

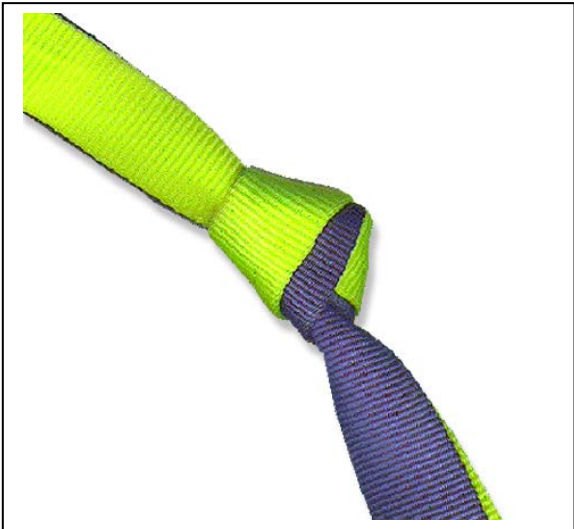
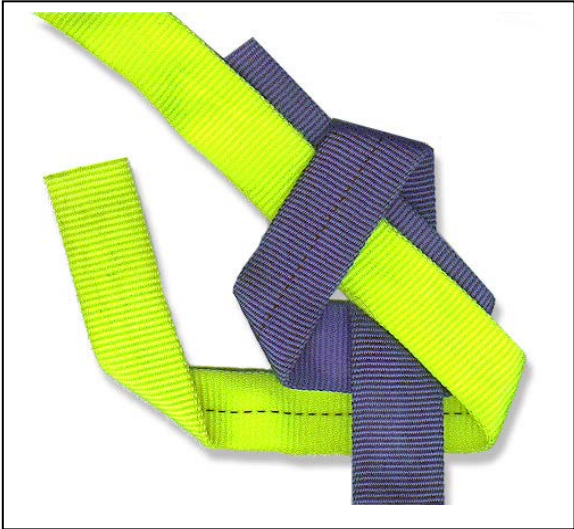
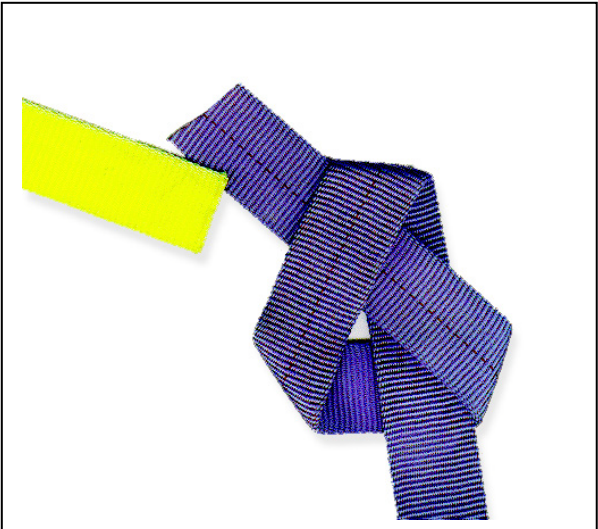
**1. DESCRIPTION**

- Tubular webbing in 20' length for unconscious firefighter/victim removal and 36' lengths for diamond lashing patients.
- Breaking strength 4000 lbs.
- Knotted breaking strength 3000 lbs.
- Replacement through Technical Services.
- The webbing can be cleaned with mild soap and water. It should be allowed to dry naturally, avoiding direct sunlight.
- The webbing should be inspected monthly and after each use.

**2. FIREFIGHTER/VICTIM REMOVAL**

- Before the 20' webbing can be used in the field it must be made into a continuous loop by using a water knot (see Illustration). Stored rolled up in members turnout coat pocket.
- Using loops and knots, the webbing can be attached to the body of a victim, improving leverage and allowing for additional members to assist in the removal. In the event that a firefighter should become unconscious during an incident, members in close proximity may attach the webbing to a firefighter's body or SCBA and quickly conduct a removal.
- Spinal immobilization of victim may not be possible due to the need for immediate removal from an imminently dangerous situation.
- The 20' length of webbing shall only be used for dragging victims; no vertical lifts should be attempted.
- Each Officer and member has been issued one 20' length of webbing, which is part of the member's personal equipment.

ILLUSTRATION



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### 3. DIAMOND LASHING

- Tubular webbing can be used when horizontal carries are needed such as:
  - Taking a victim up stairs
  - Over rough terrain at a collapse scene
  - Down a long run of stairs

The victim should be secured by diamond lashing when ever we are in doubt as to the possibility of the victim falling out of the stokes basket. We will always take injuries of the victim into account when making our decision to package.

### 4. SIZE UP

*Officer to determine:*

- **Extent of injury.**
- **Time** - Are victim's vitals stable?
- **Environment** - Is victim in a stable environment *or* is victim endangered by:
  - Fire
  - Smoke
  - Toxins
  - Lack of oxygen
  - Weakened or Collapsed Structure

### 5. APPLICATION

- The 36' webbing will assist in any practical situation where a patient packaging is called for:
- Diamond lash a victim to a backboard.
- Diamond lash a victim to a backboard and to a plastic Stokes basket.
- Diamond lash a victim who is packaged on a backboard to a Stokes basket.

Webbing shall be used for lashing victims on to:

- Stokes
- Backboards

No vertical lifts should be attempted using a plastic Stokes.

## 6. DIAMOND LASH A PERSON TO A BACKBOARD

- Begin by finding and marking the middle of the webbing. Lay middle of webbing on middle of backboard at feet (Figure 1). Make a girth hitch around the bottom of the backboard. You will now have two equal lengths of webbing. (Figure 2)



Figure 1



Figure 2

- Start by taking a twist on each length of webbing and place over individual's feet (Figure 3).
- After the foot wrap, immediately cross over the legs to the nearest handhold of the backboard, pulling feet together (Figure 4).



Figure 3



Figure 4

- Pass the webbing around the handhold and cross over to the other side of the backboard in a shoelace fashion, continuing upward lacing each side through handholds (Figures 5 and 5A).



Figure 5



Figure 5A

- The webbing will cross over the patient at the knee, thigh and mid chest (3x). The webbing will be passed under the victim's arm pits to hold the victim up and prevent webbing from riding up around victim's neck (Figure 6).
- Starting at the feet, pull up on webbing crosses to eliminate all slack.
- The webbing will be secured to the top of the backboard by means of a clove hitch and binder (Figure 7).



Figure 6

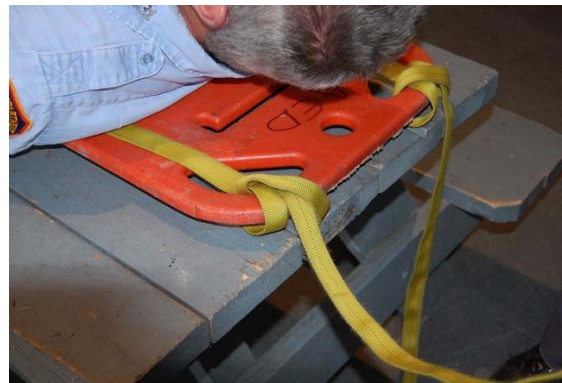


Figure 7



**7. HORIZONTAL CARRY, LASH VICTIM TO PLASTIC STOKES - PROCEDURE**

- Begin by finding the middle of the webbing. Lay the middle of the webbing on the middle of the foot end of the Stokes basket. Make a girth hitch around the rail of the basket. You now have two equal lengths of webbing (Figure 8).
- Start by taking a twist in the webbing and place over the victim's feet, immediately cross over the legs to the nearest hand holds of the basket (Figure 9).
- Pass the webbing around the hand holds and continue upward, lacing each side in a similar manner.



Figure 8



Figure 9

- The webbing will cross over the patient 3-4 times not going higher than the mid chest (Figure 10).
- The webbing will be secured by means of a clove hitch and binder to the top of the Stokes (Figure 11).

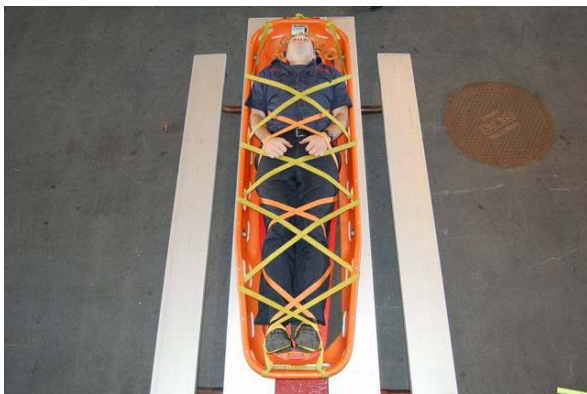


Figure 10

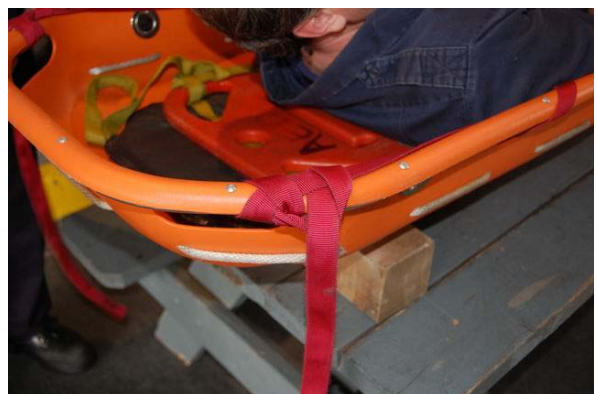


Figure 11

**8. HORIZONTAL CARRY, LASH VICTIM TO METAL STOKES - PROCEDURE**

- Begin by finding the middle of the webbing. Lay the middle of the webbing on the middle of the foot end of the Stokes basket. Make a girth hitch around the rail of the basket. You now have two equal lengths of webbing (Figure 12).
- Start by taking a twist in the webbing and place over the victim's feet, immediately cross over the legs to the nearest upright cross member of the basket (Figure 13).



Figure 12



Figure 13

- Pass the webbing around the more substantial cross member and begin to cross it in a shoelace fashion to the other side of the basket (Figure 14).



Figure 14

Note: For a metal Stokes basket, wrap vertical post of basket.

- The webbing will cross over the patient at the ankle, the knee, thigh and mid chest. The webbing will be passed under the victims arm pits to hold the victim up and prevent webbing from riding up around victim's neck (Figure 15).
- The webbing will be secured by means of a clove hitch and binder to the top of the Stokes (Figure 16).



Figure 15



Figure 16

Special Thanks to City of New York Fire Department.