1. What do shoulder launched munitions include?

2. The M72-series LAW (M72A2 and M72A3) was introduced in the early 1960s for use against what targets?

3. More recent and improved versions of the M72-series LAWs were produced in the 1990s and include what?

4. The M136 AT4 was designed in the late 1980s for what?

5. What is the M141 BDM? What is it used for?

6. Shoulder-launched munitions are issued as rounds of ammunition. How are shoulder launched munitions designed to be maintained?

7. In combat, live and expended shoulder-launched munitions are destroyed only to prevent their capture or use by the enemy and, even then, only on order. What conditions must be met in order for them to be destroyed?

8. What is the M136?

9. What are the specifications of the M136 launcher?

10. What are the specifications of the M136 rocket?

11. The M136 AT4 is a round of ammunition with an integral, rocket-type cartridge. What does the cartridge consist of?

12. The M136 AT4's warhead has excellent penetration ability and lethal after-armor effects. How much armor can the warhead penetrate?

13. What happens to the M136 upon impact?

14. What do certain colored bands mean on an M136?

15. The M136 AT4 is issued as a round of ammunition rather than as a weapon; the launcher is completely sealed. However, its overall condition should be inspected at the time of issue and again before use (Figure 2-6). What should you look for when inspecting the M136?

16. How does the firing Mechanism of the M136 work? What are its components?

17. How do you operate the cocking lever on an M136?

18. How do you operate the safety mechanism on an M136?

19. How does the M136 front sight function?

20. How does the M136 rear sight function?

21. If you are under fire, take cover before preparing the M136 AT4 for firing. How do you prepare the M136 for firing?

22. What is a misfire? What is the proper procedure for dealing with a misfire?

23. If a misfire occurs in combat, the firer responds as follows:

24. If a misfire occurs on a live-fire training range, the firer responds as follows:

25. If the launcher is prepared to fire, but then is not fired, it must be taken out of operation as follows:

26. How do you maintain a steady aim while operating the M136?

27. What is considered proper eye placement while operating the M136?

28. What is considered proper sight alignment when operating the M136?

29. What are considered stationary targets? How are stationary targets engaged?

30. What are considered slow moving vehicles?

31. What are considered fast moving vehicles? How are they to be engaged with the M136?

32. Is breath control important when aiming the M136?

33. How is the trigger mechanism operated when using the M136?

34. Why is correct sight alignment critical to accurate use of the M136?

35. What are the two standing positions used when operating the M136?

36. What is the basic standing position when using the M136?

37. What is the modified position when using the M136?

38. The basic kneeling position is the best position for tracking moving targets. How do you assume a kneeling position?

39. How do you assume a basic kneeling position?

40. What is a modified kneeling position? How do you assume a modified kneeling position?

41. When should the prone position be used when firing a shoulder launched munition?

42. How should you assume a prone firing position?

43. What is the M72A2/A3 LAW?

44. What is the description for the M72 outer tube?

45. What is the description for the M72 inner tube?

46. What is the description for the M72 rocket?

47. What is the description for the M72 launcher?

48. What are the specifications for the 66MM Rocket?

49. What are the specifications for the 66MM Ammunition?

50. What is the improved M72 light antiarmor weapon system?

51. How does the M72 ignition switch work?

52. How does rocket penetration work?

53. What are the After-Armor Effects of a rocket?

54. What are the characteristics of the M72 round?

55. What needs to be checked when inspecting a M72 LAW?

56. What does the firing mechanism include?

57. How does the M72 trigger arming handle function?

58. How does the front sight work for the M72A2 AND M72A3 LAWS?

59. How does the rear sight work for the M72A2 AND M72A3 LAWS?

60. How do you extend the rocket launcher?

61. A misfire is usually caused by what factors?

62. What should happen if a misfire occurs during combat?

63. What should happen if an M72A2, M72A3, or M190 subcaliber device misfires on a live-fire training range?

64. If the launcher is prepared to fire, but then is not fired, it should be returned to the carrying configuration by reversing the preparation procedure. How do you reverse the preparation procedure?

65. Maintaining a steady hold involves holding the launcher as steady as possible while sighting and firing. How do you maintain proper sight picture and sight alignment until firing?

66. What do aiming procedures include?

67. What do fast moving targets include?

68. Why is breath control as important when firing a light antiarmor weapon as it is when firing an individual weapon?

69. Why is correct sight alignment critical?

70. What is the M141 BDM?

71. What is the M141 BDM designed for?

72. What are some characteristics of the M141 outer assembly?

73. How can the inner tube can be extended to the ready-to-fire position?

74. The technical data for the M141 BDM weapon system is as follows:

75. What is the description for the M141 rocket?

76. How does the M141 penetrate soft targets?

77. The head of the round and the tail section are silver and the motor case is black. Its minimum arming distance is 15 meters. What happens to the rocket during flight?

78. The M141 BDM weapon system is issued as a round of ammunition and requires no scheduled maintenance. What should you look for when inspecting the M141?

79. How does the front sight function for the M141 BDM?

80. How does the rear sight function for the M141 BDM?

81. How do you aim the M141 BDM?

82. A NVD mounting rail is permanently attached to each M141 BDM. The mount has an alignment groove that accepts the AN/PVS-4, AN/PAQ-4, and any other devices that use the rail grabber style mount, without the need for additional adapters or brackets. What are the mounting procedures for both the AN/PVS-4 and AN/PAQ-4?

83. What is the night vision device boresighting procedure?

84. How do you prepare the M141 BDM for firing?

85. How do you fire the M141 BDM?

86. What is the sequence of events when the weapon is fired?

87. Of the weapons discussed in this manual, which is best used for engaging moving armored vehicles?

88. Where is armor heaviest on vehicles?

89. Where are vehicles vulnerable to hits?

90. Newer versions may use bolt-on (appliqué) armor to improve their survivability. Some vehicles are equipped with reactive armor, which consists of metal plates and plastic explosives. How does reactive armor impact the use of shoulder launched munitions?

91. Natural or man-made obstacles can be used to force the armored vehicle to slow, stop, or change direction. What does this allow the firer to do?

92. An enemy armored vehicle without close protection (dismounted infantry) in woods, urban, or other restrictive terrain is vulnerable to close attack. What are armored vehicles most vulnerable from?

93. How do Single Firer operations work?

94. How do sequence firing operations work?

95. How do pair firing operations work?

96. How does volley firing work?

97. What must Shoulder-launched munitions firers know?

98. What munition systems are the M72 and M136 best used for?

99. Are the M72 and M136 effective for use against field fortifications and buuldings?

100. What are considerations for use of NVDs with the M136 and M141?

101. How is artificial illumination designed to be used with shoulder fired munitions?

102. How do you properly sight the weapon while wearing protective masks?

103. Firing from an enclosure creates unique hazards. What are they?

104. What are considerations to make when firing from buuldings?

105. Why is ventilation to the rear and sides important when firing inside an enclosure?

106. Why must you remove objects and debris from the firing area?

107. What is the muzzle clearance for shoulder fired weapons?

108. Why is muzzle clearance so important?

109. What are considerations for personnel positions when firing from an enclosure?

110. They are most useful against lightly armored vehicles. What can they also be used against?

111. Shoulder-launched munitions are employed with interlocking fires to provide mutual support. What is the advantage of dispersion?

112. Why are shoulder-launched munitions are used on combat patrols?

113. How are shoulder launched munitions supposed to be used during ambushes?

114. How can shoulder launched munitions be used for defense of Tactical Operations Centers and Unit Trains?

115. How are shoulder launched munitions used for patrols of Rear Areas?