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MINES AND BOOBY TRAPS  
MILITARY TRAINING PAMPHLET

No. 40

Part I Supplement (All Arms)  
Enemy methods of minelaying (illustrated)

1945

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*Prepared under the direction of  
The Chief of the Imperial General Staff*

THE WAR OFFICE,  
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## PREFATORY NOTE

Military Training Pamphlet No. 40, Mines and Booby Traps, consists of the following parts:—

Part I (All Arms)—How to deal with individual mechanisms.

Part I Supplement (All Arms)—Enemy methods of camouflage-laying (illustrated).

Part II (All Arms)—Laying and recording of British mines.

Part III (All Arms)—The laying of minefields.

## DISTRIBUTION

All arms ... .. Scale D (a)  
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## INTRODUCTION

1. MTP 40, Part I gives details and illustrations of all the common types of mines, allied and enemy, with the instructions for arming and neutralizing them.

**Be sure you know the general rules about handling mines laid down on pages 2 and 3 of the above pamphlet.**

2. This supplement to the pamphlet shows by photographs some of the methods the enemy may use to lay these mines and the anti-handling devices he may attach to the mines.

**Be sure you are prepared for these anti-handling devices when you detect and improve a mine.**

3. The enemy does not always use the same methods of marking. He makes unusual signals on the site. Some of the enemy methods of marking are illustrated on pages 4 and 5.

**Be suspicious. Local inhabitants may provide useful information on mine belts.**

4. Mine crates, igniter boxes and railway pins may indicate a hastily laid minefield.

**Be cautious of these signs; they may be booby traps.**

5. The enemy gives a lot of cover to his anti-personnel mines and booby traps where he knows from a study of your habits you will go. There will not be any easy way of avoiding these places. If, therefore, an easy method is apparent **suspect** it. For instance, traffic must be diverted round craters; therefore the enemy mines obvious detours. Drivers tend to follow tracks; therefore the enemy makes false and diversions. Soldiers look for cover when they are being bombed on a road; therefore the enemy lays crates and road verges with booby traps and mines.

**Be alert, and match the cunning with your own. The enemy studies your habits; you must study him on studying his.**

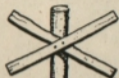
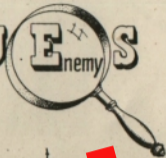


### WATCH YOUR STEP!

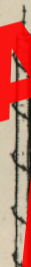
Look at the places marked above. The Hun is out to kill the untrained, careless soldier who does not take the precaution of suspecting everything to be booby trapped or mined. Always think ahead; there is no second chance if you make a mistake.

A indicates anti-personnel mines, B, anti-tank mines and C, booby traps.

# CLUES



Ware Minefield



A per Minefield A tk. Mine Field.



Local materials may  
used to mark  
areas, eg. turns of  
stones, oil drums, etc.

THESE METHODS HAVE BEEN USED TO  
MARK MINED AREAS BUT ALWAYS BE  
PREPARED FOR NEW AND DIFFERENT  
METHODS



Minefield  
Warning Sign.

A per. Minefield  
or booby traps

Minefield Marking Sign.



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German teller 35 shown with indications of minelaying —  
covered. firming slaws and wire way  
found on the surface of the  
ground.

SECTION

ANTI-TANK MINES

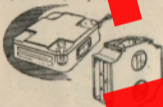
German teller 35 laid with anti-  
handling devices.

Pull igniters with 1 kilo



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Mine crates have been used to mark mined areas. They may be again. Beware booby traps.



German teller 35 (steel) laid exposed, igniting connected to mine.



German teller 42 shown uncovered.

German teller 43 laid exposed.

Do not rely on standard anti-handling devices being fitted. Improvised booby traps may be used to catch the overconfident.





Indications of mining.—  
Empty igniter boxes may  
mean mines in the area.



German anti-handling device—  
with igniter and  
1 kilo charge.



German Riegel mine (R Mi 43)  
exposed igniter ZZ 42  
on top attached to trip  
wire and two ZZ 35 igniters  
fitted with anti-handling devices

The following igniters may be  
used as top igniters on the  
mine:—ZZ 35 or ZuZZ 35  
(Mod) or ZZ 42.

German Riegel mine (R Mi 43)  
in position.



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