

Los Angeles City Fire Department

Study Sheet

BARRICADE

TB # 93

Date: 9-98

Use these words to complete the blanks: 1% , 2% , direct , radiant , convection , conduction , flying , direct , air , water , aeration , vertical , horizontal , 170° , 190° , 20, 30 , latent , 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, reactivated, coarse , fine, exposure , compressed , NOT

(ref: TB93 pg. 2)

Barricade was primarily developed for use during brush fires, for exposure protection.

- Barricade is a liquid concentrate composed of super absorbent polymers.
- A _____ to _____ (percent) mixture produces a unique fire blocking gel.
- It provides a(n) _____ zone and protects a combustible surface from: _____ heat, _____ embers, and _____ flame impingement.

Class "A" foam vs. Barricade

- Class "A" foam is mixed with air and water producing _____ bubbles in a process known as _____.
- Surface area of liquid is increased which in-turn increases the ability of water to absorb heat.
- Class "A" foam can cling to _____ surfaces.
- The air bubbles burst when exposed to temperatures ranging around _____ ° F.
- Blankets of this type of foam break down in _____ to _____ minutes.
- Barricade** produces a bubble of _____ surrounded by a polymer shell.
- The mixed product feels like slime and is very slippery.
- Barricade** These bubbles absorbs _____ heat – more than compressed air foams.
- Does _____ break down like air foams.
- Barricade** is expected to remain in place from _____ to _____ hours.
- Barricade** foam coating can **dry** in place but can be _____ using a _____ mist of water.
- Barricade** is NON-toxic and will **not** harm paint or metal surfaces and can be washed off using a garden hose.

When to use Barricade

- Because it clings well to vertical surfaces, it is good for _____ protection. Apply it to ALL exterior **structural** surfaces.
- Barricade** can also be applied to _____ gas cylinders, motor vehicles and Railroad tank cars.
- Don't forget **vegetation** that is surrounding a structure.

- Barricade** is to be used for EXPOSURE protection – **not** a direct attack on fire. This is because of its *cost* (\$30/gallon) , **reach** , and **handling**.
- Barricade** should be applied in **anticipation** of fire. (NOTE: if flames are approaching fast, used water.)

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(ref: TB93 pg. 3)

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Dispensing Equipment

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collapsible 5-gallon backpack 2. 1" self-educating plastic nozzle 3. Quick-connect hose with in-line shut-off 4. Plastic funnel 5. Plastic backpack liner 6. Clean-out tube 	<p>Test yourself:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
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- Companies **normally** carry _____ 5-gallon container of Barricade on the apparatus.
- This equipment (other than the 5-gallon container) should be carried _____.
- When there is a RED FLAG alert** or the Brush Burning Index (**BBI**) is **EXTREME (81+)** then:
 - Collapsible 5-gallon backpack should be _____ and also
 - Carry _____ additional 5-gallon containers of **Barricade**.

According to Training Bulletin #92, Barricade, when the brush-burning index is 81 or higher, the minimum number of gallons of Barricade that should be carried on an engine company is . . .

- A. 1 gallon
- B. 3 gallons
- C. 5 gallons
- D. 15 gallons

When properly mixed, Barricade should be expected to remain in-place for at least how many hours?

- A. 2 to 4 hours
- B. 3 to 6 hours
- C. 4 to 8 hours
- D. 5 to 10 hours

Procedures for filling the backpack:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Put liner inside the backpack 2. Remove plastic plug 3. Thread funnel into fill port 4. Pour concentrate into backpack 5. When full, remove funnel, replace plug 6. SAVE the 5-gallon container 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. SAVE the container for your used oil!
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Answers to multiple choice on page 2. D and C

(ref: TB93 pg. 4)

Procedures for emptying the backpack: Note: Put unused **Barricade** back into the SAVED 5-gallon container. When fire conditions change and it is not longer necessary to keep the backpack full:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Remove funnel adapter from funnel and place the funnel in empty 5-gallon Container. 2. Pour Barricade from backpack to container. 3. Discard plastic backpack liner 4. Rinse backpack thoroughly 5. Use “flush wand” to remove product from the pickup tube. 	<p>Test yourself:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
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Application Procedures:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attach plastic nozzle to 1” hose line 2. Use quick-connect to attach pick-up tube to fill plug. 3. Don the filled backpack 4. Attach shut-off end of pick-up tube to nozzle 5. Should have 75 psi to the nozzle. 6. Use in-line shut-off to adjust mixture rate. 7. Apply material back towards the apparatus 8. Apply in this order: Roof, Vertical Surfaces 9. On vertical surfaces coat combustibles and windows FIRST. 10. Work in pairs. FF not wearing backpack should: Pull hose ; Check for Coverage 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. Don the filled backpack 4. _____ 5. Nozzle psi should be _____psi 6. _____ 7. _____ 8. Cover : _____ then _____ 9. Vertical surfaces cover: _____ and _____ FIRST 10. Helper FF should: _____ and _____ for coverage.
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To adjust mixture rate: Use IN-LINE shut-off located on the end of the pick-up tube.

- **If FIRE** will pass through in:
 - **1 to 2** hours: close the in-line shut-off (make it LEAN)
 - **2 to 8** hours: use richer mixture – open the in-line shut-off (make it RICHER)
- **NOTE: FULLY OPEN** = an extremely thick mixture of **4%**

When coating roofs: ALWAYS work from a LADDER

DO NOT mix Barricade in the apparatus water tank – it will clog the pump!

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