



Fire Protection Training

Procedures Handbook 4300

SALVAGE & OVERHAUL

TOPIC: Salvage Covers - Types and Maintenance

TIME FRAME: 1 Hour

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION:

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: A written quiz

Behavior: Student will be able to list and describe the construction, types, and maintenance requirements for salvage covers.

Standard: With a minimum of 70% accuracy

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Various salvage covers
- Rubber bands
- Appropriate visual aids
- Audio visual equipment

REFERENCES:

- IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting, 2nd Edition, Chapter 12

PREPARATION:

Salvage is very important on structure fires. Many times although the structure is lost, personal possessions are saved due to prompt, efficient salvage work. The preservation of personal property can help minimize the impact of a fire.



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SALVAGE COVERS—TYPES AND
MAINTENANCE

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>I. SALVAGE COVER TYPES AND USES</p> <p>A. Sizes of Salvage Covers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Salvage covers are made in several sizes and of various materials2. Larger covers are better for covering large areas but can be cumbersome with limited staffing <p>B. Types of Salvage Covers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Canvas cover - made of specially treated woven canvas<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. It is lightweight and easily handledb. Sufficiently waterproof for practically all types of service2. Plastic covers are also becoming popular<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. These covers may be:<ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Made of a nylon material with vinyl on both sides or(2) 100% polyethylene filmb. Advantages<ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Plastic covers are lightweight, waterproof, shrinkproof, and tear resistant(2) They will not rot or mildew(3) These covers are economical(4) They are practical for indoor and outdoor use	



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<ul style="list-style-type: none">(5) They are chemically inert:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Not generally affected by alkalis, oils, acids, caustics or solventsc. Disadvantages<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Plastic covers have a tendency to slide from high piled merchandise(2) Are not well suited to making chutes and dikes by rolling the edge(3) Plastic covers should not be utilized in areas where sparks or hot embers may be present3. The rubber-coated cover<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Rubberized on both sidesb. Generally is limited to larger departments where considerable salvage work is necessary and covers are used frequently4. The "greenback" cover<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Specially treated on one side and has a green fabric on the other sideb. This cover should be used treated-side up5. The duck cover<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Treated with a linseed-oil compoundb. Duck will shed water, but is sticky and stiff in the winter and is hard to handle	



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<ul style="list-style-type: none">c. It tends to soil objects with which it comes in contact <p>C. Salvage Cover Uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Salvage covers are used for covering:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Furnitureb. Merchandisec. Machinery andd. Other objects that might be damaged by water or debris2. The salvage cover will cover all of the furniture in the average size room in a dwelling3. Covers are used to make chutes for diverting water outside a building<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. To place on stairways as a chuteb. To catch water and debris as catchalls4. May be hung to cover walls5. They can be used to cover an engine or truck to help keep the equipment dry and free from falling debris	
<p>II. MAINTAINING SALVAGE COVERS</p> <p>A. Care is the Byword in Maintaining Salvage Covers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Do not drag or walk on covers unnecessarily, as this will cause dirt and grit to grind into the covers2. Do not pull covers over sharp objects If covering roofs, materials likely to perforate or tear covers should be removed first	



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<ul style="list-style-type: none">3. Do not throw covers down elevator shafts or from windows4. Do not drive nails through covers, use grommet holes<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Grommets in salvage covers provide a means of hanging covers over shelves and on wallsb. Two grommets should be on each corner, and grommets on the ends and sides should be 16-32 inches center-to-center to correspond with the standard spacing of studs and joistsc. This permits hanging on nails driven into studsB. Inspection Interval<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Every 30 days or2. After each use whichever occurs firstC. Maintenance Procedures<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Wash with broom and clear water<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Stains and heavy dirt may be removed with detergent solution2. Dry thoroughly3. Inspect for damage<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Small cuts or tears can be repaired with:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Iron on patches(2) Glue on patches4. Store in a cool dry place	



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<p>5. Do not allow salvage covers to dry when soiled or contaminated as a chemical reaction may occur and the salvage cover will deteriorate</p>	



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SUMMARY:

Because salvage covers are expensive, firefighters should take care when using them and when making repairs. Covers should be thoroughly washed and dried after each use. When removed from drying racks, covers must be carefully examined for cuts, tears or abrasions and repaired as necessary.

EVALUATION:

A written quiz.

ASSIGNMENT:

To be determined by instructor(s).