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# FILM SCRIPT

## ARMY

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"SAFE HANDLING AND PROPER MAINTENANCE OF WEAPONS"

### APPROVED

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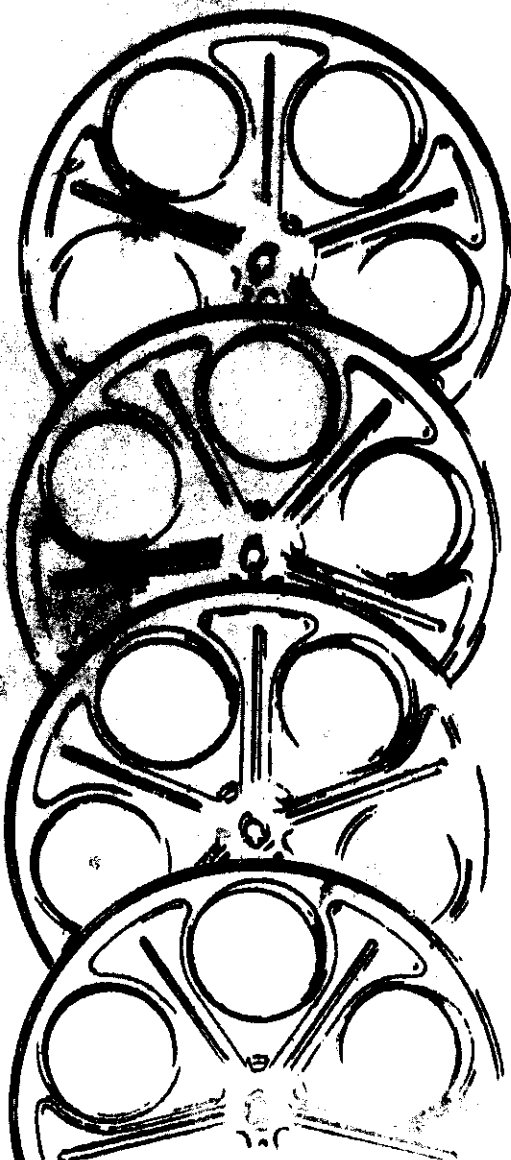
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USCONARC



PROJECT NO. *820*-25974  
Vietnam Training Report

SAFE HANDLING AND PROPER MAINTENANCE OF WEAPONS

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ARM OR SERVICE:	U.S. CONTINENTAL ARMY COMMAND
TRAINING FILM LIAISON OFFICER:	

PROGRAM ITEM NO.	<u>PART II</u>	FY	<u>68</u>
NO. OF REELS AUTHORIZED	<u>3</u>		
PRODUCTION CATEGORY	<u>V</u>		
B & W OR COLOR	<u>COLOR</u>		

CERTIFICATION

DATE: 12 October 1967

Film Script Project No. 810-25974, Title "SAFE HANDLING AND  
PROPER MAINTENANCE OF WEAPONS"

has been reviewed and corrected for technical details by the  
following listed officer(s) from this department and is  
considered acceptable for its intended purpose.

SIGNATURE s/Robert C. Knight

Weapons Department  
USA Ordnance School & Center  
(Dept, Div., or Br.)

TYPED NAME Robert C. Knight  
CW4 USA

( X ) Coordination with other agencies not required.

## Explanation of a Scenario Format and Terminology

The specialized format of a motion picture scenario, or script, is unfamiliar to most people. For the information of those who are not familiar with such a format, the following explanation is offered:

a. There are two basic types of scenarios. The Class "A" scenario is written for a film which will require all original shooting. In the Class "A" script, the scene description (the visual) comes first and runs across the page from margin to margin. The narration and/or dialogue (the audio) follows below and is indented, well back from each margin. In the Class "B" scenario, where the film will be predominantly or all stock footage (existing scenes already shot and kept on hand at the Army Pictorial Center Library), the division is vertical. The scene description is on the left side of the page, the narration on the right. There are some exceptions to this difference in format. In certain types of straight nuts-and-bolts films, the Class "B" format is used even though original shooting is required. This exception is used for the greater convenience of director and film editor in script breakdown for shooting and for cutting.

b. In reading scenarios, or scripts as they are just as frequently called, it is imperative that scene description and narration be read together. The tendency often is to read only the narration. However, audio-visual education authorities give primacy to the visual. It carries the greater part of the teaching load as expressed in the well known axiom: "One picture is worth a thousand words." If a true concept of the scenario is to be gained, both narration and picture content must be understood and their audio-visual relationship comprehended.

c. Abbreviations for film terminology are often used in a scenario such as:

SC	-	Scene	FS	-	Full Shot
BG	-	Background	MS	-	Medium Shot
FG	-	Foreground	CS	-	Close Shot
EXT	-	Exterior	MCS	-	Medium Close Shot
INT	-	Interior	CU	-	Close Up
SS	-	Stock Shot	ECU	-	Extreme Close Up
LS	-	Long Shot			

d. Other terminology most frequently used:

FADE	-	The optical darkening of a scene to black (FADE OUT) or the optical brightening of a scene from black to its true intensity (FADE IN).
DISSOLVE	-	The gradual optical transition from one scene to another.
WIPE	-	An optical effect which erases the scene from the screen either vertically or horizontally.

- DOLLY or TRUCK - The uninterrupted movement of the camera toward or away from the object being photographed whenever it is necessary to obtain a closer or wider angle on the scene without cutting to a closer or longer shot.
- PAN - Movement of the camera in a horizontal plane.
- TILT - Movement of the camera in a vertical plane.
- CUTAWAY - A scene depicting action related to the main scene, but not part of the main scene. It usually depicts a person's reaction to something occurring in the main scene.
- INSERT - A very close shot of something such as a letter or a book either held by, or observed by a person, to be inserted into the main scene when the picture is edited.
- TWO SHOT - A close camera angle on two subjects to the exclusion of all else.
- PROCESS SHOT - Also known as rear projection. The photographing of a subject against the background of a motion picture screen upon which is being projected a living or still background.
- SPECIAL EFFECTS - Scenes shot in a photographic studio separate from the live shooting utilizing special optical and mechanical means and devices to produce effects not normally obtainable by conventional photographic techniques. Methods and means include employment of models, miniatures, mock-ups, maps, etc. Special Effects are used in many cases in the interest of greater economy.

VTR 18

CARE AND HANDLING OF WEAPONS

Fade In.

Music

1. Titles.

2. VTR Roll-Up.

3. LC. 50492 (100-135)

Platoon Assault.

LC. 51184 (450-500)

M-16s & M-60s firing  
in dry rice paddy.

NARRATOR

The United States Army has  
supplied its forces with the  
best weapons modern technology  
can produce. It has given its  
forces the training needed for  
the most effective use of those  
weapons.

4. LC. 50557 (550-740)

Replacement training,  
storage of M-16 magazine  
and riflemen, machine gun-  
ners on range.

Today in Vietnam, specific  
conditions not encountered  
elsewhere indicate the need to  
emphasize certain training points  
in the handling and maintenance

4. Cont'd.

of individual weapons. This reinforcement of lessons already learned can ensure the success of our operations and provide maximum protection for the soldier.

5. LC.49516 (668-684)  
51776 (517-531)  
(531-538)  
LR.1328 (335-354)

VC prisoners. (Intercut)

MUSIC UP: THEN FADE

NARRATOR:

This is the enemy. He does not fight alone.

6. LC. 51331 (440-554)  
VN terrain-waterways.

Giving him comfort and aid is the Vietnam terrain as affected by the weather. The seasonal rains bring floodwaters and widespread inundation.

7. LC. 50575 (930-EOR)  
Terrain - jungles.

Jungles are made more lush and in some places become quagmires.

8. LC. 50013 (710-755)  
Riflemen thru mud.

Mud and water and slow movement are a source of discomfort.

9. LC. 50154 (105-145)

Tents in windstorm.

With the coming of the dry season the soil becomes dust, often whipped by recurrent windstorms and gales.

10. LC. 51257 (20-85)

Dust storms.

It too can cause discomfort. More serious, however, all three can impair the soldier's individual weapons.

11. LC. 50960 (235-382)

Fatigued men up hill in jungle.

Lowered efficiency in the soldier imposes even greater threat to the functioning of his weapons. These require more frequent....inspection and...

12. LC. 51467 (505-530)

EM cleaning rifle on bunker.

...greater care than are called for in maintenance publications.

13. LC. 51618 (443-EOR)

Fire fight and malfunction of M-16.

It cannot be stressed often enough that unauthorized disassembly of weapons can result in their malfunction.



14. LC. 51033 (600-695)

Combat and evacuation  
of casualty.

This can, in turn, result in  
loss of firepower, the failure  
of a mission, and unnecessary  
casualties.

15. LC. 49562 (120-180)

EM crowded in LCs.

LC. 51582 (Head-45)

Helicopter loading.

Improper handling of weapons  
can also be a source of  
casualties. In operational  
areas the soldier is in constant  
possession of his weapons and  
ammunition. He must handle them  
so as to minimize any hazard  
to himself and others, constantly  
assuming that all weapons are  
loaded. They must be pointed in  
a safe direction and checked  
frequently to ensure that the  
safety is engaged.

16. LC. 48641 (253-295)

Men crossing creek.

The rifleman's care of his  
M-16 demands constant vigilance  
against rust forming on the  
barrel and dust-cover.

17. LC. 50013 (230-305)

Men waist high in water.

Following any exposure to water and mud, the rifle should be dried and oiled as soon thereafter as possible. An additional danger in such exposure is plugging the barrel.

18. LC. 48824 (180-205)

Man cleaning dirt from flash suppressor.

Failure to remove an obstruction can result in a burst barrel, bolt, or receiver.

19. LC. 51442 (145-185)

Man tipping barrel, after exposure to water.

Water can only be effectively removed by simultaneously tipping the barrel and pulling back the bolt.

20. LC. 51481 (651-725)

Firefight; two M-16s malfunctioning.

A dirty chamber can also cause a stoppage. Careful cleaning will prevent malfunction. A similar malfunction can be prevented by proper lubrication of the bolt.

21. LC. 51059 (345-525)

Cleaning M-16 and  
rifles detail stripped.

However, in caring for his  
rifle the soldier must always  
be aware that damage or loss  
of parts can result from un-  
authorized disassembly.

21A. EXT. FIRE SUPPORT BASE. DAY

MED. SHOT. EM in full combat  
dress. He holds rifle in  
right hand, butt resting on  
hips, rifle pointing upward.

A short but simple check of  
proper mechanical functioning  
should be performed before  
firing.

21B. MED. CLOSE. SAME EM AS IN  
SC. 21A.

He retracts charging handle  
and releases to cock rifle,  
then turns selector lever  
to safe position and attempts  
to pull trigger.

This can be done by retracting  
the charging handle and re-  
leasing it to cock the rifle.  
The selector lever is turned  
to safe position and an attempt  
made to pull the trigger. The  
hammer should not fall thus  
indicating that the safety is  
operating properly.

21C. MED CLOSE. SAME EM AS IN  
SCS. 21A & 21B. (New angle)

He turns selector to semi-  
auto and pulls trigger.

He now turns the selector lever  
to the semi-auto position and  
pulls the trigger. The hammer  
should fall.

21D. CLOSE SHOT: HANDS OF EM  
SEEN IN SCS. 21 A,B,C.

He holds trigger to rear,  
retracts charging handle  
and releases it. Releases  
pressure on trigger and  
repulls.

While holding the trigger to  
the rear, he then retracts  
the charging handle and releases  
it. The hammer should not fall.  
Then, releasing pressure on  
trigger, he squeezes it again.  
This time the hammer should  
fall thus indicating proper  
semi-auto functioning.

21E. MEDIUM SHOT. SAME EM AS  
IN SCS. 21 A,B,C,D.

He sets selector lever on  
auto, retracts charging  
handle and releases while  
holding trigger to rear.

He now sets the selector lever  
on the auto position, retracts  
charging handle and releases  
while holding trigger to rear.  
The hammer should fall...

21F. MED. SHOT. ANOTHER ANGLE

SAME EM AS IN SCS. 21  
A,B,C,D,E.

He looks at rifle apprais-  
ingly and walks out of  
frame.

indicating proper auto function-  
ing. If during these checks the  
rifle malfunctions, it should be  
disassembled and the cause  
determined.

22. LC 51223 (535-590)

EM (tiger suits) on range.  
Stoppage in M-16.

When handling his rifle, the  
soldier must guard against

22. Cont'd.

accidental discharge. This possibility is minimized by ensuring that the selector lever is "on safe", and the weapon pointed in a safe direction when changing magazines.

23. LC. 48641 (Head-35)

Two riflemen with M-16s.

The M-16 is the most commonly used individual weapon...

24. TV 703 R-3 (230-260)

Men firing M-60s

....However, men assigned to crew-served weapons and some grenadiers carry the...

25. TV 703 R-3 (328-355)

EM with pistol into bunker.

... M-19-11 A-1 pistol.

26. LC. 49847 (Head-30)

The pistol unlike the M-16 has a receiver made of steel, which is susceptible to rust.

27. EXT. FIRE SUPPORT BASE - DAY.

MED. CLOSE - ENLISTED MAN.

He wears combat dress and is kneeling on ground. His webbing, pack and helmet lie nearby. On jacket at his knees are spread... oil can, patches, cleaning rod and bore brush. He is completing final stage of cleaning and oiling pistol. CAMERA favors action of wiping one side of pistol, then turning it over and wiping other side.

It must be cleaned and oiled frequently. This will also remove most dust. However, some may accumulate in the internal parts of the receiver group. The need for maintenance is indicated through visual inspection and by mechanical functional check.....

27A. MED. CLOSE. SAME EM AS IN SC. 27. CAMERA FAVORS HANDS.

He performs disconnector safety check.

....including the manual safety, grip safety, half-cock and disconnector safety checks.

27B. MED. SHOT. SAME EM AS IN SCS. 27 and 27A.

He leans over to webbing on ground and inserts pistol in holster.

(CAMERAMAN NOTE: Except where noted, different EM are to be used in scenes and sequences. They must avoid looking at camera, or smiling.)

28. EXT. SUPPORT OPERATIONS CENTER. DAY

MED. SHOT REAR M-109 VAN.

The correction of some conditions is the job of trained maintenance personnel who are

28. Cont'd.

Its doors are open, ladder in place. EM in combat dress crosses into scene to ladder. 2nd EM inside van comes to door, looks down at 1st EM, turns back to Van Int. Then produces pistol, which he hands down to 1st. EM. 1st EM clears pistol and checks serial number. He places pistol in holster and walks off-scene.

authorized to detail dis-  
assemble the mechanism.

29. EXT. FIRE SUPPORT BASE. DAY

MED. SHOT. EM.

He wears combat dress. Draws pistol from holster, inserts magazine, draws slide back, releases it, aims and fires.

When inserting a magazine in an empty weapon, the slide should be forward and the hammer down. Failure to follow this procedure can result in unintentional discharge of the weapon.

30. MED. SHOT (ANOTHER ANGLE).  
SAME EM AS IN SC. 29.

He aims and squeezes off shots.

The relatively small size of the pistol makes the elementary precaution against careless pointing particularly applicable. In handling it, carelessness and thoughtless horseplay are taboo.

31. MED. CLOSE. SAME MAN AS  
IN SCENES 29 & 30.

He fires last shot; removes  
magazine and puts it in  
pouch. He inspects chamber  
and bore.

Occasionally a bullet becomes  
lodged in the barrel. Any  
attempt to dislodge it by  
firing another cartridge will  
result in damage to the weapon  
and probable injury to the  
firer.

32. EXT. ASSEMBLY AREA - DAY  
MED. JEEP.

Webbing and holster lying  
across driver's seat.

Because of its size the  
pistol is subject to loss and  
theft. In either case it may  
ultimately end in unauthorized  
or enemy possession.

33. CLOSE. DRIVER'S SEAT IN  
JEEP.

Webbing and holster lying  
across seat.

34. MED. CLOSE. FRONT OF JEEP.

Enlisted man in combat  
dress crosses into frame  
to hood. He carries rations  
and leans on hood to eat.  
CAMERA favors pistol  
secured in holster.

Constant vigilance is required.  
When carried, the weapon must  
be secured in its holster. When  
not carried, it should be kept  
in locked racks, strong boxes  
or rooms.



35. LC. 51350 (120-275)

M-60s in combat action.

(ED: NOTE: Cover narration.  
Remainder for Sc. 62.)

The contribution of crew-served weapons to firepower makes their proper maintenance crucially important.

36. EXT. FIRE SUPPORT BASE - DAY.

MED. CLOSE. ENLISTED MAN

He is in combat dress, but stripped to waist. Webbing, helmet, rucksack are on ground beside him. He is seated with jacket before him. On it are patches, can of oil, cleaning rod and disassembled M-60; gas piston, operating rod and spring, bolt, receiver, and butt-stock. He is cleaning gas cylinder with brush.

Heavy firing will cause carbon to build up in the gas cylinder. Unless removed, it can lead to the gas piston freezing and result in malfunction.

37. MED. CLOSE. ANOTHER ANGLE  
SAME EM AS IN SC. 36.

EM puts brush down on jacket. He picks up gas piston, looks at closed end and drops it into gas cylinder. He then installs retaining nut.

When reassembling the M-60, the gas piston must be installed properly or the weapon will not operate automatically, and will fire only single rounds.

38. MED. SHOT. EM SAME AS IN  
SCENES 36 and 37.

EM picks up cleaning patch and cleans and oils barrel and bipod assembly.

M-60 machine guns are subject to rust on the barrel and bipod assembly. It must be

38. Cont'd.

cleaned and oiled frequently.  
To protect against dust, the  
entire weapon must be cleaned.

39. LC. 49957 (290-322)  
M-60 firing.

When closing the cover, the  
bolt must be in the rear  
position to avoid damage.

40. LC. 48826 (150-205)  
Firing & loading M-60.

Success of an operation and  
the survival of the individual  
may depend upon the proper  
functioning of his weapon.  
Failure to load correctly is a  
common source of malfunction.  
When loading the M-60, the  
bolt must be to the rear. If  
the bolt is forward, the  
ammunition will not feed.

41. LC.48979 (495-570)  
LC.49957 (290-322)  
M-60s firing, loading.

A related hazard is double  
loading. This occurs when the  
bolt goes forward, stripping  
a cartridge from the belt, but

41. Cont'd.

failing to lock and fire. The unfired cartridge remains in the chamber when the bolt is retracted. Feeding a second cartridge will cause the bullet to strike the primer of the first round and set it off. Because the bolt is not locked, damage to the weapon and injury to personnel can result.

42. LC.50581 (754-EOR)

M-60s firing and being loaded. Combat.

Machine guns whose serial numbers are followed by the letter "R" eliminate this danger factor. However, malfunction of the weapon can still occur.

43. LC. 51301 (235-285)

EM throwing grenade at sampan.

Supplementing their individual weapons, fragmentation grenades are carried by combat troops.

44. LC. 51183 (380-485)

Riflemen through jungle.

No special care is required, and cleaning is not a problem, since their function is not affected by either dust or rust.

45. EXT. RANGE - DAY.

MEDIUM. ENLISTED MAN.

He wears combat dress. He takes grenade from belt. CAMERA ANGLE to show him turning left side toward target, grenade held away from body. He pulls pin, pauses, cocks arm, and throws. Hits ground.

The element of safety is, however, a vital consideration in handling the grenade. Once the pull-pin is removed, the grenade must be thrown. Until actually thrown the arming lever must be controlled.

46. EXT. RANGE - DAY

LONG SHOT- GRENADE GOING OFF.

47. EXT. FIRE SUPPORT BASE - DAY.

MEDIUM SHOT. BOX CONTAINING FRAGMENTATION GRENADES. BOX IS OPEN.

Enlisted man in combat dress crosses into scene to box. He removes a can, rips off sealing tape, removes cap. Tips grenade out into hand and lays it on ground. Puts can aside on ground, then repeats action to cover narration.

Grenades should remain in their original packing and containers until needed for distribution. In base camps original packaging materials should be saved, and following an operation, unused grenades repackaged for safe storage.

48. LC. 49331 (300-327)  
LC. 49538 (540-560)

Pyrotechnic smoke.

Where feasible, pyrotechnics and chemical ammunition should not be stored in close proximity to fragmentation grenades.

49. EXT. FIRE SUPPORT BASE. DAY

MED. CLOSE SHOT. GRENADIER  
IN COMBAT DRESS.

He is kneeling on ground, four grenades in f.g. before him. His webbing, rucksack, rifle, and helmet are beside him. He reaches for webbing and turns pouch toward CAMERA.

Pull-pins must not be tampered with; however, grenades should be examined to ensure that the prongs of the pull-pins are spread at least 30° so the pin cannot be easily pulled out by bushes.

50. MED. CLOSE: SAME EM AS IN  
SC. 49 (ANOTHER ANGLE)

EM picks up grenade and attaches to pouch. He repeats action until narration is covered.

Grenades should be attached to the magazine pouch so that there is no danger of the pull pin being dislodged.

51. LC. 50873 (500-590)

Grenades thrown.

LC. 49131 (595-635)

Grenade thrown at foliage in b.g.

When throwing a grenade, the soldier must be alert to the possibilities of a ricochet from foliage or other obstructions. He must also be certain

51. Cont'd.

that friendly personnel are outside the range of fragmentation.

52. LC. 51377 (480-535)

Men in chow line.

Obviously with dangerous weapons such as these, horse-play cannot be tolerated.

53. LC. 51033 (45-145)

Men bunched with gear on ground, then in trucks.

Safety precautions take on increased importance where troops are brought into close contact, as in vehicles, billets, and operational environment.

54. LC. 48869 (360-460)

Loading & firing M-79.

LC. 51355 (128-165)

M-148

Other supplementary weapons whose care and handling must be stressed are the M-79 and M-148 Grenade Launchers. These fire Fragmentation Grenade cartridges. Both weapons are constructed primarily of aluminum and, except for the

54. Cont'd.

receiver on the M-79, are not subject to rust.

55. LC. 48826 (235-270)

Fox hole dug, M-79 lying on parapet.

The M-79 Receiver is constructed of steel. It is subject to rust and must be inspected, cleaned, and oiled frequently.

56. LC. 48824 (495-540)

Man firing and loading M-79.

Dust can affect the moving parts on both launchers. The weapons must be kept free of it.

57. LC. 51299 (80-100)

Firing and reloading an M-148.

These arms are relatively fragile and care must be exercised in handling them.

58. LC. 49562 (510-540)

EM checks bore of M-79 for dents.

Barrels must be frequently checked for obstructions or dents as these can cause projectiles to stick.

59. LC. 51582 (235-260)

Grenade launched from  
top of APC.

As with the hand-thrown  
grenade, care must be exer-  
cised lest friendly personnel  
be within the range of frag-  
mentation.

60. LC. 51582 (435-456)

Grenade launched at  
overhead sniper.

The grenadier must also be  
alert to his safety.

61. LC. 48641 (500-615)

Grenadier in rice paddy,  
followed by M-16s carried  
thru same. (wet season)

The extremes of climate,  
the varying terrain, and the  
nature of warfare in Vietnam  
require observance of these  
teaching points learned in the  
field.

62. LC. 51350 (120-175)

Combat: M-60s  
NOTE: See Sc. 35.

The soldier must recognize  
that his own contribution to  
victory and his own personal  
safety will depend upon the  
proper care and handling of his  
individual arms.

FADE:



SCENES TO BE FILMED IN VIETNAM

21A. EXT. FIRE SUPPORT BASE. DAY

*X* MED. SHOT. EM IN FULL COMBAT DRESS.

He holds rifle in right hand, butt resting on hips, rifle pointing upward.

A short but simple check of proper mechanical functioning should be performed before firing.

21B. MED. CLOSE. EM AS IN SC. 21A.

*X* He retracts charging handle and releases to cock rifle. He then turns selector lever to Safe Position and attempts to pull trigger.

The soldier will retract the charging handle and release it to cock the rifle. The selector lever is turned to safe position and an attempt made to pull the trigger. The hammer should not fall, thus indicating that the safety is operating properly.

*X* 21C. ~~MED~~ CLOSE. ANOTHER ANGLE. *UP*  
SAME EM AS IN SCS. 21A & B.

EM turns selector to semi-auto and pulls trigger.

He now turns the selector lever to the semi-automatic position and pulls the trigger. The hammer should fall.

*X* 21D. ~~CLOSE~~ SHOT. EM'S HANDS ON RIFLE. SAME EM AS IN SCS. *ECU*  
21 A, B, AND C.

While holding the trigger to the rear, he then retracts the

21D. Cont'd.

EM holds trigger to rear, retracts charging handle and releases it. He releases pressure on trigger and pulls it again.

charging handle and releases it. The hammer should not fall. Releasing the pressure on trigger, he repulls. This time the hammer should fall, thus indicating proper semi-automatic functioning.

21E. MEDIUM SHOT. SAME EM AS IN SCS. 21A,B,C,D.

EM sets selector lever on auto, retracts charging handle and, while holding trigger to rear, releases it.

He now sets the selector lever on the automatic position, retracts the charging handle and releases it, while holding the trigger to rear. The hammer should fall, indicating proper automatic functioning.

21F. MED. SHOT (ANOTHER ANGLE)

SAME EM AS IN SCS. A,B,C, D, AND E.

EM looks at rifle appraisingly, then walks out of frame.

If during these checks, the rifle malfunctions, it should be disassembled and the cause determined.

22-26. OMITTED.

27. EXT. FIRE SUPPORT BASE. DAY.

MED. CLOSE SHOT. EM.  
(CAMERAMAN NOTE: EXCEPT  
WHERE INDICATED DIFFERENT  
EM WILL BE USED FOR EACH  
SEQUENCE. MEN ARE NOT TO  
LOOK AT CAMERA OR SMILE.)

EM wears combat dress and  
is kneeling on ground. His  
webbing, pack, and helmet  
lie nearby. On jacket at his  
knees are spread oil can,  
patches, cleaning rod, and  
bore brush. He is complet-  
ing final stage of cleaning  
and oiling pistol. CAMERA  
favors action of wiping one  
side of pistol, turning it  
over and wiping other side.

It must be cleaned and  
oiled frequently. This will  
also remove more dust. However,  
some may accumulate in the  
internal parts of the receiver  
group. The need for maintenance  
is indicated through visual  
inspection and by mechanical  
functional check....

27A. MED. CLOSE. SAME EM AS IN SC.  
27. CAMERA FAVORS HANDS.

He performs disconnector  
safety check.

...including the manual safety,  
grip safety, half-cock and  
disconnector safety checks.

27B. MED. SHOT. SAME EM AS IN  
SCS. 27 and 27A.

EM leans over to webbing  
on ground and inserts pistol  
in holster.

(No Narration)

28. EXT. SUPPORT OPERATIONS CENTER  
DAY.

MED. SHOT. REAR M-109 VAN.

Its doors are open, ladder in  
place. EM in combat dress

The correction of some condi-  
tions is the job of trained  
maintenance personnel who are  
authorized to detail disassemble

28. Cont'd.

X crosses into scene to ladder. 2nd EM inside van comes to door, looks down at first EM, turns back to Van interior, turns back to 1st EM, producing a pistol, which he hands down to 1st EM. 1st EM clears pistol and checks serial number. Places pistol in holster and walks off-scene.

the mechanism.

29. EXT. FIRE SUPPORT BASE. DAY

MED. SHOT. EM.

He wears combat dress. He draws pistol from holster, inserts magazine, draws slide back, releases it, then aims and fires.

When inserting a magazine in an empty weapon, the slide should be forward and the hammer down. Failure to follow this procedure can result in unintentional discharge of the weapon.

30. MED. SHOT. ANOTHER ANGLE.  
SAME EM AS IN SC. 29.

He aims and squeezes off shots.

The relatively small size of the pistol makes the elementary precaution against careless pointing particularly applicable. In handling it, carelessness and thoughtless horseplay are taboo.

31. MED. CLOSE - ENLISTED MAN  
SAME AS IN SCS. 29 & 30.

He fires last shot, removes magazine and puts it in pouch. He inspects chamber and bore.

Occasionally, a bullet becomes lodged in the barrel. Any attempt to dislodge it by firing another cartridge will result in damage to the weapon and probable injury to the firer.

32. EXT. ASSEMBLY AREA - DAY

MED. SHOT - JEEP

Webbing and holster with pistol lying across driver's seat.

Because of its size, the pistol is subject to loss and theft. In either case it may ultimately end in unauthorized or enemy possession.

33. CLOSE SHOT - DRIVER'S SEAT

Webbing, holster, pistol favored.

34. MED CLOSE - FRONT OF JEEP.

EM in combat dress crosses into scene, carrying rations. He leans on hood to eat. CAMERA favors pistol secured in his holster.

Constant vigilance is required.

When carried, the weapon must be secured in its holster.

When not carried, it should be kept in locked racks, strong boxes or rooms.

35. OMITTED.

36. X EXT. FIRE SUPPORT BASE - DAY

X MED. CLOSE. ENLISTED MAN.

In combat dress, stripped to waist, he is seated on the ground; helmet, webbing, rucksack beside him. Before him, spread on his jacket, are patches, oil can, cleaning rod, and disassembled M-60; gas piston, operating rod and spring, bolt, receiver, and butt-stock. He is cleaning gas cylinder with brush.

Heavy firing will cause carbon to build up in the gas cylinder. Unless removed, it can lead to the gas piston freezing and result in malfunction.

37. X MED. CLOSE (ANOTHER ANGLE)  
SAME EM AS IN SC. 36.

X EM puts brush down on jacket. He picks up gas piston, looks at closed end, and drops it into gas cylinder. He then installs retaining nut.

When reassembling the M-60, the gas piston must be installed properly or the weapon will not operate automatically, and will fire only single rounds.

38. X MED. SHOT. EM (SAME AS IN SC. 36 and 37.)

X EM picks up cleaning patch and cleans and oils barrel and bipod assembly.

M-60 machine guns are subject to rust on the barrel and bipod assembly. It must be cleaned and oiled frequently. To protect against dust, the entire weapon must be cleaned.

39-44. OMITTED.

45. EXT. RANGE - DAY

✓ MED. SHOT - ENLISTED MAN.

He wears combat dress. He takes grenade from belt. CAMERA ANGLE to show him turning left side toward target, grenade held away from body. He pulls pin, pauses, cocks arm, and throws. Hits ground.

The element of safety is, however, a vital consideration in handling the grenade. Once the pull-pin is removed, the grenade must be thrown. Until actually thrown, the arming lever must be controlled.

46. EXT. RANGE - DAY

✓ LONG SHOT - GRENADE GOING OFF.

47. EXT. FIRE SUPPORT BASE - DAY

X MEDIUM SHOT - OPEN BOX CONTAINING FRAGMENTATION GRENADES.

Enlisted man in combat dress crosses into scene to box. He removes a can, rips off sealing tape, removes cap. He tips grenade out into his hand and lays it on ground. Puts can aside on ground, then repeats action to cover narration.

Grenades should remain in their original packing and containers until needed for distribution. In base camps original packaging materials should be saved, and following an operation, unused grenades repackaged for safe storage.

48. OMITTED.

49. ✓ EXT. FIRE SUPPORT BASE. DAY

MED. CLOSE SHOT. GRENADIER  
IN COMBAT DRESS.

He is kneeling on ground,  
four grenades in f.g. before  
him. His webbing, rucksack,  
rifle and helmet are beside  
him. He reaches for webbing  
and turns pouch toward  
CAMERA.

Pull-pins must not be tampered  
with; however, grenades should  
be examined to ensure that the  
prongs of the pull-pins are  
spread at least 30 degrees so  
that the pin cannot be easily  
pulled out by bushes.

50. ✓ MED. CLOSE (ANOTHER ANGLE)  
SAME EM as in SC. 49

EM picks up grenade and at-  
taches it to pouch. He re-  
peats action 'til narration  
is covered.

Grenades should be attached  
to the magazine pouch so that  
there is no danger of the pull-  
pin being dislodged.