The PKM, is an improved and lighter version of the PK machine gun using stamped metal components instead of machined metal and is the standard infantry general purpose machinegun in the Soviet Army. The PK machinegun was selected in 1961 to replace the RP-46 and SGM machineguns.
HISTORY

The PK was a mixture of components and ideas from other weapons. The rotating bolt came from the AK-47 and RPK, the cartridge gripper and barrel change came from SGM. The system of feed operation Czech 52 light machine gun. The trigger comes from the RPD. It was first put into service in 1964.
HISTORY

Differences between the PK and PKM is the PK has a heavy-fluted barrel, feed cover constructed from both machined and stamped components and a plain butt-plate. The PKM has a unfluted barrel, a feed cover constructed wholly from stampings and a hinged butt-rest fitted to the butt-plate.
AK-47
SGM
RPD
VARIENTS

• PK - Heavy Fluted Barrel
• PKS - Basic PK mounted on a tripod for heavy machine gun fire support role.
• PKT - Coaxial installation in armored vehicles.
• PKMS - PKM mounted on tripod
• PKMSN
DESCRIPTION

• The PKM is a general purpose machinegun. It is air-cooled belt-fed, gas-operated, and automatic. It fires from the open bolt position. It can be utilized on a bipod, tripod, or vehicular mount.
CHARACTERISTICS

• COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Russia
• MILITARY DESIGNATION: PKM
• CARTRIDGE TYPE: 7.62mm X 54mm Rimmed
• TYPE OF FEED: 50/100/200 or 250 RD FEND MLB
• LOCKING SYSTEM: Rotating bolt
• SYSTEM OF OPERATION: Gas Blast, Auto Only
• PRACTICAL RANGE: 1000M
• APPLIED SAFETY: Blocks Sear
• PPF: Length of Firing Pin
DISASSEMBLY
ASSEMBLY
FUNCTION CHECK
FUNCTION CHECK

1. Place the safety on (FIRE).
2. Pull cocking handle to the rear, lock the bolt to the rear, and return cocking handle forward.
3. Place the weapon on (SAFE).
4. Pull the trigger. *(Bolt should not go forward)*
5. Place weapon on (FIRE), pull cocking handle to the rear, pull the trigger, and ease the bolt forward.
REDUCE STOPPAGE
REDUCE STOPPAGE

IMMEDIATE ACTION

A cook-off is the firing of a round by the heat of a very hot barrel, and not by the firing mechanism. A cook-off may be avoided by applying immediate action within 10 seconds after a failure to fire and by routine barrel changes based on rate of fire.
REDUCE STOPPAGE

IMMEDIATE ACTION

• Cock the gun, watch for ejection of cartridge, belt link, or round
• Ensure bolt remains to the rear to prevent double feeding if a round or cartridge case is not ejected.
• If a cartridge case, belt link, or round is ejected, relay the gun on target and attempt to fire.
• If the gun still does not fire, clear it and take remedial action.
REDUCE STOPPAGE

REMEDIAL ACTION

Remedial action is also taken immediately in case of a stoppage, but it includes an attempt to determine the cause of the problem.
REDUCE STOPPAGE

REMEDIAL ACTION

If no round in the chamber:

• Reload gun and attempt to fire.
• If gun fires, stoppage has been corrected.
• If gun fails to fire apply immediate and remedial action as necessary.

If there is a round in the chamber:

• Close the cover and attempt to fire. If the gun fires reload and continue firing.

* HOT GUN WAIT 15 MINUTES BEFORE CLEARING.
OPERATIONS
OPERATION

The PKM machinegun is loaded from the closed bolt position. It is fired, unloaded, and cleared from the open-bolt position. The safety lever must be placed on fire before the bolt can be pulled to the rear.
OPERATION

• The selector switch is placed in the fire setting.

• The trigger is squeezed depressing the sear. The sear releases the bolt carrier, which under force of the driving spring, goes forward.
OPERATION

• The bolt, drives a cartridge out of the feeder and into the barrel until the rim of the cartridge seats on the end of the barrel. Simultaneously the extractor snaps over the rim of the cartridge. Then the bolt locks into the chamber.
OPERATION

• The firing pin, locked to the bolt carrier, strikes the primer of the round, and fires the round.

• The propellant gases drives the bullet through the barrel. When the bullet passes the gas port, some of the gases are tapped off and directed against the piston, driving it and the bolt carrier to the rear.
• As the bolt unlocks from the receiver, the extractor withdraws the empty cartridge case from the chamber and holds it against the bolt until the case strikes the fixed ejector and is expelled from the weapon.
# TROUBLESHOOTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MALFUNCTION/STOPPAGE</th>
<th>PROBABLE CAUSE</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Failure to Feed</td>
<td>Damaged Drive Spring / Guide</td>
<td>Replace defective part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to Feed</td>
<td>Cartridge case not fully seated in belt</td>
<td>Seat cartridge case in belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to Chamber</td>
<td>Carbon buildup in gas cylinder</td>
<td>Clean gas system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to Lock</td>
<td>Damaged drive spring / guide</td>
<td>Replace defective part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to Lock</td>
<td>Fouled receiver</td>
<td>Clean receiver area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to Fire</td>
<td>Damaged / worn firing pin</td>
<td>Replace firing pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to Extract</td>
<td>Damaged extractor / spring</td>
<td>Replace extractor / spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Failure to Eject</td>
<td>Damaged ejector mechanism</td>
<td>Replace ejector</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## TROUBLESHOOTING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MALFUNCTION/STOPPAGE</th>
<th>PROBABLE CAUSE</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAILURE TO COCK</td>
<td>DAMAGED / WORN SEAR</td>
<td>REPLACE SEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAILURE TO COCK</td>
<td>SEAR NOTCH WORN</td>
<td>DS MAINTENANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLUGGISH OPERATION</td>
<td>LACK OF LUBRICANT</td>
<td>LUBRICATE WEAPON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUN-AWAY GUN</td>
<td>DAMAGED / WORN SEAR</td>
<td>REPLACE SEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUN-AWAY GUN</td>
<td>SEAR NOTCH WORN</td>
<td>DS MAINTENANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE FEED</td>
<td>FOULED GAS PISTON</td>
<td>CLEAN GAS SYSTEM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUESTIONS?