

## 46xxxxxxx – Enkeltpersons- og patruljetelt

### Vedlegg B1

#### Beskrivelse av bruksområde (Scenario)

---

## 1 Scenario patrol tents

In general, the Norwegian armed forces use this kind of tents to gain protection against the environment in all climatic conditions. The tent would be a suitable place to conduct different military tasks. The tents we use are procured for military operations close to enemy forces, so the tents are often used as cold bivouacs, not heated with a stove. However, it should be possible to use stoves in the tent if needed. The Norwegian armed forces use other types of heated tents for rest and recreation.

The climatic conditions the tents must handle is snow and snowdrift up to 25m/s, rain and moisture from the outside. The tents must work in cold weather conditions down to 30 degrees below zero, both with and without snowpack on ground.

When used in periods without snow or winter conditions the tents must be able to put up on soil or gravel ground and in warmer periods the tents must have some kind of insect protection, to avoid insects getting inside the sleeping area.

The tents will be used for approximately 80 days and the expected lifetime should be four (4) years.

The tents used for military operations need to have a low signature, be portable and easy to use. The tents are durable and meet military needs.

## 2 Scenario for different tent types

### 2.1 One-person tent (tent C)

After the mission brief the patrol consisting of 8 soldiers pack their equipment in big backpacks. There isn't much room for personal equipment so they have to be disciplined when packing. It's tempting to over pack but they know better. They all pack a lightweight sleeping bag, a lightweight inflatable insulation-mattress and four of them pack a military one-person tent. The tent, poles and pegs pack nicely in a roomy compression-bag which fits in one of the side pouches of the backpack. The dog handler in the patrol packs a two person tent to fit him-self and his dog and the remaining four soldiers pack a four-person patrol tent to be used as a base tent. They also pack small camouflage nets to conceal the tents.

Well into the mission area they stop for a breather and a map check. It's almost light and the need to set up a concealed base and observation-point for the next day. The patrol leader heads off with the coms-soldier to scout a good area for a patrol base while the rest lie down in a 360 cover formation. After thirty minutes they come back and show the rest of the patrol into an area of dense forest. The leader shows each and every soldier where he wants them to put up their tent. The scout puts her backpack down and unpacks the tent. It's still dark but she can do this blind after all the training. She puts the poles together and slides them easily into the pole sleeves. When the poles don't go any further she fastens them in the pole-cup and erects the tent. As soon as the poles are in, the tent is free-standing and can be moved around. She lifts it up and carefully moves it into a good observation-position and pegs it down against any wind during the day. She inflates the iso-mat and puts it in the tent together with her sleeping bag. Then she takes out a bag of dry clothes, water, food and a small cooking stove from the backpack and puts it in the vestibule area of the tent. She pulls the white camo-net over the tent and fastens it in the close by trees so it conceals the tent nicely both from heat- and visual signature. Then she uses snow to cover any tracks she has made. Inside the tent she zips down the vestibule hatch so to reduce the heat-signature. She fires up the stove to melt snow and heat water for her thermos flask and the dinner ration. The tent ventilates through adjustable openings on both sides and any carbon monoxide build up is vented out. The openings have mosquito-net on them so to not let any insects in, but can be opened all the way so she can put up her optics and use the tent as an observation-post. It's just roomy enough for her to sit and not touch the sealing with her head. As soon as she is done with her meal she gets in her sleeping bag and sleeps until it's her time to stand

watch. Then she opens the vestibule hatch and has a full view of her sector. Her rifle and night vision monoculars are at the ready if she needs them, all while still warm in her sleeping bag.

In the morning the tent is moist on the inside from the build-up of condensation. Because the tent is made from an enclosed compartment (sown together bottom and top) it collects moist that has to be dealt with. When it's warm and dry outside it's not a problem, but in cold and wet conditions like now she has to wipe off the moist with a small cloth to keep the tent and her gear as dry as possible. If she is in a hurry packing up she can just open the valve on her iso-mat, take out the poles of the tent, and roll the whole thing up in one large bundle ready to be packed on the outside of the backpack.

The tent has one big advantage; no wind or snowdrift can get in if all the openings are closed. The tent will withstand a lot of wind, but in an emergency in storm or hurricane conditions where the tent would normally collapse, she can use the tent just as a wind-sack without the poles, that is as a zipped up cover against the wind. She can be on the inside in her sleeping bag waiting out the storm.

## 2.2 Two-person patrol tent (tent B)

The dog handler's two-person tent consists of an inner and outer tent so to better deal with the buildup of condensation inside the tent. He has the tent ready packed with the inner- and outer tent attached so it's easier to set up in the dark. The tent is not free-standing so he needs to peg it down. On the inside he has a small vestibule large enough to cook in and roomy enough to easily get fast in and out of the tent. He uses the micro terrain to conceal the tent as much as possible, and puts the camo-net over it for complete concealment. He shovels snow onto the snow flaps on the tent pointing towards the wind direction, to prevent snowdrift and wind from coming into the tent. The snow flaps on leeward side stays without snow to increase the ventilation of the tent. Inside he sits down and melts snow and heats up water for himself and the dog. The warm water creates a lot of steam in the tent, but the vents are fully open and takes care of most of it, the rest condensates onto the inside of outer tent and runs down to the ground so that the inner tent stays dry and comfortable. After heating water, he uses the stove to dry his socks. He hangs them on a string in the top of the tent and they dry of a bit while they eat. As soon as they both have eaten he makes sure the dog is warm and gets in his own sleeping bag for a few hours of rest.

## 2.3 Four-person patrol tent (tent A)

The patrol leader and the remaining three soldiers in the patrol puts up the four-person tent as the observation-post with the large vestibule pointing towards the enemy, and the small one being used as an entry and exit point. The tent is a lot bigger than the others and requires more work to conceal. All the poles are the same length so it's impossible to put the wrong pole into the pole sleeves. The poles all go in from the same side so it's easy to set up in gusty conditions. The sleeves are roomy and sown up in one end so the poles stop as soon as they are all the way in. The tent is not free-standing so the soldiers need to peg it down before they start to camouflage it. They always use all the guy-lines in case of storm. Its biting cold so they do all the work with mittens on to prevent frostbites.

They use a white tarp and white camo-nets to conceal the tent. The two layers of camo and snow on top will make sure they're concealed when the morning comes. They shovel snow onto the storm flaps of the tent to keep snowdrift from coming in and cover any tracks they have made.

The first soldier inside inflates the iso-mats and rolls out the sleeping pads. In wintertime he would dig a work-pit so they could stand up in the vestibule, but now he just organizes it with one dirty side and one clean side. On the dirty side he sets up two cooking stoves for heating water, and rigs up a small garbage bag, on the clean side he sets up the radio and the optics so they can observe and report from inside the tent. They zip down the mosquito-net in the vent and set up the optics so they can see the target area through the vent. That way it will be very hard to spot any movement from the enemy's positions. The radio-antenna is poked out of the main opening and concealed. The rest of the patrol gets in and from now

on all movement in and out of the tent will be done from the other side of the tent through a small vestibule and opening. The main vestibule will be the working area of the soldiers on observation-duty.

During the next night the temperature drops and the walls of the inner tent fill up with frost from the soldier's breathing. They use a plastic cup to scrape flakes of frost of the walls so it won't melt into their sleeping bags when the sun hits the tent or they start stoves inside the vestibule for heating up water for breakfast.

If they need room for more men inside the tent or room for doing specific jobs that requires more space, they can take out the inner tent and only use the outer tent together with tent poles, pegs and guy-lines.