Small Arms
Lubricants differ in viscosity (how easily they flow), chemical composition and heat resistance.

The characteristics of the lubricant dictate which lubricant to use depending on the weapon and environment.

Your -10 TM is always the best guide to cleaning and lubing your weapons, but here are some general guidelines on lubricants...

**RBC**
(Rifle bore cleaner)
Is not a lubricant. It's strictly for cleaning out carbon and powder from the chamber and bore. Remember, when you're finished using RBC, you need to lube your weapon.

**CLP**
(Cleaner, lubricant, preservative)
Is usually the best choice for cleaning and lubing your weapons. CLP is a one-step lubricant.

**LSA**
(Lubricant, semi-fluid, automatic weapons)

**LSA-T**
(Lubricant, semi-fluid, automatic weapons with Teflon®)

**CLP and LSA**
Can be used on most weapons as long as the temperature is -10°F or higher.

When the temperature drops below -10°F, you can use LAW (lubricating oil, arctic, weapons).

If it's below 10°F, use only LAW on most weapons.

There are exceptions, though.

**DO SOLDIERS KNOW WHICH LUBE GOES WITH WHICH WEAPON?**

For the M249 machine gun and the M3 recoilless rifle, use only CLP regardless of the temperature.

On the M231 firing port weapon, don't use CLP. Use only LSA in normal conditions and LAW in extreme cold.

For the MK 19, never use CLP. It's not strong enough. Use GMD (grease, molybdenum disulfide) if you can get it.

If you can't get GMD, use LSA or LSA-T. If the temperature drops below 0°F, it's OK to use LAW.

...THE LOWDOWN ON LUBES!

Small Arms...