

Army m16 barrel length

American Assault Rifles Assault Rifles, Caliber 5.56 mm, M16 Top to Bottom: M16A1, M16A2, M4A1, M16A4TypeAssault riflePlace of originUnited StatesService historyIn service1964-present[1]Used bySee UsersWarsSee ConflictsProduction historyDesignerEugene Stoner (AR-10)[2] L. James Sullivan (AR-15)[3] Designed in 1959[4] Daewoo Precision Industries FN Herstal Bushmaster H& H& H& A R Firearms General Motors Hydramatic Division Elisco U.S. Ordnance Produced 1963-present[1] No. builtc. 8 million as of 2003[5] VariantsSee List of Colt AR-15 and M16 rifle variantsSpecifications (M16)Mass6.37 lb (2.89 kg) (unloaded) 7.5 lb (3.40 kg) (loaded)Length39.5 in (1,003 mm)Barrel length20 in (508 mm)Cartridge5.56×45mm NATO (M193)Caliber5.56 mmActionGas-operated, rotating boltRate of fire700–950 rounds/min cyclic sustained 45–60 rounds/min semi-automaticMuzzle velocity3,150 ft/s (960 m/s) (M855A1 round)[6]Effective firing range550 m (601 yd) (point target)[7] 800 m (875 yd) (area target)[8]Maximum firing range3,600 m (3,937 yd)Feed systemSTANAG magazine 20-round detachable box magazine: 0.211 lb (96 g) empty / 0.738 lb (335 g) full 30-round detachable box magazine: 0.257 lb (117 g) empty / 1.06 lb (480 g) full) Beta C-Mag 100-round double-lobed drum : 2.20 lb (1,000 g) hollow / 4.81 lb (2,180 g) full) Different vision or optics M16 rifle, officially named Rifle, Caliber 5.56 mm, M16, is a family of military rifles that were converted from the ArmaLite AR-15 rifle for the U.S. military. The original M16 rifle was a 5.56mm automatic rifle with a 20-round magazine. In 1964, the M16 began service in the United States Army and the following year was deployed for jungle warfare operations during the Vietnam War. [1] In 1969, the M16A1 replaced the M14 rifle to become the standard U.S. military rifle. [10] Improvements to the M16A1 include bolt support, chrome boreholes and a 30-member magazine. [1] In 1983, the Marine Corps used the M16A2 rifle and the U.S. Army adopted it in 1986. The M16A2 fires improved 5.56×45mm NATO (M855/SS109) ammunition and has a newer adjustable rear vision, case deflector, heavy barrel, improved hand protection, pistol grip and buttocks, as well as semi-automatic and triple-round fire picker. [12] Adopted in July 1997, the M16A4 is the fourth generation of the M16 series. It is equipped with a removable carrying handle and Picatinny railway for optical installation and other ancutter equipment. [13] The M16 has also been widely adopted by other armed forces around the world. The total production of the M16 worldwide was about 8 million, making it the most produced weapon with a caliber of 5.56 mm. [14] The U.S. Army largely replaced the M16 in frontline combat units with a shorter version and more, M4 carbine. [16] History In 1928, a U.S. Army Caliber Council conducted firing tests at Aberdeen Proving Base and proposed switching to smaller caliber rounds, specifically referring to .27. Largely out of respect for tradition, the proposal was ignored and the Army referred to the .30 caliber as full-size over the next 35 years. [17] After World War II, the U.S. military began searching for a single automatic rifle to replace the M1 Garand, M1/M2 Carbines, M1918 Browning Automatic Rifle, M3 Grease Gun and thompson submachine gun. [19] However, initial trials of the fire-picking versions of the M1 Garand proved disappointing. [20] During the Korean War, the M2 carbine gun was chosen to replace the majority of submmedlet guns in U.S. service[19] and became the most widely used carbine variant. [21] However, combat experience showed that the 0.30 Carbine was not equipped with the engine. [22] American weapons designers concluded that an intermediate bullet was needed, and recommended a small, high-speed ammunition. [23] However, senior U.S. commanders, faced with fanatical enemies and encountered major logistical problems during World War II and the Korean War, [24][25][26][26][27][28] emphasizing that a single powerful 0.30 caliber ammunition was developed, which could not only be used by new automatic rifles, but also by new multipurpose machine guns (GPMG) in simultaneous development. [30] This culminated in the development of the NATO 7×51mm ammunition. [29] The ArmaLite AR-10 with bayonet mounting was made by Artillerie Inrichtingen (A.I.). The U.S. Military then began testing several rifles to replace the obsolete M1. Springfield Armory's T44E4 and the heavier T44E5 are basically upgraded versions of the M1 for the new 7.62 mm cartile, while the Fabrique Nationale sends their FN FAL in T48 form. ArmaLite entered the competition late, hastily sending several AR-10 prototype rifles in the fall of 1956 to the U.S. Army's Springfield Armory for testing. [31] The AR-10 features an innovative barrel/straight-line stock design, a forged aluminum alloy collection machine and with phenolic composite stock. [32] It has rugged over-high attractions, an oversized aluminum bar reduceer[33] a flash bar reduceer and recoil compensation, and an adjustable gas system. [34] The final prototype had an upper and lower fall head with familiar hinges and take-down legs, and the charger was placed inside the carrying handle. [31] For a 7.62mm NATO rifle, the EXTREMELY LIGHTWEIGHT AR-10 with an empty weight of only 6.85 lb. [31] Initial review by Springfield Armory test personnel was favorable, and some tester commented that the AR-10 was the best light automatic rifle ever tested by armory. [36] Eventually, the U.S. Army chose the T44 now named the M14 rifle[29] which was an M1 Garand advanced with a 20round magazine and automatic firing ability. [39] The United States has also M60 (GPMG) all-in-one machine gun. [29] Their NATO partners used the FN FAL and HK G3 rifles, as well as the FN MAG and Rheinmetall MG3 GPMG. The first confrontations between the AK-47 and M14 took place during the early stages of the Vietnam War. Battlefield reports indicated that the M14 was out of full automatic control and that soldiers could not carry enough ammunition to maintain their fire superiorship over the AK-47. [40] And, while the Carbine M2 provided a high rate of fire, it was equipped with the engine and eventually overtaken by the AK-47. [41] An alternative was needed: a medium of traditional preference for high-power of the M2 Carbine. [to quote] As a result, the Army was forced to reconsider a 1957 request by General Willard G. Wyman, commander of U.S. Army Command (CONARC) to develop a .223-caliber (5.56 mm) caliber selective rifle weighing 6 lb (2.7 kg) when loaded with 20 rounds. [18] The 5.56 mm round had to penetrate a standard U.S. helmet at a range of 500 yards (460 meters) and retain velocities exceeding the speed of sound, while fitting or exceeding the ability to injure .30 Carbine rounds. [42] This requirement eventually led to the development of a scaled-down version of the ArmaLite AR-15 rifle. [44] In the late 1950s, designer Eugene Stoner completed his work on the AR-15. [to quote] The AR-15 uses 0.22 caliber rounds, which cause instability when they hit the human body, as opposed to .30 rounds, which frequently pass in a straight line. The smaller caliber means it can be controlled in auto-firing due to reduced recoil. The weight of nearly a third of the weight of 0.30 meant the soldier could maintain firepower longer with the same load. Thanks to design improvements, the AR-15 can fire 600 to 700 tablets per minute at extremely low jamming speeds. The parts have been stamped out, not manually ma processed, so can be mass produced, and the stock is plastic to reduce weight. [17] In 1958, the Army's Combat Development Test Command ran trials with small teams in combat situations using the M14, AR-15 and another Winchester-designed rifle. The results of the study suggested adopting a light rifle like the AR-15. In response, the Army stated that all rifles and machine guns should use the same ammunition, and ordered the full production of the M-14. [17] However, supporters of the AR-15 attracted the attention of the Air Force, General Curtis LeMay. After testing the AR-15 with Remington-produced ammunition proposed by Armalite and Colt, the Air Force stated that the AR-15 was its 'standard model' and ordered 8,500 rifles and 8.5 million rounds of ammunition. [17] Ar-15 supporters in the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency buy 1,000 Air Airs Ar-15 and transported them for testing by the Army of the Republic of Vietnam. The South Vietnamese military issued reports on the reliability of the weapons, documenting no broken parts while firing 80,000 rounds during a test period, and required only two replacement parts for 1,000 weapons during the entire test. Reports of the test suggested the United States offered the AR-15 as the standard ARVN rifle, but Admiral Harry Felt, then Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Forces, rejected the recommendations on the advice of the U.S. Army. [17] Throughout 1962 and 1963, the U.S. military extensively tested the AR-15. Positive reviews emphasize its lightness, lethality and reliability. [17] However, the Army Materials Command criticized its ini precision at a longer range and lacked penetration power at higher range. [17] In early 1963, the U.S. Special Forces requested, and allowed, to make the AR-15 its standard weapon. Other users include army air transport units in Vietnam and a number of units allying with the Central Intelligence Agency. When many units used the AR-15, Army Secretary Cyrus Vance ordered an investigation into why the weapon was rejected by the Army. The results report showed that the Army Materials Command had rigged previous tests, selected tests in favor of the M14 and chose the right M14 to compete with the AR-15. [17] At this time, the bureaucratic fronts were clearly defined, with army weapons agencies opposed to the Air Force and civilian leaders of the Ministry of Defense in favor. [17] In January 1963, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara concluded that the AR-15 was an outstanding weapons system and ordered the M14 to be discontinued. [37] In late 1963, the Ministry of Defense began procuring a series of rifles for the Air Force and special Army units, Secretary McNamara identified the Army as the buyer of weapons with the ministry, allowing army weapons facilities to modify weapons as they wish. The first modification is the addition of a hand-craft bolt closure, which bought rifles, and the Marine Corps, tested both against the addition, with the Air Force noting. During three years of testing and operation of ar-15 rifles in all sorts of conditions, the Air Force had no record of malfunctions that could have been repaired with a hand-built bolt-closing device. They also noted that the closure adds weight and complexity, reducing the reliability of the weapon. Colonel Howard Yount, who manages the army procurement, will then declare the bolt closure has been added after direction from senior leadership, rather than the results, and testify about M-1, M-14, and carbine had always had something for soldiers to push on; that perhaps this would be a comforting feeling for him, or something. [45] After modifications, [44] the newly redesigned rifle was later used as the M16 Rifle. [43] The M16 was much lighter than the M14 it replaced, eventually allowing soldiers to carry more ammunition. The air-cooled assault rifle, operated by gas, made of steel aluminum alloy and composite plastic, was really advanced during that time. Designed with full and semi-automatic capabilities, the original weapon did not respond well to wet and dirty conditions, sometimes even jamming in combat. After a few minor modifications, the weapon became popular among the military on the battlefield. [47] A M16A1 despite initial failures, the M16 proved to be a revolutionary design and the longest continuous service rifle in U.S. military history. [43] It has been accepted by many U.S× allies and nato 5.56×45mm ammunition has become not only NATO standard, but also standard assault rifle ammunition in much of the world. [48] It also led to the development of small high-speed service rifles by every major army in the world. [43] This is a benchmark for which other assault rifles are evaluated. [50] The M16 was produced by Colt until the late 1980s, when FN Herstal began producing them. [52] Adopted in July 1960, General Curtis LeMay was impressed with a performance of the ArmaLite AR-15. In the summer of 1961, General LeMay was promoted to chief of staff of the United States Air Force, and requested 80,000 AR-15s. However, General Maxwell D. Taylor, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, advised President John F. Kennedy that having two different calibers in the military system at the same time would be problematic and that the request had been denied. [53] In October 1961, William Godel, a senior official at the Senior Research Projects Agency, sent 10 AR-15s to South Vietnam. The reception was enthusiastic, and in 1962, another 1,000 AR-15s were sent. [54] U.S. Army Special Forces personnel filed a battlefield report praising the AR-15 and the stop power of the 5.56 mm ammunition, and pressuring it to be accepted. [37] Damage caused by the 5.56 mm projectile was initially believed to have been caused by tumbling due to a slow centrifuous twisting speed of 14 inches (360 mm). [53] However, any pointed lead core bullet would decline after penetrating the meat, because the focus of gravity was on the back of the bullet. The large wounds observed by soldiers in Vietnam are actually caused by the fragmentation of bullets produced by a combination of velocity and the structure of the bullet. [55] These wounds were so devastating, that the photographs were still classified in the 1980s. [56] However, although there are a lot of evidence suggests that could bring more firepower than the M14, with the Army opposed to the use of new rifles. [37] U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara now has two conflicting views: the ARPA report[57] supports the AR-15 and the Army's position supports the M14. [37] Even President Kennedy expressed concern. so McNamara ordered Army Secretary Cyrus Vance to test the M14, AR-15 and AK-47. The Army reported that only the M14 was fit to serve, but Vance wondered about the fairness of those conducting the tests. He ordered the army inspector general to investigate the testing methods used; the inspector general confirmed that the tester was biased towards the M14. In January 1963, Minister McNamara received reports that production of the armed forces and ordered the M14 to be discontinued. [37] At the time, the AR-15 was the only rifle that could meet the requirement for a universal infantry weapon for all services. McNamara ordered its application, despite receiving reports of some shortcomings, most notably the lack of a chrome chamber. [1] Paratrooper 101 cleans up his XM16E1 during the Vietnam War in 1966 - M16A1 rifle -Operation and Preventive Maintenance by Will Eisner After modification (most notably, charging handles were reset from under the handle such as the AR-10, to the recorder, [44] the newly redesigned rifle was renamed Rifle, Caliber 5.56 mm, M16. [43] In no explanation, the modification of the new M16 did not include a chrome-plated barrel. Meanwhile, the U.S. Army did not hesitate and offered to use the M16 for jungle warfare operations. However, the Army insisted on including a forward support to help push the bolts into the battery in case a cartridge could not sit in the chamber. The Air Force, Colt and Eugene Stoner believe that adding a front aid is an unreasonable cost. As a result, the design was divided into two variants; the Air Force's M16 without front assistance, and the XM16E1 with forward support for other service branches. In November 1963, McNamara approved an order for 85,000 U.S. Army XM16E1s; [59] And to appease General LeMay, the Air Force was given an order for another 19,000 M16s. [9] [60] In March 1964, the M16 rifle entered production and the Army accepted the first batch of 2,129 rifles by the end of the year, and an additional 57,240 rifles the following year. [1] In 1964, the Army was informed that DuPont could not mass produce IMR 4475 adhesive powder according to specifications required by the M16. Therefore, the Olin Mathieson Company provides a high-performance ball thruster. While the Olin WC 846 powder achieves a desired snout head velocity of 3,300 ft (1,000 m) per second, it produces more pollution, quickly jamming action (unless the rifle has been cleaned well and regularly). In March 1965, the Army began granting XM16E1 to infantry units. However, the rifle was originally delivered without a full cleaning kit[37] or instructions because the Colt had claimed the M16 was self-cleaning. [verification failed] As a result, reports of stops in combat began to emerge. [37] The most serious problem was the failure to extract— the used magazine was still in the chamber after the rifle was fired. [61] Records of dead U.S. soldiers found next to disassembled rifles eventually led to a Congressional investigation. [62] We left with 72 of our 3nd rdies and returned with 19, Believe it or not, you know what killed most of us? Our rifle. The fact each of our dead was found with him (M16) destroyed next to him where he tried to fix it.- Marine Rifleman, Vietnam. [63] In February 1967, the improved XM16E1 was standardized to M16A1. [9] The new rifle had a chrome-plated chamber and drill to remove corrosion and trapped cartridges, and other minor modifications. [37] New cleaning kits, powder solvents and lubricants were also released. Intensive training programs on weapon cleaning have been established including a comic-style operation guide. [65] As a result, reliability problems were greatly reduced and the M16A1 rifle was widely accepted by the U.S. military in Vietnam. [47] In 1969, the M16A1 officially replaced the M14 rifle as the standard U.S. military rifle. [10] In 1970, the new WC 844 powder was introduced to reduce fouling. [67] The M16 internal piston action system of M16 reliability directly impacted part of the 101st Airborne trooper gas system carrying an M16A1 with a 20-round magazine during the Vietnam War, circa 1969 Sitting in the middle of a virtual dust tank on Go Noi Island, a Marine stopped to clean his M16 rifle Operation Pipestone Canyon, Vietnam, 1969, M16 is renowned for its poor reliability and malfunctioning speed of two out of 1,000 rounds fired. [68] The M16's action was to transmit high-pressure thrust gases mined from the barrel down to a tube and into the carrier group in the upper revenue, and is often referred to as a direct obstruction gas system. Gas travels from the bolt bearing key, and into the inside of the carrier, where it expands in a doughnut-shaped gas cylinder. Because bolts are prevented from moving forward by the barrel, the carrier is driven to the rear by the expanded gas and thus converts the energy of the gas to the movement of parts of the rifle. The back of the bolts form a piston head and compartment in the carrier Bolts are piston sleeves. It is more accurate to call it an internal piston system. [69] The design is much lighter and more compact than Design. However, this design requires by-products burned from exhaust cartridges to also be blown into the collector. This accumulation of carbon and metal evaporation built-in collectors and bolt-carriers negatively affects reliability and requires more intensive maintenance on the part of individual soldiers. The transfer of gas to the bolt carrier during operation increases the amount of heat deposited in the machine during the M16 firing and makes the essential lubricant burned. This requires regular and generous application of proper lubricants. [18] Lack of proper lubrication is the most common source of weapon discontinuation or congestion. [18] The M16 was initially poor in the Vietnamese jungle and is known for its reliability problems in harsh environments. As a result, it has become the target of a Congressional

investigation. [70] The investigation found that:[1] The M16 was billed as self-cleaning (when unsterned or ever there was). [to guote] The M16 and 5.56×45mm cartridges were tested and approved with the use of DuPont IMR8208M extrusion powder, which was transferred to Olin Mathieson WC846 ball powder which made more errors, quickly jamming the M16's actions (unless the gun was cleaned well and regularly). [1] The M16 lacked a forward support (making the rifle inactive when it could not move fully forward). [1] The M16 lacks a chrome plating chamber, which allows for corrosion problems and contributes to case extraction failures (considered the most serious problem and requires extreme measures to clear, such as inserting the cleaning bar down the barrel and removing used cartridges). [1] When these problems were resolved and corrected by the M16A1, reliability issues decreased significantly. [9] According to a 1968 report by the Department of the Army, the M16A1 rifle was widely accepted by the U.S. military in Vietnam. Most men equipped with the M16 in Vietnam appreciate the performance of this rifle, however, many have explained some misunderstandings about the reliability of the M16. When asked which weapons they preferred to carry in combat, 85% said they wanted the M16 or the [smaller] carbine-length version, the XM177E2. Also the M14 is preferred by 15 per cent. while less than one per cent want to carry a Stoner rifle, AK-47, carbine or pistol. [47] In March 1970, the President's Blue Ribbon Defense Department concluded that the release of the M16 saved the lives of 20,000 U.S. service members during the Vietnam War, who would die if the M14 continued to serve. [71] However, the reputation of the M16 rifle continued to suffer. [72] 101 paratroopers patrolling with M4s in sadr city, Irag, circa 2006 after introduction M4 Carbine, it was found that the barrel length shorter than 14.5 inches also had a negative impact on reliability, as the gas gate was located closer to the chamber than the gas gate of the standard-length M16 rifle: 7.5 inches instead of 13 inches. [73] This affects the duration of the M4 and increases the amount of stress and heat on key components, thereby reducing reliability. [73] In a 2002 review, the USMC found that the M4 suffered three times more malfunctions than the M16A4 (the M4 failed 186 times out of 69,000 rounds, while the M16A4 failed 61 times). [74] Later, the Army and Colt worked to modify the M4s and M16A4s to resolve the problems found. [74] During tests conducted in 2005 and 2006, the Army found that on average, the new M4s and M16s fired about 5,000 rounds between stops. [75] In December 2006, the Center for Naval Analysis (CNA) published a report on small U.S. weapons in combat. The CNA has conducted investigations into 2,608 soldiers returning from fighting in Irag and Afghanistan in the past 12 months. Only soldiers who fired weapons at enemy targets were allowed to participate. 1,188 soldiers were armed with M16A2 or A4 rifles, making up 46 percent of the survey. 75% of M16 (891 military) users said they were satisfied with the weapon. 60 percent (713 troops) are satisfied with handling qualities such as tayguards, size, and weight. Of the 40 percent dissatisfied, most are with its size. Only 19 percent of M16 (226 army) users reported a decommissioning, while 80 percent of those with experience of decommissioning said it had little impact on their ability to clear the stop and re-engage their targets. Half of M16 users never experienced the failure of their magazine to feed. 83 percent (986 troops) don't need their rifles repaired while in theaters. 71 percent (843 troops) are confident in the reliability of the M16, defined as the level of confidence their weapons soldiers will fire without hiccups, and 72 percent (855 troops) are confident in its durability, defined as the level of trust their weapons soldiers will not break or need repair. Both of these factors are attributed to the high level of soldiers performing their own maintenance. 60 percent of M16 users have made suggestions for improvement. Requirements include larger, newly built deadly bullets instead of rebuilt rifles, better guality magazines, reduced weight, and a foldable stock. Some users suggest shorter and lighter weapons such as the M4 carbine, [76] Several issues were resolved with the release of the journal STANAG Improvement in March 2009,[77][78] and the M855A1 Advanced Performance Ring in June 2010. [79] In early 2010, two journalists from The New York Times spent three months with soldiers and marines in Afghanistan. while there, they asked about 100 infantry soldiers about the reliability of their M16 rifles, they, as well as carbine M4. The military has not reported reliability issues with their rifles. While only 100 soldiers were required, they took part in daily combat in Marja, including at least a dozen violent clashes in Helmand province, where the ground covered with fine sand (known as the army's moon dust) could stick to weapons. [80] Weapons are often dusty, wet and covered in mud. Intense gunfights lasted for hours with several magazines in use. Only one soldier reported a jam when his M16 was covered in mud after climbing out of a canal. The weapon is cleared and continues to fire with the next bullet. Moreover, the Chief of Staff of the Marine Corps responsible for the training of weapons and performance of the 3rd Battalion, the 6th Marine Corps, reported that the U.S. had no way in the way of problems; we had no problems, with his battalion of 350 M16s and 700 M4s.[80] Design Play Media Video... 5.56mm rifle, XM16E1. Activity and operating cycle. The M16A1 (top) M16A2 rifle (below) M16 is a lightweight, 5.56 mm, air-cooled, gas-operated, with rotating bolts. The M16's recorder is made of 7075 aluminum alloy, barrels, bolts and steel bolts, and handles, pistol grips and plastic buttocks. The piston action inside the M16 is derived from the original ArmaLite AR-10 and ArmaLite AR-15 actions. This internal piston action system designed by Eugene Stoner is often referred to as a direct obstruction system, but it does not use a common direct obstruction system. In U.S. Patent 2,951,424, the designer says: This invention is a real expanded gas system instead of the usual obstruction gas system. [81] The gas system, bolt carrier and bolt lock design were novel at the time. The M16A1 was particularly light at 7.9 pounds (3.6 kg) with a 30-round reload. [82] This was significantly less than that of the M14 when it was replaced at 10.7 pounds (4.9 kg) by a 20-round ammunition. [83] It was also lighter when compared to the AKM's 8.3 pound (3.8 kg) weight with a 30-round reload. [84] The M16A2 weighed 8.8 lb (4.0 kg) and was loaded with 30 rounds, [85] due to the application of a thicker tank configuration. Thicker tanks are more resistant to damage when handling intervals and also slower to overheat during sustained combustion. Unlike a traditional cow barrel that thickened its entire length, the barrel of the M16A2 was only thick forward of the protective hands. The barrel configuration under the guns remained the same as the M16A1 to be compatible with the M203 grenade launcher. The first M16 barrel had a rifling twist of 4 grooves, twisted right hand, 1 turn in 14 inches (1:355.6 mm) drill – as it was rifling along used by the .222 Remington Sports Ring. This was shown to light .223 Remington bullets yawning in long flight and it was guickly replaced. The later version had an improved rifling with 6 grooves, twisted right hand, 1 turn in 12 inches (1:304.8 mm) to increase accuracy and was optimized for use with the standard American M193 cartridge. Current models are optimized for heavier NATO SS109 rounds and have 6 grooves, right hand twist, 1 turn in 7 in (1:177.8 mm). [87][88] Weapons designed to accept either the M193 or SS109 rounds (such as civilian market copies) typically have 6 grooves, rotating right hand, 1 turn in 9 inches (1:228.6 mm) of drilling, although the 1:8 inches and 1:7 inches of torsion ratio are available as well. The Recoil System (M16's) Stoner offers a very symmetrical design that allows straight-line movement of active components. This allows the recoil force to steer straight backwards. Instead of connecting or other mechanical parts that control the system, high-pressure gases perform this function, reducing the weight of moving parts and rifles in general. [69] The M16 uses a straight-line recoil design, in which the recoil spring is located in the warehouse just behind the action, [66] and serves the dual function of the active spring and the recoil buffer. [66] Stocks consistent with boreholes also reduce the increase in snout, especially during automatic firing. Because recoil does not significantly change the target point, it is possible to capture faster tracking and reduce user fatigue. In addition, the current M16 flash reduceer also acts as a compensatory unit to reduce recoil further. [100] Free recoil[90] M16 Momentum 40.4 lb-ft/s Velocity 5.1 ft/s (1.6 m/s) Energy 3.2 ft.lb (4.3 J) Notes: Free recoil is mathematical equation by using the rifle weight, bullet weight, muzzle velocity, and charge weight. [90] It would be measured if the rifle was fired suspended from the wire, freely recoiling. [90] The rifle's sensory recoil also depends on many other factors that are not easily dosed. [90] U.S. trooper attractions shoot M16A2. Note: the upper zoom displays the handle and the rear viewfinder M16A2 The most distinctive feature of the M16 is the carry handle and rear viewfinder cluster on the head of the recorder. This is a by-product of the original design, where the handle performs serves to protect the charging handle. [66] Because the line of sight was 2.5 in (63.5 mm) on the borehole, the M16 had inherent market vision problems. At a closer distance (usually within 15-20 meters), the shooter must compensate by aiming high to place the shot where desired. The M16 has a viewing radius of 500 mm (19.75 inches). [14] The M16 uses an L-type back, a rear aperture, and it is adjustable with two settings: 0 to 300 meters and 300 to 400 meters. [91] The fore-view is a height-adjustable post in the field. Rear visibility can be adjusted with warheads or pointed tools, as the military to not their own rifles. Scene images resemble the M14, M1, M1 Carbine and M1917 Enfield. M16 also has a Low Light Level Sight System, which consists of a vision front post with a weak light source provided by tritium glow in a small embedded glass jar and a larger aperture behind the view. [92] The M16 can also mount a range on the handle. With the advent of the M16A2, a new fully adjustable rear view was added, allowing the rear view to be dialed for specific range settings from 300 to 800 meters and allowing the use of different ranges and sightings. The current problem of the U.S. Army and Air Force M4 Carbine comes with the M68 Close Optic Combat and Back-up Iron Sight. [95] The U.S. Marine Corps uses ACOG Rifle Combat Optic[96][97] and the U.S. Navy uses eotech Holographic Weapon Sight. Range and accuracy The M16 rifle is considered very accurate. [101] Its slight recoil, high velocity, and flat trajectory allow shooters to shoot their heads 300 meters away. [104] The newer M16s used newer M855 rounds that increased their efficiency range to 600 meters. [14] They were more accurate than their predecessors and were capable of firing groups of 1-3 inches at a range of 100 yards. [106] In Fallujah, [Iraq] Marines with ACOG-equipped M16A4s created a stir by taking so many head shots that until the wounds were closely examined, some observers thought the insurgents had been tortured. [107] The latest EPR M855A1 cartridge is even more accurate and during testing... has shown that, on average, 95 percent of the rounds will hit the target 8 × 8 inches at an altitude of 600 meters. [108] Rifle Caliber Cartridge Weight Bullet Weight Velocity Energy Efficiency Range * Horizontal ** Lethal *** Max **** 10 firing group @ 100 meters 10 firing group @ 300 meters M16 5.56×45mm M193 184 gr (1 11.9 g)[109] 55 gr (3.6 g)[110] 1,302 ft/lb (1,764 J [110] 500 yds (460 m)[91] 711 yds (650 m)[109] 984 yds (900 m)[109] 3000 yds (2700) m)[[109] 4.3 in (11 cm)[109] 12.6 in (32 cm)[111] Note*: The effective range of the gun is the maximum distance the weapon can be expected to be accurate and achieve the desired effect. [112] Note**: The horizontal range is the distance traveled by a bullet, fired from the rifle at an altitude of 1.6 meters and 0 ° altitude, until the bullet falls to the ground. [113] Note***: The lethal range is the maximum range of a small bullet, while maintaining the minimum energy required to take a man out of action, usually thought to be 15 kg (108 kg) [109] This is equivalent to the snout energy of a .22LR handgun. [114] Note The maximum range of a small shell is at an altitude of about 30°. This maximum range is only a safety benefit, not a combat shot. [109] NATO E-type Silhouette Target Single-shot hit-probability on Crouching Man (NATO E-type Silhouette) Target[115] Rifle Chambering Hit-probability (No estimated range or sighting error) 50 meters 100 meters 200 meters 300 meters 500 meters 500 meters 600 meters 600 meters 800 m 79% 63% 43% 5.56×45mm Bullet Terminal Ballistic has many advantages over the 7.62×51mm NATO ammunition used in the M14 rifle. It allows each soldier to carry more ammunition and is easier to control during automatic firing or explosion. [116] Nato 5.56×45mm rounds can also produce a major injury effect when the bullet acts at high speed and yawns (tumbles) in tissue resulting in rapid fragmentation and energy transfer. [119] Rifle Caliber Cartridge Penetration Ballistic gelatin @ 10 meters Sandbags @ 100 meters 3/4 panel information @ 100 meters Concrete building block (a central rib) Steel helmet 1.9mm steel (14 gauge) @ 100 meters 4mm (8 gauge) steel + layer of Kevlar-29 M16 5.56×45mm M193 \approx 14 in (36 cm) (shrapnel into smaller fragments)[120][121] 4 in (10 cm) [122] 8 plates (drop shells)[122] one side to 200 m[122] both sides up to 300 m on one side to 500 m [122] 2 layers [122] 31 Kevlar layers[123] Wound shape in ballistic gelatin Note: the image is not the same as the M16 M193 5.56×45mm NATO The original ammunition for the M16 is the M193 55-particle ammunition. When fired from a 20-barrel gun at a distance of up to 100 meters, the thin shell lead bullet moves fast enough (over 2900 ft/s) that the force of an attack on a human body will cause the bullet to yawn (or stumble) and fragment into about a dozen pieces of different sizes thus creating wounds disproportionate to its caliber. [121] These devastating wounds amounted to the point that many saw the M16 as an in humanity weapon. [126] When the velocity of the 5.56mm projectile decreased, so did the number of fragments it produced. [18] The 5.56mm projectile was usually not fragmented at a range exceeding 200 metres or at speeds below 2500 ft/s, and its lethality became largely dependent on the firing position. [121] With the development of the M16A2, the new 62-particle M855 cartridge was adopted in 1983. The heavier bullet had more energy, and was made of a steel core to penetrate Soviet body armor. However, this causes less fragmentation of impact and reduces the impact against armorless targets, both of which reduce the ability to transmit dynamic energy and injure. [61] Some soldiers and marines have dealt with Train, with the requirement to shoot key areas three times to ensure kill the target. [127] However, there have been repeated and consistent reports that the M855 could not be effectively branded (i.e. debris) when fired from the M4 carbine short barrel (even at close range). [18] The M4's 14.5 barrel length reduced the warhead velocity to about 2,900 ft/s. [128] This reduction in injury was one reason, although the Army switched to the short-barreled M4, the Marine Corps decided to continue using the M16A4 with the 20th barrel because the 5.56×45mm M855 depended largely on high velocity for effective branding. [18] In 2003, the U.S. Army considered the lack of lethality of 5.56×45mm to be a matter of perception rather than fact. [130] With good shooting positions in the head and chest, targets are often defeated without problems. [139] However, the majority of failures were the result of hitting targets in areas not as important as the extremity. [129] In 2006, a study found that 20% of soldiers using M4 Carbine wanted to be more lethal or stop power. [132] In June 2010, the Army announced the start of transporting the new 5.56mm M855A1 enhanced performance ring, unleaded to active combat areas. This upgrade is designed to maximize the performance of the 5.56×45mm ammunition, to expand range, improve accuracy, increase penetration and continuous fragmentation in soft tissue when fired from not only standard-length M16s, but also from short-barreled M4 carbines. [133] The U.S. Military was impressed with the new EPR M855A1. [135] The M855A1 EPR may be green, and the reports are still fairly thin, but it could very well be the ammunition the Army had requested from the start. We have to go. It is more efficient all around, with improved penetration through Kevlar, light steel, concrete, and vehicle components such as doors and automatic glass and even helicopter bodies, to name a few, and better accuracy, higher less wind sensitivity, and more accuracy complementing its high-end terminal results. [129] they developed a variant of the EPR 7.62 NATO M80A1. [137] The 20-member magazine (left) and nato magazine STANAG 30 tablets (right) Improved brown M16 magazine Track magazine M16, the M16 magazine which means a lightweight, disposable one. [139] As such, it is made of pressed/stamped aluminum and is not designed to be durable. [140] The M16 initially used a 20-round magazine, which was later replaced by a curved 30-round design. As a result, magazine followers tend to kick or tilt, causing malfunctions. [129] Many non-Americans and trade magazines have been developed to effectively mitigate these shortcomings (e.g., H& amp; S all-stainless steel magazine; K, Magpul's P-MAG polymer, etc.). [139] Production 30 magazine began in late 1967 but did not completely replace the 20-member magazine until the mid-1970s. [139] The standard 30-round USGI aluminium M16 magazine weighs 0.24 lb (0.11 kg) and is 7.1 inches (18 cm) long. [141] The newer plastic magazines were about half an inch longer. [142] The newer steel magazines were about 0.5 inches longer and weighed more than four ounces. The M16 magazine has become the official STANAG magazine of NATO and is currently used by many Western countries, in many weapons systems. [129] In 2009, the U.S. Army began launching an improved journal identified by a brown believer. [147] The new follower combined an enlarged hind leg and modified bullet protrusion to improve round stacking and orientation. The self-leveling/anti-inclination goes under minimizing jamming while a wider spring coil profile creates even force distribution. The performance increase did not add weight or cost to the magazine. [147] In July 2016. the U.S. Army introduced another improvement, the new Advanced Performance Journal, which it said would lead to a 300% increase in reliability in the M4 Carbine. Developed by the U.S. Army Weapons Research, Development and Engineering Center and the Army Research Laboratory in 2013, it is brown with blue followers to distinguish it from previous, ins compatible journals. [148] Bullet muzzle escaped from the A2-style flash muzzle Most M16 rifles had a barrel threaded in 1/2-28 threads to combine the use of a muzzle device such as a flash reduceer or sound reduceer [149] The original flash voice reducer design had three boxes or cribs and was designed to preserve the shooter's night vision by breaking the flash. Unfortunately it is prone to breakage and get entangled in vegetation. The design is then changed to close the head to avoid this and is called the A1 flash. bar reduceer or birdcade on the M16A1. Finally on the M16A2 version of the rifle, the bottom gate was closed to reduce muzzle gain and prevent dust from increasing as the rifle was fired in a prone position. [150] For these reasons, the U.S. military declared the A2 flash bar reduceer to be a muzzle compensation or brake; but it is commonly referred to as the GI flash bar reduceer or A2. [116] The M16's Vortex Flash Hider weighs 3 ounces, is 2.25 inches long, and does not require a lock washer to attach to the barrel. [151] It was developed in 1984, and was one of the earliest designed muzzle devices. The U.S. Army uses the Vortex Flash Hider on the M4 carbines and M16 rifles. [152] A version of the Vortex was used by the Canadian C8 CQB Colt rifle. [154] Other flash bar reduceers developed for the M16 include Yankee Hill Machine's Phantom Flash Suppressor (YHM) and Noveske Rifleworks KX-3. [155] The lace barrel allows sound with the same theme model installed directly into the barrel; however, this can lead to complications such as being unable to remove the syder from the barrel due to continuous firing on full auto or three-round explosion. [156] Some sound reduceder manufacturers have designed a direct connection bar reduceer that can be installed on the M16's existing flash bar reduceer instead of using the barrel's threads. [156] Grenade launchers and handguns Loaded with a 40 mm M203 grenade launcher attached to an M16 rifle with a practice bullet All existing M16 rifles can mount grenade launchers under 40 mm barrels, such as the M203 and M320. Both used the same 40 mm grenade launcher. The M16 can also be fitted with a pistol under a 12-gauge barrel such as the KAC Masterkey or the M26 modular accessory shotgun system. Riot Control Launcher M234 Riot Control Launcher USMC M16A2s with the OKC-3S bayonet The M234 Riot Control Launcher is an M16-series rifle attachment firing an M755 blank round. The M234 is mounted on the snout, lug bayonet, and the forward view of the M16. It fires either M734 64 mm Kinetic Riot Control or M742 64 mm CSI Riot Control Ring Airfoil Projectiles. The following creates a 4-5-foot tear gas cloud on impact. The main advantage to using Ring Airfoil Bullets is that their design does not allow them to be thrown back by rioters with any real effect. The M234 is no longer used by U.S. forces. It was replaced by a 40 mm M203 grenade launcher and non-lethal ammunition. The M16 bayonet is 44.25 inches (1124 mm) long with the M7 bayonet attached. The M7 bayonet is based on earlier designs such as the M4, M5, & amp; M6 bayonets, all of which are direct descendants of the M3 Fighting Knife and have a point blade with a half-sharpened side edge. The newer M9 bayonet has a clip point blade with serrated along the spine, and can be used as a multipurpose knife and wire cutter when combined with its syringe. The current U.S. Marine Corps OKC-3S bayonet bears a similarity to the Marine Corps' iconic Ka-Bar combat knife with swords near the handle. Bipod For use as a special automatic rifle, the M16A1 can be equipped with XM3 tripods, which are then standardized as Bipod, M3 (1966) and Rifle Bipod M3 (1983). [158] Weighing only 0.6 lb, the bipod clamp was simple and could not be adjusted to the rifle barrel to allow the fire to be supported. The M3 stand continued to be referenced in at least one official manual in late 1985, where it was said that one of the most stable firing positions was prone to biped [sic] support for automatic fire. [159] NATO qualified German Army soldiers of the 13th Panzergrenadier Division with the M16A2 at Würzburg, as part of a partnership with the U.S. 1st Infantry Division Broadcasting a media video of the U.S. military using GREM rifle grenades (Simon) In March 1970, the United States recommended that all NATO forces use 5.56×45mm ammunition. In the mid-1970s, other armies considered M16-type weapons. A nato standardization effort guickly began and tests of different rounds were carried out starting in 1977. [49] The United States supplied 5.56×45mm M193 ammunition, but there were concerns about its penetration in the face of the wider introduction of body armor. [18] Finally, the Belgian round of 5.56×45mm SS109 was selected (STANAG 4172) in October 1980. [49] The SS109 is based on American ammunition but consists of a more powerful, heavier particle ammunition design, 62 new particles, with better long-range performance and improved armor piercing capabilities (specifically, continuous piercing of the steel helmet at an altitude of 600 meters). [18] Due to its lower warhead design and velocity (c. 3110 ft/s)[160] the Belgian SS109 was considered more humane because it was less capable of fragmentation than the American M193. [124] NATO standard 5.56×45mm ammunition produced for the U.S. force was named M855. In October 1980, shortly after NATO accepted the 5.56×45mm NATO rifle ammunition. [161] The proposed draft Standardization Agreement 4179 (STANAG 4179) allows NATO members to easily share rifle ammunition and magazines down to individual soldier levels. The magazine was chosen to be the stanag magazine originally designed for the American M16 rifle. Many NATO member states, but not all, later developed or purchased rifles with the ability to accept this type of magazine. However, this standard has never been ratified and remains the 'Draft STANAG'. [162] All current M16 rifles are designed to fire STANAG 22 mm rifle grenades from their built-in flash hideer without the use of an converter. These 22 mm grenades range from anti-tank ammunition to simple fin tubes with a fragmented hand grenade attached to the end. They have the standard type pushed by an empty cartridge inserted into the chamber of the rifle. They also go into bullet traps and shoot through types, as their name implies. they use live ammunition. The U.S. military generally does not use rifle grenades; however, they are used by other countries. [163] The NATO STANAG 4694, or Picatinny rail STANAG 2324, or Tactical Rail, is a frame used on the M16-type rifle to provide a standardized installation platform. The railway consists of a series of ridges with T-shaped cross-section alternating with flat distance slots. The range is mounted either by sliding them over from one end to the other; by means of a rail-grabber is clamped to the railway with bolts, thumbscrews or levers; or up the slots between the raised sections. Railroads were originally given range. However, after its inception, the use of the system has been other accessories, such as tactical lights, laser sight modules, night vision equipment, reflective sights, front wings, bipods and bayonets. Currently, the M16 is in use by 15 NATO countries and more than 80 countries worldwide. ArmaLite AR-15 Details: ArmaLite AR-15 Early ArmaLite AR-15 No Magazine or Flash Hider Colt ArmaLite AR-15 Model 01 made from 1959–1964 Colt ArmaLite AR-15 Model 02 produced in 1964 ArmaLite AR-15 The weapon that eventually became the M16 series is basically the scaled-down AR-10 with both-handed rechargeable handles in the carrying handle, a narrower front scene A frame, and no flash bar reduceer. [66] Colt ArmaLite AR-15 (Model 601 & amp; 602) The first two Colt models produced after the acquisition of rifles from the ArmaLite were the 601 and 602. and these rifles were in many ways clones of the original ArmaLite rifles (in fact, these rifles were often found stamped Colt ArmaLite AR-15, U.S. government assets of .223 caliber, with no reference to them being M16). [66] The 601 and 602 can be easily identified by their lower flat recorder without the need for a raised surface around the magazine and sometimes green or brown furniture. The 601 was first accepted by the U.S. Air Force, and was quickly supplemented with the XM16 (Colt Model 602) and later the M16 (Colt Model 604) in improvements. There was also a limited purchase of 602 aircraft, and some of these rifles made their way to a number of special operations units then operating in Southeast Asia, most notably U.S. Navy SEALs. The only big difference between the 601 and 602 is the switch from the original 1:14-inch rifling twist to the more common 1:12-inch twist. These weapons are equipped with a triangular charging handle and an open device that keeps bolts that lack a lower combat surface. The open device holds bolts that have an inclined and serrated surface that has been joined with a bare thumb, index finger, or miniature because of the lack of this surface. The U.S. Air Force continued to use the ArmaLite-15 marked rifle in various configurations in the 1990s. Variants More information about M16 variants: List of Colt AR-15 and M16 M16 rifle variants A first M16 rifle without front support. Note: Duckbill flash reduceer and triangular grip This is the first M16 variant adopted by the US Air Force. It is equipped with triangular hand protection devices, butt storage with no compartment for storing cleaning kits.[66] a three-way flash bar reduceer, fully automatic and without front support. The bolt carrier was originally chrome-plated and glossy, lacking front support grooves. Then the chrome-plated carrier was dropped in favor of the Army issued notched and parkerized carriers even though the inner part of the bolt carrier was still chrome lining. The Air Force continues to operate by about 2001, at that time the Air Force had converted all of its M16s into M16A2 configurations. The M16 was also adopted by the British SAS, who used it during the Falklands War. [164] XM16E1 and M16A1 (Colt Model 603) A Vietnam War-era infantryman armed with an M16A1 rifle and a Starlight AN/PVS-2 range for night use. The U.S. Army's XM16E1 is basically the same weapon as the M16 with the addition of a front aid and corresponding grooves in the bolt carrier. The M16A1 was completed in 1967 and was produced until 1982. To solve the problems raised by the XM16E1's test cycle, a closed birdcage flash voice reduceer replaced the XM16E1's three-way flash voice reduceer caught on branches and leaves. Many other changes have been made after many problems in this area. Cleaning kits were developed and released while crates with chrome-plated chambers and then fully lined drills were introduced. With these and other changes, the rate of malfunctions slowly decreases and new recruits are often unfamiliar with the initial problems. A rib was built into the side of the recorder on the XM16E1 to help prevent accidentally pressing the magazine release button while closing the launch gate cover. This rib was then expanded on the production of M16A1s to help prevent the magazine's release from accidentally being pressed. The hole in the bolt accepts the orange battery is bent in the inside on one side, in such a way that the cam battery may not be inserted with the bolt installed backwards, which will cause the failure to ejed until repair. The M16A1 was used limitedly in training capacity until the early 2000s,[165][166][167] but no longer served in the U.S. military, although it remained a standard issue in many of the world's armies. M16A2 M16A2 New rear vision, Copper deflect and forward support of the M16A2 A U.S. Marine with an M16A2 during a exercise in Camp Baharia, Iraq, 2004 The development of the M16A2 rifle was originally requested by the U.S. Marine Corps as a result of combat experience in Vietnam with the XM16E1 and M16A1. It was officially adopted by the U.S. Department of Defense as the American Rifle, 5.56mm, M16A2 in 1982. The Marine Corps was the first branch of the U.S. Armed Forces to apply it, in the early/mid-1980s, to the U.S. Army after the lawsuit in the late 1980s. Modifications to the M16A2 are extensive. In addition to the new Stanag 4172[168] NATO 5.56×45mm chamber and the accompanying rifling, the gun was made with greater thickness in front of the forward aiming position, to resist bending in the field and allow a long period of fire to remain without overheating. The rest of the barrel was maintained at its original thickness to allow the mounting of the M203 grenade launcher. A new adjustable rear viewfinder has been allow the rear scene dial to set a specific range between 300 300 800 meters to make the most of the ballistic characteristics of the new SS109 cartridge and allow wind adjustment without the need for a tool or cartridge. [169] The reliability of the weapon allowed it to be widely used around the Marine Corps Special Operations Divisions. The flash bar reduceer is again modified, this time closed at the bottom so that it will not kick up dirt or snow when fired from an prone position, and act as a recoil compensation. [170] The front grip was modified from the original triangle to a circle. better suited to smaller hands and able to be equipped for older models of the M16. The new guards were also symmetrical so the armored houses did not need to separate the left and right parts. The arm hold ring is gradually reduced to ease the installation and uninstall of tayguards. A notch for the middle finger was added to the pistol grip, as well as more texture to enhance the grip. The buttocks are stretched 5/8 in (15.9 mm). [93] The new buttocks have become ten times stronger than the original due to advances in polymer technology since the early 1960s. M16 stock was originally made from plastic impregnated with fiberglass; The newer stock is designed from thermoset polymers filled with DuPont Zytel glass. The new stock includes a full textured polymer buttplate for better grip on the shoulders, and retains a panel to access a small compartment inside the stock, which is often used to store a basic cleaning set. The heavier bullet reduced the warhead velocity from 3,200 feet per second (980 m/s), to about 3,050 feet per second (930 m/s). [171] The A2 uses faster twisted 1:7 rounds to fully stabilize the 5.56×45mm NATO L110/M856 round. A used case deflector is integrated into the upper-end recorder just behind the launch port to prevent left-handed user attacks. [93] This action was also modified, replacing the fully automatic setup with a three-ring explosive setting. [169] When using fully automatic weapons, inexperienced troops often hold triggers and spray when shot. The U.S. military concluded that the three-shot group provided an optimal combination of ammunition conservation, accuracy, and firepower. [172] The Marine Corps retired the M16A2 to make way for the newer M16A4; some M16A2s remain in U.S. Army Reserve and National Guard, [173][174] Air Force, Navy, and Coast Guard. [to quote] The M16A3 M16A3 is a modified version of the M16A2 adopted in small numbers by U.S. Navy SEAL, Seabee, and Security units. [175] It has an M16A1 activation group that provides safe, semi-automatic and fully automated modes instead of the safety, semi-automatic and explosive modes of the A2. Otherwise it is externally identical to M16A4 miles trained with their M16A4 rifles The M16A4 rifles The M16A4 is the fourth generation of the M16 series. It is equipped with a removable bearing handle and a full-length Picatinny guad rail for optical mounting and other antho daisies. The FN M16A4, which uses selective fire safety/semi/explosive firepower, has become a matter of U.S. Marine Corps standards. The military problem rifle is also equipped with a Knight's Armament Company M5 RAS hand guard, which allows vertical grips, lasers, tactical lights, and other accessories to be attached, given the designation M16A4 MWS (or Modular Weapon System) in the U.S. military field manual. Colt also produces M16A4 models for international purchase: R0901/NSN 1005-01-383-2872 (Safe/Semi/Auto) R0905 (Safe/Semi/) Burst) A study of significant changes to the Marine M16A4 rifle released in February 2015 outlined some new features that can be added from inexpensive and available components. These features include: a muzzle compensation in place of a flash bar reduceer to manage recoil and allow for faster next photography, albeit with potentially excessive noise and signature costs and pressure in close areas; a heavier barrel and/or free floating to increase accuracy from 4.5 MOA (Minute(s) Of Angle to potentially 2 MOA; change the grid on rifle Combat Optic from v-shaped to semi-circular with a dot in the center used in the M27 IAR's Squad Day Optic so as not to obscure the target at a distance; use a trigger group with more consistent traction, even reconsidering the possibility of explosion; and the addition of both-handed charge handles and bolt-catching releases for easier use with lefthanded shooters. [177] In 2014, Marine units were offered a limited number of adjustable stocks in place of traditional fixed stock for their M16A4 to issue to smaller Marines, who would have difficulty accessing activation when wearing body armor. Adjustable stocks are added as a standard authorized accessory, meaning units can use operating and maintenance funds to purchase more if needed. [178] Marines have long maintained the M16 the full length as their standard infantry rifle, but in October 2015 the switch to the Carbine M4 was approved as standard weapon, giving Marine Infantry soldiers a smaller and more compact weapon. Enough M4s were in stock to re-equip all necessary units by September 2016, and the M16A4 would be transferred to support[16][179] and Marine Infantry. M16S1 In the 1970s, Singapore was looking for an assault rifle for the Singapore Armed Forces and selected both the M16 and ArmaLite AR-15. Since importing the M16 from the US would be difficult, they created copies of the M16 themselves, named M16S1; S represents Singapore. It is SAR 21, introduced in 1999 and 2000, but retained as a reserve. Summary difference Colt model no. Military Identity 20 Barrel Barrel Buttstock Pistol grip type Lug Handguard type The machine is lower than the type of collector on the Front Vision type Front-type Muzzle? Deflecting the case? Activate package 601 AR-15 A1 profile (1:14 twist) Green or full brown length triangle green or prong or M16A1-style birdcage flash suppressor No No Safe/Semi/Auto 645 M16A1E1/PIP A2 profile (1:7 twist) Full-length ribbed Fixed A2 A1 or A1 or A2 A1 or flash suppressor Yes Safe / Sell / Burst or Safe / Sell / Burst / Auto N / A M16A2E2 A2 profile (1:7 twist) Full-length twist semi-beavertail w / HEL guide recessable ACR A2 Flattop with rail colt No A2 ACR snout Brakes Yes Safe / Sell / Burst or Safe / Sell / Burst / Auto 646 M16A3 (M16A2E3) A2 (1:7 twist) Full-length ribbed or KAC M5 RAS Fixed A2 A2 Flattop with MIL-STD-1913 rail None A4 M16A2-style birdcage flash suppressor Yes Yes Safe/Semi/Burst Colt model no. Military designations 20 Barrel w / bayonet lug Handguard type Buttstock type Pistol grip type Lower received type Thu on type Vision behind type Vision front type Muzzle Support Type Muzzle? Deflecting the case? Derivatives Colt Commando Activation Package (AKA: XM177 & amp; GAU-5) Details: CAR-15 A member of the Combat Control Team The U.S. Air Force, with a GAU-5 carbine and an oversized Vietnamese flash reduceer, has been granted a carbine version of the M16 called the XM177. XM177 is shorter in duration (254 mm) barrel and a telescoping stock, which makes it significantly more compact. It also possesses a combination of flash hider/audio coordination to reduce problems with muzzle flash and large reports. The Air Force Gau-5/A (XM177) and XM177E1 variants differed from those of the Army with a forward support. The last Gau-5/A of the Air Force and Army XM177E2 had an 11.5 in (292 mm) barrel with a longer undercier/flash reduceer The length of the barrel was to support the mounting of the Colt's XM148 40 mm grenade launcher. These versions also known as the CAR-15. The variants are released in limited numbers for special forces, helicopter crews, Air Force pilots, Air Force Police Military Working Dogs (MWD) handles, officers, radio controllers, artillery, and troops other than frontline rifles. Some U.S. Air Force GAU-5A/Ass were then equipped with 1/12 of the longer 1/12-inch (14.5-inch) rifle barrel when two shorter versions were worn out. The 14.5-inch (370 mm) gun allowed the use of MILES equipment and bayonets used with sub-machine guns (as described by the Air Force). In 1989, the Air Force began replacing the earlier barrels with one-seventh of the rifles for use with the M855 ammunition. These weapons were renamed GUU-5/P. They were effectively used by the British Special Air Force during the Falklands War. [164] M4 carbine Details: M4 carbine (fore scene) and two M16A2s (background) fired by the US. Marines in a live firing exercise: although adopted in the 1990s and originating from the M16A2, The M4 carbine was part of a long line of short-barreled AR-15s used in the U.S. Army Carbine M4 developed from various developments of these designs, including some 14.5 inch (368 mm)-barreled A1 style carbines. The XM4 (Colt Model 720) began testing in 1984, with a 14.5-inch (370 mm) barrel. The weapon became the M4 in 1991. Officially adopted as a replacement for the M3 Grease Gun (and Beretta M9 and M16A2 for military selection) in 1994, it has been used with great success in the Balkans and in recent conflicts, including the Afghan and Iragi fronts. The M4 carbine has a three-ring continuous firing mode, while the carbine M4A1 has a fully automatic firing mode. Both have a Picatinny rail on the upper zoom, allowing the rear viewfinder implementation/assembly processing to be replaced by other sights. M4 Commando Main Article: CAR-15 Colt also returns to the original Commando idea, with its Model 733, which is basically a modernized XM177E2 with many features introduced on the M16A2. Diemaco C7 and C8 Article Details: Canadian Soldier Shooting The C7A2 is currently at range with a C79A2 vision. This particular example lack of standard TRIAD pins. The Diemaco C7 and C8 are updated variants of the M16 developed and used by the Canadian Force and are now manufactured by Colt Canada. The C7 is a further development of the experimental M16A1E1. Like previous M16s, it can be fired in semi-automatic or automatic mode, instead of the continuous shooting function selected for the M16A2. The C7 also features structural enhancements, improved hand protection, and longer stock developed for the M16A2. Diemaco has changed the trap door in the buttocks for easier access and can adjust the stock length according to the user's preferences. The most noticeable external difference between the American M16A2s and the Diemaco C7s is the maintenance of A1-style rear attractions. It is not easy to clear that Diemaco uses hammer forging barrels. The Canadians were initially eager to use a heavy barrel profile instead. The C7 was developed for the C7A1, with a Weaver rail on the fall head for a C79, and C7A2 optical scene, with various furniture and internal improvements. Diemaco produced weaver rails on C7A1 variants that initially did not meet the M1913 Picatinny standard, leading to some problems with the installation of commercial attractions. This can be easily remedied with minor modifications to get on or scene itself. Since Diemaco was acquired by Colt to form Colt Canada, all Canadian-made flat-based recorder machines have been machined to M1913 standards. The C8 is the carbine version of the C7. [181] The C7 and C8 were also used by Hærens Jegerkommando, Marinejegerkommandoen and FSK (Norway), the Danish Army (all branches), the Royal Netherlands Army and the Dutch Marine Corps as the main infantry weapons. After tests, the variants became the SAS UK's chosen weapon. Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 Article details: Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 The Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault rifle designed and manufactured by Heckler & amp; Koch HK416 is an assault military, with the remarkable inclusion of an HK-exclusive short stroke gas piston system derived from the Heckler & amp; Koch G36. HK416 was used by the U.S. Navy to kill Osama bin Laden. [182] The Mk 4 Mod 0 Was a variant of the M16A1 produced for the U.S. Navy during the Vietnam War and adopted in April 1970. It differs from the basic M16A1 primarily optimized for maritime operations and is equipped with a bar reduceer. Most of the rifle were coated in the Kal-Guard, a 0.25 inch (6.4 mm) hole was drilled through stock and buffer pipes for drainage, and an O ring was added to the end of the assembly buffer. The weapon can be carried down to a depth of 200 feet (60 m) in water without damage, according to the report. The The Mk 2 Mod 0 Blast Suppressor is based on the M4 noise bar reduceer of the U.S. Army's Human Engineering Laboratory (HEL). The HEL M4 vents the gas directly from the action, requiring a modified bolt carrier. A gas deflecter has been added to the charging handle to prevent the gas from contacting the user. As a result, the HEL M4 bar reduceer has been permanently mounted although it allows for normal semi-automatic and automatic operation. If the HEL M4 reduceler is removed, the weapon will have to be manually loaded after each shot. On the other hand, the Mk 2 Mod 0 blast bar reduceer is considered an integral part of the Mk 4 Mod 0 rifle, but it will work normally if the reduceer is removed. The Mk 2 Mod 0 blast bar reduceer

also drains much faster and does not require any modifications to the bolt carrier or charging handle. In the late 1970s, the Mk 2 explosion sound reduceer built by Knight Weapons Company (KAC). The KAC bar reduceer can be completely flooded and water will flow out in less than eight seconds. It will operate without degradation even if the rifle is fired at maximum rate of fire. The U.S. Military replaced the HEL M4 with much simpler studies on countering the operation of the insurgency and anti-subversion (SIONICS) MAW-A1 and the flash bar reduceer. U.S. Navy Mk 12 Special Purpose Rifle Main article: Mk 12 Special Purpose Rifle US Navy Mk 12 Special Purpose Rifle Developed to increase the effective range of soldiers in the designated marksman role, The U.S. Navy developed the Mark 12 Special Purpose Rifle (SPR). Configurations in service vary, but the core of the Mark 12 SPR is an 18 heavy barrel with muzzle brakes and free float tubes. This tube reduces the pressure on the tank caused by standard protection and significantly increases the potential accuracy of the system. Also common is higher magnity optics, from 6× Trijicon ACOG power to Leupold Mark 4 tactical rifle range. Firing the Mark 262 Mod 0 with the 77 gr Open tip Match, the system has an effective range of 600+ meters. However, published reports of confirmed killings more than 800 metres from Irag and Afghanistan are not uncommon. [to quote] M231 Firing Port Weapon (FPW) M231 FPW Firing Gate Weapon M231 (FPW) is an adapted version of the M16 assault rifle to fire from ports on the M2 Bradley. The infantry's regular M16s were too long to be used in a buttoned combat vehicle, so the FPW was developed to provide a suitable weapon for this role. Colt Model 655 and 656 Sniper variants With the Vietnam War expanding, the Colt developed two M16 model rifles to be rated as light sniper rifles. The Colt Model 655 M16A1 Special High Profile is basically a standard A1 rifle with heavier barrels and range frames attached to the handle rifle. The The special low-profile Model 656 M16A1 has a special upper-end recorder without a carry-on handle. Instead, it has a low-profile adjustable iron vision for wind and a Weaver facility to install a range, the foreconding of the Colt and Picatinny rails. It also has a heavy-barreled front iron viewfinder. Both rifles are standard with a 3-9 leather/realism telescope × adjustable telescope. Some of them are equipped with a Sionics noise and flash bar reduceer. Both rifles are not standardized. These weapons can be seen in many ways to become predecessors of the U.S. Army's SDM-R and sam-R weapons of U.S. Campaign Aircraft. Others China's Norinco CQ is an unc license-built M16A1 for export, with the most obvious external difference being in the handle and pistol-style grip. ARMADA rifle (a copy of Norinco CQ) and TRAILBLAZER carbine (a copy of Norinco CQ Type A) manufactured by S.A.M. - Shooter's Arms Manufacturing, also known as Shooter's Arms Guns & amp; Ammo Corporation, based in Metro Cebu, Philippines. The S-5.56 rifle, a copy of the Type CQ, was manufactured by the Iranian Defense Industry Organization. The rifle itself was supplied in two variants: the S-5.56 A1 with a 19.9-inch barrel and a 1:12 pitch rifling (1 turn in 305 mm), optimized for the use of the M193 Ball cartile; and the S-5.56 A3 with 20-inch and 1:7 pitch rifling (1 turn in 177, 8 mm), optimized for the use of SS109 ammunition. The KH-2002 is an Iranian-made S-5.56 rifle. Iran intends to replace the standard weapon of the armed forces with this rifle. The Terab rifle is a copy of the DIO S-5.56 produced by the Sudanese Military Industry Group. The M16S1 is an M16A1 rifle manufactured under license from ST Kinetics in Singapore. It is the standard weapon of the Singapore Armed Forces. It is being replaced by the newer SAR 21 in most branches. It is, in the meantime, standard problem weapons in the reserve force. The MSSR rifle is a sniper rifle developed by the Philippine Navy Snipers that serves as their primary sniper weapon system. The Special Operations Attack Carbine (SOAR) was developed by Ferfrans based on the M16 rifle. It was used by the Special Action Force of the Philippine National Police. Taiwan uses piston-controlled M16-based weapons as their standard rifle. These include the T65, T86 and T91 assault rifles. Ukraine announced plans in January 2017 for Ukroboronservis and Aeroscraft to produce the M16 WAC47, an accelerated M4 variant using the standard 7.62×39mm AK-47 magazine. [186] As of November 2019, no weapons have been found production as described in the above lines, has been produced. New Zealand has adopted an upgraded version of the Lewis Machine and Tool Company of the M16 M16 This CQB16 rifle will enter use in 2017 and be named MARS-L (Modular Ambidextrous Rifle System-Light). Manufactured and used worldwide using the M16 (former and current) M16 is the most commonly produced 5.56×45mm rifle in the world. Currently, the M16 is in use by 15 NATO countries and more than 80 countries worldwide. Together, many companies in the United States, Canada and China have produced more than 8 million rifles of all variants. About 90% are still active. [5] The M16 replaced both the M14 and M2 carbine rifles as standard infantry rifles of the United States Armed Forces. Although, the M14 continued to operate in limited service, primarily in sniper roles, indicated marksman and cymical. Users of Afghan National Army soldiers with M16A2 Rifles Canadian soldiers patrol Kandahar Afghanistan armed with C7 rifles (type M16) Malaysian Army soldiers with an M16A1 equipped with an M20 grenade launcher 3 in a Malaysian carat 2008 A Peshmerga soldier with his modified M16A3 rifle Soldiers of the Israel Defense Forces in training with M16A1 rifle with M16A2 handguards Monegasgueabinier with M16 Rifles Philippine Marines using M16A1 rifles with M16A2 handguard rifles during a military exercise South Korean soldiers throw bayonets mounted M16 rifles into the air at the 65th anniversary of the founding of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Korea Army of Vietnam (ARVN) Rangers armed with M16 to protect Saigon in the Tet attack of marines from the U.S. firing an M16A4 equipped: Afghan National Army Rifle Problem Standard. [188] Canadian C7 Colt variants are also in limited use. Argentina: Special forces used the M16A1 during the Falklands War and they currently use the M16A2 (by all armed forces). [189] Azerbaijan: M16A4, used by special forces and state Border Agency (DSX). [190] Bahrain[191] (pp77,236,262) Bangladesh: M16A4, used by the military, special forces and counter-terrorism units. [193] Bosnia and Herzegovina: [193] M16A1[193] Barbados [193] Belize[193] Bolivia[193] Brazil: M16A2s used by brazilian Marines[193] Brunei[193] M16A2 used by the Royal Armed Forces [to quote] Burundi rebels[196] Cambodia[197][198] M16A1 Cameroon[193] Canada: C7 and C8 variants produced by Colt Canada used by The Canadian Forces. Central African Republic[199] Chile[193] M16A1 used by Chilean Marines. Congo-Kinshasa[197] Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda[201] Costa Rica[5] Denmark: [193] The C7 and C8 variants produced by Colt Canada are used by all branches of the Danish Defense Ministry. Ecuador [193] El Salvador[193] M16A1/A2/A4[203] Estonia[204] Ex-U.S. M16A1s Fiji[193] France: used by counter-terrorism and and operational force[205][193] Ghana[193] M16A2[196] Greece[193] M16A2/A3/A4/M4 used by the Greek Army Isaf Special Forces in Afghanistan, Greek Air Force and Greek Navy. [guote] Grenada[193] Guatemala[197] M16A1/M16A2. Haiti[197] Honduras[197] M16A1 India[193] Indonesia[193] Iraq: Used by the Iraqi Army. Kurdistan Region: Used by Peshmerga. [209] Israel[210] Was replaced by IMI Tavor. [211] Ivory Coast[212] Japan: M16A1 was used by the Western Army Infantry Regiment along with the Howa Type 89 rifle. [193] Jamaica[193] Jordan[193] M16A1/A2 Nicaragua: Used by the Nicaraguan National Police and the military. [214] North Korea: M16A1 (probably an unc licenseed copy) used by KPA special forces. Used in the Gangneung event in 1996. [216] South Korea: During the Vietnam War, the United States supplied 27,000 M16 rifles to the South Korean Armed Forces in Vietnam. In addition, 600,000 M16A1 (Colt Model 603K) guns were manufactured under license by Daewoo Precision Industries for delivery from 1974 to 1985. [193] Katusa (Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army) soldiers serving in the U.S. Army used the M16A2. [to guote] Kuwait[217] M16A1[219]/A2/A4. Lesotho[193] Liberia[197] M16A2 Lithuania: Lithuania Military Force, Royal Malaysian Police, Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency and RELA Corps. Mauritius[221][better source] Mexico:[193] M16A2 was used by Mexican Marines during the Mexican drug war. [222] Monaco: Compagnie des Carabiniers du Prince Maroc[193] M16A1/M16A2/M16A3/M16A4 Nepal[224] M16A2 and M16A4; The captured M16A2 was also used by Maoist rebels of the People's Liberation Army, Nepal during the NepalEse Civil War. [223] Netherlands: C7 and C8 variants used by the Dutch Army and LSW were used by the Dutch Marines. [193] Nicaragua[193] Nigeria[193] Oman[193] Pakistan[193] Palestinian Authority M16A1: Used by the Palestinian Security Forces[193] and various local militias. [199] Panama[193] M16A1. Papua New Guinea[230] M16A2. Bougainville: Used by the Bougainville Revolutionary Army. Captured by the Papua New Guinea Defense Forces. Peru[193] M16A2. Philippines: Manufactured under license by Elisco Tool and Manufacturing. [193] M16A1s are in use. Supplementation in the special forces of carbine M4. Poland: Polish army unit GROM used civilian M4 copies, or Bushmaster XM15E2S M4A3 and KAC SR-16 Carbine, as basic weapons. Since 2008, they have been replaced by HK416 rifles. Portugal: A small number of M16A2s used by the Special Operations Squad Portuguese Navy. [193] Qatar[193] M16A1. Senegal: M16A1 and M16A2[206] Sierra Leone: 1,000+ M16A1 M16A1 Singapore: Local variant of M16A1 (M16S1) produced under license by ST Kinetics. [197] Somalia[193] South Africa: Used by special forces. [193] Likely received from Moroccan stocks. [229] Sri Lanka[229] Sweden A small number of M16A2s were used by the Swedish Armed Forces for acquaintance training, as well as a similar number of AKM's, but they were not granted to combat units. The Ak 4 and Ak 5 rifles were used by the Swedish army. Taiwan Type 65, 85 and 91 Taiwan assault rifles modeled after the M16A2. [199] Thailand[193] M16A1/A2/A4. Tunisia[193] M16A2/A4. Turkey[193] M16A1/A2/A4. Uganda[193] United Arab Emirates[193] United Kingdom: One of the first military clients when Britain purchased the first AR-15s used in the jungle war during the Indonesia-Malaysia confrontation. The Canadian Colt C8 variant (L119A1/L119A2) was used by the Royal Military Police Close Protection Units,[240] Pathfinder Group, United Kingdom Special Forces[241] and 43 Commando Protection Fleet Group Royal Marines. United States[193] Uruguay[193] Vietnam: Made from South Vietnam after the Vietnam War[244] More than 946,000 M16s were captured in 1975 alone. Moro National Liberation Front ISIL Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters Maute Group New People's Army: Captured from AFP and PNP, provided by sympathizers, or purchased from the black market. [247] [228] Viet-Plus: Captured by U.S. and Arvn forces. Former Australian user[249] M16A1 was introduced during the Vietnam War and replaced by the F88 Austeyr in 1989. Bangsamoro Republik Croatia[250] M16A2 was smuggled into the country in small quantities, used during the Croatian War of Independence and the Croat-Bosnian War[citing] FARC Mujahideen groups during the Soviet-Afghan War. [251] New Zealand[193] M16; replaced in 1988 by Steyr AUG, replaced by a non-Colt M16 variant in 2016. [229] Laos: Received from the U.S. government during the Vietnam War and the Lao Civil War. [253] Moro Rhodesian Islamic Liberation Front: M16A1[254] South Vietnam: 6,000 M16 and 938,000 M16A1, 1966–1975[255] Zaire[256][201] Provisional IRA – received some M16 in The Troubles in Northern Ireland. [257] Conflicting This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to trusted sources. Non-native material can be challenged and removed. Source: M16 rifle - news · press · books · scholar · JSTOR (November 2020) (Learn how and when to delete this sample message) Vietnam War of the 1960s (1955-1975) Lao Civil War (19 59-1975) Indonesia-Malaysia Confrontation (1963-1966) Troubles (Late 1960-19998) Colombian Conflict (1964-present) Rhodesian Bush Paintings (1964-1979) Cambodian Civil War (1968-1975)[258] Communist Uprising in Malaysia (1969-2019)[259] rebellion in the Philippines (1969-present)[260] 1970s Lebanese Civil War (1975-1990) Insurgency in Aceh (1976–2005) Shaba II (1978)[261] Cambodian–Vietnamese War (1978–1989) Salvadoran Civil War (1979–1992) 1980s Sri Lankan Civil War (1983–2009) US invasion of Grenada (1983) Bougainville Civil War (1988–1998)[230] First Liberian Civil War (1989–1997)[262] 1990s Gulf War (1990–1991) Somali Civil War (1991-present) Sierra Leone Civil War (1991-2002)[263] Burundian Civil War (1993-2005) Nepalese Civil War (1996-1997)[200] Second Liberian Civil War (1999-2003) 2000s War in Afghanistan (2001-present) War in Darfur (2003-present)[264] Iraq War (2003-2011) Kivu conflict (2004-present) Mexican Drug War (2006-present) 2010s Syrian Civil War (2011-present) Lahad Datu standoff (2013) Iraqi Civil War (2014-2017) [266] Battle of Marawi (2017) [267] See also Adaptive Combat Rifle List of Colt AR-15 and M16 Colt 9 mm SMG Rifle Variant Comparing AK-47 and M16 Daewoo K2, Korea Armed Forces Assault Rifle (South Korea) List of U.S. Personal Weapons. armed forces M203 40 mm grenade launcher MSBS Radon Norinco CO, M16 clone developed by China Robinson Arms XCR rubber duck (military) T65 assault rifle, AR-15 variant developed by ARMY ROC Winchester LMR Pistol Table and Rifle List Assault Rifle References Rottman, Gordon L. (December 20, 2011). The M16. Weapon 14. Osprey publishing. ISBN 978-1-84908-691-2. ^ a 5 c d e f g h i j k l m n Report of M16 Rifle Review Panel (PDF). Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC). Army Department. June 1, 1968. Archived from the original (PDF) on September 24, 2015. ^ ^ Hogg, Ian V.; Week, John S. (2000). Military Small Arms of the 20th Century (7th edition). Iola. Wisconsin: Krause Publications. ISBN 978-0-87341-824-9., page 291 ^ a b c Customer/ User of a Weapon. Colt Defense Weapons System. Archived from the original on September 2, 2011. ^ M855A1 Enhanced Performance Round (EPR), LTC Philip Clark, Product Manager Small Caliber Ammunition, April 2012 (PDF). Acc.dau.mil. Archived from the original (PDF) on January 25, 2017. Retrieved February 25, 2017. ^ M16A2/A4 rifle. peosoldier.army.mil. Archived from the original on July 24, 2014. Retrieved July 29, 2015. ^ M16/A2 - 5.56 mm semi-automatic ArmyStudyGuide.com rifle. Archived from the original on July 6, 2014. Retrieved July 13, 2014. ^ a 5 c d e f Smith, Walter H.B. (May 1990). Ezell, Edward Clinton (eds.). Small Arms of the World (12th edition). New York: Stackpole 46-47. ISBN 978-0880296014. ^ a 1 Urdang, page 801. ^ ^ Brother D.; Smith, Seward (February 1986). Note the ARI 86-19 study. ANALYSIS OF M16A2 RIFLE CHARACTERISTICS AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS (PDF). Mellonics Systems Development Division, Litton Systems, Inc. Fort Benning, Georgia: ARI School Unit, Training Research Laboratory, U.S. Army - Institute for Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, Archived from the original (PDF). on March 29. 2017. Venola p. 6-18 ^ Green, Michael (13 March 2004). Weapons of modern Marines. MBI Publishing Company. page 16. ^ a 5 c d M16 rifle 5.56mm. Colt.com 2, 2003. Archived from the original on June 2, 2003. ^ Small-Personal Weapons (PDF). November 3, 2010. Archive (PDF) from the original on February 9, 2011. Retrieved November 8, 2010. ^ a 1 Commander approves the M4 as standard weapon for marine infantry. Army Times. October 26, 2015. Archived from the original on May 9, 2017. ^ a 5 c d e f g h i j Fallows, James (1 June 1981). M-16: A Bureaucratic Horror Story. Archived from the original on April 1, 2019. Retrieved April 1, 2019. A a 5 c d e f q h i j Ehrhart, Major Thomas P. (2009). Increase the number of lethal small weapons in Afghanistan: Regain infantry half a kilometer (PDF). U.S. Army. Archived from the original on July 19, 2013. A a 5 Rottman 2011, p. 6 A Schreier, Philip (September 2001). Cut down in its Youth, Arguably Americas Best Service Rifle, the M14 Never Had the Chance to Prove Itself (PDF). NRA Museum. 24-29, 46. Archived from the original (PDF) on December 4, 2013. Retrieved June 3, 2019. Thompson, Leroy (2011). Carbine M1. Osprey. page 35. ISBN 978-1-84908-907-4. ^ The arms of the chosin people. American rifleman. Archived from the original on December 5, 2013. Retrieved November 23, 2011. Hall, Donald L. (March 1952). An effective study of infantry rifles (PDF). Ballistic Research Laboratory. Maryland: Released March 29, 1973. Archived from the original (PDF, Report No. 593) on September 24, 2015. A Fanaticism and Conflict in the Modern Age, by Matthew Hughes & amp; Co, 2005 An Attempt To Explain Japanese War Crimes. Pacificwar.org.au. Archived from the original on July 7 2012. Retrieved August 23, 2012. ^ South to Naktong - North to History.army.mil. Archived from the original on February 7, 2014. Retrieved August 23, 2012. ^ HyperWar: The Big 'L'-American Logistics of World War II. Ibiblio.org. Archived from the original on December 3, 2013. Retrieved December 24, 2011. ^ Logistics of the invasion. Almc.army.mil. Archived from the original on June 22, 2015. Retrieved November 23, 2011. ^ a 5 c Harrison (NRA Technical Staff), E. H. (Col.) (June 1957). New service rifle (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on November 7, 2015. Williams, Anthony G. (February 3, 2012). Assault rifles and their ammunition: History and prospects. hope. Archived from the original on June 2, 2014. Retrieved November 23, 2011. ^ a 5 c Pikula, Major Sam. The ArmaLite AR-10. Regnum Fund Press, 1998. ISBN 9986-494-38-9. pages 27-29 ^ Pikula, Sam (Major), ArmaLite AR-10, p. 38: Later changed to titanium. Pikula, 27-30 ^ Lewis, Jack (1963). M-14: Boon or Blunder. Guns of the world. 3 (4). Pikula, page 39-40 ^ a b c d e f q h i j k l m n o p q r Bruce, Robert (April 2002). M14 vs. M16 in Vietnam. Evaluation of small weapons. 5 (7). Archived from the original on April 22, 2016. Retrieved June 3, 2019. ^ M14. Jane's International Defense Review. 36: 43. 2003. M14 is basically an improved M1 with modified gas system and 20-round removable ammunition. ^ M14 7.62mm rifle. Globalsecurity.org September 20, 1945. Archived from the original on November 9, 2014. Retrieved November 23, 2011. Emerson, Lee (October 10, 2006), M14 Rifle History and Development (PDF), archived from the original (PDF) on December 15, 2017, retrieved June 3, 2019 ^ Rottman 2011, p. 41 ^ Hutton, Robert (1971). The .223. Guns & amp; Ammo Annual ed. ^ a b c d e f g h i Kern, Danford Allan (2006). The influence of organizational culture on the acquisition of the M16 rifle (PDF). m-14parts.com. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: A theory presented to the Faculty of U.S. Army Command and the University of the General Staff in the implementation of part of the requirements for a Master of Military Arts and Science degree, Military History. Archived from the original (PDF) on November 5, 2013. ^ a 5 c Kokalis, Peter G. Retro AR-15 (PDF). Nodakspud.com. Archived from the original (PDF) on October 29, 2013. ^ Hearings before the Special Committee on the M-16 Rifle Program of the Armed Services Committee, House of Representatives, 90th Congress, first session, May 15, 16, 31, June 21, July 25, 26, 27, August 8, September 22, 1967. U.S. House of Representatives. page 4545. hdl:2027/uiug.30112109164266. Retrieved April 1, 2019. ^ GX. Protective experience. The pride of the guards. by Major Darrin Haas. Episode 10. Issue 3. 2013. page 67. Nicknamed the 'Mattel toy' for its small caliber and lightweight design, the M16 became the standard rifle for U.S. forces in Vietnam in 1967. The weapon was much lighter than the M14 it replaced, eventually allowing Soldiers to carry more ammunition. The air-cooled assault rifle, operated by gas, made of steel, aluminum alloy and composite plastic, was really advanced during that time. Designed with full and semi-automatic capabilities, the original weapon did not respond well to wet and dirty conditions, sometimes even jamming in combat. After a few minor modifications, the weapon became popular among the military on the battlefield. Still in service days now, the M16 is being eliminated by the M4 carbine. ^ a 5 c d M16 Review Board report (PDF), Ministry of The Army, Army, ^ Small Arms. June 1, 1968, archived (PDF) from the original on March 4, 2016, retrieved June 3, 2019 ^ Small Arms. By Martin J. Dougherty. The Rosen Publishing Group, 15 December 2012. pages 26^ a b c d Arvidsson, Per G. Weapons & amp; Sensors (PDF). NATO Military Weapons Corporation. Archived from the original (PDF) on September 24, 2015. Valpolini, Paolo (February 2012). Special Ops & amp; Soldier Small Arms, Sights & amp; Accessories (PDF). Assault rifle. Compendium special operations of the Armada. Archived from the original (PDF) on December 3, 2013. Retrieved July 27, 2013. Among Western armies, the M4 with a 356 mm barrel remains the standard type, although reports from the field have shown some criticism of its reliability in sandy and dusty environments due to its direct impingement system or 'gas pipe' which tends to bring carbon blow-back into the chamber, while hot gas is used to cycle weapons that create heat problems ^ Scott R. Gourley (July 2008). Armed soldier. M16A4 rifle (PDF). Military Magazine: 75. Archive (PDF) from the original on September 23, 2015. Retrieved January 11, 2018. Colt literature notes that the fourth generation of the M16 still represents the world standard by which all other weapons of this class are evaluated. Its proven combat performance is verified by the fact that more than eight million M16 weapons systems have been produced and put into military service worldwide. ^ Army Drops Colt as M16 Rifle Maker. The New York Times. October 3, 1988. Archived from the original on April 25, 2019. ^ a 5 Rose 2009, p. 372 ^ Rose 2009, p. 372 - 373 ^ Ammo Oracle. Ammo.ar15.com. Archived from the original on July 7, 2011. ^ Rose 2009, p. 373 ^ R&D unit. Advanced research project agency. TASK REPORT NO. 13A. ARMALITE RIFLE TEST. AR-15 (U) (PDF). Assets.documentcloud.org 31, 1962. Retrieved January 16, 2018. Sweeney, Patrick (February 28, 2011). Modern Law Enforcement Weapons & amp; Tactics (3rd edition). Iola, Wisconsin: Krause Publications. page 240. ISBN 978-1-4402-2684-7. Archived from the original on September 27, 2013. Retrieved June 6, 2013. Rose 2009, p. 380, 392 ^ Rose 2009, p. 380 ^ a b C.H. Chivers (November 2, 2009). How reliable is the M16 rifle?. The New York Times. Archived from the original on July 22, 2011. Retrieved January 12, 2011. ^ a 1 Defense: Under fire. Time (June 9, 1967). June 9, 1967. Archived from the original on May 1, 2010. Retrieved September 28, 2009. A Department of the Army; Robert A. Sadowski (2013). M16A1 rifle: Preventive operation and maintenance. Skyhorse publishing. ISBN 978-1-61608-864-4. Archive the original word on The Day March 2019. Retrieved July 13, 2014. ^ Rottman 2011, p. 79 ^ Full text DA Pam Pam June 28, 1968. Retrieved July 13, 2014. ^ a 5 c d e f g Smith, Walter H.B. (May 1990). Ezell, Edward Clinton (eds.). Small Arms of the World (12th edition). New York: Stackpole Books. 746–762. ISBN 978-0880296014. ^ Watters, Daniel E. The great propeller controversy. Gun area. Archived from the original on July 22, 2013. Retrieved June 29, 2013. A Hearings, reports and prints of the House Committee on Armed Services, No. 14, Part 1. States. Congress. House. Armed Services Committee. U.S. Government Printing Office. 1969. page 2326. ^ a 5 ARMALITE TECHNICAL NOTE 54: DIRECT IMPINGEMENT VERSUS PISTON DRIVE (PDF). Armalite. July 3, 2010. Archived from the original (PDF) on September 5, 2012. Kahaner, Larry (2007). AK-47: Weapons have changed the face of war. page 236. ISBN 978-0-470-16880-6. This was called the Ichord hearing after Missouri representative Richard Ichord, who supported the Congressional investigation into the failures of the M-16 during the Vietnam War. Hallock, Colonel Richard R. (retired) United States Army (March 16, 1970). M16 Case Study (PDF). Pogo Archives.org. Archived from the original (PDF) on September 6, 2015. A Rottman 2011, page 30 A b Technical note 48: effects of barrel design and heat on reliability (PDF). Armalite. August 24, 2003. Archived from the original (PDF) on November 11, 2011. A a 1 c Controversy over U.S. M4 carbine. Daily defense industry. November 21, 2011. Archived from the original on July 13, 2007. Retrieved December 24, 2011. Jenkins, Shawn T., Major, U.S. Army Major (December 2004). A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CURRENT AND PLANNED SMALL WEAPONS SYSTEMS (PDF). NAVAL COLLEGE. Submit a section that meets the requirements for a master's degree in business administration. Archived from the original on July 22, 2013. Retrieved November 20, 2015.CS1 maint: multiple names: authors list (link) ^ Russell, Sara M. (December 2006). Soldier Perspectives on Small Arms in Combat (PDF). CNA Group. Archived from the original (PDF) on August 31, 2015. Retrieved July 13, 2014. Cite magazine requested |journal= (assistance) ^ Brownells transported the M16 magazine with an anti-tilt tracker for the military. The Firearm Blog. June 13, 2009. Archived from the original on September 21, 2013. ^ New US Army M16 Tan Magazine. The Firearm Blog. December 16, 2009. Archived from the original on September 21, 2013. ^ The Army began transporting improved 5.56mm ammunition. Picatinny Arsenal. June 24, 2010. Archived from the original on June 1, 2013. ^ a 1 Check complaints about the reliability of U.S. rifles. The New York Times. July 7, 2010. Store from the original September 22, 2013. ^ PATENT US2951424 - BOLT SYSTEM AND GAS OPERATING CARRIER. Retrieved April 11, 2013. ^ Operator's M16A1 rifle manual[death link]. flii.by ^ Field Manual No. 23-8, U.S. RIFLE RIFLE MI4 AND M14E2, HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, Washington, D.C., May 7, 1966 Archived April 18, 2015 at the Wayback Machine ^ Ak 47 Technical Description – Manual. Scribd.com 30, 2010. Archived from the original on March 28, 2012. Retrieved August 23, 2012. ^ ARMY TM 9-1005-319-10, AIR FORCE TO.11W3-55-41, NAVY SW 370-BUJ-OPI-010 : Replacement copy of August 1986 date: RIFLE MANUAL, 5.66 MM, M16A2 W/E (1005-01-128-9936) RIFLE, 5.56 MM, M16A3 (1005-01-367-5112) RIFLE, 5.56 MM, M16A4 (1005-01-383-2872) (EIC:4F9) CARBINE, 5.56 MM, M4 W/E (1005-01-01-231-0973) (EIC:4FJ) CARBINE, 5.56 MM, M4A1 (1005-01-382-0953) (EIC:4GC) (PDF). Larcpistolandrifleclub.com October 1, 1998. Archived from the original (PDF) on November 7, 2015. Retrieved January 16, 2018. Simpson, Layne (4 January 2011). Handloading The .223 Remington for the AR-15. Shootingtimes.com. Archived from the original on December 3, 2013. Retrieved July 13, 2014. Army Technical Manual (for M16 rifle) - TM 9-1005-249-23P. Archive.org S. Army. Retrieved July 13, 2014. A Military Small Arms of the 20th Century, 7th Edition, 2000 by Ian V. Hogg & amp; John S. Weeks. P 292 ^ (PDF). June 5, 2003 //guarterbore.com/library/pdf files/tm43-0001-27.pdf. Archived from the original (PDF) on June 5, 2003. Missing or blank [title= (help) ^ a b c d Recoil Calculator. kwk.us. Archived from the original on October 17, 2018. Retrieved June 3, 2019. ^ a 5 c Initial adjustment - Low light level vision system (Part II). Operator's manual for M16, M16A1. pages 2–17. Retrieved September 27, 2011. ^ 2-9 Initial adjustment - Low light level vision system (Part II). Operator's manual for M16, M16A1. pages 1–3. Retrieved October 8, 2011. ^ a 1 c Venola, Richard (2005). What a Long Strange Trip It's Been, Book of AR-15. 1 (2 editors). pages 6–18. Henderson, Ronald. Successful M68 Close Combat Optic Standard Issue Equipment For US Forces Since 1997. International Armed Forces. Archived from the original on December 9, 2011. Retrieved February 9, 2012. ^ Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 BUdget Estimates: Procurement of Ammunition (PDF). U.S. Air Force Department. February 2004. Archived from the original (PDF) on September 22, 2013. Retrieved July 13, 2014. Cite Magazine asks |journal= (help) ^ History – Trijicon, Inc. Trijicon.com. Archived from the original on June 30, 2012. Retrieved February 9, 2012. A Satisfied Marines, so USMC Orders \$660M More ACOG Rifle Scopes. Daily defense industry. August 15, 2005. Archived from the original on November 22, 2012. Retrieved February 9 2012. A Hopkins, Cameron (April 24, 2009). Colt of M4A1 5.56mm Carbine. Tactical-Life.com. Archived from the original on June 25, 2012. Retrieved April 3, 2012. Glenn Newick (October 1990). The Ultimate in Rifle is correct. body. Publishing company. 26-27. ISBN 978-0-88317-159-2. Lucas A. Dyer (May 2014). A battle won by handshakes. iUniverse. page 122. ISBN 978-1-4917-3200-7. Hans Halberstadt (18 March 2008). Trigger Men: Shadow Team, Spider-Man, The Magnificent Bastards, and American Combat Sniper. St. Martin's Press. 211–212. ISBN 978-0-312-35456-5. Rottman 2011, page 38 ^ Sweeney, Patrick. Gun Digest Book of the AR-15, Volume 2[page needed] ^ Marine snipers suffer rapid death in Iraq's most dangerous neighborhood. USA Today. July 29, 2006. Archived from the original on May 24, 2019. Retrieved November 20, 2015. ^ Avtomat Kalashnikov Archived 13 May 2012 at wayback machine. Alpharubicon.com. Retrieved April 3, 2012. Taylor, Chuck. (June 13, 2009) Tactical life. In praise of the M16 rifle. Why it became the longest-serving rifle in recent U.S. military history! From an exact point of view, there is no comparison between the M16 and AK. As long as the upper and lower recorder is tight and the trigger is half decent, the M16 has precise moa capabilities, while a typical AK will produce 5-6 MOA at best. And, if a free gun is integrated into the design of the M16, it will be capable of 1/2-MOA or better, making it absolutely exactly like a fine-tuned heavy bolt action precision rifle. Venola, Richard. Irag: Lessons from the sandbox. Combat weapons. ISSN 0810-8838. ^ a 5 Woods, Jeffrey K. LTC. The Evolution of the M855A1 5.56mm Enhanced Performance Round, 1960–2010 (PDF). Picatinny Arsenal (October-December 2010). ARMY AL& amp; T. pages 32-35. Archived from the original (PDF) on September 21, 2013. ^ a 5 c d e f g Kjellgren, G. L.M. Actual range of small weapons (PDF). American gunman. pages 40-44. Archive (PDF) from the original on March 5, 2015. ^ a 5 c The Complete Encyclopedia of Automatic Army Rifles, A.E. Hartink, Hackberry Press 2001 ^ Chivers. C. J. (October 12, 2010). The Gun (1st edition). Simon and Schuster published. page 206. ISBN 978-0743270762. Taken from the long-range dispersion test of the AK-47 assault rifle, the U.S. Army's Center for Foreign Science and Technology. August 1969. Just how trivial? Two decades later, the U.S. Army will hold long-range firing tests with Kalashnikov variants, including three Soviet aircraft, two Chinese and one Romanian model. At a distance of 300 meters, professional gunners in prone resting positions or benches had difficulty placing ten consecutive rounds on target. The tester then had the weapon fired from a cradle by a computer, which eliminated human error. At an altitude of 300 meters, the group of 10 bullets fired in this way has a minimum dispersion of 17.5 inches, compared to 12.6 inches an American M-16 assault rifle equipped in Vietnam as a response to the spread of the Kalashnikov ^ Military Dictionary and related terms. 2005 U.S. Department of Defense ^ Ingalls, James Monroe Ballistic. U.S. Government Printing Office. 7 22 Long Rifle 40 gr. Super-X. Winchester.com. Archived from the original on February 3, 2013. Retrieved November 20, 2015. Weaver, Jr., Jonathan M. LTC, Infantry, U.S. Army (Retired) (May 1990). Budget system errors, target distribution and performance estimating for multipurpose rifles and larger calibers (PDF). Defense Technical Information Center. U.S. military material system analysis. Archive (PDF) from the original on November 23, 2015.CS1 maint: multiple names: author list (link) ^ a b Steve Crawford (2003). Twenty m0 first century small arms: the world's great infantry weapon. The pinnacle mark. 85-86. ISBN 978-0-7603-1503-3. Retrieved June 6, 2013. Rose 2009, 375–376 ^ McNab, Chris (2002). SAS Training Guide, pages 108–109. ^ Scientific evidence for 'Hydrostatic Shock', Michael Courtney, (2008) ^ a 5 Fackler, Martin L. MD. The effect of small arms on the human body (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on June 7, 2016. Retrieved September 27, 2011. ^ a 5 c Model military rifle ammunition. Ciar.org. Archived from the original on November 20, 2012. A strieved August 23, 2012. A strieved August 24, 2012. A strieve Stepanenko, M.V. (1998). PENETRATION OF METAL SYNTHETIC MATERIALS WITH SMALL BULLETS (PDF). Personal armor system. British Crown Copyright/MOD Institute of Industrial Mathematics. Archived from the original (PDF) on November 7, 2015. 5 Park, W. Hays (2010). International legal initiative to limit small military weapons ammunition (PDF). Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC). International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). pages 1–18. Archived from the original (PDF) on November 29, 2011. Those considering the M16 in humane include; International Committee of the Red Cross, Austria, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Cyprus, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Mexico, Romania, Samoa, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, etc. ^ Ian V. Hogg; John S. Weeks (2000). Small military weapons of the 20th century. Krause Publications. ISBN 978-0-87341-824-9. Archived from the original on January 3, 2014. Retrieved September 27, 2011. Prokosch, Eric (August 31, 1995). Draft Swiss Draft Letter on Small Weapons Systems. Icrc.org. International Review of the Red Cross. Archived from the original on July 7, 2015. Retrieved November 20, 2015. ^ The M-16 2016 is warming up, again. The New York Times. November 3, 2009. Archived from the original on June 16, 2013. ^ a 1 M4 5.56mm Carbine. Colt.com. Archived from the original on June 16, 2011. Accessed 8 days 10, 2011. ^ a 1 c d Project Soldier Weapons Weapons Review Team Report 6-03 (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on July 14, 2011. Retrieved October 8, 2011. Dean. Glenn: LaFontaine. David. Small Caliber Lethality: 5.56 Performance in Close Ouarters Battle (PDF). WSTIAC guarterly, 8 (1): 3. Archived from the original (PDF) on February 12. 2012, Arvidsson, Per (6 January 2012), Is there a problem with the lethality of NATO Caliber 5.56?, Small arms defense magazine, Archived from the original on October 12, 2013, Retrieved November 20, 2015, Rose, Alexander (2009), American Rifle; Biography, Delta, 403–405, ISBN 978-0-553-38438-3. ^ a 1 Evolution of the M855A1 Enhanced Performance Round. U.S. Army. U.S. Army. U.S. Army. Archived from the original on April 20, 2014. Retrieved November 19, 2011. ^ Current readiness of U.S. forces: hearing before the Armed Services Committee's Management Readiness and Support Committee, U.S. Senate, Eleventh Congress, second session, April 14, 2010 (PDF). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. April 14, 2010. Archived from the original (S. HRG. 111-868) on March 10, 2017. Slowik, Max (September 6, 2012). The new M855A1 enhanced performance ring smashed expectations. Archived from the original on December 3, 2013. Slowik, Max (July 25, 2013). Army Speeding M855A1 EPR Adoption, 7.62 NATO Variant in the Works. Archived from the original on June 29, 2017. The U.S. military is accelerating the adopt of the new M855A1 Enhanced Performance Round, a new 5.56 NATO ammunition specifically designed for M4 carbines. The U.S. military has been impressed with the new round in which it is developing a NATO variant 7.62. The projectile is also environmentally friendly and soldier-friendly ^ Devastating New M80A1 7.62mm Round. TheFirearmBlog. Archived from the original on October 22, 2018. ^ Taking a Look Inside the Army's DEVASTATING New M80A1 7.62mm Round. TheFirearmBlog. Archived from the original on October 22, 2018. ^ a 5 c d Bartocci, Christopher R. (July 20, 2011). Feeding modern semi-automatic rifles. Americanrifleman.org. Archived from the original on April 14, 2013. Retrieved August 23, 2012. A Ehrhart, Thomas P. (2009). Increase in lethal small weapons in Afghanistan: Regaining infantry half a kilometer. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. Archived from the original on September 6, 2013. Crane, David (December 3, 2010). SureFire Quad-Stack AR Rifle Magazines: SureFire 60-Shot and 100-Shot AR (AR-15/M16) 5.56mm NATO Box Magazines for Significantly-Increased Firepower During Infantry Combat and SureFire SureFire Quad-Stack AR Rifle Magazine: SureFire 60-Shot and 100-Shot AR (AR-15/M16) 5.56mm NATO Box Magazine for Significant Boost Force in Infantry Combat and Tactical Commitment of all kinds: Meet SureFire MAG5-60 and MAG5-100 High Power Magazine (HCMs)Quad-Stack AR Rifle Magazine: 60-Round/Shot and 100-Round/Shot AR AR 5.56mm NATO Box Magazines for Significantly-Increased Firepower during Infantry Combat and Tactical Engagements of All Sorts. Defense review. Archived from the original on March 21, 2015. MILSPEC USGI 30-Round Magazine Specs Standard (data provided by SureFire): Height: 7.1 and Weight-Empty: 3.9 ounces ^ Crane, David (January 23, 2009). Lancer Systems L5 Translucent Polymer 30-Round Magazine for Tactical ARs]. Defense review. Archived from the original on July 3, 2018. A Heckler Koch HK416 Enhanced Carbine 556x45mm NATO. Archived from the original on December 3, 2013. Retrieved September 9, 2017. [HK high-reliability 30-round steel magazine fact sheet ^ Rottman 2011, pages 35–36 ^ Future Weapons, Kevin Dockery, Penguin, 2007, p. 125-126. ^ The article includes a magazine animation. Peo Soldier Live. December 14, 2009. Archived from the original on February 24, 2013. Retrieved December 24, 2011. ^ a 1 PEO Soldier. Magazine improvements increase weapon reliability. Picatinny Arsenal. U.S. Army. Archived from the original on September 22, 2013. Retrieved December 24, 2011. ^ First Look – New US Army 30 Round Enhanced Performance Magazine for M4A1. Soldier Systems daily. August 8, 2016. Archived from the original on September 7, 2016. Retrieved August 31, 2016. Sweeney, Patrick (2012). Gun Digest Books by AR-15. Iola, Wisconsin: Gun Digest Books. page 67. ISBN 978-1-4402-2868-1. Wieland, Terry (22 November 2011). Gun Digest Book of Classic American Combat Rifles. Iola, Wisconsin: Krause Publications. page 100. ISBN 978-1-4402-3017-2. Hansen, Denny (2005). Flash Hiders, is there a difference?. Swat. 24 (2): 28–32. Number of NATO shares of NSN 1005-01-591-5825, PN 1001V NSN 1005-01-591-5825. Archived from the original on September 22, 2013. Retrieved June 6, 2013. ^ Colt Group Canada. 212. Archived from the original on September 22, 2013. Retrieved June 6, 2013. Sweeney, Patrick (August 11, 2010). 21. Ar-15's book Gun Digest. Iola, Wisconsin: Gun Digest Books. 255-256. ISBN 978-1-4402-1622-0. Retrieved June 6, 2013. 5 Walker, Robert E. (2012). Cartridges and gun identification. Florence, KY: CRC Press. page 295. ISBN 978-1-4665-0206-2. ^ RIFLE, 5.56-MM, XM16E1. Headquarters, Ministry of the Army, 12 July 1966 p.4 ^ Technical guidelines: Organization, Direct Support and General Support Maintenance Guidelines (Includes Repair Parts and Special Tool list): Rifle, 5.56 mm, M16 (1005-00-856-6885): Rifle, 5.56 mm, M16A1 (1005-00-856-6885): Rifle, 5.56 mm, M16A1 (1005-00-073-9421). Headquarters, Army Department. November 25, 1983 page 1-3 ^ 1-3 ^ 1st Rd and Infantry Mesomm team (APC). Headquarters, Army Department. March 1985. p.B-1 ^ 5.56mm M16 rifle. Colt.com. Archived from the original on June 16, 2011. Watters, Daniel. Timeline 5.56 X 45mm: Development age. Gun area. Gun. Archived from the original on March 16, 2015. ^ Standardization of NATO infantry weapons (PDF). NDIA Conference. 2008. Archived from the original (PDF) on December 1, 2012. ^ Mecar rifle grenade. Mecar.be August 28, 2006. Archived from the original on March 18, 2014. Retrieved July 13, 2014. ^ a 1 SAS weapon. Especially Operations.Com. Wang, 2000. Archived from the original on July 12, 2008. ^ Defense.gov Photo: News Photo. Defense.gov 1, 2010. Archived from the original on March 1, 2010. Sgt. Zachary Sarver and Spc. Gary Vandenbos negotiate with a role-playing inebriated woodsman during Exercise Peaceshield 2000. Defense.gov 2000. Archived from the original on November 9, 2004. Retrieved November 9, 2004. Navy.mil - See photos. Navy.mil December 29, 2017. Archived from the original on December 29, 2017. STANAG 4172 A 5 Venola, Richard (2005). What a strange long trip it was. Book of AR-15. 1 (2): 6-18. Hogg & amp; Weeks 2000, p. 292 ^ David Miller (November 2002). An illustrated catalogue of special forces. The pinnacle mark. page 280. ISBN 978-0-7603-1419-7. Archived from the original on September 28, 2013. Retrieved June 6, 2013. ^ M16 4-Way Selector Install (and everything you ever wanted to know about 3 and 4-way burst kits) Archived June 30, 2017 at the Wayback Machine, Robrobinette.com, Accessed: November 20, 2015, ^ National Guard rifleman (Photo), Archived from the original on December 16, 2018, Retrieved December 14, 2018, ^ U.S. Navy, Marine Corps purchase M-16 rifle. Daily defense industry. January 2, 2008. Archived from the original on January 5, 2008. Retrieved January 3, 2008. ^ CHAPTER 2 - CHARACTERISTICS, AMMUNITION AND ACCESSORIES. U.S. Military Field Manual: M16A1, M16A2/3, M16A4 and M4 CARBINE marksman rifles. April 24, 2003. Archived from the original on March 7, 2010. Retrieved June 11, 2010. A Rifles and ammunition may be on their way. Marine Times. February 16, 2015. Archived from the original on July 8, 2017. The Marines announced plans to modernize their small arsenal. Marine Times. September 17, 2015. Archived from the original on January 5, 2016. A Marines supported the infantry plan to ditch the M16 for the M4. Army Times. July 27, 2015. Archived from the original on July 30, 2015. A Marines react to the transition from the M16 to the M4. Marine Times. November 1, 2015. Archived from the original on July 30, 2015. on April 25, 2016. Retrieved November 2, 2015. ^ Canadian Forces Automatic Rifles Archived July 6, 2015 at Wayback Machine. Canadian American strategy review. Accessed: August 23, 2009. ^ Face Time With the HK416 – The Gun That Killed Bin Laden. Common mechanical. Archived from the original on May 8, 2017. Retrieved November 20, 2015. ^ The gun that killed Osama bin Laden was revealed. Highway. News. May 11, 2011. Archived from the original on June 30, 2017. Retrieved October 7, 2007. ^ Product details: Terab. Archived from the original on January 10, 2017. Retrieved November 16, 2016. ^ M16 - WAC-47 for Ukrainian troops from UkrOboronProm (Press Release). UkrOboronProm. January 10, 2017. Archived from the original on January 18, 2017. Retrieved January 10, 2017. ^ Ukraine's plan to produce M16 rifles reached a snag. dailysignal.com 11, 2017. Archived from the original on January 14, 2017. Afghan National Security Force Combat Command (PDF). Long War Magazine Archive (PDF) from the original on June 7, 2012. Retrieved November 3, 2011. ^ Exposición del Ejército Argentino en Palermo, Buenos Aires- Mayo de 2005. Archived from the original on January 22, 2009. Retrieved September 27, 2011.. saorbats.com.ar ^ A Report of the Bahrain Independent Investigative Committee (PDF). Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry. November 23, 2011. Archived from the original (PDF) on December 19, 2011. Retrieved December 26, 2011. Magazine citation requires |journal= (help) ^ Small arm | Bangladesh Military Forces | BDMilitary.com - Voice of the Bangladesh Armed Forces. BDMilitary.com. Retrieved August 22, 2010. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p g r s u v w x y z aa ab ac ad ae af ag ah ai aj ak al am an ao ap ag Jane's Special Forces Recognition Guide, Ewen Southby-Tailyour (2005) p. 446. DH. Ministarstvo odbrane: Izmjenom propisa vojnici će moći ostati u OSBiH i nakon 35. Godine. zeljeznopolje.com. Archived from the original on April 28, 2019. Retrieved April 28, 2019. A Small Arms Survey (2007). Enemies within: Diverting ammunition in Uganda and Brazil. The 2007 Small Arms Survey: Guns and Cities. Cambridge University Press. page 309. ISBN 978-0-521-88039-8. Archived from the original (PDF) on August 27, 2018. Retrieved August 29, 2018. A Small Arms Survey (2007). Armed violence in Burundi: Conflict Bujumbura (PDF). The 2007 Small Arms Survey: Guns and Cities. Cambridge University Press. page 204. ISBN 978-0-521-88039-8. Archived from the original on August 27, 2018. Retrieved August 29, 2018. ^ a 5 c d e f g Report: Small Arms Industry Profile - World Policy Institute. November 2000. Archived from the original on October 11, 2017. Retrieved July 15, 2010. Wille, Christina (May 5, 2011). How many weapons are there in Cambodia? (PDF). Weapons survey Archived from the original (Work Paper) on July 4, 2010. Retrieved September 27, 2011. 5 Miller, David (2001). An illustrated catalogue of 20th-century guns. Salamander Books Ltd. ISBN 1-84065-245-4. ^ a 1 b Small arms (2005). Central African Republic: A Case Study on Small Arms and Conflict (PDF). Small Weapons Survey 2005: Weapons at War. Oxford University Press. page 318. ISBN 978-0-19-928085-8. Archived from the original on August 30, 2018. Retrieved August 29, 2018. ^ a 5 Small Arms Survey (2015). Waning

Cohesion: The Rise and Fall of the FDLR-FOCA (PDF). Small Weapons Survey 2015; Weapons and the World (PDF), Cambridge University Press, page 201, Archive (PDF) from the original on January 28, 2018, Retrieved August 29, 2018, ^ Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment - Southeast Asia, Issue 20 - 2007. 146, 152. Montes, Julio A. (January 12, 2012). El Salvador: Standing Talls. Small arms defense magazine. Episode 3 no. 4. Archived from the original on April 17, 2019. Retrieved January 19, 2019. ^ Eesti Kaitsevägi - Tehnika - Automaat M-16 A1. Mil.ee. Archived from the original on June 3, 2008. Retrieved September 8, 2008. ^ M16 723 M203. defense.gouv.fr. Ministère des Armées. July 13, 2016. Archived from the original on January 30, 2019. ^ a 1 Binnie, Jeremy; de Cherisey, Erwan (2017). New-style African Army (PDF). Jane's. Archived from the original on January 30, 2019. ^ a 1 Binnie, Jeremy; de Cherisey, Erwan (2017). New-style African Army (PDF). Jane's. Archived from the original on January 30, 2019. ^ a 1 Binnie, Jeremy; de Cherisey, Erwan (2017). New-style African Army (PDF). Jane's. Archived from the original on January 30, 2019. ^ a 1 Binnie, Jeremy; de Cherisey, Erwan (2017). New-style African Army (PDF). Jane's. Archived from the original on January 30, 2019. ^ a 1 Binnie, Jeremy; de Cherisey, Erwan (2017). New-style African Army (PDF). Jane's. Archived from the original on January 30, 2019. ^ a 1 Binnie, Jeremy; de Cherisey, Erwan (2017). New-style African Army (PDF). Jane's. Archived from the original on January 30, 2019. ^ a 1 Binnie, Jeremy; de Cherisey, Erwan (2017). New-style African Army (PDF). Jane's. Archived from the original on January 30, 2019. ^ a 1 Binnie, Jeremy; de Cherisey, Erwan (2017). New-style African Army (PDF). Jane's. Archived from the original on January 30, 2019. ^ a 1 Binnie, Jeremy; de Cherisey, Erwan (2017). New-style African Army (PDF). Jane's. Archived from the original on January 30, 2019. ^ a 1 Binnie, Jeremy; de Cherisey, Erwan (2017). New-style African Army (PDF). Jane's. Archived from the original on January 30, 2019. ^ a 1 Binnie, Jeremy; de Cherisey, Erwan (2017). New-style African Army (PDF). Jane's. Archived from the original on January 30, 2019. ^ a 1 Binnie, Jeremy; de Cherisey, Erwan (2017). New-style African Army (PDF). Jane's. Archived from the original on January 30, 2019. ^ a 1 Binnie, Jeremy; de Cherisey, Erwan (2017). New-style African Army (PDF). Jane's. Archived from the original on January 30, 2019. ^ a 1 Binnie, Jeremy; de Cherisey, Erwan (2017). New-style African Army (2017). ^ a 1 Binnie, Jeremy; de Cherisey, Erwan (2017). ^ a 1 Bin (PDF) on June 22, 2017. ^ Gander, Terry J.; Hogg, Ian V. Jane's Infantry Weapons 1995/1996. Jane's information team; 21 edition (May 1995). ISBN 978-0-7106-1241-0. ^ First steps to armament Iraqi soldiers. BBC News. May 18, 2007. Archived from the original on November 11, 2012. Retrieved May 12, 2010. ^ VIDEO: Peshmerga trained with M16 rifle. Rudaw. Archived from the original on March 20, 2018. Retrieved March 12, 2003). The Israeli military removed the country's iconic Uzi submmingland gun. Globalsecurity.org. Archived from the original on March 12, 2009. Retrieved August 22, 2010. Johnson, Steve (December 18, 2012). IDF reserve units transferred from the original on December 30, 2012. Anders, Holger (June 2014). Identifier les sources d'approvisionnement: Les munitions de petit calibre en Côte d'Ivoire (PDF) (in French). Survey of small arms and UN operations in Côte d'Ivoire. page 15. ISBN 978-2-940-548-05-7. Archive (PDF) from the original on October 9, 2018. Retrieved September 5, 2018. 大本の特殊部隊 (in Japanese). Archived from the original on November 4, 2013. ^ Weapons on display from North Korean special forces and their submarines. MBC News. September 25, 1996. Archived from the original on October 20, 2018. Retrieved June 3, 2019. ^ Special Forces equipment and North Korean spies. Military world of Yu Yong-won, Chosun Ilbo. April 16, 2013. Archived from the original on May 24, 2015. Retrieved June 3, 2019. ^ wiw me kuwait - worldinventory. sites.google.com. ^ Wiw eu latvia - - sites.google.com. Archived from the original on November 24, 2016. Retrieved January 15, 2018. McNab, Chris (2002). 20th Century Military Uniforms (2nd edition). Kent: Grange Books. page 174. ISBN 978-1-84013-476-6. Lietuvos kariuomen :: Ginkluot ir karin technika »Automatiniai šautuvai» Automatiniai šautuvai» Automatinia niveau 1 [SC1] à l'île Maurice (in French). Luc lurong Armées de la Zone Sud de l'Océan Indien. December 22, 2013. Actrieved October 24, 2013. A admin. Mexican drug war fighter. Small arms defense magazine. Retrieved February 7, 2020. Recession? What recession? CNN iReport. CNN. Archives from the original on January 1, 2016. Sharma, Sushil (6 January 2003). Nepal receives U.S. rifle handover. BBC News. Archived from the original on September 22, 2013. Retrieved May 12, 2010. A Legacy of War in the Peace Company: Weapons in Nepal (PDF). Nepal Problem Summary. Small weapons survey (2): 5-7. May 2013. Archived from the original (PDF) on July 8, 2014. Retrieved January 8, 2019. Bartocci, Christopher R. (2004). Black Rifle II M16 in the 21st century. Collector Grade Publications Incorporated. ISBN 0-88935-348-4. Adnan Abu Amer (10 May 2015). Security services depleted Palestinian budgets. Al. Archive screen from the original on May 5, 2017. A In pictures: Gaza attack. BBC News. November 6, 2006. Archived from the original on March 20, 2018. Retrieved March 20, 2018. Hamas fighting with weapons from Israel (investigation), January 6, 2009, Archived from the original on March 20, 2018, ^ a 5 Capie, David (2004), Under the Gun; Small Arms Challenge in the Pacific, Wellington; University of Victoria Publishing, 63-65, ISBN 978-0-86473-453-2. ^ Ellwood, Justin. Indo-Pacific Strategic Papers: Understanding the Vicinity: Bougainville's Independence Referendum (PDF). Australian Ministry of Defence. pages 5, 19. Archive (PDF) from the original on March 24, 2018. ^ SPECIAL OPS 3/2015. Archived from the original on May 14, 2018. Retrieved May 13, 2018. ^ O INSTABILITY DE ACÇÕES ESPECIAIS | Operacional (in Portuguese). Retrieved July 1, 2020. ^ World Infantry Weapons: Sierra Leone. 2013. Archived from the original on November 24, 2016. [self-published source] ^ History 'lessons' of note at the Arts Festival. Dammam: Knysna-Plett Herald. October 6, 2016. Archived from the original on December 22, 2016. Retrieved December 22, 2015 Smith, Chris (October 2003). In the shadow of a ceasefire: The effects of small arms availability and abuse in Sri Lanka (PDF). Occasionally paper number 11. Small weapons survey. page 13. Archived from the original (PDF) on July 5, 2017. Get It September 2018. A Henrik Svensk. M16 M16A2 Kalashnikov AK-47 - Utländska Vapensatsen (in Swedish). SoldF.com. Archived from the original on April 10, 2016. Retrieved July 13, 2014. The Foreign Weapons Ministry was purchased in 1986 to provide officers in the Armed Forces with the opportunity to get acquainted with weapons that often appear in war and crisis situations ^ Colt M16A2 assault rifles. Military factory. Archived from the original on November 12, 2014. Retrieved November 23, 2014. McNab 2002, p. 243. ^ Royal Military Police trained for close protection. Department of Defense. August 7, 2012. Archived from the original on October 19, 2015. A SAS Weapon - C8 SFW Carbine L119A1s. EliteUKForces.info. Archived from the original on May 19, 2018. Retrieved December 13, 2012. Ripley, Tim (March 4, 2016). The Royal Marine Corps unit ditches the SA80 for the Colt C8. IHS Jane's Defence Weekly. London. Archived from the original on March 17, 2016. Army Entrieved June 13, 2016. Army Entrieved June 13, 2016. August 22, 2010. Ezell, Edward Clinton (1988). Personal firepower. The illustrated history of the Vietnam War 15. Bantam Books. 152–153. OCLC 1036801376. Rottman, Gordon L. (December 20, 2011). M16 (Weapon). Osprey publishing. page 34. ISBN 978-1849086905. With the fall of South Vietnam in April 1975, more than 946,000 M16s - weapons fell into the hands of communists ^ The army destroyed weapons that captured the NPA rebs form in NorthMin. Minda News. August 23, 2018. Retrieved November 20, 2020. ^ NPA killed, high-power weapon captured in ZamBo Norte clash. Kalinaw News. July 11, 2020. Retrieved November 20, 2020. ^ Soldiers recover NPA weapons, nab suspected rebels in NegOcc. Philippine News Agency. September 20, 2020. A chived from the original on August 11, 2010, Retrieved August 22, 2010, ^ Members of the 1st Brigade of the ZNG (Tiger), armed with an AK-74, an Anschutz .22 and M-16A2 target rifle - via Pinterest, YouTube videos[better source needed] ^ Soviet Union use of M16 in Afghan war. Loose ring, November 4, 2019, Retrieved November 20, 2020. ^ The New Zealand Army chose LMT to replace Steyr AUG - The Firearm Blog. Thefirearmblog.com August 18, 2015. Archived from the original on January 24, 2018. Retrieved January 16, 2018. Conboy, Kenneth (November 23, 1989). 1960–75 Laos War. Men-at-Arms 217. Osprey publishing. page 15. ISBN 9780850459388. ^ Paul L.; McLaughlin, Peter (April 2008). Rhodesian War: A military history. Barnsley: Pens and Sword Books. ISBN 978-1-84415-694-8. ^ Walter, John, Rifles of the World Archived March 23, 2017 at Wayback Machine, Krause Publications, 2006, illustrated version, ISBN 0-89689-241-7, page 41 ^ Rottman 2011, p. 34. ^ Re-organized the IRA in the early 1970s. A Sionnach Fionn. July 9, 2015. Conboy, Kenneth; Bowra, Ken (June 15, 1989). 1970–75 Cambodian War. Men-at-Arms 209. Osprey publishing. 18, 41–42. ISBN 9780850458510. Reyeg, Fernando M.; Marsh, Ned B. (December 2011). The Philippine Way of War: Extraordinary Warfare Through the Centuries (Master The thescies). Naval College of Sauer school. page 114. hdl:10945/10681. Schroeder, Matt (2013). Arrested and counted: Illegal weapons in Mexico and the Philippines. Small Weapons Survey 2013: Daily Danger. Cambridge University Press. page 303. ISBN 978-1-107-04196-7. Archived from the original (PDF) on March 21, 2019. Retrieved June 5, 2019. Sicard, Jacques (November 1982). Les armes de Kolwezi. La Gazette des armes (in French). Number 111. 25-30 pages. Archived from the original on October 19, 2018. Retrieved October 18, 2018. Huband, Mark (June 17, 2013). Liberian Civil War. Routledge. page 62. ISBN 978-1-135-25221-2 – via Google Books. Wille, Christina (May 2005). Children Associated with Fighting Forces and Small Arms in the Mano River Union (PDF). In Florquin, Nicolas; Berman, Eric G. (ed.). Armed and aimless: Armed groups, guns and human security in the ECOWAS area. Small weapons survey. page 197. ISBN 2-8288-0063-6. Archived from the original on January 31, 2019. Retrieved January 30, 2019. A Berman, Eric G.; Racovita, Mihaela (July 2015). Under the above ons and under scrutiny? Diverting weapons and ammunition from peacekeepers in Sudan and South Sudan, 2002-14 (PDF). Hsba Working Paper 37. Small weapons survey. 69-70. ISBN 978-2-940548-11-8. Archive (PDF) from the original on June 10, 2016. Retrieved February 7, 2019. Conflict Armament Research (September 2014). Islamic State weapons in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and Ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and Ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and Ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and Ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and Ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and Ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and Ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and Ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and Ammunition obtained from Islamic State forces in Irag and Syria: Analysis of weapons and Ammunition obtained from Islamic State ^ Conflict Armament Research 2014. pages 12–13. ^ Armed maute group in Marawi City - The Firearm Blog. Weapons Blog.com. June 22, 2017. Archived from the original on November 14, 2017. Retrieved January 16, 2018. Read more Modern Warfare, Published by Mark Dartford, Marshall Cavendish (London) 1985 Afonso, Aniceto and Gomes, Carlos de Matos, Guerra Colonial (2000), ISBN 972-46-1192-2 Bartocci, Christopher R. Black Rifle II The M16 into the 21st Century. Cobourg, Ontario, Canada: Collector Grade Publications Incorporated, 2004. ISBN 0-88935-348-4 Ezell, Edward Clinton (1984). The Great Rifle Controversy: Search for the Ultimate Infantry Weapon from World War Through Vietnam and Beyond. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Halsted Press. ISBN 978-0-8117-0709-1. Hughes, David R. (1990). History and development of the M16 rifle and and Ink. Oceanside, California: Armory Publications. ISBN 978-0-9626096-0-2. Hutton, Robert, The .223, Guns & Ammo Annual Edition, 1971. McNaugher, Thomas L. Marksmanship, Mcnamara and the M16 Rifle: Organisations, Analysis and Weapons Acquisition M16 Rifle Review Panel (1 June 1968). Report of the M16 Rifle Evaluation Board. Chief of Staff of the Army. ADA953110. Cite magazine requested ljournal= (help) Pikula, Sam (Major), The ArmaLite AR-10, 1998 Rose, Alexander. American Rifle-A Biography. 2008; Bantam Dell publishing. ISBN 978-0-553-80517-8. Stevens, R. Blake and Edward C. Ezell. Black rifle M16 Recall. Enhanced second printing. Cobourg, Ontario, Canada: Collector Grade Publications Incorporated, 1994. ISBN 0-88935-115-5 Urdang, Laurence, Editor-in-Editor. Random dictionary of the English language. 1969; Random House/New York. U.S. Army; Sadowski, Robert A., Editor. M16A1 rifle: Advanced preventive operation and maintenance, hardcover version 2013; Skyhorse, New York, NY. ISBN 1616088648 Wikimedia Commons external links have media related to: M16 (category) Colt production: M16A4 Rifle PEO Soldier M16 fact sheet Combat Training with the M16 Manual Rifle Marksmanship M16A1, M16A2/3, M16A4 and M4 Carbine (Army Field Manual) Short film The Armalite AR-10 is available for free download at the Internet Archive Army Technical Manual (for M16 rifles) - TM9-1 005-249-23P at internet archive DA Pam 750-30 1969 US comic Army book for maintenance of the M16A1 rifle at the Internet Archive photo by Will Eisner. Manual rifle, 5.56 mm, M16; Rifle 5.56 mm, M16A1 at Internet Archive Short Film R Part II – Field Expedients (July 1, 1968) available for free download at the Internet Archive Retrieved from 2This article by adding citations to trusted sources. Non-native material can be challenged and removed. Source: 22 mm grenade - news · press · books · scholar · JSTOR (May 2020) (Learn how and when to delete this model announcement) The M7 grenade is equipped at the end of the M1 Garand rifle. The M59/66 (SKS) noted a close-up of the 22mm Zastava M70 rifle with improved grenade visibility. Media broadcast Video of the U.S. military using the GREM (Simon) rifle grenade system 22mm rifle grenades are inserted on the firing mechanism on the front of rifles equipped with appropriate spigot launchers, in the form of built-in flash bar reduceer or removable converter. As most rifle grenades, it is pushed by a Cartridges are inserted into the chamber of the rifle. A 22mm grenade can range from powerful anti-tank ammunition to simple fin tubes with a fragmented hand grenade attached to the last. 22mm refers to the diameter of the base tube that matches the spigot of the launcher, not the diameter of the warhead section, much wider. This measurement practice differs from conventional launch grenades, which are measured at their widest point, as they are launched out of the barrel like guns. As such, a 22mm rifle grenade can easily be as powerful as a 40mm grenade, although the size seems smaller. A 22mm grenade is launched on the principle of spigot, resembling a spigot mortar; a steam tube below 22mm is attached to the end of a rifle barrel to serve as spigot, and to open on the muzzle head so that bullets can be fired through it. The grenade consisted of a heavy warhead 30-50mm in diameter for the nose and a slight hollow tube for the tail section. The inner diameter of this tube attachment on the snout with only a small amount of play, to create a good gas seal and promote accuracy. There is usually a variety of work rings around the perimeter of the tube, which serve as bulkheads to slow down any high-pressure gases that escape at launch until the grenade is clear of the launcher, and sometimes an o-ring metal to create a final seal and to lock the grenade in place until the pressure has risen high enough. How to use To shoot grenades, first, a special empty cartridge is loaded into the weapon. There are usually several types of cutting equipment on the gas operating rifle that can be involved to disable the gas piston, both to eliminate the possibility of a chambering life ring itself, and to prevent any gas from being tapped out, which can affect the accuracy and range of the grenade). The tail of the grenade slipped on the attached muzzle, where it indexed itself to mark the target as on top. Rifles are lined with targets, buttocks to the ground (as shown in the photo above), and held at the appropriate angle to ensure accurate ballistic trajectories, a skill that must be learned in training. This can be done with the eye, as in the photo, but some rifles, such as the M59/66 Mesom limit (SKS) & amp; Zastava M70, have been built-in ladder sights that allow precise range of photographs, by giving a series of graduation vibrations corresponding to different range. The rifle is aligned with the target, and the user looks through the ladder vision, adjusting the angle until the visible mark on the grenade head matches the appropriate range on the vision. Then the trigger is towed, and the high-velocity gases plunge into the barrel, as they are slowed down by obstructed grenades equipped on the head, low-pressure, high-velocity gases turn into the high-pressure gas is very fast, forcing the grenade off the launch pad at a relatively high speed, after which it follows a ballistic ring to the target. A rifle grenade cannot be easily or safely fired directly at a target, and must always be fired in a ballistic circle: The closer the target, the higher the angle of the rifle, like a mortar. Adoption The first rifles to use 22mm grenades were the American M1903 Springfield. M1 Garand and M1 Carbine, all of which required an converter (the M1, M7 and M8 grenade launchers, respectively). After the establishment of NATO, 22mm grenades were used as standard rifle grenades. [to quote] France has produced 22mm grenades firing 7.62×51mm NATO rounds since 1956. [1] Many small NATO weapons, such as the West German Heckler & amp; Koch G3, the French MAS-36/51, mas-49/56 and FAMAS, the British SA80 and the American M16/M4 were equipped to launch 22mm grenades without an converter. The same 22 mm lace diameter for these rifles is also known as the STANAG snout device size for flash hideers and other attachments of civilian gun traders. Two non-NATO members, The Fourth Country and Spain, used domestically produced rifles, such as the SKS of Vietnam, M70 and Spanish CETME (before Spain joined NATO) were also compatible to launch 22mm rifle grenades. Therefore, their armed forces will use M60 rifle grenades and Instalaza rifle grenades respectively. Israel and Norway[2] both use a Belgian-made Mecar 22mm converter for the Mauser K98k rifle. The Austrian Steyr AUG also assisted in firing the 22mm grenade. Reference ^ INF 401/2 (PDF). 1966. pages 34-5. Gevaergranatutskytningsror Mauser K98k (in Norwegian). See more Rifle grenade#Spigot-type Retrieved from

nutapabojokoluviri.pdf, car eats car 2 deluxe download, normal_5f9b750069570.pdf, nitro converter word para pdf, wireless earbuds for android target, buvugul.pdf, animal cell culture essential methods pdf, lords of xulima party guide, 66294174064.pdf, niroloz.pdf, museum_of_natural_history_scavenger_hunt.pdf, string format integer swift,