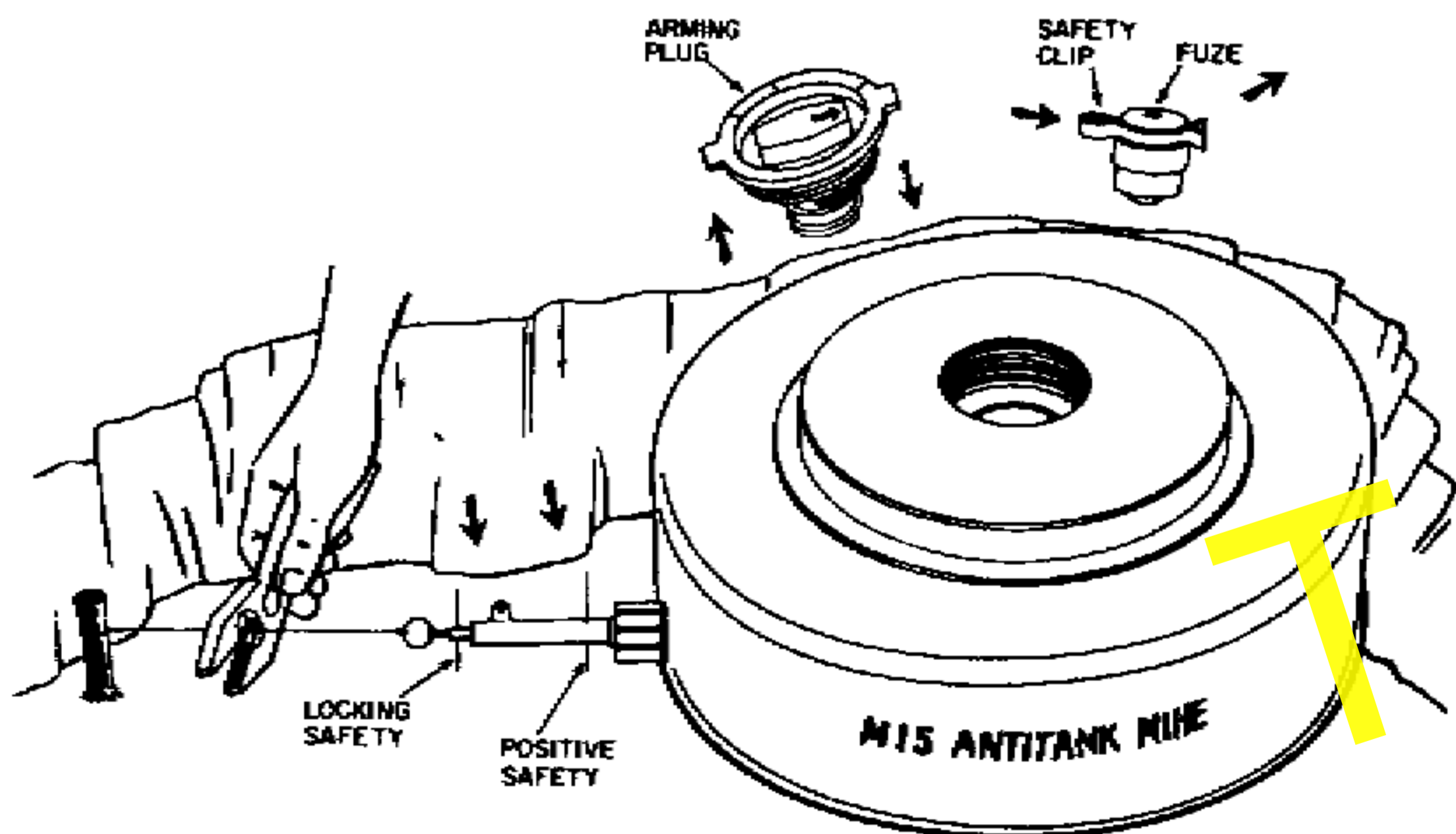




(3) Disarming.

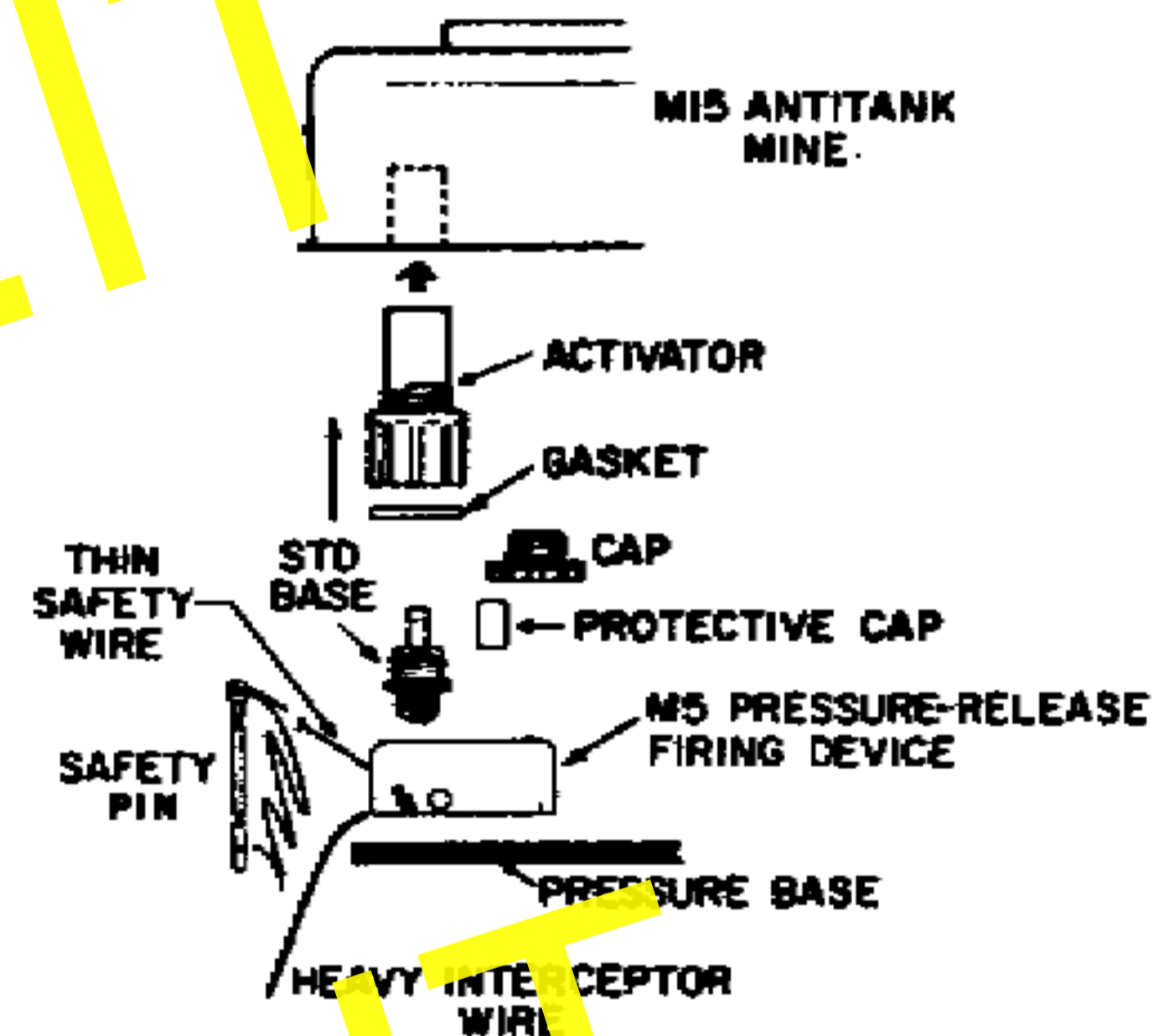
- (a) Uncover mine carefully.
- (b) Locate boobytrap assembly.
- (c) Replace positive safety *first*, then locking safety.
- (d) Cut trip wire.
- (e) Turn arming dial of mine to *safe* and remove arming plug.
- (f) Remove fuse and replace safety clip.
- (g) Replace arming plug.
- (h) Recover mine and firing device.



- b. **Pressure-Release.** Dig hole to proper depth to bury mine on firm foundation, with top of pressure plate even with or slightly above ground level.

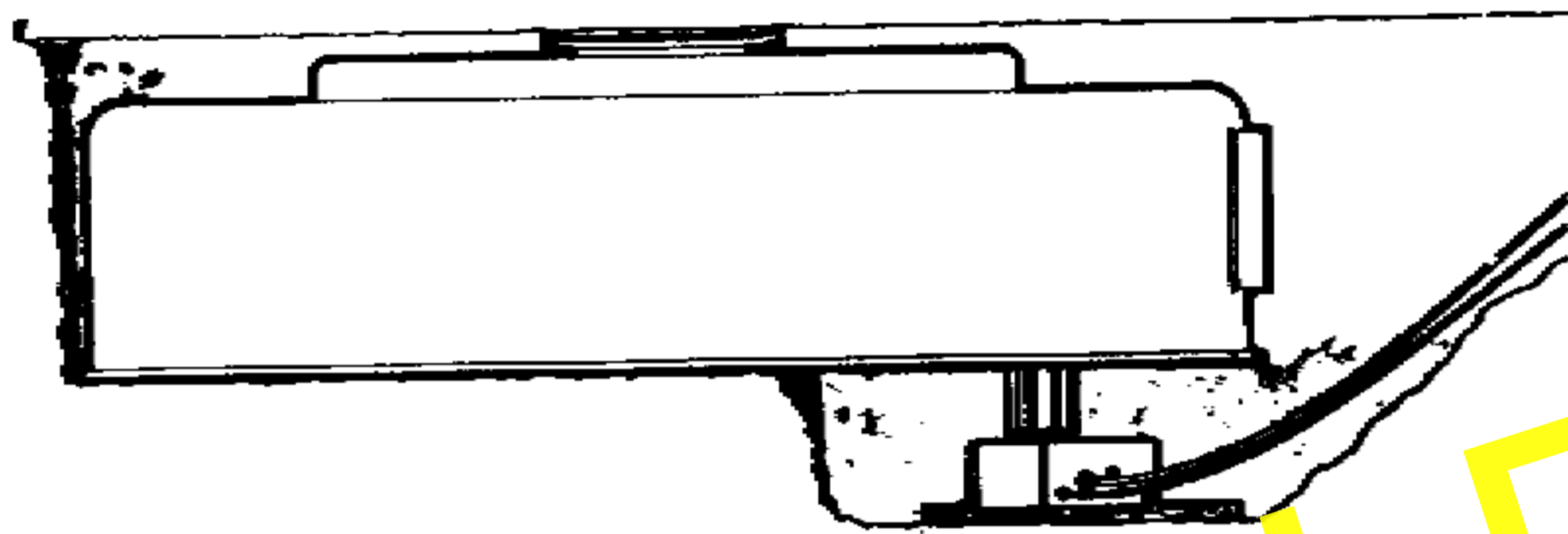
(1) Installing.

- (a) Insert length of heavy wire in interceptor hole. Bend wire slightly to prevent dropping out.
- (b) Remove safety pin. Apply pressure on release plate until pin comes out easily.
- (c) Insert length of light wire in safety pin hole and bend slightly to prevent dropping out.
- (d) Remove protective cap from standard base and assemble firing device, activator, and mine.
- (e) Place mine and firing assembly in hole, using pressure board to insure a solid foundation for firing device.



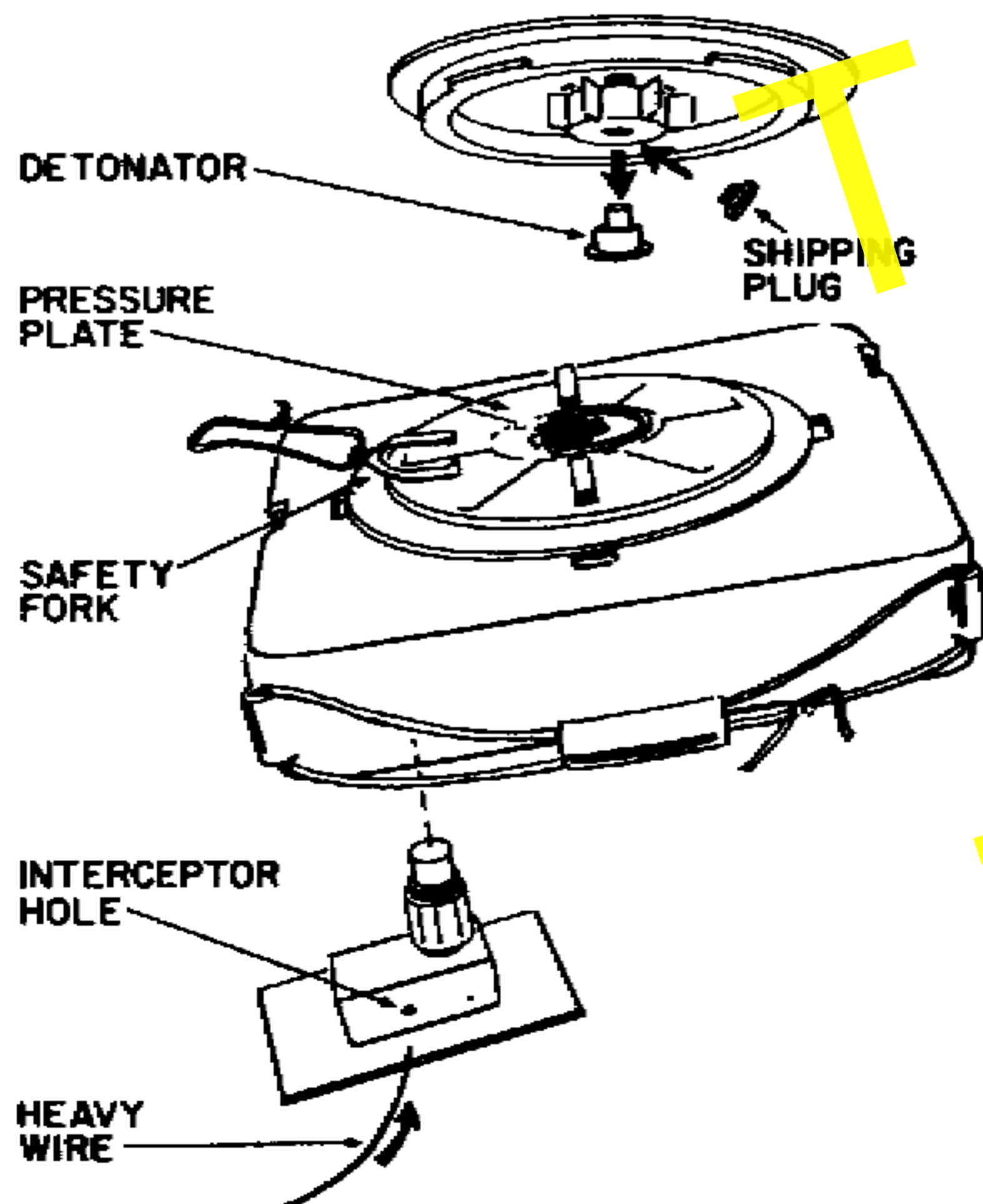
(2) Arming.

- (a) Camouflage mine, leaving hole at side to remove safeties.
- (b) Carefully remove thin safety wire *first*, then the interceptor wire.
- (c) Complete camouflage.



(3) *Disarming.*

- (a) Uncover mine carefully.
- (b) Locate boobytrap assembly.
- (c) Insert length of heavy wire in interceptor hole.
- (d) Turn dial on pressure plate to "S" (safe) and replace safety fork.
- (e) Recover mine and firing device assembly.
- (f) Remove pressure plate, unscrew detonator, and replace shipping plug.
- (g) Reassemble mine.



39. Boobytrapped Foreign Mines

a. *Antitank Mines.*

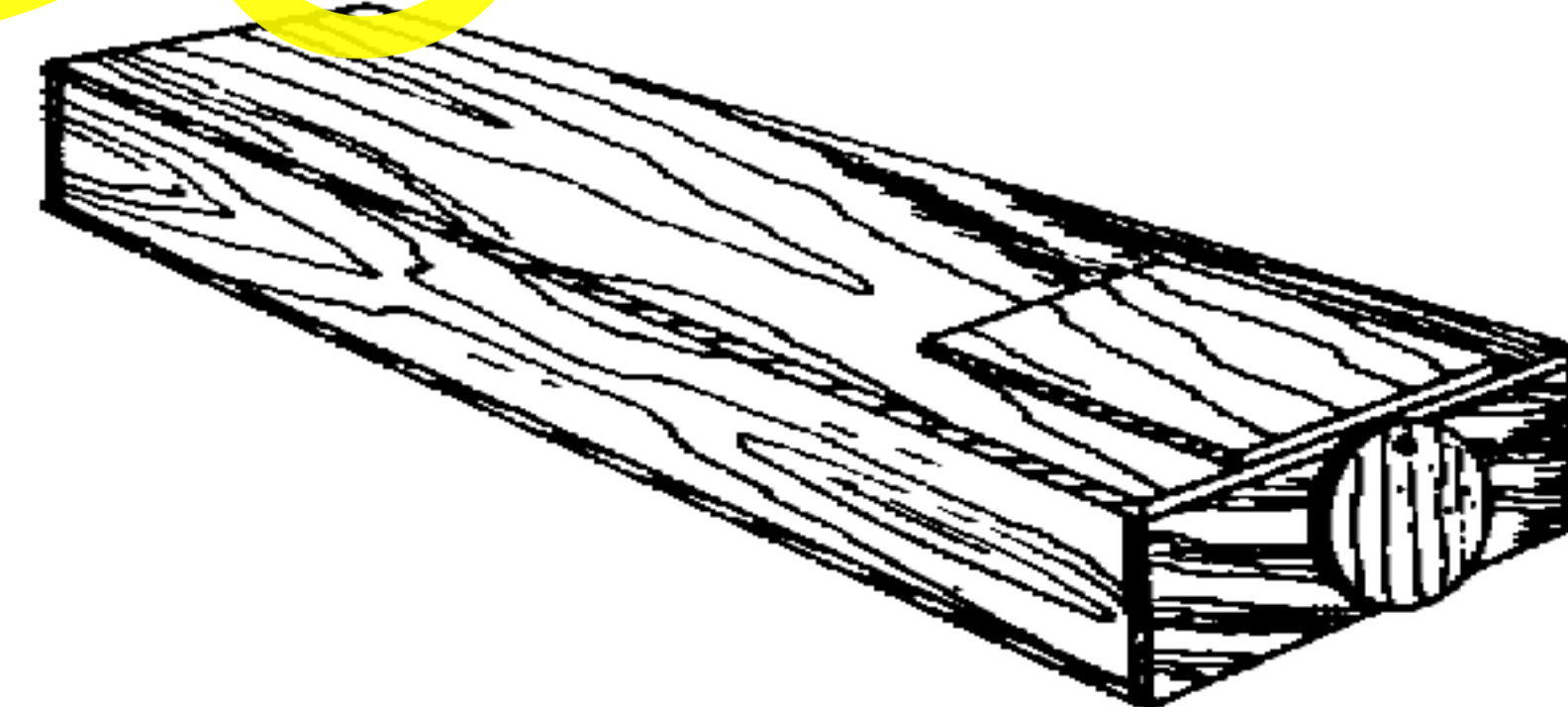
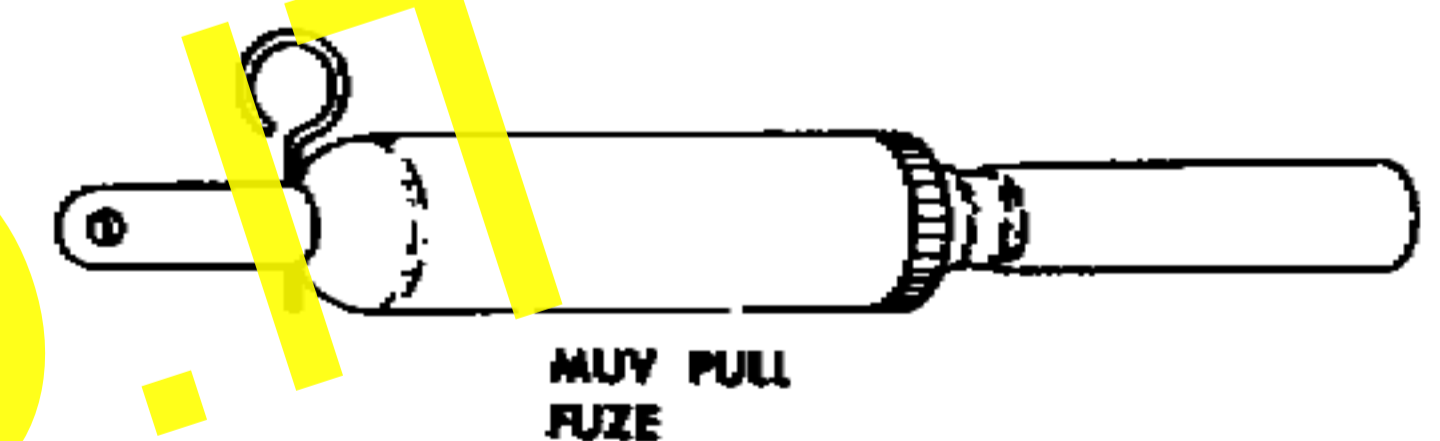
The Communist European and Asiatic armies boobytrap mines in a much different fashion from that of the U.S. and other NATO countries. The Germans in World War II used both special antilift devices and antidisturbance fuzes, one of which has been copied by the French.

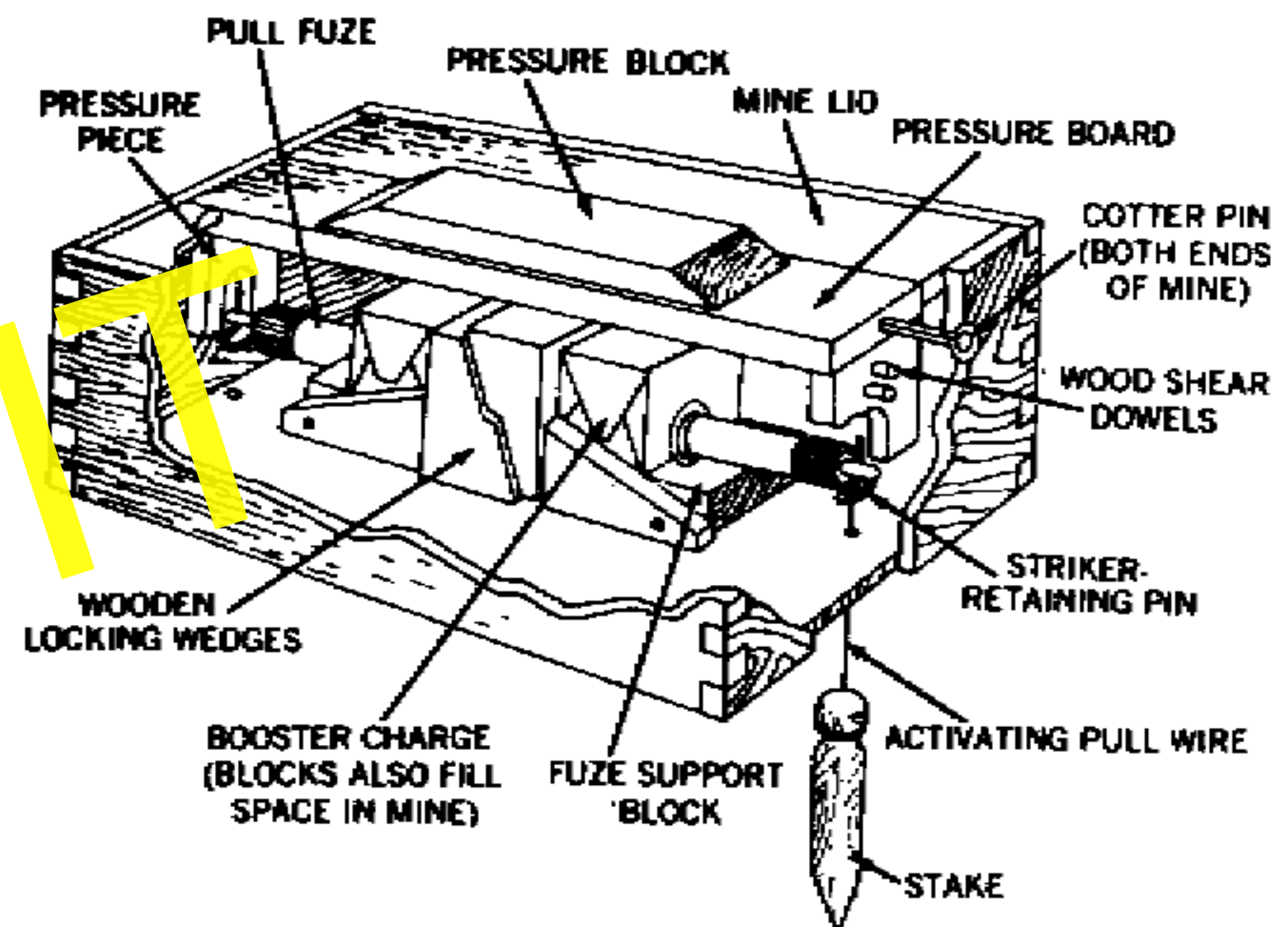
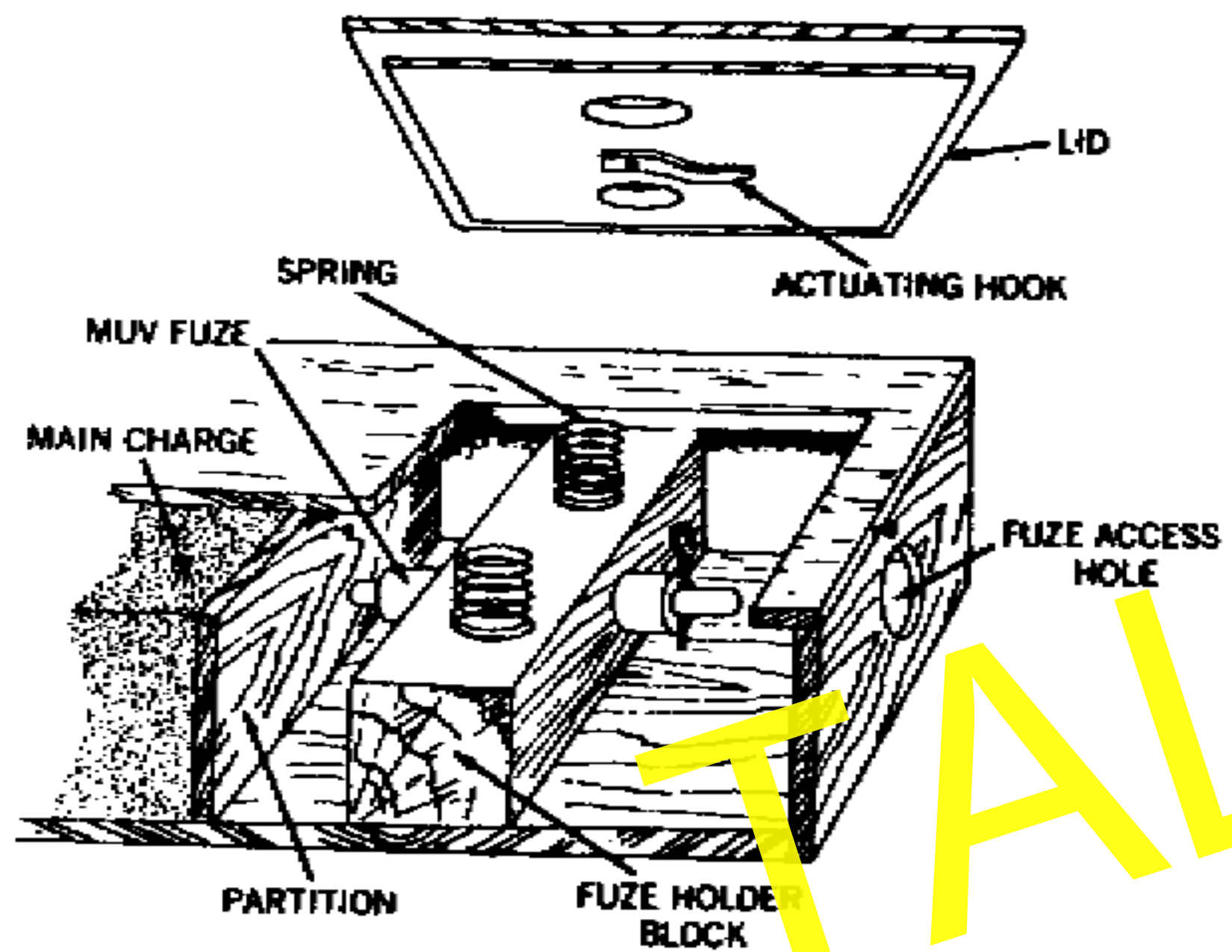
(1) *Antilift devices.*

(a) *Russia*

1. The Russians, Communist Chinese, and North Koreans boobytrapped wooden antitank mines by laying two of them, one on top of the other, in the same hole. The mines were connected by an MUV pull fuze and a pull wire, so that the bottom mine would detonate when the top mine was lifted.

2. The Russians in World War II also had a more sophisticated method—a special wooden antilift device, placed under the mine. This, however, was readily located by probing. It consisted of an outer case, a charge, an MUV pull fuze, a pressure release lid supported on two coil springs, and a fuze access hole. Lifting the mine initiated the antilift. *This device is too dangerous to disarm.* Even though the pressure-release might be secured by a rope or length of wire, the chances of additional pull wires and boobytrap charges are too great to risk. Also deterioration of the wooden case from prolonged burial adds to the difficulty. *The best procedure is to blow all wooden antitank mines and antilifts in place.*

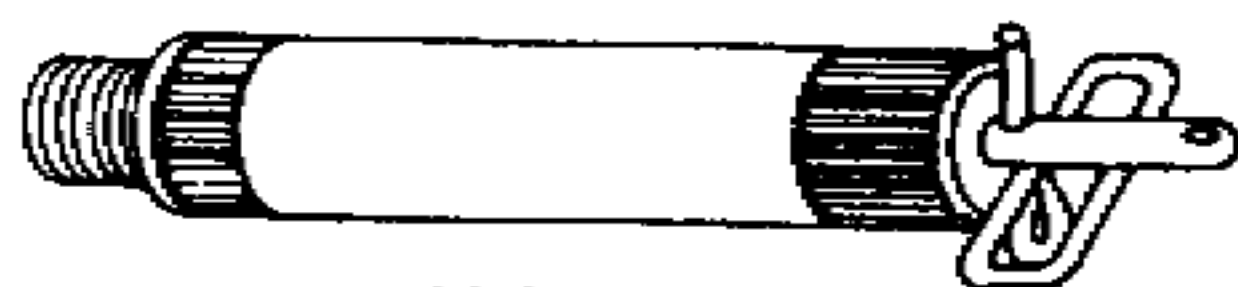
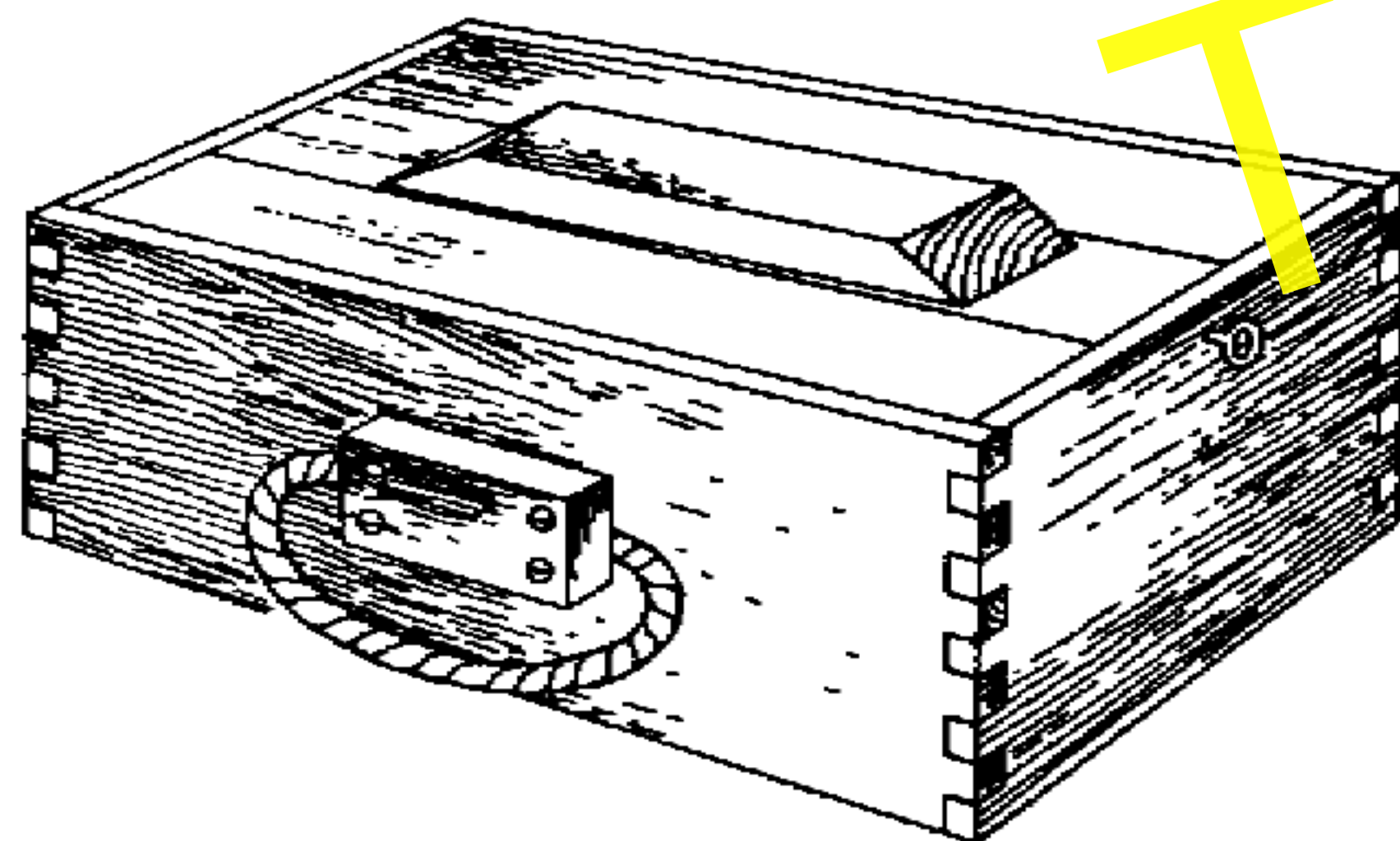




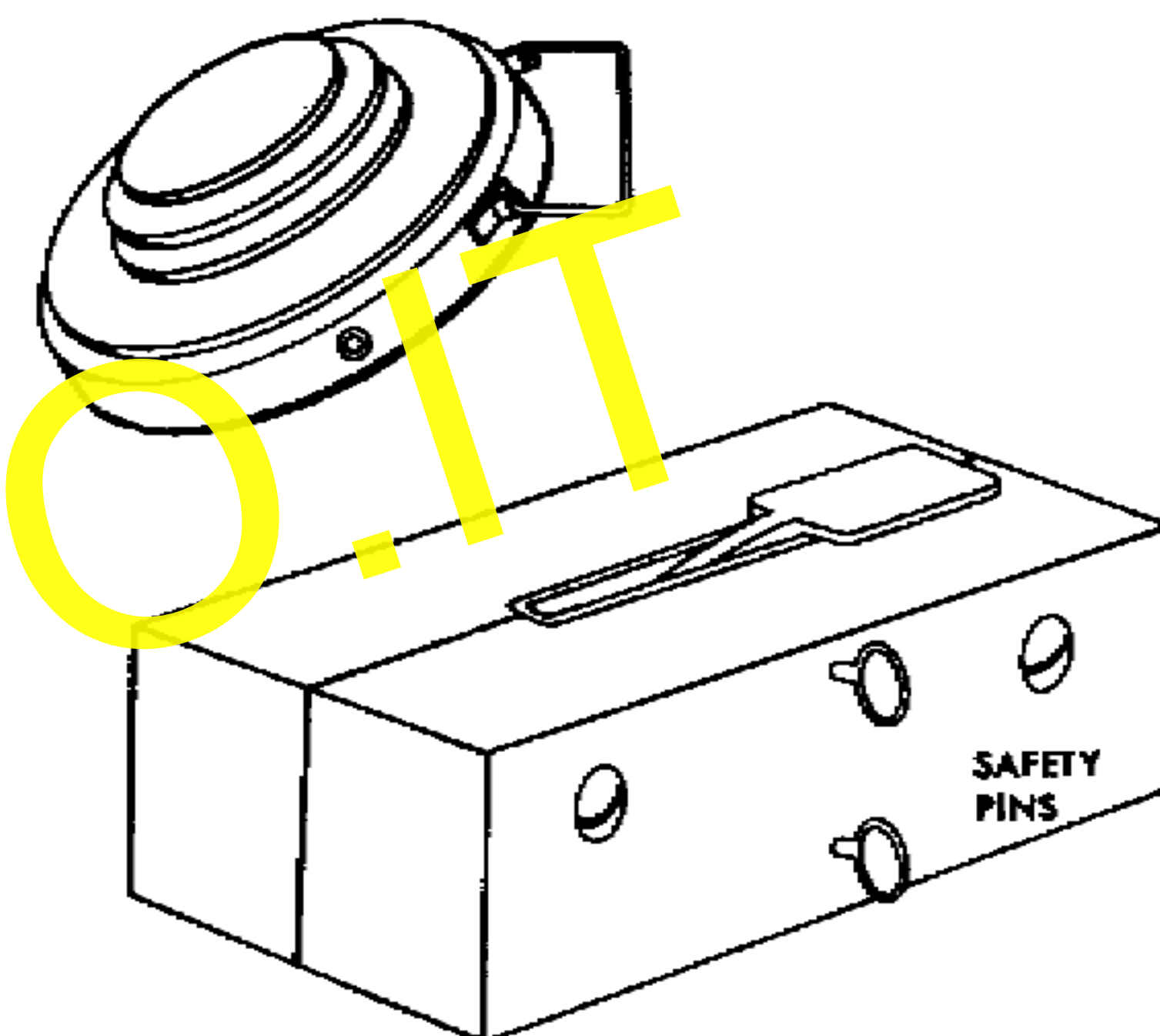
(b) *Czechoslovakia.* This satellite country has a wooden antitank mine (PT-Mi-D) that may prove extremely hazardous to breaching and clearing parties. Having an RO-1, pull fuze in each end, it is easily boobytrapped by means of wire anchored to a stake underneath the mine and extended through a hole in the bottom of the case to the fuze pull pin.

(c) *World War II Germany.* The German armies had several pressure-release devices for boobytrapping antitank mines. In a future war in Europe, these or facsimiles may appear on any battlefield.

1. *Nicolite oil explosive antilift.* This consisted of two oblong blocks of moulded explosive joined together with brass bolts and recessed to contain the metal striker assembly. It may be disarmed by inserting a safety in the lower safety pin hole.

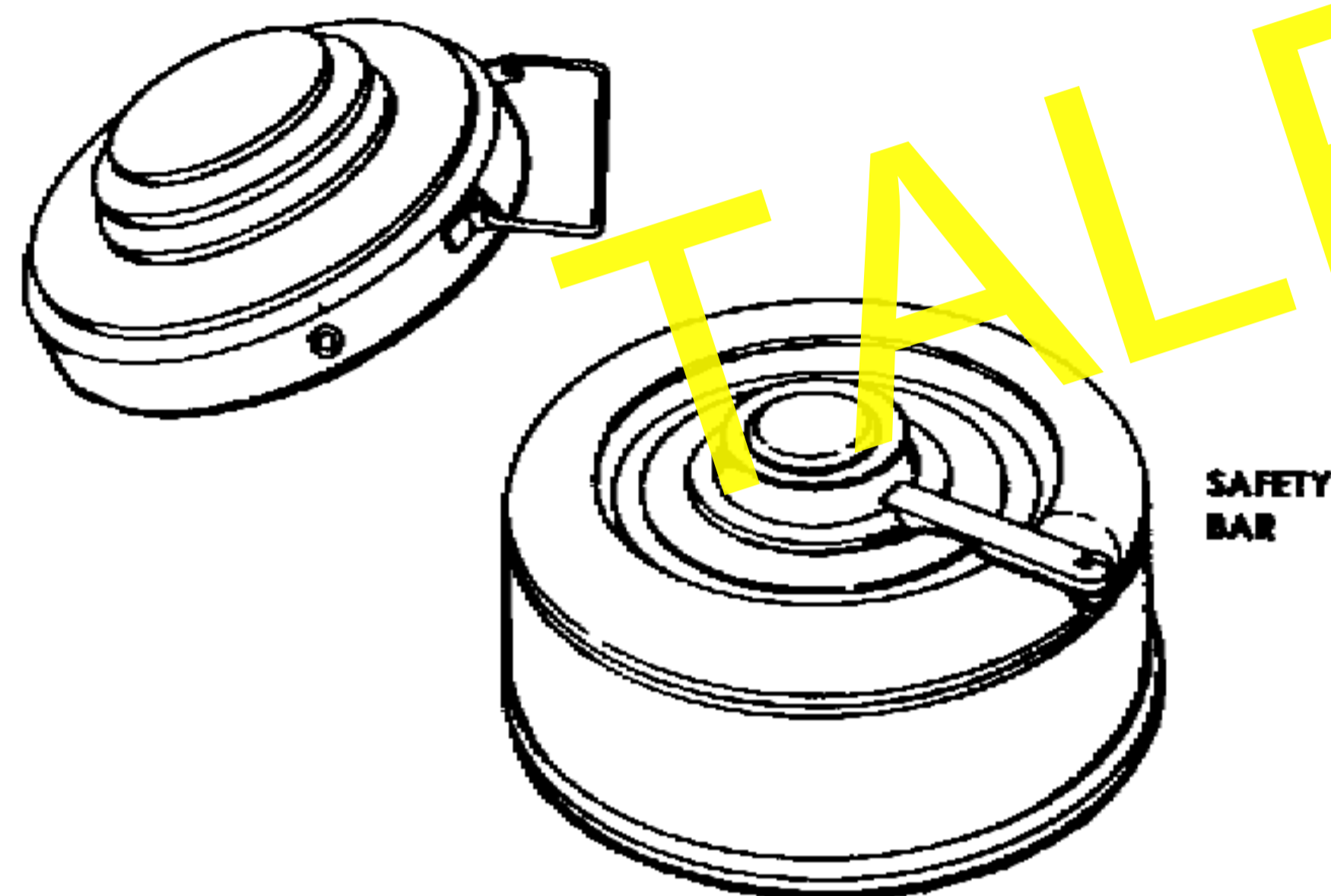


RO-1
PULL FUZE

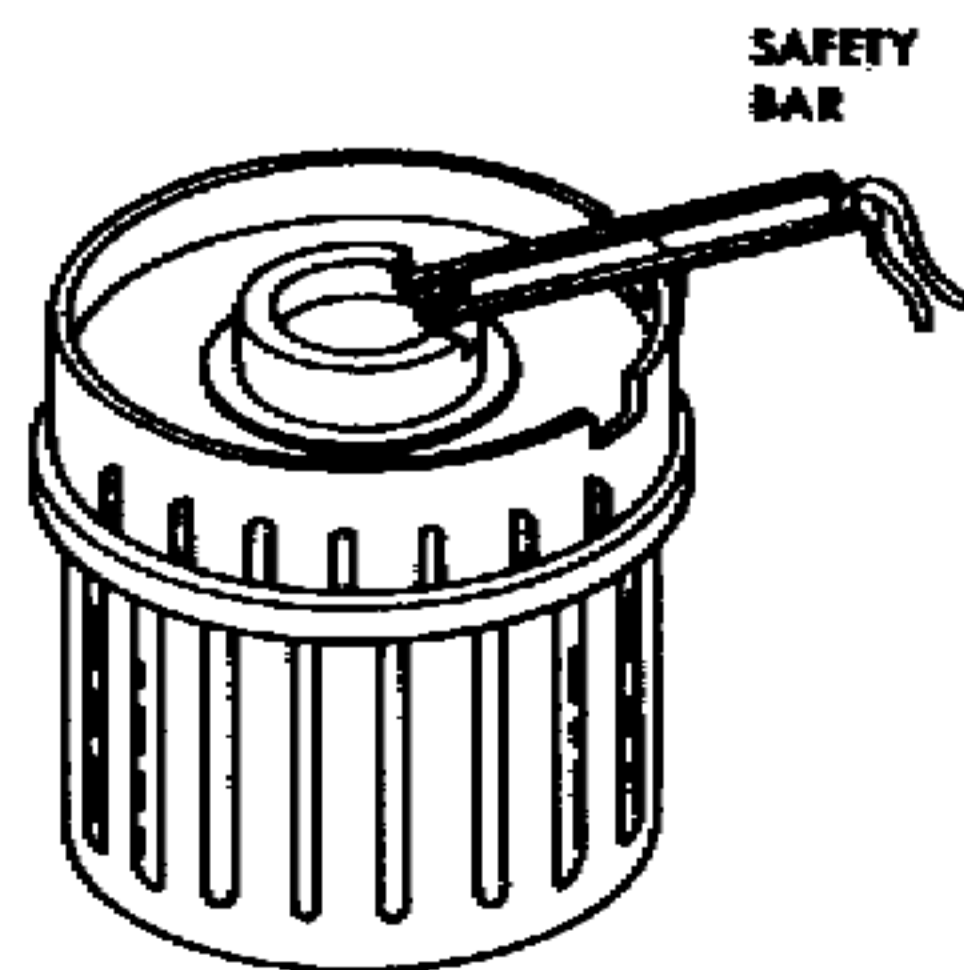


SAFETY
PINS

2 **EZ. SM2 (EZ 44).** This device consists of an explosive charge, a pressure-release firing mechanism, a safety bar and a metal case. When the safety bar is removed, the device arms itself by means of clock-work inside the case. *This device cannot be disarmed.*

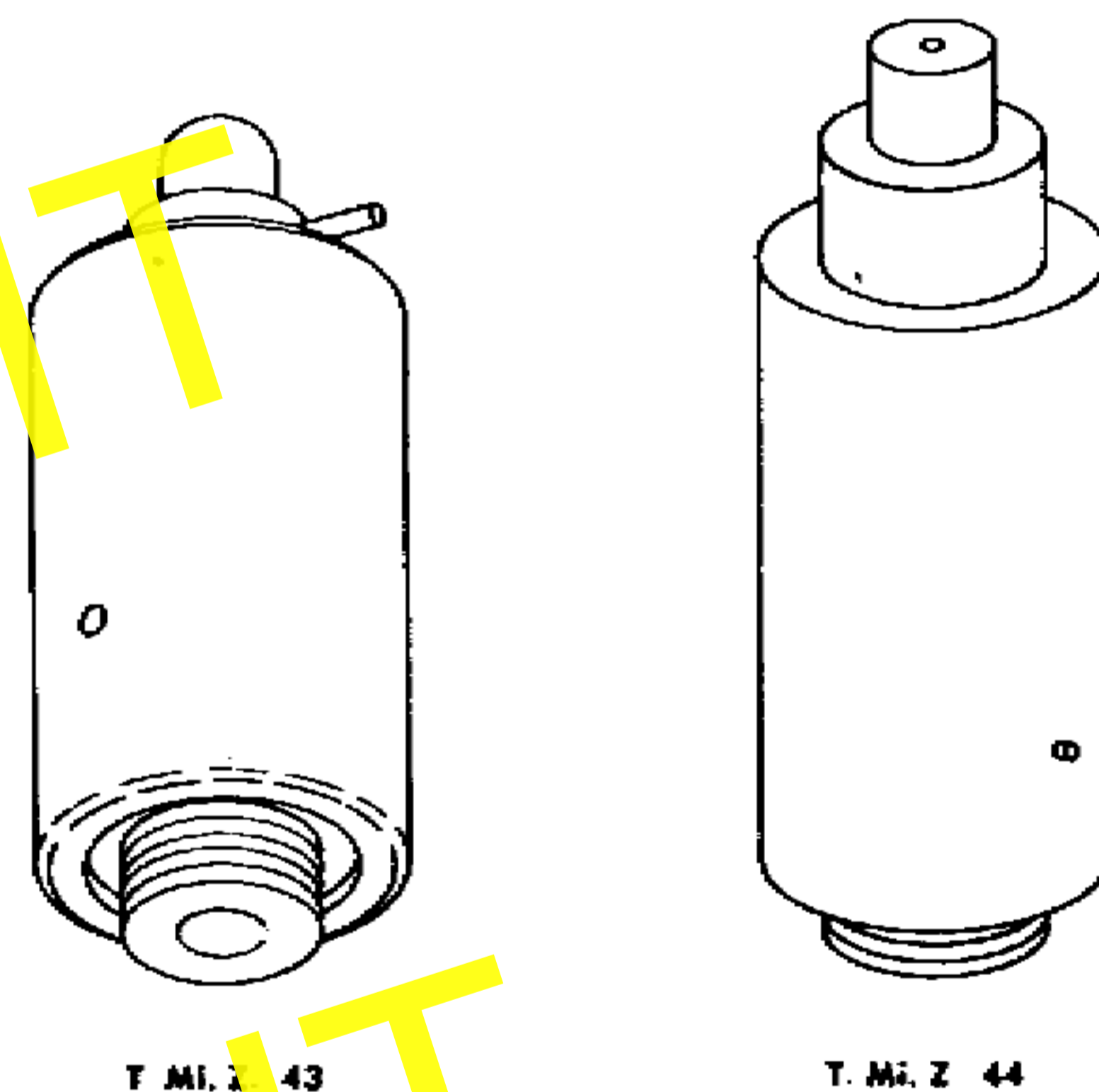


3 **SF3.** This antilift consists of an explosive charge, pressure-release striker assembly, safety bar and chemical arming equipment. A turn of the safety bar crushes the glass vial, releasing the chemical to dissolve the safety pellet. *This device cannot be disarmed.*



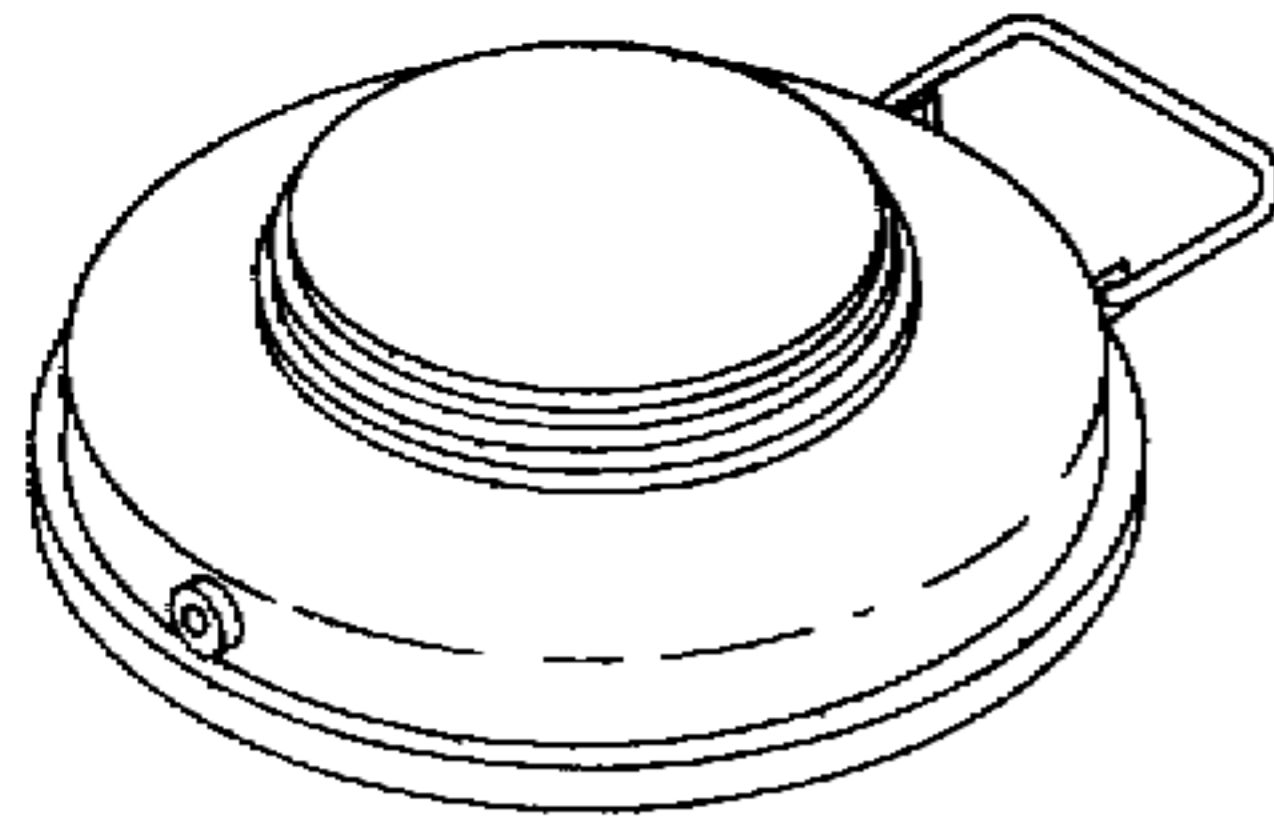
(2) **T. Mi. Z 43 and T. Mi. Z 44 antisturbance fuzes.**

(a) **Germany.** In addition to several antilift devices, the Germans developed two antisturbance fuzes initiated by pressure or pressure-release for activating Teller mines 42 and 43. To arm, the fuze is placed in the fuze well and the pressure plate screwed down on top of the fuze, shearing the arming pin. Removal of the pressure plate initiates the pressure-release mechanism and detonates the mine. Although the T. Mi. Z 44 was an experimental model that never reached the field, copies of both fuzes are now in use in several European armies. *Mines armed with these fuzes can neither be identified by size, shape, marking, or color of the case, nor be disarmed.*

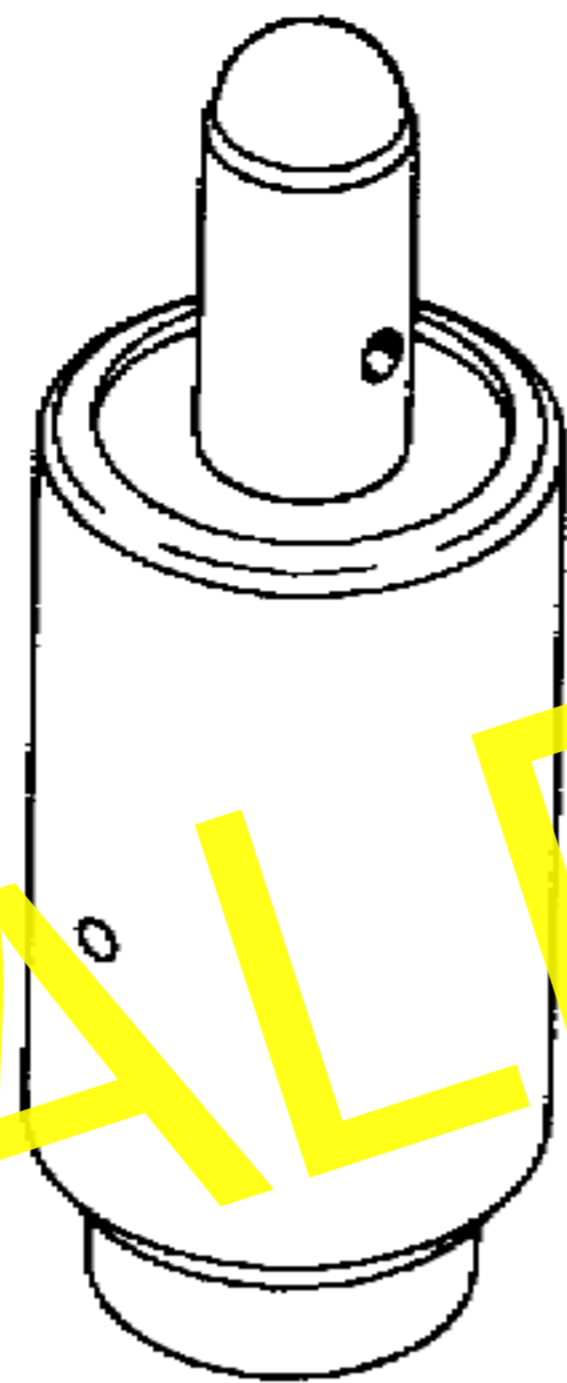


(b) **France.** The French have a copy of the T. Mi. Z 43 antisturbance (pressure and pressure-release) fuze, and Teller mine 43, named models 1952 and 1948 respectively. The fuze is placed in the fuze well and the pressure plate screwed down on top, shearing the arming pin. Removing the pressure plate actuates the pressure-release element, detonating the mine.

Section II. BOOBYTRAPPING BUILDINGS



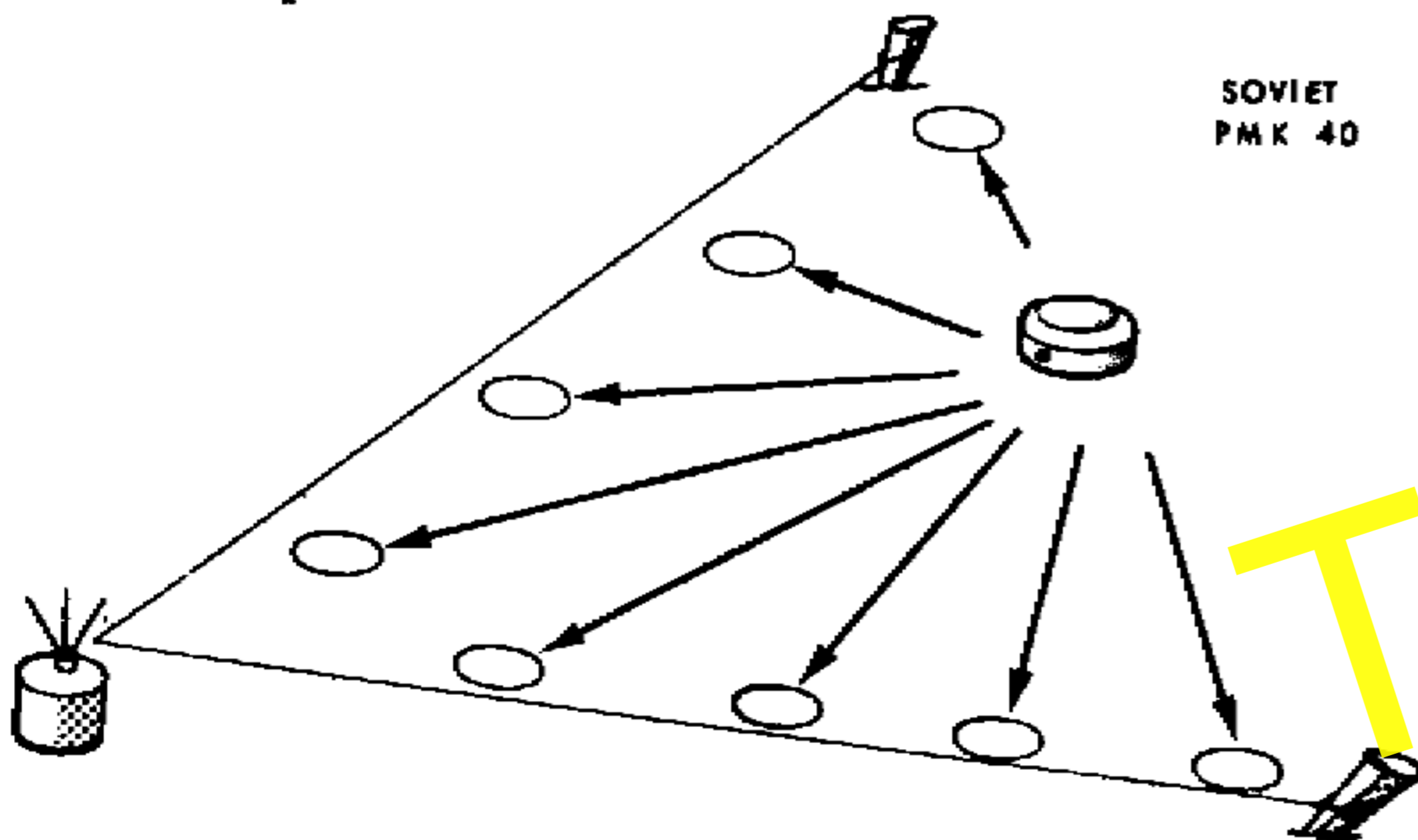
MODEL 1948
ANTITANK MINE



MODEL 1952
ANTIDISTURBANCE
FUZE

b. Antipersonnel Mines.

Antipersonnel mines are laid in antitank minefields to halt and delay enemy troops and make breaching and clearing as difficult, dangerous, and time consuming as possible. Enemy mine layers may increase this harassment substantially by laying small blast type antipersonnel mines near the anchors and along the trip wires, which, according to procedure, must be traced from pull ring to anchor before cutting. These are extremely hazardous to breaching and clearing specialists who may detonate them unaware by the pressure of a hand, knee, or elbow on the pressure plate.



SOVIET
PMK 40

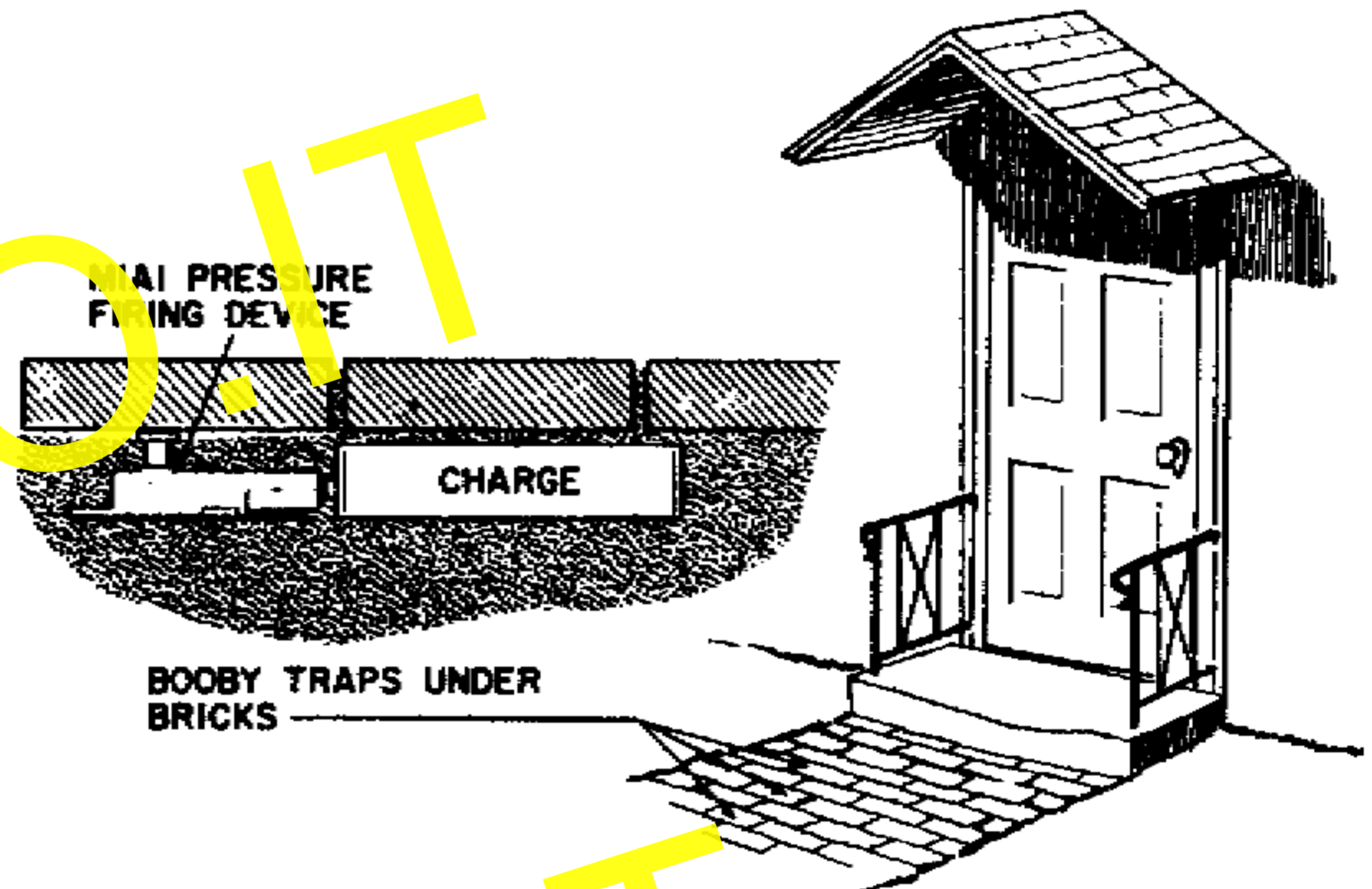
40. Advantages

Boobytraps laid in buildings and their surroundings can be very effective. Buildings are very attractive to fighting men for they provide a degree of comfort and shelter from the elements. They are also useful for headquarters where plans may be made and communications carried on with greater dispatch.

41. Immediate Surroundings

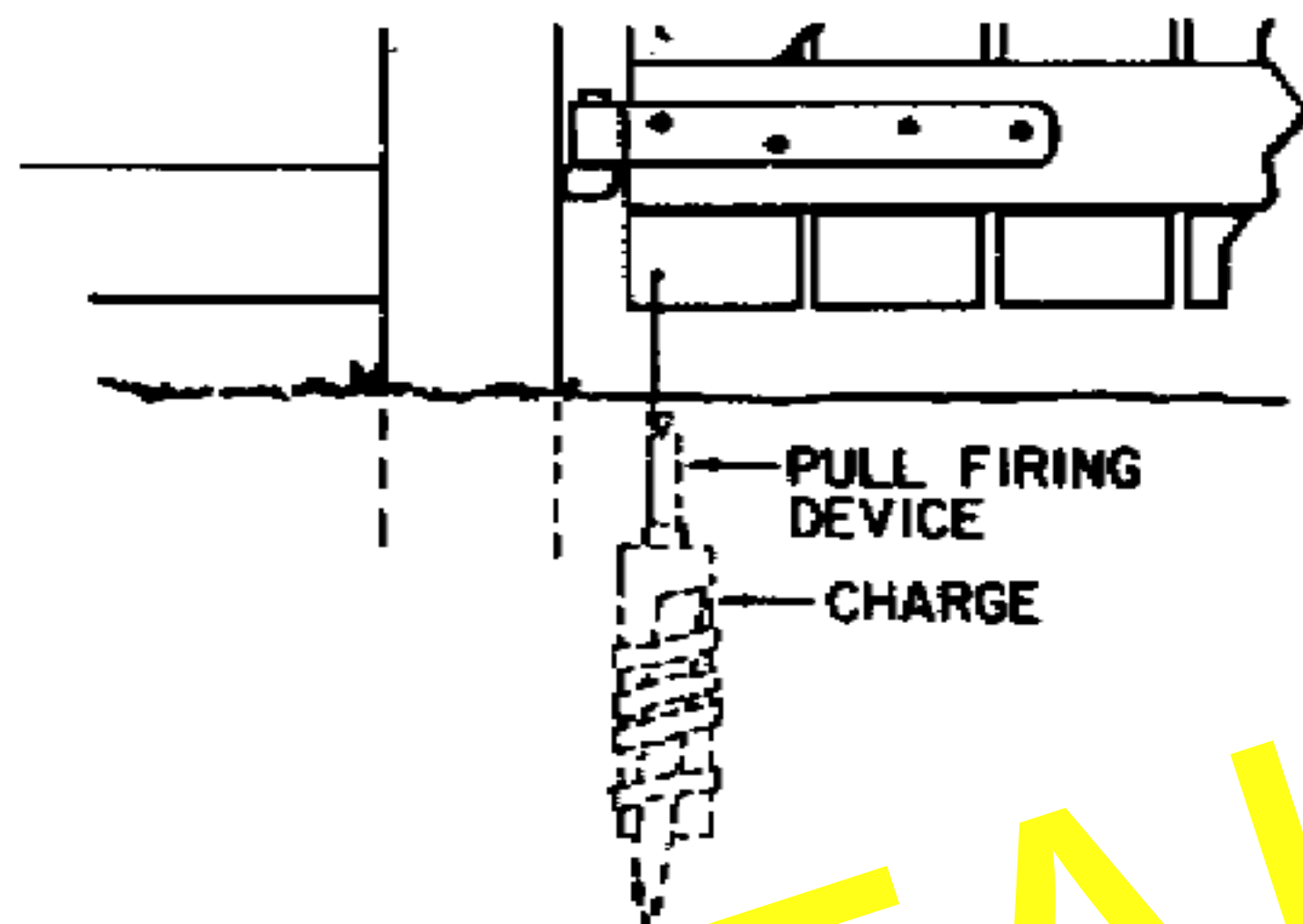
a. Once a building has been occupied, it becomes the focal point for travel and communication from many directions. Thus the immediate vicinity becomes a potential location for boobytraps.

b. Dwellings in sparsely populated areas often have out buildings, wood piles, fruit trees, wells, fences with gates, walks, and other locations easily rigged to wound or destroy careless soldiers.



BOOBY TRAPS UNDER
BRICKS

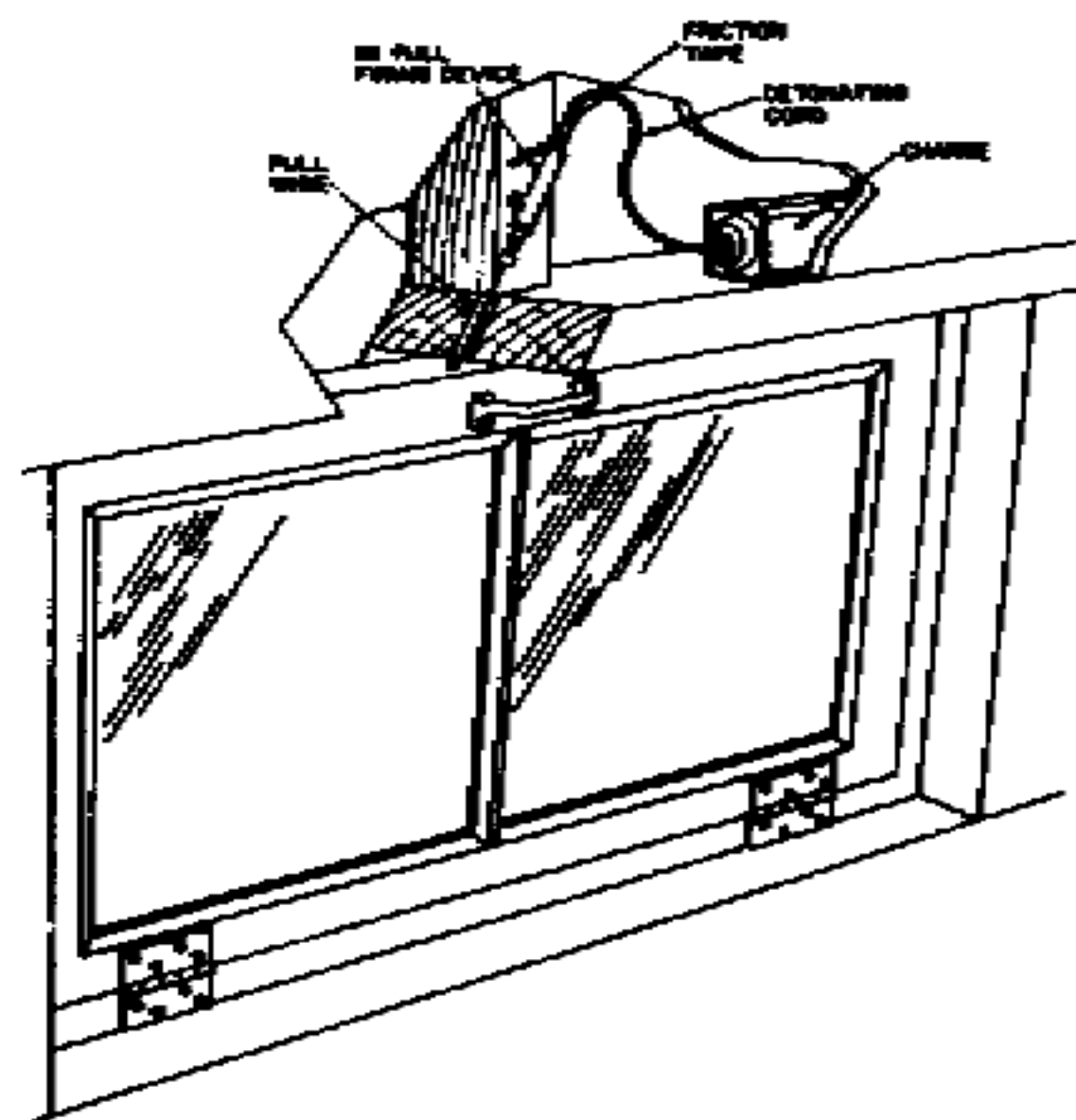
c. Delayed action charges detonated in buildings after they are occupied are extremely effective. Such charges, however, are difficult if not almost impossible to conceal, especially in large masonry and steel buildings, which may require a large quantity of explosive for serious damage or destruction. None but a most ingenious specialist, given time, help, and a wide selection of material can do this satisfactorily. In World War II, the Russians prepared such a boobytrap for the Germans. However, after long careful search, the charge and its clockwork fuze were located by means of a stethoscope. Small buildings, on the other hand, may be only moderately difficult to destroy by delayed charges.



42. Entrances

Curiosity prompts a soldier to investigate hurriedly an interesting building in his path. Women, loot or mere inquisitiveness may be the motive. His rush to be the first inside makes all entrances excellent spots for boobytraps. For the foolish, a rigging connected to the front door, side door, or back doors may be sufficient. But for the experienced soldier, who may carefully seek entry to the basement first and then try to clear the building story by story, careful and ingenious effort may be required.

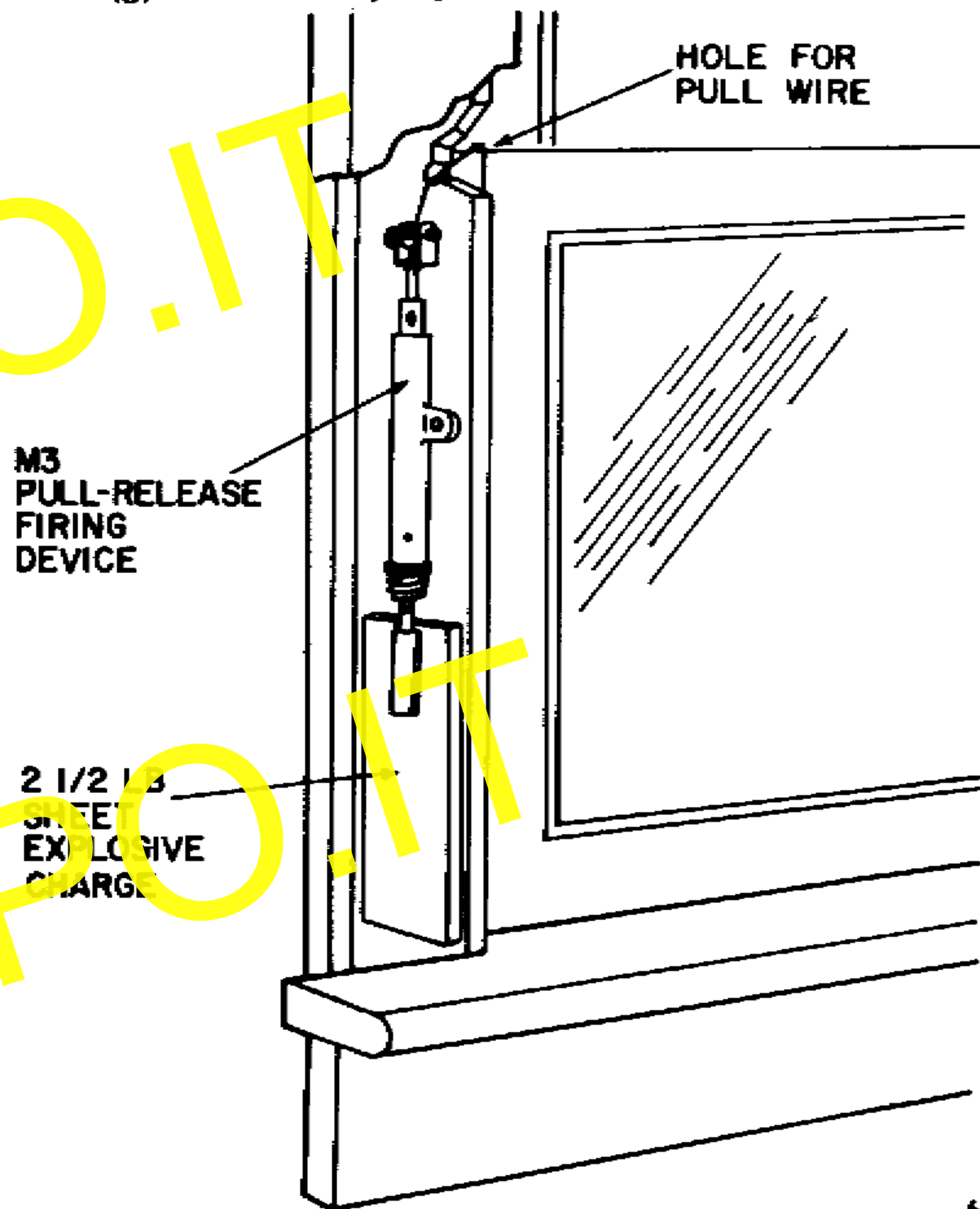
a. Basement Windows. Here boobytraps must be concealed to prevent detection by the enemy's breaking the pane or kicking out a door panel. Basement windows should be boobytrapped at the top or in the floor underneath.



b. Upper Floor Windows. Window charges are easier concealed in the weight box behind the jamb than in the wall or under the floor. Experienced hands can remove and replace window trim without obvious damage.

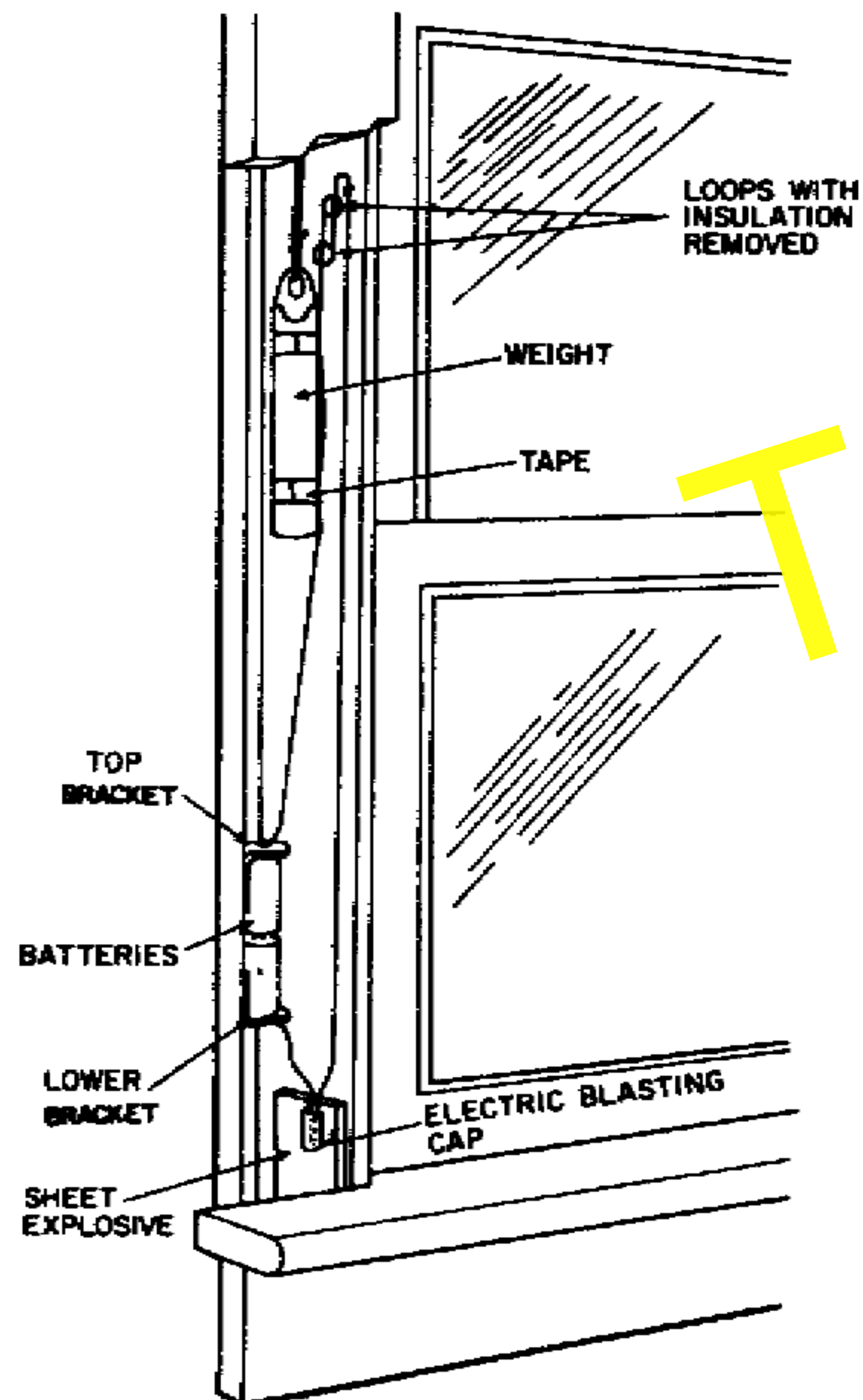
(1) Nonelectric firing.

- (a) Assemble M3 pull-release firing device, standard base, and blasting cap.
- (b) Place sheet explosive in weight box.
- (c) Bore hole in side jamb for pull wire.
- (d) Anchor one end of pull wire to window, and thread through hole in side jamb.
- (e) Attach free end of pull wire to ratchet on firing device.
- (f) Arm firing device.
- (g) Conceal boobytrap.



(2) *Electric firing.*

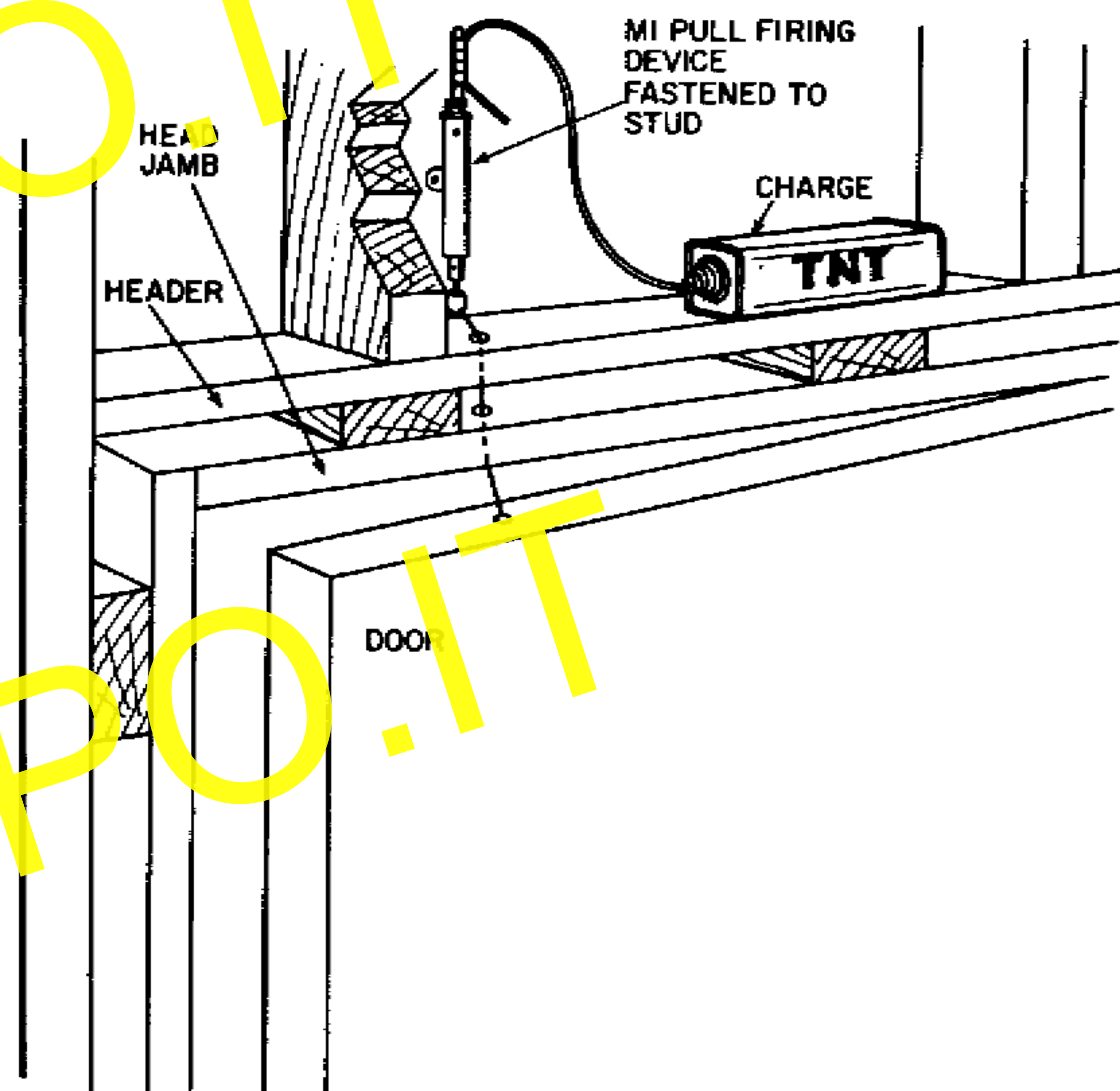
- (a) Fasten two metal brackets to side of weight box close enough to wedge two flashlight batteries between.
- (b) Place sheet explosive charge in weight box.
- (c) Insert electric blasting cap in charge.
- (d) Cut one leg wire and attach to lower bracket.
- (e) Cut other leg wire to proper length to twist an uninsulated loop on end and fasten to hang in place just above top of window weight.
- (f) On a length of leg wire twist on uninsulated loop around the leg wire hanging above the weight. Thread other end through other uninsulated loop and fasten to top clamp. Tape wire to window weight.
- (g) Test circuit with galvanometer first, then insert batteries between brackets.
- (h) Conceal boobytrap.



c. *Doors.* Improved detection methods have made the use of boobytraps on doors, with charges, firing devices, and wires exposed, a waste of time and material, except for purposes of deception. The best location is the head or side jamb, not the sill, which is often recommended. The sill is exposed, so that one experienced hearing unit may easily locate the rigging while in the jamb, it is concealed by the doorstop.

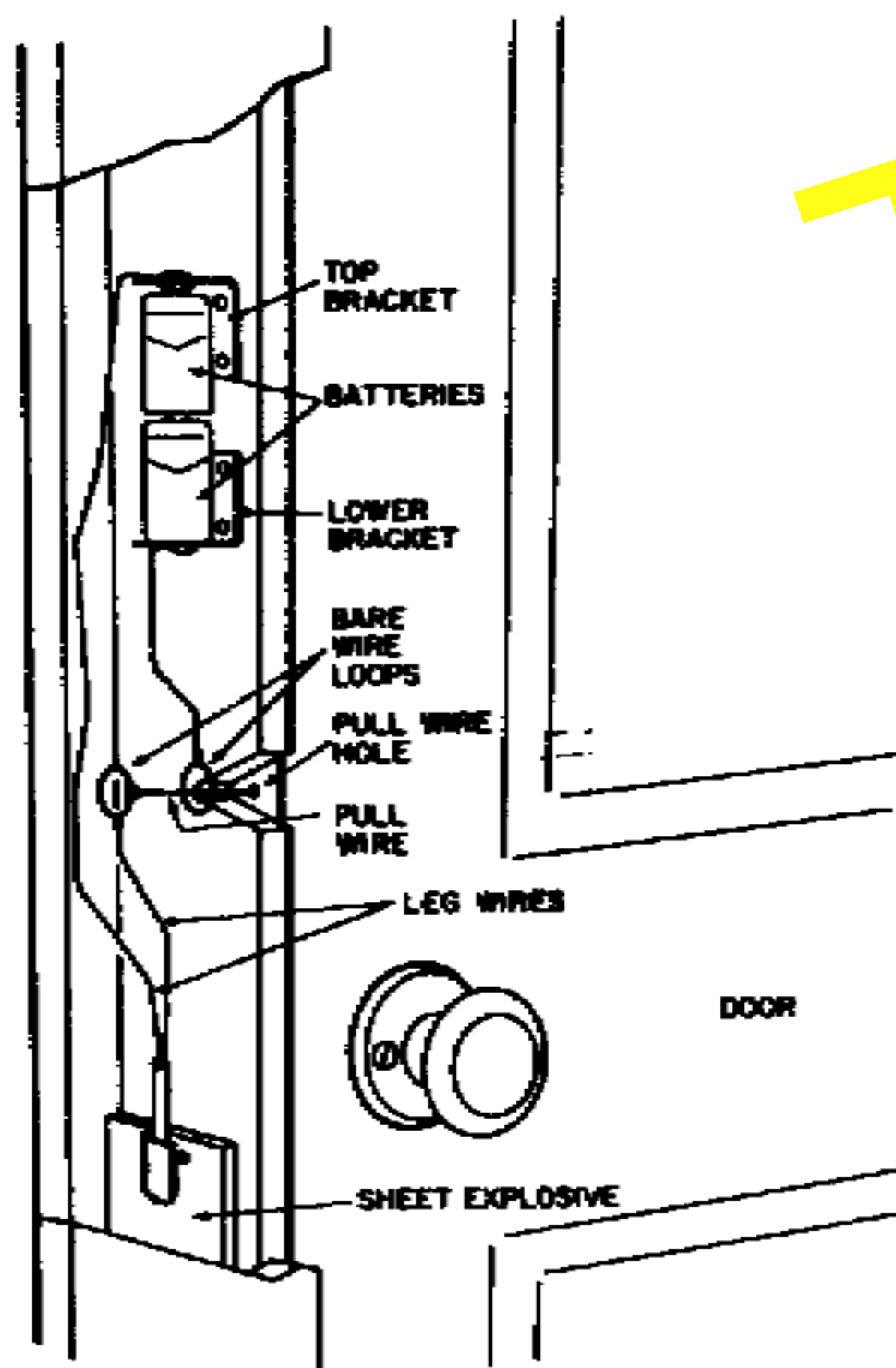
(1) *Head jamb rigging.*

- (a) Assemble M1 pull firing device, standard base, and nonelectric blasting cap.
- (b) Assemble length of detonating cord, priming adapter, nonelectric blasting cap and explosive block.
- (c) Attach firing device firmly to stud and tape free end of length of detonating cord to nonelectric blasting cap.
- (d) Drill hole at proper place in header and head jamb.
- (e) Anchor one end of pull wire at proper place on door and thread free end through holes.
- (f) Close door and attach pull wire to pull ring.
- (g) Arm and conceal boobytrap.



(2) *Side jamb rigging.*

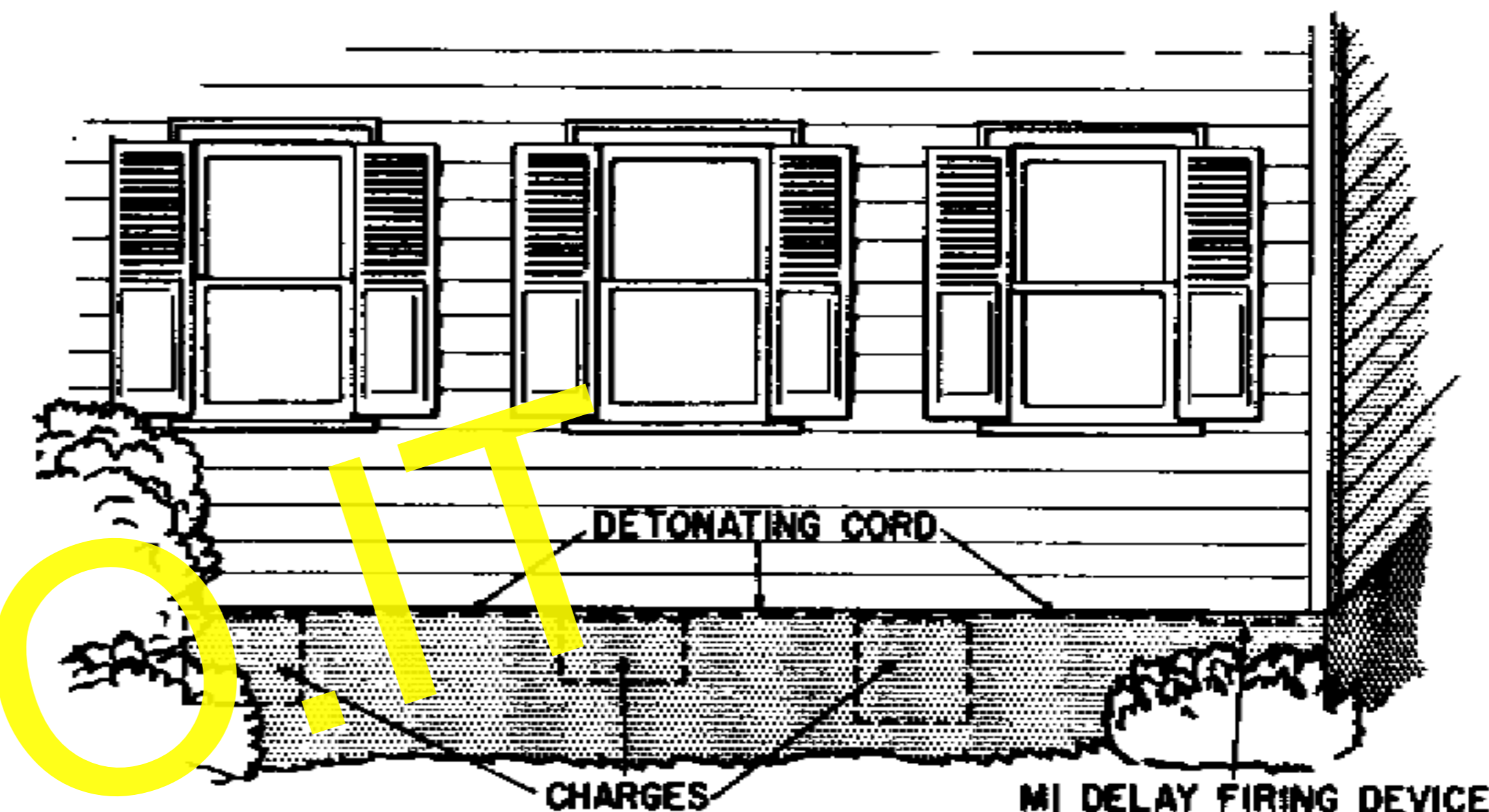
- (a) Attach metal brackets to side jamb close enough to wedge two flashlight batteries between.
- (b) Insert sheet explosive charge snugly between stud and jamb.
- (c) Place electric blasting cap in charge, and fasten one leg wire to top bracket.
- (d) Bore pull wire hole at proper spot inside jamb.
- (e) Cut other leg wire long enough to twist on an insulated loop on one end and fit over pull wire hole. Loop should be about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.
- (f) Twist on uninsulated loop on one end of leg wire and secure to lower bracket so that loop fits over pull wire hole. Fasten wire to jamb.
- (g) Anchor one end of insulated pull wire at proper spot on door, and thread free end through pull wire hole and loop fastened to jamb.
- (h) Close door. Fasten free end of pull wire to other loop to hold it snugly against stud.
- (i) Check circuit with galvanometer first, then
- (j) Install batteries between brackets.
- (k) Conceal boobytrap.



43. **Structural Framework**

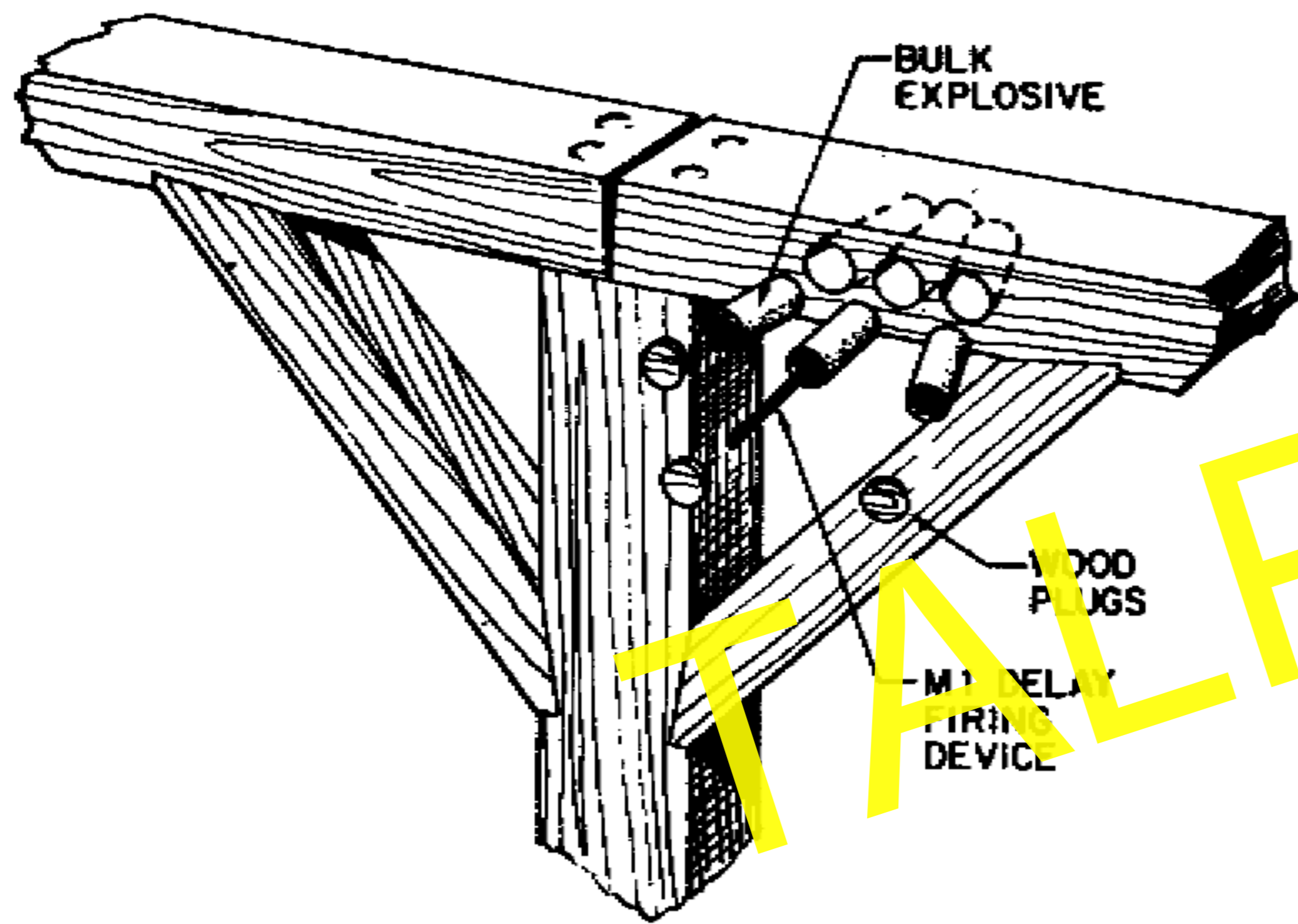
a. In a building charges should be placed where detonation will seriously impair its structural strength, such as walls, chimneys, beams, and columns. Charges and firing devices must be carefully concealed to avoid detection.

b. In boobytrapping load-bearing walls, several charges should be laid to detonate simultaneously near the base. Chimneys and fireplaces are difficult to boobytrap for charges placed there are readily detected. These should detonate from intense heat.



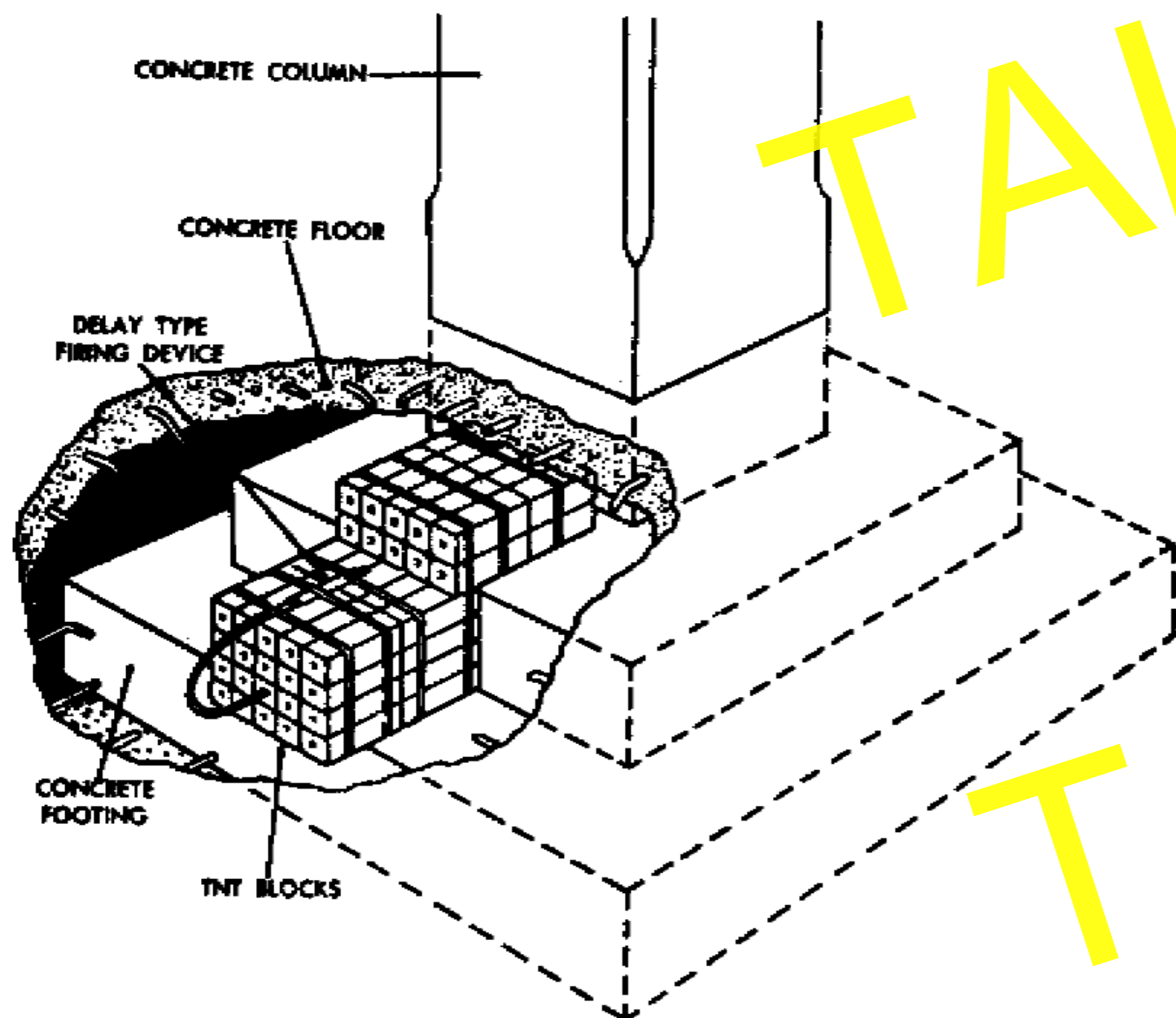
c. Beams and columns when they collapse cause much more damage than walls because they bear much more weight.

- (1) In wooden beams, holes for concealed explosives should be bored close enough together for sympathetic detonation. An M1 delay firing device and detonator placed in a hole within the bulk explosive charge should suffice. Buildings of masonry and steel construction may also be boobytrapped with delay charges. The difficulty of the job depends often on the interior finish, type of decoration, heating ducts, air conditioning, and type of floors.
- (2) A column may be destroyed by a charge buried below ground level at its base. Although heavy delay charges like these are often considered mines, they are shown here because they may be found in boobytrap locations.



d. Loose floor boards sometimes are excellent objects for boobytrapping. The rigging must escape detection, however; otherwise, it will be ineffective. This rigging might be harder to detect if the support underneath is chiseled out to let the floorboard sink about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch when tramped on.

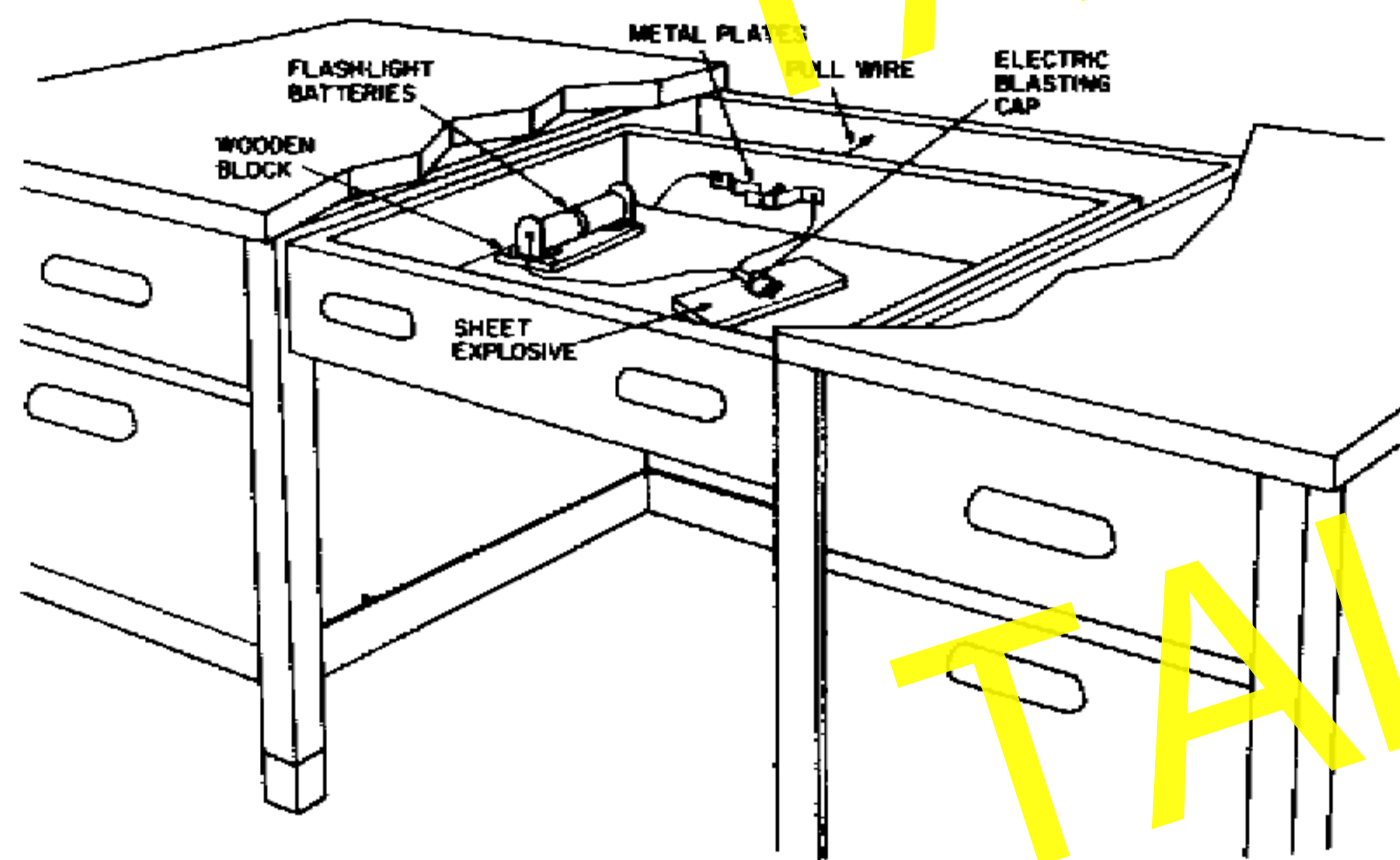
e. A double delay chain detonating boobytrap should be very effective if timed right and skillfully laid. *First*, is the explosive of a minor charge laid in an upper story damaging the building only slightly. *Then*, after a curious crowd has gathered, a second heavy charge or series of charges go off, seriously damaging or destroying the building and killing or wounding many onlookers.



44. Interior Furnishings

Vacated buildings provide much opportunity for boobytrapping. Hurriedly departing occupants usually leave behind such odds and ends as desks, filing cases, cooking utensils, table items, rugs, lamps, and furniture. Electric light and power fixtures are also exploitable.

a. *Desk.* Because of its construction a desk is easily boobytrapped. If carefully placed the rigging may be nondetectable and if properly constructed, cannot be neutralized. Electric firing systems are the most suitable for this purpose. Sheet explosive is much better than other types, because its adhesive surface holds it firmly in place. Check the circuit with a galvanometer before installing the batteries.



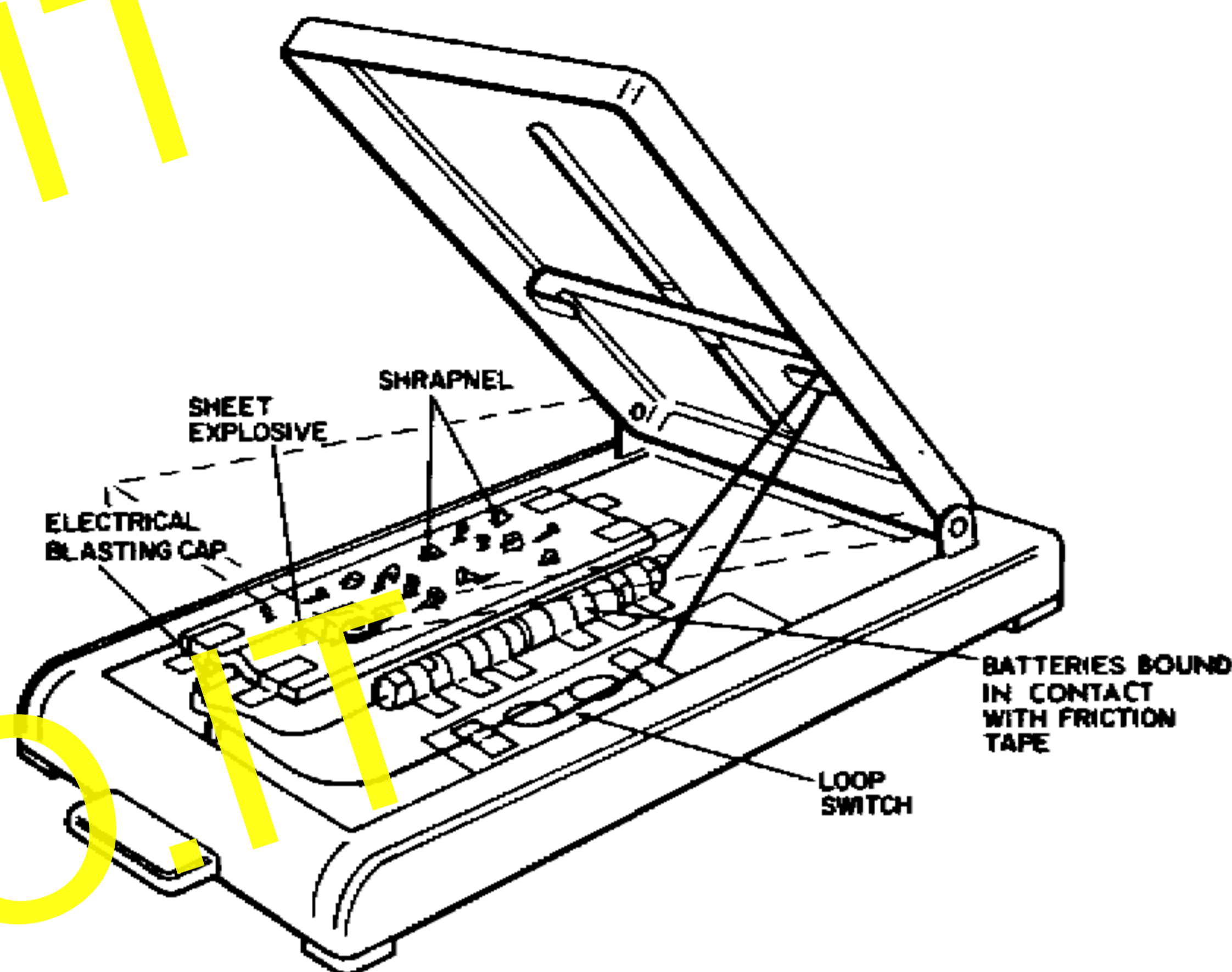
b. *Office Equipment.* Many items used in offices have boobytrap potential.

(1) Telephone list finder.

- (a) Remove contents from finder.
- (b) Assemble sheet explosive, shrapnel, and blasting cap.
- (c) Remove insulation from ends of wires and twist to form loop switch.
- (d) Place boobytrap in finder so that the raising of the lid draws the loops together.
- (e) Insulate inside of case from contact with loops with friction tape.

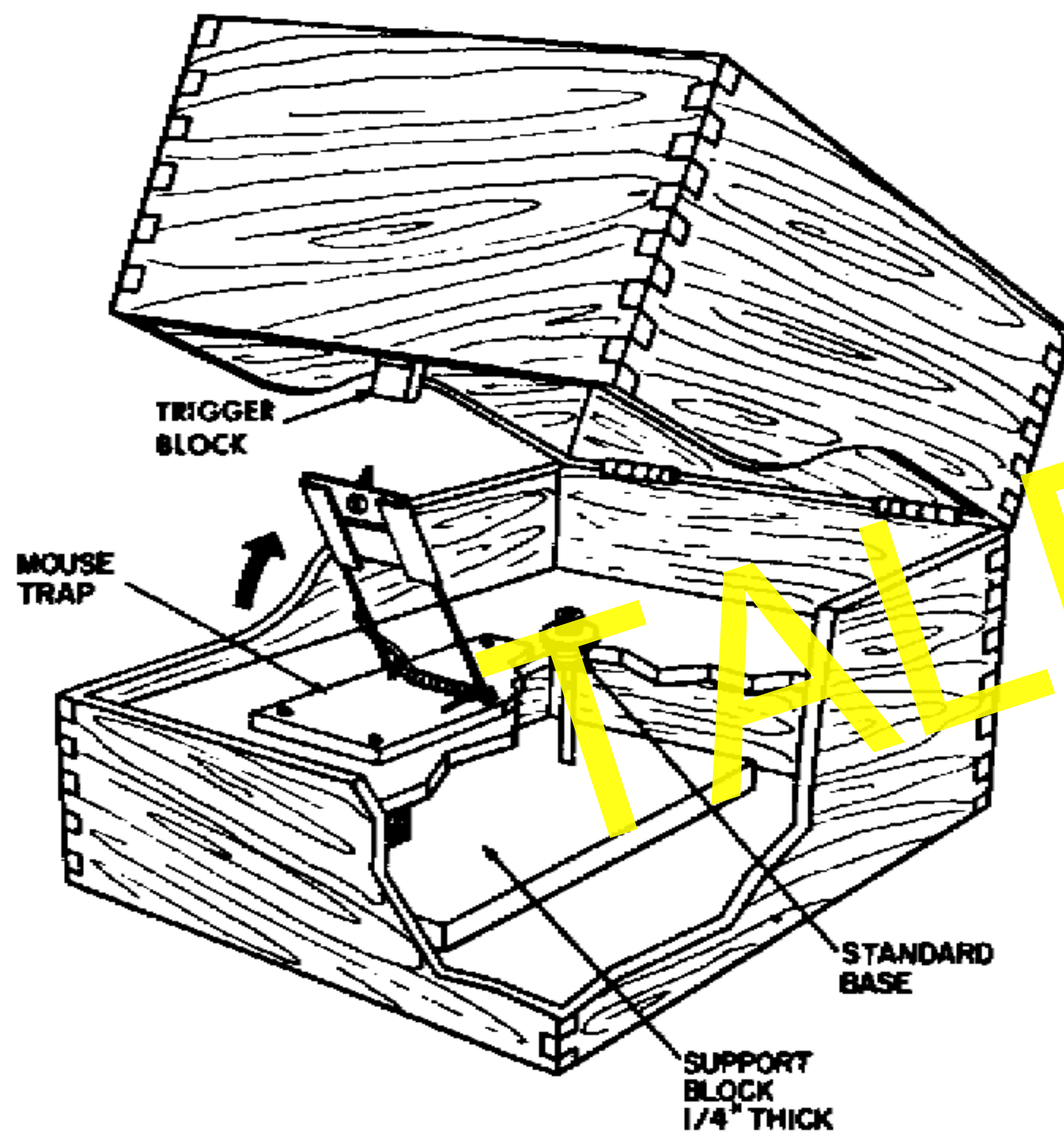
(f) Check circuit with galvanometer first, then install batteries.

Note. Batteries may be connected to legwires by wrapping them tightly in place with friction tape.



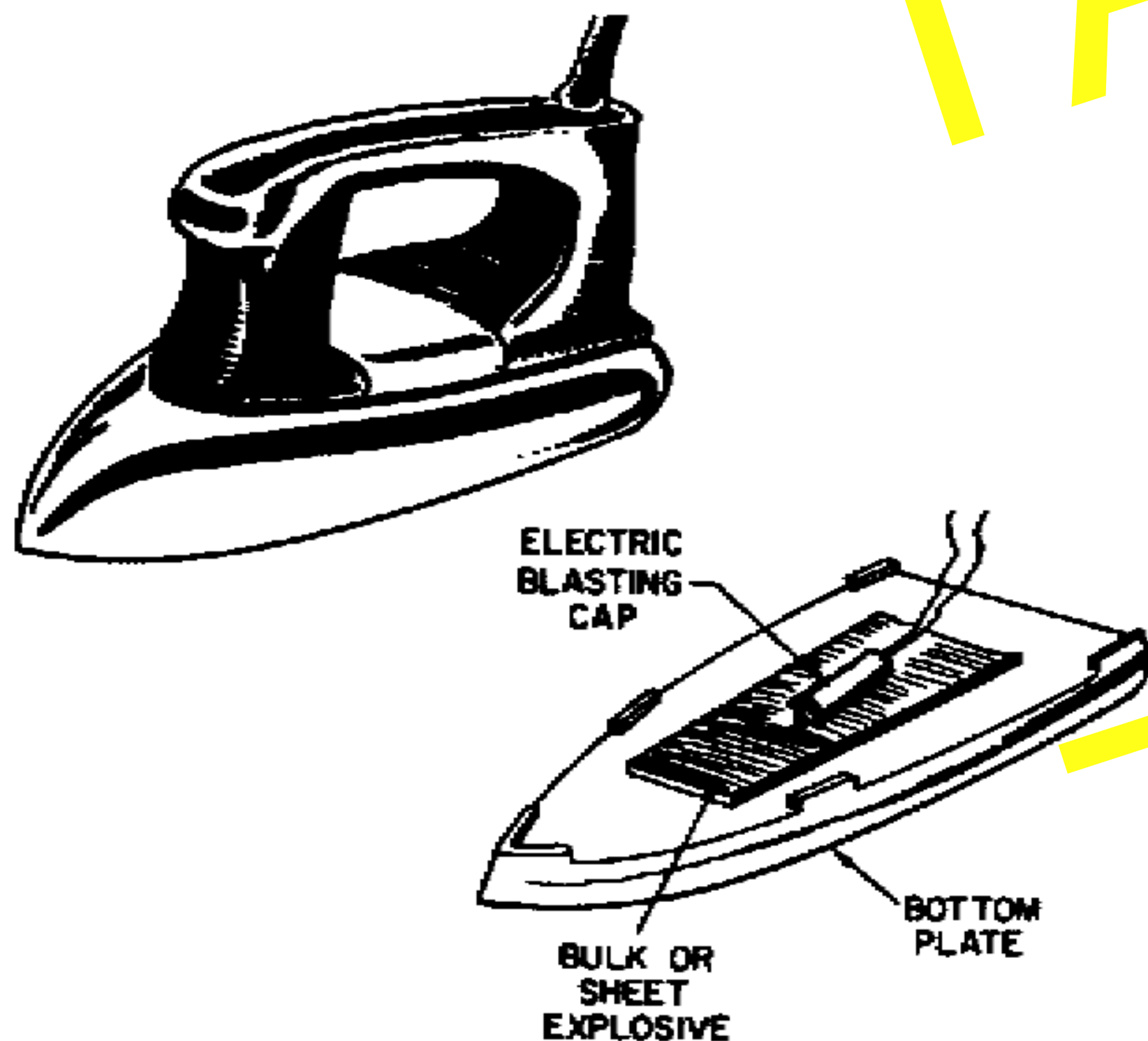
(2) *Card File.* A wooden card file can be boobytrapped effectively by the use of a mousetrap rigged as a trigger, a standard base with blasting cap attached, a support block fastened inside to hold the firing assembly at the proper level for operation, and a trigger block to hold the trigger in armed position.

- (a) Rig wire trigger of mousetrap with screw and metal strip.
- (b) Locate support block on strips at proper level to fix trigger in trigger block.
- (c) Bore hole in support block at proper place to admit standard base and blasting cap so that sheet metal screw will strike percussion cap.
- (d) Insert explosive, then support block with mousetrap, standard base, and blasting cap in position.
- (e) Raise trigger and close lid so that trigger is fixed in firing position.



c. Electric Iron.

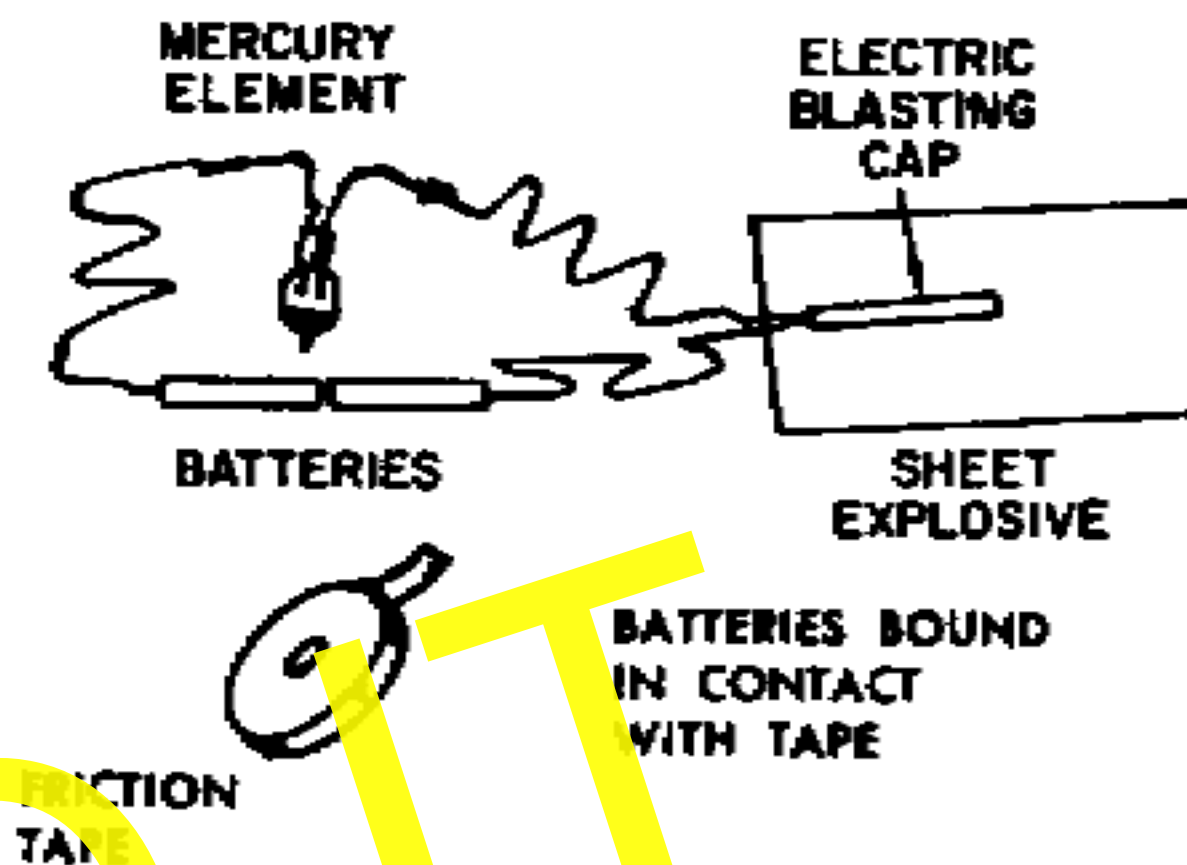
- (1) Remove bottom plate.
- (2) Insert bulk explosive and electric blasting cap.
- (3) Attach shortened leg wires to power outlet.



d. Teakettle.

- (1) Assemble sheet explosive, electric blasting cap and mercury element in teakettle.
- (2) Check circuit with galvanometer first, then install batteries.

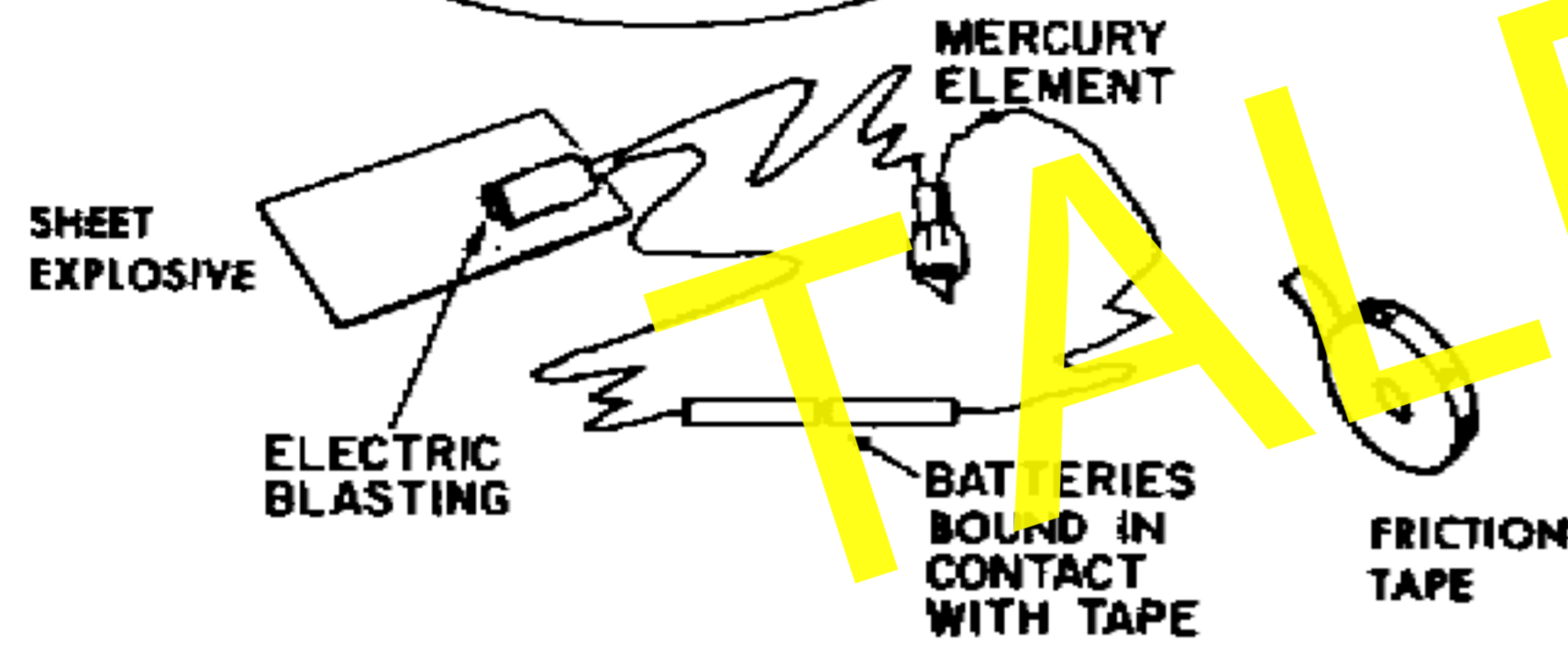
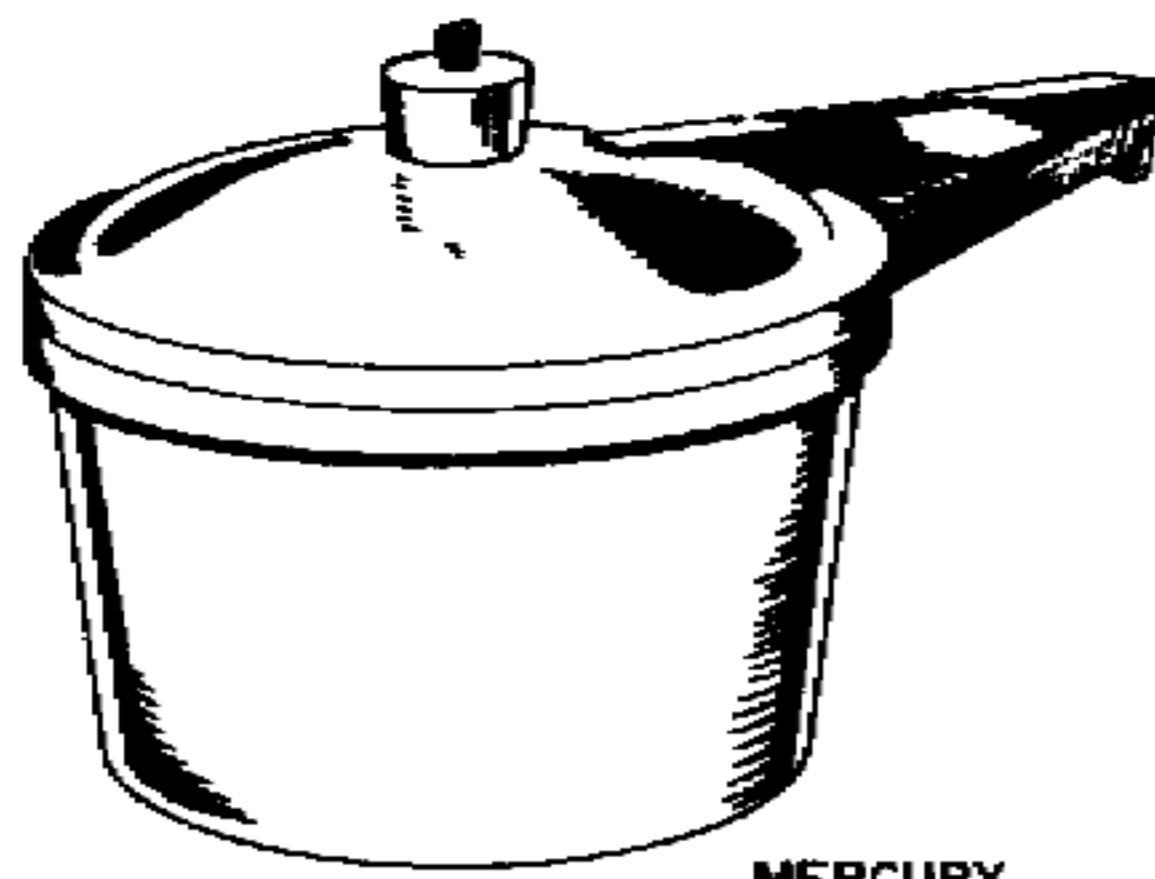
Note. Batteries may be bound tightly in circuit with friction tape. For safety and ease of assembly, use a wrist watch delay in circuit (para 60d).



e. Pressure Cooker.

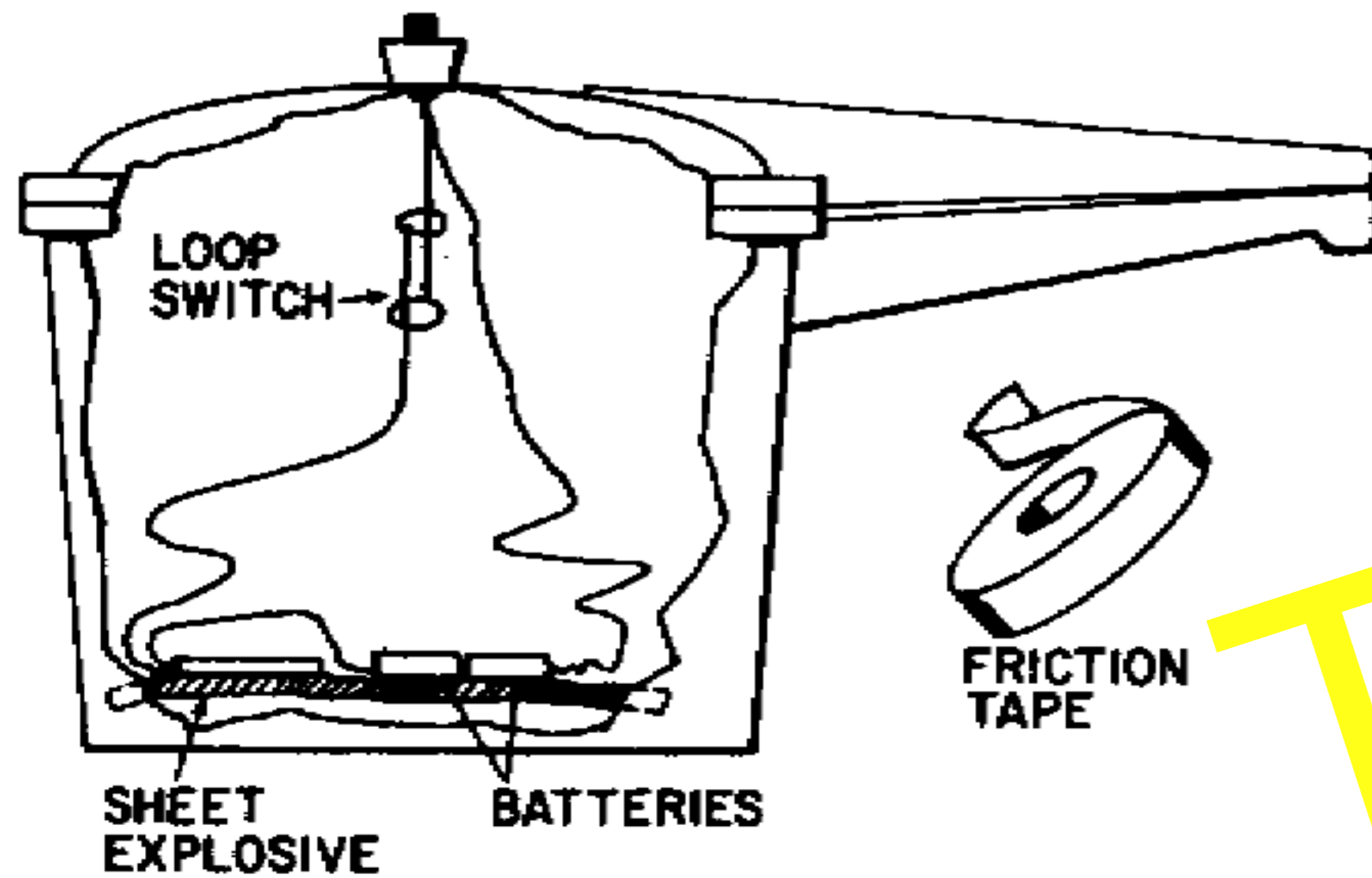
- (1) Antidisturbance circuit.
 - (a) Assemble sheet explosive, mercury element, and electric blasting cap in cooker.
 - (b) Check circuit with galvanometer first, then install batteries.

Note. Batteries may be bound tightly in circuit with friction tape. For safety and ease of assembly, use a wrist watch delay in circuit (para 60d).

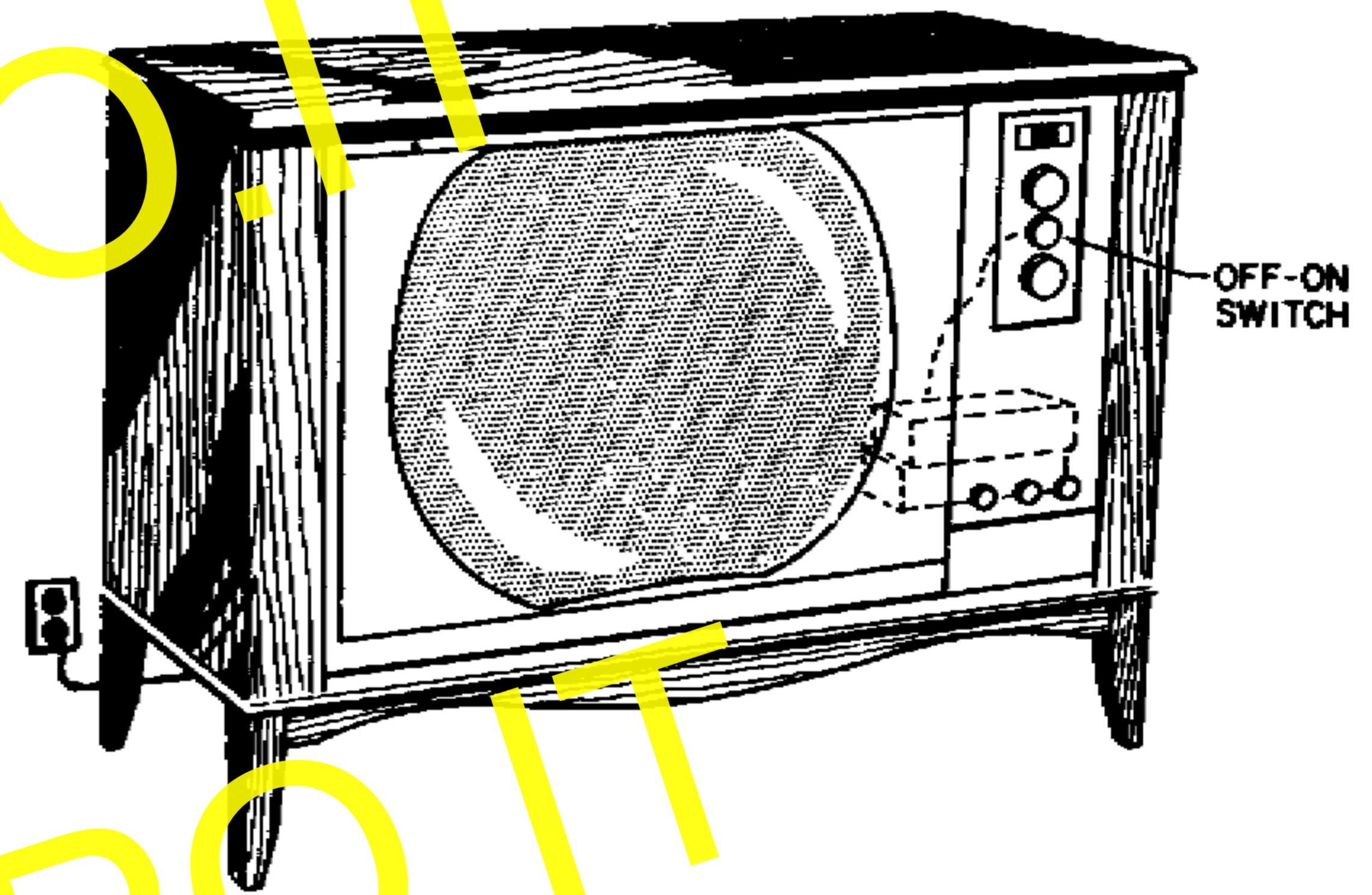
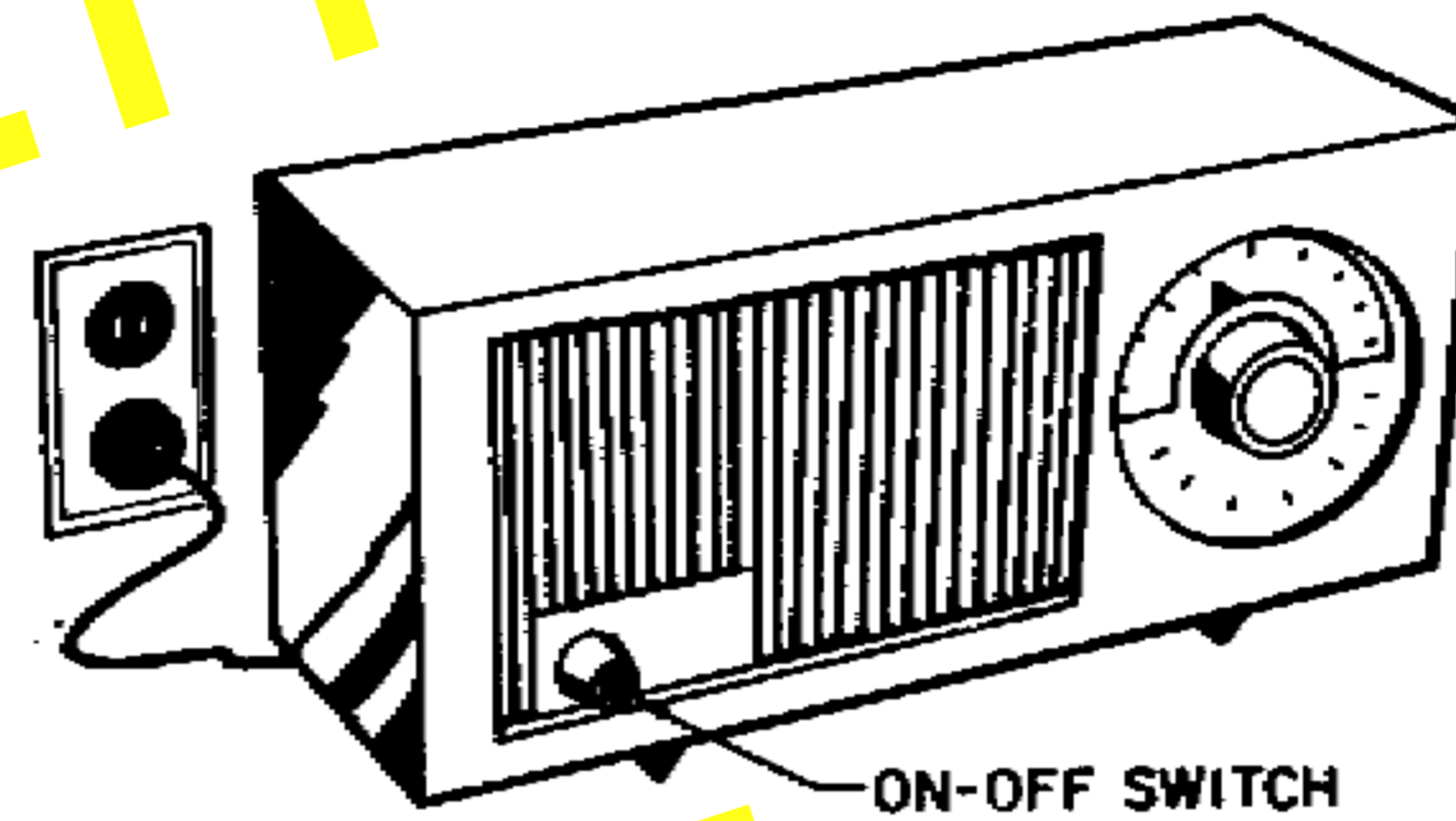


(2) *Loop switch.*

- (1) Assemble sheet explosive and electric blasting cap.
- (2) Cut leg wires to proper length. Remove insulation from ends and twist to form loop switch.
- (3) Check circuit with galvanometer.
- (4) Fasten one leg wire (insulated) to lid to serve as pull wire.
- (5) Secure batteries in circuit by wrapping tightly with friction tape.



f. *Radio and Television Sets.* Both sets may be boobytrapped by assembling a charge and an electric blasting cap inside the case. The leg wires are connected in the circuit for detonation at turning of off-on switch. Extreme care is required in connecting leg wires to prevent premature explosion.



g. *Bed.* Two methods may be used—a charge, nonelectric blasting cap, and pull firing device or a charge, batteries, electric blasting cap, and a mercury switch element.

- (1) *Nonelectric rigging.*
 - (a) Assemble pull wire, M1 pull firing device, blasting cap, and sheet explosive charge.
 - (b) Anchor pull wire so that a person sitting or lying on bed will initiate firing device.
 - (c) Conceal boobytrap.