

**PHOTOGRAPHIC REFERENCE
WAFFEN-SS CAMOUFLAGE PATTERNS**



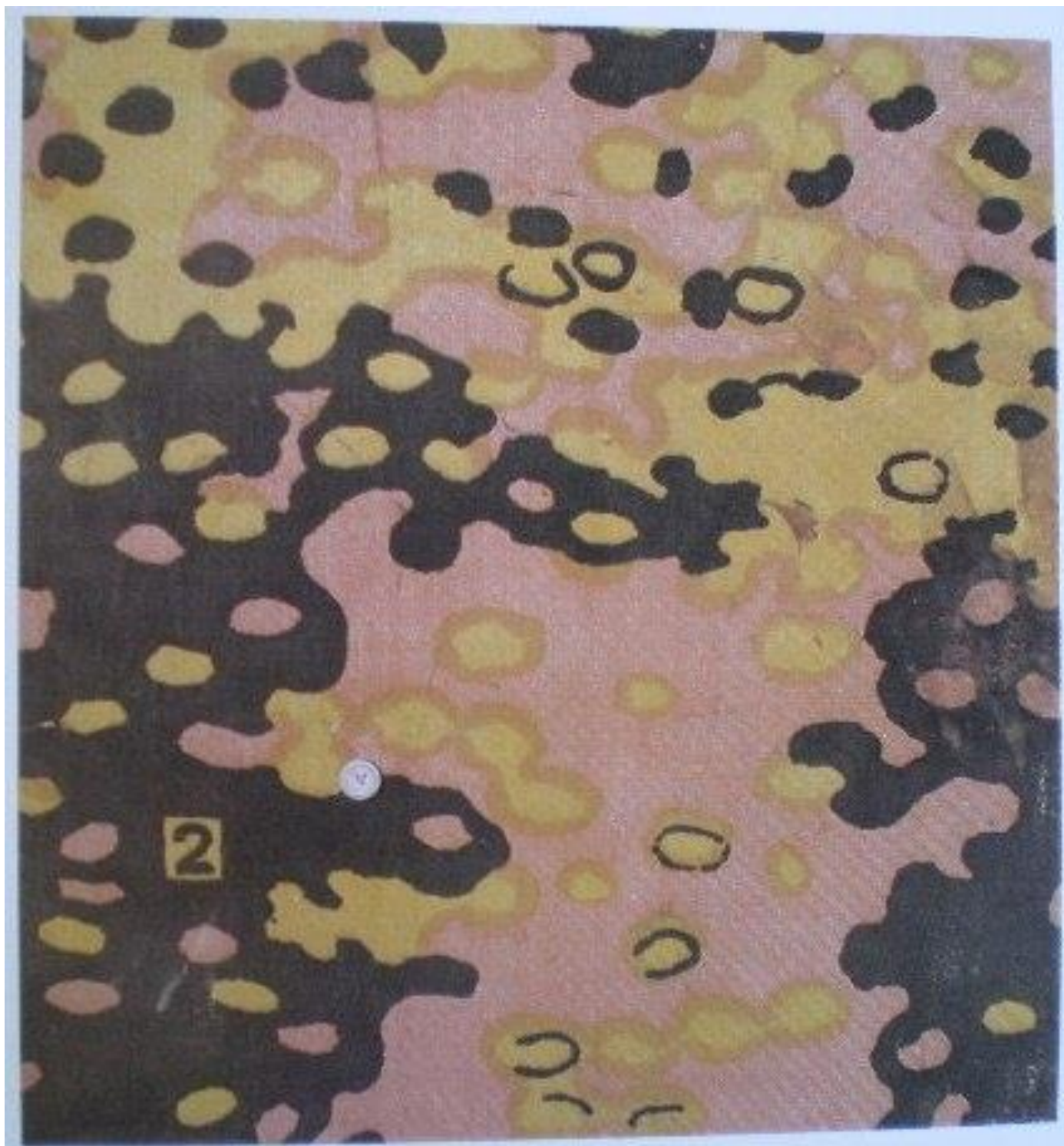
**Block Pattern (SS-VT) 1936-1938
Some items seen thru end of the war**



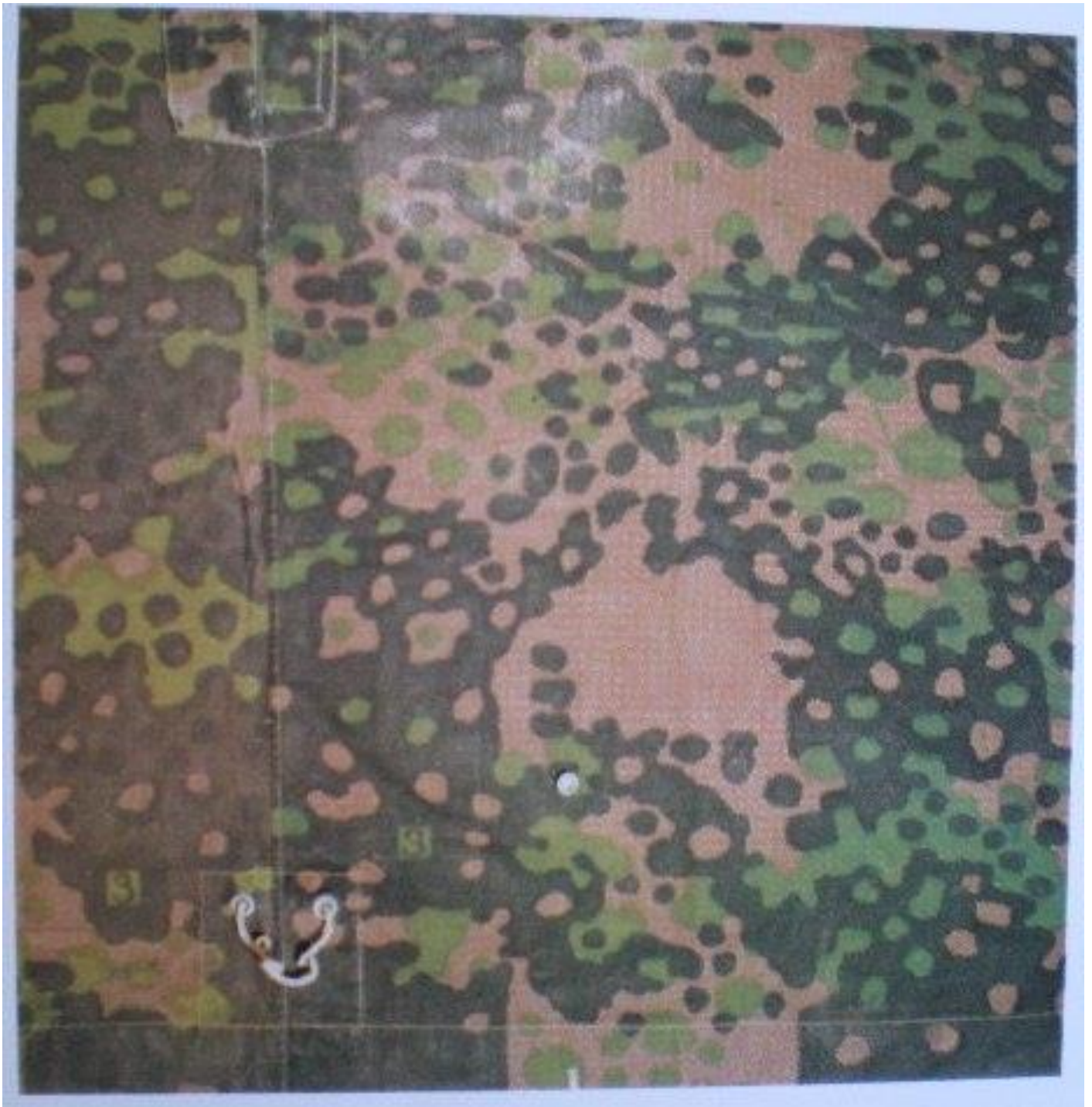
Plane Tree (SS-VT Pattern) 1936-1940
Some items seen thru end of war



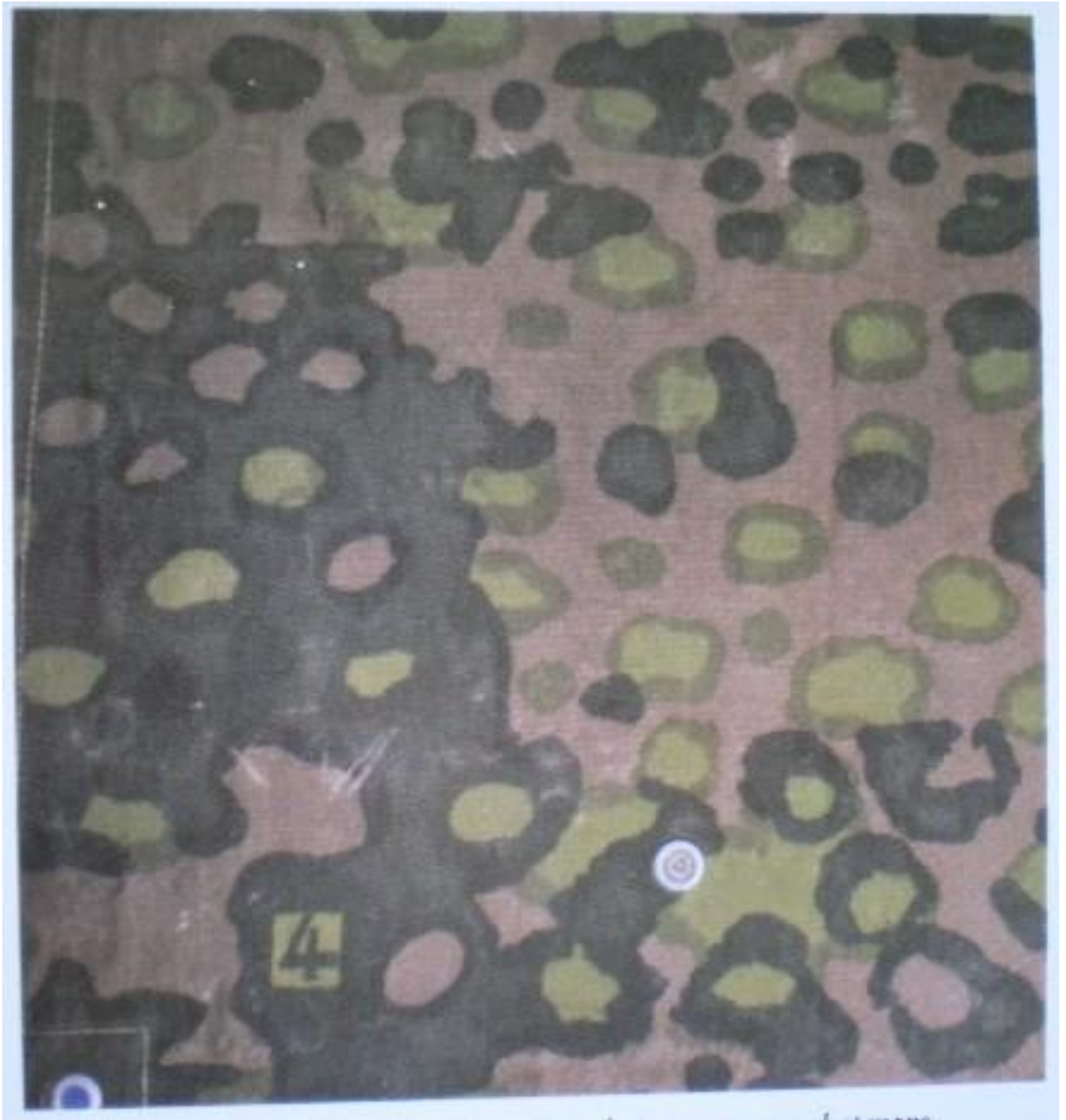
Plane Tree (SS-VT Lateral variant) 1938-1940
Some items seen thru end of war



Early Plane Tree (2) 1940-1945



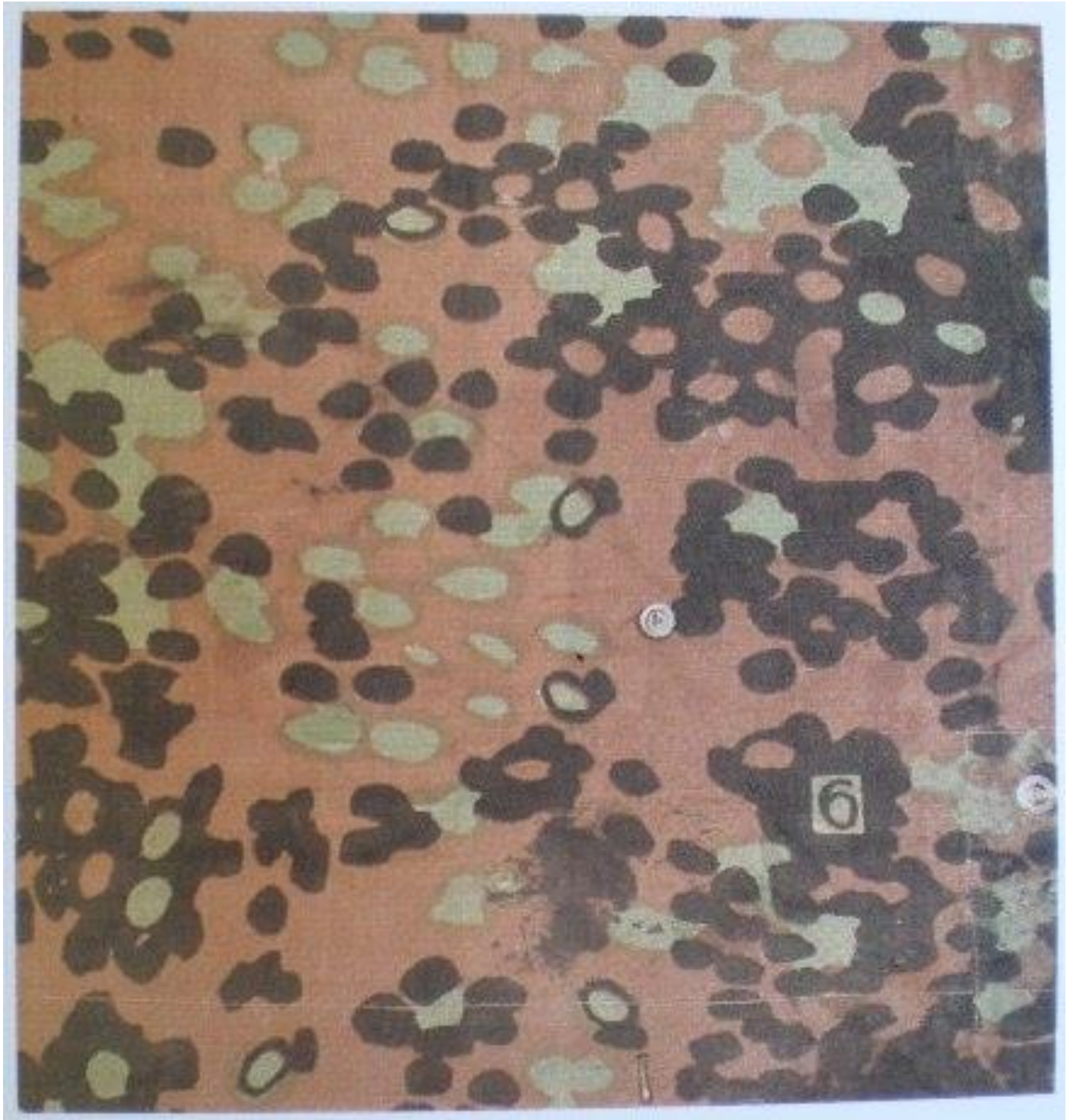
Early Plane Tree (3) 1940-1945



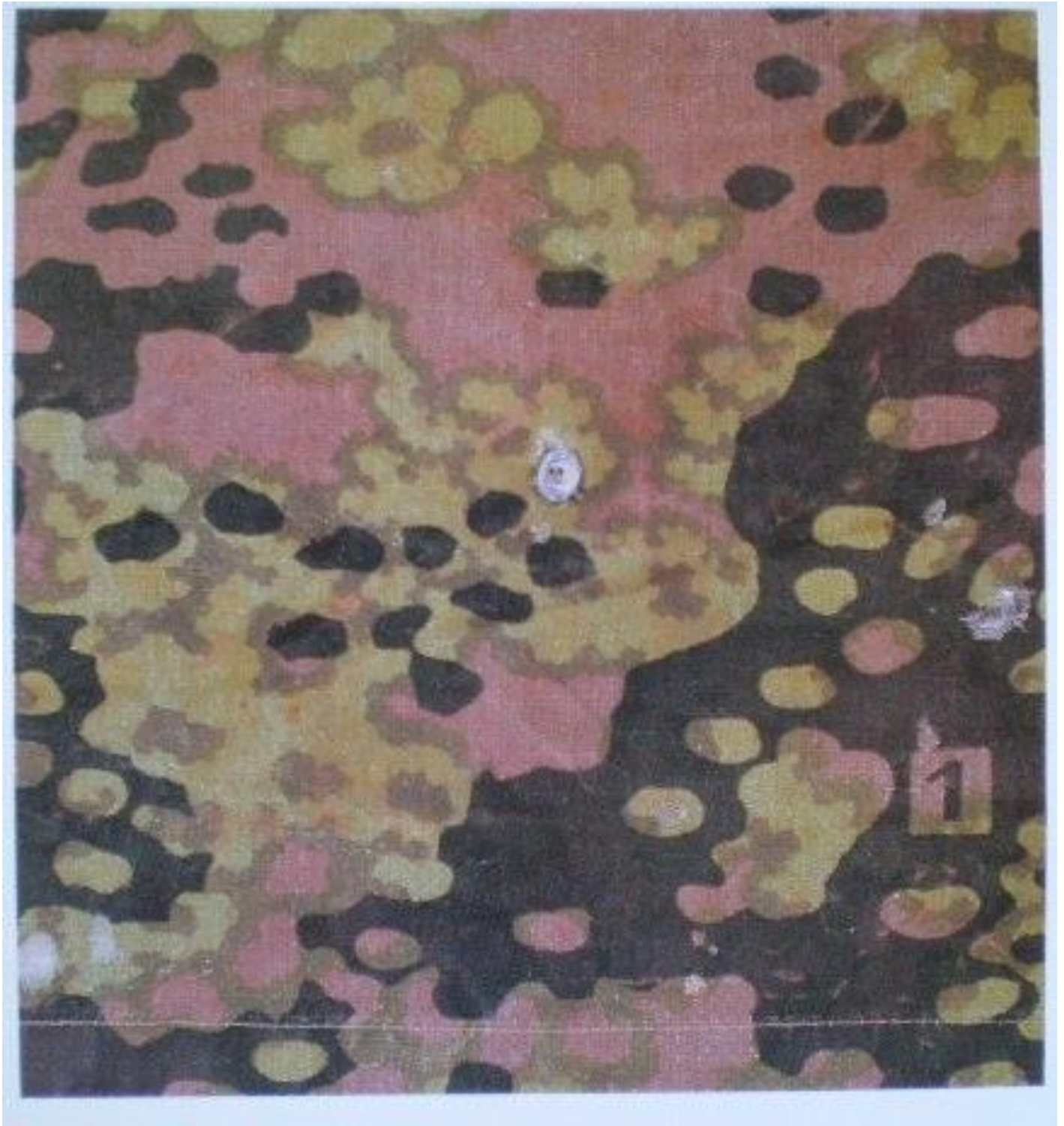
Early Plane Tree (4) 1940-1945



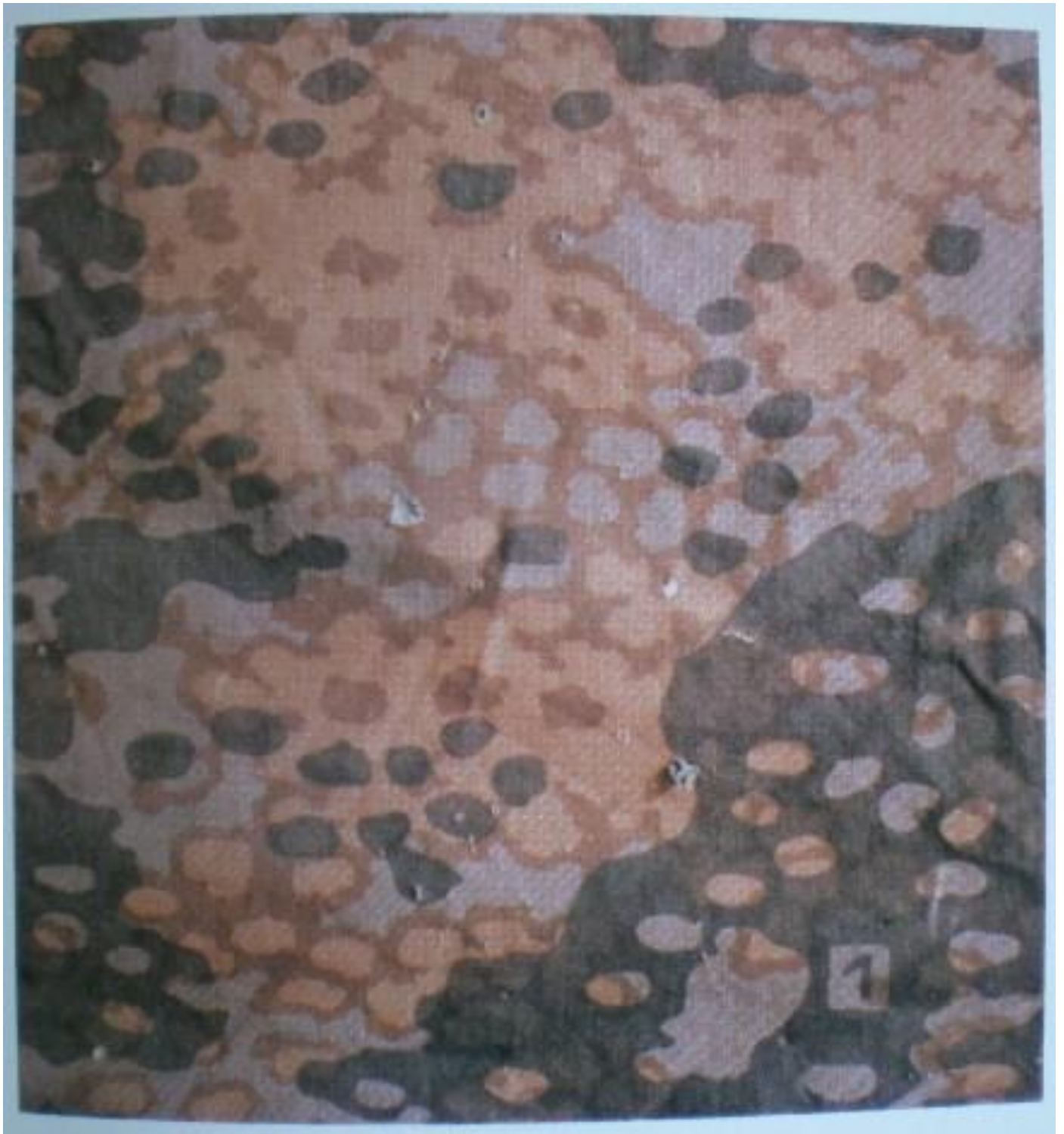
Early Plane Tree (5) 1941-1945



Early Plane Tree (6) 1941-1945



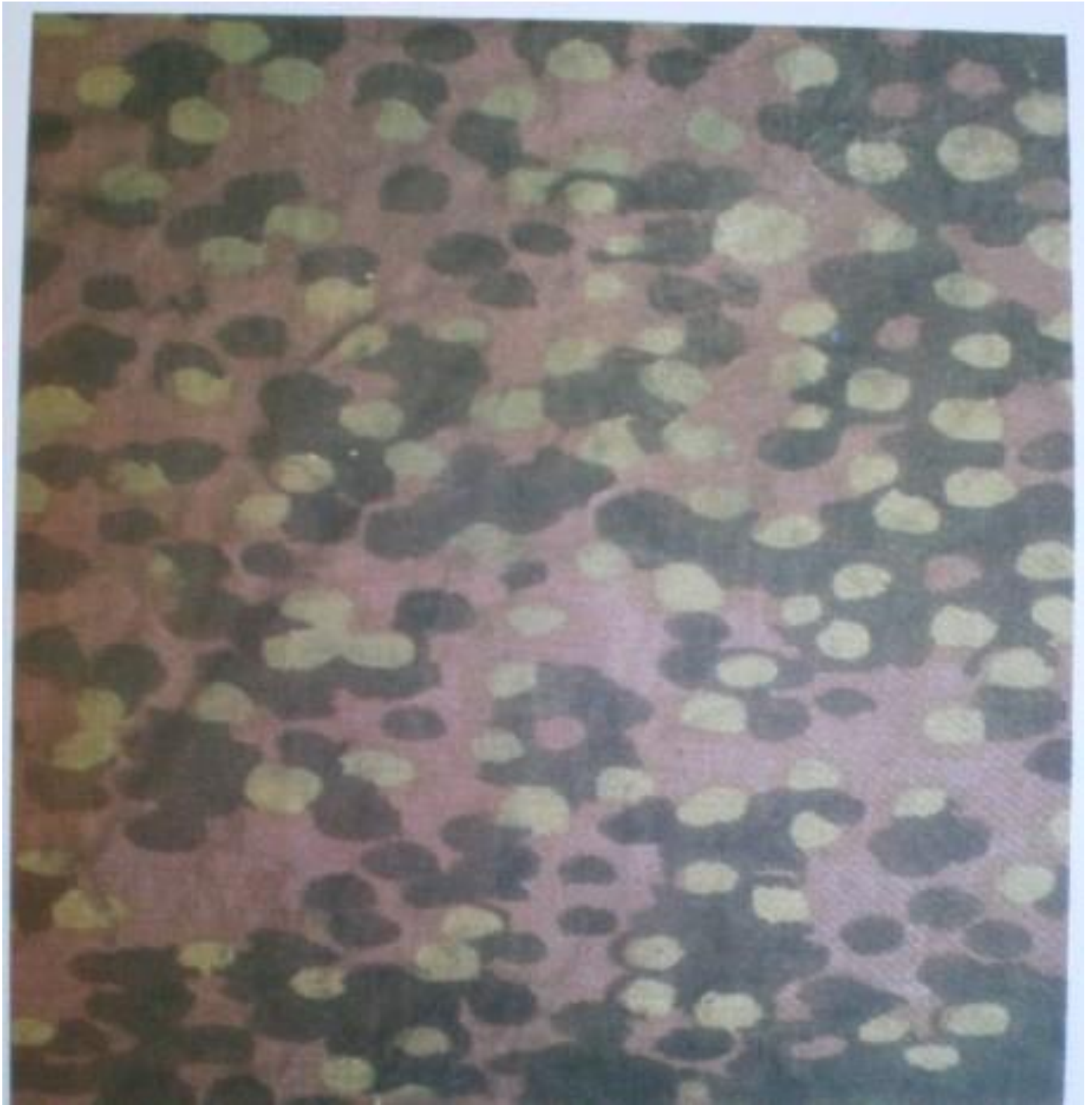
Late Plane Tree (1) 1943-1945
Note the Oak A base pattern



**Late Plane Tree (1) 1943-1945
Fall Side View**



Late Plane Tree (6) 1943-1945
Note the Oak A base pattern



Plane Tree (Polyspot variant) 1941
Some items seen thru end of the war

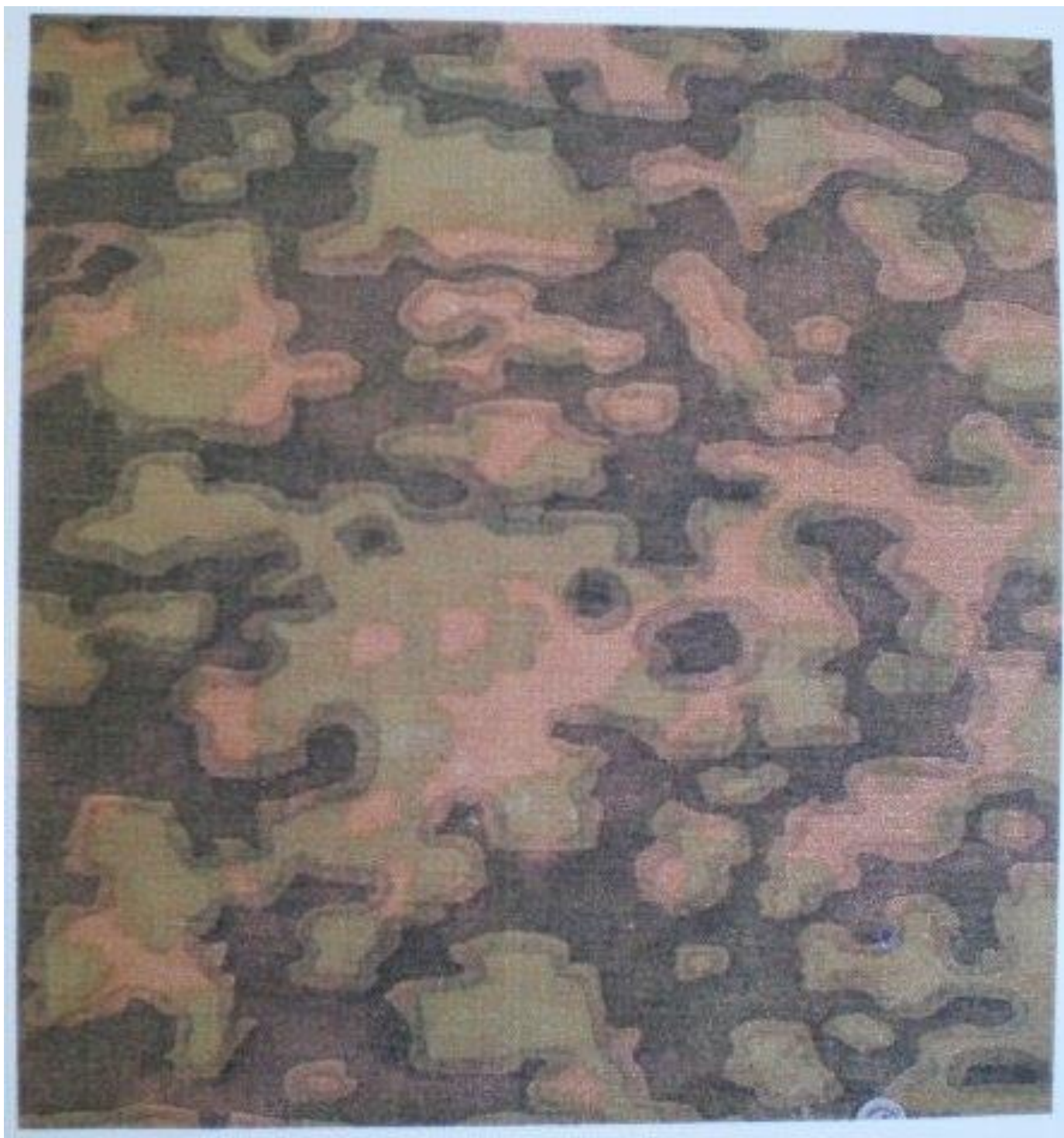


Palm 1941-1942

Smocks and some helmet covers seen in large numbers thru end of the war



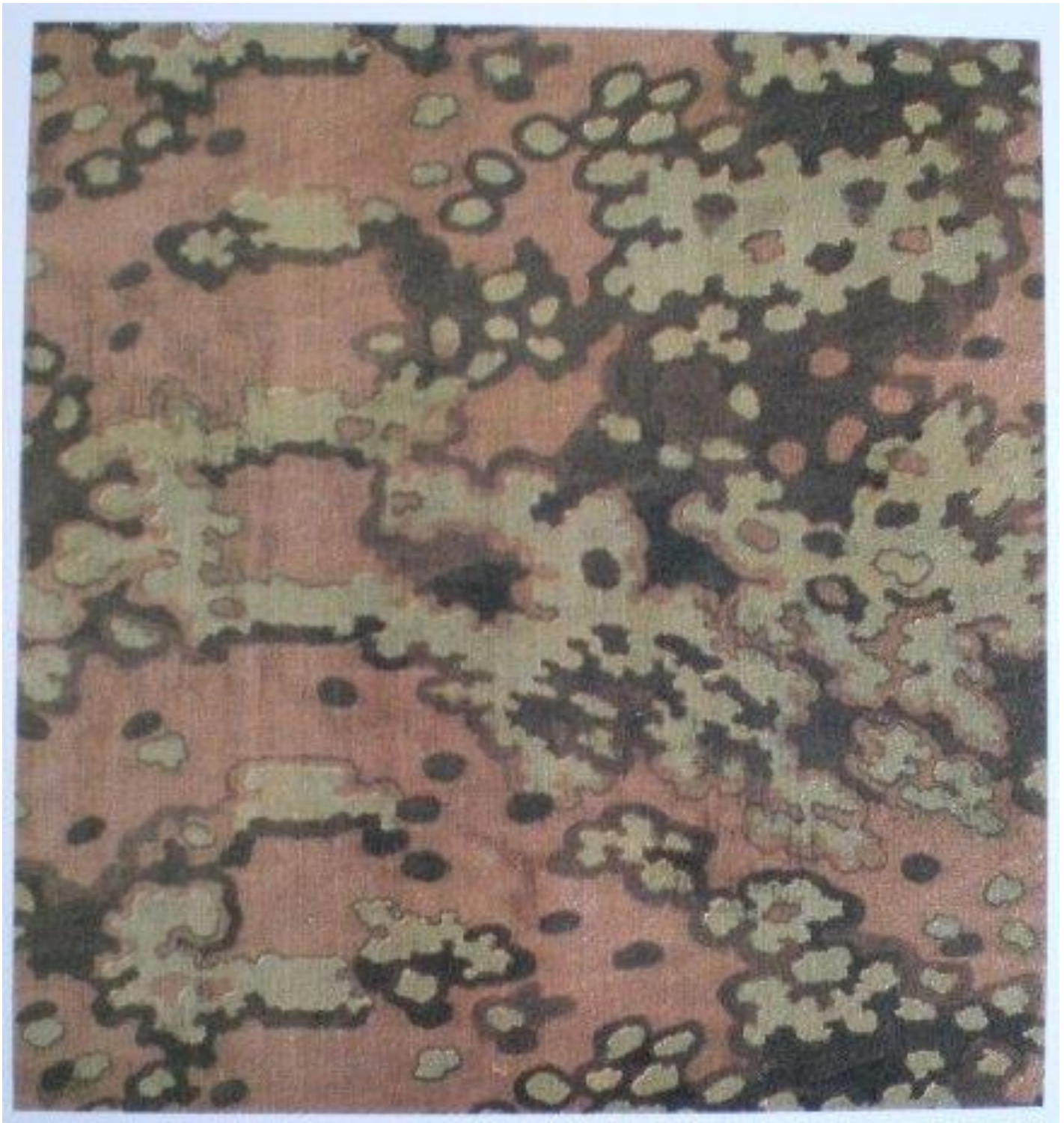
Palm
Fall side view



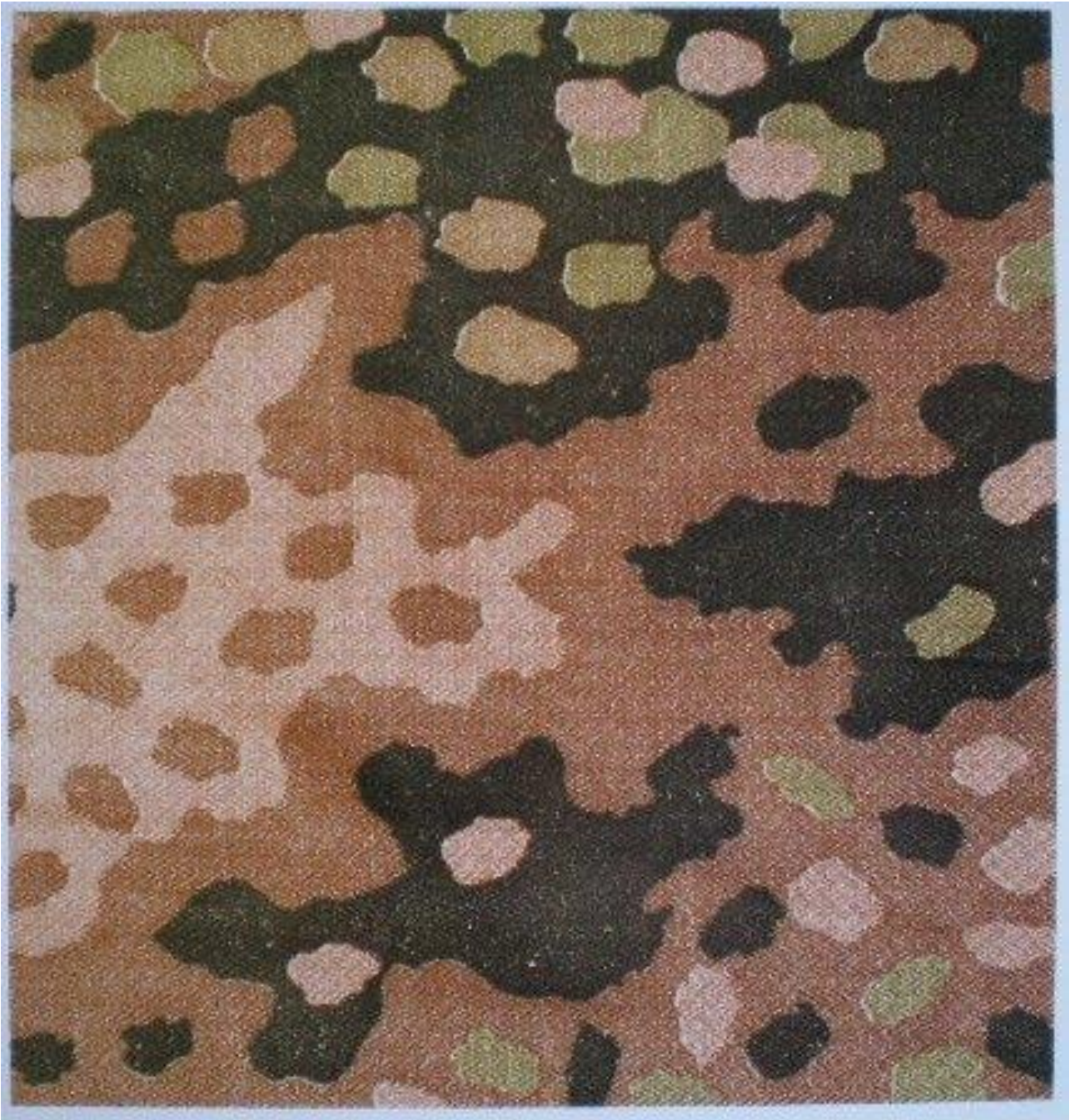
Blurred Edge 1941-1945



Oak A 1943-1945



Oak B 1943-1945



44 Dot 1944-1945

Notes: The hand screened Planetree patterns did not cease production at the event of the roller production patterns, they were produced side by side until the end of the war. This is based off studied garments and fabric. The Oak A background to the numbered plane tree patterns were roller printed. This is where the “early” and “late” terms originate.

Blurred edge has two types of background, a non-descript Oak type and a distinctive Oak A base pattern. If this is an early or late change or different printers is unknown at this time. Most current reproductions use the distinctive Oak A base pattern.

The 44 Dot patterns used for HBT clothing and smooth cotton clothing is a slightly different pattern than that used in the manufacture of the 44 Dot winter suits. At the time of this writing, no one reproduces the exact pattern used in the winter suits, however the differences are slight and the current “standard” pattern used for the winter suits is acceptable for use.

WAFFEN-SS CAMOUFLAGE HELMET COVERS

Both models of the Waffen-SS helmet cover were used by the HJ Division as per original photos of the Division. In the Normandie campaign, type I helmet covers appeared to be the prevalent type with roughly three to four type I's to every type II. Both models are authorized for use in the unit. Most original covers seem to have been sewn hastily, when looking at the seams and various parts. Also, most reproduction companies in their manufacture of type II's sewed the camouflage loops wrong. They made them too small and very close together. Compare this with the original examples and you will see that the loops are wider and spaced further apart. If you have a reproduction type II cover, inspect it for the correct size and placement of the loops. The camouflage loops are for holding foliage, not stripper clips or other items reminiscent of other conflicts. A period inner tube piece or a bread bag strap may also be used to hold foliage per original Division photos. The Normandie newsreel shows one HJ Grenadier with what appears to be a British or Canadian helmet net on his helmet. Prior approval is required for this type of impression. Oak B helmet covers are extremely rare in both original photos and collections. Those currently in the unit may still be worn; all new purchases must be in the authorized patterns.

The following are not authorized for the HJ Division impression: Heer helmet covers, chicken wire, Heer issue or field expedient nets, sawdust, sand, or Zimmerit paint jobs, brush camouflage paintjobs, barbed wire, SS camo drawstring, 44 Dot, Italian camouflage or burlap covers. All helmets must conform to original division photos.

Type I helmet cover

Description: A three panel cover with a visor sleeve sewn on the front and three spring loaded helmet rocker clips located two on the sides and one on the rear edge of the cover. Early versions had the clips sewn on, later (standard) they were riveted on.

Time Periods worn: Sep 1939 to May 1945. Camouflage patterns must be correct for the time period portrayed.

Camouflage Patterns: All except Oak B, 44 Dot, and Italian. Palm type I helmet covers are rare and prior approval is required before use to maintain a historically correct ratio.

Type II helmet cover

Description: Same construction as the type I with the addition of three sets of two camouflage loops per side. The loops are widely spaced apart and wider than the Heer counterpart. All type II covers had riveted clips.

Time Periods worn: Sep 1943 to May 1945. As with the type II smock, the type II covers from original photos and videos didn't seem to have wide distribution until September 1943 and later.

Camouflage Patterns: All except Oak B, 44 Dot, Italian and Palm. No VT patterns have been seen to date made in the type II pattern.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC REFERENCE
WAFFEN-SS HELMET COVERS**
All helmet cover photos are original examples.



Type I Oak A



Type II Oak A center and Early Plane Tree sides



Type II Oak A



Type II Oak B center, Early Plane Tree sides



Type II Late Plane Tree



Type I Early Plane Tree



Type I Blurred Edge
Black cloth on the front is a clothing depot repair



Type II Oak A



Type I Early Plane Tree



Type II Oak A

WAFFEN-SS CAMOUFLAGE FACE VEIL

Designed in 1936, along with the smock, helmet cover and zeltbahn. By November 1938 it was in mass production. SS-Brigadeführer Hausser reported that the veil was not very useful. As a result, it didn't see much distribution except for further testing by other units in 1939. By 1942 with no other suitable face camouflage available, all available pieces were issued and the veil was put back into production with some minor changes which will be detailed below. All ranks up to Standartenführer have been observed using the veil on all fronts until the end of the war. The HJ Division was also issued the veil, and Grenadiers can be seen using it in newsreel footage.

At this time, accurate reproductions are hard to find. Before purchasing, consult higher up to ensure it meets with unit authenticity.

Face veil (Gesichtstarnmasken) First model

Description: Made from rayon strands of cord, dyed and printed with a Plane Tree type pattern. The veil was reversible from spring to fall colors. The upper band and fabric covering the tension springs were also printed with a Plane Tree type pattern. This was the pre war manufacture of the veil that was re-issued in 1942 and later. Two variants exist, a "two spring" and "three spring" version. The springs being the tension device to secure it to the helmet, covered with fabric. The ends of the cords were not tied off but left frayed.

How worn: Hanging off the front of the helmet, pushed back over the top of the helmet, hanging off the side or rear of the helmet, or worn around the neck when not in use. As per wartime photos.

Time periods worn: Late spring 1942 to May 1945.

Face veil (Gesichtstarnmasken) Second model

Description: Similar to the first model, with the differences being the upper band is now a brown (non camouflaged) color material, that continues the same width around the entire helmet with a tension buckle at the back. There are no tension springs. This model was put into production in 1942.

How worn: Same as first model.

Time periods worn: Same as first model.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC REFERENCE
WAFFEN-SS FACE VEILS**

All photos of veils and helmet covers are original examples



First model veil



First model veil



First model veil (fall side)



Second model veil





Second model tension sliding buckle



SS-Standartenführer Daisenhofer 13 July 1944 Normandie

WAFFEN-SS CAMOUFLAGE SMOCKS

All four models of Waffen-SS smocks are authorized for wear in our unit, as per original photos of the division. All smocks are to be made from cotton duck material. No twill or HBT smocks are authorized. Smocks in Oak B are not authorized due to the lack of photographic evidence. Any currently owned may be worn until un-serviceable. Italian camouflage smocks have yet to be seen in use by the HJ division, therefore they are also not authorized for use.

M38 Type I

Description: The first model smock produced for the Waffen-SS. A pullover type jacket with elastic waistband, cuffs and collar opening. Two slits with flaps are provided on either side of the front body. This slits were designed to give access inside the smock, as originally it was planned to wear the smock over the field gear. This was rarely seen after the battle for France, 1940, and the field gear was worn over the smock.

Insignia: EM's none. NCO's and officers may wear the camouflage rank insignia on both sleeves (most common for HJ Division) or the left sleeve.

How worn: Over the tunic or service shirt. The cuffs and skirt below the elastic may be tucked in as per original photos. Some photos also show HJ Division Grenadiers tucking the skirt into the camouflage trousers.

Time periods worn: From Sep 1939 to May 1945 (camo patterns must be correct for the time frame portrayed).

Camouflage patterns: All Early Plane Tree, Palm, All VT patterns, Blurred edge.

M40 Type I

Description: Same as the M38 with the exception of the elastic collar opening being deleted and minor sewing changes to the smock.

Insignia: Same as M38.

How worn: Same as M38.

Time periods worn: From May 1940 to May 1945 (camo patterns must be correct for the time frame portrayed).

Camouflage patterns: All except Oak B, Italian and 44 Dot.

M42 Type II

Description: The first major change to the Waffen-SS camouflage smock. The waistband was raised, sets of three camouflage loops sewn around the front, sides and back of the shoulder areas and the addition of two pockets with scalloped flaps and HBT linings below the elastic waistband.

Insignia: Same as M38.

How worn: Same as M38.

Time periods worn: From Sep 1943 to May 1945. The smock actually was distributed in small numbers prior to this date, however from photographic evidence LSSAH, Das Reich, Totenkopf and Wiking did not receive them in any numbers until September 1943 and later.

Camouflage patterns: All numbered Plane Trees, un-numbered Plane Tree, polyspot, burred edge, Oak A.

M42 Type II

Description: Same as the M42, with slanted lower pockets and different type scalloped pocket flaps.

Insignia: Same as M38.

How worn: Same as M38

Time periods worn: Same as M42.

Camouflage patterns: Same as M42.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REFERENCE - WAFFEN-SS SMOCKS

All smock photos are original examples.

Note: Most of these examples are near mint to un-issued condition. The different shades of the camouflage patterns should not be viewed as fading, but varying colors in the dyes.

This is a characteristic of all Waffen-SS camouflage.



M-38 Type I



M-40 Type I



M-42 Type II



M-42 Type II (slanted pockets)



Palm type I



Oak A type I



Early Plane Tree type I



Early Plane Tree type I



Blurred Edge type II

"A" smock. Examples such as from the latter part of 1943 are often made from comparison ducks.



Oak A type II



**Oak A type II
(Fall side)**

Note reed green HBT pockets, standard for type II



Early Plane Tree type II
Note Late Plane Tree flaps and Oak A or B pocket facing.



**Early Plane Tree
(Fall side)**



Late Plane Tree Type II



Palm Type I
(Light green and dark green variant)



Early Plane Tree Type I



**Early Plane Tree
(Fall side)**



Early Plane Tree Type I



Early Plane Tree Type I



Early Plane Tree Type I



Polyspot Type I
(Note Blurred edge lower sleeves)



Blurred Edge Type I



Blurred Edge Type I



**Blurred Edge
(Fall side)**



Oak A Type I



**Oak A
(Fall Side)**



Early Plane Tree Type II
(Note late Plane Tree lower sleeves)



Early Plane Tree Type II
(Note Blurred edge lower sleeves)



Early Plane Tree Type II



Early Plane Tree Type II
(Note late Plane Tree flaps and Oak B lower sleeves)



Early Plane Tree Type II



Blurred Edge Type II
(Note different printings of Blurred Edge)



Blurred Edge Type II
(Note early Plane Tree lower sleeves and flaps)



Blurred Edge Type II



Early Plane Tree Type II



Early Plane Tree type II



**Early Plane Tree
(Fall side)**



Oak A Type II



**Oak A
(Fall side)**



**Early un-numbered Plane Tree Type II
(Note Early Plane Tree (6) sleeves)**



**Un-numbered Plane Tree
(Fall side)**



Late Plane Tree Type II
(Note 44 Dot HBT material on collar and elastic band)



**Late Plane Tree
(Fall side)**



Blurred Edge Type II



HJ Division

Heavily modified smocks. Front opens like a jacket with buttons, internal pockets added to type I (4) and upper internal pockets (angled) added to type II. All pocket flaps made from Italian camouflage.

They also wrap around the legs like a jump smock. Italian Camouflage trousers. Only one other photo to date has been seen: HJ Aufkl.Abt. Uscha wearing a type I with the same angled pockets.

These two possibly from Aufkl.Abt.

WAFFEN-SS CAMOUFLAGE UNIFORMS 4 POCKET TUNICS AND TROUSERS

44 Dot Tunic

Description: M43 style tunic, 5 button front with two belt hook stations of three holes each, located on the sides of the tunic. Cuffs are split like wool tunics. Both the top and bottom pockets are pleat-less sewn down patch type. As with wool tunics, there was a bandage pocket located inside. They were produced in HBT and polished cotton material. The dot pattern itself was a five color printing. The pebbled buttons were painted either field grey, dark grey-blue, or tan. Some tunics came equipped with shoulder board loops and buttons as well.

Insignia: All 44 Dot tunics are to have either the embroidered sleeve eagle (most common 99%) or the BeVo sleeve eagle. Tropical eagles are not authorized for use. NCO's and officers may wear the camouflage rank insignia on either the left sleeve above (most common) or below, or both sleeves. Regulations stated that the camouflage rank insignia was to be worn 5mm below the eagle, however the majority of photos show it above. Shoulder boards may also be worn on the tunic. Wool tunic chevrons may be worn, however this was more of the exception. No other insignia is authorized for use on the 44 Dot tunic.

How worn: Over the service shirt or sports shirt, over the wool tunic. Some division photos show the 44 Dot tunic being worn under the camouflage smock. This is approved as well.

Time periods worn: January 1944 to May 1945.

44 Dot Trousers

Description: Same material as the 44 Dot tunic, manufactured in the M42 Keilhosen style.

How worn: Over wool trousers or alone. They were frequently seen worn in the division with smocks and wool tunics as well as the matching tunic. Gaiters or wool socks rolled at the top of the boot. Some photos show 44 Dot trousers worn with marching boots as well.

Time periods worn: January 1944 to May 1945.

Oak A and B Tunic

Description: Same construction as the 44 Dot tunic, however made from Oak A and B HBT (only) material. The material was printed two sided like a smock, however for some reason, all the known examples are made Fall side out only. The uniform was not reversible. It is speculated that the companies that had the Oak A and B screens did not switch to the 44 Dot pattern, and continued to print these camo patterns on HBT material, since the cotton duck ran out. This is not a late war uniform, but produced side by side with the dot uniform. Some speculate that this uniform may have been issued earlier than the 44 Dot, as some trousers were still made in the M37 straight leg pattern. Since this uniform is lesser seen than the 44 Dot uniform, prior approval is required for its use to maintain a historically accurate ratio. Most of these tunics had shoulder board loops and buttons. Only Fall side out is authorized for use.

How worn: Same as 44 dot tunic.

Time periods worn: January 1944 to May 1945.

Oak A and B Trousers

Description: Same material as the Oak A and B tunic. Manufactured in either the M37 straight leg pattern or M42 Keilhosen pattern. Fall side out only.

How worn: Same as 44 Dot trousers.

Time periods worn: January 1944 to May 1945.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REFERENCE - WAFFEN-SS CAMOUFLAGE UNIFORMS

All photos are original examples.



44 Dot Tunic, HBT



44 Dot Trousers, HBT



44 Dot Trousers, HBT (rear)



44 Dot Trousers, HBT



44 Dot Trousers, HBT (interior)



44 Dot Tunic, Polished Cotton



44 Dot Trousers, Polished Cotton



Oak A tunic



Oak A M37 Trousers



Oak B Tunic



**44 DOT and Oak A comparison
Both pair M42 Keilhosen pattern**



**44 Dot fabric comparison
Smooth cotton (L), HBT (R)**



Original WW2 color photo of smooth cotton 44 Dot tunic in use

COMBAT IN WOODS

From TM-E 30-451

U.S. War Department Handbook on German Military Forces

When attacking in woods, the Germans usually divide the area into company sectors. The Germans stress constant reconnaissance to discover the most weakly manned enemy position. This reconnaissance is carried out, even though company strength becomes temporarily reduced. Reconnaissance patrols usually move clockwise from their original position. The company commander reviews the reconnaissance reports in detail with his platoon and section leaders.

The company usually deploys in a **wedge formation** when advancing. In order to achieve surprise, the Germans often leave the roads and advance cross-country.

As soon as the point of the wedge of the company is in sight of the enemy, the Germans creep forward to close-combat range, always keeping contact with the adjacent and supporting units. The company then storm's the enemy's position, using the greatest possible number of hand grenades, pole charges, and close-combat weapons. The advance elements attempt to break into the hostile position as deeply as possible, the body of the wedge widening the penetration on both sides. The company commander then decides whether to roll up the enemy position on the more important flank or to hold the ground until reinforcements arrive before continuing the attack.

Each platoon details at least one observer, armed with an automatic weapon, to neutralize enemy tree top snipers. The Germans believe that bursts of fire, rather than single shots, are necessary to deal effectively with such snipers.

The Germans consider fighting in wooded areas as the primary task of riflemen and machine gunners, since the employment of heavy-support weapons often is impossible. The Germans occasionally dismount heavy machine guns and use them as light machine guns. Anti-tank guns of small caliber and light infantry howitzers sometimes are brought forward manually, and when indirect fire is not possible they engage targets directly.

FOOD IN THE FIELD

In the field, it is very important to be authentic at all times. This includes having the correct looking food to eat. It is the policy of the unit to allow members to eat what they want in the field or in camp (Feldlager) as long as it looks authentic. Members can accomplish this by carrying food in a cloth bag instead of paper or plastic bags, peeling the labels off modern canned food and / or relabeling them, keeping non-period items out of site, etc.

The real Waffen-SS soldiers were issued several types of food rations and members are encouraged to try and recreate these rations as close as possible. This is encouraged at all times. The following list will assist you in accomplishing this.

Field Rations

The *Eiserne Portion* (Iron Ration) is a canned food issue which can be eaten either hot or cold.

250 grams tinned biscuits	160 grams vegetables
200 grams canned red meat or fish	10 grams salt
10 grams instant coffee	

The *Marschverplegung* is a cold food issue provided to units in transit either by foot or vehicle. It may be eaten with preparation while on the move. It may not be served for more than for consecutive days.

700 grams bread (mostly rye)	5 grams coffee
200 grams wurst (sausage) or cheese	5 grams sugar
15 grams spread (jam)	6 cigarettes

The *Kleine Portion* is a reduced canned ration consisting of only the meat and biscuit portions of the iron ration. This small iron ration is to be carried on the individual soldier as an emergency reserve and may not be eaten without expressed permission.

The *Grosskampfpackung* is an emergency ration intended for a quick energy source (and morale boost) for soldiers in combat conditions.

100 grams chocolate	6 cigarettes
100 grams fruit bars	(may contain sweet breads)

The *Nahkampfpackung* (close combat package) is an energy ration intended as a morale boost and quick energy source for troops in close combat.

100 grams chocolate	6 cigarettes
200 grams hard candies	(may contain sweet breads or fruit bars)

The 12.SS also has a unit kitchen that prepares period correct dinners at the Feldlager after the fighting on Saturday. The cost is usually \$5.00 per meal. Your mess tin and fork/spoon combo are important pieces of equipment. Also, it is encouraged to obtain an esbit cooker and esbit fuel tablets for heating water and food when the kitchen is not available. They can be carried in your bread bag and heat food in the field as well.



REGULATIONS FOR PERIOD CAMPING (Kompaniefeldlager)

The mindset of our unit has always been to experience the life of the Waffen-SS Grenadier from the time we arrive at the event to the time we leave. Anything less is a waste of our time and money. Period encampments are part of this effort. To help us achieve this, I have written these regulations which are effective immediately by order of the Kompanie Chef. Now we all realize that not everyone will have all the necessary gear right away, but those items which are not period can be hidden from view. So don't stress out if you don't have it all. No one has been 100% at this, myself included, but this list will get us there if we do our part. The only thing that should be out of place is the fact that we are speaking English. The Kompanie NCO's can answer any questions you may have.

Friday night setup: When you arrive at the site, expedite unloading to keep non-period vehicles in the area to a minimum. Some areas have limited parking. We can socialize when we get things squared away. Ask an NCO where you can set up, if none are there at the time, use your best judgment, just keep the enemy Jabo's in mind.

- 1) **Ammo:** Buy your ammo as soon as possible. Keep your battle fees on your person for collection the following morning.
- 2) **Light sources, cooking sources:** Period lanterns, "Hindenburg candles", period flashlights are acceptable. Lanterns are to be extinguished before you go to sleep. Cooking should be done on the Esbit stove, the campfire, or other period device. If you have to use a modern stove, do it out of sight of the Feldlager. All cookware and utensils will be of a correct type for the 40's.
- 3) **Containers:** All storage containers in the Feldlager will be authentic looking. The Surplus Russian wooden boxes are to have all modern stencils (dates, shipping care symbols such as the up arrows, umbrella, etc.) removed. If you can't live without cold beverages, the cooler will be hidden from sight at all times. Plastic containers such as water containers from the store will be out of sight at all times. If you don't have something period to keep your extra water in, fill it from the non-period container inside your tent. I'm sure you're getting the idea on what we are striving for. Beer cans, beer bottles with modern labels, etc. are not acceptable for use in the Feldlager. Pour it into your canteen cup or something period. Extra ammunition is to be kept in a period bag or container; get rid of the plastic zip lock bag. This goes for in the field as well.
- 4) **Food:** No one is telling you what you can and can't eat, but period food is encouraged (we will skip the sawdust bread and horse meat). Whatever you do bring, keep it in a period container or wrapping such as wax paper or aluminum foil (yes it was in use back then; they called it tin-foil). This goes for the field as well. Same for extra water, no plastic Evian or Gatorade bottles in the field or Feldlager. Find a period water container for extra water if you need it. Food cans will either have period labels (we will work on acquiring these) or the labels removed. Captured P-38 openers are acceptable.
- 5) **Lung Torpedo's:** If you are a cigarette smoker, get rid of the filters; most didn't exist back then. Experience the joy of non-filtered smoking. Period pipes, cigars are also good. Get an authentic lighter or period matches.

- 6) **Sleeping bags:** Sorry, didn't exist back then for the common German soldier. But, this is one thing I still use. If you are like me, just keep it covered with a period blanket or whatever else.
- 7) **Furniture and Signs:** All signs such as Kompanie area, etc. will be an authentic type. Same with the furniture such as chair, field tables, etc.
- 8) **Trash and Field Sanitation:** Plastic trash bags will be kept in burlap sacks or something else period. When we leave the area after the battle, everyone will help clean the place up, or face the wrath of Der Spiess and risk losing the site. When you go to relieve yourself, go at least 40-50 meters from camp, and if it requires a shovel, go even further and dig a hole about a foot deep. This is standard practice in the Army for good reason. No one needs to smell the leftovers from 20-30 Grenadiers.
- 9) **Discharge of Weapons:** Go out far enough from the Feldlager, common sense. Some sites don't allow firing at night, be aware of the site regulations beforehand. Unload weapons when returning to the Feldlager.
- 10) **Things we can't move:** Some sites have non-period things like BBQ grills, outhouses, etc. within the Feldlager area. We will do our best to hide them; camo nets are a good idea to bring along for this.

WAFFEN-SS ZELTBAHNS

Description: The Zeltbahn is both a shelter quarter and a poncho. It is triangular with a head opening that is closed with a button and has overlapping flaps on each side. It's fully reversible, made from cotton duck material, the same fabric as the smock and helmet cover. There are three large zinc grommets, one per corner and either one or two smaller grommets next to the larger at the base, and in the middle area of the base. Some have one or two at the top. The small grommets are for short rope sections that form a loop for the tent stakes. All Zeltbahns should have the correct 3-hole type buttons. It is highly recommended that you waterproof your zeltbahn. When not used for a tent, it should be carried either on an A-frame, the rear belt area above the bread bag, or on the Y-strap D-rings. Multiple Zeltbahns may be purchased for camping. A good number to own is three, two used for half a tent and one to carry. It is personal preference to the amount of Zeltbahns owned, depending on if you want to have your own tent or to buddy up with another grenadier, etc.

Time periods: Sep 1939 to May 1945. Pattern must be correct for the time period portrayed.

Camouflage patterns: All except Palm and 44 Dot.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REFERENCE
WAFFEN-SS ZELTBAHNS
All photos are original examples



Plane Tree SS-VT pattern
Green and brown anodized buttons and grommets



Early Plane Tree with Oak A flap



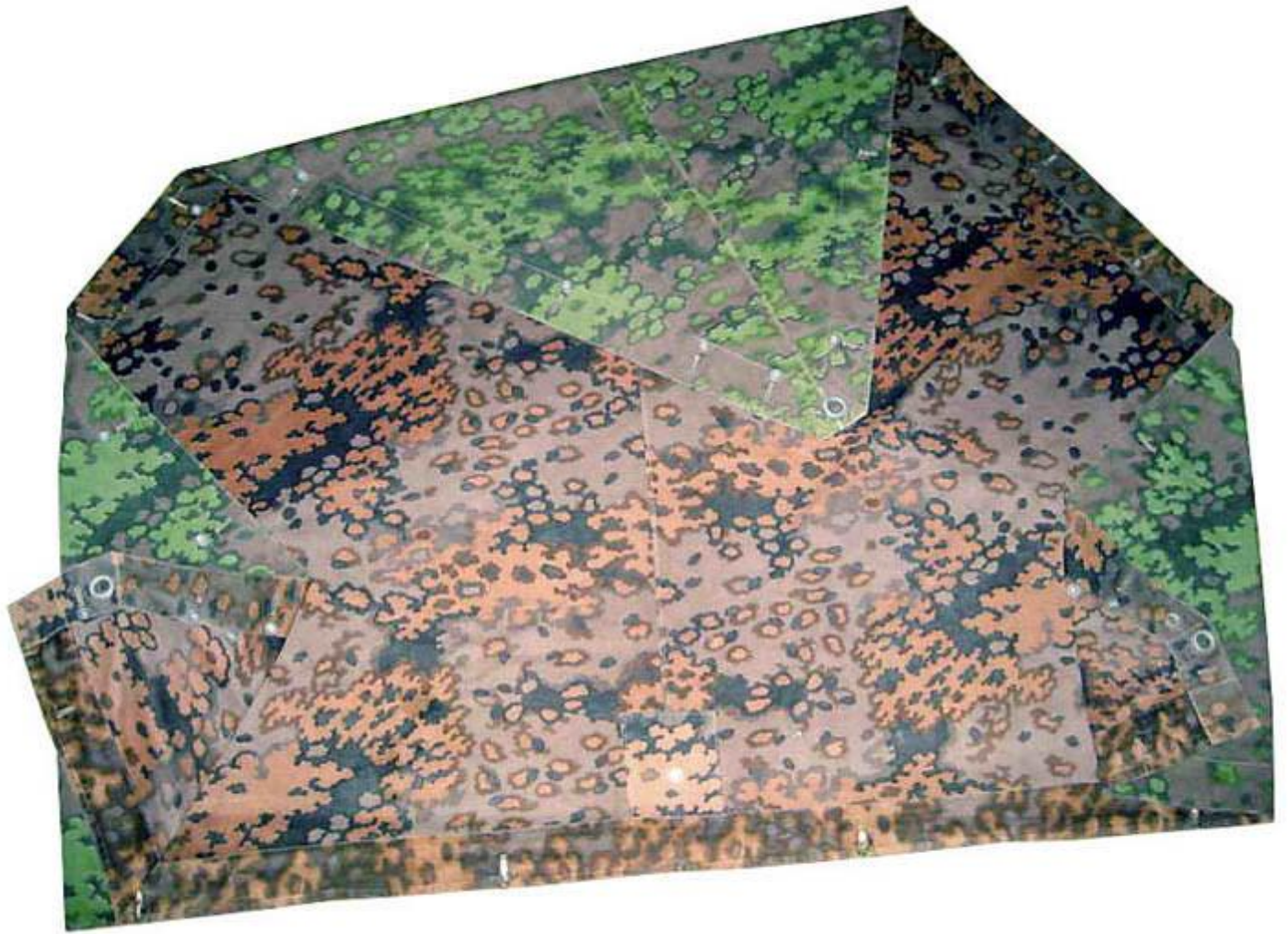
Early Plane Tree



Oak B



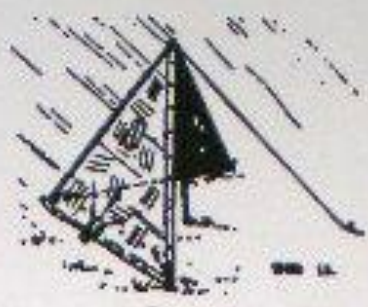
Blurred Edge



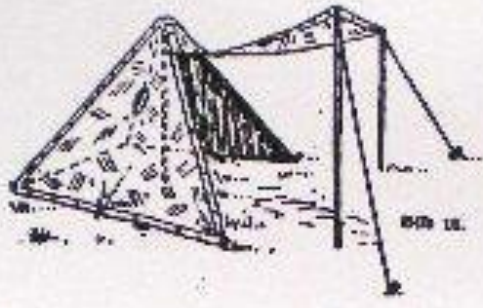
Oak A



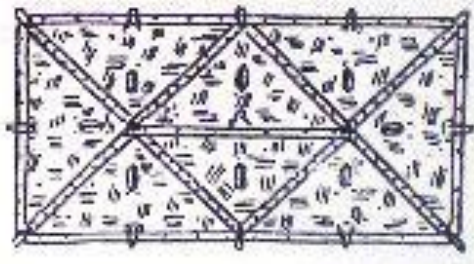
One Section Shelter



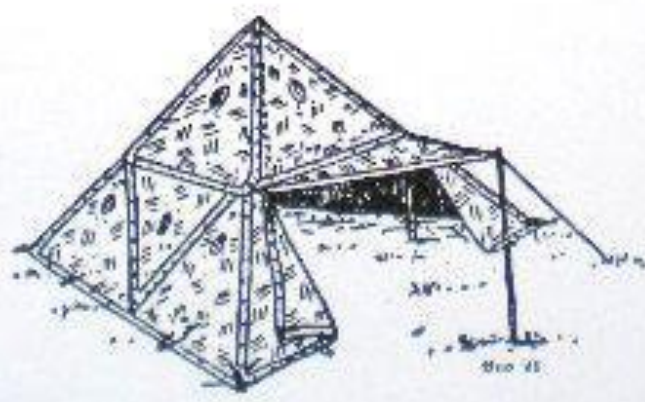
2 Section Shelter



4 Man Tent



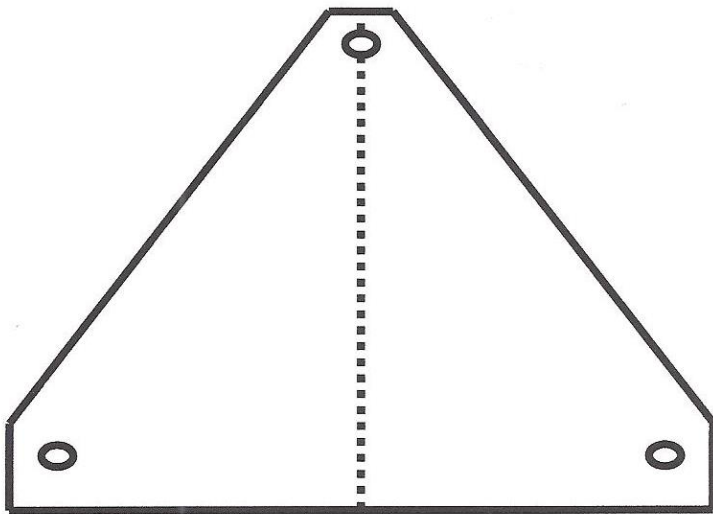
8 Man Tent (Top view right)



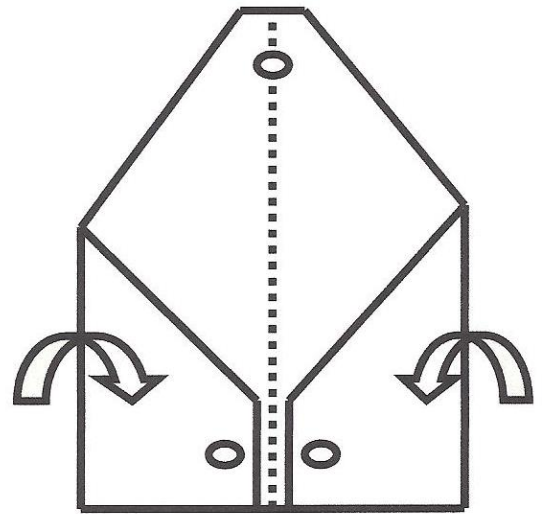
16 Man Tent

How to fold your Zeltbahn so it will fit in your assault frame

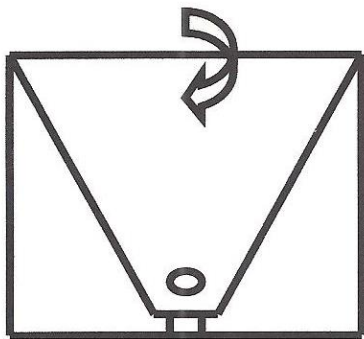
1. Lay your Zelt flat on the ground with the inside facing up as shown. (Sketch 1)
2. Fold the two outer edges so they almost meet in the center. (Sketch 2)
3. Fold the top down so the top meets the bottom edge, or until the folded edges meet. The Zelt now has a square appearance. (Sketch 3)
4. Fold the two outer edges in to the center. (Sketch 4).
5. Fold the two outer edges in to the center again. This keeps the grommets in the center. (Sketch 5)
6. You can now roll the Zelt and strap it into your assault frame.



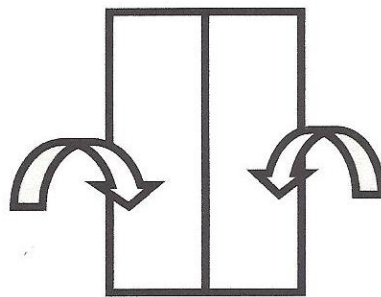
Sketch 1



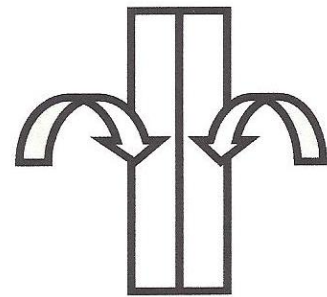
Sketch 2



Sketch 3



Sketch 4



Sketch 5