## APPENDIX LVIII
## (Regulation 998 and 1002)
## No. 1
## Memorandum of instructions for the storage, examination and test of small arms ammunition on charge of police units.

1. Definition. - (i) Ammunition in sealed boxes. - Ammunition in boxes with the factory or Arsenal seal intact, or in open boxes if the tin lining is unopened and has obviously not been tampered with. Briefly, ammunition in a hermetically sealed box which has not been opened since leaving the factory or Arsenal.

(ii) Loose ammunition. - Ammunition other than that as described I clause (i) above, e.g., cartridges carried in pouches or stored loose in boxes, etc.

2. Storage. - (i) The boxes containing ammunition shall be raised at least 6 inches from the floor by means of battens or other suitable supports. The boxes should be so situated that a continuous flow of air passes over them but in no case should they be exposed to the rays of the sun.

(ii) The boxes shall be arranged according to date of manufacture and stacked headers and stretchers; each stack to be a few inches away from its neighboring stack. Boxes must be stored away from the wall.

(iii) To prevent deterioration of ammunition, care must be taken to exclude damp from the place of storage and the minimum number of boxes only opened at one time; loose ammunition must be kept at a minimum.

(iv) The oldest date of ammunition in the store must always be issued first for expenditure. Where ammunition must be held loose ready for use, it should, as far as possible, be of the latest date of manufacture available. This means that ammunition for practice, etc., shall always be taken from that held loose and replaced by new ammunition from the central store.

(v) Loose ammunition referred to above shall be turned over at least once annually and replaced by new ammunition from sealed boxes, the old ammunition being expended at the earliest opportunity.

3. Examination and test. - I. -Ammunition in sealed boxes. - (i) This ammunition may be considered fully serviceable up to five years from date of manufacture provided that the boxes have not been subject to bad, storage conditions. If cartridges from the same date as that of ammunition held in sealed boxes, have been expended in practice during the previous 12 months and have functioned satisfactorily all ammunition held in sealed boxes may be regarded as serviceable irrespective of age.

(ii) Ammunition over five years old which has not been used for practice during the previous 12 months or ammunition in boxes which appears to have been subject to bad storage conditions, shall be examined and tested.

(iii) To do this a sample box from each make and date of manufacture on charge shall be opened and the cartridges examined for deterioration. This is indicated by verdigris or other signs of corrosion on the case or round the case or round the cap chamber. Forty rounds will then be fired from a serviceable musket into a bank of earth or other safe place, to test for misfires, hang fires, pierced caps, bursts etc.

NOTE: -Splits at the mouth may be ignored, unless the number is high or their severity is such that they extend down below the should of the case.

(iv) The ammunition shall be dealt with as below on the result of this examination and test:
(a) If the visual condition of the ammunition appears good and the cartridges function satisfactorily at the above firing test, the ammunition should be regarded as serviceable.
(b) If the visual condition was good, but it fails at the firing test, a retest should be carried out with another serviceable musket. If, at this retest, failures occur again and the weapon is above suspicion, the ammunition should be regarded as unserviceable. If no failures occur, the ammunition should be regard as serviceable.
(c) If at the visual examination market signs of verdigris are noticed around the cap, the ammunition should be regarded as unserviceable.
(d) The result of the examination and test of the ammunition from the sample box covers the remaining ammunition of the same make and date unless there is reason to think that the box is not representative of the whole. In this case discretion must be exercised. As to what further test will be necessary to eliminate boxes containing unserviceable ammunition.

NOTE: - Boxes of ammunition of the same make, and dates of manufacture with not than one month between extreme dates, may be regarded as one group for the purpose of this examination and test. The number of boxes in any one group, however, should not exceed about 20 boxes.

II. Loose ammunition. - (i) This ammunition shall be examined periodically. The frequency of the examination will depend on local conditions, storage and the handling the ammunition has been subjected to, etc. If the ammunition is turned over frequently, as advised in paragraph 2 (iv) and (v) above, the frequency and extent of the examinations may be curtailed

(ii) The examination and test shall be as follows:

(a) Loose rounds, except those obviously unserviceable due to deterioration or excessive handling, of the same make and year of manufacture, will be treated generally as one group. Forty rounds which are suspected to be in the worst condition will be taken and a test carried out as directed in paragraph 3(iii), etc.

(b) If a large number of rounds are held and some obviously have been subject to worse treatment than others, it may be necessary to divide them into several groups; tests being carried out from each separate group.

4. In any case of doubt the advice or the Chief Ordnance Officer at the nearest arsenal shall be obtained. This officer will arrange for any inspection or tests necessary to be carried out.

N. B.-These instructions shall be followed as closely as possible. It may be necessary to amplify or modify them to suit local conditions.

**No. II**

**Scale of materials and tools for the cleaning, lubrication and preservation of arms in the possession of the police.**

| Arms | Article | Annual supply per 100 arms |
|---|---|---|
| Muskets .410 bore | Oill, lubricating, mineral G.S. Pints | 8 |
| | Flannelette Yds | 400 |
| | *Composition preserving arms lbs | 4 |
| | *Jute (Hanks) | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Tools cleaning pots | 1 |
| | Tools cleaning funnels | 1 |
| | Oil linseed, pints | 15 |
| Pistols (all types) | Flannelette Yds. | 100 |
| | Oil, lubricating, mineral, G.S. Pints | 6 |

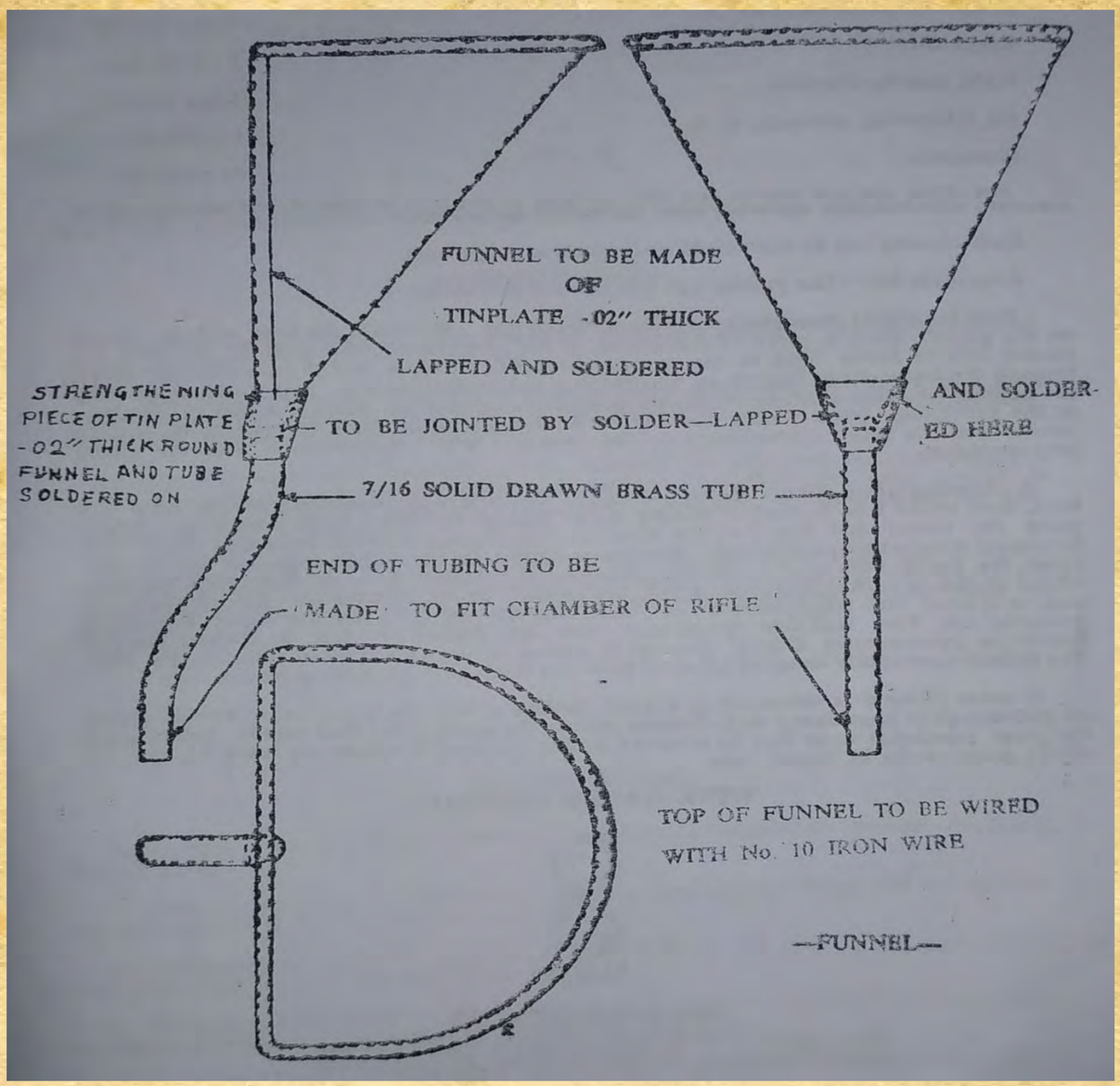
*For armourers' use only.

NOTE. - The scale of oil, lubricating, G.S. for the Police Training College shall be 3 ½ gallons annually per 100 arms (vide Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 808, dated the 11th September 1917).

For preservation of the woodwork of muskets.

Composition preserving arms will only be supplied between stock fore-end and barrel and for the general preservation of arms in store and during transit, also on bright parts. In addition, a tin funnel (sketch below) and pot are necessary for use

with all arms, other than pistols. These can be made up locally or obtained from the I.A.O.C.




**No. III**
**Instructions for the cleaning of muskets 410 bore.**

| **Requirements-** | |
|---|---|
| Pullthrough .303 arms | 1 per musket. |
| Gauze wire pieces, pattern — B | 1per musket. |
| Bottle oil | 1per musket. |
| Sticks cleaning chamber | 1per musket. |
| Oil, lubricating, minerals, G.S. | as required. |
| Flannelette | as required. |

Note: Gauze wire will only be used when corrosion or rust is to be removed, and then only under the supervision of a responsible officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector.

Daily cleaning-or as authorized under local arrangements.

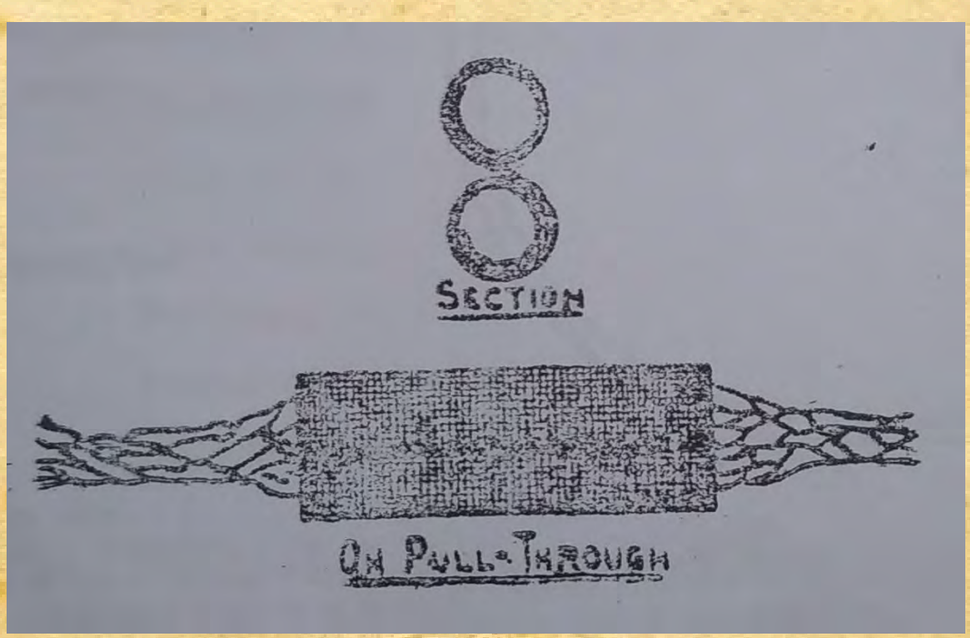
Remove the bolt-the pullthrough will be used as follows:

Drop the weigh through the bore from breech end. The toe of the butt will be placed on the ground. Placed on the ground. Place of flannelette, 4” × 4”, into the middle loop of the cord, the musket will be firmly held at the muzzle, backsight upwards and the pullthrough drawn through the barrel from breech to muzzle in a continuous motion. Any method of using the pullthrough other than as previously described is forbidden. Should a jam or breakage of the pullthrough occur during cleaning no attempt shall be made to remove it, but the musket shall be taken immediately to the armourer who will remove it with the special tools provided.

2. Cleaning after firing. -Remove the bolt. -To remove all superficial fouling from the bore, pour about 5 or 6 pints of boiling water through the bore from breech to muzzle using the funnel and pot for this purpose. Thoroughly dry the bore and clean with flannelette attached to pullthrough. Patches or flannelette should not exceed 4” × 4” in size. Clean the breech with stick, cleaning, chamber, to which a piece of flannelette has been affixed in slot of stick. The face of bolt head should be wiped over and lightly oiled, gas escapes cleaned also fixed platform in body. In the event of boiling water not being available will first be cleaned with dry flannelette, then a smaller piece of flannelette approximately 2” × 1 ½” thoroughly soaked in oil, G.S., Pulled through the bore. The earliest opportunity must be taken to wash out the bore with boiling water.

In cases where it is necessary to remove fouling or rust the gauze wire be placed on pullthrough in accordance with diagram below; the gauze to be well oiled. Before using the gauze permission must first be obtained from a responsible officer, as indiscriminate use of the gauze results in barrel wear.

**WIRE GAUZE FOLDE**




**No. IV**
**Instructions for the cleaning of muskets 410 bore.**

Detailed instructions for cleaning pistols are given in the book, — “Manual of Drill for the Bengal Police, Volume II.”

## No. V
## Instructions for the cleaning of muskets 410 bore.

I. – Muskets .410 bore.

1. Barrel. –Examine the barrel for corrosion, superficial fouling, bulges, cuts, scratches, metallic fouling and cord wear, also bends.

2. Bolt. –Examine for freedom of movement in body, also check over cocking and firing action and pull off. Deficiencies and unserviceable components must be noted and recorded. Replacement to be made as early as possible.

3. Sights. –Backsight and foresight to be examined for alignment and condition; the leaf during inspection will not be thrown back into the front handguard; this practice is prohibited as it results in damage to the cap and /or windguage, it also loosens the sight and dents or splits the handguard.

4. General. –Examine generally for deficiencies and breakages, also ensure that woodwork is not split or dry and that browning is in good condition. All registered numbers on body, barrel, nosecap fore-end, leaf backsight and bolt must agree, the body number being the master number from which to check.

**II. –Pistols (all types)**

Instructions for the examination of pistols are given in –Manual of Drill for the Bengal Police, Volume II.

1. Side arms (bayonets and scabbards) –Examine for general condition and see that bayonet is free from rust and the blade straight.

2. Pullthrough. –Examine for general condition and see that cord is free from dust or sand which will act as an abrasive on the barrel.

3. Oil bottles. –Examine for condition and see that stopper is fitted with a leather washer to prevent leaking.

4. Armourers' tools. –Examine for general condition and see that they are in good repair and complete.

Armourers' tools shall not be used on unauthorized work.