

TX-954 Color Guard And Drill Team Handbook



AFJROTC Unit TX-954

Wharton High School, Wharton, TX

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Chapter 1
STANDING MANUALS (without a weapon)

1.1. Introduction.

1.1.1. This chapter explains the basic movements which must be mastered before attempting to accomplish drill and ceremonies with a weapon. Many of the drill movements resemble those covered in AFM 36-2203, Drill and Ceremonies, and others are unique to the Color Guard.

1.2. Position of Attention.

1.2.1. The command is **Attention**. To come to attention, bring the feet together smartly, the heels and balls of feet are together and on line. Keep the legs straight without stiffening or locking the knees. The body is erect with hips level, chest lifted, and shoulders square and even. Arms hang straight down alongside the body and wrists are not bent. Place thumbs, which are resting along the first joint of the forefinger, along the seams of the trousers. Hands are cupped with palms facing the leg. Head is erect, neck is vertical with the body, and eyes are facing forward with the line of sight parallel to the ground. The weight of the body rests equally on the heels and balls of both feet, and silence and immobility are required. (Figure 1.1.)

1.3. Positions of Rest.

1.3.1. Parade Rest.

1.3.1.1. The command is **Parade, REST**. Upon the command of execution **REST**, lift the left foot smartly and move it to the left six to eight inches apart and parallel with each other. Feet point straight forward, legs are straight but not stiff, and the heels and toes are touching.

1.3.1.2. As the left foot moves, arms extend to the back with hands flared properly, right hand over left hand with middle finger resting over middle finger, right hand inside of the left hand with fingers extended and joined, thumbs touching.

1.3.2. At Ease.

1.3.2.1. The command is **AT EASE**. Relax; keep the right foot in place.

1.3.2.2. The position in the formation does not change, silence is maintained.

1.3.3. Rest.

1.3.3.1. The command is **REST**. Relax; keep the right foot in place.

1.3.3.2. You may talk in low conversational tones. The position in the formation does not change.

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1.3.4. Fall out.

1.3.4.1. The command is **FALL OUT**. From the position of attention, execute a two count about face, step off with the left foot, and leave the formation. Unless told otherwise, remain in the immediate area.

1.4. Facing Movements.

1.4.1. Two-Count About Face:

1.4.1.1. The command for the movement is **About, FACE**. This is a two-count movement executed from the position of attention. Upon the command of execution **FACE**, lift the right foot just enough to clear the ground and place it perpendicular to the left foot forming a backwards "T" with both feet, arms remained pinned to the side, head follows the lead foot. This is the first count of the movement. The position of the left foot is not changed. Most of the weight of the body is resting on the ball of the right foot. (Figure 1.2.) On the second count, pivot 180 degrees to the right on the *ball* of the right foot while lifting the left foot just enough to clear the ground to meet the right, resuming the position of attention. Keep arms pinned to the side for the entire movement. (Figure 1.3.)

1.4.2. Three-Count About Face:

1.4.2.1. There is no command for this movement. This movement is only performed while moving as a solitary member and from the position of attention. Lift the left foot just enough to clear the ground and place it in front (perpendicular) of the right foot forming a "T" with both feet, bend the knees slightly. This is the first count of the movement. The position of the left foot is not changed on the second count, lift the right foot just high enough to clear the ground and pivot 180 degrees, bringing the heels together to form a ninety degree angle (an "L"), then bring the left foot smartly to the right foot, resuming the position of attention. Keep the arms pinned at the side for the entire movement.

1.4.3. Left (Right) Face:

1.4.3.1. The command for the movement is **Left (Right), FACE**. This is a two-count movement. To complete count one of the movement, from the position of attention, lift the left (right) foot and place it down ninety degrees to the right (left) foot forming an "L". The heel of the left (right) foot should be against the heel of the right (left) foot. Head follows the lead foot. The rest of the body remains at the position of attention. (Figure 1.4.) To complete count two of the movement, distribute the weight of the body to the left (right) foot. Lift the right (left) foot and, with snap, bring it alongside the left (right) foot and turn the body 90 degrees to the left (right) simultaneously. The rest of the body remains at the position of attention. (Figure 1.5.)

1.5. Formation of the Flight.

1.5.1. The purpose of the movement is to form a flight in line formation.

1.5.2. The command for the movement is **FALL IN**.

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1.5.3. Upon the command: The guide moves to a position so that the formation is three paces away and centered on the Flight Commander (to do this he or she must take the size of the formation into consideration). Once in position the guide executes an automatic dress right dress without turning his or her head. The first element leader falls into a position to the left of the guide so that his or her right shoulder is touching the fingertips of the guide and executes an automatic dress right dress. The second and third element leaders fall into a position behind the first element leader establishing a 40-inch distance.

1.5.4. Each succeeding member of the formation falls into a position to the left of the element leaders, executing an automatic dress right dress, establishing dress and cover. It's the responsibility of the first element to establish the interval. Once in position, they return to the position of attention. It's important to square off the back of the formation. When there is an odd number, fill the formation in from the third element forward.

1.6. Present Arms/Order Arms.

1.6.1. The command is **Present, ARMS**. Upon the command of execution **ARMS**, from the position of attention, raise the right hand up the centerline of the body, uncupping the hand and extending the fingers and thumb at approximately waist level. Continue to raise the right hand until the upper arm is parallel with the ground and slightly forward of the body (or to the extent of the belt, so that the blouse does not ride up). The line between the middle finger and elbow should be straight (do not bend your wrist or cup your hand) and the palm is slightly tilted toward the face. Touch the middle finger to the right front corner of the brim of the hat, the outer right point of the eyebrow, or the right outer point on the eyeglasses, depending on what is worn. Thumb and fingers are extended and joined. (Do not tuck thumb.) (Figure 1.6.)

1.6.2. To return to the position of attention, the command is **Order, ARMS**. Upon the command of execution **ARMS**, simply retrace your steps backward from present arms recupping your hand at approximately waist level. During present arms, silence and immobility are required. When performing this movement with a formation using a rifle, present arms and order arms are completed as three count movements.

1.7. Forward March.

1.7.1. The command is **Forward, MARCH**. Upon the command of execution **MARCH**, step off with the left foot sliding your heel for the first step. Pick up coordinated arm swing, six inches to the front and three inches to the rear. March with 24-inch steps as measured between the heels. When marching, place one foot in front of the other, in a straight line versus toes pointing inward or outward. To aid in maintaining cadence, the individual marching the formation can call cadence. The cadence commands are **Hut, Two, Three, Four** and are called in sets of two. Hut is given on the left foot, two on the right foot, three on the left foot, and four on the right foot.

1.7.2. To halt, the command is **Flight, HALT**. **Flight** is called on the left foot and **HALT** on the subsequent foot. Upon the command of execution **HALT**, take one more step with the right foot and close with the left.

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NOTE: Forward March can be given in incremental steps by using the command **Paces Forward, MARCH**. Upon the command of execution **MARCH**, step off with the left foot and march forward the number of steps commanded. On the last step simply bring the feet together and resume the position of attention. This movement is executed when there is not enough room to successfully execute a Flight Halt.

1.8. To Align the Flight in Line.

1.8.1. The purpose of this movement is to align the flight in line formation much like the command **COVER** does in column formation.

1.8.2. The command for this movement is **Dress Right (Left), DRESS**. Upon the command of execution everyone except the first rank turns their head 45 degrees to the right (left) looking down line to align themselves to the right (left) making sure that they are directly behind the person in front of them. Simultaneously, everyone except the last rank, will lift their left arm up and parallel to the ground, fingers extended and joined, palm facing down. The rest of the body remains at the position of attention. To adjust yourself within the formation, take short choppy steps. The first element must maintain fingertip to shoulder contact. Silence is maintained. At the completion of this movement each element should be aligned from the right or left flank of the formation.

1.8.3. To return to the position of attention the command is **Ready, FRONT**. Upon the command of execution **FRONT**, bring the head back to the front and the arm down to the side without slapping the side of the leg.

1.8.4. This movement can also be executed at close interval. The commands are **At Close Interval, Dress Right (Left), DRESS**.

1.8.5. To execute the movement, everything is the same except: the left hand slides up to the hip with the palm resting on the hip, fingers extended and joined pointing down. The elbow is bent and flared out 45 degrees. The first rank acquires elbow to arm contact.

1.9. Open Ranks.

1.9.1. The purpose of this movement is to open up the formation for inspection.

1.9.2. The command for this movement is **Open Ranks, March**. Upon the command of execution, the first element takes two paces forward, halts, and performs an automatic dress right, dress. The second element takes one pace forward, halts, and performs an automatic dress right, dress. The third element remains in place and executes an automatic dress right, dress. At the completion of this movement, each element should be aligned from the right flank of the formation.

1.9.3. Alignment procedures are used to ensure each file is properly aligned.

1.9.3.1. Once the formation has been given the appropriate dressing command, the Flight

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Commander moves by the most direct route, to the end of the first element. From this position, the front rank is aligned. If necessary, individuals are instructed to adjust their placement by name or number. The Flight Commander takes short side steps to verify alignment. He/she then faces to the left, marches forward, halts on the end of each succeeding rank, executes right face, and aligns the rank.

1.9.3.2. After verifying the alignment of the last rank, the Flight Commander executes a face in marching to the right and marches three paces from the front rank, halts and executes a left face. The command **Ready, FRONT** is given. The Flight Commander takes one step forward and executes a right face.

1.9.4. Once alignment is complete, the Flight Commander gives the command **Ready, FRONT**. This movement is accomplished by simply returning to the position of attention by bringing the left arm down sharply down to the side simultaneously snapping the head back to the front.

1.9.5. Once the inspection sequence is complete the flight is ready to be closed. This is done with the command **Close Ranks, MARCH**. Upon the command of execution the first element stands fast, the second element takes one step forward and halts and the third element takes two steps forward and halts. This all happens simultaneously with each element halting at the position of attention.

1.10. Mark Time.

1.10.1. The purpose of this movement is to march in place.

1.10.2. The command for this movement is **Mark Time, MARCH**. Upon the command of execution lift the left leg and begin marching in place, lifting each foot four inches off the ground. Keep the arms suspended at your side. The rest of the body remains at the position of attention. From a march, the command is **Mark Time, MARCH**. Upon the command of execution, take one more 24-inch step and then mark time ensuring you suspend your arms to your side.

1.10.3. To halt, the command is **Flight or Honor Guard, HALT**. Upon the command of execution, take one more step, then bring the feet together and halt at the position of attention.

1.10.4. To pick up a march, the command is **Forward, MARCH**. At which time one more step at mark time is taken then step out with a 24-inch step and coordinated arm swing.

1.11. Right/Left Flank.

1.11.1. The purpose of this movement is to turn a formation 90 degrees to the right (left), changing the attitude of the formation.

1.11.2. The command for this movement is **Right (Left) Flank, MARCH**.

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1.11.3. Upon the command of execution, take one more step, suspend your arms to your side, pivot on the ball of the left (right) foot 90 degrees to the right (left), and step off with a 24-inch step and coordinated arm swing.



Figure 1.1. (Attention)



Figure 1.2. (2-Count About Face)
Count 1



Figure 1.3. (2-Count About Face)
Count 2

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Figure 1.4. (Left Face)
Count 1



Figure 1.5. (Left Face)
Count 2



Figure 1.6. (Present Arms)

Chapter 2

COLORS

2.1. General Information.

2.1.1. Introduction: The TX-954 Color Guard Team consists of five personnel (four personnel is not bearing the Air Force JROTC flag), and if possible, of equal height, including bearer of the National Colors (NCT), The bearer of the Texas Flag, the bearer for the Air Force JROTC Flag and two rifle guards. All members will be familiar with all positions on the team.

NOTE: An Air Force JROTC Color Guard Team may consist of more than two flag bearers. In this case the flags are in order of precedence from left to right as you look at the team from the front. In the event that the team is not equal in height, the team is arranged in a tall to short manner.

2.1.2. Commands: The supplementary command of **Colors**, will be called for all commands whenever performing with another element. (i.e. funerals, etc.) ex. **Colors, Present, ARMS.**

2.2. Definition of Terms.

2.2.1. **Colors Turn.** There are two positions in which a colors turn is executed: Standing still and marking time. When standing still, the command **Colors, Colors Turn, MARCH** is given by the team leader, the whole team takes four steps, in place, while turning 90 degrees to the right. After completing the turn on the fourth step, the entire team slides off on step five, being the next left foot. The Colors Turn is also done while marking time to position and halt the team for the presentation of colors. The command **Colors** is given on the left foot while marking time. The team then takes four steps in place while rotating 90 degrees to the left. The team leader gives the command **Halt** on the left foot.

2.2.2. **Left About.** The command is **Left About, MARCH.** The left about is a sixteen-count wheel movement. The left about is done shoulder to shoulder turning to the left in a wheeling manner on the NCT's command. The color team rotates 180 degrees, in a half-circle pivoting on the central point of the team. After the turn is completed the colors are given **Forward, March** or **Halt**. This command is called on the left foot.

2.2.3. **Right/Left Wheel.** The command is **Right/Left Wheel, MARCH.** The color team is shoulder to shoulder while marching or marking time. They wheel around 90 degrees to the right or left with the pivot point being the central point of the color team. This movement will be completed in eight steps.

2.2.4. **MARK TIME.** The command is given while marching and is used to suspend progress temporarily. If colors are marching in a single file, **Mark, TIME** is given as consecutive (both the left and right) heels strike the ground, i.e. **Mark** on the left and **TIME** on the right. Execute the movement on the very next step (left foot).

2.2.5. **Dress Center, Dress.** This command is given to dress the colors or align them evenly. On the command, each member of the team lowers their head in a three-count movement. The team leader decides if anyone moves forward, backward, or sideways. All members of the team dress

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on the team leader. When the team is aligned properly, the team leader commands **Ready, FRONT**, the members raise their heads in a three-count movement to the original position.

2.2.6. **Stand Fast.** This is a term used by the colors to remain in a certain position while other units are performing another movement.

2.2.7. **Colors, Stand At, EASE.** This two-count movement is executed when the colors are at the order position. On the command of execution, the rifle guards move the left foot six to eight inches to the left. (Figure 2.1) On the second count the rifle guards twist the wrist of their right hand counterclockwise. At the same time the right hand is centered on the body. The left hand is brought straight across the body to grasp the weapon above the right hand in a fist. The first count for the flag bearers is the same as mentioned above for the rifle guards. The flag bearers keep their right hand in position along the seam of the trousers. On the second count grasp the cup of the sling with the left hand. The hand should be in a fist, fingers tightly together. (Figure 2.2)

2.2.8. **Dip.** Dipping the flag is accomplished by fully extending the right arm to a horizontal position while at the shoulder position. The wrist is locked and curled in order to secure the flag. The movement is accomplished with a silent three count when rendering honors.

2.2.9. **Ready Cut Sequence.** At the position of Right Shoulder, the ready cut movement is used to return the flag bearers left hand to the position of attention. The command is **Colors, Ready, CUT**. On the command of execution the flag bearer sharply returns the left hand to the position of attention. At the position of order, the color team executes a two count movement. On the first count, the team sharply brings their left hand to their side, parallel to the ground. On the second count, the team cuts their hand straight down to their side.

2.3. General Rules for Colors.

2.3.1. Never dip the American flag.

2.3.2. All commands echoed by the team leader are performed on the Commander of Troops (COT) command of execution. Example: If the command **Present, ARMS** is given by the COT, the team leader echoes the command **Present** and the movement will be executed on the command **ARMS**.

2.3.3. All commands given or echoed by the team leader while marching are given and executed on the left foot, except **Right Shoulder, ARMS**.

2.3.4. **Chin Straps Down.** Color bearers and rifle guards always wear their rear chin straps down. This is done to avoid the flag being caught momentarily around the hat which may cause it to fall off.

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2.4. Implementation.

2.4.1. **Formation.** The color team is formed in a single rank from the right to left with the right rifle guard in position first, followed by National Colors, The Texas Colors, the Air Force JROTC Colors, and the left rifle guard. The bearer of National Colors (NCT) gives or echoes all commands for the color team.

2.4.2. **Receiving, Posting and Retiring the Colors.** The colors are presented during each full honors funeral, arrival/departure of a distinguished visitor and retirement ceremonies. Colors are posted and retired during ceremonies honoring a person or occasion

2.4.2.1. The colors are never carried cased during a military funeral.

2.5. Responsibilities.

2.5.1. **Right and Left Rifle Guards.** The primary responsibility of the right and left rifle guards is to protect the National Colors, the Texas Colors, and Air Force JROTC Colors. The rifle guards keep unauthorized personnel from walking between the colors and other elements. They also assist in the alignment of the colors during windy days, while marching.

2.5.2. **Bearer of National Colors.** The bearer of the National Colors is also the team leader of the Color Guard Team. The Color Guard Team leader is responsible for the entire color team including personal colors. The team leader is responsible for the appearance, conduct, and performance of the color team. The team leader is responsible for calling the correct command at the right time and in a way that other members of the team can hear the commands clearly and distinctly. This position on the color team is considered to be one of honor.

2.5.3. **Bearer of Air Force JROTC Colors.** The bearer of Air Force Colors is placed on the left of the Texas Colors.

2.5.4. The color team only takes commands from the team leader.

2.5.6. Rifle Guards carry their rifles at the position of port arms or shoulder arms.

2.6. Equipment.

2.6.1. The equipment of a color team consists of:

2.6.1.1. National Colors

2.6.1.2. Texas Colors

2.6.1.3. The Air Force JROTC Colors

2.6.1.4. Additional Colors may be used as appropriate

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2.6.1.6. Staffs of equal length and design with nickel warhead

2.6.1.7. Three blue Shoulder Slings

2.6.1.8. Two M1 Rifles or Springfield 1903s, with blue slings

2.7. Positions of the Staff.

2.7.1. **Position of the Order.** At the order, rest the pike of the staff on the ground two inches from the outside of the right foot, centered on the length of the right foot. Hold the staff with the right hand, forefinger pointing down the front of the staff with the wrist rolled towards the front of the staff. (Figure 2.3.)

2.7.2. **Port Arms Position.** At the command of **Port, ARMS**, bring your left arm across your chest with fingers joined and extended. With the left hand, raise the staff two to three inches off the ground. The left arm remains flared at the ready cut position until the command of **Order, ARMS** is given. (Figure 2.4.)

2.7.3. **Angle Port Arms Position.** At the port arms position, the staff is at a 45-degree angle and diagonally across the waist. The staff is held with the left hand approximately one-half of the distance down the staff. The right hand is approximately three-quarters of the distance down the staff. In this position the USAF bearer holds his/her port lower than the national colors. (Figure 2.5.)

2.7.4. Position of Right Shoulder.

2.7.4.1. On the command **Right Shoulder**, move your right hand to a comfortable position on the staff in preparation to carry out the command by bringing your hand from the front to the back.

2.7.4.2. Grasp the staff with the fingers of the right hand so that on the command of execution **ARMS**, the staff can be brought up with one sharp movement to be centered on and aligned with the cup. At that time the pike of the staff is placed in the cup. The right hand does not go higher than eye level.

2.7.4.3. Hold the staff with the right hand with the wrist curled. The index finger of the right hand, if extended should touch the tip of your nose. Hold the cup of the sling with the left hand forming a circle around the cup to guide the staff in. The left hand will remain on the cup of the sling until the command **Ready, CUT** is given. (Figure 2.6.) On **Ready, CUT** the left hand is dropped sharply to the side. (Figure 2.8.)

2.7.5. **Present Arms from Right Shoulder** is the same as that of right shoulder arms, only the Texas Colors and Air Force JROTC colors are dipped at specific times during the ceremony. If other flags are in the team they dip also, excluding foreign nationals. (Figure 2.7.)

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2.7.6. Present Arms from Port Arms. On the command of execution **ARMS**, all flags that are not national flags will dip to an approximately 45 degree angle to the ground. This is done by bringing the left arm down with the flag hanging aloft. Due to certain height situation of the flag bearers, the flag might not be at a 45 degree angle, however ensure that the flag does not hit the ground or any objects that are beneath it. This movement is executed in a 3 second count.

2.7.7. Port Arms from Present Arms. On the command of execution **ARMS**, bring the flag back up to Port by retracing the path previously used to Present. Ensure that the all flags are below the national flags. This movement is executed in a 3 second count.

2.8. Weapons Movement (Rifle Guards).

2.8.1. Port Arms from Attention. This movement is executed in two counts. The command is **Port, ARMS**. (Figure 2.4.)

2.8.1.1. Grasp the upper hand guard of the rifle with the right hand. Lift the rifle to the left front of the body, so that the right hand is in front of the left eye. The forearm is at a 45 degree angle to the ground. On the same count, grasp the rifle by the balance with the left hand. The fingers are joined tightly together, the sling included in the grip, and the thumb is positioned at the rear hand guard band. The lower band is positioned at the left corner of the chin.

NOTE: This first count is the basic first count for all shoulder and present movements from the order position.

2.8.1.2. Move the right hand from the upper hand guard to the small of the stock. Upon completing the movement, both elbows are against the sides, and the right forearm is at a 45 degree angle to the ground. The left thumb is approximately 4 inches in front of the center of the body.

2.8.2. Order Arms from Port. This is a five-count movement given from the position attention only. (Figure 2.3.)

2.8.2.1. Release the left hand from the band and pin to the left side (count one).

2.8.2.2. Return the left hand to the band (count two).

2.8.2.3. Release the small of the stock with the right hand and grasp the upper hand guard (count three).

2.8.2.4. Release the balance with the left hand and lower the rifle down in front of the body, thrusting it out to a flare position. While lowering the rifle, move the left hand, thumb and fingers straight, and joined sharply on top of the right thumb, to steady the rifle. The forearm and wrist are straight. The trigger housing of the weapon will be at the right knee. (count four)

2.8.2.5. Bring right arm back to your side (Do not butt slam), at the same time moving the left hand to a flare, parallel to the ground. (count five)

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2.8.3. **Colors, Stand At, Ease.** This is a two-count movement given from the position of attention only.

2.8.3.1. On the command, **Colors, Stand At, EASE**, the right foot is kept in place and the left foot is moved smartly, six to eight inches to the left (count 1). Keep the butt of the weapon on the ground on line with the front of the right shoe. (Figure 2.1.)

2.8.3.2. With the right hand push the rifle across the front of the body, and at the same time grasp the barrel with the left hand above the right hand (count 1). The rifle is held at the front, four inches from your belt buckle. (Figure 2.2.)

2.8.4. **Attention from Stand At, Ease.** The command for this movement is **Colors, ATTENTION.**

2.8.4.1. Upon the command, **Colors**, move the left hand to the small of the back, and bring the weapon flared out (as in parade rest).

2.8.4.2. Upon the command of execution, **ATTENTION**, come to the position of attention by pulling the weapon back to the right side, along the leg. At the same time, bring the left hand back to the left side as in the position of attention.

2.8.5. **Present Arms from Attention.** The command is **Present, ARMS:** (3 counts) (Figure 2.8.).

2.8.5.1. On the command of execution, **ARMS**, keep the right elbow tight against the side; grasp the upper hand guard with the right hand. Using the right forearm, bring the rifle up to the position of port, arms (count 1).

2.8.5.2. Move your right hand directly to the small of the stock and grasp it. Both elbows are at the side. (count 2).

2.8.5.3. Twist the weapon, using the small of the stock, so that the sling faces away from the chest, and the weapon's sight is at eye level (count 3). The weapon remains a fist-width away from the body.

2.8.6. **Order Arms from Present.** This movement is executed in five counts. The command is **Order, ARMS.**

2.8.6.1. On the command of execution **ARMS**, rotate the weapon counter-clockwise using the right hand, so that the weapon is at the port arms position, drop and pin the left hand (count 1).

2.8.6.2. Return the left hand to port, arms. (count 2).

2.8.6.3. Remove the right hand from the butt and smartly grab the upper hand guard (count 3) Keep the elbow up and forearm level.

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2.8.6.4. Release the balance with the left hand and lower the rifle down in front of the body thrusting it out to a flare position (count 4). While lowering the rifle, move the left hand, thumb and fingers straight, and joined sharply on top of the right thumb, to steady the rifle. The forearm and wrist are straight.

2.8.6.5. Bring right arm back to your side (Do not butt slam), at the same time returning left hand flared, stand by for the command, **Colors Ready Cut**. (count 5).

2.8.7. **Right Shoulder, ARMS**. This is a four-count movement when executed from attention.

2.8.7.1. On the command of execution, **ARMS**, grasp the front (upper) hand guard of the rifle with the right hand. Lift the rifle to the left front of the body so that the right hand is in front of the eye. The forearm must be parallel to the ground. On this same count take the rifle by the balance with the left hand (count 1). Fingers are joined tightly together, sling included in the grip; the thumb is pointed at the rear (lower) hand guard band. The lower band is positioned at the left corner of the chin.

2.8.7.2. Remove the right hand from the upper hand guard and grip the heel of the butt plate between the first two fingers of the right hand, flick the rifle counter-clockwise so the sling is facing the right shoulder, parallel to the body. (count 2)

2.8.7.3. Keep your right elbow tight to the side; slide the rifle up to the shoulder using the forearm. At the same time place the rifle on the shoulder and guide the rifle up without changing the grip on the butt. After the rifle is at a 45-degree angle to the ground, take the left hand with fingers and thumb tightly together, and position it at the rear of the receiver (count 3). The right elbow is tight to the right side. The left wrist is straight and the left forearm approximately at a 45 degree angle to the ground. (Figure 2.6.)

2.8.7.4. On the command **Colors, Ready, Cut**, sharply return the left hand to the position of attention. (count 4) (Figure 2.7.)

2.8.8. **Port Arms from Right Shoulder**. This is a three-count movement. The command is **Port, ARMS**.

2.8.8.1. On the command of execution **ARMS**, slide the butt down so the rifle springs from the shoulder. Hold the weapon in this upright position perpendicular to the ground, using only the right hand (count 1).

2.8.8.2. Twist the rifle clockwise so that the rifle falls in front of your chest with the upper hand guard centered over your left eye. Raise the left hand smartly to catch the balance (approximately 8" above the trigger housing) a fist-width away from the center of your chest (count 2).

2.8.8.3. Move the right hand directly to the small of the stock (count 3).

2.8.9. **Order Arms from Right Shoulder**. The command is **Order, ARMS**. This movement is executed in five counts.

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2.8.9.1. On the command of execution **ARMS**, slide the butt down so the rifle springs from the shoulder. Hold the weapon in this upright position perpendicular to the ground, using only the right hand (count 1).

2.8.9.2. Twist the rifle clockwise so that the rifle falls in front of your chest with the upper hand guard barrel centered over your left eye. Raise the left hand smartly to catch the balance (approximately 8" above the trigger housing) approximately four inches away from the center of your chest (count 2).

2.8.9.3. Remove the right hand from the butt and smartly grab the upper hand guard (count 3). Keep the elbow up and forearm at a 45 degree angle to the ground.

2.8.9.4. Release the balance with the left hand and lower the rifle down in front of the body, thrusting it out to a flare position (count 4). While lowering the rifle, move the left hand, thumb and fingers straight, and joined sharply on top of the right thumb, to steady the rifle. The forearm and wrist are straight. The trigger housing of the weapon will be at the knee.

2.8.9.5. Bring right arm back to your side (Do not butt slam), at the same time moving the left hand flared, (count 5) and stand by for the command, **Colors Ready Cut**.

2.8.10. **Right Shoulder Arms from Port.** This is a five count movement. The command is **Right Shoulder, ARMS**.

2.8.10.1. On the command of execution, **ARMS**, pin left hand to left side (count 1). Return left hand to port arms (count 2). Remove the right hand from the small of the stock and grip the heel of the butt-plate between the first two fingers of your right hand, flick the rifle counter-clockwise so the sling is facing the right shoulder, parallel to the body, take the left hand, with fingers and thumb tightly together, and position it smartly approximately at the band on the lower hand guard. (count 3).

2.8.10.2. Place the rifle on the shoulder and guide the rifle up without changing the grip on the butt. The rifle is at a 45 degree angle to the ground and the right forearm is level to the ground. (count 4).

2.8.10.3. Cut the left hand smartly to the side. (count 5).

2.8.11. **Left Shoulder Arms from Attention.** This movement is executed in four counts. The command is **Right Shoulder, ARMS**. **Note** – All shoulder commands are called Right Shoulder, Arms.

2.8.11.1. On the command of execution, **ARMS**, grasp the upper hand guard of the rifle with the right hand. Lift the rifle to the left front of the body so that the right hand is in front of the left eye. The forearm is 45 degrees to the ground. On the same count take the rifle by the balance with the left hand, the fingers are joined tightly together in the grip. The thumb is positioned on the lower hand guard band. (count 1)

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2.8.11.2. Release the upper hand guard and grip the small of the stock with the right hand, release the left hand and place the rifle above the left shoulder, moving the right hand smartly to the rear of the receiver forming a flare. At the same time bring the left forearm to a position parallel to and against the stock, the left hand is over the ear. (count 2).

2.8.11.4. Bring the left hand to grip the heel of the butt-plate between the first two fingers of your fingers left hand resting the weapon on the shoulder. (count 3).

2.8.11.5. Upon the command **Colors, Ready, Cut**, sharply cut the right hand to the right side. (count 4).

2.8.12. **Left Shoulder arms from Port.** This movement is executed in five counts. The command is **Right Shoulder, ARMS**.

2.8.12.1. Upon the command of execution, **ARMS**, on Count 1 drop and pin left hand, Count 2 left hand back to port arms, Count 3 is place the weapon above the left shoulder using the right hand, moving the right hand smartly to the rear of the receiver forming a flare. At the same time bring the left forearm to a position parallel to and against the stock, the left hand is over the ear.

2.8.12.2. Bring the left hand to grip the heel of the butt-plate between the first two fingers of your fingers left hand. (count 4)

2.8.12.3. Sharply cut the right hand away to the position of attention. (count 5)

2.8.13. **Order Arms from Left Shoulder Arms.** The command is **Order, ARMS**. This is a five count movement.

2.8.13.1. On the command of execution **ARMS**, place the right hand on the small of the stock, and bring the weapon down to the front of your body at port arms, left hand pinned to the side. (count 1).

2.8.13.2. Bring your left hand to slap the weapon to port arms. (count 2).

2.8.13.3. Move the right hand to the upper hand guard, keeping your forearm at a 45 degree angle to the ground. (count 3).

2.8.13.4. Release the balance with the left hand and lower the rifle down in front of your body, thrusting it out into the flare position. While lowering the rifle, move the left hand, thumb and fingers straight and joined, sharply to the top of your right thumb to steady the rifle. The forearm and wrist are straight. Keeping the trigger housing at the knee. (count 4).

2.8.13.5. Bring the right arm back to your side, (Do not butt slam the rifle). Left arm is parallel to the ground and hand is flared. (count 5) Upon the command, **Colors, Ready, Cut**, move your left arm back, parallel to ground and to your side, then sharply down to the position of attention.

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2.8.14. Port Arms from Left Shoulder

2.8.14.1 On the command of execution **ARMS**, the movement is executed in the same manner as the first two counts of Order ARMS from Left Shoulder. (refer to 2.8.13.1 and 2.8.13.2)

2.8.15 Present Arms from Shoulder / Shoulder from Present Arms.

2.8.15.1. When going to the position of present arms from either shoulder position, the movements are executed in the same manner as going to port with a final added count, in which the weapon is twisted clockwise, so that the sling faces away from the body, front eyesight is dropped to eye level. (3 counts).

2.8.15.2. When returning to the right shoulder or left shoulder positions, the movements are executed from present to the appropriate shoulder the same manner as from port to shoulder. However, the first count includes twisting the weapon to port arms as you execute the first count. Each count after that is executed the exact same as previously stated for the shoulder from port sequence. (5 counts) (refer to 2.8.10, 2.8.12).

2.9. Colors Sequences.

2.9.1. Dress Center, Dress Sequence

2.9.1.1. The team leader commands **Dress Center, DRESS** is given to dress or align the color team evenly. On command, each member of the team lowers his/her head in a three-count movement. The team leader decides if anyone moves forward, backward, or sideways. All members of the color team dress on the team leader.

2.9.1.2. When the team is properly aligned, the team leader commands **Ready, Front**. All members bring their heads up in a three-count movement back to their original positions.

2.9.2. Ready Cut Sequence.

2.9.2.1. At the order position the ready cut command is used to return the team to the position of attention. The preparatory command is **Ready**, on the command of execution **CUT**, on count one, the team sharply cuts their left hands to the side parallel to the ground, and on count two, sharp cut away down to the position of attention . This will be used after order, arms.

2.9.2.2. From the shoulder position, for the flag bearers, the left hand is wrapped around the cup, fingers tightly together. On the command of execution, drop the left hand sharply to the left side.

2.9.3. Present Sequence.

2.9.3.1. Refer to positions of the staff section and weapons movement of this chapter.

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2.9.4. Advance the Colors Sequence.

2.9.4.1. Air Force JROTC Indoor Ceremonies: The team leader forms the team in a line formation at the designated location ten minutes prior to ceremony time. Upon the announcement of “Ladies and Gentlemen, Please Rise and Remain Standing for the Advancement and the Presentation of the Colors”, the team leader commands, **Stand By, Colors, ATTENTION**. At this point the team leader commands either **Right Shoulder, ARMS; Ready, CUT** or **Port, ARMS**, depending on the clearance of the auditorium/room. The team leader then commands **Forward, MARCH**. The right rifle guard leads the way for the color team and positions the team in the proper location for the presentation of the colors.

2.9.5. Retiring the Colors Sequences.

2.9.5.1. Retiring the colors at indoor ceremonies: The color team executes the same procedures as in the advance of the colors for indoor ceremonies with the exception of the narrator announcement of **Retire the Colors**. Once in position the team leader commands **Present, Arms**, the only members of the team that execute are the rifle guards. The command of **Port, Arms** is called.

2.9.5.2. The team leader commands **Colors, Colors Turn, MARCH**. The right rifle guard leads the team out of the room using the predetermined route of departure.

2.9.5.3. Wheel Sequence: NOTE: REFER to chapter 2.2. for information pertaining to colors wheel movements.

2.10. Posting Colors in Stands Sequence.

2.10.1. To begin the sequence, the color team must be at port arms and facing the audience. All counts are made without using verbal commands. The first count is executed by performing a three-count about face, during this sequence; the third count is a step instead of close. All flag bearers execute the movement simultaneously, moving off the flag bearer furthest to the left. (opposite the team leader)

2.10.2. The flag bearers take the appropriate amount of steps to their prospected stand, moving off the team leader.

2.10.3. Once in position at the stands, the colors are placed in the stands simultaneously.

2.10.4. The colors are then dressed with the top edge of the flag to the right.

2.10.5. With a slight tug of the flag, given by the middle person of the team (for a 3 person posting) or the team leader (for a 2 person posting), the flag bearers move their heads up at the same time so that they can straighten the warheads using the right hand.

2.10.6. With another slight tug of the flag, the flag bearers move their heads back down even with the ground simultaneously to redress the flags.

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2.10.7. The colors are redressed, the flag bearer's arms are brought straight out, palms down, parallel to the ground and dropped to the side.

2.10.8. The flag bearers take one step back together. The flag bearers then execute a three-count about face without closing and step off taking the appropriate amount of steps to return to the team. (NOTE: The rifle guards stand fast throughout the posting sequence. The team leader always waits for the other bearer(s) to complete their movements before beginning the next movement).

2.11. Rippling to Shoulder from Port Arms.

2.11.1. This sequence is used when a color team, either in a line or an abreast formation, leaves a low clearance area. This sequence is always performed automatically, while marching, with the individual movements being executed on every other foot.

2.11.2. When performed in the line formation, the ripple is started by the right rifle guard. The right guard starts the movement after clearing the low clearance area. The right guard begins the sequence by going to the shoulder position, starting on the left foot. The team leader continues the sequence, going to the shoulder position on the very next left. The Texas Flag bearer, the Air Force JROTC flag bearer and the left rifle guard then follow, completing the sequence.

2.12. Rippling to Port Arms from Shoulder.

2.12.1. This sequence is used when a color team approaches a low clearance or an obstruction which would hinder the team's ability to remain at the shoulder position. When marching in a line formation the sequence is automatically started by the right guard with no verbal commands. When marching in a column formation, the movement is called by the team leader.

2.12.2. When the sequence is performed in the line formation, the right guard starts the ripple. The right guard begins the ripple down procedure before reaching the low clearance or obstructed area. The right guard begins to go to port arms on the left foot and complete the sequence on the next steps. The team leader starts to ripple down on the very next left after the right rifle guard. The Texas Flag bearer, the Air Force JROTC Flag bearer and the left guard then follow, completing the sequence. The flag bearers assume the angle port position. Warheads are flattened, with the Texas Flag bearer and Air Force JROTC flag bearer keeping below the National Flag.

2.12.3. When this sequence is performed in a column formation, the team leader gives the command **Split It, Port, ARMS**. Each command is given on the left foot and the whole team goes to the port arms position on the following foot after the command of execution **ARMS**. The team also breaks shoulder contact to allow for the movement. Once each member has completed the movement, the team resumes shoulder contact.

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Figure 2.1. (Stand At Ease)
Count 1



Figure 2.2. (Stand At Ease)
Count 2



Figure 2.3. (Attention)



Figure 2.4. (Straight Port)

Chapter 2 COLORS



Figure 2.5. (Angle Port)



Figure 2.6. (Right Shoulder, before
Colors, Ready, Cut)



Figure 2.7. (Right Shoulder)



Figure 2.8. (Present Arms)

Chapter 3

RETREAT CEREMONY

3.1. Personnel.

3.1.1. (1) Team Leader

3.1.2. (2), (3) Flag Bearers

3.2. Equipment.

3.2.1. American Flag, Texas Flag

3.3. Support Materials.

3.3.1. Commitment

3.3.2. Cadets for traffic control (if necessary)

3.3.3. PA system (for Retreat and The National Anthem)

3.4. Preparation.

3.4.1. Schedule at least one practice one day prior to the event.

3.4.2. The team leader ensures the Principal is notified of the upcoming retreat ceremony in order to provide the necessary traffic control.

3.4. Intersections surrounding the flagpole are blocked off 15 minutes prior to retreat time.

3.5. Sequence of Events.

3.5.1. At the appropriate time the team leader commands **Forward, MARCH** and the Color Guard moves into position:

3.5.1.1. The flag lowering portion of the ceremony is conducted IAW AFMAN 36-2203 Chapter 7.

3.5.2. While flexibility is required, great attention must be given to how the National flag is handled. The ultimate result of the ceremony should reflect pride and professionalism while providing the audience with a sense of patriotism.

Chapter 4
AFJROTC RIFLE CORDON

4.1. Formation and Advancement of Cordon.

4.1.1. The cordon is formed in two lines of equal numbers; the team leader may be positioned on the outside of either line and centered.

4.1.2. The team leader gives the command **Port, ARMS** followed by **Forward, MARCH**. Cordon marches to a predetermined position and picks up an automatic mark time.

4.1.3. The team leader gives the command **Cordon, HALT** and **Order, ARMS**.

4.2. Dressing Sequence.

4.2.1. The team leader gives the command **Center, FACE** followed by **Dress Center, DRESS**. The cordon drops their heads and adjust to the marks (If marks are not used, members use peripheral vision to adjust). The team leader gives the command **Ready, TWO**. The cordon snaps their heads and dress in the direction the official party will proceed. The team leader gives the command **Ready, FRONT**. The cordon snaps their heads straight forward.

4.2.2. The team leader gives the command **Ceremonial at, EASE**. The cordon awaits the arrival of the official party.

4.3. Arrival.

4.3.1. Upon the arrival of the official party, the team leader gives the command **Cordon, ATTENTION** followed by **Present, ARMS**. The official party passes through the cordon.

4.3.2. The team leader gives the command **Order, ARMS**.

4.4. Departure.

4.4.1. Upon the departure of the official party, the team leader gives the command **Present, ARMS**. The official party departs through the cordon.

4.4.2. The team leader gives the command **Order, ARMS**.

4.5. March Off.

4.5.1. The team leader gives the command **Ready, FACE**. Both elements of the cordon face the direction that they marched on from.

4.5.2. The team leader gives the command **Port, ARMS** then **Forward, MARCH**.

Chapter 4
AFJROTC RIFLE CORDON

4.6. Cordon Sizes.

4.6.1. President/Ex-President, 21 member

4.6.2. Vice-President, 19 member

4.6.3. Secretary of Defense, 19 member

4.6.4. Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff/Chief of Staff, 19 member

4.6.5. 4-Star General, 17 member

4.6.6. 3-Star General, 15 member

4.6.7. 2-Star General, 13 member

4.6.8. 1-Star General, 11 member

Chapter 5
SABER AND SWORD MANUALS AND CORDONS

5.1. General.

5.1.1. The saber is worn by officers and the sword is worn by NCO's. Figure 10.1 shows the nomenclature for pertinent parts of the saber, sword, and scabbard.

5.2. Standing Manual of Arms.

5.2.1. **ATTENTION.** This is the position before the command **Draw, SABER (SWORD)** and after the command **Return, SABER (SWORD)**. The hands are behind the trouser seams and the thumbs touch the first joint of the forefingers.

5.2.2. Draw Saber (Sword).

5.2.2.1. At the preparatory command **Draw**, grasp the scabbard with the left hand turning the scabbard clockwise 180 degrees, tilting it forward to form an angle of 45 degrees with the ground. Take the saber grip in the right hand and pull the saber about 6 inches. The right forearm is now parallel to the ground.

5.2.2.2. On the command of execution **SABER (SWORD)**, the saber (sword) is pulled out the scabbard and held in the position of carry saber (sword). The saber (sword) is held with the inner blade-edge riding in a vertical position along the forward tip of the right shoulder.

5.2.3. Carry Saber (Sword).

5.2.3.1. At carry saber (sword), the team leader is at the position of attention. The saber (sword) is held in the right hand; the wrist is as straight as possible with the thumb along the seam of the trouser leg. The point of the blade rests inside the point of the shoulder and not along the arm. The saber (sword) is held in this position by the thumb and forefinger grasping the grip and it is steadied with the second finger behind the grip.

5.2.3.2. The carry saber (sword) position is assumed under the following situations:

5.2.3.2.1. To give commands.

5.2.3.2.2. To change positions.

5.2.3.2.3. By officers when officially addressing, or when officially addressed by, another officer, if the saber is drawn.

5.2.3.2.4. By NCO's when officially addressing an airman, or when officially being addressed by an officer, if the sword is drawn.

5.2.3.2.5. Before returning the saber (sword) to the scabbard.

5.2.3.2.6. At the preparatory command for, and while marching at, quick time.

Chapter 5

SABER AND SWORD MANUALS AND CORDONS

5.2.3.3. Present saber (sword) may be executed from the carry position when serving in the capacity of commander of troops or serving in a command that is not part of a larger unit. On the preparatory command of **Present**, the saber (sword) is brought to a position (at the rate of two counts) approximately four inches from the nose so that the tip of the saber (sword) is six inches from the vertical. At the command of execution **ARMS**, the right hand is lowered at the left side of the grip and the tip of the saber (sword) about six inches from the marching surface.

5.2.3.4. On the command **Order, ARMS**, the saber (sword) is returned to the position of carry saber (sword).

5.2.4. **Parade Rest.** This position is assumed without moving the saber (sword) from the order arms position. At the command of execution, the left foot is moved about 10 inches to the left of the right foot, and the left hand is placed in the small of the back, fingers extended and joined, palm to the rear. At the command of execution **ATTENTION**, the left hand and foot are returned to the position of attention.

NOTE: Whenever the saber (sword) is at the order arms position the saber (sword) is straight, not at an angle inward or outward in relationship to the body.

5.2.5. **Return Saber (Sword).** This movement is executed from carry saber (sword) in three counts.

5.2.5.1. At the preparatory command **Return** of the command **Officers (NCO's), Return, SABER (SWORD)**, the saber (sword) is brought to a vertical position. The forearm (wrist) is held parallel to the marching surface about three inches from the body; the guard is pointed to the left.

5.2.5.2. At the command of execution **SABER (SWORD)**, three actions take place simultaneously: the saber (sword) is pivoted downward toward the guard, at the same time grasp the scabbard with the left hand just above the upper brass ring mounting. Tilt it forward and turn it clockwise 180 degrees. The scabbard should form a 45-degree angle with the ground, and the saber (sword) bearer turns his head to the left and looks down to observe the mouthpiece of the scabbard (the shoulders remain squared to the front and level). As smoothly and as quickly as possible, the saber (sword) is inserted into the scabbard and stopped so that about 12 inches of the blade is showing; the right forearm (wrist) is horizontal to the marching surface and three inches from the body.

5.2.5.3. At the command of execution **CUT** of the command **Ready, CUT**, the saber (sword) is thrust smartly into the scabbard, the scabbard is rotated so that its tip is forward, and the saber (sword) bearer comes to attention.

5.3 Saber (Sword) Cordon.

5.3.1. Saber (sword) Cordons consist of eight members and an team leader.

5.3.1.1. All nine members bear a saber (sword).

Chapter 5
SABER AND SWORD MANUALS AND CORDONS

5.3.2. The cordon is formed in two elements four members deep, the team leader is centered outside one of the elements.

5.3.3. The distance between the two elements is dependent on available room; the distance should be at least adequate for those who are walking through the cordon to pass safely.

5.3.4. The distance between the members of each element is at least normal distance.

5.3.4.1. Distance can be adjusted in relationship to the performance area to achieve symmetrical spacing using pre-positioned marks on the floor.

5.3.5. The cordon enters the performance area at the position of carry, saber (sword).

5.3.6. The cordon picks up an automatic mark time on the marks then halted.

5.3.7. The team leader gives the commands **Center, FACE** followed by **Dress Center, DRESS.**

5.3.7.1. On the command **DRESS**, the cordon members execute a head snap down and make small adjustments to center on the mark

5.3.8. The team leader gives the command **Ready, FRONT.**

5.3.8.1. The cordon members snap their heads to the front.

5.3.9. Upon que or advancement of the honorees, the team leader gives the command **Present, ARCH.**

5.3.9.1. The cordon members form the arch by extending their right arm, forming a straight line with their arm and the saber (sword). The saber (sword) is at a 45 degree upward angle.

5.3.9.2 Once all honorees have exited the arch, the team leader gives the command **Order, ARCH.**

5.3.9.3 Cordon members return to the position of carry.

5.3.9.4 The team leader gives the command **Ready, FACE.** Cordon members face in the direction they entered

5.3.9.5 The team leader gives the command **Forward, MARCH.** Members march to a predetermined location.

Chapter 5
SABER AND SWORD MANUALS AND CORDONS

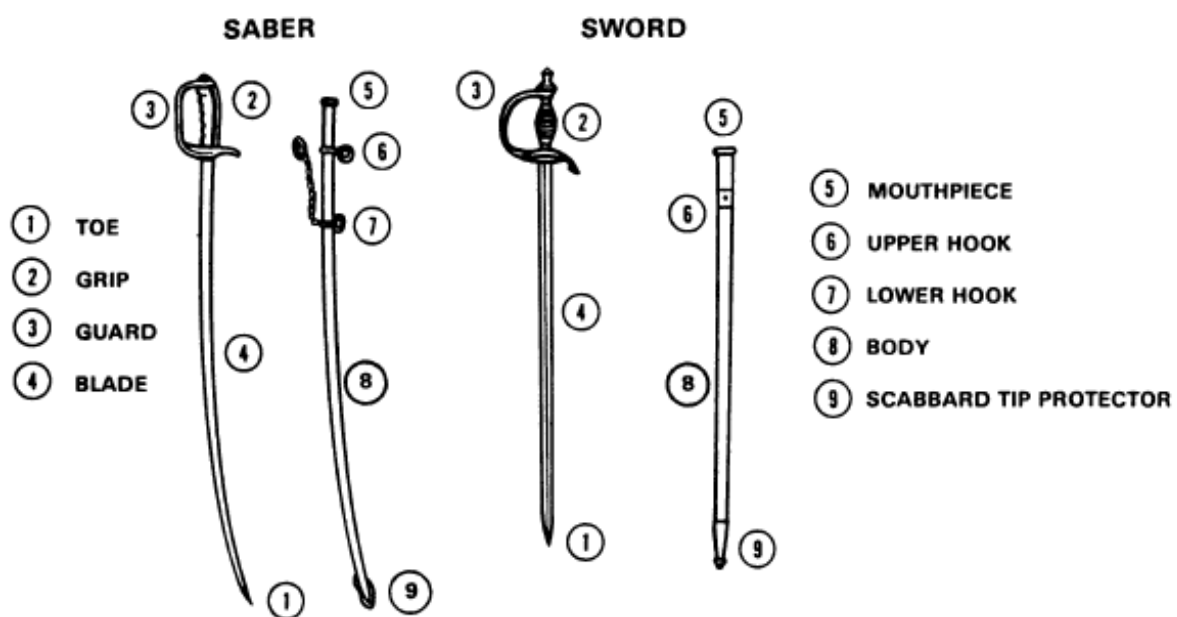


Figure 5.1. (Saber and Sword Diagrams)

Chapter 6
POW/MIA HAT TABLE CEREMONY

6.1. Personnel.

6.1.1. (1) Team Leader

6.1.2. (4) Hat Bearers

6.2. Equipment.

6.2.1. (1) ceremonial Army hat

6.2.2. (1) ceremonial Marine hat

6.2.3. (1) ceremonial Navy hat

6.2.4. (1) ceremonial Air Force hat

6.2.5. (1) ceremonial Coast Guard hat

6.3. Support Materials.

6.3.1. (1) Bible

6.3.2. (1) red candle

6.3.3. (1) yellow ribbon

6.3.4. (1) slice of lemon on a coaster with a pinch of salt

6.3.5. (1) place setting at an open table

6.3.6. (4) wine glasses

NOTE: All support materials should be supplied by the host.

6.4. Preparation.

6.4.1. The team leader meets with host upon arrival at ceremony site to go over specifics:

6.4.1.1. Entrance cue.

6.4.1.2. Entrance and departure area.

6.4.1.3. Make sure that there is enough room around the table for all team members to walk.

6.4.1.4. Proper set-up of the table:

Chapter 6
POW/MIA HAT TABLE CEREMONY

6.4.1.4.1. Yellow ribbon tied around red candle, placed in the middle of the table.

6.4.1.4.2. Bible is placed next to the candle.

6.4.1.4.3. Coaster with slice of lemon and pinch of salt on it is placed next to the Bible and the candle.

6.4.1.4.4. There is only one place setting with plate, silverware, and wineglass.

6.4.1.4.5. The other four wineglasses should be placed evenly around the table in empty place settings.

6.4.1.5. Have team practice at least once prior to the ceremony.

6.5. Sequence of Events.

6.5.1. Fifteen minutes prior to ceremony the team lines up outside of the entrance: holding hats in correct Joint Service order, at waist level, and with the bill of the hat pointing out.

6.5.2. Once the narrator starts reading the POW/MIA HAT TABLE script the team is queued and enters the room headed toward the table.

6.5.3. Upon reaching the table the team circles it once and the team leader calls **HALT** when the Air Force hat is in front of the full place setting for the second time.

6.5.4. The team leader calls **Ready, FACE** and the team faces the table.

6.5.5. The team leader starts the movement and at the same time all bearers move their right hands slowly around the front of the bill to the left side of the hat, touching their left hand. Then letting go with the left hand and keeping it in position, turning the hat around 180 degrees. Bearers then bend over and place hats in the place setting.

6.5.6. The bearers let go of the hat, stand up at attention and reach out with their right hand and cup the wineglass. All wineglasses will be lifted out in front of the bearers meeting in the center of the table. Glasses are turned upside down and then lowered back down to the table.

6.5.7. When the glasses are securely on the table the bearers come back to the position of attention.

6.5.8. The team leader calls **Present, ARMS**. The bearers perform a three second present and a three second order.

6.5.9. Once back at the position of attention the team leader calls **Ready, FACE**. All bearers perform a right face, wait one count, and then step off with no arm swing toward the predetermined departure area.

Chapter 6
POW/MIA HAT TABLE CEREMONY

NOTE: If the host wishes, after the dinner is over the team may go back in and get the hats. This is performed in the exact opposite order.

6.6. The table you see before you is set for those MIA that cannot be with us tonight.

-The table is smaller than the others...symbolizing the frailty of one prisoner alone against their oppressors.

-The four service hats...symbolizing everyone who has served in all conflicts.

-The white table cloth...represents the purity of their response to our country's call to arms.

-The table is round...to show our concern for them is never ending.

-The bible...is a symbol of our faith in a higher power and the pledge to our country, founded as one nation under God.

-The black napkin...stands for the emptiness these warriors have left in the hearts of their families and friends.

-The single red rose...reminds us of the families and loved ones: ...and the red ribbon represents the love of our country which inspired them to answer our nation's call.

-The yellow candle and its yellow ribbon...symbolize the everlasting hope for a joyous reunion with those yet accounted for.

-The slice of lemon on the bread plate...reminds us of their bitter fate.

-The salt upon the bread plate...represents the tears of their families.

-The wine glass turned upside down...reminds us our distinguished comrades cannot be with us to drink a toast or join in the festivities this evening.

-The flag is present to mourn the fact that many of them will not return to our shores, and to pay tribute to their passing.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the Table of Honor.

6.6.1. The following is another example of the narration. This has been accepted by the DOD and is on their website.

As you entered the dining area, you may have noticed a table at the front, raised to call your attention to its purpose -- it is reserved to honor our missing loved ones [or missing comrades in arms, for veterans].

Chapter 6

POW/MIA HAT TABLE CEREMONY

Set for six, the empty places represent Americans still [our men] missing from each of the five services -- Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard – and civilians. This Honors Ceremony symbolizes that they are with us, here in spirit.

Some [here] in this room were very young when they were sent into combat; however, all Americans should never forget the brave men and women who answered our nation's call [to serve] and served the cause of freedom in a special way.

I would like to ask you to stand, and remain standing for a moment of silent prayer, as the Honor Guard places the five service covers and a civilian cap on each empty plate.

Color Guard: (In silence or with dignified, quiet music as background, the Honor Guard moves into position around the table and simultaneously places the covers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Coast Guard, and a civilian hat, on the dinner plate at each table setting. The Honor Guard then departs.)

Please be seated..... I would like to explain the meaning of the items on this special table.

The table is round -- to show our everlasting concern for our missing men.

The tablecloth is white -- symbolizing the purity of their motives when answering the call to duty.

The single red rose, displayed in a vase, reminds us of the life of each of the missing, and the [ir] loved ones and friends of these Americans who keep the faith, awaiting answers.

The vase is tied with a yellow ribbon, symbol of our continued determination to account for our missing.

A slice of lemon on the bread plate is to remind us of the bitter fate of those captured and missing in a foreign land.

A pinch of salt symbolizes the tears endured by those missing and their families who seek answers.

The Bible represents the strength gained through faith to sustain those lost from our country, founded as one nation under God.

The glass is inverted -- to symbolize their inability to share this evening's [morning's/day's] toast.

The chairs are empty -- they are missing.

Let us now raise our water glasses in a toast to honor America's POW/MIAs and to the success of our efforts to account for them.

Courtesy of NATIONAL LEAGUE OF FAMILIES OF AMERICAN PRISONERS AND MISSING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

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7.1. Beginning A Team.

7.1.1. The minimum personnel for a drill team are two people. From there, more members may be added. Ensuring each member has a partner for exchanges broadens the range of drill movements to be performed. Example: Start with two people, then add a third and fourth, always add members in two's. Eventually work up to a twelve or sixteen man team.

7.1.2. There is no set time limit to the length of a routine. Allow adequate time for the proper execution of movements and to showcase teamwork. Give the audience a thrill and leave them wanting to see more. Don't be redundant in the drill movements, use variety. A good time limit for a short drill routine with a small number of performers is five to seven minutes and fifteen to twenty minutes for a long routine with a large number of performers.

7.1.3. The routine itself does not have to be technically challenging. Keeping the routine simple helps the performers and gives newer members in the Color Guard incentive to learn it. Once a drill routine is established, it is best that it not be changed drastically in a year. Making the appropriate changes to a routine at the beginning of a drill season allows consistency throughout the year. Keeping to that routine eliminates guess work to what will be performed.

7.1.4. Practice is the key to the success of any drill team. Each member needs to do the same movement exactly the same way. The individuals and their willingness to put in the time to practice determine the difficulty of your routine.

7.1.5. Ensure every team member receives the proper training. Learning how to use the proper techniques in drill will keep yourself and others from injury.

7.1.6. Bayonets are not authorized for Air Force JROTC armed drill teams.

7.1.7. The drill team leader will provide guidance and to, and, enforce standards of excellence and precision. This individual should have drill experience and training.

7.1.8. Once the drill team members are in place, the next step is to decide what they will perform. Keep in mind the routine should be exciting as well as precise. Pick movements in the following segments to put in the routine as well as some movements you already know. Sequencing has two definitions in drill. One definition is placing drill movements one after the other. For example: starting from the position of attention, kick up roll to shoulder, flat order to side standby, throw the side double, then throw into right shoulder, is a drill movement sequence. The other definition of a sequence in drill is making formations and putting them in an order from start to finish. This is done by using grid paper. Using the X and Y axis, place the performers in the formation they are to look like. For example: If the performers are to look like a "V", draw the formation on the grid paper. Place the performers in their perspective spots. Now move them to the place they started from. If they started from a 4x4 formation, that is where they return to. Each element is one step from the other. Each rank is one step from the other. An ideal formation would be a sixteen member, 4x4 formation. In this formation each member has a partner with more options to exchange. Work the drill sequence backward to forward. In other words, start on the drawing board at the end of the sequence and then work

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toward where the sequence starts. Be creative and build sequences that make the team distinctive.

7.1.9. The two things that have potential to destroy a drill routine are cadence and dress. Practice the drill in a slow and steady cadence. When performing, adrenaline naturally tends to speed up the drill. Dress is another important element of the drill. Stress the alignment of the team.

7.1.10. Keep the drill routine in the center of the performance area. For example: If there is a performance at a high school gymnasium, most of the drill is performed at center court. Different areas of the floor may be used, however, the team returns to the center.

7.1.11. Balance the routine by placing the weapon sequences and formation sequences in an order to evenly distribute the exciting areas. An example of this is: In the routine, there are two parts. In the first part there are overhead exchanges with a line sequence. To balance that in the second part, have a walk through and a back to back sequence. Now there are equally exciting movements that balance the two parts and eliminates audience boredom.

7.1.12. When developing the drill routine, keep in mind the amount of space needed to complete the performance. Determine ceiling height, floor space, and distance from the audience to the performers. Always be safe. If certain conditions inhibit the performance, then it's best not to perform.

7.1.13. Avoid modifying or changing the routine at the last minute to fit the occasion. Although some modifications may be necessary, last minute changes can be mixed up by the way the routine is normally performed.

7.1.14. It is wise to check the drill location before performing there. Getting a visual picture of the environment to be performed in eliminates guesswork. Check to see if the location meets the ceiling height, floor space, and distance from the audience criterion. Again, if major modifications to the routine need to be made to accommodate the performance, then it is best not to perform.

7.2. Safety and Preparation.

7.2.1. Before getting into some actual drill movements, let's go over a few safety tips. The use of fiberglass stocks and upper hand guards are recommended for practices. The stock numbers and ordering procedures for the fiberglass stocks can be found in the Base Honor Guard Ceremonial Equipment Guide. The fiberglass pieces handle more abuse without breaking. The fiberglass stocks are not much different in weight to the wooden pieces, and when performing, simply exchange the fiberglass for wood. To prevent injury to hands and fingers, remove the front and rear sights during practices. Since these two pieces are not a permanent part of the weapon, they can become loose while drilling.

7.2.2. When using a bayonet, secure them in the following manner using black electrical tape:

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7.2.2.1. Tape from the hand guard to the bottom of the handle.

7.2.2.2. Tape the bottom of the handle to the barrel.

7.2.2.4. Tape the top of the handle to the barrel.

7.2.3. The sling is taped using a white cloth type tape.

7.2.3.1. Four fingers from the top of the upper sling ring.

7.2.3.2. Above the clip.

7.2.3.3. Below the clip * Above the buckle if necessary to secure excess sling.

7.2.3.4. The sling is as tight as possible. The clip is placed slightly ahead of the small of the stock. The buckle is as close to the hook and ring assembly as possible.

7.2.4. Use silicone on the fingers and palm of the gloves to aid in gripping the weapon.

7.2.5. When performing drill, hats are worn at all times. During performances, the chin-straps are worn down.

7.3. Terms

7.3.1. **Hand flare.** Fingers straight, close together, and thumb tucked along index finger. Weapon remains a fist away from the body.

7.3.2. When at port arms, the band is at chin level, and the upper hand guard is over the left eye.

7.3.3. Feet remain together facing forward.

7.3.4. Head and eyes remain forward while drilling except to look at the weapon while it is in the air.

7.4. Tips

7.4.1. The M1 has two balance points. The first being at the band, and the second at the small of the stock.

7.4.2. The secret of drill is to utilize these balance points while performing the movements. Manipulate the weapon.

7.5. Basic Drill Movements.

Caution: Drilling with the M1 rifle is dangerous. Use extreme care while learning these movements. Ensure that all safety precautions are adhered to

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7.5.1. Ceremonial-at, EASE. A three count movement starting at the position of attention. The command of execution **EASE**

7.5.1.1. The right hand extends the weapon out while the left foot moves to the left and the left hand goes to the small of the back to the position of parade, rest. The right hand then brings the weapon to the front center of the body, (the weapon rests on its toe touching the foot). The left hand meets the weapon and the bayonet at the base of the blade resting on the top of the hand guard, the hand is flared and parallel to the bayonet handle.

7.5.1.2. Extend right arm with hand flare and return to gas port underneath left hand. Hands will form a T.

7.5.2. Team, ATTENTION. A three count movement starting from the position of Ceremonial-at-ease.

7.5.2.1. Extend right arm fully with hand flare and return to the upper hand guard grasping with a fist.

7.5.2.2. The right hand brings the weapon to the right side of the body so the weapon is touching the right leg. The left hand at a flare, goes to the small of your back making a noise.

7.5.2.3. The feet close together and the left hand pins to the left leg, hand at a fist.

7.5.3. Port, ARMS. A two count movement starting at the position of attention.

7.5.3.1. The right hand brings the weapon in front of the body at a slight angle with the right forearm parallel to the ground, while the left hand grabs the weapon at the stock with the middle finger on the lower hand guard retaining band. Note: proper distance of the weapon from your body, and alignment of upper hand guard over left eye, and band at chin level.

7.5.3.2. Extend the right arm with hand flare then bring into small of the stock.

7.5.4. Order arms. A two count movement starting at the position of attention. At the command of execution arms:

7.5.4.1. Move the right hand from the small of the stock to the upper hand guard grabbing with a fist, forearm parallel to the ground.

13.5.4.2. Using the right hand, bring the weapon straight down to right side of leg, while the left hand returns to the left leg with a fist. Note: be sure the weapon hits on the heel of the butt. Then toe the weapon.

7.5.5. Right shoulder. A four count movement starting at the position of port. At the command of execution shoulder:

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7.5.5.1. The left hand at a fist extends no further than the left shoulder width and returns to the stock at the lower hand guard retaining band.

7.5.5.2. The right hand moves to the butt of the weapon and flicks it into the heel of the right hand and moves the weapon aligning it with the right shoulder. The left hand flares at the lower hand guard retaining band.

7.5.5.3. The right hand lifts the weapon allowing it to fall into the right shoulder. The right arm is at a 90 degree angle with the right elbow pinned. The left hand follows the weapon to shoulder at a flare but moves to the rear bolt housing. The index and middle finger touch the housing. The left forearm is at a slight angle.

7.5.5.4. The left hand cuts sharply to pin at left leg.

7.5.6. Returning to the position of Port arms from right shoulder. A two count movement starting at right shoulder. At the command of execution arms:

7.5.6.1. Drop the right hand so that the entire weapon is held by the right hand, grasping the butt of the weapon tightly.

7.5.6.2. Move the right hand clockwise to twist the weapon to the port position allowing the weapon to fall to the left, the left hand stops the weapon at the port position on the stock with the middle finger on the lower hand guard band. Note: the weapon should stop directly in front of your left eye.

7.5.7. Left shoulder. A three count movement starting at the position of port. At the command of execution shoulder:

7.5.7.1. The right hand remains on the small of the stock moving the weapon aligning it on the left shoulder; the left hand is next to the upper hand guard with the forearm touching the weapon. The upper hand guard is at the left ear.

7.5.7.2. The left hand then moves to the butt of the weapon while the right hand flares at the bolt housing with the index and middle fingers touching the housing. The forearm is at a slight angle.

7.5.7.3. The right hand cuts sharply to pin at right leg.

7.5.8. Returning to the position of Port arms from left shoulder. A three count movement starting at the position of left shoulder. At the command of execution arms:

7.5.8.1. Bring the right hand into the small of the stock at a fist.

7.5.8.2. Simultaneously with the right hand bring the weapon in front of the body and pin the left hand.

7.5.8.3. Bring the left hand to the stock at the lower hand guard retaining band, dress the weapon to your eye and chin.

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7.5.9. **Flare.** A one count movement from the position of attention.

7.5.9.1. Grab the upper hand guard with the right hand and extend the right arm forward. This positions the weapon at a 45 degree angle with the trigger housing at the right knee.

7.5.10. **High secure.** A two count movement starting from the position of port.

7.5.10.1. Grab the weapon on the lower hand guard with the right hand at the retaining band. The ring and middle finger split the operating rod. Bring the weapon in line with the right shoulder, in the vertical position. As the weapon is being moved, move the left hand to the upper hand guard. Palm facing out, cupped around the upper hand guard, knuckles are on the shoulder.

7.5.10.2. Push forward with the left hand, and bring your right hand up so the weapon is in the horizontal position, sling up. The stock is in the right armpit. The left arm is extended and the hand flared. The index and middle fingers will rest on the tracks of the upper hand guard, not to extend past the stacking swivel. The weapon is at a slight angle upward.

7.5.11. **Back to port.** The left arm lifts approximately three inches and tap the upper hand guard with the left hand.

7.5.11.1. Pin the left hand.

7.5.11.2. Using the right hand holding on to the weapon, bring the weapon back to port, with right arm extended. Catch at port with the left hand.

7.5.11.3. Flare right arm and hand into the small of the stock.

7.5.12. **Single spin.** A four count movement starting from the position of port.

7.5.12.1. Slap the weapon with the left hand at port.

7.5.12.2. Using the right hand, tap underneath the left forearm at a flare.

7.5.12.3. Move the right hand palm up to the weapon at the recess. Pin the left hand. As the weapon starts to fall to the left in a counterclockwise rotation, twist the right wrist to complete one revolution with the weapon.

7.5.12.4. As the weapon completes the spin, stop the upper hand guard with the left hand in front of the left eye. The right hand flares back to the small of the stock.

7.5.13. **Reverse port.** A three count movement starting from the position of right shoulder.

7.5.13.1. Pull the weapon down with the right hand in a counterclockwise twist to the front of the body. Sling facing to the right. As the weapon is dropping, grab the small of the stock with the left hand, and move the right hand to the stock by the lower hand guard retaining band. The weapon is at reverse port.

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7.5.13.2. With the right hand, flip the weapon to the left hand in a half twist turn. The left hand catches the weapon on the stock where the right hand was, and the right hand flares at the upper hand guard with the forearm along the weapon.

7.5.13.3. Move the right hand into the small of the stock. The weapon is at port position.

7.5.14. **Rock to shoulder.** A four count movement starting from the position of attention.

7.5.14.1. Grab the upper hand guard with the right hand and extend the right arm forward. The weapon is in the flare position. Left hand pinned.

7.5.14.2. Bring the right hand up and twist the weapon in a half turn clockwise rotation. Keep the same grip on the weapon. The right arm looks as if you are doing a waving motion from left to right. Follow through with the motion by then dropping the right hand so that the weapons barrel is pointing towards the ground. As the butt comes towards the right shoulder, catch it with the left hand at the small of the stock and put the knuckles into your shoulder. The left hand palm facing out. The sling facing forward.

7.5.14.3. Using the right hand guide the weapon into the right shoulder. As this is happening, the right hand moves to the butt of the weapon. As soon as the right hand slaps the butt, flare the left hand at the bolt housing.

7.5.14.4. Cut the left hand to left leg.

7.6. Intermediate Drill Movements

7.6.1. **Spin port.** A two count movement starting at the position of attention.

7.6.1.1. With right hand pull the weapon up and across the body. As the right hand gets to about the middle of the chest, turn the wrist in toward you. While still going up, snap the wrist out, the weapon is in the vertical position, spinning clockwise one time. As the weapon completes the spin, stop the rotation in the right hand on the upper hand guard and catch the weapon in the left hand at the port position.

7.6.1.2. Move the right hand into the small of the stock with a flare.

7.6.2. **Spin Right Order.** A three count movement starting at the position of port.

7.6.2.1. With the right hand, reach up and grab the upper hand guard with a fist. Arm parallel to the ground.

7.6.2.2. Spin the weapon one revolution in the vertical position clockwise using the right hand. While doing this, the weapon will move right. The left hand will guide the weapon and hold it pinned against the right forearm. No height should be lost during the movement.

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7.6.2.3. Using the right hand, bring the weapon straight down to the right side of the body, to the position of attention. Use caution to butt slam on the heel of the weapon and not the toe. Pin the left hand to left leg.

7.6.3. **Flat Order.** A six count movement starting from the position of right shoulder.

7.6.3.1. Drop the right hand so the weapon starts to fall forward.

7.6.3.2. Bring the left hand over in front of the body to the front of the right leg. Allow the weapon to fall into the left hand. The body may be turned to the right; however the head and eyes remain forward. The right hand holds the butt of the weapon at ear level.

7.6.3.3. Push the butt of the weapon down with the right hand and pin.

7.6.3.4. The left hand rotates the weapon clockwise one time on the right side of the body.

7.6.3.5. As the weapon completes the spin, stop it with the right hand on the upper hand guard in the vertical position.

7.6.3.6. Drop the weapon to the position of attention using caution to butt slam on the heel of the stock.

7.6.4. **Kick up to side standby.** A three count movement starting at the position of attention.

7.6.4.1. Extend the right foot in front of the toe of the weapon, kick the butt gently back and extend the right hand forward to the flare position.

7.6.4.2. Close the heels of the feet to make the second count and bring the weapon in a half turn clockwise rotation.

7.6.4.3. Turn the right wrist out away from the body and catch the weapon at the small of the stock. The weapon is in the horizontal position at belt level.

7.6.5. **Roll to right shoulder.** A two count movement starting at side standby on the right side of the body. Hand position-- The left hand is near the recess, the right hand is on the upper hand guard.

7.6.5.1. Push down with the right hand and perform a twisting clockwise motion with the left wrist allowing the weapon to rotate to the shoulder, as the weapon starts to land into the shoulder, grab the butt of the weapon with the right hand. As the right hand hits the stock, simultaneously flare the left hand at the bolt housing. Index and middle finger touching the corner. Arm at a slight angle.

7.6.5.2. Cut sharply with your left arm to pin at left leg.

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7.6.6. Roll to left shoulder. A two count movement starting at side standby on the left side of the body. Hand Position-- The right hand is near the recess, the left hand is on the upper hand guard.

13.6.6.1. Push down with the left hand and perform a twisting counterclockwise motion with the right wrist allowing the weapon to rotate to the shoulder, as the weapon starts to land into the shoulder, grab the butt of the weapon with the left hand. As the left hand hits the stock, simultaneously flare the right hand at the bolt housing. Index and middle fingers touching the corner. Arm at a slight angle.

7.6.6.2. Cut sharply with your right arm to pin at right leg.

7.6.7. Triple present exchange. A three count movement starting from the position of port. You need a partner facing you approximately two feet in front and facing you.

7.6.7.1. Slap the weapon at port with the left hand.

7.6.7.2. Slap the weapon with the left hand, and then twist the weapon with the right hand clockwise on quarter turn, sling facing away from body.

7.6.7.3. With the right hand, place the weapon in your partner's left hand, and receive their weapon with the left hand.

7.6.7.4. With the left hand twist the weapon to the port position.

7.6.8. Nine tap (firing sequence). A seventeen count movement starting from the position of right shoulder.

7.6.8.1. Step forward with the left foot one half step.

7.6.8.2. Drop the right hand so that the entire weapon is held by the right hand, grasping the butt of the weapon tightly, as the right foot comes forward.

7.6.8.3. Move the right hand clockwise to twist the weapon to the port position allowing the weapon to fall to the left, the left hand stops the weapon at the port position.

7.6.8.4. Holding the weapon with the left hand, move the right hand towards the butt of the weapon and tap the weapon to the left. The left wrist twists the weapon clockwise.

7.6.8.5. While the weapon is rotating the right hand grabs the upper hand guard.

7.6.8.6. The left hand then moves to support the weapon under the small of the stock. The weapon is horizontal sling facing up.

7.6.8.7. Tap the top side of the upper hand guard with the right hand to start the rotation clockwise. Twist the left wrist.

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7.6.8.8. The right hand grabs the weapon at the recess and left hand moves to the upper hand guard and tap down as the weapon comes to the horizontal position and the right wrist twists the weapon back to port counterclockwise.

7.6.8.9. The left hand stops the weapon at port

7.6.8.10. Place the right hand over the trigger housing and place the index finger on the safety.

7.6.8.11. Click the safety off.

7.6.8.12. Move the right hand to the small of the stock to support the weapon.

7.6.8.13. Place the left hand on the operating rod in a fist.

7.6.8.14. Pin the left hand to left leg.

7.6.8.15. Slap back to port with the left hand.

7.6.8.16. Raise the weapon and pull the trigger.

7.6.8.17. Lower the weapon back to port.

7.6.9. **Inspection arms.** A seven count movement starting at the position of attention. On the command of execution arms:

7.6.9.1. Bring the weapon to port

7.6.9.2. Once the right hand flares into the small of the stock, place the left hand on the operating rod.

7.6.9.3. Charge the weapon by pushing down with the left hand. Make sure the bolt stays back.

7.6.9.4. Pin the left hand to the left leg.

7.6.9.5. Slap the weapon at port with the left hand.

7.6.9.6. Supporting the weapon with the left hand, bring the right hand to the side of the recess, fingers flared.

7.6.9.7. Drop the head looking at the chamber, and place the thumb of the right hand in the chamber while holding the operating rod back with heel of the hand.

7.6.9.8. At the command of order arms:

7.6.9.8.1. Simultaneously, release the operating rod with the right hand, making sure the thumb is clear of the chamber, and bring the right hand to a flare straight up. The head snaps back up.

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7.6.9.8.2. Bring the right hand back to the small of the stock, and pull the trigger.

7.6.9.8.3. Flare the weapon.

7.6.9.8.4. Cut to the position of attention.

7.6.9.8.5. Spin port

7.6.9.8.6. Fallout

7.6.10. **Neck roll.** A three count movement starting at the position of left shoulder.

7.6.10.1. Move left with the left hand so the weapon is on the back of the neck, and the sling is touching the neck. Grab the upper hand guard with the right hand as the weapon rotates around the neck.

7.6.10.2. Pin the left hand as the right hand continues to rotate the weapon. The weapon stops in the horizontal position, barrel pointing forward, sling up.

7.6.10.3. Bring the right hand down, the weapon flips over the shoulder and catches the weapon with the left hand under the small of the stock. The weapon is at side standby.

7.6.11. **Slaw toss** a four count movement starting at the position of port.

7.6.11.1. Slap at port with the left hand.

7.6.11.2. Rotate the weapon counterclockwise one half rotation. The left hand slaps the stock when the weapons barrel is pointing towards the ground.

7.6.11.3. Using the left hand, rotate the weapon clockwise one time. Right hand pins. As the weapon completes the rotation, use the right hand to stop the weapon in the vertical position on the upper hand guard, palm up. Sling to the right, and barrel pointing down.

7.6.11.4. Using the right hand, in a counterclockwise rotation, flip the weapon one revolution back into port. Catch it with the left hand on the upper portion of the stock and the right hand on the small of the stock.

7.7. Advanced Drill Movements

7.7.1. **Double.** A two count movement starting at right side standby. The weapon is parallel to the ground, at belt level, the right hand is holding the upper hand guard, thumb on top, and the left hand is holding the stock at the small of the stock underneath the sling, behind the trigger housing, thumb on top. Head is tilted slightly looking down at the end of the butt on the weapon.

7.7.1.1. To throw the weapon, push down with the right hand allowing the weapon to rotate in a clockwise direction, bring the weapon up with the left hand while twisting with the left wrist.

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The right and left hand will make an X. Release the weapon as the hands cross. Throw the weapon up simultaneously.

7.7.1.2. Looking at the weapon, after two rotations catch the weapon with the left hand on top of the small of the stock and the right hand underneath the upper hand guard. The head snaps forward once the weapon is caught.

7.7.2. **Vertical flip.** A six count movement starting from the position of right shoulder.

7.7.2.1. Drop the right hand so the weapon starts to fall forward.

7.7.2.2. Bring the left hand over in front of the body to the front of the right leg. Allow the weapon to fall into the left hand. The body maybe turned to the right; however the head and eyes remain forward. The right hand holds onto the butt of the weapon at ear level.

7.7.2.3. Push the butt of the weapon down with the right hand and pin.

7.7.2.4. The left hand rotates the weapon clockwise one and a half times on the right side of the body.

7.7.2.5. As the butt of the weapon comes around, tap the rear sight to cause the weapon to flip up in the same formation. Left hand pins.

7.7.2.6. Catch the weapon on the upper hand guard immediately after the flip. Guide the weapon to the front of the body, belt level, sling facing up. Support the weapon with the left hand underneath the small of the stock.

7.7.3. **Double Spins.** A seven count movement starting at port with the right hand, palm up, just underneath the trigger housing, and left hand on the upper hand guard palm facing away from you.

7.7.3.1. With the left hand pull the weapon down while rotating the weapon with the right hand in a counterclockwise rotation. The left hand pins to the left leg, while the right hand will rotate the weapon twice. The weapon hops in the hand.

7.7.3.2. As the second rotation finishes, the left hand grabs the weapon slightly below the upper sling ring, while the right hand catches the weapon on the stock by the butt. The weapons barrel is facing towards the ground, sling to the right.

7.7.3.3. Now, with the right hand, pull the weapon down to start the rotation and pin to the right leg. With the left hand, rotate the weapon in a clockwise rotation twice. When the weapon finishes the second rotation, the right hand catches the weapon slightly below the trigger housing and the left hand catches the weapon on the upper hand guard. You will now be at the same position you started in. Spreading the hands enables you to control the weapon during the catch. The weapon starts and ends in a vertical position.

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7.7.3.4. Upon catching the weapon at the end of the second set of spins, snap the head to the left, then turn your body and complete the spins on the left side.

7.7.3.5. When completed, upon catching the weapon at the end of the second set of spins, snap the head back to center and complete the spins again.

7.7.3.6. When completed, upon catching the weapon at the end of the second set of spins, snap the head to the right, and complete the spins.

7.7.3.7. On the right side, complete one set of spins, then complete two spins with the right hand, at this point the weapons barrel is pointing to the ground. Complete a flat order to the position of attention.

7.7.4. **Double comeback.** A six count movement starting at the position of right shoulder.

7.7.4.1. Drop the right hand, hold tightly to the butt of the weapon, and catch the weapon on the upper hand guard with the left hand, thumb at the band. The left forearm is parallel to the ground.

7.7.4.2. With the right hand, bring the weapon straight up and back slightly, guiding it with the left hand, toss and release the weapon when the right hand is near the right ear. The barrel of the weapon falls forward as the butt of the weapon is thrown. While looking at the weapon, pin the left hand. As the weapon rotates in a one half counterclockwise rotation so the barrel is pointing 45 degrees toward the ground. Catch the weapon with the right hand slightly below the upper sling ring.

7.7.4.3. As soon as your hand makes contact with the weapon, the head snaps back to the forward position. Bring the left hand to the upper hand guard as the weapon is brought into the right armpit. Barrel is facing towards the ground.

7.7.4.4. Using both hands, lift the weapon by the upper hand guard. Let the butt build momentum. Release the weapon when the hands pass the right ear. Pin the left hand. The weapon completes two rotations in a clockwise direction on the right side of the body.

7.7.4.5. Watch the weapon. As it completes the second rotation catch the weapon with the right hand on the upper hand guard. When the weapon is caught, the head snaps back forward.

7.7.4.6. Bring the weapon into port.

7.7.5. **Self toss.** A two count movement starting at the position of attention.

7.7.5.1. Grab the upper hand guard with the right hand, and lift the weapon so that the right forearm is parallel to the ground. Grab the weapon with the left hand at the small of the stock. The weapon is at a slight angle. Head tilts down at a slight angle looking at the toe of the weapon.

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7.7.5.2. Looking at the weapon. Push down with the right hand while lifting and twisting the weapon in a clockwise rotation with the left hand. Throw the weapon high enough to catch it on the right hand at the upper hand guard after two rotations. After releasing the weapon from the right hand, pin it at the right leg. As you catch the weapon in the right hand, pin the left hand. Snap head back to front once the weapon is secure.

7.7.5.3. The weapon may be brought to port following the movement.

7.7.5.4. This movement can also be accomplished by starting at the position of attention and kicking the weapon with the right heel to a flare, then bringing the weapon to the standby position before throwing.

7.7.6. **Queen Ann.** A three count movement starting at right shoulder. Performed as one fluid motion.

7.7.6.1. Grasp the weapon firmly with the right hand, move the right hand towards the body until the weapon is in a vertical position, then toss the weapon, using the right hand straight up in the air. The butt of the weapon should rise no higher than the ear.

7.7.6.2. Look at the weapon, simultaneously, as the weapon is dropping, the right hand will catch the weapon at the bolt housing behind the small of the stock. The left hand catches the weapon on the sling side near the upper sling ring. The butt of the weapon is on the outside of the right elbow. The left forearm is along the forehead, the right arm is pinned.

7.7.6.3. With the left hand slap the weapon to start the rotation forward allowing it to rotate using the right hand to grasp it firmly on the small of the stock. The right hand controls the movement, the left hand guides the weapon until the upper hand guard rotates into the right armpit. While this motion is being performed, take a small step forward with the left foot and go down on the right knee. The left leg will make a 90 degree angle, the back will be straight in a vertical position, the weapon is pinned along the right leg, weapon remains in a vertical position also. When the right knee touches the ground the left hand pins, then move out across the body at flare hitting the chest, then aligning at neck level. Arm is parallel to the ground. Feet remain straight, aligned with the leg. The butt of the weapon remains approximately 3 inches off the ground.

7.7.7. **Wrist breaker.** A six count movement starting at the position of attention. Although broken down in several steps the movement is performed in a fluid motion.

7.7.7.1. Extend the right foot in front of the toe of the weapon, kick the butt gently back and extend the right hand forward to the flare position. Right arm fully extended with the trigger housing at the right knee.

7.7.7.2. While closing the heels of the feet, bring the right hand up and twist the weapon in a half turn clockwise rotation. It is important to bend your arm keeping the elbow pinned. Keep the same grip on the weapon. The right arm looks as if you are doing a waving motion from left to right. Follow through with the motion by then dropping the right hand so that the weapons barrel

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will be pointing towards the ground and the butt is by your shoulder. The weapon is on the outside of the arm sling facing forward.

7.7.7.3. Using the momentum created by the weapon, allow it to continue to rotate by bringing the right hand up towards the shoulder.

7.7.7.4. Once the right hand reaches the shoulder, release the weapon throwing it into the air. Caution: if you hold onto the weapon, you risk serious injury to your wrist.

7.7.7.5. Allow the weapon to rotate one time, and with the right hand catch the weapon on the upper hand guard. The left hand remains pinned throughout the movement.

7.7.7.6. The weapon may be brought to port following the movement. Note: if the weapon counters during the movement, simply flip the weapon into port similar to a spin port.

7.7.8. **Marine pitch out.** A one count movement starting at the position of right shoulder.

7.7.8.1. Holding tightly to the butt of the weapon with the right hand, bring the right hand towards the chest until the weapon is in a vertical position. Then bring the right hand straight up allowing the weapon to pitch forward slightly, as this occurs, raise the right hand to the right ear and toss the weapon. The weapon rotates a half turn forward. Catch the weapon on the upper hand guard with the right hand, arm parallel to the ground, weapon in the vertical position, sling facing out. The left hand stays pinned throughout the entire movement.

7.7.9. **Air Force Pitch-out.** A four count movement starting a right shoulder.

7.7.9.1. Drop the right hand, hold tightly to the butt of the weapon, and catch the weapon on the upper hand guard with the left hand, thumb at the band. The left forearm is parallel to the ground.

7.7.9.2. With the right hand, bring the weapon straight up and back slightly, guiding it with the left hand, toss and release the weapon when the right hand is near the right ear. The barrel of the weapon will fall forward as the butt of the weapon is thrown. While looking at the weapon, pin the left hand. As the weapon rotates in a one half counterclockwise rotation so the barrel is pointing down. Catch the weapon with the right hand slightly below the upper sling ring.

7.7.9.3. As soon as your hand makes contact with the weapon, the head snaps back to the forward position. Using the momentum of the weapon, complete two rotations in a counterclockwise direction on the right side of the body with the right hand.

7.7.9.4. As the weapon completes the second rotation catch the weapon flat at belt level, the left hand on near the trigger housing on the sling and the right hand on top of the upper hand guard. Head snaps to look at the butt of the weapon.

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7.7.10. Double roll to shoulder. A five count movement starting from the position of side standby with your right forearm along the top of the weapon with the weapon at a 45 degree angle.

7.7.10.1. Push down with the right hand and pin. Twist the left wrist in a clockwise rotation. Complete two rotations on the right side of the body. Head remains forward.

7.7.10.2. As the weapon completes the second rotation, let it go with the left hand and bring the right hand to the upper hand guard to stop the weapon at the ear. The left hand stops the weapon on the small of the stock. The weapon is at a 45 degree angle.

7.7.10.3. Using the left hand guide the weapon into the right shoulder. As this is happening, the right hand moves to the butt of the weapon.

7.7.10.4. As soon as the right hand slaps the butt, flare the left hand at the bolt housing.

7.7.10.5. Cut the left hand to left leg.

7.7.11. Sling Inspection Toss. A two count movement starting at port arms.

7.7.11.1. With the right hand on the small of the stock, twist the weapon in a counterclockwise turn while simultaneously rotating the weapon in a counterclockwise motion so that the barrel is facing the ground and the sling is to the left. The left hand remains on the upper hand guard and twists so that the palm is facing in.

7.7.11.2. Throw the weapon in a clockwise rotation by bringing the left hand up and the right hand down. The weapon rotates one and a half times. Catch the weapon in the vertical position with the left hand on the small of the stock and the right hand on the upper hand guard.

7.7.12. Front double. An eight count movement starting at the position of port arms.

7.7.12.1. Slap at port arms with the left hand.

7.7.12.2. Flick the butt of the weapon into the heel of the right hand so the sling is facing the body. The left hand flares along the weapon, fingers do not go above the band, forearm is touching the weapon. The weapon remains in front of the body and the right arm is fully extended. The band is at chin level.

7.7.12.3. While holding the weapon in the vertical position, the left hand pins to the left leg.

7.7.12.4. With the right hand, allow the weapon to fall to the left in a counterclockwise rotation. Catch the weapon on the upper hand guard with the left hand. The weapon is again in the vertical position with the barrel facing the ground.

7.7.12.5. Throw the weapon by pulling up with the left hand and pulling down with the right hand. Pin the right hand as soon as you release the weapon.

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7.7.12.6. The weapon rotates two times in a clockwise rotation. Catch the weapon flat in front of you at belt level. The left hand is on top of the upper hand guard and the right hand is near the trigger housing, underneath the weapon.

7.7.12.7. Push down with the left hand and twist the right wrist to allow the weapon to rotate counterclockwise to port arms. Pin the left hand as you push down.

7.7.12.8. As the weapon comes to port, stop it with the left hand.

7.7.13. **Front one and a half.** A nine count movement starting at the position of port.

7.7.13.1. Slap the weapon at port.

7.7.13.2. Rotate the weapon counterclockwise one half rotation. The left hand slaps the stock when the weapons barrel is pointing towards the ground.

7.7.13.3. Using the left hand, rotate the weapon clockwise one and a half times and pin the weapon to the left leg, barrel pointing down. Pin the right hand.

7.7.13.4. Rotate the weapon to the horizontal position behind the back and reach around with the right hand to grab the upper hand guard. It is important not to change the grip on the upper hand guard. Now release the weapon from the left hand and allow the butt end of the weapon to fall. Pin the left hand.

7.7.13.5. As the weapon is falling, bring the right hand to front of the body. The weapon swings out approximately one foot to the right.

7.7.13.6. The weapon swings in towards the front of the body, as this happens, the right hand is twisted. Raise the right hand in front of the body and release the weapon approximately at belt level.

7.7.13.7. The weapon rotates clockwise one and a half times.

7.7.13.8. Catch the weapon flat in the horizontal position at belt level. Sling facing down, barrel pointing to the left. The left hand is on the top of the upper hand guard, and the right hand is on the sling side of the small of the stock.

7.7.13.9. Twist the weapon with the right wrist to rotate the weapon back to the position of port. Pin the left hand as it leaves the upper hand guard.

7.7.14. **Back drop.** A three count movement starting from the position of left shoulder.

7.7.14.1. Move left with the left hand so the weapon is on the back of the neck, and the sling is touching the neck.

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7.7.14.2. Release the weapon with the left hand and pin. As the weapon drops in the horizontal position, the right hand hooks back and catches it by the upper hand guard.

7.7.14.3. Once secure in the right hand, bring the weapon into the side standby position.

7.7.15. **Back stretch.** A three count movement starting from the position of right shoulder.

7.7.15.1. Bring the right hand to the right ear so the weapon falls over the shoulder.

7.7.15.2. Reach behind with the left hand and grab the upper hand guard.

7.7.15.3. After releasing the butt of the weapon, pin the right hand, and bring the weapon to side standby to the left side. The left hand is on the upper hand guard and the right hand is underneath the small of the stock.

7.7.16. **Butt inspection.** An eight count movement starting from the position of port.

7.7.16.1. Slap at port with the left hand.

7.7.16.2. Move the right hand to the butt of the weapon and flick the butt into the heel of the right hand so the sling is facing you. The weapon is in the vertical position and makes a quarter turn counterclockwise. The left hand flares along the weapon, fingers do not go above the band, and forearm is touching the weapon.

7.7.16.3. While holding the weapon in the vertical position, the left hand pins to the left leg.

7.7.16.4. Allow the weapon to start to fall to the left, as this is happening; the right hand starts to twist the butt in a clockwise rotation. As the weapon drops it makes one turn in the right hand so the sling is facing you. The right hand slides down the stock to the small of the stock and the left hand meets the stock at a flare. Fingers pointing up. At the same time the head snaps down to look at the butt of the weapon.

7.7.16.5. Pin the left hand.

7.7.16.6. Execute a three quarters turn in a clockwise rotation in the vertical position with the right hand. While this is happening, snap the head up, and catch the weapon with the left hand on the lower hand guard at the retaining band. The right hand moves to the left side of the upper hand guard palm up.

7.7.16.7. Lift the right hand to flip the weapon; it makes one and a half rotation counterclockwise to the port position.

7.7.16.8. Catch the weapon at port.

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7.8. Exchanges

7.8.1. Marching set back. A five count movement starting at the position port. You need a partner to do this move positioned approximately two feet behind you.

7.8.1.1. With the right hand grab the upper hand guard and flare the weapon by the right leg.

7.8.1.2. Cut the left hand to a pin.

7.8.1.3. Stepping off with the left foot, on the next right foot, bring the right hand back setting the weapon on the butt, slightly behind the heel of the right foot.

7.8.1.4. As you step with the next left, release the weapon with the right hand from the upper hand guard. It is important to bring the right hand to the side of the leg and not push the weapon out. Let it fall backwards.

7.8.1.5. The person behind as he/she steps on the next left, receives the weapon in the right hand on the upper hand guard. On the next right step, bring the weapon to port arms.

7.8.2. Marching toss back. A six count movement starting from the position of attention. You need a partner behind you approximately two feet. This is done while marching.

7.8.2.1. Stepping off with the left foot, grab the upper hand guard with the right hand and flare the weapon by the right leg.

7.8.2.2. On the next right foot, remain at flare.

7.8.2.3. On the next left foot, remain at flare.

7.8.2.4. On the next right foot, bring the right hand back setting the weapon on the butt, Next to the heel of the right foot.

7.8.2.5. As you step with the next left, lift the weapon with the right hand preparing to throw over the shoulder. Release the weapon with the right hand from the upper hand guard as the right hand passes the ear. The weapon does one revolution clockwise to the individual behind you.

7.8.2.6. The person receiving the weapon catches the weapon on the upper hand guard with the right hand.

7.8.3. Right shoulder exchange. A three count movement. starting a right shoulder. You need a partner for this movement positioned two feet in front and facing you. This exchange may be performed in a diamond formation.

7.8.3.1. Holding onto the weapon tightly with the right hand, drop the right hand so the weapon falls forward towards your partners left shoulder. The left hand remains pinned.

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7.8.3.2. The person receiving the weapon catches the weapon on the upper hand guard with the left hand. The right hand remains pinned.

7.8.3.3. With the left hand, bring the weapon into reverse port. See the reverse port explanation for movement.

7.8.4. **Triple present exchange.** A three count movement starting from the position of port, arms. You need a partner two feet in front and facing you.

7.8.4.1. Slap the weapon at port, arms with the left hand.

7.8.4.2. Slap the weapon with the left hand, and then twist the weapon with the right hand clockwise on quarter turn, sling facing away from body.

7.8.4.3. With the right hand, place the weapon in your partner's left hand, and receive their weapon with the left hand.

7.8.4.4. With the left hand twist the weapon to the port, arms position.

7.8.5. **Split exchange at port, arms.** A six count movement starting at the position of port, arms. You need a partner for this, facing you, three steps away. This exchange is executed as members pass one another.

7.8.5.1. Stepping off with the left foot, throw the weapon using your left hand into the right hand. The weapon is in the vertical position sling facing away. Once the weapon is in the right hand, pin the left hand.

7.8.5.2. On the next right foot, keep the weapon in the vertical position, throw the weapon to the left hand, and pin the right hand.

7.8.5.3. On the next left foot, throw the weapon to your partner. Turn slightly to the right to face the receiver.

7.8.5.4. The receiver catches the weapon in the right hand in the vertical position. Left hand pinned.

7.8.5.5. While continuing to march, flip the weapon into port, arms with the right hand. When the left hand catches the weapon, the right hand flares along the upper hand guard, fore arm is along the side of the weapon.

7.8.5.6. Flare the right hand into the port, arms position.

7.8.6. **Underhand toss.** A five count movement starting at the position of attention. You need a partner for this movement approximately positioned five feet in front and facing you.

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7.8.6.1. Grab the upper hand guard with the right hand, extend your arm fully allowing it to act as a pendulum, extend the right foot in front of the toe of the weapon, kick the butt back hard enough to allow the weapon to swing behind you approximately two feet.

7.8.6.2. As the weapon swings forward, release for the throw as if you were shaking someone's hand. The weapon makes one full rotation to your partner. After releasing, pin the right hand. The left hand remains pin, until catching your partner's weapon.

7.8.6.3. The person receiving the toss catches the weapon slightly below the upper sling ring and rotate the weapon until the barrel is pointing down. Then pin the weapon to the left leg.

7.8.6.4. Using the left hand, move the weapon in a counterclockwise rotation behind the back, so the barrel is pointing to the right and the sling is facing towards the ground. The right hand catches the weapon on the upper hand guard with a fist.

7.8.6.5. Release the weapon with the left hand and pin, the right hand brings the weapon to the side standby position; bring the left hand to the right side of the body to support the weapon slightly behind the trigger housing.

13.8.7. **Overhead toss.** A four count movement starting at the position of right shoulder. You need a partner for this movement facing you approximately six feet away.

7.8.7.1. Drop the right hand, hold tightly to the butt of the weapon, and catch the weapon on the upper hand guard with the left hand, thumb wrapping around the band. The left forearm is parallel to the ground.

7.8.7.2. With the right hand bring the weapon straight up and forward slightly, guiding it with the left hand, throw the weapon and release flick the right hand back towards the ear to flip the weapon to your partner. As the weapon rotates once, pin the right hand.

7.8.7.3. The person catching the weapon will do so with the left hand on the upper hand guard.

7.8.7.4. Once the weapon is caught, bring the weapon into the port, arms position.

7.8.8. **Mini under.** A six movement starting at the position of attention. You need a partner facing you approximately two feet in front of you.

7.8.8.1. Grab the upper hand guard with the right hand, extend your arm fully allowing it to act as a pendulum, extend the right foot in front of the toe of the weapon, kick the butt back hard enough to allow the weapon to swing behind you approximately one foot.

7.8.8.2. As the weapon swings forward, raise the right arm slightly. Release for the throw as the right hand is rising past belt level. The weapon makes a half rotation to your partner. After releasing, pin the right hand. The left hand remains pinned, until catching your partner's weapon.

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7.8.8.3. The person receiving the weapon catches the weapon on the upper hand guard with the left hand. The weapon is in the vertical position, barrel pointing down.

7.8.8.4. Once caught, allow the weapon to fall to the right, sling down, and catch with the right hand near the trigger housing. Weapon is in the horizontal position at belt level.

7.8.8.5. Push down with the left hand and twist the right wrist to allow the weapon to rotate counterclockwise to port arms. Pin the left hand as you push down.

7.8.8.6. As the weapon comes to port, arms, stop it with the left hand.

7.8.9. **Back to back toss.** A one count movement starting at the position of attention. You need a partner. You have your back to your partner and he will be approximately six feet behind you.

7.8.9.1. Grab the upper hand guard with the right hand, extend your arm fully allowing it to act as a pendulum, extend the right foot in front of the toe of the weapon, kick the butt back hard enough to allow the weapon to swing behind you approximately two feet.

7.8.9.2. As the weapon swings forward, lift it keeping your arm extended. Bend the right elbow slightly as you bring the right hand near the right ear. The weapon should be near the vertical position, barrel pointing the ground. Release for the throw as the right hand passes the right ear. Ensure the right hand is turned out so the weapon doesn't go to the inside of the person receiving it. The weapon makes one full rotation to your partner. After releasing, pin the right hand.

7.8.9.3. The person receiving the toss catches the weapon with the right hand on the upper hand guard.

7.8.9.4. Bring the weapon into the port, arms position.