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INTRODUCTION TO INFANTRY BATTALION AND ITS EQUIPMENTS





LESSON PLAN INF 1



ORGANISATION OF AN INFANTRY BATTALION AND ITS WEAPONS





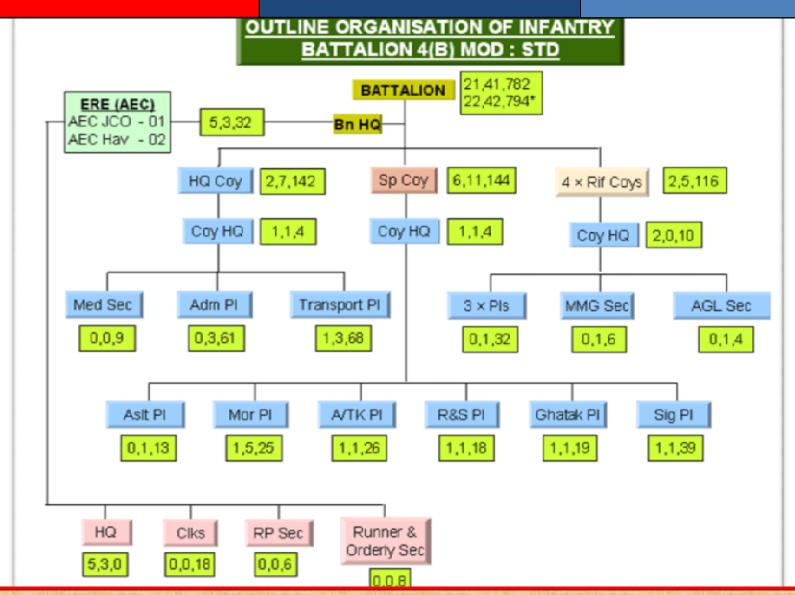
Introduction

The infantry battalion is the most important organisation of the army. It is trained and equipped to face any adverse situation. It can fight an enemy independently or as part of a larger force. It has the sustenance power and motivation to fight till the end. The Infantry Battalion is a balanced force which can withstand any difficult situation both in offensive, defensive, as well as in special operations against the enemy.

The support weapons available with the Battalion can contain the plan of the enemy by causing maximum damage both in fortified fire positions and Armoured protected tanks/personal carriers. Infantry battalion has inherent fire power capability at long ranges in terms of battalion support weapons. The two important infantry battalion support weapons are 81mm Mortor and Anti Tank guided missile.

ORGANISATION OF INFANTRY BATTALION

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CAPABILITIES

The capabilities of Infantry Battalion are as under:

- (a) Self Reliance: The infantry is equipped trained and organized to fight with the enemy without any outside support. It can fight itself for a long time.
- (b) Ability to Hold Ground: The infantry Battalion can hold ground effectively with or without outside support.

(c) Adaptability:

An Infantry battalion is highly adaptable and can operate over any type of ground by day or by night and under any difficult climate conditions. The infantry battalion can be readily shifted by land, sea or air to the battle field.

(d) Mobility:

Infantry battalion has a high degree of mobility. It can go through almost all kinds of obstacles.

(e) **Vulnerability:**

In battle, an infantry battalion becomes vulnerable in front of tanks, artillery, small arms, air attack and anti-personnel mines.

Employability

The basic role of infantry battalion is to close in with and destroy or capture the enemy and to hold ground. Fire and movement is the basis of infantry tactics.

Infantry battalion from section up wards is based on this principle. Infantry battalion and its sub-units are trained to operate in the face of the enemy opposition without entirely depending on support from other arms, by skilful use of ground, weapons, and above all the infantrymen with their sheer courage, determination and valour.

COMPANY SUPPORT WEAPONS

The company support weapons are 7.62mm Dragunov Sniper Rifle, 7.62mm Medium Machine Gun, 30mm Medium Grenade Launcher and 84mm Rocket Launcher. They are used both in defensive and offensive operations.

Types of Infantry Company Support Weapons

- (a) 7.62 mm Dragunov Sniper Rifle.
- (b) 7.62mm Medium Machine Gun.
- (c) 30 mm Automatic Grenade Launcher.
- (d) 84 mm Rocket Launcher.

CHARACTERISTICS

7.62 mm Dragunov Sniper Rifle

Caliber 7.62 mm

Range 800 mtr

Range with telescope sight 1300 mtr

Weight 4.3 kg

Magazine capacity 10 rounds

Ammunition fired:



Armor Piercing, Sniper Balls,

Steel Core, Tracer and Incendiary.



7.62 mm Medium Machine Gun

Weight

Gun

Tripod

Effective Battle Range

Traverse

No. of rounds in belt

Rate of Fire

Normal Rapid Cyclic



14.2 kg

10.2 kg

1800 m

360 degree

235 rounds



100 rounds/min

200 rounds/min

500-1000 rounds/min

(Adjustable by setting of

gas regulator)

Length 20 rounds (Service Burst)

Sustained Fire Being air-cooled can maintain normal

rate of fire indefinitely. However

barrel should be changed after firing

four belts

Range	Beaten Zone
560m	110m x 1m
600m	100m x 1m
1200m	65m x 3m
1800m	50m x 4m

Trajectory When the sight is fixed up to 600m

bullets do not rise above 1.2m (4 ft)

Night Firing It is possible to fire the gun at night

using passive night sight

30mm Automatic Grenade Launcher

Weight

Launcher 18 kg

Mount 12 kg

Sight 1 kg (without case)

3.5 kg (with case)

Gun Box 14.5 kg (with 29 grenades in one belt)

Sight with case 3.5 kg

Range 800 to 1700 m (with and without sight)

Rate of Fire

Normal 50 grenades/min

Rapid 100 grenades/min

Cyclic 350 to 400 grenades/min



Flexibility It can be mounted on a vehicle or helicopter. It can fire in low angle as well as in high angle. It has crest clearance capability. Flexibility is mainly due to

Controlled Elevation 67 degrees

Controlled Depression 14 degrees

Free Traverse 260 degrees

Effect of fire. It fires a fragmentation type of grenade which can be fired in a single shot or burst mode. The killing area of a grenade is 7m all around from the point of burst.

<u>Limitations</u>. It has the following limitations:

- (i) Due to sustained fire small parts get damaged.
- (ii) Barrel needs to be cooled after firing 80 to 90 grenades.
- (iii) It gives out flash and blast on firing.

84 mm Rocket Launcher.

Caliber 84mm

Weight 16kg with mount and telescopic sight

Length 1065mm

Traverse No traverse of its own

Range

HEAT 400m (moving targets)

HE 1000m (killing area 10 m)

Smoke 1300m (width 15 m)

Illumination 2100m (area of 400-500m diameter for

30 seconds)

Rate of Fire

Types of ammunition

Armor Penetration Back Blast Area Maximum sustained 06

rounds / minute

Heat, HE, Smoke,

Illumination

400 mm (Heat)

15 m



CHARACTERISTICS of 81 mm Mortar

Caliber 81mm

Weight 40.6 kg (without sight)

4.7 kg (sight without case)

Range Minimum 68 mts (from safety point of view 90 m)

Range Maximum 5200 m

Rate of fire (per minute)

Slow 6-8 rounds

Normal 9-11 rounds

Rapid 12-20 rounds

Muzzle vel. 305 m/sec (maximum)

Elevation limit 45 degrees to 85 degrees

Safety Distan. Flanking 200m, Overhead 250m

Anti Tank Guided Missile (ATGM)

Minimum Range 75 m

Maximum Range 2500 m

Rate of Fire 03 missiles/minute

Hit Probability 90% to 96%

Accuracy 60 cm around point of aim, at max. range

Generation Second

Launcher Mount

Traverse 360 degrees

Elevation 8 degrees + 20 degrees

Magnification 10 times

Guidance Semi automatic optically tracked wire guided

Penetration At 90 degrees angle of impact 460 mm

At 60 degrees angle of impact 230 mm

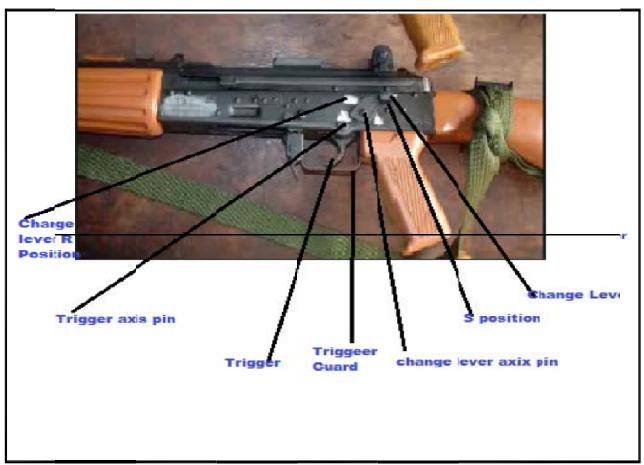
Visit to nearby Infantry/Fighting Arms Unit

Cadets will be taken on a visit to any nearest Infantry Battalion to show the support weapons on ground where ever possible. In the absence of Infantry Battalion a short video can be screened showing the Infantry Battalion and company support weapons for better understanding of the cadets

CHARACTERISTICS OF 5.56 MM INSAS RIFLE, AMMUNITION, FIRE POWER, SRIPPINGS, ASSEMBLING & CLEANING

The 5.56MM INSAS Rifle is produced by the Indian Ordinance Factory Board and is being used by the Indian army. It is the personal service weapon of a soldier. It is lighter than the AK47 and easy to handle





5.56 mm INSAS RIFLE

Characteristics, Ammunition and Fire Power

Calibre	5.56 mm
Length of Rifle without bayonet	960 mm
Length of Rifle with bayonet	1110 mm
Length of barrel	464 mm
Weight	
Fixed butt empty magazine	3.6 kg
Fixed butt with loaded magazine	3.69 kg
Full magazine	90 gm
Bayonet	305 gm

Characteristics, Ammunition and Fire Power

(Cont..)

Effective range	400 mm	
Sight Radius	470 mm	
Principle of Operation	Gas Operated	
Penetration	3 mm at 700m	
Mode of fire	Single Shot &	
	Three Round Burst	
Rate of fire		
Normal	60 rounds/min	
TRB (Three Round Burst)	90 rounds/min	
Intense	150 rounds/min	
Cyclic	600 to 650 rounds/min	

Types of Ammunition

Ball Round, Tracer Round, Blank Round, High Density Cartridge

Stripping

5.56mm INSAS rifle is the personnel weapon of a soldier. It is responsibility of the soldier to take care of his weapon. Stripping, assembling and cleaning of this weapon is very easy. If a soldier maintains the weapon properly, it will produce good result.

Removing Magazine: Hold the magazine with left hand and press them magazine catch to the front with thumb and then remove them again.

Stripping Assembly Cover: Cock the rifle and keep the change lever on 'S'. Press lever locking retainer with left hand and press the retainer to the front with right hand thumb. When retainer moves to the front, it is free from locking retainer. Now lift the assembly opening cover and move to the front.

Stripping of Piston Extension Assembly

- While pressing retainer make the recoil spring assembly free from the guide and move it out.
- Hold rear portion of piston extension and while pressing it down ward, remove it from the rifle.

Stripping of Breech Block

• Hold piston extension switch left hand, turning it upside down and with the right hand slide out the breech block from the recess.

Stripping of Firing Pin

Remove locking pin with the help of drift. Firing pin will come out.

Stripping of Extractor

Drift tool is used for stripping of the extractor. Press the extract or with the left hand thumb. Then press access pin with pointed portion of the drift. Access pin will come out. Now remove the extractor and spring from its recess.

Stripping of Gas Plug and Projector Sight

With the help of drift, remove the pin fixing gas plug and while pressing gas plug remove the gas block. Now the projector sight will also get removed.

Stripping of Hand Guard

The front edge of hand guard is in the cup near the gas block. Straighten the pin locking and remove it with the help of drift. Shifting the cup towards gas block, remove the hand guard.

Stripping of Magazine

While pressing retainer dimple remove bottom plate.

Remove retainer spring and the platform.



Assembling

Assembling of the rifle is carried out in reverse sequence of stripping as under:

- (a) Assembling of magazine.
- (b) Assembling of extractor and firing pin.
- (c) Assembling of hand guard.
- (d) Assembling of piston extension and breech block.
- (e) To insert piston extension assembly in gas cylinder and bracket.

Assembling (Cont...)

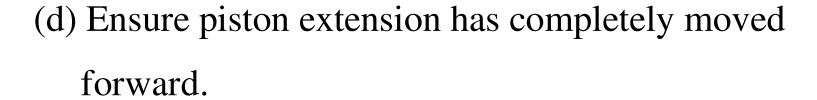
- (f) To insert recoil spring assembly in piston extension.
- (g) To insert piston extension assembly and recoil spring in body housing.
- (h) To close cover assembly and loading of retainer
- (i) Fix magazine.



Parts of 5.56 mm INSAS Rifle

Inspection after Assembling of Rifle:

- (a) Remove magazine.
- (b) Move change lever to 'R'.
- (c) Cock the rifle



- (e) Move change lever to 'S'
- (f) Try to press trigger, it will not get pressed

Cleaning

Items required for cleaning are as under:

- (a) Oil bottle with oil
- (b) Brush cleaning bore
- (c) Pull through
- (d) Road cleaning barrel



- (e) Tool adjusting sight/rear sight
- (f) Tool removing repair case
- (g) Chindi

Rifle parts to be oiled are as under:

- (a) Complete breach box less its face.
- (b) Magazine Catch.
- (c) Trigger mechanism.
- (d) Rifle spring Assembly



Rifle parts not to be oiled are as under:

- (a) Barrel
- (b) Cylinder
- (c) Gas plug
- (d) Piston extension assembly
- (e) Magazine platform site.



Strip the rifle and clean its parts. Clean bore with pull through and chindi. Oil the bore and clean the cylinder gas. Clean cylinder with pull through and chindi. Gas affected parts like breech block, piston, extension and firing pin to be cleaned carefully so that gas fouling is completely removed. After cleaning, the parts should be oiled with a piece of cloth. Do not rub hard outer surface of the rifle with soaked oil.

Conclusion

The rifleman of an infantry is capable of closing with the enemy and neutralise him with his personnel weapon. However with the presence of company support weapons his punch increases. The company support weapons give additional effective strength to the Infantry Rifle Company both in defensive well as offensive operations.

The fire power with the Infantry Battalion as its support weapons in the form of 81 mm mortar and anti tank missile makes its formidable force to deal with enemy. It provides the fire support as well as metal support to the troops fighting on ground.

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