

# VILLAGE OF PLOVER FIRE DEPARTMENT

## Appendix 2005

### HOSE TESTING PROCEDURE

#### Equipment needed:

- Hose record form
- Permanent marker
- Pen or pencil
- Spanner wrenches
- Hose testing machine
- Water supply hose – 75'
- Extension cord
- Appropriate sized nozzles
- PPE, including gloves, helmet and eye protection

1. Move the red *RICE* hose testing machine into the long apparatus bay or outside
2. Attach the water supply line ( 1½" hose) from the station truck fill hose located on the wall, to the inlet coupling on the machine. Make sure the valve on the machine is in the off position. Turn on the main water supply. Approximately 75' will be needed
3. Attach a garden hose to the relief valve outlet on the machine. This directs the excess water where you want it to go instead of spraying out all over
4. Connect an electrical supply source to the machine. The machine is now set up for use
5. You can now attach up to 300' of hose to each outlet. Test no more than 300' total at one time of any diameter hose. Inspect the hose gasket on the female end for dry rot, cracking. Make sure that the couplings are snug but not over tight. They will tighten up during the testing procedure. This is also a good time to check the threads for any unrepairable damage
6. With a permanent marker, make a line on the hose where it meets the coupling
7. Attach the appropriate sized nozzles to the end of each section. Leave nozzles in the closed position
8. Open the water supply valves to the discharge outlets and the water inlet. This will charge the hose lines to be tested. Bleed the excess air from the machine using the relief valve where you attached the garden hose. Close this relief valve when air from machine is bleed off.
9. Open the nozzles at the end of the hose lines. Bleed off any air in the hose lines by allowing water to flow until it is an even stream. Close the nozzles fully.
10. Turn on the machine with the silver toggle switch and pressurize the hose to 45 psi., once this pressure is reached, turn off the machine

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11. Walk the length of the hoses to observe for any leaks in the hose jackets or couplings. Tighten couplings if needed. Also observe the lines that are marked on the hose jacket. This line should not move more than ¼" from its original location. If it does, it means that the hose is pulling out of the internal collar and should be taken out of service until repaired or replaced.
12. Turn on the machine, bring up to test pressure (300 psi for small diameter hose, 200 psi for LDH) and observe the hose. Because of the pressure, the hose will move and then finally come to rest. Once this pressure is reached turn off the machine. This pressure must be maintained for three (3) minutes.
13. You should only position yourself on the left side of the hose as you are looking from the tester. Do not work on the right side, straddle or work within 15 feet of the hose.
14. Once three (3) minutes have been achieved, with no failures, the test is complete.
15. Open the small relief valve on the machine to relieve the pressure. Once the machine pressure has been relieved, the nozzles can be opened to relieve the hose pressure. Make sure to close your water supply.
16. The hose can now be broken down and placed on the drying rack.
17. Record the outcome of the hose test on the supplied form with the number stenciled near the couplings on the hose jacket. The outcome is either pass or fail. Any failed hoses shall be reported to the appropriate supervisor.
18. Repeat the above procedure for the remainder of the hose tests.

Refer to NFPA 1962 for any further information on hose testing.