

B-GL-332-008/FP-001

INSERT – INFANTRY (English)

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Page No.	Change No.	Page No.	Change No.
Title	0		
ii-iv	0		
8-1 to 8-105	0		

Contact Officer: DAD 6

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART 8 - ARM INSERT	8-1
TAM 807 - INFANTRY	
807.01 - Command	
807.02 - Offensive Operations	
807.03 - Defensive Operations	
807.04 - The Delay	
807.05 - Tank Hunting	
807.06 - Transitional Phases	
807.07 - Operations in Specific Environments	8-33
807.08 - Patrolling	
807.09 - Platoon Weapons	
807.10 - Communications	
807.11 - Canadian/Genforce Wpn Characteristics and Capabilit	ies8-87
807.12 - Range Cards	

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 8-1 EXAMPLE OF A TIME ESTIMATE FOR A PLATOON	
ATTACK	
FIGURE 8-2 PLATOON ASSAULT FROM A FLANK	8-10
FIGURE 8-3 TANK HUNTING TEAM COMPOSITION	8-19
FIGURE 8-4 EXAMPLE OF A SECT ANTI-ARMOUR AMBUSH	8-19
FIGURE 8-5 TANK DEAD SPACES	8-20
FIGURE 8-6 ANGLE OF ATTACK FOR ANTI-ARMOUR WEAPONS	8-20
FIGURE 8-7 CREW LAYOUT AND CRITICAL POINTS OF	
ENGAGEMENT	8-21
FIGURE 8-8 COMPARATIVE CHART – DAY AND NIGHT	
WITHDRAWALS	
FIGURE 8-9 CONTROL MEASURES DURING THE WITHDRAWAL	8-27
FIGURE 8-10 LAYOUT FOR FORWARD PASSAGE OF LINES	8-31
FIGURE 8-11 LAYOUT FOR REARWARD PASSAGE OF LINES	8-32
FIGURE 8-12 TYPICAL WOODS CLEARING DEPLOYMENT	8-46
FIGURE 8-13 PL ASSAULT DURING A WOODS CLEARING	
OPERATION	
FIGURE 8-14 STAGE 1 AND 2 OF ORV OCCUPATION	8-53
FIGURE 8-15 STAGE 3 OF ORV OCCUPATION	
FIGURE 8-16 FINAL STAGE OF ORV OCCUPATION	8-55
FIGURE 8-17 SUGGESTED LAYOUT FOR TRIANGULAR	
PATROL BASE	8-58
FIGURE 8-18 DOG LEG METHOD (STANDARD OCCUPATION)	
FIGURE 8-19 FISH HOOK METHOD.	8-59
FIGURE 8-20 BOX METHOD	
FIGURE 8-21 BASIC RAID LAYOUT	
FIGURE 8-22 STRAIGHT LINE AMBUSH	
FIGURE 8-23 V-SHAPED AMBUSH	8-68
FIGURE 8-24 L-SHAPED AMBUSH	
FIGURE 8-25 RANGE CARD	
FIGURE 8-26 MG RANGE CARD	
FIGURE 8-27 INDIRECT FIRE - CALCULATION TABLE	
FIGURE 8-28 C2 SIGHT ADJUSTMENT TABLE	
FIGURE 8-29 MG MATRIX TARGET NUMBERS	
FIGURE 8-30 COMPANY MACHINE GUNS FIRE SUPPORT PLAN8	-105

PART 8 - ARM INSERT

TAM 807 - INFANTRY

807.01 - COMMAND

1. Battle Procedure

1. Dattie	riocedure		
Step 1	The commander (comd) receives a warning order		
	(Wng O)		
Step 2	Upon receipt of a Wng O, the comd conducts a quick		
	map study and time estimate		
Step 3	The comd receives orders from the higher comd:		
	 seeks clarification as req 		
	- coord with staff		
Step 4	The comd conducts a msn analysis:		
	 ident the higher (two up) comd's intent and 		
	immediate superior's concept of ops		
	 ident assigned and implied tasks 		
	 ident limitations which may relate to: 		
	- time		
	- space		
	- resources		
	- the way the msn will be executed		
	- if applicable, political restrictions		
	- if applicable, the open fire policy and/or		
	rules of engagement (ROE)		
	 continuously determines if the sit has changed 		
	sufficiently to warrant a review of the estimate		
	 ident essential tasks and produces a restated msn 		
Step 5	The comd issues the initial Wng O immediately or as		
	soon as possible, stating as a min:		
	- the probable task		

	1		
	 the loc and time of orders 		
	 the degree of warning or earliest time of mov of 		
	the main body (e.g., no move before)		
	 any restrictions on recce 		
	 any special admin instructions affecting the 		
	resting or feeding of troops, regrouping, issue of		
	ammo, need for special eqpt, moves to assy		
	areas, etc.		
	 acknowledgement 		
Step 6	The comd makes a detailed time estimate, leaving two-		
	thirds of the available time for subordinates to conduct		
	their own battle procedure		
Step 7	The comd conducts a map study and prep an outline		
	plan		
Step 8	The comd prep a recce plan:		
	 ident questions to be answered at each loc and 		
	en rte		
	- views the ground from the en's perspective,		
	secur permitting		
	- considers:		
	- the threat		
	- time available		
	- number of locs to be visited		
	- rtes available		
	 necessity for a protection party 		
Step 9	The recce party conducts the recce IAW the plan, but		
	adjustments may be made as nec		
Step 10	The comd completes the remainder of the estimate		
Step 11	The comd issues a supplementary Wng O, confirming		
	info in the initial Wng O and adding new info as nec		
Step 12	The comd completes the plan and prep and issues		
	orders:		
	 issues orders at the time stated in the Wng O 		

	 ensures orders are given at a loc that reduces 	
	travel time and, if possible, allows obsn of the	
	zone/sector and promotes op secur	
	 enhances presentation of orders through the use 	
	of visual aids (e.g., terrain models and	
	diagrams), time permitting	
	 ensures key personnel (pers) attend orders group 	
	(O Gp) and are seated logically	
	 introduces newly attached comds 	
	 uses the proper format for orders 	
	 christens the ground 	
	- if the orders are complex, holds a short talk-	
	through of the task execution at the start of the	
	orders 'EXECUTION' paragraph (Concept Of	
	Operations)	
	 ident the higher comd's intent 	
	- clearly states msn and tasks of subordinates	
	IAW msn analysis	
	 ensures there is no repetition of instructions 	
	unless it is vital to clarify a task	
	- confirms subordinate comds understand their	
	instructions	
	- issues all supporting documentation nec to coord	
	the task	
	 ensures subordinate comds perform lateral coord 	
	before leaving	
Step 13	The comd coord the activities and requirements of	
	subordinates, including rehearsals if time and sit permit	
Step 14	The comd supervises the depl, taking appropriate and	
	timely action to rectify any problems	
Step 15	Msn is executed IAW orders	

2. Time Estimate

Critical	1.	By what time must the msn be
Questions		accomplished?
	2.	How much time is available to complete
		the msn?
	3.	What must be done at all levels in the time available?
	4.	What tasks can be done simultaneously?
	5.	How fast is the sit changing?
	6.	Can I afford to do complete battle
		procedure, or do I streamline?
	7.	How long do you have assets? $(1/3, 2/3)$
		principles?)

CEDIAL			
SERIAL	ACTIVITY	TIME	TIME
		REQUIRED	(HOURS)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1	Obj to be captured by		
2	Time spent to capture obj		
3	Move from line of departure		
	(LD) to aslt posn		
4	H hour is at		
5	Move from forming up place		
_	to LD		
6	Move from assy area to		
	forming up place		
7	Move from assy area at		
8	Sect comds give orders and		
Ŭ	complete prep		
9	Sect comds complete their		
	battle procedures and prep		
	their orders		
10	Pl comd gives his orders		
11	Pl comd's O Gp begins		

B-GL-332-008/FP-001

SERIAL	ACTIVITY	TIME REQUIRED	TIME (HOURS)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
12	Pl comd completes his tactical estimate and prep his orders		
13	Pl comd moves to pl RV		
14	Pl comd makes a recce		
15	Pl comd makes a time estimate, a map study and a recce plan		
16	Cbt tm/coy comd's O Gp ends		

FIGURE 8-1 EXAMPLE OF A TIME ESTIMATE FOR A PLATOON ATTACK

807.02 - OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

1. Hasty Attack

	PLATOON	COMMANDER
Adv and	Adv	 Maintain the direction of adv
Hasty Atk		 Proper use of ground features
		 Maintain secur through:
		 depl of scouts
		 depl of pl support (sp) wpns
		(over watch)
		 use of proper fmns
		 timely passage of info to sect
		comd/wpns det comd
	Battle Drill 1	 Move to a vantage point to
	- Reaction to	observe the en and send contact
	sect coming	report
	under effective	 Conduct quick recce and liaison
	en fire	with leading sect comd

-	sattle Drill 2 The Hasty tk	 Conduct cbt estimate (COPPED) Info pl 2IC of RV and loc of O Gp Info lead sect comd of loc/RV for O Gp Send SITREP to coy comd Give orders Info pl 2IC of orders Request fire msn (sp) Control pl from RV to aslt posn Ensure pl formed up in proper aslt fmn Maintain initiative and motivation Ensure effective fire sp Control fire and mov of the aslt gp Amend fire sp as req
		- Give limit of exploitation
	attle Drill 3 Consolidation	 Indicate the consolidation posn Give arcs of fire to sects and sp wpns Send SITREP to coy comd

2. Radio Orders, see TAM 109

	PLATOON 21C			
Adv and	Taking the	- Obtain all relevant info from		
Hasty Atk	lead	previous pl 2IC (lead pl)		
		 Supervise routine of the fol: 		
		 implement Wng O 		
		 wpn and eqpt checks 		
		 ammo distribution 		
	On the move	- Check fmns and spacing of rear		
		sects		

		 Supervise depl at halts
- R sec	ttle Drill 1 Reaction to ct coming der effective fire	 Supervise depl and concealment of rear sects Dispatch sect comds to RV for O Gp and bring pl to pl RV
		 Make sure he is briefed by pl comd and wpn det is briefed
	ttle Drill 2 'he Hasty k	 Assist in forming up aslt fmn and maint initiative-comd fire base as req (if joins aslt gp) – move in rear gp Ensure spacing, speed, fmns are acted upon Flank protection Controls depth on aslt Prep to assume command at all times
	ttle Drill 3 Consolidation	 Move up quickly on success Pass ammo and cas rep to CSM Redistribute ammo, organize pl HQ and wpn det Arrange cas evac Brief guards for PW evac (coy collection pt)

SECTION COMMANDER		
Adv and	Battle Drill 1	– Wng O
Hasty Atk	- Prep for battle	 Prep for battle
		- Inspection
		 Sect orders
		 Rehearsals
		 Test fire wpns

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Battle Drill 2	– Give order "take cover," double
- Reaction to	tap, dash, down, crawl, observe,
effective en fire	fire, communicate, move
Battle Drill 3	 Target indication:
- Locating the	 direct method
en	 – clock ray
	 ref point
	– spec fire
	– tracer
	- change posn (gp or indiv) to draw
	fire
	 hand angles
	- use of binoculars or C7 optical
	sight
 Battle Drill 4	- Give fire control order using
- Winning the	GRIT:
fire fight	– gp
	– range
	- indication
	 type of fire:
	- normal: C7-5 rds/min, C9-50
	rds/min
	- rapid: C7-20 rds/min, C9-100
	rds/min
	- auto: bursts of rapid fire (close
	quarter battle)
	 – snap: watch and shoot
	 Maintain suppressing fire
	- Types of fire control orders:
	– full
	– brief
	- delayed
	– indv
Battle Drill 5	– To do:
- Approach	– change mag
**	– quick Battle Orders
	- G $-$ gp
	- E – en
	- T – task
	 M – move order

B-GL-332-008/FP-001

	 sect move to ammo point
	– Ensure/remember:
	- en neutralized during approach
	 maintain momentum
	- remain alert for the unexpected
	- may have to use own fire sp
	– Use:
	 indirect fire
	 SRAAW, Smoke, Gren
	Launcher
Battle Drill 6	 – Fire and mov
- Aslt	 Maintain momentum
	- Command and control (C2)
Battle Drill 7	- Form a def; prep for C atk
- Consolidation	- Prep hasty def, sect comd to cfm
	indiv posns and arcs, particularly
	LMG and AAW
	- Verify and redistribute ammo
	- Search obj if time permits
	- Estb Link with other sects
	– Secur
	– Cas/PW
	- Send detailed SITREP

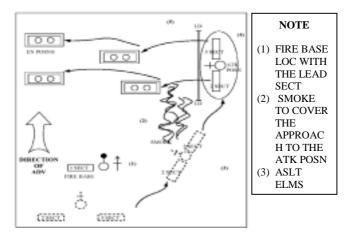


FIGURE 8-2 PLATOON ASSAULT FROM A FLANK

4. Deliberate	e Attack	
	PLATOON/SE	CTION COMMANDER
Mounting stage	Detailed prep	 Detailed recce by comds down to sect level Use of detailed models for orders and briefings All ranks briefing by coy and pl comds Rehearsals, including night rehearsals if applicable Deception measures
Aslt stage	Approach	 Guides may be used to bring elms up to the atk posn and the fire base Rtes, atk posns and LD should be marked and secured ahead of time

		Navigational aids, such as MGs
	Aslt	 Navigational aids, such as MGs firing on fixed lines along the flanks and arty fire on the obj, may be used to help keep direction
		 Since control is more difficult at night, objs should be limited to avoid soldiers and sects getting lost
		 Avoid passing one aslt gp through another to prevent confusion and cas from friendly fire
		 Avoid converging on en wpns flashes when assaulting a posn
		 Avoid the explosion of grenades above ground level
		 Every effort must be made to distinguish friend from foe before engaging
Consolidation	General	 Indicate consolidation posn as stated in your orders
		 Give arcs of fire to sects and sp wpns
		 Send SITREP to pl/coy comd

5. Deliberate Attack Orders, see TAM 109.03

PLATOON 2IC			
Deliberate Atk	Mounting	 Pass Wng O to sect comds; initiate concurrent activity 	
		 Dispatch O Gp 	
		 Supervise prep for battle 	
		 Issue eqpt (if applicable) 	
		 Control meals (if applicable) 	

Approach	 Assist in control of fmns and
	concealment
	 Assist in forming up for aslt
Aslt	 Control pl HQ and reserve sect
	(if applicable)
	 Control pl mor (if applicable)
	 Control fire base (if applicable)
	 Prep to assume command at all
	times
	 Maintain strict control of pl HQ
	(if not at the fire base)
	 Read the battle and enforce pl
	comd`s decisions
	 Supervise reserve sect in the mop
	up
Consolidation	 Bring up rear of pl quickly
	 Check ammo and redistribute
	 Arrange cas evac and PWs
	 Supervise digging of pl HQ
	 Send ammo and cas rep; info pl
	comd
	 Receive briefing from pl comd

6. The Pursuit

Pursuit	Definition	_	A series of rapid advs and hasty atks to continue the dislocation of the en
	Pursuit vs Adv to Contact	_	They are alike as far as tactics and grouping are concerned They differ fundamentally in the en sit

Adv to Contact	_	The en strength has not been tested
Pursuit	_	Follows the defeat of an en whose strength has been depleted; risks can be taken to hasten his final defeat The sub-unit takes risks that it does not normally take when the en sit is uncertain
	_	Large en posns may be bypassed, gaps exploited, and the battle group (BG) thrusts deeply into en territory without excessive concern for its own flanks and rear
	-	Battle procedure is accelerated to maintain the pace
	-	Sub-unit comds receive verbal/radio instructions giving them greater freedom of action
Sect/Pl Level	_	Translated into bold off action but it does not affect the manner in which the battle drills are executed

807.03 - DEFENSIVE OPERATIONS

	PLATOON COMMANDER
Recce	Ensure your posn conforms to the overall
	intentions of the coy OC/combat team (cbt tm)
	comd
	Estb and follow a track plan
	Maintain concealment
	Make a sketch of the terrain
	Conduct an estimate
	Determine posn of sp wpns
	Estb sect locs
	Liaise with other elms in your loc
	Select DF (defensive fire) / FPF (final protective
	fire) tasks and coord with flanking units

-	· · · ·
	 Issue preliminary orders
Occupation	 Occupy the hide with call signs in the proper order
	 Brief all pers on the track plan
	 Brief all pers on concealment
	 Ensure sentries are in place by day/night and the pl
	CP is manned
	 Supervise prep of the hide
	 Early warning
	 Contact pl 2IC on arrival
	 Study the occupation plan and make changes if nec
	 Order sect comds to occupy the posn
	 Receive final brief from pl 2IC
	 Take command of the posn
	 Tour posn and confirm plan/arcs with sect comds
	 Give confirmatory orders
	 Ensure loc of flanking units is known to all
	 Info superior when ready
	 Ensure camouflage (cam) is maintained
	 Confirm state of readiness of wpns and sentries
	 Confirm loc and arcs of fire of sp wpns
	 Supervise noise and light discipline
	 Indiv range cards
	 Confirm priority of work and duty roster
	 Sect range cards
	 Liaise with flanking units
	 Pl range cards
	 Send info/diagram/range card to higher comds
	 Inspect all wpns, eqpt, and pers

1.

Defence Preliminary Orders, see TAM 109.05 **Defence Confirmatory Orders**, see TAM 109.06 2.

PLATOON 2IC		
Def	General	 Prior to occupation ensure:
		 – cam and conceal in the assy area
		 distribution of eqpt
		 inspect wpns and eqpt
		 pass info to pl
		- Occupation:
		- supervise layout of pl HQ and
		digging
		 supervise setting out and
		concealment of admin area
		 – coord construction of obstacles
		(obs)
	Def	 Control feeding arrangements
	Routine	 Inspect sanitary arrangements
		 Organize carrying parties
		 Estb duty roster for manning pl
		observation post (OP)
		- Ensure to be briefed at all times by
		the pl comd
		- Prep to assist pl comd at all times

3. Frontages/Fields of Fire

Frontages are determined by the often-conflicting requirements of assigned tasks, depth, mutual sp, control and ground	 Sects can have 4 trenches 10 m apart Approx 150-200 m between sects A pl in open country could occupy a frontage of up to 300 m, and a depth of 100 m
---	---

Trenches must be sited with good fields of fire (normally not less than 100 m) and ideally a little beyond the may affective range	 In very close country, 50 m may have to suffice
beyond the max effective range	
of the wpn	

SECTION COMMANDER		
Def	General	 Pl comd sites indiv posn
		 Check posns
		 Get indiv to check posn
		 Start digging
	Ensure	 Sect wpns cover arcs
		 Sect is not surprised by the en
		 All know the alarm schemes
		 Sect trenches are properly dug
		 Sect is concealed from air and ground
		 Track discipline is strictly observed
		 Sentry roster is made out
		 Proper routine is observed
		 Range cards/all likely tgts recorded
	Know	 Open fire policy
		 Task of sect
		 When an atk is expected
		– Are covering troops forward of posn?
		 Layout of pl posn
		 Loc of neighbouring posns
		 Loc of coy/pl HQ
		 Surveillance and target acquisition
		orders
		 Priority of work

	-	Time by which see	ct mi	ust be dug in
	-	Ptls, timings, rtes i	in an	d out
	-	Allocation of tools	s to s	ect
	-	Additional tasks		
	-	Track plan		
	-	C atk plan recced,	rehe	earsed
Routine	-	Ensure		
		enforcement of:	-	wpn readiness and sentries
	_	cam	_	priority of
	_	rge cards		work
		noise/light	_	ensure
	—	duty roster		occupation of
				OP
			_	eqpt (eqpt)
				layout/inspecti on
	_	Pass on info to sur	herio	
		subordinates	Jeno	is and to
Stand-to	_	Why?		
		to check battle rea	dine	\$\$
		if posn is vulnerab		
		if atk has been lau		d or is expected
		When?		
	_	after completion o	of pos	sn to confirm
		locs, cam	r s.	
	_	during the conduct	t of a	a clearing patrol
		(ptl)		0.1
	-	half hr before unti	l hali	f hour after first
		light and last light	or ty	wice in 24 hours
	-	on order		

- 4. **Defence Preliminary Orders,** see TAM 110.05
- 5. Defence Confirmatory Orders, see TAM 110.06

807.04 - THE DELAY see TAM 104.02

- 1. **Demolition Guard** see TAM 103.03
- 2. Example Of A Bridge Demolition Guard Layout, see TAM 103.04

807.05 - TANK HUNTING

1. Tank (tk) hunting teams are deployed to destroy tks in close terrain such as defiles, gaps, densely wooded or forested areas and when fighting in built-up areas. They may use short range anti-armour weapons (SRAAWs), mines, unconventional devices such as Molotov cocktails, and they make expedient use of obs to accomplish their aim.

2. The tk hunting tm is based on the infantry (inf) sect. The sect veh provides the teams with mobility, anti-APC and anti-pers fire sp. The use of the APC for tk hunting depends on the msn, the terrain and the en sit.

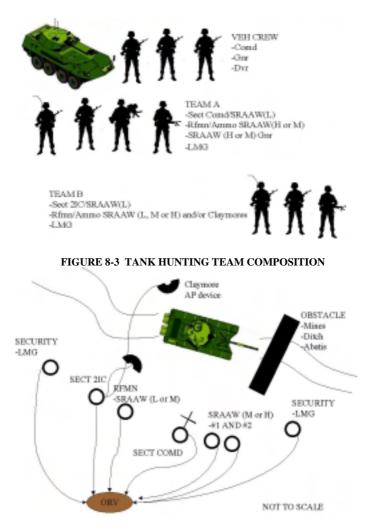
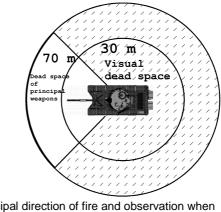


FIGURE 8-4 EXAMPLE OF A SECT ANTI-ARMOUR AMBUSH





Principal direction of fire and observation when turret is to the front and the hatches are closed

Most favourable direction of attack

when the turret is to the front

FIGURE 8-5 TANK DEAD SPACES

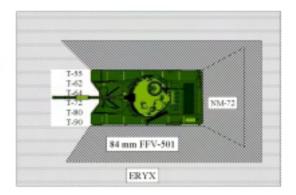


FIGURE 8-6 ANGLE OF ATTACK FOR ANTI-ARMOUR WEAPONS

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Crew Layout for a Genfor MBT





FIGURE 8-7 CREW LAYOUT AND CRITICAL POINTS OF ENGAGEMENT

3. Useful Information

ERYX – wire guided	50 – 600 m	900 mm rolled homogeneous armour (RHA), all known armour including reactive armour.
84mm HEAT- RAP FFV- 501	500 m stationary 400 m moving	400 mm
84mm HEDP FFV – 502	500 m stationary 300 m moving	150 mm (approx)
NM-72, HEAT	220 m	300 mm
Steep ditches	More than 60 ⁰	
Escarpments and barriers	More than 1.5 m high	
Ravines and trenches	Wider than 5 m	
Rivers, streams, canals	150 m wide and 1.5 m deep	Otherwise snorkel

Lakes, marshes, ponds		Significantly reduces speed
Deep snow	More than 1 m	Reduces speed
Arty, Mor and smoke		Armour will close
		hatches

807.06 - TRANSITIONAL PHASES

1. Advance to Contact

1. Advance to Contac	
Adv	 Maintain the direction of the adv
	 Proper use of ground features
	 Maintain secur through:
	 depl of scouts
	 depl of sp wpns (over watch)
	 Use of proper fmns
	 Timely passage of info to sect
	comd/wpn det
	– Comd
Anticipatory Orders	 Axis of adv
May Include:	 Reference points
	 Bounds
	 Possible en locs
	 Actions if under effective en fire
	 Confirmation that everyone understands
Adv In Contact, Use	 That bounds depend upon posns of fire
Fire and Mov Taking	and obsn
Into Consideration:	 Visual contact is maintained between
	gps and teams within gps
	 Use hand signals when appropriate
	 Give sufficient time and cover by fire
	for gps and teams to move to the next
	bound
	 Take advantage of protective fire and
	move the sect forward at top speed to
	the next bound

2. Meeting Engagement

2. Intering Engagement	
Definition	 A meeting engagement occurs when a moving force, incompletely deployed for battle, engages an en at an unexpected time and place
Basic Principle	 The seizure and retention of the initiative; thus the comd can regain or retain freedom of action and subsequently adopt the best course of action to accomplish his original msn
Pl/Sect Level	 Reaction to a meeting engagement is quick and violent Confusion may ensue and there is a need to regain control through decisive orders and strong leadership Sect/pl comd must assess the sit quickly, accurately, and then pass this info to the pl/coy comd

3. Link-up

J. Link-up	
Definition	 Where forces are to meet in en controlled territory
Aim	 To estb contact on the ground between forces which may have the same or differing msns
Consideration	 Generally off in nature Speed in estb the link-up is crucial Speed reduces the possibility of en reaction and minimizes the period of vulnerability
Sect/Pl	 Drills are applied aggressively to maintain the adv During the last phase of the link-up, the point sect and pl must estb contact with the other force as early as possible and avoid the danger of exchanging fire with them Well-briefed, well-trained troops are the key to success

Control Measures		Axis of adv or boundaries for the link-
Control Weasures	-	Axis of adv of boundaries for the link-
		up
	—	Objs to be held and/or captured by each
		of the forces taking part
	-	The locs where contact between the
		forces will be estab
	-	The timing of the op for the forces
		involved
	-	Liaison teams ident
	-	Passwords and visual identification
		signs
	—	Report lines and reference points
	-	Contact frequencies (freqs), radio
		authentication procedures and codes
	-	No fire line (NFL) / restrictive fire line
		(RFL) report times

4. Withdrawal

PLATOON COMMANDER		
Battle Procedure	 Conduct a recce briefing for the recce gp (pl 2IC and guide) 	
	 Recce the pl/coy check point and RV 	
	 Recce rtes 	
During the Wdr	 Ensure obsn posts and ptls have returned 	
	 Ensure suitable forces remain to deny posn to the en until ordered 	
	 Sects pass through the pl check pt at 	
	times allotted	
	 Move to pl RV 	
	 Sect comd accounts for all pers and eqpt at the RV 	
	 Pl moves to coy RV through coy check 	
	point on order of pl comd	
	 Report pl to OC at coy RV 	
	 Pl comd is last off of the posn 	
On the New Def Posn	 Post sentries and ensure concealment 	
	 Establish a track plan 	
	 Make detailed recce ensuring the fol: 	
	 ground appreciation 	
	 determine arcs of any attached sp, sect, 	

B-GL-332-008/FP-001

	 and pl wpns 	
	 all sp wpns sited from the ground 	
	- tie in with neighbouring pl (left to right	t)
	 all trenches marked 	
Arrival of the Pl	 Meet the pl 	
	 Lead pl to the posn 	
	- Brief pl comd and take over from actin	g
	pl 2IC	-

5. Withdrawal Orders, see TAM 108.07

PLATOON 2IC		
Prior	 Assemble sect 2ICs or pick runners 	
	 Ensure to carry proper eqpt (map, 	
	compass, marking tape, etc.)	
	 Attend pl comd orders if time permits 	

SECTION COMMANDER		
Disengagement	 Sect comd goes personally to each trench collecting sect pers and move back to check pt /RV, sect withdrawal (wdr) complete 	
	 Fire and mov may be nec, if in contact Sect comd always last to leave One pers confirms numbers at check pt RV used to re-org before proceeding; will not always stop Consider what to do in case of cas or en indirect fire 	

SER	WITHDRAWAL BY DAY	WITHDRAWAL BY NIGHT
(a)	(b)	(c)
1	Recce parties deploy to intermediate or new posns	Recce parties deploy to intermediate or new posns

SER	WITHDRAWAL BY DAY	WITHDRAWAL BY NIGHT
(a)	(b)	(c)
2	Non-essential elms are thinned out	Non-essential elms are thinned out
3	A covering force is estb	A covering force is estb
4	Ptls are wdr	Troops in depth are wdr
5	Forward troops in contact are wdr	Ptls are wdr
6	Troops in depth are wdr through the covering force	Forward troops in contact are wdr through the covering force

FIGURE 8-8 COMPARATIVE CHART – DAY AND NIGHT WITHDRAWALS

6. Withdrawal Orders, see TAM 109.07

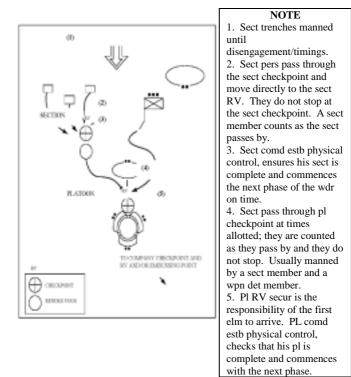


FIGURE 8-9 CONTROL MEASURES DURING THE WITHDRAWAL

7. Relief in Place

PLATOON COMMANDER	
Battle Procedure	 Determine composition of the recce party (as many comds as possible)
Recce	 Prep a written recce plan Move with recce gp and guides to coy RV Meet with counterpart Conduct posn recce with the command of the pl to be relieved

Insert - Infantry

	-	loc of OPs
	-	contact points
	-	track discipline
	-	pl posn
	-	arcs of fire, DF, FPF
	-	loc of obs
	-	ptl rtes and timings
	-	range cards
	-	Verify concerning the en:
	-	identity, strength, eqpt
		intentions
	_	habits, ptls, shelling
	_	activities during the past 24 hrs
	-	Clarify and coord:
	-	the conduct of the relief
	-	change of command
	-	who provides fire sp and when
	-	safety
		groupings and order of march
	-	material replacement
	-	comms and freqs
	-	traffic control
Control measures	-	Pl assy area
	-	Pl check point
		Timetable of all moves (ptls, etc.)
	-	Time relief to be completed by
	—	Remain with command post throughout the
		relief
	-	Send pl guide to remain at coy check point
	-	Signal OC when you are ready to assume
	1	command
	-	Ensure all pers know when you have
		assumed comd and the relieved pl is clear of
		the posn
	-	Give confirmatory orders for the def

8. Relief in Place Orders, see TAM 108.08

	PLATOON 2IC
General	 Ensure Wng O passed
	 Supervise prep
	 Organize pl comd's O Gp
	 Ensure pl prep for op
Conduct of relief	 Move pl to coy check point
	 Adhere to all mov timings
	 Meet counterpart on posn
	 Accompany outgoing pl 2IC around posn
	 Get all info on posn as to:
	- disposn, routine, admin areas, loc of stores
	and rations, resupply, med evac and wdr rtes
	 Report posn clear of outgoing
	 Check stand-to action
	 Organize pl HQ

	SECTION COMMANDER
During Relief in Place	 Outgoing sect comd meets incoming sect pers and leads them, by pairs, to their locs Soldiers exchange places; outgoing sect on stand-to Avoid detection; crawl if req
	 Incoming sect pers stay clear of outgoing pers kit Once all in place, outgoing and incoming sect comd move to each trench and brief all troops on:
	 Arcs of fire important details of the def range cards loc of flanking trenches loc of sect comd's trench and rtes

9. Relief in Place Orders, see TAM 109.08

10. Passage Of Line

PLATOON COMMANDER	
Battle Procedure	 Estb contact with the local force and recce:
	– rte
	 point of contact
	 assy areas
	 obs and breaches
	 atk posn
	– LD
	 loc of command posts (pl and coy)
	 cas evac
	 OP and ptls
	– Coord:
	 admin sp and responsibilities
	 marking of rtes, LD, atk posn, etc.
	 provision of guides
	 fire sp and areas of responsibility
	 C2 responsibilities
	 Provide liaison officer (LO), if applicable
	 Liase with in loc LOs at demolition grounds
	 Give Wng O

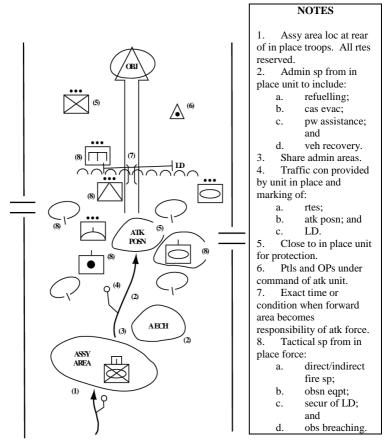
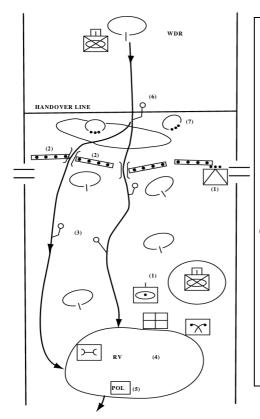


FIGURE 8-10 LAYOUT FOR FORWARD PASSAGE OF LINES



NOTES

 Troops in place provide max fire sp.
 Gaps and rtes are ident and guides from troops in place are provided.

3. Traffic control and multiple rtes are provided.

4. RV or assy area is estb in rear for wdr unit. (NOT in the inplace force echelon area)

5. Troops in place (*P*)-, ide cas evac, veh recovery, petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL), and decontamination resources

Exchange of LOs and agreement of recognition measures.
 Liaison teams

from both gps man strong points.

FIGURE 8-11 LAYOUT FOR REARWARD PASSAGE OF LINES

807.07 - OPERATIONS IN SPECIFIC ENVIRONMENTS

1. Highting h	I Dunt-up mea	,	
General	Eqpt	-	Webbing stripped down to allow
Fighting In			easy mov
Built-up		-	Rucksacks used for carriage of
Areas			ammo and eqpt
(FIBUA)		-	Other special eqpt:
		-	ladders
		-	grappling hooks and sash cords
		-	wire cutters and gloves
		-	sledge hammers
		-	collapsible stretchers
		-	first aid kits
		-	flashlights
		-	field telephones with wire
		-	extra ammo (tracer rounds,
			grenades, etc.)
		-	extra water
		-	extra field dressings
		-	rope and carabiners
		-	flags (green, red, yellow, and
			blue)
		-	chem light (red, green, yellow,
			and blue)
			prepared mouse hole charges
	Command	-	All radios on coy net
	and Control	-	Sect comds giving SITREPs
		-	Use of remote antennas in dense
		1	urban areas
		-	Use of land line

1. Fighting in Built-up Areas

		1
Control	Coord	 Use of linkman on entry points for comms and as a guide for comds and follow-on forces Coloured arm bands for comds and 2ICs: Green - sect comds amber - comds above sect level blue - dmin pts and pers such as CSM, pl 2ICs During the atk: first bldg secure becomes coy RV pt and aid post CSM and coy 2IC remain to the rear with coy aid post pl comd of reserve pl forward with coy comd Forward passage of lines: incoming pl moves via marked entry pts, directed by the in place pl 2IC met by pl comd, who will brief and launch the lead sect Coy vehicle allocated to CSM for resupply and cas evac Marking: entry pts marked with coloured panels/Its (green) cas marked at night with glow stick (yellow) cleared rooms marked with chalk/white mine tape in a standard loc
Control	Coord	 Coy vehicle allocated to CSM for resupply and cas evac Marking: entry pts marked with coloured panels/lts (green) cas marked at night with glow
		chalk/white mine tape in a

B-GL-332-008/FP-001

0 11 1	0' 1 D1	
Considerations	Simple Plan	 Maint a firm base
		 Short bounds and limited
		objs
	Coord	 Boundary report lines
		 Rapid consolidation after
		each obj
		 Alternate means of control,
		comms
	Thoroughness	 Meticulous clearance
		 Prevent en from re-
		infiltrating
	Mov	 Leap frogging of aslt elms
	Momentum	 Rapid consolidation and
	and Max	passage of lines
	Covering Fire	 Reserves well forward
	_	 Rapid resupply
	Incendiarism	 Threat of fire, especially for
	and	defender
	Devastation	 Careful selection of bldg
		types for def
		 Fire fighting capabilities
		 Rubble will restrict mov
	Restricted	 Well constructed bunkers for
	Fields of Fire	fire posns
	Tields of The	 Wpns sited well back from
		openings
		 Secondary posns req
		 Def and harassing fire
	Booby Traps	 Engineer/pioneer (pnr) sp
	booby maps	well forward
		 Located at strong points,
		shelter areas, avenues of
		·
	Civilians	approach Need for target
	Civilians	discrimination
		 Sources of info, reserves,
		and manpower
		 Treat humanely

Service Support	Logistics	- Ammo-quantity, breakdown
		 Specific eqpt
		 Stockpiles in strong points
		 Resupply plan
	Medical	 Coy collection point
		 Evac plan
		 Extra pers for cas evac
	Eqpt Sp	 Received forward
		 Eqpt collection pt in a secure
		loc
	Other	 Liaison with civ authority
		- Civilian police (CIVPOL) in
		for refugees

2. Fighting In Built-up Areas, see TAM 102.04

J. Fighting	in Dunt-up Area	,	110 1100000
Isolation	Forces estb	-	Sp break-in pt and forces
	around a built-	—	Prevent reinforcement of BUA
	up area		by en
	(BUA), on	—	Cause attrition and en to wdr
	key areas and		from BUA
	vantage pts	—	All elms under one comd
Break-in	Seize a	—	Consider deception plan
	foothold in	—	Max fire sp to suppress en
	BUA	—	Usually aslt on a narrow frontage
	Seize	—	Sect – first one or two rooms,
	immediate obj		possess first floor
		-	Pl – first floor or bldg

3. Fighting In Built-up Areas – The Attack

T 1 1	ai	1	
Fighting	Clearances:	-	Bring in reserve sect to
Through	clearing the en		consolidate
	from assigned	-	Short bounds
	areas based on	—	Emphasis on momentum
	secure objs	—	Clearance tasks sect/pl level
	from break-in	-	Meticulous searches
	point	_	Control measures - sectors,
			boundaries, report lines, and
			numbering of buildings
		_	Measures to prevent re-
			infiltration
	Consolidation/	-	Prep for C atk
	re-org: brief	_	Prep to sp other atks
	consolidation	_	PW
	after each	_	Cas evac using safe rtes
	limited obj	_	Resupply ammo well forward
	and after main	_	Evac of civilians
	obj has been		
	secured		
Sect/Pl Org	Aslt sects:	-	Create the initial break-in
	two sects	-	Secure initial obj
	assaulting the	-	Estb a firm base for the pl to
	BUA		expand upon
		—	Prep to sp the continuation of the
			aslt or other atks
	Covering and	—	Fire sp to aslt sect
	Cut-Off Sects:	—	Suppress en posn around break-
	Pl weapons		in pt
	detachment	-	Cut-off reinforcement or
	with 2IC	1	withdrawal
		-	Prep to re-join pl to consolidate
		and sp continuation of the atk	
	Reserve sect	-	Prep to assume the lead aslt
		-	Called fwd ASAP for pl
			consolidation on initial obj

Sect Org	Covering Gp: sect LMG and sect 2IC	 2IC may carry second LMG Fire sp to aslt gp Suppress en posn immed above and around entry pt Cut-off reinforcement or withdrawal Prep to re-join sect to consolidate and sp continuation of the aslt
	Aslt Gp: 2x2 pers aslt tm	 1x aslt tm grenades entry pt and enters building
	Command Gp: sect comd linkman	 Comd gp then enters followed up by 2nd aslt tm Inside, aslt teams clear rooms and corridors under control of sect comd Secure immediate obj for pl Linkman marks entry pt, maintains contact with pl comd, acts as a guide

4. House Clearing Orders, see TAM 110.04

5. Fighting In Built-up Area – The Defence

General	Eqpt	-	Def stores list for coy:	
		-	sandbags	18,000
		-	concertina wire	75 rolls
		-	barbed wire	40 rolls
		-	bailing wire	6 coils
		-	pickets 6 ft	250 ea
		—	pickets 3 ft	150 ea
		-	hessian	100 m

Perimeter Posts	Posns on perimeter of built-up area	 chicken wire 100 m wheel barrows 12 crowbars 12 hammers 12 rope 150 m ladders 4 axes 6 chainsaws 4 fire extinguishers 20 mouse hole charges 15 1 lb demo charges 10 Eqpt for propping of buildings must be ordered. Gives warning and info on en strength, intentions, and main effort Destroys en aslt forces in assy areas and forming up places Covers obs Forces en to deploy and atk One comd (likely armoured) Wdr once en depl to def localities or to form part of the res forces Wdr should be planned in detail and rehearsed Causes en attrition
	Delaying force	 Causes en autrition Delays, confuses, disrupts en Channels en into killing zones (KZs)

	Covers gaps between def localities and fwd perimeter posts	 Disguises the def layout Employs "hit and run" tactics as en attempts to estb foothold Small inf tms conduct ambushes and tk hunting ptls Consider use of snipers/armour/ mor fire controllers (MFCs)
Strong Points and Def Localities	Strong Points Occupied by sects and pls Well prep Logistically self-sufficient	 Based on 2 or 3 bldgs Sited in depth, with mutually supporting fire posns
	Def Localities At least coy strength All arms involved Local reserves	 Based on 2 or 3 strong points Sited in depth and mutually supporting All round def so that penetration between strong points should be impossible
Central Reserve	Mobile Reserve Located in depth Conducts C-atks and recaptures overrun localities Destroys en penetration between localities May reinforce fwd posns as nec	 Pre-planned options, rtes, fire posns and rehearsals Maintain depl rtes Trigger for commitment of reserves

D (D		
Def Prep	Tactical	– Size
Selection of	Requirements	 Construction – sturdy, limited
Strong Points		fire hazard
		 Surroundings:
		 fields of fire
		 dominating features/buildings
		 en and friendly force
		approaches
		 outside areas
	Tactical	 Depl troops (tps) in fire tms
	Factors	 Cover all approaches with obsn
		and fire
		 Seal off unused approaches
		 Avoid concentrating or over-
		stretching tps
		 Posns sited in depth and
		mutually supporting
		 Covered rtes for resupply,
		reinforcement and wdr
Prep of	Civilians	 Gas and electricity turned off
Strong Points	Utilities	 Water left on and all containers
		filled
		 Wet house defs to reduce fires
		 Use of hospitals and gas
		stations
		 Use of civilian communications
	External	 Arcs of fire assigned
	Defences	 Construct fire posns and cam
		 Clear fields of fire
		- Ensure mutual sp
		 Demolish outer bldgs
		 Obs to prevent en approaching
		walls
		 Mines/Claymores on likely
		approaches to houses
	1	approaches to nouses

rr	
	 Remove climbing additions of
	houses
	 Obs to block vehicles
	approaches
	 Clear windows of glass and
	cover with mesh wire or boards
	if not in use
	 Entry pts not in use to be
	blocked
	 Streets not in use to be blocked
	 Block sewer entries
	 Slit trenches outside
	 Trenches outside for firing
	SRAAWs with covered wdr
	rtes to bldg
	 Dummy posns if time permits
Internal	 Construct sandbag walls around
Defence	es fire posns and build a bunker
	 Water to dampen sandbags to
	reduce wpn signature and
	prevent fires
	 Thicken walls and floors with
	sandbags, especially around fire
	posns
	 Shore up ceilings, including the
	cellar
	 Mouse holes in walls for
	comms and mov
	 Block mouse holes when not
	needed
	 Remove or block stairways
	 Create internal obs by
	removing floor boards or
	placing nail boards under
	windows
	 Darken rooms

Other	 Use cellars for protection during shelling and for storage of food, water, ammo Gren holes between floors Sandbag floors Fire precautions store water and fire fighting eqpt, remove combustible mat Unoccupied houses:
Considerations	 block entrances booby trap rooms or bldg Siting of wpns: well back from openings priority in siting is protection of wpn good fields of fire through secondary and alternate posns Loopholes: cam create false loopholes to make detection difficult cone shaped with narrow side on outside of wall use on internal walls to fire between rooms

6. Fighting in Wooded Areas

General	Command and Control	 Use of remote antennas in dense wooded and undulating areas Use of land lines Use observers at key pts/junctions for visual comm, as a guide to track plan, for follow-on forces
		10110W-On 10rces

	 All radios on coy net
	 Sect comds giving SITREPs
Coord	 Markings:
	 – cas marked for easy recognition and retrieval
	(glow sticks by night) – cleared areas marked in a
	standard method
	- gaps in wire obs marked
	with tape or lts
	- marry-up points indicated
	 booby traps and mines
	marked with coloured tape
	or flags
	- FLOT marked with a flag
	on a pole
Simple Plan	 Maintain a firm base
	 Short bounds and limited objs
Coord	 Boundaries, report lines
	 Rapid consolidation after each
	limited obj
	 Alternate means of control,
	coord and comms
Thoroughness	 Meticulous clearance
	 Prevent en from re-infiltrating
Mov/Moment	 Leap frogging of aslt elms
um and Max	 Rapid consolidation and
Covering Fire	passage of lines
	 Reserves well forward
	 Rapid resupply
	Coord Thoroughness Mov/Moment um and Max

	Incendiarism and	 Threat of fire, especially for defender
	Devastation	 Fire fighting capabilities
		- Thick brush, fallen trees will
		restrict mov
	Restricted	 Wpns sited well back from
	Fields of Fire	openings
	and Obsn	 Secondary posns req
	Booby Traps	 Engineers/pnrs sp well
		forward with local protection
		 Located at strong points,
		shelter areas, avenues of
		approach
Service	Logistics	 Ammo – quantity, breakdown
Support		 Specific eqpt
		 Stockpiles if possible
		 Resupply plan
	Medical	 Coy collection point
		 Evac plan
		 Extra pers for cas evac
	Eqpt Sp	 Receive forward
		 Eqpt collection pt in a secure
		area
	Other	 Liaison with civ authority
		 CIVPOL present for refugees

7. Fighting In Wooded Areas – The Attack

Planning	Speed	 Rehearse drills 	
		 Include all possible en moves 	
	Thoroughness	 If woods cannot be cleared 	
		in one sweep, plans must be	
		made to prevent en from	
		entering cleared areas	
	Direction	 Soldiers should see pers left 	
		and right of them	

		Atk down hillAllow en to wdr along his rtes
	KZ	 En should be forced into KZ Friendly forces should not have to enter the KZ
Organization	Cut-Off Gp	 MGs, LAV, APC, and A armour
	Sweep Gp	 One or two sects
	Aslt Gp	 Remainder of atk force, including specialists

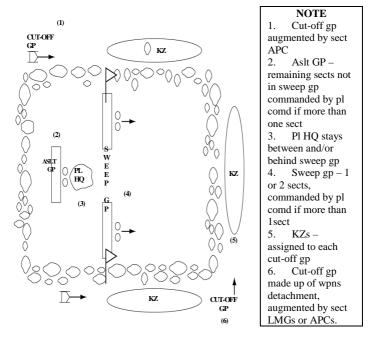
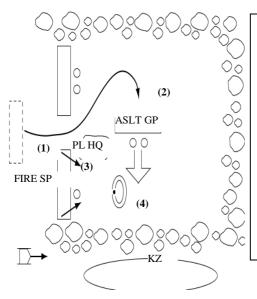


FIGURE 8-12 TYPICAL WOODS CLEARING DEPLOYMENT

B-GL-332-008/FP-001



NOTE

Aslt gp on 1. order from pl comd moves to atk posn 2. With the aide of the sweep gp the aslt gp lines up as close as possible to 90° with the en 3. Pl HQ remains in loc or moves to the rear of sweep gp, which is now acting as fire sp. The en now 4 will be cleared or forced out of the woods into a KZ.

FIGURE 8-13 PL ASSAULT DURING A WOODS CLEARING OPERATION

8. Section Orders for Woods Clearing

1. SITUATION		
EN FORCES	FRIENDLY FORCES	ATTACHMENTS/ DETACHMENTS
Strengths Loc Weapons Eqpt Morale Obs DFs Air Threat NBC Likely Intentions	Coy comd's intent Pl msn Pl concept of ops Locs and further actions of neighbouring forces that may affect this op Outline fire sp plan	Only if not covered under task org

2. MISSION. Sorders	Sect msn from EX	ECUTION para of	² pl comd's
3. EXECUTIO	N.		
Concept of Ops: How will sect achieve its msn? Gen outline Taskings: Given to subordinates in turn: (1) Sweep gp (2) Aslt gp: LMGs and 2IC (3) Cut-off times and weapons Coord Instrs: (Include variations from			
		l SOPs)	variations from
Timings:	Mov: To assy area To atk posn To LD To entry pt	Clearing of wood: Sig to aslt Sig all clear	Clearance of wood: Sweep times Aslt times Secur Sect objs
Wood clear:Obs:Signal to cut- off gpLocsResponsibility ConsolidationMarking gapplan Arcs Tasks for linkmanImage: Consolidation		Action on: Cas PWs	P Info/Media:
Summary: if re	p		

4. SERVICE SUPPORT					
SOP	SVC SP	MED		TPT/REC	
VARIATIONS					
Dress	Replen	Locs of Co	бу	Loc of ech	
Eqpt	plan	Aid Post		Rec plan	
Wpns	Ammo	Carrying		*	
Veh loading	Rations	parties			
C C	Water	Cas evac plan			
	POL	Med packs			
		Stretchers			
	NBC	Morphine			
	Batteries	1			
5. COMMAND AND SIGNALS					
HQs	HQs PASSWORDS RAD				
Loc of pl Comd	Recognition	on signals Freq		IS	
Loc of pl 2IC	Passwords		Code words		
Altn comd			Nicl	knames	
6. QUESTIONS?					

9. Fighting In Wooded Areas – The Defence

<u></u>			
Selection of Strong	Ops	-	Sited fwd of wood
Points		_	Indirect fire
			observers
		_	Surroundings:
			- fields of
			fire/obsn
			 dominating
			features
			 – en and friendly
			force
			approaches
			 outside areas

	Oha	D1 1 . 1 1
	Obs	 Block rtes; channel en:
		 fields of fire/obsn
		 – en and friendly force approaches
		 tk hunting tms
	Ambushes	 Placed between fwd edge of wood and
		main def posn; ideally pl strength
		 Cover all approaches with obsn and
		fire
		 Seal off unused approaches
		 Use extraction parties
		 Wdr rehearsed
Prep	Main Posns	 Arcs of fire assigned
		 Construct fire posns and cam
		 Clear fields of fire
		 Ensure mutual sp
	C2	 Coord rte use
		 Detailed knowledge of rtes
		 Alternate means of comms
	Recce	 All rtes recced
		 Ambush sited in defilade
		 Ops fwd of main posn

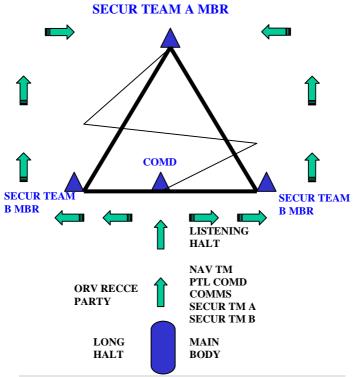
807.08 - PATROLLING

1. Fighting Patrol

Purpose	 Inflict damage on the en
_	 Provide secur to the unit
	 Estab and/or maintain contact with friendly and en
	forces
	 Deny vital ground to the en
Msns	 Raid – to destroy or capture pers or eqpt, destroy
	installations, liberate pers
	 Secur – to detect and defeat en infiltration, protect
	against surprise and ambush

[1_	Estb and Maintain Contact – both within friendly
	_	or en lines
	-	Ambush – against en ptls, carrying parties, foot
		columns, vehicle convoys
	-	Provide Protection – escort of technical specialists
		on specific msns
	_	Destroy Vehicles/Eqpt – destroy en tks, APCs and
0	-	self-propelled guns in def posns or leaguers
Org	-	Ptl HQ – Ptl comd, ptl 2IC, communicator, nav tm,
		MFC or FOO
	-	Secur Elm
		Secur Tm A – point and scouts
		Secur Tm B – left flank secur
		Secur Tm C – right flank secur
		Secur Tm D – rear secur
	-	Aslt Elm – Sect comd, communicator, wire cutting
		tm /pers, searchers/ search tm, demolition tm(s) and
		cas and PW tm(s)
	-	Sp Elm – Sect comd, communicator, MG tm, anti-tk
		tm
18 Steps	—	1. Receive Wng O
For Ptl	-	2. Make an initial map recce
Planning	—	3. Make an initial time estimate
	-	4. Issue initial Wng O
	_	5. Receive orders
	_	6. Make a detailed map recce
	_	7. Make a detailed time estimate
	1-	8. Make a preliminary plan-ptl org, general rtes,
	1	selection of pers and eqpt
	-	9. Issue detailed Wng O
		10. Coord
	1-	11. Make a recce plan
	_	12. Conduct recce
	1_	13. Complete the estimate, the plan and write orders
L	1	15. Complete the estimate, the plan and write orders

	 14. Issue ptl orders
	 15. Supervise prep
	 16. Conduct rehearsals and inspections
	 17. Ensure forced rest
	 18. Conduct final briefings and inspections
Prep by 2IC	 Notifies all pers of the msn and Wng O details
	 Ensures tasks detailed in Wng O are completed
	 Coord loc and time of O Gp
	 Draws special eqpt
	 Draw and issue ammo
	 Draw and issue rations and arrange for additional
	feeding
	 Maintenance, testing and checking of wpns and
	eqpt
	 Initial inspections of eqpt
	 Standard rehearsals of estb SOPs
Occupation	- The Objective Rendez-vous Point (ORV) is a RV
of an ORV	near the obj, which the ptl occupies prior to
	carrying out its actions at the obj. Its occupation
	must be carefully conducted because it is near the
	obj and en
	ooj una on



Notes:

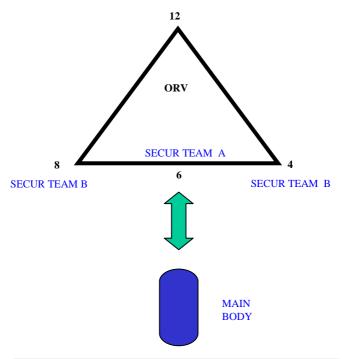
After the secur halt, the ptl comd moves forward to recce the tentative ORV with the Nav Tm, Secur Tm A, Secur Tm B and communicator.

They perform a listening halt and sweep the ORV site. One member from Secur Tm A and one from Secur Tm B each go left or right. Secur Tm B mans the 8 and 4 o'clock posns (bottom corners). Secur Tm A completes the box search, meet at 12 o'clock posns and then mans the 12 and 6 o'clock posns.

FIGURE 8-14 STAGE 1 AND 2 OF ORV OCCUPATION

Insert - Infantry

SECUR TEAM A

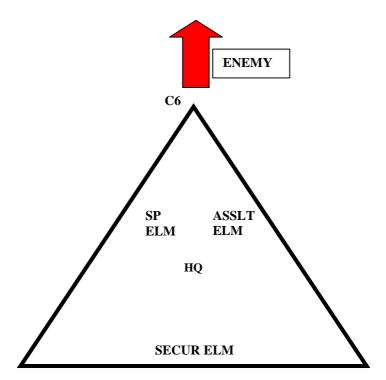


Note:

Ptl comd, communicator and Nav Tm return to the main body, brief the ptl and move ptl to the ORV. The ptl halts just short of the ORV while ptl comd moves forward to confirm that nothing has changed with the ORV.

FIGURE 8-15 STAGE 3 OF ORV OCCUPATION

B-GL-332-008/FP-001



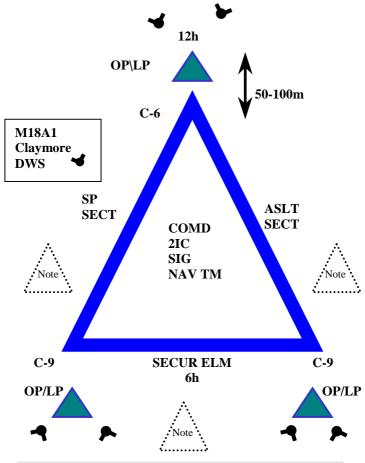
Note:

The ptl moves into the ORV, with sp elm manning the 8 to 12 o'clock posn (left), aslt elm manning the 4 to 12 o'clock posn (right) and secur teams manning the base of the triangle. Note: if the aslt elm is not large enough to cover entire area, a secur tm may be tasked to assist.

FIGURE 8-16 FINAL STAGE OF ORV OCCUPATION

 Ptl Base – A ptl base should be estb when there exists: a requirement to cease all mov during daylight hours to avoid detection a need to rest and reorganize after extended mov a requirement for reorganization after a ptl has infiltrated the en
detection - a need to rest and reorganize after extended mov
 a need to rest and reorganize after extended mov
in small gaps - a requirement to provide a base of ops from which further ptls
can be launched
Passive – Select:
Measures – terrain that would impede foot mov (i.e., steep terrain, ravines)
 areas offering dense vegetation
- remote from human habitation
 area close to a water source
 terrain suitable for radio communication
- Avoid:
- en posns, known or suspected
 built-up areas
 prominent features, topographical crests,
ridgelines, lakes and streams, valleys
- roads and trails
 lines of drift (area the en may tend to move
through)
 open woods and clearings
Active Secur – estb an OP/LP system covering all likely en
Measures approaches
 estb comms with OP/LP for early warning
 develop a plan for wdr in the event of discovery
 select an alternate ptl base for occupation
- estb an alert plan with a certain percentage of
pers awake at all times
- use the chain of command to enforce strict light,
noise and cam discipline
 organize ptl elms so nec activities occur with
min mov

Routine in		upon occupation all ptl members stand-to
		1 1 1
Ptl Base	-	clearing ptls clear the perimeter and sect comds
		report clear to the ptl comd
	-	Sect comd deploy OPs/LPs as detailed by the ptl comd
	_	Sect comd report OPs/LPs posted
	-	Ptl comd orders stand-down
	-	estb track plan
	-	eating and rest
	-	cleaning of wpns on rotation
	-	resupply parties
	-	prior to last light wdr OPs/LPs and stand-to
	-	conduct clearing ptls
	-	stand-down after last light
	-	night routine of three sentry posns (one per sect)
		manned all night, each with C9/C6 and doubled
		staggered piquets
	-	prior to last light stand-to, clearing ptls, post
		OPs/LPs, stand-down



Note:

OPs do not always have to be positioned at the cardinal points on the triangle. They can also be located at the 6 o'clock, 10 o'clock, and 2 o'clock posns. Their loc will largely depend on the terrain the ptl is operating in.

FIGURE 8-17 SUGGESTED LAYOUT FOR TRIANGULAR PATROL BASE

B-GL-332-008/FP-001

Ptl Base Occupation Deception Methods – when occupying the ptl base, the fol methods can be used to conceal the loc of the ptl base and deceive en trackers/scouts

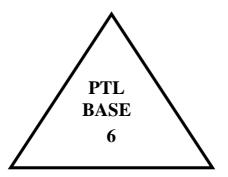


FIGURE 8-18 DOG LEG METHOD (STANDARD OCCUPATION)

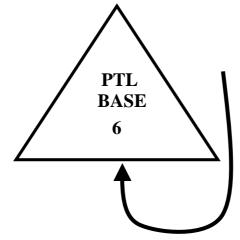


FIGURE 8-19 FISH HOOK METHOD

Insert - Infantry

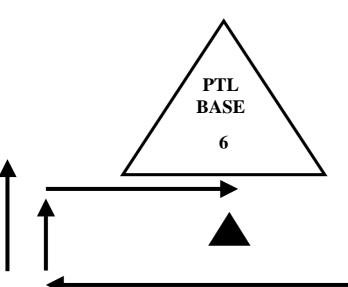


FIGURE 8-20 BOX METHOD

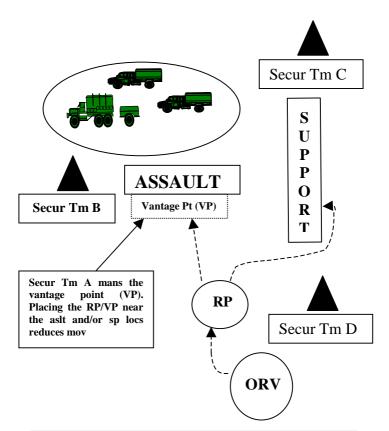
Tips for	-	Be alert for en signs, e.g., heavy track pattern,
Patrolling		timber cutting, smell and unoccupied sentry posts
	-	The en will be looking for your signs, so hide
		them
	-	When near villages, be particularly alert for dogs
		as they may give you away
	-	When estb a night loc/ptl base, break track and
		double back to observe if there is any en
		following-up
	-	On ptl in close country at night stop, look and
		listen at frequent intervals
	-	If contact appears imminent, use bounds; always
		have one gp on the ground and in posn to
		provide covering fire
	-	When advancing silently, record possible mor
		and arty targets en rte

-	When searching for the en, remember he
	needs water; search rivers, creeks and water
	holes for en signs

2. Raid

Purpose	-	A Raid is an atk that includes a planned wdr
		from the obj. It is normally deliberate in nature
		but can be hasty
	—	A Raid can be conducted to destroy or capture
		en pers or eqpt, rescue friendly pers, gain
		intelligence or to gain the initiative
Considerations	-	There is always a planned wdr from the obj.
for planning		The plan should include a signal to wdr, well
		planned rtes to a release point (RP) or ORV,
		elms to cover the wdr and assist in breaking
		contact, and a way to evac cas, PWs and
		captured eqpt from the obj
	-	The raiding unit must be large enough to
		provide for secur elms to isolate the obj from
		reinforcement or wdr. Secur elms are the first
		to be in place and the last to wdr
	-	Raids are normally conducted by pl to bn size
		units organized as a fighting ptl

Tasks of Elms	—	Secur Elms: A, B, C, D
	-	secur of the obj
	-	early warning
	-	prevent en escaping from or reinforcing the obj
	-	protect aslt and sp elms during the wdr
	-	Aslt Elm:
	-	consists of demolition tm (two pers), search tm
		(two pers), specialist teams, and aid and litter
		tm.
	-	tasked with aslt, control and destruction of the
		obj
	-	extraction of cas from the obj back to the ORV
	-	search the obj
	-	control and backload PWs
	—	protection of specialist elms
	-	Sp Elm:
	—	this elm is organized according to the msn and
		must have the proper fire power and wpns to
		perform its assigned tasks
	-	neutralise/destroy en on obj
	-	stop/switch fire on order of ptl comd
	-	protection of the aslt elm
	-	sp the wdr of the aslt elm if req
	-	sp wpns should be positioned close enough to
		the obj to mass accurate fire on it. If no
		suitable posns for sp wpns, consider placing
		them with the aslt elm
	L	



Note:

The sequence of events for both raids and ambushes are similar, with the layouts of pers and the "action during the aslt" being, in most cases, msn specific. Plans should be kept as simple as possible to avoid confusion. It is also important to note that because of the violence of action a raid or ambush will produce, friendly pers must be kept well out of the KZ. The danger area of wpns and the effects of their detonation must always be considered when siting pers.

FIGURE 8-21 BASIC RAID LAYOUT

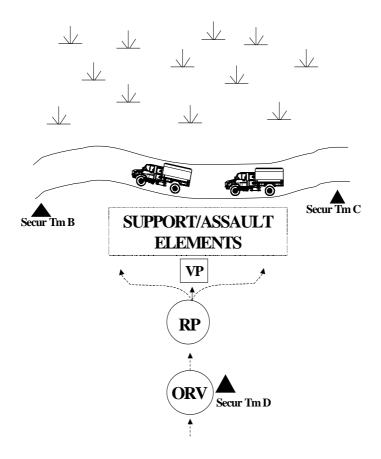
Insert - Infantry

3. Ambush

5. Allibush		
Types	-	Immediate:
	-	set with a min of planning in order to engage in
		imminent en action
	-	may be a def technique by a ptl
	-	success depends on comd's initiative, prior
		rehearsals of proven drills, tm work, silent signals,
		good battle discipline, swift and silent mov, fire
		control
	-	Deliberate:
	-	planned and executed as a separate op
	-	ptl has time to plan, prep and rehearse in detail
	-	size of ambushing force may vary from a small
		four pers ambush to a major op involving an inf bn
General	-	Usually a brief encounter and does not reqr the
		capture and holding of ground
	-	May be sprung in front of and behind the en
		forward edge of the battle area
	-	A series of successful ambushes will make the en
		apprehensive and cautious in his movs
Immediate	-	The decision to ambush may depend on the orders
Ambush		given to the ptl comd. The fol sequence can be
Drill		applied when orders permit ambushing:
	-	1. Lead elm indicates en approaching
	-	2. Ptl comd gives signal for immediate ambush
	-	3. Leading elms adopt hasty fire posns, with
		concealment as a primary concern
	-	4. Rear elms have more time to select good fire
		posns
	-	5. Signal to open fire is given by the ptl comd
	-	6. Search and clear en, if time permits

Planning		Surprise: Achieved by:
Factors for	<u> </u>	selection of unlikely ambush sites
Deliberate	<u> </u>	
Ambush	-	avoiding set patterns in layout and techniques used in ambushing
	_	attention to secur
		taking advantage of darkness and poor weather
	_	En: Consider:
	_	en likely method of mov
	_	known en counter-ambush techniques
	_	size of en work parties, ration parties and similar
		detachments
	_	en system of escort, e.g., when escorting supplies
		or convoys
	_	Friendly Forces:
	_	the ambush must be coord with other friendly
		forces near the ambush site
	-	Ground: Select:
	-	covered lines of approach
	_	cover from view within the ambush site
	-	suitable loc for OPs
	_	likely en escape rtes
	_	effective fields of fire
	_	obs both natural and artificial
	_	suitable base/admin area in case of prolonged
	1	ambush
	-	Time and Space: Consider:
	-	distance to be covered
	-	method of transportation
	-	rte selection
	-	requirement for a ptl base
	-	Admin: Consider:
	-	rations and water
	-	cas evac
	-	resupply and relief

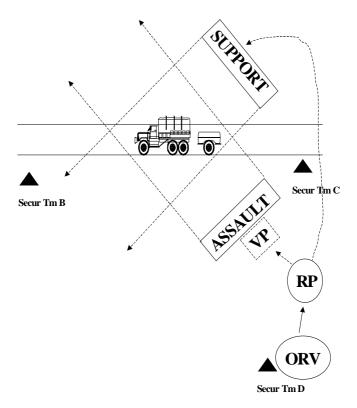
	-	Eqpt: Consider:
	-	communication eqpt
	-	weapons
	-	command detonated devices, explosives
	-	wire, gun stakes
	-	vehicles
	-	intrusion and early warning devices
	-	night obsn devices and illumination means
	-	dress and personal eqpt
	-	Assessment of Tasks: Consider:
	-	ptl organization and numbers req
	-	command and control
	-	secur and cut-off
	-	aslt
	—	fire support
Ambush	-	There are numerous variations in which an ambush
Layouts		can be laid. The two linking principles are:
	-	1. All possible approaches must be covered
	—	2. The ambush must have depth



Straight Line Ambush- In this layout the aslt and sup elms are parallel to the long axis of the KZ and subject the obj to heavy flanking fire. A disadvantage, is that the lateral dispersion of the target may be too great for full coverage. Secur Tm A mans the VP

FIGURE 8-22 STRAIGHT LINE AMBUSH

Insert - Infantry

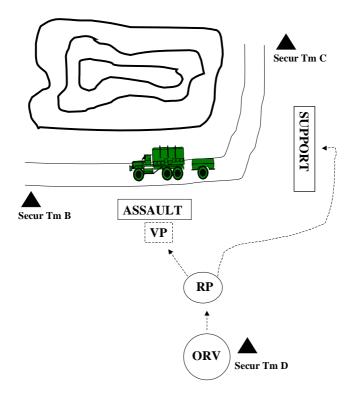


V Shaped Ambush- In this layout the sup and aslt elms deploy on either side of the KZ, forming a V with the KZ in the middle. Care is taken to ensure neither gp (within the "V") fires into the other. Secur trus must be under cover. This ambush best suits open terrain but can be applied anywhere if the terrain and situation permit. Secur Tm A mans the VP.

FIGURE 8-23 V-SHAPED AMBUSH

B-GL-332-008/FP-001

8-68



L Shaped Ambush- In this layout the aslt and secur elms are positioned in a similar fashion to a basic raid. Secur tms must be under cover. The VP is manned by Secur Tm A.

FIGURE 8-24 L-SHAPED AMBUSH

Insert - Infantry

Time from	IZ : 1	
Tips for	Keep it simple	
Ambushing	Prep eqpt to be used prior to departure	
	Consider the use of IR glowsticks to ident	
	replenishment point and ORV	
	Upon returning to the ORV make sure amm	no is
	redistributed	
	Use a running password when returning to	the RV
	and ORV	
	Plan a primary rte which allows the ptl to e	nter
	the ambush site from the rear, in line with t	
	ORV	
	Avoid obvious ambush sites and vary your	pattern
	Prep/rehearse the ptl to aslt through the obj	-
	you must search the obj do it quickly but	
	thoroughly	
	Ensure an alternate open fire signal is avail	abla
	should the primary fail	aute
	1 2	ad in
	Shoot low, particularly where obsn is limit	
	close country at night. Do not overlook the	
	of tracer rounds and fixing bayonets to kee	p the
	barrel down	
	Cover dead ground in the KZ with grenade	s,
	claymores and indirect fire wpns	
	Consider/select ground that makes it difficu	ult for
	an en to aslt you from a flank	
	Consider the use of natural obs (e.g., dead	fall or
	slippery rocks) to provide early warning.	
	Consider the use of silent adjustment of art	y and
	mors to cover your wdr, if req	
	Cut gun stakes in a secure area and use san	dbags
	to muffle the noise of banging them into th	e
	ground	
	Use claymore or anti-tk wpns rather than ri	fle or
	MG fire to initiate ambush	
L	nie me to infune uniousi	

-	Have your trip flare set to ignite when a claymore
	fires
-	Drag the en out of the KZ when searching them
-	Consider a second initiation shortly after the first
	if mov is detected in the KZ
-	Use a camera or take fingerprints to later ident
	dead en
-	On wdr, fire a claymore from the VP back into
	the ambush site to stop any possible en follow-up

807.09 - PLATOON WEAPONS

1. C6 General Purpose Machine-gun (Sure-Fire)

	CHARACTERISTICS				
Range	- Max (eff): Bipod 800 m				
	 Sustained Fire 1800 m 				
	 Tracer burnout 1200 m 				
Method of	- Indirect				
Fire	- Direct				
Types of	 Traversing (wider than deep) 				
Tgt	- Point				
Rate of Fire	– Normal – 50 rds/min				
	 Rapid 100 rds/min 				
	 Cyclic – 650-1000 rds/mi 	n			
Burst	- Short - 3-5 rds				
Length	– Long – 8-10 rds				
Role	 Primary Direct area neutr 	ralizing			
	fire				
	 Secondary Pt fire against so 	oft			
	targets				
	 Anti aircraft fire 				
	 Speculative fire 				
	 Indirect area neu 	tralizing			
	fire				

Portability	-	Man packed by two pers crew; three pers over long distances				
	-	Wt Gun 10.9 kg				
		Barrel		2.8 kg		
			Tripod	13.6 kg		
			220 rds belt	5.4 kg		

PRINCIPLES OF EMPLOYMENT			
Mutual Sp	One gun able to sp another gun's field		
	of fire		
Coord	Coord at all levels		
Interlocking Arcs	Prevent gaps in KZ		
Sited in Pairs	Two or more guns cover same targets,		
	KZ		
Sited in Defilade	Provide protection from en		
	Direct fire and obsn		
Sited to Produce Enfilade	Match long, narrow pattern of beaten		
	zone over target. Usually achieved by		
	siting to the flank of axis of adv		
Protection and	Sited in defilade, with good trench		
Concealment	construction		
Economy	Match weapon and ammo type to		
	target		

	TACTICAL EMPLOYMENT (TASKS)					
Atk	During the approach	 Flank protection en rte Securing of atk posns Part of a deception plan Direct/indirect fire on en possible locs/OPs 				
	Aslt	 Neutralize en posn up to last safe moment Suppress en depth posns/sp wpns Engage C atk or wdr rtes 				

		 Act as/as part of the cut-off gp 	
		 React to opportunity tgts 	
	Consolidation	 Engage en wdr rte 	
		 Flank protection 	
		 Depth targets 	
Def	Main task	 Provide FPF and mutual sp 	
		between coy/pl posn	
	Secondary	 Cover likely debussing pt 	
	tasks	 Cover en atk posn 	
		 Cover likely en approach 	
		 Cover obs/ mine fields 	
		 Cover hel landing zone 	
		(LZ)/drop zone (DZ)	
		 En fire sp gp 	
Transitional	Adv to contact	 Offer fire sp over difficult 	
Ops		ground	
		 Flank protection 	
		 Quick atk tasks as per atk 	
	Wdr/delaying	- Cover mov of friendly forces to	
	ops	and from posns	
		 Used in res dml gd on home ban 	k
		to cover hel LZ/DZ	
Machine-	Atk	 En posns: 	
Gun		– on obj	
Targets		 on flanks 	
		 in depth 	
		 Provide fire on possible en C atk 	2
		rtes	

Def	-	Likely atk posn/forward atk posn
	—	Obs
	—	Handover lines (especially in dml
		gd tasks)
	—	Inf and soft skin veh rtes
	—	Likely en OP posns
	—	Armd KZ
Wdr	—	Infiltration rtes
	—	Choke pts
	-	En atk posns
	_	Covering fire for troops/standing
		ptls
	—	Harassing fire on en posns
	-	Deception plan
Adv	-	Likely en ambush loc
	_	Flank protection
	—	Covering flanks of defiles
	-	Edges of open areas in FIBUA
	Wdr	

DUTIES OF GUN CONTROL

- Con fire onto whole target
 - Linkman to sect/pl
 - Observe and adjust fire
 - Select lines of adv and fire posn
 - Emergency action of fire

CLOSE

	INDIRECT FIRE
Site/Gun/	 Select tgt at 500 m; use laser range finder, if
Tripod	available, or estimation
-	 Tgt should be at same height as gun with no
	crosswind
	 Centralize the cross-level bubble
	 Adjust onto target by fire as accurately as
	possible
	 Centralize the elevation bubble using the
	elevation fine-scale knob
	 Locate and undo the three screws in the face of
	the elevation fine scale. Set the indice to the
	tangent elevation for the rge you are at. For a tgt
	at 500 m, the setting is 0804 mils.; for a tgt at
	1450 m, tangent elevation of 0832 mils. Tighten
	the screws
	 Undo the bearing scale clamp lever. Turn the
	telescope until the hairline in the centre bisects
	the centre of the tgt
	 Loosen the three screws in the face of the bearing
	fine scale knob and adjust all indices to 0
	 The sight should now be in adjustment with gun and adjustment
	 Should be done only once
Orientation	 It is nec to set the bearing scales on the sight to
of C2	correspond with the grid bearing along which the
Sight	barrel is pointing. To do this use the aiming lamp
	and post to do the fol:
	- Take a bearing through the barrel of the gun
	with a compass
	- If using a prismatic compass, convert this
	bearing into a grid bearing and make
	adjustment for compass error, if nec
	 Turn the telescope on the sight until the vertical line bisects the centre of the aiming lamp
	line bisects the centre of the aiming lamp

	 Undo the fine scale locking clamp, butterfly nut and unscrew the three screws; slip the scale rings to read the bearing to tgt by setting the fine scale numbers against the INNER INDICE; tighten the three screws, lock the butterfly nut and rotate the fine scale knob BACK TO ZERO. Undo the coarse scale locking screw, set the coarse scale ring against the LOWER INDICE, lock the coarse scale ring and rotate the fine scale knob back onto the fine bearing number Do up the bearing clamp levers Record the reading from the coarse upper bearing scale indice and the fine outer bearing scale indice. The sight must have all indices aligned to take the recorded bearing; MARK AS A RECORDED BEARING When taking a bearing with a compass, ensure you move 10 m away to counter the magnetic attraction. The cross level bubble and the elevation bubble of the sight should be central in their housing throughout the procedure (ideally, the MG should be sited on as level ground as
	possible)
Laying onto Map Info	 Using a protractor, find the grid bearing from the gun to the tgt and apply it to the C2 Sight Obtain gun-to-target rge from the map Using the rge table, find the elevation for that rge Apply rge and nec corrections for the height difference to the sight Lay gun onto the aiming post and level bubbles (as per normal drill) Fire

Scale		While firing, if bearing scale slips, adjust as fol:
	_	6 6 1 5
Slippage	-	apply recorded bearing to coarse upper and fine
		outer bearing scale
	—	apply current bearing
	—	relay onto aiming post
Adjustment	-	Plot on the map, the gun loc, the bearing from
If observer		gun to tgt, the tgt loc, the back bearing (received
		from observer) from tgt to observer
	_	When the observer sends adjustment, refer to the
		line drawn from tgt to observer and plot loc of
		strike
	-	Work out adjustments and give the appropriate
		order/adjustment

2. M203, 84 mm Carl Gustav, 60 mm Mortar

	M203	84mm CG	60mm Mortar
Range	 Max 400 m Max effective 350 m Optimum 150 m 	 Max 700 m Static tgt 500 m Moving tgt 400 m 	 Max: Hand held: 800 m Bipod/basepl ate 2816 m
Method of Fire	100 11		 Direct: hand held Indirect: with bipod/ baseplate, C2 sight Fired by lever or drop fired

Safety Distance Killing Radius Rate of	 Peacetime 130 m Wartime (cbt) 31 m 5 m Max 	– 5 rds/min	 Not yet known Normal
Fire	5-7 rds/min		8 rds/min – Rapid 12 rds/min – Max 30 rds/min
Ammo	 Cbt ld: 36 (6 bandoleers of 6 rds) Types: HEDP, TP 	 HEAT RAP FFV 551 HEDP FFV 502 (bunker buster with instantaneous or delay fuse) Range: Moving tgt: 300 m Fortification: 500 m Trps in the open: 1000 m 	
Accuracy		 Scope sight (FFV 556): 900 m Iron sight: Stationary- 500 m moving- 400 m 	

Backblast Area		 30 m at an angle of 800 mils 	
Penetration		 HEAT RAP FFV 551: 400 mm HEDP FFV 502: 150 mm 	
Portability	 Wpn Ammo (cbt ld) 	 16.35 kg, carried by one man 	 l or 2 pers crew Barrel: 7.7 kg (hand held role) Baseplate M5: 5.8 kg Bipod: 7.4 kg C2 Sight (C2A1): 1.2 kg

3. ERYX

CHARACTERISTICS		
Range	– Min – 50 m	
(moving and	– Max – 600 m	
stationary		
Vulnerability	 SACLOS guidance system 	
	 4.3 sec to max rge 	
Rate of Fire	– 4 rds/min	
Portability	 Firing post: 5 kg 	
	 Tripod: 4.5 kg 	
	 Thermal imager: 3.5 kg 	
	 Missile: 13.3 kg 	
	 Two pers tm 	

Backblast	 Danger area: 7m to the rear at 30 degrees Can be fired from enclosed spaces 	
Op Conditions	 Op guaranteed between -31C and +51C ambient temp 	
	- Storage between –41C and +71C	

PRINCIPLES OF EMPLOYMENT		
Primary role of ERYX	 Def A armour fire against main battle tanks (MBTs) 	
Fundamentals	– Depth	 Slows en atk Front to rear, flank to flank Consider alternate and secondary posns/arcs
	 Mutual sp 	Due to slow rate of fireNec when in defilade
	 Secur 	 All around def
	 Integration of weapons 	 Integrate ERYX with other wpns such as Carl Gustav, TOW, mines, 25 mm cannon
	 Concentrati on 	 A armour def cannot be strong everywhere at all times Plan must allow for concentration of killing power at the right place at the right time
Siting Considerations	– Enfilade	 Fire on flanks of en where armd is thinner Reduces chance of detection and neutralization

	– Defilade	 Site behind hills, crests and on reverse slopes Grd protects from obsn and fire
	 Range of weapon 	 Site to remove en rge advantage Reverse slopes
	 Site wpns in pairs 	 More than one wpn can fire into the same sector
	– Coord	 Siting ERYX responsibility of coy/cbt tm comd Coord with other supporting plans
Fire Control	 Delegate auth to open fire as low as possible Engage as rapidly as possible Keep fire con measures simple 	

	EMPLOYME	NT
Def Ops	 Covering tk approaches 	
	 Covering obs or protective minefields 	
	 Flank protection 	
	 Covering gaps and grd not covered by longer rge wpns 	
	 Local blocking and destroying penetrations 	
	 Def of isolated posns and OPs 	
	 Flank protection for a covering force 	 Not suitable unless terrain is close

Off Ops	 Destruction of armd veh while clearing defiles or obs and fighting through objs, particularly when grd or obs preclude intimate sp by tks 	 Dismounted by depth tp only Bunkerbusting and destroying en armd vehs encountered on posn
	 Spin breaching ops Providing flank protection Firebase wpn if rge is suitable Covering armd approaches during reorg 	
Delaying Ops	– Delay	 Not suitable unless terrain is close Flank protection for delaying force
	 Tk Hunting 	 Cover altn en armd approaches ERYX useful if tks are expected Ensure wdr of tm is possible
	– Ambushes	 Stop en armd on canalized rtes ERYX useful if tks are expected

	I contract of the second se	1
		 Plan for dismounted mov with entire sup of msls and resulting demands on manpower
Transitional Ops	– Adv	 Dismounted adv with ERYX more difficult if more than basic ld is carried
	– Wdr	 Cover abandonment of posn Covered rtes and tpt close at hand Sp from intermediate posn Flank protection Sp a dml guard
FIBUA	– Off	 Neutralize en strongpoints
	– Def	 Destroy en armd veh Can be fired from within enclosed spaces
Airmobile Ops	 ERYX can be transported in 	

807.10 - COMMUNICATIONS

1. Radio Call Signs – Infantry Battalion

BN HQ		
APPOINTMENT/SUB-UNIT	CALL SIGN	
CPs	0A, 0B, 0C	
A COY REAR LINK	1A, 1B	
B COY REAR LINK	2A, 2B	
C COY REAR LINK	3A, 3B	
D COY REAR LINK	4A, 4B	
CBT SP COY REAR LINK	5	
MOR PL REAR LINK (FSCC)	50	
PNR PL REAR LINK	54	
ANTI-ARMD PL REAR LINK	7	
RECCE PL REAR LINK	60	
ADMIN COY REAR LINK	8	
СО	9	
DCO	9A	
OPS O	9B	
FMN COMD	90	
FMN AIR COMD	90A	
ADJT	91	
SIG O	92	
SIG SGT	92A	
RRBs	92B, 92C, ETC.	
INT OFFR	93	
INT SECT	93A	
LO	94	
RSM	95	
MP DETs	96, 96A, 96B, ETC.	
FAC	97	

ADMIN COY		
APPOINTMENT/SUB-UNIT	CALL SIGNS	
ADMIN COY REAR LINK	8	
QM	81	
RATION SECT	82	

MED OFFR	83
AMBS	83A-F
MED STORES VEH	83G
TPT OFFR	84
TPT DET, POL	84A
TPT DET, AMMO	84B
A1 ECH	85
B ECH	85B
SPARE CALL SIGNS	87A-N
MAINT PL	88
MOBILE REPAIR TEAM	88A, 88B, 88C
(MRT) WHEELED	
MRT TRACKED	88D, 88E
REC VEH	88F
OC ADMIN COY	89
CQMS	89D

CBT SP COY					
APPOINTMENT/SUB-UNIT	CALL SIGN				
CBT SP COY REAR LINK	5				
MOR PL REAR LINK	50				
MOR PL 2IC	50A				
FC	50B				
FC	50C				
AMMO VEH	50D				
AMMO VEH	50E				
1 MOR GP COMD	51				
MORS	51A-D				
2 MOR GP COMD	52				
MORS	52A-D				
PNR PL REAR LINK	54				
SECTS	54A, 54B, 54C				
STORES VEH	54G				
ANTI-ARMD PL REAR LINK	7				
SECTS and DETS	71, 71A, 71B				
	72, 72A, 72B				
	73, 73A, 73B				
	74, 74A, 74B				
OC CBT SP COY	59				
CQMS	59D				

RECCE PL REAR LINK/PL	60
2IC	61A
OBSN DETS	62A-F
PTL DETS	63A, 63B, 63C, 63D
SNIPER DETS	
OC RECCE PL	69

		CANADIAN WPNS			GENFORCE WPNS			
SER	WPN	AMMO TYPES	MAX EFF RANGE (m)	WPN	AMMO TYPES	MAX EFF RANGE (m)		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)		
1	C7	5.56 mm ball 5.56 mm tracer	300 m	AK 47/ AKM	7.62 X 39 mm ball and tracer	300 m		
				AK 74	5.45 X 39 mm ball and tracer	300 m		
2	C8	5.56 mm ball 5.56 mm tracer	200 m	AKMS	7.62 X 39 mm ball and tracer	300 m		
				AKS 74	5.45 X 39 mm ball and tracer	300 m		

807.11 - CANADIAN/GENFORCE WPN CHARACTERISTICS AND CAPABILITIES

		CANADIAN WPNS			GENFORCE WPNS			
SER	WPN	AMMO TYPES	MAX EFF RANGE (m)	WPN	AMMO TYPES	MAX EFF RANGE (m)		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)		
3	C9	5.56 mm ball link (4 balls, 1 tracer)	600 m	RPK	7.62 X 39 mm ball and tracer (mag/belt box)	800 m		
				RPK 74	5.45 X 39 mm ball and tracer (mag/belt box)	800 m		
4	C6 GPMG	7.62 mm ball link (4 ball, 1 tracer)	800 m light role	PK/PKM	7.62 X 54R ball link	1,000 m		
			1,200 m supporting fire role	PKS (tripod)	7.62 X 54R ball link	1,000 m		

		CANADIAN WPNS			GENFORCE WPNS			
SER	WPN	AMMO TYPES	MAX EFF RANGE (m)	WPN	AMMO TYPES	MAX EFF RANGE (m)		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)		
5	HMG .50 CAL	12.7 mm ball link (4 ball, 1 tracer)	1,850 m A armour (BTR 70 gen APC)	DShK-38/46	12.7 X 108 mm	1,500-2,000 m		
		Armour Piercing, Armour Piercing Tracer Incendiary	800 m Anti pers					
				NSV HMG	12.7 X 107 mm	1,500-2,000 m		
6	SRAAW (L) NM72	66 mm HEAT	350 m	RPG 18 RPG 22	64 mm HEAT 80 mm HEAT	200 m 250 m		

		CANADIAN WP	NS	GENFORCE WPNS			
SER	WPN	AMMO TYPES	MAX EFF RANGE (m)	WPN	AMMO TYPES	MAX EFF RANGE (m)	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
7	SRAAW (M) CARL GUSTAV	84 mm HEAT RAP FFV 551 HEDP FFV 502 (bunker buster)	500 m moving 700 m stationary 300 m moving 500 m hard target 1,000 m unprotected troops	RPG-7 RPG-16	85 mm (projectile) 85 mm	300 m moving 500 m stationary 500-800 m	
8	SRAAW (H) ERYX	136 mm HEAT tandem warhead	50- 600 m	AT-7 SAXHORN AT-13 Metis	120 mm HEAT HEAT	40-1,000 m 40-1,500 m	

		CANADIAN WI	PNS		GENFORCE WPNS	5
SER	WPN	AMMO TYPES	MAX EFF RANGE (m)	WPN	AMMO TYPES	MAX EFF RANGE (m)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
9	LRAAW TOW II	2A HEAT	65 - 3750 m	AT-2 SWATTER	HEAT	500-4,000 m
		2B HEAT (tandem	200 - 3750 m	AT-3 SAGGER	HEAT	500-3,000 m
		warhead)		AT-4 SPIGOT	HEAT	70-2,500 m
				AT-5	HEAT (tandem	100-4,000 m
				SPANDREL	warhead)	
				AT-6 SPIRAL	HEAT	400-7,000 m
				AT-8	HEAT	4,000 m
				SONGSTER		
				AT-10	HEAT	100-5,000 m
				STABBER		
				AT-11 SNIPER	HEAT	5,000 m
				AT-12 SHEKSNA	HEAT	100-5,000 m

	CANADIAN WPNS			GENFORCE WPNS			
SER	WPN	AMMO TYPES	MAX EFF RANGE (m)	WPN	AMMO TYPES	MAX EFF RANGE (m)	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	
10	L MOR 60mm	HE SMK ILUM	2,800 m bipod 800 hand held	No equivalent	No equivalent	No equivalent	
11	MED MOR 81mm	HE PROX (fuse) SMK ILL	4,782 m (ch 6) 4,782 m 4,875 m (ch 4) 5,150 m (ch 6)	No equivalent	No equivalent	No equivalent	

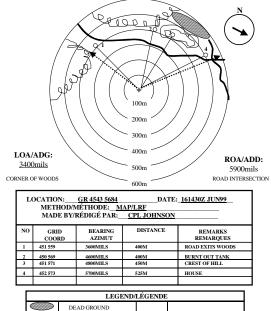
FOR ADDITIONAL WEAPON DATA SEE USOP 402.01

807.12 - RANGE CARDS

Construction of Range Card	 May be prep using full 6400 mil circle or 3200 mil half circle Only include reference points that are prominent and easy to ident Range cards must not fall into en hands and will be removed when vacating the posn
Preparing Your Range Card	 Include the fol info: primary and secondary arcs of fire, as assigned by your sect comd, indicated as dotted lines prominent reference points, including a short description and the range to each loc of adjoining trenches to prevent posns from accidentally firing on one another and to ensure all arcs of fire are interlocking all likely target locs within your designated arcs will be marked. This is done by: estimating the distance to each object drawing a small circle around the target object in the corresponding place on the range card drawing a straight line from the object to your posn posn from which card was made method of obtaining range (map, halving, judgement by eye

 who made out the range card indicate north mark in the grid north to allow pl level range card orientation indicate the exact date and time the card was prep
NOTE
 Prominent objects further than 500 m are
not included and it is important that the card
be very neat and clearly illustrated to ensure
that anyone can read it

RANGE CARD/CROQUIS DE REPERAGE



	EEGEND/EEGENDE					
	DEAD GROUND					
\sim	ROAD					
0	HILL					
less	TREES					

FIGURE 8-25 RANGE CARD

		<u>IV</u>	IG RANG	E CARL	<u>.</u>		Ν
POINT I METHO MADE (SETTIN DATE	D OF OUT B	OBTAIN Y	ROM NING RAN	GE			
	NFO SH	EET		-		_	-
TGT No.	Rge	Elev	Bearing	Rate of	TIME	Grid	Remarks

FIGURE 8-26	MG RANGE CARD	

Loc Gr _____ Gun No. ____

Date _____

Fire

Fr.

To

Sect ____ P1 ____

Signature _____

Coy _____

GUN POSN	TGT POSN	RGE	HEIGHT CORR	TANGET ELEV	NEW TE	BEARING WIND	NEW BEARING	ELEV MILS	CALC LIFT

FIGURE 8-27 INDIRECT FIRE – CALCULATION TABLE

Rge	Tangent Elevation	Lifts for 50m	16 wher in rela usin	correction kph wind wind din tion to tg g clock d nethod is	l, rect t line ial	No. 0	f elevations	req'd	horizon	isions of tal beaten one	Time of flt	Mils correction for a height differential of 10m
			3 or 9	2, 4, 8 or 10	1, 5, 7 or 11	Map Rge Estd Finder		Width	Length		are:	
m	Mils	Mils	Mils	Mils	Mils				m	m	Secs	Mils
500	4.0	1.0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	110	0.8	20.0
550	5.0	1.0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	105	0.9	
600	5.5	1.0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	100	1.0	16.5
650	6.5	1.0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	95	1.1	

Rge	Tangent Elevation	Lifts for 50m	16 wher in rela usin	correction kph wind wind din tion to tg g clock d nethod is	l, rect t line	No. 0	f elevations	req'd	horizon	isions of tal beaten one	Time of flt	Mils correction for a height differential of 10m are:
			3 or 9	2, 4, 8 or 10			Rge Finder	Estd	Width	Length		
m	Mils	Mils	Mils	Mils	Mils				m	m	Secs	Mils
700	7.5	1.0	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	90	1.2	14.0
750	8.5	1.0	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	85	1.4	
800	9.5	1.0	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	85	1.5	12.5
850	11.0	1.5	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	80	1.6	
900	12.0	1.5	4	3 2		1	1	3	2	80	1.8	11.0
950	13.5	1.5	4	4	2	1	1	3	2	75	1.9	
1000	15.0	1.5	4	4	2	1	1	3	2	75	2.1	10.0

Rge	Tangent Elevation	Lifts for 50m	16 wher in rela usin	correction kph wind wind din tion to tg ng clock d nethod is	l, rect t line ial	No. 0	f elevations	req'd	horizon	isions of tal beaten one	Time of flt	Mils correction for a height differential of 10m are:
			3 or 9	2, 4, 8 or 10	1, 5, 7 or 11	Мар	Rge Finder	Estd	Width	Length		
m	Mils	Mils	Mils	Mils	Mils				m	m	Secs	Mils
1050	16.5	1.5	5	4	2	1	1	3	2	70	2.3	
1100	18.5	1.5	5	4	2	1	1	5	2	70	2.4	9.0
1150	20.0	2.0	5	4	3	1	1	5	2	65	2.6	
1200	22.0	2.0	5	5	3	3	3	5	3	65	2.8	8.5
1250	23.5	2.0	5	5	3	3	3	5	3	60	3.0	
1300	25.5	2.0	6	5	3	3	3	5	3	60	3.1	7.5

Rge	Tangent Elevation	Lifts for 50m	16 wher in rela usin	correction kph wind wind din tion to tg g clock d nethod is	l, rect t line	No. 0	f elevations	req'd	horizon	isions of tal beaten one	Time of flt	Mils correction for a height differential of 10m are:
			3 or 9	2, 4, 8 or 10	1, 5, 7 or 11	Мар	Rge Finder	Estd	Width Length			
m	Mils	Mils	Mils						m	m	Secs	Mils
1350	27.5	2.0	6	5	3	3	3	5	3	60	3.3	
1400	30.0	2.0	6	5	3	3	3	7	3	55	3.5	7.0
1450	32.0	2.0	6	5	3	3	3	7	3	55	3.7	
1500	34.0	2.5	6			3	3	7	3	55	3.9	6.5
1550	36.5	2.5	7	6	3	3	3	7	3	55	4.1	
1600	39.0	2.5	7	6	3	3	5	7	4	50	4.3	6.0

Rge	Tangent Elevation	Lifts for 50m	16 wher in rela usin	correction kph wind wind din tion to tg g clock d nethod is	l, rect t line ial	No. 0	f elevations	req'd	horizon	sions of tal beaten one	Time of flt	Mils correction for a height differential of 10m are:
			3 or 9	2, 4, 8 or	8 or or 11		Rge Finder	Estd	Width	Length		
m	Mils	Mils	Mils	10 Mils	Mils				m	m	Secs	Mils
1650	41.5	2.5	7	6	4	3	5	7	4	50	4.5	
1700	44.0	2.5	7	6	4	5	5	7	4	50	4.7	6.0
1750	46.5	2.5	7	6	4	5	5	7	4	50	4.9	
1800	49.5	3.0	8	7	4	5	5	7	4	50	5.1	5.5

FIGURE 8 - 28 C2 SIGHT ADJUSTMENT TABLE

TARGET NUMBERS

	WPN TYPE	WPN #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11D	C6 GPMG	1					Х	Х	Х	Х												
11E	.50 CAL HMG	2	Х		Х	Х	Х															
12D	C6 GPMG	3		Х	Х																	
12E	.50 CAL HMG	4	Х	Х																		
13D	.50 CAL HMG	5				Х			Х	Х	Х	Х										
13E	C6 GPMG	6						Х	Х		Х	Х										

FIGURE 8-29 MG MATRIX TARGET NUMBERS

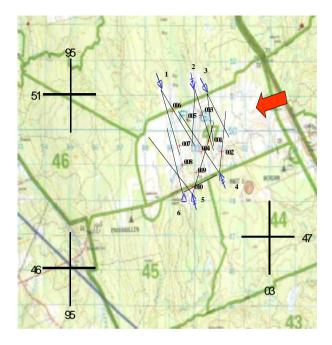


FIGURE 8-30 COMPANY MACHINE GUNS FIRE SUPPORT PLAN