

Improvised Grenades



Production of improvised grenades



Improvised grenades and launcher

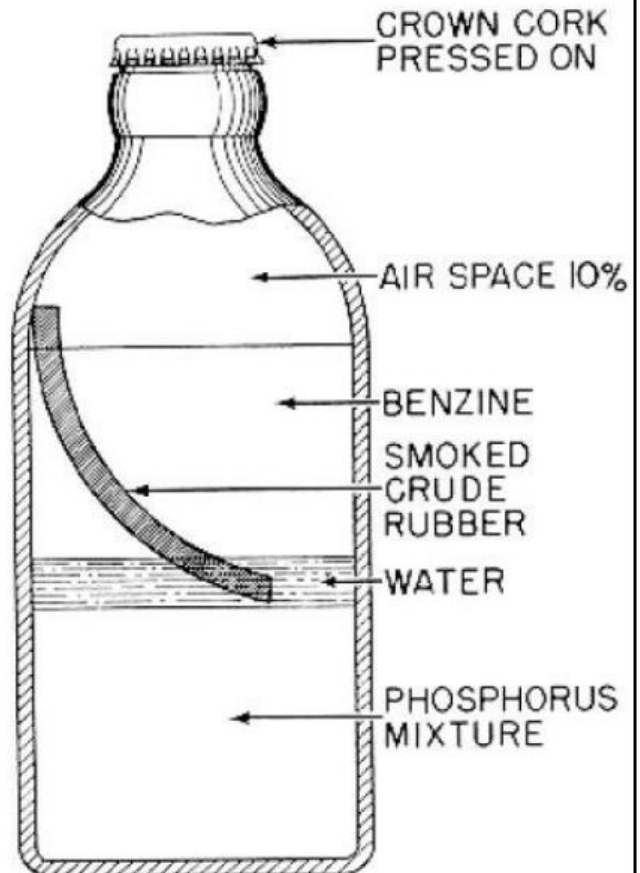


Home Guard with improvised grenades

During WWII, improvised grenades were created by combining suitable containers with explosive or incendiary fillings. Such weapons were often made to cover munitions shortages. They were widespread among units such as the Home Guard and include the colloquially named 'Molotov Cocktail'.

The most common British improvised grenade was the No. 76 Self-Igniting Phosphorus (SIP) Grenade (or 'AW Bomb'). These were glass bottles (typically 284ml or ½ pint) containing a mix of White Phosphorus, Benzene, Water, and Rubber, which would self-ignite on contact with air. They could be hand-thrown or fired from a Northover Projector. Approximately 6,000,000 No. SIP Grenades had been produced by August 1941.

Improvised grenades may not be immediately obvious as items of UXO. It is important to maintain recognition skills and exercise additional caution in areas where they may be encountered.



Typical No. 76 Self-Igniting Phosphorus (SIP) Grenade.

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