



## GROUND LADDER OPERATIONS – TWO PERSON CARRY AND RAISE (1.2)

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- NFPA 1001
- NFPA 1932

### TASK SKILL DESCRIPTION AND DETAIL

The ground ladder is one of the most effective and versatile tools on the fire ground. The completion of the strategic goals and tactical objectives are often dependent upon the timely placement of ground ladders to facilitate ventilation, rescue, emergency egress, ingress to upper levels/exposures, salvage, and hose line operations. Firefighters must be proficient in the basic skills of operating with ground ladders as well as understand the general application of each ground ladder that LFR utilizes.

#### Task #1 – Two Person Carry/Raise of an extension ladder

#1 The firefighter at the butt end will direct the ladder operation. Use the following ladder commands when conducting a two person ladder operation:

##### Ladder Carries

###### Preparatory Command

Remove  
Type of Carry  
(High Shoulder, Low Shoulder, Suitcase)  
Forward  
Left  
Right  
Spot for type of raise  
(Flat or Beam)

###### Execution Command

Ladder  
Ladder  
Ladder  
Ladder  
Ladder  
Ladder  
Ladder  
Clear above, ladder

##### Raising/Lowering the Ladder

###### Preparatory Command

Pivot Ladder on this beam (identify),  
Direction of pivot  
Extend  
  
Place  
Remove  
Retract  
Lower to type of carry

###### Execution Command

Ladder  
  
Ladder, Call “ladder high” one rung prior to setting the dogs  
Ladder  
Ladder  
Ladder  
Ladder



#2 Move the ladder into position utilizing the chosen carry. The firefighter at the butt end of the ladder will announce the type of carry and follow with the command – Ladder.



Figure 1 Starting from the ground (Shoulder carry)



Figure 2 Pivoting into position for the shoulder carry



Figure 3 Low Shoulder Carry



Figure 4 High Shoulder Carry



Figure 5 Suitcase carry. Start in a kneeling position and facing towards the butt end.



#3 Move the ladder into position utilizing the chosen carry. Note the hand position – one high and one low to stabilize the ladder.



#4 The firefighter in charge will announce “Spot for beam/flat raise”. Both of the firefighters will check for overhead obstructions before setting the ladder (both firefighters announce “clear overhead obstructions”). The firefighter in charge will announce “ladder” which directs the crew to place the butt end of the ladder on the ground approximately 3-4’ from the building.



Figure 6 Spotting the ladder for a beam raise



#4 The firefighter in charge will place the butt end on the ground and use their foot as a stop against the spur.



#5 The firefighter at the tip will walk the ladder into position while the firefighter at the butt will assist by pulling on the beam.





#6 The firefighters will pivot the ladder into a position with the fly section facing away from the building.



#6 Both of the firefighters will brace the ladder by placing a beam on the side of their leg (each beam is braced). The firefighter facing the building will also secure the ladder by placing both hands on the beams.





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#7 The firefighter in charge will announce “extending ladder”. Use a controlled hand over hand method when extending the ladder. The firefighter facing the building will announce “ladder high” when the ladder is extended to the proper height. The firefighter extending the ladder will extend the ladder on more rung following the announcement of “ladder high”. Both firefighters will check to make sure the dawgs are locked once the extension is completed, and announce “dawgs locked”.



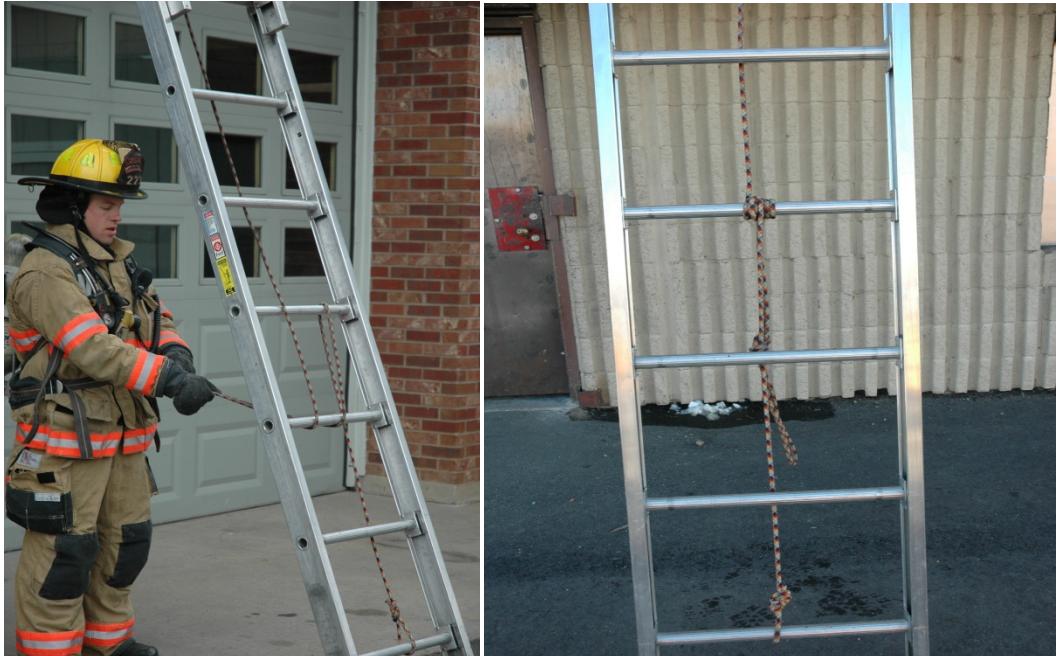


#8 The firefighters will use a controlled method to place the ladder into the building. The firefighter in charge will announce “place ladder”.





#9 Tie off the halyard using a clove hitch and a safety knot if length of rope allows. Place the halyard in the center of the ladder so it reduces the chance of interfering with the feet.



#10 Adjust the ladder to the proper climbing angle. The key is to lift with your legs when placing the ladder into the proper climbing angle.





#10 Heel the ladder (if necessary). Note: Hands are off set and on the side of the beam when heeling the ladder. Hands that are wrapped around the front of the ladder will be injured if the fly section unexpectedly comes down.





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