

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)

25 April 1966

SUPERSEDING

MIL-M-81273/ 8(WP)

9 June 1965

MILITARY SPECIFICATION MANUALS, MAINTENANCE, TECHNICAL (EQUIPMENT TYPE), SPECIFICATIONS FOR

This specification has been approved by the Bureau of Weapons,
Department of the Navy.

1. SCOPE

content and manual requirements.
The outline follows:

1.1 General. This specification contains the specific requirements for Maintenance Manuals (Equipment Type); the general requirements for technical manuals are contained in MIL-M-81273A(WP).

1.2 Purpose of Maintenance Manuals. Maintenance manuals are written for the use of personnel responsible for keeping previously assembled equipment and spare parts in a condition of service readiness.

1.3 Content. This specification contains six sections. Section 1 outlines the scope of the specification. Section 2 references documents that contain standard usage symbols and techniques used in graphics and typography. Section 3 contains the specific requirements for preparing maintenance manuals. Section 4 references the techniques used in assuring adherence to requirements in the preparation of maintenance manuals. These consist of reviews during preparation phases and preparation of the end product prior to delivery. Section 5 contains the requirements for delivery of products required in section 3. Section 6 contains explanatory information referenced to the requirements of section 3. Section 1 also contains an outline of section 3 content. The outline is intended to reduce the time required to become familiar with section

3.1 General

3.1.1 Manual Content

3.2 Writing, Graphic and Typographical, Security, and Review Requirements

3.3 Introductory Information

3.3.1 General Requirements

3.3.2 Specific Requirements

3.3.2.1 Purpose and Scope of Manual

3.3.2.2 Description of Equipment

3.3.2.3 Scope of Manual

3.3.2.4 Characteristics of Equipment

3.3.2.5 Maintenance Requirements

3.3.2.6 Description of Equipment Operation

3.3.2.7 Safety Features

3.3.2.8 Reference Publications

3.4 Descriptive Information

3.4.1 General Requirements

3.4.2 Specific Requirements

3.4.2.1 Description of Equipment Components

3.4.2.2 Description of Tools and Handling Equipment

3.4.2.3 Description of Test Equipment

3.5 Procedural Information

3.5.1 General Requirements

3.5.1.1 Introductory Material

3.5.1.2 Procedural Steps

3.5.2 Specific Requirements

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)

- 3.5.2.1 Acceptance
- 3.5.2.2 Stowage
- 3.5.2.3 Troubleshooting
- 3.5.2.4 Parts Replacement
- 3.5.2.5 Packaging
- 3.5.2.6 Supplemental Procedures
- 3.5.2.7 Logs

2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

2.1 General. Section 2 of the general specification, MIL-M-81273 A(WP) shall apply.

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 General. This section contains the specific requirements that shall apply to all maintenance manuals procured under this specification. In addition to the requirements, there is included a discussion concerning the kinds of information that maintenance manuals as a type of manual should contain. Specific requirements are concerned with the presentation of these various kinds of information.

3.1.1 Manual Content. Instruction manuals, under which type maintenance manuals are included, shall contain three classes of information. These classes of information are introductory, descriptive and procedural. The primary user determines the material to be included in each of the three classes of information. Although the content of each information class is different, the guidelines for the preparation of each are the same. During preparation, each topic under each class of information shall be considered from the following aspects:

- a. Purpose
- b. User consideration
- c. Scope
- d. Organization
- e. Art coverage

A maintenance manual, whether the equipment described is large, small, complex or simple, contains the same topics under each class of information. Need for extension and elaboration of the topics marks the difference between manuals of complex and simple equipments. Topics common to introductory information are:

- a. Purpose and Scope of Manual
- b. Description of Equipment
- c. Detailed Scope of Manual
- d. Characteristics of Equipment
- e. Maintenance Requirements
- f. Description of Equipment Operation
- g. Safety Features
- h. Reference Publications

Topics common to descriptive information are as follows:

- a. Description of Equipment Components
- b. Description of Tools and Handling Equipment
- c. Description of Test Equipment

Topics common to procedural information are:

- a. Acceptance Inspection, if any
- b. Stowage
- c. Troubleshooting, if required
- d. Parts Replacement
- e. Packaging

3.2 Editorial Requirements, Illustration Requirements, Production Requirements, Security, and Review Requirements. Sections 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7 of the general specification (MIL-M-81273A(WP)) shall be used.

3.3 Introductory Information. The following paragraphs contain the requirements for preparation of introductory information.

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)

3.3.1 General Requirements. Introductory information is intended to present the purpose of the manual, and generalized description of the subject equipment. Although the introductory information is intended for a wide audience, the capability of the primary user shall not be ignored. Organization of the presentation is governed primarily by the size and complexity of the equipment. Scope of the coverage is dictated in addition by the purpose of the manual and the audience. Art coverage is required which presents the external appearance in all assemblies, a three dimensional rendering showing location of major components, and an artist's conception of the equipment in operation.

3.3.2 Specific Requirements. The specific requirements for introductory topics are contained in the following paragraphs.

3.3.2.1 Purpose and Scope of Manual. This topic (Fig. 3-1) shall state the rank or rate for whom the manual is intended and his mission. This topic shall also contain a brief functional description of manual content.

3.3.2.2 Description of Equipment. This topic (Fig. 3-2) shall contain a brief discussion of the equipment,

stated in terms of its type, size, employment, function, mode of operation, and its operational cycle. Usually because of the brevity of the discussion, subdivision of the topic is not required. An airbrush external view photograph showing all prominent features (Fig. 3-3) of the equipment shall accompany the description.

3.3.2.3 Scope of the Manual. This topic shall contain a brief description of the content and purpose of each chapter in the manual.

3.3.2.4 Characteristics of Equipment. This topic shall contain a presentation of physical and operational characteristics of the equipment. The data presented shall be slanted toward aiding the primary user in grasping a wider understanding of the equipment. Depending upon the size and complexity of the equipment, text, tables, and art may be required to present the data. An example is shown in Figure 3-4.

3.3.2.5 Maintenance Requirements. The criteria that define the maintenance function shall be stated in this topic. Items such as acceptance standards, stowage environment requirements, inspection periods and requirements, spared parts and parts replacement policy are examples of the data required.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF MANUAL

Ordnance Pamphlet 0000 is intended for use by personnel operating and maintaining Weapon Mk 1 Mod 0 and has been written to the technical level of a Fire Control Technician 2c and above. The manual describes the weapon and its accessories, explains the principles of operation, and gives instructions for maintenance and troubleshooting.

Figure 3-1 Typical Purpose and Scope of Manual Topic

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)

THE EQUIPMENT

Weapon Mk 1 Mod 0 is a multi-influence, 2000-pound, aircraft deployed sinker that consists of a buoyant case and an anchor. All detection and sinking components are contained in the case. The anchor contains components that provide a selection of mooring depths and times.

When deployed, the entire weapon sinks to the bottom. A preset time after deployment, the case separates from the anchor and moors at a preset depth. In response to the influences of a target vessel, the detection devices initiate the firing train. If after a preset time, the sinker is not initiated, explosive flooders are initiated which sink the case; the sinker is thereby rendered inoperable.

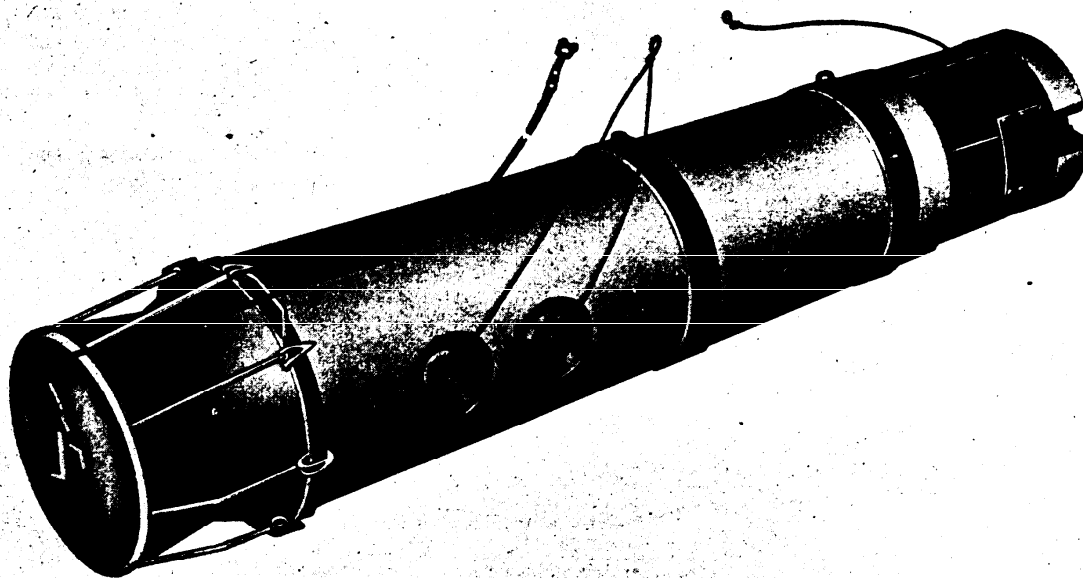
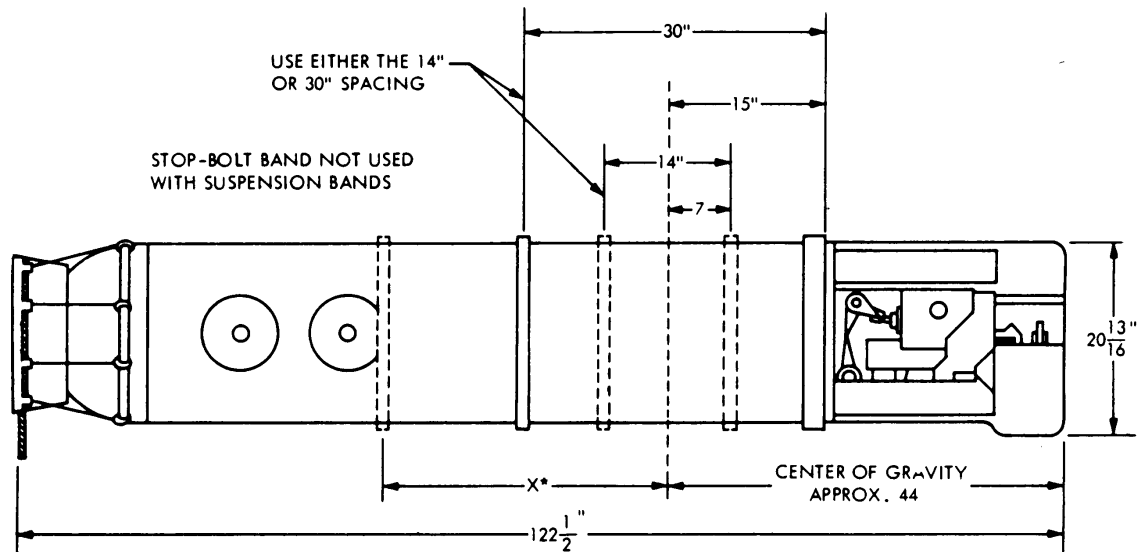


Figure 3-3 Typical External View Art

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)



TYPE: SURFACE PLANTED, GALVANIC-ACTION CONTACT, MOORED MINE

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES: SHALLOW DEPTH, CHAIN MOORED MINE.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

OPERATIONAL ASSEMBLY . . . 01-04
 MAXIMUM LENGTH 41-1/2 INCHES (TRACK LENGTH: 40 INCHES)
 MAXIMUM WIDTH 34-1/4 INCHES
 MAXIMUM HEIGHT 62-1/4 INCHES
 EXPLOSIVE CHARGE 300 POUNDS HBX-1
 WEIGHT OF ASSEMBLY 1400 POUNDS
 BUOYANCY -402 POUNDS

OPERATIONAL SETTINGS:

OPERATIONAL ASSEMBLY	01, 02	03, 04
ARMING DELAY	10 MINUTES TO 3 DAYS USING SOLUBLE WASHERS. UP TO 4 DAYS USING ARMING CELLS.	
STERILIZATION	NONE	18-1/2 TO 360 DAYS IN SIX UNEQUAL STEPS.
SHIP COUNTS	NONE	
FIRING SENSITIVITY	NO ADJUSTMENT	
TIMING PERIODS	NOT APPLICABLE	

OPERATIONAL DATA AND LIMITATIONS:

BOTTOM DEPTHS. 4 TO 10 FATHOMS
 CASE DEPTHS. 10 TO 26 FEET
 EXPECTED LIFE 1 YEAR
 MINIMUM SPACING. 300 FEET

Figure 3-4 Typical Characteristics of Equipment Data Presentation

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)

3.3.2.6 Description of Equipment Operation. This topic shall contain a chronological description of equipment operation that expands upon that defined in the paragraph "3.3.2.2 Description of Equipment" of this specification. Operation during deployment, arming sequence, manner in which operation is initiated, function of equipment sub-systems in processing input signals to accomplish the purpose of the equipment, are examples of the type information desired (Fig. 3-5). Depending upon the size and complexity of the equipment, the discussion should be accompanied by art. The art may be in the form of a block diagram, an artist's conception, schematic wiring diagram or a combination of these media.

3.3.2.7 Safety Features. This topic shall contain a discussion of features of the equipment intended to

render the equipment safe during handling, assembly, use or deployment.

3.3.2.8 Reference Publications. This topic shall contain a listing of those publications available to the primary user, that contain information of interest to the users of the book. There shall also be a brief discussion which classifies the referenced publications by content.

3.4 Descriptive Information. The following paragraphs contain the requirements for preparation of descriptive information.

3.4.1 General Requirements. The descriptive portion of the manual shall be written for the primary user. The items described shall be presented in terms that relate to the manner in which they are used. All

SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

Immediately prior to deployment, several safing switches in the equipment are operated by electrical signals from the deploying vehicle and through an umbilical cable. At deployment other safing switches are operated as the equipment pulls away from the umbilical cable. One second after separating from the deploying vehicle a parachute is explosively deployed from the equipment. Upon water contact, the flight gear separates from the equipment and each sinks separately. At a depth of 20 feet, a hydrostatic switch operates initiating the delay mooring period.

Upon completion of the delay mooring period, the case separates from the anchor and rises toward the surface. At the preset depth, the case moors and the delay arming period is initiated.

Upon receipt of the proper combination of target vessel influence signals, the detection devices initiate the explosive firing train.

Figure 3-5 Typical Sequence of Operation Topic

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)

items shall be described so that the function and operation can be readily understood. Description of spared items, test and handling equipment shall in addition contain information that will familiarize the user with the environment of usage. Depending upon the size and complexity of the equipment, this portion may be divided, with each division containing related items. Regardless of division, the items shall be presented alphabetically. Ideally, each description should be supported by art. A complex item, or an item requiring complicated handling or take-down, may require a combination of art types and media. For some items, a single medium may suffice; for others no art coverage may be needed.

3.4.2 Specific Requirements. The specific requirements for preparing descriptive information are contained in the following paragraphs.

3.4.2.1 Description of Equipment Components. This topic contains the requirements for equipment component descriptions. These descriptions shall be written for the primary user. Scope of a description is dependent upon the familiarity required by the user. Generally, whether or not a component is spared dictates the scope of coverage. However, an unspared component may require considerable equipment disassembly to accommodate a component replacement. Accordingly, familiarity required by the primary user is the deciding factor. The scope of a component description shall provide adequate support for subsequent procedural steps. Descriptions of spared components (Fig. 3-6) and those requiring special handling shall relate the following (1) in terms of its function, what the component is, (2) what it does, (3) where it is located in the equipment and how

secured, (4) of what it consists, (5) a word picture of each part and its function, and (6) how the component performs its function. Description (Fig. 3-7) of other components shall relate the following: (1) in terms of its function, what it is, (2) what it does, (3) where it is located in the equipment and how secured, and (4) how the component performs its function.

3.4.2.2 Description of Tools and Handling Equipment. This topic contains the requirements for tools and handling equipment. These descriptions shall be written for the primary user, and each tool and handling equipment shall be illustrated. Only tools designed for use with the equipment shall be documented. Descriptions of tools (Fig. 3-8) shall relate the following: (1) the purpose of the tool, (2) the official nomenclature, and identification number if the tool does not have a Mk and Mod identification, (3) the physical characteristics of the tool. Descriptions of tools, for equipment having a large number of simple tools, may be presented in tabular form. These descriptions shall contain the official nomenclature, official identification number, and the purpose of the tool. Descriptions (Fig. 3-9) of handling equipment shall relate the following: (1) the purpose of the equipment, (2) the official nomenclature, and identification number if the equipment does not have a Mk and Mod identification, (3) the physical characteristics of the equipment, and (4) how it operates or the principles of its operation.

3.4.2.3 Description of Test Equipment. This topic contains the requirements for test equipment descriptions. These descriptions shall be written for the primary user. Scope of a description is

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)

INDICATOR

The indicator is a sensing device that detects the presence of water in the equipment (What it is and what it does). The indicator is secured in the forward section by two 1/4-20x3/4-inch capscrews, and is electrically connected into the monitor circuit (Where located and how secured). The indicator consists of a bracket, a connector receptacle, a spacer, and a circuit board assembly (Of what it consists). The bracket is the frame for attachment of the other components, and of attaching the indicator to the equipment. The receptacle is connected to the circuit board and provides the means of connecting the indicator into the electrical circuit. The circuit board, which is the sensing element, consists of a two-piece copper grid attached to a plastic backing. The grid is in the form of interlocking teeth of two combs. Each member of the two grids is electrically separated from those of the other (Word picture of each part). Any water in the bottom of the equipment will cover the circuit board grid forming a shunt across the grid pieces. The continuity between the pieces will produce a no-go indication during a monitor circuit check (How it performs its function).

Figure 3-6 Typical Spared Component Description

SHIELD

The shield is a steel baffle that reduces recirculation of gases around the vectoring components (What it is and what it does). It is secured to the aft end plate by three 1/4-20x7/8-inch socket head capscrews (Where located and how secured).

Figure 3-7 Typical Un-spared Component Description

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)

VALVE OPENER

Valve Opener (H-3300) is a device used to open the charging valve in the case. The valve opener also provides a connection for the gages or hoses used during pressure testing (Purpose of tool, official nomenclature, and identification number). The valve opener consists of a cylindrical housing containing a spring-loaded plunger assembly, a handle, a quick-disconnect nipple, and an O-ring. The plunger assembly contains a claw that grasps the valve when the opener is operated (Physical characteristics). The opener, with handle upright, is screwed into the charging port in the case. As the handle is depressed, the plunger claws are forced together grasping the flange of the valve. The plunger then moves upward raising the valve from its seat (How it functions).

Figure 3-8 Typical Tool Description

DOLLY TRUCK

The Dolly Truck (H-1118) is used for transporting the assembled weapon in the assembly area (Purpose of equipment, official nomenclature and identification number). It is about 40 inches long, 30 inches wide, 19 inches high, and weighs about 150 pounds. The truck consists of a welded steel frame, having six adjustable chock assemblies, supported on four locking, swivel casters. Two truck locks, one on each side, are provided for locking the truck in a stationary position (Physical characteristics). The chock assemblies are provided for mounting the weapon. A webbed strap assembly secures the weapon to the truck during transport (How it operates).

Figure 3-9 Typical Handling Equipment Description

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)

dependent upon the familiarity required by the user. The scope of the description shall also provide adequate support for subsequent procedural steps. Test equipment descriptions (Fig. 3-10) shall relate the following: (1) the function of the equipment, (2) physical description of the equipment, its controls, and accessory equipment, (3) brief functional description of the principles of its operation.

3.5 Procedural Information. The following paragraphs contain the requirements for preparation of procedural information.

3.5.1 General Requirements. Procedural information is intended to present concise, complete and accurate instructions to the primary user for the efficient performance of his mission. The procedural information shall be written for the primary user. The procedural instructions shall be organized so that those making up each operational phase are separate. An operational phase is a single procedure for performing a specific operation, e.g., HANDLING FROM RECEIVING DOCK. Groups of related phases shall also be separated from all others. Examples of types of procedure groupings are subassembly, assembly, inspection, stowage, disassembly, overhaul, replacement, and packaging. An exception is testing procedures; they shall be inserted among the other procedures in the order required. In addition, procedural information shall be composed of two kinds: introductory material and procedural steps. Ideally, each assembly phase should be supported with art. Art is intended to support or supplement the verbal instructions. A complex operation may require art of different types and media. Some operations may require only a single type, others may require no art coverage.

3.5.1.1 Introductory Material.

Procedural steps require certain explanatory information. It is the purpose of the introductory material to provide the primary user with a background from which he can efficiently perform his mission. Depending upon the size and complexity of the equipment, the introductory material supporting the procedural steps may be of several types (Fig. 3-11). The material may consist of discussions of repetitive procedures, records, workshop layouts, and spared and expendable parts. Repetitive procedures included lockwiring, lubrication, O-ring installation, and torquing. The discussion of records such as assembly records, logs, etc., may refer to the source for obtaining the records and purpose for their use. For equipments that require a special environment or work area, a discussion shall contain an illustration of the work area to supplement the description of the area. The procedural steps comprising an assembly phase shall be preceded by a definition of the job to be performed.

3.5.1.2 Procedural Steps. Each operational phase shall contain an introduction, a listing of materials required to perform the task, necessary WARNING and CAUTION notes, and the procedural steps. The introduction shall define the job to be performed, and include additional information helpful to the user. The list of materials required shall include all components, tools, test equipment, and expendable materials that are used during the operational phase. Each procedural step (Fig. 3-12) shall indicate what is to be done, what tools or equipment are to be used (if applicable), and how the step shall be performed. WARNING's and CAUTION's shall state what act is being warned or cautioned against and the consequences if not heeded.

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)

CIRCUIT TEST SET MK I MOD 0

This is a battery powered test set used to make continuity and isolation measurements within the detection and firing circuits. The test set also contains self-check capabilities to ensure correct operation prior to use. The test set consists of a testing instrument (control panel), simulator unit, three test cables CA-0123, CA-0012, CA-0001, and two ground straps. The test set is about 15 inches long, 10 inches wide, 18 inches high, and weighs about 34 pounds.

The control panel contains an ISOLATION switch, a CONTINUITY switch, TEST SELECTOR switch, TEST switch, METER ADJUST control, meter GRD terminal, and connectors for the three cables.

The simulator panel contains connectors for the three cables.

The test circuit is a divider network consisting of a meter and a series resistor which establishes a fixed resistance to be shunted by the circuit under test. The resultant circuit unbalance is noted on the milliammeter. At the start of each test, the TEST SELECTOR switch is placed in the ADJ position and the METER ADJUST control is rotated until the meter needle is at the ADJ line. The TEST SELECTOR switch is then placed in the CONTINUITY position and the CONTINUITY switch is manually rotated through its 24 positions to verify that the circuits under test are complete. The TEST SELECTOR is then placed in the ISOLATION position, and the ISOLATION switch is manually rotated through its 24 positions to ensure that the circuits under test are open. Each position of the CONTINUITY and ISOLATION switches has a colored mark corresponding to the go zone on the meter for each measurement.

Figure 3-10 Typical Test Equipment Description

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)

Section 4 - Miscellaneous Information

GENERAL

This section contains information concerning O-rings, lock-wiring, care of components, torquing, bulk materials, and preparation of equipment for assembly or disassembly. Although some of the information is given in the procedural parts of the manual, this section summarizes the information as a reference aid.

O-RINGS

The following inspections should be made prior to assembling any new or reusable components that have O-rings and/or O-ring sealing surfaces:

1. Never use the same O-ring twice. O-rings that have been subjected to torque lose some of their elasticity when used a second time.
2. Inspect each new O-ring and reject those which are cut, cracked, nicked, excessively swollen, not round, or have abrasions or excessive mold flash.

COMPONENT CARE

Mechanisms and other components are easily damaged and must be carefully handled. Any mechanism or other sensitive component that has been dropped must be rejected, even though it may give satisfactory test responses. After assembly, all components are sufficiently braced to withstand the shocks that normally occur during handling.

When possible, use hoisting equipment containing safety (self-locking) hooks. If a safety hook is not used, mouse the hook with marline.

TORQUING

Always tighten nuts and capscrews in diametrically opposite sequence so that components seat evenly and form airtight seals. Where torque values are not given, the nut, bolt, or capscrews must be seated to hand tight.

BULK MATERIALS

The following bulk materials are needed:

1. O-ring lubricant, polyethylene glycol, 600 molecular weight, Carbowax 600
2. Insulating and Sealing Compound, Specification MIL-I-8860
3. Hydraulic Fluid, Ordnance Specification OS-11372, Grade B
4. Antiseize Compound, Specification MIL-T-5544

Figure 3-11 Typical General Assembly Information Paragraph

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)

3.5.2 Specific Requirements. The specific requirements for preparing procedural information are contained in the following paragraphs.

3.5.2.1 Acceptance. Acceptance procedures are intended to determine the status in which an equipment is received. This topic shall contain the specific requirements for acceptance of an equipment from another unit or facility, and the instructional steps to effect the acceptance. The requirements should be an elaboration of a portion of the criteria cited in the introductory portion of this manual. Depending upon the equipment, the criteria for acceptance inspection may include the following:

- a. Limits of temperature extremes
- b. Limits of shock
- c. Internal pressure limits
- d. Visual inspection
- e. Acceptance test cycle
- f. Completeness (adherence to LD or bill of lading)

3.5.2.2 Stowage. This topic shall contain the specific requirements for stowage of an equipment, and the procedural steps to effect the stowage. The requirements should be an elaboration of a portion of those cited in the introductory portion of the manual. The criteria may include stowage life, retesting, periods, humidity, temperature extremes, grounding requirements, space requirements, and periodic stowage tests.

3.5.2.3 Troubleshooting. This topic shall contain the troubleshooting and testing procedures that are required to isolate faults in the equipment. In addition, there shall be procedures to assure that the equipment is in an operational condition after repair. Fault isolation procedures may be presented in one

of a number of ways. Size and complexity of the equipment will determine the method used. For simple equipments, the tri-columnar method (Trouble-Probable Cause-Remedy) shall be used. For complex equipments, the tri-columnar method shall not be used. Rather, the following troubleshooting technique shall be used.

3.5.2.3.1 Graphic Technique. This method involves generation of a set of actions and results stated with extreme brevity. Each action shall be enclosed in a circle and each result in a square. The procedures are usually written so that there is only one result for each action. Many derivatives of this technique and arrangement of the presentation are possible. In large equipments or systems, it may be necessary to generate several levels of these charts. In each level, the end action item refers to an action item in the lower-level chart. The lowest chart level directs the technician to a defective item.

3.5.2.4 Parts Replacement. This topic shall contain the procedures required for the replacement of spared parts that are found to be faulty. Size and complexity of the equipment shall determine the organization of the procedures.

3.5.2.5 Packaging. This topic shall contain the procedures that are required to package the equipment, spared parts, tools and handling and test equipment.

3.5.2.6 Supplemental Procedures. Supplemental procedures are repetitions or condensations of manual procedural information. Repetitions of procedures are called Instruction Sheets; condensed procedures are the basis of Check Sheets. The

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)

HANDLING FROM RECEIVING DOCK

The weapon is uncrated as received and given a preliminary inspection. The weapon is then recrated and transferred to the stowage area.

The following materials are required to perform this job.

1. One 12-inch adjustable wrench.
2. One dolly truck.
3. One 2000-pound overhead hoist.
4. One two legged sling with hooks.

Receive Weapon Mk 1 Mod 0 as follows:

WARNING

The weapon contains explosive matter. Keep away from electromagnetic radiation, stray voltage and any form of fire at all times.

CAUTION

Do not allow the weapon to hit any solid object during handling. A solid impact may cause damage to internal components.

1. Using the adjustable wrench, rotate the container cam locks 90 degrees to the open position.
2. Place the sling ring over the hoist hook. Engage the sling hooks in the container lifting pads.
3. Be certain that all container cam locks are unlocked. Carefully operate the hoist and lift the top off the container.
4. Observe and record the internal pressure from the pressure gages.
5. Observe the impace indicators and record whether or not they have been tripped. Reject the weapon if either of the indicators has been tripped.

Figure 3-12 Typical Assembly Phase Presentation

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)

WEAPON MK 1 MOD 0
HANDLING FROM RECEIVING DOCK

INSTRUCTION SHEET 1

JOB DESCRIPTION

The weapon is uncrated as received and given a preliminary inspection. The weapon is then reocrated and transferred to the stowage area.

MATERIALS REQUIRED

The following materials are required to perform this job.

COMPONENTS

1. None

TOOLS

1. One 12-inch adjustable wrench

HANDLING EQUIPMENT

1. One dolly truck
2. One 2000-pound capacity overhead hoist
3. One twolegged sling with hooks

PROCEDURE

WARNING

The weapon contains explosive matter. Keep away from electromagnetic radiation, stray voltage and any form of fire at all times.

CAUTION

Do not allow the weapon to hit any solid object during handling. A solid impact may cause damage to internal components.

1. Using the adjustable wrench, rotate the container cam locks 90 degrees to the open position.
2. Place the sling ring over the hoist hook. Engage the sling hooks in the container lifting pads.
3. Be certain that all container cam locks are unlocked. Carefully operate the hoist and lift the top off the container.
4. Observe and record the internal pressure from the pressure gage.
5. Observe the impact indicators and record whether or not they have been tripped. Reject the weapon if either of the indicators has been tripped.

Figure 3-13 Instruction Sheet Format

MIL-M-81273/5A(WP)

Instruction Sheets are intended for use in assembly line situations. Instruction Sheets shall contain procedures regarding only one operational phase. Instruction Sheets shall repeat all of the content pertaining to a given operational phase. The Instruction Sheet differs from the manual procedures only in its format; Instruction Sheet format is shown in Figure 3-13. Check Sheets are a record document intended to insure proper completion or procedures, and to assign responsibility. Check Sheets are usually presented in reproducible form. The Check Sheets shall include all critical steps, and WARNING's and CAUTION's from the manual procedures. All Check Sheet items shall be provided with a space for entry of an initial and a date. A Check Sheet is shown in Figure 3-14.

3.5.2.7 Logs. A log is intended to provide a history of an equipment. A log usually provides for a record of transfers, periodic inspection record, identification of major components, and record of replacement of spared components.

4. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

4.1 General. Section 4 of the general specification, MIL-M-81273 A(WP) shall apply.

5. PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY

5.1 General. Section 5 of the general specification, MIL-M-81273 A(WP) shall apply.

6. NOTES AND CONCLUDING MATERIAL

6.1 General. This section contains information that appraises the user of the optional requirements contained in this specification.

6.2 Interim and Review Drafts. Per paragraph 3.7.1 of MIL-M-81273 A(WP), several interim drafts in addition to the end item, may be required. The types of drafts required will be stated in the procuring document.

MIL-M-81273/5 A(WP)

WEAPON ACCEPTANCE RECORD

Step No.	Procedure Title and Job Performed	Initials and date
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1. Handling from Receiving Dock

WARNING

The weapon contains explosive matter. Keep away from electromagnetic radiation, stray voltage and any form of fire at all times.

CAUTION

Do not allow the weapon to hit any solid object during handling. A solid impact may cause damage to internal components.

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 1. | Container cam locks unlocked | _____ |
| 2. | Sling installed and container top removed | _____ |
| 3. | Internal pressure _____ psig | _____ |
| 4. | Impact indicators tripped _____
YES NO | _____ |

Reject if YES

Figure 3-14 Check Sheet Format

STANDARDIZATION DOCUMENT IMPROVEMENT PROPOSAL

(See Instructions – Reverse Side)

1. DOCUMENT NUMBER		2. DOCUMENT TITLE	
3a. NAME OF SUBMITTING ORGANIZATION		4. TYPE OF ORGANIZATION (Mark one) <input type="checkbox"/> VENDOR <input type="checkbox"/> USER <input type="checkbox"/> MANUFACTURER <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify): _____	
b. ADDRESS (Street, City, State, ZIP Code)			
5. PROBLEM AREAS			
a. Paragraph Number and Wording:			
b. Recommended Wording:			
c. Reason/Rationale for Recommendation:			
6. REMARKS			
7a. NAME OF SUBMITTER (Last, First, MI) – Optional		b. WORK TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include Area Code) – Optional	
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