

Hose 2 - Company Drill - March 2021

Hose Line Operations

I. Pre-Connects/Mattydales

Preset quantity of hose, 200', already connected to the engines discharge outlet.

Advantages:

- can be deployed quickly.
- Added loops allow for positions to have a specific distance of hose
- designed to be deployed by 2 firefighters – Nozzle/Back up

Disadvantages:

- 200' can tend to be either too much **or** too little hose

1. Deploying

- Nozzle position pulls first set of loops
- Keeps the hose together – carries or puts over shoulder. - **STOP**
- Steps aside – stays at rig waiting for Back Up to pull their loops
- Back Up position pulls 2nd set of loops
- Keeps the hose together – Carries or puts hose over shoulder.
- **Together Nozzle/Back up** will walk to structure point of entry (POE) – keeping the hose they are holding together – so the hose remaining in the bed can be deployed from bed as they walk further from the engine.
- If there is a control position, they can assist in getting the remaining hose from the bed.
- Once the hose is taut between engine and Back Up hose **ONLY Then** will the Back Up position start dropping folds (**NOT ALL THEIR FOLDS**) as they continue to walk away from the engine and toward the fire building.
- If the Back Up continues to drop their folds, it should be reconsidered if this pre-connect was the correct choice of hose to deploy, and if the remaining hose can cover the building, there should be **2X its largest diameter** so a 30'x40' house = 40'x2 = should have 80' of hose at the POE .

2. Once at the point of entry:

- If the Back Up is out of hose = team only has 50' to cover the structure ...
- Always do an assessment if there is enough hose remaining to commit to entry and if not add the needed length(s) prior to entry.
- Stage hose for easy deployment inside the structure before calling for water, it takes seconds to move dry hose and could take minutes to move charges hose.
- Once line is charges, assure the hose staged hose is still in a good position for rapid movement inside
- Bleed the line, checking for a good flow before committing inside the fire area.

II. Deploying a Combo line

200' 1.75" hose reduced from 300' 2.5" hose = 500' bed – **not connected** to one of the Engine's discharge outlets = **Dead Bed hose**

Advantages:

- Designed to be deployed by the engine when going **Fire to Hydrant**
- Allows for stretches > 300' and maintain maneuverability of a 1.75"
- When deploying Fire – Hydrant still can be done by 2 firefighters – Nozzle/Back up with Driver breaking from bed and connecting to engine

Disadvantages:

- When going **Hydrant – Fire** typically > then a 1 engine company operation to deploy the line, especially when line of sight (**fire – engine**) is lost.
- Hydrant – Fire > time to deploy – how much added time for 2nd engine to get on scene to help, when 2nd rig and 3rd rigs on scene end up being ladders?

1. Deploying Hydrant to Fire

- This line is deployed similar to the pre-connects, but instead of the Nozzle and back up taking their **fold**s they now take their **Horseshoes**.
- Nozzle pull theirs, waits as Back up pulls theirs and together walk to POE, keeping their horseshoe intact until get to the POE – **always**.
- There should be no dropping folds as this team walks away from the engine, they need to hold their Horseshoes firmly so the remaining 400' can be deployed from the bed as they walk away.
- If they are unable to pull hose from bed, this team should place their horseshoes neatly on the ground so they can be picked up later intact.
- *depending on distance remaining and turns involved*, (short distance/ not too much turns **just back up** – Long distance with multiple turns – **both nozzle and back up** will return to engine.
- If long/multiple turns, nozzle grabs the hose 1st in bed and walks to point the horseshoes were dropped with the hose, pulling the hose from the bed, once at the point of dropped horseshoes then the back up does the same thing.
- When they both get back to horseshoes, they pick them up and continue to walk to the POE, moving the hose up from the 2 loops of hose that were created, no longer pulling the hose from the bed itself.
- This process continues until they are at the POE.
- At this point the Chauffeur will need to count couplings or subtract remaining in bed to determine total length deployed to determine pump pressure.
- It's easier with 2 engine company with the Nozzle, Back up, Officer ... each grabbing hose as the walk to the POE helping pull the hose from the bed.

2. Deploying Fire to Hydrant

- This becomes a bit easier, the Nozzle and back up pull their horseshoes, and start walking to POE with their 100' hose, then engine drives to hydrant deploying the rest of the needed hose.
- Once at the hydrant and nozzle/back up at the POE, a determination will be made if > than 100' will be needed to cover the structure, if so it will be pulled from the bed, before making the connection to any discharge.
- This additional hose will need to be brought up to POE before line is charged so not trying to move a few 100' when its full of water.

3. When deploying Fire to Hydrant always consider deploying a Back Up line at the same time.

- Nozzle pulls the nozzle horseshoe of the 2.5" dead bed and places on the ground before going for the Combo bed nozzle Horseshoe.
- When Nozzle goes for Combo bed the Back up pulls Back up horseshoe of the 2.5" dead and puts next to the Nozzle's horseshoe
- The Back up will also pull an addition 25-30' of hose from the 2.5" dead bed, tuck this hose under the 2 dropped 2.5" horseshoes to provide weight allowing the hose to be deployed from the bed as engine drives away, opposed to the horseshoes getting pulled down the street by the Engine.
- Once this is done, Back Up will pull the Combo's Back up Horseshoe and together with Nozzle position walk to the POE.
- Doing this allow the 1st Lines to have a back up line quicker and with minimum extra effort, again since the Engine is going to do all the work.
- This also give 1st line a quick solution if 1st line has issues, bad hose line...
- Having this 2nd line on the ground, all the 2nd line needs to do is cover the remaining distance to the POE and enough hose to cover the structure + 1 floor above.
- This can easily be achieved by the next engine deploying their combo line, pulling what is needed but just to connect into the dropped 2.5" hose instead all the way back to the engine.
- Remember there will be 100' of unflaked hose on the ground that can be used to make up for the additional distance need by a 2nd line, plus this line should be ready to go and connected to the 1st engine.

III. Deploying a Dead Bed line

Advantages:

- Not locked into a set amount of hose – can be 50' or the entire distance of that hose bed

Disadvantages:

- Depending on distance – can be labor intensive needing > 1 engine company.

1. Deploying Hydrant to Fire or Fire to Hydrant

The process of deploying this hose is the same as discussed with the Combo line, since the Combo line is a dead bed line just has 2 different size hoses giving the name Combo bed.

IV. Hands on Evolutions:

1. Deploying and pre-connect/mattydale

2. Deploying a Combo bed – Hydrant to fire

3. Deploying a Combo bed – Fire to Hydrant with a 2.5" Back up line

4. Creating another combo line from the dropped 2.5" Back up line

5. Properly packing a Pre-connect

6. Properly packing a combo bed

7. Properly packing dead bed