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FIRE AND RESCUE DEPARTMENT
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ALLEY LOAD HOSE DEPLOYMENT (2.2)

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- NFPA 1961
- NFPA 1963
- NFPA 1964
- NFPA 1965

TASK SKILL DESCRIPTION AND DETAIL

The Alley Load can be one of the most versatile hose line choices for Loveland Fire and Rescue Authority. This hose line selection gives engine companies an opportunity to place the line in service for either rural or urban settings. Rural applications can include long driveways in which an apparatus might not be able to access the residence; whereas, the urban setting can include large residences with long stretches to the rear of the residence or at multi-family dwellings where apparatus access may present an issue.

The Alley Load can be deployed with minimum staffing but will require assistance in ensuring that the line is put into operation correctly (i.e. kinks removed, appliances controlled, etc.). The addition of a gated-wye on this particular hose load allows for two 1 ¾" or 2" hose lines to be in operation at the same time.

Alley Line Configuration

The Alley Line consists of 300' of 3" hose, a gated wye and 100' of 1 ¾" hose. The load is a combination of three loads: Flat Load, Minuteman Load, and the Gasner Load.

Flat Load: Load 50' of 3" hose and place a loop right after the first 50' is loaded. Flat load the next 150' of 3" hose. After loading 200', take the male coupling and place it out of the front of the hose bed.

Minuteman: Connect the wye and lay it on the ground. Flat load 200' of 300'. Connect the 3" hose you placed out of the front of the hose bed. This will make the Minuteman portion of the Alley Line (see Figure 1)

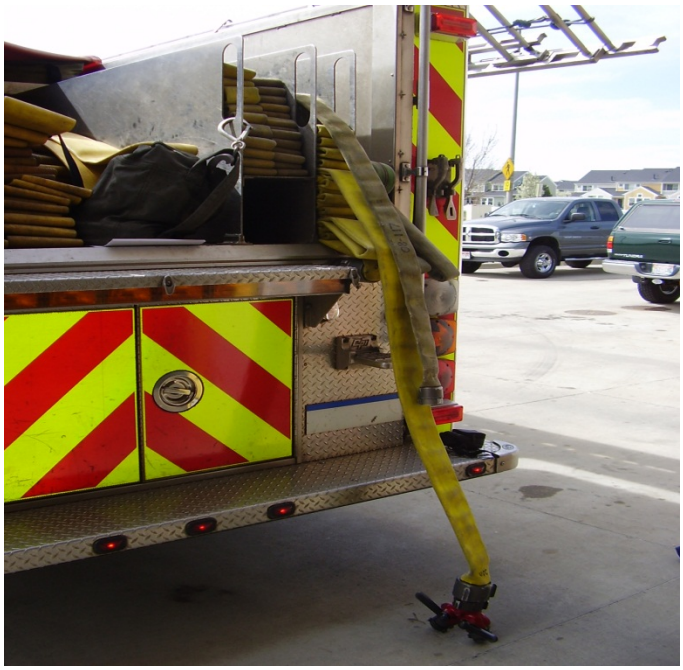

Figure 1

Place the Gasner load on top of the Minuteman load and connect it to the wye. Take the wye and fold it on top of the entire load (see Figure 2).

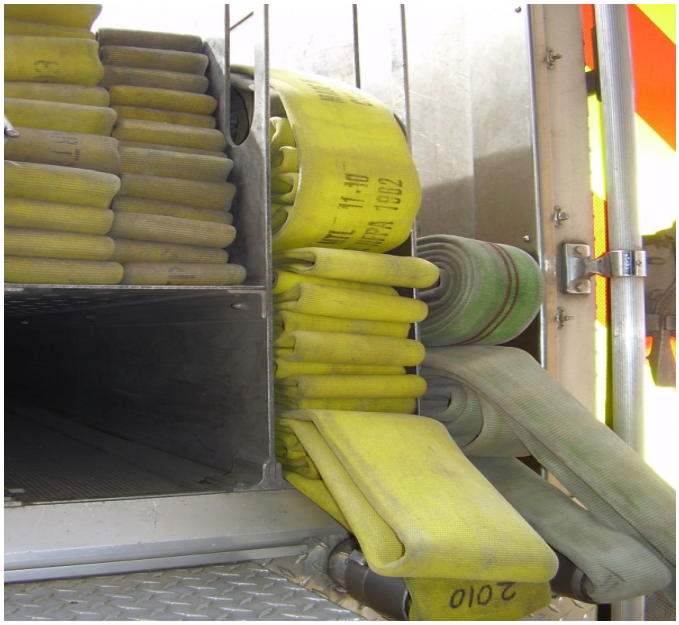

Figure 2

Alley Line Deployment

The Alley Load will be deployed by two firefighters. The second firefighter will follow-up with a majority of the hose load deployment.

1. This hose deployment is a two firefighter operation. Both firefighters should position at the rear of the apparatus on E1, E3, and E6 or from either side of the apparatus on E5. Due to the amount of hose needed for the Alley Load, firefighters pulling this hose line selection should be familiar with the following hose loads:

    - Gasner Load
    - Minuteman Load
    - Flat Load

2. The first firefighter shoulders the 100' Gasner section (controlling the wye). Be sure to step a few feet from the apparatus and STOP. This will allow the second firefighter to pull their sections of hose (see Figure 3).

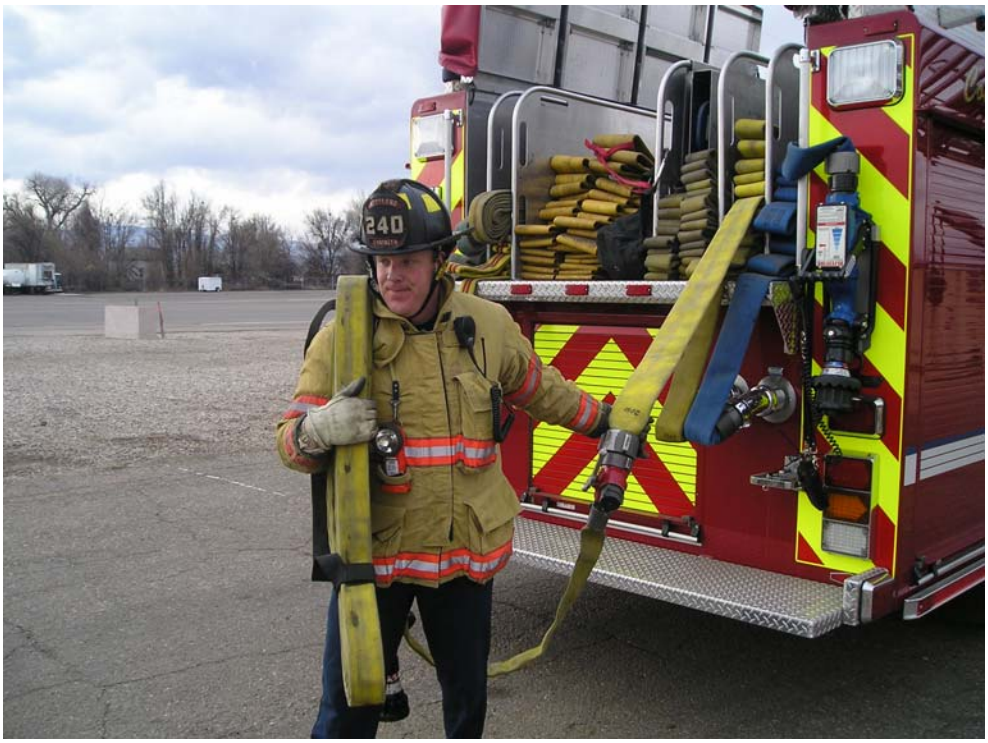

Figure 3

3. The second firefighter shoulders the next section of the load (this will be the 100' Minuteman)

   *The Minuteman section should be shouldered on the same side as the Gasner section loaded on the first firefighter. The second firefighter then turns and grabs the loop halfway through the flat load (see Figure 4).

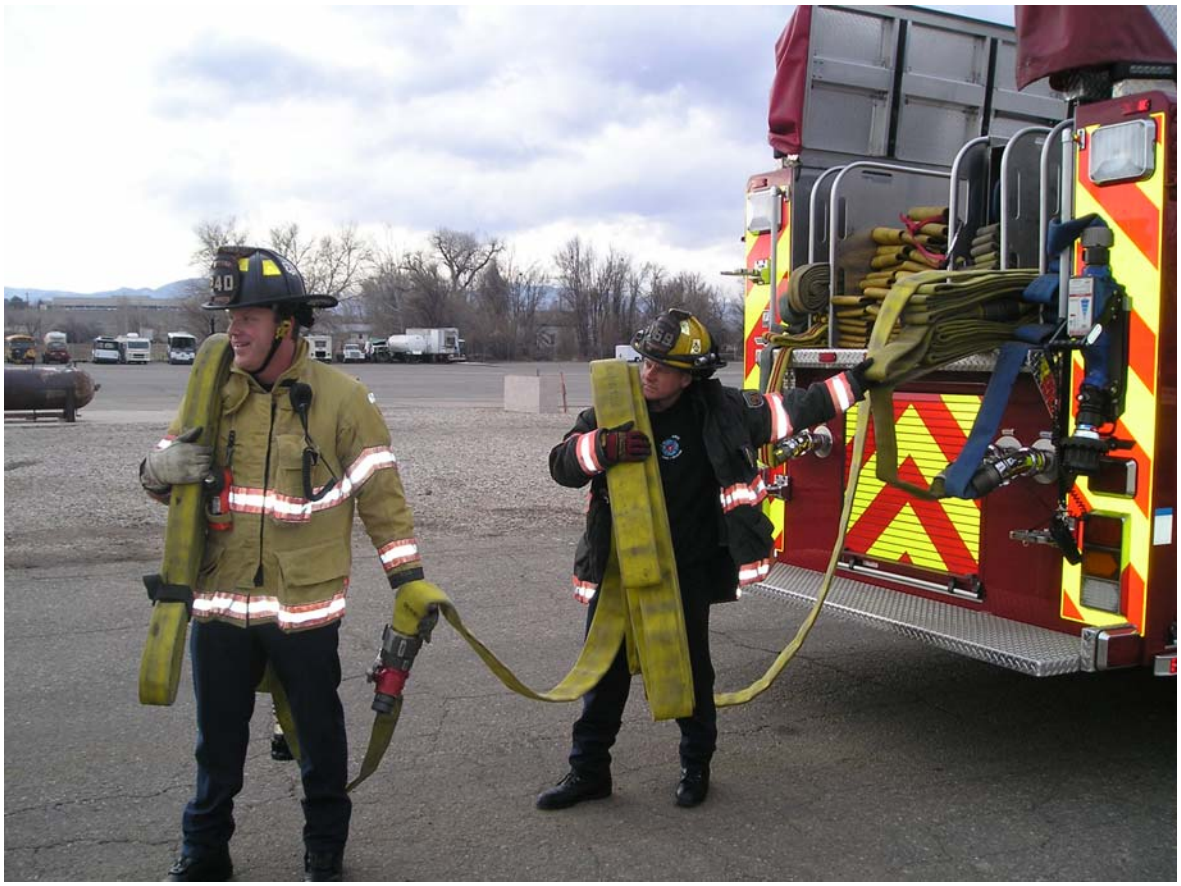

Figure 4

4. Once the firefighters have their sections of hose shouldered, both firefighters will progress toward the fire area (see Figure 5).

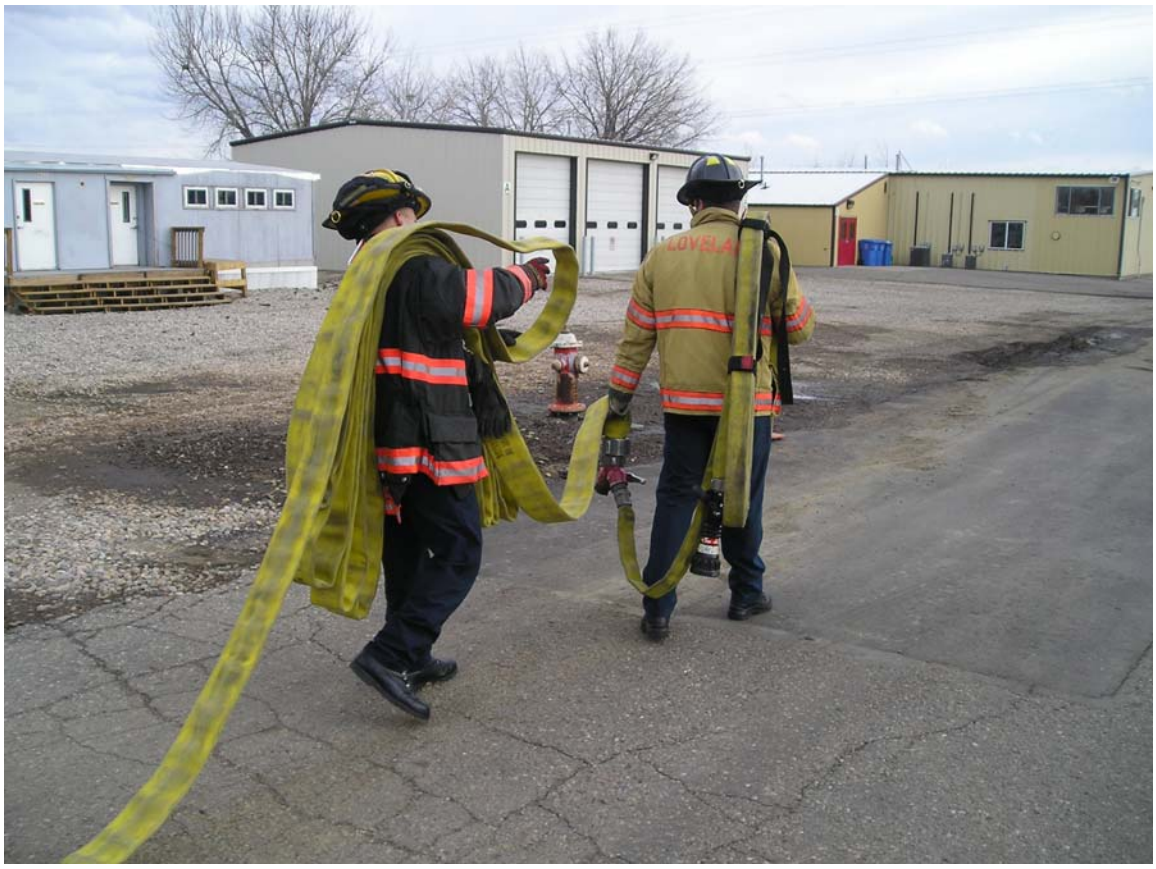

Figure 5

5. When deploying the Minuteman load, the hose will flake off of the second firefighter's shoulder as they progress forward. The Gasner section will be the last to be deployed (see Figure 6).

6.
7.

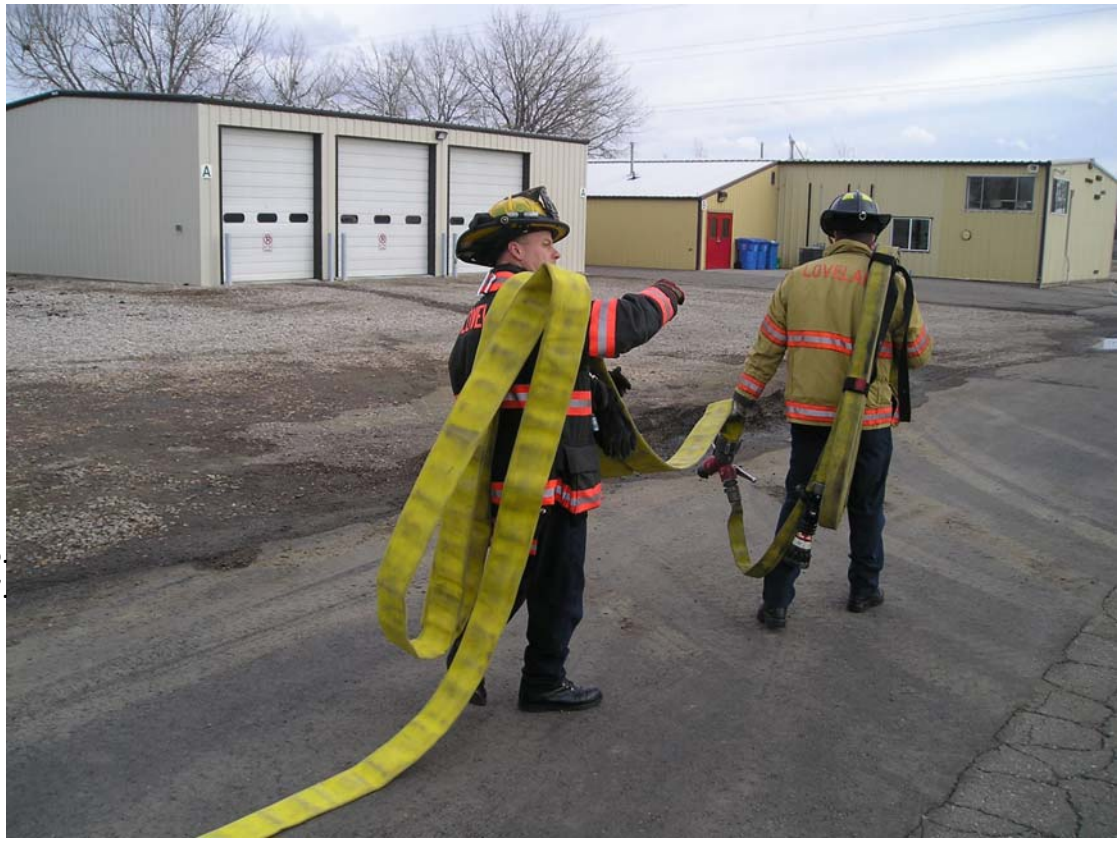

Figure 6

6. Avoid pinch points (see Figure 7) around corners to ensure appropriate water flow for fire attack. Proper placement of hose should be to the outside of corners (see Figure 8) to avoid kinks and allow safe travel up and down the stairs.

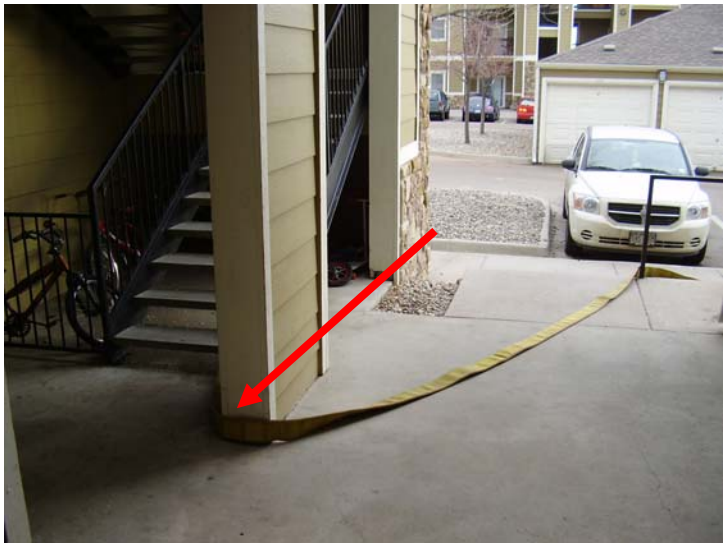

Figure 7

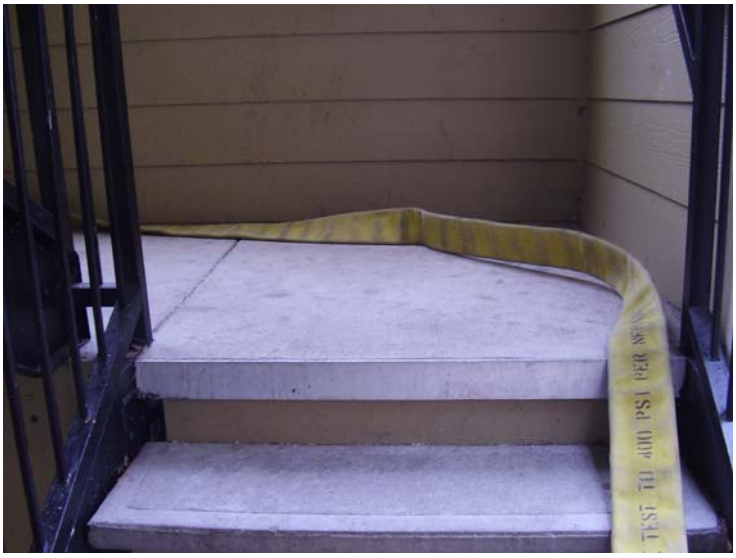

Figure 8

7. Once firefighters have made the advancement to the fire area or floor, firefighters should address any remaining areas that can create kinks. This is often taken care of by ensuring the hose is flaked out appropriately while maintaining a safe work zone (see Figure 9).

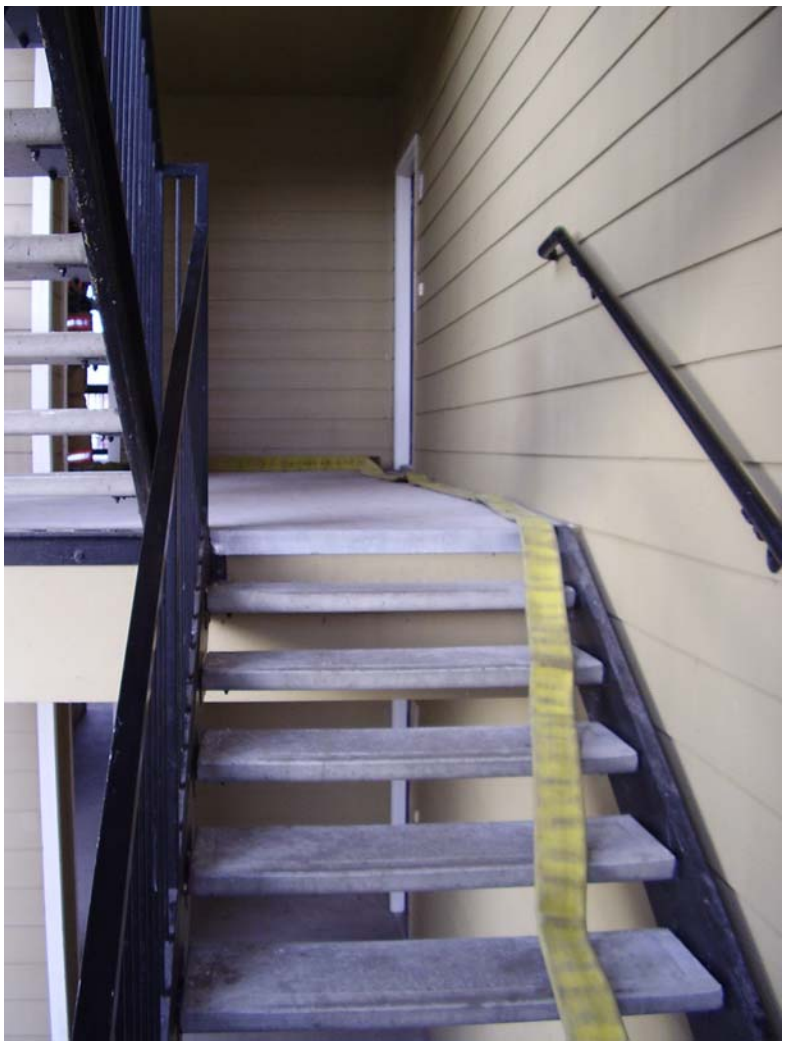

Figure 9

8. The firefighter should place the gated-wye in an area that has low foot traffic to avoid accidental shut off of the hose line during firefighting operations. The firefighter should also ensure that the gated-wye is closed until the firefighters have placed the Gasner section in an appropriate location for fire attack (see Figure 10).

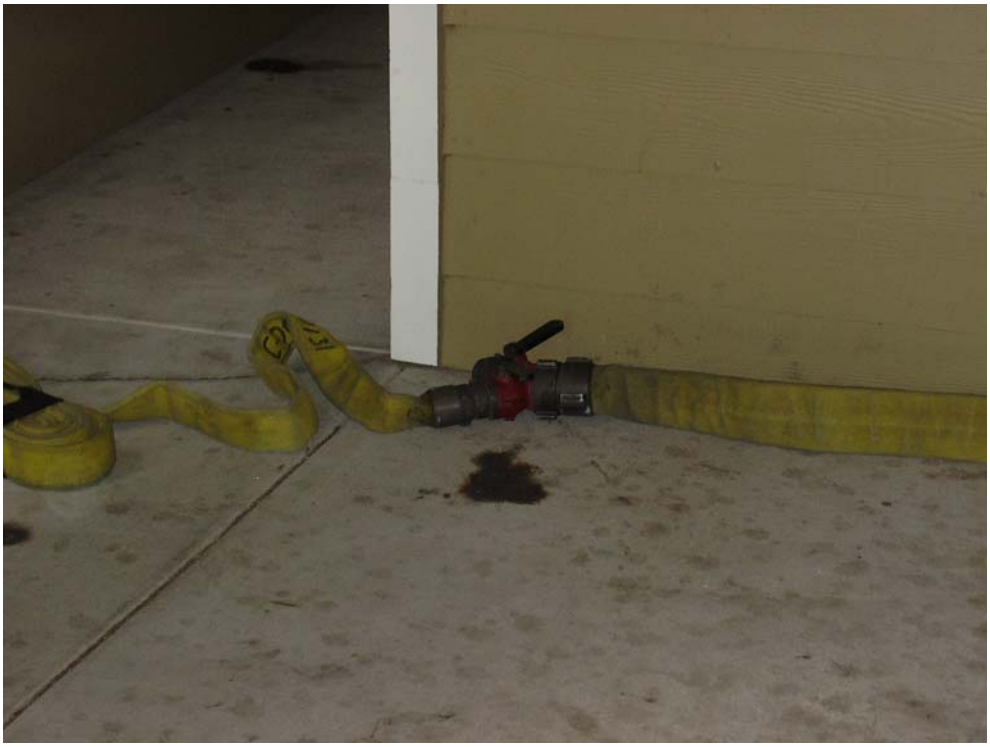

Figure 10

9. Gasner placement and advancement for fire attack should remain consistent with Section 1.1, *Green and Yellow Line Deployment*, of the Training Manual (see Figure 11).

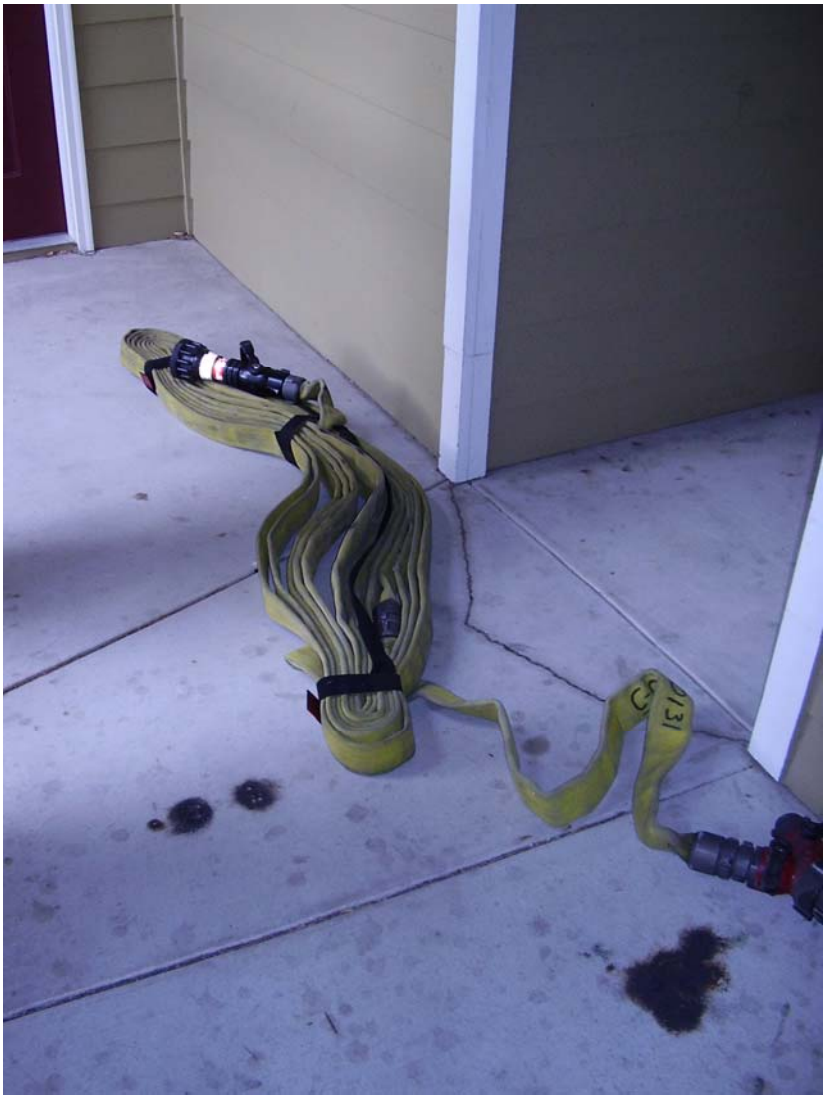

Figure 11

Deployment of this hose load is the same in the rural setting and follows many of the same steps as listed above; however, all personnel should be familiar with potential water flow and supply issues when working in the rural environment as well as water capabilities (gallons) of the first responding apparatus.