

TACTICAL BLANKET

SYSTEMS TM

TRAINING CURRICULUM

P.O.S.T. Certification Pending

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Please note: We are preparing to produce a training video to accompany this written training program. Once produced, we will automatically send you a copy of the video to supplement your training program.

THE TACTICAL BLANKET

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Goals & Objectives:

At the conclusion of this class, the student should be able to demonstrate a proficient and usable knowledge of the Tactical Blanket™, including:

- What munitions the blanket will defeat
- When to use the blanket
- How to unpack and repack the blanket
- How to deploy the blanket on vehicles
- How to deploy the blanket in various Tactical situations
- How to use the accessories attachment

What the student should provide / wear:

Any quality training takes place in the most realistic situation. As such, it is advisable that the student dons the appropriate gear for the training. As the Tactical Blanket™ is intended for use by patrol officers as well as tactical teams, the gear required will vary. As such, it is not required for students to be dressed in BDU's and full tactical gear.

Classroom Instruction

General blanket concept

The Tactical Blanket™ was designed as a *Critical Incident – First Responder* tool. The blanket was invented as a direct result of the North Hollywood, California, shoot-out in 1997. Two bank robbers' armed with fully automatic AK's and full body armor, wounded ten police officers and one civilian. In one instance, officers drove a cruiser directly into the line of fire in order to rescue a downed officer. They had no protection other than their concealable vests.

Observing the scene through video footage from a news helicopter, the inventor decided that there was a need for a rapidly deployable, multi-function "shield" for use in these types of situations. This was the birth of the Tactical Blanket™.

The blanket should be stored in a supervisor's cruiser or a Tactical Response Vehicle that is on patrol, in the field. In this way, the blanket is available, in the shortest possible time, to respond to an officer-down, active shooter, or other life threatening call.

Overview of blanket characteristics

Basic construction

The Tactical Blanket™ consists of eight, individual, rigid panels that are hinged together to create the blanket. Each individual panel has a one-inch ballistic overlap to its adjoining panels. Additionally, each individual panel is secured to its adjoining panel with two (2) Velcro securing straps. These straps are to help prevent the unintentional separation of the panels. This unintentional separation could occur if the leading man is traveling North and the trailing man is traveling South. Each panel has a nylon loop to facilitate the insertion of the aluminum extension pole that provides rigidity to the blanket. The blanket folds and unfolds "accordion" style. Each panel is individually numbered to facilitate the disassembly and reassembly of the blanket.

Every panel has two handhold straps. These straps can be used for carrying the fully opened blanket or when separated into individual shields. Panels numbers 1 and 8 have four, 3" X 12" Velcro loop strips for the attachment of straps. Panel number 5 has two such attachment strips.

The exterior of the blanket is referred to as the "Carrier". Individual sections are referred to as "Carrier Panels". Eight carrier panels make up a blanket. Each carrier panel is, essentially, an envelope into which the ballistic panel is secured. A Velcro seam at the top of the carrier panel secures the ballistic panel inside.

The front of the carrier panels are constructed of Senior Ballistic Cloth (nylon). The backside is constructed of 600-900 Polyester cloth. All top thread is Bonded 69 nylon. All bottom thread is Bonded 46 nylon.

Carrying & Transporting Procedures

The Tactical Blanket™ is generally secured in a full wrap "Softcase". The softcase has three handles and one shoulder strap. The blanket, in the case, can be carried by a single individual using the center handle, or a single individual using the shoulder strap, or two individuals using the handles on the ends of the softcase

For single officer, shoulder strap carry, stand the blanket with the handles up. Place the padded strap on your shoulder and your hand in the center handle. Lift the weight of the blanket with your hand, then settle the weight of the blanket on your shoulder.

Removal from Softcase (Instructional Flyer)

To remove the blanket from the Softcase, lay the case flat with the front (pocket side) up. Detach the two Velcro straps and pull them free of the loops. You may either remove the extension poles or leave them secured in the elastic straps. Separate and lay open the lateral Velcro connection (above the pockets). This exposes the blanket, still being retained by one strap. Detach the Velcro on the strap and pull it free of the loop. The blanket is now free of the Softcase.

Unfolding the blanket

Lift the blanket from the Softcase and stand it on end with the front of the blanket (with the embroidered patch) facing you. Release the two Velcro straps securing the blanket. The blanket is folded "accordion" style. Expand the blanket by pulling on the first and last panels.

Attachment of straps & accessories

The blanket is designed to accommodate a variety of attachment and deployment straps. There is virtually nothing that you cannot hang the blanket on or from. Following is a list of those attachments and instructions on their uses.

Suction cup straps

The Suction Cup Strap is the standard attachment strap. Three Suction Cup Straps come with every blanket. The suction cup will attach to any smooth, relatively clean, surface. To attach the suction cup, remove the red protective cover and place the cup on a hood, roof, trunk lid, etc. Press down on the cup with the flat of your hand. With your thumb or index finger, pump the white suction shaft. This is the one with the red stripe on it. It should take approximately eight pumps to secure the cup to the surface. Molded onto the rubber cup itself, there are two rubber nubs. To release the suction, using your thumb, simply pull sideways on the nub. This will allow air to enter the cup and release the suction.

Please Note: Never secure the blanket by attaching the Suction Cups Straps to windshields, rear windows, or other glass surfaces during actual deployment. Although the suction would hold forever on glass, one shot to the glass surface and the glass is gone, leaving you with a partially deployed blanket.

Loop Straps

The Loop Straps serve as the secondary and/or supplementary method of attachment to vehicles. Many vehicles, such as S.U.V.'s and vans, have ribbed roofs and/or roof racks which inhibit the placement of the Suction Cup at the mid blanket points. The Loop strap allows you to secure the blanket to the lightbar or the roof rack. More often than not, APC's have a less than smooth surface on which to attach a suction cup strap. In this case, use Loop Straps through handholds or other projections on the vehicle to deploy the blanket. The Hook Strap (below) can also be used for this deployment.

The Loop Strap can also be used to hang the blanket from any open rail, such as balcony railings or stair railings.

Hook Straps

The Hook Strap serves as an additional means to hang the blanket in a situation where the Suction Cup and/or Loop Straps won't work.

Hangers (Instructional Flyer)

The Hanger was designed specifically to allow the blanket to be lowered into a protective position from above. The triangular shaped Hanger comes in a set of three. There is Velcro "loop" on one side and Velcro "hook" on the other. To attach the Hangers to the blanket, simply open the Velcro seam on the top of the carrier panel. Insert the Hanger into the seam (hook to loop and loop to hook) and squeeze the seam closed. Space the Hangers evenly across the top of the blanket. Attach ropes to the Hangers through the brass grommets provided. You can now lower the blanket down over a window, door, or wall section or to follow a team below providing cover.

Nail Hangers (Instructional Flyer)

The Nail Hanger was designed to allow the blanket to be temporarily nailed in place over a window, door, or wall section. The triangular shaped Nail Hanger comes in a set of three. As with the Hanger above, there is Velcro “loop” on one side and Velcro “hook” on the other. To attach the Hangers to the blanket, simply open the Velcro seam on the top of the carrier panel. Insert the Hanger into the seam (hook to loop and loop to hook) and squeeze the seam closed. Space the Hangers evenly across the top of the blanket. On the face of each Nail Hanger is glued two 2½” hardened, concrete nails. Unlike the Hanger, the brass grommet in the Nail Hanger is filled with silicone. In the silicone, you will find a pilot hole. Detach one of the nails and place it in the pilot hole. The silicone will hold the nail securely at the proper angle. You are now prepared to place the blanket over the desired area and hammer in the nail with one free hand. Without the Nail Hanger, another team member would have to hold the blanket in place while you positioned the nail with one hand and hammered it in with the other.

The nails are secured to the Nail Hanger with common hot glue. After the deployment, you can pull off the original hot glue and re-hot glue the nail to the Nail Hanger. If the nail is damaged, replace with another hardened nail (available at any building supply store). If replacing with a new nail, be certain that the nail is clean and free of oil before attempting to re-glue it or it won't stick to the glue.

A word about using hardened nails. Hardened concrete nails are tempered steel. They are designed to penetrate and hold in masonry block, brick, and concrete. Needless to say, they will easily penetrate stucco and wood siding as well. When hammering a hardened nail into masonry, concrete, or other hard surface, be very cautious. You are hitting a tempered steel nail with a tempered steel hammer head. Hardened nails, if not hit properly, can easily become a projectile itself. Do not attempt to hammer a hardened nail into cast concrete. If hammering into concrete block or brick, align the nail so that you will be driving it into the grout line between the blocks or bricks.

Extension Pole Sets:

The Extension Pole is designed to provide rigidity to the open blanket. The Extension Pole comes in 2-piece (EP-53) and 4-piece (EP-26) sets. The blanket may be used with or without an Extension Pole set. Sometimes the lead man will keep the pole set back from the lead panel so that he can turn that panel at a 45° to 90° angle and use it as a connected forward shield.

Assemble the pole set by depressing the button and inserting the “swedged” male end into the female end. Line up the button with the hole and, when fully inserted, the button will pop up, securing the two together. You have one such connection with the 2-piece and three connections with the 4-piece sets.

With the blanket fully opened, slide the assembled pole through the pole loops on the carrier face. You can use the handholds on the carrier face or the pole to carry the blanket.

For a sniper blind configuration, separate the pole set at its' center and bend the blanket 90°. The two separate pole sections will keep the two wings of the blanket rigid.

Pole Pockets™ & Pole Sets (Instructional Flyer)

The Pole Pockets™ were designed to allow a team to raise the blanket for protection from an elevated threat; such as you'd have in a bus assault. You can certainly identify other elevated threat situations like raised windows or door transoms.

To attach the Pole Pockets™ to the blanket, do as follows. Deploy the blanket as outlined above including the insertion of a pole set. Insert half of a second Extension Pole (one section of a 2-piece or two sections of a 4-piece) set into each of two Pole Pockets™. Call this pole the lifting pole. With a Pole Pocket™ on the end of the lifting pole, slide the two securing straps of the Pole Pocket™ behind the horizontal Extension Pole on the blanket and straddling the pole loop on panels number 2 and 7. Keeping the lifting pole tight beneath the blanket pole, bring the Pole Pocket™ strap over the blanket pole, diagonally across the pole loop and secure it to the Velcro on the face of the Pole Pocket™. Take the second securing strap and cross over the first strap, securing it to the matching Velcro. By straddling the pole loop on the blanket, you have just locked the blanket pole into position so it will not slide. If you kept the lifting pole tight under the blanket pole when you secured the Pole Pockets™, you will now be lifting the blanket via the lifting pole pushing up on the blanket pole. If you didn't keep it tight, it'll be a little sloppy, but it will still function properly.

Disassembly of panels

The blanket is designed to be separated into eight individual shields. You can use any number of panels to create a blanket/shield as wide or narrow as you desire. If you prefer the width of two panels, just leave two panels attached together and use one section of a 4-piece pole set to keep the two panels aligned.

To disassemble the blanket panels, simply unfasten the two Velcro securing straps. Run your hand (gloves preferred) like a knife down the vertical Velcro hinge from top to bottom.

Reassembly of panels

The proper reassembly of the blanket is not as quick as the disassembly. It is critical that the blanket be reassembled correctly in order for the ballistic overlapping to occur and for the blanket to fold and unfold properly. Follow these detailed instructions:

Place panel #1 face (embroidered patch) down with the "PANEL #1" label up. Place PANEL #2 *LABEL-TO-LABEL* with PANEL #1, press Velcro® seam together and reconnect the two securing straps. Next place PANEL #3 against PANEL #2 *BACK-TO-BACK*, press Velcro® seam together and reconnect the two securing straps. Continue placing and securing each successive panel, in numerical order, either *LABEL-TO-LABEL* or *BACK-TO-BACK*. If you re-assemble the blanket in the correct, numeric order (PANEL #1 through PANEL #8), alternating *LABEL-TO-LABEL* and *BACK-TO-BACK*, you can't really mess this up. If you try to place them in the wrong configuration, the Velcro® will not mate up properly. When you have completed the reassembly, stand the blanket up with the number labels facing you. PANEL #1 should be on your left and the panels should count 1 to 8 to the right. Confirm that all securing straps have been properly re-secured and that you have a 1" ballistic over-lap at each panel.

Repacking in the Softcase (Instructional Flyer #1)

Lay the Softcase out flat, all flaps open, with the pockets at the bottom. Place the blanket on the Softcase. Bring the end flaps in first. Run the strap on the right flap through the ring on the left flap and secure the Velcro. Make sure the blanket is center end to end. Bring the bottom flap (with pockets) up onto the blanket. Wrap the top flap down over the bottom flap, match up and fasten the Velcro. Place the Extension Pole sets in the elastic straps above the pockets. Run the two 2" securing straps up between the pockets, over the pole sets, through the rings and back down on the Velcro.

Ballistics

First rule of ballistic armor... nothing is bulletproof, only bullet resistant.

Ballistic Limitations of the overlap

The design of the Tactical Blanket™ is what makes it so versatile and provides protection for the users in situations where protection was not previously available. It is also this versatile design that demands caution as it relates to the ballistic panel configuration. When the blanket is fully opened, the ballistic panels overlap each other one-inch. If the overlapped area is shot at a 90° angle, there should be no penetration. If the overlap is shot at a lesser angle, it is possible that a penetration may occur. Maintain a perpendicular angle to the threat as much as possible.

N.I.J. Threat Level IIIA. What will it stop?

The Tactical Blanket contains Threat Level IIIA armor panels. Threat Level IIIA, as established by the National Institute of Justice (N.I.J.) is required to defeat all handgun rounds up to and including 44magnum (See N.I.J. Threat Level chart).

What won't it stop?

Level IIIA will not defeat rifle rounds, armor piercing rounds, 12 gauge - 3"magnum rifled slugs or custom loaded rounds which exceed the velocities established by the N.I.J.

Should you use the blanket against higher level threats?

This is an individual (or command) judgment call. In a situation where you're being fired upon by weaponry exceeding the Level IIIA, you obviously cannot expect Level IIIA armor to defeat the threat. However, there is good reason to use the blanket anyway.

- It's a life or death situation and a rescue must be affected.
- The armor could slow down or help deflect the projectile.
- The mere size of the blanket takes away the visual target (you).

Will stacking two blankets provide protection against higher threat levels?

It will provide greater stopping power, but there are no determining tests for such application. N.I.J. does not provide for intermediate threat levels. Stacking two blankets will not increase the ballistic resistance from Level IIIA to a Level III.

Review of Deployment Options

Vehicular deployment

The Tactical Blanket is designed to be deployed (hung) on virtually any vehicle within minutes. The following is a general review of the deployment on various vehicles.

Vehicular deployment was specifically designed for officer/civilian down rescues, but can also be used for team insertions, or vehicular take-downs of drug suspects.

When deploying the blanket on vehicles, avoid attaching the suction cups to the windshield or rear windows. Obviously, one shot to the glass and you'll lose your suction and the attachment.

Depending on the vehicle, deployment may require the use of Suction Cup Straps, Loop Straps, Hook Straps, or a combination of all three.

The Tactical Blanket can be deployed on the passenger or driver's side of the vehicle.

The blanket has five attachment Velcro loop strips on each side. One each are positioned vertically on panels #1, #5, and #8. Additionally, there is a diagonal Velcro strip on each side of panels #1 and #8. During deployment, use any or all of these Velcro attachment locations as required for that vehicle.

Cruisers

The 8-panel blanket will cover the entire side of a cruiser or other passenger vehicle. The standard deployment is to attach the blanket with three Suction Cup straps at the hood, roof, and trunk lid.

Sport Utility Vehicles

On shorter SUV's, the 8-panel blanket will provide protection front the front of the passenger compartment almost to the rear. This applies to Explorers, Yukons, Pathfinders, Land Rovers, etc. On full size SUV's, you'll need to attach an additional 3 or 4 panels for full coverage. This applies to the Suburban, Yukon XL, and Excursion. Attachment to SUV's will vary depending on make, model, year, and accessories.

The standard attachment for SUV's is the same as for the cruiser, suction cups on the hood, mid-roof, and rear roof. Some SUV's and vans, however, have ribs or other strengthening details molded into the roof. For this reason, you may not be able to use a suction cup strap at the mid point on the roof. Use a Loop Strap around the light bar or roof rack (if you have one). If a particular vehicle you intend to

use will not allow for the attachment of the suction or loop straps to the mid-point of the roof, you may need to install an eye bolt at the mid-point. Then you can use the Hook Strap. Even if the vehicle in question has ribs or molded details, most late model SUV's and vans have a smooth section at the front and rear where you will be able to attach a suction cup. As in all your training, advance preparation is the key. Practice deployment on a variety of vehicles and you won't run into unpleasant surprises in the field.

Vans

Vans are very similar to SUV's as far as roof structure goes and you may encounter similar deployment obstacles. Again, advance preparation and training is key.

Armored Personnel Carriers

There are at least three reasons why you would deploy the Tactical Blanket on an APC. First is increased ballistic protection. Second, by hanging the blanket on the APC prior to entering a situation, the blanket is ready for use as part of your cover and concealment. Simply release the Velcro straps and the blanket is deployed, ready for tactical work. Third, hang the blanket low on the APC to act as a "Skip Shield", preventing ricochet rounds under the vehicle.

Tactical Deployment

These deployments obviously assume you are entering a situation wherein a victim, yourself, or your team is under fire, or potentially under fire.

1-man Rescue – Mobile or partially mobile victim

You find yourself in a situation where you are the lone responding officer and time dictates that a rescue is mandatory. Because the blanket weighs only 60 pounds, you can effect the rescue yourself. Deploy the blanket in the usual manner, assemble and insert the aluminum extension pole. By grasping the pole at the center, you balance the nine foot width of the blanket evenly. Enter and extract the victim. If the victim cannot be moved, at least you can provide cover and concealment until back-up arrives.

2-man Rescue

Same set-up as in the 1-man Rescue. Enter the scene both carrying the blanket. First man carries or drags the victim while the second man provides cover.

Team Rescue

Same set-up as above. 6-member team. Two carry the blanket, two carry the victim and two to provide return or suppression fire if necessary.

Tactical positioning

Use the fully deployed blanket as a mobile shield to move a team into position, cover and concealment while moving down the side of a building, or to approach a vehicle. The aluminum extension pole will keep the blanket rigid. Some teams prefer to keep the pole back from the first panel so the lead man can wrap the first panel in front of him as a forward shield. (Also see “Overhead Cover” and “2-Piece”, below.)

Individual Shields

You can easily separate the blanket into eight individual shields by detaching the horizontal Velcro securing straps (there are two such straps on each panel) and separating the vertical Velcro hinge. Each panel has two handhold straps for individual panel use. If you’d prefer a wider shield, use two panel sections and one section of a 4-piece pole set to keep the panels aligned. You can use as many or as few panels as you wish.

Elevated threats

Bus assault

Fully deploy the blanket as usual, including the extension pole. Install one Pole Pocket on each of panels #2 and #7. Insert a four foot pole section into each Pole Pocket (either one piece of the 2-piece pole set or two pieces of a 4-piece pole set). You can now lift the blanket up to a height of 11-12 feet. This will prove more than sufficient to cover the windows of any bus while your team makes an assault.

Upper windows / Low Approach

Deploy the blanket, poles and Pole Pockets in the same manner as above. Due to the varied nature and design of buildings, you can easily find yourself approaching a structure with elevated windows. A standard house, built on a two foot raised foundation, will put the top of a standard window at eight foot, eight inches high.

Hanger attachments

You can mitigate or eliminate threats by lowering the blanket into position from above. Deploy the blanket in the usual manner with the extension pole. Insert the Hangers in the top of panels #2 and #7. Attach ropes to the hangers and lower the blanket into position.

Nail Hanger attachments

Deploy the blanket in the usual manner with the extension pole. Insert the Nail Hangers in the top of panels #2 and #7. Remove a nail (two of which are glued to the face of each Nail Hanger) and place it in the pilot hole provided in the silicone grommet insert of the hanger. The nail is now held securely in a position ready to be nailed in. Your team enters the scene with the two members carrying the blanket having hammers ready. Place the blanket over the window, door, or wall section and hammer the nails.

Door & Window Covering

The curtains are drawn on the large windows which are on each side of your entry point. Use the blanket to provide cover on one of those windows while your team makes entry.

Wall Covering

Some time ago, the bad guys discovered that bullets actually penetrate walls. For that reason the use of the blanket while approaching an entry is advisable. Additionally, if you are staging for an assault in a motel or similar adjoining room, place the blanket against the wall between you and the suspect. You can also temporarily nail the blanket on the wall (see Nail Hangers, above).

Tubular Assaults

The odds of a totally successful assault on a bus or an airplane are never good. To improve those odds, you can use the individual panels of the Tactical Blanket. Standard shields are too wide to fit in the aisle way of a bus or plane. Your only option has been to hold a shield sideways (very cumbersome), thus exposing the lower half of you anatomy or go without any protection at all. As the individual panels of the Tactical Blanket are 15" wide, they will fit in these tight aisle ways.

Sniper Blind

Deploy the blanket in the usual manner with the extension pole. Break (disconnect) the pole at the center. Bend half of the blanket at a 90° angle. Instant makeshift sniper blind or safe area.

Overhead Cover

The fully deployed blanket can be held overhead to cover your team from threats from multi-story buildings or from flying debris during a demonstration or unrest.

Two-Piece (side/overhead & front/overhead)

The Two-Piece deployment provides front or side cover as well as overhead cover for your team when approaching a multi-story building. Deploy the blanket in the usual manner with the extension pole. Divide the blanket and pole set into two equal sections (four panels each). Hold the first section to the front or side of your team and the second section overhead. If you place the first section to the front, place the overhead section down on top to the first section. Leave a gap for forward viewing.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Vehicular deployment

Cruisers (Single officer deployment)

1. Start with the blanket, in the softcase, stored in the trunk.
2. Remove the blanket from trunk and place on the ground.
3. Remove the blanket from the softcase.
4. Place the folded blanket against the side of the vehicle, approximately at the mid-point, on the passenger side.
5. Fold in the passenger side mirror if it folds in.
6. Unstrap the blanket and pull it out to full deployment width.
7. Position the blanket in the approximate location that you want it deployed on the vehicle.
8. Remove the three suction cup straps from the case.
9. Remove the red dust covers from the cups.
10. Place the suction cup on a flat surface of the hood approximately 8" beyond the edge of the blanket. Do not attempt to suction the cup over an uneven surface.
11. Press down while you pump the shaft with your thumb or forefinger. It takes approximately eight pumps to achieve full vacuum. When you have achieved full vacuum, the shaft won't pump any more and you won't be able to see the red warning line.
12. Suction the second cup to the trunk lid, again, approximately 8" beyond the blanket edge.
13. Suction the third cup on the roof directly above the *vertical* Velcro loop strip on panel #5.
14. Lift the front of the blanket, approximately 3" off the ground.
15. Fasten the hood strap to the *diagonal* Velcro loop strip on panel #8.
16. Move to the rear of the vehicle.
17. Lift the blanket, again, 3" off the ground and attach the trunk lid strap to the *diagonal* Velcro loop strip on panel #1.
18. Move to the center of the vehicle.
19. Lift the blanket so that the top of the blanket is even with the top of the car.
20. Attach the center roof strap to the *vertical* Velcro loop strip on panel #5.
21. Go back and make any necessary adjustments to the front and rear straps.
22. Check each of the pump shafts on each of the three suction cups. If you can see the red line on the shaft, you're losing suction.
23. If necessary, reposition the suction cup to a flatter surface or wipe the surface clean if there is dirt, ice, or snow.
24. Get in the driver's position in the vehicle.
25. Drive the vehicle on a course specified by the instructor. It is an important aspect of the training to include driving with the blanket deployed. It is a strange sensation to be totally blind, including lack of a side mirror, on one side of your vehicle.
26. Finish by removing the blanket from the vehicle, repacking it in the softcase, and storing back in the trunk.

Sport Utility Vehicles (with lightbar)

1. Start with the blanket, in the softcase, stored in the back of the vehicle.
2. Remove the blanket from the vehicle and place on the ground.
3. Remove the blanket from the softcase.
4. Place the folded blanket against the side of the vehicle, approximately at the mid-point, on the passenger side.
5. Fold in the passenger side mirror if it folds in.
6. Unstrap the blanket and pull it out to full deployment width.
7. Position the blanket in the approximate location that you want it deployed on the vehicle.
8. Remove the three suction cup straps from the case.
9. Remove the red dust covers from the cups.
10. Place the suction cup on a flat surface of the hood approximately 8" beyond the edge of the blanket. Do not attempt to suction the cup over an uneven surface.
11. Press down while you pump the shaft with your thumb or forefinger. It takes approximately eight pumps to achieve full vacuum. When you have achieved full vacuum, the shaft won't pump any more and you won't be able to see the red warning line.
12. Suction the second cup to a flat surface on the rear area of the roof directly over the *vertical* Velcro loop strip on panel #1.
13. Suction the third cup on the roof directly above the vertical Velcro loop strip on panel #5.
Alternatively, the student may be required to substitute a Loop Strap for the suction cup at this location.
14. If so, remove a Loop Strap from the softcase pocket.
15. Unhook the Velcro on the Loop Strap.
16. Attach the Loop Strap to the *vertical* Velcro loop strip on panel #5.
17. Run the Loop Strap up under the lightbar and around the lightbar support legs. Let the reattaching end of the Loop Strap hang free at this point.
18. Move to the front of the vehicle and lift the front of the blanket, approximately 6" off the ground.
19. Fasten the hood strap to the *diagonal* Velcro loop strip on panel #8.
20. Move to the rear of the vehicle.
21. Lift the blanket, again, 6" off the ground and attach the rear roof strap to the *vertical* Velcro loop strip on panel #1.
22. Move to the center of the vehicle.
23. Lift the blanket so that the top of the blanket is even with the top of the vehicle.
24. Attach the center roof strap, either suction cup strap or attaching end of Loop Strap to the *vertical* Velcro loop strip on panel #5.
25. Go back and make any necessary adjustments to the front and rear straps.
26. Check each of the pump shafts on each of the three suction cups. If you can see the red line on the shaft, you're losing suction.
27. If necessary, reposition the suction cup to a flatter surface or wipe the surface clean if there is dirt, ice, or snow.
28. Get in the driver's position in the vehicle.
29. Drive the vehicle on a course specified by the instructor. It is an important aspect of the training to include driving with the blanket deployed. It is a strange sensation to be totally blind, including lack of a side mirror, on one side of your vehicle.

30. Finish by removing the blanket from the vehicle, repacking it in the softcase, and storing back in the vehicle.

Vans & APC's

For deployment on vans and APC's, follow the same directions as outlined above for SUV's. Make any necessary accommodations with alternate straps.

Tactical Deployment

1-man Rescue – Partially mobile victim

1. Position a suspect, armed with paint or other simmunition, at a point certain.
2. Position the victim at a location 50 feet from suspect. Victim has sustained a GSW to the left leg.
3. Rescuer should select an entry point to the scene that will maintain, as much as possible, a perpendicular angle between the plane of the blanket and the suspect's location as he enters and extracts the victim.
4. Move the blanket, secured in the softcase, to that entry point.
5. Remove blanket from the softcase.
6. Lean the blanket against a vehicle or other firm structure.
7. Unstrap and fully extend the blanket.
8. Remove a pole set from the softcase.
9. Assemble pole set and insert in the pole loops on the face of the blanket.
10. Grasp the extension pole at the mid-point, balancing the weight of the blanket.
11. Enter the scene moving directly toward the victim.
12. Once victim is reached place the weight of the blanket on the ground, but maintain the blanket in an upright position.
13. Turn and grasp the blanket with your other hand.
14. Assist the victim to a crouching position.
15. Lift and carry the blanket while assisting the victim back to the starting point.

2-man Rescue

1. Position a suspect, armed with paint or other simmunition, at a point certain. Suspect is free to fire on the students at the discretion of the instructor.
2. Position the victim at a location 50 feet from suspect. Victim has sustained a GSW to the left leg. Victim is not mobile.
3. Rescuers should select an entry point to the scene that will maintain, as much as possible, a perpendicular angle between the plane of the blanket and the suspect's location as he enters and extracts the victim.
4. Move the blanket, secured in the softcase, to that entry point.
5. Remove blanket from the softcase.
6. Unstrap and fully extend the blanket.
7. Student #1 holds the blanket upright.
8. Remove a pole set from the softcase.
9. Assemble pole set and insert in the pole loops on the face of the blanket.

10. Rescuers each take an end of the blanket.
11. Enter the scene moving directly toward the victim.
12. Once victim is reached rest the weight of the blanket on the ground, but maintain the blanket in an upright position.
13. One man carries or drags the victim back to the starting point while the other carries the blanket providing cover.

Team Rescue (4 or 6 members)

1. Position a suspect, armed with paint or other simmunition, at a point certain. Suspect is free to fire on students at the discretion of the instructor.
2. Position the victim at a location 50 feet from suspect. Victim has sustained a GSW to the left leg. Victim is not mobile.
3. Team should select an entry point to the scene that will maintain, as much as possible, a perpendicular angle between the plane of the blanket and the suspect's location as they enter and extracts the victim.
4. Move the blanket, secured in the softcase, to that entry point.
5. Remove blanket from the softcase.
6. Unstrap and fully extend the blanket.
7. One team member holds the blanket upright.
8. Remove a pole set from the softcase.
9. Assemble pole set and insert in the pole loops on the face of the blanket.
10. Team members #1 and #2 each take an end and carry the blanket.
11. Team members #3 and #4 provide cover or return fire if necessary throughout the scenario.
12. Team members #5 and #6 are rescuers.
13. Enter the scene moving directly toward the victim.
14. Once victim is reached, rescuers lift the victim. Everyone turns for return back to starting point.

Tactical positioning

1. Position a suspect, armed with paint or other simmunition, at a point certain. Suspect is free to fire on students at the discretion of the instructor.
2. Instructor identifies a "target" position for the team to reach.
3. Team selects an entry point to the scene that will maintain, as much as possible, a perpendicular angle between the plane of the blanket and the suspect's location.
4. Move the blanket, secured in the softcase, to that entry point.
5. Remove blanket from the softcase.
6. Unstrap and fully extend the blanket.
7. One team member holds the blanket upright.
8. Remove a pole set from the softcase.
9. Assemble pole set and insert in the pole loops on the face of the blanket.
10. Team members #1 and #2 carry the blanket.
11. Balance of team will provide return fire if necessary throughout the scenario.
12. Team arrives (safely) at "target" position.

Two-Piece (front/overhead)

1. Position a suspect, armed with paint or other simmunition, at an elevated point certain, perhaps the second or third floor of a multi-story building. Suspect is free to fire on students at the discretion of the instructor.
2. Teams objective is to reach the designated entry point of the building.
3. Team selects an entry point to the scene that will maintain, as much as possible, a perpendicular angle between the plane of the blanket and the suspect's location.
4. Move the blanket, secured in the softcase, to that entry point.
5. Remove blanket from the softcase.
6. Unstrap and fully extend the blanket.
7. One team member holds the blanket upright.
8. Remove a pole set from the softcase.
9. Assemble pole set and insert in the pole loops on the face of the blanket.
10. Divide the blanket into two equal sections (4-panels w/ pole section each).
11. First section is placed in front of team. One team member can carry this section in the middle flanked by two team members with weapons placed over the top of front section. (Alternatively, the front section can be carried by two team members, each with one hand on the pole and the other hand on their weapons placed over the top of the front section.)
12. The overhead section is lifted above the team with the "pole" (top) edge towards the rear of the team.
13. The front edge of the overhead section is either rested on the helmets of the forward team members or can be supported by another team member.
14. The rear edge of the overhead section is supported by one or two additional team members by holding up on the pole.
15. Team is now covered from threats within the building at both ground and elevated levels.
16. Team advances to the designated entry point of the building.
17. Forward team members will provide return fire if necessary throughout the scenario.
18. Team arrives (safely) at entry point.

Two-Piece (side/overhead)

1. Position a suspect, armed with paint or other simmunition, somewhere in a multi-story building. Suspects position is unknown to team and is free to fire on students at the discretion of the instructor.
2. Building has numerous windows at both ground level and upper levels. Suspect could be at ground level or upper levels.
3. Teams objective is to safely move down the side of the building from one end to the other.
4. Move the blanket, secured in the softcase, to the designated starting point.
5. Remove blanket from the softcase.
6. Unstrap and fully extend the blanket.
7. One member holds the blanket upright.
8. Remove a pole set from the softcase.
9. Assemble pole set and insert in the pole loops on the face of the blanket.
10. Divide the blanket into two equal sections (4-panels w/ pole section each).
11. First section is placed to the side of the team (obviously between the team and the building). This section can be carried by either one or two team members.
12. The overhead section is lifted above the team with the "pole" (top) edge away from the building.

13. The lower edge of the overhead section (building side) can be rested on and overlap the top edge of the side section. (In this manner, the entire side/overhead deployment can be supported by only two members.)
14. Team is now covered from threats within the building at ground floor as well as overhead.
15. Team advances down the side of the building.
16. Forward team members not supporting the blanket will be prepared to return fire at forward threats as will rear members at threats from behind.
17. Team arrives (safely) at opposite end of building.

End of Physical Training, Part I

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