Fre Engineering

TACTICAL BUILDING BLOCKS SERIES

Personal Harness Use

Sponsored by:



Firefighter Removals

HORIZONTAL DRAGS – TWO FIREFIGHTERS



Situations for use:

Extensive removal distance



✓ Large-size downed firefighter

Webbing or rope can be used for drag

Distributes weight between both rescuers

Two Drag Options:

- ✓ Simultaneous
- ✓ Alternating



FIREFIGHTER STAIR REMOVAL



Stairwell removals create a difficult upward climb because of:

- Rescuer fatigue
- ✓ Steepness/turns
- Awkward positions
- ✓ Stairwell instability

Focus on torso of body

Top Rescuer

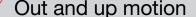
- Attach pompier hook to firefighter's SCBA strap
- ✓ Vertical lift
- Handles on pompier hooks or harness straps

Bottom Rescuer

✓ Uses harness straps as lifting handles.







VERTICAL LIFT



Used for subfloor removals as a last resort

Method 1: Rope Bight

- Double rope in half
- ✓ Middle of rope clips into firefighter pompier hook

Method 2: Double Handcuff Knot

Two attachments

- ✓ Upper front
- ✓ Lower rear

Lower rear attachment can be double handcuff or Figure 8 on bight can be used along with carabiners

Both methods provide option for two or four removal lines



VERTICAL LOWER





Ladder high point method incorporating personal harness

Equipment Required

- ✓ Life safety rope
- ✓ Ground ladder

Ladder is used as a high point anchor and a friction device

Downed firefighter attachment is harness pompier hook through coat

Prevents inversion











For more information on Personal Harness Use, go to Training Minutes or Daniel DiRenzo's article on Personal Harness Use in *Fire Engineering*, both at FireEngineering.com. Special thanks to Safety & Survival Training, LLC, and the Collingswood (NJ) Fire Department.

Created by Daniel DiRenzo, Cherry Hill (NJ) Fire Department