

GRENADe ANTI-TANK No. 94 (ENERGA)

This grenade was a co-operative effort between England and Germany.

The original grenades were purchased from Germany in December 1955.

It was declared obsolete in July 1960 due mainly to the great strides being made in guided anti-tank missiles that made the necessity for a soldier to tackle a tank with a rifle grenade an unnecessary occupation.

It was a hollow charge grenade filled with .31kg of RDX/TNT 80/20 and an all-up weight of .68 kg.





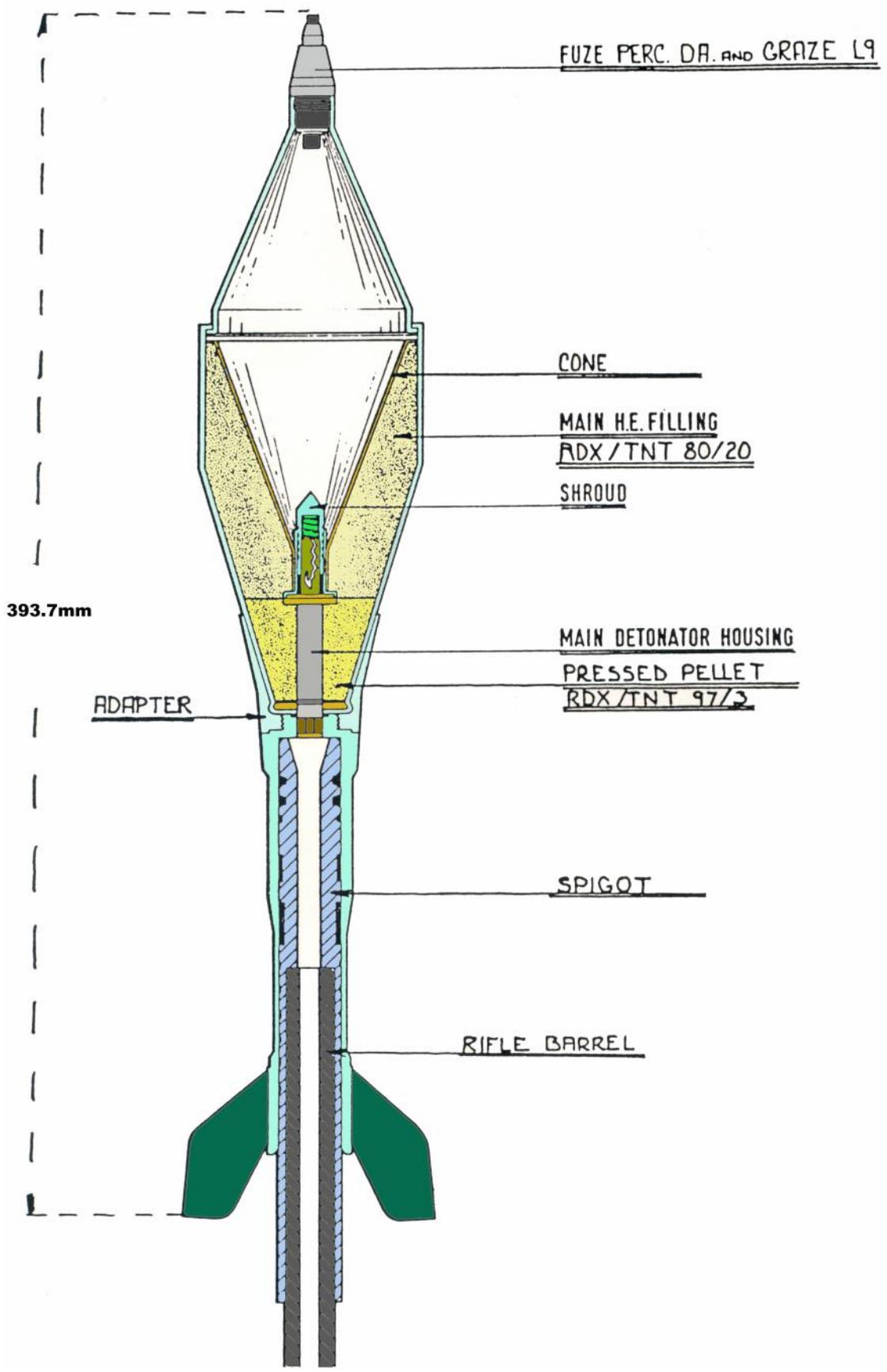
A drill version that has not done much work.



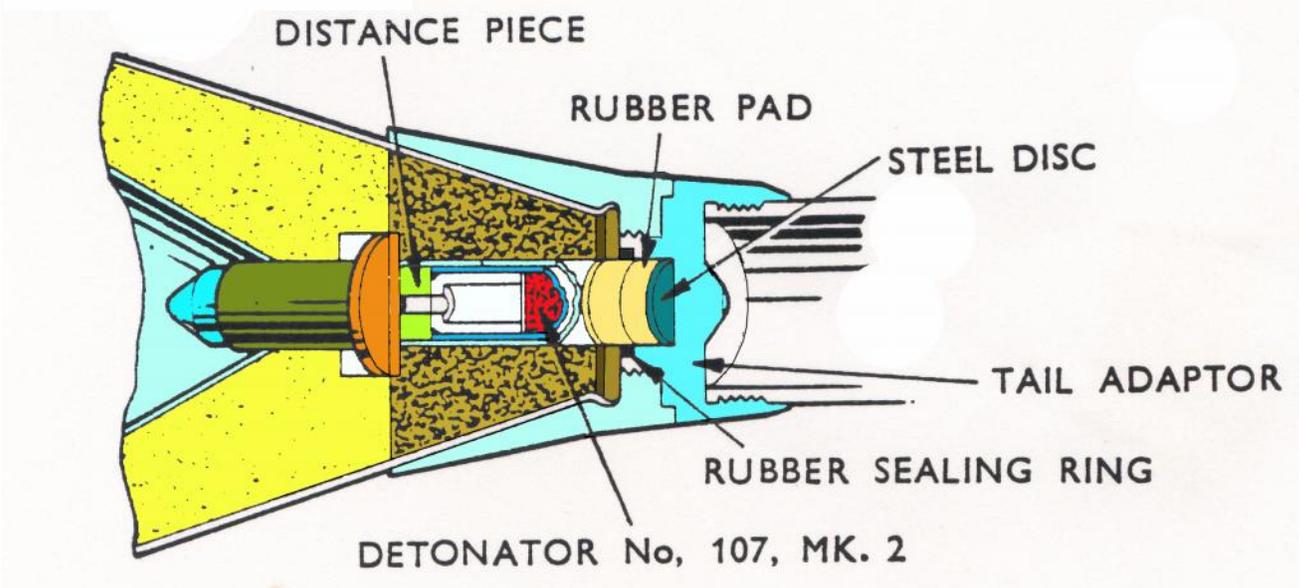
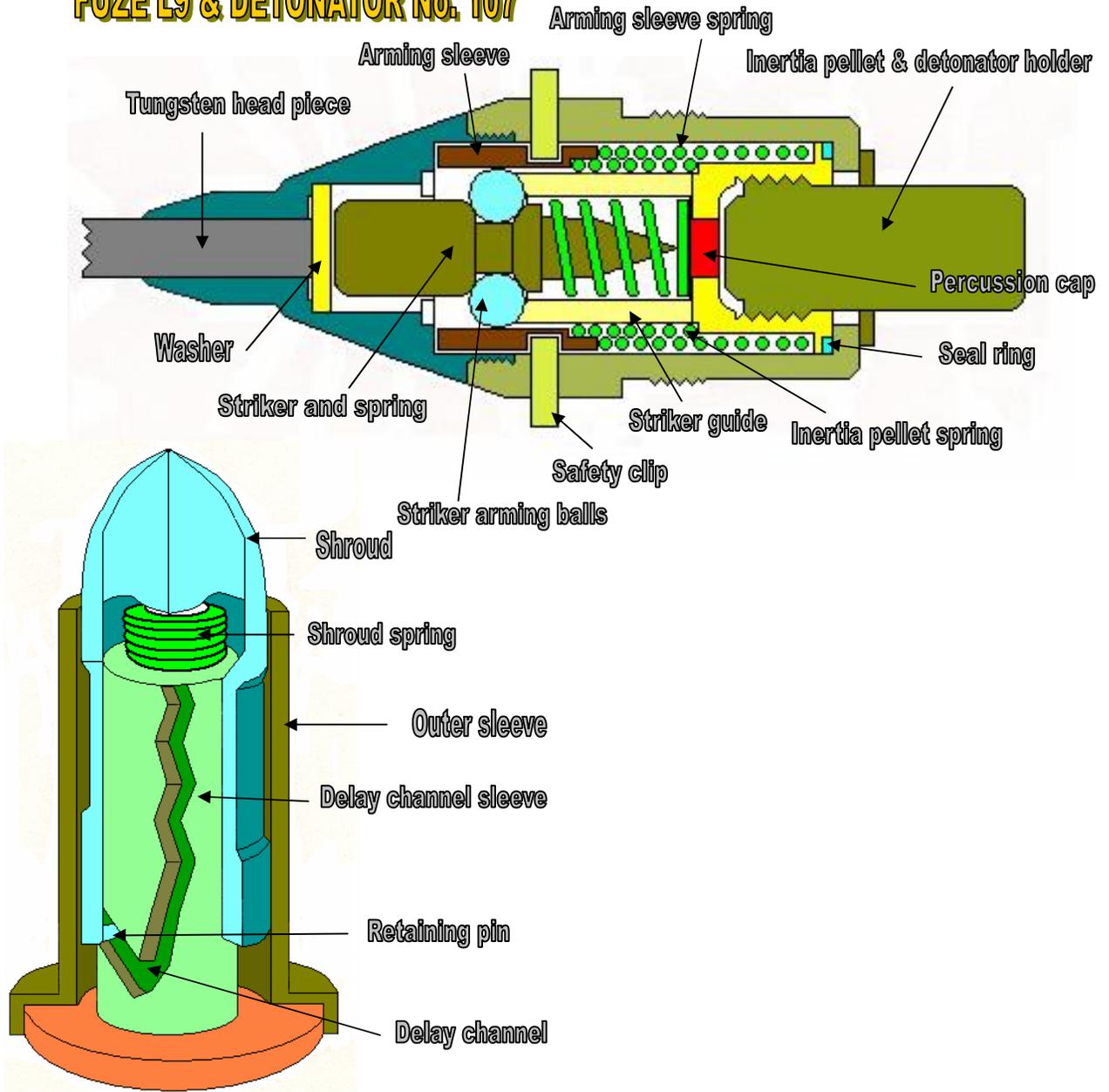
Australian practice version.



British practice version using a frangible head and a marking powder.



FUZE L9 & DETONATOR No. 107



ACTION.

After having inserted the detonator No. 107 in the base of the grenade and placed it on the rifle barrel remove the safety clip. This action allows the arming sleeve to move when the grenade is eventually launched.

Fuze L9 action.

On firing the arming sleeve sets back releasing the arming balls to move into the space provided. This action allows the striker freedom of movement when the grenade strikes the target. On impact the striker head drives the striker onto the percussion cap the flash from this causes the detonator to explode. The flash from this is jetted into the detonator No.107, this action causes the grenade to detonate.

Safety shroud action.

On firing the shroud sets back compressing the shroud spring and at the same time moves the retaining pin into the bottom of the delay channel. The pin is now free to move up the delay channel under the impetus of the shroud spring. Because the channel is a zig-zag shape the pin is impeded in its movement up the channel this time lapse provides a delay arming element. When the pin gets to the end of the channel the shroud is free to fly off under the impulse of the shroud spring. This action clears a channel to the detonator No 107, which receives the flash from the fuze L9 when the grenade strikes the target.

Should the grenade not strike the target at the right angle to operate the fuze the inertia pellet and detonator holder will set forward against the inertia pellet spring. This action drives the percussion cap onto the striker, which causes the grenade to detonate.

This type of fuze is known as a PIBD. This stands for **P**oint **I**nitiated **B**ase **D**etonated. It is necessary to detonate a hollow charge from the base as the charge requires a distance between the face of the charge and the armour plate to achieve correct penetration. Being a hollow charge the cone liner focuses the explosive effect much like a lens in a pair of glasses focuses light. If the distance is wrong the explosive effect is spread out and will not achieve the maximum penetration possible.