Continuing Education for the Fire Fighter

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Fire Hose

Module 3

Chapter 15

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Advance a charged hoseline using the working line drag method.

Advance a line into a structure.

Advance a line up and down an interior stairway.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Connect to a stairway standpipe connection and advance an attack hoseline onto a floor.

Advance an uncharged line up a ladder into a window.

Advance a charged line up a ladder into a window.

Operate a charged attack line from a ladder.

Operate a small hoseline – One-firefighter method.

Operate a large hoseline for exposure protection – One-firefighter method.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Operate a large hoseline – Two-firefighter method.

Extend a hoseline.

Replace a burst hoseline.

Describe the safety considerations taken when service testing a fire hose.

Service test a fire hose.

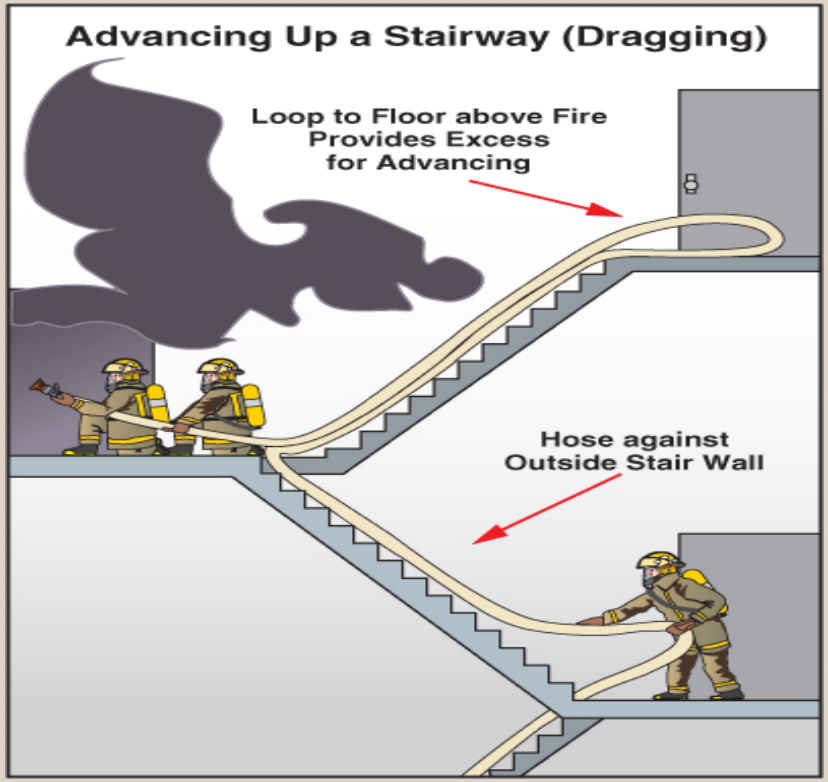
ADVANCING A CHARGED HOSELINE CAN BE DONE USING THE WORKING LINE DRAG.

YOU SHOULD BE ALERT FOR POTENTIAL DANGERS WHEN ADVANCING HOSE INTO A STRUCTURE.

FOLLOW THESE SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR ADVANCING HOSE INTO A STRUCTURE.

- Remove kinks and bends while advancing
- Bleed air from hoseline before entering
- Entire team on one side of hoseline
- Check for heat before opening doors
- Stay low and avoid blocking ventilation
- Chock self-closing doors

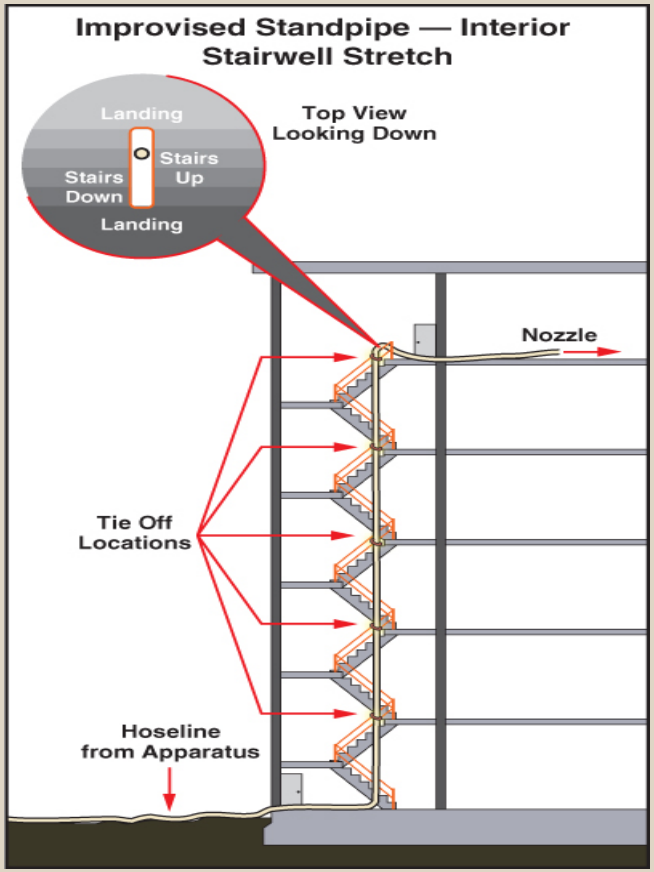
ADVANCING HOSELINE UP AND DOWN A STAIRWAY CAN BE VERY DIFFICULT.



ADVANCING HOSE FROM A STANDPIPE IS EASIEST WITH PREASSEMBLED HOSE.

Courtesy of Rick Montemorra, Mesa (AZ) FD

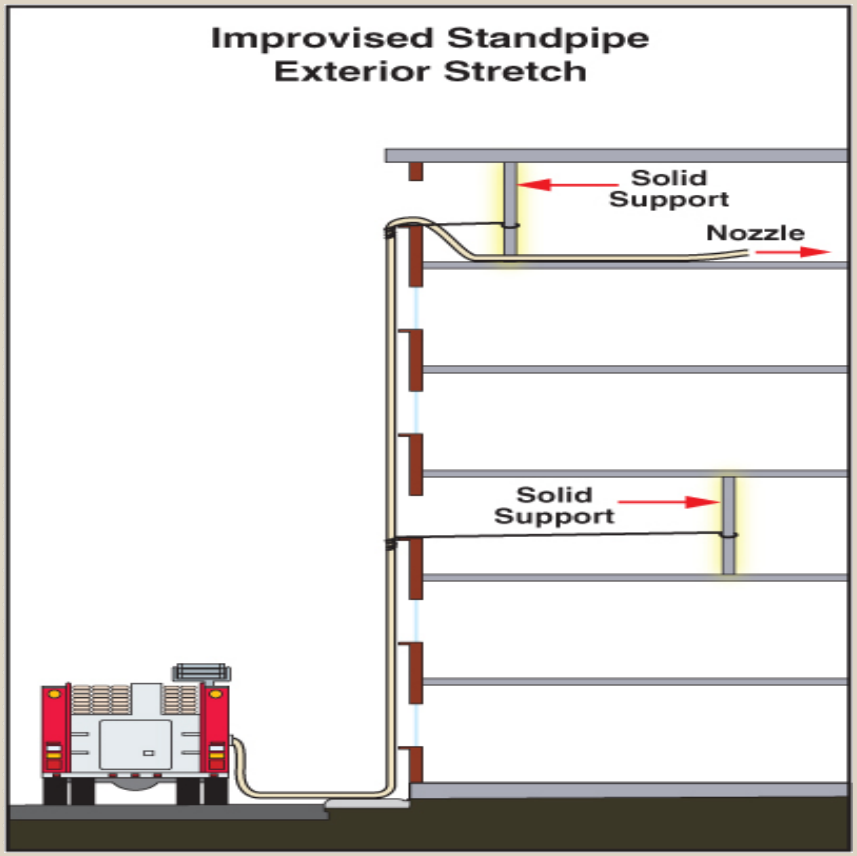
IMPROVISING A STANDPIPE MAY BE NECESSARY UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.



CAUTION

When firefighters must improvise a standpipe system, there will be a delay in applying water to the fire. This delay must be considered in planning the overall fire fighting strategy.

THERE ARE SEVERAL METHODS TO USE WHEN IMPROVISING A STANDPIPE.



ADVANCING HOSE UP A LADDER IS EASIER AND SAFER WITH AN UNCHARGED LINE.

Uncharged

Charged

WARNING

Do not exceed the rated weight capacity of the ladder. If the hose cannot be passed up the ladder without exceeding the load limit, it should be hoisted up.

IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO OPERATE A HOSELINE FROM A LADDER.

THERE ARE TWO METHODS TO CONSIDER WHEN OPERATING SMALL HOSELINES.

One-firefighter

Two-firefighter

Courtesy of Shad Cooper, Wyoming State Fire Marshal's Office

OPERATING LARGE HOSELINES MAY ALSO BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH DIFFERENT METHODS.

One-firefighter

Two-firefighter

Three-firefighter

EXTENDING A SECTION OF HOSE MAY BE NECESSARY DURING OPERATIONS.

Requires

- Hose clamp
- Spanner wrench
- Hose rolls or bundles

THERE ARE SEVERAL METHODS THAT CAN BE USED TO CONTROL A LOOSE HOSELINE.

Safest Method—Close valve to stop water flow

Apply hose clamp

Put kink in hose if possible

THE TASK OF REPLACING A BURST SECTION OF HOSELINE MAY ALSO BE NEEDED ON SCENE.

SERVICE TESTING FIRE HOSE GUIDELINES ARE PROVIDED IN NFPA® 1962.

Should be performed

- Annually
- After repairs
- After vehicle has run over hose

Before testing, examine for

- Excessive wear, damage to jacket
- Coupling damage
- Defective, missing gaskets

If defects found – Tag for repair

If damage not repairable – Remove from service

THE TEST SITE AREA SHOULD MEET CERTAIN CRITERIA BEFORE PERFORMING TESTING.

- Paved area with enough room to lay out hose in straight lines, free of kinks, bends, or twists
- Protected from vehicular traffic
- Well lighted
- Smooth and free from rocks and debris
- On a slight grade to aid water drainage
- Complete with water source sufficient for charging hose

YOU SHOULD ALSO GATHER THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT BEFORE BEGINNING THE TEST.

- Hose testing machine, portable pump, or fire department pumper equipped with gauges
- Hose test gate valve
- Means of recording hose numbers and test results

YOU SHOULD ALSO GATHER THE NECESSARY EQUIPMENT BEFORE BEGINNING THE TEST.

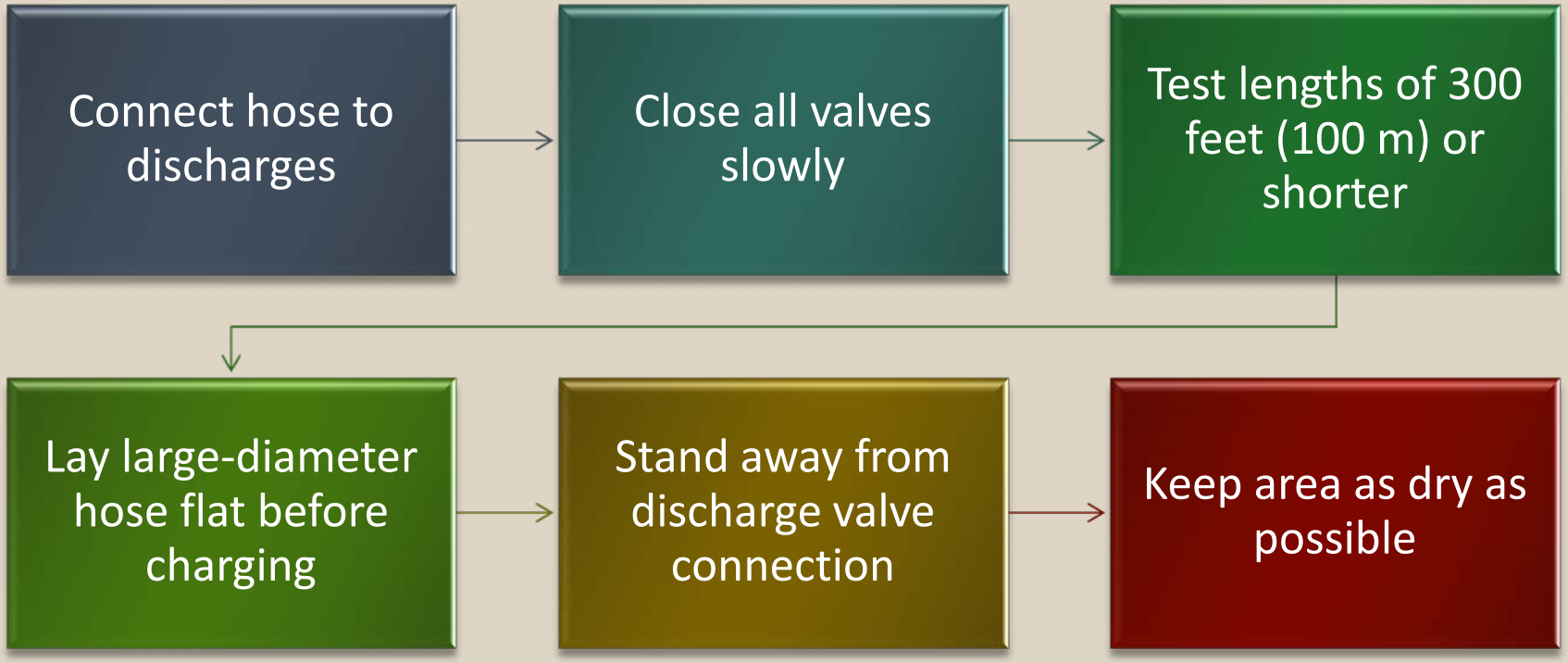
- Tags or other means to identify sections that fail
- Nozzles with shutoff valves
- Means of marking each length with year of test

THE SERVICE TEST PROCEDURE REQUIRES THAT YOU EXERCISE GREAT CARE.

CAUTION

All personnel operating in the area of the pressurized hose should wear at least a helmet as a safety precaution.

THE SERVICE TEST PROCEDURE REQUIRES THAT YOU EXERCISE GREAT CARE.



SUMMARY

Firefighters must know the differences between supply and attack hose, and how to deploy, advance and operate both kinds of hose.

It is critical that firefighters know the types of fire hose loads and finishes and how they relate to various hose deployments.

SUMMARY

Beyond the understanding of fire hose necessary of a Firefighter I, advancing to Firefighter II includes knowledge of the procedures for testing hose.