

4-2. STOPPAGES

A stoppage is any **interruption** in the cycle of functioning caused by **faulty action** of the weapon or **faulty ammunition**. Stoppages are classified by their relationship to the cycle of functioning. Table 4-2 shows types of interruptions or stoppages, their probable causes, and the corrective actions.

STOPPAGE	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Failure to feed.	Insufficient lubrication. Defective ammunition link. Obstruction in receiver. Insufficient gas pressure. Unlatched cover. Long or short rounds. Inverted link belt. Damaged, weak, or worn operating parts.	Lubricate as required. Remove and replace ammunition. Remove obstruction. Clean gas regulator, piston, and cylinder. Latch cover. Align rounds in link belt. Reinstall link belt with open end of link facing down. Notify organizational maintenance.
Failure to fire.	Safety on. Link belt improperly loaded. Defective ammunition. Faulty ammunition. Broken or damaged firing pin. Broken or weak driving spring.	Push safety to left, exposing red ring. Remove and reinstall link belt properly. Eject round. Replace ammunition. Notify organizational maintenance. Notify organizational maintenance
Failure to extract.	Dirty chamber or bolt and slide assembly. Carbon buildup in gas system Damaged extractor or spring.	Clean chamber or bolt and slide assembly. If problem continues, notify organizational maintenance. Clean gas regulator, cylinder, and piston. Notify organizational maintenance.
Failure to chamber.	Dirty ammunition. Carbon buildup in gas cylinder.	Clean ammunition. Clean gas cylinder.

Table 4-2. Stoppages.

STOPPAGE	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
	Carbon buildup in receiver. Damaged round. Damaged or weak driving spring. Dirty chamber. Damaged gas regulator.	Clean receiver. Remove round and recock weapon. Notify organizational maintenance. Clean chamber. Notify organizational maintenance.
Failure to eject.	Short recoil. Damaged ejector or spring. Carbon buildup in gas system.	Clean and lubricate bolt and slide assembly. If problem still exists, notify organizational maintenance. Notify organizational maintenance. Clean gas regulator, piston, and cylinder.

Table 4-2. Stoppages (continued).

4-3. IMMEDIATE ACTION

Immediate action is action taken to **reduce a stoppage without looking for the cause**. Immediate action should be taken in the event of a misfire or a cookoff. A misfire is the failure of a chambered round to fire. Such failure can be due to an ammunition defect or faulty firing mechanism. A cookoff is the firing of a round by the heat of a hot barrel and not by the firing mechanism. Cookoffs can be avoided by applying immediate action within 10 seconds of a failure to fire. The automatic rifleman keeps the AR on his shoulder while performing immediate action procedures. If the M249 stops firing, the following immediate actions are taken. (An effective memory aid is POPP, which stands for Pull, Observe, Push, and Press.)

a. Pull and lock the cocking handle to the rear while observing the ejection port to see if a cartridge case, belt link, or round is ejected. Ensure that the bolt remains to the rear to prevent double feeding if a round or cartridge case is not ejected.

b. If a cartridge case, belt link, or a round is ejected, push the cocking handle to its forward position, take aim on the target, and press the trigger. If the weapon does not fire, take remedial action. If a cartridge case, belt link, or round is not ejected, take remedial action.

DANGER

If nothing is ejected and the barrel is hot (200 or more rounds fired in less than 2 minutes), do not open the cover. Push the safety to the right (red ring not visible), which places the weapon on safe. Keep the weapon pointed downrange and remain clear for 15 minutes, then clear the weapon.

4-4. REMEDIAL ACTION

Remedial action is any action taken to **determine the cause of a stoppage** and to **restore the weapon** to an operational condition. This action is taken only after immediate action did not remedy the problem.

a. **Cold Weapon Procedures.** When a stoppage occurs with a cold weapon and immediate action has failed, use the following procedures.

(1) While the weapon is on your shoulder, grasp the cocking handle with the right hand, palm up, pull the cocking handle to the rear locking the bolt. While holding the resistance on the cocking handle, move the safety to SAFE and return the cocking handle.

(2) Place the weapon on the ground or away from your face and open the feed cover, perform the five-point safety check. Reload and continue to fire.

(3) If it does not fire, clear the weapon and inspect it and the ammunition.

b. **Hot Weapon Procedures.** If the stoppage occurs with a hot weapon (200 or more rounds in less than 2 minutes), move the safety to SAFE, wait 5 seconds (during training, let the weapon cool for 15 minutes), use the same procedures as outlined for cold weapon procedures.

DANGER

Be careful in clearing the weapon when the barrel is hot, a round may fire (cookoff) from the barrel's heat instead of by the firing mechanism. During combat, wait 5 seconds because of the possibility of a "hangfire" before applying remedial action. During training, wait 15 minutes before clearing a hot weapon and applying remedial action.

4-5. DESTRUCTION PROCEDURES

Destruction of any military weapon is only authorized as a last resort to prevent enemy capture or use. This paragraph discusses the field-expedient means of this destruction; it does not replace published policies. In combat

situations, the commander has the authority to destroy weapons, but he must report this destruction through channels.

a. Disassemble the weapon as completely as time permits. Use the barrel to destroy the bolt, operating rod group, biped, sights (rear and front), and receiver.

b. Bury the disassembled weapon or dump the parts into a stream, a sump, or a latrine.

c. Burn the weapon by placing an incendiary grenade on the receiver group over the bolt (with the cover feed mechanism assembly resting on the grenade) and detonating the grenade.