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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY TECHNICAL MANUAL

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WIRE DISPENSER

MX - 306 A/G

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WIRE DISPENSER

MX-306A/G



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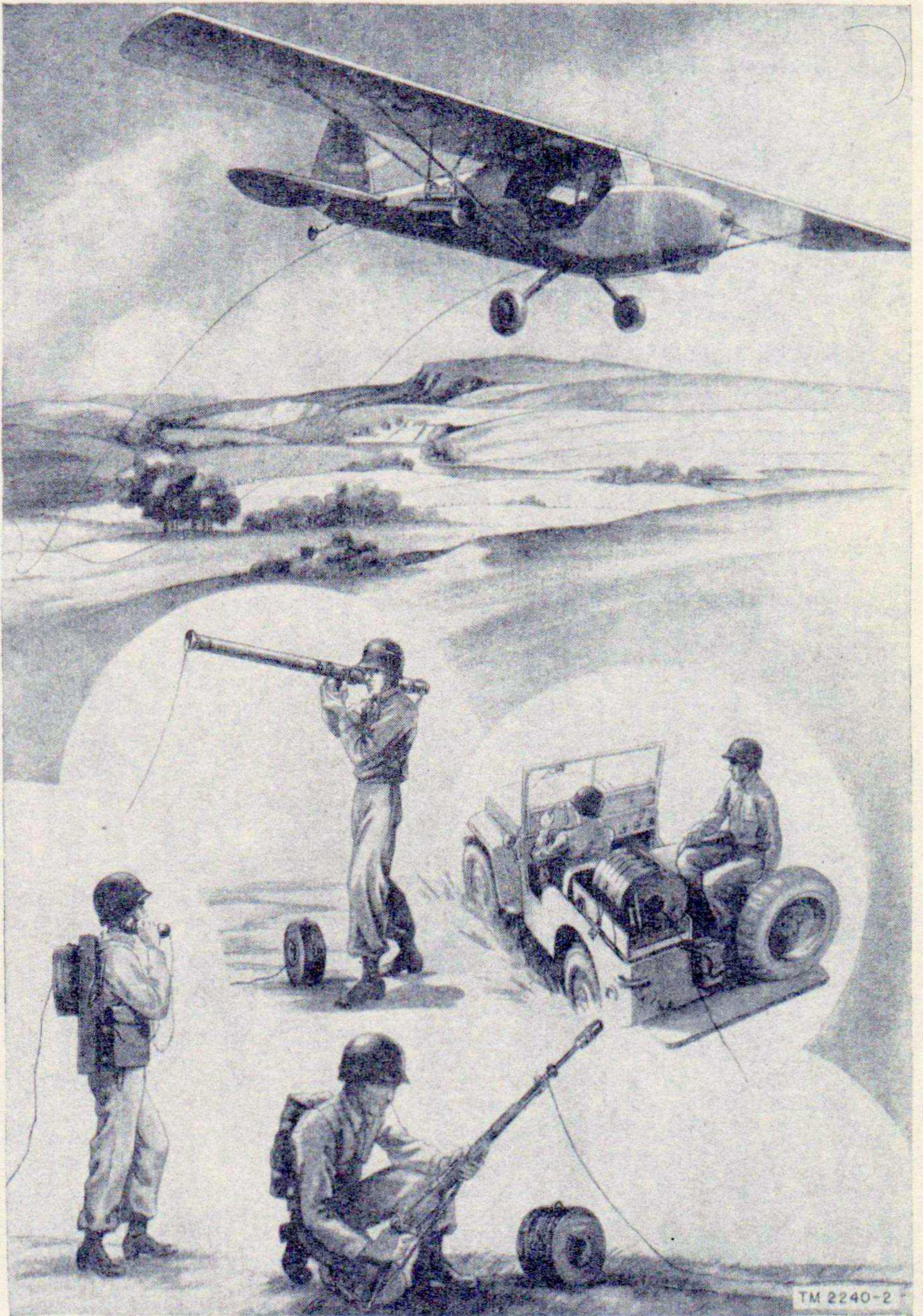


Figure 1. Methods of using Wire Dispenser MX-306A/G.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Section I. GENERAL

1. Scope

a. This technical manual contains instructions for the installation and operation of Wire Dispenser MX-306A/G. Maintenance instructions are not included because the equipment is expendable.

b. The appendix contains a list of applicable references.

2. Forms and Records

The following forms will be used for reporting unsatisfactory conditions of Army equipment.

a. DD Form 6, Report of Damaged or Improper Shipment, will be filled out and forwarded as prescribed in SR 745-45-5 (Army), NAV DEPT SERIAL 85P00 (Navy), and AFR 71-4 (Air Force).

b. DA AGO Form 468, Unsatisfactory Equipment Report, will be filled out and forwarded to the Office of the Chief Signal Office, as prescribed in SR 700-45-5.

c. AF Form 54, Unsatisfactory Report, will be filled out and forwarded to Commanding General, Air Matériel Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, as prescribed in SR 700-45-5 and AFR 65-26.

d. Use other forms and records as authorized.

Section II. DESCRIPTION AND DATA

3. Purpose and Use

a. Wire Dispenser MX-306A/G is an expendable canvas container which houses a 1/2-mile coil of Wire WD-1/TT or WD-14/TT. The wire may be payed out smoothly at all speeds up to about 100 miles per hour. The dispenser is designed to permit the establishment of wire communication circuits without the use of auxiliary equipment when definite limitations must be placed on the weight and space requirements of the wire-laying equipment. The dispenser is constructed so that it can be air-dropped for emergency delivery to troops in the field by tying several dispensers together and using a light cargo delivery parachute. In extreme emergencies, individual dispensers may be delivered to ground troops by a free-fall drop.

Although the units may become distorted in shape or the side walls may split, satisfactory payout still may be achieved.

b. Wire can be laid from Wire Dispenser MX-306A/G by mountain, ski, or ground troops by the use of a hand or shoulder sling or an infantry packboard.

c. Wire can be payed out from any land vehicle, amphibious vehicle, liaison-type airplane, or helicopter.

d. Dispensers can be used one at a time or connected in tandem.

e. Under special conditions, wire can be payed out for short distances by means of bazookas or rifles, using bazooka projectiles or rifle grenades.

f. The speed at which wire may be payed out ranges from the slowest hand-carry by ground troops to a speed of about 100 miles per hour.

4. Physical Characteristics

a. Wire Dispenser MX-306A/G (fig. 2) is a cylindrical container made of canvas and tape. There is a 4-inch circular opening through the center of the coil for wire payout. Each side wall opening is provided with a rubber grommet to provide a smooth, resilient edge for payout. Also, the dispenser is provided with D-rings, spaced 90° apart on the periphery, for lashing to a packboard or vehicle. Handle ST-118/G may be used to carry the dispenser, or an emergency carrying table can be devised by using a short length of the wire from the dispenser and tying it through two of the D-rings. Short lengths of the wire can be used to lash the dispenser where required.

b. Wire Dispenser MX-306A/G contains a maximum of 2,775 feet or a minimum of 2,500 feet (approximately 1/2 mile) of either Wire WD-1/TT or Wire WD-14/TT. These types of wire are identical except for the jacket used. The length and type of wire within a dispenser are stenciled plainly on the outside of the dispenser (fig. 2). During payout, a sticky substance may be observed on the jacket. This substance is applied during manufacture to give layer-to-layer restraint to the wire to prevent free-running payout. Payout is from one head only; the head marked PAYOUT END. The other head is marked STANDING END. The standing end of the wire is run from the periphery of the coil under the side wall to the inner opening of the head. At both the STANDING END and PAYOUT END, a 24-inch length of the wire is coiled and is placed inside the 4-inch opening, which is covered on both ends by a square of adhesive tape (fig. 2). When payed out, the wire usually lies flat, but, in some instances, a slight helical set may remain. This is not considered an unsatisfactory condition; a small amount of tension on the wire will cause it to lie flat and remain in a flat condition.

Note. Wire WD-1/TT manufactured before 1949 may develop cracks in the nylon jacket when it is payed out by aircraft at extremely low temperatures (below $-35^{\circ}\text{F}.$) and at moderately high speeds (80 to 85 miles per hour). If the nylon jacket is cracked, the wire may be used *only* if the polyethylene insulation is continuous; the transmission characteristics will be unaffected. Wire WD-14/TT is unaffected by payout at low temperatures and high speeds.

c. When loaded with wire and ready for use, the dispenser weighs approximately 27 pounds and is 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

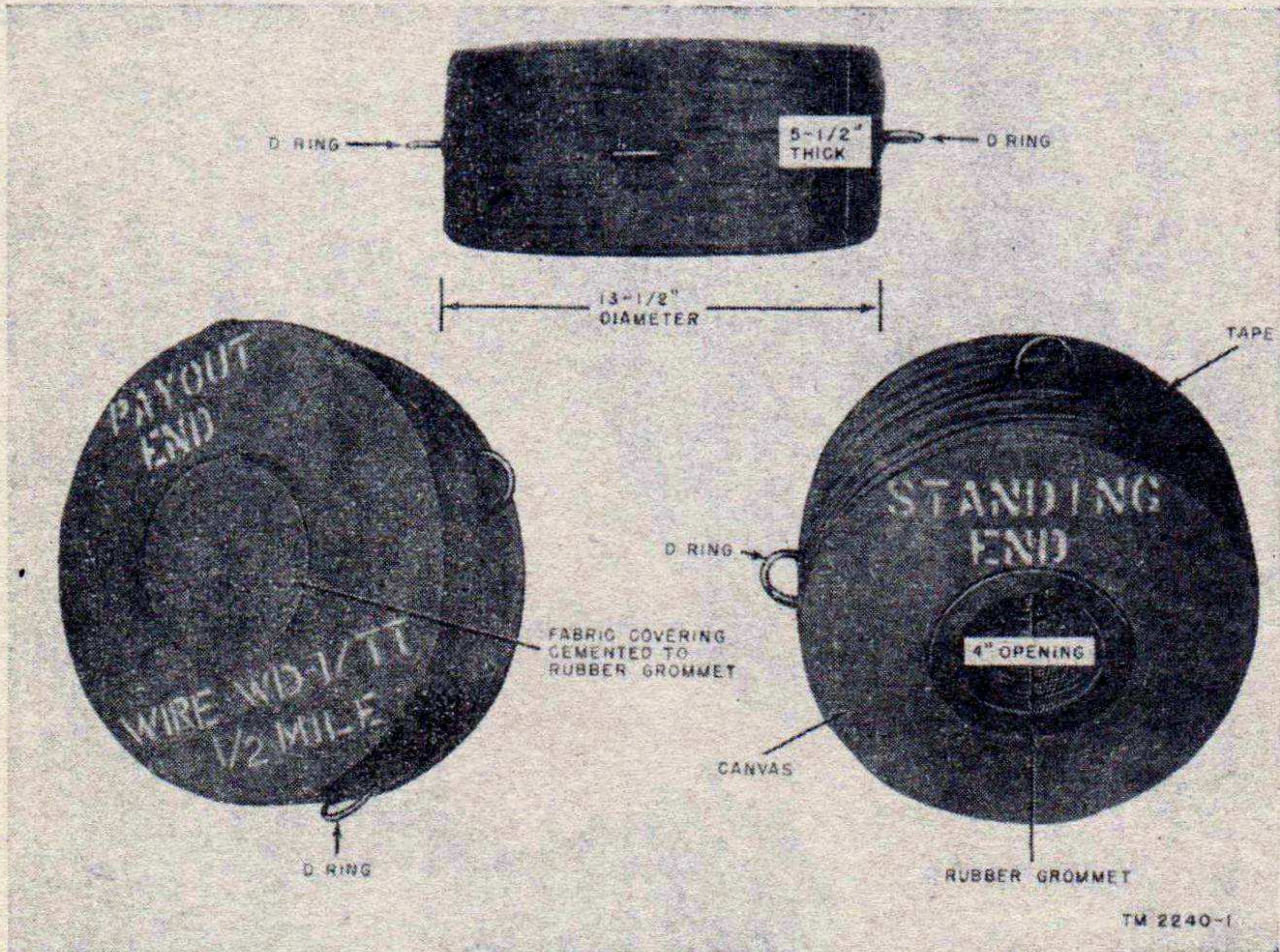


Figure 2. Wire Dispenser MX-306A/G.

5. Packaging Data

When packaged for export shipment, each dispenser is contained in a cardboard carton, which in turn, is wrapped in a waterproof barrier. Each export shipping container contains four of the packaged dispensers. The shipping container weighs 130 pounds and has a volume of 3.5 cubic feet.

6. Additional Equipment Required

No special mounting devices are necessary if one wire dispenser is to be used to lay wire, either on foot or from a vehicle. Special devices are necessary if two or more dispensers, connected in tandem, are to be mounted for vehicular or aircraft wire laying. Some means must be provided so that the dispensers can be supported and alined one behind the other.

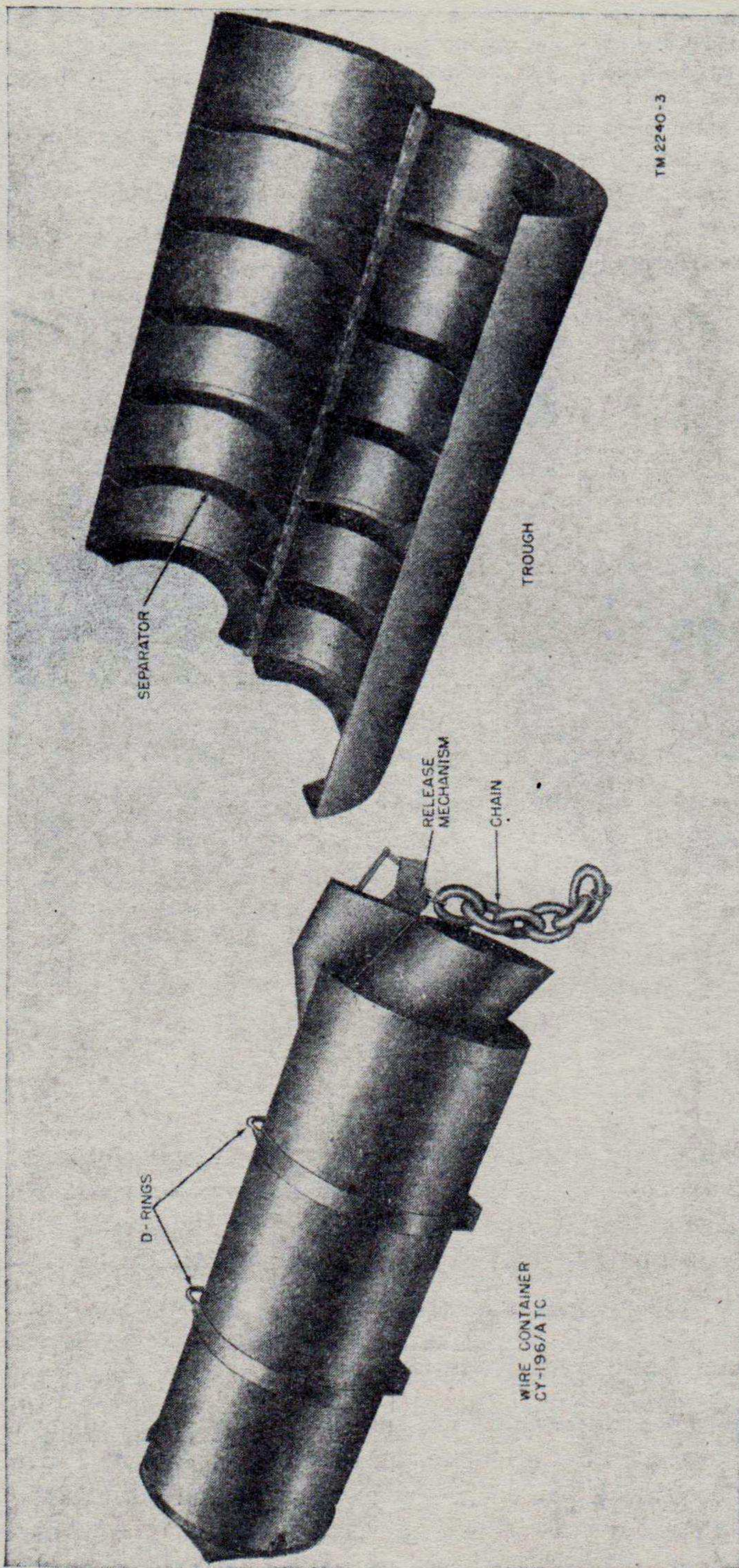


Figure 3. Wire Container CY-196/ATC.

a. IMPROVISED JIG FOR VEHICULAR USE. There is no special equipment provided for vehicular wire laying using wire dispensers connected in tandem. Improvise a jig from scrap lumber or metal which will insure that the dispensers are aligned and braced properly. Figure 6 shows one type of jig for use with three dispensers. It is not necessary, however, to construct so elaborate an equipment. Paragraphs 9 and 10 describe detailed methods of using the improvised jig.

b. SPECIAL DEVICES FOR AIRCRAFT USE.

(1) *Wire Container CY-196/ATC* (fig. 3). This container is a tubular metal housing designed to facilitate aerial wire-laying from Wire Dispensers MX-306A/G by use of the L-5 fixed-wing Army aircraft and the H-13D and H-23 helicopters. Any number up to a maximum of six wire dispensers may be accommodated simultaneously. A switch is provided on the instrument panel of the aircraft to enable the pilot to operate a solenoid and effect the start of the wire laying by releasing a weight attached to the payout end of the wire. Refer to paragraphs 14 and 15 for detailed instructions for the use of this equipment.

(2) *Wire Dispenser Case CY-1064/ATC* (fig. 4). This is a jet-tisonable, cylindrical canvas case, reinforced with aluminum plates. A full length zipper is provided to facilitate

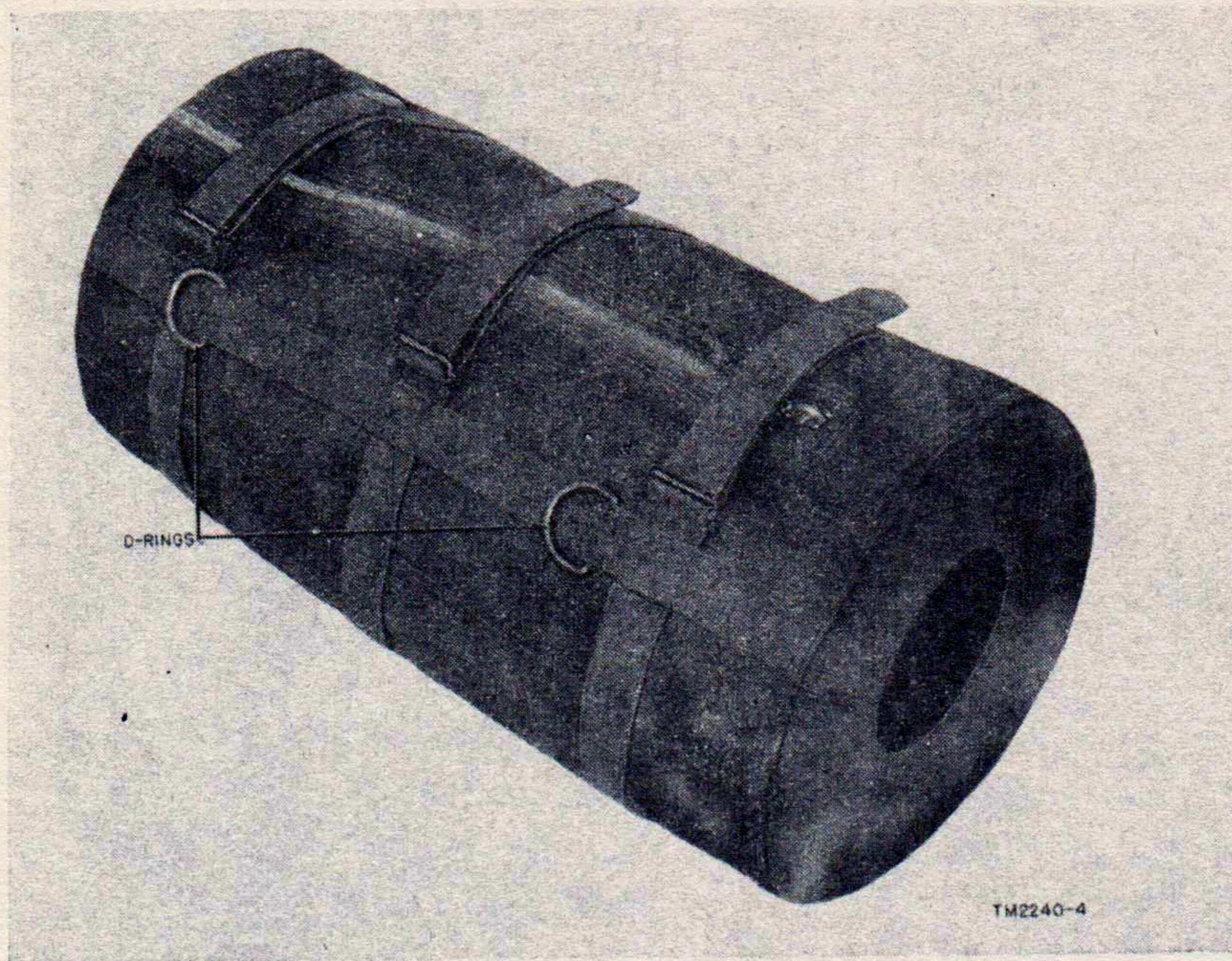


Figure 4. *Wire Dispenser Case CY-1064/ATC.*

the insertion and removal of dispensers. The equipment is expendable. The CY-1064/ATC is designed for use with the L-5 and L-19 fixed-wing Army aircraft and with the H-13D and H-23 helicopters. Any number up to a maximum of four dispensers may be accommodated. The start of payout is effected by the manual release, over the side of the aircraft, of a weight attached to the payout end of the wire. Refer to paragraphs 14 and 15 for detailed instructions for the use of this equipment.

CHAPTER 2

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Section I. PREOPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

7. Uncrating, Unpacking, and Checking New Equipment

a. GENERAL. The equipment may be shipped in oversea packing cases or in domestic packing cases. The instructions in *b* below apply to equipment shipped in export packing cases. The procedure is identical for domestic packing cases, except that no moistureproof barrier is provided.

b. STEP-BY-STEP INSTRUCTIONS FOR UNCRATING AND UNPACKING EXPORT SHIPMENTS.

- (1) Cut and fold back the steel straps.
- (2) Remove the nails with a nail puller. Remove the top and one side of the packing case. Do not attempt to pry off the sides and top.
- (3) Remove the moistureproof barrier and any packing material covering the equipment inside the case. No special precautions are necessary when opening the waterproof paper barrier and removing the equipment from the cardboard carton.
- (4) Inspect the equipment for possible damage incurred during shipment.

Caution: Do not remove the fabric which covers the openings in the sides of the wire dispenser until preparations are made to pay out wire.

c. CHECKING. Check the contents against the master packing slip.

Note. Save the original packing cases and containers. They can be used again if it is necessary to repack the equipment for storage or shipment.

8. Preparation for Use

a. Remove the covers from the standing and payout ends, and pull out the 24-inch lead from each opening.

b. Test the coil for continuity as follows:

- (1) Strip the insulation for a distance of about 1 inch from both pairs.
- (2) Twist together the bare wires of one pair, and apply a battery and test lamp, a field telephone, an ohmmeter, or any other satisfactory means that is available, to the bare wires at the other end.
- (3) If continuity is not indicated, see that the bare wires at the other end are contacting, and test again. Reject the dispenser if continuity still is not indicated.

c. Test the coil for short circuits as follows:

- (1) Untwist the wires at both ends and be certain that none of the bare leads is touching another.
- (2) Test for continuity.
- (3) If continuity is indicated, the coil is shorted. Do not use any shorted dispenser except in an emergency, and in no case where the projected telephone line will cross any body of water.

Section II. GROUND WIRE-LAYING PROCEDURES

Caution: Test all dispensers for continuity and for short circuits (par. 8) before starting any wire-dispensing procedures.

9. Signal-dispenser Operation on Foot or by Vehicle

Wire may be payed out by anchoring the payout end of the wire and by transporting the dispenser toward the desired location. Payout is from the center of the coil outward. *Always operate the dispenser so that payout is from the end marked PAYTOUT END.*

a. For the dispensing of a single coil of wire, the dispenser may be transported by any suitable means. A single dispenser may be lashed to an infantry packboard, or carried by a shoulder sling, or carried by the canvas strap handle. The packboard or sling may be used for dispensing by mountain, ski, or ground troops. (See figure 1, lower left-hand corner.)

b. A single dispenser may be mounted on and transported by any land or amphibious vehicle. Two dispensers, mounted side-by-side, may be used when it is desired to lay two parallel wire systems.

c. Communication may be maintained throughout payout. Install a Telephone EE-8-() at the payout end and install another EE-8-() at the standing end. This will enable communication to be maintained between personnel at the fixed end of the wire and those either hand-carrying the dispenser or occupying the vehicle which is transporting the dispenser.

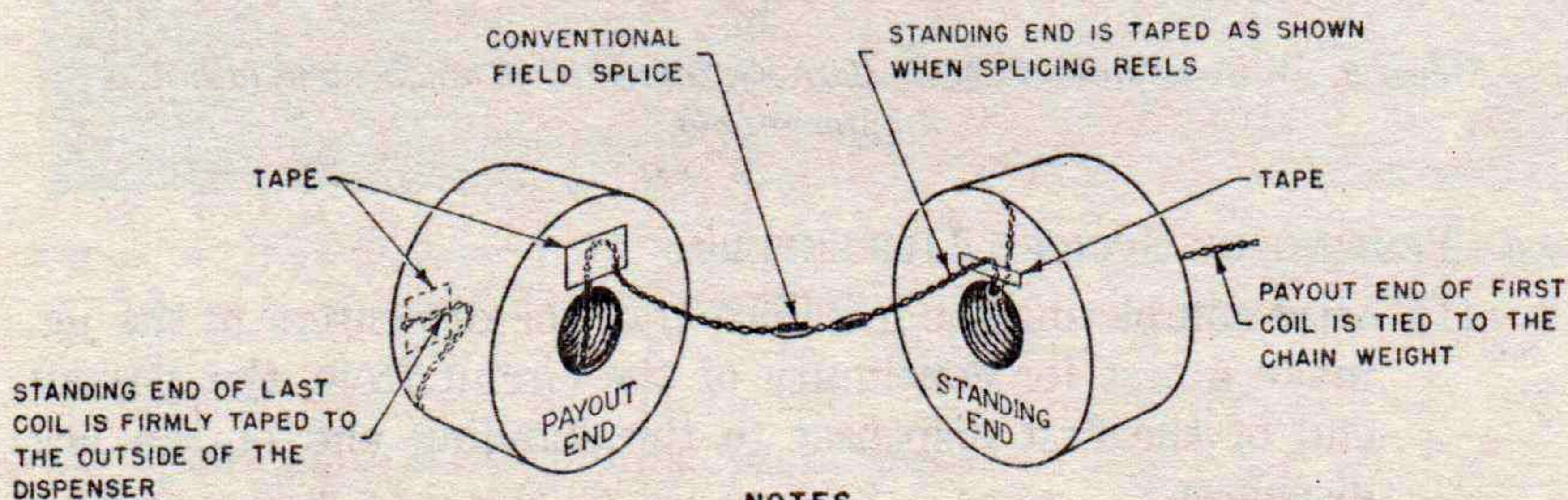
10. Tandem-dispenser Operation for Vehicles

a. **NECESSITY FOR TANDEM COIL OPERATION.** Two or more dispensers may be connected in tandem when it is desired to lay more than one coil of wire without stopping to make a splice. For ground wire-laying, tandem coil operation usually is restricted to a vehicle of some sort.

b. **IMPROVISED JIG.** Construct a jig of sufficient size to hold the desired number of dispensers. The jig should meet the requirements outlined in paragraph 6a. Figure 6 shows one type of improvised jig.

c. INSTALLATION OF DISPENSERS IN JIG.

- (1) Set the payout end of the first wire dispenser flush against one end of the jig. This end will be designated as the payout end. The other end of the jig will be designated as the standing end.
- (2) Place the payout end of the second dispenser about 6 inches away from the standing end of the first dispenser.
- (3) Pull out just enough wire from the standing end of the first dispenser and from the payout end of the second dispenser to enable a standard splice to be made (fig. 5). Be certain that the spliced joints are staggered, that the over-all diameter of the splice is as small as possible, and that there is equal tension on all conductors of the splice.
- (4) Not more than 6 inches of wire should be left loose between the two coils. Secure the surplus wire at the standing end of the first dispenser by coiling the wire and by taping the coil to the standing side of the dispenser with the tape which originally covered the center of the coil (fig. 5). Follow the same procedure for the surplus wire at the payout end of the second dispenser.



NOTES.

1. SURPLUS WIRE IS COILED AND SECURED TO THE SIDE OF THE DISPENSER WITH THE TAPE WHICH ORIGINALLY COVERED THE CENTER OF THE COIL.
2. NOT MORE THAN 6 INCHES OF WIRE SHOULD BE LEFT LOOSE BETWEEN TWO COILS. THIS LOOSE WIRE MUST NOT FALL FRONT OF GROMMET OPENING AS IT WILL FOUL THE PAYOUT OF WIRE

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Figure 5. Wire Dispensers MX-306A/G, splice for tandem operation.

- (5) Slide the second dispenser flush against the first dispenser.
- (6) Pull all of the slack, resulting from the splicing process, back neatly into the second dispenser. This is done to prevent snagging the spliced wire during payout.
- (7) Repeat the procedures described in (1) through (6) above for any additional dispensers.
- (8) After all dispensers are installed on the jig, lash them in position. Figure 6 shows dispensers in an improvised jig.

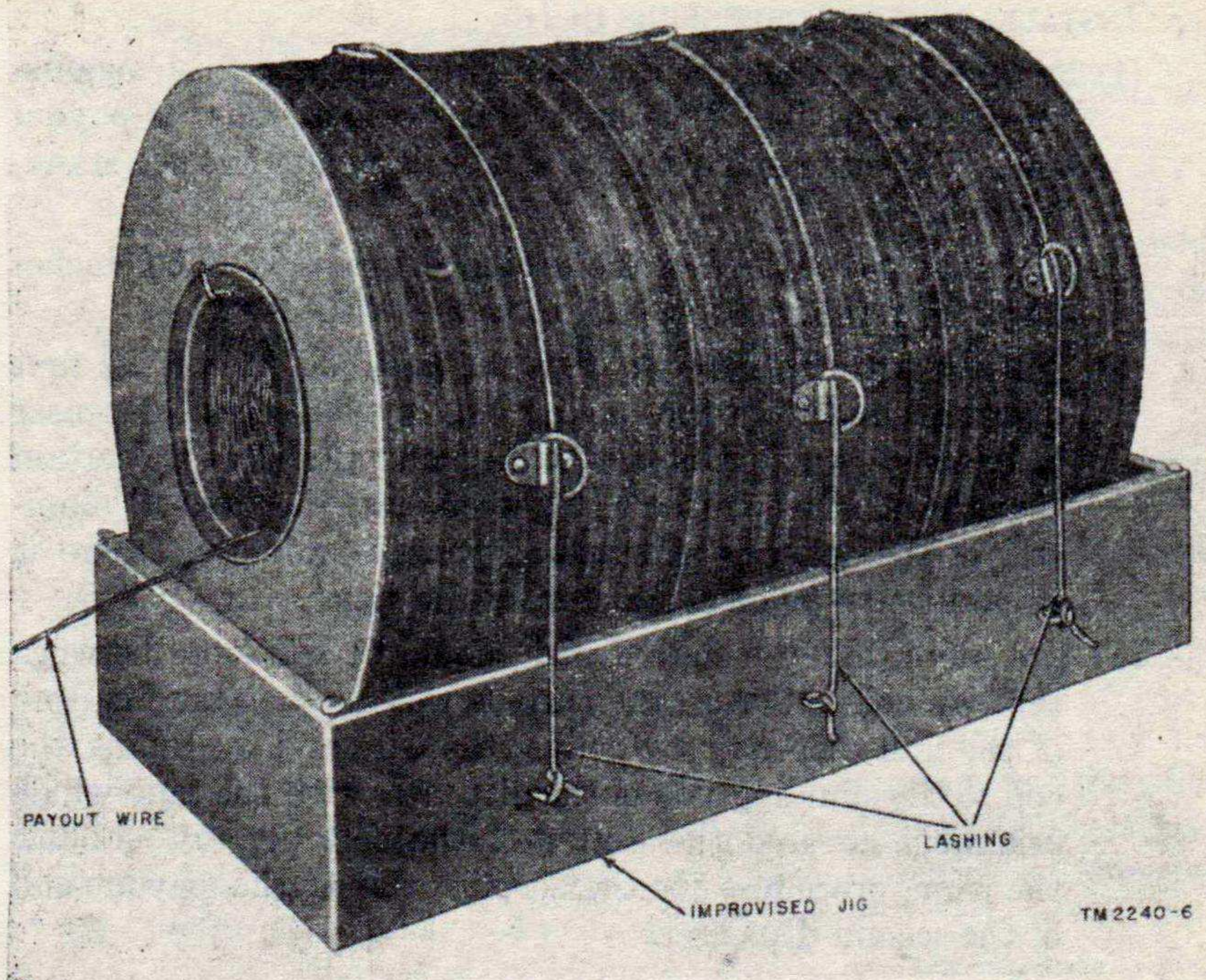


Figure 6. Wire Dispensers MX-306A/G, connected in tandem and lashed to improvised jig.

d. TESTING OF SPLICED DISPENSERS.

- (1) After completing the installation of the dispensers in the jig, make a test for continuity of the circuit from the payout end of the first dispenser to the standing end of the last dispenser.
- (2) If tests reveal that the circuit is open, unlash the dispensers and check the splices. If a faulty splice is found, resplice and recheck it.
- (3) If necessary, recheck the individual dispensers for continuity until the trouble is located. Replace any defective dispenser with a good, tested dispenser.
- (4) Lash the dispensers back in the jig.

e. INSTALLATION OF JIG IN VEHICLE. The method of installation of the loaded jig depends on the type of vehicle to be used. *The payout end of the jig must be mounted so as to face toward the rear.* Figure 7 shows a jig in a typical vehicular installation. The standing end lead of the assembly is connected to a Telephone EE-8-B for communication during payout. Two or more jigs loaded with dispensers connected in tandem may be used at the same time in the same vehicle to lay two or more parallel circuits.

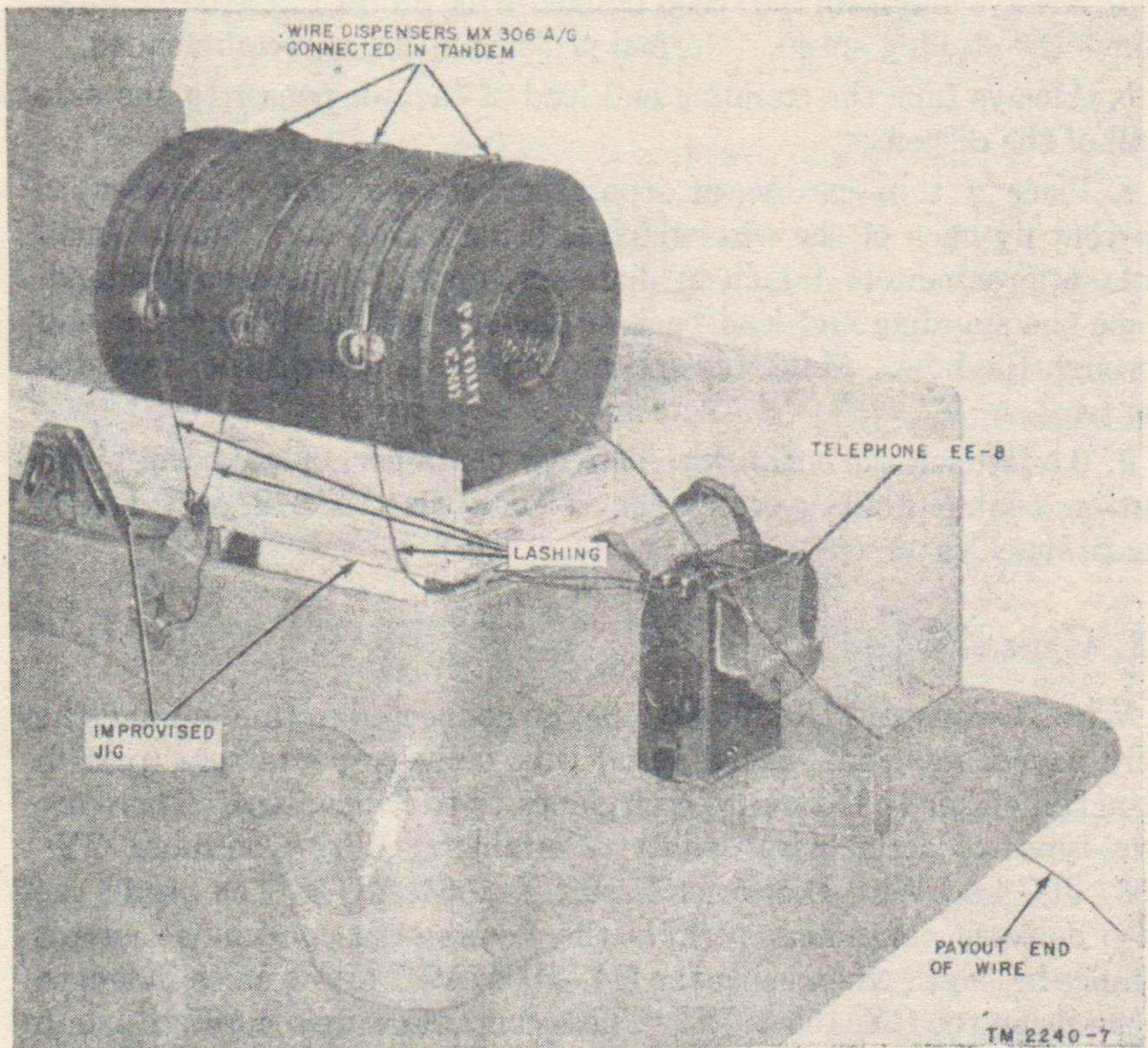


Figure 7. Wire Dispensers MX-306A/G, connected in tandem in typical vehicular installation.

11. Vehicular Wire-Laying Techniques

a. If possible, drive the vehicle in as straight a path as is consistent with the terrain and tactical situation. This will help to prevent excessive lengths of wire being laid for a particular circuit.

b. Lay the wire as close to the side of the road as is practicable.

c. When wire is laid one dispenser at a time and spliced after payout, test the wire that has been laid before splicing it to the wire of a new dispenser.

Section III. AERIAL WIRE-LAYING PROCEDURES

12. Warning Notice

The safety precautions listed below must be understood thoroughly before beginning the actual aerial wire-laying procedure. Failure to observe these precautions may result in torn wires, in the crashing of the aircraft and possible death to the occupants, or in injury or death to ground personnel.

a. Always maintain the speed of fixed-wing aircraft at least 20 miles above the stalling speed. Normal cruising speed is recommended.

b. Always tape the standing end lead of each dispenser to the side wall of the dispenser.

c. Place a thin cardboard separator between each dispenser to prevent fly-back of the wire which is being payed out. Cut a small hole, approximately 1 inch in diameter, opposite the standing end. Tape the standing end lead back to the side wall and draw the end through the hole. Make the splice on the side nearest the next dispenser.

d. To jettison the entire wire delivery container, operate the push-button control that operates the solenoid in the S-2 and D-820 bomb shackles.

13. General

Wire Dispensers MX-306A/G can be connected in tandem and the wire payed out from special aerial wire delivery containers (par. 6) attached either to liaison-type airplanes or to helicopters. There are two types of aerial wire delivery containers: Wire Container CY-196/ATC and Wire Dispenser Case CY-1064/ATC. The use of the wire delivery containers permits the laying of a continuous circuit 2 miles in length when using the CY-1064/ATC and 3 miles in length when using the CY-196/ATC. These containers are secured to bomb shackles underneath the wings of the liaison-type airplanes by means of D-rings built into the case of the containers. A special mounting is required for helicopter use. One container may be mounted under each wing of fixed-wing aircraft; the containers may be payed out one at a time or simultaneously.

14. Installation of Dispensers in Delivery Containers

Note. Wire Container CY-196/ATC usually will be installed permanently on the aircraft.

a. WIRE CONTAINER CY-196/ATC. Each container is equipped with a hinged cylindrical trough which contains rigid barriers. The barriers are positioned between each dispenser in such a manner as to prevent sidewise collapse of the dispensers when the wire is payed out and to prevent shifting of the dispensers, in flight, when less than the maximum number is used. This trough may be taken out of the container after the removal of the container nose. The trough is used as a jig to support and line up the wire dispensers.

- (1) Open the latches which hold the nose of the container in place; remove the nose and slide the trough out of the container.
- (2) Install the wire dispensers in the trough in a manner similar to that described in paragraph 10c.

- (3) Check the circuit from the payout end of the first dispenser to the standing end of the last dispenser as described in paragraph 10*d*.
 - (4) After continuity has been established, put the loaded trough in the container and replace the nose.
- b. WIRE DISPENSER CASE CY-1064/ATC.
- (1) Zip open the canvas case and insert the two 6-inch wide curved aluminum reinforcing strips in the pockets at the top and bottom of the bag.
 - (2) Splice four wire dispensers together as described in paragraph 10.
 - (3) Test for continuity as described in paragraph 10*d*.
 - (4) Tape the standing end lead of the last dispenser to the side wall.
 - (5) Close the zipper and secure the three canvas straps.

15. Installation of Delivery Containers on Aircraft

a. GENERAL. Special mountings (fig. 8) are provided to install the delivery containers on aircraft. The mountings provided on each of the aircraft used for aerial wire-laying are described in (1) through (3) below.

- (1) *L-5 Army aircraft.* An S-2-type bomb shackle (Air Force stock No. 6400-621535-94) is mounted on the wing struts next to the jury brace. This bomb shackle operates on either 12 or 24 volts. The delivery containers are mounted on the bomb shackle by D-rings built into the case.
 - (2) *L-19 Army aircraft.* The L-19 airplane is equipped with nut plates for the installation of the S-2-type bomb shackle. The D-820-type bomb shackle (Air Force stock No. 6400-695168-3, Class II) also may be used on this airplane. This equipment operates on 24 volts only.
 - (3) *H-13D and H-23 helicopters.* A special bracket has been designed to mount either the S-2-type or the D-820-type bomb shackle on the helicopters.
- b. INSTALLATION OF WIRE CONTAINER CY-196/ATC (fig. 9.)
- (1) Trip the bomb shackle open.
 - (2) Place the D-rings of the container inside the shackle latches.
 - (3) Close the shackle latches by pushing them with a screw driver.
 - (4) Tighten the screws on the sway brace to eliminate any side-wise movement.
 - (5) Connect the payout lead of the first dispenser to a 6-pound weight. (A 6-pound section of chain which has a small link at one end may be fashioned for this purpose.)
 - (6) Push in on the solenoid and open the release mechanism.

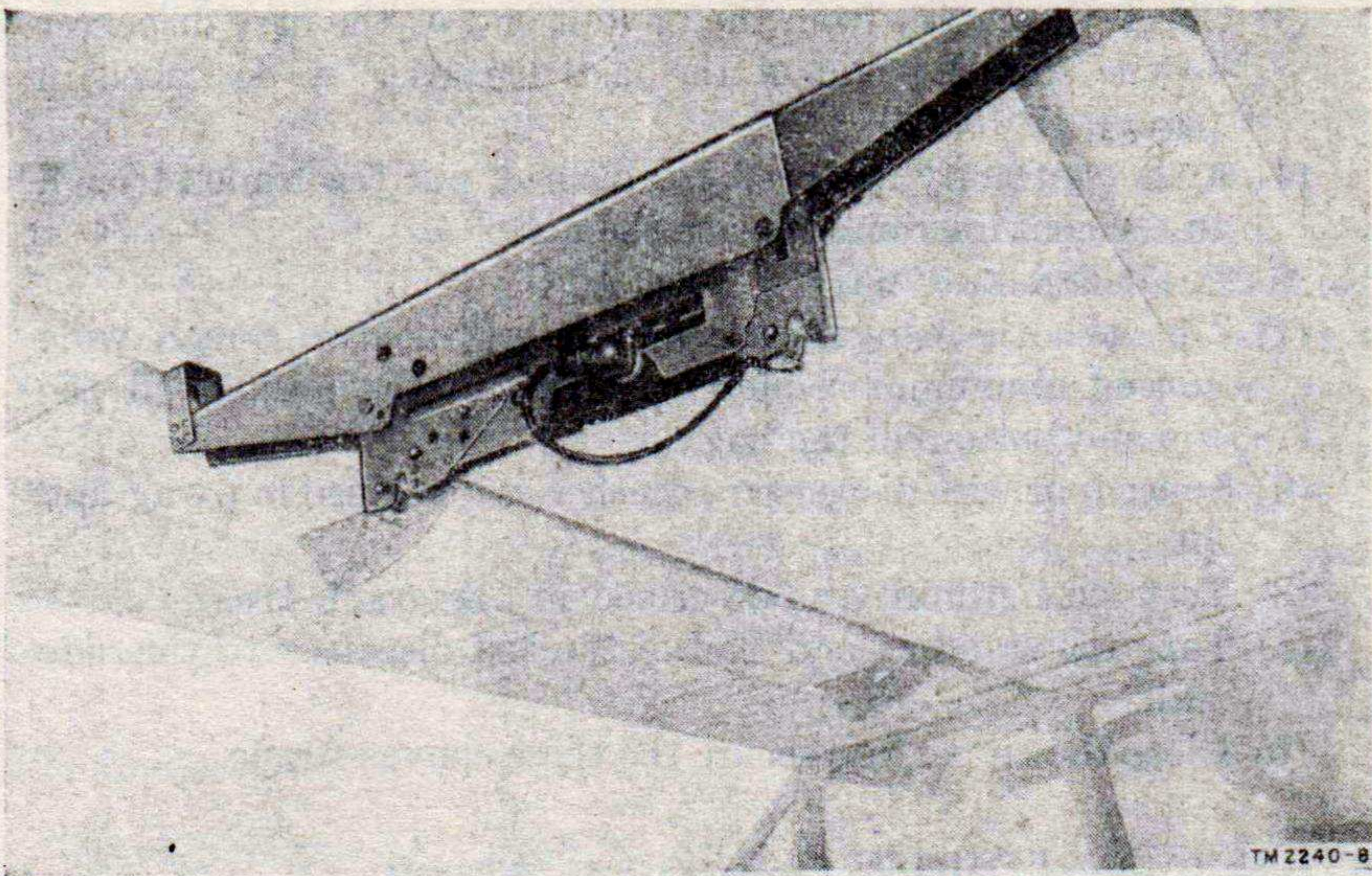


Figure 8. D-820 bomb shackle mounted on L-19 Army aircraft.

- (7) Connect the weight (or the small link of the chain) to the release mechanism and restore the solenoid to the normal position.

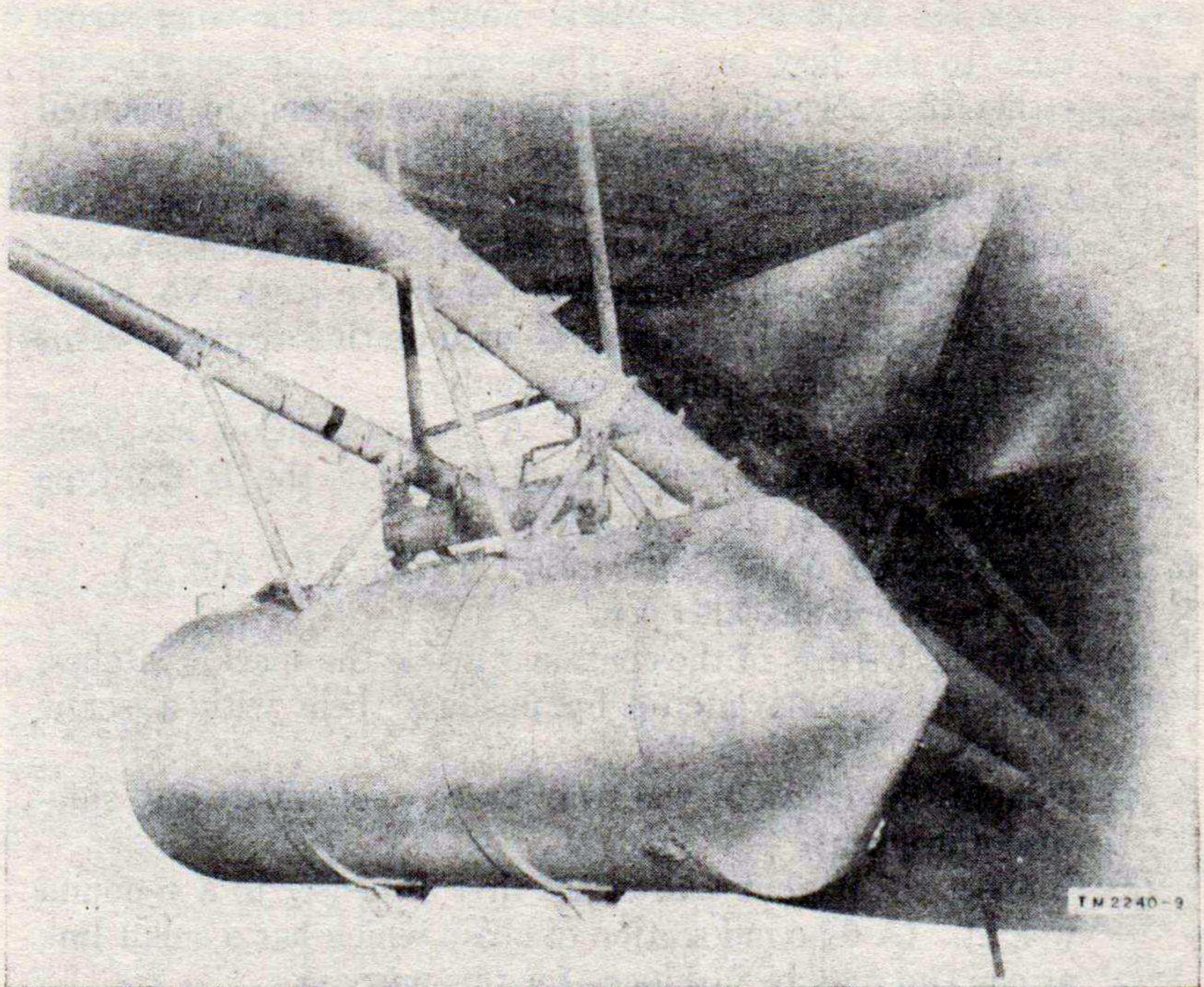


Figure 9. Wire Container CY-196/ATC, mounted on S-2 bomb shackle.

c. INSTALLATION OF WIRE DISPENSER CASE CY-1064/ATC (fig. 10).

- (1) Trip the bomb shackle open.
- (2) Place the D-rings of the containers inside the shackle latches.
- (3) Close the shackle latches by pushing them with a screw driver.
- (4) Pull out the payout end of the wire from the rear of the container and tie on a 6-pound weight. (Use a message drop filled with shot or scrap metal.)
- (5) Place the lead, with the weight attached, in the cockpit. Use a piece of the tape covering the end of a dispenser to tape the wire to the outside of the rear end of the dispenser case. This will prevent payout of the wire until the weight is dropped.

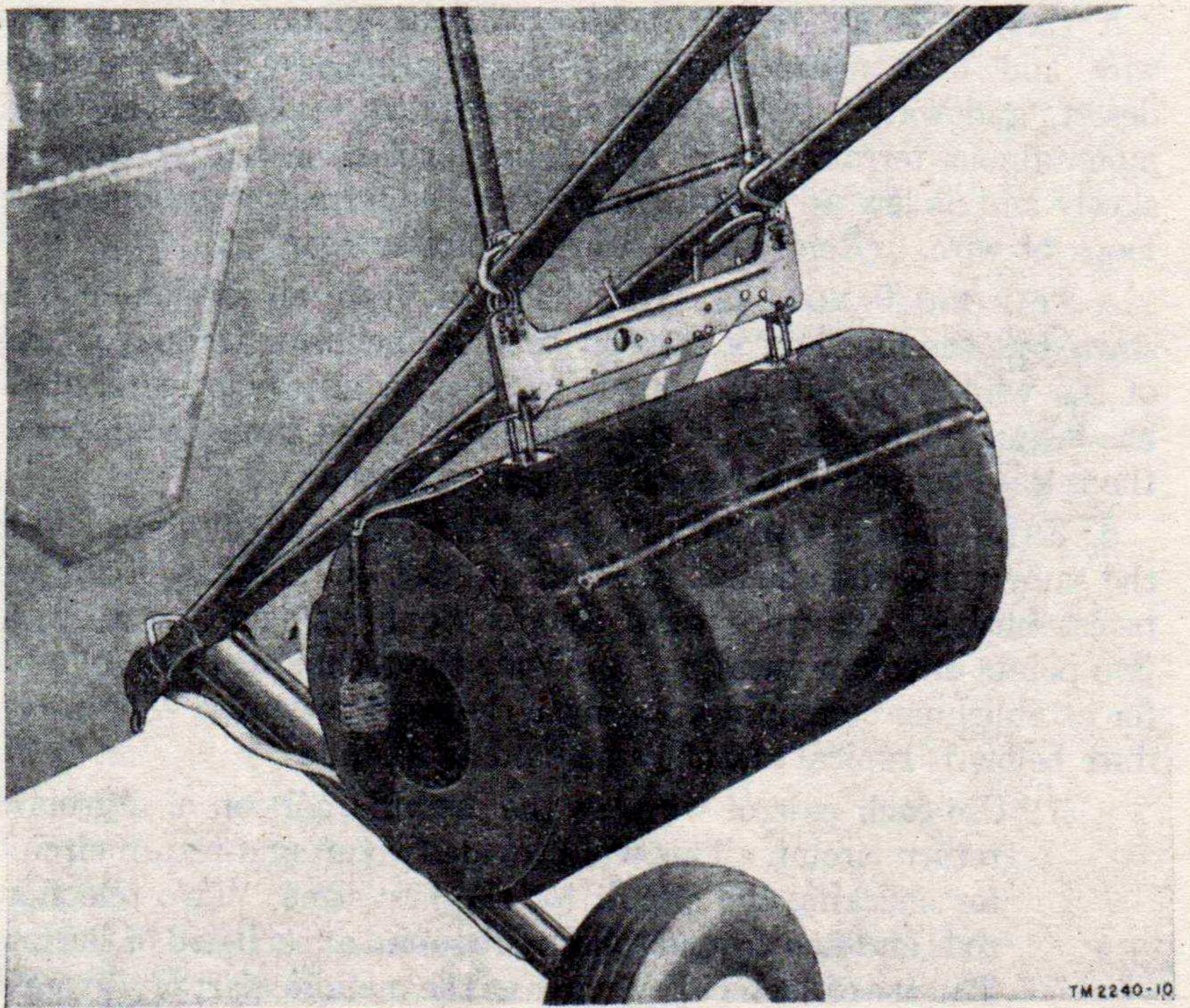


Figure 10. Wire Dispenser Container CY-1064/ATC, mounted on S-2 bomb shackle.

16. Payout Procedures

a. WIRE CONTAINER CY-196/ATC. A switch is provided on the instrument panel of the aircraft to actuate a solenoid connected to the hinged cover of the wire container. Actuation of this solenoid opens the hinged cover. This allows the weight attached to the payout lead to drop out of the container.

b. WIRE DISPENSER CASE CY-1064/ATC. To start payout, drop the weight attached to the payout lead overboard. *Be certain that the weight is dropped behind the wing struts.*

17. Aerial Wire-laying Technique

a. LAYING WIRE OVER MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN. Fly as slowly and as near to the ground as is practicable. (Refer to the warning notice (par. 12).) This should be done to minimize the damage that might be sustained by the wire when it is payed out over mountainous terrain. If the altitude is too great, excessive slack is formed in the wire; this will shorten the communication distance in straight-mile length and increase the possibility of circuit failure.

b. LAYING WIRE OVER NONMOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN. In general, wire laid over nonmountainous terrain (jungles, plains, forests, desert, and water) is less subject to damage than when laid over mountainous terrain. Here again, the airplane should be flown as slowly and as low as possible to prevent the formation of long aerial loops of wire. (Refer to the warning notice (par. 12).)

c. STARTING PAYOUT OF WIRE. Payout from an airplane can be started at the moment of take-off by first anchoring the payout end of the wire. Payout also can be started at any point after flight has begun. The pilot must fly over a prescribed target and operate the release control or throw the weight overboard.

d. ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATION. Since two circuits are laid at the same time, the chances are that at least one talking circuit will be established. Advance arrangements should be made, between the two points of communication, regarding the technique to be followed for establishing communication over the pairs of wires. The procedure below is typical and may be used as a guide.

- (1) Use each pair of wires as the metallic portion of a ground-return circuit. This will provide two ground-return circuits for checking the circuit for the first time. Two telephone rods and two ground rods are required at each end of the line. The use of each pair of wires as the metallic part of a ground-return circuit will make it possible to establish a talking circuit when one conductor of a twisted pair of wires is broken or short-circuited. If a talking circuit cannot be established by the use of ground-return circuits, it must be assumed that the lines have broken during payout.
- (2) After initial contact has been made, test each circuit to determine if a metallic circuit can be established over each twisted pair. In addition, each wire of a twisted pair may be used as one leg of a ground-return circuit.

18. General

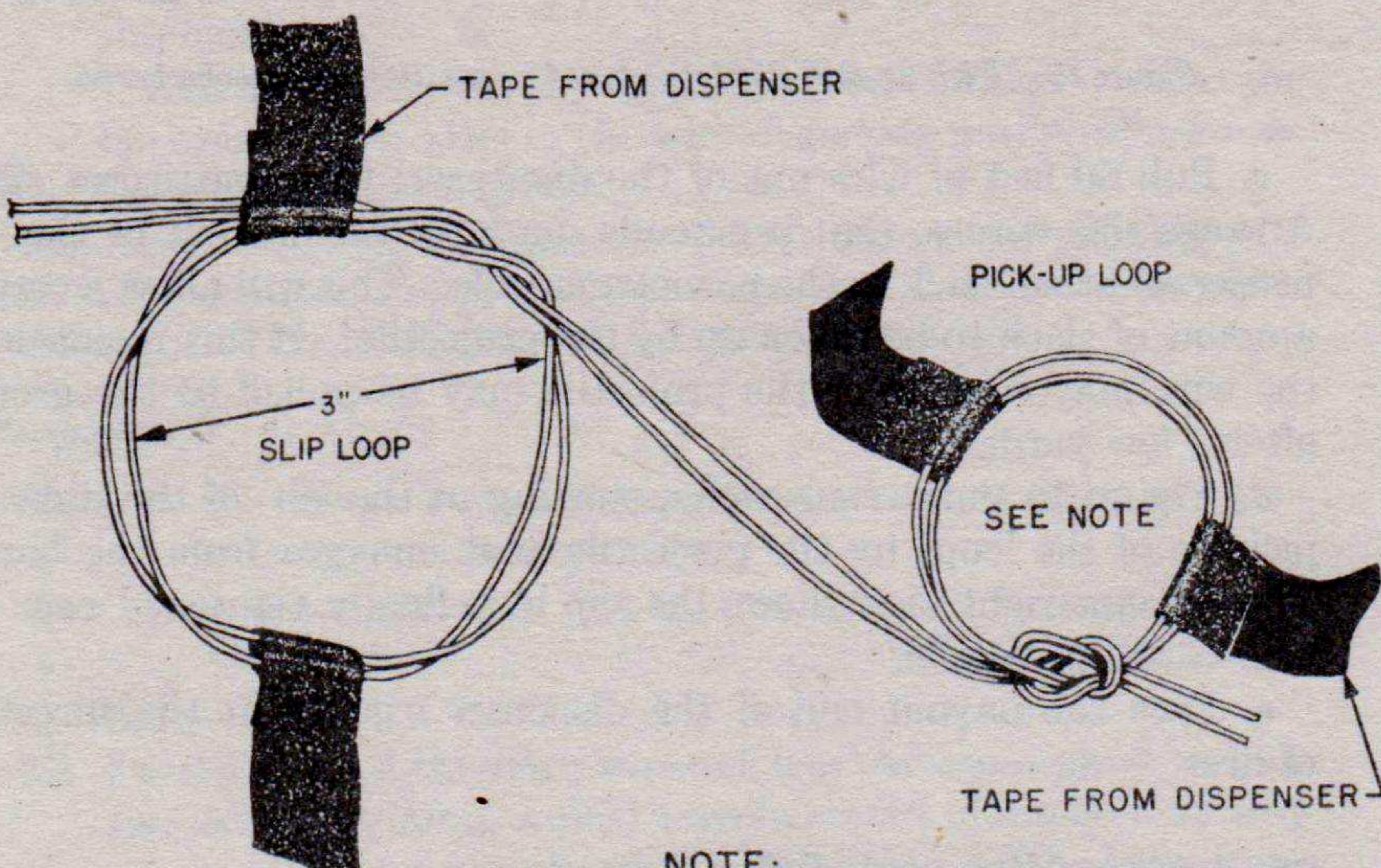
Under some conditions, communication between points 70 to 100 yards apart may be desirable. Wire can be payed out from Wire Dispensers MX-306A/G, using either a bazooka or a rifle and rifle grenade. Neither of these methods is very reliable and should not be used except under extreme emergency.

19. Laying Wire with Bazooka

Wire can be payed out by attaching the payout end lead to the muzzle of a bazooka and firing the bazooka. The bazooka projectile engages the wire and carries it to the desired destination.

a. Form a pick-up loop (fig. 11) in the payout end of the wire. Tie the wire, using a square knot or any other knot that will not slip, in a tight loop around the cylindrical portion of the projectile. Slip the loop from the projectile and tape it in the center of the muzzle opening of the bazooka (fig. 12). Use the tape which originally covered the center opening of the dispenser.

b. Tie a slip loop (fig. 11), about 3 inches in diameter, 7 inches from the pick-up loop. Tape this loop to the muzzle of the bazooka (fig. 12).

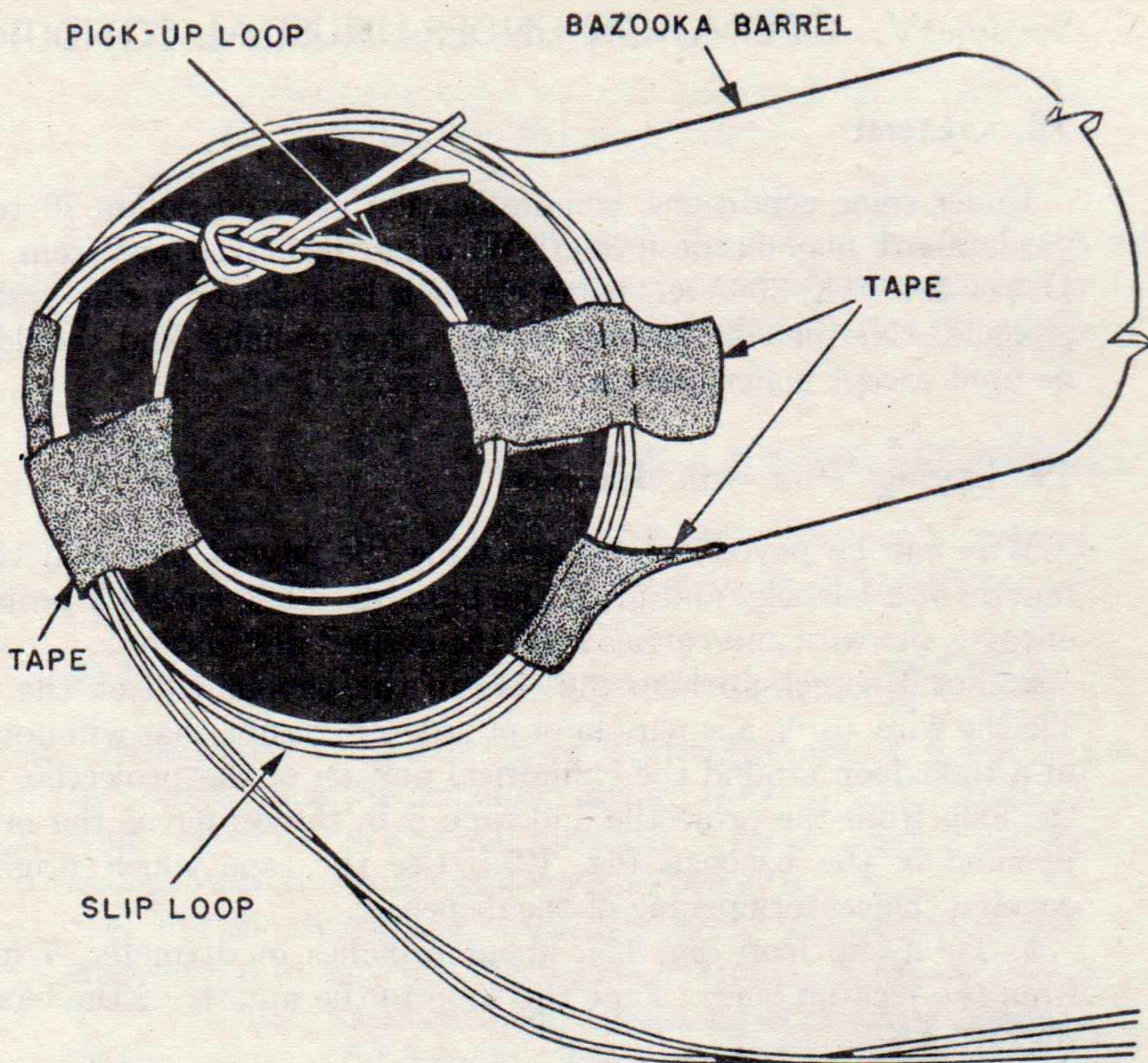


NOTE:

FORM PICK-UP LOOP BY TYING WIRE AROUND THE NOSE OF THE PROJECTILE. TIE A SQUARE KNOT AND REMOVE PICK-UP LOOP FROM PROJECTILE.

TM 2240-II

Figure 11. Pick-up and slip loops in wire for use with bazooka.



TM 2240-13

Figure 12. Pick-up and slip loops taped in position on bazooka barrel.

c. Pull 60 feet of wire out of the dispenser; this constitutes slack. Arrange this wire so that it extends some 30 feet in front of the dispenser and then back to the bazooka muzzle. This will allow a certain amount of slack to be taken up by the projectile. If this is not done, the wire may rupture or the projectile may be pulled to the ground after a few yards.

d. Figure 13 shows four views, starting at the left, of the stages of pick-up of the loops by the projectile as it emerges from the barrel. The extreme right view shows the slip loop finally tightened near the base of the projectile.

e. Face the payout end of the dispenser exactly in the direction of fire.

20. Laying Wire with Rifle Grenade

(fig. 14)

The following method will allow lengths of wire up to approximately 70 yards to be payed out:

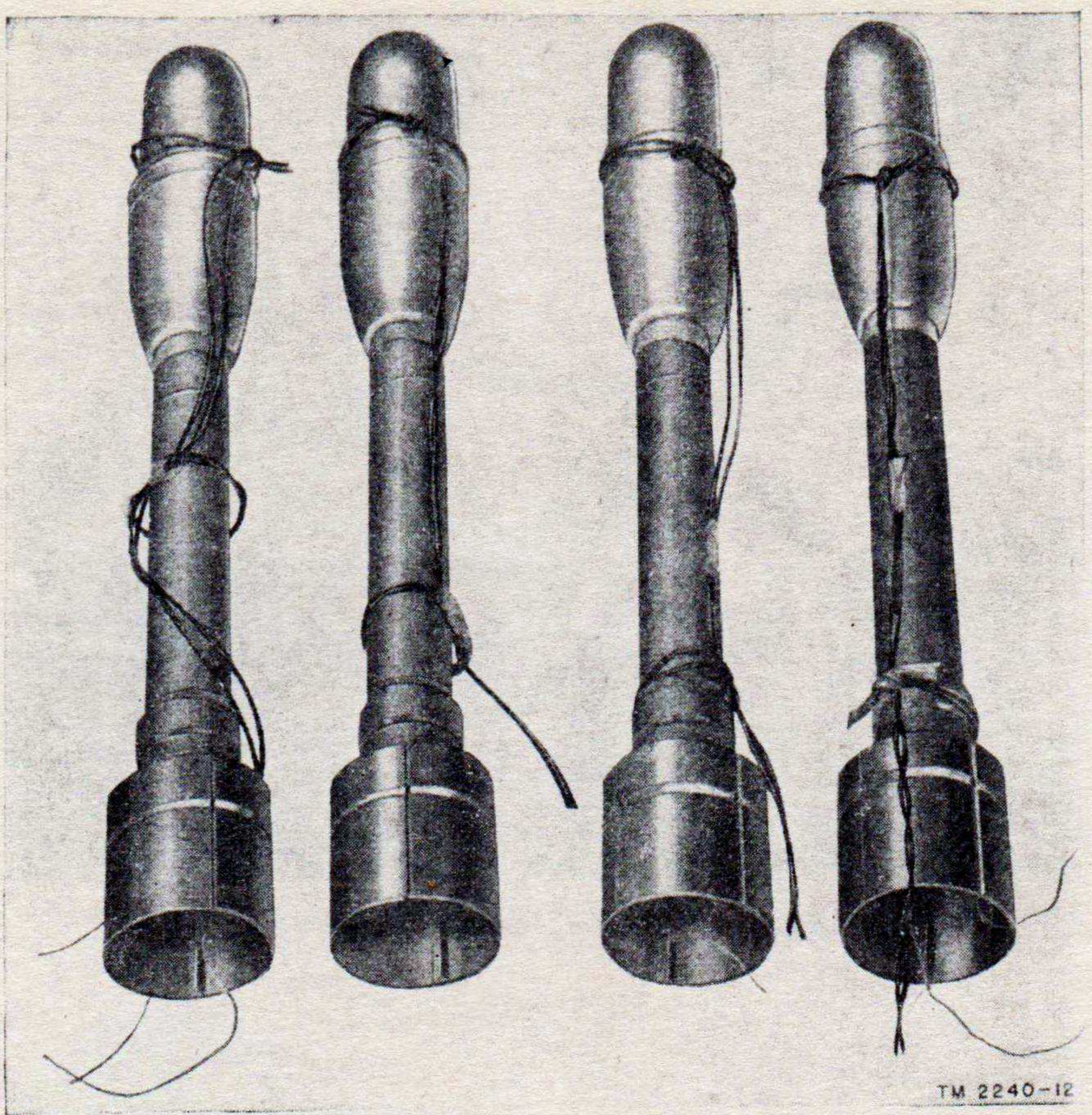


Figure 13. Four stages, from left to right of the pick-up of wire loops by a moving bazooka projectile.

- a. Tie the payout end lead to the base of the grenade.
- b. Pull 60 feet of wire out of the dispenser; this constitutes slack. Arrange this wire so that it extends some 30 feet in front of the dispenser and then back to the rifle. (par. 19c.)
- c. Place the dispenser close to the firing position with the payout end facing directly in the direction of fire.

Caution: Keep clear of the wire to be payed out.

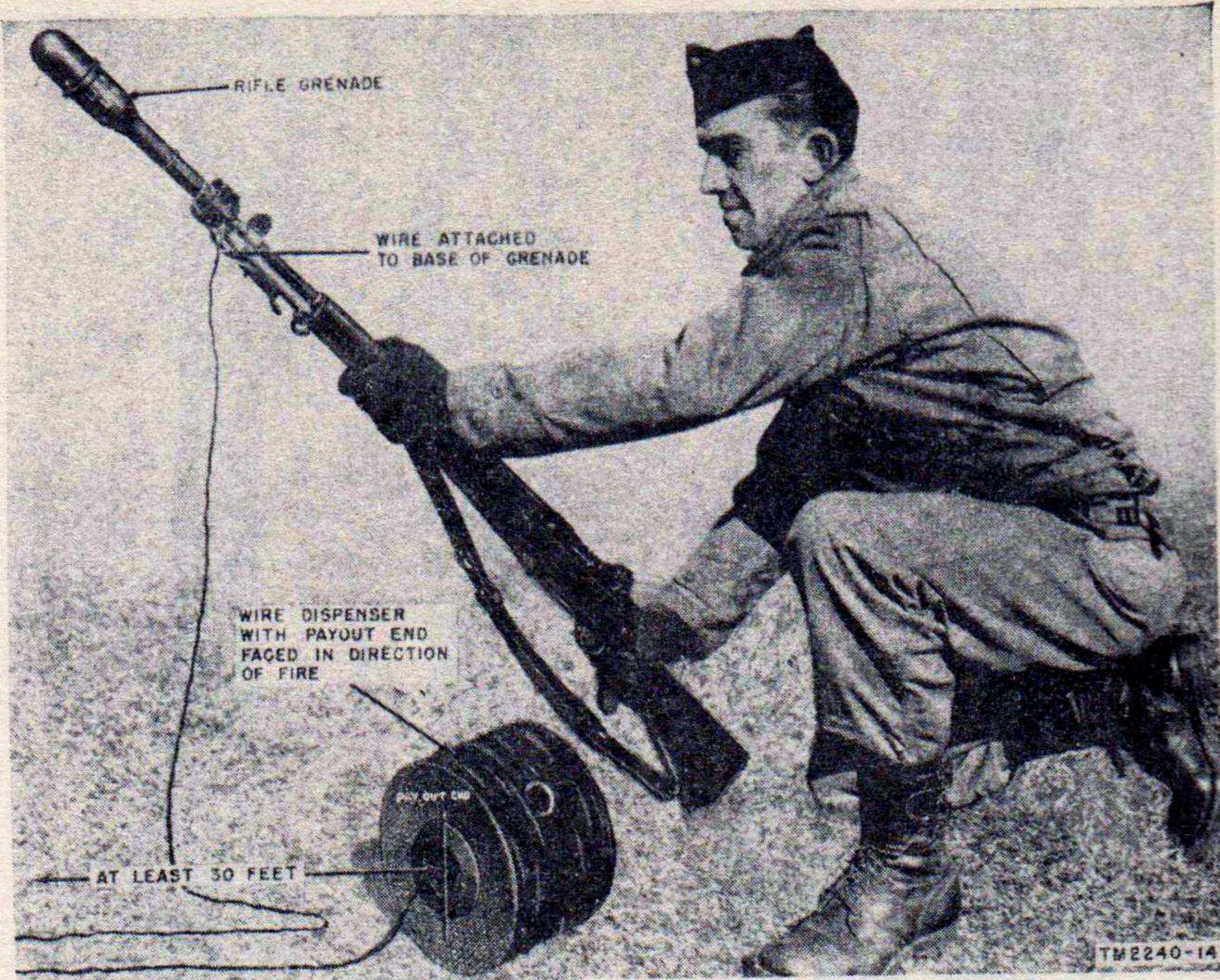


Figure 14. Using rifle grenade to lay wire.

DEMOLITION TO PREVENT ENEMY USE

21. Methods of Demolition

a. SMASH. Use sledges, axes, handaxes, pickaxes, hammers, crow-bars, and heavy tools.

b. CUT. Use axes, handaxes, or machetes.

c. BURN. Use gasoline, kerosene, oil flame throwers, or incendiary grenades.

d. EXPLODE. Use firearms, grenades, or TNT.

e. DISPOSE. Bury in slit trenches, fox holes or other holes. Throw in streams. Scatter.

f. OTHER. Use anything immediately available for destruction of this equipment.

22. Destruction of Components

When ordered by your commander, destroy all equipment to prevent its being used or salvaged by the enemy.

a. *Smash* (par. 21a) the metal wire delivery container and the improvised vehicular jig.

b. *Cut* (par. 21b) the canvas dispenser and the wiring and the canvas delivery container.

c. *Burn* (par. 21c) the canvas dispenser case, the canvas delivery container, the wire, and all instruction books.

d. *Bury or scatter* (par. 21e) any or all of the above pieces which cannot be burned.

e. DESTROY EVERYTHING.

APPENDIX

REFERENCES

Note. For availability of items listed, check SR 310-20-3 for field manuals. Check SR 310-20-4 for technical manuals and supply bulletins.

1. Technical Manuals for Equipment Associated with Wire Dispenser MX-306A/G

TM 11-333 Telephones EE-8, EE-8-A, and EE-8-B.
TM 11-2017 Test Set TS-26/TSM.

2. Decontamination

TM 3-220 Decontamination.

3. Demolition

FM 5-25 Explosives and Demolitions.

4. Other Publications

FM 24-20 Field Wire Technique.
SB 11-47 Preparation and Submission of Requisitions for Signal Corps Supplies.
SR 310-20-3 Index of Training Publications (Field Manuals, Training Circulars, Firing Tables and Charts, Army Training Programs, Mobilization Training Programs, Graphic Training Aids, Joint Army-Navy Air Force Publications, and Combined Communications Board Publications).
SR 310-20-4 Index of Technical Manuals, Technical Regulations, Technical Bulletins, Supply Bulletins, Lubrication Orders, Modification Work Orders, Tables of Organization and Equipment, Reduction Tables, Tables of Allowances, Tables of Organization, and Tables of Equipment.
SR 700-45-5 Unsatisfactory Equipment Report (Reports Control Symbol CSGLD-247).
SR 745-45-5 Report of Damaged or Improper Shipment (Reports Control Symbols CSGLD-66 (Army), SandA-70-6 (Navy), and AF-MC-U2 (Air Force)).
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY TECHNICAL MANUAL

WIRE DISPENSER MX-306A/G

TM 11-2240

CHANGES No. 1

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 23 July 1956

TM 11-2240
 follows:

, 16 October 1951, is changed as fol-

The following information changes TM 11-2240/ so that the manual also applies to Wire Dispenser Case CY-1064A/ATC.

Page 1, chapter 1, add the following note at the beginning.

Note. Wire Dispenser Case CY-1064A/ATC procured on Order No. 42945-Phila-56 is similar to Wire Dispenser Case CY-1064/ATC covered in the manual. Information covered in the technical manual applies equally to Wire Dispenser Case CY-1064A/ATC unless otherwise specified.

Page 5, paragraph 6*b*(2). Change the fifth sentence to read: Any number up to a maximum of four dispensers may be accommodated in the CY-1064/ATC; up to five dispensers may be accommodated in the CY-1064A/ATC.

Page 12, paragraph 13. Delete the second and third sentences and substitute the following: There are three types of aerial wire delivery containers: Wire Container CY-196/ATC, Wire Dispenser Case CY-1064/ATC, and Wire Dispenser Case CY-1064A/ATC. The use of the wire delivery containers permits the laying of a continuous circuit 2 miles in length when using the CY-1064/ATC, 2½ miles in length when using the CY-1064A/ATC, and 3 miles in length when using the CY-196/ATC.

Page 13, paragraph 14*b*(2). Change "four" to read **the**.

[AG 300.7 (20 Jul 56)]