PORTABLE KNIFE RESTS

Fig. 1.—Large knife rest made of wood

Wire Ties 3' from end of pole.

Fig. 2.—Knife rest made of angle-iron pickets

or about 8'6" by using two 5'10½" posts.

Note.—The pickets or posts must be securely lashed together where they cross.
EXAMPLES OF TANK-PROOF OBSTACLES.

TANK DITCH

NATURAL DITCH

GAPS MORE THAN 8' WIDE.

Ditch with firm approaches.

Fire Trench, Plate 22 M.F.E.L

SLOPE AND RAILS

BANK AND POLE

Spar or Telegraph Pole.
METHOD OF FIXING WIRE TO PICKETS

TOP EYE

FIG. 1. 1st Stage
Pull standing end
taut, pass wire
over picket and
slip up into eye.

FIG. 2. 2nd Stage
Continue upward movement in
a circle, coming down between
the body of the eye and the
point. The wire should now be
through the eye.

FIG. 3. 3rd Stage
Screw iron picket
Take a turn with the running
end around the picket below
the eye, working clockwise.

RUNNING END

Screw iron picket

1st STAGE

2ND STAGE

3RD STAGE

4TH STAGE

METHOD OF FIXING WIRE TO PICKETS

OTHER EYES

1st STAGE

2ND STAGE

3RD STAGE

4TH STAGE

Screw iron picket

Pull standing end taut
slip wire down into eye.

Pass light round picket under
eye, counter-clockwise.

Screw iron picket

Take turn with light round
running end.

Screw iron picket

Form light on running end.
TYPES OF M.G. EMPLACEMENTS IN OPEN GROUND

Fig. 1

PLAN

SECTION A.B.

Fig. 2

6' Square
15' Deep

PLAN

SECTION

Fig. 3

When time is available the Gun Platform in Fig. 3 should be resettled. The Emplacements may also be connected by cutting a trench roundwards from the rear angle of the Emplacement, these trenches joining a lateral communication trench and giving access to the control post, etc.
ALTERNATIVE TRACE OF TRENCHES

Fig. 1.

DOG LEGS

Overlap 5' minimum

(a) Angle may be from 90 to 120 degrees

Fig. 2.

EXAMPLE OF USE OF DOG LEGS

Enemy Attack
TRACE AND SECTION OF COMMUNICATION TRENCH

Fig. 1.
TRACE
Corners rounded

Fig. 2.
REBETTED SECTION
Expanded Metal hurdles
A. Frame

Fig. 3.
UNREBETTED SECTION

NOTE. Depth of completed trench from top of parapet to trench-board should be 7 ft.
SHELL SLITS
TO GIVE QUICK IMPROVED SHELTER

UNSTRUTTED

XP M hurdles or netting

One strut is of little use

STRUTTED

CONCEALED FROM AIR OBSERVATION

Sheeting

PLAN OF STRUTTED TRENCH
(Struts 2' to 3' apart according to soil)

NOTE: Shell slits must always be curved in plan so as to localize effect of bursting shell and enfilade fire.

TYPE OF SUMP
SECTION.

Round or Square
Slope 1 in 12
-8'0"
-10'0"

PLAN

Sump consists of a circular or square hole (revetted if necessary)

Trench Drain 1-6

-10'0"

Note: Sump should never be put in where drainage out to lower ground can be arranged.

Drain formed of corrugated iron sheets (a) or boxed lined with wooden boxes (b).

Drains of the Types (a) & (b) can be used when a trench is sited on sloping ground to ensure the flow of water as below.

Box Drain slope 1 in 12

Used as offshoots in a long common trench to give cover when trench is being shelled; also for cover in trenches to camps in a sheltered area; also off trench board tracks.
ANCHORAGES IN BREASTWORKS

Note.—All anchorages should be held back by at least 8 separate strands of binding wire twisted together.

REVEOTMENTS
BRUSHWOOD PACKING

SECTION
(RIGHT METHOD)

Note:— Anchorage pickets and wires must be placed in position before the earth is thrown up. In ordinary trenches to get a straight pull in the anchorage wire a groove must be cut for it in the parapet.

ELEVATION

Earth sloped instead of horizontal at top of parapet, anchor wire over instead of through wooden picket is wrongly inclined.

SECTION (WRONG METHOD)
TYPES OF SECTION POSTS

Showing how Weapon-Pits may be connected up for inter-communication. The drawings are diagrammatic only, and must be adapted in every case to suit the ground. Each pit should be dug at right angles to the required direction of fire. The pits shown are for 2 men each, but they may be dug for one or more men as required. A suitable length is 3 feet per man.

First Stage (Continuous lines) is to dig the pits 3 feet deep.
Second Stage (dotted lines) is to connect them by trenches 3 feet deep.
Width of pits and trenches should be 3' to 3' 6" at ground level.
METHOD OF REVETMENT WITHOUT REVETTING FRAME

Fig. 1.

- Trench-board
- Screw Picket
- Brushwood
- C.I. sheets
- Central drain to be used only when trench-boards are laid on the ground.

Fig. 2

Trench-board laid on trusses 3’ 0” apart where soil is too soft for drain to stand.

In shelled or bad earth it will be necessary to make the sides less steep, which will necessitate making the top of the trench wider.

SANDBAG REVETMENT

ELEVATION

Correct English Bond
Seams and Choked Ends on Parapet Side of Revetment
Parapet

Wrong (Joints not Broken)
Wrong (Vertical)
Wrong (Seams and Choked Ends of Bags outward)
Wrong (Bags not at Right Angles to Slope)
Wrong (All Stretchers and no Headers)

SECTION

Foundation should be cut at right angels to slope and always brought to a solid bottom.
DEFENCE OF A HOUSE
NOT EXPOSED TO ARTILLERY FIRE

FIG 1
PLAN

Close Wire

Loop hole window
covering entrance

Loophole

Hall

Light framework to
act as a bombscreen

Bullet proof traverse
in Entrance Hall

FIG 2
SECTION A-B

Stockade
around door

FIG 3
SECTION THRO DOOR
PREPARED FOR DEFENCE

FIG 4
SECTION THRO WINDOW
PREPARED FOR DEFENCE

PLAN AT LEVEL 4 FEET SHOWING FIRST LAYER OF SANDBAGS
FORMING LOOPTHOLE

FIG 1

SECTION

See Sec. 52, 3.

See Sec. 52, 4.
GAS-PROOF CURTAIN

NAIL TO PREVENT WIRE BEING DRAWN RIGHT THROUGH

WIRE OR ROPE TO SENTRY

STAPLES

NAIL MADE FAST TO PULL WIRE OR ROPE & PASSED THROUGH LOOP OF WIRE HOLDING UP CURTAIN. NAILS SECURED INSIDE DUG-OUT.

CURTAIN ROLLED

FIG. 1.—OPEN

FIG. 2.—CLOSED AFTER THE SENTRY HAS PULLED THE WIRE OR ROPE

9° OVERLAP OF CURTAIN ON GROUND

NOTE.—The laths should be fastened in pairs, one on the front and one on the back of the curtain. Those on the back should be shorter than those on the front to allow for the curtain lying close against the wooden frame.