

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	para.	page
CHAPTER 1. DESCRIPTION, AUTOMATIC PISTOL CAL.		
.45, M1911 AND M1911A1	1-2	3
CHAPTER 2. MECHANICAL TRAINING, PISTOL		
Section I. Disassembly and Assembly	3-8	9
II. Functioning	9	16
III. Loading, Firing, and Unloading	10-13	21
IV. Malfunctions, Stoppages, and Immediate Action	14-24	22
V. Accessories		30
VI. Ammunition	25-30	30
CHAPTER 3. MANUAL OF ARMS FOR THE PISTOL	31-33	34
CHAPTER 4. MARKSMANSHIP TRAINING, PISTOL		
Section I. General	34-36	36
II. Preparatory Marksmanship Training	37-41	36
Supplement "A", Suggested Firing Courses		40
CHAPTER 5. INSPECTION, DETAIL DISASSEMBLY, REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT, PISTOLS		
Section I. Inspection Prior to Disassembly	42-45	49
II. Detail Disassembly	46-47	58
III. Inspection After Complete Disassembly.	48	70
IV. Repair and Replacement	49-51	75
V. Reassembly	52-54	76
VI. Effects and Probable Causes of Accidents and Malfunctions	55	81
Supplement "B" Tools, Gauges and Fixtures (Pistols M1911 and M1911A1).	56-57	86

PART ONE — AUTOMATIC PISTOLS
CHAPTER ONE — DESCRIPTION
SECTION 1
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS-
AUTOMATIC PISTOL CAL. 45, M1911 AND M1911A1

1. DESCRIPTION.

a. The Automatic Pistols, Cal. .45, M1911 and M1911A1, are recoil-operated, magazine-fed, self-loading hand weapons (figs. 1, 2, and 3). The gas generated from a cartridge fired in either pistol is utilized to extract and eject the empty cartridge case, cock the hammer, and force the slide to the rearmost position, thereby compressing the recoil spring. The action of the recoil spring forces the slide forward. This feeds a live cartridge from the magazine into the chamber leaving the weapon ready to fire again.

b. The M1911A1 Pistol is a modification of the M1911 Pistol, (figs. 2 and 4) but its operation is exactly the same and the differences do not affect the maintenance. In the model M1911A1 the differences are:

(1) The tang of the grip safety is extended to provide better protection for the hand.

(2) A clearance cut is made on the receiver for the trigger finger.

(3) The face of the trigger is cut back and knurled.

(4) The mainspring housing is raised in the form of a curve to fit the palm of the hand and is knurled.

(5) The top of the front sight is widened, rear notch widened .

c. The pistol is designed to fire **CARTRIDGE**, ball, Cal. .45, M1911. The magazine holds seven cartridges. The upper cartridge is stripped from the magazine and forced into the chamber by the forward motion of the slide. The pistol fires once at each squeeze of the trigger. When the last cartridge in the magazine has been fired, the slide remains open. The magazine catch is then depressed and the magazine is forced out by the magazine spring. The rate of fire is limited only by the ability of the operator to insert magazines and to squeeze the trigger .

2. GENERAL DATA.

a. Characteristics.

Barrel.

Caliber of bore	0.45 in.
Number of grooves	6 in.
Twist in rifling, uniform L. H., (one turn)	16 in.
Length of barrel	5.03 in.



Figure 1 — Right Side of Pistol M1911A1

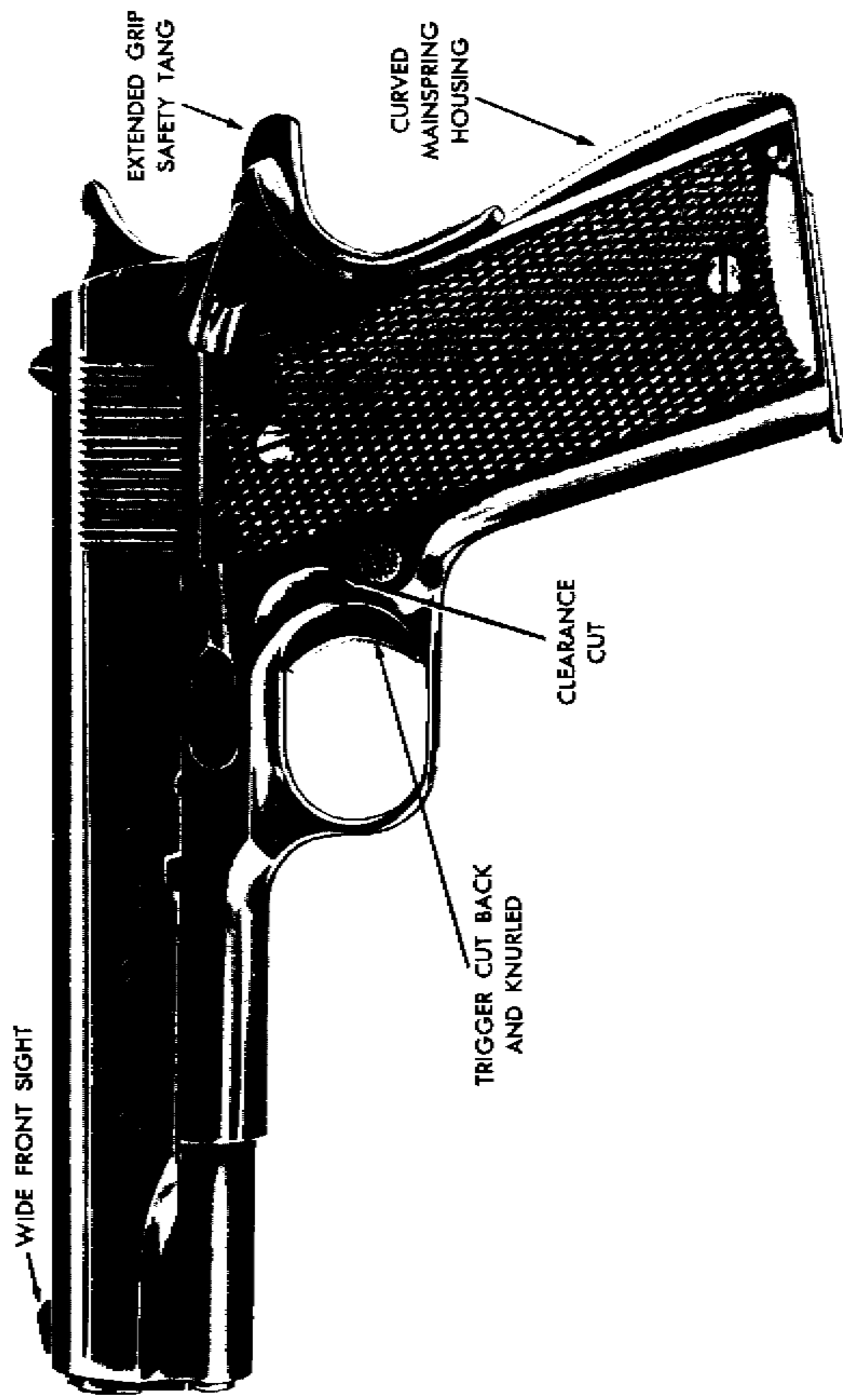


Figure 2 — Left Side of Pistol M1911A1 Showing Exterior Difference Between It and M1911

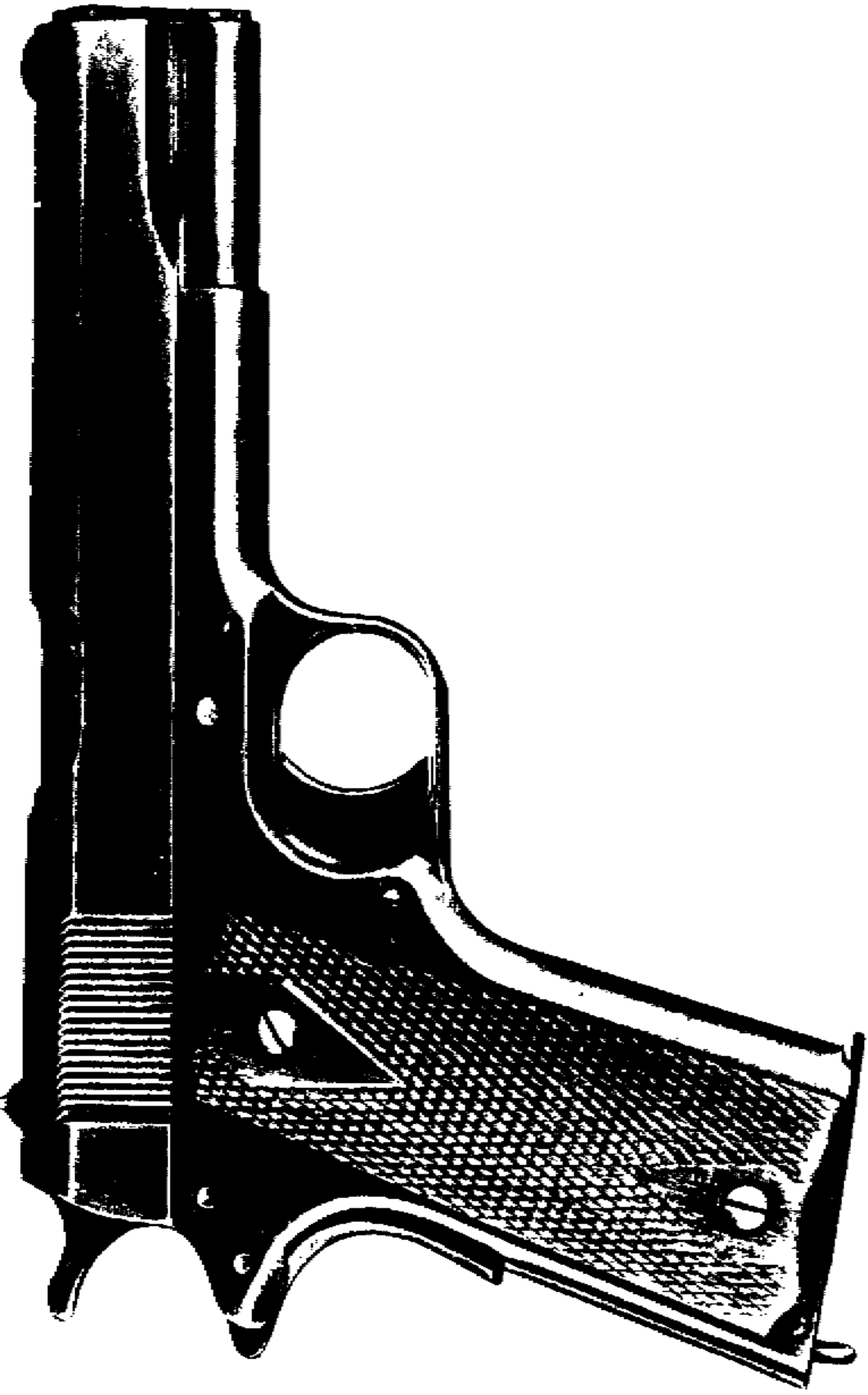


Figure 3 — Right Side of Pistol M1911

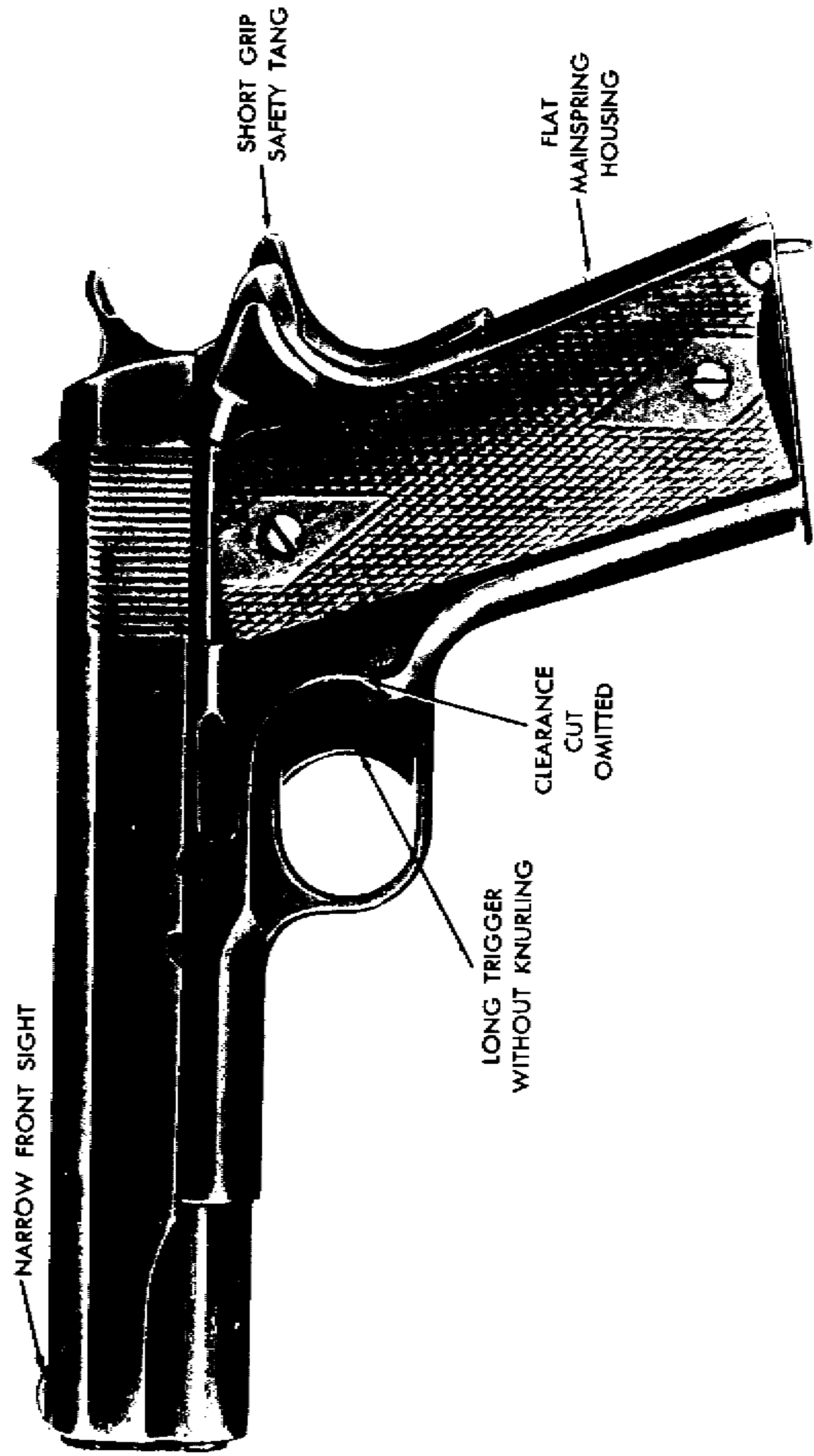


Figure 4 — Left Side of Pistol M1911 Showing Exterior Differences Between It and M1911A1

CHAPTER 2 MECHANICAL TRAINING

Section I. DISASSEMBLY AND ASSEMBLY

3. General

To insure that the pistol will function correctly, it is necessary to disassemble it to inspect and clean the parts. This chapter explains general disassembly, detailed disassembly of the three main groups, assembly, functioning, care and cleaning, stoppages, and immediate action. It is a guide for mechanical training and outlines the procedures to be followed.

4. Nomenclature

The names of the parts of the pistol are learned during practice in disassembly and assembly. As each part is removed and replaced, the nomenclature is repeated until known. Generally, the parts are named for their functions. For example, the *trigger guard* guards the trigger, the *extractor* extracts the cartridge case from the chamber, and the *ejector* ejects the cartridge case from the pistol.

5. Guides to Follow in Disassembly and Assembly

These guides should be followed when the pistol is being disassembled and assembled.

a. Follow the step-by-step explanation in disassembling the pistol.

b. If it is necessary to apply force, do it carefully so that none of the parts become damaged.

c. As the weapon is disassembled, lay out the parts in the order of their removal. Disassembly mats (GTA 9-617) are excellent aids during this phase of training. This procedure helps in assembly of the weapon, which is done in the reverse order of disassembly.

6. General Disassembly

General disassembly is the disassembly necessary for normal care and cleaning. General disassembly consists of the removal of the parts shown in figure 10.

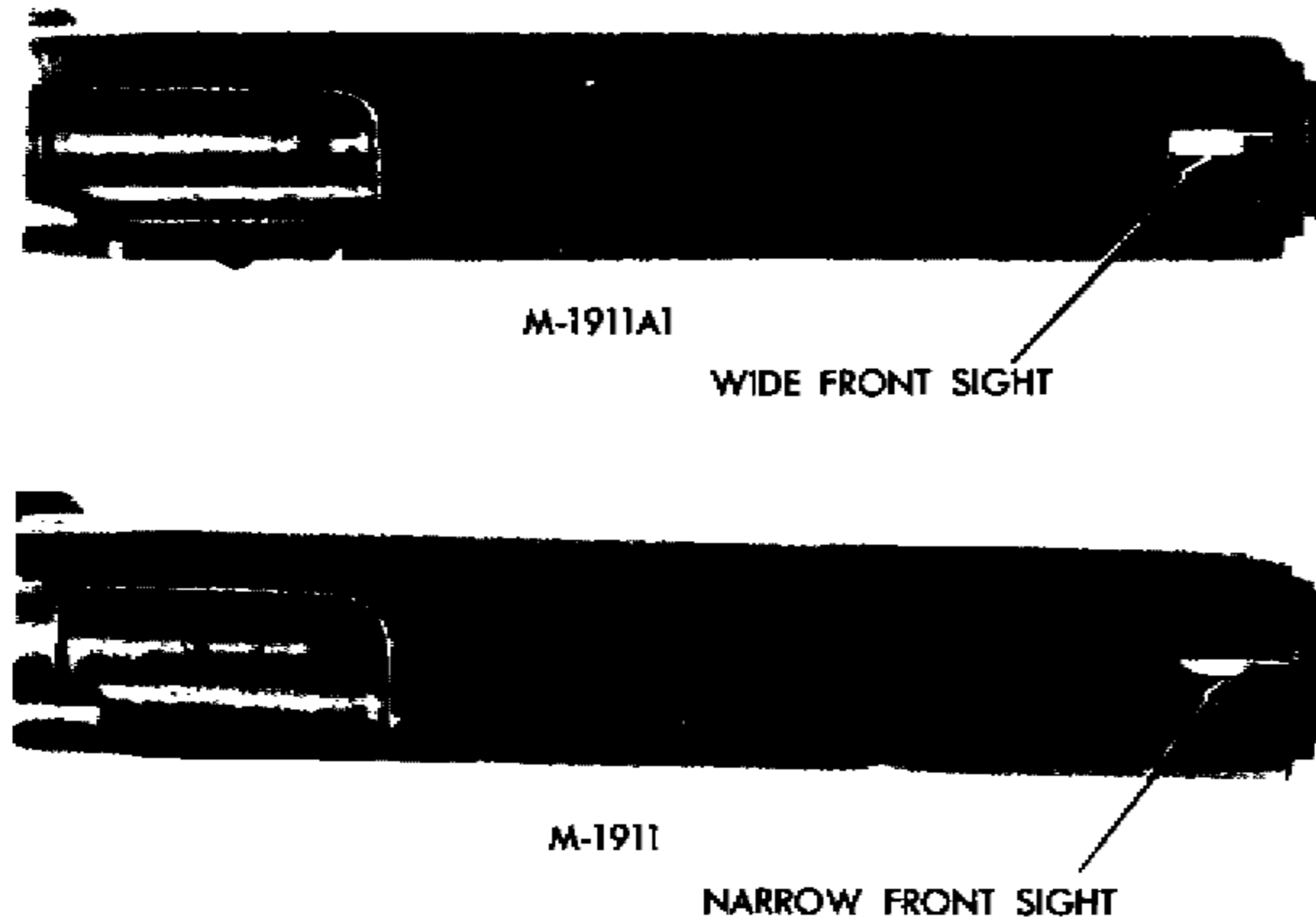


Figure 5 — Top of Pistols M1911A1 and M1911 Showing Difference in Width of Sights

Pistol.	
Over-all length of pistol.....	8.593 in.
Height of front sight above axis of bore.....	0.5597 in.
Weights.	
Weight of pistol with magazine.....	2.437 lb
Weight of loaded magazine, with 7 rounds approximate.....	0.481 lb
Weight of empty magazine.....	0.156 lb
Trigger pull.	
Pistols, new or repaired.....	5½ to 6½ lb
Pistols, in hands of troops.....	5 to 6½ lb
Miscellaneous.	
Chamber pressure (maximum).....	17,000 pounds per square inch
Muzzle velocity (maximum).....	830 feet per second
Maximum range.....	1500 meters
Maximum effective range.....	50 meters
Sight radius.....	6.481 inches

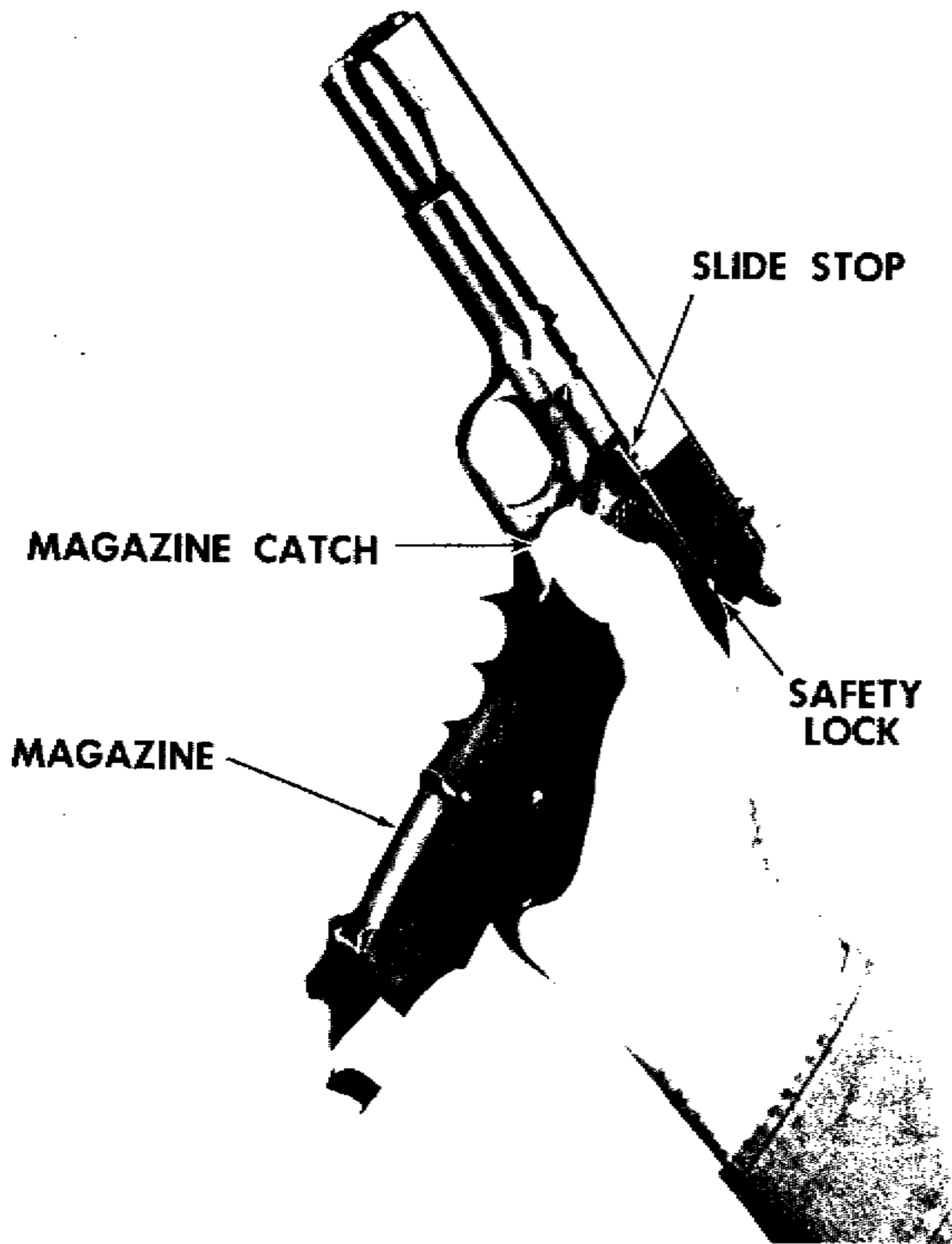


Figure 6. Press the magazine catch and remove the magazine. Pull the slide to the rear and inspect the chamber to see that the weapon is clear. Press down on the slide stop and allow slide to move forward. Press the safety lock upward to the SAFE position.

7. Procedure for General Disassembly

Procedure for general disassembly is shown in figures 6 through 12

8. Procedure for General Assembly

Replace parts in reverse order of disassembly.

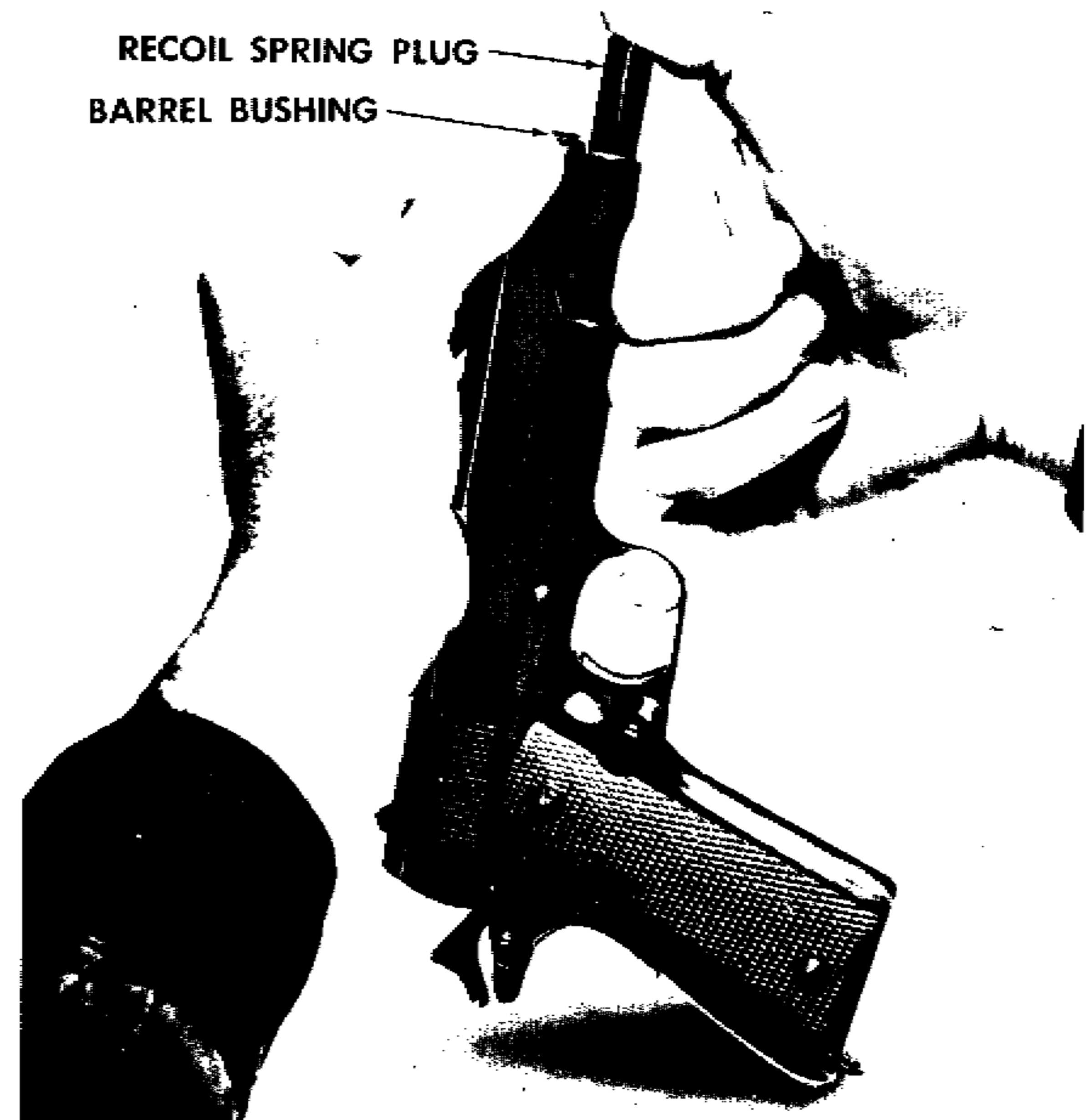


Figure 7. Press down on the recoil spring plug and turn the barrel bushing $\frac{1}{4}$ turn clockwise. Allow the recoil spring to expand slowly, under control, to prevent injury or loss of the part. Turn the recoil spring plug counterclockwise and remove it from the recoil spring.

a. *Barrel.* Push the barrel link forward on the barrel and replace the barrel, chamber end first, in the slide (fig 12.).

b. *Barrel Bushing.* Place the barrel bushing on the muzzle end of the barrel, push it into the slide, and turn it clockwise (fig.11).

c. *Recoil Spring and Recoil Spring Guide.* Insert the recoil spring guide into the tightest end of the recoil spring. Replace these parts in the slide (fig.10.). Be sure that the concave cut on the recoil spring guide collar is properly seated on the barrel. Push the barrel, recoil spring, and recoil spring guide fully forward in the slide, insuring that the barrel link is positioned

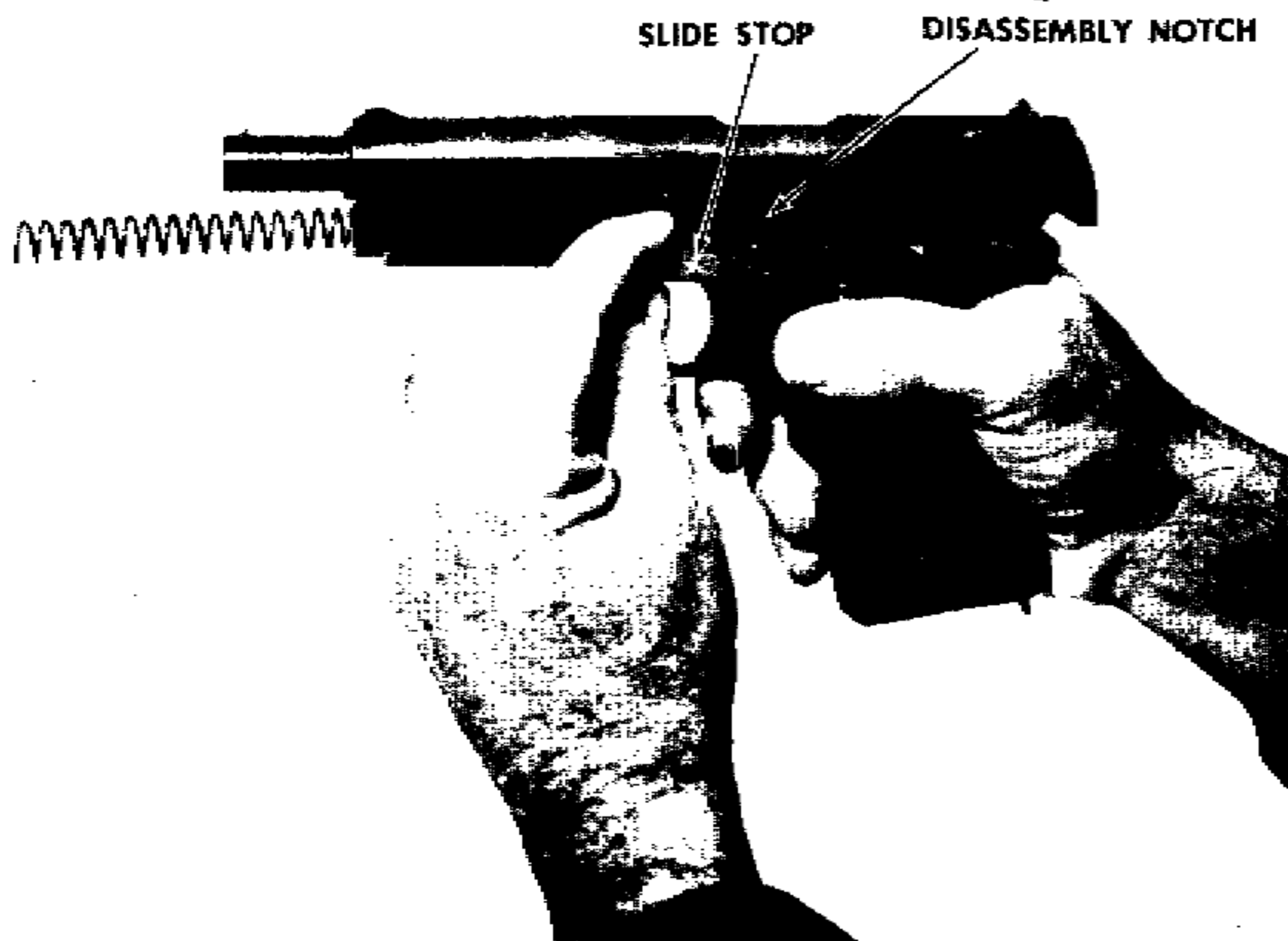


Figure 8. Press the safety lock downward to the FIRE position. Push the slide to the rear until the disassembly notch is aligned with the rear projection on the slide stop. Press the protruding end of the slide stop pin with the right forefinger and pull out the slide stop.

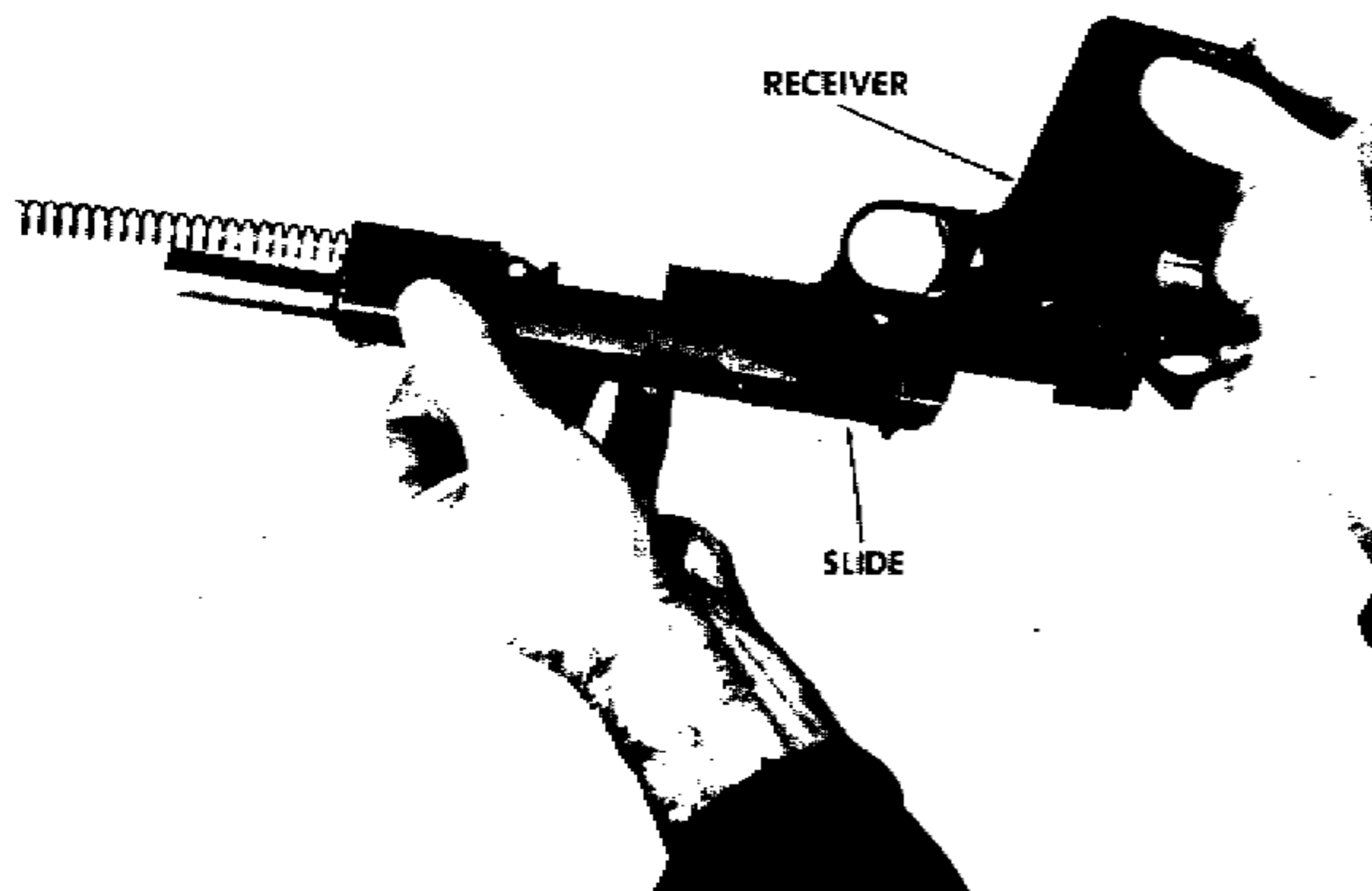


Figure 9. Pull the receiver rearward to separate it from the slide.

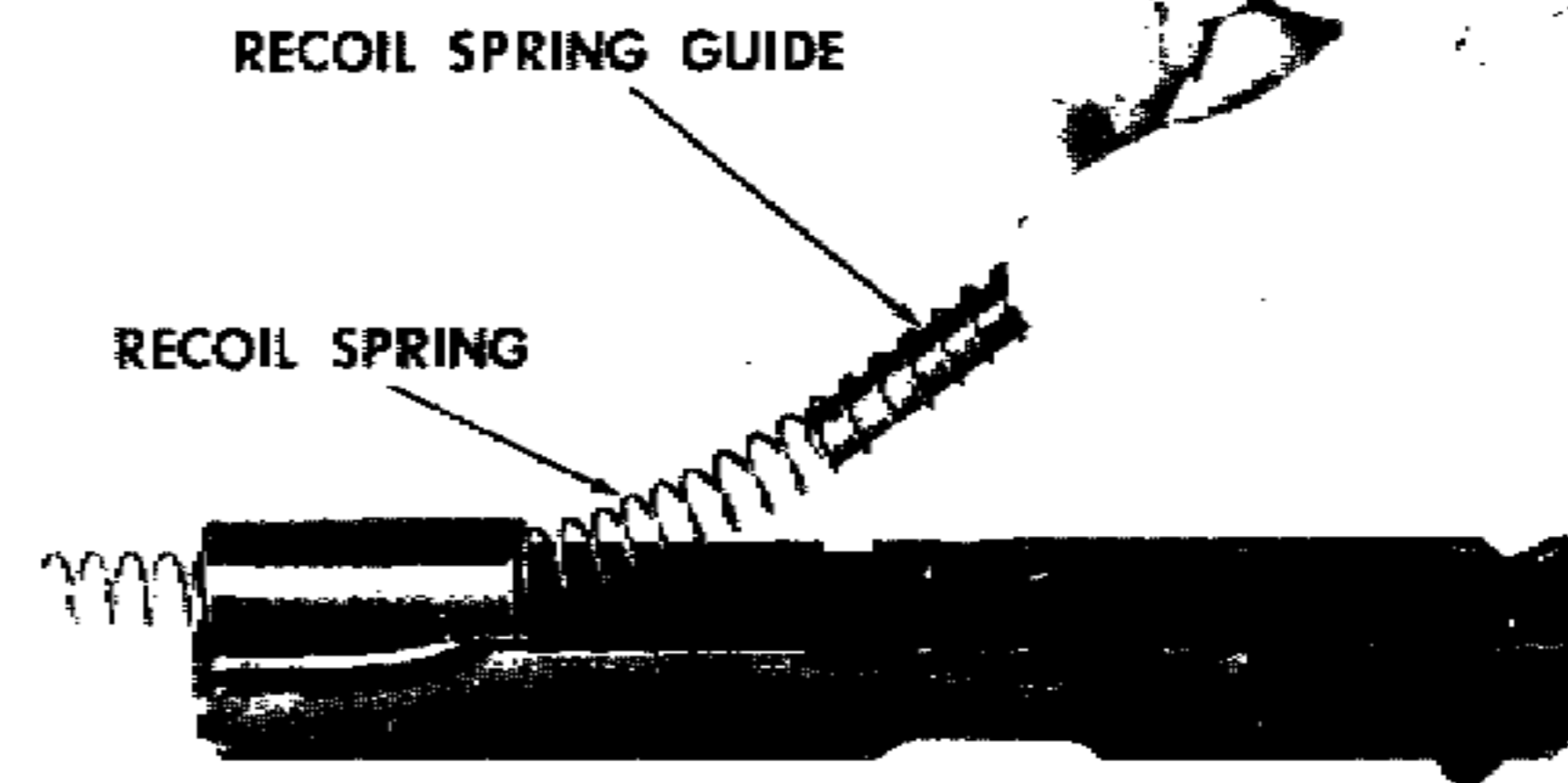


Figure 10. Remove the recoil spring guide and recoil spring. Separate the two parts with a twisting action.



Figure 11. Remove the barrel bushing by turning it counterclockwise and pulling it from the slide.

forward and rests against the hole in the recoil spring guide (fig. 9).

d. *Assembling the Receiver Group to the Slide Group.* Hold the slide with the sights down in the palm of one hand. Invert the receiver (the safety lock must be in the FIRE position) and engage the guide rails of the receiver in the grooves of the slide (fig. 9). Push the receiver all the way forward on the slide with a quick motion.

e. *Slide Stop.* Hold the pistol as shown in figure 8. Look through the slide stop pin hole in the receiver for alinement of this hole with the hole in the barrel link. If the holes are not alined, move the muzzle end of the barrel forward or rearward to aline them. Insert the slide stop pin into the holes. Move the slide forward until the disassembly notch is over the square hole in the left side of the receiver (fig. 8). Press the slide stop up and in to fully seat it. In some cases, a drift may be required to depress the slide stop plunger in order to fully seat the slide stop.

f. *Recoil Spring Plug.* Push the slide fully forward on the receiver and press the safety lock upward to the SAFE position. Place the recoil spring plug on the recoil spring. Turn the recoil spring plug clockwise to lock the plug to the recoil spring. Holding the pistol as shown in figure 7, insert the recoil spring and push downward on the recoil spring plug, compressing the spring until the plug is inside the slide. Turn the barrel bushing counterclockwise to lock the recoil spring plug in place. Press the safety lock downward to the FIRE position and squeeze the trigger.

g. *Magazine.* Insert the magazine into the magazine recess of the pistol until it is fully seated and held by the magazine catch (fig. 6). This completes general assembly.

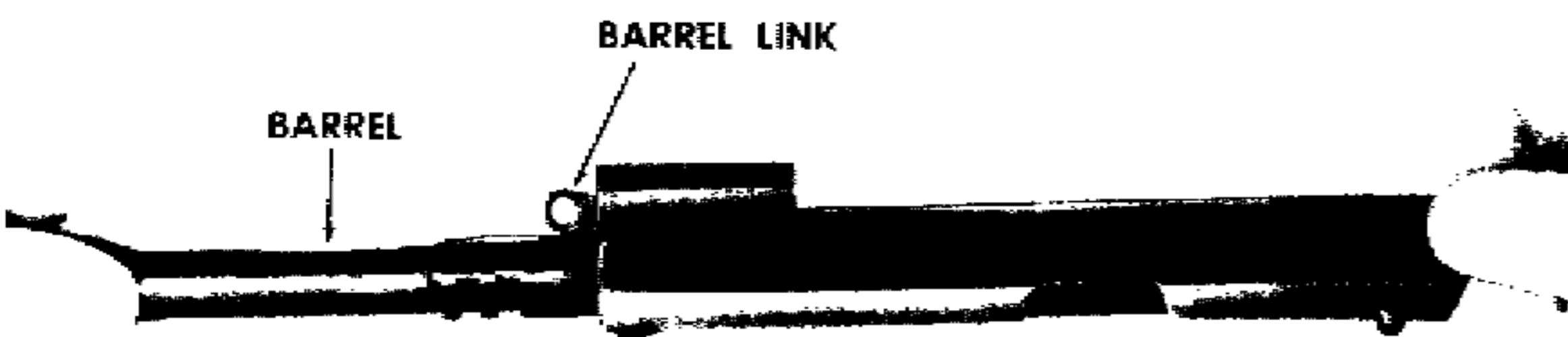


Figure 12. Push the barrel link forward and remove the barrel from the front end of the slide. This completes general disassembly.

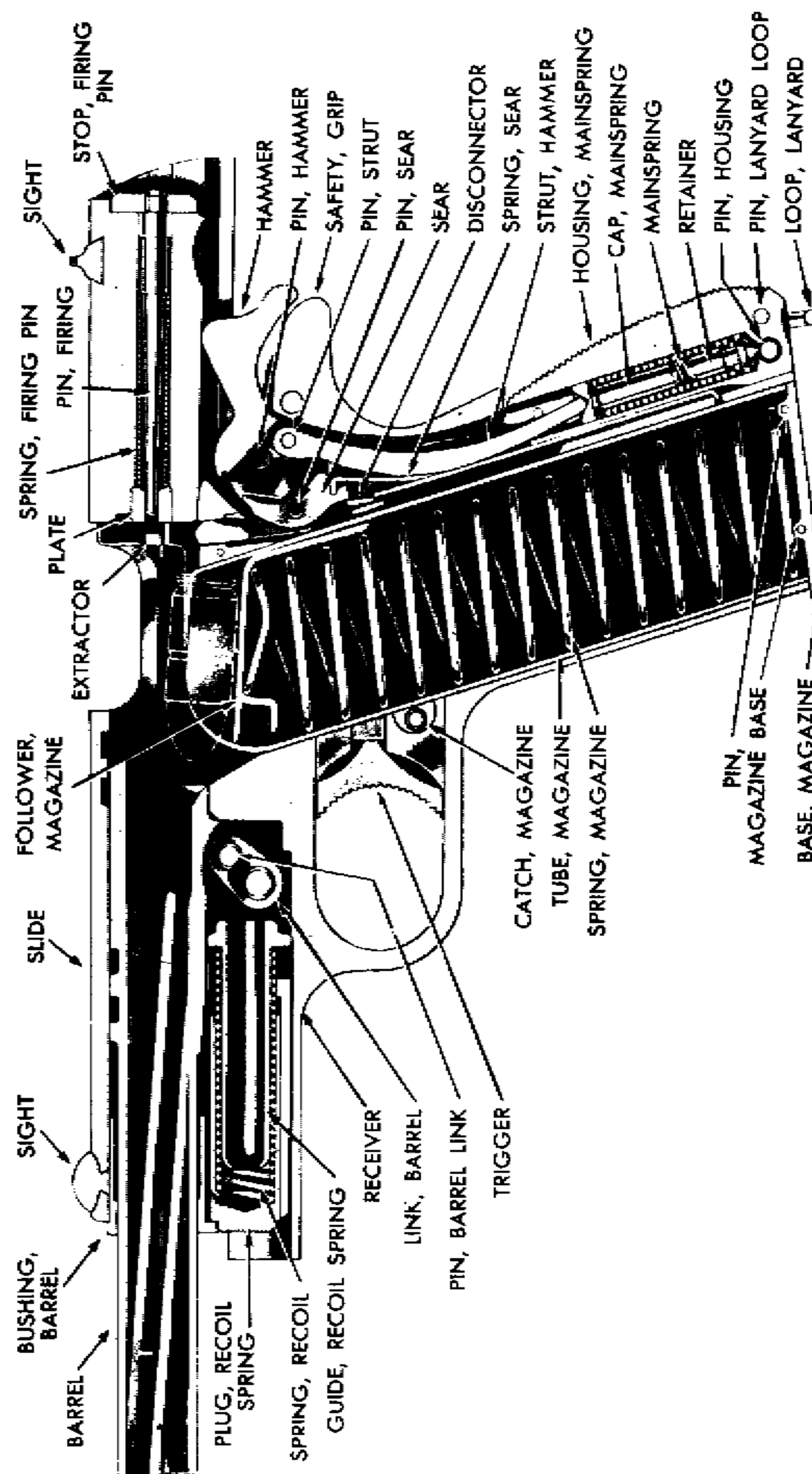


Figure 13. - Sectional View of Pistol M1911A1