**PMN-2 Land Mine**

The PMN-2 is an inexpensive and popular antipersonnel land mine that was first deployed in the former Soviet Union. It has since been used in many former Eastern Bloc nations in different forms and configurations. Structure and Components:

**Conception**

- The top of mine body in the explosive charge is a family of different arming systems, which are designed to function properly when handled or struck by a metallic object.

**Construction**

- The PMN-2 consists of the arming key, a black rubber air cap, a metal pressure plate, a storage tank, and a round cover plate.

**Operation**

- The arming assembly has a time delay mechanism that allows the explosive to function properly when handled or struck by a metallic object.

**Display**

- The PMN-2 is comprised of an arming key, a black rubber air cap, a metal pressure plate, a storage tank, and a round cover plate.

**Removal**

- Removal of the arming key initiates the mechanical design; there are no batteries or electronics to run or protect the mine.

**Detonation**

- When a force of sufficient magnitude and duration is applied to the black rubber cap of the mine, the explosive chain, this high explosive transforms the blast charge into a highly destructive force.

**Deployment**

- The mine is deployed by unscrewing the booster plug on the underside of the mine, placing a booster charge in the cavity, and returning to a state of lethal readiness.

**Unexploded**

- It has no timed self-destruct mechanism.

**Design Challenges**

- As designers, we are compelled to consider the consequences of this device to the population at large, as well as with those who make, use, and classify them. How do we approach the functional dissection of these devices, and the design and use of landmines, we invite you to glimpse into the social and technical challenges raised by the design and use of landmines, we invite you to glance into the social and technical challenges raised by the design and use of landmines.

**Overview**

- The well achieved design requirements of resistance to false triggers caused by nearby explosions. Designers have exploited the destructive life of a mine by engineering it to be resistant to false triggers caused by nearby explosions. Designers have exploited the destructive life of a mine by engineering it to be resistant to false triggers caused by nearby explosions.

**Use and Deployment**

- The mine is designed to meet various methods of detection and disarmament. It is relatively insensitive to blast waves and shock, but is easily triggered by a force amounting to 1. When a force of sufficient magnitude and duration is applied to the black rubber cap of the mine, the explosive chain, this high explosive transforms the blast charge into a highly destructive force.

**Operation**

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