

Use of the M69 Hand Grenade (and M228 fuse) Simulator on Camp Edwards



Camp Edwards Army National Guard Training Site



M69 PRACTICE HAND GRENADE

The M69 practice hand grenade is used for all individual and collective training tasks.

The M69 practice hand grenade provides realistic training and familiarizes the Soldier with the functioning and characteristics of the M67 fragmentation hand grenade

| COMPONENTS AND CHARACTERISTICS | DETAILS | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Body | Hollow steel sphere | |
| Filler | None | |
| Fuze | M228, which is inserted into the grenade body | |
| | Safety clip | |
| Safety Features | Safety pin and pull ring with confidence clip | |
| | Safety lever | |
| Total Weight | 14 ounces | |
| Throwing Distance of Average Soldier | 40 meters | |
| Fuze Delay | 4 to 5.5 seconds | |
| Effects | Small puff of white smoke and a loud popping noise | |
| Colors and Markings | Light blue with white markings; the safety lever of the fuze is light blue with | |
| Colors and Markings | black markings and a brown tip | |









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M228 Detonating Fuze:

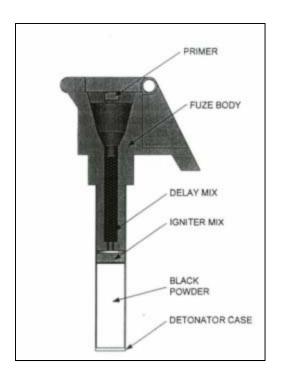
During practice events and for qualification, each Soldier is required to throw several M69 practice hand grenades armed with the M228 detonating fuze

Although it takes only about a minute or less to install or replace a used fuze, a company-size element will use several hundred; preparing practice grenades for all participants is not feasible. Soldiers should be given instruction on installing and removing a fired M228 fuze.

All dunnage is turned into the Ammunition Supply Point. This includes the pin, spoon, and the fuze body.









M228 Fuse Primer, Explosive, and Propellant Compounds

| Page 1 of 1 7/30/2012 | DAC - MIDAS PEP Structure in An Item | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|--|---------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | Nomenclature: CTG-IMPULSE NSN: 1377007296564 DODIC: M228 Status: OFFICIAL | | Reported Weight: 0.2500 Unit: LB | | | | | | |
| | | | | Reported Weight (lbs): 0.2500 Calculated Weight (lbs): 0.2488 | | | 99.54 % | | |
| Drawing# | Std/Alt. | Nomenclature (Material) | Туре | Reported Weight | Unit | Calculated Factor | Factored Weight (Lb) | Specification | TGCS |
| | STD | PROP M10 | P | 580.0000 | GR | 1 | 0.082859 | JAN-P-715 | |
| | STD | PROP M10 | Mtl | | | | | JAN-P-715 | 10000000 |
| | STD | NITROCELLULOSE (9004-70-0) (98%) | Cmpd | | | | | JAN-N-244 | /1/C/// |
| | STD | POTASSIUM SULFATE (7778-80-5) (1%) | Cmpd | | | | | JAN-P-193 | //A/// |
| | STD | DIPHENYLAMINE (122-39-4) (1%) | Cmpd | 09/14/09/1 | V725500 | | 200000 | JAN-D-98 | 2004 |
| | STD | CHG PROP (BLACK PWDR CL 5) | P | 15.0000 | GR. | 1 | 0.002143 | MIL-P-223 | ///5// |
| | STD | BLACK PWDR CL 5 | Mtl | | | | | MIL-P-223 | ///5// |
| | STD | POTASSIUM NITRATE (7757-79-1) (74%) | Cmpd | | | | | MIL-P-156 | ///1// |
| | STD | CHARCOAL (7440-44-0) (15.6%) | Cmpd | | | | | JAN-C-178 | ///1// |
| | STD | SULFUR (7704-34-9) (10.4%) | Cmpd | | 102020 | 10 | | MIL-S-14929 | |
| | STD | CHG PROP (BLACK PWDR CL 5) | P | 50.0000 | GR. | 1 | 0.007143 | MIL-P-223 | ///5// |
| | STD | BLACK PWDR CL 5 | Mtl | | | | | MIL-P-223 | ///5// |
| | STD | POTASSIUM NITRATE (7757-79-1) (74%) | Cmpd | | | | | MIL-P-156 JAN-C-178 | ///1// |
| | 2000000 | CHARCOAL (7440-44-0) (15.6%) | Cmpd | | | | | MIL-S-14929 | mun |
| | STD | SULFUR (7704-34-9) (10.4%) PRIMER MIX | Cmpd | 2.2500 | GR. | 1 | 0.000321 | 7259096 | |
| | STD | PRIMER MIX #5061W | Mtl | 2.2300 | GR | 1 | 0.000321 | 7259096 | |
| | STD | BARIUM NITRATE (10022-31-8) (43%) | Cmpd | | | | | MIL-B-162 | ///1// |
| | STD | LEAD STYPHNATE (15245-44-0) (38%) | Cmpd | | | | | MIL-L-757 | 101.421 |
| | STD | ANTIMONY SULFIDE (1345-04-6) (9%) | Cmpd | | | | | MIL-A-159 | ///1,2 OR 3 |
| | STD | CALCIUM SILICIDE (12013-56-8) (8%) | Cmpd | | | | | MIL-C-324 | ///2// |
| | STD | TETRAZENE (31330-63-9) (2%) | Cmpd | | | | | MIL-T-46938 | 171201 |
| | | | | | | | 2010-0-9011 | | |

| M69 Practice Hand | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| Grenade M228 Fuze | | | | |
| Constituents | Weight (Grams) | | | |
| | | | | |
| PRIMER Mix #5061W | 0.146 | | | |
| Barium Nitrate - 43% | 0.063 | | | |
| Lead Styphnate - 38% | 0.055 | | | |
| Antimony Sulfide - 9% | 0.013 | | | |
| Calcium Silicide - 8% | 0.012 | | | |
| Tetrazene - 2% | 0.003 | | | |
| | | | | |
| PROPELLANT M10 | 37.58 | | | |
| Nitrocellulose - 98% | 36.8 | | | |
| Potassium Sulfate - 1% | 0.38 | | | |
| Diphenylamine - 1% | 0.38 | | | |
| | | | | |
| BLACK POWDER | 0.97 | | | |
| Potassium Nitrate - 74% | 0.72 | | | |
| Charcoal - 15.6% | 0.15 | | | |
| Sulfur - 10.4% | 0.1 | | | |
| | | | | |
| BLACK POWDER | 3.24 | | | |
| Potassium Nitrate - 74% | 2.4 | | | |
| Charcoal - 15.6% | 0.51 | | | |
| Sulfur - 10.4% | 0.34 | | | |







Hand Grenade Training Program

Hand grenades rapidly degrade the enemy's detection, observation, and engagement capabilities, enhancing the maneuver and firepower capabilities of ground forces conducting dismounted operations inside restrictive terrain.

HG proficiency is critical to Soldiering and is required for any unit deployed to a wartime theater.

Objectives

- The hand grenade training program progresses using the crawl, walk, and run methodology. The program advances from fundamental to advanced training, culminating with the integration of hand grenades into situational and field training exercise.
- Once Soldiers achieve proficiency, a sustainment program is implemented to maintain a high proficiency level.

Initial Training

- The training strategy for hand grenades begins in initial entry training (IET) and continues in the unit.
- In IET, Soldiers learn how to inspect and maintain HG, prepare for throwing, and throw from three positions (standing, kneeling, and prone). Soldiers are given instruction on M67 and M69 HG's.

Sustainment Training

• Training continues in active Army, National Guard, and Army Reserves units using the same basic skills taught in IET, but at a higher level of skill. Units conduct a year-round program to sustain necessary skills.



- •Participate in initial hand grenade training
 - Participate in distance and accuracy training
 - Participate in mock-bay training
 - Participate in live-bay training
 - Complete the hand grenade qualification course

HG Qualification Range





Distance and Accuracy Ranges

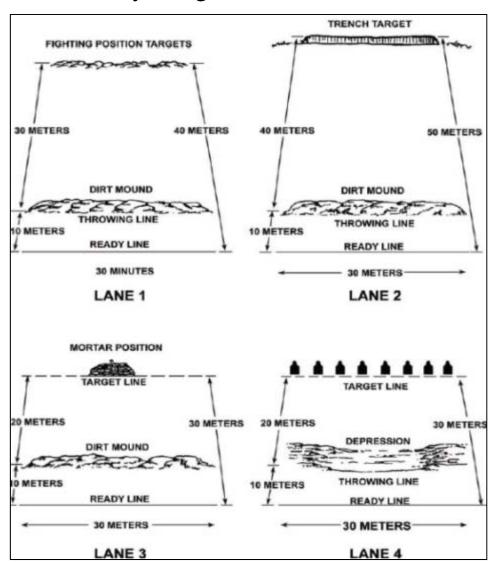
A four lane layout which enables Soldiers to engage:

- A fighting position at 30 meters
- A trench target at 40 meters
- A fortified mortar pit at 20 meters
- Soldiers in the open at 20 meters

Task: Engage a variety of targets at varying ranges up to 40 meters

Condition: Given 10 practice grenade, individual equipment, and a four station course with a variety of targets at distances of 20, 30, and 40 meters.

Standard: The Soldier must successfully engage targets At each station with two out of three grenades. The Soldier must throw from the alternate prone, prone-to-kneeling, and prone-to-standing positions. A target is successfully engaged when the grenade detonates with 5 meters of the target.



HG Qualification Range





Hand Grenade Qualification Course

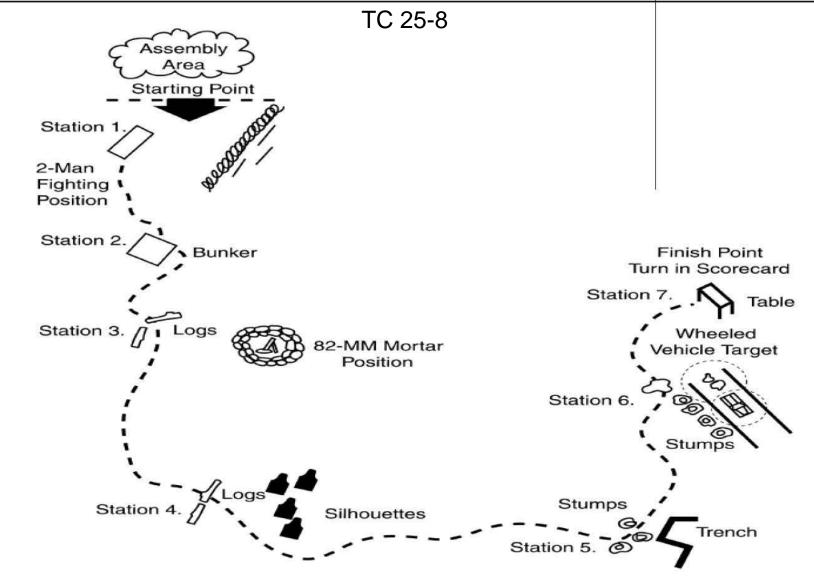
A seven- station layout which enables Soldiers to engage:

The hand grenade qualification course is Standardized throughout the Army. It consist of seven stations with a minimum of one grader at each station. The course is conducted in two-man teams, but Soldiers are evaluated individually. Each participant is issued ten hand grenades and must successfully engage seven targets.

Table 2-4. Hand grenade qualification course stations.

| STATION | TASK | CONDITION | STANDARD | | | |
|---------|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| 1 | Engage a group of F-type silhouette targets in the open from a two-man fighting position. | The targets are located 35 meters to the front of the fighting position, simulating enemy movement through and beyond the squad's protective wire. | | | | |
| 2 | Engage a bunker using available cover and concealment. | The bunker can have one or two firing portholes oriented toward the direction of the buddy team's movement and a rear exit. | No more than two | | | |
| 3 | Engage a fortified enemy mortar position. | The fortified enemy mortar position must be located 20 meters away. | grenades should be used on any target. Only one is used if the first grenade is on target. | | | |
| 4 | Engage a group of enemy targets. | The group of enemy targets must be behind cover and located 20 meters away. | | | | |
| 5 | Clear an entry point to a trench line. | The trench line must be located 25 meters away. | | | | |
| 6 | Engage enemy troops in a halted, open-type wheeled vehicle. | The halted, open-type wheeled vehicle must be located 25 meters away. | | | | |
| 7 | Identify hand grenades and pyrotechnic signals. | All grenades must present proper shape, color, and markings. | Soldiers must be able to identify grenades and pyrotechnic signals by shape, color, markings, and capabilities. | | | |







7 Stations



Figure 2-11. Station 1, engage enemy from fighting position (standing).



Figure 2-12. Station 2, engage bunker (prone).



Figure 2-13. Station 3, engage enemy mortar position (kneeling).







Figure 2-14. Station 4, engage enemy from behind cover (prone).

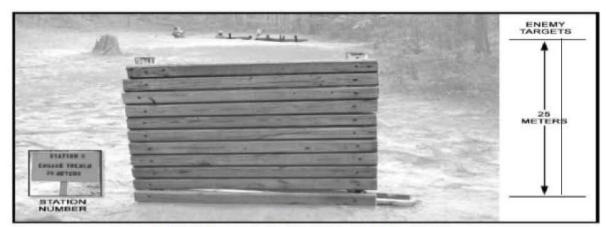


Figure 2-15, Station 5, engage trench (standing).







Figure 2-16. Station 6, engage wheeled vehicle (kneeling).



Figure 2-17. Station 7, identify hand grenades and pyrotechnic signals.



