Ho Jonuary 1946.
May Castle

aichi - 90:20-198

AIGHI AIRCRAFT COMPANY, FUNAKATA PLANT, TARGET NO. 2010.

RESTRICTED

1. Fire Damage Notes:
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This target suffered slight damage as a result of the 1.B's which fell during the urban area attacks on Nagoya on 19 March and 17 May 1945. San Efficient A, B and Table 4)

Description and location of the buildings damaged and destroyed is shown on the enclosure.

Building 2e was destroyed in the attack of 19 March. This building entirely had been removed at the time of the survey. According to information furnished by plant officials, at the plant, the fire destroyed the combustible contents with moderate damage to the light machinery and machine tools. The ensuing the caused structural damage to the steel roof trusses and columns. Combustible occupancy in small and and a plant of the steel roof trusses. In the attack of 19 March, seven I.B's fell in the non-combustible building 5c and d, but were readily extinguished by the employees.

Combustible buildings 12a, 13a, 136, 6, and 76 and their contents were destroyed in the attack of 17 May 1945. The combustible contents in a small area on the the north side of Building 7c was destroyed on 17 May, with superficial and structural damage to the steel roof trusses.

Damage to the roofs of buildings 2b and 7c was repaired after these attacks. The plant reported that no important production processes were effected by these attacks.

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1. Fire Damage 10 Attack of 9 June 19 & J.

target. Within the area covered by the bombs, practically all the important combustible construction and combustible occupancy was destroyed by fire. This statement, particularly with reference to the combustible occupancy, was confirmed by careful examination of the Japanese plan which showed all the areas of combustible occupancy in the buildings before the attacks. The combustible occupancy consisted of wooden office furniture, paper, flammable liquids and oils, paints used in finishing processes, wooden boxes and shelves and lumber storage. Although the HE damage was probably sufficient to render this target incapable of production for a long period, the fires resulted in additional damage, which made repairing of the damaged structures and use of these buildings impraeticable.

- b. Most of the light machinery and machine tools had been removed at the time of the survey and dispersed to other locations. This fact Suggests that repairing of the light machinery which had been damaged was considered practical by the Japanese. Heavy machinery and heavily damaged light machinery remained in the target area and the extent of the fire damage could be observed.
- C. Two large rotary converters and three large oil-cooled transformers in Building 22a were destroyed by fire. This equipment was the property of the Nagoya Municipal Electric Bureau, the street railway company, and its destruction did not effect the plant. Five 30 and 50 kva oil-cooled transformers and other electric equipment in the southwest corner of Building 10a was destroyed. Fire in the combustible Building 10d destroyed three 100 H.P. motors and caused

moderate damage to the air compressors. Four small transformers and the adjoining combustible office occupancy in the east end of Building 23 was destroyed. Fire destroyed two 100 H.P. motors driving the air compressors in the southwest corner of Building 37b. The air compressors were not damaged.

A: The combustible buildings 9, 10, 11a and c, 14a, 15b, parts of 20 and 21, 22c, 26a, 27a, 34, 35a, 36 39c and d, and 40a were knocked down by the explosions. The ensuing fires in these areas destroyed the debris, combustible occupancy and damaged thenon-combustible occupancy susceptible to damage by fire. The combustible building 416; housing the concrete wind tunnel was destroyed by fire. The combustible occupancy in areas in Buildings 2a, L. and f, 7c, 23, 24a, and b, 26b, 28, 31, 32, 33a and b, 35b and c, 37 a and b, 38b, 29b, 40b and c, 41 a and c, Suffered heavy damage and 42 were destroyed by fire. The explosions had stripped the light roof coverings off these buildings. The amount of combustible material in most of these areas was only sufficient, for small local fires and the fires did not root cause any damage to the steel trusses. Small areas of mixed fire and HE plus five structural damage appear in Buildings 23, 31, 35b and c, 40b and 41a. The plant officials reported that the light machinery and machine tools in these areas, especially in the combustible buildings destroyed by fire, received moderate fire damage. They estimated this damage at 10 to 20 percent of the total light machinery and machine tools in these buildings.

e. Small areas of the combustible sheathing on the roofs of Buildings 25, 10a damaged and c, 14b, and 19c were destroyed by fire.

The four fire-resistive (reinforced concrete) Buildings 25, 27b, 29 and 30 were subjected to fire. The office occupancy in the 2nd and 3rd stories of Building 25 was destroyed by fire. Small floor areas in the southeast corner of

Fires which occurred in all stories of Building 29 destroyed the combustible occupancy and cause moderate damage to the light machinery and structural damage fire occurred in to a small area in the 4th story. The main electrical substation, Building 30, and was gutted by fire. Transformers, switches, panels, and other electrical equipheauty damaged.

ment were destroyed. Fire destroyed the combustible occupancy in Building 27b and caused heavy damage to the equipment in the testing laboratory. The fire

The non-combustible (reinforced concrete on exposed steel) Building 27c suffered structural damage by the fire which destroyed the telephone switchboard and record storage.

The combustible Building 39e, which was being removed at the time of the attack of 9 June, was burned.

Japan removed it storting in march of

Target No. 90.20 - 2010, Aichi Aireraft Works, Funakota Plant.

Where Dars Profestion

re Organization a. The fire department was organized on a two shift basis, twelve hours on duty, with sixty firemen on a shift. Equipment consisted of one 750 gallon per minute and three 450 gallon per minute motorized pumps, two 450 gallon per minute gasoline engine trailer pumps, 180 lengths of 2½ linen hose and 60 lengths of la" linen hose. Forty four and six man hand pumps were located throughout the plant for use by employees. The three 450 gallon per minute pumpers, forty hand pumps, and the 12 and 21 linen hose were destroyed in the raid of 9 June 1945. About in buildings 1800 fire extinguishers were located throughout the buildings boolding plant area. Twenty-one fire alarm boxes of the break-glass type were located at strategic points in the plant and registered on an annunciator panel in the fire station, in building No. 54. Firemen acted which was located as watchmen and made hourly recorded rounds throughout the buildings at night.

## Water Supplies

furnished by the city of Nagoya. A small supply was available from the well pump in the pump house at the north-west corner of the building No. 39b. Distribution system consisted of 3' and 6' mains and was fairly well valved that pressure was about 20 project.

pounds, Fifty-one rlush type hydrants with one 25' hose connections were located throughout the plant. One 3' main at the west side of No. 31 was broken during the raid of 9 June 1945.

Target No. 90.20 2010, Aichi Aircraft Works, Funakota Plant.

Water Supplies (Cont)

(h) one 600,000 gallon reservoir, five 1500 gallon reservoirs and about two hundred 250 gallon wood barrels were available as auxiliary water supplies for fire protection.



