The following Incendiary Bombs are known to have been used by the Japanese in their present campaigns.

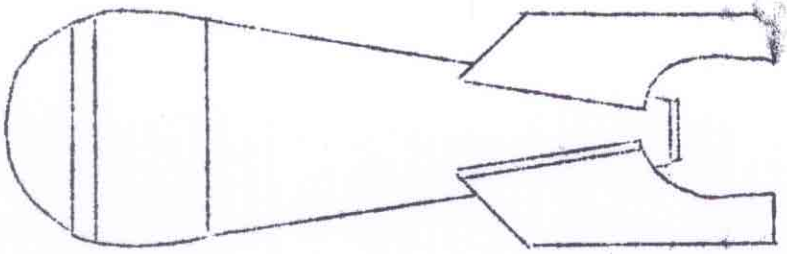
1 KILOGRAM INCENDIARY BOMB

Filler:

This bomb serves a dual purpose as an incendiary and antipersonnel bomb. The filling of the bomb consists of red phosphorus in the tail portion with an exploder tube filled with picric acid.

Operation:

This bomb has a hemi-spherical rubber nose cap with a mushroom-shaped striker inside. When the bomb lands the striker pierces the detonator which initiates the picric acid in the exploder tube. The exploder tube, in turn, fires the red phosphorus and at the same time explodes the bomb into small fragments which have a shrapnel effect up to approximately 50 yeards.



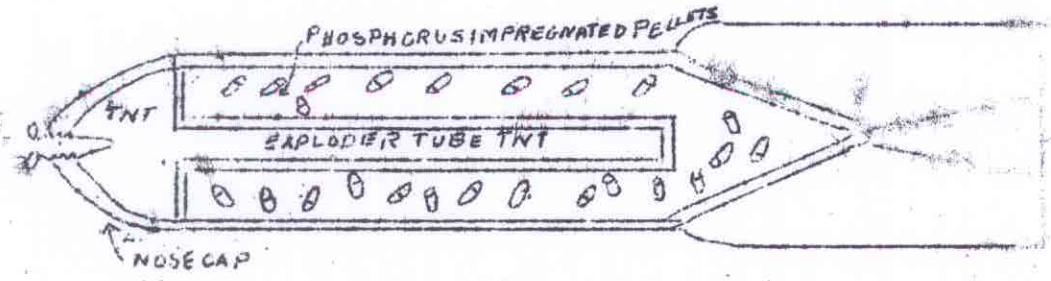
50 KILOGRAM PHOSPHORUS PELLET BOMB

Filler:

The bomb is filled with cylindrical black rubber pellets, 1-1/16 inches long by 1 inch in diameter, surrounding a central exploder tube. The pellets are impregnated with phosphorus, and the bomb case is filled with liquid, preventing ignition of the phosphorus.

Operation:

When the bomb falls, the fuse ignites the exploder tube charge which ruptures the case, scattering the pellets to distances of as much as 50 yeard. When the pellets dry out, the phosphorus ignites the rubber, causing small fires which burn 5 to 7 minutes with a flame 4 to 6 inches high and a grey smoke with the odor of burning rubber.



60 KILOGRAM THERMITE INCENDIARY BOMB

Filler:

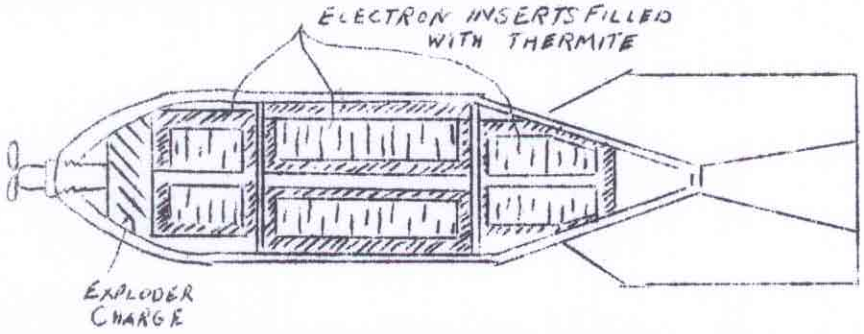
There are three magnesium alloy "fire pots" contained within the body of the bomb. One of the "fire pots" is in the cone of the tail, while the other two are in the main body of the bomb. Each of the "fire pots" is filled with thermite which when ignited, melts and ignites the magnesium case of the "fire pot." There is also a starter pot which, when ignited by the fuse, serves to ignite the "fire pot" thermite filling.

Operation:

When the bomb falls, the fuse ignites the propelling charge which ejects the "fire pots." At the same time, the fuse ignites the starter pot which in turn fires the "fire pots." The burning "fire pots" are scattered when ejected from the bomb case and act as separate thermite incendiary bombs, thus increasing the radius of damage.

In some cases the bomb fails to act properly and penetrates the ground before the "fire pots" have been ejected. In such instances, the "fire pots" will be

found in or near the hole of entry. This is usually indicated by a considerable volume of grey smoke issuing from a hole in the ground. The grey powder of burned thermite may also be found in the hole of entry.



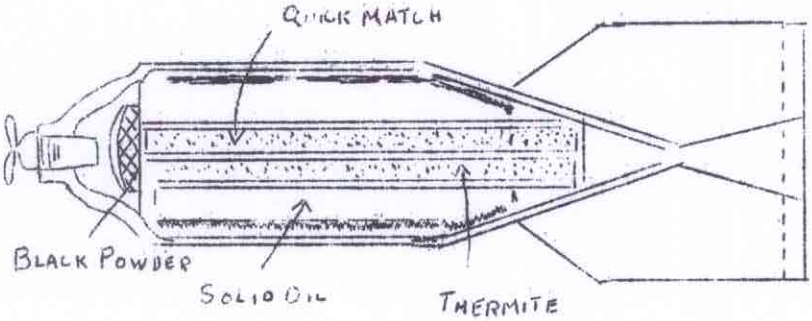
60 KILOGRAM SOLID OIL INCENDIARY BOMB

Filler:

This bomb has a filling of solidified, inflammable oil surrounding a central ignition and exploder tube of thermite. There is a propelling charge located in the nose of the bomb which is ignited by the nose fuse.

Operation:

When the bomb falls, the fuse ignites the exploder charge which ejects the inner case containing the oil. At the same time, the fuse ignites the thermite in the exploder tube. The thermite in turn melts and ignites the oil which is scattered.



If these bombs are found unexploded, they are in a highly sensitive condition. No attempt should be made to move the bombs but they should be reported in the same way as any other unexploded bomb.

JAPANESE INCENDIARY BOMBS

NAME	Overall Length	Body Length	Diameter of body	Tail Length	Diameter of tail	Markings
1 kg. Incendiary Bomb	10.2"	9.05"	3.0"	4.3"	3.1"	body painted black tail painted white inside case is red 4-fig. no. on striker head as 6503
50 kg. Phosphorus Pellet Bomb	40"	33"	7"	15"	9"	painted blue-gray 1" white band near center; red band behind fuse.
60 kg. Thermite Incendiary Bomb	39.8"	28.2"	7.8"	18.2"	9.7"	bluish-gray; tips of tail vanes painted red.
60 kg. Solid Oil Incendiary Bomb	41.6"	25.3"	9.5"	16.4"	13.2"	blue-gray; tips of tail vanes painted red.