

Restricted

THIS LEAFLET MUST NOT
FALL INTO ENEMY HANDS

D. OF A. (INDIA)

JAPANESE AMMUNITION LEAFLETS

SECTION A.

LEAFLET A1.

INTRODUCTION.

AUTHORITY

This series of leaflets is issued by the D. of A. (India) with the concurrence of the Director of Ordnance Services, General Headquarters (India), and the Director of Ordnance Services, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia Command, for use by Ordnance personnel. The E-in-C. at G. H. Q. (I) has also approved their issue for use by those engineer officers to whom they are issued.

2. The leaflets are compiled at the Chief Inspectorate of Ammunition, Kirkee, under the orders of the Director of Armaments, General Headquarters (India). Any enquiries regarding the scale of issue, nature and form of information issued etc. should be addressed to:—

- (i) D. O. S. (India), A. D. O. S. (Ammn.), G. H. Q. (I), New Delhi, in the case of Ordnance units in the India Command,
- (ii) D. O. S., A. D. O. S. (Ammn.), Advance Headquarters, A. L. F., S. E. A., in the case of Ordnance Units in S. E. A. C.,
- (iii) Engineer-in-Chief, G. H. Q. (I), New Delhi, in the case of Engineer units,

and a copy of the letter forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Ammunition, Kirkee, for information only.

INTENTION

3. (a) To provide a medium through which information on Japanese ammunition will be issued, in the quickest time possible, to those whose duty it is to handle, transport and dispose of captured ammunition.
- (b) To standardize the nomenclature used in describing any type of Japanese ammunition or connected components throughout India and the South East Asia Command. Rapid identification and efficient disposal is dependent entirely on proper standardization of nomenclatures etc.

FORM OF ISSUE

4. Initial issues of information will be more in the form of pamphlets than leaflets, owing to the large amount of information, now available, which has to be collated and published in a form suitable for quick reference and instructional purposes. Subsequently however, information will be issued in leaflet form immediately it becomes available. In this way delay

is avoided and the leaflet can be inserted without difficulty in the appropriate section of the binder. Attention is drawn to the "Instructions for Maintenance of Leaflets" on the front page of the Binder. It will be obvious that these instructions must be complied with immediately on receipt of each leaflet. If this work gets in arrears and leaflets become mixed up the advantages of their issue by Sections for quick reference will be largely negated.

The brass bolts fitted in the binders may in time be not long enough to accommodate the increased numbers of leaflets in the binder. If this occurs they should be replaced by laces. With laces it is advisable to secure leaflets in position in at least three places. A third hole, fitted with a black eyelet, has accordingly been provided for this purpose in each binder.

SHORT TITLE

5. The abbreviations, J.A.L. A.1, B.2, etc. will be used in all correspondence referring to the leaflets.

CHANNEL FOR EVACUATION OF ENEMY AMMUNITION

6. The following brief instructions regarding evacuation of enemy ammunition which have been issued by D.O.S., ALFSEA, are reproduced below :—

“REFERENCE :—Main H.Q., 11 Army Group, No. 30271/SD.2-dated 22-8-44
Rear H.Q., 11 Army Group, No. 65091/560/OS-6B dated 29-9-44.

PROCEDURE “A”

1. D.D.O.S., Corps to arrange immediate inspection by I.O.O., reporting the capture of dumps by signal to D.O.S., ALFSEA.
2. I.O.O. will classify as :—
 - (a) to be destroyed in situ.
 - (b) for further investigation, in which case, wire off and erect warning notices.
 - (c) safe to move.

I.O.O. will inform Corps H.Q. of results of examination. D.D.O.S., Corps will arrange to send ammunition safe to move to the nearest Ammunition Depot. I.O.O. will certify that it is safe to travel that distance.

DEPOT I. O. O.

- (a) will inspect and label all ammunition 100% (except S.A.A. below 13-mm. and ammunition in soldered linings).
- (b) despatch ammunition certified fit for transport to dependent A.A.D./B.A.D. together with certificates.

PROCEDURE “B”

Ammunition required for technical research and selected by G.S.I. (t) or W.T.S.F.F. representative.

- (a) Ammunition will be inspected by an I.O.O.

- (b) I. O. O. will prepare 3 copies of certificate. Name of G.S.I. (t) or W.T.S.F.F. representative is authority for movement.

Copy 1. Send with ammunition.

Copy 2. Send to D.O.S., ALFSEA.

Copy 3. Send to D.D.O.S., Army/Command.

Despatch ammunition in accordance with instructions from G. S. I. (t) or W. T. S. F. F. representative. WHERE POSSIBLE SEND IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES AND DO NOT INTERFERE IN ANY WAY WITH THIS AMMUNITION EXCEPT WHERE NECESSARY TO MAKE SAFE (i. e. removal of fuzes, detonators, etc. from Mines, Grenades, etc., etc.)."

7. Copies of the official labels used on enemy ammunition are reproduced in this leaflet for ready reference. ~~The D. O. S. ALFSEA, has not agreed to the use of Label L. 491 and it will not, therefore, be used in S. E. A. Command.~~

GENERAL

8. That these leaflets are up to date and complete with all essential details depends entirely on the flow of new types of ammunition from forward areas. Inspecting Ordnance Officers and W. T. S. F. F., in conjunction with the representative of G. S. I. (t), can do much to ensure that no time is lost in getting new types back and in supplying advance information through the normal channels.

9. It should be taken as a general rule that if an item is not fully described in the relevant leaflet or if it is mentioned that the description therein is based on reports, every effort should be made by those concerned to get samples back in original packages to the Chief Inspector of Ammunition, Kirkee, for critical examination. by the quickest possible means, reporting the items briefly to D. O. S., ALFSEA.

If the item is fully described in the leaflet the ammunition will be dealt with under Procedure "A" above and back-loaded to the base. It is emphasised that in addition to requirements for new types, there is a big demand for all types of enemy ammunition for training purposes.

In cases of doubt where small changes only are involved reports stating the differences found from the relevant leaflet should be forwarded through normal channels. This applies not only to ammunition in S. E. A. C. but to ammunition which may be received in base depots in India, where there are greater opportunities for detailed examination. Senior I. O. Os and other officers concerned should, when reporting such information, send a copy to the Chief Inspector of Ammunition, Kirkee, to avoid delay.

L. 410

ENEMY AMMUNITION

Serial	Nature	No. of Rounds

NOT CERTIFIED FIT FOR OPERATIONAL USE

CERTIFIED SAFE FOR TRANSPORT

19

I. O. O.

STOWAGE

L. 491

ENEMY AMMUNITION

Serial	Nature	No. of Rounds

CERTIFIED SAFE FOR TRANSPORT

19

I. O. O.

STOWAGE

Restricted

**THIS LEAFLET MUST NOT
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D. OF A. (INDIA)

JAPANESE AMMUNITION LEAFLETS

SECTION A

LEAFLET A 2

**AN EXPLANATION OF STAMPING AND STENCILLING,
INCLUDING
INSPECTION MARKS AND MANUFACTURERS' MONOGRAMS ETC.,
USED ON JAPANESE AMMUNITION AND PACKAGES
WITH
A BRIEF AMMUNITION DICTIONARY OF JAPANESE CHARACTERS.**

THIS LEAFLET IS NOT INTENDED TO BE AN EXHAUSTIVE DICTIONARY OF TERMS USED BY THE JAPANESE IN CONNECTION WITH AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES, NEITHER SHOULD IT BE USED AS A GENERAL PURPOSE REFERENCE. ALL INFORMATION AND TRANSLATIONS INCLUDED HAVE BEEN COMPILED MAINLY FROM AN ARMAMENTS VIEW POINT. ONLY THAT TRANSLATION OR INTERPRETATION OF A CHARACTER IS GIVEN WHICH IS APPLICABLE WHEN THE CHARACTER IS USED IN CONNECTION WITH AMMUNITION/EXPLOSIVES ETC.

ALTHOUGH EVERY CARE HAS BEEN TAKEN TO ENSURE THAT THE INFORMATION INCLUDED AND THE FORM OF CHARACTERS USED IS CORRECT IT IS NOT ADVISABLE TO USE THIS PUBLICATION AS AN AUTHORITATIVE REFERENCE FOR INTELLIGENCE PURPOSES. IT SHOULD, HOWEVER, BE EXTREMELY USEFUL AS A GUIDE SO LONG AS ITS LIMITATIONS ARE APPRECIATED. THE INTENTION AND SCOPE OF THE LEAFLET ARE EXPLAINED CLEARLY IN PARA. 2 OF THE TEXT.

IN THIS SECOND ISSUE OF LEAFLET A2 OPPORTUNITY HAS BEEN TAKEN, BASED ON EXPERIENCE AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GAINED DURING THE PAST YEAR, TO AMPLIFY THE DICTIONARY OF JAPANESE CHARACTERS USED IN CONNECTION WITH AMMUNITION, TO CORRECT ERRORS, TO STANDARDIZE TRANSLATIONS AND IMPROVE THE FORM OF CHARACTERS IN THE FIRST ISSUE. ALL COPIES OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF LEAFLET A2 WILL THEREFORE BE DESTROYED IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF THIS SECOND ISSUE.

C. I. Amn.,
Kirkee

Second Issue,
6th September 1945.

AN EXPLANATION OF STAMPING AND STENCILLING, INCLUDING INSPECTION MARKS AND MANUFACTURERS' MONOGRAMS, ETC., USED ON JAPANESE AMMUNITION AND PACKAGES

INTENTION AND SCOPE

There is not much detailed information, even now after nearly four years of war, regarding Japanese methods of marking weapons as a guide to identification, compared with the vast amount of literature on German and Italian markings. This is largely due to the language difficulty. Bomb disposal organizations have evolved a useful system of their own to enable them to identify different types of Japanese Aircraft bomb fuzes and gaines. Close liaison with the U. S. A. and Australia is maintained; both countries using the same system. Briefly, this is to divide fuzes etc. into groups, according to their natures, e.g., nose fuzes, Group A; tail fuzes, Group B etc. The fuzes in each group are then numbered serially A1, A2 and so on. Small modifications in design, methods of initiation, etc. are indicated by additional letters in brackets, e. g. A-1(A), A-2(C), B-7(A), etc.

2. In the case of ammunition other than aircraft bombs, the large number of different types makes this impracticable and the enemy ammunition specialist (Ordnance or Engineer) must, to facilitate sound identification, safe handling and transport and the writing of reliable reports, be able to translate the more common characters used by the Japanese on their ammunition and packages. Unless characters regarding designation etc. can be translated no description etc. of an item is complete and it is frequently most difficult, if not impossible, to identify the item unless the correct designation is quoted. This Leaflet has, therefore, been compiled to assist those who have to deal with Japanese Ammunition in identifying the nature, type, maker and date of manufacture of any component or round from the markings on the package or store. By a study of the following instructions and then using the brief Ammunition Dictionary at the end of this Leaflet for comparison, a useful translation of most ideographs used as markings on ammunition should be possible.

3. No attempt has been made to go into the complicated methods of how Japanese/Chinese words and numerals are formed or to give even a brief explanation of grammar, formation of sentences, etc. Reliance is placed on the user comparing ideographs found on the ammunition with those in the Dictionary at the end of this Leaflet. Nearly four years of experience at Kirkee has confirmed that this is all that is necessary to identify a round or component of ammunition and provide the necessary information to guide the compilation of a preliminary report.

To facilitate reference, and avoid any misunderstanding in correspondence the Japanese pronunciation, has been expressed using the English alphabet similar to the use of Roman Urdu; i.e., Romanized Japanese, usually termed Romaji. If there is any doubt, however, about the translation the character should be copied in preference to the Romaji—see para. 6 below.

4. In a short time familiarity with the Dictionary will enable markings to be located and interpreted quickly. To assist in this the ideographs have been arranged as follows:—

PART I—NUMERALS.

PART II—DATES, TIMES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

PART III—IDEOGRAPHS FOR MISCELLANEOUS TERMS CONNECTED WITH AMMUNITION.

PART IV—IDEOGRAPHS ASSOCIATED WITH SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION.

PART V—IDEOGRAPHS ASSOCIATED WITH GUN, DISCHARGER, MORTAR AND ROCKET AMMUNITION.

PART VI—IDEOGRAPHS ASSOCIATED WITH GRENADES, MINES, BOOBY TRAPS AND DEMOLITION STORES.

PART VII—IDEOGRAPHS ASSOCIATED WITH PYROTECHNICS, INCLUDING IDEOGRAPHS FOR COLOURS.

PART VIII—IDEOGRAPHS ASSOCIATED WITH SMOKE, INCENDIARY, AND CHEMICAL WARFARE WEAPONS.

- PART IX—IDEOGRAPHS ASSOCIATED WITH PROPELLANTS AND EXPLOSIVES.
- PART X—COMMON IDEOGRAPHS FOR WEAPONS.
- PART XI—MONOGRAMS OF ARSENALS, FIRMS AND DEPOT INSPECTION MARKS.
- PART XII—IDEOGRAPHS FOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS, AND TERMS CONNECTED WITH MANUFACTURE, ETC., WHICH MAY BE FOUND ON AMMUNITION AND/OR PACKAGES.

5. The Dictionary has been compiled on the assumption that officers using Japanese Ammunition Leaflets will be conversant generally with ammunition and can determine readily whether a store comes under gun ammunition, demolition explosives or S.A.A. etc. This locates the Part of the Dictionary in which to look. There will usually also be some idea of the nature of the store, e.g. cartridge case, shell, gaine or fuze etc. and for this reason each Part has been arranged in alphabetical order. In so far as is practicable the more common characters have been repeated in certain Parts of the Dictionary and the whole layout has been compiled to ensure that the minimum time is spent in locating the English word or Japanese character required.

6. Considerable confusion can be caused by different translations of the same Japanese character. This occasionally occurs, owing to lack of technical knowledge on the part of the translator although he may be a first rate Japanese scholar. Again many quite wrong interpretations can be supported by a standard Japanese dictionary; the technical application of a character to armaments may be quite different from its application in everyday use. So far as possible standard translations of ammunition terms have been included in the Dictionary and these should be used in framing reports etc.; a reference to this J. A. L. being made in case of doubt.

READING OF IDEOGRAPHS (OR CHARACTERS)

7. The Japanese ideographs (Kanji) and signs used for the Japanese Syllabary (Kana) still conform generally to old usage. The characters are formed with a brush or drawn as if a brush had been used. Most markings on ammunition and packages conform to this style of writing. In theory the writing should be in column arrangement and read from top to bottom as was necessarily the case when the first writing materials were brushes and bamboo slats or wood bark; continuity of writing being from right to left. In actual usage, however, it differs frequently from this arrangement. Writing and markings are frequently found written horizontally. In the case of Army stores this writing will usually be found to read from right to left, although there are a few exceptions. On Naval equipment the writing is usually from left to right but again there are exceptions. Some examples are given in Plate A.

Note that the heading on the "Cardboard Closing Cup" can be read in both directions, "Table showing (or forming) Arrangement of Propellant Charges" or "Propellant Charge Arrangement Table", the meaning is the same in each.

8. The form of characters often differs; some may slope slightly, some may consist of thin lines as in manuscript writing; and in others there is a combination of thin and thick lines according to the up and down strokes of the brush or writing tool used. This practice is generally the same as that for Persian characters in Urdu where the beauty of the character depends largely on the thickness variations of the strokes used in its formation.

9. On ammunition and packages the characters are formed carefully in this way, but in many instances stencilling is used which necessitates the characters being broken. This adds greatly to our reading difficulties. Even on our ammunition packages stencilling, unless done carefully, is sometimes difficult to read. The reproduction of ideographs in this Leaflet has been based, as far as possible, on markings actually found on Japanese ammunition. Examples of the different forms used in portraying characters are given in Plate B, the very common character "Shiki" (Type) is used as an example.

10. Abbreviations of compound words present difficulty. Often one or two complete characters are left out. If then they are read literally the meaning is vague or even misleading. The word "Ho hei" (Infantry) for instance is represented by two characters. The first character "ho" may represent several different words including pace, step, proportion and percentage; the second "troops". When both characters are together, the inference "Marching men or infantry" is clear enough. When, however, an infantry Type of equipment is inferred in markings the second character is usually omitted. The character "Ho" shown in Plate A, therefore, means literally walk or pace etc., but by inference its correct meaning is 'Infantry'.

11. Other examples are the common abbreviations for Tokyo, Showa and Osaka in Plate A.

12. In reading characters, therefore, it is necessary in many instances to look beyond the literal interpretation of the character to decide the actual meaning intended and a general knowledge of ammunition is necessary to be able to interpret correctly the intention of some characters, see para. 6 above.

13. Some examples of typical arrangements of writing found on ammunition and packages are shown in Plates A to L at the end of this Leaflet.

JAPANESE NUMERICAL SYSTEM

14. Japanese numerals as such do not go higher than ten. Above ten Chinese numerals are used. For ten and below the old Japanese numerals may be used, but seldom. For simplicity, all numerals given in the Dictionary are Chinese, and the adjectival form only is given. Ordinal numbers, numeral classifiers etc., have been omitted as their translation will rarely be necessary to users of this Leaflet, and in any case an explanation of them is too complicated and lengthy for inclusion in a work of this nature.

15. The Chinese numerals are given in Part I of the Dictionary. It will be seen that the system is simple, numbers above ten are merely combinations of numbers below ten. For instance, thirteen is "Ju San"; seventeen is "Ju Shichi"; nineteen is "Ju Ku". In some cases instead the figures being used, the words are written, particularly for one, two, three and ten. An example of this is given in Plate D, the date marking on the cylinder of the Type '89 Time fuze.

The translation of the characters representing numbers depends on the direction the text is read and some examples to make this clear are given in Plate C. In dealing with numbers on ammunition and packages the translations are usually confined to dates, or Type numbers based on dates, and little difficulty should therefore arise regarding the direction to be read because the date period will be fairly well known from the text and nature of the store.

JAPANESE CALENDAR SYSTEM

16. To identify the type or design number of any ammunition store or to ascertain the date of manufacture, it is necessary to have some knowledge of the calendar systems used by the Japanese. The following explanation with the examples given in Plate D should enable the Type Number and date of manufacture of any Japanese ammunition store to be read easily.

17. Although the Japanese may have nominally adopted the Western Calendar (Christian or Gregorian Calendar), in actual practice, particularly for Government stores like armaments and the coinage etc., they still retain artificial time periods. These usually commemorate an outstanding national or political event. The term "Nengo" is used in a general sense to indicate these periods. This is sometimes abbreviated to "Nen" and can be translated as "Year" or "Era".

It is necessary to know four of these Nengos, because they are very widely used to indicate the Type or date of manufacture of armaments such as guns, small arms, and all ammunition.

JIMMU NENGO

18. This denotes the legendary founding of the Japanese Empire in 660 B. C. Year 1 of Jimmu is B. C. 660. Our equivalent year, therefore, can be found easily by subtracting 660 from the Japanese year. Thus 2596 becomes to us A. D. 1936. Actually, it is simpler to deduct 60 whenever the Jimmu year is read to obtain our equivalent year. In practice the Japanese usually dispense with the first two figures using only the last two. For instance, the "91" or "97" Type hand grenade. Deduct 60 from this and you have then the year of introduction of these types according to our calendar, i. e. 1931 and 1937. Another example is the Japanese well-known "Zero-fighter". This is the Jimmu 2600 type (1940). When using this date and subsequent ones in the Jimmu era the Japanese sometimes use only the last figure, i. e. a zero or 0 for 2600 and 1 for 2601. Variations, however, occur occasionally. The mechanical Time and Percussion fuze in the H. E. shell for the 88-mm. A. A. gun is marked "Type 100" which presumably is a 1940 type, although it is possible that the "100" is a serial number not connected with any date, see para. 28 below.

MEIJI NENGO

19. This Nengo covers the reign of the Emperor Meiji from 1868 to 1912. Therefore our 1900 A. D. becomes to the Japanese Meiji 33, i. e. 1868 plus 33; 1901 A. D. becomes Meiji 34. 1911 A. D. becomes Meiji 44. Briefly, add 1867 to the Meiji Nengo year to obtain the Christian calendar year.

TAISHO NENGO

20. This Nengo covers the period from 1912 to 1926. Year one of Taisho commemorated the ascent to the Throne of the Emperor following the death of "Meiji". Therefore, 1912 A. D. becomes Taisho 1; 1913 becomes Taisho 2 and 1925 becomes Taisho 14. Briefly 1911 should be added to the Taisho Nengo year to obtain the Christian calendar year.

SHOWA NENGO

21. The Taisho Nengo ended with the death of the Emperor Taisho in December 1926. He was succeeded by the present Emperor Hirohito, whose era is denoted by the character "Showa". Owing to the peculiarities of the era system December 1926 was the 12th month of the "Year 15" of the Taisho Nengo, but is also the 12th month of the "Year 1" of the Showa Nengo. The second and all succeeding years within a Nengo commence on January the 1st. Showa year 2, therefore, began on January the 1st 1927, and not on the anniversary of its inauguration. Thus 1926 A. D. becomes Showa 1, 1927 becomes Showa 2, and 1945 Showa 20. Briefly, to obtain our calendar year the number 1925 should be added to the Showa Nengo year.

NOMENCLATURE AND TYPE OR INTRODUCTION SEQUENCE OF A STORE

22. The general nomenclature of a store is allotted and used in markings very similar to the British and American systems. A fuze package containing, for instance, short delay fuzes will be marked with the characters for "short delay fuze" preceded or followed by other characters to indicate the particular Type or design of short delay fuze. Occasionally, characters are included in the nomenclature to indicate special uses, e.g. "Meiji '41 Hohei" for "Type Meiji 41 Regimental (or Infantry) gun", see para. 10 above. Sometimes, but not very frequently, a name may be linked with the nomenclature, e.g. "Type '90 Arisaka Machine Gun". This is the Type '90 (1930) Machine Gun improved by Lt.-General Arisaka. This name also occurs in the nomenclature of rifles. The reading of the nomenclature presents little difficulty other than that of translating the characters and these are largely covered by the Dictionary included with this Leaflet.

23. To identify the store further a number of different methods are used and a study of these is necessary to ensure that stores are correctly identified. The most common method and one that is used almost exclusively for ammunition is the allotment of a "Type number". This, and the allotment of Marks and Model numbers, etc. is explained below.

TYPE NUMBER

24. This is allotted to most types of ammunition, and ammunition components, and usually precedes the general nomenclature of the store. It is denoted by the character "Shiki" preceded by a number. The number used indicates the year of introduction or adoption of the store into the Army or Navy. The year may be expressed in a number of different ways depending on the period, in which the store was adopted. Equipments adopted during the reigns of the Emperors Meiji and Taisho are designated by the particular year of these eras. For instance, the end of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905 was the commencement of a great rearmament programme in Japan during the reign of the Emperor Meiji. Numerous weapons were introduced in this period and designated by Meiji era type numbers. For example, 75-mm. Type Meiji 38 Field Gun; 75-mm. Type Meiji 41 Regimental Gun; 105 Type Meiji 38 Field gun; 150-mm. Type Meiji 38 Howitzer; 6.5-mm. Type Meiji 38 rifle and Type Meiji 44 Cavalry Carbine; 9-mm. Type Meiji 26 Revolver and many others.

The number of weapons introduced during the reign of the Emperor Taisho is not so many. Some examples are, 150-mm. Type Taisho 4 Howitzer; 105-mm. Type Taisho 14 A. A. Gun; 6.5-mm. Type Taisho 3 H. M. G.; 6.5-mm. Type Taisho 11 L. M. G.; 50-mm. Type Taisho 10 Grenade Discharger, but see para. 26 below.

25. From the time Emperor Hirohito succeeded the Emperor Taisho armament stores appear generally to be designated by the year of the Jimmu Nengo, i.e. the Empire year. Some examples of these are, 75-mm. Type '88 A. A./Field gun; 150-mm. Type '89 Medium artillery gun; 75-mm. Type '90 Field gun; 70-mm. Type '92 Battalion gun; 88-mm. Type '99 A. A. gun; 50-mm. Type '89 (grenade) discharger; 7.7-mm. Type '99 L. M. G.; 8-mm. Type '94 S. L. pistol.

A few items are believed to have been designated by the year of Hirohito's reign, the Showa era, but none for ammunition is known.

26. Stores designated by the Taisho or Showa eras are sometimes described as the "Five Year Type", "Three Year Type", etc. Some examples are 50-mm. Ten Year Type (Taisho 10) discharger; Five Year Type (Taisho 5) Time and Percussion fuze. In such cases, a knowledge of the store and of the Emperor eras is essential to decide the Christian year. For example, the Ten Year type discharger is an old design, earlier than the Type '89 (1929) rifled discharger, and could not therefore have been adopted in the Tenth Year of Showa, i.e. 1936.

27. So far as is known the Christian era is never used by the Japanese in the type designation of a store. Instances do occur however where the writer (British or American) of a report has converted the Japanese year into the Christian year. For instance, the "75-mm. Type Meiji 41 Regimental gun" is sometimes described as the "Type 1908 Regimental gun". This practice may lead to confusion and should be avoided. If it is necessary to draw attention to the Christian year the nomenclature could be written "75-mm. Type Meiji 41 (1908) Regimental Gun".

28. Certain Armament equipments of comparatively recent design appear to have their Type numbers allotted on a Serial or numerical system, e.g. 20-mm. Ho 5 Aircraft cannon; 40-mm. Ho 301 Aircraft cannon. The character "Shiki" does not appear in the nomenclature and it is not clear whether the number is intended to be a Mark, Model, or Type number. The preceding Kana character "Ho" has not yet been translated with any certainty.

MARK NUMBER.

29. The use of a "Mark number" in the nomenclature of ammunition and components is not very common but is found frequently in the nomenclature of A. C. bombs, and mines etc. The mark is indicated by the character "Go", and usually follows the Type number. According to reports some stores may have a Mark number only. The number usually precedes the character for "Mark" in the direction read.

MODEL NUMBER OR LETTER.

30. This also is not very common for ammunition and components. Model is indicated by the character "Kata" and apparently represents successive manufacturer's designs, although many of the designs may never be adopted or go into production. The word Model should be written in full. The number usually precedes the character for "Model" in the direction read.

MODIFICATION OR MODIFIED.

31. Alterations and improvements in design are sometimes denoted by using the character "Kai" (Modification) or the character "Kaizo" (modified). The character "Kai" for modification is usually followed by a number indicating the number of the modification reached in that equipment. The character "Kaizo" for modified is usually associated with the original Type number. The practice in writing reports etc. is to abbreviate the word Modification to "MOD".

EXPERIMENTAL.

32. The character "Shi" or more commonly "Shi Sei" is sometimes used to denote a store which, at the time of manufacture, has not been adopted in the service and has not been allotted a Type number. It usually precedes the number in the direction read.

WEIGHT CLASSIFICATION FOR BOMBS.

33. In the nomenclature of Naval aircraft bombs the character "Ban" is frequently used followed by a number indicating the nominal weight of the bomb in tens of Kilograms.

CALIBRE OF ARTILLERY SHELL AND ROCKETS ETC.

34. The calibre of larger weapons is very frequently expressed in centimetres, decimals being omitted. Some examples are, the 88-mm. Type '99 Anti-aircraft Gun is described in Japanese literature as 8-cm. Type '99 Anti-aircraft Gun; the 75-mm. Type '88 Anti-aircraft Gun is shown as '88 Type 7-cm. Anti-aircraft Gun. This will be found sometimes stencilled on the ammunition boxes.

GENERAL.

35. The above translations and explanation of their use in nomenclatures of Japanese ammunition have been standardized in theatres under Allied Land Forces, South East Asia and must invariably be used. Failure to observe the correct translations in the writing of reports, etc. may lead to confusion regarding what is actually intended. Owing to the very prevalent use of the term

"Model" by Americans and the British use sometimes of the term "Type" to indicate the same meaning there is a tendency to misuse the terms in nomenclatures of Japanese stores. This must be avoided; as explained above the terms have entirely different meanings when used in the nomenclature of a Japanese store.

36. Examples of nomenclatures are given in Plates K to L. These examples have been selected to be as representative as possible of all typical markings found on ammunition and packages.

DATES OF MANUFACTURE OR FILLING, ETC.

37. In the case of dates of manufacture, etc. the Emperor Eras appear to be used exclusively, certainly all ammunition examined at Kirkee has the date denoted in this way. As the Showa era commenced in 1925-26 there is little if any ammunition that is not dated in the Showa era. Weapons, however, may be found dated in the Taisho and even Meiji eras.

38. Translation of Japanese dates will present little difficulty if the instructions given earlier are studied carefully. Numerous examples are given in the Plates, particularly Plate D.

INSPECTION MARKS AND MANUFACTURERS' MONOGRAMS

39. Similar to British and American practice the Japanese use inspection marks and manufacturers' monograms on stores. Many inspection marks are peculiar to a particular Factory or service (Army or Navy). Private firms sometimes use special marks or trade names.

40. The monograms and inspection marks do not appear to be well standardized and this together with the use of code systems renders a proper understanding of them very difficult. A selection of monograms, inspection marks, etc. have been selected from various reports and carefully cross checked to ensure correctness as far as possible. These have been included as Part XI of the Dictionary. Similarly, a selection of ideographs for official departments and terms connected with manufacture have been collected and included as Part XII.

TAG MARKINGS

41. It has been reported that Japanese have standardized a system of Secret Tag Markings, Tags being placed in concealed positions on the stores concerned. So far as is known these tag markings are not used in connection with ammunition although they are used for Ordnance, etc. On the Tag are marked Sets of Arabic numerals together with Japanese characters (usually Kana). One set of numbers indicates the year of manufacture and to render translation difficult 50 is added to the year of the Empire era. For instance, 51 indicates the Year 1, i.e. 1941. Another set of numbers indicates the Type and Calibre of Ordnance, etc., e.g., 8915 K indicates "Type '89 150-mm. Gun.". The other set of numbers indicates the manufacturing number or registered number of the store. The Kana characters are secret markings to indicate various arsenals and places of manufacture.

Note.—A typical example of the use of all the above is the nomenclature of the 70-Kg. Aircraft incendiary bomb which is known as:—

Type 1, No. 7, MARK 6 Model 3 Modification 1 Aircraft Bomb. *Shiki 1 Ban 7 Go 6 Kata 3 Kai 1.*

LIST OF PLATES

Plate A.—EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS (DIRECTION OF WRITING AND ABBREVIATIONS).

Plate B.—EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS (STENCILLED MARKINGS ON CARTRIDGE CASES AND DIFFERENT WAYS OF PORTRAYING THE CHARACTER "SHIKI" FOR TYPE).

Plate C.—JAPANESE NUMERICAL SYSTEM.

Plate D.—JAPANESE CALENDAR SYSTEM.

Plate E.—EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS (STENCILLED MARKINGS ON AMMUNITION PACKAGES).

Plate F.—EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS (TYPICAL RUBBER STAMP MARKINGS ON BOX HOLDING TEN TYPE '88 SHORT DELAY FUZES).

Plate G.—EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS (TYPICAL PRINTED MARKINGS ON LABEL OF TINNED PLATE CYLINDER FOR TYPE '89 COMBUSTION TIME FUZE, FOUR TIME RINGS).

Plate H.—EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS (TYPICAL PRINTED MARKINGS ON LABEL OF TINNED PLATE CYLINDER FOR THREE YEAR TYPE TIME AND PERCUSSION FUZE, TWO TIME RINGS).

Plate I.—EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS (TYPICAL EMBOSSED AND STAMPED MARKINGS).

Plate J.—EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS (TYPICAL LABELS ON AMMUNITION AND AMMUNITION PACKAGES).

Plate K.—EXAMPLES OF NOMENCLATURES (TYPE, MODIFICATION, MODEL AND MODIFIED).

Plate L.—EXAMPLES OF NOMENCLATURES (EXPERIMENTAL, MARK AND WEIGHT CLASSIFICATION FOR BOMBS).

TOKYO { TO 東京 OR KYO 京 東 USUALLY ABBREVIATED TO :— 東 TO
 SHOWA { SHO 昭和 OR WA 和 昭 USUALLY ABBREVIATED TO :— 昭 SHO
 OSAKA { O 大阪 OR SAKA 阪 大 USUALLY ABBREVIATED TO :— 阪 SAKA

70 MM. TYPE '92 BATTALION OR INFANTRY GUN

INK MARKING ON CHARGE BAGS MAY TAKE THIS ARRANGEMENT :—

九 KU 9
 二 NI 2
 式 SHIKI TYPE
 步 HO INFANTRY
 砲 HO GUN
 丙 HEI C

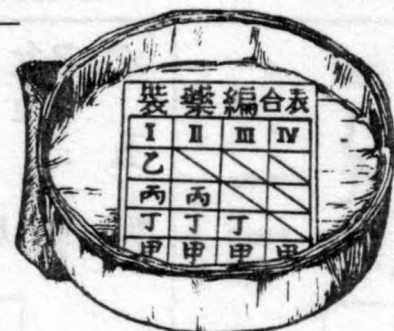
OR THIS :—
 C GUN INFANTRY TYPE 2 9
 HEI HO HO SHIKI NI KU
 丙 砲 步 式 二 九

CARDBOARD CLOSING CUP

FREE TRANSLATION :—

TABLE OF PROPELLANT CHARGES

I	II	III	IV
B			
C	C		
D	D	D	
A	A	A	A



CHARGE I COMPRISES ALL FOUR INCREMENTS B.C.D&A.
 " II " THREE " C.D&A.
 " III " TWO " D & A.
 " IV " ONE INCREMENT A.

70 MM A.A. BARRAGE MORTAR SHELL

TYPICAL STENCILLED CHARACTERS ON SHELL BODY :—

七 SHICHI 7
 厘 SENCHI CENTIMETRE
 打 UCHI THROW
 上 AGE UP
 阻 SO } BARRAGE
 塞 SAI }
 彈 DAN PROJECTILE

FREE TRANSLATION

"SCREEN OF AIR BURSTING PROJECTILES"

"KANA" SYLLABLES ON WALL OF EXPLOSIVE TUBE

ア A
 ブ BU } (ABUNAI) DANGEROUS
 ナ NA
 イ I
 サ SA } (SAHARUNA) LEAVE, OR DO NOT DISTURB.
 ハ HA
 ル RU
 ナ NA

EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS

DIRECTION OF WRITING & ABBREVIATIONS.

SHI 四 4
 ICHI 一 1
 YAMA 山 MOUNTAIN

CARTRIDGE CASE FOR
 75 MM. TYPE MEIJI 41
 REGIMENTAL GUN.

OTSU HO NI KU
 乙 步 二 九
 B INFANTRY 2 9

CARTRIDGE CASE FOR
 70 MM TYPE '92
 BATTALION GUN

KU 九 9
 SHI 四 4
 HO 砲 GUN

CARTRIDGE CASE FOR
 37 MM. TYPE '94 ART. GUN.

八八式七高 八八式七高
 8 8
 TYPE 7 (CM) TYPE 7 (CM)
 ANTI-AIRCRAFT ANTI-AIRCRAFT
 SPECIAL

CARTRIDGE CASE FOR TYPE 88
 75 MM AA / FIELD GUN (WITH
 AIR BURST PRACTICE SHELL)

KU 九 9
 SHI 四 4
 YAMA 山 MOUNTAIN

CARTRIDGE CASE FOR
 75 MM. TYPE '94
 MOUNTAIN GUN.

SAN 三 3
 HACHI 八 8
 SHIKI TYPE
 YA 野 FIELD

CARTRIDGE CASE FOR
 75 MM. TYPE MEIJI 38
 FIELD GUN.

九改四三 九改四三
 五三一八 五三一八
 野野馬野 野野馬野

KU KAI SHI SAN
 ZO
 GO SAN ICHI HACHI
 HACHI
 YA YA KI YA

9 MODIFIED 4 3
 5 3 1 8
 8
 FIELD FIELD CAVALRY FIELD

CARTRIDGE CASE FOR 75 MM. TYPE MEIJI 38
 SERIES OF FOUR FIELD GUNS.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF PORTRAYING CHARACTERS

EXAMPLE 'SHIKI' i.e. TYPE

式
 (i)

EMBOSSED

式 OR 式
 (ii)

NORMAL BRUSH DRAWN
 SOMETIMES DONE WITH
 A RUBBER STAMP.

式 OR 式
 (iii)

MANUSCRIPT
 (USUALLY WRITTEN
 BY PEN)

式
 (iv)

STYLISH OR
 BILL HEAD
 FORM.

式 OR 式
 (v)

STENCILLED
 CHARACTER

CHARACTERS OF THE FORM (ii) AND (v) ARE USUALLY FOUND ON AMMUNITION & AMMUNITION PACKAGES.

EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS.

STENCILLED MARKINGS ON CARTRIDGE CASES.

TYPICAL STAMPING ON A BOMB BODY : —

相 羽 〓 6 六 拾 昭
 AI HANE OSAKA ROKU JU SHO
 ASSEMBLED FEATHER (VANES) INSPECTION MARK JUNE 6 10 1941

THE ABOVE TEXT IS READ FROM RIGHT TO LEFT AND, AS A LARGER NUMBER PRECEDES A SMALLER, THE SUM OF THE TWO IS THEREFORE, THE REQUIRED NUMBER AS:-

六十
ROKU JU
6 + 10 = 16

十六
JU ROKU
10 + 6 = 16

THE ABOVE IS THE MOST COMMON METHOD BUT IT MAY HAPPEN RARELY, THAT THE TEXT IS READ FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, IN WHICH CASE 16 WOULD BE WRITTEN AS :-

WHEN THE SMALLER NUMBER PRECEDES THE LARGER, IN THE DIRECTION READ, THE LARGER NUMBER BEING 10 OR POWER OF 10, IT MAY BE TAKEN GENERALLY THAT IT IS A MULTIPLIER OF THE 10 ETC.

READING RIGHT TO LEFT : —

(i) 一 十 七 (ii) 十 七
 ICHI JU SHICHI JU SHICHI
 1 + 10 x 7 = 71 10 x 7 = 70

(iii) 七 十
 SHICHI JU
 7 + 10 = 17.

READING LEFT TO RIGHT : —

(i) 十 一 (ii) 三 十
 JU ICHI SAN JU
 10 + 1 = 11 3 x 10 = 30.

(iii) 八 百 六 十 九
 HACHI HYAKU ROKU JU KU
 (8 x 100) (6 x 10) + 9 = 869.

{ 八 六 九
 HACHI ROKU KU
 8 6 9 = 869.

THE CHARACTERS FOR 100 AND 10 MAY BE OMITTED AND THE NUMBER IS THEN SIMILAR TO ARABIC NUMBERS

ON BOX HOLDING TWENTY PLUGGED SHELL WITHOUT FUZES FOR 40mm. HO 301 AIRCRAFT CANNON

除 信 管 筒 十 二
 JU SHIN KAN KO JU NI
 WITHOUT FUZES PIECES 20

ON BOX HOLDING TWENTY PLUGGED SHELL WITH FUZES FOR 50mm. TYPE 89 GRENADE DISCHARGER

筒 〇 二
 KO REI NI
 PIECES 0 2

MAX. RADIUS OF FLARE VISIBILITY PRINTED ON SIGNAL FLARES

八 HACHI 8
 千 SEN THOUSAND
 米 METORU METRES

MAX. WEIGHT PRINTED BY A RUBBER STAMP ON BODY OF TYPE '94 LARGE SMOKE CANDLE (A)

一 ICHI 1 } 19
 九 KU 9 }
 瓦子 KIROGURAMU KILOGRAM KILOGRAMS
 八 HACHI .8 } 800
 〇 REI 0 }
 〇 REI 0 } GRAMS
 瓦 GURAMU GRAMS

NOTE:- WHEN READING DOWNWARDS THE TRANSLATION FOLLOWS GENERALLY THE SAME RULES AS WHEN READING FROM RIGHT TO LEFT.

JAPANESE NUMERICAL SYSTEM

STENCILLED ON THE BODY OF GRENADE-RIFLE,
H.E., A.T. HOLLOW CHARGE 30MM.

(i) 昭 和 十 八 年 六 月 六 日
(ii) 昭 和 十 八 年 六 月 六 日 東

SHOWA 18 6
1943 JUNE TOKYO

SHOWA JU HACHI ROKU TOKYO TOKYO
10 8 6 INSPECTION
1943 JUNE MARK

NOTE: - IN THIS INSTANCE BOTH METHODS WERE
USED TO INDICATE DATE OF MANUFACTURE/FILLING.

DATE STAMPED ON THE BASE OF CARTRIDGE.
CASE FOR 37 MM. TYPE '94 TANK-MOUNTED GUN.

阪 交 11 三 昭
OSAKA OSAKA JU SHOWA
ARSENAL INSPECTION SAN
MARK NOVEMBER 13
1938.

DATE STAMPED ON BODY OF 75MM. A.P.H.E SHELL

阪 交 1 七 十 昭
OSAKA- OSAKA- SHICHI JU SHOWA
ARSENAL. INSPECTION 7 10
MARK. JANUARY 1942.

CONTAINER LABEL FOR IGNITER OF
BANGALORE TORPEDO TYPE '99

昭 和 十 六 年 十 一 月
SHO WA } SHOWA
JU 10
ROKU 6
NEN YEAR
JU 10
ICHI 1
GATSU MONTH

11TH MONTH OF 16TH YEAR OF SHOWA ERA
(NOVEMBER 1941)

CYLINDER LID LABELS FOR TYPE '89 TIME FUZE
(FOUR TIME RINGS)

月 貳 拾 年 五 拾 和 昭
GATSU NI JU NEN GO JU WA SHO
MONTH 2 10 YEAR 5 10 SHOWA.

12TH MONTH OF 15TH YEAR OF SHOWA ERA (DECEMBER 1940)

OR

月 一 年 八 十 和 昭
GATSU ICHI NEN HACHI JU WA SHO
MONTH 1 YEAR 8 10 SHOWA

1ST. MONTH OF 18TH YEAR OF SHOWA ERA (JANUARY 1943)

TYPICAL STENCILLING IN ARABIC
NUMERALS ON CARTRIDGE CASES
TO INDICATE DATE OF FILLING &
NATURE OF PROPELLANT

18.12A

IN THIS INSTANCE,
18 = 18TH YEAR ("SHOWA" IS UNDERSTOOD)
12 = 12TH MONTH

ie. DECEMBER 1943

ON THE PRINTED LABEL PASTED ON PROPELLANT
TRANSPORT BOX FOR 320MM. H.E. SPIGOT MORTAR
BOMB (335 kg).

昭 和 十 三 年 三 月
SHO WA NEN GATSU
SHOWA 13TH YEAR THIRD MONTH
ie (MARCH 1938)

ON THE PROPELLANT INCREMENT BAGS FOR
320 MM. H.E. SPIGOT MORTAR BOMB (335 kg).

昭 和 十 三 年 七 月
SHO (SHOWA)
7TH MONTH OF
OSAKA 16TH. 16TH YEAR OF
INSPECTION SHOWA ERA.
MARK. ie JULY 1941

DATE STAMPED IN ARABIC NUMERALS ON BASE OF
CARTRIDGE CASE FOR 25MM. AA/AT TYPE '96 GUN (NAVAL)

S 11 / 17

S = SHOWA.
11 = 11TH MONTH.
17 = 17TH YEAR.

ie NOVEMBER 1942.

JAPANESE CALENDAR SYSTEM

ON BOX HOLDING SIX LENGTHS OF BANGALORE TORPEDOS

筒 壞 破 式 九 九 一

TO KAJ HA SHIKI KU KU
TUBE DEMOLITION TYPE 9 9

FREE TRANSLATION: —
"ONE SET OF TYPE '99 BANGALORE TORPEDOS"

組 一
KUMI ICHI
SET ONE

ON BOX HOLDING TWO 90 MM. TYPE '94 MORTAR BOMBS

九 四 輕 迫 擊 彈

KU SHI KARU HAKU GEKI DAN
9 4 LIGHT TRENCH MORTAR AMMUNITION (BOMB)

FREE TRANSLATION: —
"LIGHT TRENCH MORTAR TYPE '94 BOMBS"

個 二
KO NI
PIECES 2

NOTE:— THE CHARACTER "SHIKI" FOR TYPE HAS BEEN OMITTED IN THIS EXAMPLE

ON BOX HOLDING TWENTY PLUGGED SHELL WITHOUT FUZES FOR 40 MM. HO 301 AIRCRAFT CANNON

榴 一 〇 三 水 一

RYO ICHI REI SAN HO
HOW 1 0 3 HO

FREE TRANSLATION: —
"TWENTY SHELL WITHOUT FUZES FOR HO 301 TYPE AIRCRAFT CANNON (HOW)"

除 信 管 筒 十 二

JO SHIN KAN KO JU NI
WITHOUT FUZES PIECES TWENTY

ON BOX HOLDING TWENTY PLUGGED SHELL WITH FUZES FOR 50 MM TYPE '89 (GRENADE) DISCHARGER.

彈 擲 重 九 八 一

DAN TEKI FU KU HACHI
(SHELL) GRENADE HEAVY 9 8

FREE TRANSLATION: —
"TWENTY SHELL WITH FUZES FOR 50 MM. TYPE '89 GRENADE DISCHARGER."

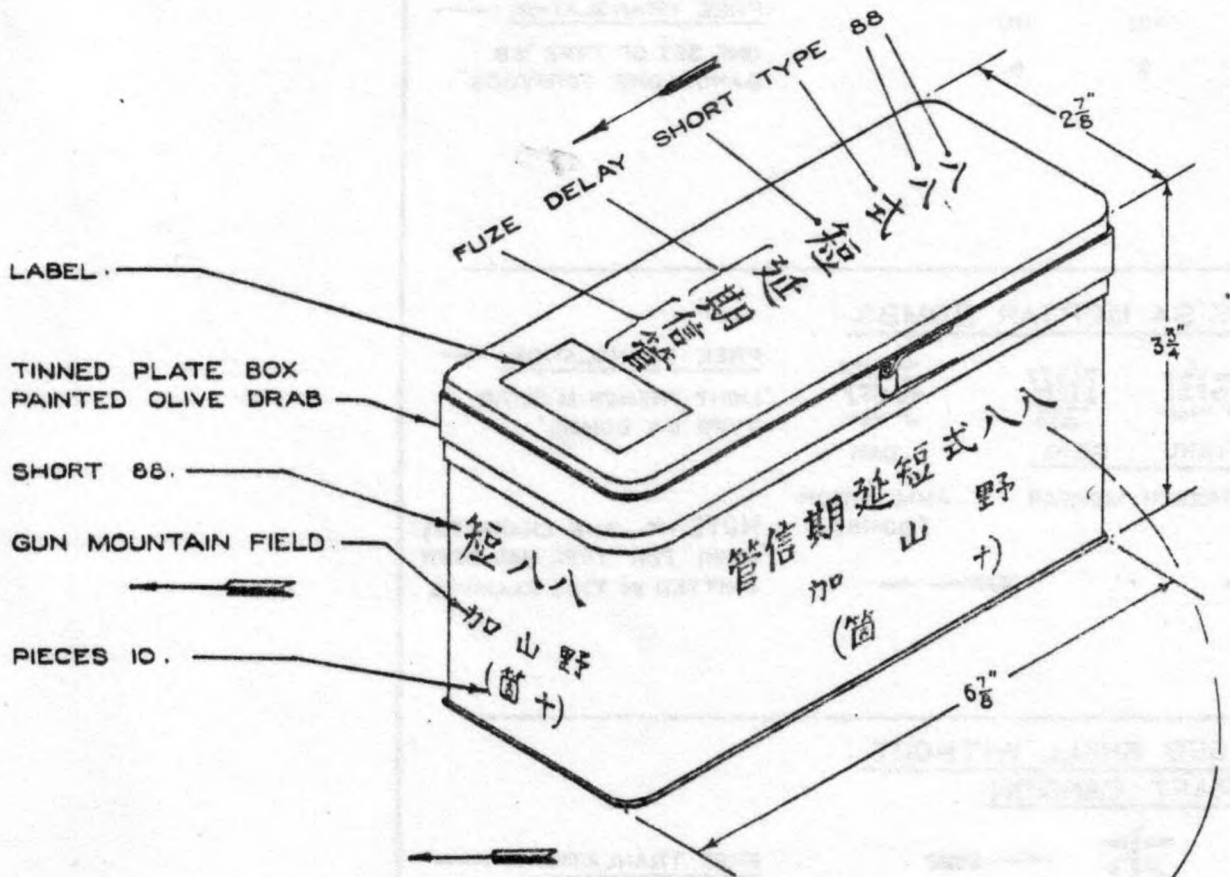
個 〇 二 共 管 信

KO REI NI KYO KAN SHIN
PIECES 0 2 WITH FUZES

NOTE THE CHARACTER FOR "HEAVY" IS PRESUMABLY INTENDED TO DISTINGUISH THESE SHELL FROM ACTUAL HAND GRENADES. THE STORE IS A SMALL 50MM. SHELL WITH A NOSE FUZE SIMILAR TO AN ARTILLERY SHELL

EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS

STENCILLED MARKINGS ON AMMUNITION PACKAGES



管 信 期 延 短 式 八 八

KAN	SHIN	KI	EN	TAN	SHIKI	HACHI	HACHI
FUZE		DELAY		SHORT	TYPE	8	8

加 山 野

KA	YAMA	YA
GUN	MOUNTAIN	FIELD

(箇 十)

KO	JU
PIECES	10

FREE TRANSLATION
 TYPE '88 SHORT DELAY FUZE
 FIELD MOUNTAIN GUN
 10 PIECES.

EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS

TYPICAL RUBBER STAMP MARKINGS ON BOX,
HOLDING 10, TYPE '88 SHORT DELAY FUZES



(Q/□)(± 0)

BATCH OR LOT & FUZE FACTOR CORRECTION

管	信	射	高	銳	尖	式	九	八
KAN	SHIN	SHA	KO	EI	KO	SHIKI	KU	HACHI
FUZE	ANTI-AIRCRAFT	LONG POINTED	TYPE	9	8			

月	貳	拾	年	五	拾	和	昭
TSUKI	NI	JU	NEN	GO	JU	WA	SHO
MONTH	2	10	YEAR	5	10	SHOWA	

製	廠	兵	造	軍	陸	阪	大
SEI	SHO	HEI	ZO	GUN	RIKU	SAKA	O
MANUFACTURE	ARSENAL	ARMY	OSAKA	ARSENAL			

LITERAL TRANSLATION :-

'89 TYPE LONG POINTED ANTI-AIRCRAFT FUZE.
TWELFTH MONTH OF THE FIFTEENTH YEAR IN THE REIGN OF SHOWA.
OSAKA ARMY ARSENAL MANUFACTURE.

FREE TRANSLATION :-

TYPE '89 (1929) LONG POINTED TIME FUZE (ANTI-AIRCRAFT). MANUFACTURED
IN OSAKA ARMY ARSENAL IN DECEMBER 1940.

EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS

TYPICAL PRINTED MARKINGS ON LABEL OF TINNED PLATE CYLINDER

FOR

TYPE '89 TIME FUZE (FOUR TIME RINGS)

管 信 働 複 式 年 三
 KAN SHIN DO FUKU SHIKI NEN SAN
 FUZE COMBINED TYPE YEAR THREE
 (TIME & PERCUSSION)

全 短
 ZEN TAN
 FULL DELAY

LITERAL TRANSLATION: —
 THREE YEAR TYPE (TAISHO 3)
 COMBINATION FUZE

FREE TRANSLATION: —
 THREE YEAR TYPE
 TIME & PERCUSSION
 FUZE.



LITERAL TRANSLATION: —
 SECOND MONTH OF THE
 TWELFTH YEAR OF THE
 REIGN OF TAISHO
 MANUFACTURE OSAKA
 ARTILLERY (ARMAMENTS)
 FACTORY.

FREE TRANSLATION: —
 MANUFACTURED IN THE
 ARTILLERY (ARMAMENTS)
 FACTORY AT OSAKA IN
 FEBRUARY 1923

製 月 貳 年 貳 拾 正 大
 SEI GATSU NI NEN NI JU SHO TAI
 MANU-FACTURE MONTH 2 YEAR 2 10 TAISHO

廠 工 兵 砲 阪 大
 SHO KO HEI HO SAKA O
 FACTORY ARTILLERY OSAKA

EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS

TYPICAL PRINTED MARKINGS ON LABEL OF TINNED-PLATE CYLINDER
 for

THREE YEAR TYPE TIME & PERCUSSION FUZE (TWO TIME RINGS)

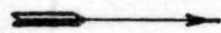
EMBOSSSED MARKINGS: _____

ON BASE & TOP OF CONTAINER HOLDING TWO SHELL FOR THE TYPE '89, 50 MM. GRENADE DISCHARGER.



八 九重擲榴彈 2箇 ★

HACHI KU JU TEKI RYU DAN 2 KO TOKYO
8 9 HEAVY GRENADE 2 PIECES INSPECTION MARK.



ON BAKELITE PLUG OF SHELL H.E. A.T. HOLLOW CHARGE - CARTRIDGE FOR TYPE MEIJI 41 REGIMENTAL GUN.



左ネ子

JI NE THREAD HIDARI LEFT (HAND).

ON PLASTIC PLUG FOR CARTRIDGE Q.F. 70 MM. H.E. A.T. HOLLOW CHARGE TYPE '92 INFANTRY GUN.



八 八 式 瞬 短

HACHI HACHI SHIKI SHUM TAN
8 8 TYPE INSTANTANEOUS SHORT DELAY.

一 〇 〇 式 二 働

ICHI REI REI SHIKI NI DO
1 0 0 TYPE DOUBLE ACTION.
(INSTANTANEOUS & SHORT-DELAY).

NOTE _____

MARKING ON PLUG INDICATES BOTH TYPES OF FUZES CAN BE USED IN HOLLOW CHARGE SHELL.

STAMPED MARKINGS: _____

ON BASE OF 35 MM. SIGNAL CARTRIDGE. : _____



YELLOW DRAGON

黄龍 KO YELLOW
TATSU DRAGON



RED TRIPLE STAR

星三赤
SEI SAN SEKI.
STAR THREE RED.

FOR SHORT DELAY



ON TOP AND BASE OF CONTAINERS FOR NOSE PERCUSSION FUZES TYPE '88 INSTANEOUS AND SHORT DELAY ACTION.

ON BODY OF NOSE PERCUSSION FUZES TYPE '88 INSTANTANEOUS AND DELAY ACTION.



八 HACHI 8
八 HACHI 8
式 SHIKI TYPE
野 YA FIELD
山 YAMA MOUNTAIN
加 KA GUN.



白 榴 式 八 八

KYU RYU SHIKI HACHI HACHI
(MORTAR) HOWITZER TYPE 8 8

短延期

TAN SHORT
EN } DELAY
KI }

FOR INSTANTANEOUS



瞬發

SHUM INSTANTANEOUS
PATSU }

EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS

TYPICAL EMBOSSED & STAMPED MARKINGS.

LABEL ON CARDBOARD CONTAINER HOLDING 9 MM. BALL ROUNDS FOR 26 YEAR TYPE SELF LOADING PISTOL.



二十六年式拳銃實包

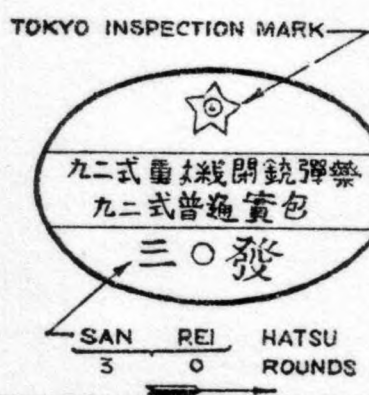
NI JU ROKU NEN SHIKI KEN JU JIPP 〇
 2 x 10 + 6 YEAR TYPE PISTOL BALL (AMMUNITION)
 26

五〇發

GO REI HATSU
 5 0 ROUNDS

TOKYO INSPECTION MARK

LABEL PASTED ACROSS THE TWO HALVES OF THE CARDBOARD CONTAINER FOR 30 SEMI-RIMLESS ROUNDS OF 7.7MM BALL FOR TYPE 92 HEAVY MACHINE GUN :-



九二式重機関銃彈藥

KU NI SHIKI JU KI KEN JU DAN YAKU
 9 2 TYPE HEAVY MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION.

九二式普通實包

KU NI SHIKI FU TSU JIPP 〇
 9 2 TYPE GENERAL PURPOSE BALL (AMMUNITION)

SAN REI HATSU
 3 0 ROUNDS

TOKYO INSPECTION MARK

LABEL PASTED ON UNDERSIDE OF LID OF PROPELLANT TRANSPORT BOX FOR 320MM SPIGOT MORTAR BOMB (SEE J.A.L. 07 PLATE F - DETAILING CONTENTS OF BOX & DATE OF MANUFACTURE.)

名稱 九八式白砲裝藥包

收容數 1組

裝藥 九番管狀藥 (昭18 12岩63号)

点火藥 小粒藥 (昭17 5岩275号)

九六式摩擦門管 (昭15 9東)

九六式電氣門管 (昭15 9東)

昭利18 年 3 月 調製

大阪陸軍兵器補給廠

APPROXIMATE TRANSLATION.

NOMENCLATURE 9 9 TYPE MORTAR (PROPELLANT) CHARGE - PACKAGE

NO OF SETS ONE SET.

PROPELLANT CHARGE 9 NO TUBULAR PROPELLANT CHARGE (DECEMBER 1941, MARK 63)

IGNITER CHARGE SMALL (GRANULAR) POWDER CHARGE (MAY 1942, MARK 275)

9 6 TYPE FRICTION PRIMER (TUBE OR IGNITER) (SEPTEMBER 1940 TOKYO)

9 6 TYPE ELECTRIC PRIMER (TUBE OR IGNITER) (SEPTEMBER 1940, TOKYO)

MARCH 1943 MANUFACTURE.

OSAKA ARMY ORDNANCE SUPPLY DEPOT.

NOTE: - IT HAS NOT BEEN POSSIBLE TO TRANSLATE CORRECTLY THE CHARACTER 岩 THE MEANING GENERALLY IS HOWEVER SUFFICIENTLY CLEAR.

EXAMPLES OF READING JAPANESE CHARACTERS

TYPICAL LABELS ON AMMUNITION

AND AMMUNITION PACKAGES

CI.AMN. S/1201 KIRKEE. AUG. 45

TYPE : _____

式 SHIKI = TYPE

EXAMPLES : _____

(i) STENCILLING ON 81 MM. H.E. BOMB.

九	KU	9
九	KU	9
式	SHIKI	TYPE
小	SHO	SMALL
迫	HAKU	TRENCH MORTAR.

(ii) BODY LABEL ON TYPE '04 LARGE SMOKE CANDLE

(甲) 筒煙發大式廿九

KO	TO	EN	HATSU	DAI	SHIKI	SHI	KU
(A)	SMOKE	CANDLE	LARGE	TYPE	4	9	

MODEL: _____

型 KATA = MODEL

EXAMPLES : _____

(i) LABEL ON NAVIGATION MARKER.

二	NI	2	
式	SHIKI	TYPE	
航	KO	}	SEA
法	HO		
目	MOKU	}	MARKER.
標	MYO		
彈	DAN		
十	JU	}	10
一	ICHI		
型	KATA		MODEL.

(ii) LABEL ON TYPE '93 SEA MINE.

九 三 式 機 雷 四 型

KU	SAN	SHIKI	KI	RAI	SHI	KATA
9	3	TYPE	MECHANICAL	MINE	4	MODEL

MODIFICATION : _____

改 KAI = MODIFICATION

EXAMPLES : _____

(i) LABEL ON NAVAL PARACHUTE FLARE

試	SHI	EXPERIMENTAL	
製	SEI	MADE	
吊	TSU	HANGING	
光	KO	ILLUMINATING	
信	SHIN	}	FLARE.
號	GO		
彈	DAN	}	MODIFICATION
改	KAI		
一	ICHI		1

(ii) STENCILLING ON BODY OF 75 MM. H.E. SHELL, ENLARGED NOSE ADAPTER PAINTD WHITE, FOR TYPE MEIJI 41 REGIMENTAL GUN (LOW VELOCITY)

八	HACHI	8
八	HACHI	8
改	KAI	MODIFICATION (FOR)
榴	RYU	HOWITZER.

MODIFIED : _____

改造 KAIZO = MODIFIED

EXAMPLE : _____

(i) STENCILLING ON CARTRIDGE CASE USED IN TYPE 38 GROUP OF FIELD GUNS

改	KAI	}	MODIFIED
造	ZO		
三	SAN		3
八	HACHI		8
野	YA		FIELD (GUN)

NOTE :- THE ABOVE MAY APPEAR ON THE CARTRIDGE CASE BY ITSELF, OR WITH OTHER MARKINGS INDICATING OTHER GUNS IN WHICH THE ROUND MAY BE USED.

EXAMPLES OF NOMENCLATURES.

EXPERIMENTAL : _____

試製 SHI SEI = EXPERIMENTAL

EXAMPLES : _____

(i) LABEL ON CONTAINER FOR MAGNETISED MINE TYPE '99

試	SHI	}	EXPERIMENTAL
製	SEI		
破	HA		ARMOUR
甲	KO		DEMOLITION
爆	BAKU		H.E.
雷	RAI		MINE
信	SHIN	}	FUZE
管	KAN		

(ii) LABEL ON FUZE CONTAINER FOR ELECTRIC DETONATOR.

試	SHI	}	EXPERIMENTAL
製	SEI		
九	KU		9
七	SHICHI		7
式	SHIKI		TYPE
電	DEN	}	ELECTRIC
氣	KI		
雷	RAI	}	DETONATOR (IGNITER)
管	KAN		
十	JU		10
箇	KO		PIECES

MARK : _____

號 OR 号 GO = MARK

EXAMPLES : _____

(i) STENCILLING ON BASE FUZE FOR 75 MM. A.P.H.E. SHELL.

中	CHU	MEDIUM
一	ICHI	1
号	GO	MARK
赤	SEKI	RED (TRACER)

(ii) LABEL ON SMALL PRACTICE DEPTH CHARGE.

三	SAN	3
號	GO	MARK
發	HATSU	BURSTING (EMITTING)
音	ON	* THUNDER
彈	DAN	AMMUNITION

* LITERAL TRANSLATION OF CHARACTER

WEIGHT CLASSIFICATION FOR BOMBS : _____

番 BAN = SIZE (NUMBER OR SERIAL)

EXAMPLES : _____

(i) LABEL ON 60 Kg. NAVAL BOMB.

九	九	式	六	番	通
KU	KU	SHIKI	ROKU	BAN	TSU
9	9	TYPE	6	SIZE	GENERAL (PURPOSE)

(ii) LABEL ON 250 Kg. A.C. LAND BOMB.

二	五	番	陸	用	爆	彈	改	一
NI	GO	BAN	RIKU	YO	BAKU	DAN	KAI	ICHI
2	5	SIZE	LAND	USE	BOMB	MODIFICATION		1

EXAMPLES OF NOMENCLATURES.