



Fire Protection Training

Procedures Handbook 4300

SALVAGE & OVERHAUL

TOPIC: Chutes and Dikes

TIME FRAME: 30 Minutes

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION:

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: A written quiz

Behavior: The student will list and describe the principles, uses, and construction techniques utilized in preparing chutes and dikes in controlling water spread.

Standard: With a minimum of 70% accuracy

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Salvage covers
- Appropriate visual aids
- Audio visual equipment

REFERENCES:

- IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting, 7th Edition, Chapter 12
- IFSTA, Salvage and Overhaul Practices, 7th Edition, Chapter 4

PREPARATION:

The ability to remove and channel water using salvage covers requires practice and a certain amount of ingenuity. When done properly, it reduces water damage and builds a sense of professionalism within the department. One of the most practical means of removing water is by using window chutes. Effective chutes can be made quickly, reducing water damage to the building, and the work load of the fire company.



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CHUTES AND DIKES

PRESENTATION

APPLICATION

I. CHUTES AND DIKES ARE EFFECTIVE MEANS TO CONTROL WATER SPREAD IN BUILDINGS

A. Chutes

1. Chutes are primarily used to remove water from buildings
2. The chute is positioned to channel water out of a window or other horizontal opening.
3. The top of the chute is positioned under the source of the water entering the floor or building
4. The top of the chute should be placed near the source to reduce splashing.
5. Chutes are especially effective when removing water from an elevated source.
6. Effective chutes can be made with two pike poles and a salvage cover.
 - a. Longer chutes can be made by splicing two salvage covers together and supporting them on a ladder.
 - b. When constructing a chute using pike poles, the cover must be opened and each edge rolled around a pike pole forming dikes at the sides.
7. When constructing chutes using a ladder, the salvage cover is opened in order to roll the edges, which are then placed inside the ladder beam.
 - a. The rolled edges are placed underneath the cover to prevent loosening

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PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>b. The weight of water in the chute tends to tighten the rolls.</p> <p>B. Dikes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dikes are constructed across halls, doors and other openings to control water spread.2. In considering dikes, consideration must be given to where water is traveling and at what speed3. Consideration must also be given to availability of covers, the amount of water and personnel available.4. Diking operations should take advantage of building features<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Sumpsb. Floor drainsc. Floor slope5. The primary purpose of diking is to increase the elevation in specific areas to:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Deter water from enteringb. Encourage water to exit	



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CHUTES AND DIKES

SUMMARY:

Chutes and dikes are an effective means to control water in a building. By use of a chute, water may be directed from a drain or hole in a ceiling to outside the building. Dikes prevent the spread of water by creating barriers.

Water chutes are a quick and effective way of removing water from upper floors. Chutes can be made with pike poles and a cover. Several chutes may be spliced together to make longer chutes. Chutes must be supported and placed close to water sources to be effective.

EVALUATION:

A written quiz.

ASSIGNMENT:

To be determined by instructor(s).