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U. S. ARMY ARCTIC TEST BOARD
APO 733, Seattle, Washington

SUBJECT: Report of USATECOM Test Project No 8-3-8000-01-C (33-080), Confirmatory Test of Mine, Antipersonnel, M18A1, Claymore (U)

TO: See Distribution

1. (U) This letter transmits final report on subject test (inclosure 1).

2. (C) Test Results: Tests of the Mine, Antipersonnel, M18A1, Claymore were conducted at ambient temperatures ranging from 10°F to -50°F, after cold-soaking the test weapon at ambient temperatures ranging from 49°F to -57°F. The test weapon met the military characteristics to an acceptable degree. Deficiencies were encountered with the test weapon aiming points at ranges of 50 and 160 feet; and with the reliability of packaging and inspection techniques for the M40 test set.

3. (U) Conclusion: It is concluded that the Mine, Antipersonnel, M18A1, Claymore should be suitable for Army use under arctic winter conditions, when the deficiencies, and as many of the shortcomings as feasible, listed in Part B, Annex B, Part III of the inclosure are corrected.

4. (U) Recommendation: It is recommended that the Mine, Antipersonnel, M18A1, Claymore be considered suitable for Army use under arctic winter conditions when the deficiencies, and as many of the shortcomings as feasible, listed in Part B, Annex B, Part III of the inclosures are corrected.

FOR THE PRESIDENT:

2 Incl
1 - as (C)
2 - Abstract Cards (U)

CHARLES A. BROWN
Lt Col, Infantry
Assistant Adjutant
Assistant Adjutant

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REPORT OF USATECOM PROJECT NO 8-3-8000-01-C
CONFIRMATORY TEST OF
MINE, ANTIPERSONNEL, M18A1, CLAYMORE (U)
17 JUNE 1963
REPORT OF USATECOM PROJECT NO 8-3-8000-01-C

CONFIRMATORY TEST OF

MINE, ANTIPERSONNEL, M18A1, CLAYMORE (U)

17 JUNE 1963

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U. S. ARMY ARCTIC TEST BOARD
APO 733, Seattle, Washington

Report of USAF HOM Project No 8-3-8000-01-C

Confirmatory Test
of Mine, Antipersonnel, M18A1, Claymore (U)

21 January - 8 March 1963

Part I - (C) General

A. (U) References: See Annex A, Part III.

B. (U) Authority:


2. (U) Purpose:

a. To determine the suitability of the Mine, Antipersonnel, M18A1, Claymore, for Army use under arctic winter conditions.

b. To determine whether the shortcomings reported in paragraph F, Annex A have been corrected.

C. (U) Description of Materiel:

1. (U) The Mine, Antipersonnel, M18A1, Claymore (test weapon) is the production engineered version of the M18 (improved T48E3) Claymore which was check tested at this Board during the 1960-1961 winter test season (para F, Annex A).

2. (U) The test weapon consists of a molded plastic body supported by hinged legs which mount under the weapon body. The molded...
plastic body contains approximately 700 spherical steel balls weighing 10.5 grains each. The steel balls are backed by 1.5 pounds of C-4 plastic explosive. Two preformed cap wells are located on the top of the test weapon which accommodate a special electric blasting cap (M4) furnished with the test weapon. The test weapon is issued in an individual M7 bandoleer which also contains a M57 magneto-type firing device, and the M4 blasting cap assembly with integral 100-foot wire extension. The test weapon is packaged six weapons to a box. One bandoleer in each box contains a M40 test set (circuit tester).

3. (U) A complete maintenance package and 51 test weapons were received by this Board on 21 January 1963.

4. (U) A photograph of the test weapon is shown as Annex III.

C.1.

D. (C) Background:

1. (U) The requirement for the test weapon is stated in paragraph B, Annex A.

2. (U) The initial version of the Claymore Weapon (T48) was tested by the U. S. Marine Corps Equipment Board, the U. S. Army Infantry Board, and by this Board during the period 1952-1955. Continued development led to the Improved Claymore T48E3 and the modified T48E3 Claymore which were tested at this Board during the 1959-1960 and 1960-1961 winter test seasons, respectively. The test weapon (M18A1 Claymore) is the production engineered version of the modified improved T48E3 Claymore (para E and F, Annex A).

3. (U) This item is proposed for tripartite standardization and is included on IEL 1-1-105-2.

E. (U) Test Objectives: Same as B2.

F. (U) Findings: Tests were conducted by Major Edward F. Sheehan, Infantry, and other personnel of Test Division 3, U. S. Army Arctic Test Board, assisted by personnel from the 4th Battle Group, 9th Infantry.

1. (U) Tests were conducted at ambient temperatures ranging from 10°F to -52°F. The test weapon was stored outdoors in tactical packaging throughout the test period. Cold-soak temperatures ranged from 49°F to -57°F.

2. (U) During the test period, personnel wore the intermediate cold-dry uniform to include the Arctic Mitten Set.
3. (I) The test weapon was satisfactory with respect to physical characteristics, dispersion, distribution, penetration and durability.

4. (C) The test weapon was marginally satisfactory with respect to accuracy because the aiming point instructions were inaccurate and reliability of the M40 test set.

5. (I) The test weapon met all the military characteristics to an acceptable degree (para D, Annex A).

6. (U) The following shortcomings encountered in previous testing (para I, Annex A) were not corrected with the test weapon (Para A, Annex B).
   a. The test weapon sight is difficult to lay in elevation.
   b. The aiming point instructions were inaccurate.

7. (I) Safety Considerations. Based on the firing of 54 test weapons at temperatures ranging from 10°F to -52°F the test weapon met the safety requirement.

8. (I) Conclusion. It is concluded that the Mine Antipersonnel M18A1 should be suitable for Army use under arctic winter conditions when the deficiencies, and as many of the shortcomings as feasible listed in Part B, Annex B are corrected.

9. (U) Recommendation. It is recommended that the Mine Antipersonnel, M18A1, Claymore be considered suitable for Army use under arctic winter conditions when the deficiencies, and as many of the shortcomings as feasible, listed in Part B, Annex B are corrected.

C. 18-1, KMBR
Colonel, Infantry
President
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Part II - (C) Test Data

A. (U) Test No 1 - Preoperational Inspection and Physical Characteristics:

1. (U) PURPOSE:

   a. To determine whether the test weapon was in proper condition for test.
   
   b. To determine the physical characteristics of the test weapon.

2. (U) METHOD:

   a. The test weapons were visually inspected upon removal from packaging prior to firing. All evidence of improper assembly or damage was recorded.
   
   b. The test weapon was weighed, measured, photographed and examined for other pertinent characteristics and results recorded.

3. (U) RESULTS:

   a. All test weapons were found to be in proper condition for test. One box of six test weapons was missing an M40 test set (Test No. 5).
   
   b. The physical characteristics were found to be:

   (1) Weight:

   (a) Complete Bandolier 6.12 lb
   (b) M18A1 Weapon 3.07 lb
   (c) M57 firing device 0.14 lb

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(d) M40 test set 0.03 lb
(e) Blasting cap and wire 1.14 lb
(f) Bandoleer 0.06 lb
(2) Weapon Length 8-5.8 inches
(3) Weapon height 5-3.16 inches
(4) Weapon width 1-7.16 inches
(5) Lot number PA-38-1

c. A photograph of the test weapon is shown in Annex III, C.1.

B. (c) Test No 2 - Accuracy
1. (U) PURPOSE To determine the accuracy of the test weapon at various ranges.

2. (U) METHOD

a. Six test weapons were fired singly at a range of 50 feet at a primary target consisting of a strip target 7 feet high by 180 feet wide, divided into 4 equal parts by vertical and horizontal lines through the center.

b. The aiming point for all test weapons was the center of the target at the height prescribed in the operating instructions.

c. The number of hits in each quadrant of the target, and the total number of hits for each weapon fired were recorded.

d. The above procedure was repeated at ranges of 100 and 150 feet using a target 7 feet high by 348 feet wide.

e. One test weapon was fired at each of the following ranges at the same targets that were described above: 50, 100, 150 feet. Prior to detonation, these test weapons were covered with 12 inches of snow, slit, and dried.

f. Prior to any of the above firings, the test weapons were emplaced and sighted as prescribed in the operating instructions. The lay of the test weapon with respect to the target aiming point was checked by at least two personnel. In order to duplicate the laying of successive test weapons at the same range, a gunner's quadrant was placed on all weapons.
to determine the elevation, and whether the weapon was horizontal with the lay of the target.

3. (c) RESULTS:

a. Personnel encountered difficulty sighting the test weapon in elevation and deflection because of the flat base of the sight, and lack of depth definition (para III.1, Annex B).

b. The test weapon aiming point instructions were inaccurate at ranges of 50 and 150 feet. Using the prescribed aiming points, the fragment pattern was low and high respectively. After experimenting with aiming points from 3 to 10 feet above the ground, the aiming point heights below were found to consistently produce the most effective fragment pattern (para I.1, Annex B):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range (Ft)</th>
<th>Prescribed Aiming Point Ht. (Ft)</th>
<th>Effective Aiming Point Ht. (Ft)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.5 to 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Accuracy tests were conducted at ambient temperatures ranging from -15°F to -52°F. The average total hits for test weapon firings (less under snow firings) and the quadrant of the primary target in which they occurred were as outlined below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Total Hits:</th>
<th>541</th>
<th>100 Feet</th>
<th>150 Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 Feet</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Total Hits:</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Ft)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>126</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Accuracy tests with the test weapon covered with 12 inches of new snow, soft and dry were conducted at ambient temperatures ranging from -29°F to -30°F. Inspection of the target after firings indicated that the snow caused an obvious increase in the vertical dispersion of the weapon, and a decrease in number of target hits (Test No 3). The total hits for these firings, and the quadrant of the primary target in which they occurred were as outlined below:

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C. (C) Test No. 3 - Dispersion and Distribution:

1. (U) PURPOSE: To determine the degree of dispersion and the principle distribution pattern of the test weapon.

2. (U) METHOD:
   a. This test was conducted concurrently with Test No. 2 - Accuracy.
   b. The primary target was sub-divided into 1 foot wide by 7 foot high increments.
   c. Secondary targets consisting of type "E" silhouette targets were placed side by side on a perpendicular line with the primary target beginning 20 feet to each flank of the firing site, and extending to intersect a 120° arc from the firing site to the primary target.
   d. All targets were inspected after each test weapon was fired and the necessary data recorded to show the number, dispersion, and distribution of hits on the primary and secondary targets.
   e. Degree of dispersion and the principle distribution pattern were determined by observation and analysis of test data.

3. (C) RESULTS:
   a. Results of firings, other than snow firings, were as tabulated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ambient Temp (°F)</th>
<th>No of Firings</th>
<th>Range (Ft)</th>
<th>Average No of Hits</th>
<th>Average Width of Pattern (Ft)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-16 to -49</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>541</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-15 to -51</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-15 to -52</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Results of firings in 12 inches of new snow, soft and dry were as tabulated below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ambient Temp (°F)</th>
<th>No of Firing</th>
<th>Range (Ft)</th>
<th>Average No of Hits</th>
<th>Average Width of Pattern (Ft)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. The percentage of 1 by 7-feet sections of the primary target within a 60° arc which were hit by at least 2 projectiles was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Percentage Hit When Weapon Placed in Snow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>99.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>99.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>99.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. A total of 60 fragments from the 21 test weapons fired during dispersion tests were recorded on the secondary targets. The remainder of the hits on the primary target were within the 120° arc, with the densest pattern occurring within the 60° arc.

e. The principle distribution patterns were as shown in Annex D, Part III. Analysis of this annex indicates the test weapon meets the height, length of pattern, pattern density and dispersion requirements to an acceptable degree.

D. (C) Test No 4 - Penetration

1. (U) PURPOSE: To determine the penetration of the test weapon fragments at various ranges.

2. (U) METHOD:

a. Five panels, 7 feet high by 3 feet wide, constructed of 5 layers of one-inch thick commercially dressed pine, spaced one inch apart, were placed vertically 50 feet from the test weapon. The center panel was used as the aiming point, and the remaining four panels were placed at angles of 15° and 30° right and left of the test weapon.

b. Five armor vests, model M1952A, and fifteen steel helmets with liners were suspended on silhouette targets with one armor vest and three steel helmets set up adjacent to each wooden panel.
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c. Two test weapons were fired singly at the pine panels, armor vests, and steel helmets. The number of hits and the degree of penetration in each target were recorded.

d. One test weapon was covered with 12 inches of new snow, soft and dry in both radius and height and then fired at the same targets as above.

e. The above procedures were repeated at ranges of 100 and 150 feet and results recorded.

3. (C) RESULTS

a. Penetration of the wooden panels occurred as outlined below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range (Ft)</th>
<th>Ambient Temperature (°F)</th>
<th>No. of Panel Layers Penetrated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>-36</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>-24 (Snow)</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>-34</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>-21 (Snow)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>-38</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Penetration all panels.

b. Penetration of armor vests and steel helmets with liners occurred as tabulated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range (Ft)</th>
<th>Ambient Temperature (°F)</th>
<th>Hits</th>
<th>Front Perforation</th>
<th>Rear Perforation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>-36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>-24 (Snow)</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ARMOR VESTS M1952A (Cont'd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range (Ft)</th>
<th>Ambient Temperature</th>
<th>Total Hits</th>
<th>FRONT Perforation</th>
<th>REAR Perforation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>-34</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>-21 (Snow)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>-38</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>-22 (Snow)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STEEL HELMET AND LINER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range (Ft)</th>
<th>Ambient Temperature</th>
<th>Total Hits</th>
<th>Helmet Front</th>
<th>Liner Front</th>
<th>Liner Rear</th>
<th>Helmet Rear</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>-36</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>-24 (Snow)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>-34</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>-21 (Snow)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>-38</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>-22 (Snow)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Analysis of the above data indicates that the test weapon had excellent lethality characteristics at the required effective range (100 feet). The dampening effect of snow is shown by the fewer number of hits and penetrations recorded for snow firings.

E. (C) **Test No 5 - Durability and Reliability**

1. (U) **PURPOSE**: To determine the durability and reliability of the test weapon.

2. (U) **METHOD**:

   a. All test weapons in their tactical packaging were cold-soaked from the date of receipt until fired.

   b. Five test weapons were emplaced in an exposed area for 36 days at ambient temperatures ranging from 49°F to -57°F, and then fired at ambient temperatures ranging from -13°F to -23°F.
c. Any failure of the test weapon or accessories occurring during any test was recorded.

d. Overall reliability of the test weapon was determined by observation of all firings, and interrogation of test personnel.

3. (C) RESULTS:

a. The test weapon was cold-soaked for periods of from 10 to 47 days at ambient temperatures ranging from 49°F to -57°F. No difficulties were encountered as a result of cold-soak.

b. Fifty-four test weapons were fired at ambient temperatures ranging from 10°F to -52°F. In all instances high order detonations occurred.

c. No difficulties were encountered with the M57 firing device.

d. One packaging box of six test weapons did not contain an M40 test set. Of eight M40 test sets received, one would not light when functioned with any of the M57 firing devices received for test (para 1.2, Annex B).

e. The cloth backed operating instructions affixed to the test weapon bandoleer were not durable. These instructions shattered like glass at ambient temperatures below -16°F (para III.2, Annex B).

f. The black tape used to secure the packaging of the test weapon blasting cap assembly and 100 feet of wire extension broke in 53 of 54 openings at ambient temperatures ranging from 10°F to -52°F. This breakage caused the packaging to be difficult to open by personnel wearing any type of standard arctic handwear (Para III.3, Annex B).
ANNEX A

(U) REFERENCES (U)

A. (U) RDT&E Project No: 1-C-5-43312-D-342-02. RDB Technical Objective No: LC-07.

B. (U) CDOG, paragraph 238d(4) Change 3. 1 December 1960.

C. (U) Reports of Equipment Failures No 1 through 5, USATEXOM Project No S-3-8000-01-C (33-0100), U. S. Army Arctic Test Board.

D. (U) OTCM 36528, 3 May 1957, subject: "Mine, Antipersonnel, Fixed Fragmentation - Initiation of Development (U)."

E. (U) Report of Test, Project No ATB 3-200, (C) U. S. Army Arctic Test Board, 3 June 1960, "Service Test of Improved Claymore T48E3(U)."

F. (U) Report of Test, Project No ATB 3-51, (C) U. S. Army Arctic Test Board, 14 March 1961, "Check Test of Improved Claymore T48E3 (Modified) (U)."

Part II, Annex D

30 and 150 feet were in accordance with the operating instructions. Aiming point indicated to be three feet higher on instruction sheet.

A.2 (a) Aiming point indicated to be three feet higher on instruction sheet.

A.3 (b) Spring washer falls out of the equipment.

A.4 (c) Insert was difficult to insert into the threads.

A.5 (d) Short weld cap not deep enough to prevent weld cap from falling out of the equipment. Aiming point indicated to be three feet higher on instruction sheet.

A.6 (e) List of equipment failures.

ANNEX B


**PART B**

**SECTION I**

This section contains deficiencies requiring elimination in order to make the item acceptable for use on a minimum basis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEFICIENCY</th>
<th>SUGGESTED CORRECTIVE ACTION</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I.1 (U)</strong> The test weapon aiming point instructions were inaccurate at ranges of 50 and 150 feet.</td>
<td>Amend the operating instructions to show aiming points of from 4.5 to 4.8 feet and 8 feet for ranges of 50 to 150 feet, respectively.</td>
<td>Test No 2, Report of Equipment Failure No 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>I.2 (U)</strong> One box of six test weapons did not contain a M40 test set. One test set out of eight would not light when functioned with the MS7 firing device.</td>
<td>Provide reliable packaging and improved inspection technique for test weapon components.</td>
<td>Test No 5, Report of Equipment Failure No 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION II**

This section lists those deficiencies and shortcomings in the item which were discovered during test and satisfactorily corrected prior to completion of the test. They no longer represent a defect in the item tested. The correction must be applied to the production model of this item.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEFICIENCY/SHORTCOMING</th>
<th>SUGGESTED CORRECTIVE ACTION</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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### SECTION III

This section contains shortcomings which should be corrected, if it can be done without unduly complicating the item or inducing another undesirable characteristic, either concurrent with or in production engineering, or by product improvement.

#### SHORTCOMINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHORTCOMING</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III.1 (U)</td>
<td>Personnel encountered difficulty in elevation and definition of the deficiencies in Section I, or in production engineering, or by product improvement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.2 (U)</td>
<td>The cloth-backed paper operating instructions affixed to the test weapon handle were not durable at low ambient temperatures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.3 (U)</td>
<td>The black tape used to secure the packaging of the test weapon blasting cap assembly and 100 feet of wire extension was not durable at low ambient temperatures.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### SUGGESTED CORRECTIVE ACTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REMARKS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Test No 2, Report of Equipment Failure No 5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Test No 5, Report of Equipment Failure No 4.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

III.B.3
(U) CONFIRMATORY TEST OF MINE, ANTIPERSONNEL, M18A1, CLAYMORE (U)

A - BANDOLEER AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
B - MINE, AP, M18A1 CLAYMORE
C - FIRING DEVICE, ELECTRICAL, M57
D - TEST SET, M40
E - 100 FEET OF FIRING WIRE AND ELECTRICAL BLASTING CAP, M4
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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120°

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<tr>
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120°

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SCALE
HORIZONTAL ONE SQUARE = ONE FOOT
VERTICALLY NOT TO SCALE
■ = TWO HITS PER 1' X 7' PANEL
/ = ONE HIT PER 1' X 7' PANEL
EFFECTIVE DISTRIBUTION OF MIBAI CLAYMORE AT 50', 100', AND 150' RADIUS.
DISTRIBUTION OF MIBAI CLAYMORE AT 50', 100', AND 150' RANGES

CONFIDENTIAL

AYMORE AT 50', 100', AND 150' RANGES WHEN WEAPON BURIED IN 12" RADIUS X 12" HEI

CONFIDENTIAL

OWNGRADE AT 3 YEAR INTERVALS
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS
DOD DIR 5200-10
12" RADIUS X 12" HEIGHT OF NEW SNOW SOFT AND DRY

PROJECT NR 8C-3800-01
ANNEX D
CONFIRMATORY TEST OF MINE, AP, MIBAI CLAYMORE

YEAR INTERVALS
12 YEARS
Part IV - (U) Recommended Distribution

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<th>No of Copies</th>
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<td>CG, U.S. Army Munitions Command, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, NJ</td>
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<tr>
<td>British Liaison Officer, USAEMMD, c/o Director of Munitions, BM</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Liaison Officer, Hq, U.S. Army Materiel Command, WA 25, DC</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
CONFIRMATORY TEST OF MINE, ANTIPERSONNEL, M18A1, CLAYMORE.
Final Report of USAECOM Project No 8-J-0000-01-C (33-080) (U), 17 June 1963

EDPM Project No: 1-C-5-43312-D-414-18 RDB Technical Objective No: LC-07. Classified Report. (U) Tests were conducted determine if the production M18A1 Claymore was suitable for Army use under arctic winter conditions and to determine if the deficiencies noted during previous arctic check test were corrected.
CONFIRMATORY TEST OF MINE, ANTIPERSONNEL, M18A1, CLAYMORE,
Final Report of USATECOM Project No 8-3-8000-01-C (33-O80) (U), 17 June 1963

Tests were conducted to determine if the production M18A1 Claymore was suitable for Army use under arctic winter conditions and to determine if the deficiencies noted during previous arctic check test were corrected.