

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Logistics Operations School
Marine Corps Combat Service Support Schools
Training Command
PSC Box 20041
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MIMOC 2205

STUDENT OUTLINE

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS AND
MARINE CORPS STOCKLIST PUBLICATIONS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

1. Terminal Learning Objectives: Given the reference material, a requirement to research maintenance and repair parts information, and the support equipment, direct the research of maintenance and repair parts information, per MCO P5215.17, AR 25-30, UM-MCPDS 5605, Fed Log Users Manual, and SL-3. (3510.2.8)

2. Enabling Learning Objectives: Given the reference material, a requirement to research maintenance and repair parts information, and the support equipment, per MCO P5215.17, AR 25-30, UM-MCPDS 5605, Fed Log Users Manual, and SL-3:
 - a. Select the publications that will be authorized within a given echelon of maintenance. (3510.2.8a)

 - b. Locate information describing specific maintenance tasks. (3510.2.8b)

 - c. Locate information required for requisitioning repair parts. (3510.2.8c)

 - d. Create a NSN package (3510.2.8d)

 - e. Locate information in the Lubrication Order/ Lubrication Instruction (LO/LI) pertinent to the lubrication of equipment. (3510.2.8e)

 - f. Extract information from Technical Instruction (TI) pertinent to accomplishment of a specific Maintenance Task. (3510.2.8f)

 - g. Use Marine Corps Publication Distribution System (MCPDS) to obtain equipment publications information. (3510.2.8g)

h. Use the SL-3 to identify responsibilities of items listed.
(3510.2.8h)

j. Use the automated Master Header Information File (MHIF) to identify information on NSN's. (3510.2.8j)

OUTLINE:

1. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

a. Technical Manuals are Published for Two Separate and Distinct Reasons

(1) Technical manuals published to support the operation, maintenance, and repair parts support of specific items of equipment are referred to as equipment manuals.

(2) Technical manuals that cover general information or administrative details to the overall maintenance function, but not applicable to any specific item of equipment, are referred to as general manuals; such as, TM 9-8000, Principles of Automotive Vehicles and TM 4700-15/1, Equipment Record Procedures.

b. Numbering of the Army Technical Manuals. Example:
TM 9-2320-272-20-1

(1) Prefixed with "TM" to designate a technical manual.

(2) Basic series/commodity number indicating the general type of equipment.

(a) "1" aviation.

(b) "5" engineer.

(c) "9" ordnance.

(3) Federal Supply Classification (FSC) and Federal Supply Group (FSG) assigned to the equipment covered by the manual.

(a) 2320, 23 = motor vehicle, 20 = truck.

(b) 2330, 23 = motor vehicle, 30 = trailers.

(4) Sequence number to distinguish manuals prepared on equipment covered by the particular series and the same FSC.

(a) 260 - M809 series truck.

(b) 272 - M939 series truck.

(c) 280 - M998 series truck.

(5) Category/echelon of maintenance to which the manual applies.

(a) 10 - Operator/crew maintenance. The Marine Corps categorizes this as organizational/first echelon maintenance.

(b) 20 - Organizational maintenance. For Marine Corps purposes this is called second echelon maintenance.

(c) 30 - Direct support maintenance. The Marine Corps categorizes this as intermediate/third echelon maintenance.

(d) 40 - General support maintenance. This maintenance is also performed at intermediate maintenance but at the fourth echelon maintenance level.

(e) 50 - Depot maintenance.

(f) 14 - Operator/crew through general support maintenance or first through fourth echelon maintenance.

(6) Repair parts and special tools lists, when published separately from the maintenance manual, will be suffixed with the letter "P;" such as, TM 9-2320-272-20P.

(7) Repair parts and special tools lists, when published together with the maintenance manual, will be suffixed with "&P;" such as, TM 9-2330-251-14&P.

(8) When a manual is divided into more than one volume, a dash (-) and a number will follow the publication number; such as, TM 9-2320-272-20-2.

(9) When a volume is divided into more than one part, a dash (-) and a number will follow the volume number; such as, TM 9-2320-260-20-2-1

c. Contents and Arrangement of the Operator's Manual

(1) The cover of the manual contains the following information:

(a) Manual number (short title).

(b) Manual title.

- (c) Vehicle models covered in the manual.
- (d) Any changes included in the basic manual.
- (e) Chapters contained in the volume or part.

(2) Warning section/summary. This section contains information for the safe and efficient operation of the vehicle.

(3) Table of contents.

(a) Generally, the table of contents provides a means for the user to locate exactly where in the manual specific information can be found.

(b) The table of contents also gives the user an overall understanding of the type of information contained in the manual.

(c) In a multi-volume manual the first volume's table of contents will indicate the chapters and sections of the other volume(s)

(4) Equipment description and data. This section provides the operator with a general knowledge of all the vehicles within the series and the description, characteristics, and tabulated data for all of the vehicles.

(5) Controls and indicators. This section provides the operator with information on the name, location, and function of all of the controls and indicators mounted on all of the vehicles within the series.

(6) Preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS). The PMCS table is used as a guide by the operator to perform the prescribed preventive maintenance services in proper sequence. The PMCS table contains the following columns:

(a) Item number. The item number provides a logical sequence for the PMCS.

(b) Interval. A bullet (.) in a PMCS column opposite the item number will indicate what type of PMCS will be performed on a particular item/ component. The designated intervals are performed under normal operating conditions. PMCS intervals must be performed more frequently when the vehicle is being operated under unusual conditions. The PMCS intervals are broken down as follows:

1 Before (B) operations checks and services must be performed prior to placing the vehicle or its components in operation.

2 During (D) operations checks and services will be performed while the vehicle and/or its components/systems are in operation.

3 After (A) operations checks and services are performed by the operator upon completion of the mission.

4 Weekly (W) checks and services are performed once every seven days. Weekly services will also be performed as well as the before (B) operations checks and services if:

a The assigned operator has not operated the vehicle since the last weekly (W) PMCS.

b The operator is operating the vehicle for the first time.

5 Monthly (M) checks and services are performed every thirty days.

(c) Items to be inspected and the procedures.

1 The items to be inspected column identifies the system, name, or location of the item.

2 The procedures provide instructions for servicing, inspection, replacement of the item, and in some cases, having the item repaired/serviced at a higher echelon.

(d) Equipment not ready/available. Designated items/components are flagged with information pertaining to their condition. If an item/ component is unserviceable per the information in the column, the vehicle is not mission capable. If a vehicle is not capable of performing its prescribed mission, the equipment will be reported as not ready or available.

(7) Maintenance instructions. The performance of operator's maintenance on the vehicle and the operation of the vehicle will not require the use of any special tools or test equipment by the operator. The operator will be required to perform the following tasks that are outlined in this chapter of the operator's manual.

(a) Lubricate the vehicle per the Lubrication Order/Lubrication Instruction.

(b) Troubleshooting procedures. The troubleshooting table contains instructions that will help the operator identify and correct simple

vehicle malfunctions. The table will also help the operator identify major mechanical difficulties that must be referred to second echelon maintenance.

(8) Basic Issue Items (BII). BII are the minimum essential items required to place and maintain vehicles in operation. Although shipped separately packed, BII must accompany the vehicle during operation and whenever it is transferred between accountable officers. The illustrations in the technical manual will assist the operator in identifying each item. The BII's list is broken down into the following columns:

(a) Item number. The item number corresponds to the illustration number for that particular page or figure.

(b) National Stock No. This column indicates the national stock number assigned to the items and, will be required for the requisitioning of the item.

(c) Description. The description indicates the Federal item name and, if required, a minimum description to identify the item. This column also lists additional information such as:

1 Federal Supply Code for Manufacturer (FSCM). The FSCM is a numeric code used to identify the manufacturer, distributor, or government agency who has control of the item.

2 Part number. The part number indicates the primary number used by the manufacturer for control and design characteristics of the item, through engineering drawings, specifications, standards, and inspection requirements, used to identify an item or range of items.

3 Usable on code. Usable on codes help the operator to identify items which are used on different models within the vehicle series.

(d) Quantity required. This column lists the quantity of each item required for a complete major item.

(9) Additional authorization list. The additional authorization list identifies additional items that do not come with the vehicle but can be procured by local commanders to be placed on the vehicle. These items, unlike the BII, do not have to be turned in with the vehicle when the vehicle is transferred between accountable officers.

d. Contents and Arrangement of the Organizational Maintenance Manual

(1) The cover of the maintenance manual contains the following information:

- (a) Manual number.
- (b) Manual title.
- (c) Models covered in the manual.
- (d) Chapters contained in the volume or part.
- (e) Any changes included in the basic manual.

(2) Table of contents.

(a) Generally, the table of contents provides a means for the user to locate exactly where in the manual specific information is contained.

(b) The table of contents also gives the user an overall understanding of the types of information contained in the manual.

(c) In a two volume manual, the first volume's table of contents indicates the chapters and sections of the second volume.

(3) Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS). The Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services Table is used as a guide by the organizational maintenance mechanic to perform the prescribed scheduled preventive maintenance service in proper sequence. This table contains the following columns:

(a) Item number. The item number provides a logical sequence for the PMCS. The item number is also used in the item number column on the NAVMC 10245, Equipment Repair Order (ERO) when PM services are recorded on the ERO.

(b) Interval. A bullet (.) opposite the item number will indicate at what time interval the type of service to be performed on the item. The subdivisions for the different intervals are as follows:

1 Semiannual PMCS are represented by a "S." This preventive maintenance service will only be performed on motor transport equipment still under warranty or at discretion of the local Commander.

2 Annual PMCS are represented by an "A."

3 Biennial PMCS are represented by a "B."

(c) Item to be inspected. Gives the system, name, or location of the item to be inspected.

(d) Procedures. This column provides instructions for servicing, inspection, replacement, or adjustment, and in some cases, having the item repaired at a higher echelon.

(4) Mechanical system (engine, transmission, steering, suspension, and so forth) troubleshooting.

(a) This section provides the information required to diagnose and correct malfunctions of the mechanical system. Each malfunction given for an individual component or system should be followed sequentially to determine the cause and corrective action that must be taken to remedy the problem.

(b) This table also contains test or inspection procedures and any corrective action required for each malfunction.

(5) Electrical system troubleshooting.

(a) This section provides the information required to diagnose and correct malfunctions within the electrical system. It also provides information on the use of test equipment.

(b) This table, like the mechanical system troubleshooting table, contains test or inspection procedures and any corrective action required for each malfunction.

(6) Simplified Test Equipment for Internal Combustion Engines (STE/ICE) troubleshooting.

(a) This section is applicable only if STE/ICE is available. This section contains information and tests which may be used with STE/ICE to locate and correct malfunctions.

(b) Table 2-10 contains the STE/ICE setup and internal checks that must be performed prior to performing tests with STE/ICE.

(7) Maintenance allocation chart.

(a) The maintenance allocation chart designates the overall maintenance responsibility for the maintenance function and the lowest level of maintenance authorized to perform the maintenance task.

(b) This chart contains the following columns:

1 Group number. The purpose of the group number is to identify components, assemblies, subassemblies, and modules with the next higher assembly.

2 Component/assembly. This column lists the noun name of the components, assemblies, subassemblies, and modules for which maintenance is authorized.

3 Maintenance function. This column lists the various maintenance functions to be performed, such as inspect, test, service, replace, adjust, and so forth.

4 Maintenance category. The maintenance category indicates, by symbols, the lowest maintenance level authorized to perform the maintenance function. The work measurement time also appears in the subcolumn under the lowest level authorized to perform that function. The symbol designators are as follows:

a C - Crew or operator maintenance/first echelon.

b O - Organizational maintenance/second echelon.

c F - Direct support maintenance/third echelon.

d H - General support maintenance/fourth echelon.

e D - Depot maintenance/fifth echelon.

5 Tools and equipment. This column specifies, by code, those tools and test equipment required to perform that function.

6 Remarks. A letter code, when applicable, in alphabetic order, will be keyed to the remarks. Information pertaining to the codes in the "Remarks Section" is contained in Section IV of the TM.

(8) Schematic and Wiring Diagrams. Appendix G of the TM contains the following diagrams:

(a) Electrical wiring diagram.

(b) Cab air system diagram.

(c) Air supply line diagram.

(d) Air control line diagram.

(e) Air vent line diagram.

e. Contents and Arrangement of the Organizational Maintenance Repair Parts and Special Tools List

(1) The cover of the parts manual provides the same basic information as the maintenance manual.

(2) The table of contents shows the location of the various information that is contained in the manual.

(3) Section I, Introduction. This section provides instructions for using the manual and the definition of the different codes used within the manual.

(4) Section II, Repair Parts List. This section provides the necessary information required to requisition repair parts. An illustration and the following columnar data are provided:

(a) Illustration. This column is subdivided into:

1 Figure No. The figure number indicates the figure number of the illustration on which the item is shown.

2 Item No. The item number is used to identify items called out in the illustration.

(b) Source, Maintenance, and Recoverability (SMR) Code. This code provides different information concerning the requisitioning, maintenance, and disposition of repair parts. The SMR code is broken down as follows:

1 Source Code. Source codes are assigned to support items to indicate the manner of acquiring them for maintenance, repair, or overhaul of the end items. Source codes are the first two positions of the SMR code.

2 Maintenance Codes. Maintenance codes are assigned to indicate the levels of maintenance authorized to use and repair support items. The maintenance codes are the third and fourth position of the SMR code and are as follows;

a The maintenance code entered in the third position indicates the lowest maintenance level authorized to remove, replace, and use the support item.

b The maintenance code entered in the fourth position indicates whether the item is to be repaired and identifies the lowest maintenance level with the capability to perform complete repair of the item.

3 Recoverability Code. Recoverability codes are assigned to support items to indicate the disposition action on unserviceable items. The recoverability code is the fifth position of the SMR code.

(c) National Stock Number (NSN). Indicates the national stock number assigned to the part which will be used for requisitioning.

(d) Part Number. Indicates the number used by the manufacturer to identify an item.

(e) Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers (FSCM). The FSCM is a numeric code used to identify the manufacturer, distributor, vender, or government agency that manufacturers, controls the design and development, supplies, or manages the item. In some supply publications the FSCM is referred to as the Commercial and Government Entity (CAGE) Code.

(f) Description. Indicates the Federal item name and, if required, a minimum description to identify the item. Items included in kits and sets are listed below the name of the kit or set with the quantity of each item in the kit or set indicated in the quantity incorporated in the unit column. Also included in the description column is the usable on code.

1 Usable on Code. The usable on code provided in the description column identifies the vehicles the item is applicable to.

2 Uncoded items are applicable to all models within the vehicle series.

(g) Unit of Measure (U/M). The U/M indicates the standard of the basic quantity of the listed item as used in performing the actual maintenance function.

(h) Quantity Incorporated in Unit. This column provides the quantity used in the breakout shown on the illustration figure which is prepared for a functional group, subfunctional group, or an assembly. A "V" in this column indicates that no specific quantity is applicable and the quantity may vary from application to application.

(5) Section III, Special Tools List. This section is provided in each repair parts manual to list the special tools needed to perform specific tasks. These tools are not included in the mechanics general tool box.

(6) Section IV, NSN and Part No. Index. This section is used to locate the illustration figure and item number for the known NSN or part number.

f. Lubrication Order (LO)/Lubrication Instruction (LI)

(1) The Army provides instructions on the lubrication of equipment through an LO and the Marine Corps publishes its instructions through an LI. The purpose of the LO/LI is to provide instruction on the lubrication of equipment to include:

- (a) Authorized lubricants.
- (b) Lubrication intervals.
- (c) Work measurement standards for each lubrication interval.
- (d) Mandatory lubrication instructions.

(2) The numbering of a lubrication order/instruction is the same as the maintenance manual for the equipment except the number is prefixed with "LO" or "LI" instead of "TM."

(3) Contents of a lubrication order.

(a) The first page of a LO indicates, just as the maintenance manual, the title, number, and those models covered by the LO.

(b) A key is provided to give the meaning of the abbreviations and codes used throughout the LO. The key provides information on the:

- 1 Types of lubricants.
- 2 Capacities of each component.
- 3 Expected temperatures.
- 4 Intervals between lubrication services.

(c) Diagrams are provided showing the undercarriage of the vehicle and in some cases special equipment.

(d) A line is drawn from a specific area on the diagram to additional information. A broken (-----) arrowed line indicates the same lubrication point on both sides of the vehicle.

(e) Two columns are provided with information on the lubrication of that specific lubrication point.

1 The interval column provides a code as to when the lubrication is performed.

2 The lubricant column provides the type of lubricant to be used, the component to be lubricated, the type of lubrication service, and in some cases, capacities and notes to see.

(f) Notes are provided to give additional information concerning the lubrication of the vehicle. The meaning for each note is provided in the note section at the back of the publication.

2. MARINE CORPS TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS SYSTEM

a. Numbering of Marine Corps Technical Publications

(1) Basic number. One of three basic numbers prefixed by the type of publication; such as, TM, MI, TI, LI, and so forth, is assigned to technical publications in the following order of preference:

(a) Item designator (ID) number.

1 The equipment ID number, consisting of five numerical digits suffixed by a letter of the alphabet, is assigned to a system, major item, or a multi-use major component.

2 If the publication covers more than one model of the same vehicle series, the suffix letter is dropped and the specific models with their ID numbers are listed on the manual cover.

(b) Federal Supply Classification (FSC) number. The FSC number is a four-digit number assigned to material based on the group and class of material rather than on the ID number; such as, 2320 (motor vehicle, trucks), 2330 (motor vehicle, trailers), and 2815 (diesel engines).

(c) Standard Subject Identification Code (SSIC). The four or five-digit SSIC is used when the technical publication provides general information on a wide range of equipment or administrative details; such as, 4400 (supply), 4700 (logistics and maintenance), 11240 (automotive), and so forth.

(2) Maintenance echelon number. The echelon-of-maintenance indicator is provided to show the user who is responsible for performing the maintenance tasks. The maintenance echelons that were explained earlier in the lesson are the same for Marine Corps technical publications.

(3) Parts list designation. The letter "P" will follow the maintenance indicator number if the technical publication is a parts list. When the parts list is incorporated into the publication with text, the TM shall be designated "-12&P, -20&P, -34&P" as applicable.

(4) Sequence number.

(a) The sequence number follows the basic number or maintenance echelon indicator as appropriate. A virgule (/) will separate the sequence number from the basic number or maintenance echelon.

(b) The sequence number indicates a manual as being one of a series for a specific equipment (motor vehicles, trucks).

(5) Edition designator.

(a) The edition designator, if applicable, is an alphabetic character, starting with capital suffix "A," that indicates each revision of a technical publication after its initial printing.

(b) The edition designator appears as the last element of the total identification number.

b. Technical Instructions (TI'S) have many purposes and they provide a wide range of information. A TI may provide the following information:

(1) Professional techniques and maintenance procedures for designated personnel.

(2) Interim supplementary technical information which later will be incorporated into a permanent technical publication.

(3) Precautions concerning anticipated/developing technical problems and the instructions to be published to correct them.

(4) Administrative technical details (primarily concerning equipment maintenance) which can be more suitably disseminated by an instruction than by another type of publication.

(5) Testing and inspecting procedures.

(6) Instructions on the installation of decals.

(7) Technical instructions have two classifications, urgent and normal.

(a) Normal TI's are those which require action in a normal time frame, depending on the availability of any kits/parts required which are to be ordered through the supply system. Some normal TI's may have a "Time Compliance Period" paragraph indicating the time frame within which the TI should be applied. The accomplishment of normal TI's that require the use of resources will normally be performed during a scheduled maintenance service.

(b) Urgent TI's will be specifically marked and must be accomplished in a much shorter time frame. Urgent TI's invariably involve the safety/degradation to personnel/equipment and will ordinarily have the required kits/parts available from the supply system.

(8) Technical instructions usually do not require any reporting or recording and normally do not require the use of parts, special tools, or kits other than test kits. Normally, a technical instruction can be accomplished with the use of common test equipment and tools on hand at the applicable repair/maintenance echelon.

(9) Information within the technical instruction itself may vary depending on what it pertains to.

(a) Each technical instruction has a specific purpose. A statement as to its purpose will be contained in the "Purpose" paragraph.

(b) Additional information concerning the technical instruction will be stated in the "Information" paragraph.

(c) Items that are affected by the technical instruction will be stated in the "Major Items Affected" paragraph.

(d) Material needed to meet the requirements of the technical instruction will be stated in the "Material Required" paragraph.

(e) Instructions pertaining to the accomplishment of the technical instruction may be listed by many titles such as "Action, Test, Replacement, Reporting, and Procedures," depending on the nature of the technical instruction.

(f) A file of all applicable technical instructions will be established within the maintenance unit. If the technical instruction

requires recording or reporting, instructions to do so will be provided within the technical instruction. The information outlined in TI's is normally administrative in nature, but some TI's will require the use of maintenance resources.

c. Marine Corps SL-3 Publication (Stocklist)

(1) An SL-3 contains illustrations, technical data, and item identification data on collateral and collection-type items within the Marine Corps. It lists all components and accessories for the collection-type supply items, such as major combinations, systems, vehicles, groups, outfits, sets, or assortments.

(2) The components to be issued with the end item are identified under the heading "Supply System Responsibility" and when required, under the heading "Collateral Material." End items requiring collateral material are governed by whether the end item is an initial or replacement issue.

(3) SL-3 publications are identified by equipment item designator numbers (ID numbers) placed after the SL prefix. If an SL-3 publication pertains to only one model of equipment within a series, then it will have a letter of the alphabet at the end of the number. If it pertains to more than one model within the series, then the letter will be dropped and the specific models will be listed on the cover of the SL-3 along with their complete ID number.

(4) The SL-3 is constructed as follows:

(a) List of components. The data in this section is arranged in columnar form and presents the information needed to identify the item and determine its type and use.

1 Column 1, Item Number. This column specifies a number assigned to each item as it appears in the list. Numbers are assigned in sequence and are for reference purposes only.

2 Column 2, Stock Number. This column furnishes the National Stock Number (NSN) assigned to the item.

3 Column 3, Reference Designator/Figure-Key. This column contains alphabetical and/or numerical designators for referencing an individual component or item to an illustration. The absence of a reference designator indicates there is no illustration for the item.

4 Column 4, Model. This column indicates, in alphabetical code, the specific application of components or assemblies when more than one model of the end item is contained in this publication.

5 Column 5, Item Identification. This column provides the item name and description listed under the heading of either "Supply System Responsibility," "Collateral Materiel," or "Using Unit Responsibility."

6 Column 6, Unit of Measure. This column gives the measurement standard of each item. It may or may not be the same as the unit of issue. For example, the unit of issue of a certain wire is coil but only four feet are required for the end item. Therefore, the unit of measure shown will not be used for requisitioning purposes. For the proper unit of issue and other required management data, refer to the Federal Logistics Data on Compact Disc (FED LOG) publication when requisitioning.

7 Column 7, Quantity Used in Unit. This column lists the total quantity of an item, according to the unit of measure, required for full functional operation of the end item.

(b) The below listed supply support categories may be found in the SL-3:

1 Supply System Responsibility. This is a list, in alphabetical sequence, of items that are furnished with and must be turned in with the end item. Any item requiring replacement is the responsibility of the holding organization or using unit.

2 Collateral Materiel. This is a list, in alphabetical sequence, of items that are supplied with the "initial" issue of the end item and are retained by the unit.

3 Using Unit Responsibility. This is a list, in alphabetical sequence, of items that will not be issued with the end item. They must be requisitioned, as required, through the supply system by the using unit or holding organization.

(5) Fifth echelon maintenance rehabilitation program. Major end items returned to fifth echelon under this program will be evacuated with the items listed under "Supply System Responsibility." Those items under the heading "Collateral Material" and "Using Unit Responsibility" shall be held by the equipment owner for application to the replacement items.

(6) Items listed in a SL-3 under supply system responsibility and collateral materiel, like basic issue items (BII), should accompany the vehicle during operation.

d. Master Header Information File (MHIF)

(1) The MHIF is a mechanized SASSY file containing a record of each NSN used in the Marine Corps Supply System. The file contains basic information for SASSY processing. No transaction can process in SASSY unless the NSN and associated data are recorded on the MHIF.

(2) The MHIF file is maintained in record NSN sequence and contains the following data.

(a) Record NSN. The record NSN is the actual stock number for the item inventory record.

(b) Prime NSN. The prime NSN is normally the same as the record NSN, but if it differs, because it is the preferred, it should be used for requisitioning the required item.

(c) Unit of Issue (UI).

(d) Acquisition Advice Code (ACC). The ACC indicates how and under what restrictions an item is acquired; such as, requisition, fabrication, local purchase, and so forth.

(e) Stores Account Code (SAC). The SAC's are used to differentiate between items in the stock fund account and the appropriation stores account.

(f) Management Echelon Code (MEC). The MEC designates the relationship of an item of supply to material management, acquisition, and supply distribution of the item within the Marine Corps.

(g) Shelf-Life Code (SLC). The SLC is assigned to shelf life items, possessing deteriorative (short life) or unstable characteristics, to indicate their storage time period.

(h) Unit price. Self explanatory.

(i) Recoverability Code (RVC). RVC's are assigned to support items to indicate the disposition action on unserviceable items. The RVC is entered in the fifth position of the SMR code found in equipment repair parts manuals.

(j) Nomenclature. Self Explanatory.

(k) Physical Security Code (PSC). This code is used to indicate that the item has a security classification which requires special handling controls.

(l) Phrase Code (PC). PC's are used to denote changes and/or relationships between NSN's. See UM 4400-124 for a detailed explanation of the PC's.

(m) Prior Movement Counter/Procurement Marine Corps (PMC). The PMC informs the ISSA of the total number of movements (hits/requests against the NSN) accumulated during the prior six-month period.

(n) Controlled Item Code (CIC). The CIC identifies items which require specific control.

(o) Material Identification Code (MIC). The MIC is assigned by MCLB, Albany to all items of supply for management purposes to indicate the method of accounting, the degree and type of control to be maintained under SASSY, and to identify material by specific purpose, type, or classification for the War Reserve Subsystem.

(p) Physical Category Code (PCC). The PCC indicates the physical category for picking, packing, and making items for shipment. The codes are related to the man hour time elements required for picking, packing, and marking.

(q) Combat Essentiality Code (CEC). The CEC's are used to identify both combat essential and non-combat essential end items, and critical and non-critical repair parts.

(r) Nonsystem Item (NSI). The NSI is resident in the master header record and indicates that the stock number on the record is also resident on the nonsystem item record.

(s) MIMMS Managed Code (MMC).

(t) File Indicator Code (FI). The FI code identifies a file with the SASSY system. The file indicator is used in conjunction with the inquiry system.

(u) Substitute NSN Counter (SUBCTR). The SUBCTR presents the count of all substitute NSN's (up to 9) for the prime NSN listed.

(v) Demilitarization Code (DEMCDE). Demilitarization codes are utilized for controlled munitions lists and lethal items.

(w) Standard Unit Price.

(x) Supply Source Code-Routing Identifier Code (SSC-RIC).
The routing identifier codes serve multiple purposes in that they are source of supply codes, intersystem routing codes, and shipper codes.

(y) Master Header Information File-Date (MHIF-Date).

(z) Automatic Data Processing (ADP).

(3) The MHIF is updated monthly by the MCLB, Albany and is published by the SMU.