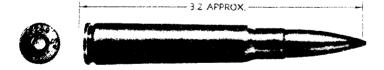
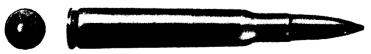
c. Thoroughly clean all parts of the mechanism and the exterior of the weapon with SOLVENT, dry-cleaning. Dry with clean rags. After drying a metal part, do not touch with the bare hands. Then coat all metal parts with either OIL, lubricating, preservative, light, or COMPOUND, rust-preventive, light, depending on the probable length of storage. The bore is best coated with rust-preventive compound by dipping a cleaning brush in the compound and then running the brush through the bore two or three times. Then see that the bolt is fully home, and, handling the weapon by the butt and sling loop only, place it in the packing chest.

Section VII AMMUNITION

	reregrepr
General	
Classification	. 27
Identification	
Authorized cartridges	
Tropical ammunition	
Interchangeability of ammunition	
Precautions in handling captured ammunition	
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7.9-MM ARMOR-PIERCING CARTRIDGE (GERMAN)



CARTRIDGE, BALL, CAL. .30, M2. (U.S.)

RA PD 61187

Figure 56 — Comparison of German 7.9-mm Armor-piercing Cartridge and Cal. .30 U.S. Ball Cartridge M2

(These Cartridges Can Not Be Used Interchangeably.)

26. GENERAL.

a. The standard small-arms ammunition for use in German rifles, carbines, and machine guns is known as Patrone s.S. (Patr. s.S.). This is usually referred to as 7.9-mm caliber ammunition but is more accurately 7.92-mm caliber. The 7.9-mm German ammunition is similar in appearance to, but is not interchangeable with, U.S. cal. .30 ammunition, as shown in figure 56. As encountered in the field, 7.9-mm ammunition may be packed in cartons, in magazine clips, and in machine gun belts in ammunition carriers and boxes (figs. 57, 58, and 59). Cartridges primarily for use in machine guns are packed in cartons and loaded into machine gun belts (equipment with the weapon) in the field.

27. CLASSIFICATION.

- a. General. Patrone s.S. (Patrone schweres Spitzgeschoss) is the standard 7.9-mm service cartridge, whereas Patrone l.S. (Patrone leichtes Spitzgeschoss) is reported to be reserved for practice firing against air targets.
- b. Service Ammunition. The main types of 7.9-mm service ammunition are as follows:

17PC	Outstand Auditoriance acceptances
Armor-piercing	, Patr. S.m.K.
Armor-piercing-tracer	
Armor-piercing-incendiary	
Ball	Patr. s.S.
Semi-armor-piercing	Patr. S.m.E.
Super-armor-piercing	Patr. S.m.K.H.

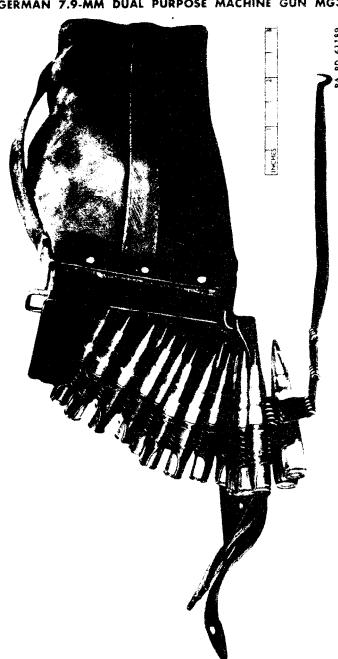
German Abbreviated Designation

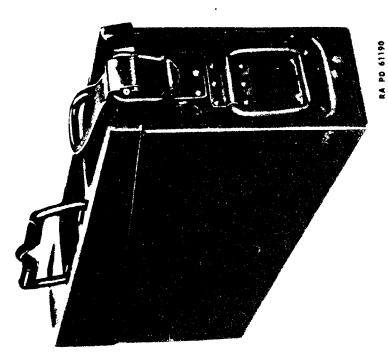
c. Practice ammunition may be classified as follows:

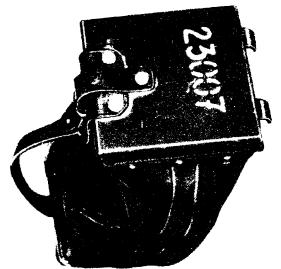
Type	German Abbreviated Designation
Bail	Patr. I.S.
Ball tracer	Patr. 1.S.L'spur
Observation (or H.E. incendia	ry) B-P atr.

28. IDENTIFICATION.

- a. General. German small arms cartridges are identified primarily by markings on carton labels (fig. 60) and by appearance (fig. 56).
- b. Carton Labels. In general, markings on carton labels do not indicate the caliber, except for nonstandard caliber sizes for purposes of distinction. The German 7.9-mm cartridges are indicated by "Patr." ("Patrone" or cartridge) followed by the type of cartridge, as indicated in paragraphs 27 and 29. For example, "Patr. S.m.K." indicates armor-piercing cartridges. No further markings on the carton label indicate 7.9-mm cartridges which are for use in rifles or machine guns. Additional markings may indicate the type of weapon







or packing, or the model of the	weapon, as follows:
"i.L."	lly in red, indicates cartridges packed
in	clips. Issued for use in rifles, but may
als	o be used in machine guns.
"für Gew." or	
	Ily in red, indicates cartridges for use rifles only.
	lly in red, indicates cartridges for use machine guns.
(ca sta	ates cartridges only for antitank rifles artridge case is larger than that of the ndard 7.9-mm ammunition described rein).
	ates 8-mm pistol and submachine gun munition.

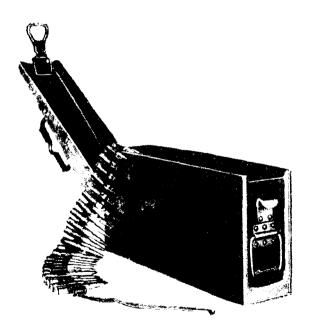
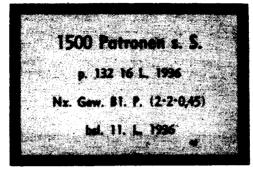


Figure 59 - Ammunition Box Showing Ammunition and Belt 56



BOX LABEL

DIMENSIONS: 10.3 X 7.5 cms.

Label color: White, with black border and printing. 1500 rounds Patronen schweres Spitzgeschoss.

(1500 CARTRIDGES with heavy pointed bullets)

RA PD 61192

Figure 60 — Label on Packing Containers of German 7.9- mm Cartridges

c. Typical Carton Label Marking. Typical markings and their English equivalents are shown in Table I.

TYPICAL LABEL MARKING ON CARTONS OF GERMAN CARTRIDGES

German Marking 1500 Patronen S.m.K. L'spur (gelb)	15
P. 69. 10.L. 39. Nz. Gew. Bl. P. (2. 2. 0,45)	Lo Ri
Rdf. 47. L. 1935	Pi
Patrh: S* P. 69 13L. 39	Br

Gesch: P. 69 13.L. 39-Geschossteile: P. 69

Satz: P. 69-zdh. 88: D.W.M. 774a. L. 39

Troken aufbewahren. Gegen Stoss u. Fall zu schutze.

English Equivalent 500 cartridges, A.P. tracer (yel-

low) ot number, 10th delivery, 1939

ifle powder, NC flaked (size of grains)

ace of manufacture, 47th delivery, 1935

rass cartridge case, S*, lot No., 13th delivery 1939 Polte Mfg.

Bullet: lot No., 13th delivery, 1939

Composition (tracer): Lot No. Cap 88: ?? delivery, 1939

Keep dry. Protect from blows.

NOTE: S* indicates alloy of 72% copper and 28% zinc. "St" or "S" would indicate steel.

d. Markings on Cartridges. Cartridges removed from their packings may be identified by appearance and markings. Typical markings on the base (fig. 56) are listed in Table II. Identifying color markings indicating type of cartridge are listed in Table III. For marking to indicate tropical ammunition, see paragraph 30.

TABLE 11

TYPICAL MARKINGS ON BASE OF GERMAN CARTRIDGES

German Marking	English Equivalent	
P 249	Manufacturer's initial (Polte) and identification.	
S*, S or St	.S* (alloy of 72% copper and 28% zinc), S or St (steel)	
46	Delivery, 46th	
35	Year of manufacture, 1935	

TABLE III

COLOR MARKINGS INDICATING TYPE OF GERMAN CARTRIDGES

Color of Primer Seat or Base Sand	Color en Bullet	Туре
Green base band	.None	Light practice ball (Patr. 1.S.)
Green	.None	. Heavy ball (Patr. s.S.)
Red	.None	. Armor-piercing (Patr. S.m.K.)
Red	Black tip	Armor-piercing-tracer (Patr. S.m.K. L'spur)
Black or red or		
red base band	.None	Armor-piercing-incendiary (Patr. P.m.K.)
Black	. Chromium-	
	plated tip or	
	all black ex-	
	cept tip	Observation (B-Patr.), HE-incendiary
(Red annulus	.Black	
₹ or		Super-armor-piercing
Red annulus	. None	(Patr.S.m.K.H.)

e. Abbreviations.

TABLE IV

GERMAN ABBREVIATIONS

מנ	Beobachtung Observation
	-
	Buchse Shotgun, gun, rifle
	Brandgeschoss Incendiary bullet Beobachtung Observation
	Blattchenpulver Flaked gunpowder
B-Patr.	Beobachtungsgeschoss Patrone Observation cartridge
Fr Date	Exerzierpatrone Dummy cartridge
	für For
	.Flugbahn Trajectory
	für Gewehr For rifle
	. für Maschinegewehr For machine gun
	Geschutz Gun
	Gewehr Rifle
	. Geschoss Projectile, bullet
	Gewehr Rifle
	Gehartet Hardened
	in Ladestreifen In rifle clip
	.Kern; Stahlkern Core; steel core
	. Kaliber Caliber, gage
	. Karabiner Carbine
	.leicht Light
	. Ladestreifen Rifle clip
	. Lieferung Delivery
	. Lieferungsnummer Delivery number
	leichtes Maschinegewehr Light machine gun
-	Leuchtspur Tracer
	.mit With
	.mit Eisenkern With iron core (or soft steel core)
	. Maschinegewehr Machine gun
	. Munition Ammunition
	. Nitrozellulose Nitrocellulose
P	.Phosphor Phosphorus
Patrh	.Patronenhülse Cartridge case
Patr. 1.S	.Patrone leichte Spitzge- schoss
Patr. 1.S.L'spur	Patrone leichte Spitzge- schoss mit Leuchtspur Cartridge with light, pointed bullet with tracer
Patr. P.m.K	.Patrone Phosphor mit
	Stahlkern Cartridge with phosphorus with steel core
Patr. S.m.E	Patrone Spitzgeschoss mit
	Eisenkern Cartridge with pointed bullet with iron core
Patr. S.m.K	. Patrone Spitzgeschoss mit
	Stahlkern Cartridge with pointed bullet with
	steel core

Patr. S.m.K.H Patrone Spitzgeschoss mit
Stahlkern Gehartet . Cartridge with pointed bullet with hardened steel core
Patr. S.m.K.L'spur Patrone Spitzgeschoss mit
Stahlkern und Leucht-
spur
Patr. s.S Patrone schwer Spitzge-
schoss Cartridge with heavy pointed bullet
Patr. T Patronentasche Cartridge pouch
Ph Phosphor Phosphorus
Pist. PatrPistolen Patrone Pistol cartridge
P.K Pulverkasten Ammunition box
Pl. Patr Platzpatrone Blank cartridge
Pr Phosphor Phosphorus
Pr-Geschoss Phosphorgeschoss Phosphorus bullet
P.T Pulvertemperatur Ammunition temperature
S Spitzgeschoss Pointed builet
S. or s schwer Heavy
schw schwer Heavy
S-Gesch Spitzgeschoss Pointed bullet
S.m.K Spitzgeschoss mit Stahl-
kern
S.m.K.H Spitzgeschoss mit Stahl-
kern Gehartet Pointed bullet with hardened steel core
S.m.K.L'spur Spitzgeschoss mit Stahl-
kern und Leuchtspur Pointed bullet with steel core and tracer
St Stahl Steel
Tp Tropen Tropics
Ub Ubung Practice

29. AUTHORIZED CARTRIDGES.

a. The only cartridges which may be authorized for use in the German 7.9-mm Dual Purpose Machine Gun MG34 are listed in Table V. For precautions in handling captured ammunition, see paragraph 33. For other ammunition interchangeable with the German ammunition, see paragraph 31.

TABLE V

AUTHORIZED AMMUNITION FOR USE IN GERMAN 7.9-MM DUAL PURPOSE MACHINE GUN MG341

German Abbreviated Designation	Type Service Ammunition	Description
Patr. s.S	.Ball	Average instrumental velocity, 2,380 ft. per sec. Bullet core is of hard lead.

¹ Maximum range of machine gun, on antisircraft tripod is 2,200 yards. Using the telescopic sight it is 3,800 yards.

ለስ

Type

German Abbreviated

Designation	Service Ammunition—Con	t'd Description
für M.G.	. Ball	For machine guns only.
i.L.	Ball	Packed in clips for use in rifles, but may be used in machine guns, if other types are not available.
		Bullet, which is longer than that of Patr.s.S., has steel core and lead jacket ² .
		Bullet is similar to that of Patr. S.m.K. except that bullet core is of tungsten carbide.
		Bullet is similar to that of Patr. S.m.K. except that bullet core is of iron or soft steel.
Patr. S.m.K.L'spur	Armor-piercing-trace	r Germans indicate for use against aircraft only.
Patr. P.m.K.	Armor-piercing-	
	incendiary	Germans indicate for use against aircraft only. Contains phosphorus.
	Practice Ammunition	
		. Similar to Patr. s.S. except that bullet core is of light metal. Has a short range.
Patr. l.S.L'spur	Ball-tracer	Similar to Patr. I.S., but has a tracer element.
	incendiary	Germans indicate that this is only used in peacetime for checking ranges. An observation bullet containing a smoke producer of phosphorus and percussion fuze.
30. TROPICAL A	AMMUNITION.	

a. Small arms ammunition for use in the tropics is readily identified by the painted ring, 2 millimeters wide, at the junction of the bullet

² When fired from a rifle will penetrate 0.33-inch steel plate at 440 yards, and 0.39-inch steel plate at 110 yards.

and cartridge case. The color of the ring is the same as that used on the primer to indicate the type of cartridge.

b. Containers for tropical ammunition may have the following label printed in red on white:

Für Tropen Normale Pulvertempatur + 25° C.

c. Tropical ammunition has a reduced weight of propellant and gives normal performance at $+25^{\circ}$ C. (77° F.). The temperature taken as normal for standard ammunition is 10° C. (50° F.).

31. INTERCHANGEABILITY OF AMMUNITION.

a. The 7.9-mm German cartridges, Patr. s.S., Patr. l.S., and Patr. S.m.K. types and the British 7.92-mm Besa ammunition are interchangeable for use in the German 7.9-mm Dual Purpose Machine Gun MG34. CARTRIDGE, ball, 7.92-mm (Chinese), can be used with this gun. No U. S. ammunition is authorized.

32. PRECAUTIONS IN HANDLING CAPTURED AMMUNITION.

- a. All captured ammunition should be examined by qualified personnel as soon as practicable. Loose ammunition may be dangerous and is rarely worth the trouble of collection.
 - b. Ammunition may be dangerous because of:
 - (1) Deliberate "booby traps" laid by the enemy.
 - (2) Having been subject to fire or shelling.
- (3) Removal of safety devices from fuzes, etc. (either deliberate or accidental).
 - (4) Exposure rendering explosive elements supersensitive.
 - (5) Being "life-expired."
- c. Ammunition known or suspected of being dangerous will not be moved or touched, but destroyed in accordance with TM 9-1900 (chapter 4).
- d. Destroyed ammunition should be salvaged for brass parts. In addition, all enemy airtight containers should be returned to the base. This also applies to timber and wooden boxes for use as dunnage or for remaking ammunition boxes.
- e. Personnel handling captured ammunition should keep in mind the fact that although two types of ammunition appear to have identical measurements, they are not necessarily interchangeable. Experiments to ascertain interchangeability are forbidden except by special authority.
- f. No unauthorized modifications or experimentation will be carried out on any ammunition.

INSPECTION

33. CARE, HANDLING, AND PRESERVATION.

- a. In addition to the precautions and care in handling given in TM 9-1900 for U. S. small arms ammunition, the following applies particularly to the German 7.9-mm ammunition.
- b. The German 7.9-mm Dual Purpose Machine Gun MG34 is susceptible to malfunctioning should any foreign matter get into its mechanism. Therefore, the German ammunition must be kept clean, and in particular must be free from fine sand.

34. FIELD REPORT OF ACCIDENTS.

a. Any malfunctions of ammunition must be promptly reported by the ordnance officer under whose supervision the material is maintained or issued (sec. VII, AR 750-10).

Section VIII

INSPECTION

	Paragraph
General	35
Machine gun as a unit	36
Barrel casing and barrel	37
Bolt and spring	38
Belts and magazines	. 39
Mounts	. 40

35. GENERAL.

a. Inspect the machine gun at intervals for operation and functioning. In all such inspections, use dummy ammunition. The use of live ammunition is prohibited.

36. MACHINE GUN AS A UNIT.

- a. Check the gun for general appearance, metal parts for scratches, rust, or wear, and the wood butt for cracks and nicks.
 - b. Note if the butt is firmly secured.
- c. Retract the bolt and note any sluggish movement or binding. Remove the feed cover and feed block and see that the chamber is clear. Grasp the bolt handle in the retracted position and pull the trigger, allowing the bolt to go slowly forward on an empty chamber. Note any binding or sluggish movement.
- d. Check the functioning of the belt feed pawls, using dummy rounds in a belt.
- e. Retract the bolt and set the safety at SAFE and pull the trigger. The bolt should remain cocked.
- f. Turn the safety to FIRE and pull the trigger. The bolt should move forward. Load a dummy round in the chamber and fire it. Retract the bolt and note any difficulty or failure to extract or eject.

37. BARREL CASING AND BARREL.

- a. Note whether front sight is properly secured. Check whether the bipod catch springs at the front and rear of barrel casing are set or broken.
- b. Note if recoil booster is properly secured to the casing. If loose, tighten (the threads are right-hand).
- c. Remove the barrel, hold it up to the light, and inspect the chamber and bore for wear, pits, or bulges. To facilitate inspection, place a piece of white paper in the breech end of the barrel in order to reflect light into the bore; then rotate the barrel slowly so that the light follows the circumference of the bore. If the barrel has pits or bulges, it should be turned over to ordnance maintenance personnel.

38. ROLT AND SPRING.

- a. Examine the bolt surface for rust, roughness, or foreign matter. Inspect all notches, edges, corners, and grooves for burs and wear.
 - b. Inspect firing pin point for wear and deformation.
 - c. Inspect the extractor and ejector for deformation or breakage.
 - d. Check the driving spring for kinks, fracture, and lost tension.

39. BELTS AND MAGAZINES.

- a. Belts. Examine the belts for deformation or torn links. Note whether the belts are clean and free from rust.
- b. Belt Feed Drum Magazines. Examine the 50-round belt feed drum magazines for deformation and for malfunction of the slide and cover. Deformed magazines should be turned over to ordnance maintenance personnel.
- c. Spring-operated Drum Magazines. Examine the 75-round spring-operated drum magazines for deformation of the sides and mouth. Test the functioning of the magazine springs. Magazines with defective springs or deformed mouths should be turned over to ordnance maintenance personnel.

40. MOUNTS.

- a. Bipod. Examine the bipod for rigidity of connections. Check the functioning of the thumbscrew nut between the bipod legs.
- b. Antiaircraft Tripod. Check the elevation adjustment of the tripod by means of the leg clamps and wing nuts. Check functioning of adjustable support at the top of the tripod. Test rigidity of connections with tripod in any firing position.
 - c. Tripod Mount.
- (1) Examine the erected tripod mount for rigidity of connections in any given firing position. Check functioning of the elevation

MAINTENANCE UNDER UNUSUAL CONDITIONS

mechanism and elevation stops. Check functioning of the traversing mechanism and traverse stops.

(2) Push the cradle to the rear several times to simulate recoiling, and note whether this alternately elevates and depresses the cradle, step by step.

Section IX

MAINTENANCE UNDER UNUSUAL CONDITIONS

	Paragraph
General	 41
Care in arctic climates	 42
Care in tropical climates	 . 43

41. GENERAL.

a. When operating under unusual conditions such as tropical or arctic climates, severe dust or sand conditions, and near salt water, the precautions listed below should be scrupulously observed.

42. CARE IN ARCTIC CLIMATES.

- a. In temperatures below freezing, and particularly in arctic climates, it is essential that all moving parts be kept absolutely free from moisture. It has also been found that excess oil on the working parts may solidify to such an extent as to cause sluggish operation or even complete failure.
- b. The machine gun should be disassembled and the chief components (fig. 55) cleaned with SOLVENT, dry-cleaning, before use in temperatures below zero F. The working surfaces of parts which show signs of wear may be lubricated by rubbing with a cloth that has been lightly oiled with OIL, lubricating, preservative, light, and wrung out. At temperatures above zero F, the machine gun may be oiled lightly after cleaning by wiping with a lightly oiled cloth, using OIL, lubricating, preservative, light.
- c. The machine gun should be left exposed to the cold whenever possible because, upon bringing it into a warm room, moisture will condense on the cold metal and cause rusting. Immediately upon bringing indoors, the machine gun should be thoroughly oiled with OIL, lubricating, preservative, light. After the machine gun has reached room temperature, it should be wiped off to remove the condensed water vapor and oiled again.
- d. If the machine gun has been fired, it should be thoroughly cleaned and oiled. The bore may be swabbed with an oiled patch and, when the weapon reaches room temperature, thoroughly cleaned and oiled as prescribed in paragraph 24.
- e. Before firing, the machine gun should be cleaned and oil removed as prescribed in paragraph 22. The bore and chamber should be entirely free from oil before firing.

43. CARE IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

- a. Tropical Climates.
- (1) In tropical climates where the temperature and humidity are high, or where salt air is present, and during rainy seasons, the machine gun should be thoroughly inspected at frequent intervals and kept lightly oiled when not in use. The gun should be disassembled at regular intervals to enable the drying and oiling of parts.
- (2) Care should be taken to see that the unexposed parts and surfaces are kept clean and oiled.
 - (3) In hot climates, use OIL, lubricating, preservative, light.
 - b. Hot, Dry Climates.
- (1) In hot, dry climates where sand and dust are apt to get into the mechanism and bore, the machine gun should be wiped clean daily, or more often, if necessary. The gun should be disassembled as far as necessary to facilitate thorough cleaning.
- (2) Oiling and lubrication should be kept at a minimum, as oil collects dust which acts as an abrasive on the working parts and may foul the bore and chamber. OIL, lubricating, preservative, light, is best for lubrication where temperatures are high, and should be lightly applied only to the surfaces or working parts showing signs of wear.
- (3) Perspiration from the hands is usually acid and causes rust. Metal parts should therefore be wiped dry frequently.
- (4) During sand or dust storms the breech and muzzle should be kept covered. The dust cover underneath the ejection opening should always be kept closed when no firing is done.

Section X

GLOSSARY

General	. 44
Abbreviations, symbols, and terms	
44. GENERAL.	
a. The following abbreviations, symbols, and terms may be	e found
on labels, communications, and literature pertaining to the	German

7.9-mm Dual Purpose Machine Gun MG34. 45. ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND TERMS.

Abzug	Trigger
Abzugsperre	Full automatic trigger
B (Beobachtung)	
Bd. G (Brandgeschoss)	
Dabillan.	Container

GLOSSARY

Beob. (Beobachtung)	Observation
B-Patr. (Beobachtungsgeschoss Patrone)	Observation cartridge
Bodenstuck	Base plate
Brandkerngeschoss	Incendiary bullet
D (Dauerfeuer)	Full automatic fire
Düse	
Dreibein 34	AA Tripod 34
Einfuhtstuck	
E (Einzelfeuer)	Single fire
Eisen	Iron
Eisenkern	Iron or soft steel core
Ex. Patr. (Exerzierpatrone)	Dummy cartridge
F (Feuer)	F ire
Feder	Spring
Feuer dampfer	Flash hider
Fliegervisier	Antiaircraft sight
Gehause	Receiver
G (Gewehr)	Rifle
Gelh	
Gesch (Geschoss)	. Projectile, shell, bullet
Gew. (Gewehr)	Rifle
Griffstuck	Grip stock
Gurt	Belt
Gurtfuller 34	. Belt filling machine 34
Gurttrommel 34	
Hauptladung	Propellant
Hohentrieb	Elevating mechanism
Hülse	Cartridge case
K. (Kern; Stahlkern)	Core; steel core
Kal. (Kaliber)	Caliber, gage
Karab. (Karabiner)	Carbine
Kartusche	Cartridge
Kartuschhulse	Cartridge case
Kartuschkorb	Ammunition basket
Kern	Core
Kolben	Butt stock
Korn	Front_sight
Kugel	Bullet
Kugelpatrone	Ball Cartridge
Kupfer	Copper
1. (leicht)	Light
1.M.G. (leichtes Maschinegewehr)	Light machine gun
L'spur (Leuchtspur)	Tracer

	•
Lafette 34	Tripod mount 34
Lafettenaufsatzstuck	Tripod mount AA adapter
Lauf	Barrel
Laufbehälter 34	Barrel container 34
	Tracer cartridge
Leutchtsatz	Tracer composition
Leuchtspurnatrone	Tracer cartridge
Loutchenurgeschose	Tracer bullet
Leutchenurmunition	Tracer ammunition
	Barrel casing; jacket Brass
M.G. (Maschinegewehr)	Machine gun
Mun. (Munition)	Ammunition
P. (Phosphor)	Phosphorus
Panzergeschoss	Armor-piercing bullet
Patrh. (Patronenhulse)	Cartridge case
Patr. I.S. (Patrone leichte	
Spitzgeschoss	Cartridge with light, pointed bullet
Patr. I.S.L'spur (Patrone leichte	
Spitzgeschoss mit Leuchtspur)	Cartridge with light, pointed
	bullet with tracer
Patr. T. (Patronentasche)	Cartridge pouch
Patronengurt	Cartridge belt
Patronenhulse	Cartridge case
Patronentrommel 34	Magazine 34
Patr. P.m.K. (Patrone Phosphor	-
	Cartridge with phosphorus
,	with steel core
Patr. S.m.E. (Patrone Spitzgescho	98S
	Cartridge with pointed bullet
	with iron core
Patr. S.m.K. (Patrone Spitzgescho	98
mit Stahlkern	Cartridge with pointed bullet
mit otamicin)	with steel core
Patr. S.m.K.H. (Patrone Spitzgesc	
mit Stahlkarn Gehartet)	Cartridge with pointed bullet
init Stankern Genartet)	with hardened steel core
Patr. S.ml.K.L'spur (Patrone Spit:	
mit Stabiliars and I suchtenur	Cartridge with pointed bullet
mit Stamkern und Dedentspur)	with steel core and tracer
Patr. S.S. (Patrone schwer	With proof for and flacer
	Cartridge with heavy pointed bullet
Dom T (Potronentesche)	Cartridge pouch
Ph (Phombos)	Phosphorus
rn. (Phosphor)	

GLOSSARY

Pist. Patr. (Pistolen Patrone) Pistol cartridge	,
P.K. (Pulverkasten) Powder box	K
Pl. Patr. (Platzpatrone) Blank cartridge	
Pr. (Phosphor) Phosphoru	
Pr-Geschoss (Phosphorgeschoss) Phosphorus bulle	t
P.T. (Pulvertemperatur) Ammunition temperature	0
Puffer Buffe	
Pulver Powde	Γ
Pulverkasten Powder box	K
Pulverladung Powder charge	•
Pulvertreibladung Propelling charge	e
Rauchioses Pulver Smokeless powde	
Rauchschwaches Pulver Smokeless powder	
Richtvorrichtung Laying mechanism	1
Rot Rec	1
Rückstossverstarker Recoil booste	Г
S (Sicherung, Sicher) Safety	
S. (Spitzgeschoss) Pointed bulle	t
s. or S. (schwer) Heavy	,
S.M.G. (schweres maschinegewehr) Heavy machine gur	1
Schlagbolzen Firing pir	ì
Schliessfeder Driving spring	Ł
Schutzdeckel Dust cover	•
Schw. (schwer) Heavy	,
Seitenhebel Traversing level	ř
S-Gesch. (Spitzgeschoss) Pointed bulle	Ł
S.m.K. (Spitzgeschoss mit Stahlkern). Pointed bullet with steel core	٠
S.m.K.H. (Spitzgeschoss	
mit Stahlkern Gehartet) Pointed bullet with hardened steel core	•
S.m.K.L'spur (Spitzgeschoss mit	
Stahlkern und Leuchtspur) Pointed bullet with stee	1
core and trace	r
Spannschieber Cocking handle	•
Spitze Point	Ł
St. or S (Stahl) Stee	ĺ
Stahlgeschoss Steel bullet	Ł
Stahlkern Steel core	•
Stahlkerngeschoss Steel-core bullet; armor-piercing bullet	Ł
Stahlmantel Steel jacket	t
Teile Components	
Tiefenfeuereiurichtung Searching fire mechanism	ı
Träger Carrier	ŗ
Trägriemen	
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* to the same and	

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Visier	Sight
Zieleiurichtung Sight	
Zuführer	Belt pawl
Zuführerdeckel	Feed cover
Zweibein	Bipod
Zwischenstuck	Extension belt
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a. Ammunition, general	1 M 9-1900
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Defense against chemical attack	FM 21-40
Military chemistry and chemical agents	TM 3-215
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