MANUAL FOR SOVIET

TOKAROV

MANUAL FOR RIFLES & CARBINES

ORDNANCE CORPS MAY 1954

CHAPTER 3. AUTOMATIC AND SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLES AND CARBINES

CHAPTER 3

AUTOMATIC AND SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLES AND CARBINES

SECTION I. GENERAL

45. SIMONOV RIFLE

The Simonov automatic rifle Ml936 (AVS)[1] (fig. 52) was the first automatic and semiautomatic rifle produced by the U. S. S. R. in 7.62-mm caliber. Imperial Russia had previously produced the Federov automatic rifle M1916, in 6.5-mm caliber, but the weapon did not prove successful and very few were manufactured. The Simonov rifle Ml936 evidently did not meet requirements either, for it is no longer used in the Soviet Army and has not been encountered in the field.

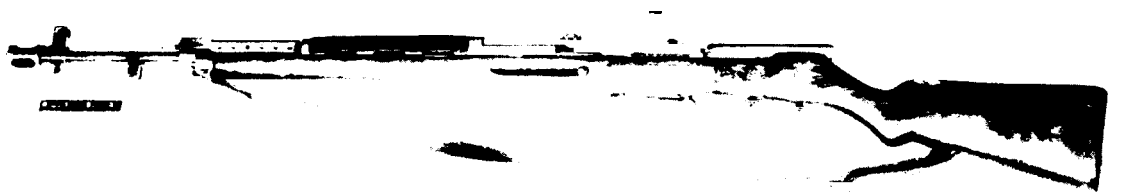

FIGURE 52. 7.62-MM AUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml936 (AVS).

46. TOKAREV RIFLES AND CARBINES

a. The Tokarev 7.62-mm semiautomatic rifle Ml938 (SVT)[2] (fig. 53), was the first of a series of Tokarev rifles. This model has a two-piece stock and is very lightly built. It is believed obsolete in Soviet and satellite forces.

FIGURE 53. 7.62-MM SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml938 (SVT).

[1] AVS: Avtomaticheskaya Vintovka Simonova — Automatic Rifle Simonov.

[2] SVT: Samozaryadnaya Vintovka Tokarev — Semiautomatic Rifle Tokarev.

b. The Tokarev 7.62-mm semiautomatic rifle Ml940 (SVT) (fig. 54), as well as the 7.62-mm automatic and semiautomatic rifle Ml940 (AVT)[3] (fig. 55), while considerably sturdier than the M1938, still proved rather flimsy for military use. Considerable difficulty was experienced in repair and maintenance of these weapons during World War II, and it is believed that they are no longer standard weapons.

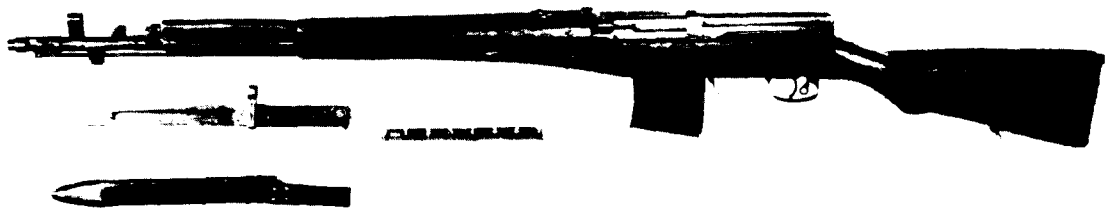

FIGURE 54. 7.62-MM SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml940 (SVT).

FIGURE 55. 7.62-MM AUTOMATIC RIFLE MI940 (AVT).

c. The Tokarev semiautomatic sniper rifles Ml938 (fig. 56) and Ml940 (fig. 57), because of their flimsy construction and the difficulties experienced in their repair and maintenance, are no longer standard weapons. These sniper rifles are merely Tokarev semiautomatic rifles Ml938 (SVT) and Ml940 (SVT) which have been specially selected for accuracy and adapted for mounting telescopic sights.

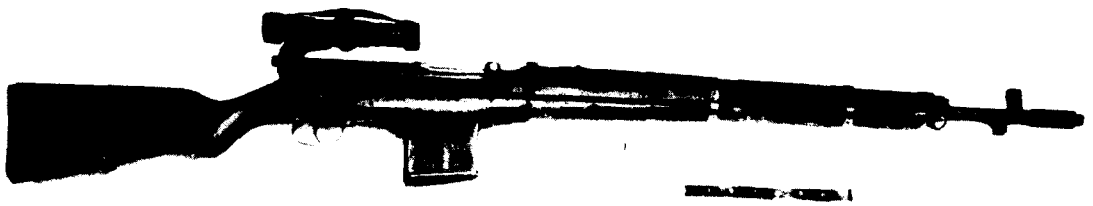

FIGURE 56. 7.62-MM SEMIAUTOMATIC SNIPER RIFLE M1938.

[3] AVT: Avtomaticheskaya Vintovka Tokarev — Automatic Rifle Tokarev.

FIGURE 57. 7.62-MM SEMIAUTOMATIC SNIPER RIFLE M1940.

d. The Tokarev 7.62-mm semiautomatic carbine M1940 was made only in small numbers. Its weaknesses, with regard to durability, repair, and maintenance, were the same as those of the Tokarev rifles. This carbine is not a standard weapon, and is unlikely to be found in the field.

47. BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AUTOMATIC AND SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLES

Basic characteristics of Soviet 7.62-mm automatic and semiautomatic rifles are presented in table II.

SECTION II. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MODELS

48. AUTOMATIC RIFLE M1936 (AVS)

a. The automatic rifle M1936 (fig. 52), which has been superseded by the Tokarev series, is capable of either semi- or full-automatic fire. It is difficult to field strip and is subject to malfunction.

b. The gas port, cylinder, and operating rod are mounted above the barrel and are protected by a handguard.

c. A gas regulator, with five different apertures, is incorporated in the gas port assembly and may be adjusted by means of a small wrench, without disassembling the rifle.

d. This rifle is fitted with a large three-baffle muzzle brake.

e. The detachable, slightly curved magazine has a capacity of fifteen rounds.

f. The stock is of one-piece design.

g. The handguard is clamped to the barrel and stock by a perforated sheet-metal guard.

h. The blade-type front sight, with open guard, may be adjusted for windage by tapping on the outside of the guard.

i. The safety is located inside the trigger guard, just to the rear of the trigger.

j. The tangent rear sight, as found on the rifle M1891/30, has no provision for windage adjustment.

k. The cleaning rod is secured on the right side of the weapon, between the stock and the handguard, by means of three retainers.

Table II. Characteristics of 7.62-mm Automatic and Semiautomatic Rifles

Characteristics	Automatic rifle Ml936	Semiautomatic rifle Ml938	Semiautomatic rifle Ml940	Automatic rifle Ml940	Semiautomatic sniper rifle Ml938	Semiautomatic sniper rifle Ml940
Weight, w/o bayonet & magazine	8.93 lb.	8.70 lb.	8.59 lb.	8.35 lb.	9.52 lb.	9.18 lb.
w/bayonet & magazine	....	10.8 lb.	9.48 lb.	9.24 lb.	....	....
Length, w/o bayonet	48.6 in.	48.1 in.	48.1 in.	48.1 in.	48.1 in.	48. I in.
w/bayonet	59.3 in.	60.84 in.	57.1 in.	57.1 in.	60.84 in.	57.1 in.
Barrel length	24.16 in.	25 in.	24.6 in.	24.6 in.	25 in.	24.6 in.
Magazine capacity	15 rounds	10 rounds	10 rounds	10 rounds	10 rounds	10 rounds
Instrumental velocity at 78 ft. w/hvy ball	2,519 f. p. s.	2,519 f. p. s.	2,519 f. p. s.	2,519 f. p. s.	2,519 f. p. s.	2,519 f. p. s.
Rate of fire (semiautomatic)	30 - 40, rds. /min.	25 rds. /min.	25 rds. /min.	30 - 40 rds. /min.	25 rds. /min.	25 rds. /min.
Maximum sighting range	1,500 meters	1,500 meters	1,500 meters	1,500 meters	Iron sights: 600 m. (660 yd.). Telescope: 1,300 m.(1,430 yd.).	Iron sights: 00 m. (660 yd.). Telescope: ,300 m.(1,430 yd.).
Front sight	Open guard blade	Hooded post	Hooded post	Hooded post	Hooded post	Hooded post
Rear sight	Tangent	Tangent	Tangent	Tangent	Tangent and telescope	Tangent and telescope
Principle of operation	Gas	Gas	Gas	Gas	Gas	Gas
Ammunition	*	*	*	*	*	*

*7.62-mm U.S.S.R., standard rifle and ground machinegun ammunition.

1. This rifle is fitted with a knife-type bayonet.

49. SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml938 (SVT)

a. The semiautomatic rifle Ml938 (fig. 53) uses the same type of gas port, gas regulator, and operating rod mounted above the barrel as the automatic rifle M1938.

b. This rifle is capable of semiautomatic fire only.

c. It has a two-piece stock (fig. 58) and two stock bands.

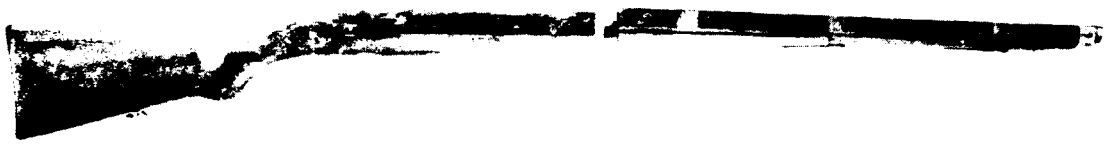

FIGURE 58. TWO-PIECE STOCK OF THE SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE M1938.

d. The slightly curved ten-round magazine is slightly shorter than the magazine for the automatic rifle M1936.

e. The six-baffle muzzle brake is permanently attached.

f. The front sight is the protected post type.

g. The rear sight is the tangent type, the same as found on the rifles M1891/30 and M1936, and has no provision for windage adjustment.

h. The knife-type bayonet is generally similar to that of the United States cal. 30 rifle M1 except that the bayonet catch is mounted on the rear of the bayonet grip.

i. A groove is cut out on the right side of the two-piece stock for the cleaning rod. The two stock bands serve as cleaning rod retainers.

j. This rifle has a one-piece magazine release.

k. The safety is in the trigger guard, at the rear of the trigger.

50. SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml940 (SVT)

a. The mechanism of the semiautomatic rifle Ml940 (fig. 54) is identical to that of the M1938.

b. It has a perforated sheet-metal guard forward of the stock and handguard.

c. The one-piece cleaning rod is fitted into the stock under the barrel, and is held in place by a spring catch on the bayonet lug.

d. The stock is of one-piece design.

e. The magazine release is the two-piece type.

f. The front sling swivel is on the left side of the rifle and is integral with the front band.

g. The bayonet is shorter than the Ml938 bayonet.

h. The two- or three-baffle muzzle brake is permanently attached (fig. 59).

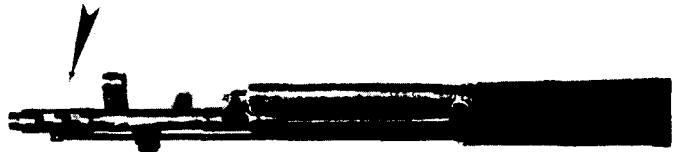

FIGURE 59. SOVIET TWO-BAFFLE MUZZLE BRAKE.

51. AUTOMATIC RIFLE M1940 (AVT)

The automatic rifle Ml940 (fig. 55) is identical in appearance to the semiautomatic rifle M1940. A notch has been cut into the right side of the stock, at the trigger guard opening, in a position that will permit the safety lever to swing to the right for automatic fire.

52. SEMIAUTOMATIC SNIPER RIFLE Ml938

This model (fig. 56) is the same as the semiautomatic rifle Ml938 except that the barrel has been more carefully machined, and the receiver has been drilled and tapped to attach the telescope.

53. SEMIAUTOMATIC SNIPER RIFLE Ml940

This model (fig, 57) is the same as the semiautomatic rifle Ml940 except that the barrel has been more carefully machined, and the receiver has been drilled and tapped to attach the telescope.

SECTION III. INTERCHANGEABILITY

54. AUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml936 (AVS)

Interchangeability of parts for this model has not been established. The action, however, is subject to malfunction and it is believed that changing of components will increase stoppages.

55. SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml938 (SVT)

a. Although the *components* of rifles of this model are interchangeable, the weapon will function more satisfactorily with the original components. Each component has been stamped with the serial number of the weapon and, if possible, should be used with that weapon.

b. The following component parts from other models of Tokarev rifles can be used on the rifle M1938:

(1) The bolt, bolt slide, bolt cover, trigger and hammer group, operating rod, and gas cylinder from any of the 7.62-mm Tokarev models.

(2) The bayonet of the rifle M1940.

(3) The magazines of any of the 7.62-mm Tokarev models.

NOTE: Because of variations in manufacture, some magazines may not function as well as others.

(4) The stock of the semiautomatic sniper rifle M1938.

56. SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml940 (SVT)

a. Although the components of rifles of this model are interchangeable, the weapon will function more satisfactorily with its original components. Each component, as is the case for all Soviet small arms, has been stamped with the serial number of the weapon and, if possible, should be used with that weapon.

b. The following component parts from other models of Tokarev rifles can be used on the rifle M1940:

(1) The bolt, bolt slide, bolt cover, trigger and hammer group, operating rod, and gas cylinder from any of the 7.62-mm Tokarev models.

(2) The bayonet of the rifle M1938.

(3) The stock of the automatic rifle M1940 and the semiautomatic sniper rifle M1940.

(4) The magazine of any 7.62-mm Tokarev model. (See note, par. 55b(3).)

57. AUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml940 (AVT)

The interchangeability of component parts for this model has not been established.

58. SEMIAUTOMATIC SNIPER RIFLE Ml938

a. Interchangeability is the same as for the semiautomatic rifle Ml938 described in paragraph 55.

b. The telescope and mount for the sniper rifle Ml940 apparently can be used on this rifle.

59. SEMIAUTOMATIC SNIPER RIFLE Ml940

a. Interchangeability is the same as for the semiautomatic rifle Ml940 described in paragraph 56.

b. The telescope and mount for the sniper rifle Ml938 apparently can be used on this rifler

SECTION IV. AMMUNITION

60. AMMUNITION

The ammunition used in the semiautomatic and automatic rifles is the same as that used in the bolt action rifles and carbines. See section IV, chapter 2, for a description of the ammunition.

SECTION V. SIGHTING EQUIPMENT

61. AUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml936 (AVS)

a. The base of the open guard, blade-type front sight is a band; an extension of the band, below the barrel, serves to mount the bayonet.

b. The curved ramp, tangent-type rear sight is identical to that of the bolt action rifle M1891/30. The base for the rear sight also serves as a stop for the cocking sleeve; consequently, the sight leaf hinge pin is loosened and often broken by the shocks which arise from stopping rearward travel of the cocking sleeve. The sight then becomes loose, and inaccuracy results.

62. SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml938 (SVT)

a. The front sight is a hooded post-type sight, dovetailed into a sight base which is an integral part of the barrel extension; the barrel extension assembly screws onto the muzzle of the barrel.

b. The curved ramp, tangent-type rear sight is similar to that of the bolt action rifle M1891/30. It is attached to the barrel just forward of the receiver.

63. SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml940 (SVT)

The front and rear sights of the semiautomatic rifle Ml940 are identical to the front and rear sights of the semiautomatic rifle M1938.

64. AUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml940 (AVT)

Front and rear sights are identical to the sights of the semiautomatic rifle M1940.

65. SEMIAUTOMATIC SNIPER RIFLE MI938

a. Front and rear iron sights are identical to those on the rifle M1938. It is believed that the iron sights can be used up to 900 meters (990 yards) with the telescope attached.

b. The telescope for this rifle may be identical to the MI940 optical sight used on the sniper rifle M1940. The telescope mount is apparently interchangeable with that of the sniper rifle M1940.

66. SEMIAUTOMATIC SNIPER RIFLE Ml940

a. The front and rear iron sights of this weapon are identical to those of the semiautomatic rifle M1940. They may be used for ranges up to 900 meters (990 yards), without removing the telescope.

b. The telescope Ml940 used on the sniper rifle Ml940 is believed to be the same as the PU telescope shown in figure 27, which is used on the sniper rifle M1891/30. Soviet documents show the two telescope nomenclatures; however, the appearance and characteristics of the telescopes identified variously as "M1940" and "PU" are identical. The telescope mount for the sniper rifle Ml940 is not interchangeable with that of the sniper rifle M1891/30.

NOTE: Characteristics of the PU telescope are shown in paragraph 24b.

SECTION VI. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

67. AUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml936 (AVS)

a. Set the safety with the thumb of the right hand. Rotate the safety forward until it rests against the trigger.

b. Place the change lever in the upper position for semiautomatic fire, and in the lower position for automatic fire.

c. This rifle is loaded in the same manner as the United States carbine M2. Insert the loaded magazine from the bottom; pull the bolt back, and release it. As the bolt moves forward, it slides a round out of the magazine and chambers it. The rifle also may be loaded from the top, with five-round clips, without removing the magazine. To load in this manner, pull the bolt back, insert the rounds, then allow the bolt to slide forward. Turn the safety rearward. The rifle is then ready for either semiautomatic or automatic fire, depending on the setting of the change lever. Before squeezing the trigger, observe all safety precautions used when firing United States rifles. After the last shot, the bolt remains open.

NOTE 1: Care should be taken in loading the magazine to make certain that the rim of each round is placed forward of the preceding round.

NOTE 2: A loaded weapon may be accidentally discharged by a jolt. This is due to the peculiar construction of the sear and sear spring, and the failure of the designer to provide the necessary safety features.

d. Unload the weapon as follows:

(1) Place the rifle on safe.

(2) Press the magazine release forward and remove the magazine.

(3) Open the bolt and extract the cartridge from the chamber.

(4) After inspecting the chamber, release the bolt.

e. To remove the bayonet, place the rifle stock on the ground and, grasping the rifle in the area of the gas cylinder with one hand and the bayonet with the other hand, pull the bayonet up until it stops; then force the bayonet outward, swing it downward to the stop, pull the handle forward, and remove the bayonet from the rifle.

f. Remove the cleaning rod by pulling the head of the cleaning rod away from the rifle, and withdrawing the rod with a forward motion.

58. SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml938 (SVT)

a. The safety is set by rotating it downward into a vertical position behind the trigger.

b. This rifle is loaded in the same manner as the Ml936 Simonov. After the magazine has been inserted, swing the safety to the left, pull the bolt back and release it. The weapon is now ready to fire. Before squeezing the trigger, observe all safety precautions used in firing United States rifles. The bolt will remain open after the last round has been fired.

c. To unload the rifle, place the rifle on safe (swing the safety into vertical position in line with the trigger); press the magazine catch forward, and at the same time remove the magazine; pull the bolt back and extract the cartridge. After inspecting the chamber, release the bolt.

d. To remove the bayonet, press the catch found on the left side of the bayonet handle to the right, and at the same time push the bayonet forward and remove it. When the bayonet is not mounted on the rifle, it is carried in a scabbard attached to the soldier's belt.

e. To remove the cleaning rod, press the catch at the rear end, and push it forward. Pull the catch to the side and then remove the rod with a rearward motion.

69. SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml940 (SVT)

The operating instructions for the semiautomatic rifle Ml940 are the same as those for the Ml938 semiautomatic, except that the cleaning rod is removed by pressing the cleaning rod

catch (located on the right side of the bayonet lug) to the left and, at the same time, pulling the cleaning rod forward. The attachments for the cleaning rod are carried in a canvas pouch by each individual soldier.

70. AUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml940 (AVT)

The operating instructions for the automatic rifle Ml940 are the same as those for the semiautomatic rifle M1940, except that the safety is so constructed as to permit movement to the right for full automatic fire, in addition to the safety and semiautomatic positions found on the Ml940 semiautomatic.

71. SEMIAUTOMATIC SNIPER RIFLE Ml938

The operating instructions for this rifle are the same as those for the Ml938 semiautomatic. For operating instructions concerning the telescope, see section V of this chapter.

72. SEMIAUTOMATIC SNIPER RIFLE Ml940

The operating instructions for this rifle are the same as those for the semiautomatic rifle M1940. For the telescope, see section V of this chapter.

SECTION VII. MAINTENANCE

73. AUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml936 (AVS)

a. The following instructions are given for the disassembly of the rifle:

(1) Set the rifle on safe.

(2) Remove the magazine.

(3) Make certain the rifle is not loaded.

(4) Remove the bayonet.

(5) Remove the cleaning rod.

(6) To remove the change lever (which also serves as a receiver pin), make certain the bolt is in the forward position. Move the operating spring cover forward by lifting up on the rear portion and pushing it forward. Grasp the change lever with the right hand and pull it out; at the same time rotate it upward and backward ninety degrees. Pull the lever to the right and remove it; however, use caution, as the bolt cover is under the tension of the operating spring.

(7) Remove the bolt cover by pressing on the forward part of the bolt cover with the left thumb; at the same time lift the rear part of the cover with the right hand and pull it rearward about three-fourths of an inch. Then lift it up and remove it from the rifle, along with the operating spring.

(8) Remove the bolt by pulling it to the extreme rear position, then upward.

NOTE: When the bolt is removed from the rifle the firing pin is always cocked. Care should be taken to prevent the release of the firing pin, in order to avoid pinching the fingers between the bolt body and the firing pin catch.

(9) Release the firing pin by holding the bolt handle and jarring the bolt. Cock the bolt by pulling back on the bolt handle.

NOTE: No further disassembly of the bolt is necessary for cleaning and oiling.

(10) Remove the feedway cover shutter from the receiver grooves by pulling it back along the grooves of the receiver.

(11) Separate the stock from the barrel and receiver. Hold the trigger guard up and unscrew the rear guard screw. Make sure the spring catch, which prevents the screw from loosening, becomes disengaged. Remove the screw and separate the barrel and receiver from the stock.

(12) To separate the handguard from the barrel, remove the pins and push the handguard forward.

b. Assembly is accomplished in the reverse order of disassembly.

(1) Make certain the forward end of the trigger mechanism is under the sear nose.

(2) If the rear guard screw catch does not seat properly, unscrew it until it jumps into place; then tighten the screw.

(3) Check the trigger mechanism to see that it is properly assembled, by squeezing the trigger; this action should depress the sear nose. After releasing the trigger, the sear nosé should rise. When the trigger is squeezed and the disconnecting pawl of the sear lever is depressed with the finger, the sear should rise.

(4) Place the bolt in the receiver. First, depress the bolt handle stop with the thumb of the left hand and the firing pin stop with the index finger; at the same time hold the rear portion of the bolt with the thumb of the right hand, and pull the bolt handle back with the index finger until the bolt stops are depressed into the sides of the bolt; then place the bolt in the receiver.

(5) Move the bolt forward.

(6) Set the bolt cover in position and assemble the pin (change lever).

c. The care and cleaning of this rifle is extremely important because the rifle is of complex and fragile construction. Wear and breakage of parts are common causes of malfunctions.

d. Each rifle is equipped with a one-piece cleaning rod. The oil can and attachments for cleaning rod are carried in an accessory pouch by each individual rifleman, as is the case with the accessories for the rifle M1940.

74. SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml938 (SVT)

a. Disassembly of this rifle is almost identical to that of the M1940.

(1) Set the rifle on safe.

(2) Remove the magazine (figs. 60 and 61).

(3) Make certain the rifle is not loaded.

(4) Remove the bayonet.

(5) Remove the cleaning rod.

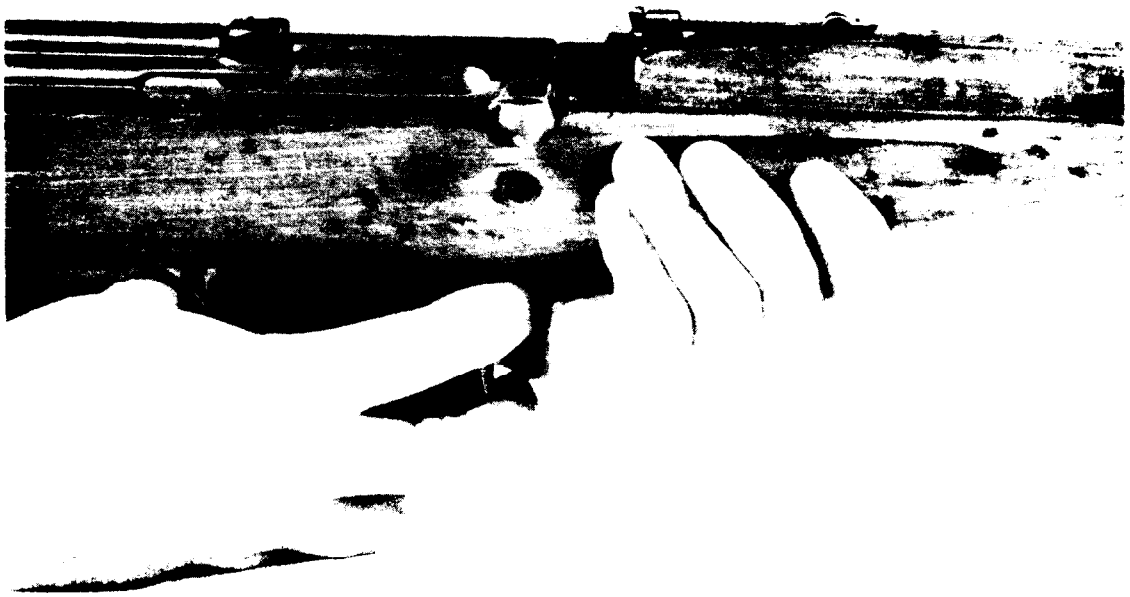

FIGURE 60. REMOVING MAGAZINE FROM TOKAREV RIFLE.

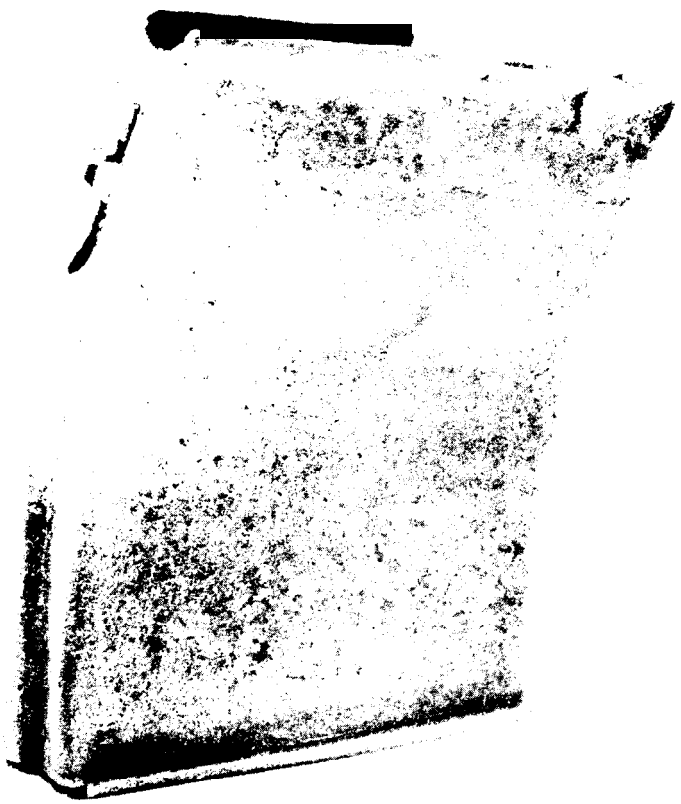

FIGURE 61. MAGAZINE FOR TOKAREV RIFLES.

(6) Remove the bolt. Slide the bolt cover forward to give space to press the driving spring rod forward and down sufficiently to release it from the notch in the cover. Slide the cover forward and remove it (fig. 62); at the same time release the driving spring rod slowly, letting it move backward out of the bolt until it stops on the rear of the receiver. Both the operating spring and the guide rod are in two sections. Grasp the forward section with one hand and the rear section with the other hand. and compress the two sections. Remove them while they are compressed (fig. 63). Pull the bolt back almost to the rear, and then move it upward to remove it (fig. 64). Grasp the bolt with the thumb and index finger, and lift it out of the bolt slide (fig. 65).

FIGURE 62. REMOVING BOLT COVER.

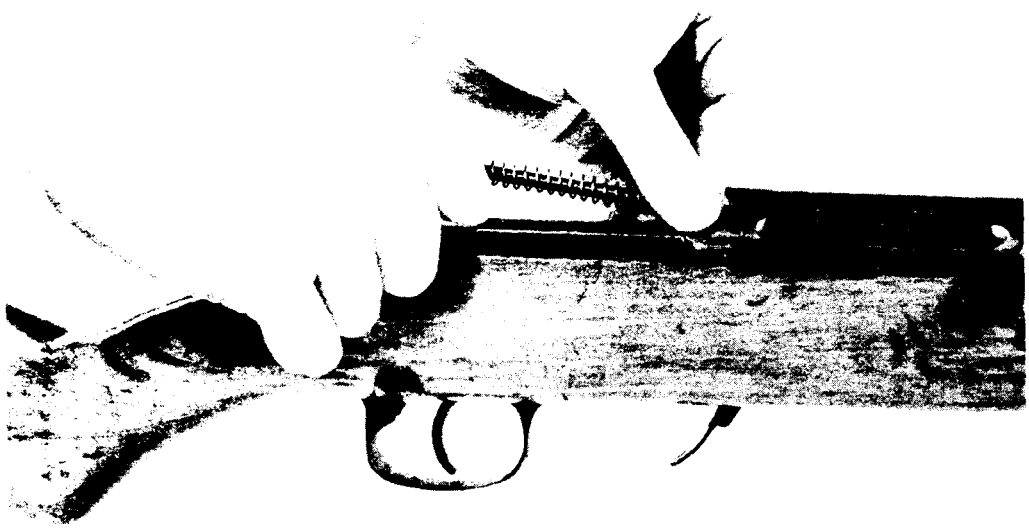

FIGURE 63. REMOVING DRIVING SPRING.

FIGURE 64. REMOVING BOLT AND SLIDE.

FIGURE 65. REMOVING BOLT FROM SLIDE.

(7) Remove the trigger mechanism. Turn the serrated cover on the rear of the receiver one-quarter turn to the right, and press the detent through the hole in the rear of the receiver (fig. 66). This actuates the trigger group locking bar, which unlocks the trigger mechanism. The mechanism is then forced out of the receiver by a small spring on the underside of the stock (fig. 67). Remove the split screw on the side of the stock, just forward of the magazine opening. The butt of the two-piece stock can now be removed.

(8) Remove the forestock and handguard. Depress the stock band catch and slide the bands forward. Separate perforated metal cover by pushing it rearward, then remove the handguard and forestock.

FIGURE 66. REMOVING TRIGGER MECHANISM (STEP 1).

FIGURE 67. REMOVING TRIGGER MECHANISM (STEP 2).

(9) Remove the operating rod and cylinder. Press the operating rod rearward and at the same time hold the gas cylinder in the forward position over the gas piston. Then remove the gas cylinder to the rear. Slide the operating rod forward until it is clear of the receiver and remove the operating rod spring and plunger.

b. This rifle is assembled in the reverse order of disassembly.

c. The care and cleaning of this rifle is the same as that required for United States rifles.

d. Each rifle is furnished with a full-length cleaning rod which is fitted in the stock. An accessory pouch (fig. 68) is issued to, and carried by, each rifleman.

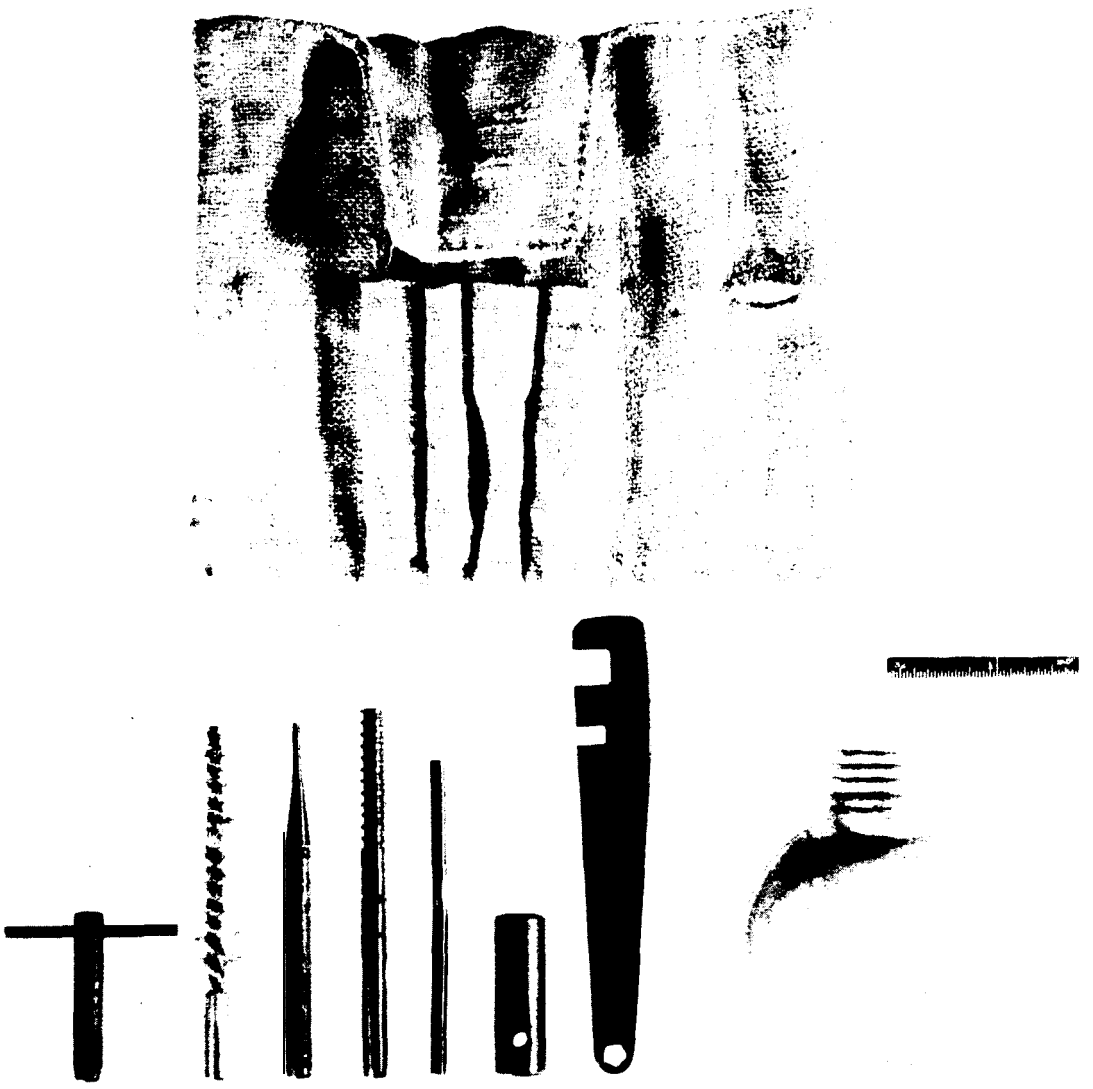

FIGURE 68. ACCESSORY POUCH AND CONTENTS.

75. SEMIAUTOMATIC RIFLE Ml940 (SVT)

a. Disassembly for the semiautomatic rifle Ml940 is the same as that for the rifle M1938, with the following exceptions:

(1) Remove the one-piece stock. After the trigger mechanism has been removed as described for the rifle M1938, press the band retaining catch and slide the stock band forward. This permits removal of the two perforated metal guards, which are placed forward of the handguard and stock (fig. 69). This also permits the removal of the handguard (fig. 70). Then remove the screw from the right side of the stock, just forward of, and above, the magazine opening (fig. 71). Separate the stock from the barrel and receiver assembly (fig. 72).

(2) To remove the operating rod of the Ml940 (fig. 73), pull the rod to the rear and grasp the end of the operating rod plunger, which protrudes from the receiver just above the breech. Maintain a firm grasp on the operating rod plunger and pull the operating rod forward until its rear end clears the rear sight base; then pull it to the side and back out of the gas cylinder. The operating rod plunger, which is under the pressure of the operating rod spring, should be slowly released and removed, along with the operating rod spring. The gas cylinder can then be pulled to the rear and removed (fig, 74).

b. The assembly of this rifle is the same as that of the rifle Ml938 with the exception of the stock and operating rod assembly, which is described in a(1) and (2) above.

NOTE: Care should be exercised to make certain that the trigger mechanism is properly assembled to the receiver. Considerable pressure is required to force it against the stock and into the catch; if it is not properly connected it will loosen and fall out.

c. The care and cleaning of this rifle is the same as that required for United States rifles.

d. Each rifle is furnished with a one-piece cleaning rod which is fitted in the stock. An accessory pouch (fig. 68) is carried by each rifleman. A bayonet and scabbard is issued with each rifle, as shown in figure 75.

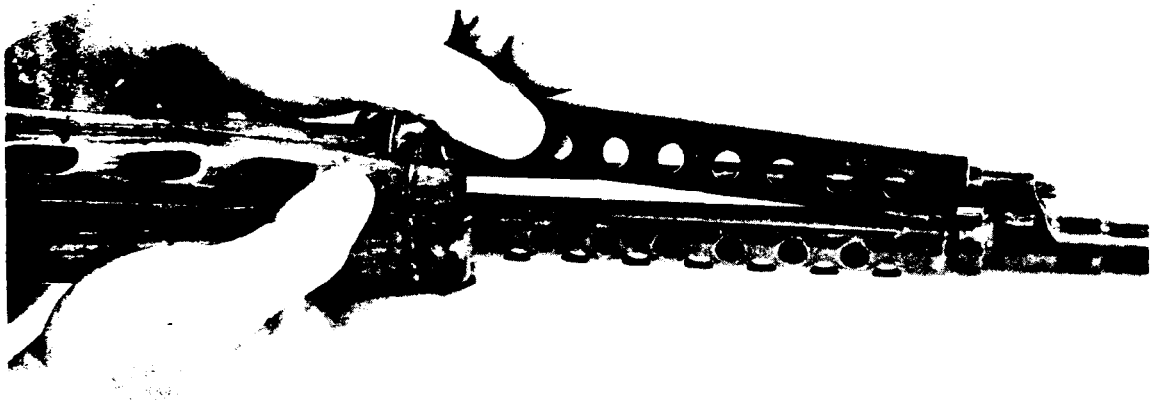

FIGURE 69. REMOVING THE TOP BARREL JACKET.

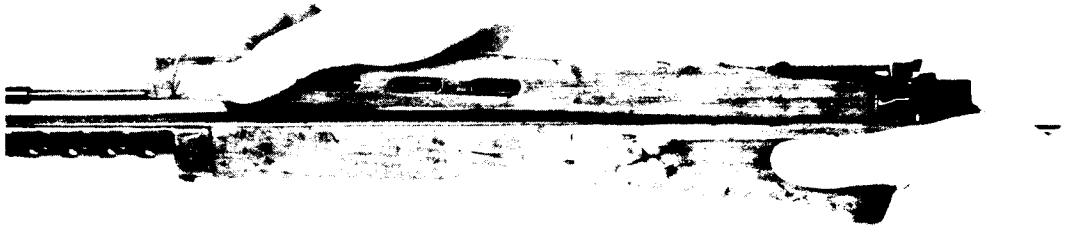

FIGURE 70. REMOVING THE HANDGUARD.

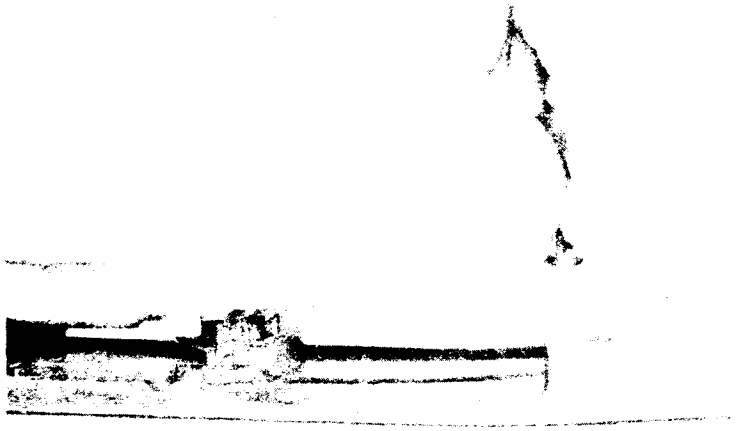

FIGURE 71. REMOVING THE STOCK SCREW.

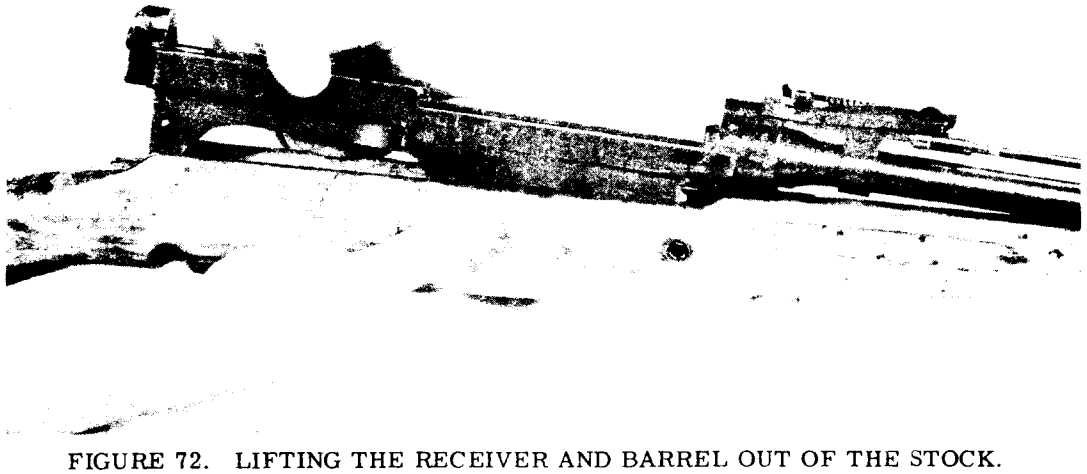

FIGURE 72. LIFTING THE RECEIVER AND BARREL OUT OF THE STOCK.

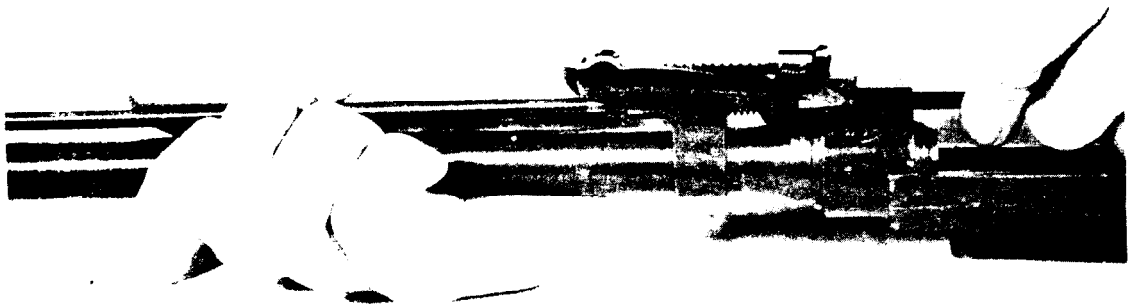

FIGURE 73. REMOVING THE OPERATING ROD

FIGURE 74. REMOVING THE GAS CYLINDER

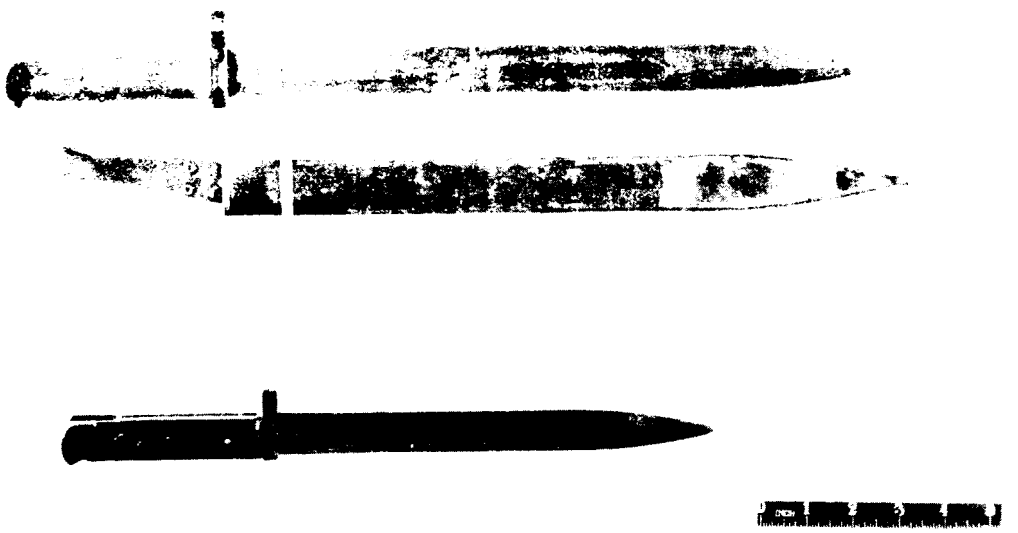

FIGURE 75. BAYONET AND SCABBARD FOR TOKAREV RIFLES.

76. AUTOMATIC RIFLE M1940 (AVT)

a. Disassembly for this rifle is the same as that for the Ml940 semiautomatic.

b. Assembly for the automatic rifle Ml940 is the same as that for the Ml940 semiautomatic.

c. The care and cleaning of this rifle is the same as that required for United States semiautomatic rifles.

d. The accessories for this rifle are the same as those for the Ml940 semiautomatic.

77. SEMIAUTOMATIC SNIPER RIFLE Ml938

a. Disassembly of the semiautomatic sniper rifle Ml938 is the same as that for the semiautomatic rifle M1938, with the following exceptions:

(1) The telescope sight base is removed by punching out the pin with the point of a cartridge. Slide the base rearward and remove it.

NOTE: It is not necessary to remove the telescope sight base before the firing mechanism can be removed.

(2) To remove the telescope from the base, remove the clamp screws; swing the clamp out of position, and remove the telescope.

b. This rifle is assembled in the same manner as the M1938.

c. The care and cleaning of this rifle is the same as that required for the rifle M1938, except that the telescope will not be disassembled. Care must be exercised in the handling of the telescope sight to prevent breakage and the disturbing of the settings.

d. The accessories for this rifle are the same as those for the M1938.

78. SEMIAUTOMATIC SNIPER RIFLE Ml940

a. The disassembly will be conducted in the same manner as that for the semiautomatic rifle-Ml940 except that the removal of the telescope sight base will be the same as that described for the semiautomatic sniper rifle M1938.

b. The semiautomatic sniper rifle Ml940 is assembled in the same manner as the semiautomatic rifle M1940.

c. The care and cleaning of this rifle is the same as that required for the United States semiautomatic rifles.

d. The accessories for the semiautomatic sniper rifle Ml940 are the same as those for the semiautomatic rifle M1940.

SECTION VIII. MALFUNCTIONS AFFECTING OPERATIONS

79. MALFUNCTIONS

a. Stoppages are sometimes caused by improper assembly or improper loading of magazines. They may also be due to dirt, breakage of parts, or defective ammunition. When a stoppage occurs, check the weapon, cock the weapon, and fire again. If the weapon fails to fire, take corrective action.

b. Common malfunctions, their probable cause, and methods of correction are given below.

Malfunction	Probable cause	Remedial action
1. Misfire.	a. Broken firing pin.	a. Replace firing pin.
	b. Insufficient firing pin protrusion.	b. Replace firing pin.
	c. Operating spring becomes weak or broken.	c. Replace operating spring.
	d. Defective primer.	d. Remove defective cartridge.
2. Failure to eject.	a. Broken ejector	a. Turn in weapon to Ordnance.
	b. Dirty receiver.	b. Clean weapon.
	c. Clogged gas port.	c. Clean weapon.
	d. Insufficient oil	d. Oil weapon.
3. Failure to extract.	a. Worn or broken extractor.	a. Replace extractor.
	b. Broken extractor spring.	b. Replace extractor spring.
	c. Dirty extractor recess or chamber.	c. Clean weapon.
4. Failure of bolt to close completely.	a. Weak operating spring.	a. Replace operating spring.
	b. Dirty receiver grooves.	b. Clean weapon.
5. Failure of cartridge to enter chamber.	a. Magazine fouled or dented.	a. Replace magazine.
	b. Follower spring broken.	b. Replace magazine.

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