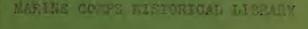
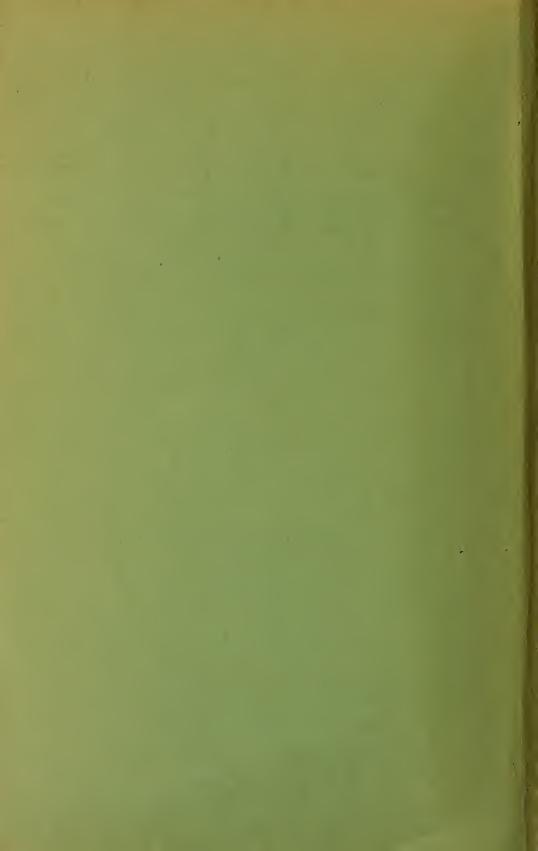
THE PACK U.S. MARINE CORPS M1941





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THE PACK U. S. MARINE CORPS M1941



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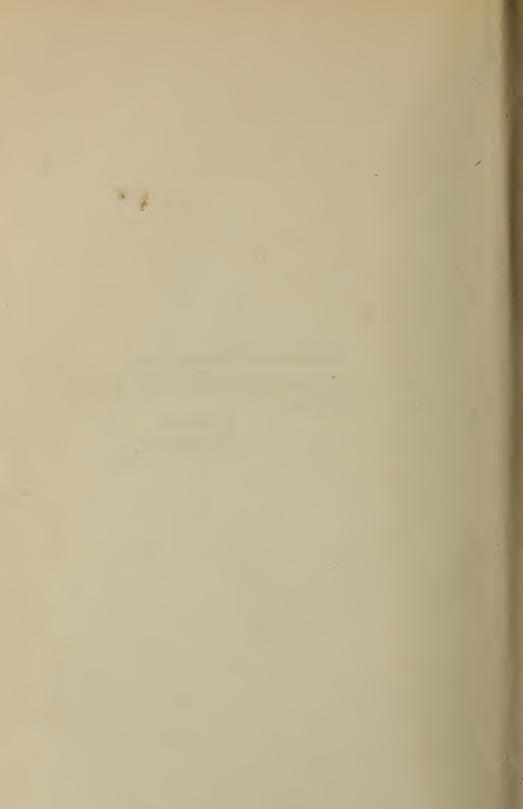
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HEADQUARTERS U. S. MARINE CORPS, December 16, 1941. This text is approved and published for the information of all concerned.

T. Holcomb, The Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps.

(III)



THE PACK, MARINE CORPS, M1941

1. The Pack, Marine Corps, M1941, complete, consists of :

a. HAVERSACK (fig. 1).

b. KNAPSACK (fig. 2).

c. Belt Suspenders (fig. 3).

d. BLANKET ROLL (figs. 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, and 18).

2. Haversack (figs. 1 and 4).—(a) The haversack is designed so that without crowding it will carry the personal articles normally required when going ashore for combat. When so packed the inside flaps, side and rear, fold over to protect the contents. The articles usually carried include the following:

Bayonet, in scabbard, hooked to bayonet attachment and passing through bayonet loop (fig. 10).

Intrenching tool, in carrier, hooked to intrenching tool attachment and secured by intrenching tool strap (fig. 10).

Steel helmet, secured by top blanket roll strap (fig. 10).

Poncho, folded and inserted in haversack to act as pad against back.

Meat can and cover.

Knife, haversack.

Fork, haversack.

Spoon, haversack.

1 socks, pair.

1 undershirt.

1 drawers.

Toilet articles.

1 U. S. Army C ration consisting of three cans of meat component and three cans containing bread component, coffee, and sugar.

1 U.S. Army chocolate D ration.

(b) When additional articles are to be carried, the capacity of haversack may be increased by turning up the inside flaps.

(c) When the blanket roll is not carried, the two side blanket roll straps may be buckled together around the haversack to secure them out of the way (fig. 1).

3. Knapsack (figs. 2 and 5).—(a) The knapsack is designed to carry extra clothing for which there is not room in the haversack, particularly when sea bags cannot be transported or when traveling by ship or rail and sea bags are not accessible. The articles usually carried are at least the following:

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- 1 trousers.
- 2 shirts.
- 2 socks, pairs.
- 2 undershirts.
- 2 drawers.

(b) The inside flaps may be used to increase the capacity of the knapsack in the same manner as described in paragraph 2 (b) (haversack).

(c) The knapsack also may be used in lieu of the officer's field bag.

4. Belt suspenders (figs. 3 and 8).—Belt suspenders may be worn to support—

- (a) Belt, cartridge, caliber .30 rifle.
- (b) Belt, pistol, web.
- (c) Belt, type B, Bar.

5. Blanket roll (figs. 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, and 18).—The blanket roll may be rolled as either a (a) short roll or a (b) long roll.

- a. Short blanket roll (fig. 6).
- (1) Components.
 - 1 blanket.
 - 1 line, guy, shelter tent.
 - 5 pins, tent, round (shelter tent).
 - 1 pole, shelter tent.
 - 1 tent, shelter, each half.
- (2) To assemble.
- (a) Lay out shelter half.

(b) Fold blanket, and place poles, pins, and guy line as shown in figure 6. The width of the folded blanket should be the length of the extended tent pole, or distance between ends of blanket may be measured as slightly more than length of tent pin.

- (c) Roll from bottom edge of tent.
- (d) Secure with tie-ties.
- (3) Uses.
- (a) Component of field marching pack.
- (b) Component of baggage pack.
- (c) Component of knapsack field marching pack.
- b. Long blanket roll (fig. 7).
- (1) Components.
 - 2 blankets (or 1 blanket and 1 overcoat).
 - 1 line, guy, shelter tent.
 - 5 pins, tent, round (shelter tent).
 - 1 pole, shelter tent.
 - 1 tent, shelter, each half.
- (2) To assemble.
- (a) Lay out shelter half.

(b) Fold blankets in half and lay out together with pole, pins, and guy line as shown in figure 7.

(c) Roll from bottom edge of tent.

(d) Secure with tie-ties.

(3) Uses.—(a) Component of field transport pack.

6. The haversack, knapsack, belt suspenders, and blanket roll may be worn in different combinations suited to the varying needs of the service as described in the following paragraphs.

7. Light marching pack (fig. 9).

(a) Components.-Haversack, carried by its own suspenders.

(b) To assemble.

(1) Pass the free ends of the haversack suspender straps through the pack strap loops from front to rear having first given them a half turn inward so as to lay better.

(2) Take the free end of the haversack suspender and put a simple overhand knot in it.

(3) Pass the flap straps through the D rings of the knotted suspenders to secure the knots and then buckle them.

(4) Adjustment will be the result of experiment and it should be noted that the knots on the ends of the haversack suspenders actually control the fit of the suspenders. Threading the flap straps through the D rings is a precautionary measure which keeps the knots from undoing.

(c) Uses.—May be prescribed when belt is not worn.

8. Marching pack (fig. 10).

(a) Components.

(2) Belt suspenders.

(3) Belt.

(4) Equipment as prescribed.

(b) To assemble.

(1) Couple haversack suspenders to belt suspenders by passing free end of haversack suspender strap through belt suspender ring, doubling strap back upon itself and passing it through keeper on broad part of suspender.

(2) Pass end of belt suspender pack straps through haversack pack strap loops from front to rear. Note that belt suspenders DO NOT PASS OVER SHOULDERS. They pass under the pack and support it. Give the pack straps a half-turn inward before passing through loops as this gives them a position flatter against the body than if passed through the loops without a turn.

(3) Cross pack straps behind haversack.

• (4) Couple belt suspender snaps into haversack suspender D rings.

(5) Adjust length of pack straps and haversack suspender straps. For this pack they must be almost as short as adjustments permit.

⁽¹⁾ Haversack.

(6) Try on pack without cartridge belt and adjust until comfortable. It is important to understand that the belt does not help to carry the pack when it is properly adjusted. The pack helps to carry the belt. Therefore the pack should always be adjusted before fastening the belt around the waist.

(7) Put on belt and fasten belt suspender hooks into eyelets along top edge of belt. Each man should determine which eyelets he should use to make the pack comfortable. Short waisted men will usually fasten the front hooks into the eyelets nearest the belt buckle. Long waisted men will usually fasten them into the 2d or 3d eyelets. The front supporting strap should tend to pull the suspender ring away from the armpit. The other supporting strap should be spaced to conform to the front straps.

(8) Hook the haversack belt supporting strap into the center rear eyelet in the belt.

(c) Uses.

(1) As a combat pack.

(2) On marches and field exercises not involving bivouac.

9. Field marching pack (figs. 11 and 12).

(a) Components.

(1) Marching pack.

(2) Short blanket roll.

(b) To assemble.

(1) Assemble the marching pack as described in paragraph 8 (b).

(2) Assemble short blanket roll as described in paragraph 5a (2).

(3) Bend blanket roll around top and sides of haversack so that free edge of shelter half will shed water.

(4) Secure blanket roll to haversack with the three blanket roll straps.

(c) Uses.—For marches and field exercises involving bivouac.

10. Transport pack (fig. 13).

(a) Components.

(1) Marching pack.

(2) Knapsack.

(b) To assemble.

(1) Pass knapsack coupling strap through the two haversack couplings, draw up snugly, and buckle.

(2) Couple haversack suspenders to belt suspenders as described in paragraph 8 (b) (1).

(3) Pass end of belt suspender pack straps through knapsack pack strap loops as described for haversack in paragraph 8 (b) (2).

(4) Cross pack straps behind haversack.

(5) Couple pack strap snaps into haversack suspender D rings.

(6) Adjust length of pack straps and haversack suspender straps. For this pack the straps will have to be lengthened almost to their limit.

(7) Try on pack without belt as described in paragraph 8 (b) (6).

(8) Put on belt and fasten hooks as described in paragraph

8 (b) (7).

(c) Uses.

(1) May be used when traveling by rail, ship, or other transport when blankets are not required in the immediate possession of the men.

(2) For field exercises when slow movement due to carrying extra weight is not of importance.

11. Field transport pack (fig. 14).

(a) Components.

(1) Transport pack.

(2) Long blanket roll.

(b) To assemble.

(1) Assemble transport pack as described in paragraph 10 (b).

(2) Assemble blanket roll to pack as described in paragraph 9(b) (3).

(3) Secure blanket roll to haversack by top blanket roll strap and to knapsack by side blanket roll straps.

(c) Uses.

(1) When traveling by ship, rail, or other transport.

(2) For field exercises when slow movement due to carrying extra weight is unimportant.

12. Knapsack pack (fig. 15).

(a) Components.

(1) Knapsack.

(2) Belt.

(3) Belt suspenders.

(b) To assemble.

(1) Pass belt suspender pack straps downward through pack strap loops in knapsack reinforcing band.

(2) Couple pack strap snaps into top eyelets of belt in rear so that knapsack will be supported by the reinforcing band riding on top of belt.

(3) Cross suspenders, pass them over shoulders, and fasten belt supporting hooks into belt eyelets. In this case the belt serves to support the pack.

(c) Uses.

(1) The knapsack pack can be used in conjunction with other equipment which must be carried on the shoulders. Figure 16 shows a walkie-talkie radio set carried by its own suspenders above the knapsack pack. (2) May be used by officers and others normally equipped with officers' field bag in lieu thereof.

13. Knapsack musette pack (fig. 17).

(a) Components.

(1) Knapsack.

(2) Web trouser belt used as shoulder sling.

(b) To assemble.

(1) Buckle trouser belt to coupling strap and coupling strap buckle.

(2) Sling across shoulder.

(c) Uses.

(1) May be used by officers and others normally equipped with officers' field bag in lieu thereof.

(2) May be prescribed for others.

14. Knapsack pack, hand carried (fig. 2).

(a) Components.—Knapsack.

(b) To assemble.—Buckle coupling strap into coupling strap buckle, using strap as a carrying handle.

(c) Uses.—May be prescribed for special uses.

15. Baggage pack (fig. 18).

(a) Components.

(1) Knapsack.

(2) Short blanket roll.

(b) To assemble.

(1) Assemble blanket roll.

(2) Assemble blanket roll to knapsack with the two side blanket roll straps. Pass coupling strap over top of blanket roll and buckle in place.

(c) Uses.—May be prescribed to secure equipment left behind on the march or to be moved ashore or transported forward.

16. Officers' field pack (fig. 19).

(a) Components.

(1) Officers' field bag.

(2) Belt suspenders.

(3) Belt.

(b) To assemble.

(1) Pass belt suspender pack straps over shoulders and cross them in rear of field bag.

(2) Fasten pack strap snaps into rings on bottom of field bag.

(3) Fasten one front belt supporting strap hook on each side to same ring as pack strap snaps.

(4) Fasten other belt supporting strap hooks into belt eyelets.

(c) Uses.—May be carried by officers and men equipped with field bags in lieu of carrying bag by means of the standard field bag suspenders.

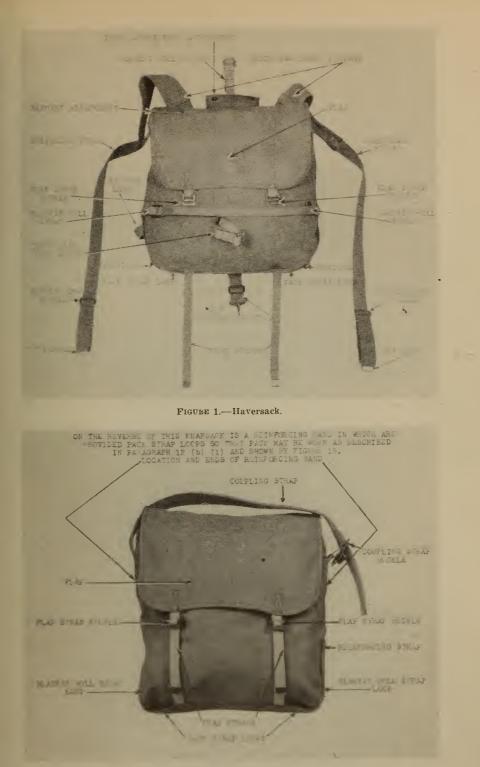
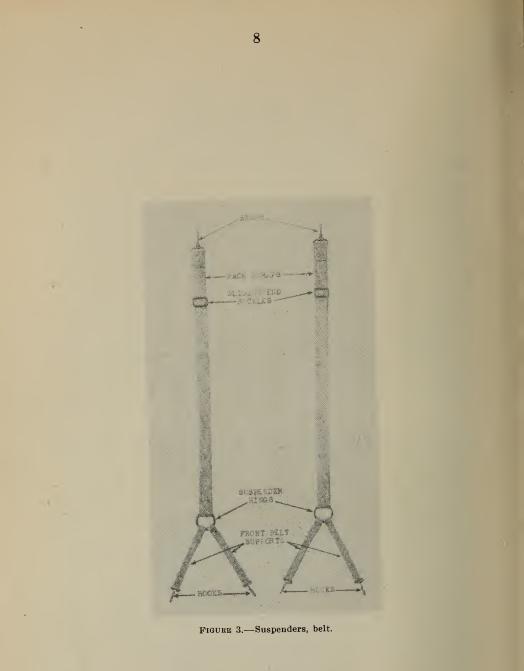


FIGURE 2.-Knapsack.





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FIGURE 4.—Haversack (combat equipment).



FIGURE 5.-Knapsack.

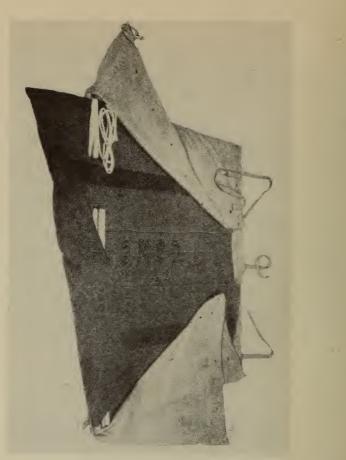


FIGURE 6.—Blanket roll, short.

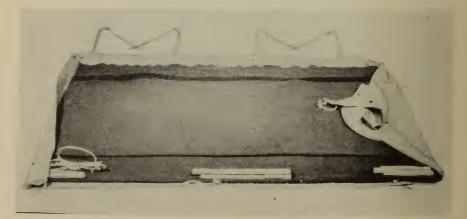


FIGURE 7.-Blanket roll, long.



FIGURE 8.-Suspenders supporting a belt.



FIGURE 9.-Light marching pack.



FIGURE 10.-Marching pack.



FIGURE 11.-Field marching pack-rear view.



FIGURE 12.-Field marching pack-side view.



FIGURE 13 .- Transport pack.

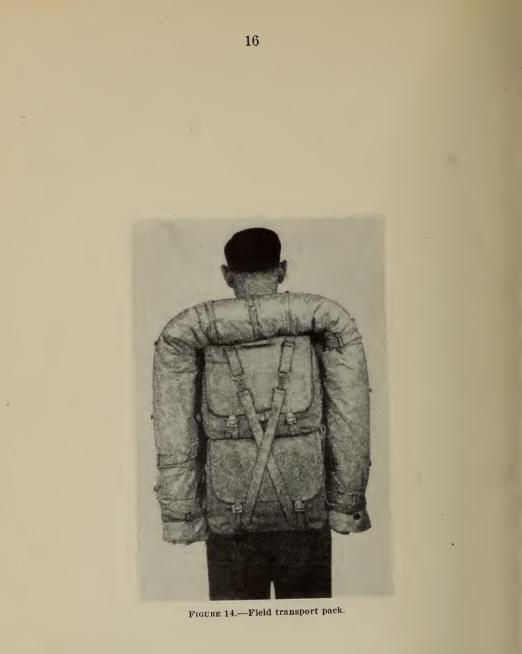






FIGURE 16.-Knapsack pack with Walkie-Talkie.



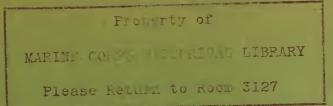
FIGURE 17.-Knapsack musette pack.

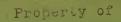


FIGURE 18.-Baggage pack.



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FIGURE 19.—Officers' field pack.
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