

APPENDIX C

**STOPPAGES, MALFUNCTIONS, IMMEDIATE ACTIONS,
AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS**

A stoppage is any interruption in the cycle of operation caused by faulty action of the weapon or ammunition. A malfunction is a failure of the weapon to function properly. Neither defective ammunition nor improper operation of the gun by a crewmember is considered a malfunction of the MK 19. This appendix lists the actions to correct common stoppages and malfunctions. For more complete information on troubleshooting common malfunctions and stoppages, refer to TM 9-1010-230-10 Troubleshooting Index.

Section I. STOPPAGES, IMMEDIATE ACTIONS, AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

A stoppage is cleared through immediate or remedial action. Immediate action is the action taken to reduce the stoppage without investigating the cause. The gunner takes remedial action if immediate action does not end the stoppage. Remedial action has three parts: the gunner first unloads and clears the MK 19, identifies the problem, and then applies corrective action to fix the problem. If the MK 19 still does not fire, or cannot be repaired at the user level, contact the unit armorer.

C-1. IMMEDIATE ACTION

Immediate action is different during peacetime and combat.

a. **Immediate Action During Peacetime and Training.** The gunner does the following immediate action to reduce a stoppage during peacetime.

CAUTION

Both charger handles must be forward and up for firing. If either handle is down, the gun will not fire.

(1) The gunner ensures the safety of other personnel and clears the weapon of ammunition by performing the following steps in sequence:

- (a) Clear the area of personnel.
- (b) Pull bolt to the rear. If the bolt does not go to the rear, go to BOLT JAMMED.
- (c) Catch the live round as it is ejected.
- (d) Push the charging handles forward and up.
- (e) Put the gun on S (SAFE) and check for any bore obstructions.
- (f) If bore is clear, move safety switch from the S (SAFE) to the F (FIRE) position, and attempt to fire.
- (g) If nothing happens, put gun on S (SAFE) and wait 10 seconds.
- (h) Pull the bolt to the rear.
- (i) Catch the live round as it is ejected.
- (j) Open the top cover and clear the ammunition.
- (k) Check bore for any obstructions.

(2) Charge the MK 19 in the normal manner and check to see the primary pawls have clicked up behind the cartridge in front of the bolt face and that the secondary pawls have clicked up behind the next round before firing. The feed pawls should click up within the 1-inch of charging handle travel.

(3) If the primary and secondary pawls do not click up within the last 1-inch of charging travel, follow these procedures:

- Turn the MK 19 into unit level maintenance.
- Record ammo lot number, type of ammo, number of rounds fired, serial number of the MK 19 and indicate whether ammo is linked with one-piece or two-piece links.

WARNING

- 1. Do not use combat misfire procedures during peacetime or training. Serious injury can result if precautions are not observed.**
- 2. Do not relink or fire ammunition that has been cycled through the weapon.**

b. **Immediate Action During Combat.** To correct a misfire during combat, perform the following immediate actions:

- (1) Press charger handle locks and rotate charger handles down.
- (2) Pull charger handles to the rear until the bolt sears.
- (3) Push charger handles forward and rotate charger handles up and lock.
- (4) Relay and fire.

(5) Turn in live rounds that cycled through the weapon as instructed by current directives.

C-2. REMEDIAL ACTIONS TO CLEAR STOPPAGES

If the weapon still does not fire, the gunner clears the weapon, identifies the problem and then takes corrective action to fix or report the problem.

a. **Bad Ammunition.** Bad ammunition can cause a stoppage and is checked first.

(1) ***Primer on the Ejected Round is Indented.*** Clear the weapon and check to see if the primer is indented. If the primer is indented, it is a bad round and dispose of it as authorized. Reload the weapon and continue with the exercise.

(2) ***The Primer is Not Indented.*** Clear the weapon and check to see if the primer is indented. If the primer is not indented, then the firing pin can be bad. Turn the MK19 into unit level maintenance.

(3) ***Round on Bolt Face.*** Clear the weapon. If the round remains on the bolt face, remove the round and place the weapon on S (SAFE) with the bolt to the rear. Check the primer and see if it is indented. See the aforementioned steps for the corrective action.

b. **Ammunition Jammed in Feeder.** A misfire might occur due to ammunition jammed in feeder. Clear the weapon and put gun on S (SAFE).

(1) **Feed Throat Improperly Attached.** Check for proper attachment of the feed throat. If the feed throat is attached incorrectly, then re-attach it and reload. Try to recharge and fire the weapon. If charging is not possible, go to BOLT JAMMED.

(2) **Rounds Crooked or Not Seated Firmly.** Clear the weapon. If the rounds are crooked or not seated firmly, remove the linked ammunition from feeder. Ensure the link band is even and adjacent to copper band all around ammo. Reload and continue with the exercise.

(3) **Broken Link.** A broken link can cause the weapon to stop firing. Clear the weapon. If the link is inside the weapon, remove the link. If it is still on the round, then remove the round and dispose it as authorized. Reload and continue with the exercise.

(4) **Link Off Rotating Band.** Clear the weapon. Remove round from belt, dispose of round as authorized. Reload and continue with the exercise.

(5) **Female Link Not First.** A round loaded with the female link not first will cause a stoppage. Clear the weapon. Reload the weapon and ensure that the female link is first.

c. **Bad Firing Pin.** A stoppage might occur due to a bad firing pin or firing pin spring. A possible bad firing pin can be determined while checking for a bad round.

(1) **Primer on Ejected Round Not Indented.** Clear the weapon. If the primer on the ejected round is not indented, then the firing pin may be bad. Report the defect to the unit armorer.

(2) **Firing Pin Tip Fails to Spring Forward.** Clear the weapon. If the firing pin tip fails to spring forward then the firing pin spring can be bad. Report the defect to the unit armorer.

d. **Defective Feeder or Feed Slide Assembly.** A misfire might occur due to a defective feeder or feed slide assembly.

CAUTION

Clear feeder of ammunition. Make sure gun is on S (SAFE).

(1) **Broken or Worn Feed Pawls.** Clear the weapon and check to see if the primary and secondary pawls are broken, worn, without spring action, or the pin is missing or dislodged. If they are, turn the MK 19 into unit level maintenance.

(2) **Badly Worn or Gouged Link Guides.** Clear the weapon and check to see if the guides are worn or gouged. If they are, turn the MK 19 into unit level maintenance.

(3) **Binding Feed Slide Assembly.** Clear the weapon. Remove the feed slide assembly and tray. Clean, inspect and lubricate feed assembly and tray. If the feed slide assembly continues to bind, report the defects to armorer or support maintenance.

e. **Bolt Won't Pick Up the Round.** A misfire might occur because a bolt won't pick up the round.

(1) **Charging Handles are Down.** Clear the weapon. Raise the charging handles before firing. If the weapon still does not fire, report defects to the armorer or support maintenance.

(2) **Dirt-Clogged, Weak, or Damaged Extractors.** Clear the weapon and remove obstruction. Clean, lubricate, and reload weapon. Continue with the exercise.

(3) **Feed Slide Out of Adjustment.** Clear the weapon. The feed slide is out of adjustment if:

- Round fails to feed.
- Round drops.
- Extractors won't pick up round.
- Round stubs on face of chamber.

Report defects to armorer or support maintenance.

f. **Bolt Drops a Round Before Firing.** A stoppage may occur because a bolt drops a round before firing.

(1) **Weak or Damaged Extractors or Bolt Fingers.** Clear the weapon and check for weak or damaged extractors or bolt fingers. Report any defects to the armorer or support maintenance.

(2) **Binding Receiver Rails.** A misfire might occur because of binding receiver rails. Clear the weapon and pull the bolt to the rear without stopping or pausing. Ease it forward (holding onto one charging handle while you press the trigger) and check for binding. Place weapon on S (SAFE) and remove backplate pin. Lift up slightly on the backplate assembly and pull the bolt and backplate assembly to the rear. Remove the chargers. Check the charger rails and receiver rails for burrs. Report defects to armorer or support maintenance.

WARNING

Be sure bolt is forward before removing backplate pin assembly. If not, serious injury could result.

CAUTION

When installing bolt and backplate, ensure cocking lever is in the forward position. Damage to equipment could result if cocking lever is to the rear.

g. **Bad Cocking Lever.** Clear the weapon and remove the bolt and backplate assembly. Examine the cocking lever on the left side of the bolt for wear or damage. Report defects to armorer or support maintenance.

h. **Unknown Cause.** If the MK 19 stops firing and the procedures above do not identify and correct the problem, then turn it into the armorer or support maintenance.

**Section II. MALFUNCTIONS, EMERGENCY ACTIONS
AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS**

A malfunction is a failure of the weapon to function properly. Neither defective ammunition nor improper operation of the gun by a crewmember is considered a malfunction of the MK 19. The two most common MK 19 malfunctions are sluggish action and runaway gun.

CAUTION

Do not try to break the ammunition belt; injury could result. Lower one charging handle to stop the gun.

WARNING

1. Before performing any non-firing procedure, ensure the weapon is clear of any ammunition.
2. Ensure all ammunition and non-essential personnel are at least 65 meters to the rear of the weapon.
3. If the bolt jams during firing, do not let the bolt slam forward as the top cover is being opened because a round could fire.
4. Be sure to put bolt in forward position before removing the backplate pin assembly. Serious injury can result if the pin assembly is removed with the bolt to the rear.
5. Be prepared to catch dropped/ejected live round from weapon.

C-3. SLUGGISH OR ERRATIC FIRING

Excessive friction from dirt, carbon buildup, lack of lubrication, or burred parts usually causes sluggish or erratic action. Once the gunner realizes that the gun is operating sluggishly or erratically, he should cease-fire and clear the weapon. The two primary corrective actions are cleaning or turning the weapon into the armorer. There are several reasons why a weapon may exhibit sluggish or erratic firing.

- a. **Dirty Bore or Chamber.** A dirty bore or firing chamber can cause sluggish or erratic firing. Clear the weapon and clean its bore and chamber. Reload and continue with the exercise.
- b. **Recoil Springs or Guide Rods.** Clear the weapon and remove the bolt and backplate assembly from gun. Push against springs to test for weakness. Note bent rods. Report defect to armorer or support maintenance.
- c. **Bolt Sear Timing Adjustment.** Clear the weapon and turn it into direct support maintenance.

C-4. RUNAWAY GUN

A runaway weapon continues to fire after the trigger has been released. Worn parts or short recoil of the bolt assembly may cause a runaway gun. Consider the amount of ammunition left and the type of MK 19 mount used when determining the best way to stop the weapon.

- a. **Emergency Action.** This paragraph addresses emergency actions that must be taken to stabilize uncontrolled automatic fire. The following procedures should be taken to control a runaway gun:

- (1) If ammunition is not low and the MK 19 is used in the free gun mode, keep rounds on target until the all the rounds on the belt have been fired.

(2) If the MK 19 is mounted on either the M3 tripod or on a vehicle with the T&E mechanism attached, hold the grip with one hand. At the same time, press the charger handle lock and lower one charger handle. This action interrupts the cycle of operation, causing the MK 19 to cease firing. The gunner therefore:

- (a) Keeps gun pointed downrange and slightly elevated.
- (b) Presses charger handle locks.
- (c) Lowers the charging handle(s) so the gun will stop firing.
- (d) Places the gun on S (SAFE).

WARNING

Never try to break the ammo belt with your hands. Injury could result. Lower one charger handle to stop gun from firing.

b. Once the gun has stopped firing, clear the weapon and report the condition to the armorer or support maintenance.

C-5. BORE OBSTRUCTION

A bore obstruction is indicated by a muffled sound of round firing, excess smoke out of the chamber, and/or excess debris/gases below the gun.

a. **Emergency Action.** The emergency actions for an obstructed bore are the following:

- (1) Place weapon on S (SAFE).
- (2) Notify range safety officer (during training).
- (3) Depress feed pawls, release ammunition belt, and clear feed.
- (4) Move the ammunition belt and can to a safe area.
- (5) Remove the empty case catch bag.
- (6) Charge gun and hold bolt to rear.

WARNING

Do not relink or fire any ammunition that has been cycled through the weapon.

(7) Holding the bolt to the rear, insert a cleaning rod through the receiver rail to the top of the shell casing and as close to the face of the bolt as possible.

(8) Place left hand underneath as close to the round as possible. Raise cleaning rod upward forcing the round off the bolt face into the hand. Remove round to designated area for explosive ordinance disposal (EOD).

b. **Correcting an Obstructed Bore.** To correct an obstructed bore follow these procedures:

- (1) Place selector lever on F (FIRE) and ease the bolt forward.

(2) Remove the backplate pin bolt, backplate assembly, vertical cam assembly, and primary drive lever.

(3) Check for any type of obstruction.

(4) Check and remove any case or round from bolt face.

(5) Insert bore obstruction detector into bore to check for a live round.

(6) Remove obstruction per round removal procedures (for exact bore obstruction instructions using the round removal tool, refer to WP 0014 00).

C-6. GUN FIRES TOO SOON

If the weapon fires too soon, or when the trigger is not engaged, the gunner applies emergency action and the weapon is taken to support maintenance. The gunner must not continue to fire the weapon. The following emergency actions must be taken if a weapon fires too soon:

WARNING

Do not attempt to clear the weapon if the weapon fires too soon. Do not attempt to clear or fire the weapon until it is fixed.

(1) Cease fire.

(2) Place weapon on S (SAFE).

(3) Clear area of personnel and ammunition.

(4) Notify the range safety officer.

(5) Check barrel for lodged round using the bore obstruction detector (BOD).

(6) After proper personnel have cleared weapon, evacuate weapon to support maintenance.

C-7. BOLT JAMMED

The following actions are taken if the gunner cannot pull the bolt to the rear.

WARNING

The following procedures must be performed in sequence to open the top cover. The bolt could spring forward suddenly and fire a round causing severe injury. Be prepared to catch ejected round.

a. **Emergency Action and the Bolt Can be Pulled to the Rear.** The following emergency actions must be taken if the weapon initially jams but the bolt can then be pulled to the rear.

(1) Put gun on S (SAFE).

(2) Press charger handle locks and rotate charger handles down.

(3) Pull charger handles to the rear as far as possible without stopping or pausing, until bolt locks. Ensure bolt will stay to the rear before releasing charger handles.

(4) Maintain rearward pressure on charging handles while assistant lifts top cover.

(5) Insert cleaning rod section through slot in side of receiver. Prepare to the catch ejected, live round.

(6) Raise cleaning rod to force live round down. Catch live round as it is ejected.

(7) Remove ammo belt from feeder.

(8) Reposition ammo belt in feeder.

(9) Put gun on F (FIRE).

(10) Ride the bolt forward by grasping one charging handle and depressing the trigger.

(11) Ensure feed slide assembly is to the left.

(12) Ensure secondary drive lever is engaged with the feed slide pin. If not, engage forked end with feed slide pin.

(13) Close top cover gently.

(14) Charge weapon and attempt to fire.

(15) If bolt still jams, repeat first seven steps. Put weapon on S (SAFE), and evacuate to support maintenance.

b. **Gunner's Actions.** The gunner performs the following action once emergency actions are completed:

(1) Clear the jam and make sure there is no bore obstruction.

(2) Charge the MK 19 in the normal manner, and check to see if the primary pawls have clicked up behind the cartridge in front of bolt face and the secondary pawls have clicked up behind the next round before firing. The feed pawls should click up within 1-inch of the charging handle travel.

(3) Check the ammo link to ensure it is even and touches the copper band all around the ammo. If the primary and secondary pawls do not click up within the last 1 inch of the charging handle then:

- Turn MK 19 into unit level maintenance.
- Record ammo lot number, type of ammo, number of rounds fired, serial number of the MK 19 and indicate whether ammo is linked with one-piece or two-piece links.

(4) If the MK 19 does not require feed slide adjustment and there appears to be no other deficiencies that would prevent the weapon from firing, it should be turned into the armorer or support maintenance.

C-8. SHORT RECOIL

A short recoil occurs when the bolt does not fully return to the rear.

WARNING

When firing HE or TP ammunition, the gunner should observe downrange and attempt to determine if the round left the barrel and also be alert to these three danger signals:

1. A muffled report from the gun.
2. Smoke and debris from the bottom of the receiver.
3. Failure of the projectile to leave the muzzle.

Any of these three symptoms mean a bore obstruction. Do not attempt to clear a bore obstruction.

a. **Emergency Actions after a Short Recoil.** The gunner does the following actions after a short recoil:

- (1) Place weapon on S (SAFE).
- (2) Clear area of personnel and ammunition.
- (3) Notify range safety officer.
- (4) Pull the charger handles to the rear, without stopping or pausing, until the bolt locks. Ensure that the bolt stays to the rear before releasing the charger handles.
- (5) Insert cleaning rod section through slot in side of receiver. Prepare to catch the ejected live round.
- (6) Raise cleaning rod to force live round down. Catch the live round as it is ejected.
- (7) Raise top cover.
- (8) Remove ammo belt from feeder.
- (9) Check for bore obstruction using bore obstruction detector.
- (10) If bore is obstructed, refer to the section above on clearing bore obstructions or refer to WP 0014 00 for round removal procedures.
- (11) If there is no obstruction, reposition belt in feeder.
- (12) Ensure feed slide assembly is to the left.
- (13) Charge weapon and attempt to fire.

b. If a short recoil occurs again, repeat the first eight steps. Put weapon on S (SAFE) and turn it into support maintenance.

C-9. TOP COVER WILL NOT CLOSE

The gunner checks the following so that the top cover can be closed.

- a. **Improper Position of the Feed Slide Assembly.** Move feed slide assembly all the way left. The spring should touch the cover.
- b. **Bolt is Locked to the Rear.** Ride the bolt forward.
- c. **Misaligned Ammunition.** Ensure rounds are straight and firmly seated in the feeder. Ensure links are evenly aligned in the link guide and on rounds. Clean dirt from the feeder.