The first automatic, magazine-fed pistol adopted by the U.S. Army, the Colt M1911 is a single action, semi-automatic, recoil-operated pistol chambered for the .45 caliber A.C.P. (Automatic Colt Pistol) cartridge. With the gas of fired cartridges driving back the slide to eject the spent cartridge casing, the pistol was self-loading from a box, spring-fed magazine holding seven rounds inserted and locked in the pistol’s handle. Adopted to replace the M1892 .38 caliber Colt Revolver, the Automatic Pistol’s powerful .45 cartridge proved lethal in stopping power against Moro guerillas in the Philippines. Designed by John Browning, the Colt Automatic became an iconic pistol of the U.S. military, carried through twentieth century wars until the Baretta M9 9mm Pistol was adopted in 1985. Nevertheless, the M1911 is still carried into combat by many American troops as their pistol of choice, in personal preference to the official M9 sidearm. Manufactured in large numbers for service in the trenches of the Great War, the Colt Automatic was supplemented by revolvers for the American Expeditionary Force: the M1917 Colt or Smith and Wesson .45 caliber revolvers chambered for the A.C.P. cartridge loaded in “half moon” metal clips inserted into the pistol cylinders to ease ejection of fired cartridge casings. Redesigned in 1924 with slight modifications to the original design (most parts interchangeable between the models), the Colt .45 Automatic (M1911A1), was the primary service pistol of the U.S. Army, Navy, and Marines by World War II. Besides the U.S. Armory manufactured pistols, contractors like Colt, Union Switch and Signal, Remington-Rand, and Singer produced Colt Automatics for war service.
M1911 Colt


Cut away drawing of interior parts.
After 1924, the M1911 Pistol saw various modifications as the M1911A1. These improvements to the original design updated the reliable WW1 sidearm for WW2 (and beyond) use. Describe the refinements to the pistol illustrated below: the numbers serve as hints to the modifications.

1. Trigger cut back and knurled on face.  
2. Clearance cuts each side of frame at trigger.

3. Grip safety tang lengthened.  
4. Shortened Hammer.  
5. Mainspring housing curved.

6. Wood grips changed to plastic (Bakelite) without “diamonds.”

7. Front sight ramped and squared.  
8. Rear sight changed to square notch.

Magazine with lanyard loop replaced with flat base. Parkerized finish replaces original bluing. Lanyard loop remains on butt. The pistol remained virtually the same through its service life. With modern modifications, the .45 pistol is still preferred by soldiers for stopping power over the M9 (itself now replaced by the Sig Sauer XM17, also in 9 mm).
The movements of the pistol drill differ from that of the rifle in that there is no need for simultaneous execution. The drill consists of movements for the simple, quick, and safe handling of the pistol.

Pistol is carried in a holster fastened to the Mills waist belt. Magazines are carried in the pouch attached to the belt. **Inspection, Pistol.** Draw pistol from holster and hold upright in right hand, muzzle inclined upward at 30°, finger outside of trigger guard. Always hold pistol with barrel oriented in safe, downrange direction. Insure hammer is in safe (down) position. Visually inspect pistol for magazine: if inserted, turn pistol slightly to right, press release catch with right thumb, and remove magazine from handle with left hand. Insure magazine is empty of cartridges. Insert empty magazine in belt pouch. Grasp slide with left hand, and draw back while holding pistol upright in right hand. Check for ejection of cartridge, and insure that chamber of pistol is empty. Without magazine, slide can be worked, using right thumb to engage slide stop in notch on slide to lock open chamber. Release slide stop to close chamber, lower hammer by pressing trigger while easing hammer down with right thumb. Engage grip safety with left hand while easing down hammer with right. NOTE: the M1911 Pistol has three safety locks or settings: the thumb-operated slide lock safety; the grip safety; and the half-cock hammer safety. All must be disengaged to fire the pistol. **Return, Pistol.** Lower pistol and return to holster.

**Raise, Pistol.** Draw pistol from holster and hold upright in right hand. Turn barrel to right. Grasp loaded magazine from belt pouch with left hand, and insert into handle of pistol, pressing it firmly home with butt of hand.
Load, Pistol. Turn barrel slightly to left. With left hand, grasp slide and pull fully back. Release slide to chamber cartridge. Quit slide with left hand, and engage slide lock safety. Hammer should be at full cock.

Aim. Fire. Straighten arm, with slight bend to elbow, and sight along barrel. Step back with left foot, and brace against recoil. Hold pistol upright, firmly in right hand. With right thumb, disengage safety lock. Keep forefinger outside trigger guard until ready to fire. Depress trigger with steady pressure to discharge pistol. Become accustomed to “feel” of piece, trigger pull, recoil, etc. Be aware of ejected shell casings. Re-aim, and fire until magazine is expended. Slide should lock open on empty chamber.
Return, **Pistol.** Turn barrel slightly to right. Visually inspect pistol: ensure chamber and magazine are empty of cartridges. Press magazine release catch with right thumb, eject magazine and return empty magazine to belt pouch with left hand. With right thumb, press slide stop, and release slide to close empty chamber. Un-cock pistol with right thumb, easing down hammer by pressing trigger. With left hand, engage grip safety while uncocking pistol with right. Lower pistol to holster, insert pistol and button flap of holster with right hand.
AMMUNITION REQUIREMENTS

Only factory manufactured blank ammunition will be used in demonstrations conducted by trained N.P.S. staff demonstrators. These blank cartridges use a ½ to ¾ load of powder, and the nose is crimped to ease operation (feeding during loading). A source is Atlantic Wall Blanks at www.atlanticwallblanks.com: .45 ACP Blanks, #451911.

MISFIRE PROCEDURES

Level I Misfire.

Failure of cartridge to discharge. Primer may be faulty. At all times keep muzzle facing in safe, downrange direction. Wait 10 seconds with pistol at firing position in case round is a squib or hang-fire. Try to fire round again once, by re-cocking hammer. If cartridge again fails to ignite, it is most likely a dud. Eject dud round by drawing back slide to eject cartridge and reload with fresh round from magazine (make certain to retrieve dud later, after demonstration, along with fired, spent casings). Discard dud properly.

Level II Misfire.

Colt M1911 .45 Automatic Inspection Checklist

Park: ____________ Weapon: ____________ S.N./Prop.# ________________

( ) The piece is confirmed to be unloaded.
( ) Your overall first impression is favorable.
( ) The grips fit snugly and are free of cracks, serious chips, or splinters.
( ) The action works smoothly, slide cocks piece, and moves freely.
( ) The half-cock and safety locks function properly.
( ) The trigger is rigidly held at the half-cock, and with safety lock engaged.
( ) The grip safety functions properly.
( ) There is no excessive looseness to the slide, nor is there any gap between slide and the barrel.
( ) Bore and breech display no fouling or corrosion.
( ) The bore is in good condition.
( ) There is adequate tension on the mainspring.
( ) The magazine fits into the handle securely, and the magazine catch freely releases the magazine.
( ) The slide stop functions properly, and engages the notch on the slide.
( ) Hammer and firing pin show no excessive wear or damage.
( ) Hammer functions properly, and holds securely at half- and full cock.
( ) The hammer displays no excessive wear, and strikes squarely.
( ) The trigger releases hammer with sufficient tension.
( ) The pistol is properly lubricated.
( ) Metal is free of pitting and corrosion.
( ) Magazine spring tight and properly functioning.

( ) Park staff reports no problems in using this firearm.