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Extracts "B" from a German Document,

ENTITLED

WEAPONS OF CLOSE COMBAT.

(*1st January, 1917.*)

DESTRUCTION OF OBSTACLES.

41. In an emergency, when other explosives are not available, hand grenades can be used for the destruction of obstacles. They are not suitable for mining.

42. A lane through a wire entanglement can be cleared by means of a "long" charge. For this purpose, a number of the cylinders of the stick grenade should be made fast to a pole or narrow plank corresponding in length to the depth of the entanglement. There should be about six inches interval between the cylinders. All the openings of the cylinders must be in the same direction (*see* Fig. 9).

To ensure detonation, there must be a detonator in each cylinder. It should be wedged in securely by means of a wooden match.

The charge should be carried up by two men crawling on their hands and knees, and pushed or thrown into the entanglement. The charge is prepared for firing by screwing on the wooden handle, with the detonator in it, to the last cylinder (*see* Fig. 9). It is fired from cover by means of long string.

43. A "concentrated" charge can be made up by securing the cylinders of six stick grenades round a complete grenade. It is unnecessary in this case for every cylinder to have a detonator (*see* Fig. 10).

One man should crawl up to the obstacle that is to be destroyed. He should then arm the grenade, pull the cord and throw the charge into the middle of the obstacle.

Fig. 9.

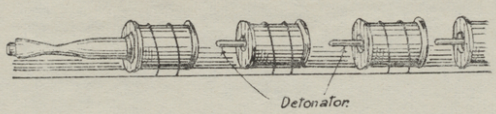
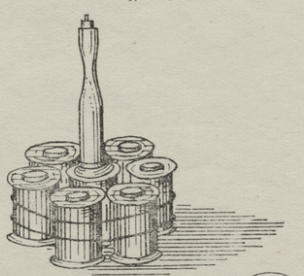


Fig. 10.



A.F.W.S. Records Section

GENERAL STAFF (INTELLIGENCE),
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

23rd May, 1917.

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