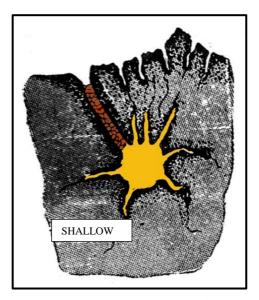
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## **SECTION 14**

# **CAMOUFLETS**

- 1401. When a bomb penetrates beyond a certain depth the force of the explosion is no longer sufficient to throw out the plug of earth above it and form a crater. Instead, an underground cavity or camouflet is formed.
- 1402. There are two types of camouflet (Fig 14-1).
  - a. <u>Shallow Comouflets</u>. When the force of the explosion is almost sufficient to form a crater the earth is lifted into a mound. The earth surface is invariably cracked.
  - b. <u>Deep Camouflets</u>. When a bomb explodes beyond a certain depth no distortion is evident at the surface.



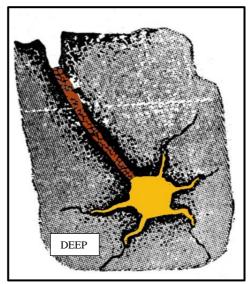


Fig 14-1: Camouflets

## **Detection**

1403. a. It is often possible to locate the entry hole of the bomb at the side of a camouflet, for a bomb rarely travels vertically through the earth. A deep camouflet can sometimes be detected from the surface by a black sooty deposit in the mouth of the entry hole (Sec 15, para 1).

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Fig 14-2: Shallow Camouflet in Open Ground



Fig 14-3: Shallow Camouflet Under a Roadway.

- b. Earth shock damage may be expected in association with both types.
- c. Collapsed camouflets are easily distinguished from craters formed by explosion. The top surface of the ground remains uppermost and there is no surrounding debris or blast damage.

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# Warning

- 1404. a. The gases which are produced during detonation of a bomb contain a high proportion of carbon monoxide which is lethal in quite small concentrations. The gas may continue to seep up through cracks in the surface for a long time after the camouflet is formed and can cause severe headaches, illness or even death if a person remains in the area for long.
  - b. The greatest danger occurs if the camouflet collapses and someone falls into the cavity. Anyone knowingly working near a comouflet must wear a safety line. It is useless to attempt rescue without safety lines and even when roped, a rescuer must not stay in the camouflet for more than a few seconds.

(The standard service respirator affords no protection against carbon monoxide).

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