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MILITARY SPECIFICATION

WEAPONS, NUCLEAR, PRACTICE AND TRAINING - AND SIMILAR SPECIAL WEAPONS ITEMS, GENERAL SPECIFICATION FOR

This specification is mandatory for use by all Departments and Agencies of the Department of Defense

1. SCOPE

1.1 This specification covers the requirements for processes, performance and testing common to full scale and miniature practice and training weapons and to similar items including dummy reentry vehicle groups, dummy warheads, dummy missiles, parachute test vehicles and full scale equipment designed for like application and service conditions. Throughout the specification the term "practice weapon" includes training weapons and similar items unless obviously not applicable.

2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

2.1 The following documents, of the issue in effect on the date of invitation for bids, form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein:

SPECIFICATIONS

Federal

TT-T-266	Thinner; Dope and Lacquer (Cellulose-Nitrate)
VV-L-800	Lubricating Oil, General Purpose, Preservative (Water Displacing, Low Temperature

Military

MIL-C-5541	Chemical Films for Aluminum and Aluminum Alloys
MIL-M-10578	Metal Conditioner and Rust Remover (Phosphoric Acid Base)
MIL-P-11414	Primer Coating; Lacquer, Rust Inhibiting
MIL-P-15328	Primer; Pretreatment (Formula No. 117 for Metals)

STANDARDS

Military

MIL-STD-130	Identification Marking of U.S. Military Property
MIL-STD-704	Electrical Power, Aircraft, Characteristics and Utilization Of
MIL-STD-810	Environmental Test Methods for Aerospace and Ground Equipment

(Copies of documents required by contractors in connection with specific procurement functions should be obtained from the procuring activity or as directed by the contracting officer.)

2.2 Other Publications. The following documents form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise indicated, the issue in effect on the date of invitation for bids or request for proposal shall apply.

SPECIFICATIONS

American Society for Testing and Materials

ASTM C 150-64	Standard Specifications for Portland Cement
ASTM C 33-64	Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregate

(Application for copies should be addressed to the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania)

Technical society and technical association specifications and standards are generally available for reference from libraries. They are also distributed among technical groups and using Federal Agencies.

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 General. In the event of conflict between the requirements of this specification and the requirements of the detail specifications, the requirements of the detail specification shall govern.

3.2 Detail Specification. The individual part requirements shall be as specified herein and in accordance with the applicable detail specification.

3.2.1 Electrical Power. When components of a practice weapon require electrical power, the components shall be designed to operate at the electrical power specified in the detail specification or on the drawings referenced therein.

3.2.2 Weight, Center of Gravity. Weight, center of gravity and moment of inertia shall be as specified in the detail specification.

3.3 Performance

3.3.1 Functional. The functional performance of the practice weapon shall be in accordance with the requirements of the detail specification.

3.3.2 Environmental

3.3.2.1 Equipment Operating. When required by the detail specification, the practice weapon shall satisfy its functional performance requirements while being subjected to the following environments:

a. A high temperature specified in the detail specification.

b. A low temperature specified in the detail specification.

c. Pressure altitude of 10,000 feet at a temperature of -54° Centigrade (C) (-65° Fahrenheit (F) for ground equipment and 80,000 feet for airborne equipment, unless otherwise specified in the detail specification.

d. Sand and dust incident to operations in a desert area.

e. Acceleration incident to flight on carrying aircraft.

f. Vibrations encountered through the range of frequencies of 10 to 34 cycles per second.

g. Icing conditions as described in the Icing Test procedure of this specification.

h. Rain incident to service conditions.

i. Compression due to retention in dispensers or launching devices (miniature practice weapons).

3.3.2.2 Equipment Non-Operating. When required by the detail specification, the practice weapon shall satisfy its functional performance requirements after subjection to the following environments:

a. After long periods of storage under conditions of 5 percent relative humidity at temperatures ranging up to 71°C (160°F).

b. After long periods of storage under conditions of low temperature ranging down to -62°C (-80°F).

c. After long periods of storage at a relative humidity of 95 percent through a temperature range of from between 20°C (68°F) to 71°C (160°F), including condensation due to temperature changes.

d. After exposure to salt atmosphere as encountered in coastal regions.

e. After being subjected to vibrations encountered in handling and transportation.

f. After being subjected to static loads as specified in the detail specification in terms of the design load, and as further amplified in the applicable test procedures in section 4 of this specification.

g. After being subjected to shock loads specified in the detail specification.

3.4 Concrete Fill. When the detail specification calls for a practice weapon to be filled with concrete having a density of 143 pounds per cubic foot, plus 7, minus 18 pounds per cubic foot (lb/ft^3), the following process may be used:

3.4.1 Recommended Procedure

a. The concrete mixture shall consist of the following ingredients in the specified proportions by weight, and shall be premixed to ensure setting up into a homogeneous mass upon solidification:

(1) 18.2 percent cement (Portland Type I or Portland High-Early-Strength, Type III).

(2) 33.0 percent sand (fine).

(3) 38.7 percent rock number (No.) 3 or 4 with a maximum diameter size of two inches.

(4) 10.1 percent water (fresh).

b. The Portland cement shall comply with the standard specification for Portland Cement (ASTM C 150-64), and shall be Type I or, as an alternate, Portland High-Early-Strength, Type III.

c. The sand (fine) and rock (No. 3 or 4, with a maximum diameter size of two inches) shall comply with ASTM Specification C33-64.

d. The maximum allowable water-cement ratio for the concrete is 6-1/4 gallons of water per 94 pound sack of cement. The water used in mixing the concrete shall be clean and free from injurious amounts of oils, acids, alkalis, organic materials, or other deleterious substances.

e. Mixing time shall be a minimum of 10 minutes at seven revolutions per minute in transit mix trucks or one minute for mixers up to one cubic yard capacity, with an additional 15 seconds for each 1/2 cubic yard of capacity in excess of one cubic yard. Mixing time shall be measured from the time all solid materials are placed in the drum, provided all water is added before one-fourth of the total mixing time has elapsed.

f. The practice weapon shall be filled with the concrete mixture in the manner specified in the detail specification. Time and method of vibration shall be as specified in the detail specification.

g. After final filling and vibration, the weapon, or section of the weapon, shall be permitted to remain standing in the filling position without moving for a minimum of 72 hours.

h. If High-Early-Strength Portland cement is used, the weapon can be subjected to required testing or training use after seven days curing time. However, if Portland Type I is used, the weapon shall be allowed to cure for 28 days prior to testing or use.

3.5 Finish. The following finish requirements shall apply for all practice weapons unless otherwise specified in the detail specification.

3.5.1 Corrosion Prevention. Preservative oil conforming to VV-L-800, shall be applied to all machined surfaces when necessary to prevent corrosion.

3.5.2 Cleaning. After fabrication and prior to any subsequent finish operation, all metal parts shall be cleaned in accordance with the following requirements as applicable for the specific metal involved:

a. Ferrous Metal Parts

(1) All mill scale shall be removed.

(2) To ensure clean parts, following removal of the mill scale, all surfaces of the part shall be cleaned with a suitable

standard aqueous-type metal cleaner which will leave a clean, water-break-free surface.

(a) The part shall be rinsed with water and examined for water breaks after cleaning.

(b) Metal surfaces to receive subsequent paint coats shall be capable of supporting an unbroken film of water.

(c) Evidence of globules or a surface break in the film of water indicates a dirty surface, and all such surfaces shall be recleaned.

(d) Parts which have been thoroughly cleaned and have a water-break-free surface shall be forced-air dried.

(3) If rust is evident on any surface of the part, the surface shall be treated with type I metal conditioner, per MIL-M-10578.

(a) The conditioner shall be diluted by the addition of three parts of water to one part of type I conditioner before use. It shall be applied to the affected area with a cloth, brush, or other suitable applicator.

(b) After the rust has been loosened (approximately 2 to 10 minutes), the surface shall be rinsed with hot water and dried prior to the application of subsequent finishes.

b. Aluminum Parts

(1) To ensure clean parts, all surfaces of the part shall be cleaned with any suitable standard aqueous-type metal cleaner which will leave a clean, water-break-free surface.

(a) The part shall be rinsed with water and examined for water breaks after cleaning.

(b) Surfaces to receive subsequent paint coats shall be capable of supporting an unbroken film of water.

(c) Evidence of globules or a surface break in the film of water indicates a dirty surface; all such surfaces shall be recleaned.

(d) Parts which have been thoroughly cleaned and have a water-break-free surface shall be forced-air dried.

c. Aluminum Castings

(1) The casting skin shall be removed from all castings by immersing the casting in a caustic etch solution consisting of 6 to 8 ounces of caustic soda per gallon water.

(2) The caustic etch solution shall be used at room temperature.

(3) The casting shall be rinsed with water immediately after the caustic etch bath.

(4) The casting shall then be immersed in a standard spot-weld etch solution for five minutes.

(5) The casting shall then be re-rinsed with water.

(6) The above procedures shall be repeated as necessary until all surfaces of the casting are free of casting skin.

(7) Steps (4) and (5) shall be deleted in the event that:

(a) No spot welding is accomplished on the castings, or

(b) Spot weld etch would be detrimental to further finishing processes.

d. Welded Parts

(1) All scale and slag shall be removed from all welded areas by chipping or wire brushing.

(2) The part shall then be cleaned in accordance with applicable cleaning requirements contained herein for the specific metal involved.

3.5.3 Masking. All metal parts to receive a finish shall be masked in accordance with the following requirements prior to any subsequent finish operation.

a. Parts shall be masked as required immediately after cleaning and drying.

b. Parts with threads shall have the threaded areas protected by plugs, tape, or other suitable means, after cleaning and before the application of the finish to adjacent areas.

c. The areas where sections are joined together will not require masking during application of the finish, but care shall be

taken to ensure that there is no buildup of finish thickness beyond the specified 0.9 to 1.3 mils in those areas.

3.5.4 Pretreatment. After cleaning and prior to any subsequent finish operation, all bare metal parts except as otherwise specified on the engineering drawing, shall be subjected to a pretreatment, in accordance with the following as applicable for the specific metal involved, prior to any subsequent finish operation:

a. Pretreatment of Ferrous Metal Parts

(1) Immediately after cleaning and masking a coating of material conforming to MIL-P-15328 shall be applied.

(2) The pretreatment coating material shall be prepared as follows:

(a) Pour four parts, by volume, of thoroughly mixed resin component into a ceramic or other acid-resistant container. Slowly add one part, by volume, of the phosphoric acid component while the mixture is being stirred. These proportions shall not be varied under any circumstances.

(b) For spray application, add isopropyl alcohol as required to eliminate cobwebbing and to obtain a thin wet film of wash primer. A volume of isopropyl alcohol equal to the volume of acid component is recommended.

(3) The pretreatment coating shall be from 0.3 to 0.5 mil thick after drying.

(4) The pretreatment coating shall be applied by spraying on all parts except those which constitute internal bomb parts.

(5) The pretreatment coating for internal bomb parts shall be applied by any suitable method as long as the thickness tolerances specified herein for pretreatment coating are maintained.

(6) Pretreatment coating which has been mixed for eight hours or longer shall not be used.

(7) If necessary, forced air shall be used to ensure the drying of the surfaces of all parts, including interior areas.

b. Pretreatment of Aluminum Parts

(1) Immediately after cleaning and masking, a chemical film in accordance with MIL-C-5541 shall be applied.

(2) The part shall then be air dried.

3.5.5 Primer. After pretreatment and prior to the application of any finish, all metal parts shall be sprayed with a coat of primer conforming to MIL-P-11414.

a. The primer shall be thinned by the addition of a thinner conforming to TT-T-266 in the ratio of one volume of primer to one volume of thinner.

b. Prior to applying the primer, the pretreatment coating shall be allowed to dry for a minimum of 60 minutes and be sufficiently hard that it cannot be removed when scratched with a thumbnail.

c. The thickness of the primer shall be 0.6 to 0.8 mil after drying.

d. The primer shall be allowed to air dry for at least 30 minutes before the application of any subsequent finish coats.

e. Adequate ventilation shall be available to ensure complete drying of all surfaces.

f. Parts shall be protected from fingerprinting at all times during the application of the primer coat and finish coat.

3.5.5.1 Rivet Heads. Rivet heads shall be given a primer coating after riveting in accordance with the requirements set forth herein.

3.5.6 Final Finish Coat

3.5.6.1 External Parts of the Weapon. All external metal parts shall be given a finish coat in accordance with the requirements of the detail specification.

3.5.6.2 Internal Parts of the Weapon. Internal metal weapon parts shall not require a final finish coat.

3.6 Identification of Product. Equipment, assemblies, and parts of all practice weapons shall be marked for identification in accordance with MIL-STD-130. Any special markings required for a particular practice weapon shall be as specified in the detail specification.

3.7 Workmanship. Each practice weapon shall be fabricated and finished in a manner such that criteria of appearance, fit, and adherence to specified tolerances shall be observed. These criteria shall apply to all accessories and to all external non-functioning parts; e.g., cases, cover plates, nameplates, as well as

to functional parts. Particular attention shall be given to marking of parts and assemblies, plating, assembling parts with machine screws, and ensuring that parts are free from burrs and sharp edges.

3.7.1 Additional Workmanship Requirements. Any additional workmanship requirements for a particular practice weapon shall be as specified in the detail specification.

4. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

4.1 Responsibility for Inspection. Unless otherwise specified in the contract or purchase order the supplier is responsible for the performance of all inspection requirements as specified herein. Except as otherwise specified, the supplier may utilize his own facilities or any commercial laboratory acceptable to the Government. The Government reserves the right to perform any of the inspections set forth in the specification where such inspections are deemed necessary to assure supplies and services conform to prescribed requirements.

4.2 Classification of Tests. Inspection and testing of practice weapons shall be classified as follows:

a. Preproduction Testing - (See 6.4)

b. Acceptance Tests - (See 6.4)

4.3 Preproduction Testing. Preproduction testing shall be in accordance with the requirements of the detail specification.

4.4 Acceptance Tests. Acceptance tests shall consist of individual tests and sampling tests, or of individual tests only in accordance with the requirements of the detail specification. When sampling tests are required, the detail specification will specify the sampling plan to be used.

4.4.1 Individual Tests. In addition to any other tests which may be called for in the detail specification, each practice weapon shall be subjected to the following examination and inspection:

a. Examination of Product

b. Conformance to Drawing

4.5 Test Conditions. The test conditions are described under the test methods to which they apply.

4.5.1 Test Power. All alternating current (AC) and direct current (DC) test voltages shall be within the voltage limits specified in the detail specification.

4.6 Test Methods. The following methods shall be used for performing the tests required by the detail specification.

4.6.1 Examination of Product. Each practice weapon shall be given a complete visual examination to determine compliance with the requirements of the detail specification for which tests are not specified, including materials and workmanship.

4.6.2 Conformance to Drawings. Each practice weapon shall be inspected for strict conformance to the drawings specified in the detail specification.

4.6.3 Static Load Tests

4.6.3.1 Suspension Tests

4.6.3.1.1 Procedure I

a. The weapon shall be mounted to a mock-up of service suspension or launch provisions attached to a frame capable of wichstanding the applied loads.

b. Swaybraces and other flight stabilizing provisions shall be located and stressed in conformance to the aircraft/pylon/launcher design for application of the weapon.

c. Flexible straps or bands capable of withstanding the applied loads shall be wrapped around the weapon at the stations indicated in the detail specification. Longitudinal loads cannot normally be applied with flexible bands. The detail specification will specify the method of applying these loads.

d. Reference axes and positive directions of those axes shall be as indicated in the detail specification for each practice weapon.

e. The suspension test of the practice weapon shall consist of the simultaneous imposition of vertical, lateral, and fore and aft loads for each case enumerated in the detail specification. For each case, the loads shall be imposed simultaneously in steps of 0. 50, 66.7, 75, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 125, 137, and 150 percent of the design loads. The loads shall be held at each percent increment for three minutes, then relieved to zero load, and the weapon inspected before proceeding to the next percent increment loads. The rate of loading shall not exceed 5 percent of the design loads per second. Any permanent deformation during loading up to and including

115 percent of design load, or any breakage during loading up to and including 150 percent of design load shall constitute failure to pass the test.

4.6.3.1.2 Procedure II (Ejection)

a. The test set-up for procedure II shall be the same as for Procedure I, except that equipment capable of applying a force specified in the detail specification shall be added to the set-up specified for procedure I. The added equipment shall be attached to the test fixture frame in such a manner as to permit the imposition of a downward vertical force through a suitable load measuring device, to a pressure pad of 7.4 square inches cross-sectional area at a station specified in the detail specification.

b. Procedure II of the suspension test shall consist of procedure I for all cases enumerated in the detail specification, with the simultaneous imposition of an ejection force specified in the detail specification applied in steps of the same percent increments as those of the design loads used in procedure I. Any permanent deformation during loading, up to and including 115 percent of design load plus the ejection force specified in the detail specification, or any breakage during loading up to and including 150 percent of the design load plus specified ejection load shall constitute failure to pass the test.

4.6.3.1.3 Procedure III (Ejection)

a. The test set-up for procedure III shall be the same as for procedure I, except that equipment capable of applying a force specified in the detail specification at each of two stations, simultaneously, shall be added to the test set-up. The additional equipment shall be attached to the test fixture frame in such a manner as to permit the imposition of downward vertical forces at stations specified in the detail specification. The forces shall be applied through suitable load measuring devices to pressure pads of 7.4 square inches cross-sectional area.

b. Procedure III shall consist of Procedure I for all cases enumerated in the detail specification, with the simultaneous imposition of downward vertical forces as specified in the detail specification applied in steps of the same percent increments as those of the design loads used in procedure I. Any permanent deformation during loading up to and including 115 percent of design suspension load plus specified ejection loads or any breakage during loading up to and including 150 percent of design suspension load plus specified ejection loads shall constitute failure to pass the test.

4.6.4 Tail Fin Test

a. The tail assembly shall be mounted to a rigid frame capable of withstanding the applied loads. Suitable means shall be provided for measuring fin deflections in the direction of application of loads.

b. Concentrated loads shall be applied simultaneously perpendicular to the surfaces of any two fins, provided that one load is clockwise and the other load is counterclockwise. Detailed procedures for applying loads to fins on each weapon, and load magnitudes shall be in accordance with the detail specification.

4.6.5 Moment of Inertia Test

a. The fixture for this test shall be a simple torsion pendulum or bar with an adjustable hanger which can be attached to the lugs or suspension provisions of the practice weapon. This fixture shall be calibrated by swinging a billet of known weight and calculated moment of inertia. The periods (in seconds/oscillation) obtained from this swinging shall, by substitution in the following formula, to be used to determine the spring constant of the torsion bar:

$$I_1 = C_Z \left(\frac{P}{\pi}\right) - I_2$$

Where I_1 = measured inertia (slug ft^2)

C_Z = spring constant of torsion bar (ft-lb/radian)

P = period (seconds/oscillation)

I_2 = moment of inertia of hanger

b. The practice weapon shall be attached to the hanger and swung, and suitable formula used to determine the moment of inertia of the practice weapon. Moment of inertia shall be as specified in the detail specification.

4.6.6 Environmental Testing. As required by the detail specification the particular practice weapon shall be subjected to the following environmental tests as described in MIL-STD-810:

	TEST	METHOD	PROCEDURE
a.	High Temperature	501	I
b.	Low Temperature	502	I
c.	Sand and Dust	510	I
d.	Humidity	507	I
e.	Salt Fog	509	I
f.	Altitude	500	II
g.	Rain	506	I
h.	Vibration	514	In accordance with equipment classification

4.6.6.1 Icing Test. The test procedure shall be as follows:

a. The practice weapon shall be stabilized at a temperature of -56.5°C (-70°F).

b. The practice weapon, stabilized at -56.5°C (-70°F), shall be removed from the cold chamber and placed in an atmosphere having a temperature of approximately 38°C (100°F) and a relative humidity of approximately 90 percent until all evidence of frost has disappeared.

c. Retaining all the condensation practicable, the temperature of the practice weapon shall be reduced to -56.5°C (-70°F).

d. When stabilized at -56.5°C (-70°F), the practice weapon shall be subjected to the functional test of the detail specification.

e. Failure to function in accordance with the functional test of the detail specification shall be construed as failure to satisfy conditions of the Icing Test.

4.6.6.2 Shock Test

a. The practice weapon shall be suspended from a mock-up of service suspension or launch equipment rigidly attached to a hinged frame capable of being dropped by rotation about the hinge in order to impose the required shock intensity and duration on the practice bomb by arresting the drop of the test frame on a suitable surface.

b. The frame shall be of sufficient length to accomplish two points:

(1) The shock wave reflected back from the hinge point shall be delayed long enough that it can be recorded separately from the main impulse.

(2) The reflected shock wave shall be attenuated from the main impulse to the extent that its energy content is less than half.

c. Swaybraces and other flight stabilizing provisions shall be located and stressed in conformance to aircraft/pylon/launcher design for application of the weapon.

d. The practice weapon shall be subjected to three impact shocks as specified in the detail specification in each of three mutually perpendicular planes.

e. The indication of the shock intensity shall be as obtained from a suitable accelerometer rigidly attached to the practice weapon at the aft suspension lug.

f. The practice weapon shall not suffer damage or subsequently fail to function in accordance with the functional test of the detail specification.

4.6.6.3 Temperature-Static Load Test. When the material or configuration of the practice weapon is such that compression damage may occur, it shall be subjected to the following:

a. Test preparation. The practice weapon shall be installed in a fixture simulating the service dispenser or launching device or when specified in the detail specification, in the dispenser or launching device. All stresses of service loading shall be applied and maintained.

b. A downward load specified in the detail specification shall be applied at the specified station. While under the specified load the practice bomb shall be stabilized at a temperature of 71°C (160°F) and held at that temperature for 12 hours. At the end of this period the diameter of the practice weapon shall be measured. A measured diameter or deformation not within the tolerances of the detail specification, cracks or crazing shall be cause for rejection.

c. Repeat a. and b., except that the temperature shall be -50°C (-65°F). Rejection criteria of b. shall apply.

5. PREPARATION FOR DELIVERY. Requirements for preservation, packaging, packing, and marking of each practice weapon shall be in accordance with the detail specification.

6. NOTES

6.1 Intended Uses. Practice weapons covered by this specification are for use in training personnel in the following operations pertaining to the parent item:

a. Aircraft transport
b. Handling
c. Loading
d. Dropping or Launching
e. Assembly and Disassembly
f. Electrical Checkout

6.2 Ordering Data. Ordering data for each practice weapon shall be as specified in the detail specification.

6.3 Sources. When requesting publications listed in section 2, refer to both title and number.

6.4 Definitions

a. Design Load. The maximum load to which the equipment is expected to be subject in service.

b. Preproduction Tests. Preproduction tests are those tests performed prior to production on representative models of the production practice weapon to demonstrate that the equipment meets the requirements of this specification and of the detail specification.

c. Acceptance Tests. Acceptance tests are those tests accomplished on representative samples of equipment submitted for acceptance under a contract to determine conformance to the requirements of this specification and of the detail specification, and to determine that the units are equivalent in performance and construction to the approved preproduction samples.

CUSTODIANS:
Army - MU
Navy - WP
Air Force - 15
Defense Atomic Support Agency - DS
United States Atomic Energy Commission - ALO

PREPARING ACTIVITY:
Air Force - 15
Project No. 1100-0018

WLIR
LWK/pfg

SPECIFICATION ANALYSIS SHEET	Form Approved Budget Bureau No. 119-R004

INSTRUCTIONS

This sheet is to be filled out by personnel either Government or contractor, involved in the use of the specification in procurement of products for ultimate use of Department of Defense. This sheet is provided for obtaining information on the use of this specification which will insure that suitable products can be procured with a minimum amount of delay and at the least cost. Comments and the return of this form will be appreciated. Fold on lines on reverse side, staple in corner, and send to preparing activity.

SPECIFICATION

ORGANIZATION	CITY AND STATE

CONTRACT NO.	QUANTITY OF ITEMS PROCURED	DOLLAR AMOUNT $

MATERIAL PROCURED UNDER A
☐ Direct Government Contract ☐ Subcontract

1. HAS ANY PART OF THE SPECIFICATION CREATED PROBLEMS OR REQUIRED INTERPRETATION IN PROCUREMENT USE?
   A. *GIVE PARAGRAPH NUMBER AND WORDING*

   B. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CORRECTING THE DEFICIENCIES

2. COMMENTS ON ANY SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT CONSIDERED TOO RIGID

3. IS THE SPECIFICATION RESTRICTIVE?
   ☐ YES ☐ NO IF "YES" IN WHAT WAY?

4. REMARKS (Attach any pertinent data which may be of use in improving this specification. If there are additional papers, attach to form and place both in an envelope addressed to preparing activity)

SUBMITTED BY (Printed or typed name and activity)	DATE

DD Form 1426

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