PFM Design
facts

• Liquid Explosive (VS6-D)
• Corrosive, toxic
• Might cause spontaneous detonation in storage
• 9.59million (Belarus and Ukraine)
• 149,800 canisters (4 clusters each)
• 10 year shelf life
Destruction Methodology for the PFM 1 Series APM

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FUZING SYSTEM
Fuze Arming

• On release from dispenser the Arming Plunger is released, and moved under the pressure of the Arming Spring.
• Pressure on Fuze Main Body transfers liquid explosive content through a rubber diaphragm and fluid inlet port into fuze.
• The inner fuze body moves under the influence of the movement of fluid.
Fuze Arming

• This movement rotates the detonator “into line” in the explosive chain.
• Progressive movement of the fuze inner body allows the Safety Ball to be released.
• The Striker Spring moves the Striker onto the Detonator.
Fuze Safety Summary

• Arming plunger held by dispenser frame.
• Ball prevents Striker movement until armed.
• Detonator is held rotated and out of line until the fuze is armed.
• Fuze safety can be confirmed by X Ray.
Demilitarization Hazards

• Explosive degradation.
• Products of combustion and detonation.
• Removal of the APM from the dispenser starts the arming process. (First of three Safety Components is removed).
• Additional pressure of 3.4 mm displacement on the mine body will then arm and fire the fuze.
• No neutralization RSP.
situation

- Field trials of disposal techniques.
- Measure products of detonation or burn