



## Drafting Operations

The PyroBlitz Ultra High Pressure Fire Suppression unit has been designed for rapid deployment in rural, wildland and municipal environments. It has the capability to draft water from open sources such as ponds, rivers, stream, dams and swimming pools to allow a sustained fire attack with the high pressure hand line as well as the capability to replenish the booster tank while drafting from open water supply.

### Preparing the Unit

Position the unit as close to the open water source as possible, taking into account ground conditions, slopes and current flow direction as well as water condition.

- Shut down engine.
- Close tank to pump valve.
- Remove blank cap from suction inlet port.
- Position suction hose/strainer to make the connection to the suction inlet port.
- Ensure that rubber washer in suction hose is present and in good condition.
- Attach suction hose to suction inlet port and tighten hose until airtight connection is obtained. (A rope can be secured to the suction hose at the strainer and suction connection in order to assist with placement of hose into open water source and/or manipulation of hose during and after operations.)
- Place the strainer into the open water source with no less than one foot above strainer.
- Place strainer facing upstream if used in flowing water.
- Ensure that strainer does not bottom out onto river bed, pond or stream to prevent ingestion of mud and or stones.

- Start pump.
- Open primer valve (*optional*).
- Use hand primer to exhaust air from suction hose. Observe water rising in suction hose until it reaches pump suction inlet.
- The pump is capable of drafting water from a maximum of 20 feet deep (*optional – only with primer fitted*).
- Once pump is primed and lift is observed, close primer valve.
- Select either tank fill operation or hose reel attack line and commence pumping operation.

**NOTE: DO NOT RUN THE PUMP WITHOUT WATER FOR LONGER THAN ONE MINUTE.**

### **Failure to Obtain/Maintain Lift**

Failure to obtain or sustain lift can be attributed to the following conditions:

- Loose or poor suction inlet connection – must be airtight
- Faulty or damaged suction hose washer
- Blocked strainer
- Strainer not adequately submerged
- Faulty primer valve (*if fitted*)
- Faulty primer (*if fitted*)
- Faulty pump
- Water level too far below pump suction inlet
- Pump suction hose not adequately primed

**NOTE: SUCTION STRAINER MUST BE SUBMERSED AT LEAST ONE FOOT BELOW WATER LEVEL.**

Initial pumping operations could be accompanied by a certain amount of air in the discharge line. This condition should stabilize **within one minute** of pumping operations. If air continues to exit during pumping operations, stop the unit as cavitation can damage the pump; ensure proper seal is obtained.