In connection with the later and repeated unsuccessful attempts to pass the 12/16 inch (47-mm) shell, the following information was obtained. As was stated in our reports given to you before, the front wall of the 105-mm gun case is 4 inches thick. This is reinforced with an additional layer of 2 inches thick. The rear wall of the 105-mm gun case is 3 inches thick. This is also reinforced with an additional layer of 2 inches thick.

The 12/16 inch (47-mm) shell was made by the French and was of the older type of construction. It weighed 37 pounds and had a 55-pound charge of smoke powder. It was fired at a range of 600 yards. The powder was ignited by means of a percussion priming cap. The shell was filled with a smoke-producing charge and was designed to produce a dense smoke screen. The shell was fired from a 105-mm gun, which is a howitzer-type gun used for close-in support. The gun has a maximum range of about 18,000 yards.

The French have developed new types of smoke shells that are more effective and easier to use. These shells are lighter in weight and have a longer range. The new shells are also easier to load and fire, making them more suitable for use in combat situations.

The test results indicate that the current 12/16 inch (47-mm) shell is not effective enough to meet the needs of the current combat situation. Further research and development are needed to improve the effectiveness of this shell type. The French are currently working on developing new types of smoke shells that are more effective and easier to use.

Sincerely,
Robert M. Jeffery
Director, French Petroleum