

1. What is a grenade?
2. What are the 6 types of grenades?
3. What are Fragmentation grenades used for?
4. What are illumination grenades used for?
5. What are chemical grenades used for?
6. When are non lethal grenades used?
7. What are the three main components of a grenade?
8. What makes up the grenade body?
9. What is a filler?
10. What is a fuse?
11. What 2 fuses are used in Grenades?
12. What are the characteristics of a detonating fuse?
13. What are M213 fuse characteristics?

14. What are igniting fuse characteristics?

15. ABC M7A2, M7A3 Characteristics

16. What are the components of a M67 fragmentation grenade?

17. What are the capabilities of the M67?

18. What are the characteristics of the M18 smoke grenade?

19. What is the purpose of smoke grenades?

20. What are the characteristics of the AN-M14 TH3 incendiary hand grenade?

21. What are the components of the AN-M14 TH3 incendiary hand grenade?

22. What are the capabilities of the AN-M14 TH3 hand grenade?

23. What are the Colors and Markings of of the AN-M14 TH3 hand grenade?

24. What is the Mk3A2 offensive hand grenade?

25. What are the Mk3A2 components?

26. What are the Mk3A2 Capabilities?

27. What is the purpose of the M69 practice hand grenade?
28. What are the components of the M69?
29. What are the capabilities of the M69?
30. When are stun hand grenades used?
31. The components of the M84 diversionary/flash-bang stun hand grenade are:
32. What are the capabilities of the M84?
33. What are the general assemblies of U.S. hand grenades?
34. What is the inspection feature for newly issued grenades?
35. What are the following inspection procedures for unpacked grenades or for grenades that are stored on ammunition pouches?
36. Historically, hand grenade training has received less emphasis than marksmanship and bayonet training. What does this mean?
37. The storing of hand grenades on ammunition pouches is one of the most neglected aspects of hand grenade training. Why is this?
38. Before storing a hand grenade, take what following safety precautions?

39. The importance of properly gripping the hand grenade cannot be overemphasized. Soldiers must understand that a grenade not held properly is difficult to arm. What grip helps soldiers effectively use hand grenades?
40. Gripping procedures differ slightly for right- and left-handed Soldiers. What are these differences?
41. Since few Soldiers throw in the same manner, it is difficult to establish firm rules or techniques for throwing hand grenades. What does this mean?
42. What are general guidelines for effective use of hand grenades? What is the most desirable position from which to throw grenades?
43. What procedures must be followed when throwing from such a position?
44. The prone-to-standing position allows the soldier to throw the grenade for a greater distance than the alternate prone but he is exposed more. What is the most effective method to throw from the prone-to-standing position?
45. The kneeling position (Figure 3-7, page 3-8) reduces the distance a Soldier can throw a grenade. It is used primarily when a Soldier has only a low wall, a shallow ditch, or similar cover to protect him. How do you throw from the kneeling position?

46. Hand grenades provide the individual Soldier with a number of highly versatile and effective weapons systems. Why are grenades used in combat?
47. Fragmentation hand grenades are mainly used to:
48. Incendiary hand grenades are mainly used to:
49. Colored smoke grenades are mainly used to:
50. White smoke grenades are mainly used to:
51. Riot-control hand grenades are used to:
52. Stun grenades are used to:
53. While all hand grenades have application in modern combat, the fragmentation hand grenade remains the most important. Why is this?
54. On the modern battlefield, the close-in fight can occur anywhere, anytime. What are some of the advantages of using grenades in close combat?
55. Many times in combat, the nature of the targets confronting the infantryman make normal methods of target engagement inadequate. What are some examples of this? How can grenades engage these threats?
56. Above ground detonation is especially critical when engaging bunker-type emplacements. How can above ground detonation be achieved?

57. When is the combat load for grenades determined?

58. What determines the combat load for grenades?

59. How much does each grenade usually weigh?

60. What considerations must be made when determining what weapons to send on a mission?

61. How is the supply of grenades to be balanced?

62. The fragmentation hand grenade is the:

63. Fragmentation hand grenades contribute greatly in what psychological aspects of combat?

64. Where are offensive grenades effective?

65. Soldiers must throw hand grenades accurately into enemy positions to avoid what?

66. In an assault against a dug-in, well-prepared enemy, the Soldier uses hand grenades to clear what targets first?

67. In clearing a trench within a fortified position, the buddy team forms the basis for all fragmentation grenade employment in what manner?

68. Clearing an enemy bunker and killing the enemy soldiers inside requires violence and speed of execution, plus synchronization of effort at the buddy and squad level, in order to succeed. What are the following procedures for clearing a bunker?
69. When clearing a room or moving through an urban area, what following considerations apply?
70. The use of hand grenades during raids always depends on the mission. The raid, as a type of offensive operation, is characterized by heavy use of fragmentation and offensive grenades, but it may also require other types of grenades. Use grenades according to what guidelines?
71. Hand grenades are used in defensive operations during the final phase of the close-in battle. The primary hand grenade in all defensive operations is the?
72. Dismounted Soldiers should try to destroy or disable enemy armor only as a last resort. When employing hand grenades for this purpose, follow what procedures?
73. The considerations for the defensive employment of grenades on urban terrain are generally the same as offensive considerations with respect to ROE, structural integrity of the building, fratricide avoidance, and desired effects of the type grenade to be used. Additionally, the following also apply:
74. Special applications or considerations for hand grenade use during retrograde operations relate to creating obstacles, marking friendly force locations, and breaking contact. How can grenades be used in each of these aspects?

75. Army operations doctrine recognizes that the nature of a future war poses a significant threat to rear areas. These threats range from large operational maneuver groups to highly trained, special operating forces and even terrorists. What does this mean?

76. What are special considerations for grenade use?

77. What are some considerations to make when employing hand grenades on MOPP gear?

78. What are considerations to make when using grenades at night?

79. Ground pyrotechnic signals rise to what height?

80. What are signals and what do they include?

81. The current types of star clusters include the:

82. Operation of hand-held signals should be as follows:

83. How do hand-held signal devices function?

84. What are star parachutes and what are they used for?

85. The current types of star parachutes include the:

86. What is the M126 and M127 maximum height? How long do they burn for? What is their average rate of descent? How long can their signals be seen for?
87. What are smoke parachutes designed to be used for?
88. The current types of smoke parachutes include the
89. What is the smoke parachute maximum height? How long do they burn for? What is their average rate of descent? How long can their signals be seen for?
90. How are hand held signals identified?
91. Hand-held colored pyrotechnic signal flares (star cluster and star parachute) burn at different intensities. What does this mean?
92. What do green flares indicate?
93. What flares can be mistaken for what kind of flares?
94. Red flares may be difficult to detect in what situations?
95. Caution must be used when signaling aircraft at night with star clusters. Why is this?
96. What is the M49A1 trip flare used for?
97. In addition to its use as an early warning device, the trip flare may also be used as a:
98. What are the characteristics of the M49A1 trip flare?

99. Simulators are used in training for what purposes?
100. What are booby trap simulators activated by?
101. What is the purpose of the M115A2? How is it activated? What does it produce?
102. The M116A1 hand grenade simulator is used for what purposes?
103. The pen gun flare supports the small-unit leader in what actions?
104. This pen gun flare has a threaded projector with the projectiles contained in a cloth bandoleer. Each of the signals listed below may be fired from a hand-held projector while in a bandoleer. What are some of the signals fired from the pen gun flare?
105. What components comprise a signal kit?
106. How do you select and prepare flares for firing?
107. What is the procedure for the inspection of hand grenades?
108. Duds must be regarded as dangerous. What are the procedures for effectively dealing with duds?
109. Where should grenades be carried during ruck marches?

110. During wartime conditions, it is essential that soldiers are prepared to engage the enemy as soon as the chopper hits the ground. How does this influence the storing of grenades in combat situations?
111. RGN OFFENSIVE/DEFENSIVE HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
112. RGO DEFENSIVE HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
113. F1 FRAGMENTATION HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
114. RKG-3M ANTITANK HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
115. RGD-5 OFFENSIVE HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
116. RG-42 OFFENSIVE HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
117. RDG-1 SMOKE HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
118. RDG-2 SERIES SMOKE HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
119. ROUND FRAGMENTATION GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
120. RECTANGULAR FRAGMENTATION GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
121. LACHRYMATORY (CS) GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS

122. TYPE 1 FRAGMENTATION GRENADE, TYPE 86P SPECIFICATIONS
123. TYPE 73 FRAGMENTATION MINI-GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
124. TYPE 77-1 FRAGMENTATION STICK SPECIFICATIONS
125. SC-2 LACHRYMATORY (CS)/SMOKE GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
126. JYD-1 SPECIFICATIONS
127. JYB-1 SPECIFICATIONS
128. JYS-1 SPECIFICATIONS
129. NR 17 OFFENSIVE HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
130. NR 13C1 FRAGMENTATION HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
131. Mk 2A1 FRAGMENTATION HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
132. NR1C1 FRAGMENTATION HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
133. NR10 COLORED SMOKE HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
134. NR 12 INCENDIARY HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
135. NR 16 WP SMOKE HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS

136. NR20C1 FRAGMENTATION HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
137. DM 24/68 SMOKE HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
138. HC DM 15 WHITE SMOKE HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
139. M-DN 11 FRAGMENTATION HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
140. NO. M36 HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
141. L2A2 FRAGMENTATION HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
142. NO. 83 N 201 RIOT-CONTROL HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
143. RUBBER BURSTING CS HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
144. GRENADE FRAGMENTATION, NO. 36M MK1 SPECIFICATIONS
145. SPL HGR 77 HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
146. HDGR 78 HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS
147. HDGR 79 HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS

148. SPL HGR 84 HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS

149. HDGR 72 HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS

150. HDGR 73 HAND GRENADE SPECIFICATIONS

151. GRENADE, FRAGMENTATION, TN 733 (FRANCE) SPECIFICATIONS

152. GRENADE, FRAGMENTATION, POM 1 (SPAIN) SPECIFICATIONS

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