

Appendix B

Camouflage Requirements and Procedures

Section I

Lightweight Camouflage Screen System

B-1. Description. The LCSS is a modular system consisting of a hexagon screen, a diamond-shaped screen, a support system, and a repair kit. Any number of screens can be joined together to cover a designated object or area (Figure B-1). Using Figure B-2, the soldier can determine the number of modules needed for camouflaging a given area. Use Table B-1 to determine vehicle dimensions or measure the vehicle.

B-2. Capabilities. The LCSS conceals in four different ways:

- Casts patterned shadows that breakup the characteristic outlines of an object.
- Absorbs and scatters radar returns (except when radar-transparent LCSS is used).
- Dissipates infrared radiation.
- Simulates color and shadow patterns that are commonly found in a particular region.

B-3. Erection. When erecting the LCSS, keep the net structure as small as possible. Maintain the netting at a minimum of two feet from the camouflaged object's surface and avoid eye-catching steeples and shadows. Lines between support poles should be gently sloped so that the net blends into its background. The net should extend completely to the ground to prevent creating unnatural shadows that are easily detected. Doing this will ensure the LCSS effectively disrupts the object's shape and actually absorbs and scatters radar energy. The net should extend all the way around the object to ensure complete protection from enemy sensors.

B-4. Supplemental Camouflage. The LCSS will rarely be used without supplemental camouflage. The LCSS does not make an object invisible. Other camouflage techniques are necessary to achieve effective concealment. Cover or remove all of the object's reflective surfaces (such as mirrors, windshields, and lights). Ensure that you disrupt or disguise an object's shadow when camouflaging.

B-5. Training. Units should develop and practice battle drills that cover the requirements and procedures for erecting the LCSS over assigned equipment. See the sample battle drill at the end of this appendix. TM 5-1080-200-13&P contains additional information on maintenance, erection, and characteristics of LCSS.

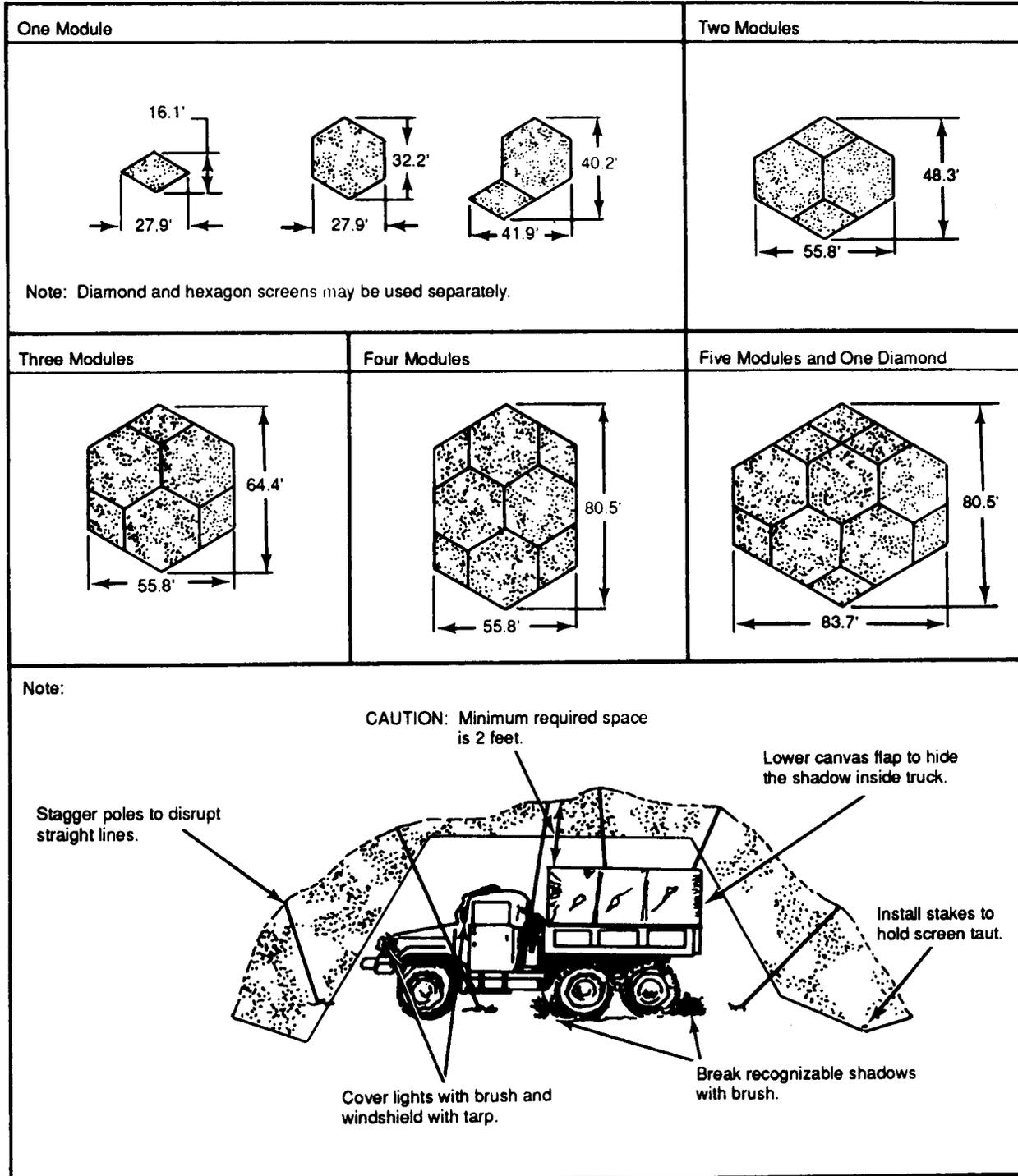
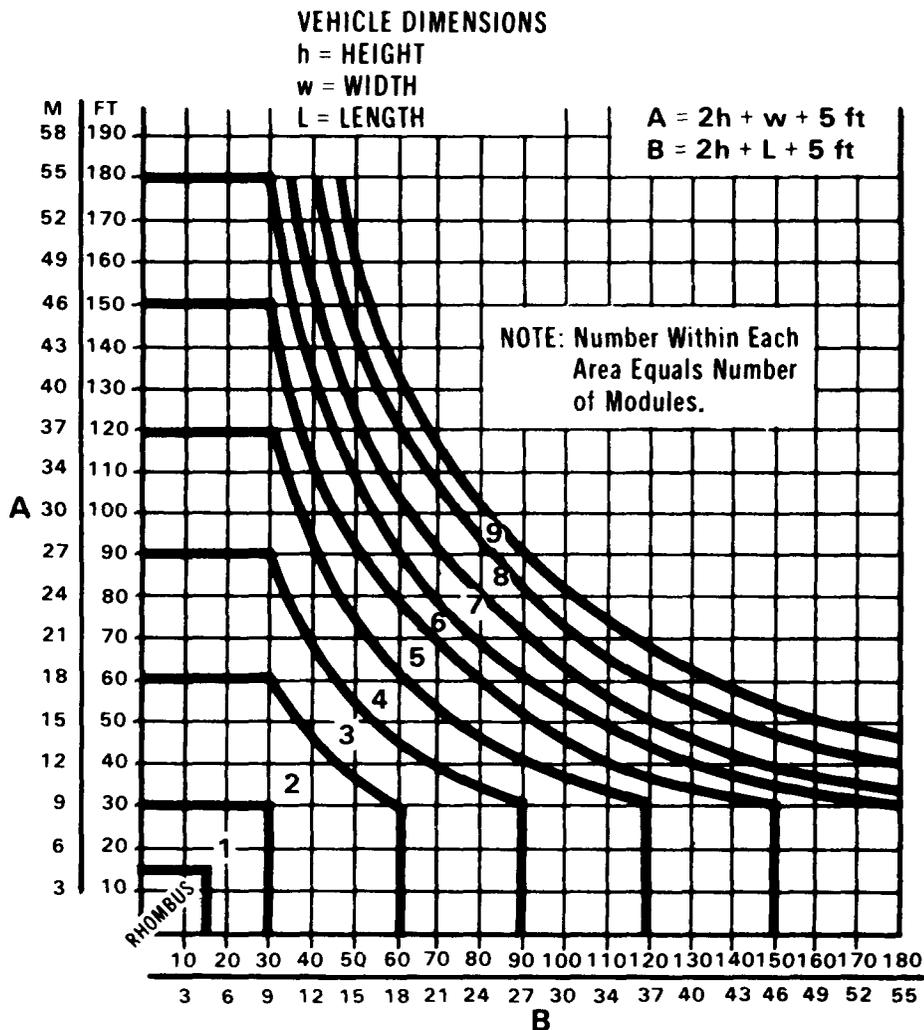


Figure B-1. LCSS Modular System



NOTE: This chart is normally reliable for vehicles of regular configuration. Vehicles of irregular configuration such as artillery pieces or cranes may require additional modules.

EXAMPLE: To determine the number of modules necessary to cover an M2 fighting vehicle, do the following:

Step 1. Determine the vehicle dimensions (measure or use Table B-1): *h* is 10 feet, *w* is 11 feet, and *L* is 22 feet.

Step 2. Substitute values into the equations in the equations above:

$$A = 2h + w + 5 = 2(10) + 11 + 5 = 36 \text{ feet}$$

$$B = 2h + L + 5 = 2(10) + 22 + 5 = 47 \text{ feet}$$

Step 3. Using the values for *A* and *B*, determine the number of modules required from the graph above. Since *A* equals 36 and *B* equals 47, you will require two modules of camouflage to cover the M2 fighting vehicle.

Figure B-2. Module Determination Chart

Table B-1. Vehicle Dimensions for Selected Vehicles

Nomenclature	Height (Feet)	Width (Feet)	Length (Feet)
AVLB	17	13	37
M548 Carrier, Cargo, 6-Ton	10	9	21
M577A1 Carrier, Command Post	9	9	19
M125A1 Carrier, Mortar, 81mm	7	9	16
M106A1 Carrier, Mortar, 107mm	7	10	16
M113A2 Carrier, Personnel	7	9	16
M3 Fighting Vehicle, Cavalry	10	11	22
RT Crane, Boom, 20-Ton	14	11	44
MT-250 Crane Hydraulic, 25-Ton	10	8	45
D7 Dozer, with Blade	10	12	19
M109A3 Howitzer, 155mm, (SP)	11	12	30
M2 Fighting Vehicle, Infantry	10	11	22
M2 TOW Vehicle, Improved	11	9	15
C7 Loader, Scoop, 2.5-Ton, without Cage	9	9	25
MLRs	9	10	23
M992 CATV (FAAS-V)	11	11	23
M1 Tank, Combat, 105mm	10	12	28
M48A5 Tank, Combat, 105mm	11	12	27
M60A1 Tank, Combat, 105mm	11	12	27
M60A2 Tank, Combat, 105mm	11	12	25
M60A2 Tank, with Mine Roller (10-Ton)	11	13	37
M60A3 Tank, Combat, 105mm	11	12	27
M172 Trailer, Low-Bed, 25-Ton	6	10	35
M149 Trailer, Water, 400-Gallon	6	7	7
M713 Truck, Ambulance, 1/4-Ton	7	6	12

Table B-1. Vehicle Dimensions for Selected Vehicles (continued)

Nomenclature	Height (Feet)	Width (Feet)	Length (Feet)
M792 Truck, Ambulance, 1.5-Ton	8	7	19
M977 Truck, Cargo, HEMTT	9	8	34
M880 Truck, Cargo, 1.25-Ton	8	7	19
M35A2 Truck, Cargo, 2.5-Ton	9	8	23
M54A2 Truck Cargo, 5-Ton	10	8	26
M520 Truck, Cargo, 8-Ton	11	9	32
M930 Truck, Dump, 5-Ton	9	8	24
M559 Truck, Fuel, 2,500-Gallon	11	9	33
M978 Truck, Tanker, HEMTT	9	8	34
M920 Truck, Tractor, 20-Ton	12	11	27
M151A2 Truck, Utility, 1/4-Ton	6	5	11
M816 Truck, Wrecker, 5-Ton	10	8	30
M553 Truck, Wrecker, 10-Ton	11	9	33
M9 Vehicle, Armored Combat Earthmover	9	13	21
M728 Vehicle, Combat Engineer, (CEV)	11	12	29
M578 Vehicle, Recovery, Light	11	10	21
M88A1 Vehicle, Recovery, Medium	10	11	27

Section II

Sample Camouflage Battle Drill (Infantry Fighting Vehicle, M2)

Standards

Complete camouflage net setup drills within 20 minutes.

Complete camouflage net teardown drills within 15 minutes.

Personnel Required

Three crew members

Equipment Required

Net, hexagonal 2

Net, diamond 2

Pole section 24

Stakes 36

Lanyards 6

Spreaders 12

or

Two modules

Stowage Location

LCSS is strapped to trim vane, right side.

Setup Drill

1. Gunner and assistant gunner remove camouflage net from trim vane and place on top of M2.
2. Driver removes poles and stakes from bag and places them around vehicle.
3. Gunner and assistant gunner remove vehicle antennae, position net on top of vehicle, and roll net off the sides of the vehicle.
4. Driver stakes net around vehicle.
5. Driver and assistant gunner assemble poles and spreaders and erect the net.

6. Gunner inspects the camouflage from a distance, crew adjusts the camouflage as necessary.

Teardown Drill

1. Driver and assistant gunner take down and disassemble poles and spreaders.
2. Gunner and assistant gunner unstack net and roll net to top of M2.
3. Gunner and assistant gunner complete rolling net on top of the vehicle and replace vehicle antennae.
4. Driver stems net on trim vane.
5. Gunner and assistant gunner store poles, spaders, and stakes on trim vane.

NOTES:

1. Preassemble nets prior to placing on the M2.
2. Supplement LCSS with proper vehicle placement techniques and natural vegetation.