Hose squad Members of this squad should be trained to operate fire hydrants and hoses They should drill frequently with wet hose lines so they have the feel of a charged hose After they become proficient in handling the hose, drills once or twice a year may be ample (Fig 35-1a)

Where 2½-in hose lines are used, three men should be assigned to handle the nozzle, and a fourth, to operate the hydrant *These men should be strong* and capable of carrying hose up stairs and ladders The smaller 1½-in hose lines may be handled by a crew of three two on the nozzle and one for the hydrant When unlined linen hose (usually 1½-in in size) is located at standpipes water should not be run through them during drills because, unless the hose can be thoroughly dried, the linen fibers rot. Usually this type hose is discarded and replaced after it has been used

Pump squad There should be at least two competent men for pump duty in the main pump room, and a man for each pump located elsewhere One of these men should be the plant engineer, and the others should be thoroughly acquainted with normal and emergency boiler-feed pumps Pumpmen should start fire pumps promptly when an alarm is sounded, and run them until the chief orders them stopped Starting fire pumps promptly is vital, especially where primary water supply is limited in pressure or capacity. These pumps furnish a strong supply of water for sprinklers, and failure to start them can result in the sprinklers being without sufficient water, thus resulting in serious loss If the fire lasts long, assistants should be sent to relieve the pumpmen and to fire the boilers, to ensure that the steam pressure is maintained It is important that pumpmen know the exact location of fires, especially the height of the burning building or buildings, so that water pressure may be correctly gauged

Salvage squad This squad should be trained to protect as much stock and equipment as possible by controlling the directional flow of water and through covering stock with tarpaulins Training should include proper methods of throwing tarpaulins and planned use of tarpaulins in directing the flow of water Members should also be familiar with the location of sawdust or other absorbent material and be aware of its value in controlling water on floors

Brigade-at-large The brigade-at-large usually consists of maintenance personnel who respond to all fire alarms with a fire truck or other special apparatus These men should be trained to use and operate all fire protection equipment. Upon command of the brigade officer, they control utilities, ventilating fans, and blowers, close fire doors, windows, and other openings in division walls, open windows and doors leading to fire exits, and, where escapes are the swinging section type, they should be the first to operate the escapes securing the steps to the ground

Dependent upon the size and inherent hazards of the plant facility it may be necessary to train squads in the handling and erection of ladders, use of foam lines, and recharging of foam generators

Other factors which influence the performance of fire brigades are

Outside help No matter how thoroughly the industrial fire brigade is trained, there still must be close cooperation between it and adjoining or nearby plants and public fire departments As stated before, *it is recommended that the municipal fire department be called immediately upon alarm of every fire*

Watchmen should be instructed in case of fire to open yard gates and be ready to direct fire apparatus Where plants have railroad tracks, cars should not be permitted to block crossings that may be needed in an emergency

The brigade chief will be in full charge at a fire until the officer in charge of the public fire department takes over He should remind the public fire chief concerning plant processes and special hazards It is common practice to invite the firemen from the station most likely to respond to an alarm to inspect the plant's exit system, fire equipment, fire hazards, and water supply.

Training of fire fighters A good fire brigade must be prompt and be able to handle its equipment correctly The newly organized brigade should go through complete drills, preferably weekly Later, less elaborate drills may be held at less frequent intervals Drills should be held at unannounced times *They* should be thorough in every respect, closely approximating fire conditions

Drills should include the use of all equip-