bore—and breaking the cleaning rod. You won't have this trouble if you cut 'em all into four equal squares before using 'em. Your borecoat will do the job if you don't happen to have a knife or a pair of shears handy.



Tip...



Here's something else you need to be real careful about. Don't—like Never!—close the upper and lower receivers while the selector lever's in the AUTO position.

Always—like Always!—point the lever to SAFE or SEMI before closing the receivers.

Here's why. If you jam the receivers closed while the selector's in the AUTO position, you'll force the automatic rear down and damage the automatic rear, and the rear pin, and all likely enough up the bottom of the bolt carrier.

That's 'cause when the selector lever's in the AUTO position, the tang of the automatic rear moves to the rear. You can see how it works by opening the receiver and turning the selector to AUTO and watching the movement of the tang of the automatic rear.

So—oh . . . do it right . . . every time. Point the arrow to SAFE. Then the receivers will close without any interference.

OHMS AND BMS



HERE'S ANOTHER THING TO CHECK ON YOUR TOOL ABOUT YOUR TOOL WEAPON.

LOOK FOR WEARING PINS



Make a habit of checking the FIRING PIN EXHAUSTING PIN regularly. Some guys've been losing theirs . . . which could subtract the life out of you.

A loose firing pin retaining pin with one or both tangs broken off won't cause a malfunction. But, be careful that the retaining pin doesn't slip out and get lost when you're removing the bolt carrier. And after cleaning, be sure you replace the firing pin. Then screw it with the retaining pin. Check it again when you're assembling the bolt carrier to the receiver.

TOOLS FOR YOUR MIGAI

Here's a roundup of the cleaning, tending equipment you had better use to keep your MIGAI handy, ready.

Above the only thing different are the M1185 cleaning rod tools meant to serve in our holding your USA. The big deal is to use this equipment every chance you get.



- **Brushing Rod**—Buy one of them:
 WE 11 FOR 100-000-010
 WE 22 FOR 100-000-010
 WE 33 FOR 100-000-010



- **Wax**
 FOR 100-000-000

- **2 oz. PLASTIC BOTTLE**



- **Steel Brush**—FOR 100-000-000



- **Stainless Brush**—FOR 100-000-000



- **Pipe Brushes**—FOR 100-000-000



- **Cleaning Pad**—FOR 100-000-000



- **Steel Cleaner**
 FOR 100-000-000

- **2 oz. PLASTIC BOTTLE**



NON-FLAMING ROO

The M1185 cleaning rod is a 7-piece alloy. Considering the steel today is not above 1, we compared to 4 years for the M1185 and M1182. In case of length in the same, though. Each 100000 is standard. That's all.

The M1185 on the E-1 and E-2 are the same as on the E-1 and E-2, which means it takes the new bars and standard features.

Don't sweat it, though. The new E-1's probably won't make the rounds till supplies of the E-1's and E-2's are gone.

BEWARE OF THE BURN

Could be that some time you might have to use other cleaning tools in a pinch. If you do, here's what to look for: Different threads.

Your MIGAI's new tools—cleaning rods and brushes alike—all have end fine threads... M to the inch.

Yes, if you're ever in a spot when you have to use any other rod, like the M11 1000 1000-070-7813, or any other fine brush like the one that carries 100 7830-080-1805, or any other standard brushes, like the M1 1000 1000-054-1803 or the M11 1000 1000-000-8411, wash this.

That thread is coarse 1/2 in the inch. They won't match up with your standard equipment. Don't try to work 'em together. That's world!

No sweat, though, or trouble. If you have the M1185 type 1000-000-1804, just use that big size bar 1 equal part... and go ahead with your cleaning.

WHY RISK

PREPOWER

Your M16's the spunky manager of the small arms field, sure, but it's doing a menial job. So it deserves accordingly treatment—especially in cleaning and taking its lower receiver A.S.A.



Oh, sure, this all comes on lowering or not removing the components of the lower receiver to do the carrying job.

It's a fact. The 5.56-mm rifle doesn't like having its lower receiver taken apart for cleaning—and for good reason.

The lower receiver's made of aluminum to keep the weapon lightweight. But the parts that hold the receiver

together, the hammer assembly, the trigger and the extension lever are all made of steel.

So, if you keep taking the lower receiver apart, those parts'll have to make the holes they go through bigger and bigger. Then things you know, the pins that run and get lost—or the parts they hold won't line up right and your thing's 'way off.

Truth is, you are not authorized to remove the lower receiver's parts at all. You can do a good cleaning job, if you do it this way—and do it every day.

1. **Look your main trunk (PN 402,764, FOB or other metal tape tank) and you'll have done. Use each of the parts like there's no tomorrow to get all of the dirt and carbon you can.**



2. **To the lower receiver always to clean the areas from cleaner from the cavity and then wipe it dry.**



THE DAMAGE?

3. **Wipe a piece of clean cloth or cleaning patch around the bush barrels and push it into the feed-to-pistol groove. Do the last job you can to get rid of carbon and you'll have kept the parts from working right.**



4. **When you're all through—and the lower receiver's dry—put a good amount of SA (MIL-PRC-171, 171C) on all of the holes of the lower receiver and on all of the parts.**



A cleaning job like this will get rid of all the carbon and dirt that might keep your weapon from cleaning right. Any stuff that's left after you do your level line won't make an over-sight. Oh, sure, if the lower receiver gets gum or heated up that the rifle won't fire right, then you bet someone have a check at it.

Now you can understand why TM 9-205-105-12 (1185), 1994 is written. Assembly of the

lower receiver group for cleaning by riflemen and armorer. From replacement and run-to-tough cleaning jobs are for direct-to-general support only.

But, please don't make me an over-talking job. All components of the lower receiver—and as well as the bolt carrier group—must have a coat of LSA on all times. No "heat" about it. Your rifle can't perform without it.

That's why "white-glove inspection" are too risky for this baby. There's always the danger that some guy might be tempted to give his weapon a shower or rub his hands before inspection on get rid of dirt and holes.



Anybody who makes his rifle in doing it otherwise ways. First, he's violating it of the tube protection it needs. Second, he's liable to let water seep into the lower receiver extension. This could cause corrosion of the extension and seating of the spring—so it might result in a clear result of the bolt carrier group, thereby preventing the bolt assembly from retracting far enough to strip a cartridge from the magazine.

When you consider that all this has a direct bearing on how well your M16's going to fire and protect your hide in a showdown, then maybe make real good sense, don't they?

MORE POINTERS TO PONDER



FOR YOU
WHEN
EVERYTHING IS
HERE ARE SOME
NUMBER ONE PE
SUBSCRIPTION TO
KEEP YOU GO- GO!



Another thing: When you're crawling or walking through the brush, make a mental note to make sure you don't get the flash suppressor caught in a bush. In combat, say, please.

All the way . . . When your rifle seems to flip the selector lever all the way across to get from Safe to Automatic. In an awkward situation, you just might flip it only halfway—to Semiautomatic—when you'll need all the fire you can get. You might prevent flipping it all the way till this becomes second nature. All in all, this M16's a real sweet number. It'll stay that way as long as you treat it like one.

Another spot you can't emphasize this enough: Clean the gas port in the bolt carrier group every day—and take it real easy with the luber. Dirt and powder-loading—plus an overload of luber oil—will give you a sluggish rifle. . . . *Wanted: 10 Yards' is a pointer situation!*

So, when you get your luber stopped for cleaning, it'll be easy to put a piece of Tite-Glue (Mils-Dur-12 is best), take an extra 10 minutes to get at the post-lube state there in the front end of the gas tube. (See p. 14.)

1. Wash a new luber head till it's clean around the carrier key.

CARRIER CARRIER KEY

GET RID OF RUBBER IN HERE

Make sure you get the entire end of the head in of the way—right into the bottom of the hole where the gas tube is seated in the carrier key—and then use it to scrape the end. But be sure to clean to the most exposed part on each initial shot.

2. Use an eye glass cleaner in the hole to pull the post out of the post. Don't use any lube, as you might smear the tube and set up some trouble later on.

THE MORE YOU USE THE CLEANER

HOW TO YOUR TIE

3. The carrier pipe cleaner is not the only it by working around—in the hole as well as you can.

4. Now double-check your job. Remove the bolt. Insert the carrier body into the carrier tube and push the carrier back and forth slowly to check that the carrier key and gas tube line up OK. The carrier should move freely—and should go all the way without friction. If it won't go all the way without a struggle, you've got some more cleaning to do. If it does, use the scraper in the next step.

Here's the P.M. The front end of the gas tube is self-cleaning, thanks to the hot gases and high pressure from the barrel. But, if you dirty things the other end—where the gas tube goes where it mates with the carrier key inside the receiver—bad! You've got to clean this area with either gas or a good scraper. That's it.

Now, when you come to the gas port, stick in the dipper in the tube pretty regularly out of this pamphlet.

TIP

Another simple place you won't want to forget when you're cleaning your weapon are the claw under the extractor in the bolt group and the locking lug recesses on the barrel extension in the upper receiver. If dirt and crud



collect under the extension, the claw won't be able to snag over the rim of a cartridge case. And if gunk and brass chips from cases gather in the recesses, your bolt action will be stymied. So, bear down on your bore brush in both these places.

TIP

While you have the bolt group apart—and what you clean it—make a practice of inspecting these parts:



BOLT — Cracks or fractures, especially in the cam pin hole area. This bolt has a great service record so far, but it pays to be on the lookout for that first sign of weakness. Don't worry about any discoloration you find there, though. It's harmless.



CAM PIN — Dented, dished, missing, the cam pin is in place when you put the parts back together. A rifle could explode if you fired it with the cam pin missing.



FIRING PIN — Bent, cracked, blasted.



FIRING PIN RETAINING PIN — Bent, blasted, badly worn. If one or both legs are blasted, there's no need as long as it'll hold the firing pin in place. But, be mighty careful you don't lose it when you're doing PM. A rilly fired with the pin missing may fire once—but that's all. The firing pin would then fall out and—explode!

ARMY CLIP



CLEAN . . . INSPECT . . . REPLACE

ROBERT W. HODGE

Chamber and Bolt Locking Recess: Clean 'em often every day's thing if you can. Use your chamber-cleaning brush (SA 1045-109-100) or any standard bore brush like the 30-, 40- or 45-cal or .442-cal brush. Slip the brush in from forward . . . get all the gunk out of the chamber and bolt locking recess. Then dry the area real good. Last, apply a light coat of LSA by wiping it with a cloth dampened with the oil.



Bolt Carrier Recess: If two-year weapons and hold 'em in at least once a week. Use bore cleaner with any bore brush mentioned above and attack all parts, especially behind the rings and under the lip of the extractor. Clean the carrier key with your bore brush (SA 1045-103-176) and bore cleaner. Then dry all the pertinent parts and coat 'em with LSA.



Extractor and Extractor Springs: Inspect them 'em every day, at least. Inspect the extractor for stripped or broken edges in the area of the lip that engages the cartridge rim. Replace it if you find it damaged. Test the extractor spring by pulling on the extractor. If the spring's weak, replace it.



WARNING — Watch your bedding. Too much lake speeds carbon buildup in the chamber and bolt locking recess. Some thing with the carrier key. A rag or towel or even a pipe cleaner dampened with LSA will do the trick here. Don't botch. Follow the guide on pages 10-14.

WE'VE HEARD...
WHEN THE BUCKS ARE LOOSE...

EVERY HIT COUNTS



Here's some coaching hints for a better season with your M16-A1 rifle in the Vietnam League.

LAD A BIT LATELY

Probably not. But you could use the same idea when you're benchmarking your weapon. Right. Check up on the cleaning rod—hold it about 2 inches from the receiver and push it straight back by inch in short jerks all the way through the flash suppressor. Then pull it back all the way out—again in short jerks. Never pull the brush back all after it's gone through the flash suppressor. Do it the right way and you won't hurt the rod.

Same idea goes when you're running patches through. Run it all the way through the flash suppressor before you start to pull back... no matter what size patch you're using—the one for the M16-A1 (PN 100-412-000) or any large size that you have to cut into 4 equal squares.



DOUBLE-PAY COMBINATION

By the way, when was the last time you oiled yours—Max Schell, good 'ol Speedy Four—checked out your weapon? Don't know? Can't remember? Then it's due right now for a physical. Get with M1 Mexico's the best partner you'll ever have... FN-win.

Here're a couple ways Mexico can clean up trouble for you:

Any time you run into real trouble



with steel or carbon buildup when you're cleaning your rifle—especially in the bolt and locking recess area—get your assistant to help you outside it with P-C-111 carbon removing compound. PN 100-412-100, 5 gal pail.

And if you're having trouble losing front sling swivels, forget what you read or heard about greasing it inside. Won't work. Instead, ask your direct supplier to spread the split spring pin with a grease. The pin will take several treatments like this before it bites the dust.

Also, if you lose the firing pin retaining pin or it gets bent, get your supplier to give you the new type . . .
ITEM 3115-999-1000.



EDGE: FIRE CORNER ONLY

Some guys really spoil a play by reaching out for balls one corner for 'em. Bumped heads and lost games result.



Some ground rules apply to the carrier and key screws. If those 2 screws get chipped off or loose, turn the weapon in to D6. They're got to be replaced and asked—a mere pop fly for D6, but an impossible play for you.



Check for all parts of the upper receiver assembly. If any part gets bent—like the ears around the rear sight—or any part comes loose or bent, if gathering, don't you try to fix it—nor you, either. Mashed! Turn the weapon in to D6.

And will use more: Yeah, when you're field stripping your rifle you'll be excited not to drop the carrier and key assembly or bump 'em against anything hard. The carrier key bonds pretty easy—and there won't line up inside the weapon. But, if they do get bent, don't you or your supplier try to straighten 'em. That's a drive me here to handle. Let D6 fix 'em.

You've bound to have a good season if you stay on the ball with your FM.

Just a small detail like this that makes you and your camera get the most out of using LSA Lube Oil. Just find Automatic Weapons, No. 44000 on your LSA Oil file — use that 2% CA of the way for the special application required for it and add another one.

Yeah, LSA's have so many. It does a better lubing job on working parts, especially in a sticky-hot climate like Vietnam's... It lasts longer... It really protects metal surfaces. Here're the stock numbers that'll track it for your year: 7100-7110-1000-2 for LSA, plus FM 51 10000-1001 — base index FM 5100-1001-1000 — top one, FM 5100-700-1000 — top one.

WHERE AND HOW MUCH LSA?

The big trick to using LSA is to get plenty of it on the working parts—like those inside the upper and lower receivers—and very light coats in other places—like the bore and chamber, inside the carrier key, inside the barrel and in the firing pin and the magazine spring—and some at all on your camera in on the inside of your magazine.

CLEANING—Manually, you want your rifle cleaned clean inside and out before you apply LSA. It does a real good job after every firing session, following the good wash in your TIM by using rifle bore cleaner (CBL).

You busy fighting? OK, then purchase the cleaning DU77 tube all the working parts with LSA frequently and generously.



LUBE THEM PARTS—GUNS—ONLY!
AND FREQUENTLY WITH LSA.

The more you keep your rifle cleaned, light in the bore, top barrel necked up at all times. A pipe cleaner or wire brush will do the job.



RECEIVER PARTS NEED LUBING

LOADING THE IN BORE



FIRING PIN NEEDS LUBING



CARRIER KEY NEEDS LUBING



BARREL NEEDS LUBING

-  BORE
-  CHAMBER
-  MAGAZINE
-  UPPER RECEIVER
-  LOWER RECEIVER

LSA LUBE GUIDE



THESE PARTS GET LUBED LIGHTLY. USE A BRUSH OR SWAB TO APPLY LSA.

WASH THE GREASE OFF BORE



CHAMBER



BE SURE YOU GET EVERY CORNER



BE SURE YOU GET EVERY CORNER, INCLUDING THOSE UNDER THE RIFLE GUARD.



DO NOT OIL THE SPRING



UPPER



LOWER



BE SURE YOU GET EVERY CORNER



MAGAZINE SPRING



YOUR
ARMSMAN
WILL LUBE
THESE PARTS
SPECIFICALLY
WITH LBA!

YOUR ARMSMAN'S HEAD



SLIDE AND BOLT AND SPRING



MORE LUBE TIPS

Hey... having trouble with how much LBA it takes for a "GENERAL USE" application?

Or what constitutes "LIGHTLY" lubricated?

Well, don't get excited. The terms are only general and are not intended to designate a precise amount of lubrication.

Consider it generally luted if the part is covered with enough LBA that you can see no obvious film being enough you can wipe it off with your finger (you don't have to wipe her off).

If you have wiped on a coat of lubricant with a rag or with your finger with LBA, but it's still not so much you can really see a film on the part, call it "LIGHTLY" luted.

ZAPPER'S OWN M16 PUB

Hey, you M16A1 sharpshooters, be sure you look us up at TM # 1089, 249-12 11899. That's right -- "1089" it replaces all the operation-organizational data in the M16 TM with all of its changes.

DRAIN BEFORE SHOOTING



No more, y' say, getting rid of a handful of water when loading a stream or river puddle? Just point the muzzle down and let it drain, y' say?

Don't bet your life on it! Start with a rifle with a bore as small as the M14A1's.

Here's why: Surface tension of the water and capillary action in a small area like this makes it hard to get water out. If enough stays in there and you fire off—Bang! There goes another barrel—and maybe a chunk of you.

Water could wipe the pressure in the bore when the weapon's fired.

So, make this your own personal SOP every time you drag out of the drink or fight in a heavy rain in Charlestown. Before you fire that weapon:

1. Aim the muzzle down.



2. Put the charging handle back a notch so that air can get in and *push* the water out. This is important!



3. Aim the forward sight to make sure the round is seated in the chamber and the bolt is locked.





MAGAZINE PINUPS!



From 1F to 20's class, but 2F's not many when you're loading cartridges in the magazine of your M16A1 rifle. It won't give you extra fighting power ... more likely it'll just get you out of the fight—cause that extra round will spread the lips and the ammo won't feed right.

When unloading, never flip the rounds out with another cartridge. You'll spread the lips this way, too. Instead, slide the rounds out straight ahead ... like they go into the chamber.



When you're taking your magazine apart here's as far as you can go. Any further and you might damage it.

1. Slide cartridge point in here to press the floor plate release.
2. Slide out the floor plate.
3. Wash the spring links and links gently as you tug it outward.
4. Stop tugging when the following number. The tabs and ears and don't separate the spring from the follower.

Careful ... you don't stretch or bend the spring and don't bend the tabs. Keep done it all the way.

For cleaning the disassembled mag—Eliker dunk it in rifle bore cleaner and shake it good while submerged.

Oil—scrub the inside with a brush soaked with cleaner.

Oil—Use a rag soaked in bore cleaner.

Then dry it out good with a cloth or rag (or even your shirt) in a pinch).

After you clean the inside of the magazine, wipe the spring off and see that it's not bent or deformed. If it's OK, apply a very-very-very light coat of lube—using a rag dampened with LSA.

This mag is coated with dry lubricant. It doesn't need any lube except for the spring.



PUTTING MAGGIE

TOGETHER



Here's the easy way . . . gently!

1. Push the bottom end of the follower into the hole of a 42-degree angle till it touches the inside edge of the hole.



2. Push the other end of the follower into the hole.



3. Just supply the spring into the mag as far as it'll go.



4. Make sure the printing on the floor plate is on the outside. Slide the plate in this way, then press the spring down with your thumb. End inside over the floor plate you enter all 4 tabs, too.



HERE'S AN IMPORTANT **TIP!**

IF THE SPRING BROKE ACCIDENTALLY GET SEPARATED FROM THE FOLLOWER, TURN THE MAGAZINE OVER TO YOUR HANDWERK! DON'T TRY TO FIX IT YOURSELF. LOOKS EASY NOW, BUT WITHOUT THE RIGHT TOOL YOU'D DAMAGE THE SPRING... AND END UP WITH KICKING TROUBLE.

PROTECTING YOUR MAG



The mag, that's for sure, when you're wading streams and the packies or in heavy rainfall. Normally clean water itself is not harmful. Bristle-like water—that's another story. But the real harm comes when you don't do anything about it when your shell gets wet.

Here're some ideas that might help:

- 1** When loading, try to keep your mag out of the rain. Use some holding your rifle way up there and, if you can, keep the pack with the open shell the same way.



- 2** Even so you come out of the drink—if Gator's waterburying, water—take the mag out and shake 'em good a couple of times to get rid of most of the water.



- 3** But at the first shower—when you're over Gator's and around—empty each mag, wipe it dry inside and out with your shirt or sock and then clean both the same and the magazine.

TIP:

When using plastic bags, F&B, poppy-bag, or lined magazine, boxes of ammunition, it could lead water into your rifle. Take the bag off the mag every day, remove the pins, lay the bag on the wet and wipe the outside dry. Never store mags in these bags.



Pipelines, never put oil of any kind—including L&A—on the cartridge or inside your magazine! Lube rates across and collect guns—would leave you helpless in a fight! This mag is coated with dry lubricant. It doesn't need any lube except for the spring—and that only very lightly, with L&A.

Take care of your magazine—and hang on to 'em, sure, there's plenty of 'em in supply—world-wide—but they could get mighty scarce in your own sector. So, protect 'em from dust (silencers can't take rough treatment)—and especially, remember to bring those "empties" back. The one you save just might save you some day.



HERE ARE THE PARTS FOR SHORTY-



① NUT, LOCK PIN
FOR 100-94-106
(2200)

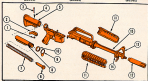
② PIN, LOCK
FOR 100-94-229
(2200)

③ SPRING, SUPT. COILING
FOR 100-94-243
(2200)

④ LEVER, RELEASE
FOR 100-94-228
(2200)

⑤ SPRING, LOCKING
FOR 100-94-228
(2200)

⑥ BUFFER ASSEMBLY
FOR 100-94-247
(2200)



⑦ SPRING, ACTION
FOR 100-94-104
(2200)

⑧ NUT, RECEIVER EXTENSION
FOR 100-94-242
(2200)

⑨ SHIELD AND
SIGHT ASSEMBLY
FOR 100-94-143
(2200)

⑩ EXTENSION LINK
RECEIVER
FOR 100-94-229
(2200)

⑪ BANGALAND ASSEMBLY
FOR 100-94-422
(2200)

⑫ CAP, BANGALAND
FOR 100-94-222
(2200)

⑬ PLATE, END
RECEIVER
FOR 100-94-242
(2200)

⑭ SUPPRESSOR,
RIFLE AND PUCH
FOR 100-94-282
(2200)

⑮ TOOL, DISC ASSEMBLY
FOR 100-94-104
(2200)

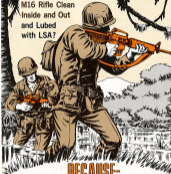
By Order of the Secretary of the Army:

HAROLD K. JOHNSON,
General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

Official:

KENNETH G. WICKHAM,
Major General, United States Army,
The Adjutant General.

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