

	<b>ROFR Section:</b> 3100		<b>TFCA Best Practices:</b> 11.01	
	Effective: 9/2013	Revision: 5/2016	Fire Chief: 	

## Hose Testing

### **Purpose**

Define proper procedures for fire hose acceptance testing, in-service testing, and proper maintenance procedures.

All testing shall be in accordance with NFPA Standard 1962, chapter 5.

All maintenance and repairs shall be in accordance with NFPA 1962.

All fire hose shall be unloaded and reloaded every March and September to facilitate visual inspection of the hose for excessive wear and damage, and to reposition the folds in the hose.

All fire hose will be tested in March of every year. New hose will be tested and numbered prior to being placed in service.

1 ¾-3-inch hose will be tested at 250 psi for 5 minutes, with a maximum length of 300 feet. Five inch supply hose will be tested at 150 psi.

The hose testing process consists of 6 steps:

### **Step 1**

Inspect each section of hose for damage by burns, chemicals, abrasions, cuts, mildew, or excessive wear. Any section of hose that is either damaged or fails the test will be tagged out of service.

Couplings should be checked for burred threads, gasket patency, etc....

Using a permanent marker, draw a line around the hose, as proximal to the coupling as possible.

### **Step 2**

Connect the hose sections to be tested (300" maximum) and tighten them with a spanner wrench. Connect a gated nozzle to the discharge end. When testing 5-inch hose, converters must be used to reduce the discharge end of the hose to accommodate a nozzle.

### **Step 3**

Prior to pressurizing the hose, all personnel in the working area shall don their helmet. . Slowly pressurize the hose, open the nozzle slightly and bleed off any air before closing the nozzle.

### **Step 4**

During this step, personnel should not straddle the hose. Always stand to one side.

Increase pressure to the prescribed psi and hold for 5 minutes. Check for leaks at the couplings and tighten them as necessary. Inspect for pinholes or water seeping from hose jacket. Inspect the permanent marker line next to the coupling. The line should not move more than 1/8 inch away from the coupling. Check for bulging or deformity at the coupling.

### **Step 5**

Slowly reduce the pump pressure and disengage the pump. Open the nozzle at the discharge end slowly and allow the pressure to bleed off. Break down the sections of the hose and remove the nozzles.

Five inch supply loads shall be reversed before loading back on the Apparatus.

### **Step 6**

Record the test results in Fire House.

Written communication up the chain of command shall be completed if the following apparatus do not meet the minimal hose requirements set by ROFR administration.

