

gestion is offered to the user of a bomb is all-clear signal, he should be discreet leaving the shelter, especially if gas bombs are used. Contaminated areas adjacent to the reported to the warden.

raid, our anti-aircraft guns will throw bombs into the air. Protection against these off the streets, and staying indoors, away and in a bomb shelter.

Methods of Controlling Incendiary Bombs

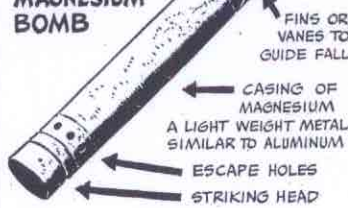
roleum or pitch fire is easily extinguished by, either from a garden hose, the stirrup soda-acid extinguisher. Small charges of explosives, are frequently added to the petroleum to increase the hazard of close approach. As a chair, a heavy blanket, or a garbage-strewn. All bombs should be approached in a safe manner. Sunglasses or ski-goggles provide eye-

ve charges are frequently placed in the bombs (one in ten) so that it is safe to approach only when well protected. Upon striking a roof, floor or ceiling beams, the firing "iron" magnesium bomb ignites the thermite. The heat so liberated is conducted through the magnesium wall, melting part of it. The heat also pressure within. A time period of from seconds is required for the pressure and temperature outward ignition and sputtering of the magnesium metal. This gives off a dense white smoke non-poisonous. The pressure when released by flying fragments of burning metal and is a violent combustion of the remainder. The bombs cause the fire to spread rapidly and previous reason for immediate fire fighting. A flashlight will be appreciated at this time.

se methods of dealing with such incendiary bombs, (2) the water and (3) the powdered Protection should not be limited to one method and sand and pitch are effective only on the ground whereas water is most necessary for explosives already developed. Also, sand will be high explosive bomb has broken the nearby tubs are nearly dry.

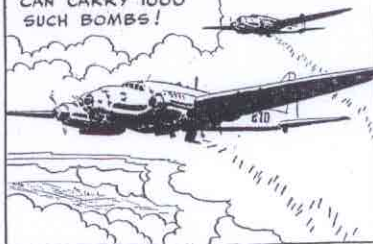
HOW THE MAGNESIUM BOMB WORKS

THE MOST EFFECTIVE INCENDIARY BOMB MADE SO FAR IS THE MAGNESIUM BOMB



LENGTH, ABOUT 14" WEIGHT, 2.2 POUNDS

A LARGE BOMBER CAN CARRY 1000 SUCH BOMBS!



THEY ARE USUALLY RELEASED 20 TO 50 AT A TIME, SPREAD LIKE SHOT BEFORE STRIKING.

DROPPED FROM A HEIGHT OF 20,000 FEET, THEY DEVELOP ENOUGH FORCE TO PENETRATE AN AVERAGE ROOF...



...THUS, THEY USUALLY START BURNING IN A TOP STORY OR ATTIC

THE THERMITE FILLING OF IRON OXIDE AND FINELY DIVIDED ALUMINUM, IS THEN IGNITED AND DEVELOPS A FIERCE HEAT OF OVER 4500 DEGREES!



THE FLAME ROARS OUT OF THE ESCAPE HOLES.

THE MAGNESIUM CASING CATCHES FIRE, WITH A SPUTTERING ACTION...



...FLAMING MOLTEN METAL IS THROWN ABOUT AND SURROUNDING INFLAMMABLE MATERIAL CATCHES FIRE

IF NOT QUICKLY QUENCHED, THE BOMB WILL BURN THROUGH THE FLOOR, SETTING ADDITIONAL FIRES ON THE FLOOR BELOW...



BUT, WITH PROMPT ACTION AND SIMPLE TOOLS, A MAGNESIUM BOMB CAN BE QUENCHED!

CONTROLLING WITH SAND

APPROACH THE BOMB IN A CROUCHING OR CRAWLING POSITION. PLACE THE SAND BUCKET, UPSET, TO ALLOW A FULL-ARM SWING TOWARD THE BOMB



TRY TO COVER THE BOMB WITH DRY SAND, TO CONFINE ITS ACTION, SO THAT YOU CAN GET NEAR ENOUGH TO SCOOP IT UP ON THE SHOVEL



WHEN THE BOMB IS UNDER FAIR CONTROL, SCOOP IT UP ON THE SHOVEL, FIRST RIGHTING THE BUCKET, BUT LEAVING SOME SAND IN THE BOTTOM...



... IF THE BOMB CAN BE DROPPED FROM A WINDOW TO SOME PLACE WHERE IT CAN BURN OUT WITHOUT HARM —

GET RID OF IT THAT WAY!



... OTHERWISE, PUT IT IN THE BUCKET ON TOP OF SAND, COVER IT WITH MORE SAND...



... THEN, HOLDING THE BUCKET ON THE SHOVEL, CARRY IT OUT OF THE HOUSE...



The

Dry sand is poured bomb and with a long-handled shovel rolled onto the sand. More sand. The fire-fighter heavy blanket or an object of sand reduces the intensity of the fire. This permits the operator to use a bucket containing at least one gallon of water melting. This should be done as soon as the bomb should then be covered with sand.

The

Prompt attention to a fire of water to be showered on the bomb and also on adjacent objects if the fire is spreading. If the fire occurs, few other fire-fighting methods are available. Water increases the rate at which the bomb burns itself out. The rate of burning of the bomb is about fifteen or twenty times that of solid water because of the fine spray at the rate of about one gallon per minute. This is ideal for the control of fires. In Great Britain the fire-fighting is handled by two people, one person holds the bucket behind a protective shield and the other directing the spray hose. Here the rubber shield is used if possible. A convenient substitute for a garden sprayer or even a bucket of water in a bucket forms a good method of control, but not the bomb. Expect six gallons of water are needed to control the two three-gallon buckets. After control of the fire, the spray should be directed down the neighboring street to be accomplished at the same time.

From the above description, it is clear that a garden hose with spray nozzle is a simple method of supply and should be recommended only as a last resort.