

解構炸彈

二戰期間，盟軍多次空襲當時被日軍佔領的香港，使用的空投炸彈大多屬於通用炸彈，用以炸毀水壩、鐵路或橋樑等堅固設施。炸彈呈橢圓形，填裝俗稱「黃色炸藥」的三硝基甲苯，前端和末端均有引信。炸彈撞擊目標一刻即觸發前端引信，燃點彈內炸藥；若炸彈末端的螺旋槳轉數足夠，亦可啟動引信。

二戰時，部分盟軍投落香港的炸彈沒有爆炸，估計是由於引信失靈，或是投彈的高度不夠，導致炸彈末端的螺旋槳轉數不足，未能啟動引信；又或是炸彈投進海水的角度不足，未能觸發前端引信。此後，炸彈因填海造地而長埋地底，直至近年基建工程才重見天日。

解构炸弹

二战期间，盟军多次空袭当时被日军占领的香港，使用的空投炸弹大多属于通用炸弹，用以炸毁水坝、铁路或桥梁等坚固设施。炸弹呈椭圆形，填装俗称「黄色炸药」的三硝基甲苯，前端和末端均有引信。炸弹撞击目标一刻即触发前端引信，燃点弹内炸药；若炸弹末端的螺旋桨转数足够，也可启动引信。

二战时，部分盟军投落香港的炸弹没有爆炸，估计是由于引信失灵，或是投弹的高度不够，导致炸弹末端的螺旋桨转数不足，未能启动引信；又或是炸弹投进海水的角度不足，未能触发前端引信。此后，炸弹因填海造地而长埋地底，直至近年基建工程才重见天日。

Deconstructing Bombs

During the Second World War, the Allied forces launched a number of air raids on Japanese-occupied Hong Kong. General-purpose (GP) bombs were largely used to destroy sturdy facilities, such as dams, railroads or bridges. The oval-shaped bomb was filled with trinitrotoluene (TNT), commonly known as yellow dynamite, and fitted with fuses at both ends. When the bomb came into contact with the target, the fuse in the front was activated, detonating the explosives inside the bomb; the rear fuse was activated if the screw turned fast enough.

Some of the Allied bombs dropped on Hong Kong during the Second World War did not detonate, possibly because the fuses malfunctioned; the bombs were dropped too close to the ground, so the screw in the rear did not turn fast enough to activate the fuse; or the bombs did not enter the water at a wide enough angle to activate

the front fuse. The bombs were subsequently buried as a result of land reclamation and were unearthed only during infrastructure construction works in recent years.