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Appendix 2

to Departmental Report of 28-2-18.

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DESCRIPTION, METHOD OF USE, EMPLOYMENT, HANDLING AND PACKING OF THE LONG-DELAY FUZE FOR MEDIUM AND HEAVY "MINENWERFER" BOMBS.

See attached sketch, Ia/393-21, Spandau Ammunition Laboratory.

NOTE.—This description must only be communicated to officers. It is forbidden to take it into the line. No copies must be made.

I. DESCRIPTION.

1. The long-delay fuze for medium and heavy *Minenwerfer* bombs is a *high-explosive fuze with safety arrangements for transport*. It is safe as packed for issue. When required for use, it must be specially prepared in accordance with instructions in Section II.

The fuze must not be fired from a trench mortar. Externally, the fuze looks exactly like the ordinary fuze for medium and heavy *Minenwerfer* bombs, and bears the same markings, in order that the enemy may be unable to distinguish it when screwed home. When it is not screwed in, it is distinguishable by means of the *gaine*, which is enamelled *blue* in the fuze for medium and heavy *Minenwerfer* bombs, and *red* in the long-delay fuze.

Each fuze is further provided with:—

- 1 bulb for 1 hour marked "1."
- 1 bulb for 2 hours, marked "2."
- 1 bulb for 24 hours, marked "24."
- 1 bulb for 72 hours, marked "72."
- 1 file for opening the bulbs.

Every two fuzes are also provided with:

- 1 gauge for testing the position of the striker and a spanner for the cap of the fuze and the percussion cap screw, with a screw-driver for the charging-hole screw.

2. The action of the fuze may be expected to be fairly accurate at a temperature of +15°C (59°F). At higher temperatures, the fuze will take effect earlier, and at lower temperatures, later. Bulbs calibrated for a temperature of +15°C are all marked with a black line, to indicate that they are intended for use at this temperature.

3. All the parts enumerated in para. 1 are packed together in a box. (See Section V).

II. METHOD OF USE.

1. When required for use, the *gaine* must be unscrewed before screwing the fuze home into the bomb, and the percussion cap screw removed together with the percussion cap. The safety device will then fall out.

2. In order to test whether the safety wire is still in order, the lower end of the fuze must be rested on a wooden support. The distance of the striker from the lower surface of the body of the fuze is then measured with the gauge. It should be possible to insert the narrow end of the gauge as far as the mounting of the broad end, into the body of the fuze. If this is not possible, the fuze is not serviceable. In the case of an unserviceable fuze, the safety device must be replaced, the percussion cap screw with percussion cap screwed in, and the *gaine* screwed on. The fuze should be marked as unserviceable and returned.

3. If the striker is in the correct position, the cap of the fuze must be screwed off and the screw taken out of the filling-hole. The bulb which is to be used must then be cautiously filed at a distance of about 12 mm. from each end. One end is then broken off and inserted into the filling-hole of the fuze held vertically; the other end is then also broken off. The fluid then flows into the body of the fuze. The flow is accelerated by blowing into the upper end of the bulb. When the cavity in the fuze is full, the bulb is removed, the filling-hole screw is screwed home and the cap of the fuze screwed on again. The distance of the striker from the lower surface of the body of the fuze is measured again. If it is correct, the percussion cap screw and *gaine* are screwed on. *The fuze is now ready*.

4. The fuze is next screwed into the bomb. The dimensions of the thread of the fuze are such that it can easily be screwed in by hand.

5. In cases of special importance, two or more fuzes and bombs should always be prepared.