

RESTRICTED

THIS LEAFLET MUST NOT
FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS

D. OF A. (INDIA)
JAPANESE AMMUNITION LEAFLETS

SECTION F.
LEAFLET F1.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

This Section will comprise a series of leaflets on all natures of Japanese mines and booby traps with connected stores. J.A.Ls. will be issued, as below, when they become ready :-

- F. 1 - Introduction.
- F. 2 - Land Mine, Anti-Tank, Type '93.
- F. 3 - Reserved.
- F. 4 - Magnetised Anti-Tank Mine, Type '99.
- F. 5 - Reserved.
- F. 6 - Anti-Tank / Anti-Personnel Mine, Type 3.
- F. 7 - Reserved.
- F. 8 - Dutch Mushroom-top Mine.
- F. 9 - Anti-vehicular "Yardstick" Mine.
- F.10 - Experimental Hand-Thrown Anti-Tank Mine.
- F.11 - Improvised Land Mines (Wooden box type).
- F.12 - Reserved.
- F.13 - Reserved.
- F.14 - Beach Mine (Anti-invasion, two horns).
- F.15 - Anti-boat Mine (One horn: -small type mine,
Type 2).
- F.16 - Naval Mine, ISHI (No.2, Improved I).
- F.17 - Reserved.
- F.18 - Reserved.
- F.19 - Reserved.
- F.20 - Notes on Improvised Booby Traps.
- F.21 - Reserved.
- F.22 - Reserved.
- F.23 - Special Booby Trap Mechanisms.
- F.24 - Explosives and devices for saboteur use
(Secret Supplementary Leaflet).

MINES.

2. Japanese mines of all types generally follow conventional practice, but the different types of

standard issue mines so far encountered have been very few. In the Burma theatre the "Land Mine, Anti-Tank, Type '33" appears to have been used as the main mine although there were some "Magnetised Anti-Tank Mine, Type '99" used. There has been no mention yet of the Dutch mushroom-top mine or "Yardstick" mine being used. An important point to remember when dealing with these standard types of mines is that the Japanese very frequently use supplementary charges with them. The mines are not very effective against modern tanks and for this and other reasons the use of supplementary charges is resorted to.

It is probable that as we advance more deeply into Japanese occupied territory other types of mines will be encountered and so far as possible all details of mines, etc. received from American and Australian sources will be included as soon as possible in this Section.

It is only recently that beach mines etc. have been encountered and none of these have yet (April 1945) been received at Kirkee for examination.

BOOBY TRAPS.

3. The Japanese appear to make little use of standard booby traps such as Switches etc. and these, it is thought, do not form part of their equipment on any large scale. Most booby traps so far reported have been improvisations, using normal service equipment, e.g., hand grenades, artillery shell, friction and percussion igniters, etc. A study of Japanese grenades, shell, fuzes, igniters and detonators (electric, percussion and friction) by officers who may have to deal with the clearance of booby trapped areas is essential.

4. It is difficult sometimes to decide whether a store should be included in Section F (Mines and Booby Traps) or in Section H (Demolition Stores). Officers are advised, therefore, if the items they are looking for are not in one Section, to look in the other.

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D. OF A. (INDIA).

JAPANESE AMMUNITION LEAFLETS.

SECTION F.

LEAFLET F.2.

JAPANESE, LAND MINE, A.T., TYPE '93.

GENERAL.

This type of mine appears to be widely used by the Japanese Land Forces, and many were captured during 1944 operations in the Manipur Area. The mine may be regarded as the Japanese Service counterpart of our Mine, Contact, A.T., Mk. IV, although smaller and of course not so powerful. The fuze is packed separately and works generally on the same principle as our "Fuze, Mine, Contact A.T., No. 3". Reports from American sources indicate that some fuzes may be fitted with a light shear wire requiring only about 70 lbs. to shear. All fuzes examined at Kirkee, however, had wires requiring a pressure of approximately 270 lbs. to shear. Reports from other sources also point to the latter being the most common size of shear wire used.

2. The terms "Walking Mine" and "Tape Measure Mine" were at one time used to describe this mine. The former term was presumably used because it could be dragged across a road or track by a rope attached to the brass D's., while the latter was used in view of its resemblance to a tape measure.

DESCRIPTION.

MINE.

3. The drawing gives a very good idea of the general construction of the mine. The body is made of two pieces of tinned-plate, a cover and a base. The cover is secured to the base by four rolled threads; the joint being rendered watertight by the application, before assembly, of a black bitumastic compound. A short piece of rope is generally found fastened to one pair of brass 'D's. The tinned-plate cover is strengthened by a mild steel pressure plate, and to function the mine with certainty it is necessary for the applied pressure to be on this plate, the effective area of which is a circle of about 4.8-in. diameter. Pressure outside this area will probably do nothing but dent the thin cover. This was confirmed during some trials using the "flail" or "Scorpion" Tank. With this type of cover the mine is probably susceptible to countermining by blast.

A small brass plate having an internally threaded socket is sweated to the base of the mine. The fuze, passing down through the perforation in the picric acid block, screws (R.H.) into this socket.

IMMUNISING COLLAR (3)
(MADE FROM 22 B.G. BRASS SHEET)



SAFE.

LUBRICATED LEATHER WASHER. (2)



SOLDERED JOINT.

RED RING PAINTED

PRESSURE PLATE

BRASS THREADED BUSH

(4) TINNED PLATE COVER, .015" THICK, PAINTED DARK BROWN OUTSIDE & BLACK INSIDE.

BRASS DS FOR CARRYING OR FOR ATTACHMENT OF DRAG ROPES.

(5) FILLING—PRECAST PICRIC ACID BLOCK WRAPPED IN YELLOW VARNISHED PAPER.

COTTON WRAPPING SECURED BY STRING TYING ON BOTH SIDES.

FUZE RECESS (.75" DIA.)

(5A) POWDERED PICRIC ACID SURROUND IN CARDBOARD CYLINDER, LET INTO BLOCK AND THE WHOLE COVERED WITH VARNISHED PAPER.

RECESS TO FIT OVER FUZE SOCKET IN BOTTOM OF MINE.

(WEIGHT OF COMPLETE BLOCK 1LB. 15 OZs.)

九三式地雷構造

Φ 44 17.74

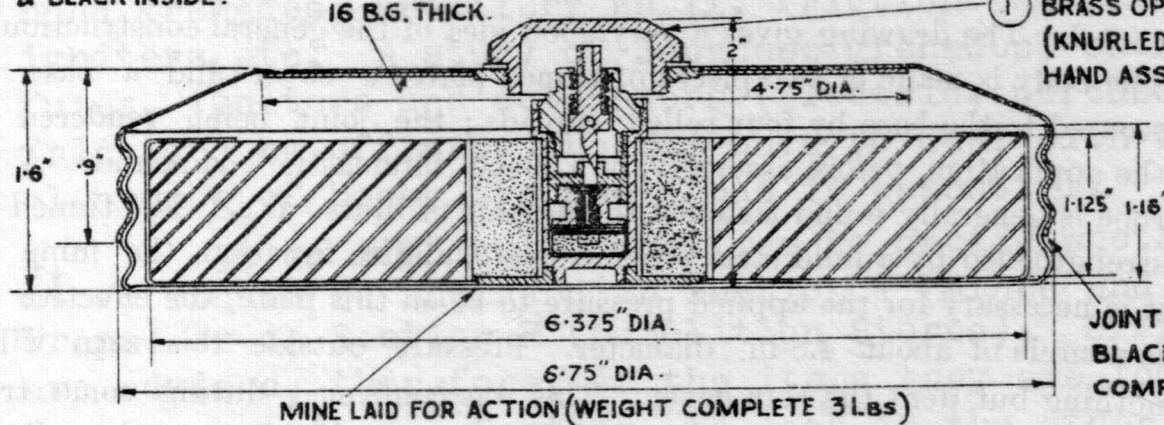
BRASS FUZE SOCKET AND PLATE (SWEATED TO BOTTOM OF MINE.)

TINNED PLATE BODY (6) .018" THICK, PAINTED DARK BROWN OUTSIDE & BLACK INSIDE.

MILD STEEL PRESSURE PLATE 16 B.G. THICK.

VIEWS SHOWING MINE FITTED WITH IMMUNISING COLLAR

(1) BRASS OPERATING PLUG (KNURLED TO FACILITATE HAND ASSEMBLY.)



JOINT SEALED WITH BLACK BITUMASTIC COMPOUND.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT
JAPANESE TYPE '93, A.T. MINE.

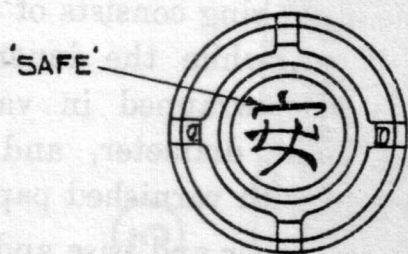
C.I. AMM.(S) 798
KIRKEE .SEPT.1944.

G.P.O. P.O. NO. 1944.

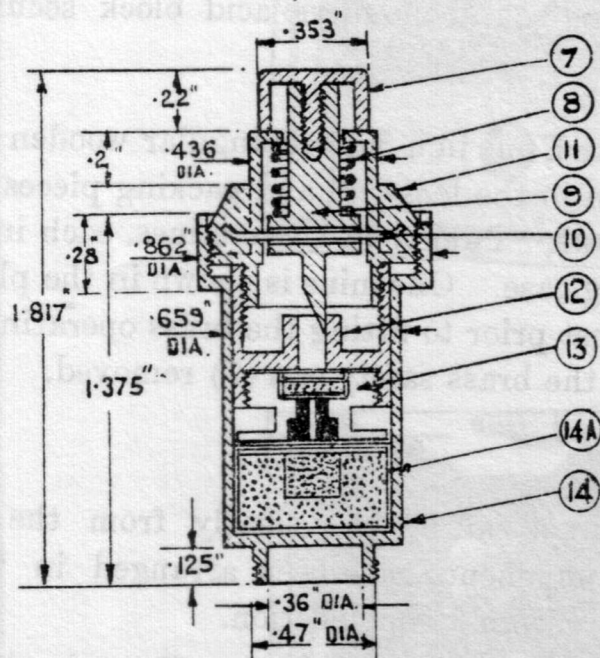
Restricted

DETAILS OF FUZE

ASSEMBLY SEQUENCE OF COMPONENTS.



NOTE:-
COMPONENTS HAVE BEEN
BROKEN TO SHOW INTERNAL
CONSTRUCTION.

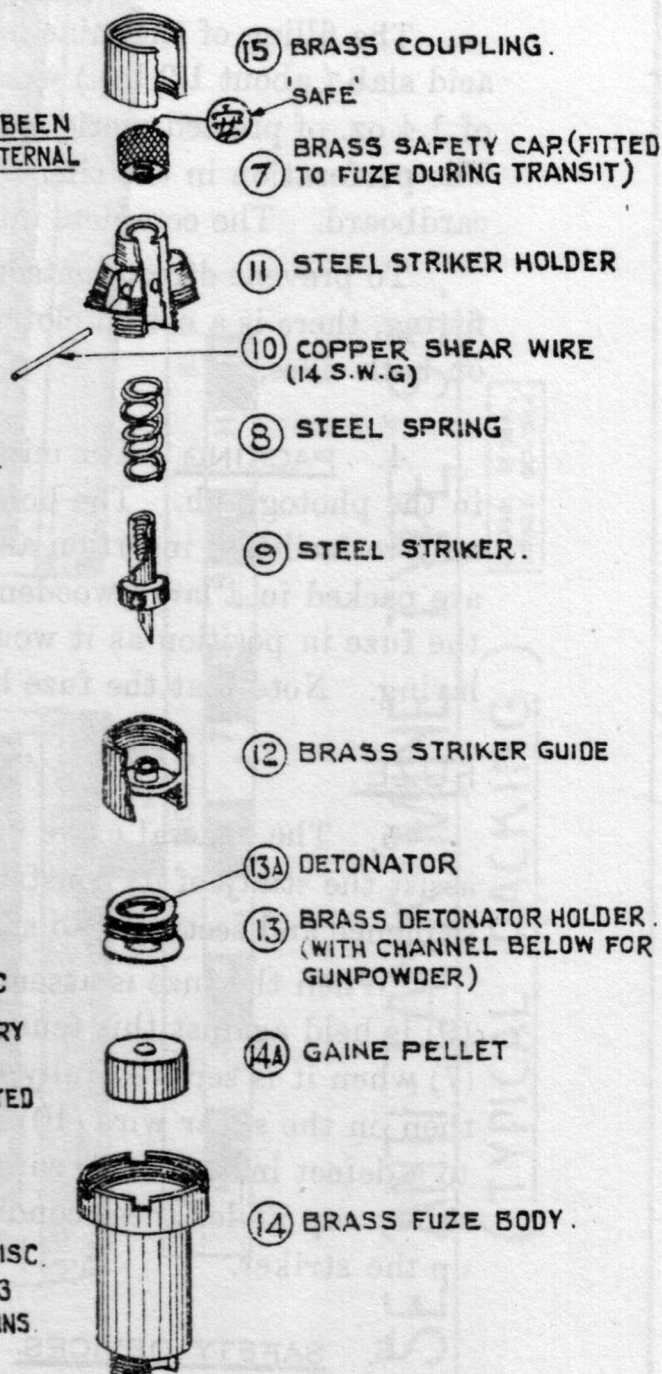


DETONATOR (13A)
COPPER CUP
TINFOIL DISC
COPPER CLOSING DISC
FULMINATE OF MERCURY COMPOSITION
G.P. PELLET PERFORATED

13 DETONATOR HOLDER

PAPER WRAPPING
TINFOIL DISC.
PAPER PERFORATED DISC.
LEAD AZIDE } 27.3
C.E. STEMMED IN } GRAINS.

14A GAINIE PELLET.

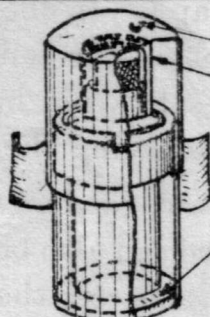


WEIGHT OF
COMPLETE
FUZE 1.6 OZS.



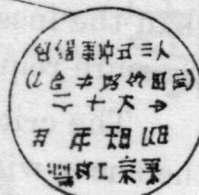
'93 MINE FUZE, COMPLETE
WITH SAFETY CAP.

FUZES ARE PACKED
SEPARATELY FROM
MINE.



TIN CYLINDER FOR FUZE,
SEALED WITH TAPE BAND.

WOODEN WASHER
IN 2 PIECES



LABEL - PAPER.

DETAILS OF FUZE FOR JAPANESE TYPE '93 ANTI-TANK MINE.

C.I. AMM. (S) 798.
KIRKEE. SEPT. 1944.

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The filling of the mine is in two parts. The outer ring consists of a precast picric acid slab (about 1.9 lbs.) wrapped in varnished paper, while the inner ring consists of 1.4 oz. of pressed picric acid powder. This is also wrapped in varnished paper. The perforation in the ring to take the fuze is of .75-in. diameter, and is lined with cardboard. The complete unit is then coated again with varnished paper.

To prevent direct contact of the filling with the cover and base and to give snug fitting, there is a cotton cloth wrapping round the picric acid block secured by lacing on both sides.

4. PACKING. The mine is packed, one in a flat rectangular wooden box, as shown in the photograph. The holes shown in the loose lid and packing pieces are intended only to facilitate insertion and removal. Twenty of these mines, each in its flat box, are packed in a large wooden packing case. One mine is shown in the photograph with the fuze in position as it would be just prior to fitting the brass operating plug before laying. Note that the fuze has had the brass safety cap (7) removed.

FUZE.

5. The general make up of the fuze can be seen clearly from the drawing. To assist the study of its construction components have been arranged in their assembly sequence and sectioned to show their internal construction.

When the fuze is assembled the spring (8) is under heavy tension but the striker (9) is held against this tension by the shear wire (10) or by the brass safety cap (7) when it is screwed fully home. When the cap (7) is not screwed home, tension is then on the shear wire (10). If the cap is unduly loose the fuze could function owing to a defect in the shear wire or to pressure on the cap. The threads of the brass safety cap under these conditions might, or might not, be sufficiently strong to hold up the striker.

6. SAFETY DEVICES. The only safety device in the fuze is the brass safety cap (7). This performs the same functions as the "safety pin" of our No. 3, fuze. The replacement of the cap (7) in the Japanese fuze will, owing the small size of screw threads used and the probable presence of corrosion and dust etc., prove more difficult than the insertion of the safety pin in the No. 3 fuze. There is also a downward pressure required when replacing the cap (7) in the Japanese fuze.

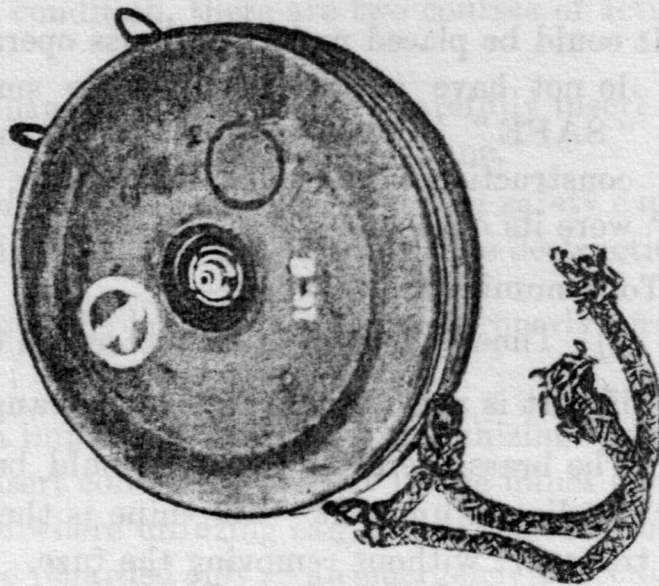
The criticism that, with the cap (7) in position, there is no visual indication that the shear wire has sheared can also be made. For instance, a cap may have become loose and the wire accidentally sheared, the cap being subsequently tightened up. Although the ends of the shear wire (10) can be seen in the slots of the fuze it may not be noticed that the wire has sheared. Except to an experienced operator the increased force then required to unscrew the cap (7) may not be apparent and an accident will occur.

This is perhaps taking an extreme view of the possibilities that can occur but it emphasizes the care which must be taken in dealing with this fuze.

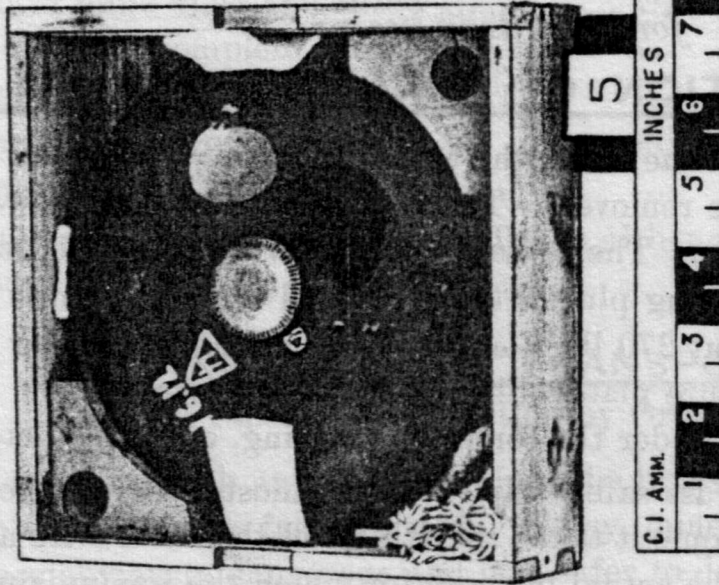
Note:—All threads of the fuze and of the components in it are right-handed.

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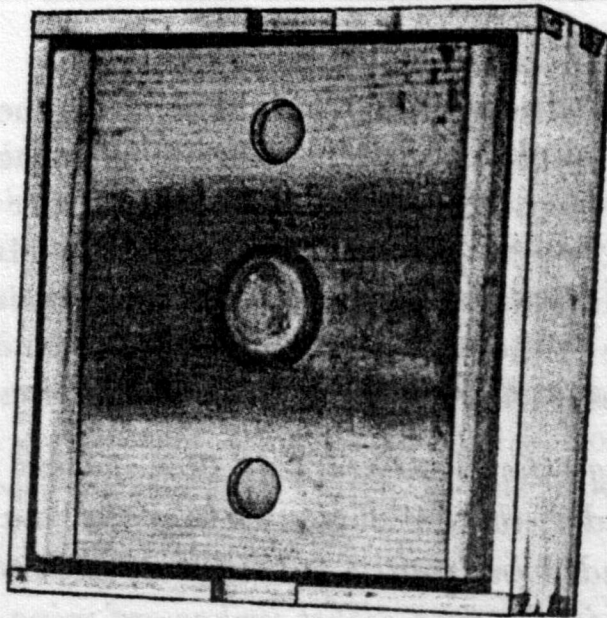
①



②



③



JAPANESE ANTI-TANK MINE TYPE '93. (TYPICAL PACKING)

G.I. AMM. S/904.
KIRKEE. OCT. 1944.

7. **PACKING.** The fuze is packed separately from the mine in a small tinned plate cylinder (about 2-in. by .9-in.) with a push type lid; the joint being waterproofed by a piece of adhesive tape. In some cases the cylinder may be found completely covered with varnished paper. A small brass coupling (15) is packed as shown in drawing, presumably to prevent any excessive pressure being accidentally put on the striker head. The base of the fuze is held snug in the cylinder by a wooden packing ring in two parts. 100 fuzes, each in its tinned-plate cylinder, are packed in a wooden crate.

Note :—Although the brass coupling (15) is used as a packing piece in the cylinder, this is obviously not its main function. It is screw-threaded internally at both ends with the same threads as those used in the fuze socket in base of mine. It can, therefore, be used to couple two fuzes together. The reasons for coupling fuzes in this way is obscure, but it is possible that this combination is intended for booby trap use.

PREPARATION OF MINE FOR LAYING AND ITS ACTION.

8. To arm the mine, the brass operating plug (1) and immunizing collar (3) (if present) are removed. The fuze is inserted and screwed into the socket in the base of the mine. The brass safety cap (7) is removed from the striker of the fuze. The brass operating plug is then replaced and the mine is ready for action. Any pressure of about 270 lbs. (or 70 lbs. for light type shear wire) on the plug or on the mild steel pressure plate will cause the shear wire to be sheared and the striker to travel forward, under the force of its spring, on to the detonator.

9. The brass safety cap (7) is the most positive safety arrangement used. When screwed fully home it takes the strain off the shear wire as well as positively holding the striker. The actual purpose for which the immunizing collar (3) is used by the Japanese is not quite clear. The following are suggested uses :—

- (a) It could be placed under the brass operating plug (1) in all mines which do not have a fuze fitted. The small tab extension with the word "SAFE" is then an indication that the mine is not fuzed. The construction of the collar is, however, unnecessarily complicated if this were its only purpose.
- (b) To immunize mines when :—
 - (i) Time is an important factor and/or
 - (ii) It is necessary to lift or re-arrange the mine field.

The brass operating plug (1) could be unscrewed and the immunizing collar (3) slipped under it. The mine is then relatively safe for handling and short transport without removing the fuze.

- (c) To render a mine field relatively safe when enemy action is not imminent.

IDENTIFICATION.

(Summarised details)

10. The mine is readily identified by its size and appearance, shown clearly in the drawings and photograph. It is painted dark brown and has usually a small red ring on the cover. Some mines which had been laid had a red blob painted over ring. The actual intention of this is not clear, but it is probably some unit system to indicate that mines are fuzed etc.

Stencilled markings on the cover are, filling arsenal monogram and date. For instance, in the photograph, Mine 1 was filled at Tokyo* in August 1941 (eighth month of Sixteenth year of Showa). Mine 2 was filled in Kwantung (Kanto) Army Ordnance Depot, in December 1941.

11. SUMMARY OF DATA:-

Filling of Mine cast picric acid and pressed picric acid powder.

Weight of mine filled and fuzed ...	...	...	3 lbs.
Weight of fuze complete ...	...	...	1.6 ozs.
Total explosion risk of mine, ...	...	...	2 lbs.
Maximum diameter of mine. ...	...	...	6.3/4-in.
Maximum height of mine ...	...	...	2-in.

* The mark used is believed to indicate Tokyo although not quite the same as the mark usually found.

HANDLING AND TRANSPORT.

(Of captured ammunition by Ordnance).

12. Before dealing with any of these mines the brass operating plug (1) should be unscrewed to verify that no fuze is fitted. If any mines are found in a damaged condition they are obviously dangerous and it is safer to destroy them than to attempt to remove the brass operating plug (1), or the fuze. If the mine is found to be fuzed, but otherwise in good condition, there are two courses of action, other than to destroy the mine in situ.

- (a) After close inspection of shear wire carefully insert the brass safety cap (7) and then unscrew the fuze from the mine.
- (b) If threads in striker appear corroded or a safety cap is not available, unscrew fuze carefully from the mine and arrange destruction.

13. A fuze without the brass safety cap (7) properly screwed home must not be packed or transported; it is unsafe.

14. If time is an important factor and immunizing collars (3) are available it may be desirable to insert collars (3) quickly in the mines and then move them over a short distance to a site where unfuzing can be carried out under normal conditions. This must, however, be regarded only as an emergency procedure; the shear wire is then your only protection and one might happen to be defective. Fuzed mines fitted with immunising collars (3) are safe from detonation by blast, but being filled picric acid

sympathetic detonation of mines (with or without fuze) must be considered, and close proximity packing or storage in large quantities avoided.

15 The danger of lead contamination of picric acid should be remembered. There will be little danger of this under normal conditions but, if mines are found to be damaged, heavily corroded etc., they should be removed carefully and destroyed. Sensitive compounds could be formed for instance if mines are left lying for a long period in a dump and not kept protected from the weather.

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D. OF A. (INDIA)

JAPANESE AMMUNITION LEAFLETS

**SECTION F
LEAFLET F 3**

LUNGE MINE

GENERAL

Since the publication of the First Issue of this J.A.L., two specimens of the mine have been received at Kirkee for examination. Although in essential details these mines were found to be identical with the one described in the First Issue, dimensions, weights, etc., vary; this only confirms the statement already made that the charge is not standardized to any one definite design. Further, the mines examined here had only a hollow bamboo piece to afford protection to the fuze, although external screw-threads were present at the top of the mine, presumably to take a metal adapter in conjunction with a screwed collar. Neither of the two latter items was received here with the mine nor the wooden pole reported by certain other sources.

2. The mine has been so designated because the operator actually lunges at the target using bayonet tactics. The weapon is essentially suicidal since the fuze functions almost instantaneously leaving no chance for the operator to escape. A pictorial view showing a Japanese soldier making an attack with the mine has been included at the end of this Leaflet; see Plate B.

3. No performance trials have been carried out, but reports indicate that with head-on impact the mine can penetrate 6 inches of armour plate with sufficient force to kill or injure the occupants or damage the internal equipment of a tank. With contact at an angle of 60°, 4-in. plates can be pierced.

DESCRIPTION

MINE

4. Plate A gives a clear idea of the construction of the mine. It should be noted, however, that actual mines encountered may vary considerably in such details as overall dimensions, filled weight, weight of filling, etc.

5. The steel body is conical and is welded longitudinally. A steel base plate, welded to the bottom of the body, carries three steel legs welded to it at an angle of 120° from each other. These legs provide the necessary stand-off distance. An inner liner of steel with a 40° angle is welded to the base-plate and provides the hollow charge effect.

The main filling, which is 3 lbs. 10 ozs. of cast T.N.T., is contained in the space between the body wall and liner.

6. In the sample examined here a short piece of bamboo, was wired to the top of the mine body, but it is presumed that this is only an improvisation since, according to reports, a metal adapter is secured to the top of the body by a screwed collar which screws over external threads both on the adapter and the mine body. A wooden pole, about 6 feet long and with a shear wire running through it, is inserted into the open end of the adapter. The adapter, the screwed collar and the wooden handle, have been included in the sketch to facilitate identification.

FUZE, PERCUSSION, D. A.

7. This is the same as the one used with the 70-mm. Mortar Spigot Bomb, which is described and illustrated in J.A.L. D11. The only modification is the addition of a brass adapter, which screws over the fuze body and thereby allows it to be screwed into the top of the mine body.

ACTION

8. In rough trials, carried out here it was found impossible to crush the safety clip under a load comparable with that produced when the soldier lunges, so it is assumed that the clip is not in position when attacking the tank. It is also probable that the components are issued separately and that the mine is finally assembled at the scene of attack. The fuze is screwed home and the safety clip removed, thus arming the fuze; the fuze and adapter are then secured to the mine with the screwed collar.

As the tank passes, the attacker lunges at it, using bayonet tactics; on impact, the wooden pole moves down the adapter, breaking the shear wire and forcing down the striker of the fuze, thus initiating the mine.

IDENTIFICATION

9. There should be no difficulty in identifying this mine in view of its characteristic shape.

SUMMARY OF DATA

10. Mine :—

Overall length with bamboo	18 5/8 ins.
Overall length without bamboo (with fuze)	15 7/8 ins.
Overall length without fuze	14 1/2 ins.
Weight, complete with bamboo and fuze	8 lbs. 2 ozs.
Nature and weight of main filling	3 lbs. 10 ozs. of cast T.N.T., grade I.

11. Fuze :—

Length	3 3/4 ins.
Weight	5 ozs.

(For details of gaine and detonator fillings see J.A.L. D 11).

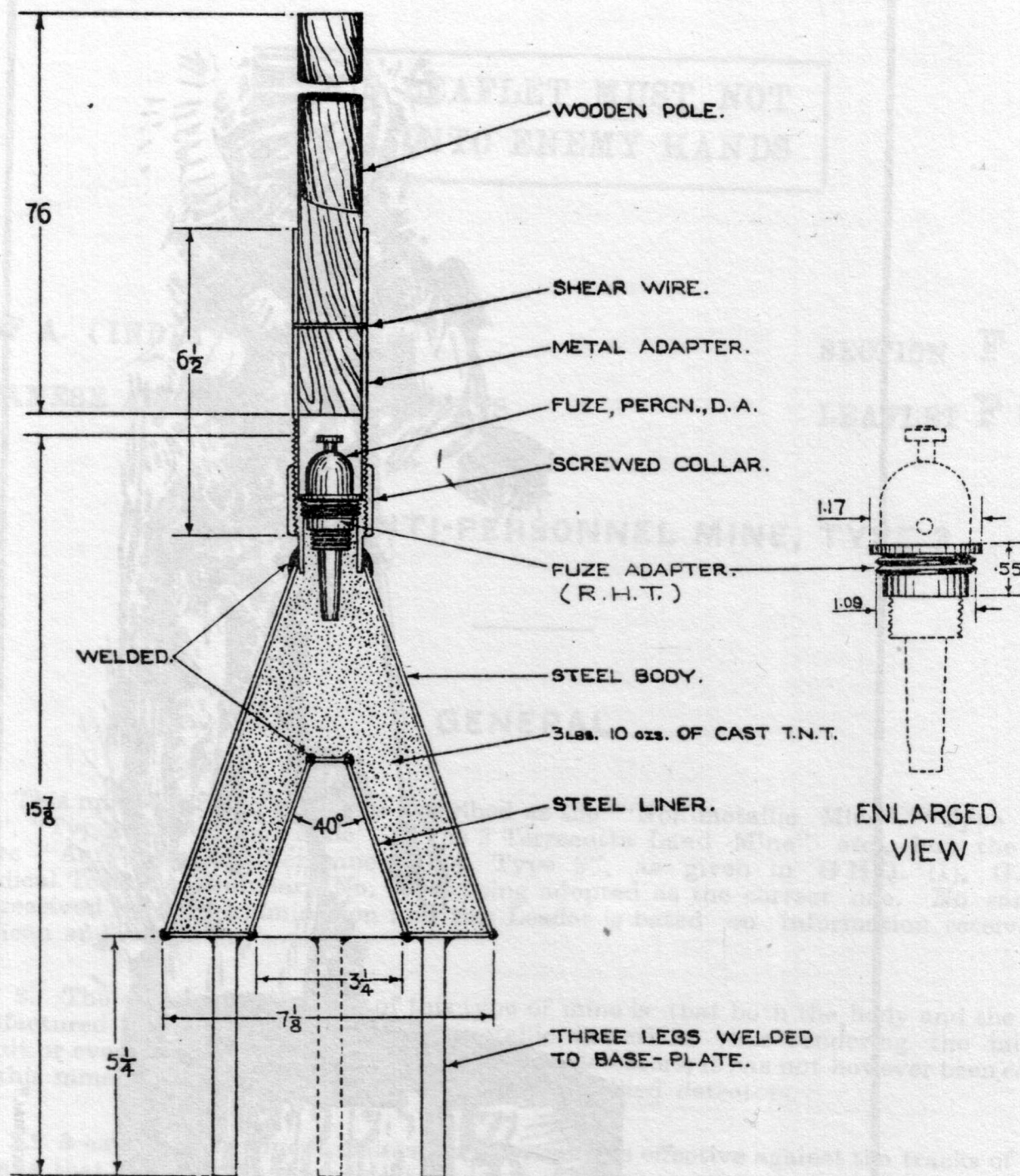
HANDLING AND TRANSPORT

(Of Captured ammunition by Ordnance)

12. It has been assumed that the components are issued separately in which case no danger is envisaged during ordinary conditions of handling and transport. If assembled mines are found, it should be assumed that the fuze is armed, in which case they should preferably be destroyed in situ. If this is impossible, the handle and adapter should be removed by unscrewing the collar, care being taken that the handle cannot move down the adapter; if the safety clip is in position the fuze can be safely removed. If the safety clip is missing, which is considered more likely, an improvised clip should be placed below the head of the striker, when the fuze may be taken out and the mine removed.

EXPLOSION/FIRE RISK ..	Approx. 4 lbs. per mine
GROUP CLASSIFICATION ..	Group VII, Category Z.
CLASSIFICATION FOR SEA TRANSPORT ..	O. A. S.

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JAPANESE LUNGE MINE

DIMENSIONS IN INCHES.

G.I. Amn. S/1412
KORKEE FEB. 46

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PLATE B

C.I. AMN. S/1413
KIRKEE FEB 46



WITH ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO
"CATALOGUE OF ENEMY ORDNANCE MATERIAL"

METHOD OF USE

**THIS LEAFLET MUST NOT
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D. OF A. (INDIA)

SECTION F

JAPANESE AMMUNITION LEAFLETS

LEAFLET F 6

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE, TYPE 3

GENERAL

This mine has been variously described as the "Non-metallic Mine", "Type 3 Land Mine", "Type 3 Flower-pot Mine", "Type 3 Terracotta Land Mine" etc., but the nomenclature "Anti-Tank/Anti-Personnel Mine, Type 3", as given in G.H.Q. (I), G.S.I. (t), Periodical Technical Summary No. 34, is being adopted as the correct one. No sample has been received here for examination and this Leaflet is based on information received from American and Australian sources.

2. The outstanding feature of this type of mine is that both the body and the fuze are manufactured almost entirely from non-metallic materials, thus rendering the mine very difficult or even impossible to locate with standard detectors; it has not however been confirmed that this mine does in fact defeat existing types of Allied detectors.

3. A captured document claims that the mine is effective against the tracks of a heavy tank and that the fragments produced render it effective as an anti-personnel weapon. Trials carried out in Australia however show that the fragmentation is in fact poor, although its effectiveness in an anti-tank role is confirmed. Any anti-personnel effect is therefore limited to blast and its performance in this role is questionable.

4. The captured document also states that the mine is manufactured in two sizes, large and small, the difference between the two being in the diameter of the mine and in the weight of filling.

DESCRIPTION

MINE BODY

5. The mine body is circular in shape and is made of earth-coloured terracotta. It has a dull glazed outer surface and a highly glazed inner surface. The fuze seat is of hard rubber and is cemented into a hole in the centre of the top of the body. A weakness in this mine is the susceptibility of the cement to moisture; under damp conditions the cement weakens and a pull on the trip wire merely rolls the fuze and fuze seat out of the mine.

This explains the instructions issued with the mine that it should not be laid under damp conditions. The explosive filling is contained in a rubber bag and may be any one of the following:—

- (i) Type 88 Explosive
- (ii) Amatol 50/50
- (iii) Ammonium Nitrate (90%), Dinitronaphthalene (10%)

FUZE

6. The construction of the fuze can be clearly seen from the Plate. It is a pull-pressure type and consists of three main parts:—

- (i) The Upper Fuze Body (3) which houses the percussion hammer (5), hammer spring (4), plunger (6) and plunger spring (7). A hole on the top of the plunger takes the safety pin (1) while the hammer is held up by the hammer release fork (2).
- (ii) The Lower Fuze Body (10) into which is screwed the striker holder (8) and striker (9), and which is threaded externally to screw into the rubber fuze seat.
- (iii) The Gaine (11).

All components of the fuze, with the exception of the two springs (4 and 7), the percussion hammer (5), the striker (9), and the hammer release fork (2), are made of bakelite.

7. A second type of fuze is also reported. This has two grooves, one beneath the knurling on the upper body and the other beneath the knurling on the lower body. The gaine is larger and is enclosed in a plastic body. In the method of operation and in all other respects the two fuzes are identical.

8. Both these Types of fuzes are reported to be interchangeable with the Type 88 fuze and the Type 100 mortar bomb fuze. Thus, by using this fuze, any shell of 47-150 mm. calibre (with the exception of A/A. and shrapnel shell) and any mortar bomb from 81 mm. to 150 mm. may be rigged up as a mine or booby trap. See also serial No. 68, Sheet 21 of J.A.L. F 20.

9. **Safety Devices** are two in number:—

- (i) The safety pin (1) which prevents the plunger (6) from being pressed down and which is removed before laying the mine.
- (ii) The hammer release fork (2) which keeps the percussion hammer (5) in position. A pull of about 22 lbs. is required to remove this fork.

ACTION

10. The mine is laid flush with the ground the fuze head alone protruding above ground level. The safety pin (1) is removed and a length of trip cord, which is issued with the mine, is secured to the hammer release fork (2). A pull of about 22 lbs. on the trip wire dislodges the release fork. The hammer (5), thus released, travels downward under pressure of its spring, comes in contact with the striker and forces it through its holder (8) on to the detonator.

11. Alternatively, pressure on the fuze head compresses the plunger spring (7) causing the hammer release fork (2) to bear on the cover. As the plunger spring is further compressed the hammer head cams out the fork; this releases the hammer which impinges on the striker as above. The pressure required to compress the plunger spring and initiate the mine is reported variously as 4½ lbs. to 25 lbs.

PACKING

12. The mines are packed five in a box with five fuzes in individual cardboard containers at one end of the box. A spool of cotton trip cord is also included in the package.

IDENTIFICATION

13. The mine can be readily identified from the description given above and by its appearance as shown in the Plate.

SUMMARY OF DATA

14. Diameter of mine	Large 10½"	Small 8½"
Height of mine	3½"	3½"
Weight of filled mine	13 lbs. 6 oz.	11 lbs. 6 oz.
Weight of filling	6 lbs. 8 oz.	4 lbs. 8 oz.
Nature of filling	(i) Type 88 Explosive (Ammonium perchlorate 66%, Silicon carbide or Ferrosilicon 16%, Wood pulp 12%, Oil 6%).	
	or (ii) Ammonium Nitrate 50%, T.N.T. 50%,	
	or (iii) Ammonium Nitrate 90%, Dinitronaphthalene 10%.	
Length of fuze	2½"	
Weight of fuze	2 oz.	

HANDLING AND TRANSPORT

(Of captured ammunition by Ordnance)

15. Treat boxed mines in the same way as British A/T Mines. If the mine is found with a trip wire attached to the hammer release fork and the fork in position, insert a wire in the safety pin hole, cut the trip wire as close to the fork as possible and unscrew the fuze.

If the hammer release fork is missing the fuze is in a dangerous condition, hence destroy the mine in situ.

EXPLOSION/FIRE RISK

.. 4½ lbs. per small mine

GROUP CLASSIFICATION

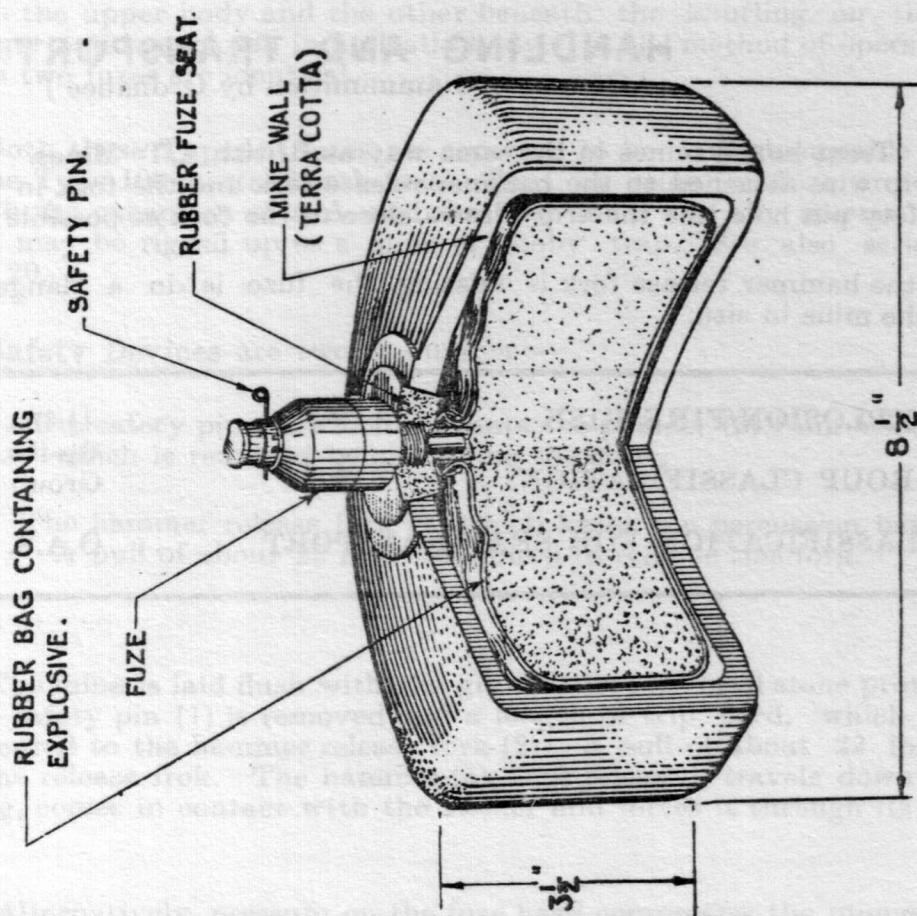
6½-lbs. per large mine

.. Group VII, Category Z.

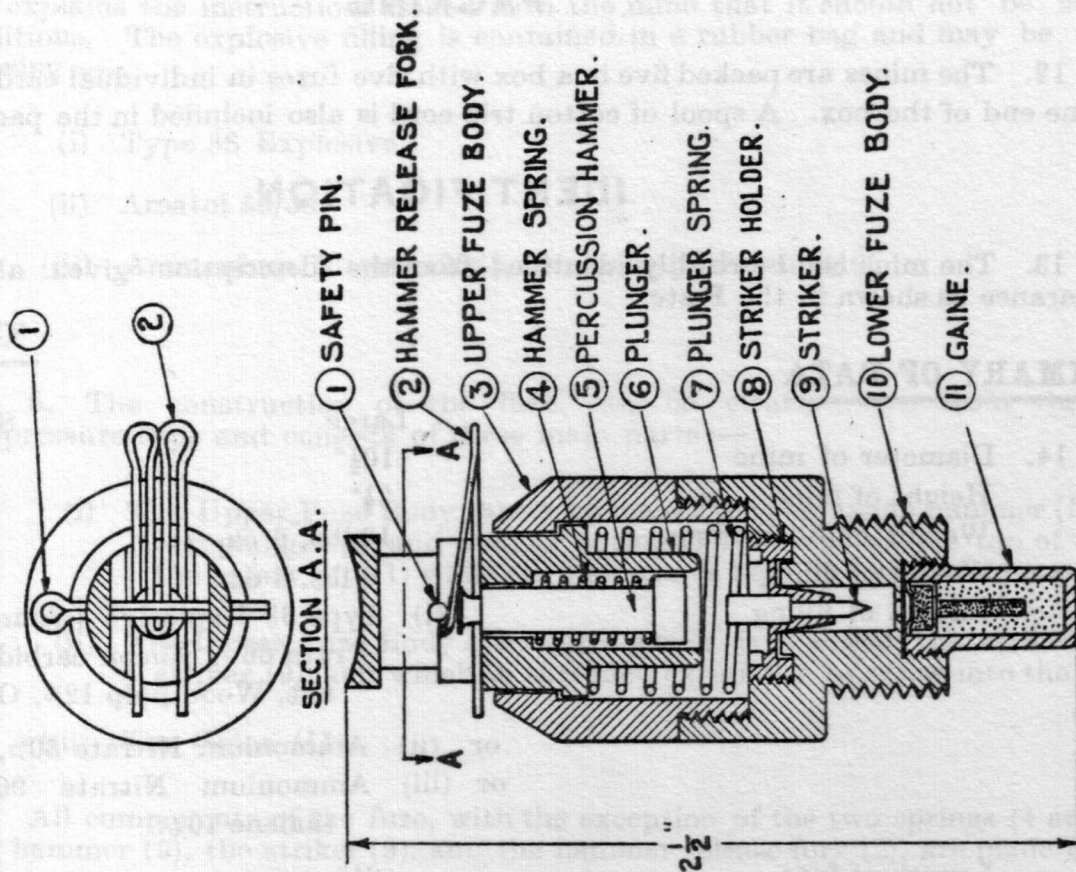
CLASSIFICATION FOR SEA TRANSPORT

.. O.A.S.

RESTRICTED.



GENERAL ARRANGEMENT



JAPANESE, ANTI-TANK/ANTI-PERSONNEL MINE,

TYPE 3.

C.I.A.M.N. S/1323
KIRKEE. NOV. 45

**THIS LEAFLET MUST NOT
FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS**

D. OF A. (INDIA)

SECTION F

JAPANESE AMMUNITION LEAFLETS

LEAFLET F 8

DUTCH MUSHROOM-TOP LAND MINE

GENERAL

A large quantity of these mines was reported to have been encountered in Guadalcanal in 1943. These were presumably captured mines used by the Japanese against Allied Forces. The mine, originally of Dutch manufacture, is also manufactured in the United States.

2. Only one sample of the mine has been received at this Inspectorate for examination and this was of American manufacture. Reports, however, indicate that the Dutch manufactured mine is identical with the one under report except in minor details and in the markings on the hood.

DESCRIPTION

3. The photograph at Plate A gives the general appearance of the mine while Plate B shows an external view and the details of construction. For the purposes of description the mine can be divided into three main parts:—

- (i) Hood (2),
- (ii) Body (4),
- (iii) Fuze (Plate C).

Note.—The numbers within brackets refer to Plate B.

HOOD

4. The hood (2) is made of steel and is fitted with a steel lifting handle which is spot-welded to it. A threaded ring (2A) is soldered to the underside of the hood and this receives a knurled brass plug (1). A conical steel spring (3) is positioned between the body (4) and the hood (2). Four slots are cut in the hood to allow it to move to a limited extent over the four hood-retaining screws (2B).

BODY

5. The body (4) is also made of steel and has a hole at the top beneath which is soldered a steel ring (4A); this is threaded internally to take the fuze. Four steel screws (2B), which pass through corresponding slots in the hood (2), are secured to the body by four soldered, threaded lugs (4B). A steel bottom plate (6) is crimped to the body the joint being sealed with a moisture-proof compound.

6. The body is filled with 5½ lbs. of T.N.T. cast in two blocks one above the other. Centrally, the filling is recessed to take three pre-pressed, graphited, C. E. pellets placed one above the other, the lower pellet resting on a felt disc. The upper two pellets are recessed to accommodate the steel booster cup (5).

FUZE

7. Plate C gives the general appearance of the fuze and the assembly sequence of its components. The fuze consists of a brass body (1), the striker (3) with its needle (3A), the striker spring (2), the detonator holder (4), the detonator (4A) and the gaine (5).

8. The brass body (1) is bored at one end to take the striker (3), and internally threaded at the other end to receive the detonator holder (4). At the striker end of the brass body (1) is a large flange knurled on its external radius. Immediately below the flange is an undercut through which a hole is drilled to take a copper shear wire (1B). Below this the fuze body is threaded externally to screw into the body of the mine. Two holes are also drilled through the striker (3) to accommodate a brass safety pin (1A) and the shear wire (1B) respectively.

The brass striker (3) is flanged at one end and over this fits the striker spring (2) which is held in compression. A small hole is bored centrally through the lower end of the striker to receive the steel needle (3A) one end of which is split and turned over to secure it.

9. The brass detonator holder (4) is threaded externally to screw into the fuze body (1) and bored out to receive the detonator (4A), a diaphragm being left at one end. After the detonator (4A) has been inserted in the holder (4) the upper lip of the holder is rolled over to keep the detonator in position. The detonator is filled in three increments, the top two being lead azide and the lower being C. E. The detonator (4A) is closed at either end by an aluminium disc, the lower one being painted red.

10. At the lower end of the detonator holder (4) a seating is formed to take the gaine (5), the edge of the seating being rolled over a lip on the gaine to secure it. The gaine (5) is filled with graphited C. E. with a felt disc at the bottom.

11. **Safety Devices**—(a) *Safety pin*—This is a brass pin with an eye at one end to which is attached a short length of cord.

(b) *Shear wire*—This is a soft copper wire which holds the striker up against its spring until a sufficient load is applied to shear the wire.

ACTION

12. When not in use the fuze cavity is probably filled with a plug as the fuze and the mine are packed separately. Before laying the mine the knurled plug is removed and the fuze inserted in the fuze cavity. The safety pin is removed and the knurled plug replaced care being taken to see that the conical spring is in position. When pressure is applied on the hood it is transmitted by the plug to the striker. Continued pressure breaks the shear wire and the striker spring forces the striker down on to the detonator thus initiating the detonating train.

The pressure required to shear the shear wire is reported to be 180-240 lbs. This could not be verified here as only one mine was received for examination. Incidentally, in the case of the Dutch manufactured mine the pressure required is reported to be only 50 lbs.

PACKING

13. According to reports five mines are packed in a wooden box, wooden partitions separating each from the other. An end compartment in the box holds five fuzes each sealed in a tin container. Dimensions and other details of the box are not available.

IDENTIFICATION

MARKINGS

14. The mine is painted olive drab and the letters "AM-41" are painted in red on the hood. No markings are found on the mine body, knurled plug or fuze.

SUMMARY OF DATA

15. Overall diameter of mine	... 8.25 ins.
Overall height of mine	... 3.6 ins.
Complete weight of mine with fuze	... 9 lbs. 1.28 ozs.
Nature and weight of H. E. filling	... Cast T.N.T., 5 lbs. 8 ozs.
Nature and weight of the 3 booster pellets.	... Pressed graphited C.E., 3.35 ozs.
Overall length of fuze	... 2.625 ins.
Weight of filled fuze	... 3.28 ozs.
Weight of detonator	... 7.1 grs.

Nature and weight of detonator filling:—

(i) Top—Probably Lead Azide	... } 3.4 grs.
(ii) Centre—Lead Azide	... }
(iii) Bottom—Pressed C. E.	... 1 gr.

Overall length of gaine	... 1.05 ins.
Diameter of gaine	... 0.48 ins.
Nature and weight of gaine filling	... Graphited C. E., 41.1 grs.

HANDLING AND TRANSPORT

(Of captured ammunition by Ordnance)

16. When packed this ammunition presents no special problems and can be handled in the same way as the British A. T. mine and its fuze.

Before dealing with any loose mines the knurled plug should be removed to verify that no fuze is fitted. Mines found in a damaged condition should be regarded as dangerous and should be destroyed in situ. If the mine is found to be fuzed but otherwise in good condition, a nail or short piece of wire should be inserted in the safety pin hole and the fuze removed; the knurled plug should then be replaced. Fuzed mines should be picked up only by the cover, never by the bottom.

EXPLOSION/FIRE RISK

... 30 lbs. per box

GROUP CLASSIFICATION

... Group VII, Category Z

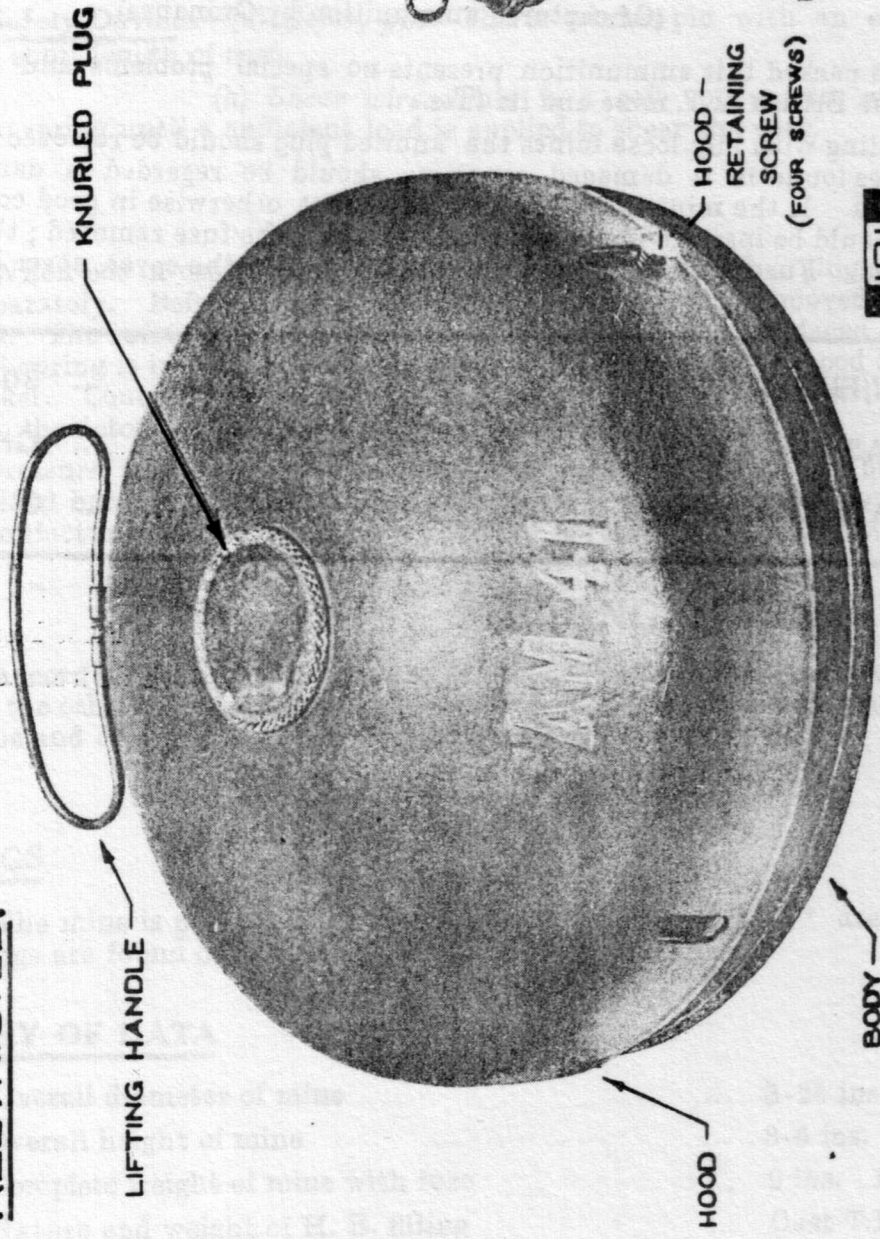
CLASSIFICATION FOR SEA TRANSPORT

... O. A. S.

C. I. Amn.,
Kirkee.

First Issue,
29th September 1945.

RESTRICTED.



FUZE



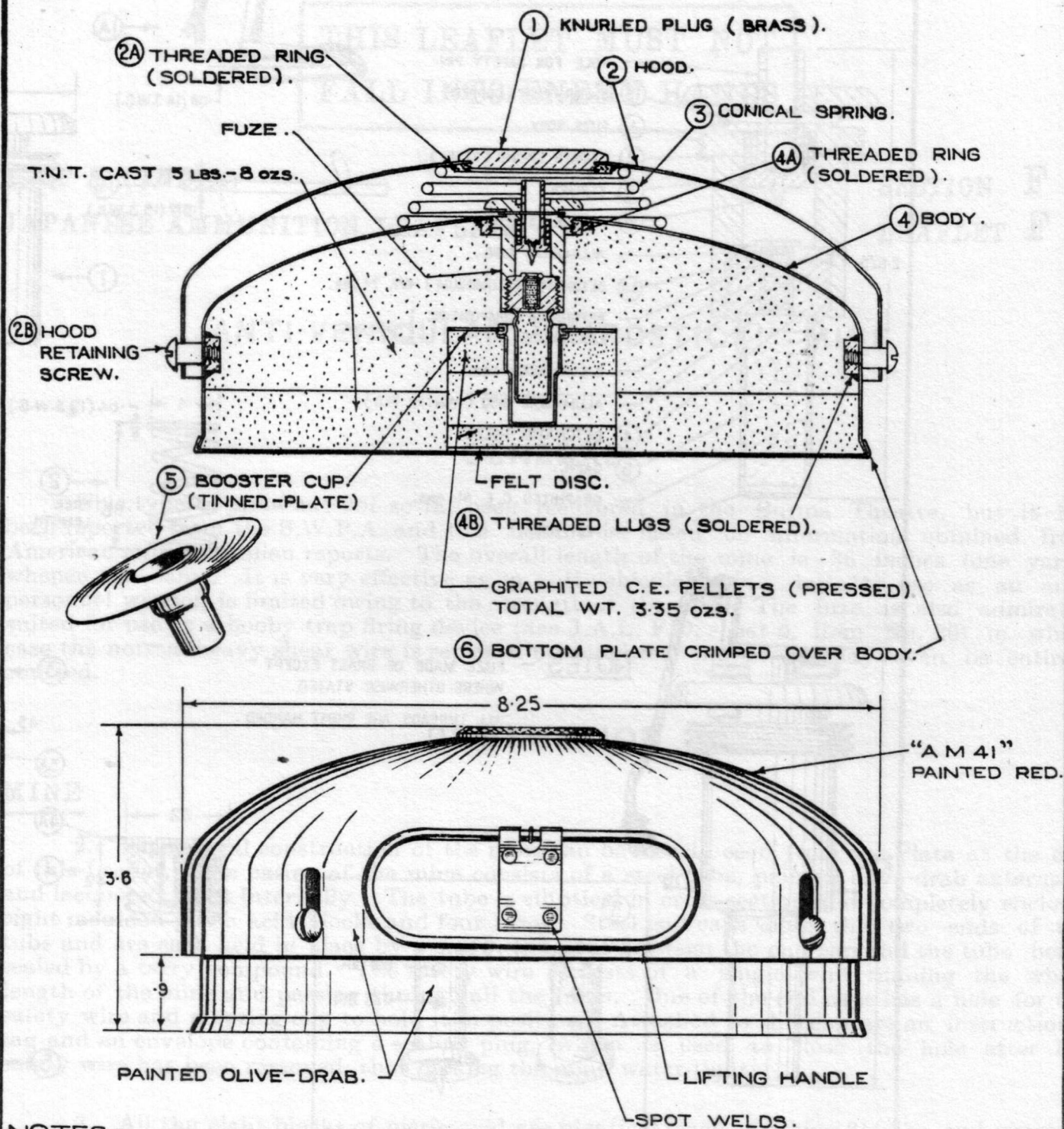
FUZE CYLINDER
(TINNED PLATE)



DUTCH MUSHROOM-TOP LAND MINE

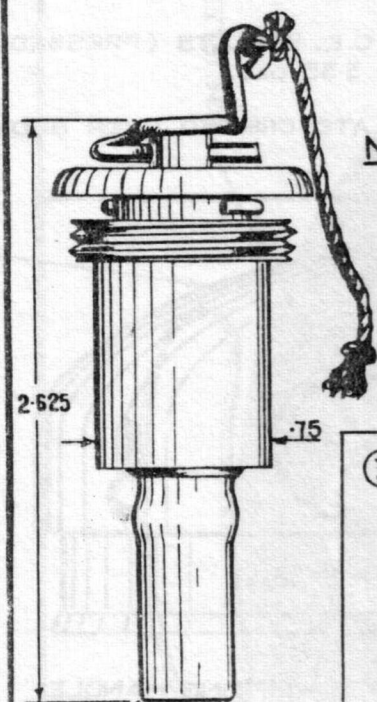
— AND —

FUZE.

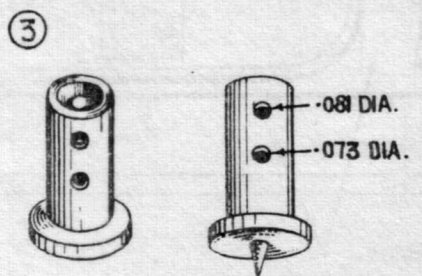


NOTES:- ALL PARTS MADE OF STEEL EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE STATED.
ALL THREADS ARE RIGHT HANDED.

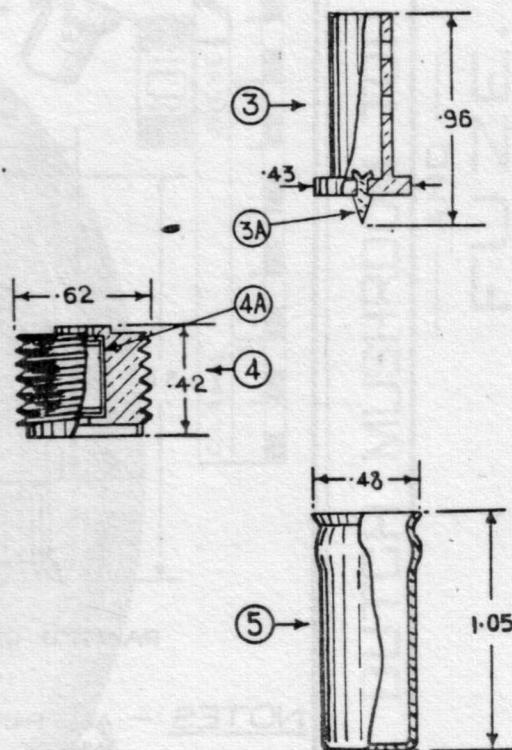
DUTCH MUSHROOM-TOP LAND MINE **GENERAL ARRANGEMENT**



NOTES:- FUZE MADE OF BRASS EXCEPT
WHERE OTHERWISE STATED.
ALL THREADS ARE RIGHT HANDED.



ENLARGED DETAIL



DUTCH MUSHROOM-TOP LAND MINE

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT & ASSEMBLY SEQUENCE

C.I. AMN S/1222
KIRKEE AUG. '45

THIS LEAFLET MUST NOT
FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS

D. OF A. (INDIA)

JAPANESE AMMUNITION LEAFLETS

SECTION F

LEAFLET F 20

JAPANESE BOOBY TRAPS

Evidence from all the theatres shows that the Japanese make little use of standard mechanical or electrical devices; with the exception of a few, almost all the booby traps so far encountered have been crude, improvised devices making use of various types of Japanese, as well as captured British and American ammunition. The underlying principle of booby-trapping being the element of surprise, they are set up in the most unexpected places, concealed in or under apparently harmless-looking objects of daily use. A knowledge of the methods used helps considerably in their detection.

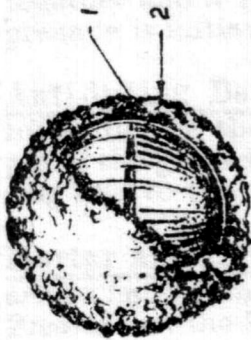
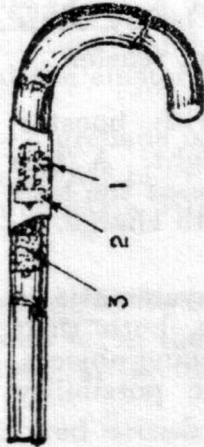
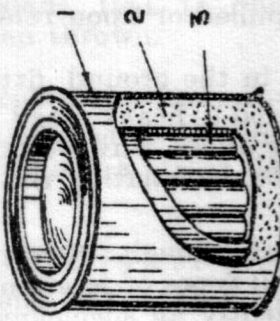
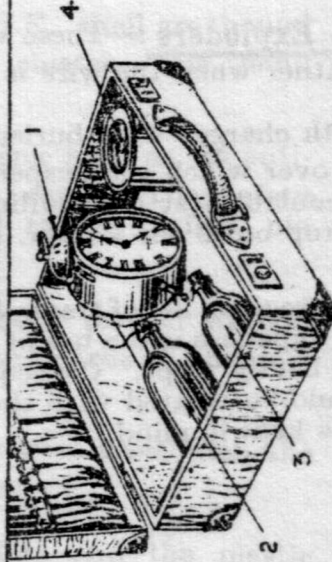
2. The types of traps and the possible sites that may be encountered are innumerable, so no complete list can be given, but a list of booby traps which are known to have been used or which may have been used by the Japanese is appended at the end of this Leaflet, with illustrations to show the method of laying. Most of these should be taken only as indicative of what might be expected rather than as an account of what have actually been encountered and examined. In addition to these the devices detailed below are also reported to have been used by the Japanese. There seems to be no organised booby trapping but it is rather left to individual initiative. Perhaps it is for this reason that traps and mines are often inexpertly laid and that little attempt is often made to conceal wires etc.

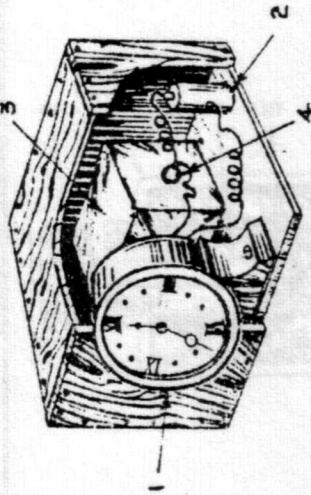
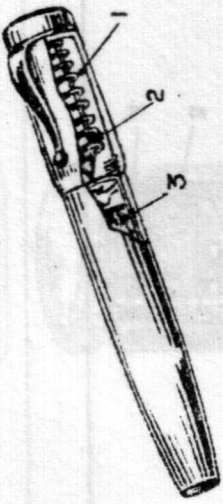
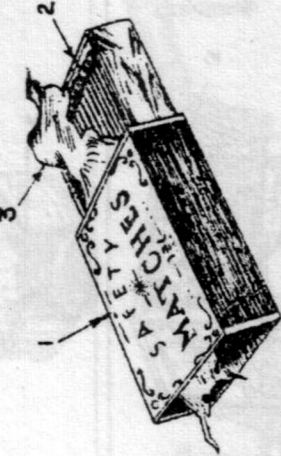
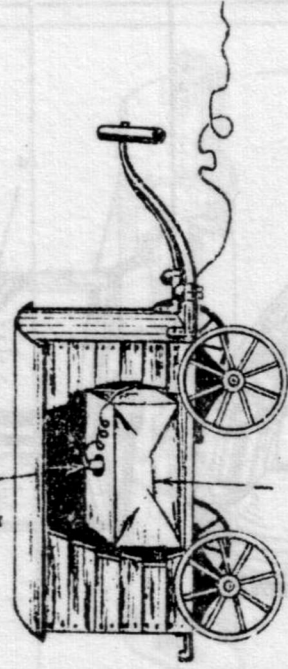
- (i) Black Powder Friction Igniter:—Consists of a pull type friction igniter buried in a large explosive charge in the floor of an abandoned tunnel. A pull wire was attached to the wire loop of the igniter and secured by knotting to a white blanket stuffed between a support and the earthen wall. Attempt to remove the blanket will have initiated the friction igniter.
- (ii) Pressure Device:—Consists of a bakelite head 2 1/2-in. in diameter and a shaft containing the striker, creep spring and flash cap to which is attached 6-in. of safety fuze and a detonator. A safety pin under the head prevents movement during setting. This device is used in conjunction with a large charge of dynamite.
- (iii) Tank Trap:—A trip wire fitted to a pull igniter in a 5-lb. explosive charge was stretched across a tank track.
- (iv) Trip Wire Across Road:—5-lbs. of Nobels 808 was dug into the face of one bank on the side of a track. Into this was inserted a pull switch with detonator crimped on. A trip wire led from the charge across the track to the opposite bank.
- (v) Trip Wire:—A bundle of T.N.T. sticks was wired to a doorway and a trip wire led from a pull igniter in the charge across the doorstep.
- (vi) Improvised Can Charge:—A gallon can is filled with explosive and an electric firing device attached to it. This device can be actuated by remote control or by a pressure circuit-closing mechanism. Alternatively, a grenade may be lashed to the charge so that direct pressure on the grenade fuze would detonate the charge.

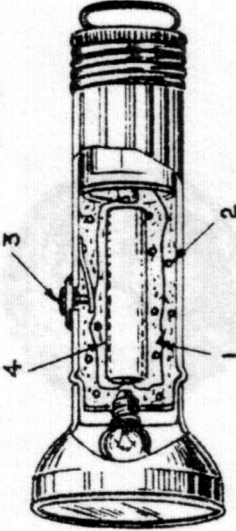
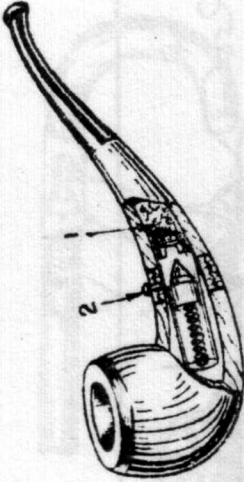
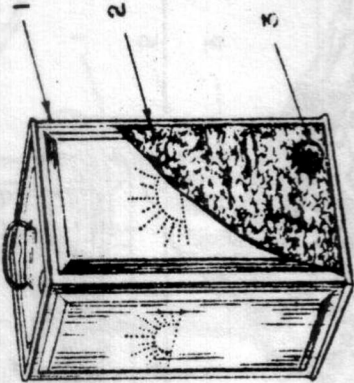
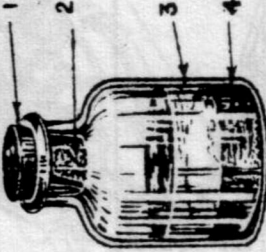
- (vii) **Improvised Charge** :—Explosive packed around a 75-mm. projectile carried a pull igniter with a trip wire attached. Movement of the wire would set off the explosive and detonate the projectile.
- (viii) **Radio Command Post** :—An airfield radio command post consisted of a generator and transmitter housed in a tent. The explosive charges were seven in number each consisting of 10 one round blocks of picric acid and firing devices. Five of these charges were connected in series with the transmitter so that they would detonate if the transmitter were energised. A sixth charge was connected to a trip wire covering the entrance to the post and a seventh connected to a rifle in the immediate vicinity.
- (ix) **Suspended Grenade** :—A grenade is suspended by a strip of cloth and tied with a quick-release knot to the door of a bunker. Opening of the door would release the grenade allowing it to fall on its striker.
- (x) **Booby-trapped Aircraft** :—Abandoned Japanese aircraft are reported to have been rigged with several armed mines, grenades and anti-personnel weapons thus resulting in the death of souvenir hunters.
- (xi) **Grenades Buried in Ground** :—Hand grenades are buried vertically in the ground with their heads left exposed about an inch above ground level. The pins are removed and hence pressure on the head alone would be sufficient to detonate the grenades.
- (xii) **Mortar Shell and Grenade** :—A number of Type '89 H.E. shell are bound together and a fragmentation hand grenade tied to the cluster. The hand grenade is initiated and the cluster is then thrown.
- (xiii) **Anti-lifting Device** :—A grenade is placed under an anti-tank mine as an anti-lifting device, the mine having been partially covered with earth. The safety pin of the grenade is three parts withdrawn and a string tied to the safety pin ring and to the mine.
- (xiv) **Mortar and Hand Grenade** :—Bundles of Type '91 grenades packed around armed hand grenades were set in the ground and covered with boards or matting. Pressure on the fuzes fired the device.
- (xv) **Captured Mines** :—Captured British Mk. 4 and Mk. 5 mines were used with the fuze holes packed with gelignite and a pressure switch inserted.
- (xvi) **Mine Fuzes** :—The anti-personnel fuze for the Type '93 Mine and the plastic fuze used in the Type 3 "Flowerpot" (non-metallic) Mine can be easily used as booby traps in the form of pressure or trip igniters. It is reported that the fuze of the Type 3 Mine is interchangeable with the standard Type '88 and Type '100 artillery fuzes and hence can be used for booby-trapping these shell. (See also Serial No. 68 in Chart.)
- (xvii) **Double Bomb Booby Trap** :—A Japanese aerial bomb, with its arming vanes unwound sufficiently to permit the striker to be pressed downwards, is buried vertically, nose up. A British or American aerial bomb is buried horizontally and is in contact with the vertical bomb. A considerable blow would be required to explode this device.
- (xviii) **Booby-trapped Bombs** :—
 - (a) Bombs ranging from 30-Kg. to 250-Kg. were found buried nose up around air-strips, towns streets, beaches etc. Some were fitted with electric caps sealed in the fuze pocket and wired for remote control firing. Others were equipped with armed nose fuzes designed to be actuated by pressure on the head of the fuze.

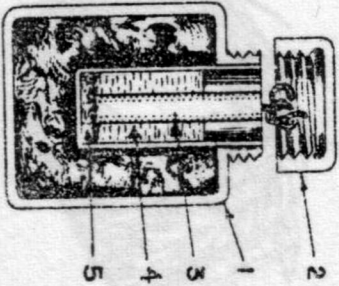
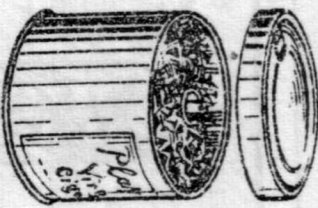
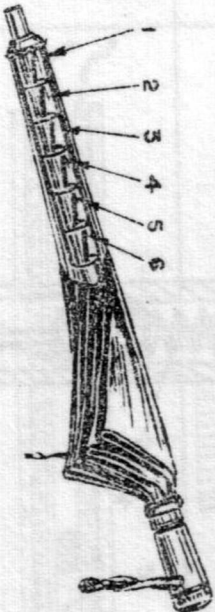
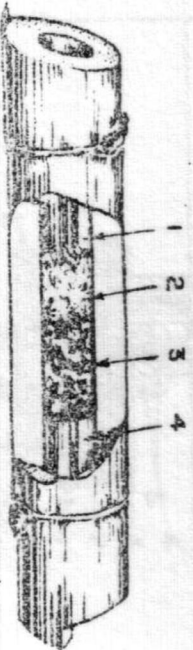
- (h) A special pressure device operating on the shear wire principle is reported to have been threaded to fit the standard bomb nose fuze pocket. Bombs were also rigged for remote control firing with electric detonating devices exactly fitting the aperture in the bomb nose.
- (xix) **Booby-trapped Shell**:—A British 3.7-in. shell with 808 packed around its base had three pull switches attached.
- (xx) **50-mm. Discharger Shells**:—Bundles of 50-mm. Type '89 H.E. shells were wired together, with several electric caps placed in the fuze pockets. Leads ran to a remote control firing position.
- (xxi) **Bounding Mortar Bomb**:—A captured 150-mm. Mortar bomb was propelled from a short tube the propellant being ignited by a friction safety fuze igniter. Another friction igniter, which detonates the mortar bomb, is attached to the propellant tube by a short length of cord. Thus the bomb detonates only after it has bounded up from the ground.
- (xxii) **Torpedo Warhead**:—A torpedo warhead, buried 1 to 3 feet in the sand, was rigged to a trip wire. The arming element was removed and a bight of wire knotted around the inertia pot in the exploder. Pull on the trip wire releases the striker.
- (xxiii) **Bangalore Torpedo**:—A trip wire is attached to the pull type friction igniter of a Bangalore torpedo and used as a booby trap.
- (xxiv) **Hydroplane Torpedo Exploders**:—These were rigged as trip wire booby traps. These could explode either when the wire is pulled or upon release of tension.
- (xxv) **Depth Charge**:—Depth charges were buried in the ground fitted with booster, detonator and striker over which was suspended a heavy lead weight. A trip wire led to a remote control post and pulling of the wire would release the lead weight which would drop on to the striker, thus detonating the depth charge.

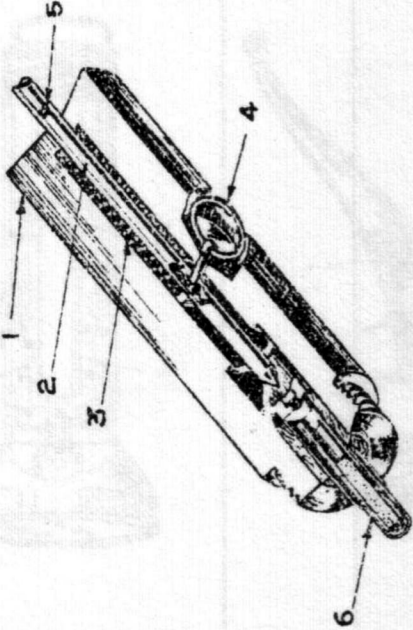
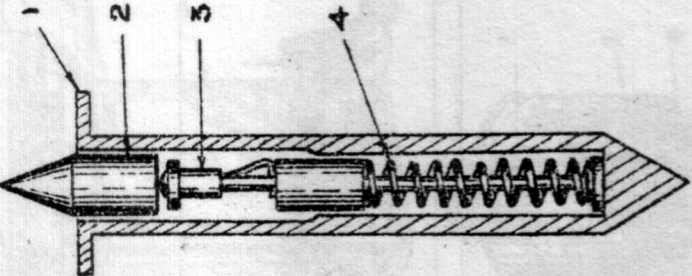
3. It will be seen from the foregoing list of traps that, though there is no systematic or planned laying of booby traps, the Japanese make use of all types of ammunition, both their own as well as captured, in rigging booby traps. Consequently all suspicious-looking objects, whether familiar or unfamiliar, should be treated with the greatest care and the possibility of booby-trapping should be always kept in mind.

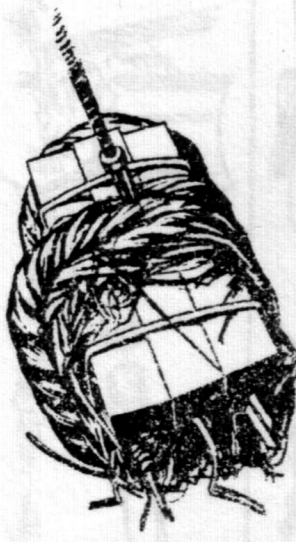
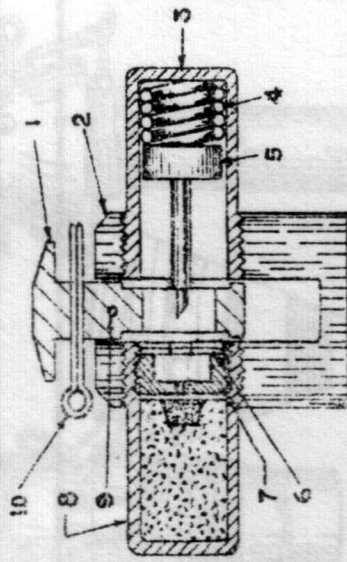
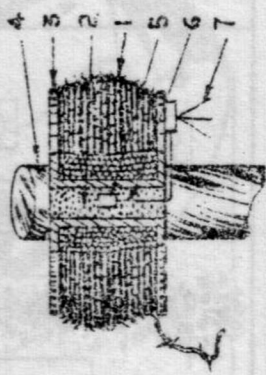
No	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
1	PING-PONG BALL		PING-PONG BALL IS SEALED AFTER FILLING WITH GLYCERINE (1) AND IS COVERED WITH COTTON (2) SOAKED IN "KAMEREON" (PROBABLY NITRIC ACID), WHEN TRODDEN ON OR BROKEN KAMEREON COMES IN CONTACT WITH GLYCERINE AND CATCHES FIRE.
2	CANE		TRIGGER (1) IS CONCEALED BY METALLIC BAND. FIRING MECHANISM (2) AND EXPLOSIVE FILLING (3) ARE PACKED IN BODY OF CANE. USE: - KEPT BY PRISONER & USED AGAINST CAPTORS TO EFFECT ESCAPE, OR ORDINARY SOUVENIR BOOBY TRAP
3	BISCUIT TIN		TIN (1) CONTAINS DYNAMITE (2) AND INDUCTION DETONATORS (3), FIRED ELECTRICALLY FROM SAFE DISTANCE.
4	TRUNK OR SUIT CASE		CONTAINS CLOCK (1), ONE BOTTLE (2) FILLED WITH KEROSENE OIL AND ANOTHER (3) CONTAINING EXPLOSIVE, A SMALL BOTTLE (4) WITH GLYCERINE. PLACED IN A CONTAINER HAVING MANGANESE DIOXIDE / POTASSIUM CHLORATE. CLOCK USED TO EXTRACT CORKS OF BOTTLES AT SPECIFIED TIME. DIOXIDE / CHLORATE MIXTURE COMING INTO CONTACT WITH GLYCERINE PRODUCES SUFFICIENT HEAT TO IGNITE KEROSENE AND EXPLOSIVE.

No	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
5	ELECTRIC TIME BOMB		CONSISTS OF CLOCK (1), DRY CELL (2), EXPLOSIVE (3) AND DETONATOR (4). THE ELECTRIC CIRCUIT IS COMPLETED THROUGH THE HOUR & MINUTE HANDS OF CLOCK TO EFFECT EXPLOSION OF DEVICE.
6	FOUNTAIN PEN		CAP OF PEN CONTAINS STRIKER SPRING (1) AND STRIKER (2). EXPLOSIVE (3) IS HOUSED IN BODY OF PEN. CAP IS SECURED TO BODY BY THREADED JOINT. ATTEMPT TO SCREW OFF CAP RELEASES SPRING-LOADED STRIKER
7	MATCH BOX		HAS YELLOW PAPER COVER (1) OUTSIDE AND MATCH STICKS (2) INSIDE. TWISTED YELLOW PAPER (3) INSERTED UNDER LID OF MATCH BOX SLIGHTLY PROTRUDES. PULLING TWISTED PAPER OR OPENING MATCH BOX IGNITES INCENDIARY DEVICE.
8	FIRE-WOOD CART		MAIN EXPLOSIVE CHARGE (1) AND DETONATOR & BOOSTER (2) ARE CONCEALED IN CART. FIRED FROM A DISTANCE BY ORDINARY ELECTRIC DETONATOR.

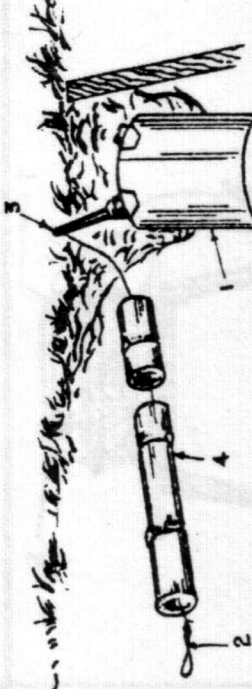
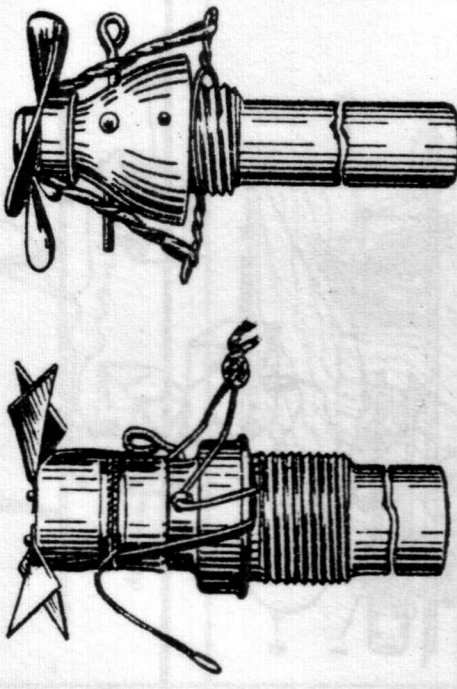
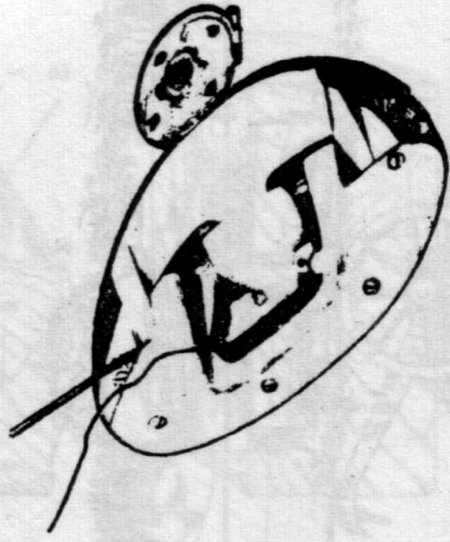
No	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
9	TORCH		CONTAINS EXPLOSIVE (1) AND BICYCLE BALL BEARINGS (2), THE LATTER BEING USED TO GIVE SHRAPNEL EFFECT. WHEN SWITCH (3) IS PRESSED, IT COMPLETES CIRCUIT THROUGH ELECTRIC DETONATOR (4) AND EXPLOSIVE IS THUS INITIATED.
10	TOBACCO PIPE		STEM OF PIPE HOLDS EXPLOSIVE (1), UNSCREWING STEM AFTER REMOVAL OF SAFETY PIN (2) RELEASES STRIKER WHICH FIRES PERCUSSION CAP AND EXPLOSIVE.
11	KEROSENE TIN		KEROSENE TIN (1) CONTAINS EXPLOSIVE (2) WITH A HOLE (3) FOR INSERTING DETONATORS.
12	BOTTLE		CLOSED WITH A CORK IN THE FORM OF A RUBBER BAG (1) WHICH CONTAINS EXPLOSIVE MIXTURE (2). BOTTOM OF BOTTLE HOLDS SULPHURIC ACID (4). ABOVE THIS IS BENZENE OR KEROSENE (3) AND AN AIR SPACE ABOVE. WHEN BOTTLE IS SHAKEN OR TIPPED OVER, SULPHURIC ACID COMES IN CONTACT WITH EXPLOSIVE MIXTURE AND CAUSES EXPLOSION & IGNITION OF BENZENE.

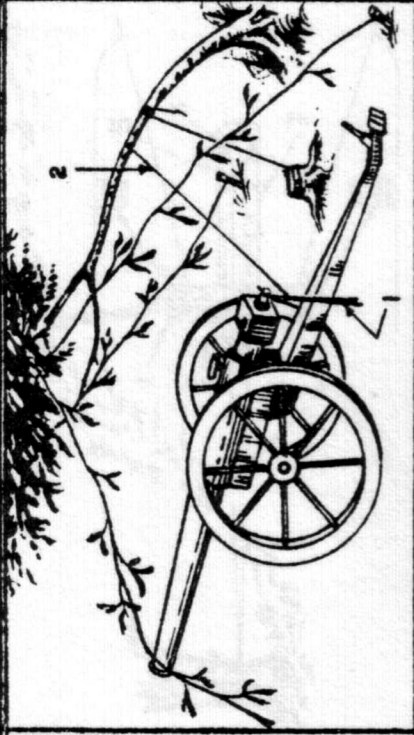
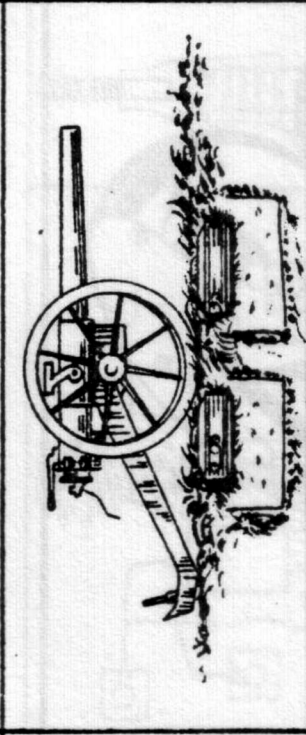
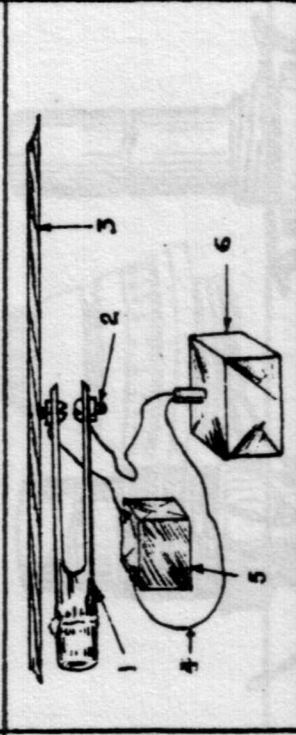
No	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION.	DESCRIPTION
13	STEEL CYLINDER		IRON CYLINDER (1) WITH SCREWED LID (2) IS FILLED WITH EXPLOSIVE. IT HOLDS FRICTION IGNITER (3) MADE OF HEMP CORD, PRIMING CHARGE (4) AND SOME GRANULATED POWDER. (5) PULLING IGNITER CAUSES EXPLOSION WITHIN 10 TO 30 MINUTES.
14	CIGARETTE TIN		TIN FILLED WITH EXPLOSIVE WITH NAILS AND SCRAP IRON AT THE TOP TO GIVE SHRAPNEL EFFECT. FIRED BY ORDINARY DETONATOR AND FUZE.
15	PARASOL		EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY DEVICE CONCEALED IN THE PARASOL. ONE BELOW THE OTHER ARE PHIALS CONTAINING SULPHURIC ACID (1), DETONATING FLUID (2), MIXTURE OF DETONATING & IGNITION FLUIDS (3), DETONATING FLUID (4), IGNITION FLUID (5) AND HEAT PRODUCING ACID (6). OPENING OF PARASOL BREAKS ACID PHIAL WHICH IGNITES DETONATING FLUIDS & IGNITION MIXTURE.
16	BAMBOO CYLINDER		FILLED WITH GLYCERINE (1), "KAMERON" (3) AND KEROSENE (4) WITH "COTTON FILLER" (2) BETWEEN GLYCERINE AND "KAMERON". THE LAST TWO, WHEN SUFFICIENTLY MIXED, CAUSE IGNITION.

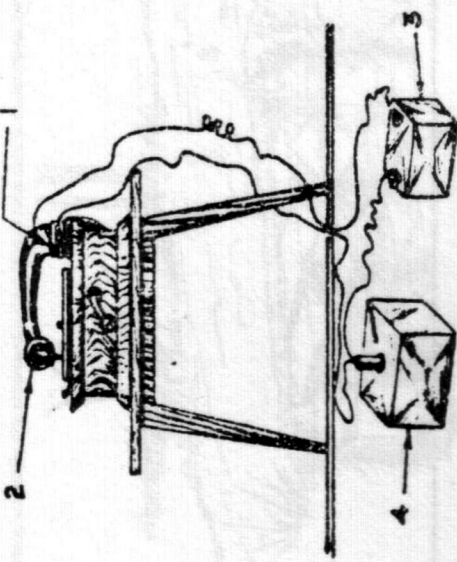
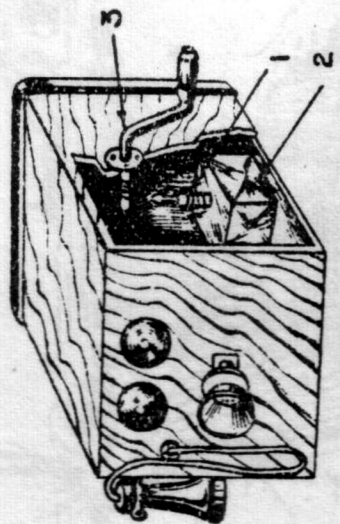
N2	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
17	RELEASE SWITCH		CONSISTS OF SIX PARTS. BODY (1) THREADED TO SCREW INTO A 20 LB. BRITISH BOMB; STRIKER (2), STRIKER SPRING (3), STRIKER RELEASE PIN & RING (4), SAFETY PIN (5), EMPTY 6.5 MM. CARTRIDGE (6) WITH DETONATOR WEDGED INSIDE. TRIP WIRE IS ATTACHED TO RELEASE PIN (4) AND THE SAFETY PIN (5) REMOVED. SLIGHT PULL CAUSES RELEASE PIN TO ALLOW STRIKER TO FUNCTION DETONATOR.
18	SWITCH NO 8 MK I; ANTI-PERSONNEL		CONSISTS OF AN OUTER TUBE (1) $5\frac{1}{2}$" LONG & $\frac{5}{8}$" DIAMETER ENCASED A BULLET (2), STRIKER (3) & STRIKER SPRING (4). PRESSURE ON BULLET RELEASES STRIKER AND BULLET IS FIRED OUT OF THE GROUND. (THIS MECHANISM IS A DIRECT COPY OF BRITISH SERVICE SWITCH NO 8)

No	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
19	SATCHEL CHARGES		MADE UP OF PICRIC ACID BLOCKS EMPLOYING A PULL TYPE FRICTION IGNITER, A 3 INCH LENGTH OF FUZE AND CAP.
20	PRESSURE SWITCH		THE FUZE USED IN YARDSTICK MINE MAIN PARTS ARE STRIKER RELEASE PLUNGER (1), FUZE BODY (2), STRIKER HOUSING (3), STRIKER SPRING (4), STRIKER (5), WASHERS (6), DETONATOR IN HOLDER (7), GAINE (8) CONTAINING LEAD AZIDE AND C.E. PRESSURE OF 6 LBS. SHEARS WIRE (9) IF SAFETY PIN (10) IS REMOVED.
21	ELECTRIC SWITCH		DEVICE IS HOUSED IN WATER-PROOF RUBBER COVERING (1) ALLOY STRIP (2) AND CONTACT STRIP (3), SEPARATED FROM EACH OTHER BY RUBBERISED TAPE, AND CONNECTED TO BATTERY BY ELECTRIC LEADS. PRESSURE ON RUBBER COVERING BRINGS THE TWO STRIPS TOGETHER THUS COMPLETING THE CIRCUIT.
22	BARBED WIRE COIL		CONSISTS OF A 56 LB. COIL OF BARBED WIRE (1) FILLED WITH 4 LBS. OF BOB EXPLOSIVE (2). WOOD SPOOL (3) HOLDING WIRE IS ATTACHED TO WOOD SPIGOT (4). PERCUSSION IGNITER (5) OR PULL SWITCH CONNECTED BY LENGTH OF F.I.D. & G.C. PRIMER (6) BEDDED IN CHARGE. TRIP WIRES (7) ARE CONNECTED TO IGNITER.

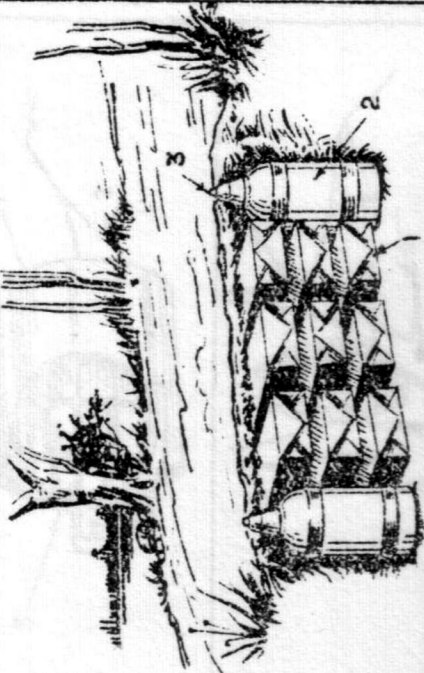
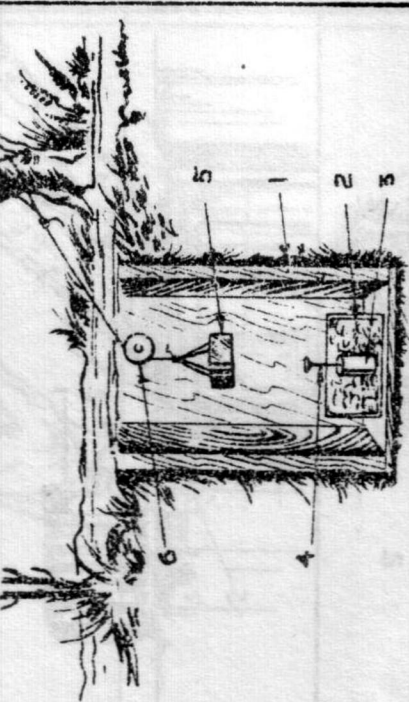
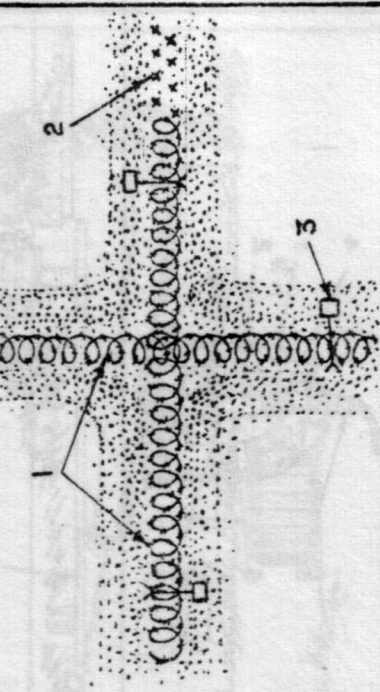
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23	IMPROVISED PULL-SWITCH		SMALL BLOCK OF WOOD (1) IS DRILLED LONGITUDINALLY TO TAKE A SAFETY PIN (2). TWO HORIZONTAL HOLES IN THE BLOCK ACCOMMODATE A U-SHAPED WIRE PULL PIN (3) WITH TWO LOOPS AT EITHER END. TWO TRIP WIRES (4) ARE ATTACHED TO PULL PIN (3) AND THE WOODEN BLOCK IS LASHED OVER FUZE POCKET OF A BOMB (5). FUZE POCKET HOUSES TWO DETONATORS (6) SECURED TO TWO FRICTION IGNITERS (7) WHICH ARE ATTACHED TO PULL PIN (3). WHEN SAFETY PIN (2) IS REMOVED A JERK ON TRIP WIRE (4) LIFTS PULL PIN OUT OF BODY, PULLS IGNITER CORDS, EXPLODING DETONATOR & BOMB.
24	MINE-HORN BOOBY TRAP		DEPTH CHARGE (1) BURIED IN GROUND IS FITTED WITH BOOSTER & ELECTRIC DETONATOR. THREE LEADS (2) FROM DETONATOR RUN ABOVE GROUND TO THREE SEA-MINE CHEMICAL HORNS (3) SET IN CONCRETE BLOCKS. A VEHICLE CRUSHING CHEMICAL HORN WILL SET OFF THE CHARGE. LONG STEEL TUBE (4) WITH EXTENSION MAY BE FITTED OVER HORN TO ENSURE CRUSHING.
25	MODIFIED PROJECTILE FUZE		A THREE YEAR TYPE TIME FUZE IS MODIFIED SO THAT IGNITION IS EFFECTED BY MEANS OF A PULL CORD IN THE NOSE. CAN BE USED FOR BOOBY-TRAPPING 75 MM. PROJECTILE.

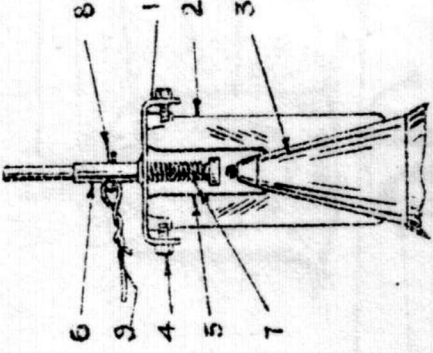
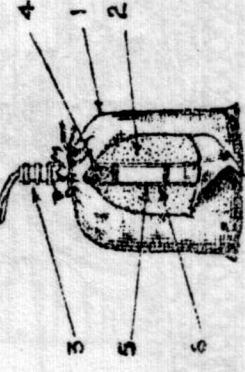
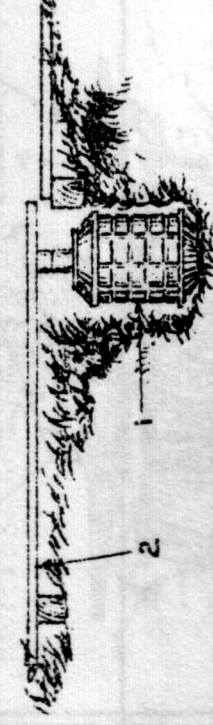
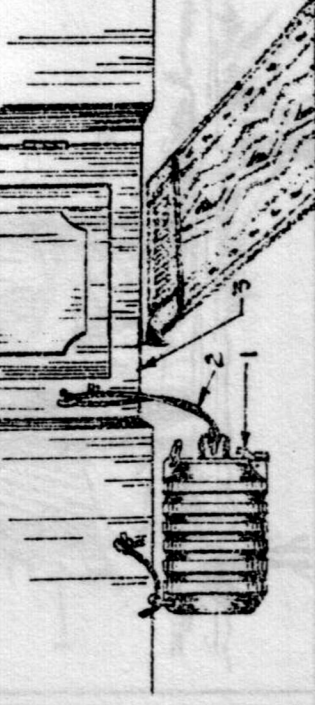
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26	BOOBY-TRAPPED NAVAL MINE		ARMED MINES (1) ARE BURIED IN UNDER-GROUND CHAMBERS. TRIP-WIRE (2) TIED TO CHEMICAL HORN (3) OF MINE LED THROUGH BAMBOO PIPE (4) TO CONTROL POST 100 YARDS AWAY FROM WHERE MINE CAN BE EXPLODED.
27	BOMB FUZES AS BOOBY TRAPS		A.C. BOMB FUZES ARMED AND FITTED INTO BOMBS. SHEAR WIRE IN FUZE REPLACED BY A PULL PIN TO WHICH IS FASTENED A TRIP-WIRE. HEAVY RUBBER BAND IS LOOPED OVER FUZE CAP AND AROUND FUZE BODY. PULL ON TRIP-WIRE WITHDRAWS PULL PIN AND FORCE OF RUBBER BAND SNAPS FUZE CAP DOWN.
28	TORPEDO WARHEADS		TORPEDO WARHEADS FITTED WITH TORPEDO EXPLODERS TO WHICH TRIP OR PULL WIRE IS ATTACHED. MAY BE ARRANGED IN GROUPS OF TWO OR THREE WITH PULL WIRES LEADING TO OBSERVATION POST OR PILLBOXES.

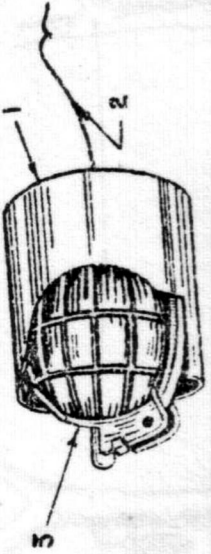
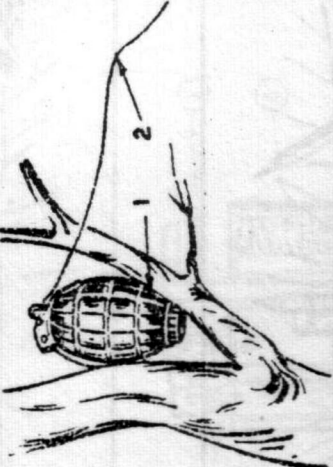
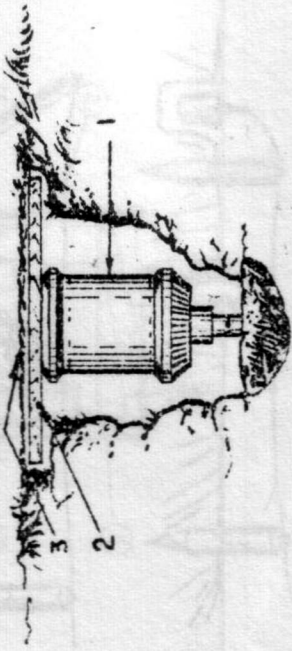
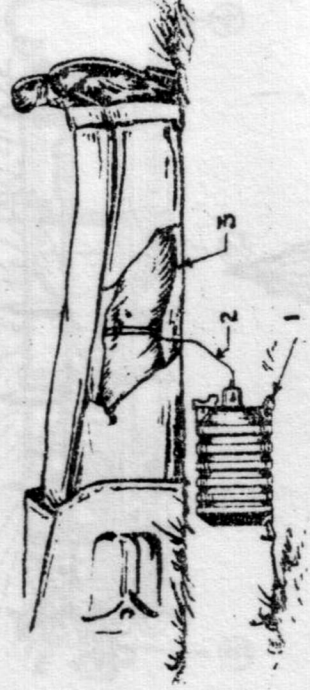
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29	BOOBY-TRAPPED GUN		SAPLING WAS CUT OFF 10' ABOVE GROUND AND TRUNK TIED TO STUMP SO THAT IT INCLINED OVER AN ABANDONED MOUNTAIN GUN. A PROP (1) WAS PLACED UNDER FIRING MECHANISM, FROM WHICH TAUT TRIP-WIRE (2) LED TO SAPLING. VINES TIED TO BRANCHES ALSO SERVED AS TRIP-WIRES. DISTURBANCE OF ANY TRIP-WIRE DISLODGED PROP, & TRIGGER WOULD FIRE LIVE ROUND IN THE GUN. BARREL WAS PLUGGED WITH MUD SO THAT EXPLOSION WOULD FRAGMENT & BLOW PIECES OF BREECH TO CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE.
30	MINED FIELD GUN		FOUR TYPE 93 ANTI-TANK MINES SET OVER BLOCKS OF PICRIC ACID WERE PLACED ON EITHER SIDE OF THE WHEELS OF A 75 MM. FIELD GUN AND COVERED WITH EARTH. MINES WOULD GO OFF DETONATING CHARGES IF GUN WERE MOVED.
31	MINED CORPSE		A PICRIC ACID CHARGE (1) WAS PLACED IN THE PACK OF CORPSE AND SEVERAL PULL IGNITERS (2) ATTACHED TO IT. PULL WIRES (3) ATTACHED TO IGNITERS WERE SECURED TO GROUND UNDER BODY. ATTEMPT TO LIFT BODY OR STRAIGHTEN LIMBS WOULD DETONATE CHARGE.
32	IMPROVISED ELECTRIC SWITCH		A PIECE OF BAMBOO (1) WAS SPLIT AT ONE END. NUT & BOLT CONTACT (2) FASTENED AT THAT END. BAMBOO WAS CONCEALED UNDER LOOSE BOARD (3) AND ELECTRIC LEADS (4) FROM CONTACT (2) RAN THROUGH BATTERY (5) TO EXPLOSIVE CHARGE (6). PRESSURE ON BOARD WILL CLOSE CIRCUIT.

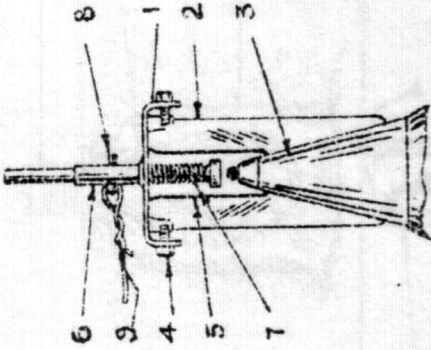
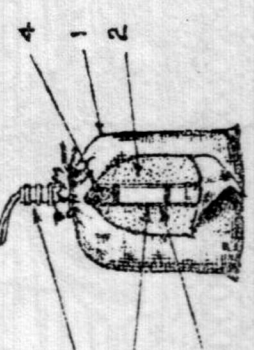
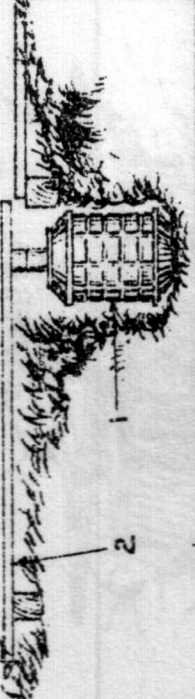
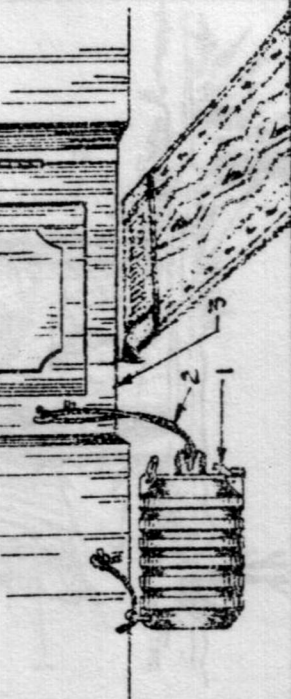
NO	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
33	BOOBY-TRAPPED GRAMOPHONE		AN ELECTRIC CONTACT (1) ON PICK-UP ASSEMBLY (2) OF GRAMOPHONE LED TO BATTERY (3) AND H.E. CHARGE (4) CONCEALED UNDER FLOORBOARD. ATTEMPT TO PLAY RECORD WOULD CLOSE CIRCUIT AND EXPLODE CHARGE.
34	BOOBY-TRAPPED TELEPHONE		A PULL IGNITER (1) FITTED TO EXPLOSIVE CHARGE (2) WAS PLACED INSIDE TELEPHONE. WIRE FROM IGNITER WAS SECURED TO CRANK (3) OF TELEPHONE. ATTEMPT TO RING WOULD EXPLODE CHARGE.
35	BOOBY-TRAPPED RADIO		ALL BATTERIES EXCEPT ONE (1) WERE REMOVED FROM RADIO AND THE CAVITY FILLED WITH EXPLOSIVE CHARGE (2). ELECTRIC CIRCUIT WOULD CLOSE WHEN SWITCH (3) IS TURNED.

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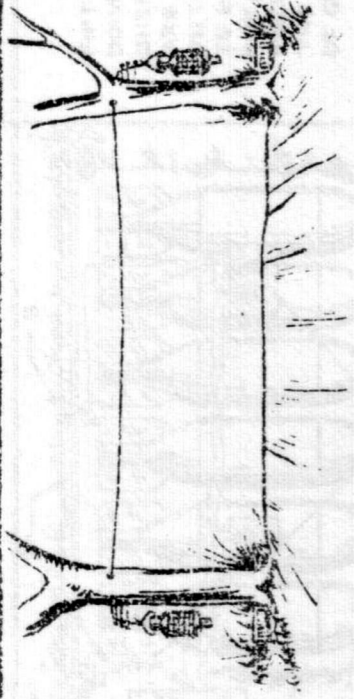
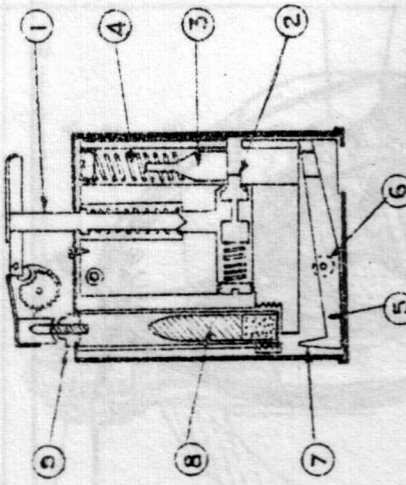
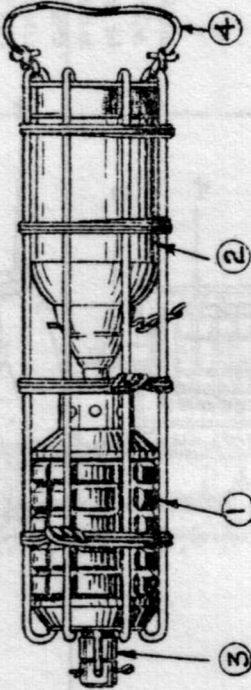
No	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
39	ANTI-VEHICLE BOOBY TRAP		CONSISTS OF A NUMBER OF PICRIC ACID BLOCKS (1) WRAPPED IN GREASED PAPER AND CONCEALED UNDER TRACK. TWO TYPE '89 SHELL (2) ARE PLACED VERTICALLY, NOSE UP ARMED PERCUSSION FUZE (3) OF THE SHELL PROJECTS SLIGHTLY ABOVE GROUND LEVEL SO THAT ANY VEHICLE PASSING OVER IT WILL DETONATE SHELL AND CHARGE.
40	ROAD OBSTRUCTION		CONSISTS OF A WOODEN BOX (1) BURIED ABOUT 1' 4" BELOW GROUND WITH PICRIC ACID BLOCK (2) AT BOTTOM. IN THE CENTRE OF BLOCK IS DETONATOR (3) OVER WHICH IS A NAIL (4). A BRICK (5) IS SUSPENDED ABOVE NAIL BY MEANS OF WIRE RUNNING AROUND ROLLER (6). THIS WIRE IS SECURED TO TREE BRANCH AND SERVES AS TRIP WIRE.
41	BOOBY TRAPPED ROAD BLOCK		CONSISTS OF TWO COILS OF DANNERT WIRE (1) EACH RUNNING UP THE MIDDLE OF ONE ROAD AND CROSSING IN THE CENTRE. EIGHT TYPE '89 MINES (2) ARE LAID ALTERNATELY IN WHEEL TRACKS. THREE BOOBY TRAPS (3) CONSISTING OF JAR FILLED WITH PICRIC ACID, PULL IGNITER AND TRIP-WIRE RUNNING FROM THE IGNITER) ARE LAID ATTACHED TO DANNERT WIRE.

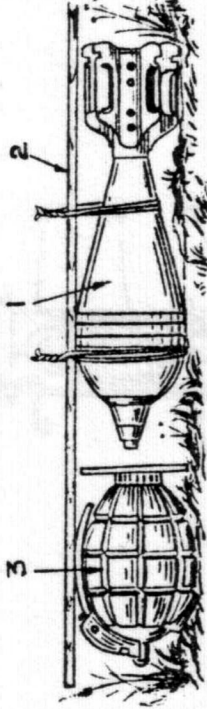
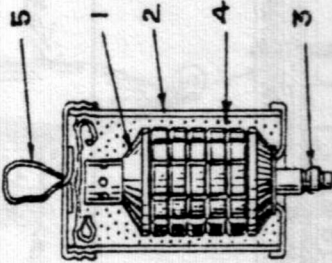
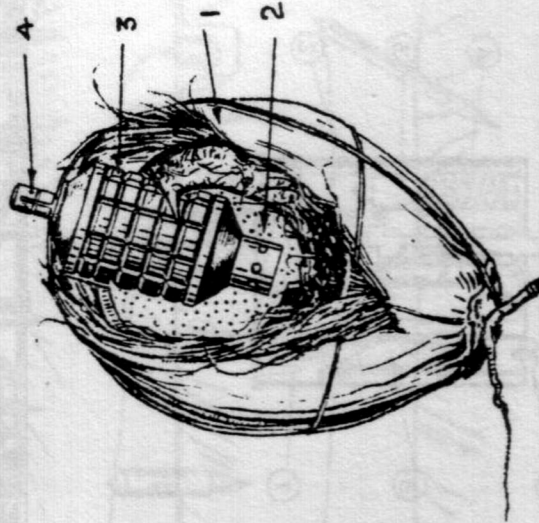
N2	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
42	BOOBY-TRAPPED AIRCRAFT BOMB		A U-SHAPED STEEL FRAME (1) FITS OVER THE TAIL STRUTS (2) OF 30 OR 50 KG. AC. BOMB (3) AND IS SECURED BY SET SCREWS (4). STEEL SLEEVE (5) WELDED TO CENTRE OF U FRAME HOLDS A SPINDLE (6) WITH HAMMER AT LOWER END. COMPRESSED STEEL SPRING (7) IS PREVENTED FROM DRIVING HAMMER DOWN BY RELEASE PIN (8) TO WHICH IS ATTACHED TRIP WIRE (9). BASE FUZE WITH ARMING VANES REMOVED IS THREADED INTO TAIL POCKET OF BOMB.
43	BAG BOOBY-TRAP		CONSISTS OF CLOTH BAG (1) FILLED WITH EXPLOSIVE (2). AT THE MOUTH OF BAG IS FITTED PULL IGNITER (3) WHICH LEADS TO FUZE (4) AND DETONATOR (5). FUZE AND DETONATOR ARE HELD IN PLACE BY BAMBOO STICKS (6).
44	GRENADE UNDER BOARD		ARMED HAND GRENADES (1) ARE PLACED IN A SHALLOW DEPRESSION. LOOSE BOARD (2) IS PLACED OVER STRIKER IN SUCH A WAY THAT PRESSURE ON BOARD WILL ACTUATE GRENADE.
45	BOOBY-TRAPPED DOOR		ARMED PULL TYPE GRENADE (1) IS SECURED BY MEANS OF A PIECE OF WIRE (2) TO DOOR (3). OPENING OF DOOR WILL PULL WIRE THUS CAUSING GRENADE TO EXPLODE.

NO	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
46	GRENADE IN TIN CAN		TIN CAN (1) IS CUT AS SHOWN AND A HOLE PUNCHED AT ONE END TO TAKE TRIP WIRE (2). CAPTURED GRENADE (3) IS INSERTED. IN CAN AND SAFETY PIN REMOVED. TRAP IS SET EITHER ON GROUND OR BALANCED ON TREE BRANCH.
47	GRENADE IN TREE FORK		36 GRENADE (1) WITH TRIP WIRE (2) ATTACHED TO IT IS JAMMED IN TREE FORK AND SAFETY PIN REMOVED. TUG ON TRIP WIRE DISLODGES GRENADE CAUSING IT TO FALL & EXPLODE.
48	GRENADE BOOBY TRAP		TYPE '98-A GRENADE (1) IS PLACED IN GROUND WITH ITS FUZE RESTING ON HARD EARTH OR ROCK AND WITH SAFETY PIN REMOVED. GRENADE IS COVERED WITH LIGHT BOARD (2) AND A LAYER OF EARTH OR BARK (3) 1/4" THICK. PRESSURE ON BOARD WILL EXPLODE GRENADE.
49	BOOBY-TRAPPED CORPSE		PULL TYPE GRENADE (1) IS ATTACHED BY LENGTH OF WIRE (2) TO LEG (3) OF CORPSE. ATTEMPT TO MOVE BODY WOULD DETONATE GRENADE.

Nº	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
42	BOOBY-TRAPPED AIRCRAFT BOMB		A U-SHAPED STEEL FRAME (1) FITS OVER THE TAIL STRUTS (2) OF 30 OR 50 KG. A.C. BOMB (3) AND IS SECURED BY SET SCREWS (4). STEEL SLEEVE (5) WELDED TO CENTRE OF U FRAME HOLDS A SPINDLE (6) WITH HAMMER AT LOWER END. COMPRESSED STEEL SPRING (7) IS PREVENTED FROM DRIVING HAMMER DOWN BY RELEASE PIN (8) TO WHICH IS ATTACHED TRIP WIRE (9). BASE FUZE WITH ARMING VANES REMOVED IS THREADED INTO TAIL POCKET OF BOMB.
43	BAG BOOBY-TRAP		CONSISTS OF CLOTH BAG (1) FILLED WITH EXPLOSIVE (2). AT THE MOUTH OF BAG IS FITTED PULL IGNITER (3) WHICH LEADS TO FUZE (4) AND DETONATOR (5). FUZE AND DETONATOR ARE HELD IN PLACE BY BAMBOO STICKS (6).
44	GRENADE UNDER BOARD		ARMED HAND GRENADES (1) ARE PLACED IN A SHALLOW DEPRESSION. LOOSE BOARD (2) IS PLACED OVER STRIKER IN SUCH A WAY THAT PRESSURE ON BOARD WILL ACTUATE GRENADE.
45	BOOBY-TRAPPED DOOR		ARMED PULL TYPE GRENADE (1) IS SECURED BY MEANS OF A PIECE OF WIRE (2) TO DOOR (3). OPENING OF DOOR WILL PULL WIRE THUS CAUSING GRENADE TO EXPLODE.

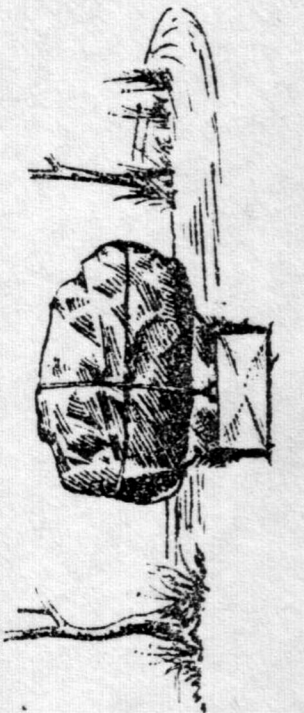
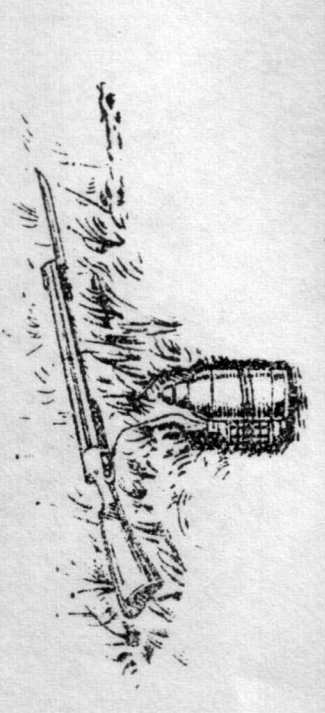
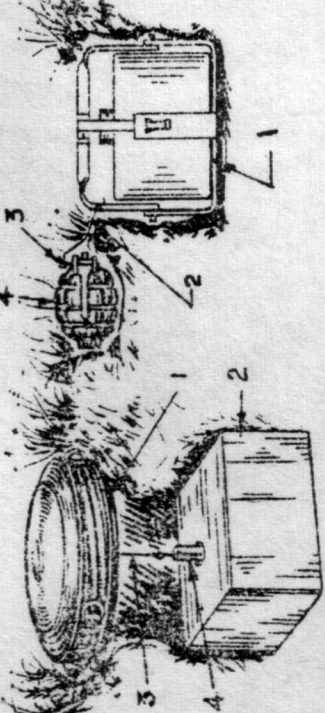
No	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
50	TUBE BOOBY TRAP		CONSISTS OF STEEL, IRON OR BAMBOO TUBE (1) ABOUT 16" LONG & WIDE ENOUGH TO TAKE A TYPE '91 OR TYPE '97 GRENADE (2), THREE HOLES ARE DRILLED THROUGH TUBE TO ACCOMMODATE ARMING WIRE (3) AND TWO SAFETY WIRES (4). BASE & TOP OF TUBE ARE CLOSED BY A PIECE OF IRON. TUBE IS LASHED TO STAKE (5) WHICH IS DRIVEN INTO GROUND. ALTERNATIVELY 75 MM. CARTRIDGE CASE CAN BE USED INSTEAD OF TUBE.
(i)			CROSS WIRE, ONE FOOT ABOVE GROUND LEVEL, IS ATTACHED TO TREE AND TO A NUMBER OF STAKES. SPRING ATTACHED AT ONE END TO KEEP WIRE TAUT. ANOTHER WIRE ATTACHED TO CROSS WIRE IS SECURED TO ARMING WIRE OF GRENADE.
(ii)			SPRING USED IN (i) ABOVE IS REPLACED BY WEIGHT.
(iii)			CROSS WIRE IS ATTACHED AT ONE END TO STAKE, THE OTHER END HOLDING LOG IN LEANING POSITION. SECOND WIRE RUNNING FROM CROSS WIRE IS SECURED TO ARMING WIRE OF GRENADE.

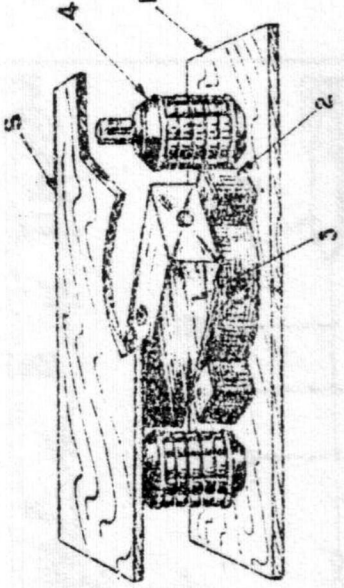
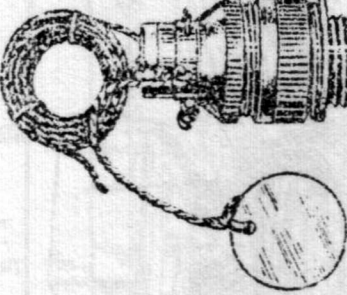
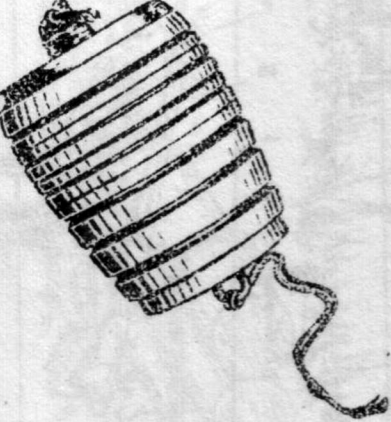
No	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
51	STRING BOOBY TRAP		PASSING THROUGH HOLES IN TWO ADJACENT TREES IS A PIECE OF STRING WHICH IS EASILY BROKEN. AT EITHER END OF STRING IS ATTACHED A GRENADE WITH ITS SAFETY PIN REMOVED. BETWEEN GRENADE & TREE, STRING IS WOUND ROUND THREE NAILS. WHEN STRING IS PULLED NAILS PREVENT ITS MOVEMENT AND THUS IT BREAKS. GRENADES FALL ON ROCK OR STEEL PLATE PLACED BELOW AND DETONATE
52	CIGARETTE LIGHTER		ON DEPRESSING PLUNGER (1) ITS POINTED END FORCES HAMMER RETAINING PIN (2) TO LEFT. THIS ALLOWS HAMMER (3) TO DESCEND UNDER FORCE OF ITS SPRING (4) AND STRIKE LEVER (5). THIS LEVER WHICH PIVOTS ABOUT SPINDLE (6) RAISES STRIKER (7) WHICH HITS BASE OF .2 IN. BULLET (8). BULLET FLIES UP PUSHING OUT LOOSELY FITTED DUMMY WICK (9).
53	GRENADE - MORTAR SHELL		TYPE 97 GRENADE (1) IS WIRED TO FUZE 50MM MORTAR SHELL (2). FUZE (3) OF GRENADE PROJECTS FROM ONE END OF ASSEMBLY AND THE WHOLE DEVICE IS SUSPENDED BY STRING (4). TRIP WIRE IS ATTACHED TO SUSPENSION STRING (4). WHEN TRIP WIRE IS BROKEN, ASSEMBLY FALLS & DETONATES.

Nº	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
54	BOOBY - TRAPPED MORTAR SHELL		AMERICAN 81 MM. MORTAR SHELL (1) IS LASHED TO PLANK (2). ASSEMBLY IS LAID WITH PLANK RESTING ON TOP OF BRITISH GRENADE (3) WITH ITS SAFETY PIN REMOVED. MOVEMENT OF PLANK PASSES STRIKER LEVER & THUS DETONATES GRENADE WHICH IN TURN SETS OFF MORTAR SHELL
55	GRENADE WITH ADDED CHARGE		TYPE '91 OR '97 GRENADE (1) IS PACKED IN 75 MM FUZE CYLINDER (2) WITH GRENADE FUZE (3) PROTRUDING. CYLINDER IS FILLED WITH PLASTIC EXPLOSIVE (4) AND IS SUSPENDED BY WIRE (5) OVER A HARD OBJECT. PULL ON TRIP WIRE RELEASES CYLINDER AND GRENADE FUZE STRIKES HARD OBJECT.
56	COCOANUT BOOBY TRAP		COCOANUT (1) IS HOLLOWED OUT AND FILLED WITH TYPE 88 EXPLOSIVE (2) & BENT WIRE FRAGMENTS. ARMED TYPE '97 GRENADE (3) WITH ITS PERCUSSION FUZE (4) EXPOSED. IS INSERTED IN THE TOP OF COCOANUT. THIS ASSEMBLY IS ALSO USED AS A/T MINE.

No	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
57	A.C. BOMB BOOBY TRAP		FIFTY 250 LB. AERIAL BOMBS (1) ARE BURIED NOSE DOWN IN A PIT COVERED BY GALVANISED IRON SHEET (2). TWO 20 LB. PICRIC ACID CHARGES (3) ARE USED TO INITIATE BOMBS. ELECTRIC DETONATORS PLACED IN CHARGES ARE CONNECTED TO BATTERY & TIME SWITCH CONTAINED IN TIN BOX (4). DEVICE IS ACTUATED EITHER BY CLOCK MECHANISM OR BY PRESSURE SWITCH (5). THE WHOLE DEVICE IS CONCEALED BY TUFTS OF GRASS.
58	BOMB BOOBY TRAP		CONSISTS OF 250 LB. BRITISH FRAGMENTATION BOMB (1) WITH BRITISH NO 36 GRENADE (2) WIRED SECURELY TO NOSE OF BOMB. IGNITER ASSEMBLY (3) OF GRENADE GOES INTO GAINE TUBE (4) OF BOMB. RING OF STIFF WIRE (5) WITH LOOPS AT EACH END RUNS AROUND GRENADE. WIRE RELEASE PIN (6) GOING THROUGH THESE LOOPS HOLDS DOWN LEVER (7). TRIP WIRE (8) IS CONNECTED TO RELEASE PIN.
59	BOOBY TRAPPED ARTILLERY SHELL		75 MM ARTILLERY PROJECTILE (1) IN CONTAINER (2) IS BURIED IN GROUND NOSE DOWN. BASE OF PROJECTILE SLIGHTLY PROTRUDING ABOVE GROUND LEVEL IS COVERED WITH WOODEN PRESSURE BOARD (3). NOSE FUZE POCKET IS FITTED WITH CLIP AND FIRING PIN (4) WHICH WOULD DETONATE PROJECTILE WHEN PRESSURE IS PUT ON WOODEN BOARD.

No	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
60	BOOBY-TRAPPED BOMB		(A) FOUR U.S. 23 LBS PARAFRAG BOMB (1) ARE BURIED NOSE UP AND FITTED WITH AN "M 120 NOSE FUZES (2) IN ARMED CONDITION. BOMBS WERE CONCEALED BY SHEET OF GALVANISED IRON (3). PRESSURE ON SHEET WOULD FIRE ARMED FUZES. (B) THREE PARAFRAG BOMBS (1) AND JAPANESE 50 KG. BOMB (2) ARE CONNECTED TO EACH OTHER BY WEB OF DETONATING CORD (3). AT OTHER END OF CORD IS ATTACHED PULL IGNITER & DETONATOR (4) FROM WHICH TRIP WIRE RUNS.
61	PROJECTILE IN WOODEN BOX		CONSISTS OF WOODEN BOX (1) WITH PROJECTILE (2) AT BOTTOM. FROM DETONATOR IN NOSE OF PROJECTILE A LENGTH OF DETONATING CORD (3) LEADS UPWARDS TO A SECOND DETONATOR (4) WHICH IS INITIATED BY CHEMICAL FIRING DEVICE (5) POSITIONED OVER IT. PRESSURE BLOCK (6) FASTENED TO COVER PRESSURE PLATE (7) IS HELD OFF CHEMICAL DEVICE BY SHEAR WIRE (8). PRESSURE ON COVER BREAKS SHEAR WIRE AND CAUSES PRESSURE BLOCK TO CRUSH CHEMICAL DEVICE WHICH IN TURN INITIATES EXPLOSIVE TRAIN.
62	PRESSURE DEVICE USING SHELL		CAPTURED AMERICAN PROJECTILES (1) AND M 46 NOSE FUZES (2) ARE USED. CENTRIFUGAL DETENT & SPRING ARE REMOVED AND DETONATOR (3) INSERTED IN THE CAVITY. PRESSURE BOARD (4) IS PLACED OVER PROJECTILES. NAILS (5) ARE DRIVEN INTO BOARD DIRECTLY OVER DETONATORS THUS INITIATING THEM AND PROJECTILES.

No.	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
63	MINED ROCK		MINE IS LEFT CONCEALED UNDER ROCK OBSTRUCTION. CORD OR WIRE RUNNING ROUND ROCK IS ATTACHED TO MINE AND ANY ATTEMPT TO REMOVE ROCK WILL PULL CORD AND DETONATE MINE.
64	CONCEALED MINES IN WOODS, ETC.		MINES ARE PLACED BURIED IN GROUND. TRIP WIRES LEADING FROM MINES ARE CONCEALED BY GRASS.
65	LAND MINE ATTACHED TO DISCARDED WEAPON		WIRE LEADING FROM DISCARDED RIFLE IS ATTACHED TO CONCEALED PULL TYPE GRENADE WHICH IN TURN IS SECURED TO LIVE SHELL. ATTEMPT TO PICK UP RIFLE WILL DETONATE MINE & SHELL.
66	BOOBY-TRAPPED MINES		(A) PARTIALLY CONCEALED TYPE '93 MINE (1) IS LAID ABOVE CHARGE OF PICRIC ACID (2). TRIP WIRE (3) CONNECTS MINE TO PULL IGHETER (4) IN CHARGE. ATTEMPT TO LIFT MINE IGNITES CHARGE. (B) PARTIALLY BURIED BRITISH MK V MINE (1) IS FASTENED BY MEANS OF TRIP WIRE (2), TO PARTIALLY PULLED PIN (3) OF 35 GRENADE (4). MOVING MINE FIRES GRENADE.

NO	NOMENCLATURE	ILLUSTRATION	DESCRIPTION
67	BOOBY-TRAPPED MAGNETISED MINE.		DEVICE CONSISTS OF WOODEN BASE PLATE (1) ON WHICH ARE PLACED MAGNETISED A.T. MINE (2) & PREPARED CHARGES (3) OF TWO LBS PICRIC ACID. ON EITHER SIDE OF MINE IS PLACED A HAND GRENADE (4) WITH ITS SAFETY PIN REMOVED. WHOLE DEVICE IS COVERED BY WOODEN PRESSURE PLATE (5). PRESSURE ON PLATE ACTUATES GRENADES WHICH IN TURN SET OFF MINE AND PREPARED CHARGE.
68	MINE FUZE		THIS IS NEW TYPE FUZE FOR TYPE 3 NON-METALLIC MINE AND HAS SAME FUZE HOLE GAUGE AS TYPE '88 ARTILLERY FUZE. IT IS USED WITH A 15 FOOT TRIP WIRE OF BROWN LACQUERED SILK THREAD ATTACHED TO HAMMER RELEASE FORK. CAN BE USED FOR BOOBY-TRAPPING PROJECTILES FROM 47MM. TO 150 MM. CALIBRE.
69	SECTIONED MORTAR BOMS.		CONSISTS OF A 4 INCH LONG SECTION OF 81MM. MORTAR SHELL FILLED WITH TWO LBS OF TYPE '88 EXPLOSIVE IN CLOTH BAG. A STEEL DISC CONTAINING IMPROVED PULL IGNITER IS SOLDERED INTO FRONT. PULL IGNITER CONSISTS OF SMALL BAMBOO TUBE, STRING COATED WITH MATCH COMPOSITION AND LOOSE BLACK POWDER. AN 8 TO 10 SECOND LENGTH OF SAFETY FUZE WITH DETONATOR ATTACHED IS INSERTED IN BAMBOO. LOWER END OF SECTION IS CLOSED BY THREADED STEEL DISC. AN EYE BOLT, WELDED IN THIS DISC HAS A STRING ATTACHED FOR ANCHORING DEVICE.