



Fire Protection Training

Procedures Handbook 4300

SALVAGE & OVERHAUL

TOPIC: Covering Roof Openings

TIME FRAME: 30 Minutes

LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION:

BEHAVIORAL OBJECTIVE:

Condition: A written quiz

Behavior: The student will list and describe the methods, materials and safety precautions associated with covering roof openings during salvage operations.

Standard: With a minimum 70% accuracy

MATERIALS NEEDED:

- Appropriate visual aids
- Audio visual equipment

REFERENCES:

- IFSTA, Salvage and Overhaul, 7th Edition, Chapter 8
- IFSTA, Essentials of Fire Fighting, 2nd Edition, Chapter 12

PREPARATION:

The primary purpose of salvage work is to reduce property damage. "To Protect, not Wreck" should be the goal. Proper and efficient salvage work often enables businesses to continue after a fire with a minimum of interruption. It also aids families in reoccupation of their homes within a few hours after a fire has occurred. Your ability to cover roof openings safely, effectively and quickly will assist in these endeavors.



Fire Protection Training

Procedures Handbook 4300

COVERING ROOF OPENINGS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<p>I. COVERING ROOF OPENINGS</p> <p>A. Safety Precautions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Care must be taken while working on a roof2. The roof may have been weakened by fire below<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Should be checked for structural stability before covering work begins3. Salvage covers or tarps used on roof should be handled in a manner that minimizes the chance of wind throwing personnel off balance4. Caution should be exercised when working on wet, steeply pitched or ice-covered roofs <p>B. Covering Openings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Holes in roofs are typically caused by<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Fire damage orb. Ventilation operations2. The method of covering is dictated by<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Type of roofb. Location of holec. Size of holed. Type of material availablee. Time covering must lastf. Current and predicted weather conditions <p>C. Materials</p>	



Fire Protection Training

Procedures Handbook 4300

COVERING ROOF OPENINGS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Common covering materials<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Roofing feltb. Plastic sheetingc. Roof tarpsd. Salvage covers2. All edges must be secured:<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Tiedb. Weightedc. Nailed down3. "Roof Tarps" or "Roofers" are carried by many departments<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. These are old salvage coversb. Should be marked for this dutyD. Methods of Covering<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Pitched roof<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The roofing materials around the top of the hole should be pried approximately 6" away from underlying support materialb. Covering material should be positioned<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Over the hole(2) With the edge placed under the uplifted roofing(3) Prevents water from running underneath	



Fire Protection Training

Procedures Handbook 4300

COVERING ROOF OPENINGS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">c. The side and bottom edges should overlap the side and bottom edges of the holed. All edges should be secured<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Lath or boards should be used to hold down the edges<ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Nails should be driven into boards in a manner that avoids penetration of salvage cover material(b) Nails should be driven through grommet holes, if boards are not availablee. Material covering a hole near the peak of the roof should be placed over the hole and on both sides of the ridgef. Covering openings with two or more covers requires that the covers overlap by at least 12 inches<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Position covers so that water will run down the covers and not into the structure2. Covering holes in flat roofs<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The edges around the hole should be raised in a manner similar to that on pitched roofs<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Pry up materials approximately 6 inches around the entire perimeterb. Construct a frame over the hole to create sufficient pitch to shed water once covered	



Fire Protection Training

Procedures Handbook 4300

COVERING ROOF OPENINGS

PRESENTATION	APPLICATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none">c. Place the cover material over the frame and secure around the edges as if a pitched roof <p>3. Bagging</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Sometimes, it will be impossible to cover roof openings. When this condition exists, the area below the hole should be protected by "bagging"b. The ceiling joists or floor joists below the opening should be loosely covered with a salvage coverc. Bags or troughs formed between the structural members will hold water<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) This water must be drained or channeled to exterior of the building <p>4. Skylights, roof hatches and air shafts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Easiest of all roof openings to cover and make watertight because their frameworks are elevatedb. Salvage covers or tarps can be placed directly over the existing framework and secured around the edges	



Fire Protection Training

Procedures Handbook 4300

COVERING ROOF OPENINGS

SUMMARY:

As with any aspect of firefighting, extreme care must be taken while working on a roof. Roofs should be checked for structural stability before covering work begins. The size of openings and length of time openings will be in place affect the type of material chosen for covering work. Sometimes, it will be impossible to cover roof openings. When this condition exists, the area below the hole should be protected by "bagging".

EVALUATION:

A written quiz.

ASSIGNMENT:

To be determined by instructor(s).