

Unit: _____

Date: _____

Aerial Truck Company Assessment

<p>Time:</p>	<p>Exercise 1- Time to Deploy 1 This exercise measures the crews teamwork in stabilizing their vehicle and demonstrates to the Incident Commander the time element needed to stabilize various types of Aerial Apparatus.</p> <p>Time starts when the air brakes are set. Crew should properly stabilize their truck and raise their aerial from it's cradle. Time stops once aerial has begun to move. Crew should not stop at this point. Crew should continue directly into exercise 2.</p>
<p>Time:</p> <p>Combined Time Exercise 1 & Exercise 2</p>	<p>Exercise 2- Time to Deploy 2 This exercise is a NFPA 1911 Operational Test. It measures the aerial devices operational ability to deploy within a standard time.</p> <p>This is a continuation of Exercise 1. Time starts once the aerial is moved from the cradle. Time stops after Aerial has been fully elevated, rotated 90⁰ and fully extended. Simultaneous movements are allowed.</p> <p>Time requirement from a stabilized position for Aerial Ladders 110' or less is 120 seconds Time requirement from a stabilized position for Aerial Ladders greater than 110' is 180 seconds Time requirement from a stabilized position for Aerial Platforms 110' or less is 150 seconds No NFPA requirement for Aerial Platforms greater than 110' feet</p> <p>Exercise 1 and 2 combined measures the crews teamwork in stabilizing and deploying their vehicle and demonstrates to the Incident Commander the time element needed to fully deploy various types of Aerial Apparatus.</p>
<p>Time:</p>	<p>Exercise 3- Roof Ventilation This exercise measures the crews ability to access a roof for Vertical Ventilation and demonstrates to the Incident Commander the time element needed by various aerial devices when considering Vertical Ventilation.</p> <p>Time starts when the air brakes are set. Crew should properly stabilize their vehicle and then deploy their aerial to the roof. Time ends once a minimum of two firefighters in full SCBA have made the roof with the proper ventilation equipment. Equipment includes at least one power saw and one hook of at least 8' in length.</p>
<p>Time:</p>	<p>Exercise 4- Window Rescue This exercise measures the crews ability to successfully rescue a victim from a window of a fire building and demonstrates to the Incident Commander the time element needed by various aerial devices when a window rescue is needed.</p> <p>Time starts when the air brakes are set. Crew should properly stabilize their vehicle and deploy their device to window. At least one firefighter should enter the window to assist the victim onto the device. Victim is considered to be a 50 year old ambulatory civilian of average build not scared of heights. Time stops once the victims feet touch the ground.</p>

<p>Time:</p>	<p>Exercise 5- Master Stream This exercise measures the crews ability to flow it's master stream and demonstrates to the Incident Commander the time element needed by various aerial devices when ordering an Aerial Master Stream deployment.</p> <p>Time starts when the air brakes are set. Crew should properly stabilize their vehicle and deploy their aerial by elevating to 75⁰, rotating 90⁰ and extending to 80% of the devices rated height. Simultaneous movements are allowed. Water should be relay pumped by an Engine to the Truck. For trucks with a pump, the water should be supplied to the Pump Inlet and pumped by the Truck. For Aerials without a pump, the Engine must do all the pumping. Time stops once it is determined that 1000 gpm or greater is flowing from the master stream device. Appropriate communications between Engine and Truck operators concerning flows and pressures etc. are expected.</p>
<p>Time:</p>	<p>Exercise 6- Roof Rescue This exercise measures the crews ability to remove a BLS patient from a roof to the ground via a stokes basket and demonstrates to the Incident Commander the time element needed by different crews to affect a roof rescue.</p> <p>Time starts when the air brakes are set. Crew should properly stabilize their vehicle and transport their stokes to the roof, package a BLS patient in a stokes, then move the stokes to the ground. Time stops once the stokes is on the ground.</p>
<p>Time:</p>	<p>Exercise 7- Elevated Standpipe This exercise measures the crews ability to utilize their trucks pre piped water way as an elevated standpipe for use by an engine crew on an upper floor and demonstrates to the Incident Commander the time element needed to deploy such a tactic.</p> <p>Time starts when the air brakes are set. Crew should properly stabilize their vehicle and deploy their aerial to be used as an elevated standpipe to the fourth floor window of a building. For trucks with a pump, the Truck should make a capacity hook up to the hydrant and water shall be pumped up the waterway by the Truck. For Aerials without a pump, an Engine must relay pump into and up the aerial device. Time stops once 200 feet of 2 1/2" high rise hose has been connected and flowing 250 gpm. The hose may already be set on the 4th floor and handled by a separate crew.</p>
<p>Time:</p>	<p>Exercise 8- Short Jack This exercise demonstrates the crews ability to properly stabilize and deploy their aerial when presented with a restricted space and demonstrates to the Incident Commander the time needed to set up in such a way.</p> <p>Time starts when the air brakes are set. Crew should simulate a vehicle on the roadway which will not allow the outrigger on the driver side to deploy. Time stops after the aerial has been raised to 75⁰ and rotated 90⁰ to the officer's side.</p>
<p>Time:</p>	<p>Exercise 9- Emergency Lowering This exercise demonstrates the crews ability to properly operate the vehicles Back Up Hydraulic System by stowing their aerial using appropriate Emergency Lowering Procedures. This exercise demonstrates to the Incident Commander the time element needed to lower an aerial in the case of a power failure.</p> <p>Aerial should be properly stabilized and deployed by elevating to 75⁰ and rotating 90⁰. Engine should be shut down but electrical power still engaged. Time starts once power is shut down. Time ends after aerial has been bedded and outriggers fully stowed.</p>

Courtesy District Chief Louis Sclafani: St. Petersburg College Aerial Instructor

Hand Communication and Pedestal Control Drill

Objective: Using just hand communications from a firefighter on the ground, the firefighter at the control pedestal must place an orange traffic cone that is suspended from the tip of their aerial onto a second cone sitting on the ground. The firefighter at the pedestal cannot look at the cones, only the second firefighter. The second firefighter only gives hand commands to the pedestal firefighter.

This is a multi function drill. First, it simulates a noisy fire ground environment where normal verbal communications are difficult. Second, it builds trust and teamwork between the two firefighters. Third, the pedestal firefighter is able to fine tune their aerial control movements.



Snake Charmer Drill

Objective: This drill helps the firefighter at the control pedestal practice using more than one movement at a time by raising, lowering, extending or retracting at the same time.

Start with a coiled section of rope inside a clean garbage can. Whatever the full rated length of the aerial is, the can should be placed about half that distance away anywhere off the side of the truck. Swing the tip of the device directly over the can and attach the rope to the tip. Raise the device straight up over the can without the boom moving backwards. Try to keep the boom directly over the can until all the rope is out of the can. Once all the rope is out of the can, fully retract the boom. Now extend the boom and try to place all the rope back into the can. Length of rope needed will depend on the length of the device.

The difficulty of this drill can be increased by using a smaller diameter container such as a 5 gallon bucket.



Constant Wall Exercise

Objective: With the boom extended and elevated to its max elevation and while being a short distance from the wall of a building, the operator should be able to lower the boom to ground level while keeping the platform of the truck a constant distance to the wall. This exercise helps the operator in the platform practice using multiple controls at one time.

To help ensure that the platform doesn't strike the building, an object like a yard stick may be tapped to the rail of the platform and extended several feet from the platform towards the wall.

