

RM QUIZ MALFUNCTIONS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

1. Remedial action requires the Soldier to do what?
2. When immediate action fails to correct symptom?
3. What is a stove pipe?
4. What is a double feed?
5. What is a bold override?
6. What is charging handle impingement?
7. To perform immediate action, the Soldier instinctively:
8. What actions should be completed for each type of malfunction?
9. Rapid and continuous firing of several magazines in sequence without cooling, will severely elevate chamber temperatures. How could this affect how your rifle operates?
10. If the Soldier determines that he has a potential "cook-off" situation he should do what?
11. What is the end state for any corrective action?
12. To overcome the malfunction, the Soldier must first avoid what?
13. What is immediate action?

RM QUIZ MALFUNCTIONS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

14. What is remedial action?

15. What is considered a failure to fire?

16. What is considered a failure to feed?

17. What is considered a failure to chamber?

18. What is considered a failure to extract?

19. What is considered a failure to eject?

Intellectual Infantryman

RM QUIZ MALFUNCTIONS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

ANSWER KEY

1. Remedial action requires the Soldier to do what?
 - a. Quickly identify one of four issues and apply a specific technique to correct the malfunction.
2. When immediate action fails to correct symptom?
 - a. When a malfunction occurred that initiated the Soldier to execute immediate action and multiple attempts failed to correct the malfunction. A minimum of two cycles of immediate action should have been completed; first, without a magazine change, and the second with a magazine change.
3. What is a stove pipe?
 - a. Can occur when either a feeding cartridge or an expended cartridge case is pushed sideways during the cycle of function causing that casing to stop the forward movement of the bolt carrier assembly and lodge itself between the face of the bolt and the ejection port.
4. What is a double feed?
 - a. Occurs when a round is chambered and not fired and a subsequent round is being fed without the chamber being clear.
5. What is a bolt override?
 - a. When the bolt fails to push a new cartridge out of the magazine during feeding or chambering, causing the bolt to ride on top of the cartridge.
6. What is charging handle impingement?
 - a. When a round becomes stuck between the bolt assembly and the charging handle where the charging handle is not in the forward, locked position.
7. To perform immediate action, the Soldier instinctively:
 - a. Hears the hammer fall with an audible "click."
 - b. Taps the bottom of the magazine firmly.
 - c. Rapidly pulls the charging handle and releases to extract / eject the previous
 - d. cartridge and feed, chamber, and lock a new round.
 - e. Reassess by continuing the shot process.
8. What actions should be completed for each type of malfunction?
 - a. Stove pipe - Grasp case and attempt to remove, cycle weapon and attempt to fire. If this fails, pull charging handle to the rear while holding case.
 - b. Double-feed - the Soldier must remove the magazine, clear the weapon, confirm the chamber area is clear, secure a new loaded magazine into the magazine well, and chamber and lock a round.
 - c. Bolt override - Remove magazine. Pull charging handle as far rearward as possible. Strike charging handle forward. If this fails, pull charging handle to the rear a second time, use tool or finger to hold the bolt to the rear, sharply send charging handle forward.
9. Rapid and continuous firing of several magazines in sequence without cooling, will severely elevate chamber temperatures. How could this affect how your rifle operates?
 - a. While unlikely this elevated temperature may cause a malfunction known as a "cook-off". A "cook-off" may occur while the round is locked in the chamber, due

RM QUIZ MALFUNCTIONS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

to excessive heating of the ammunition. Or the rapid exposure to the cooler air outside of the chamber, due in part to the change in pressure.

10. If the Soldier determines that he has a potential "cook-off" situation he should do what?
 - a. Leave the weapon directed at the target, or in a known safe direction, and follow proper weapons handling procedures, until the barrel of the weapon has had time to cool. If the chambered round has not been locked in the chamber for 10 seconds, it should be ejected as quickly as possible. If the length of time is questionable or known to be longer than 10 seconds and it is tactically sound, the Soldier should follow the above procedures until the weapon is cooled. If it is necessary to remove the round before the weapon has time to cool, the Soldier should do so with care as the ejected round may detonate due to rapid cooling in open air.
11. What is the end state for any corrective action?
 - a. Typically, the phase where the malfunction occurred within the cycle of function identifies the general problem that must be corrected. From a practical, combat perspective, malfunctions are recognized by their symptoms. Although some symptoms do not specifically identify a single point of failure, they provide the best indication on which corrective action to apply.
12. To overcome the malfunction, the Soldier must first avoid what?
 - a. Over analyzing the malfunction. The Soldier must train to execute corrective actions immediately without hesitation or investigation during combat conditions.
13. What is immediate action?
 - a. Simple, rapid actions or motions taken by the Soldier to correct basic disruptions in the cycle of function of the weapon. Immediate action is taken when a malfunction occurs such that the trigger is squeeze and the hammer falls with an audible "click."
14. What is remedial action?
 - a. A skilled, technique that must be applied to a specific problem or issue with the weapon that will not be corrected by taking immediate action. Remedial action is taken when the cycle of function is interrupted where the trigger is squeezed and either has little resistance during the squeeze ("mush") or the trigger cannot be squeezed.
15. What is considered a failure to fire?
 - a. Is when a round is locked into the chamber, the weapon is ready to fire, the select switch is placed on SEMI or BURST / AUTO, and the trigger is squeezed, the hammer falls (audible click), and the weapon does not fire.
16. What is considered a failure to feed?
 - a. When the bolt carrier assembly is expected to move return back into battery but is prevented from moving all the way forward. A clear gap can be seen between the bolt carrier assembly and the forward edge of the ejection port. This failure may cause a stove pipe or a double feed
17. What is considered a failure to chamber?

RM QUIZ MALFUNCTIONS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

- a. When the round is being fed into the chamber, but the bolt carrier assembly does not fully seat forward, failing to chamber the round and lock the bolt locking lugs with the barrel extension's corresponding lugs.
18. What is considered a failure to extract?
- a. When either automatically or manually, the extractor loses its grip on the cartridge case or the bolt seizes movement rearward during extraction that leaves the cartridge case partially removed or fully seated.
19. What is considered a failure to eject?
- a. Occurs when, either automatically or manually, a cartridge case is extracted from the chamber fully, but does not leave the upper receiver through the ejection port.