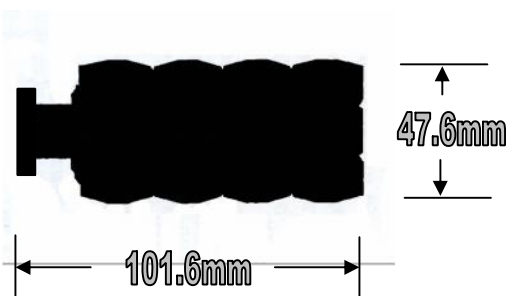
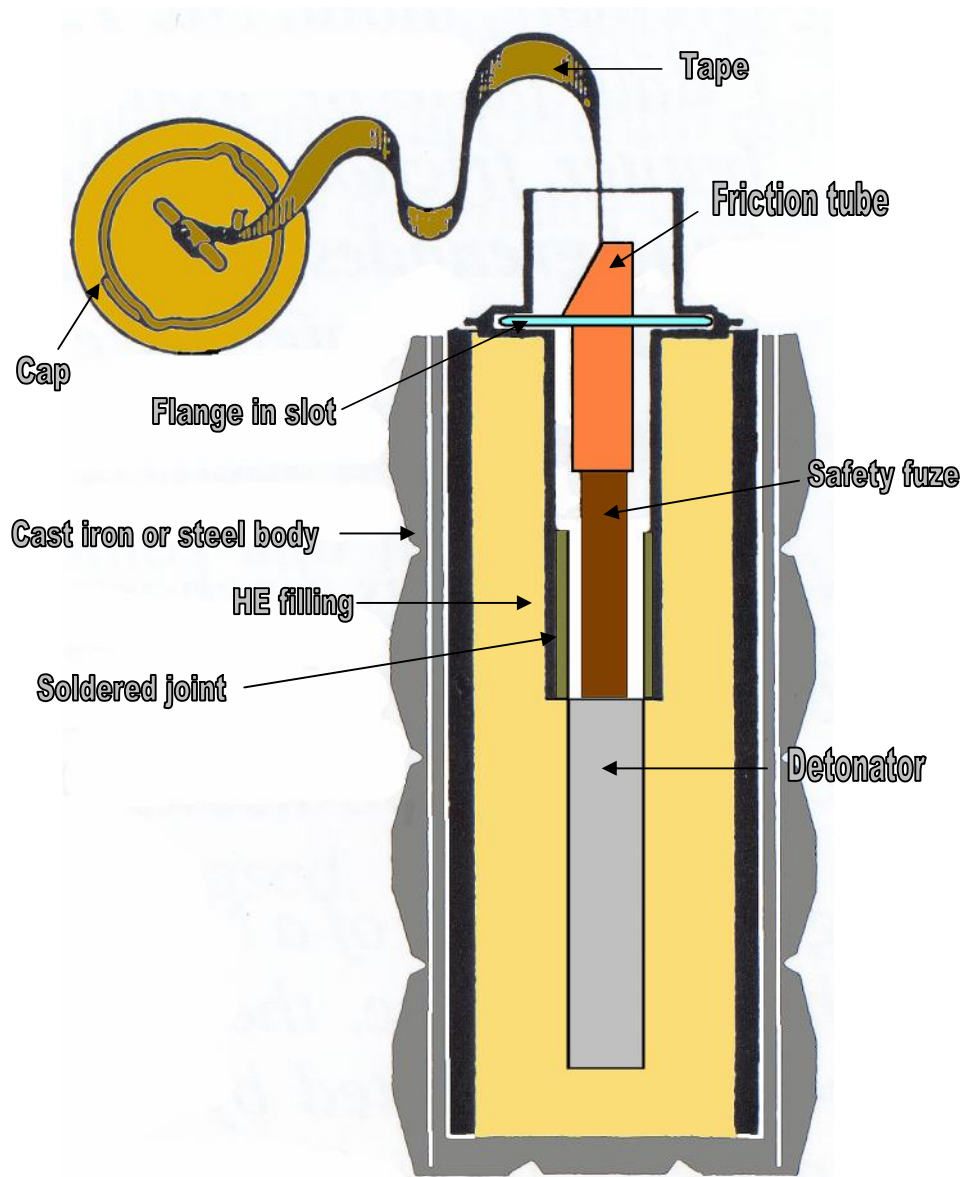


GRENADE HAND No. 13 and 14

These grenades were troop inspired semi-official grenades that became official versions in 1915. They were known as the "Light Pitcher" and the "Heavy Pitcher" grenades and were designed as a fragmentation types. In line with the thinking of the day the exterior of the body was patterned to break up into regular fragments. Proof testing soon showed that the body did nothing of the sort. They were filled with Ammonal.

The difference between the 13 and the 14 was that the 13 had a steel body and the 14 was cast iron. The grenades were odd in that the thrower had to assemble the safety fuze and the detonator prior to use, tools being provided for this in the boxes in which the grenades were supplied. Because of the local assembly and no quality control many ignition failures occurred and more dangerously, accidents occurred in the assembly procedures. Both grenades were declared obsolete very soon after the war ended.





ACTION.

After having connected a detonator to the safety fuze they were inserted into the grenade. Giving the cap a twist allowed the cap to be removed. This action allowed the friction tape to unravel. Pulling the tape withdrew a friction igniter through a friction tube. The flash from this ignited the safety fuze which in turn exploded the detonator and thence the main filling.