



PROBATIONARY DRILL

FIRE HOSE & APPLIANCES

- Fire hose, nozzles and hose appliances are among the most basic equipment used by firefighters.
- Individual applications of these firefighting tools are sometimes misunderstood, resulting in incorrect and unsafe practices.
- Firefighters need to develop a good understanding of each type of hose, nozzles & appliance carried on the engine's along with their <u>intended</u> use(s).
- This knowledge will provide a more efficient fire fighting operation, vastly enhanced safety and possibly limiting water damage.



FIRE HOSE & APPLIANCES

The **Engine Companies** Responsibility is to:

- 1. Get a Water Supplied to the Engine
- 2. Get Water from that Engine to the Fire



We Accomplish this through the use of Fire Hose & Appliances

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Fire hose - is identified and placed in four categories.

- a) <u>Attack hose</u> Any hose that is used to directly control and extinguish fire. (your *Basic Fire Fighting hose*)
- b) <u>Relay-supply hose</u> Designed to move large volumes of water at low pressure, < 100 psi. (*Our typical 5" hose*)
- c) <u>Intake hose</u> Connects pumpers or a portable pump to a nearby water source. (*Hard Suction used in drafting -"suction"*)
- d) <u>Extinguisher hose</u> Used on large extinguisher units, that may be stationary, wheeled, or mounted on a vehicle. (*Booster Line*)











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The *four classifications of hose is* based on their method of construction.

- a) <u>Woven jacket (</u> everyday jacketed hose)
- b) Rubber covered (our 5" hose)
- c) **<u>Braided</u>** (booster hose)
- d) <u>Wrapped</u> (Hard Suction)





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The <u>three</u> basic types of <u>hose couplings.</u>

- a) Threaded couplings.
- b) Sexless couplings. (Storz type)
- c) Snap couplings







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The most commonly used **<u>Hose Appliance</u>** is the **Nozzle**

Types of nozzles:

- a) Solid stream.
- b) Fog stream.
- c) Broken stream.
- d) Master Stream.

Operating pressures 50 - 80 lbs – Solid steam nozzles 100 lbs – Fog Stream nozzles

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Major components of nozzles:

- a) Nozzle <u>control valves</u> : such as ball, slide, and rotary control valves.
- b) <u>**Tips</u>** such as fog, smoothbore or special purpose.</u>
- c) <u>Play pipe</u> usually with double handles and tapered.
- d) <u>Stream sharpeners</u> improve laminar flow to nozzle tip.
- e) <u>Accessories</u> such as pistol grips and large double handles.
- f) **<u>Gallon adjustment</u>** with some fog nozzles





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Components of nozzles:

Note: 2.5" Nozzle when the tips are removed – has 1.5" male end. –

This can be used to <u>reduce line</u> to 1.75" line - or - be a Gate to control water flow.

Usually done when reducing the 2.5" attack line to a 1.75" line to do overhaul.

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- a) Cellar nozzles.
- b) Water curtain nozzles.
- c) Piercing nozzles.
- d) Chimney nozzles.
- e) Low velocity Fog nozzles.
- f) High-pressure Fog nozzles.



| | 12-FOOT APPLICATOR | 1 1/2-INCH DIAMETER | | 90 |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|----|
| d <u>a</u> | | | | |
| 1 1/2 | INCHES | | 90. N | |
| | | | | |

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Nozzle Streams:





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Fog Nozzle Streams:

Straight Stream





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The **four basic components** of an **effective fire line**:

- a) Reliable water supply.
- b) Fire apparatus equipped with adequate pumping capacity.
- c) Appropriate fire equipment such as hose & nozzles.
- d) <u>Most importantly</u> **Properly Trained Personnel** to put all together and into operation, efficiently.







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Common problems occurred with an ineffective Fire Line:

- a) Broken or inadequate hydrant or water source
- b) Kinks in hose lines, reducing flow (supply or attack)
 or over pumping lines to compensate for them making them difficult to operate or control.
- c) Water Hammers (damage line or pump)
- d) Inadequate size line or nozzle for the job
- e) Over heated pump not moving water
- f) Inadequate training





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When establishing lines – there may be a need for additional **hose appliances** such as:



<u>Siamese</u> (2 into 1) 2 females intakes making 1 output



Remember "Female in – Male out"



<u>Wye</u> – (1 into 2) 1 female intake making 2 outputs

Either can be found with or without gates

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When establishing lines – there may be a need for the use of an additional hose appliance such as:



Manifolds (1 making 3-5)

1 females intakes making Multiple (3 / +) outputs



<u>Water Thief's</u> - Output(s) tapped off a Large Gate (Used to maximize a water supplies) Think of it as a Gated Hydrant w/ a 4.5" and (2)gated 2.5" spuds



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When establishing lines – there may be a need for the use of an additional hose appliance such as:

Gate: "a Shut off"



Wheel Type Found on standpipes

<u>¼ Turn ball valve</u> aka Hydrant gate

<u>Crank Type</u> Still out there - positive is it Prevents Water Hammers

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When establishing lines – there may be a need for the use of an additional hose appliance such as:

Adaptors: "adapts" one style hose or thread into another



Storz to Steamer "Hydrant"



2.5" Male – Male 1.5" aka reducer



Storz to 2.5" Male aka reducer



Male to Female aka Double Female



Female to Male aka Double Male

- <u>Just a few</u> -Many find **any** combination

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When establishing lines – there may be a need for the use of an additional hose appliance such as:

<u>Adaptors</u>: also adapt one style thread into another

When we see *female to male adaptors*



Can also converts one **style** <u>thread</u> into another.

DEPT'S THREAD

A lot of the time the thread **NOT being used** by the dept. will be painted a **different color.** (to made to stand out) It will also be stamped the thread type.



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When establishing lines – there may be a need for the use of an additional hose appliance such as:

Stream Shapener:



improves laminar flow to a nozzle

In- line Pressure Gauge:



Displays the pressure being supplied to a line, <u>at the point of attachment.</u> Used in our stand pipe connections Water need to me flowing for accurate readings

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When establishing lines – there may be a need for the use of an additional hose appliance such as:

30,45 & 90 degree elbows: used to either soften the water as it enters a line or used to directed a line in a different direction, preventing kinks.







45 degree



90 degree

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When establishing lines – there may be a need for the use of an additional hose appliance such as:

End Caps:



Cap for a Male coupling





Cap for a Female coupling

Cap for a Storz coupling

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When establishing lines – there may be a need for the use of an additional hose appliance such as:

Wrenches: To Tighten/Loosen these appliances – we use:



Spanner Wrench 1.5" & 2.5" Hose



Hydrant Wrench



Stortz Wrench Sexless Stortz



Rubber Mallet Steamer couplings









Combo Stortz Wrench All : stortz – 2.5" & 1.5"



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When establishing lines – there may be a need for the use of an additional hose appliance such as:

Hose Bridges/Rams:



For extended operations – Bridges/Rams may be used to keep the needed apparatus and resources flowing to scene if the roads are blocked by hose.

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When establishing lines – there may be a need for the use of an additional hose appliance such as:

Hose Straps:





Hose Strap



These straps are used to help hose movement or securing hose to an object such as a hydrant or ladder

A "hose strap" isn't the strap that hold a high rise pack together!



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Other appliances:

Hose Roller:



Hose Clamp:

Used to drain water from the hose (mainly 5"), before we load back on the rig.

Used to stop water flow in a line, as a gate would, when ability to do so is lost

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Hydrant Bag:

(Have Class - Name components & their use)



A bag that carries all appliance needed to secure a hydrant.



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(Have Class - Name components & their use)

A bag that carries all appliance needed to secure a stand pipe.





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High-rise packs:





50' of hose – packed so it can be carried easily to a location of stand pipe.







Since a length of 5" hose is 100' long, when we lay a line to/from a hydrant we may only need 20 -40' to finish the connection.

Instead of pulling another 100' and trying to disburse that addition 60', we'll use either 1 or 2 of the 25' length, on side of rig, to make up the shortage.



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Putting Attack Line in Operation:

Once we've done an <u>adequate size up</u> and determined :

What size attack line is needed for Incident – (Big fire – Big water)

Rule of thumb – Commercial - 2.5" Residential - 1.75" Inside – Solid Nozzle Outside – Fog Nozzle



Dead Bed

Pre-connect



<u>Pull the appropriate line from the rigs</u> -<u>Pre-connects</u> - 200' of 1.75" or 200' of 2.5" = <u>already connected to rig's discharge</u>. - Or -

The appropriate amount line from the **<u>dead bed</u>**. **** With the Appropriate Nozzle ****



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Putting Attack Line in Operation:

Three functional positions of an attack line:

- a) Nozzle
- b) Back-up
- c) Control (s)

"If Available" a 4th position "Door" may be utilized





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Putting Attack Line in Operation:

Three functional positions of an attack line:

- a) <u>Nozzleman</u>:
- leader of the attack line crew, in the absence of a line officer,
- determines the method of attack,
- operates the nozzle,
- controls speed of advancement and retreat,
- communicates directions to crew members.

When adjusting the pattern of a Fog nozzle - (right is tight) the same goes for tightening hose & adaptors

Test line, bleeding off air before getting to fire room or even in the building.



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Putting Attack Line in Operation:

Three functional positions of an attack line:

b) Back-up man:

- assists in locating hazards,
- directly supports nozzleman in the control of hose and nozzle,
 *wants to be doing <u>opposite</u> nozzle (nozzle right back up left, nozzle up back up down)
- communicates information between nozzleman and control position.

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Putting Attack Line in Operation:

Three functional positions of an attack line:

c) <u>Control</u>:

- insures that adequate hose is available for advancement;
- Prevents kinks at doorways, stairways, landings and obstacles;
- controls the retreat of hose line;
- watches for the development of hazards behind the hose crew.
- "Controls" all the hose line between Back up or Door (if One),

al the way back to the Engine.

In situation with: large stretches, multiple doors/rooms, or turns – multiple control positions should utilizes – 1 at each turn.

When there are multiple Control position, each would be responsible for all the hose in front and behind them, to the next position or the engine.



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Putting Attack Line in Operation:

Fourth functional positions of an attack line: *If resources allow – Rarely!*

d. <u>Door</u>:

- insures that adequate hose is available for advancement,
- Prevents kinks, feeding hose into the fire area
- Stages loops in hose for future advancement ;
- watches for the development of hazards behind the hose crew.
- Controls all the hose line between Back up person to the Door of area the hose line is operating in.

Multiple controls positions are more commonly utilizing then a Door position. This give more flexibility and more area that is covered. In these case <u>a control person</u> should be monitoring all the hose inside the fire room along with the other hose in their responsibility.



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Putting Attack Line in Operation:

When Pulling Line from Rig (Pre-connect or Dead bed):

Nozzleman – should take a couple of folds*, step off rig and stop *(approx 50' or 1 length of hose)

- Backup should then that a few folds of hose *, step off rig and together with Nozzleman, they should walk to front door.
- **Control** will then take the remainder of the pre-connect & flake out between back up and the Rig.



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Putting Attack Line in Operation:

Out of all the members on the Line, (although probably the least glorious), the **Control**, will "Control" the success or failure of the hose team.

Having the responsibility to :

- Assure no kinks of line (directly effect the water supply)
- Flakes line out in a way it can be easily advanced (effects how fast water will get on the fire)
- Line is not bound up at doorways and turns (effects how fast water will get on the fire)
- Monitors conditions around & behind the nozzle (effects the hose team safety)

With multiple turns and stairways the use of a 2nd & 3rd control persons is recommended when manpower permits, to allow for rapid advancement of line.





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Putting Attack Line in Operation:

<u>When flaking Hose</u>: Use Gravity & Physics to your advantage -



Charged hose - (Naturally wants to be straight) by having loops, that want to be straight, that energy will make hose advancement easier.







FIRE HOSE & APPLIANCES

Putting Attack Line in Operation:

<u>When flaking Hose</u>: Use Gravity & Physics to your advantage -



Here we see:

- 1 member at turn at bottom of stairs
- 1 member at Middle of stairs
- Control has put hose up stairs so gravity can help feed hose into room
- control's in position can see ahead and also down stairs
- control doesn't need to move position until all hose on above stair is in door



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End of Lecture

Practical Applications:

- 1. Pull 2.5" <u>pre-connect</u> with solid nozzle Stage at front door & flake remaining hose.
- 2. Connect 25' of 5" to engine and add Manifold to opposite end.
- 3. To manifold add 50' of 2.5" reduced to 50' of 1.75" with fog nozzle.
- Replace the 2.5" section of hose.
 (reversed with female end towards fire) Utilizing adaptors.
- 5. Convert 2.5" nozzle of the pulled pre- connect to a gate and add 50' of 1.75" hose with a fog nozzle.
- 6. Advance 2.5" line up 2 stories of stairs.
- 7. Advance 2.5" line up a ladder and in 2 stories window securing the hose to ladder with hose strap.
- 8. Set up portable master stream devise.