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2,370,734

CAMOUFLAGE MATERIAL

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FIG. 1

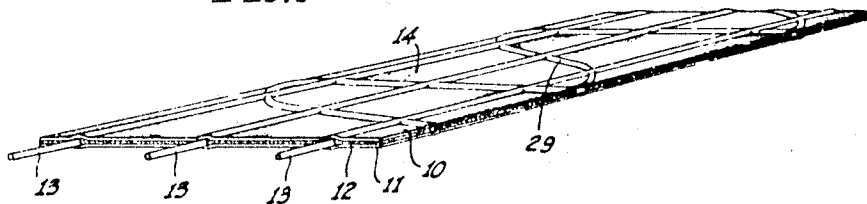


FIG. 2.

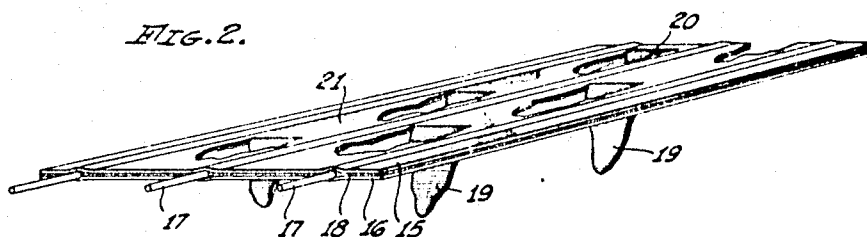


FIG. 3.

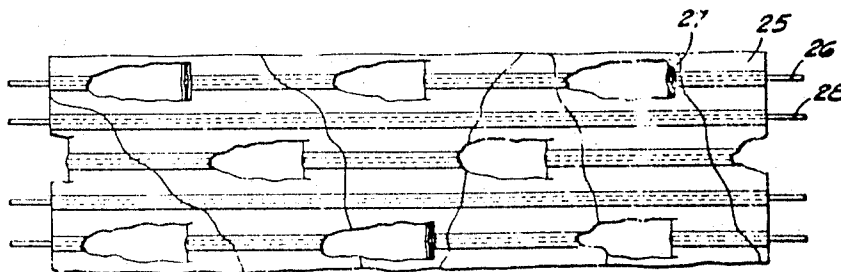
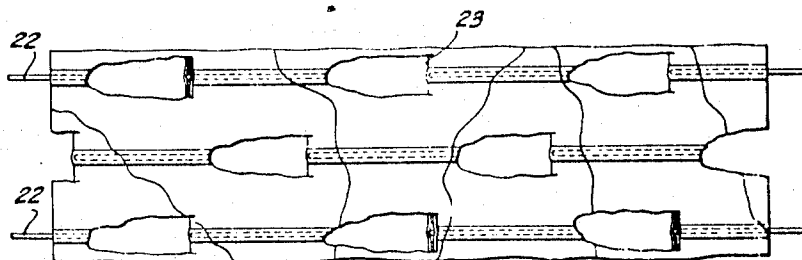


FIG. 4.

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CAMOUFLAGE MATERIAL

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3 Claims. (Cl. 41-10)

* This invention relates to a camouflage material.

Heretofore, in camouflaging heavy artillery, ammunition dumps, and the like, it has been common practice to stretch chicken wire over the top of the artillery or other ordnance that it is desired to conceal and garnish the chicken wire with the leaves, branches, and other material to simulate the appearance of vegetation in the vicinity. An objection to such type of camouflage is that considerable time and labor is involved in garnishing the stretched chicken wire.

An object of the present invention is to provide a cheap, simple, camouflage material that may be employed in place of the garnished chicken wire which has the advantages that it may be easily packed and shipped in rolls, that it is adequately strong in tensile strength to enable long spans of it to be stretched taut between widely separated points, and that it in effect provides its own garnishment.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, which will be made manifest in the following detailed description and specifically pointed out in the appended claims, reference is had to the accompanying drawing for an illustrative embodiment of the invention, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating one form of camouflage material embodying the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view illustrating a portion of another form of camouflage material embodying the present invention; and

Figs. 3 and 4 are plan views of portions of still other forms of camouflage material embodying the present invention.

Referring to the accompanying drawing wherein similar reference characters designate similar parts throughout, it will be understood that the thickness and size of the parts illustrated are somewhat exaggerated for purposes of clarity. In the form illustrated in Fig. 1 there are upper and lower or opposed layers of sheet material indicated at 10 and 11. The sheet material employed is preferably a waterproofed, cheap paper although the waterproofing is not essential. An ordinary heavy kraft paper may be employed if desired. The paper is of suitable width, a typical width being approximately three feet and the material is of an indefinite length usually being shipped and packed in the form of rolls. An adhesive 12 bonds the two sheets together. The adhesive employed should be such that it will not harden but should retain a suf-

cient degree of flexibility so that it will not crack on bending the material. Interposed between the two sheets 10 and 11 at spaced intervals are longitudinally extending annealed iron wires 13.

These iron wires are intended to reinforce the laminated sheet material particularly with respect to its tensile strength. Also, if the laminated sheet is bent in any desired configuration the wires will, when bent, remain in the bent position. Either or both of the exposed surfaces of the laminated sheet may have painted or printed thereon suitable designs indicated at 14, the effect of which is to give an appearance simulating vegetation in the vicinity. Any other type of camouflage design may be imprinted thereon if desired.

In the use of the material it may be stretched in parallel, contiguous spans between supports to cover and thus conceal various items of ordnance. Relatively long spans are possible as I find that the tensile strength of the laminated sheet thus reinforced by the wires is considerably greater than the mere added strengths of the wires and the paper.

In Fig. 2 an alternative form of construction is disclosed wherein there are upper and lower or opposed sheets of paper 15 and 16 having the longitudinally extending annealed wires 17 disposed therebetween and bonded together by the adhesive 18 which may be asphaltum. Portions 19 are partially severed from the body of the laminated sheet remaining attached thereto along fold lines 20. These portions in this form are disposed between the longitudinally extending wires 17, and are preferably cut or stamped out in a form simulating a leaf. When the laminated sheet is stretched between two spaced supports, these portions 19 fall down by gravity so as to be suspended from the body of the sheet. Thus the camouflage material possesses not only adequate tensile strength to enable the desired spans to be erected, but the portions 19 hanging downwardly therefrom, in effect, provide the garnishment on the sheet material. Either or both of the exposed surfaces of the sheet material may be painted or printed with suitable designs 21.

In Fig. 3 still another form of camouflage material is disclosed wherein there are the opposed layers of sheet material having the annealed wires 22 interposed therebetween, the upper and lower sheets of paper or equivalent sheet material are bonded together by an adhesive such as asphaltum. In this form of construction however the portions 23 that are partially stamped

from the laminated sheet remaining attached thereto by a fold line instead of being positioned between the wires as in Fig. 2 are so positioned as to straddle the wires 22. Consequently, portions of the wires will extend longitudinally through the portions 23. In this form of construction it is necessary to positively bend or fold the portions 23 laterally with respect to the plane of the sheet. Some of these portions which may simulate leaves and configuration can be bent downwardly from the plane of a horizontal sheet and other portions may be bent upwardly therefrom. When so bent, the annealed wires tend to cause the portions 23 to remain in the bent position.

In Fig. 4 still another form of camouflage material is disclosed wherein there is a laminated sheet 25 made up of opposed layers of paper bonded together by an adhesive, such as asphaltum, and having the annealed wires 26 interposed therebetween. In this form of construction the portions 27 which are partially severed from the laminated sheet and which simulate leaves straddle certain of the wires 26 so as to have portions of the wires extending therethrough. The portions 27 are similar to the portions 23 in that when once bent laterally from the plane of the sheet they will tend to remain in the bent position. Intermediate wires 28 are not straddled or cut but extend continuously through the laminated sheet from end to end thereof so as to assist in carrying the tensile stress to which the material may be subjected in erecting long spans.

In both of the forms illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, the exposed surfaces of the sheets may have designs painted or printed thereon.

In all forms of construction the material can be readily wound in rolls to facilitate packing and shipping and where it is desired to conceal an item of ordnance the material can be quickly unwound from the rolls and stretched in spans over the object or objects that it is desired to conceal. Inasmuch as the material provides its own garnishment, namely the portions 19, 23, and 27, it is merely necessary to erect the spans and bend the portions 23 and 27 from the plane of the sheet in those instances where the wires extend through these portions. Where the wires do not extend through the partially severed portions 19 these portions tend to fall by gravity into the desired position.

From the above-described construction it will be appreciated that a novel, simple, and inexpen-

sive camouflage material is provided that can be easily shipped to the desired location and readily set up over the objects that it is desired to conceal. When suspended in spans it gives an appearance simulating other vegetation such as trees in the vicinity.

In manufacturing the camouflage material two ribbons or webs of paper are brought together between opposed rolls, the adhesive being fed therebetween and the wires also being fed between the paper. In some forms of construction it is desirable to have a reinforcing wire run back and forth between the top and bottom sections of the sheet material. This can be readily accomplished by feeding such a wire from a transversely reciprocable shuttle leaving a wire embedded in the material between the sheets of paper as illustrated at 29 on Fig. 1. It will be understood however that such a wire could be incorporated in the constructions illustrated in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, and that normally its use is optional.

Various changes may be made in the details of construction without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A camouflage material comprising two sheets of paper or the like bonded together and having wire reinforcements interposed therebetween, there being portions of the sheets partially severed therefrom containing portions of the reinforcements so as to be bendable from the planes of the sheets, the reinforcements within said portions serving to maintain the portions in bent positions.

2. A camouflage material comprising two sheets of paper or the like bonded together and having wire reinforcements interposed therebetween, there being portions of the sheets partially severed therefrom containing portions of some reinforcements and other portions of the sheet being disposed between reinforcements, said portions being bendable from the planes of the sheets.

3. A camouflage material comprising a flexible sheet material having bendable reinforcements adapted when bent to remain in bent position, there being portions of the sheet straddling the reinforcements which are partially severed from the sheet, said portions being adapted to be bent laterally from the plane of the sheet and when bent to be held by the reinforcement in laterally bent position.

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