

# FIREQUIP™

## SPECIFICATION SHEET

### ARMORED ULTRA COMBAT



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### Double Jacket Polyester Filament Yarn Extruded One-Piece Nitrile Rubber Liner

Fire hose is one of the most important tools used by the fire department. As such, the following specification must be strictly adhered to unless the proposed specification exceeds specification listed. Only the fire department can determine if a proposed product meets and exceeds these specifications.

### CONSTRUCTION

*Outer Jacket	100% Polyester Filament Yarn
*Inner Jacket/Liner	Synthetic Yarn with Nitrile Rubber Extruded-thru-the-Weave Resulting in a One- Piece Construction
*Markings	One Inch Wide White Stripe with Border Tracer Lines Runs Length of Hose
*Pre-Dyed Yarns	Day-Glo Yellow, Green

### APPLICATIONS

High Rise Packs	Ideal for Internal Attack Line
Municipal Attack Line	Master Stream Appliances
Outstanding for CAFS operations	Confined Space Fire Fighting

### PERFORMANCE FEATURES

- \*Oversized Waterway Delivers More Water with Very Low Friction Loss
- \*Virtually Kink Resistant, Unbeatable Anti-Kink Performance
  - \*Higher Pressure Rating than Conventional Hose
  - \*Incredible Puncture Resistance
- \*Lowest Drag Coefficient Available Resulting in Less Abrasion
  - \*Lightweight for Reduced Firefighter Fatigue
  - \*Highly Visible Day-Glo Colors of Green and Yellow

#### TECHNICAL INFORMATION:

- NFPA Standard:** The hose must meet all the requirements of NFPA 1961, Standard on Fire Hose (Current Edition).
- Jackets:** The jackets shall be evenly and firmly woven, free from unsightly defects, dirt, knots, lumps, and irregularities of twist that might affect the serviceability of the finished product. Each jacket shall be seamless and shall have polyester filler yarns woven around the hose throughout its length, with the warp ends interwoven with the warp yarn covering the filler yarns.  
  
Warp ends of both the inner and outer jackets shall be high-tenacity filament polyester developed, designed and processed for the fire hose jacket filler yarns. The use of any warp yarns of filament or entangled construction is expressly forbidden.  
  
Filler yarns of both the inner and outer jackets shall be high-tenacity filament polyester developed, designed, and processed for fire hose jacket filler yarns. These filament polyester yarns shall be free from defects that are unsightly or may affect the serviceability of the finished hose. The staple polyester warp ends must completely cover and protect the filament polyester filler yarns.
- Impregnation:** When specified, each outside jacket shall be completely impregnated by a mechanical process to provide coverage of an abrasion-resistant, water repellent, heat resistant compound prior to the jackets and liner being combined. Coating applied to finished hose, allowing varied absorption to the inside jacket, is not acceptable.

5. **Lining:** The one piece nitrile rubber lining shall be a . The surface must be smooth and free from corrugations. No reclaimed material or through the weave extrusion lining shall be used. The lining material shall meet the requirements of National Sanitation Foundation Standard 14 for potable water use. The lining thickness shall be tightly controlled to reduce weight, compactness and kink radius.
6. **Ozone resistance:** Lining specimens shall be subjected to ASTM D 1149-91, "Standard Test Method for Rubber Deterioration- Surface Ozone Cracking in a Chamber". Specimens shall be prepared in accordance with ASTM D 18-86, "Standard Test Method for Rubber Deterioration- Surface Cracking Procedure C and shall be elongated 15%. Ozone Concentration shall be 100+/-5 parts per hundred million by volume. Temperature shall be 40.0° +/-1.0 (104° F). Time shall be 100 hours. There shall be no appearance of cracking or crazing when viewed under a 7 power magnifying glass at any time during or at the end of the 100 hour exposure.
7. **Accelerated Aging:** Lining specimens shall be subjected to ASTM D573-88, "Standard Test Method for Rubber Deterioration in an Air Oven.: Specimens shall be exposed to 70°+/- 1° C temperature for a duration of 166 +/- 2 hours and shall be allowed to rest for 24 +/- hours before testing. The tensile strength and ultimate elongation of the rubber lining after aging shall not be less than 75 percent of the original tensile and elongation.
8. **Adhesion:** the adhesive must be of uniform thickness around the circumference of the lining. The adhesion shall be such that the rate of separation of a 1' strip of lining, transversely cut, shall not be greater than 1" per minute under a weight of 18 lbs.—No exceptions.
9. **Low Temperature Flexibility:** The hose shall be capable of performing in sub-zero conditions. A 3-foot section of hose shall be exposed to a temperature of -54° +/- 2° C (-65° +/- 3° F) for a period of 24 hours. At the end of the exposure period and while maintained at the -55°C exposure temperature, the hose shall be rapidly bent 180° double on itself, first one way and then the other. There shall be no cracking or breaking of the jacket or liner. Leakage shall be cause for rejection.
10. **Hydrostatic Test:** Hydrostatic tests shall be conducted on hose equipped with the couplings to be delivered in accordance with NFPA 1961. Each length of hose is to be subjected to a hydrostatic proof test pressure on 1000 PSI for at least 15 seconds and not more than 1 minute. Higher test pressures, which may weaken the hose, are expressly forbidden.
11. **Twist:** The hose shall not twist more than 4 ¼ turns per 50 ft. for the 1 ¾" size, under a pressure of 1000 PSI. No final twist in a direction to loosen the couplings shall be permitted.
12. **Warp:** The hose shall not warp more than 20" from a straight line drawn from center to center of the fittings at the ends of the hose and the hose shall not rise from the table.
13. **Expansion:** The expansion in circumference of the hose between 10 and 1000 PSI shall not exceed 8%.
14. **Elongation:** The elongation between 10 and 1000 PSI shall not exceed the burst pressure.
15. **Burst Test:** a 3-foot sample of hose chosen at random shall withstand, without failure, a hydrostatic pressure of 1200 PSI while lying straight or curved on a 27" radius. Retention of the coupling to the hose shall equal or exceed the burst pressure.
16. **Kink Test:** A full length shall withstand, while kinked, without failure, a hydrostatic pressure of 600 PSI.
17. **Method of Testing:** All measurements and test to determine compliance of the fire hose with specified requirements shall be made in accordance with ASTM D 380-87 (Standard Test Methods of Rubber Hose), except as otherwise specified. All tests shall be conducted at the point of manufacture or at a laboratory equipped for such testing. All tests shall be performed as specified in NFPA 1961 (1992 Edition). Hydrostatic tests shall be conducted under controlled conditions employing equipment capable of supplying a uniform pressure.
18. **Service Life:** The fire hose furnished under the terms of this proposal has a potential service life often years, barring mistreatment or accidental damage that would render the hose unfit for service. Upon delivery, the fire hose shall be in first-class condition free from defects in workmanship and materials. The supplier shall provide replacement of any such hose as may be defective without any charge whatsoever to the Fire Department.
19. **Warranty:** The manufacturer warrants the hose to be free from defects in materials and workmanship for a period of ten years. This warranty shall provide for the repair or replacement of hose and couplings proven to have failed due to faulty material or workmanship.

HOSE SIZE	PROOF TEST PRESSURE (PSI)	SERVICE TEST PRESSURE (PSI)	BURST TEST PRESSURE (PSI)	BOWL SIZE	WEIGHT PER 50 FT UNCOUPLED
1 ¾"	1000	500	1500	2-1/8"	17

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