Continuing Education for the Fire Fighter

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Fire Hose

Module 2

Chapter 15

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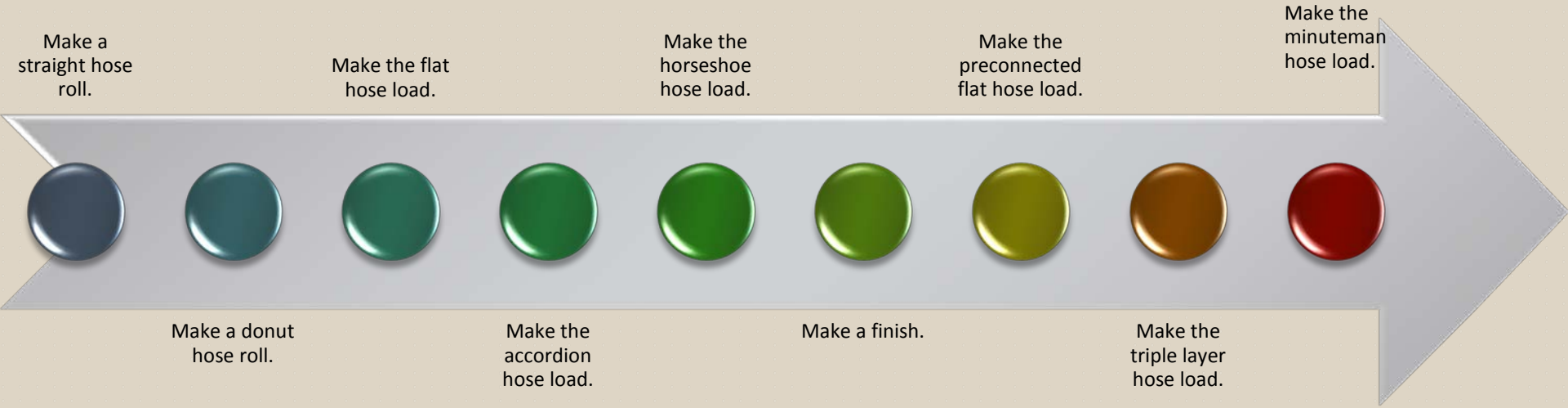
LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Describe basic hose rolls.

Explain basic hose loads and finishes.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

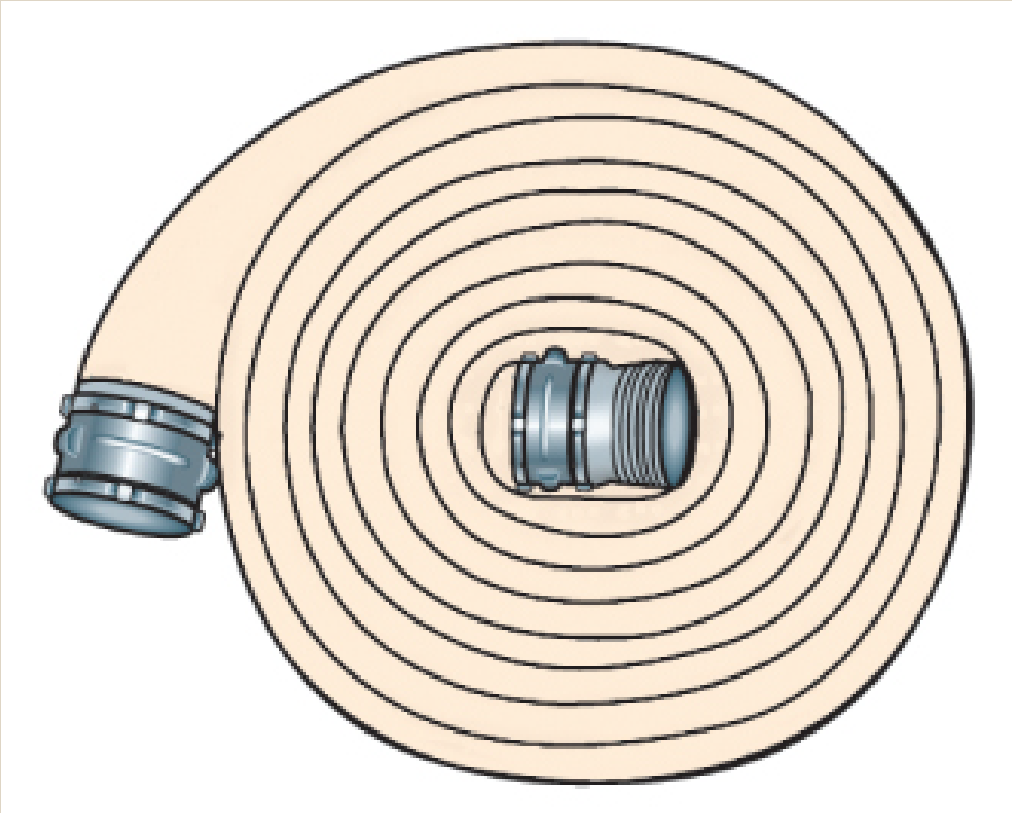
Make a hydrant connection from a forward lay.

Make the reverse hose lay.

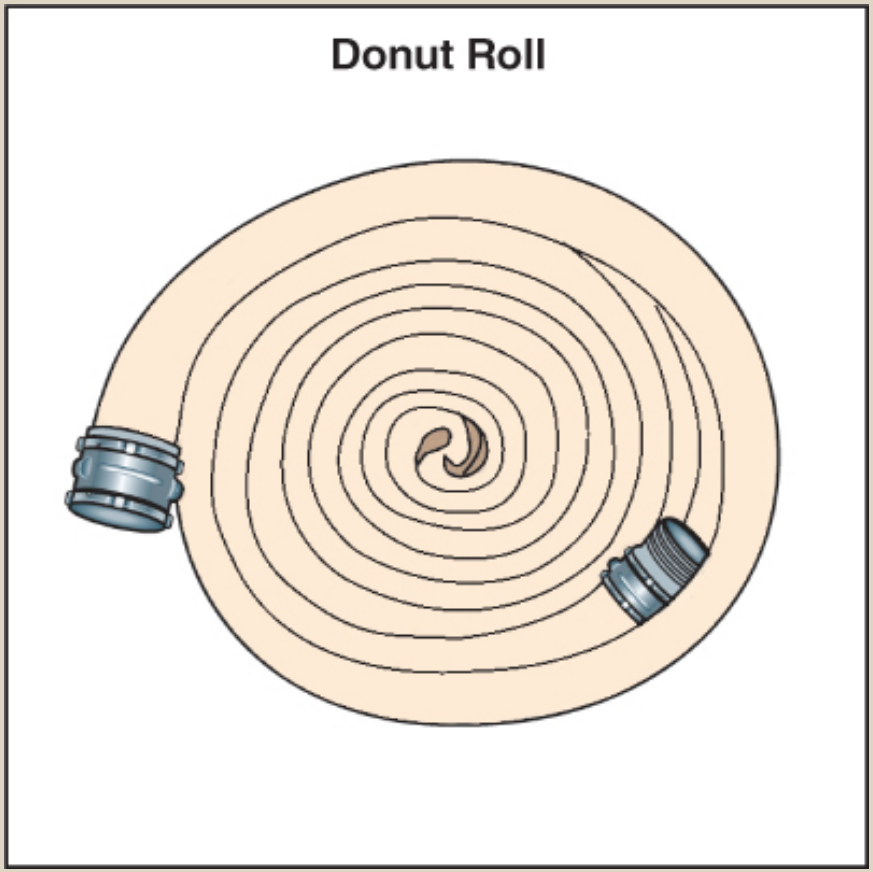
Advance a hose load.

Deploy a wye-equipped hose during a reverse hose lay.

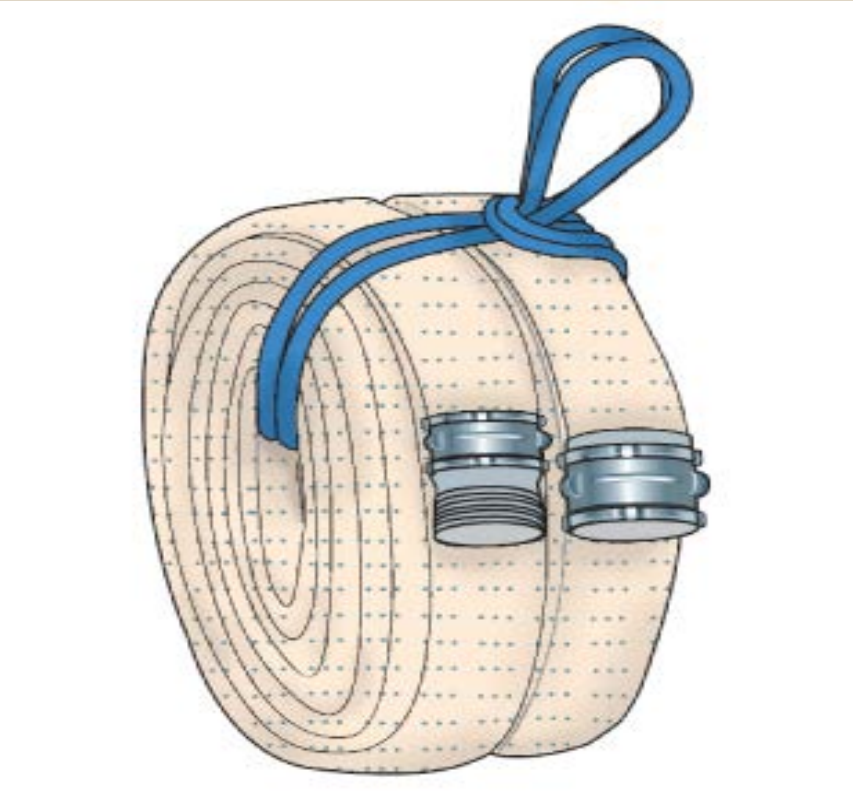
THE STRAIGHT ROLL IS THE SIMPLEST OF ALL HOSE ROLLS.



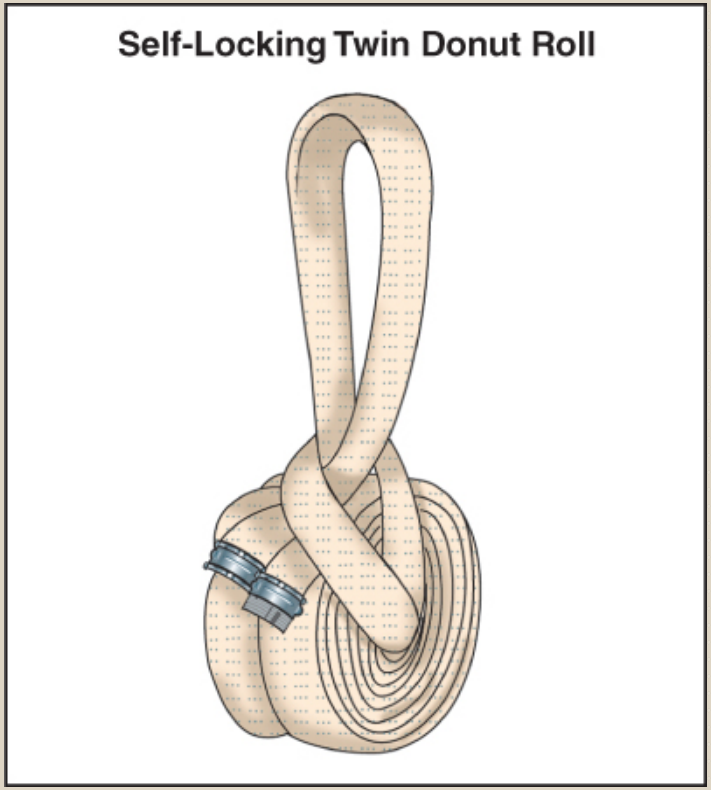
THE DONUT ROLL IS USED IN SITUATIONS WHERE THE HOSE WILL LIKELY BE DEPLOYED FOR USE DIRECTLY FROM A ROLL.



THE TWIN DONUT ROLL CREATES A COMPACT ROLL THAT IS EASILY TRANSPORTED.



THE SELF-LOCKING TWIN DONUT ROLL ADDS A BUILT-IN CARRYING LOOP FOR THE HOSE.

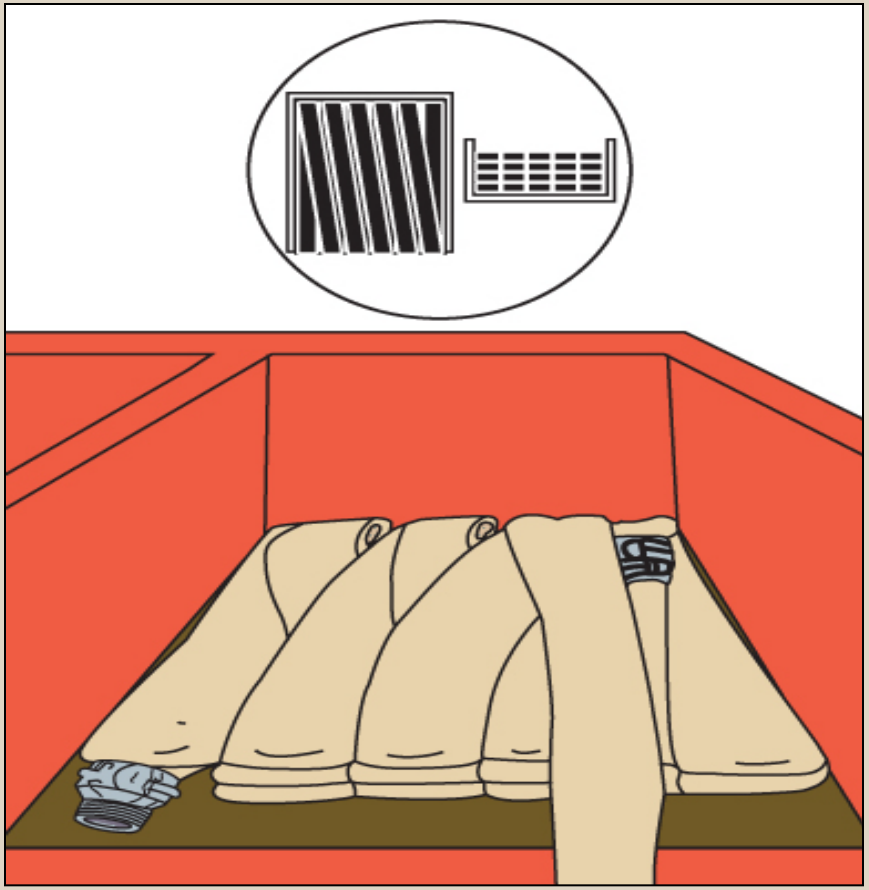


THERE ARE SEVERAL BASIC FACTS ABOUT HOSE THAT FIREFIGHTERS SHOULD KNOW.

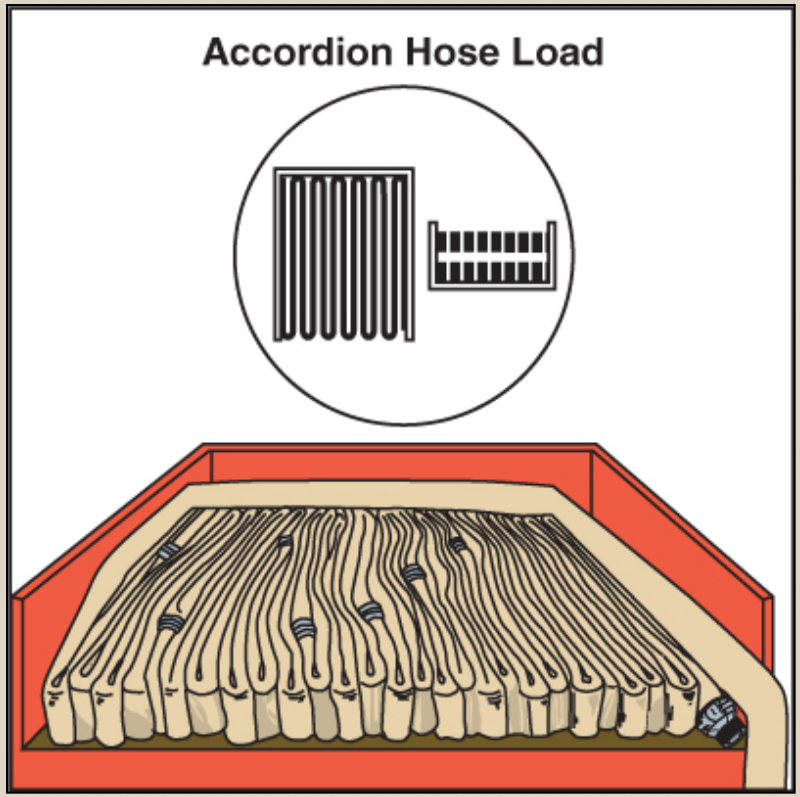
NFPA® 1901 lists minimum quantity carried

Typically carried in hose beds

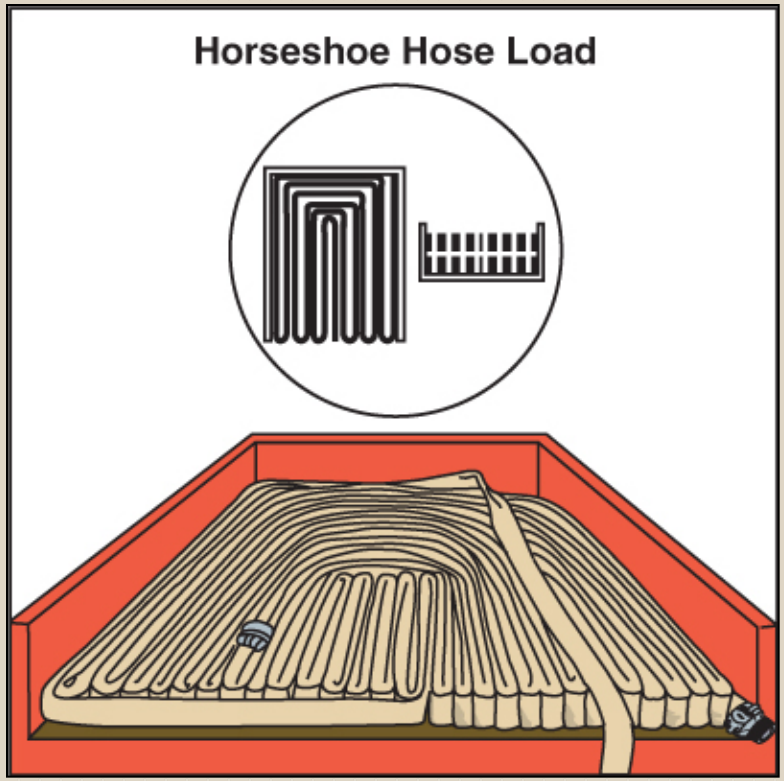
A FLAT LOAD IS THE EASIEST WAY TO LOAD FIRE HOSE AND IS SUITABLE FOR ANY SIZE.



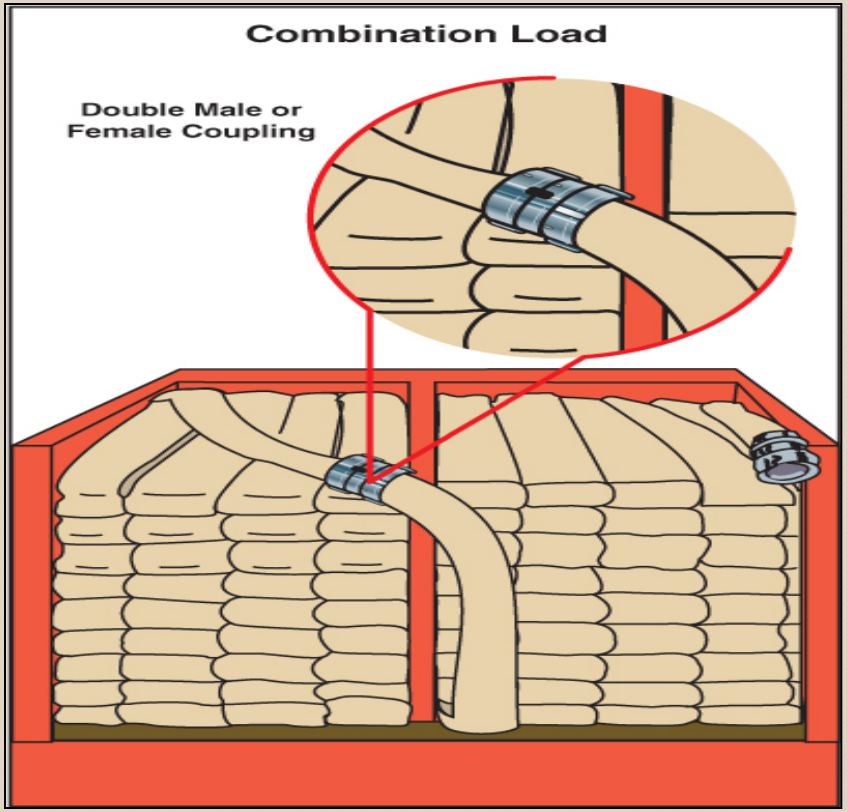
THE ACCORDION LOAD IS NAMED FOR HOW THE HOSE APPEARS AFTER IT IS LOADED.



A HORSESHOE LOAD IS LOADED IN A U-SHAPE AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE HOSE BED AND WORKS TOWARD THE CENTER.

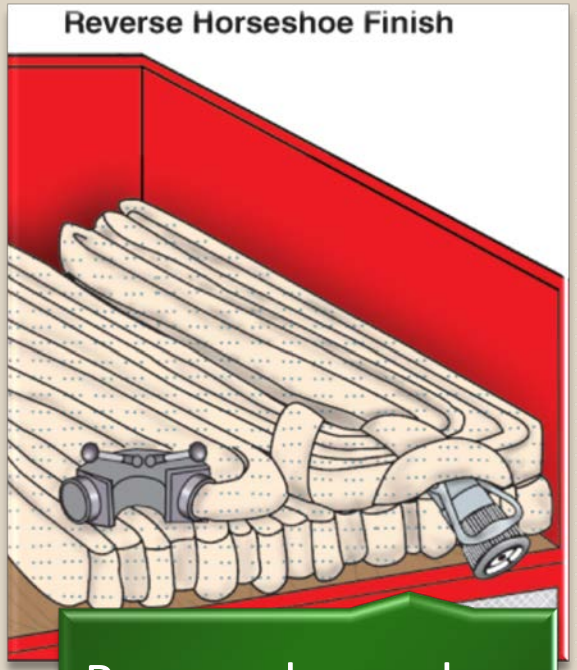


A COMBINATION LOAD IS USED WITH SPLIT HOSE BEDS LOADED WITH THREADED-COUPLING HOSE.

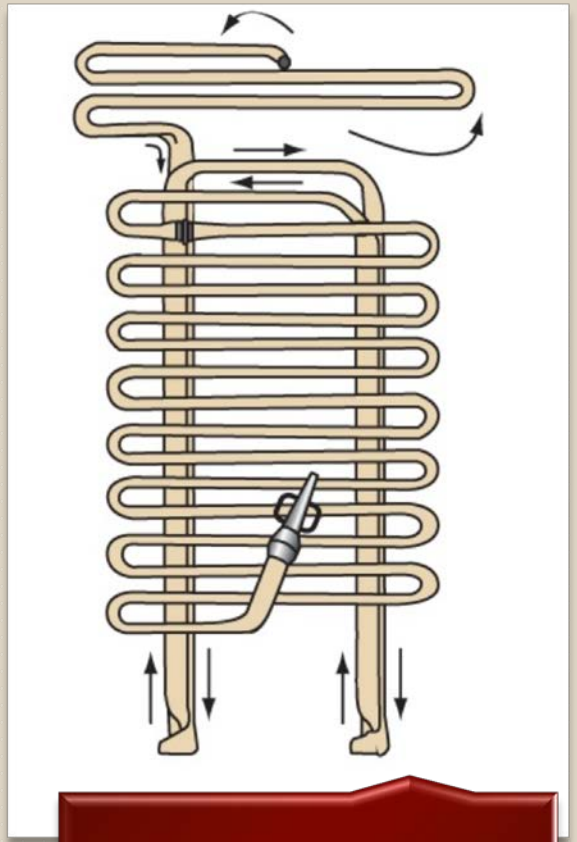


HOSE LOAD FINISHES CAN ALSO BE ADDED TO INCREASE THE VERSATILITY OF A LOAD.

Straight



Reverse horseshoe



Skid load

A HIGH-RISE PACK PROVIDES ENOUGH ATTACK HOSE TO OPERATE FROM A STANDPIPE CONNECTION AND CAN BE CARRIED ALONE.

Courtesy of Rick Montemorra, Mesa (AZ) Fire Department

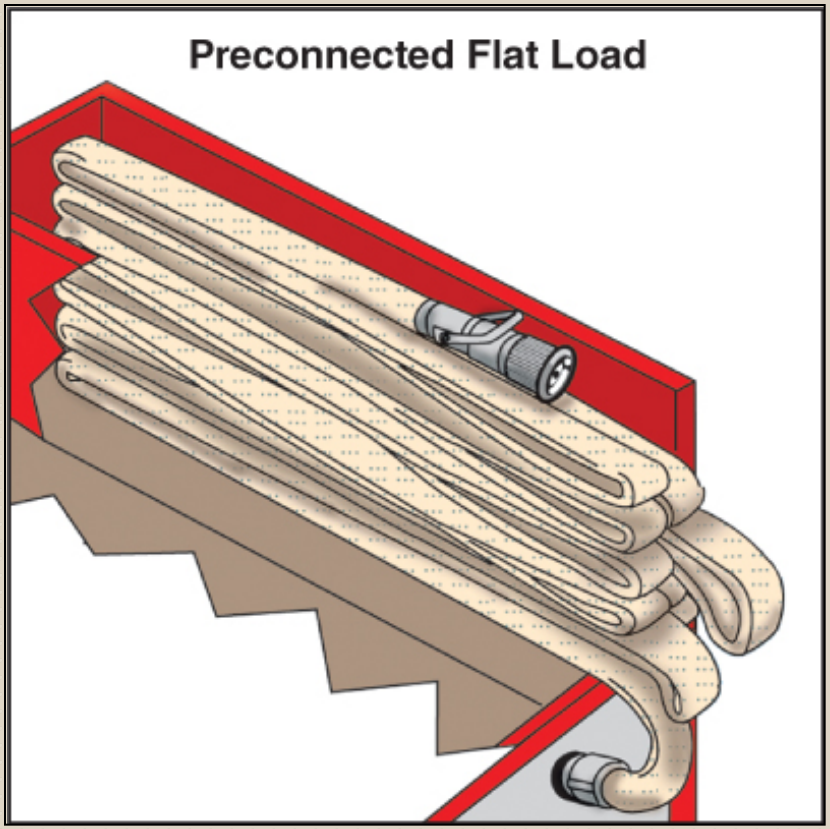
THERE ARE SEVERAL HOSE LOADING GUIDELINES FIREFIGHTERS SHOULD FOLLOW.

- Check gaskets, swivel before connecting couplings
- Keep flat sides of connected hose in same plane
- Tighten couplings hand-tight
- Remove kinks and twists
- Use Dutchman to position hose
- Load LDH couplings near front
- Do not pack too tightly

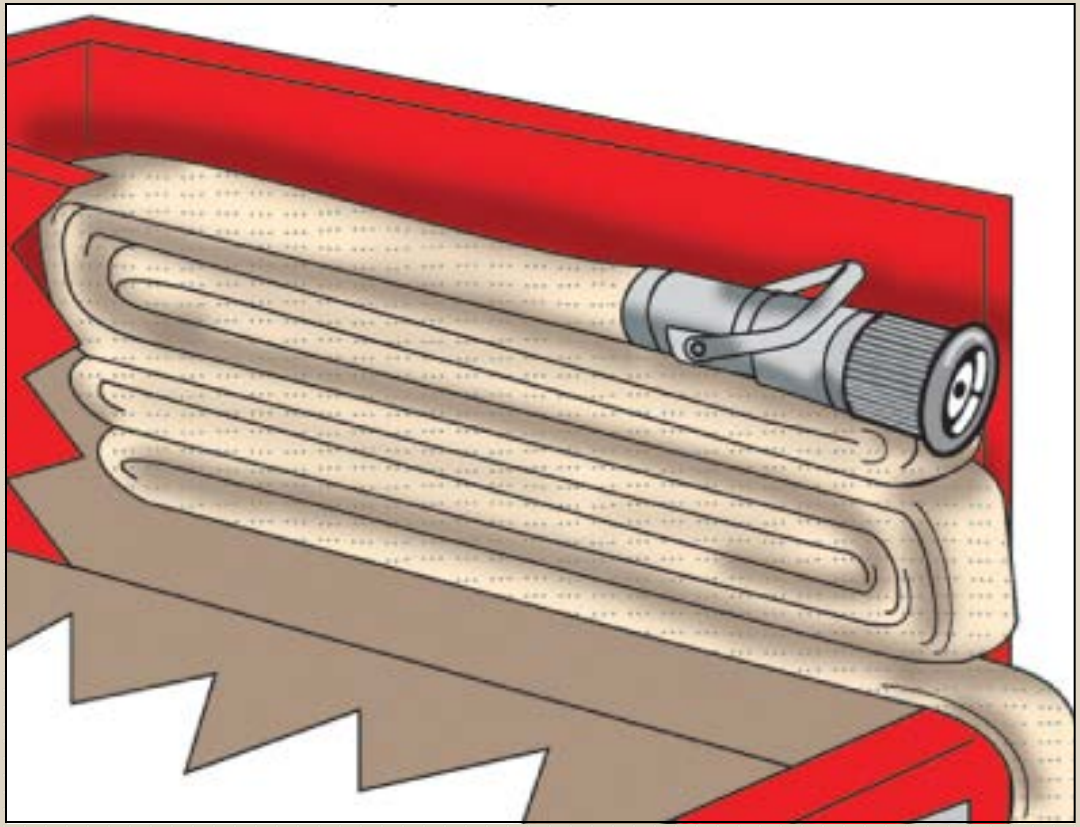
PRECONNECTED HOSE LOADS ARE USUALLY THE PRIMARY LINES USED FOR FIRE ATTACK.

- Longitudinal beds
- Raised trays
- Transverse beds
- Tailboard compartments
- Side compartments or bins
- Front bumper wells
- Reels

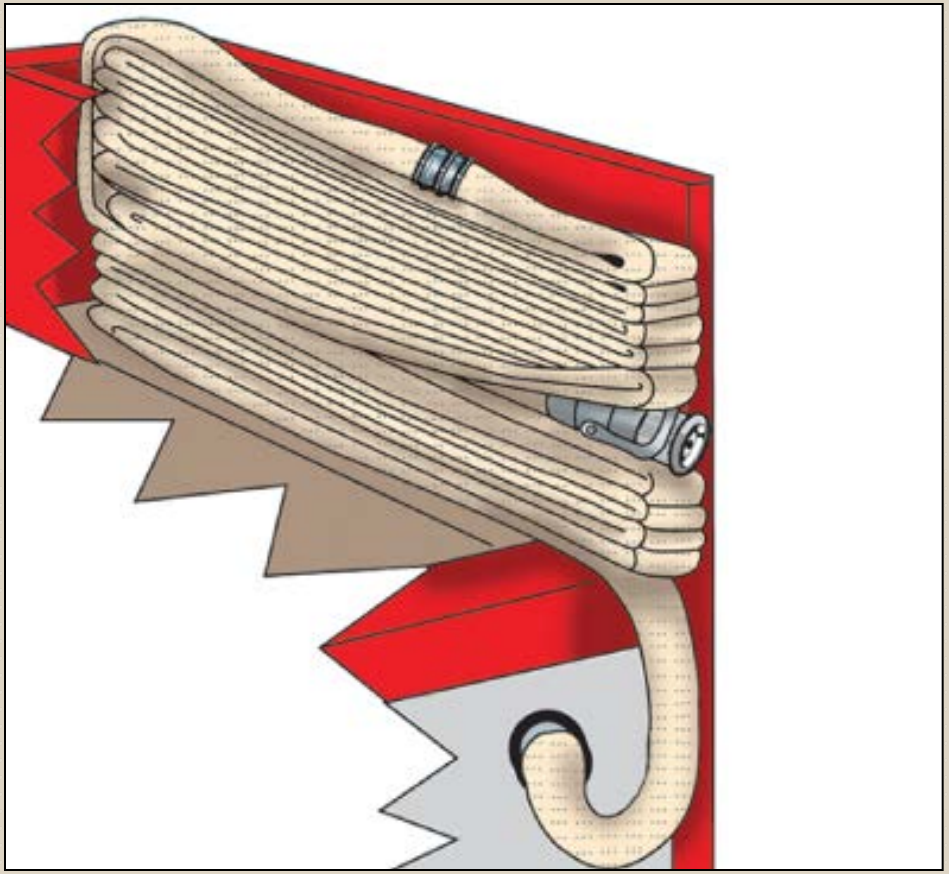
A PRECONNECTED FLAT LOAD IS ADAPTABLE FOR VARYING SIZES OF HOSE BEDS.



THE TRIPLE LAYER LOAD IS DESIGNED TO BE PULLED BY ONE PERSON.



THE MINUTEMAN LOAD IS DESIGNED TO BE PULLED AND ADVANCED BY ONE PERSON.



BOOSTER HOSE REELS CARRY PRECONNECTED RUBBER-COVERED HOSE.

WARNING

Booster lines are not appropriate for interior fire fighting operations or for vehicle fires because they do not deliver a sufficient volume of water to protect firefighters if conditions suddenly deteriorate.

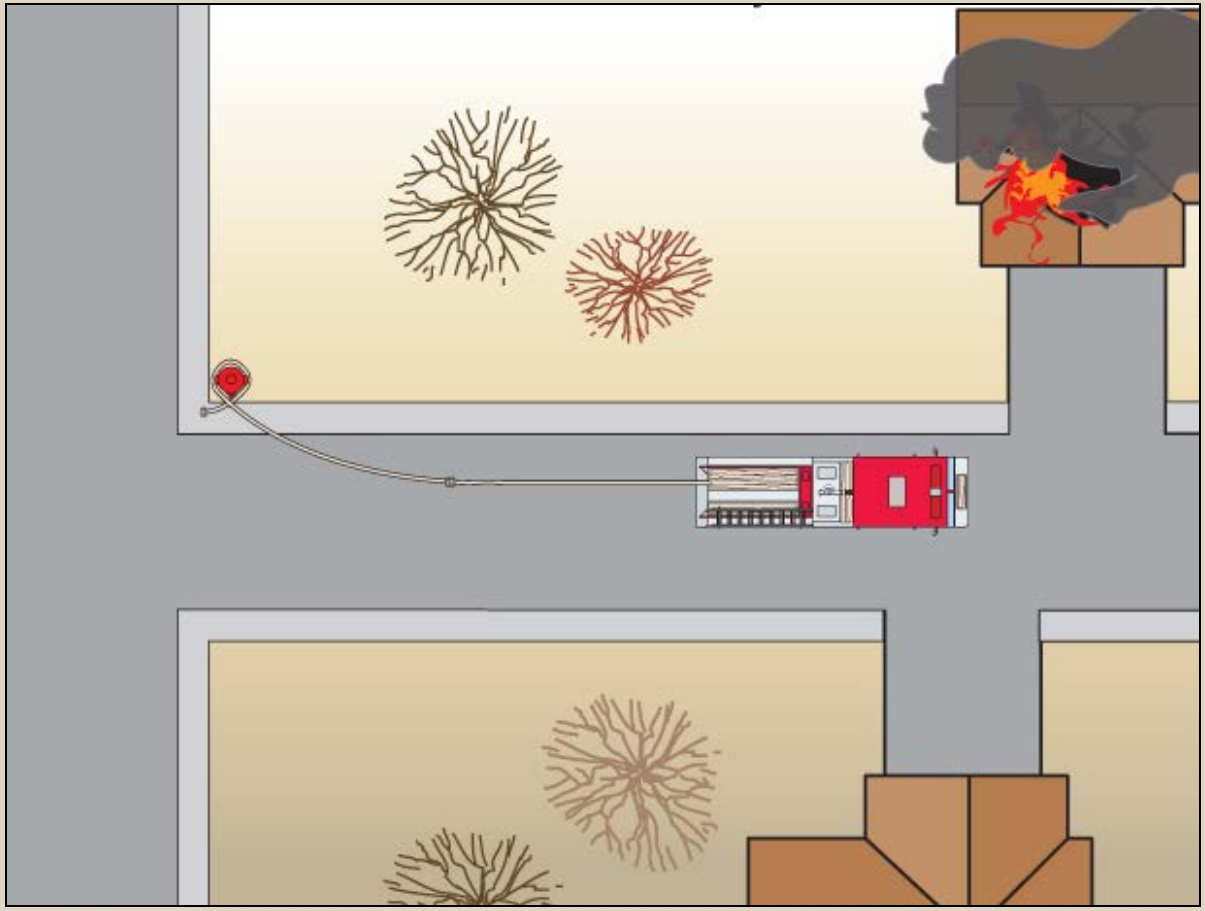
HOSE LAY PROCEDURES WILL VARY FROM DEPARTMENT TO DEPARTMENT.

Do not ride standing while apparatus is moving

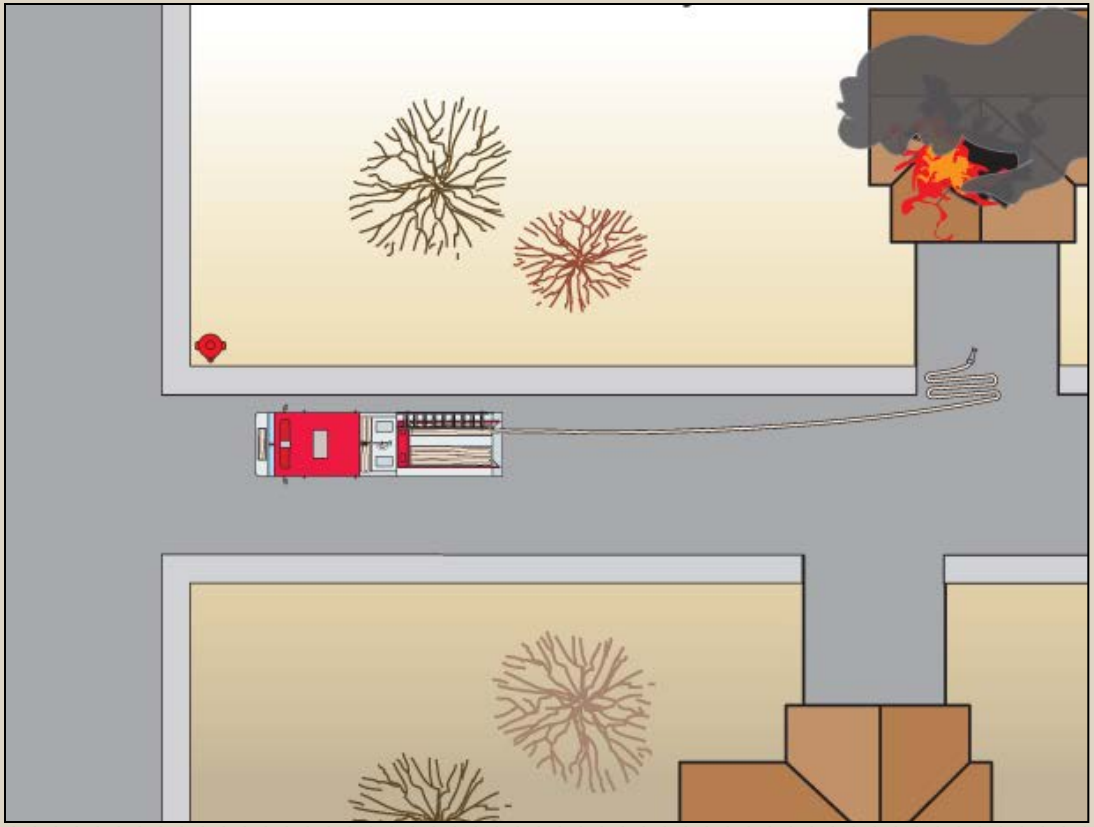
Drive no faster than 10 mph (16 km/h) so couplings can clear tailboard

Deploy hose to one side of road so not driven over

WHEN HOSE IS DEPLOYED FROM A WATER SOURCE TO THE INCIDENT, THIS IS A FORWARD LAY.



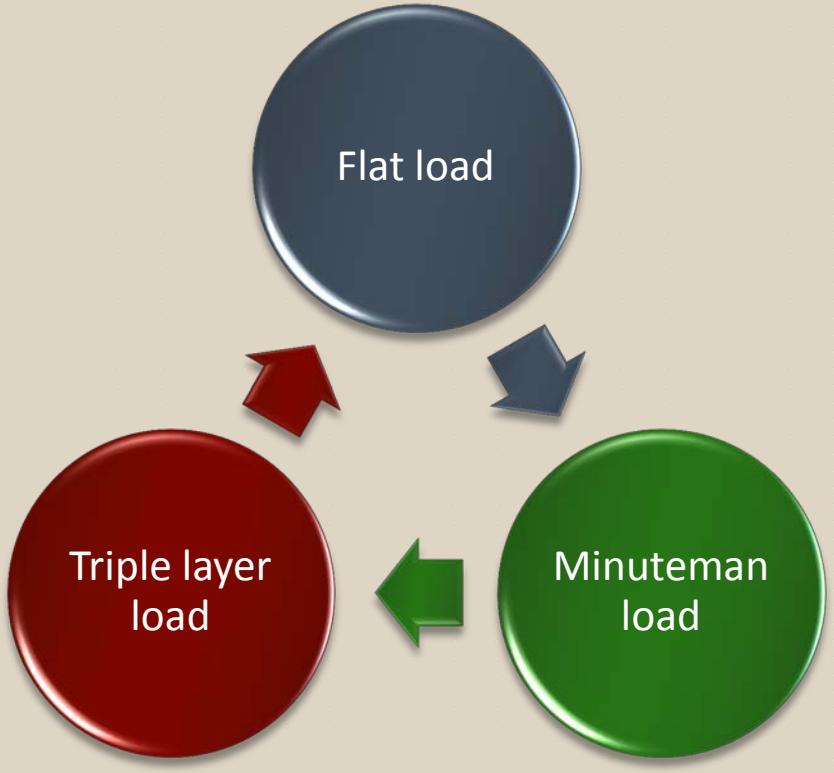
THE REVERSE LAY IS USED WHEN A PUMPER MUST GO TO THE FIRE LOCATION BEFORE LAYING A SUPPLY LINE.



A COMBINATION LAY IS ANY OF THE DIFFERENT METHODS TO LAY MULTIPLE SUPPLY HOSE WITH A SINGLE ENGINE.

- Two lines laid forward
- Two lines laid reverse
- Forward lay followed by reverse lay
- Reverse lay followed by forward lay
- Two lines laid forward followed by one or two lines laid reverse
- Two lines laid reverse followed by one or two lines laid forward

THERE ARE SEVERAL METHODS THAT CAN BE USED TO DEPLOY PRECONNECTED HOSELINES.



DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOSELINES CAN BE DEPLOYED WITH OTHER METHODS AS WELL.

Supply hose as attack line

Equipped with wye appliances

Individual sections from flat, accordion, horseshoe

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.