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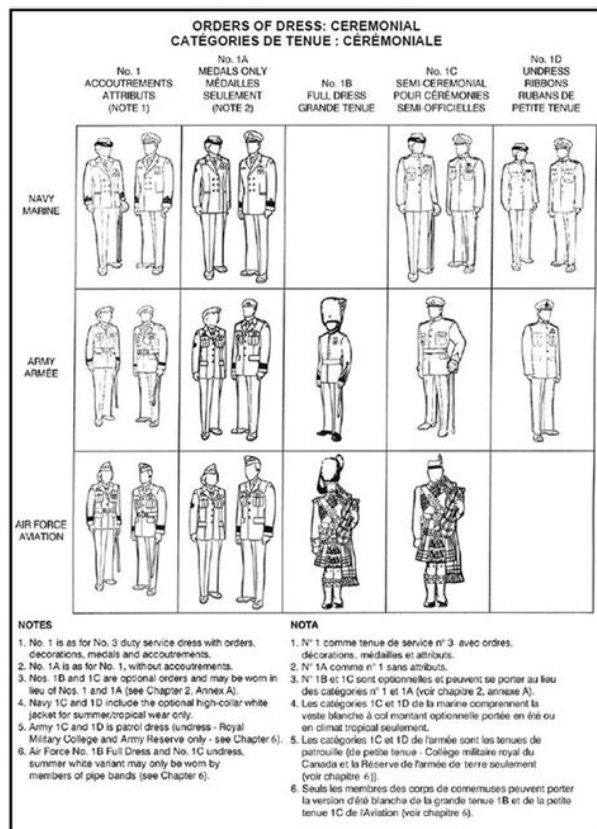
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Discover everything Scribd has to offer, including books and audiobooks from major publishers. Start Free Trial Cancel anytime. For Later 100% 100% found this document useful, Mark this document as useful 0% 0% found this document not useful, Mark this document as not useful Embed Share Print Download Now Jump to Page You are on page 1 of 372 Search inside document Browse Books Site Directory Site Language English Change Language English Change Language. Please help to improve this article by introducing more precise citations. November 2008 Learn how and when to remove this template message When deployed, personnel wear the operational uniform that is most appropriate for the working environment, regardless of their service branch. With the unification of the Canadian Forces in 1968, all service branches began to wear Canadian Forces rifle green uniforms. Distinctive Environmental Uniforms DEUs for the various branches of the Canadian Forces was introduced in the late 1980s, and are generally similar to their preunification uniforms. Regimental uniforms are normally not provided at public expense; purchase of these uniforms is done either by individuals or by various regiments out of nonpublic funds. Miniature medals and other accoutrements are also worn. Mess Dress is not provided at public expense; however, all commissioned officers of the Regular Force are required to own Mess Dress within six months of being commissioned. Sometimes called Red Sea rig. No 3 Service Dress becomes No 2B Mess Dress by replacing the shirt and tie with a white shirt and bow tie, or to No 1 Ceremonial Dress by the addition of ceremonial web or sword belts, gloves, and other accoutrements. It usually consisted of work trousers and either a dress shirt or work shirt, with an optional sweater; Army personnel wore a disruptive pattern jacket. The rifle green crewneck combat sweater doubled as a sweater for wear with Service Dress and Garrison

Dress. <http://alice-immo.com/userfiles/dishdrawer-service-manual-dd-ds603.xml>

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Due to concerns over the number of uniforms Army personnel had to carry with them on postings and taskings, the tan summer DEU was eventually retired, and the winter uniform mandated for year-round wear. The garrison dress uniform was not popular with the combat arms, as the boots were easily scuffed, especially when doing manual labour; the jacket was heavily lined and restrictive; the belt was designed to ride very high on the body and served no practical purpose. Army troops generally eschewed garrison dress for the combat uniform when possible, even in garrison. Land Force Western Area actually instructed its units to wear the combat uniform instead, and Land Force Command later adopted the practice across the rest of the country, authorizing combat uniform for all occasions where garrison dress was deemed appropriate. They are intended to be adjusted for comfort and practicality; therefore only naval combat dress has lettered variants. Consists of black trousers and jacket with a blue shirt, made of Nomex for fire protection and designed for wear by ship crews. Worn only aboard ship in hot climates. The current CAF combat uniform consists of loose fitting Canadian Disruptive Pattern CADPAT shirt and trousers and is designed to be worn in the field or for working around aircraft. This uniform is usually referred to simply as CADPAT. Commands with their own DEUs include the Canadian Army, Royal Canadian Air Force, Royal Canadian Navy, and Special Operations Forces Branch. The traditional Navy and Air Force rank names were replaced by the army equivalents, with naval style rank badges for officers and army style for noncommissioned members. Navy rank names were restored a few years later. The jacket collar was worn open; the shirt was either worn with a tie, or with the collar open and over the jacket collar. For a brief period in the 1980s, ascots or dickeys in regimental or branch colours were worn inside the open shirt collar. <http://www.ganport.pl/userfiles/dishlex-100-manual.xml>

| ORDERS OF DRESS: CEREMONIAL CATÉGORIES DE TENUE : CERÉMONIALE | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| | No. 1 ACCOUTREMENTS ATTRIBUTS (NOTE 1) | No. 1A MEDALS ONLY MÉDAILLES SEULEMENT (NOTE 2) | No. 1B FULL DRESS GRANDE TENUE | No. 1C SEMI CEREMONIAL POUR CERÉMONIES SEMI OFFICIELLES | No. 1D UNDRESS RIBBONS RIBANS DE PETITE TENUE |
| NAVY MARINE | | | | | |
| ARMY ARMÉE | | | | | |
| AIR FORCE AVIATION | | | | | |
| NOTES | NOTA | | | | |
| 1. No. 1 is as for No. 3 duty service dress with orders, decorations, medals and accoutrements. | 1. N° 1 comme tenue de service n° 3 avec ordres, décorations, médailles et attributs. | | | | |
| 2. No. 1A is as for No. 1, without accoutrements. | 2. N° 1A comme n° 1 sans attributs. | | | | |
| 3. Nos. 1B and 1C are optional orders and may be worn in lieu of Nos. 1 and 1A (see Chapter 2, Annex A). | 3. N° 1B et 1C sont optionnelles et peuvent se porter au lieu des catégories n° 1 et 1A (voir chapitre 2, annexe A). | | | | |
| 4. Navy 1C and 1D include the optional high-collar white jacket for summer/tropical wear only. | 4. Les catégories 1C et 1D de la marine comprennent la veste blanche à col montant optionnelle portée en été ou en climat tropical seulement. | | | | |
| 5. Army 1C and 1D is patrol dress (undress - Royal Military College and Army Reserve only - see Chapter 6). | 5. Les catégories 1C et 1D de l'armée sont les tenues de patrouille (de petite tenue - Collège militaire royal du Canada et la Réserve de l'armée de terre seulement (voir chapitre 6)). | | | | |
| 6. Air Force No. 1B Full Dress and No. 1C undress, summer white variant may only be worn by members of pipe bands (see Chapter 6). | 6. Seuls les membres des corps de cornemuses peuvent porter la version d'été blanche de la grande tenue 1B et de la petite tenue 1C de l'Aviation (voir chapitre 6). | | | | |

Many Army regiments wore regimental shoulder flashes on the work dress jacket. Officers and noncommissioned members uniforms are identical, differing only in insignia and accoutrements. In 2017 a fourth pattern of DEU was created for the Special Operations Forces Branch. The Navy undress uniform is the only undress uniform usually purchased by individuals, and consists of a highcollared white jacket, worn with issued white DEU trousers. Nos 1 Accoutrements, 1A, and 2B in the forces order of dress are based on the commands service dress uniform. Pipers blue doublet. Pipers Black Watch tartan. Pipers blue doublet. Pipers Black Watch tartan. Pipers Green doublet. Pipers Royal Stewart tartan kilt. Drum major bearskin cap, white hackle. Pipers blue doublet. Pipe band Erskine tartan kilt and hose. Drummers Glengarry, red, white and green diced border, scarlet toorie. Pipers green doublet. Pipers green doublet. Pipers green doublet. Pipers green doublet. Pipers green doublet. Pipers Stewart of Fingask tartan. Pipers green doublet. Pipers blue doublet. Pipers Mackenzie tartan kilt. Pipers Glengarry, eagle feather. Pipers green doublet. Pipers green doublet. Pipers glengarry, cockfeathers. Pipers green doublet. Pipers add eagle feather. Pipers green doublet. The gold thread crossed pistols are awarded as a military badge for marksmanship when marksman levels are achieved for the pistol; a crown is awarded in May to the top score in the college. The gold thread cross swords in a laurel wreath military proficiency badge is awarded if the following conditions have been met by the student a mark of at least B in military assessment; positive leadership qualities in the summer training report; an academic average of at least 70%; a mark of at least B in physical training; a satisfactory mark in the bilingualism profile; A crown is awarded to the top cadet having received this award, by year. Students are awarded a blue maple leaf for the minimum bilingual profile standard of BBB.

If they achieve higher bilingual proficiency, they receive a silver or gold maple leaf. An academic distinction badge is awarded to a student with an academic average of at least 80% at the end of the year. Physical fitness badges are awarded upon reaching a certain number of points. The number of bars increases from zero to five as students are promoted. The brass or gold thread lyre is awarded as a proficiency badge for brass and reed by the band officer when a student is considered capable of participating in parades. A brass or gold treble clef is awarded by the band officer as a proficiency badge for choir when a student is considered to be ready for concerts. A brass or gold thread pipe is

awarded by the band officer as a proficiency badge for pipes when a student is considered capable of participating in parades. A brass or gold thread drum is awarded as a proficiency badge for drums by the band officer when a student is considered capable of participating in parades. Regular force officers are required to purchase mess dress within 6 months of being commissioned.

Noncommissioned members and reserve force officers may purchase mess dress or wear the issued DEU uniform with a white shirt and bow tie No. 2B dress. The Navy, Army, and Air Force each have unique patterns of mess dress. Within the Army, each personnel branch has its own pattern with authorized differences from the standard Army pattern; most armoured and infantry regiments have further differences from their standard branch patterns. Women may wear trousers or a long skirt. Regimental tartan for Scottish or kilted Irish regiments, who may wear a kilt instead of trousers or skirt. Jackets, trousers, skirts, sweaters for No. 3C, scarves, raincoats, overcoat, and parkas are in the environmental colours of navy blue actually black, rifle green, and air force blue; shirts are white, linden green, or light blue.



<https://www.thebiketube.com/acros-4-channel-digital-video-recorder-manual>

They were issued in heavyweight rifle green worn with the old CF green dress shirt for winter wear, and lighter weight tan for summer; in the latter case, headgear, neckties, belts and badges were still rifle green or on rifle green backing. Only the Army retained the branch or regimental collar badges on the dress jacket, such nontraditional devices having been abandoned on Navy and Air Force jackets. Most recently, the heavy combat sweater was retired, replaced with a lightweight V-neck sweater for service dress wear, and with a fleece sweatshirt for operational wear. It was common to maintain traditional regimental distinctions, even in the thick of battle. Combat uniforms were not issued to reservists until 1972, although they were permitted to wear it if they purchased it themselves usually at war surplus stores. Canadian Forces combat uniforms were olive drab prior to the adoption of CADPAT camouflage in the late 1990s. At the time of adoption, the OD colour was a standard among NATO forces; however, as other NATO forces adopted camouflage uniforms for example, the British DPM disruptive pattern material uniforms, or the Americans their woodland camouflage BDUs battle dress uniforms, the Canadian Forces quickly became one of the few first world militaries not to adopt camouflage garments. These flag badges showed up in full colour red and white when illuminated by a blue light. CADPAT combat uniforms were first introduced in the 1990s. For winter conditions, personnel were issued white mukluks, mitts, and balaclavas, as well as white camouflage covers for their parkas, trousers, helmets, and rucksacks. The Mark III Combat Shirt had flat breast pockets and lacked the hip cargo pockets and drawstrings. It was designed to be tucked into the trousers like a regular shirt if desired, or worn untucked like the older style shirt.

<http://artisans-commerçants-corbigeois.com/images/brother-kh-260-knitting-machine-service-manual.pdf>

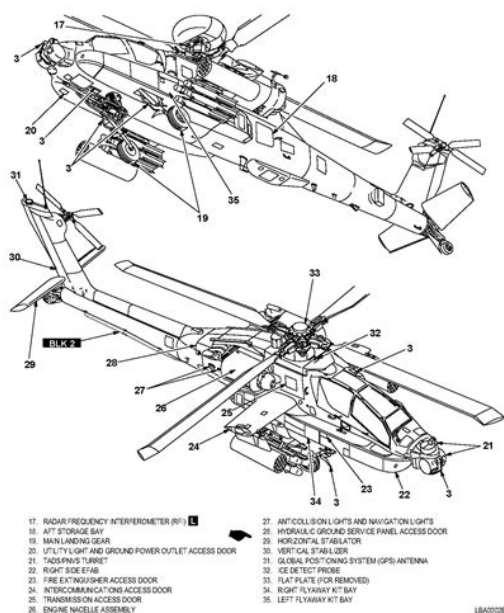


Figure 2-1. General Arrangement (Sheet 2 of 2)

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Change 4 2-3

It proved rather unpopular from an operational standpoint due to its lack of storage capacity, and was considered to look sloppier than the older style; few were issued after initial stocks were depleted, but the Mark III was worn alongside the earlier marks by some individuals until the adoption of CADPAT throughout the Army in the late 1990s. Earlier uniforms remain in use in small numbers by the Canadian Cadets youth programs, and are issued at summer training facilities to junior cadets for survival exercises. The twopiece flying suit originally worn only by tactical helicopter crews and the onepiece coverall flying suit are worn interchangeably by most CF aircrew. Prior to the mid2000s, the onepiece flying suit was blue and worn by all fixedwing aircrew. NCD consists of a blue shirt, black pants, and black jacket or parka for colder weather. Originally designed for wear on board ship, naval combat dress is made of Nomex. Unlike operational dress, occupational dress uniforms are worn only by personnel actively engaged in designated tasks. The nonoperational maternity dress is a common pattern ensemble in lightweight, washable material in three environmental colours. There is also The ensemble consists of generalpurpose items suitable for wear as alternatives to those of service dress and its ceremonial and mess derivatives. Medals and accoutrements may be worn on ceremonial dress occasions. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. November 2011 Learn how and when to remove this template message Now the main identifying feature of the military police was the addition of the colour red a red service cap band for Naval and Air Force personnel, a red beret for army MPs and red backing for the cap badges of air force and navy MPs. This is to ensure that all MP are available at any time in the case of an Immediate Rapid Deployment similar to the US SWAT scenario.

<http://gromoga.com/images/brother-kh-260-knitting-machine-manual.pdf>



Cap badges are worn on most types of headdress, with the exception of winter tuques and operational headdress which is not usually worn in public. Ball caps are authorized for those in naval combat dress aboard a ship. Air Force personnel may be authorized to wear squadron ball caps with CADPAT or flying suits when on the flight line or aboard ship as part of a ship's helicopter detachment. A regimental or branch badge is worn centred over the wearers left eye, and excess material pulled to the wearers right. The beret colours listed below are the current standard. The crew member in the centre dons a black beret, headgear that was adopted by Canadian armoured regiments in 1937. The black beret, which is now the headdress of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps RCAC, was first worn by the Essex Regiment Tank, now renamed The Windsor Regiment RCAC. This was because the other new tank units were ordered to wear the headdress that they had while serving as infantry. The Essex Regiment Tank was a new unit, formed as a tank regiment, with no connection to the Infantry. The 2nd Canadian Parachute Battalion the Canadian component of the First Special Service Force wore a red beret with the dress uniform. Wartime berets were much fuller in cut than postwar berets. The coloured flashes were not popular and replaced in 1956 with forage caps bearing coloured bands in corps colours. The RCAC successfully fought to retain its distinctive black beret, and the Canadian Airborne Regiment wore the maroon beret until the unit was disbanded. Scottish and Irish infantry regiments wear Tam o Shanter, glengarries, balmorals or caubeens instead of berets. Navy personnel wear the service cap and Air Force personnel the wedge cap with their service dress. In certain cases the beret is also used as Ceremonial Dress, most commonly in units of the Royal Canadian Armoured Corps. The headgear is one of several traditional headdresses used by Canadian Scottish regiments.

It may also be worn with Navy service dress, though the beret is also allowed with Nos. 3A, 3B, and 3C. An army version of the peaked cap is worn by foot guard regiments of the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps. The peaked cap was formerly worn by Air Force officers and Chief Warrant Officers, but has been discontinued in favour of the wedge cap. No cap badges are worn. Sikh members of the Canadian Forces and the College are permitted to substitute their beret for a turban of the same colour. Air Force and Army members are required to use the same colour turban as the colours used by their units berets; whereas members of the Navy wear white turbans when peaked caps are worn, and black turbans when berets are worn. Some units also add have ribbons based on their

regimental colours, worn crossed behind the cap badge and tucked in at the back. It is also worn with Air Force service dress and flying clothing, but not with CADPAT the beret is also authorized for wear with these orders of dress. Amendments to dress regulations are issued through the office of the Vice Chief of the Defence Staff VCDS, initially in the form of a CANFORGEN Canadian Forces General message, which is placed in the dress manual until an official publication amendment can be promulgated. This may include amplification where the regulations are unclear or are not mandatory; amendments or reversal of some existing regulations for special occasions or events; or the promulgation of regulations regarding the wear of traditional regimental articles such as kilts. Canadian Armed Forces. 1 June 2001. p. 211. Retrieved 11 June 2018. Government of Canada. 13 November 2019. Retrieved 27 December 2019. Department of National Defence. 2016. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. For military uniforms in general, see military uniform. Full dress uniforms typically include fullsize orders and medals insignia.

<http://pulsrmedia.com/wp-content/plugins/formcraft/file-upload/server/content/files/162707786a7933---bostik-glue-gun-manual.pdf>

Styles tend to trace back to uniforms used during the 19th century, although the 20th century saw the adoption of messdress styled full dress uniforms. Designs may depend on regiment or service branch e.g. army, navy, air force, marines. As such, full dress uniform is the most formal uniform, followed by the mess dress uniform. It is also sometimes worn by members of royal courts, orders of chivalry or certain civilian uniformed services, although some of these may border to court uniforms. Therefore, the term dress uniform without prefix typically refers to full dress uniform as described in this article. The British regimental system fostered numerous distinctions amongst different units. Many of the regimes that had taken a particular pride in the retention of colourful traditional uniforms had been overthrown and their republican, fascist, or communist successors had little incentive to retain old glories. They are a reminder of the military and law enforcement history of Argentina, especially during the early years of nationhood and the wars of independence that the country was a part. However, several regiments within the Argentine Army are authorized full dress uniforms, which originate from the 19th century, including the Regiment of Patricians, the Regiment of Mounted Grenadiers, and the 1st Artillery Regiment in the Buenos Aires Garrison. Marines wear peaked caps with the dress uniform. Epaulettes are only worn with the dress uniform. The Canadian Army's universal full dress includes a scarlet tunic, midnight blue trousers, and a Wolseley helmet. It includes a feather bonnet; air force blue doublet, facings, and pipings; RCAF tartan kilt; and blue garters. This may include amplification where the regulations are unclear or are not mandatory; amendments or reversal of some existing regulations for special occasions or events; or the promulgation of regulations regarding the wear of traditional regimental articles such as kilts.

The pith helmet remains in use for ceremonial parade positions only. Full dress uniforms worn by cadets are modeled after the organisations sponsoring service branch. For parade dress, officers additionally wear a sword belt. Some military units, including the Chacabuco and Rancagua regiments, wear a uniform from the War of the Pacific during parades, with kepis as headdress. The 1st Cavalry Regiment and the Krupp Artillery Battery of the 1st Artillery Regiment, both ceremonial units of the Army, have since 2012 worn the early twentieth century Prussian style full dress uniforms of the Army's cavalry and artillery branches. The enlisted uniform for sailors and petty officers evinces a mix of Prussian and British influences, having a sailor cap with the dress while the Marine enlisted and NCO uniform is a dark blue polo with trousers and a belt plus a peaked cap. On representation duty, they often use a 19th c. style dress uniform. The cavalry regiment wear a 19th century dragoon uniform, with metal helmet and white riding trousers, while the infantry regiments use a high collared traditional gendarmerie uniform. The officer cadets and the staff of école des officiers de la gendarmerie nationale also use uniforms whose styling dates back to the 19th century. The Dress uniform PDU of the National Armed Forces consists of several categories

which areThe headdress worn for this uniform is a peaked cap for men and a crusher cap for women, and for officers from special forces, as well as the Military Police, may wear their respective berets. When wearing the Mess dress uniform, no headdress is worn. These are similar in style to civilian business dress suits, or to the service dress uniforms worn by the British forces. The dress uniform includes a blazer type jacket, worn with a white shirt, and a tie. The ground forces uniform is dark green, with a single breasted, three buttoned jacket and tie of the same colour. Headgear worn is the beret.

The air force uniform is of the same design, but medium blue. Prior to 2016, the dress uniform, the Madei Srad was only worn abroad, either by a military attache or by senior officers on official state visits. Some features of modern full dress uniform worn by both army and navy personnel date from those of the final Czarist period, prior to 1917. Most notably these include the blue green shade of the modern army officers parade and walking out uniform; the dark blue and white dress uniform still worn by sailors; and the ceremonial dress of the Kremlin Regiment. White spats and belts may also be added to their service dress uniforms for parades or certain ceremonial purposes. The infantry wears the dark blue uniform of the Svea Life Guards 1st Life Guards with yellow collar, cuffs and piping which dates back to 1886. The Swedish Army Band wears the uniform of Gota Life Guards 2nd Life Guards, with red collar, cuffs and piping. The headdress of the infantry is mainly the pickelhaube type helmet in black leather from 1887. On state ceremonies, a white buffalo hair plume is added. Bearskin hats dating from 1823 are still in use on special occasions. Officers have a somewhat lighter colour on their full dress uniform compared to the troopers. The pickelhaube type helmet is made of nickel plated steel with brass details and dates back to 1879. Changes were made in 1900 which transformed the helmet into a cuirassier style helmet. In 1928 with the amalgamation of the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Regiments, a helm wreath was added, together with a golden laurel wreath. On modern state occasions officers wear white buffalo hair plume while troopers wear a horse hair plumes of the same colour. In the Swedish Navy, full dress is restricted to naval officers serving on the Vasaorden The uniform dates back to 1878. Rifle regiments, fighting as skirmishers, and equipped with rifles, were more concerned with concealment however, and wore dark green uniforms.

Light Infantry regiments were also trained as skirmishers but wore red uniforms with green shakos. Whereas the infantry generally wore polished brass buttons and white carrying equipment, the Rifles wore black. Reserve units were for the most part distinguished by having silver rather than gold coloured lace, buttons and accoutrements in full dress. From the Crimean War on, a narrow red stripe piping down the outside of each trouser leg was common to all red coated infantry units. Scottish Highland regiments did not wear trousers, favouring the kilt, and Scottish Lowland regiments adopted tartan trews. All Scottish regiments wore doublets of distinctive cut instead of the tunics of English, Irish and Welsh units. Plumed helmets were worn by the Dragoons except 2nd, Dragoon Guards and the Household Cavalry. Hussars wore their distinctive busby, which also came to be adopted by the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers and certain other Corps; it was also worn in a different form by Rifle regiments. The Lancers had their chapka. Infantry of the line often wore shakos later supplanted by the home service helmet, as did others; though Scots and Irish regiments tended to have their own distinctive full dress headwear. General officers and staff officers usually wore plumed cocked hats in full dress, as did regimental staff officers and those of some support services. In hotter climates, for all of the above, a white pith helmet was often substituted. As with the earlier uniforms, the officers uniforms differed in quality and detail from those worn by the Other Ranks. Officers purchased their own dress uniforms from regimentally approved tailors while other ranks were issued all orders of dress from government stocks. After 1919 they were restored to the Household Cavalry and Foot Guard for ceremonial purposes but not to the bulk of the army.

Officers were authorised to wear full dress for certain special occasions such as Court levees formal

presentations to the Monarch and it was customary to wear these uniforms at social functions such as weddings. By 1928 bands were wearing full dress on occasions where they were not parading with the remainder of the regiment who had only khaki service dress. The pre-1914 dress uniforms were still held in store and occasionally reappeared for historic displays. However, there was no serious attempt to make them general issue again, primarily for reasons of expense. When khaki Battle Dress BD uniforms, which had a short blouse instead of a tunic, were adopted immediately before the Second World War, the older khaki Service Dress became a smart uniform for wear on the streets, and on moderately formal occasions. Officers and later senior noncommissioned officers resumed wearing mess uniforms in traditional colours from about 1956 on. These are still worn, although regimental amalgamations have led to numerous changes from the prewar models. In most regiments they were replaced by a generic dark blue uniform known as No 1 Dress. An early version had been worn by some units in the 1937 coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth but had not been made general issue at the time. In the form adopted after World War II, most regiments were distinguished only by coloured piping on the shoulder straps, coloured hat bands, buttons and badges. A white, lightweight tunic No 3 Dress was also authorised for use in the tropics, or during the summer months in warmer temperate climates such as Bermuda. English Rifle regiments were amalgamated into the Royal Green Jackets, which continued to wear a dark green dress uniform, and black buttons and belts. Recent changes have brought the Royal Green Jackets and The Light Infantry together into a single regiment The Rifles, which continues to wear dark green. The Rifles continue to use rifle green in their full dress uniform.

Originally, khaki was the standard colour for all units, but specialist units adopted coloured berets to distinguish themselves. For example, airborne forces adopted a maroon. This has since been adopted by many other parachute units around the world. The Commandos adopted a green beret. The Special Air Service SAS initially adopted a white beret quickly changing this to a beige or sand coloured one. From 1944 they wore the Maroon airborne forces beret but the beige beret was readopted following the reformation of the Regular SAS in Malaya. Khaki was replaced as a generic colour for berets after the war by dark blue, and this is the colour worn by those units not authorised to use a distinctively coloured beret. Khaki No 2 dress being the most usual order of dress for parades and formal occasions. Today, with the exceptions noted above, full dress or No 1 Dress uniforms are only held in limited quantities as common stock, and issued only to detachments on occasional special ceremonial occasions. Practices do however vary between units and historic items of uniform are more likely to appear where tradition is particularly strong. It consisted of a single-breasted jacket in blue-grey with a standup collar. Rank was indicated in gold braid on the lower sleeve and white gloves were worn. As with the British Army after 1914, full dress was not general issue during the interwar period, but was authorized for wear by specific categories such as bandsmen and commissioned officers. The latter generally wore full dress only for infrequent occasions such as attendance at court levees and social functions such as weddings. Military attaches and royal aides de camp were amongst the few serving officers who might have regular occasions to wear full dress. However, in 1921 a new form of headgear was introduced. It was designed to resemble the original flying helmet and it consisted of a leather skull cap trimmed with black rabbit fur.

The helmet also featured an ostrich feather plume which was connected to an RAF badge. This helmet was never popular and junior officers were eventually permitted to wear the service dress hat on full dress occasions. The Duke wore or carried the full dress headgear rather than the service dress cap. Introduced in 1960, ceremonial day dress is a variant of the Royal Navy's full dress uniform that was taken out of service in 1956. By the late nineteenth century, an officer's full dress uniform consisted of a navy double-breasted tailcoat with white facings edged in gold on the collar and cuffslashes, gold lace indicating rank on the cuffs, epaulettes, sword and swordbelt, worn with gold-laced trousers and a cocked hat. This order of uniform lasted through the first half of the

twentieth century, and was worn by Prince Philip at the Coronation of Elizabeth II. In 1956, however, it was abolished, leaving No. 1 uniform as the most formal order of dress. Subsequently, in 1960, full dress uniform was reintroduced in the form of Ceremonial Day Dress. Worn only by limited categories of senior officers this is very similar to the old full dress, but without fringed epaulettes and slashes, and worn with a peaked cap. The introduction of newer uniforms deliberately designed as workwear has left the older styles mainly used for ceremonial or formal purposes. The general formal style is a black jacket and trousers with a white shirt and a custodian helmet or peaked cap. They include select U.S. Army band and guard units, including the 3rd Infantry Regiment's Commander in Chiefs Guard, the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, and some National Guard. Additionally, cadets at the United States Military Academy wear a cadet grey swallowtailed blouse with white trousers and black shako for parades and drills. Service ribbons and badges may be worn.

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