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Ponn fire hose friction loss chart

Hand lines. The essential tool in our arsenal, literally the object we use to fight fire. Big lines, small lines, reinforcement lines, garbage lines that we all have, but do we really use them to their full potential? When I was just a novice, going through my initial formation of the pump operators there were some concepts that were drilled into my head, such as: - The diameter of the opening should be 1/2 the diameter of the line that is flowing. - The most water that can be obtained from that line is that amount of the tip, which should be 1/2 the width of the line. - Any deviation from this train of thought is considered heresy and you will be mercilessly defeated until your train of thought changes to the socially acceptable standard. Now, I will not say that we as a service are great at change, since the old adage says 200 years of tradition, unhindered by progress stands firm today, with the exception of a few pioneers. One of those pioneers in my local geographic region is the man in the photo above, his name was Mike Mauser, who died suddenly a few months ago and this photo was taken last year during the forward training evolutions. Mike was a very knowledgeable man (this is an extreme euphemism), who showed that almost every fire department in the region was under streaming our hand lines years ago, and last year he showed that we can exceed our perceived limits of fire flow in our soft hole lines. By increasing the tip size and increasing pump discharge pressure, we were able to take our flows to limits we never expected. We did this by doing the following: 1. Get updated friction loss coefficients from our hose manufacturer. 2. Use equation $C(Q)^2(L)$ to determine our total FL by 100'. 3. Use our PDP equation to determine what our discharge should be (Nozzle pressure + Total pressure loss). 4. Determine the flow capacity of the nozzle hole diameter ($29.7 \times (\text{diameter})^2 \times 7.07$) for each tip size. 5. Pull out the hand lines and place in service both outdoors and inside fixed installations. 6. Place an in-line meter in the nozzle to verify that we are flowing 50 psi for nozzle pressures. Using this method we were able to demonstrate that you could get traditional large line flows from a hand line of 2, which is becoming almost identical to the 1.75 lines in use today. With the extra pressure, chances are you can get these same flows from your small lines. Below is our hose flowchart that we have in our appliance if you want to By itself: The abbreviated version: Blue Line (2 Ponn Conquest): 1 Tip 210gpm @95psi 1 1/8Tip 265gpm @125psi 1.25 Tip at 328gpm @150psi <3>0 <5>; Yellow Line (2.5 Ponn Conquest): 1.25 Tip 328gpm @80psi 1 3/8Tip 400gpm @90psi 1 3/8Tip to 502gpm @120psi What we have changed: - We carry stack tips in all holes of the smooth nozzle. - Instead of multiple lines, we can maintain 1 and handle a wide range of operations. - We no longer deploy a 2.5 line unless it is for blitz or commercial operations. - Our crews have more stamina when operating in the field of fire, maintaining exceptional flows. Sides down: - The hose is more prone to twists (when opening and closing the bond a couple of times most twists can be resolved). - Communicating with the pump operator to increase the pressure to the desired tip size can be difficult if not equipped with a portable radio. In conclusion: This training has helped us to increase our operational efficiency, through proper training with this technique you may find it beneficial for your organization (especially if you are operating with short staff companies of less than 4 men). This is a little difficult for new divers/operators to understand because it adds a new level of complexity to an already complex system, but with sufficient training and utilization you can find this technique to save valuable time and labor in the field of fire. Remember, there are at least 5 different ways to perform any operation on the fire service, this may not work for you or your organization, but feel free to try something new, the future of our service depends on it. Feel free to leave a line in ischulte4521@gmail.com or ask questions, I always look forward to it. Train as if your life depended on it, because it does! -LTS Page 2 Lives in: Williston, North Dakota Department: Williston Fire Department Title/range: Shift Captain Years of public service: 10 Agency structure: Combination fire department Top issues in your department: Increasing run volume, Volunteer and Career employee retention. Professional Qualifications: ProBoard Firefighter 1 and 2 IFSAC Firefighter 1, Fire Officer 1, Fire Instructor 1&2, NREMT-B Bomb Operator, Kentucky EMT-B, North Dakota MSI Level Inspector HazMat Technical Aquatic Rescue Technician Fire Test Paradize Rescue Foreman Technical Rescue Space Confined NFA- ISO- Leadership 1&3, STICO, MCTO-DM, PICO, CCDM: NIMS-ICS Multiple Alarm Incidents, 100,200,300,400,700,701,702,703,704,706,800 Topics providing training for: Recruit initial and veteran education. Operations of the Suburban/Rural Motor Company. Operations of the Suburban/Rural Truck Company. Specialization Zones: Suburban/Rural FireFighting Tactics Bio Indoctrination Recruitment and Training: Ian Schulte is a career fire captain with williston Fire Department/EMS in Williston, North Dakota. He has served as a career firefighter since 2009 and a shift officer since 2012. He began his journey in

the fire service in with the Point Pleasant Fire District as a college firefighter and attended college at Cincinnati State Technical College and currently enrolled at Southern Columbia University. He is a firm believer in Masonic principles oriented towards the fire service and formerly an adjunct instructor in Northern Kentucky Kenton County Fire Chief's Association Essentials of Firefighting Recruit Academy in the Truck Company Operations sections of Ventilation and Search. I was wondering if someone has a friction loss chart, or a formula that shows the friction loss for the synthetic hose. I know that due to improvements in the coating, there is less friction loss than with the old rubber-lined cotton hose. I'm mainly looking for 1 3/4 and 2 1/2. Thank you! Friction Loss Formula: FL-C(Q²Q)L - Friction Loss in PSI C - Friction Loss Coefficient (standard and manufacturer values in the graph below) Q - Flow rate in hundreds of gpm L - Hose length on double jacket rings, C rubber lined fire hose is: 1.75 C-15.5 2 C-8 2.5 C-2 Now. They use one or all of the most slippery linings, jackets and liners that expand when loaded to increase the inner diameter above the nominal, or thinner/interlocking coatings to increase the inner diameter of a hose of similar size again made with older technologies: Angus Red Chief, Hi-Combat 1.75 C-9.6 Ponn Supreme 1.7 Hi-Combat 2.5 C-1.2 As you can see only from these numbers, the latest hose has about 1/3 to almost 1/2 less friction loss than the graphics With the hose you already own or can test, it is best to use it and do your own tests. But when buying new hose, look at the C values, they can help you unsear the low-offer rubber-lined hose from the best hose these companies also do. Often, the new hose with the same nozzle and engine pressure can move its flow from 150' to 200' or 250' and that's a good improvement if your attempt to make 1-3/4 high flow lines for residential fires where 150' are sometimes a little too short to get to the far side. My complete spreadsheet in Excel format is available in matt Matt IAC0J Canine Officer 20/50 Hey Matt, I couldn't get that zip to save. I'd love to take a look at it, is there another way to get it? Never argue with an idiot. They drag you to their level, and then beat you with experience! IAC0J mcaldwell and others: If the zipper is not working (I get that complaint from time to time, I don't know why!), email me at and I can email you the zip file or the *.xls unzipped version. Both files are well below 100k, so there is no bad emailing. Matt IAC0J Official Canine 20/50 Dalmation90..... What about NEIDNER Hose? Also... did you know that the Hi-Combat ratio has a lower FL coefficient for hose of 1.75 is that despite the fact that it is as 1.75 is acually 1.96dimeter inside..... or so I've been told. 09-11 . . 343 They all gave some.. Some gave it all blessed God.. R.I.P. ----- Minister of Comfort of the South Purple Hydrant Receiver (3 times) BMI Researcher The comments, opinions and positions expressed here are mine. They express themselves respectfully, in a spirit of security and progress. They do not reflect the opinions or positions of my employer or department. Added to the hose that the manufacturer has provided C for or that I was able to recalculate the value of C from its published figures. So it's not an inclination against Niedner. I also don't have numbers for Ponn Conquest, which is my personal favorite for general purpose attack lines. On my recommendation, we use Niedner's lightweight hose in our Stairpacks for their lower weight and tighter packaging than Conquest. If someone has references that send me (company data sheet via fax, pdf, etc - I want something published not only word of mouth via email) I would love to add them to the FireInfo spreadsheet. IAC0J Canine Officer 20/50 Thank you for the answers. Does anyone else know any coefficients for another synthetic hose? Dalmation90... was not implying that he was using an inclination against NEIDNER. I was just curious to know if you had his figures. Do you have any idea about the problem of some manufacturers' hoses being closer to 2 IDs instead of the marketed size of 1.75? I have the misunderstanding that do this to give a lower friction loss to make your product more attractive. 09-11 . . 343 They all gave some.. Some gave it all blessed God.. R.I.P. ----- Minister of Comfort of the South Purple Hydrant Receiver (3 times) BMI researcher ----- The comments, opinions and positions expressed here are mine. They express themselves respectfully, in a spirit of security and progress. They do not reflect the opinions or positions of my employer or department. I know that on the attack lines, Ponn Conquest is one that does this. While hoses pack their nominal diameter like other hoses, it's no big deal. Maybe you have a small amount of extra weight to carry when charged, but most people aren't dragging 150' or 200' of 1.75, at least not in the initial attack - stretch, load, and advance 10/20/30'. Ponn gets his performance in Conquest of Two Things. First, the polythelyene coating is more slippery than rubber. Secondly, it's molded into the inner jacket, so it doesn't take up internal space like a rubber lining does. The same hose on the outside, but a wider and slippery interior. On the supply line side, Angus has used the expansion trick for decades. Hi-Vol 4 when charged is 4.2, and 5 goes to 5.2. It's packaged as it did from other companies 4 and 5, so it's a fair term for it. But under pressure, it grows to improve hydraulics. More weight when loaded, but enough to make a practical difference. But you always have to weigh the trade-offs. Lightweight, tight packaging. Better hydraulics, medium weight. Heavyweight, cheaper. I have to find out what you're looking for. Canine Officer IAC0J 20/50 According to Ponn Supreme Supreme friction loss appears to be much less than a coefficient of 10.5. G-5 Friction loss per 100'attack hose GPM: 150 180 200 220 240 1-3/4 16 20 25 29 30 2 10 12 18 10 23 All tests performed with a 15/16 straight diameter nozzle. That's more like a 7ish coefficient. It seems like the only way to figure out what the loss of fricción.es to prove if yourself. Everyone has different numbers. Do you have any numbers for 2.5 Conquest? I'm 500 feet and I haven't had a chance to flow it yet. Thank you. Looks like a typo in the conquest of 2. Showing 10 psi to 220 when reading 18 for 200 gpm. Extrapolate 20 by 220 rather. Thanks for the effort. Roc Citadel: I encourage you to test the FLOW hose and measure the loss yourself instead of relying on an FL board. On Monday in Vermont we tested 4 different types of hoses and found the following. GPM - 230 Length - 2-50' sections - total 100 feet Jaffline 1 3/4 - 60-psi by 100 feet for 230-gpm Angus High Combat 1 3/4 - 100-psi by 10 00 feet for 230-gpm Snap-tite Ponn Conquest 1 3/4 - 30-psi by 100 for 230-gpm Snap-tite Ponn Conquest 2 - 25-psi by 100 for 240-gpm. The 2 was tested in a higher flow by mistake and they ran out of time to do the test again. I have not found a significant gain with Conquest at the size of 2 1/2 unless its will flow 400+ through it. Below 350-gpm most quality brands also have close to the same FL numbers. DO NOT SELL HOSE! Only the nozzles, and during these tests we did not tell the hose which nozzle mark was being used. All tests were performed with a UL-listed calibrated flowmeter, an in-line pressure gauge at the inlet of the first section of the hose, and another in-line pressure gauge at the end of the hose connected to the nozzle. A default flow was set and used for each test (except for the two inches.) The one you need most! Note that the High Combat had more than three times the Conquest FL, and cost about three times more not sure how anyone can justify the cost based on what we saw on Monday. I know, you'll never wear out the hose.... just the bomb! I hope this will help in your search. Last edited by KirkAllen; 09-17-2003, 11:56 PM. Kirk Allen First Strike Technologies, Inc.

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