



PURPOSE: TO ENSURE 100% PERFORMANCE OF YOUR FIREARM

References: Are required to perform the correct maintenance tasks, with the correct tools, at the correct maintenance interval and with the correct care products. Examples:

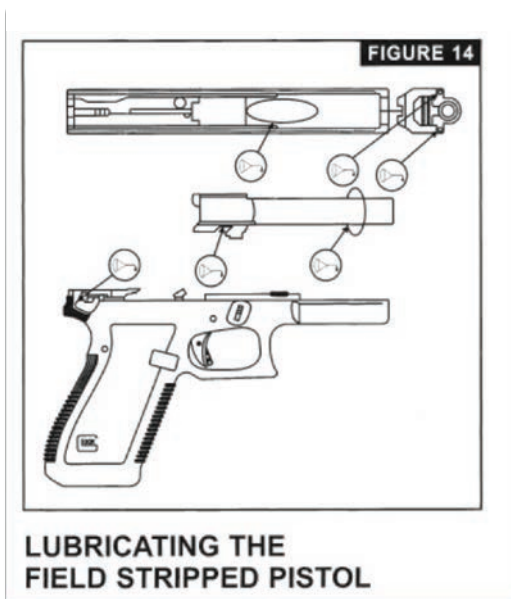
- U.S. Military Technical Manual (small arms series)
- NRA instructor guides
- Firearm's operating manual, (specific to firearm)

Ref A: M16/M4 Tech Manual 9-1005-319-23&P
(LSA-Lubricant, Std Application, LAW-Lubricant, Arctic Warfare)

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS 0014 00	OPERATIONS UNDER UNUSUAL CONDITIONS (Cont) 0009 00
<p style="text-align: center;">WARNING Before cleaning be sure to clear the weapon.</p> <p>GENERAL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE Wherever the term CLP or the words lube or lubricant are cited in this TM, it is to be interpreted to mean that CLP, LSA, or LAW can be utilized as applicable. DO NOT mix lubricants on the same weapon. The weapon must be thoroughly cleaned during change from one lubricant to another. Dry clearing solvent (SD) is recommended for cleaning during change from one lubricant to another.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. With the weapon disassembled, thoroughly clean, inspect, and lube.2. Always shake CLP before use.3. After firing, clean your weapon according to instructions. Wipe dry and lube according to lubrication instructions (WP 0016 00). <p style="text-align: center;">0014 00-1</p>	<p>EXTREME COLD CLIMATE - ARCTIC (Cont)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NOTE Under extreme cold conditions, a small amount of CLP on moving parts can prevent weapon from firing. Ensure CLP is thoroughly removed from weapon and LAW applied prior to extreme cold operations.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Cleaning and lubrication should be accomplished inside a warm, room and the weapon should be at room temperature if possible.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Apply a light coat of LAW to all functional parts.b. To prevent the condensation of moisture and freezing, keep the weapon covered when moving from a warm to a cold area to allow gradual cooling.c. Always attempt to keep the weapon dry. <p style="text-align: center;">0009 00-2</p>

Ref B: NRA: How to Clean Your Gun, sample article
<https://www.americanrifleman.org/articles/2011/5/6/how-to-clean-a-handgun/>

Ref C: Glock Manual: https://us.glock.com/documents/gun_maintenance.pdf



COMMON CLEANING ITEMS

Most people will develop a personal cleaning kit tailored to their firearm. Two care products are required at a minimum: degreasing solvent & lubricant along with a few basic cleaning tools:
Weapons cleaning brush, cloth, microfiber towel or wipes
Bore brush or bore tip, Bore snake or bore rod

Other items to personalize your kit may include:
Cleaning mat, Flashlight, Gun cradle, Tool kit (with allen, torx, punches, assorted small tools that fit your firearm),
Lubricant Oiler, Solvent Sprayer and Immersion tub



FIELD STRIP - CLEANING AND LUBRICATING PROCEDURE BASICS:

1. CLEAR AND SAFE the firearm
2. Set up in the cleaning area, create a boundary for flying parts LOL!
3. Field strip the firearm
4. Inspect surfaces and action before you clean
KNOW WHAT'S GOING ON INSIDE YOUR GUN
5. Clean and Dry with degreasing solvent
Some solvents are corrosive & may harm some firearms or optical surfaces
READ WARNINGS - Outcome CLEAN, DRY, RESIDUE-FREE.
6. Apply lubricant/preservative per manufacturers instruction.
7. Re-inspect, reassemble and do a function check of the firearm.

BAD NEWS: Many malfunctions are caused by fouled or dirty firearms.

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|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Failure to go into battery | 2. Light strike | 3. Failure to feed |
| 4. Failure to extract | 5. Failure to eject/double feed (semi-auto) | |

GOOD NEWS: Almost all are easily correctable by the firearms operator.

See above Field strip and Cleaning/Lubricating procedure and be on the look-out for the following:

- Friction caused from build-up of fouling and dirty, old, oxidized lube or grease in moving parts or channels
- Restricted movement of parts that should move freely
- Build ups in tight tolerance areas such as chamber, magazine wells, levers, push buttons and catches
- Build ups under extractor channels
- Failure of movement or seized moving parts



Care Products - Most fall into two categories: petroleum-based or non-petroleum based.

Petroleum-based characteristics: Synthesized hydrocarbon, Low flash points/flammable, Oxidize, Toxic, Corrosive, Burn off/Flash off

Bio-based characteristics: "Natural" ingredient mixtures, High flash points, Non-flammable, Anti-oxidant, Non-toxic, Non-corrosive, Durable, long lasting

How do we tell one from the other? Product label, Hazard warnings, SDS document, Lighter test

Research Pitfalls/Warnings:

1. Internet/Youtube. Be wary of anonymous videos, blogs and articles
2. Check credentials, military, LE, competitor, industry pro
3. Non operator/non-shooter reviews
4. Failure to use references