

LESSON PLAN

PART I
COVER SHEET

LESSON TITLE: Lightweight Camouflage Screening (LCS)

TRAINING METHOD: Demonstration - Performance

ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERN: Sequential

REFERENCES: Army TM 5-1080-200-13&P, Lightweight Camouflage Screen and Support Systems (29 January 1987)

AIDS AND HANDOUTS: One set camouflage screening and support system per three students.

LESSON OBJECTIVE: Given technical information and a demonstration of the erection procedures for the LCS and support system, the student will properly perform all of the task steps listed below. The student must also demonstrate mastery of at least three samples of behavior listed below:

SAMPLES OF BEHAVIOR:

1. State the purpose for the LCS and support system.
2. Identify the capabilities of the LCS and support system.
3. Identify the components of the LCS and support system.
4. Observe warnings and cautions while erecting the LCS and support system.

STRATEGY: The LCS protects targeted resources, but only if erected properly. Ensure the student can correctly erect the LCS. Stress the protective capabilities and inspection criteria for the LCS. Although the number of LCS used will vary depending upon the size of the target, this RTP addresses the use of one set containing one each diamond and hexagon. Teach the entire concept of camouflage, concealment, and deception (CCD) in other areas of the CCD course.

LESSON OUTLINE:

MAIN POINT 1. PURPOSE

MAIN POINT 2. WARNINGS AND CAUTIONS

- a. Radar Interference
- b. Continuous Wave Radar
- c. Ensure Proper Screen ID
- d. Damage in high winds
- e. Use correct repair kit
- f. Use pole correctly

MAIN POINT 3. COMPONENTS

- a. Screen Set
- b. Support Set

MAIN POINT 4. DESCRIPTION AND CAPABILITIES OF SCREEN SET COMPONENTS

- a. Quick connect
- b. Patterns
- c. Repair Kit

MAIN POINT 5. USE SYSTEMS AS INTENDED

- a. Pole sections
- b. Aluminum stakes
- c. Batten spreaders
- d. Spreader adapters
- e. Carrying case

MAIN POINT 6. CONFIGURATION DATA

- a. Example coverage
- b. One hexagon
- c. One hexagon and two diamonds
- d. Two of each
- e. Ten of each

MAIN POINT 7. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MODELS

- a. Steel filaments
- b. Type II Rectangle tag
- c. Type I Five-sided tag
- d. Patterns

MAIN POINT 8. ERECTION PROCEDURES

- a. Always use Support System
- b. Disrupt shape
- c. Keep free of debris
- d. Firm footing
- e. Check daily

PART II
TEACHING PLAN
INTRODUCTION

ATTENTION:

A properly erected camouflage screen will conceal vital resources from the enemy. Can you erect a screen that will fool the enemy?

MOTIVATION:

The lightweight camouflage screen system conceals high priority target signatures, in situations where natural cover and concealment may be absent or inadequate.

OVERVIEW:

This lesson will cover:

1. The Purpose of the LCS
2. Warnings and Cautions
3. LCS Components
4. Description and capabilities of screen set components
5. Use Systems as Intended.
6. Configuration Data
7. Differences Between Models
8. Erection Procedures

TRANSITION:

We will begin this lesson by covering the purpose of the LCS.

BODY**MAIN POINT 1.
PURPOSE**

The LCS hides and blends stationary targets within their environments. This includes vehicles, equipment, weapons, aircraft, and buildings.

**MAIN POINT 2.
WARNINGS AND
CAUTIONS**

Here are the warnings and cautions associated with use of the LCS:

The radar scattering screen may ignite and burn if it comes near or touches a hot exhaust or stove pipe, or a transmitting antenna.

To prevent injury to personnel, exercise care when using sharp or pointed tools.

To prevent the tool from slipping, replace quick-connect lanyard devices on a flat, steady surface.

**a. RADAR
INTERFERENCE**

Because it seriously interferes with radar equipment underneath the screen, do not place radar scattering screens over active radar.

**b. CONTINUOUS
WAVE RADAR**

Place the radar transparent screen over most active radar. However, they do interfere with continuous wave type radar.

c. ENSURE PROPER
SCREEN ID

Maintain proper ID of screens at all times. Do not lose the tags attached to the screen. When joining screens together, ensure they are of the same radar type.

d. DAMAGE IN
HIGH WINDS

When connecting two or more poles together (8 feet or higher), the camouflage screens will blow down if winds exceed 20 MPH. This may damage the equipment.

e. USE CORRECT
REPAIR KIT

Use only fabric from a radar scattering repair kit to repair a radar scattering screen. Do the same with radar transparent repair kit. Never mix the two kits.

f. USE POLE
CORRECTLY

Do not use aluminum poles as pry bars or for any other purpose except to support the screens. Do not mix fiberglass and aluminum poles.

MAIN POINT 3.
COMPONENTS

The camouflage screen system is modular and consists of a screen set and a support set.

a. SCREEN SET
CONTENTS

The screen set contains:

- 1 hexagon screen
- 1 diamond screen
- 3 lanyards
- 1 repair kit
- 1 instruction manual
- 1 diaper-type carrier

**b. SUPPORT SET
CONTENTS**

The support set contains:

- 12 4-ft poles (fiberglass or aluminum)
- 18 batten spreaders
- 6 spreader adapters
- 12 aluminum stakes
- 1 transport case

**MAIN POINT 4.
DESCRIPTION AND
CAPABILITIES OF
SCREEN SET
COMPONENTS**

The hexagon and diamond screens provide cover for high priority targets. Made of synthetic, lightweight, water-resistant material, they can be used independently to cover small areas or joined together to cover larger areas.

**a. QUICK
CONNECT**

Fasten the screens together by a quick connect and disconnect system to facilitate the joining or separation of screens.

b. 3 PATTERNS

The woodland and snow screens come in seasonal patterns; one side for spring and summer, and the other is for the fall and winter. The desert screen has arid and semi-arid sides.

1) HEXAGON

The hexagons' area is 673 square feet.

2) DIAMOND

The diamonds' area is 224 square feet.

3) LANYARDS

Lanyard pins connect or join screens together. All lanyards have the exact number of pins to correspond to the equal number of clips on the screens.

c. REPAIR KIT	The repair kit contains material for users to make repairs on screens. Use the patches, pins, clips, string, and wire ties to make expedient repairs.
MAIN POINT 5. DESCRIPTION AND CAPABILITIES OF SUPPORT SET COMPONENTS	Use the woodland and desert support systems with the woodland or desert screens.
a. POLE SECTIONS	The snow support systems are white. Use only with the snow pattern screens.
a. POLE SECTIONS	Attach the four-foot pole sections and extend up to 16 feet in height. Poles are made of either aluminum or fiberglass.
b. ALUMINUM STAKES	Use aluminum stakes to secure the edges of the screening to the ground.
c. BATTEN SPREADERS	Batten spreaders support the screens and made in different designs and are interchangeable.
d. SPREADER ADAPTERS	A locking device called a spreader adapter assembly, connects the batten spreaders together and attaches to the ends of the pole to support the screening. Both the spreaders and the adapter are a strong plastic type material. Attach two, three, or four spreaders to the adapter.
e. CARRYING CASE	The carrying case is much like a long duffel bag, and used to transport the support system.

**MAIN POINT 6.
CONFIGURATION
DATA****a. EXAMPLE
COVERAGE**

To know how many sets of LCS to use, you must first know the approximate size of what you want to conceal. The configuration data chart in TM 5-1080-200-13&P helps in making this determination.

Here are some examples of what shapes and pieces will cover what:

b. ONE HEXAGON

A single hexagon will cover a small trailer, such as one pulled behind a pick- up truck.

**c. ONE HEXAGON
AND TWO
DIAMONDS**

One hexagon joined with two diamonds would cover a HUMVEE.

d. TWO OF EACH

Two hexagons joined with two diamonds is the standard cover for large vehicles such as a 2 1/2 ton M-35 truck and dump trucks.

e. TEN OF EACH

On the far end of the spectrum, ten hexagons and diamonds will cover a small building about the size of a two-car garage.

**MAIN POINT 7.
DIFFERENCES
BETWEEN
MODELS**

There is little difference between the radar scattering and radar transparent screens. The only difference is the radar scattering screens have stainless steel filaments impregnated in the material. Radar cannot detect filaments because of their minute size.

a. STEEL
FILAMENTS

These steel filaments give the scattering screen the ability to scatter radar waves.

b. TYPE II
RECTANGLE
TAG

Radar scattering screens are designated Type-II, and are identified by a rectangular tag attached to the screen at every other corner.

c. TYPE I FIVE-
SIDED TAG

The radar transparent screens are identified as Type-I and has five-sided tags attached to every other corner.

d. PATTERNS

The only visible differences between the screen systems are the pattern colors. The tags also tell whether the screens are of the woodland, desert, or snow pattern.

e. USE CORRECT
PATTERN

Use each pattern in the right environment. Do not forget to use the correct seasonal side of the screen as well.

MAIN POINT 8.
ERECTION
PROCEDURES

For effective concealment, maintain a minimum two-foot space between the screen and the target you are concealing.

a. ALWAYS USE
SUPPORT
SYSTEM

Use the support system all of the time, so the net is never just draped over the top of the target to be concealed. This prevents enemy recognition of your resource.

b. DISRUPT SHAPE

Disrupt the shape by placing support assemblies underneath the screen at various positions and heights.

c. KEEP FREE OF
DEBRIS

During assembly, keep the pole sections ends free of debris. This will ensure a proper fit. Remember to inspect for any damage before assembly.

d. FIRM FOOTING

When you position the pole on the ground, look for firm footing. If needed, place a sandbag, board, or a rock between the pole and the surface. Or, add a pole section to allow for sinking.

e. CHECK DAILY

After screens are set up, check and re-tighten them daily. Check them more often during high winds or periods of heavy snowfall. Remove accumulations of ice and snow on the screens as soon as the screen starts to show stress from the extra weight.

CONCLUSION

SUMMARY:

During this lesson, we have covered:

1. The purpose of the LCS.
2. Warnings and cautions.
3. Components.
4. Description and capabilities of screen set components.
5. Use Systems as Intended.
6. Configuration data.
7. Differences between models.
8. Erection procedures.

REMOTIVATION:

Although the camouflage screen system may seem difficult and awkward, you will find it can be extremely effective in protecting your assets.

CLOSURE:

This concludes this lesson on lightweight camouflage screening.

TRANSITION:

(Develop locally to transition to the next topic.)

PART III
EVALUATION

STUDENT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

1. Correctly, inspect the LCS and support system for serviceability.
2. Demonstrate how to correctly erect the LCS and support system and effectively conceal a target.

TEST ITEMS

1. LESSON OBJECTIVE: State the purpose for the LCS and support system.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

What is the purpose of lightweight camouflage screening (LCS)?

- a. LCS is used to hide priority resources from the public.
- b. LCS is used to hide and blend stationary targets within their environments.
- c. LCS can be draped over vehicles to hide them from view.
- d. LCS is used to obscure combat troop movement from direct enemy observation

KEY: b

REFERENCE: Main Point 1

2. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the capabilities of the LCS and support system.

QUESTION: (Multiple choice)

A single, hexagon-shaped LCS will appropriately cover which of the following?

- a. HUMVEE
- b. a 2 1/2 ton truck
- c. a small trailer.
- d. a standard sized pick-up truck

KEY: c

REFERENCE: Main Points 6

3. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the components of the LCS.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

The components of the lightweight camouflage screen are the screen set and support set. How many screens are in a screen set? How many 4-foot poles are in a support set?

- a. 4 screens and 8 poles
- b. 4 screens and 12 poles
- c. 2 screens and 8 poles
- d. 2 screens and 12 poles

Key: d

REFERENCE: Main Point 3

4. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Observe warnings and cautions while erecting the LCS and support system.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice)

All of the following are true concerning warnings and cautions EXCEPT

- a. The radar scattering screen may ignite if exposed to a heat source.
- b. You may place radar scattering screens over active radar.
- c. Use fabric only from a radar scattering repair kit to repair this type of screen.
- d. When joining screens together, you must ensure they are of the same radar type.

Key: b

REFERENCE: Main Point 2

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PART IV
RELATED MATERIALS

None

TRAINING PACKAGE COMMENT REPORT

RTP # _____

RTP DATE: _____

For an *immediate response* to your questions concerning subject matter in this Readiness Training Package (RTP), contact the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) TSgt Ron Childs of the Contingency Training Section at DSN 523-6458 between 0700-1600 (CT), Monday through Friday. Otherwise, write, fax, or E-mail the OPR to make comments, suggestions, or point out technical errors in the areas of: references, body information, performance standards, test questions, and attachments.

NOTE: Do not use the Suggestion Program to submit corrections for printing or typographical errors.

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