CTIF

Competition Rules

International Fire Brigade Competitions

8th edition 2025

Note on image material:
The scenes shown in the pictures only serve to explain the content in a meaningful way!!

Gender-specific designations:
A far as these rules personal related terms are mentioned only in male form, they also refer to women in the same manner.

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COMPETITION RULES
for
INTERNATIONAL FIREFIGHTING COMPETITIONS

1. INTERNATIONAL FIREFIGHTING COMPETITIONS

International firefighting competitions (hereinafter referred to as competitions) are held to raise the level of training and, above all, to increase comradely contact between the fire departments of CTIF member countries. All competitors (including reserves), evaluators and organizational personnel who take part in a CTIF International Fire Brigade Competition will receive the International Fire Brigade Competition Badge created for the respective event.

1.1 Appearance and Wearing of the Badge of International Fire Brigade Competition

The International Fire Brigade Competition Badge (hereinafter referred to as the competition badge) can be designed as a pin badge or as a crossbar. The competition badge must contain the following 3 indications:

- the abbreviation „CTIF“
- the place of the event
- the year of the event

The way in which the competition badge is worn depends on the respective national customs.

1.2 Scoring Groups

The competition groups are divided into 3 rating groups, namely:

- Scouring group "Volunteer Fire Brigades"
- Scoring group "Professional Fire Brigades"
- Scoring group "Women"

1.3 Scoring Classes

The Traditional International Fire Brigade Competitions are held in two classes, namely:

- Class A without credit of age points
- Class B with credit of age points

In Class B, applicants may only compete if each member of the group (including reserve men) is at least 30 years old. The year of birth is decisive for the calculation of age points. It should be noted that applicants who are older than 65 are only included in the calculation with an age of 65. (For more details see point 9.1.2)

1.4 Strength of the Competition Group

The maximum strength of the competition group is 12 applicants.

1.5 Age of Competitors

The age of competitors is determined by the regulations of the sending fire department association, with the mini- mum age being 16 years (year of birth).

1.6 Language of Orders and Commands

Orders and commands can be given in the form and language of the country of the competition group. The command for the extinguishing attack is finished with a whistle with the fire department signal whistle as the execution command. The command can be given over a loudspeaker system for several groups in the national language at the same time. It will then be given by the competition management. (Point 7.3.)

2. GENEREL RULES

2.1 Competition Disciplines

Thecompetition groups have to participate in the following competition disciplines:

- Firefighting attack (dry) and
- Obstacle Relay race

2.2 Requirements for Admission

The competition group

- must be properly registered,
- must compete in class A if at least one member of the group is younger than 30 years (age group),
- must consist of members of the same fire brigade,
- may compete either in class A (without age points) or in class B (with age points), if all group members are older than 30 years (year of birth).

The number of competition groups admitted to the competition is determined by the CTIF Fire Brigade Competitions Commission in the call for competition of the International Fire Brigade Competitions. Mixed groups (men and women) are possible, such as those groups start in the "Volunteer Fire Brigades" or "Professional Fire Brigades" categories.

2.3 Composition of the Competition Group and Identification of Competitors

Each competition group has to compete in the individual disciplines with the following number of competitors:

Fire fighting attack (dry) 9 competitors
Obstacle relay race 8 competitors

The competitors who are not assigned to the fire-fighting attack (reserve) may no longer be changed from the registration with the calculation committee A and may not enter the competition area during the entire fire-fighting attack.

After the fire fighting attack (dry), the group commander determines which of the competitors entered in the fire fighting attack will no longer compete in the obstacle relay race. This competitor will remain in the area of the obstacle relay start.

The Competitors are marked with tactical signs. The tactical signs are carried on the chest and back. They are square and have a side length of approx. 30 cm. The tactical signs have the following appearance:

Post	Abbreviation	German	Tactical sign
Group commander	GRCOM	GRKDT	black full circle (20 cm Ø) on white background
Radio Operator	RO	ME	black circular ring (20 cm Ø, 3.5 cm ring thickness) with black dot (5 cm Ø) on white background
Pump Operator	PO	MA	black circular ring (20 cm Ø, 3.5 cm ring thickness) with two crossed, slanted bars (bar width 3.5 cm) on a white background
Attack troop (ATR):			
Leader of the attacking troop	ATRL	ATRF (1)	black half-full circle (20 cm Ø) on red background
Member of the attacking troop	ATRM	ATRM (2)	black circle on red background
Water troop (WTR):			
Leader of the water troop	WTRL	WTRF (3)	as ATRL, but blue background
Member of the water troop	WTRM	WTRM (4)	as ATRL, but blue background
Hose troop (HTR):			
Leader of the house troop	HTRL	STRF (5)	as ATRL, but yellow background
Member of the house troop	HTRM	STRM (6)	as ATRM, but yellow background

2.4 Competition Equipment

All equipment required for the competition will be provided by the National Organizing Committee. A detailed description of the equipment must be provided to the participating nations at least one year prior to the competition date.

2.4.1 Competition Devices for the Fire Fighting Attack (Dry)

The following devices are required for the fire fighting attack (dry) on every race track:
1 portable fire pump with suction entry A (4") and at least one pressure exit B (3") located on the right -hand side (seen in attack direction) and equipped with fixable porting bars (see page 15). The coupling of the suction entry is to be mounted in such a that – concerning couplings with projecting edges – the position of the projecting edges is identical for all portable pumps used in the competition, and that a projecting edge is situated at the uppermost position of the coupling. The screw-down valve of the pressure e on the portable pump has to be fully open after 4 turns.
4 suction hoses A (4") each approx. 1.6 m long with markings on both sides, 50 cm from the coupling, around the suction hose
2 pressure hoses B (3") rolled twice (also referred to as B hose in the text), each 20 m long, each with a hose carrier
6 pressure hoses C (2") rolled twice (also referred to as C hose in the text), each 15 m long, each with a hose carrier
2 jet pipes C (2") unlockable
6 pressure hoses C (2") rolled twice (also referred to as C hose in the text), each 15 m long, each with a hose carrier
2 jet pipes C (2") unlockable
1 distributor (CBC) with screw valves, the coupling clamps have to be set in the same way as the clamps on the portable fire pump. The screw-down valves of the distributor must be fully open after 4 turns.
1 suction head with bottom valve and separate possibility to fix the suction hose rope and the valve rope
1 suction hose rope, max. 8 mm Ø, 15 m long in a bag
1 valve rope max. 8 mm Ø, 15 m long, in a bag
3 coupling keys, fitting in the couplings of the suction hoses (country-specific designs are admissible)
1 bag for hose bandages without contents
2 hose holders
1 red slate to mark the water supply point, at least 3 m long and approx. 10 cm wide. The water supply point may also be marked by an applied marking on the grass carpet.
2 palm switches (buzzers) impact sensors at a height of 1 meter, combined with electronic timekeeping (stopwatch with display).
To protect the lawn around the portable pump, a (synthetic) turf carpet measuring at least 9.0 x 4.0 meters must be laid on the area where the equipment is placed, and the suction hose is coupled. Markings for the placement of the competition equipment and the positioning of the team has to be indelible and waterproof.
The dimensions for the markings can be found in point 7.1.
The equipment to be provided by the National Organizing Committee must comply with the national regulations, except for the features specified above. However, the following criteria must also be observed:

- If there is a European standard (EN) for n device, then it has to comply with it.
- Both the suction as well as pressure hoses must be equipped with couplings which are resistant to confusion, i.e. a pair of couplings consisting of two equal parts. Storz couplings are recommended.

2.4.2 Competition Equipment for the Obstacle Relay Race

The following are required for each lane of the obstacle relay race:

1 Jet pipe C (2") - unlockable
1 Balance beam, 6 m long, 20 cm wide, upper edge 60 cm above the floor
1 Barrier wall made of wood, 1.50 m high, as wide as the whole race track. Suitable support must be provided.
1 Crawling, track, consisting of an 8 m (± 0.1 m) long tube made of wood, plastic or metal with a smooth internal surface. The tube diameter is at least 70 cm and at most 80 cm. The side from which the competitor enters the tube has to be upholstered sufficiently to prevent injuries. The lowest point on the inner side of the tube must be situated at a minimum of 15 and a maximum of 20 cm over the race track.
1 electronic timekeeping. Single stop per track.

2.5 Suit and Personal Equipment

The competitors line up in their national fire brigade clothing with:

- fire fighting attack suit
- fire man's helmet
- fire brigade safety belt with carbine or hook
- footwear made of leather or plastic. Spikes, studs or metal pins on the soles are not allowed. The footwear must be dark-colored. Light-colored stripes are allowed.

It is not allowed to remove any part of the clothing or equipment during the fire-fighting attack or the relay race. All competitors must wear the prescribed equipment, including a fire brigade safety belt.
It is not allowed to unknit (roll up) the outer clothing or trouser sleeves of firefighting and/or duty clothing. Competition groups that are not properly dressed and equipped will not be allowed to compete.

3. JUDGES

The judges are nominated by the national fire department associations. The allocation of the judges between the participating nations is defined by International Competition Management. Only those judges may be nominated who were appropriately trained in the respective national fire department association. If CTIF organizes training courses for judges, they must take part. During their activity all judges wear their national uniform with cap.

3.1 Competition Management

The Chairman of the Commission for International Fire Brigade Competitions and the International Competition Director are members of the International Organizing Committee of the CTIF.

The International Competition Director and the International Competition Director for the International Fire Brigade Competitions are proposed by the Fire Brigade Competitions Commission and confirmed by the CTIF Executive Council

The Competition Management for the International Fire Brigade Competitions is made up of:

- the International Competition Director of the CTIF
- the International Competition Director for the International Fire Brigade Competitions
- the Chairman of the Commission for International Fire Brigade Competitions
- 2 members of the "International Fire Brigade Competitions" commission
- the leader of the obstacle relay race
- the head of the calculation committee A
- the head of the calculation committee B

The Competition Management is responsible to the "International Organizing Committee" for

- inspection of the competition place,
- inspection of the relay race tracks,
- inspection of the competition equipment,
- the establishment of the calculation committees.
- remembering the most important competition regulations. The obligation to evaluate objectively must be pointed out.
- the allocation of the judges to the individual competition courses,
- inspection of the infrastructure necessary for the competition (e.g. accommodation, catering, etc.);

3.2 Judges for the Fire Fighting Attack

The number of judges for the fire-fighting attack depends on the number of competition tracks. The following judges are required for the fire fighting attack (dry) for each competition track:

- 1 main judge (HB)
- 1 judge 1 (B1)
- 1 judge 2 (B2)

- 1 judge 3 (B3)
- 1 judge 4 (B4)
- Reserve judge

Judge 1 and judge 2 must each be equipped with a hand-held stopwatch. More details in point 7.11

The allocation of the judges to the available competition tracks is defined by the International Competition Leader. All judges for the fire fighting attack have to inspect the equipment for proper condition at the beginning of their work on the competition track.

After the equipment has been checked, the competition track may only be entered by the judges assigned to this competition track and the competing groups.

3.3 The Judges for the Obstacle Relay Race

The number of judges for the obstacle relay race depends on the number of tracks. The following judges are necessary for the obstacle relay race:

- 1 leader of the obstacle relay race
- 1 starter
- 1 starting judge
- 2 judges (controlling)
- 1 judge (report of faults)

and for each track:

- 7 judges at the respective handover areas (track judges)
- 3 judges, each of them situated at one obstacle
- 1 target judge
- 1 timekeeper
- 1 judge who notes the results in the valuation sheet

Every target judge and every timekeeper have to be equipped with a stopwatch and is responsible for determining the running time.

3.4 The Evaluators of the Calculation Committees

3.4.1 Calculation Committee A

The calculation committee A is set up in the immediate vicinity of the competition site. It is made up of the following judges:

- the head of the calculation committee A
- 1 judge for each competition lane - fire fighting attack to do the registrations
- 2 judges for controlling the clothing and personal equipment for applicants
- 1 judge to call the competition groups for registration
- 1 judge for the line-up of the marching-in

The judges of calculation committee A are responsible for

- checking the conditions for admission to the competitions
- checking the list of participants, especially for correct entry of the names, dates of birth as well as the valuation groups and valuation classes
- checking the clothing and personal equipment of the competitors

3.4.2 Calculation Committee B

The calculation committee B is set up near the competition site. It is made up of the following judges:

- the head of the calculation committee B
- 1 judge for each competition track - fire-fighting attack
- 1 judge for controlling the calculations

If the evaluation is carried out using a computerized system, the competition director can adjust the number of judges to the actual requirements.

The evaluators of calculation committee B are responsible for

- review of the registered ratings
- calculation of the achieved points
- determination of the achieved ran k
- assisting the International Competition Director in the preparatory work for the presentation of awards, certificates and badges

3.5 The Reserve Judges

The competition director has to assign an efficient number of reserve judges, who must be trained in the same way as the other judges. These judges will be appointed in place of an assigned judge if he is unable to do so. Judges HB, B1, B2 and B3 are not allowed to judge groups from their own country during the fire attack (dry). In this case they have to be substituted by a reserve judge who is assigned by the International Competition Director.

3.6 The Steward Service

The National Organizing Committee has to provide the International Competition Director with a steward service, consisting of a commander and about 40 stewards. They report directly to the International Competition Director and are responsible for order on the competition site. The steward service can also be called upon by the International Competition Director for other auxiliary services.

3.7 The Interpreters

The National Organizing Committee must provide the International Competition Director with sufficient number of interpreters to fulfil his tasks. Loudspeaker announcements concerning the respective events on the competition site have to be made in the official languages of the CTIF (German, English and French) and, if necessary, also in the respective national language. Note: In case of doubt (translations), the German version of the competition rules applies.

3.8 Marking the Judges and the Stewards

The judges and stewards have to be identified by armbands as follows:

International competition leader	white armband with three red stripes
Deputy competition manager	white armband with two red stripes
Members of the intern. Management	white armband with your red stripe in the centre
Main judge, leader of the relay race and head of the calculation committees	green armband with two yellow stripes
Judge of the fire fighting attack, of the relay race and the calculation committees	green armband
Steward service, work service	labelling according to national customs

4. THE PLACE OF COMPETITON

4.1 Competition Tracks for the Fire Fighting Attack

A flat grass area measuring at least 70 x 10 m is required for each competition track to carry out the fire-fighting attack. There is a complete device of competition equipment on each competition track. The competition lane is measured from the "water bar" (point 2.4.1). At a distance of 4.8 m (corresponding to about 3 suction hoses), measured from the outer edge of the water lath to the suction nozzle of the portable pump, the portable pump it installed. In addition, at a distance of 41.0 m from the outer edge of the water lath, a clearly visible ground marking is placed, which runs across the race track (distribution line).

The width of the race track must be visibly limited in the area of the feeder and fire fighting line.
The number of competition lanes depends on the number of registered competition groups. For the marching of the competition groups sufficient space must be provided outside the competition tracks.

4.2 Competition Tracks for the Obstacle Relay Race

The competition tracks for the obstacle relay race have to be placed on a flat area (e.g. running track in a stadium). At least two running tracks have to be placed next to each other so that at least two competition groups can run simultaneously. Each track has to be at least 1 m wide. The individual tracks have to be separated by longitudinal stripes. The whole running course of 400 m has to be divided into 8 equal sections of 50 m each (point of handing-over). 5 m before and 5 m after the point of handing-over mark a line has to be drawn across track (area of handing-over). The bends have to be considered at the determination of the sections. In bends the section is measured 20 cm from the inner boundary of the track. The balance beam is located in the 3rd section, the obstacle wall in the 7th section and the crawling tube in the 8th section. For women's groups, the obstacle wall in the 7th section is replaced by a balance beam in the 4th section.

5. PREPARATION OF THE COMPETITION

5.1 Pre-Registration

The pre-registration forms are provided to the National Fire Brigade Associations by the International Organizing Committee on time and will be used by the International and National Organizing Committees to prepare the competitions.

5.2 Final Registration

The procedure for the final registration will be communicated to the National Fire Brigade Associations in the announcement of the International Organizing Committee. Competition groups, whose registration forms are only submitted after the deadline for registration and therefore may be included in the competition schedule, have no right to be admitted to the competition. The same rule applies to the registration of the judges. The names of the applicants must be stated in the final application. However, it is possible to make changes up to the day of the competition. Such changes must be announced to calculation committee A at the time of registration.

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5.3 Participation Fee

In consultation and cooperation with the national organizing committee, CTIF collects an organizational contribution for accommodation, meals and organization. The contribution for accommodation and meals is at the disposal of the national organizing committee, the organizational contribution is at the disposal of the CTIF.

5.4 Competition Plans

Upon receipt of all final registrations, the necessary plans for trainings, competitions and judges will be created. These will be sent on time to the competition groups and judges by the national fire brigade federation.

5.5 Training

Each group is given the opportunity to train with the devices used during the competition on the competition site before the competition starts. The detailed training times will be determined in the training schedule. The training time for the fire-fighting attack shall be approx. 30 minutes for each group on the competition site and approx. 10 minutes on the running track for the obstacle relay race.

6. THE START OF THE COMPETITION

6.1 The Opening of the Competition

The International Organizing Committee issues precise instructions for the opening of the competition. All judges and competitors take part in the opening ceremony.

The teams march onto the competition site on the instructions of the International Competition Director. The competition will be opened by the patron of the event. After the competition flag has been raised and the competition teams and judges have marched by, the international firefighting competitions will be held.

6.2 Registration with the Calculation Committee A

The competition groups must arrive at the calculation committee A in good time before the start time specified in the competition schedule. When called, they report for the handing-over and checking of the participant lists. Groups that want to compete in Class B have to prove their date of birth of the competitors with an official ID.

A judge checks the participants for proper clothing and personal equipment. The participants must already be wearing tactical symbols on their chest and back. After checking the list of participants, the group commander receives the envelope with the evaluation forms. The competition groups are lined up and march on call to their assigned competition tracks for the fire fighting attack.

7. THE FIRE FIGHTING ATTACK (dry)

7.1 Putting up the Competition Device, Lining up the Competition Group

The called-up competition groups are led to their competition tracks by their group commanders in closed formation. Once there, the group commander hands over the envelope with the evaluation documents to the judge 4. The competition group then prepares the equipment for the extinguishing attack (point 2.4.1) under the supervision of judge 4. The placement of the competition equipment and the formation of the competition group is carried out according to the established guidelines and existing ground markings.
On the lawn or grass carpet white ground markings with the width of 5 cm have to be applied in a indelible and waterproof manner for putting on the competition equipment and for lining-up the competition group.
The distributor, the pressure hoses, the jet pipes, the hose holders and the bag containing the hose bandages will be placed in the middle of the marking. Off-center parking of the B pressure hoses is only tolerated, if none of the pressure hoses B will reach beyond the width of the portable fire pump.
The suction hoses must be paced longitudinally in the center of the marking, the couplings pointing towards the water supply point are aligned with the suction port of the portable pump.
The portable pump is to be put down in a way that the coupling of the suction port is aligned with the marking.
The suction head, the adjoining coupling keys and the line bag will be placed on the marking line in such a way that this line, viewed in the direction of the attack, indicates the distance to the portable pump. This marking line may not not be exceeded by any of the devices placed there.
The dimensions for the markings are shown in fig. 1/fig. 1a

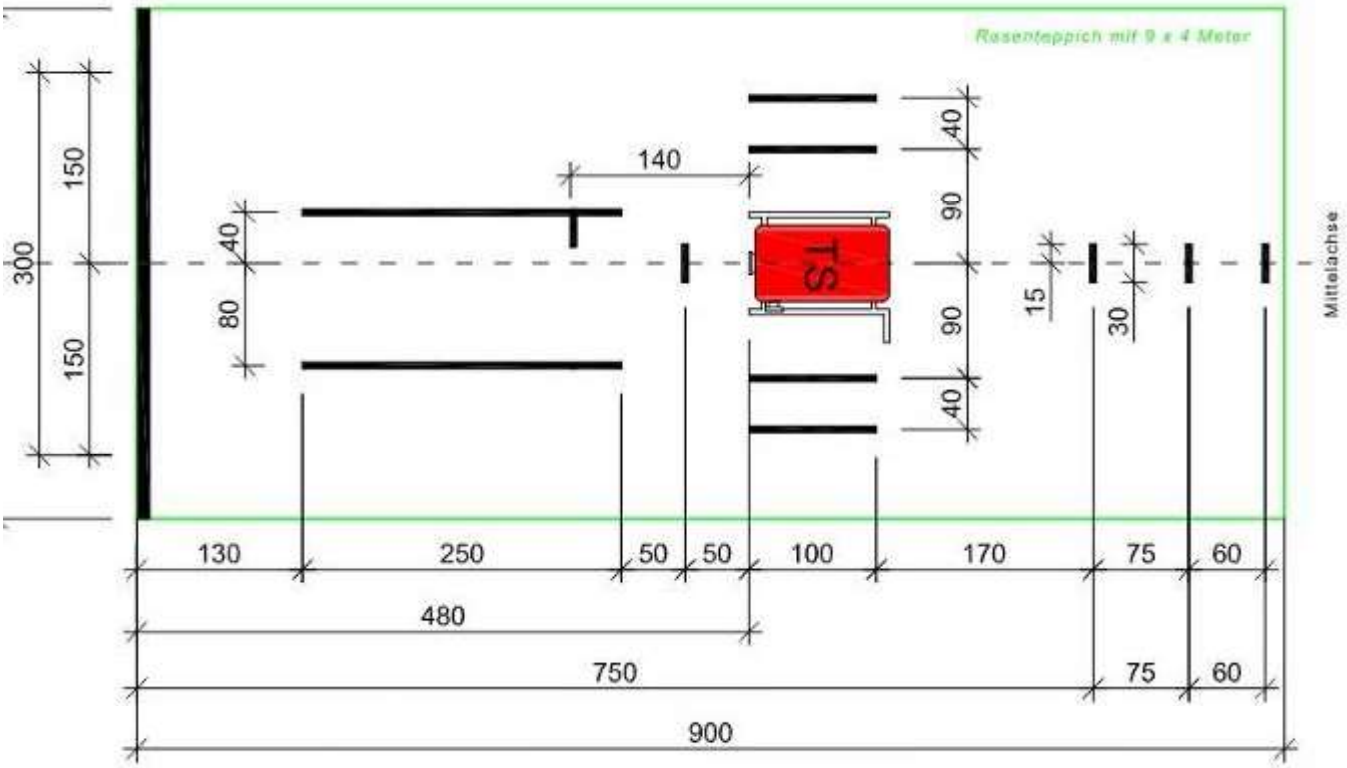

Fig.1: Ground marking for setting up the competition equipment

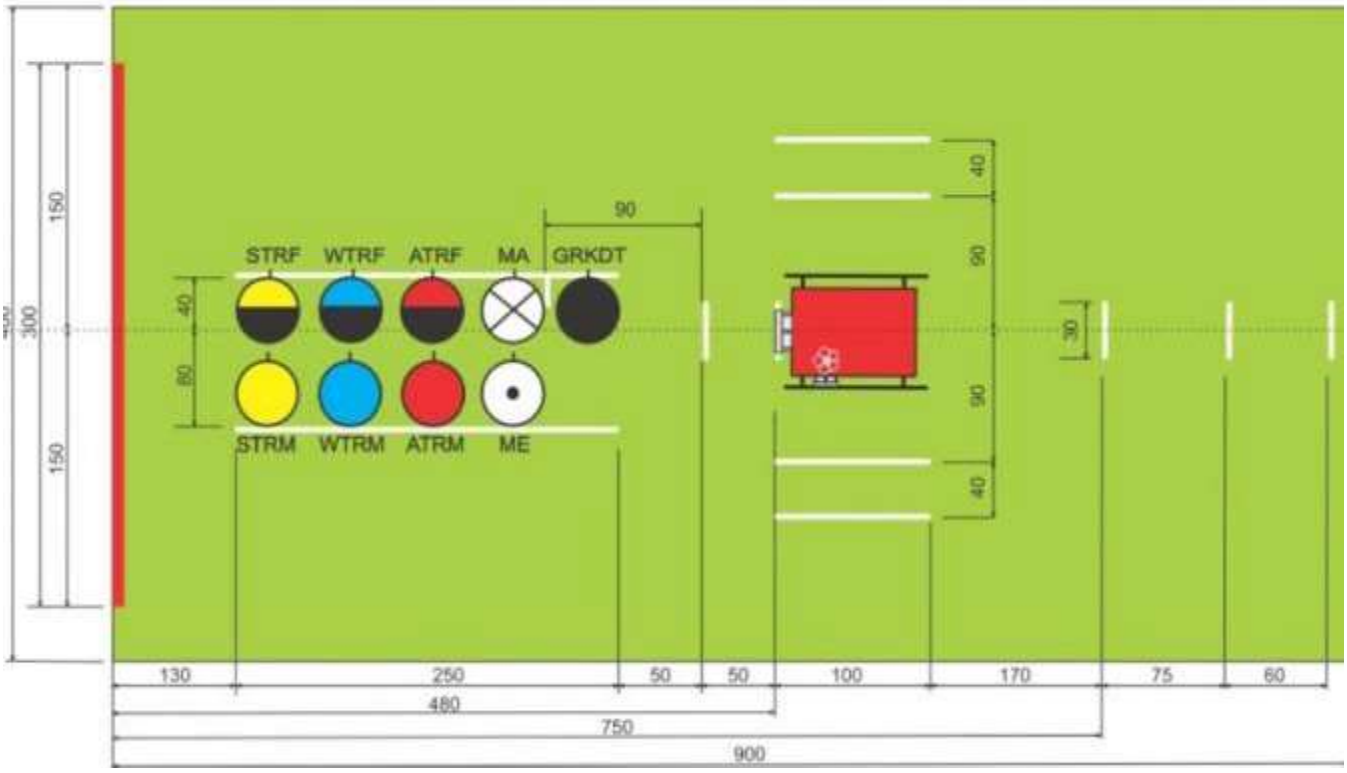

Fig.1a: Ground marking for setting up the competition equipment

The suction head must be placed in such a way that the distance between the suction port of the portable pump and the coupling of the suction head is at least 50 cm. The suction hose rope and valve rope must be positioned to the left of the suction head when seen in the direction of attack. They must neither be put on top of each nor put upright. Two coupling keys lie to the right of the suction head; they must also not lie on top of each other. The third coupling key is located under the suction port of the portable pump and can be placed individually for right or left-handed users. The suction hoses have to be laid down in a way that in each case two of them lie on both sides of the portable pump, parallel to the longitudinal axis.

The couplings pointing to the water supply point have to be aligned with the suction port of the portable pump. The distance of each of the suction hoses to the portable pump has to be 90 cm, if seen from the center of the portable pump to the center of the suction hoses. The distance between the two suction hoses center is 40 cm each. All suction hoses must be positioned in such a way that the space between the hoses will not exceed the respective hose width. They have to be set up symmetrically to the longitudinal axis of the portable pump with both couplings pointing to the front. It should be mentioned that the pressure hoses can be set up from the outer TS line - on the right in the direction of attack, i.e. the pressure hoses must not extend beyond the width of the portable pump.
If a knot is made in the hose carrier, the group will be asked to remove the knot. If a hose carrier is cut off by a group, the group is to be disqualified.
The other devices are positioned as shown in fig.2a/fig.2b/fig.2c.

Fig.2: Placing the competition equipment

Fig.2a: Placing the competition equipment

Fig.2b: Placing the competition equipment

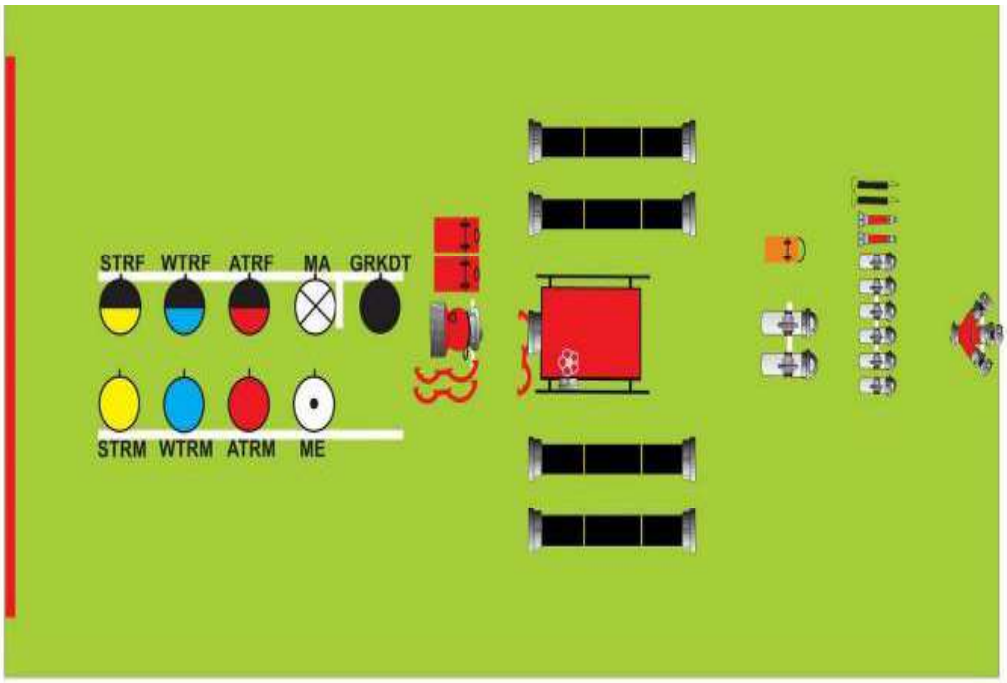

Fig.2c: Placing the competition equipment and setting up the competition group

The front right handlebar of the portable pump points sideways to the right or straight ahead (decided by the group).

At the same time, judge 4 checks if the pressure hoses are rolled up correctly, the equipment is positioned correctly, the valves are closed and there are no markings either on the equipment or on the competition track. A pressure hose is correctly rolled and set up if it is rolled twice, both couplings point in the direction of attack and the hose is not folded back.

The pressure hose may only be rolled twice and therefore not several times (e.g. 4 times). The inner part of the rolled pressure hose must also not lie in bays.

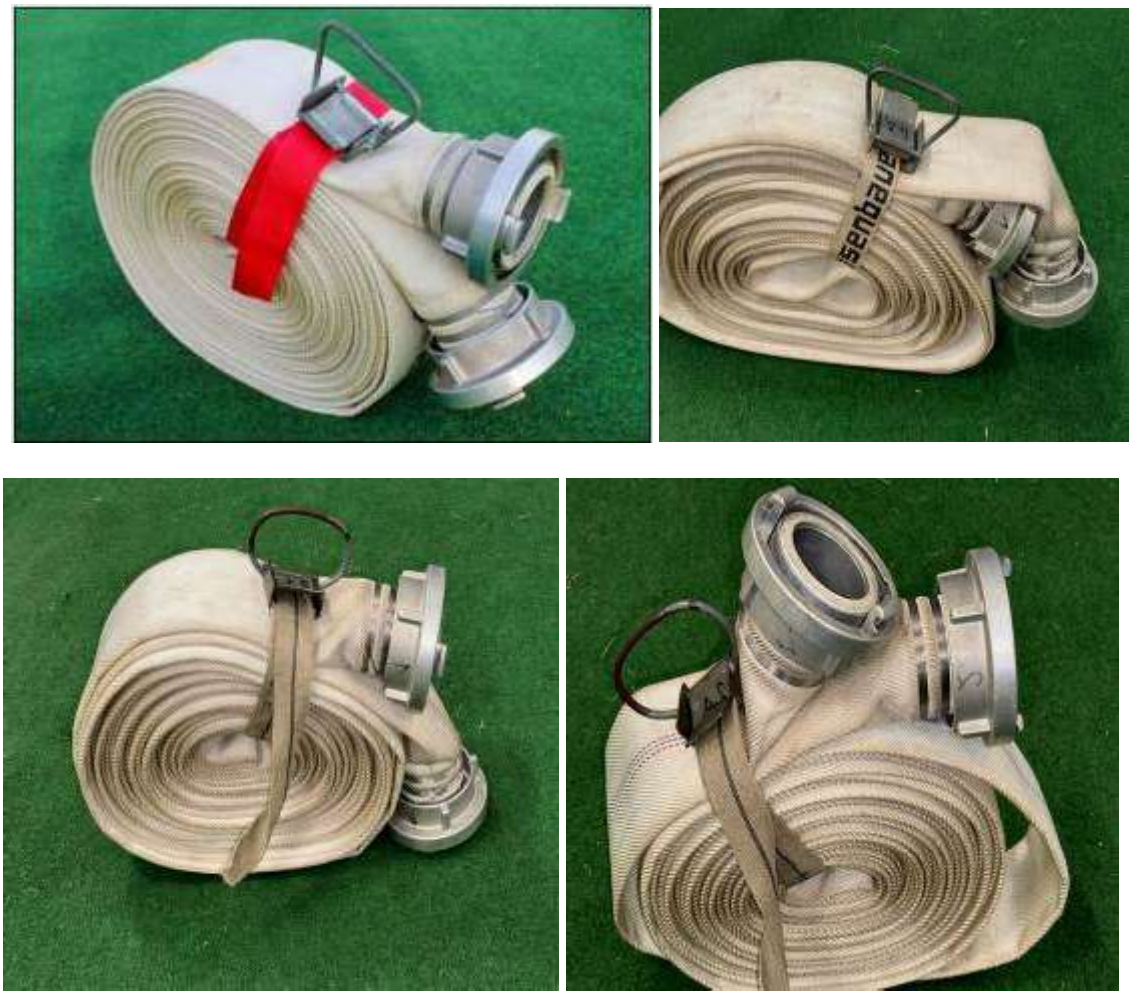

Fig.3: The illustration shows: double rolled pressure hoses

When the device is set, judge 4 orders the group commander to let the competition group come "To the device!". Then the group commander gives the command "To the device!" to his competition group. The competition group lines up in pairs. In this formation they await the main judge.

As described in the competition regulations, the B4 has to check the correct positioning of the device, therefore also he needs to check if the device has been correctly placed on the markings. Until the reporting of the GRCOM to the HB, the B4 has to supervise the positioning of the group.

Line-up of Competition Group

If the group now comes "to the device!", they line up has to be such that GRCOM, PO, ATRL, WTRL and HTRL touch the demarcation line with the tips of their shoes. RO, ATRM, WTRM and HTRM will line up so that their heels touch this line. Additionally, it has to be considered that GRCOM and HTR will not stand aside, i.e. beside the extended demarcation line. The outer toe of their shoes has to touch the demarcation line. The RO or the troop members have to stand exactly behind the PO or their troop leaders.
The tips of the shoes and the heels are on/aligned - the head can be turned, the upper body can't.
Without the permission of judge 4 the competition equipment may no longer be touched by the competitors. From the approach of the main judge to the competition group until the determination of the fire-fighting attack and the inspection by the judges talking is forbidden. (otherwise "Talking while working" fig.4/fig.4a/fig.4b).

Fig.4: Line-up of the competition group

Fig.4a: Line-up of the competition group

Fig.4b: Line-up of the competition group

7,2. Report to the Main Judge

When the judges have stepped in front of the competition group, the group commander reports to the main judge in the usual national form "Competition group ..... lined up!" and steps back into the group by the order of the main judge. The main judge may not allow the group to start until it is in the correct position.

7.3 Start

The main judge asks the group commander if the device is okay. If confirmed, the main judge gives the order "Start!". Simultaneously the main assessor places his hand directly on the palm switch (buzzer), judges 1 and 2 will raise their hands with the stopwatches.

Fig.5: Line-up of judges - "Message"

The group commander now takes four steps forward, makes a turn to the left of the group, none of the competitors may change their position and the group commander gives the command (the command can be given in the national language of the competition group, but have to be identical in content, but not in wording):

"Fire object straight ahead, water supply point is the creek, distributor after two B lengths, attacking troop lays the supply pipe. With two C lengths each, first and second pipe (ahead) - whistle!" (The execution command “ahead” is given by blowing the fire brigade signal whistle).
As soon as a member of the competition group starts (even in the event of a false start), the main judge triggers the timekeeping by pressing the palm switch (buzzer). Judge 1 and judge 2 will raise their arms and press the stopwatches. If electronic timekeeping is used, this is triggered by the main judge. This starts the time counting for the fire-fighting attack.

Fig.5a: Positioning of the evaluators - attack order

The competition management may decide that all groups competing in one round start at the same time (parallel competition). In this case the order to go in action is given over the loudspeaker system by a member of the competition management in the language of the country organizing. The use of sound media is recommended. The order ends with a whistle signal.

Until the start, the competitors stand calm position. When lining up at the start, all members of the fire department, except for the group commander, must stand in a stationary position and touch with both feet the demarcation line marked on the ground without crossing it. After the group commander steps in front of the group, no candidate may change their position. Only the head, but not the upper body may be turned. The hands are placed at the sides or crossed behind the back. If one or several competitors do not adhere to this requirement in connection with touching the demarcation, the competition group will be reprimanded once by the main judge.
In case of non-adherence, this will be scored as "false start" (5 faults). A parallel start will be immediately scored as a fault, without issuing a reprimand first.

A false start will be scored as a fault, also if one or more competitors move one step during the attack command (before the whistle occurs). A step is defined as moving one foot forward (picking up and setting down) to the front, back or side.

The pump operator orders "4 suckers!" and goes to the suction port of the portable pump.

The attack troop starts laying out the supply line. The water troop and the hose troop move to the suction hoses. The group commander and the radio operator move to the site of the distributor. It is not a mistake if they move forward slowly or stop in between. However, if the group commander or radio operator remains standing in the area of the portable pump and watches the "coupling of the suction hoses", this is considered as "faulty work". However, "faulty work" may be only rated once, even if this mistake should be made by both the group commander and the dispatcher.

In principle, the water lath (or the thought prolongation of the red lath - i.e. the water supply point) may not be stepped over by any of the competitors during the entire firefighting attack (otherwise "faulty work"). It is not a fault if, for example, the foot is simultaneously on the red bar (or line) and on the ground behind it. Incorrect work is to be assessed if the foot or hand protrudes completely over the red bar and touches the ground at the same time.

This is different for the competition devices, which may not touch the ground behind the red lath, except for the completed suction hose pipe - otherwise "faulty work". Simply touching the red lath is not a fault. (It will not be considered faulty if the rope bag lies on the water lath and does not touch the ground behind the red lath).

7.4 Setting up of the Suction Hose Pipe

7.4.1 Laying out of the Suction Hoses

The pump operator takes the two rope bags, the two coupling keys lying next to the suction head and the suction head and moves to the point where the suction head is to be coupled to the suction hose pipe. It is up to the machine operator to decide where to place the rope bags. The pump operator is not allowed to take the device in two passes to the places of coupling in two stages (otherwise "faulty work").

Fig. 6: Takeover of device by the pump operator

Fig. 6a: Takeover of device by the pump operator

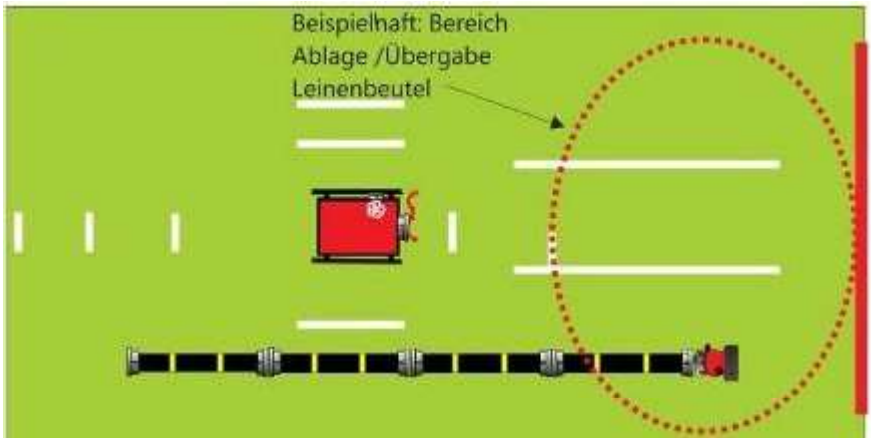

Fig.6b: Takeover of device by the pump operator - rope bag storage area

If the suction head drops to the ground while transferring the devices, this is rated as "faulty work". If another device falls to the ground, this is not a fault. The pump operator may lay down or hand over the two rope bags, the two coupling keys and the suction head. In any case, he must hand over the suction head even if he has put it down (otherwise "faulty work").

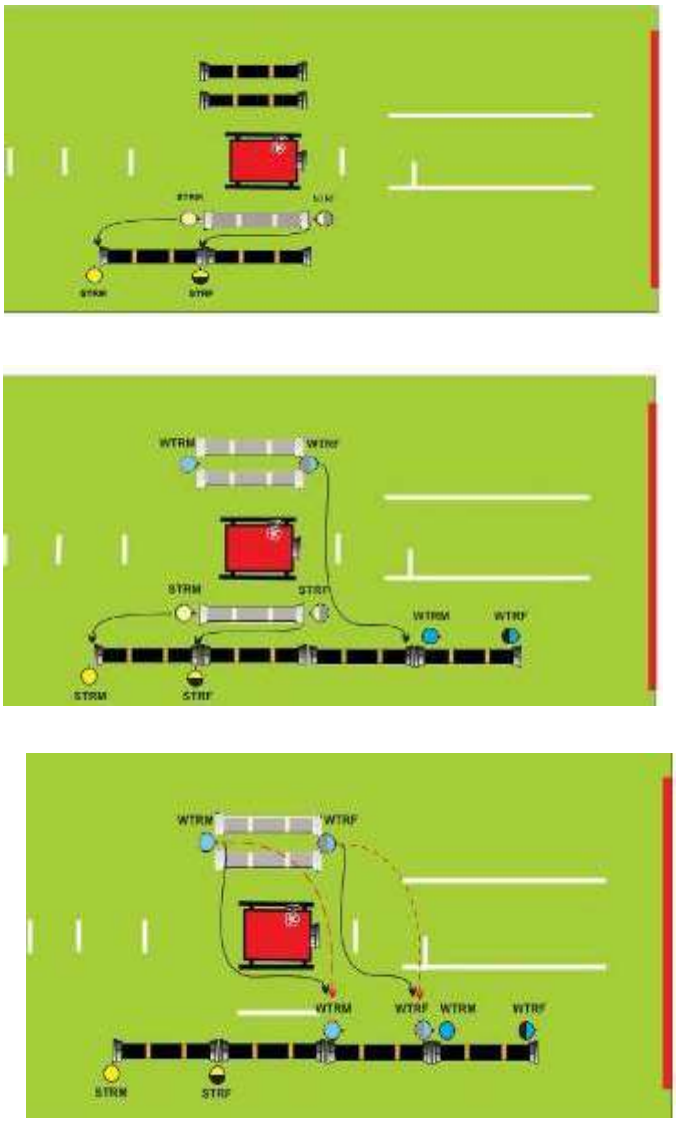

Fig.7: Laying out the suction hoses - schematic drawing

The water troop takes up the two suction hoses that lie right beside the portable pump (seen in the direction of attack). The leader of the water troop takes the couplings closest to the water supply point, the member of the water troop takes the couplings that are placed in the direction of the fire object.
It is the decision of the member of the water troop whether he runs outside of the suction hoses or between them. On picking up the suction hoses, both competitors are situated in the direction of the water supply point, insignificant whether they are standing with one or both feet between or outside the suction hoses.
They now carry the two suction hoses diagonally to the right; the leader of the water troop has to go in front. They lay down one suction hose in front of the suction hose that has been left right outside next to the portable pump (line in vision water supply point). Then they lay the other suction hose in front of the one they have just laid down.

If on this occasion the WTR lifts the suction hoses over the portable pump, i.e. the WTRL goes on the water side and the WTRM on the front side of the portable pump to the place where the suction hoses are laid down, this is not rated as a mistake. Furthermore, it is up to the WTR whether he lays down the suction hose carried on the left or the one carried right first. If the WTRL hands over the suction hose to be laid down as the last one, directly to the HTRL without laying it down first, this is rated as "faulty work".

Fig. 8: Putting up the suction hoses by the water troop

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Fig.8a: Laying out the suction hoses by the crew

Fig. 8b: Carrying the suction hoses by the WTR and laying out the suction hose by the HTR

The member of the hose troop takes the front coupling of the suction hose lying to the left of the portable pump in the direction of attack, the leader of the hose troop takes the rear coupling of this suction hose. They lay them down in front of the suction hose remained on the left outside.
If the member of the hose troop carries the suction hose alone and the leader of the hose troop leader does not support them, this is rated as "faulty work".
If the suction hoses are laid down differently than described above, this will be assessed as "faulty work" in each case. This means that the suction hoses must be laid down in the order described above, but this does not refer to the fact that a competitor kneels when depositing a suction hose, etc. Kneeling down on the suction hose is permitted.
The suction hoses must not be dropped when laying out (otherwise "dropping of couplings").
If the suction hose falls to the ground with both couplings when laying out, the error "dropping of couplings" is only to be rated once.

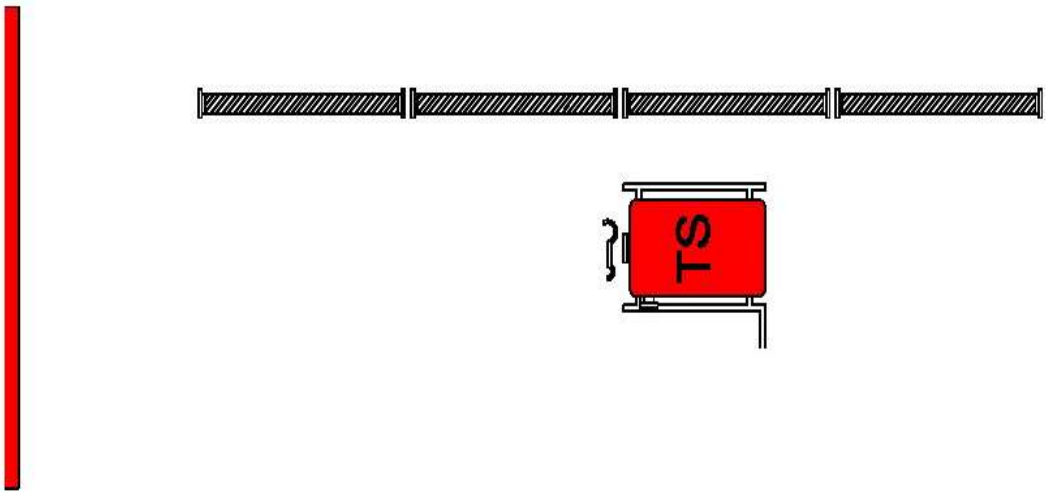

Fig.8c: Correct layout of suction hoses. schematic drawing

7.4.2 Coupling of the Suction Hoses

When all suction hoses are laid down, the leader of the hose troop and the member of the hose troop move to the suction hose, that lies closer to the water supply point. Both stand in a straddle over this suction hose, with line in vision to the water supply point.

Fig.9: The correctly laid out suction hoses - the suction head is handed over

The leader of the hose troop stands closer to the water supply point, the member of the hose troop stands behind him. Now they lift the suction hose. (Fig. 11)

During that, the leader of the water troop takes the suction head from the pump operator (throwing the suction head is considered as "faulty work") and positions himself opposite the leader of the hose troop. The leader of the water troop holds the suction head, and the leader of the hose troop holds the suction hose at such a height that the couplings can be approached approximately horizontally. It is up to the group to decide whether the suction head is brought together with the suction hose on or above the ground.

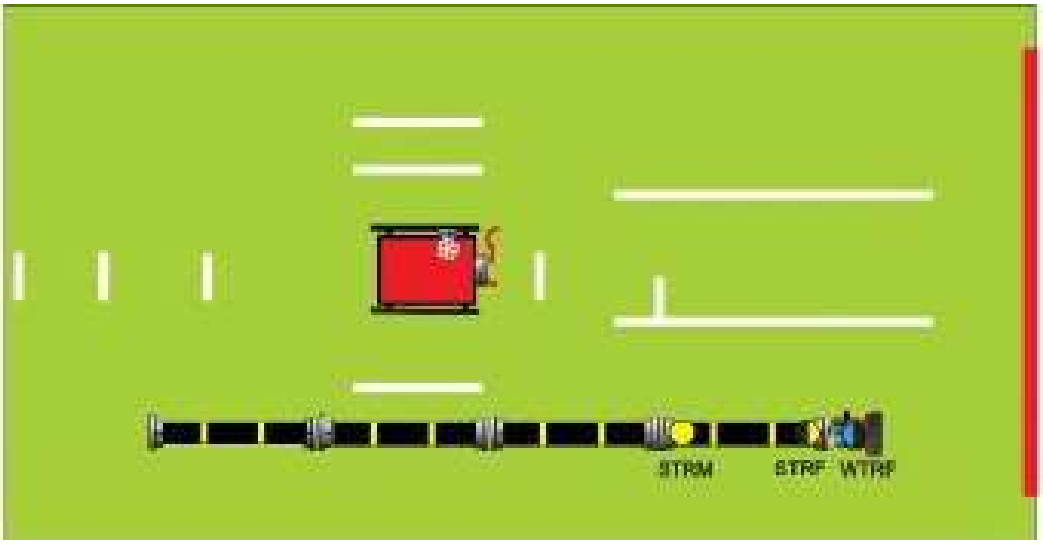

Fig.10: Start of the coupling process - schematic drawing

Fig.11: Mounting the first suction hose for coupling the suction head …

Fig.12: … while the WTM takes over the rope bags

In the meantime, the member of the water troop has taken the two rope bags from the pump operator (the pump operator can also drop or lay them down) and put them down ready to hand.

It is up to the pump operator if he wants to re-position the rope bags following the member of the water troop. If someone other than the pump operator or a member of the water troop arranges the rope bags, this is "faulty work". The member of the water troop must touch both rope bags with his hand, otherwise this is "faulty work".

Fig.13: Coupling the suction head …

Fig.14: … and handover of the coupling keys

The leader of the water troop and the leader of the hose troop couple by hand the suction hose and suction head. Now the pump operator hands the leader of the water troop and the leader of the hose troop one coupling key each. It is his decision how and from which side he hands them over.

If at the handing over by the PO to the WTRL and HTRL the coupling keys are already placed on the suction head and coupling by the PO, this is not seen as a mistake. If the suction head and the coupling of the suction hose are connected manually and thereafter fixed with the coupling key on the ground, this is an "faulty work" error. The leader of the water troop and leader of the hose troop tighten the couplings with the coupling keys and keep the keys.

If the HTRM presses the coupling of the first suction hose held by him to the ground, while coupling the suction head, in order to achieve higher stability of the suction hose during the coupling process, this is to be rated as "faulty work" since one of the couplings is touching the ground.

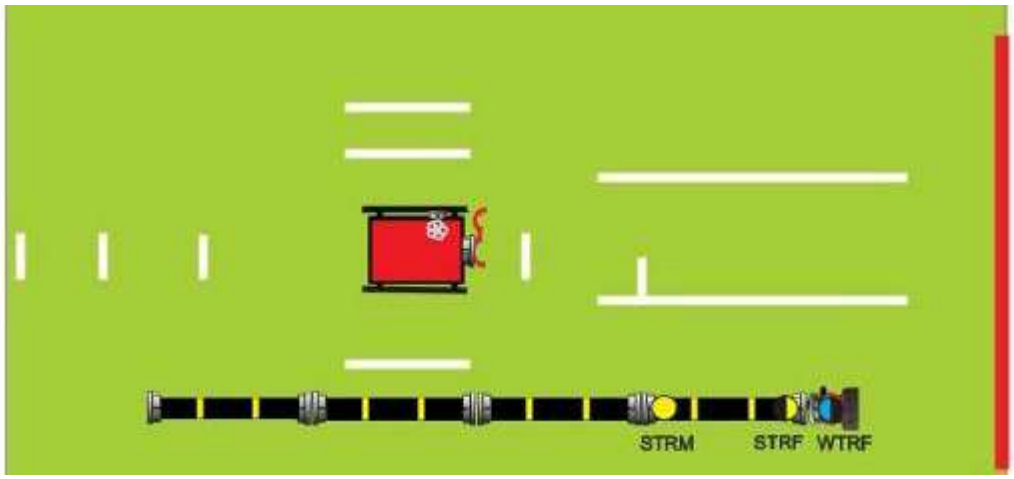

Fig. 15: Further coupling process after coupling the suction head

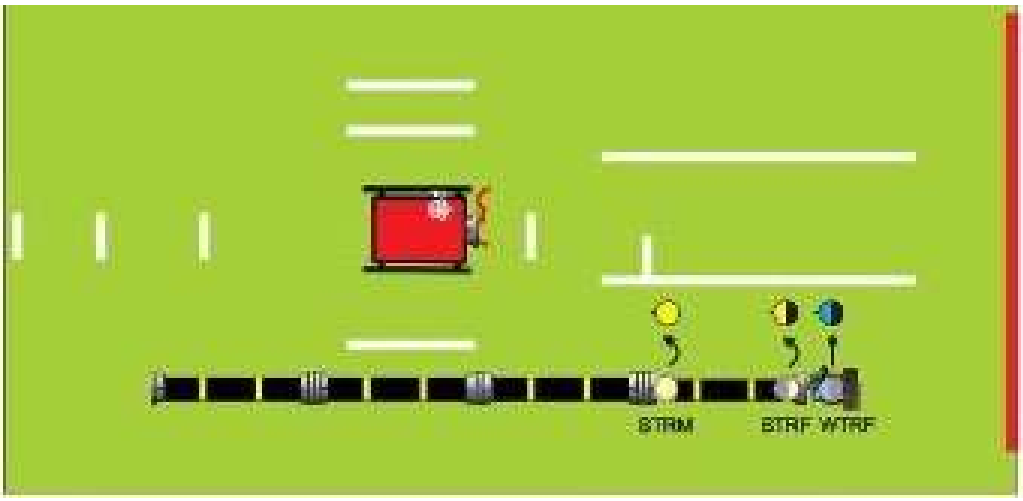

Fig.15a: Turning the hose troop backwards to the left

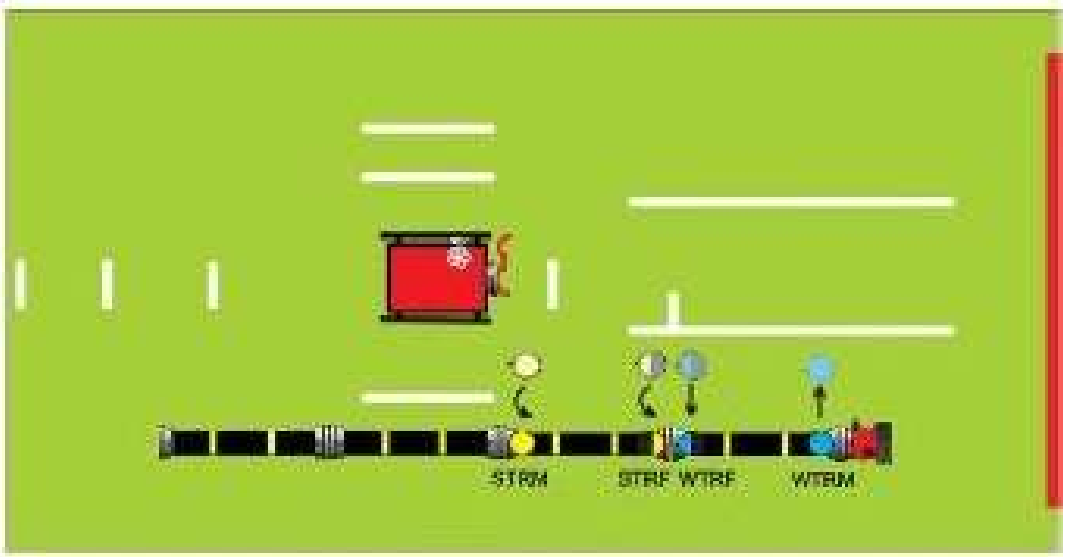

Fig.15b: The hose troop makes another U-turn on the left foot backwards to the left

Then the hose troop and the water troop lay down the suction hose with the coupled suction head.
If the HTRM jams the suction hose lying on the floor with one foot, while coupling the suction hoses, and the HTRM places the already coupled suction hose, with the projecting edges of the coupling already interlinking, this is not a fault.
If couplings are laid out so closely to each other that the parts already interlink, this is not yet a coupling process. However, if a coupling is turned just a little, this is already seen as a coupling process. The coupling process therefore starts with the turning of one part of the coupling pair and must take place above the ground.
If this coupling process is performed out by a competitor who is not planned for this, this is "faulty work".

After the suction head has been coupled to the first suction hose and put down, the leader of the hose troop and the member of the hose troop make a U-turn to the backward left (seen in the direction of attack) to the next suction hose and step in a straddle position over the suction hose to be coupled (fig.15/fig.15a/fig.15b).

At the same time, the leader of the water troop moves one step to the right and stands to the right of the suction hose pipe. This clearly indicates that the WTRL has to touch the ground to the right of the suction hose pipe with his left foot or set it down while moving to the next coupling, otherwise it is considered "faulty work".

The leader of the water troop moves to the right side of the suction hose pipe to the next pair of couplings to be coupled, the member of the water troop moves to the coupled pair of couplings. They now climb one step to the left in straddle over the suction hose pipe.
If one or more competitors do not move from suction hose to suction hose in accordance with the regulations, "faulty work" is only rated once, regardless of how often and by how many competitors made this fault.

To lift the suction hose pipe for coupling the second pair of couplings, the member of the water troop may - coming from behind - also step directly over the suction head. He need not step over the suction hose pipe from the right.

Fig. 16: Coupling the suction hoses by water troop and hose troop

Fig.16a: Coupling of the suction hoses by water troop and hose troop

Both troops lift the suction hoses and act analogously as in coupling the suction head. It should also be noted that for the last pair of couplings, the member of the hose troop must also stand in the straddle position above or in the straddle position behind (in an imaginary line) the suction hose pipe, otherwise "faulty work".

During coupling of the suction hoses water troop and hose troop have to stand in straddle above the suction hoses. However, it is not a mistake if the member of the hose troop stands a little behind the suction hose to be coupled, when he lifts the suction hose. However, he may not touch the next suction hose, which is still lying on the ground, with his hand.
It is to be rated as "faulty work" if the HTRM touches the next suction hose or its coupling by hand when laying down the suction hose. It is therefore also a fault, if he corrects with his hand the position of coupling of the lying suction hose ("faulty work").
It is not a fault if he corrects the position of the coupling of the lifted suction hose during the coupling process with his right or left hand. If the member of the hose troop pulls up the suction hose, which lies on the ground, once or several times, "faulty work" may only be rated once.

Fig.16b: Only the suction hose to be coupled may be touched by the member of the hose troop

The couplings of the suction hoses to be coupled must not touch the ground during the coupling process (otherwise "faulty work"). Faulty work may only be rated once, even if this error is made several times. The coupling process is the turning of the projecting edges. Pushing together of suction hoses lying on the ground is not considered a mistake.

It is not a fault, if the leader of the water troop and the leader of the hose troop place the coupling keys together already before putting the two couplings.
The couplings of the other pairs of couplings occur analogously. However, the member of the water troop has to step to right beside the suction hose pipe after each coupling process now.

Fig. 17: Pump operator supervises the coupling of the suction pipe by the water troop and hose troop

In order to guarantee a regular working of water troop and hose troop work during the coupling, the pump operator may give the order "Up!" and "Down!" or analogues order in the respective national language to raise and lower the suction hoses which have to be coupled or have just been coupled. It is up to the pump operator to decide where to stand during the coupling of the suction hoses.

During the coupling of the suction hoses, but also during the coupling the suction hose pump to the portable pump, take care that the coupling key encloses the coupling of the suction hose coupling, otherwise "faulty work".

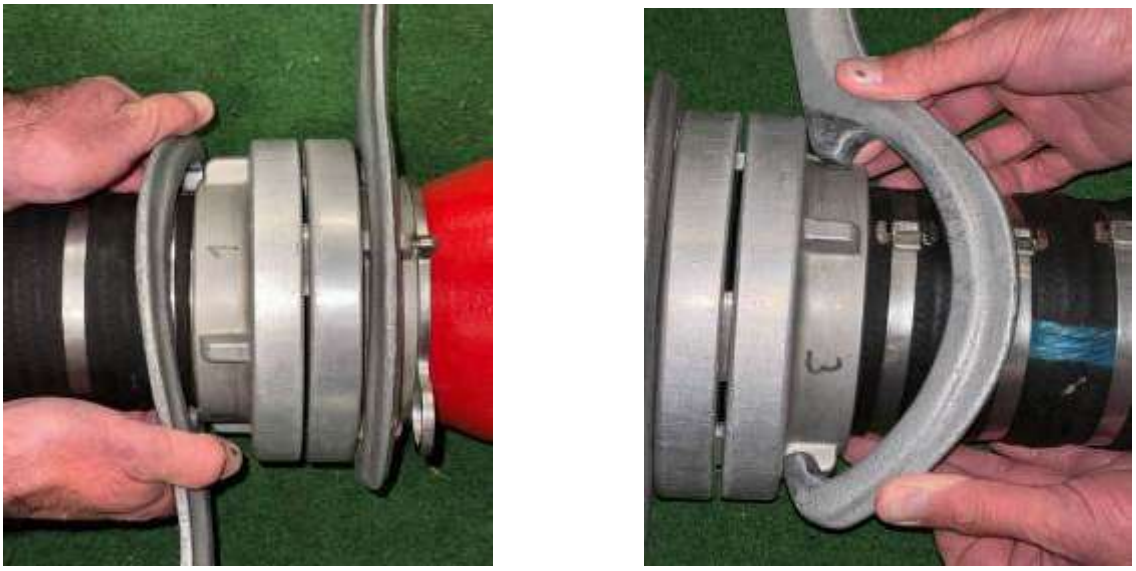

Fig. 18: Attaching the coupling keys and coupling of the suction hoses

Since several groups will apply their keys during coupling, it may happen that the coupling key will not fully enclose the metal part of the coupling.
If the coupling key does not touch the lower surface of the coupling (metal part, see Fig. 18a), if there is no contact or only contact on one side between the coupling key (cracking) and the coupling, then "faulty work" is to be rated.
However, it is not a fault if the part of the coupling key that surrounds the coupling is tilted backwards or lies flat on the rubber suction hose.

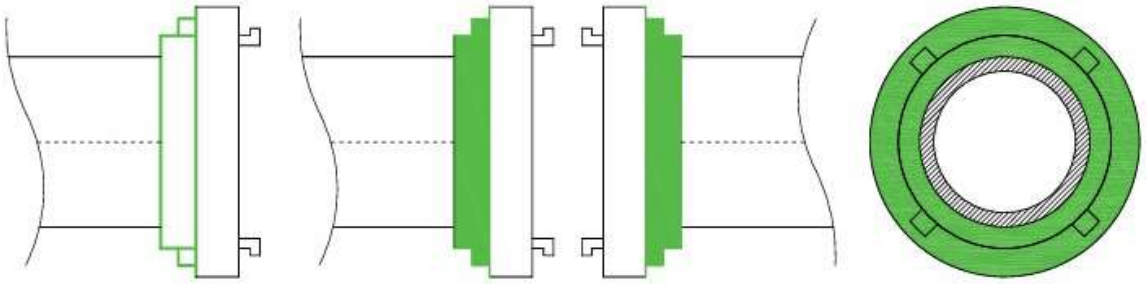

Fig.18a: Lower surfaces of the couplings (green)

If coupling keys are used that are cranked on both sides, i.e. adjusted one side for A couplings and the other side for B couplings, care must be taken that the correct side of the key is applied when coupling the suction hoses, and also when coupling the suction hose pipe to the portable pump (see figures 18), otherwise "faulty work" will be rated.
"Faulty work" may only be rated once on the suction hose pipe, even if this mistake is made several times. If this mistake was made and then the PO also applies the coupling key incorrectly, or only knocks on the coupling, "faulty work" is to be rated once again.

After all the suction hoses have been coupled, the leader of the water troop gives his coupling key to the member of the hose troop. The coupling key may not be thrown (otherwise "faulty work").
The clutch key is transferred from the WTRL to the HTRM. If during this handing over the coupling key falls to the ground, this is "faulty work". If the coupling key is picked up again by the leader of the water troop and handed to the member of the hose troop, this is not a fault. If the coupling key drops to the ground before or after the handover, this is not a fault.
If the coupling key is not handed over, but thrown, this is also "faulty work". If the coupling key is thrown and drops to the ground, only one "faulty work" is to be rated. If the WTRL deposits the coupling key and the key is picked up by the HTRM, this is not considered a handover of the key and therefore also a "faulty work".
The coupling key can be handed over anytime between the connection of the last coupling of the suction hose pipe and the final line-up, so it does not need to be handed over immediately after completing the coupling works on the suction hose pipe. (Fig. 19).

The handing over may also be done after the suction hose pipe has been deposited. The leader of the hose troop keeps his coupling key.

Fig.19: Handing over the coupling key from the leader of the water troop to the member of the house troop after tightening the suction hoses

If the leader of the hose troop or the member of the hose troop lays down the coupling key near the area of the portable pump without taking it with them to the final line-up, or if they lose it on their way and it remains there, this is considered "left or lost device".

7.4.3 Applying the Ropes

Now the pump operator gives the command "Apply the ropes!". The leader of the hose troop moves to the suction head and takes the rope bag with the valve rope. The member of the water troop moves to the left side of the suction hose pipe and lifts the second suction hose.
The pump operator takes the fourth suction hose near the last coupling and lifts it up. The leader of the water troop takes the rope bag with the suction hose rope and hooks the carbine into the ring provided on the suction head. He may not hook it into the ring provided for the valve rope (otherwise " ineffectively fastened suction hose rope“).
Now, standing at the right-hand side of the suction hose pipe, he pulls the suction hose rope out of the bag and sets a whole snare at pairs of couplings around the water-side suction hose on in such a way that the suction hose line forms a slight wave rope. The knot of the snare may not lie on top of the couplings. However, it may not be positioned more than 50 cm (see marker) in front of the coupling (Fig. 20).

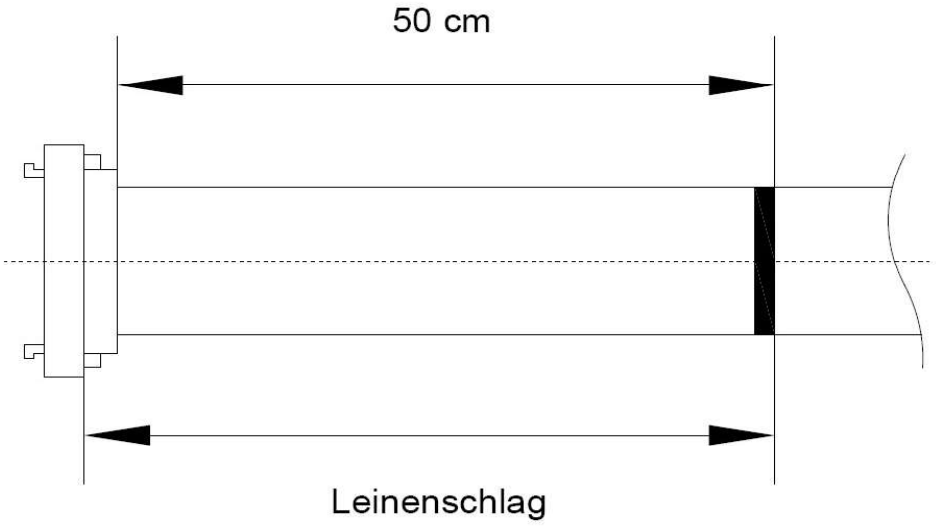

Fig. 20: Marking the suction hose and schematic drawing of the area for the snare

If the suction hose rope is not placed in the described way, "ineffectively fastened suction hose rope" is rated. This fault may only be rated once, even if two or more faults are made during the placement of the suction hose rope.
Meanwhile, the leader of the hose troop hooks the carbine of the valve rope into the ring of the evacuation valve (otherwise "ineffectively or wrongly laid out valve rope"). He may lift the suction head during this process, but also when the leader of the water troop attaches the suction hose rope to the suction head. The leader of the hose troop may put down the coupling key (fig.21/fig.21a).

Fig.21/Fig.21a: Lifting of the coupled suction hose rope, attaching of the suction hose and valve rope

The suction pipe may be put upright, and the suction head may rotate on its own axis. It is also not a fault if the suction head moves towards to the water supply while attaching the ropes. The PO may not step over the suction pipe to straddle it and may not dock the suction hose coupling to the coupling of the portable pump, until the suction hose rope has been attached readily to the suction hose pipe and the PO has issued the command "suction hose to water". It should also be noted that the PO and the member of the water troop have to stand over the suction line with both feet on the ground, while coupling the suction line.
If the valve rope is hooked into the ring provided for the suction hose rope, because the suction rope line has already been hooked incorrectly into the ring for the valve rope, or if the suction hose rope is hooked into the ring for the valve rope, because the valve rope has already been incorrectly hooked into the ring provided for the suction hose rope, this shall be rated as "ineffectively fastened suction hose rope" as well as "ineffectively or wrongly laid out valve rope", because it is certainly possible to hook two lines into one ring.

7.4.4 Taking the Suction Hose Pipe to Water

After the leader of the water troop has installed the snare in front of the coupling between the third and fourth suction hose, the pump operator commands "suction pipe to water!". If he gives the command earlier, "faulty work" is rated. The pump operator remains near the last coupling of the fourth suction hose. The member of the water troop takes the coupling between the second and third suction hose, the member auf the hose troop takes the coupling between the first and second suction hose. It is not a fault, if the member of the water troop and the member of the hose troop touch the couplings of the suction hose pipe before the leader of the water troop has set the last snare with the suction hose rope around the suction hose pipe and the pump operator has given the command "suction pipe to water!". The leader of the hose troop takes the suction head.
For the command "suction pipe to water" it is sufficient for the leader of the hose troop to have only one hand on the metal part of the coupling or the suction head (fig.22/fig.22a).
Now the pump operator, member of the water troop and hose troop carry the fully coupled suction hose pipe to the suction port of the portable pump or to the water supply point (red lath)

Fig. 22: Carrying the suction hose pipe towards the water supply point

Fig. 22a: Carrying the suction hose pipe towards the water supply point

Upon the command "suction pipe to water", the HTRL, HTRM and WTRM must therefore take the appropriate coupling with at least one hand, otherwise "faulty work".
The members of the water troop and hose troop will now deposit the suction hose pipe. The leader of the hose troop places the end of the suction hose pipe beyond the red lath. The suction head must lie completely beyond the red lath (otherwise "faulty work"). Before that the valve rope must have been fastened. Fastening of the valve rope at the suction head, already lying "in water" is rated as "faulty work". The bag of the valve line must not come to rest on the floor behind the red batten (otherwise "faulty work")
The suction head is positioned correctly, if it lies, including the coupling, i.e. completely beyond the red lath. The coupling of the first suction hose is not part of the suction head and therefore does not have to lie completely on the other side of the red lath (fig. 23).

Fig.23: Placing the suction head beyond the water lath

Since it is seen as a mistake, if the valve rope is installed at the suction head lying "in water", the competition rules provide for the installation of the valve rope at the suction head also after the command "suction pipe to water!" has been given. If the command "suction pipe to water!" is given before the HTRL has installed the valve rope at the suction head, he may therefore wait with laying out the suction head until he has installed the valve rope. If the HTRL places the suction head behind the red line even before he has installed the valve rope to the suction strainer, lifts it up again or lifts it out and properly attaches the valve rope to the suction head once it has been lifted, the "faulty work" error remains.

Fig. 24: Coupling the suction hose pipe to the portable pump

The pump operator steps over the suction hose line in a straddle position, which he does not have to lay down. The member of the water troop supports the pump operator and takes the suction hose pipe.
The pump operator couples the suction hose pipe to the suction nozzle of the portable pump, using the third coupling key which lies under the suction nozzle of the portable pump. The coupling key may be placed from above, but also from below or on the side.
When coupling the suction hose pipe to the portable pump, the PO must place the key on the coupling of the suction hose. Special care must be taken to place the coupling key in its correct form and not to knock on the coupling - if this is the case, "faulty work" is rated (fig. 24a).

Fig.24a: Placed coupling key - no "knocking", otherwise "faulty work"

Meanwhile, the leader of the water troop installs the suction hose rope to the right front bar of the portable pump. The suction hose rope must be led under the attached B hose of the conveyor (otherwise "faulty work"). The judges may check the firmness of the knot at the bar by pulling on the suction hose rope in the direction of the water supply point. If the knot opens, "ineffectively fastened suction hose rope" is rated. If also tension of the suction hose rope of the suction hose pipe has to be tested, the knot may only be checked after this test (by judge 3 in the presence of the main judge).

The leader of the hose troop places or throws the rope bag with the pulled out valve rope on the left side of the portable pump,

i.e. between the front pump area and the rear pump area (suction nozzle) (without carrier bars). If only a minor part of the rope bag protrudes over this demarcation limit, this is rated with the error "ineffectively or wrongly laid out valve rope". (Fig. 25

The error "ineffectively or wrongly laid out valve rope" may only be rated once, even if several faults are made during attaching out of the valve rope.

Fig.25: Position of the rope bag with the rope line

After the pump operator has coupled the suction hose pipe to the portable pump and has placed the coupling key, he reports "sucked up!" The suction hose pipe must not be installed at the right front bar of the portable pump and the valve rope must not be pulled out yet. It is also not rated if the suction head does not lie yet "in water". This means that no fault may be assessed if the command "sucked up" is given before the suction head has finally been placed in the water

Before "sucked up!" no member of the water troop or the hose troop, except the leader of the water troop during fastening the suction hose rope at the bar of the portable pump, may enter the area in front of the portable pump and pursue further tasks (otherwise "water troop or hose troop run away before sucked up").

After "sucked in!" the pump operator may keep the coupling key or put it down. He may also leave it on the coupling. After "sucked in!" the pump operator may only tighten the coupling but may not apply the coupling key again (otherwise "faulty work").

Now the suction hose pipe must be in a position that the suction hose rope is fully stretched. If this is not the case, the judges have to stretch the suction hose pipe in the direction of the water supply point. However, it may only be stretched in the prolongation of the imaginary line between the suction nozzle of the portable pump and the suction head. If the suction hose rope is tightened after this stretching, no fault may be rated. However, if it is still slack, this is to be rated with "ineffectively fastened suction hose rope". If a pair of couplings of the suction hose pipe opens during this stretching, this may not be rated as "open pair of couplings", nor can it be rated whether the suction hose rope is tightened or not. If a knot of the snare outside the marking has already been assessed as "ineffectively fastened suction hose rope", or if there is a knot on the suction hose coupling, a stretching of the suction hose pipe is no longer necessary.

Fig.26: Attaching the suction hose rope to the TS

Fig.26a: Pump operator after "sucked up!"

7.4.5 Renewing of the Coupling

If a pair of couplings opens at some point before "sucked up!", it is up to the pump operator to decide whether to give the command "to the suction pipe!" to order the water troop and hose troop to the pair of couplings that have opened and to let them couple the couplings once again them in accordance with the competition regulations, or to allow the work to continue. The water troop and hose troop may also recouple on their own. Coupling once again has to be done by the same competitors in the same formation and in the same way as the first coupling. If not, "open pair of couplings" (per case) will be rated, even if the coupling has now been carried out correctly. Each renewing of the couplings after "sucked up!", also by the pump operator, is rated with "open pair of couplings".

7.5 Laying out the Conveyor

After the attack command the leader of the attacking troop and the member of the attacking troop each take a B-hose. The member of the attacking troop opens the hose carrier of his B-hose and couples it to the right pressure exit of the portable pump (fig. 27). The leader of the attacking troop now takes the B-hose to be laid out at the free coupling half and pulls it in the direction of the fire object.

Fig.27: Coupling and laying out the first B-hose

The member of the attacking troop ensures that the B-hose is not seriously bent after the portable pump. A bend in the first B hose of the conveyor at the portable pump means that the B-hose does not touch the ground within the area (front and rear pump area = suction nozzle, without porting bars). A sharp bend in the B-hose at the pressure exit of the portable pump is rated as "badly laid-out pressure hoses". If the member of the attacking troop pulls the laid out B-hose back again to correct a bend, this is rated as "dragging laid-out pressure hoses".

See also section 9.2.7 "Dragging of laid-out pressure hoses":

"Dragging of laid-out pressure hoses" is rated if a hose which is already completely laid out is pulled across the floor in its longitudinal direction.

This clearly indicates that the fault "dragging of laid-out pressure hoses" is only given if the pressure hose is moved over its full length, including the coupling at the other end of the hose.

If the first B-hose does not rest on the ground within the area of the TS and is consequently pulled back again by the member of the attacking troop to correct a bend, making the coupling to the second B-hose move, this is not a fault because the hose has not been moved over its entire length.

If the ATRM only notices the bend of the first B-hose at the portable pump when running back after pulling out of the second B-hose and pulls it now back within the height of the portable pump , so that it now lies on the ground within the area of the portable pump and the second coupling of this hose was not moved in the process, this is not a fault, as described above. Furthermore, the competition rules do not contain a reference as to when the bend in the first B-hose may be corrected.

However, if someone other than the member of the attacking troop pulls back the B-hose, this is rated as "faulty work" and must be monitored by judge 1 and/or 2.

As soon as the member of the attacking troop has coupled the B-hose to the portable pump, he may move to the leader of the attacking troop. Once the leader of the attacking troop has pulled out the first B-hose, he opens the hose carrier of the second B-hose.

The member of the attacking troop takes one end of the B-hose opened by the leader of the attacking troop and pulls it beyond the mark (41 m) (fig. 28). If the second B-hose has been pulled out before the coupling is laid down and is consequently pulled out over the marking by the member of the attacking troop so the coupling may now be laid down beyond the marking, then "dragging of laid-out pressure hoses" is to be rated, because the coupling at the other end of the hose (coupling pair with the first B-hose) is moved at the same time.

Fig.28: Laying out and coupling the second B-hose

If the leader of the attacking troop opens the hose carrier of the second B-hose, even before completely pulling out the first B-hose, and the leader of the attack troop has already pulls out the second B-hose, whereby at the same time the leader of the attacking troop also pulls out the first B-hose as prescribed in the rules and thereafter he couples the B-Hoses together, this is to be rated as "faulty work", because the leader of the attacking troop may only open the hose carrier of the second B-hose after pulling out the first B-hose.

If the conveyor is not pulled out beyond the marker (41 m) - the metal part of the coupling of the B-hose has to lie completely beyond the marker (seen in the direction of attack), "badly laid-out pressure hoses" is rated once.

Fig.28a: Correct position of the coupling of the second B-hose

However, it is not specified whether this rating applies to the first or the second B-hose. This provision therefore applies in principle to the entire conveyor.

However, there was a need to explain these competition rules in more detail in the following situation:
The conveyor is not laid out completely, so the distributor lies before the 41-meter mark. The first B-hose leading away from the portable pump is bent at the exit from the B-coupling, has a spin and is laid out in a shortened manner. The second B-hose is pulled-out completely, but because the first B-hose was laid out in a shortened manner, however it does not reach the 41-meter mark.

Fig.29: Second B-hose correctly laid beyond the marker

For evaluating this situation, also item 9.2.6 "Badly laid-out pressure hoses" of the competition rules shall apply:.
Among others, it says, there:
Badly laid-out pressure hoses are rated if

- a hose has a spin (twisted parallel to its axis of more than 360°)
- the B-hose coupled to the portable pump has a sharp bend
- the coupling of the second B-hose of the conveyor does not lie completely behind the marking (41 m).

“Badly laid-out pressure hoses" may only be rated once per hose, even if several faults have been made. Each hose has to be rated separately.
In case the conveyor does not end above the marker (41-meter mark) and several faults occur at the conveyor, this leads to the interpretation that "badly laid out pressure hoses" can be rated for a maximum of two times. It does not matter how many faults are found in the entire conveyor.
However, if the judges determine that the conveyor, despite the award of 10 penalty points, has been laid out considerably, with the intention to gain time, then the HB must request the disqualification of the group from the International Competition Leader (see point 9.6).

In the meantime, the leader of the attacking troop couples the second B-hose to the already laid out first B-hose. Both B-hoses may be coupled together by the leader of the attacking troop before the arrival of the member of the attacking troop. It is not necessary for the member of the attacking troop or the leader of the attacking troop to step onto the B-hose when it is pulled out. The pressure hoses do not have to be pulled out, they can also be rolled out. During the laying-out of the conveyor, no coupling of a pressure hose may fall to the ground (otherwise "dropping of couplings"). The laid-out pressure hoses must not have a spin (otherwise "badly laid out pressure hoses"). It is regarded as a spin, if a pressure hose is twisted by more than 360º in its longitudinal direction.

7.6 Laying out the first Fighting Pipe

After laying out the conveyor, the leader of the attacking troop equips himself with

- the distributor
- one C-hose
- one C-jet pipe and
- one hose carrier

and the member of the attacking troop with two C-hoses.

Both competitors (ATRL and ATRM) remove to the free end of the laid out conveyor again, where the leader of the attacking troop places the distributor.
If the ATRL places the distributor in the direction of the B coupling of the conveyor so that the projecting edges already interlink, this is not a mistake, even if the leader of the attacking troop stands on the B hose of the conveyor when doing so, that the coupling is opposite him. However, the coupling must be turned by the member of the attacking troop afterwards. (Coupling procedure - for explanations see 7.4.2, page 28).
If the distributor or the jet pipe falls to the ground at any time during the fire-fighting attack, this is rated as "faulty work" for each case.

Fig.30: Connecting of the first fire fighting pipe

The member of the attack troop lays a C-hose as reserve right beside the distributor. If the reserve C-hose is thrown down, "dropping couplings" is rated. It is irrelevant whether the rolled C-hose is lying or standing and in which direction the couplings are pointing. The reserve C-hose may not lay further than 2 m apart from the distributor (otherwise "wrongly laid down reserve hoses" (fig. 31).

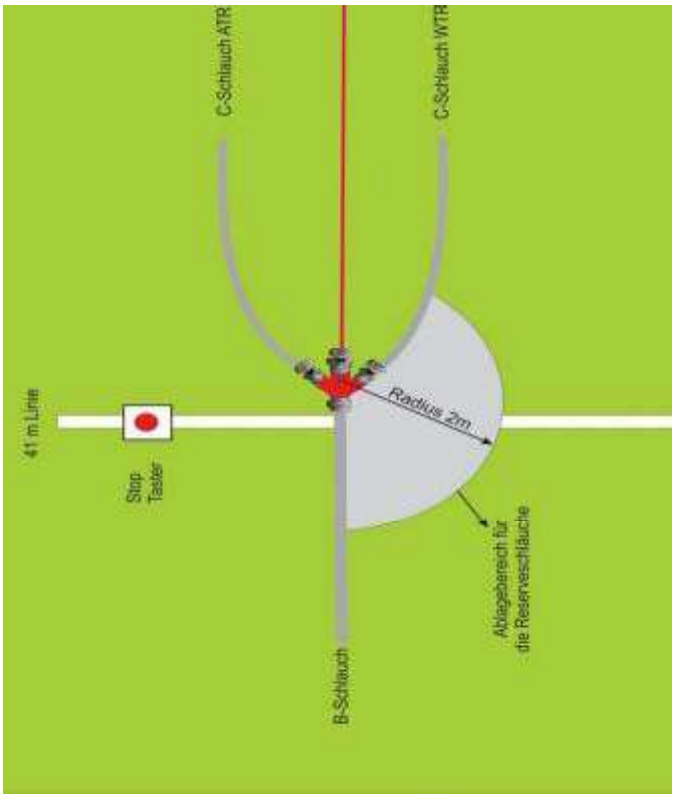

Fig.31: Correct placement of the reserve hoses -schematic drawn

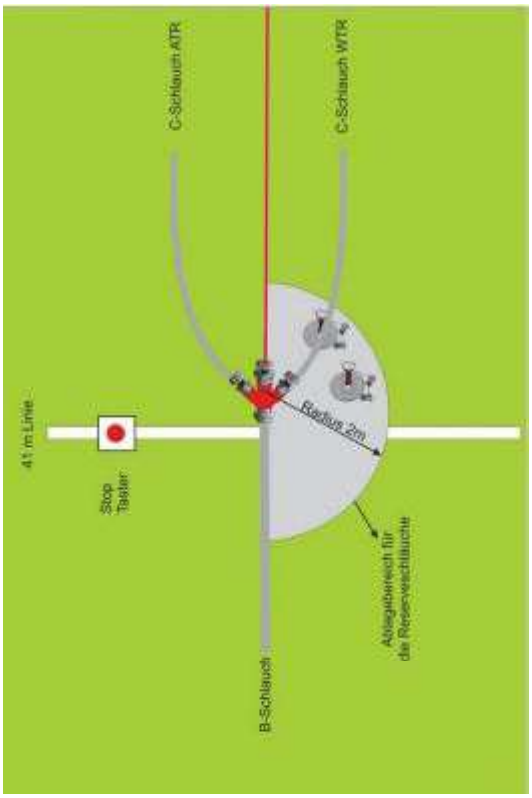

Fig.31a

The reserve hoses are also laid down incorrectly if only a part of them or only a part of a coupling comes to lie on a pressure hose of the fire fighting pipe or the conveyor.
If a reserve C-hose or only a part of it or only a part of its couplings lies on a pressure hose of the fire fighting pipe or the conveyor, this will be rated as "wrongly down reserve hoses". The hose carrier is not considered in this context.

Should, however, the first C-hose of the second fire fighting pipe lie on and not under a reserve hose (Fig. 31a), this is not a fault, since the C-hose has deposited after the laying down of the reserve C-hose.
However, if a reserve hose lies completely within both fire fighting pipes (C-hoses), this is to be rated as "wrongly down reserve hoses" for each placed hose, even if the hose in question is nevertheless to the right of the distributor.

The member of the attack troop now opens the hose carrier of the other C-hose, which is taken by the leader of the attacking troop at the free half of the coupling and pulled out in the direction of the attack. The C-hose has to be pulled out in such a way that its whole length is not shortened by more than 2 m, otherwise it will be rated as a "badly laid-out pressure hose". It is not a fault if the first C-hose of the fire fighting pipe is already opened by the member of the attacking troop while the reserve hose is being laid down beside the distributor.

The member of the attacking troop couples the distributor to the B-conveyor and the C-hose to the left pressure exit of the distributor. The sequence is his decision (fig. 32).

Fig.32: Coupling the C- and B-hoses to the distributor

After the leader of the attacking troop has pulled out the first C-hose, he opens the hose carrier of the C-hose he is carrying, couples a coupling to the C-hose laid-out, the other coupling to the C-jet pipe and waits for the arrival of the member of the attacking troop.
It is the decision of the leader of the attacking troop whether to couple the two C-hoses together first or to connect the C-jet pipe to the C hose. Coupling the two C-hoses together while the first C-hose is being pulled out is permitted.
It is not a mistake if the hose carrier is only opened after the ATRL has coupled the two C-hoses together or has already coupled the jet pipe to the C-hose.

The leader of the attacking troop may not unwind the second C-hose completely, otherwise it will be considered "faulty work".
The member of the attacking troop unwinds by hand the C-hose that has been opened by the leader of the attacking troop and checks out that the fire fighting pipe is positioned correctly. At this point, the second C-hose may only be rolled out to the left, right or back, but not to the front in the direction of the object of the attack.
If, when unrolling the second C-hose, the leader of the attacking troop has not yet picked up the hose carrier of this hose and if this is rolled out and with the hose, this is not a fault if the leader of the attacking troop picks up the hose carrier.
However, if the member of the attack team brings the hose carrier to the leader of the attack team and hands it over to him, this will be rated as "faulty work". This applies analogously for all pressure hoses in the conveyor as well as for both fighting pipes.

However, if the member of the attack team brings the hose carrier to the leader of the attack team and hands it over to him, this will be rated as "faulty work". This applies analogously for all pressure hoses in the conveyor as well as for both fighting pipes.
If the member of the attacking troop (like the member of the water troop) lifts the coupling pair between these two hoses when unwinding the second C-hose, in order to be able to better unwind the hose. and does not lay it down at the same position afterwards, but offset in the direction of attack in order to remedy a possible shortening of the first C-hose, this is to be rated as "faulty work", because the first C-hose is to be pulled out by the leader of the attacking troop and not by the member of the attacking troop.

Fig.33: Unwind of the 2nd C-hose

At the same time unwinding the C-hose the C-jet pipe needs not yet be coupled to the C-, also the two C-hoses need not be coupled yet. The second C-hose has to be taken by the member of the attacking troop with at least one hand. The unwinding with a leg is not permitted (otherwise "faulty work").
The second C-hose is laid out correctly, when the end of the hose winding is not arranged in a circle or in a spiral (helix) (at least 360°) and the hose does not cling to itself. However, if this is the case, "badly laid-out pressure hoses" is rated (see fig. 33a, Fig. 33b as examples).
If the second C-hose is only piled in a "heap" and therefore lies on top of itself several times, or if the double-rolled C-hose is twisted around itself several times and forms a so-called "corkscrew", this is also a "badly laid-out pressure hose".

Fig.33a: badly laid-out pressure hose

Fig.33b: badly laid-out pressure hose

A "corkscrew" is present when the inside of the double-rolled hose has been pulled out and the hose on top of itself and at the same time is turned for more than 360° around its longitudinal axis.
With regard to concerning the dropping of couplings and spin in a pressure hose, the same rules are valid as for laying out conveyor. As soon as the leader of the attacking troop has coupled the two C-hoses together and coupled the C jet pipe to the second C hose, he gives the command "first pipe - water march!" back to the competitor at the distributor.
The regulation does not stipulate that when doing this the leader of the attacking troop has to look back at the distributor. He also does not need to raise a hand, but he may do so. However, the competitor at the distributor (radio operator or leader of the hose troop) must raise his hand above head height to indicate that he has understood the command. This also applies analogously to the leader of the water troop, but also to the competitor at the distributor (radio operator or leader of the hose troop) when he gives the command "Water-march!" to the pump operator.
The member of the attacking troop now steps right beside the leader of the attacking troop. Both look in the direction of the attack and take the jet pipe with one hand and the end of the fire fighting pipe with the other hand.
The leader of the attacking troop can give the command "first pipe - water march!" even if the member of the attacking troop is not yet with him. The fire fighting pipe must be fully connected.
After the command "first pipe - water march!", the leader of the attacking troop and the member of the attacking troop must stand in their final line-up. As soon as the time has stopped, they may not change their line-up anymore (incorrect final line-up) or pick up left devices, otherwise the original error will remain valid.

7.7 Occupying the Distributor and Monitoring the Hoses

After the attack command, the group commander and the radio operator have to move to the location of the distributor immediately. Until the leader of the hose troop arrives, the radio operator may occupy the distributor. In this case, however, he has to perform the activities of the leader of the hose troop (otherwise "faulty work").
The leader of the hose troop (or the radio operator) occupies the distributor by stepping directly in front of the distributor, straddling the conveyor (so that the distributor can be operated). Only from this point of time is the distributor deemed to be occupied (fig. 34).

Fig. 34: Occupation of the distribution by the leader of the hose troop

If the distributor is connected to the conveyor and the distributor is occupied, the leader of the hose troop (or the radio operator) gives the order "water march!" to the pump operator. If the command "water march!" has been given before the conveyor is connected to the distributor, "faulty work" is to be rated.
By raising his hand above head height, the pump operator signals that he has understood the command and then opens the pressure exit of the portable pump.
The leader of the hose troop (or the radio operator) may not hold the distributor out to the member of the attacking troop or the member of the water troop to couple it to the pressure hoses (otherwise "faulty work").

At the command "first pipe - water march!" by the leader of the attacking troop, the leader of the hose troop (or the radio operator) raises a hand above head height to indicate that he has understood this command and opens the left pressure exit of the manifold.
If the leader of the attacking troop gives the command "first pipe - water march!" (analogous to the leader of the water troop) without the distributor being occupied - the leader of the hose troop (or the radio operator) does not stand over the conveyor in a straddle directly in front of the distributor - this is to be rated as "faulty work", even if he has understood and possibly also confirmed the command before occupying the distributor.
If the leader of the attacking troop (leader of the water troop) realizes that he has given the command "water - march!" too soon and repeats after the distributor is according to the rules occupied, no error is to be assessed.
If the leader of the hose troop or the radio operator gives the order "water - march!" to the pump operator or opens the pressure exits of the distributor without standing over conveyor, this will be rated as "faulty work".

If a pressure exit is opened before the command "water - march!", this is rated with "faulty work". If a pressure exit is opened without a command or is it not opened, "command wrong or not understandable" is rated and not also "faulty work".
If the leader of the attacking troop gives the command "first pipe - water march!" before the leader of the hose troop has given the command "water - march!" to the pump operator, the leader of the hose troop confirms the command by raising his hand above head-height. It is the decision of the leader of the hose troop (or the radio operator) whether he gives the command "water - march!" to the machine operator first or opens the left pressure exit of the distributor first.
To indicate that the command "water - march!" has been understood, the pump operator or the leader of the hose troop raises his hand above head height.
If one of them raises his hand before this command only lowers it afterwards, this is "faulty work". The pump operator and leader of the hose troop (radio operator) must raise their hand above head-height.

The pressure exits on the portable pump and on the distributor have to be opened completely. It is not a fault, if the valve is turned back up to half a turn to relieve the pressure (otherwise "pressure exits not opened according to regulations").
The member of the hose troop picks up the bag with the hose bandages and moves to the coupling between the two B-hoses of the conveyor. There he positions himself facing in the direction of attack to the left or right or above the coupling between the two B-hoses of the conveyor, equipped with the bag of hose bandages and a coupling key.

Fig.35: Command "first (second) pipe - water march" leader of the hose troop raising his hand over head-height to signal that he has received the command

If the distributor has been occupied by the radio operator, he leaves the distributor as soon as the leader of the hose troop arrives. If the leader of the attacking troop gives the command "first pipe - water march!" while the leader of the hose troop takes over his task at the distributor, and if the radio operator and leader of the hose troop raises a hand simultaneously, this is not rated as a fault.

7.8 Laying out the Second Fire Fighting Pipe

After the report "Sucked up!", by the pump operator the leader of the water troop equips himself with einem C-Strahlrohr und

- one C-hose,
- one C-jet pipe and
- one hose carriere,

and the member of the water troop with 2 C-hoses.

Both go to the distributor and lay out the second fire fighting pipe in the same way as the attacking troop has laid out the first fire fighting pipe. The second fire fighting pipe is connected to the right pressure exit of the distributor.
If a C-hose carried by the WTRM is already detected by the WTRL when running out to the distributor, this is not a fault. If the attacking troop has – by error - connected his fire fighting pipe to the right pressure exit and the member of the water troop therefore connects the first C-hose of his fire fighting pipe to the left pressure exit, "faulty work" is only rated once.
If the member of the water troop does not connect his C-hose to the distributor by the reason mentioned above, an "open pair of couplings " is rated additionally to the "faulty work" error. These rules are valid analogously, if the member of the water troop has connected the hose incorrectly before the member of the attacking troop.
The command to open the second pressure exit is "second pipe - water march!". The leader of the hose troop raises one hand above head height to indicate that he has understood the command, he opens the right pressure exit of the distributor and stands up.

Fig. 36: Command second pipe "water march!" Raise one hand to indicate that you have understood the command

If the commands "first pipe - water march!" and "second pipe - water march!" are received at the same time, the leader of the hose troop has to raise one hand twice above head height. Raising both hands at the same time to confirm the commands is not permitted.

After the leader of the hose troop has opened both pressure exits at the distributor, he has to move to the palm switch (buzzer). He makes sure that the troop has finished the fire fighting attack (each man must have completed his task) and stops the time by hitting the palm switch (buzzer).
Then he immediately takes the final line-up. The leader of the hose troop has to occupy the distributor for a short time before stopping - if not, this is to be rated with "faulty work". It is not permitted for the radio operator to occupy the distributor and to open the pressure exits, while the leader of the hose troop is standing at the palm switch (buzzer) to stop the time.

Fig.37: Stopping by the leader of the hose troop

Fig.38: Final line-up of attacking troop, water troop, leader of the hose troop, group commander, radio operator

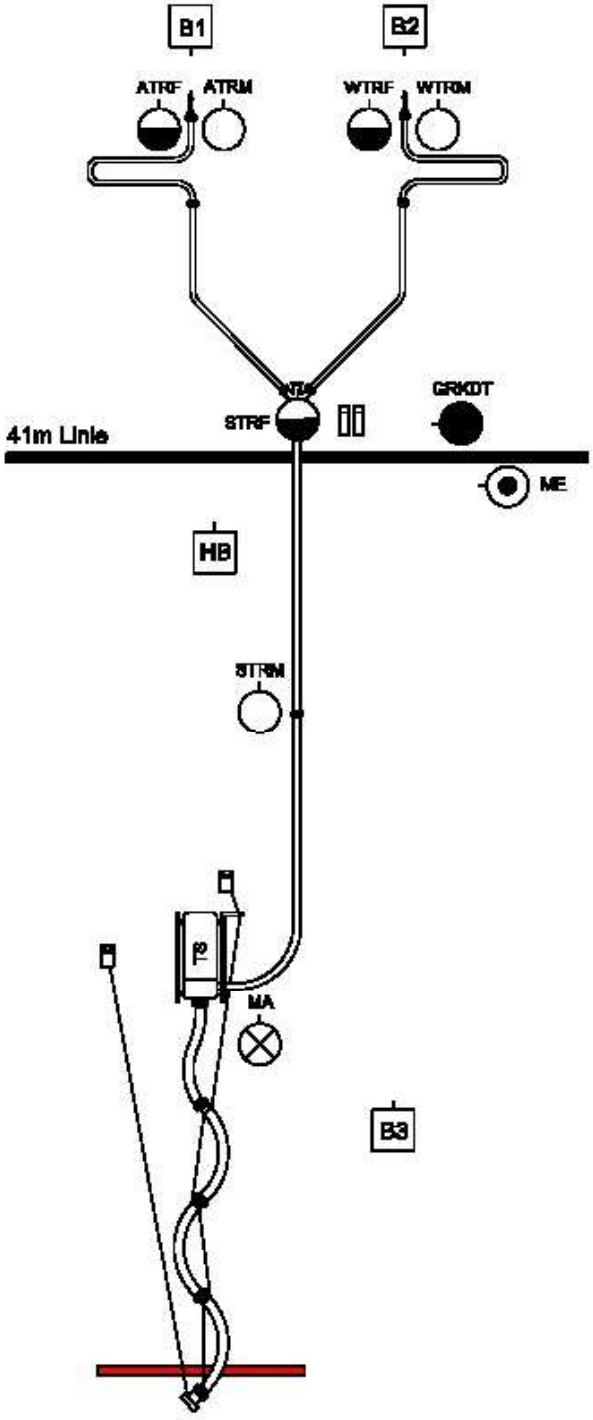

Fig. 39: Final line-up of the entire group

7.9 Final Line-up

After the fire fighting attack the competitors have to assume the following positions:

Group commander

on the level with the distributor approx. four steps beside it, looking in the direction of the distributor

Abb.40: Endaufstellung Gruppenkommandant, Melder

Radio operator

One step behind and one step to the left of the group commander, looking in the direction of thedistributor.

Pump operator

Right beside the suction hose pipe or the portable pump, looking in the direction of attack, equipped with a coupling key, which may also lie in front of or next to him or on or under the suction nozzle of the portable pump.
If the pump operator stands with one or both feet on the suction hose rope during the final line-up, this is not a fault. However, if the pump operator is standing on the B hose of the conveyor or with one or both feet between the conveyor and the portable pump, this will be rated as "incorrect final line-up“.

Fig.41: Final line-up the pump operator

Fig.41a: Final line-up of the pump operator

Leader of the attacking troop

Left beside the jet pipe res. the second C hose of the first fire fighting pipe, holding the jet pipe res. the end of the fire fighting pipe with one hand, looking in the direction of the attack, equipped with two hose carriers and a hose carrier.

Member of the attacking troop

Right beside the jet pipe res. the second C-hose of the first fire fighting pipe, holding the jet pipe res. the end of the fire fighting pipe with one hand, looking in the direction of attack, equipped with two hose carriers.

Fig.42: Final line-up of the attacking troop

Fig.42a: Final line-up of the attacking troop

Leader of the water troop

Left beside the jet pipe res. the second C-hose of the second fire fighting pipe, holding the jet pipe res. the end of the fire fighting pipe with one hand each, looking in the direction of attack, equipped with a hose carrier and a hose holder.

Member of the water troop

Right beside the jet pipe res. the second C-hose of the second fire fighting line, holding the jet pipe res. the end of the fire fighting pipe with one hand each, looking in the direction of attack, equipped with a hose carrier.

Fig.43: Final line-up of the water troop

Fig. 43a: Final line-up of the water troop

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Attacking troop and water troop

In the final line-up of the attacking troop or water troop it does not matter in which sequence the jet pipe res. the C-hose are held by the leader or the member of the troop
If the attacking troop or water troop or even a member of any troop is looking backwards or face each other during the final line-up, this shall be rated once as "incorrect final line-up", regardless if this mistake is made by the leader of the attacking troop (leader of the water troop) or the member of the attacking troop (member of the water troop) or both of them. The attacking troop and water troop have assumed the final line-up correctly, if they look forward in the direction of attack.

If hose carriers or hose holders are hooked on the jet pipe, this is considered "incorrect final line-up", as the competition rules stipulate that the attack troop and water troop must carry these devices with them. It does not matter whether one or two devices are hooked on the jet pipe. Fixing a hose holder or a hose carrier between the hand pipe and the jet pipe is permitted.
Hose holders or hose carriers must also not be taken into the mouth, each person may only be rated as "faulty work" once, even if several errors occur at the same time.
Since the jet pipe has to point in the direction of the attack, the second C-hose can only be pulled out to the left, right or backwards, however not to the front, in the direction of the attack target.
Since the two firefighters have to stand to the left or right of the second C-hose, i.e. the hose should lead backwards between the two, no hose may lie between or beside one of the two firefighters (heel) or lead away. Furthermore, the pair of couplings connecting the two C hoses may not lie between or in front of the two firefighters. In all such cases, "incorrect line-up" is to be rated once (fig.42a/fig.43a).

Fig.44: Final line-up of attacking troop, water troop, leader of the hose troop, group commander, radio operator

Leader of the hose troop

Straddled over the second B-hose over the conveyor, directly behind the distributor. Looking in the direction of attack, equipped with one coupling key.

Fig.45: Final line-up of the leader of the hose troop

Member of the hose troop

Left or right or above the coupling between the both B-hoses of the conveyor. Looking in the direction of attack, equipped with the bag of hose bandages and a coupling key.
If the HTRM stands on the B-hose of the conveyor during the final line-up, this is rated as "incorrect final line-up"..

Fig.45a: Final line-up leader of the hose troop

Fig.45b: Final line-up member of the hose troop

As soon as the group has assumed the final position, none of the competitors may stand on a pressure hose.
If one competitor does not stand as described above, "incorrect final line-up" is rated. If the leader of the attacking trop and member of the attacking troop or leader of the water troop and member of the water troop stand opposing to the given regulations, "incorrect final line-up" is only rated once in each case.

If one of the competitors misses any of the prescribed equipment, one "left or lost device" will be rated for each piece of device.

7.10 The Tasks of the Judges for the Fire Fighting Attack

For the acceptance of the group commander's report to the main judge, he moves to the group commander and stops two steps in front of him. Judge 2 stands left beside the main judge, judge 1 left beside judge 2 and judge 3 right beside the main judge.
After the group commander has reported, judge 3 moves to the back of the competition group and monitors the laying out and coupling of the suction hose pipe.

After the group commander (tower speaker) has finished the attack command by blowing the signal whistle (shot with the starting pistol), or as soon as the first competitor starts, the main judge triggers the electronic timekeeping and judges 1 and 2 trigger the manual stop. This starts the timekeeping for the fire fighting attack.
After the start, the main judge moves to the portable pump and monitors the laying out and coupling of the suction hose pipe.
Judge 1 and judge 2 monitor the laying of the conveyor, the work of the radio operator and the behavior of the group commander as well as the laying of the two fire fighting pipes.
After completion of the suction hose pipe, the main judge moves forward with the water troop and lines up approx. 5 m in front of the distribution line, looking in the direction of the distributor. Judge 1 comes to stop in front of the attacking troop, judge 2 comes to stop in front of the water troop. Judge 3 comes to stop behind the pump operator.
If judge 1 and judge 2 notice that the competition group has finished their work, they stop the time when leader of the hose troop presses the palm switch (buzzer). Should a C-hose of a fire-fighting pipe still be rolling out, this must not be waited.

Judge 1, judge 2 and judge 3 take care that none of the competitors change their location or the position of the judging device after the time has been stopped (otherwise "incorrect final line-up").

The main judge now calls the group commander, checks the distributor, the final line-up of the leader of the hose troop and shows him the time displayed on the electronic system.

If the electronic timekeeping fails or if there is too great a deviation, so that the electrical timekeeping is obviously incorrect, then the average of the two manually stopped times (to hundredths of a second) must be entered in the score sheet. (The reason for defective or obviously incorrect timekeeping is not taken into account in the evaluation).

The main judge, judge 1 and judge 2, check the correct line-up of the competitors, their correct equipment and whether the competition device are laid out correctly. If pressure hoses have to be checked for the presence of a spin on the order of the main judge, it must make sure that any spin is not transferred to the next hose during the check. The group commander accompanies the main judge during all these checks.

The suction hose pipe is checked by the main judge and judge 3. After the suction hose pipe has been checked, the main judge orders the group commander to let the competition group line up " to the device!". With this command ends the ban on speaking for the competition group. The main judge can also order that the jet pipes are taken back to the distributor or up to the coupling between the two B-hoses of the conveyor.

The group commander passes this order (these orders) on to the competition group. The competition group lays down all devices as ordered and comes "to the device!"

The main judge enters in his scoring form the faults found by judge 1 and judge 2 in the column for judge 1, and the faults found by judge 3 and the main judge himself in the column for judge 3. He transfers these faults to the column of the main judge and enters the corresponding number of penalty points in the points-column.

The main judge asks the group commander and, if necessary, the interpreter to come to him to announce the time of the fire-fighting attack and the faults made. Then he lets the competition group leave for the obstacle relay race. The group commander gives the necessary orders to the competition group and leads them to the obstacle relay. A judge from the organization brings the envelope with the score sheet to the obstacle relay race.

7.11 Electronic Timekeeping on the Fire Fighting Track

7.11.1 Setup of Electronic Timekeeping

If the time for the fire fighting attack is stopped by electronic timekeeping, two palm switches (buzzers) are to be used per each track. The palm switches shall be firmly mounted at a height of 100 cm on a profile tube or similar construction and secured against falling over (even in the event of a collision with a competitor).
The profile tube shall be firmly fixed in the ground. e.g.: with a base plate (at least 50 x 50 cm). The palm switches shall be connected with the stopwatch and the control unit in such a way to avoid an obstruction of competitors or judges. The resetting of the time to zero shall only be possible on the start buzzer of the main judge, not on the stop buzzer of the group. This is to prevent premature deletion of the measured time.
The start buzzer is to be placed next to the set-up position for the main judge. The stop buzzer must be placed directly on the 41 m distribution line, 1.25 m to the left of the center of the track.
The stopwatch display board is placed at the end of the competition lane (one display board may be used for each double-track). Technical specifications of the equipment used depend on the product.

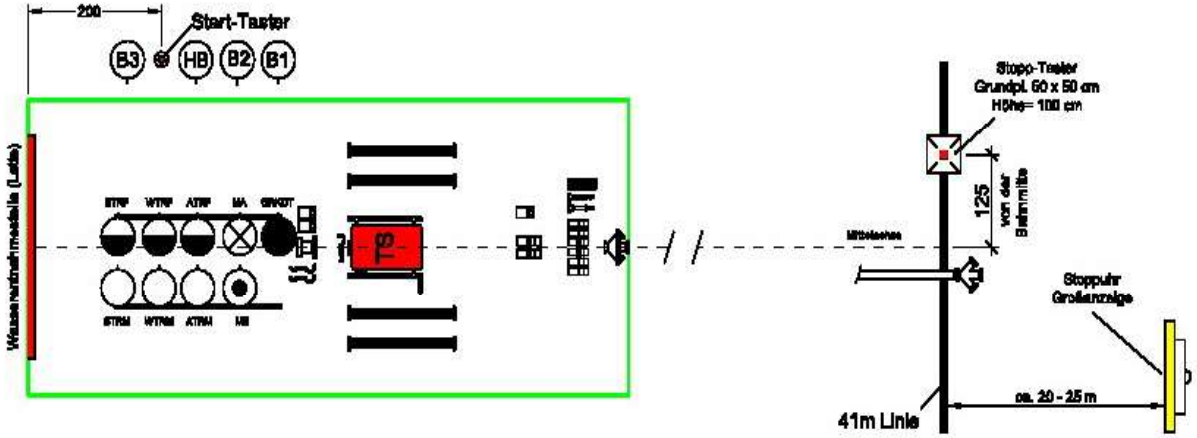

Fig.46: Setup of the electronic timekeeping

7.11.2 Using of Electronic Timekeeping

At the start of the group, the timing system will be activated by the main judge through hitting the palm switch (buzzer) provided for this purpose. To do this, the main judge places his hand flat on the palm switch just before the stopwatch is triggered (Fig. 46).
After both pressure exits of the distributor have been opened by the leader of the hose troop, he moves to the palm switch (buzzer), which has been installed at the level of the distributor line ("41 meter line"). After checking whether the group has finished the fire fighting attack and stands still, he stops the fire fighting attack time by hitting the palm switch.
Following this, the leader of the hose troop will immediately assume his the final line-up - which means, he "occupies" the distributor holding the coupling key close. Before hitting the palm switch, the leader of the hose troop must occupy the distributor for a short time, if not is to be rated “faulty work".

Fig.47: Preparation of the start by the main judge

7.11.3 Additional Comments on the Use of Electronic Timekeeping

If the leader of the hose troop does not stop the timekeeping (no buzzer activation) or will do so without hitting the buzzer with the palm of his hand, "faulty work" will be rated.
In this case, when the leader of the hose troop obviously does not stop the timekeeping with the palm of his hand, the time taken by hand by judges 1 and 2 will be counted, whereas the arithmetic means of these two values (rounded to hundredths of a second) will be entered in the score sheet.
If the leader of the hose troop stops timing too soon - even before the group has finished - "faulty work " is to be rated.
If the leader of the hose troop does not occupy the distributor before the time is stopped, "faulty work" is to be assessed.
If the hose team leader does not occupy the distributor immediately after the time has stopped (within approx. 3 seconds), "incorrect final line-up" is to be rated.
Both judges 1 and 2 have to continue their manual timekeeping, whereby the time between the attack command "advance" (or the start of one member of the group starts) and the buzzer activation of the leader of the hose troop (5) is to be stopped.
Upon a failure of the electronic timekeeping or if significant discrepancy, obviously indicating that the electrical timekeeping is inaccurate, the medium value of the two manually times (rounded to hundredths of a second) will be entered in the score sheet. (The reason for defective or obviously incorrect timekeeping will not be taken into account in the scoring).

7.11.4 Display of the Attack Time

A digital clock (display in hundredths of a second) must be used to display the stopped running time.
The main judge and the group commander will jointly read the time on the electronic display. This time will be entered on the score sheet and afterwards acknowledged by the stopwatch of the main judge.

8. THE OBSTACLE RELAY RACE

8.1 Die Preparations for the Obstacle Relay Race

The group commander leads the competition group from the fire fighting attack to the meeting point for the obstacle relay race. No exchange of competitors is permitted on the way there. It is also not permitted to change footwear or clothing (equipment) (otherwise disqualification). In the cordoned-off checking area before the start, the competition groups are checked again. Now the competitor who does not compete in the obstacle relay race is reported to the judge who carries out the inspection. This competitor will remain in the checking area until the start. If a competitor has been injured during the fire fighting attack (dry), he drops out. If another competitor has been injured, the group is taken out of the scoring.

Upon order of the start judge, the competition group marches up to the running track. The order of the competitors is defined by the group commander. He thereby defines which competitor has to surmount which obstacle.
The competitor may apply a pre-marking to his running track, which has to be deleted by the competitor after the run.

8.2 Electronic Timekeeping

The time release may occur either by a starting pistol or by a light barrier. If a horizontal light barrier is used, it must be mounted exactly on the start line at a height of one meter. A separate light barrier is required for each running track. The starting runner starts between the start line and the pre-start line (2 m in front of the start line). This "pre-start line" has to be marked. All other runners have to start within the handover area.

At the finishing line time keeping occurs either by a light barrier all over running tracks or a separate light barrier used for running tracks. If the finishing line is the same for all running tracks and timekeeping is carried out by a light barrier across all lanes, it must be possible to detect the time of the second and all other competitors crossing the finishing line using additional video recording and appropriate technology. If a separate light barrier is used for each running track, it must be mounted at a height of
1.25 m.

If other techniques are used for electronic timekeeping, the international competition director will decide on their use analogously to the provisions above.

8.3 Operation of the-Obstacle Relay Race

If the leader of the obstacle relay race has checked that the competitors have taken their positions according to the rules and that the timekeepers and finish judges are ready for time keeping, he gives the start judges the order to give the starting command. The starter lines up on the side of the start lines and gives the following pre-command: "My command will be: "On your marks - go!" Then he gives the valid starting command with the words: My command counts: "on your marks - go!".

However, the starting command may also be given with a starting pistol. In this case, the pre-command is dropped, and the final command is: "on your marks - shot". If one of the competitors causes a false start, the race is interrupted and restarted. If the same competitor causes another false start, the race is interrupted again, and the fault "false start" is rated.

The starting command has to be announced over loudspeaker system, intercom system or radiotelephony into finish, so that the timekeepers and the judges at the finish can press the stopwatches. The first runner now runs to the second competitor and gives him the jet pipe. The handing over of the jet pipe has to occur within the handover area (10m) (otherwise "incorrect handing over of the jet pipe "). The second runner takes the jet pipe, runs further to the third runner and hands over the jet pipe within the handover area again. The third runner has to run over the balancing beam in the middle of his race section. The seventh runner has to climb the barrier wall in the middle of their race section. The eighth runner crawls through the crawling track (tube). (Caution! Different order of obstacles for women's teams - point 4.2)

If one of the obstacles is circumvented or avoided, or if during clearing a hurdle the jet pipe is thrown over the obstacle or lost, this is rated as "incorrectly surmounted hurdle". If a runner falls from the balancing beam, i.e. he touches the ground before the end of the balancing beam, this is also a fault. However, if a competitor surmounts an incorrectly cleared obstacle once again, no fault may be rated.
The runner taking over must not be pushed and must not be run after (otherwise "wrong handing over the jet pipe"). After handing over the jet pipe, however, the runner handing over may run beyond the handover area. Competitors have to run in their own running tracks and may not disturb competitors on the neighboring running tracks. This applies particularly to those who slow down after the handover. In the event of deliberate hindrance of competitors in other running tracks, the competition director may pronounce the disqualification of the competition group.

As soon as the last runner crosses the finishing, the timekeeper and the finish judge of the respective running track stop the time.

8.4 Tasks of the Judges for the Obstacle Relay Race

The leader of the obstacle relay race is responsible for ensuring that the race does not start until the competitors have marched up in their places and the timekeepers and finish judges are ready to measure the time. He orders the starting. He controls the work of the judges at the handover areas and at the obstacles as well as the work of the timekeepers and the finish judges.

Judges control – using the list of competitors submitted by the calculation committee A - to see whether any competitors have been replaced between registration at calculation committee A and the obstacle relay race. Not even the substitute man may be replaced, otherwise the competition group will be disqualified. The judge at the start lets the competition groups march up on the running tracks.

The judge at the start pays attention that no starting runner starts too early. Otherwise, he raises a red flag, whereupon the run is aborted and started again. If the same runner causes another false start, the race is stopped again, and the "false start" fault is also given.

The judges at the track monitor at the handing over marks, whether the handing over of the jet pipe takes place within the handover area and whether the runner taking-over is not pushed or the runner handing over runs after him. Faults are signaled with a red flag and entered in the form provided. The judges at the obstacles monitor the correct clearing of the hurdles. They also signal faults with a red flag and enter them in the report of faults. After each run, the reports of faults are collected by a judge and brought to the finish.

The judges at the tracks and the judges at the finish will check if each competitor carries his complete personal equipment with him until the handover or until the finish (otherwise "missing personal equipment").

With electronic timekeeping, the time of the obstacle relay race will be entered in the score sheet in hundredths of a second. Procedure for manual timekeeping: The timekeeper takes the time that the competition group needs for the relay and passes it on to the judge at the finish. The finish judge also does the timing and compares it with the time taken by the timekeeper. If there are differences in the timekeeping, the arithmetical mean of the two times displayed has to be calculated. If one of the stopwatches has failed or has obviously been stopped incorrectly, the time of the other stopwatch counts. The time is entered on the score sheet in tenths of a second for manual stops. Hundredths of a second are rounded up or down. (point 7.10)

If timekeeping is done with an electronic timekeeping system, the timekeeper has to do the timing nevertheless for control purposes, and a time log must be kept by the judge at the finish for control purposes. If the electronic timekeeping system fails, the hand-stopped time is to be counted for all competition groups.

The finish judge at the finish checks if the last runner definitely has also brought the jet pipe to the finish. If this is not the case, a "jet pipe not brought along" is rated. If the jet pipe dropped to the ground during the obstacle relay race and is picked up again, this is not a fault, except during clearing a hurdle (point 8.3.).

The result of the obstacle relay race and the possibly made faults are entered into the score sheet by a judge. The time taken for the obstacle relay race as well as the number of penalty points to be awarded for any faults must be entered in the points column.

Then a judge of the organization takes the envelope with the scoring to the calculation committee B.

9. THE RATING

The scores are entered in the score sheet (see attachment). Credit points and penalty points are awarded. The order in the following description of the credit and penalty points correspond to the order in the score sheet.

9.1 Credit Points

9.1.1 Standard Points

Each competition group gets 500 credit points as standard points.

9.1.2 Age Points

Competition groups competing in class B (with credit of age points) receive age points as credit points. Competition groups may only compete in class B if each member of the group is at least 30 years old. Decisive for the calculation of age points is the year of birth. (Example: The competition takes place in 2026. The applicant was born in 1996. He is therefore 30 years old, irrespective of the exact date of birth). Competitors who are older than 65 years of age are only considered with an age of 65 years when calculating the age points. To calculate the total age of the competition group, the years of life of the 8 competitors taking part in the obstacle relay race are added.

For 240 total years on of the competition group there is 1 good point awarded for every further 8 years:

240 to 247 years	1 credit point	384 to 391 years	19 credit points
248 to 255years	2 credit points	392 to 399 years	20 credit points
256 to 263 years	3 credit points	400 to 407 years	21 credit points
264 to 271 years	4 credit points	408 to 415 years	22 credit points
272 to 279 years	5 credit points	416 to 423 years	23 credit points
280 to 287years	6 credit points	424 to 431 years	24 credit points
288 to 295 years	7 credit points	432 to 439 years	25 credit points
296 to 303years	8 credit points	440 to 447 years	26 credit points
304 to 311 years	9 credit points	448 to 455 years	27 credit points
312 to 319years	10 credit points	456 to 463 years	28 credit points
320 to 327 years	11 credit points	464 to 471 years	29 credit points
328 to 335 years	12 credit points	472 to 479 years	30 credit points
336 to 343 years	13 credit points	480 to 487 years	31 credit points
344 to 351 years	14 credit points	488 to 495 years	32 credit points
352 to 359 years	15 credit points	496 to 503 years	33 credit points
360 to 367 years	16 credit points	504 to 511 years	34 credit points
368 to 375 years	17 credit points	512 to 520 years	35 credit points
376 to 383 years	18 credit points		

9.2 Penalty Points for the Fire Fighting Attack

9.2.1 Time for the Fire Fighting Attack

Each second taken for the fire fighting attack is a penalty point. One hundredth of a second is one hundredth of a penalty point.

9.2.2 False Start (5 Penalty Points)

It is a false start if at least one member of the competition group moves one step (= picking up and putting down one-foot forwards, backwards or to the side) before the starting whistle or the starting signal.

9.2.3 Dropping of Couplings (5 Penalty Points)

"Dropping of couplings" is rated, if a coupling of a suction hose or pressure hose falls to the ground or is dropped to the ground. The dropping of a pair of couplings is rated in the same way as the dropping of a single coupling, i.e. only rated as one fault.

9.2.4 Wrongly Laid down Reserve Hoses (5 Penalty Points)

"Wrongly laid down reserve hoses" is rated if a reserve hose is not laid down or set down in the prescribed place (point 7.6).

9.2.5 Left or Lost Device (5 Penalty Points)

"Left or lost device" is rated if a competitor does not have a prescribed piece of equipment with him at the final line-up or if it is lying on the ground in front of him - only the pump operator is exempt from this rule. Likewise, "left or lost devise " is also rated if a device has been left at its original place.

9.2.6 Badly Laid-out Pressure Hoses (5 Penalty Points)

Badly laid-out pressure hoses are rated, if:

- a hose has a spin (twisted of more than 360°),
- a hose is laid down shortened by more than two meters ,
- the end of the hose winding lies against itself in a circle or spiral (helix) and the hose clings to itself,
- the hose is ejected in a "heap" and therefore lies on top of each other several times,
- the double-rolled hose is twisted several times and forms a so-called “corkscrew“,
- the B-hose connected to the portable pump has a sharp bend
- the coupling of the second B-hose of conveyor is not completely beh,ind the marking (41 m distributor) line).

Checking a hose for shortening is done as follows: Both couplings of the hose are fixed. The hose is outstretched between them. The remaining hose bay must not be more than 2m (2 x 1m).

"Badly laid-out pressure hoses" may only be rated once per hose, even if several faults coincide. Each hose has to be rated separately.

9.2.7 Dragging of Laid-out Pressure Hoses (5 Penalty Points)

"Dragging of laid-out pressure hoses" is rated if a hose which is already completely laid out is pulled across the floor along its length. It is not a fault if a laid-out pressure hose is brought into a stretched position by pulling on the coupling. If the member of the attacking troop pulls the conveyor in its whole length across the floor to lay down the coupling behind the distribution line (41 m), this fault may only be rated once.

9.2.8 Ineffectively or Wrongly Laid-out Valve Rope (5 Penalty Points)

"Ineffectively or wrongly laid-out valve rope" is rated if:

- the carabine of the valve rope is not hooked into the ring of the evacuation valve of the suction head,
- the valve rope has not been laid down left beside the portable pump, between the front and rear pump area = suction nozzle (without porting bars).

Ineffectively or wrongly laid out valve rope" may only be rated once, also when several of these faults are made.

9.2.9 Incorrect Final Line-up (10 Penalty Points)

"Incorrect final line-up" will be rated, if after having finished the fire fighting attack a competitor does not line up as prescribed in these competition rules until the end of evaluation. "Incorrect final line-up" is also rated if a competitor has not brought a part of his personal equipment (e.g. fireman helmet) to the final line-up.

9.2.10 Faulty Work (10 Penalty Points)

"Faulty work" is rated if competitors do not do their jobs according to the competition rules. Excluded are errors which are subject to a different assessment. If faults are corrected by competitors who are not designated for the respective task, "faulty work" is rated. However, if an open coupling pair is coupled by a competitor who is not designated for this task, the fault "open pair of coupling" remains.

In this competition rule the error "faulty work" is not always pointed out.

9.2.11 Command Wrong or Understandable (10 Penalty Points)

"Command wrong or understandable" is rated if:

- important parts of an order or command are missing
- the content of a command or command is wrong
- prescribed commands are not given (e.g. opening a pressure exit without command))

Werden Befehle oder Kommandos nicht im angegebenen Wortlaut, aber sinngemäß richtig gegeben, wird dies nicht als Fehler bewertet.

9.2.12 Pressure Exits Not Opened According to Regulation (10 Penalty Points)

The pressure exits on the portable pump and on the distributor have to be opened completely. It is not a fault if the valve is turned back up to half a turn to release the pressure.

9.2.13 Talking During Job (10 Penalty Points)

"Talking during job" is rated if a competitor talks from the time the main judge approaches before the start until the command "to the device!" after scoring. If the group commander speaks to the main judge during the scoring, this is not a fault. If the judges determine "talking during job" at different places or different competitors, each judge notes the cases separately. For the Scoring, the main judge must determine how different instances of talking are has to record each individual case on the score sheet.

9.2.14 Ineffectively Fastened Suction Hose Rope (10 Penalty Points)

"Ineffectively fastened suction hose rope" is rated if the suction hose rope has not been fastened in the prescribed manner. "Ineffectively fastened suction hose rope" may only be rated once, even if several faults were made.

9.2.15 Open Pair of Couplings (20 Penalty Points)

"Open pair of couplings" is rated if, after the fire fighting attack, a pair of couplings is not coupled or only coupled with a projecting edge and if this fault has not been corrected in accordance with the rules. If several pairs of couplings are open in the suction hose pipe, each pair is rated as an open pair of couplings.

9.2.16 Running Away from Water Troop or Hose Troop Before “Sucked up!“ (20 Penalty Points)

"Running away from water troop or hose troop before sucked-up" is rated if a member of the water troop or hose troop enters the area in front of the portable pump before the pump operator's command "sucked-up", with exception of the leader of the water troop when fastened the suction hose rope. This fault is only rated once, even if two or more competitors make it.

9.3. Penalty Points During the Obstacle Relay Race

9.3.1 The Time of the Obstacle Relay Race in Seconds

Every second taken for the obstacle relay race is one penalty point. Parts of a second are also parts of penalty points.

9.3.2 False Start (5 Penalty Points)

If a competitor causes a false start, the run is interrupted and restarted. If the same competitor causes another false start, the run is interrupted again, and only then the fault "false start" is rated. A "false start" occurs if the starting runner starts before the start command (whistle, shot) or deliberately delays.

9.3.3 Wrong Handing over of the Jet Pipe (5 Penalty Points)

"Wrong handing over of the jet pipe " is evaluated,
- if the jet pipe is not handed over within the handover area,
- if the runner who took the jet pipe has been pushed or run after.

During the handing over, only the jet pipe has to be in the transfer area. The position of the legs is not decisive.

9.3.4 Missing Personal Equipment (10 Penalty Points)

If a competitor loses a piece of his personal equipment (e.g. fireman's helmet) during the race and if he does not pick it up again, "missing personal equipment" will be rated.

9.3.5 Incorrectly Surmounted Hurdle (20 penalty points)

" Incorrectly surmounted hurdle " is rated, if an obstacle has been surmounted incorrectly or is completely avoided or if the jet pipe has been lost or thrown over the obstacle during surmounting it. If a competitor surmounts an obstacle again that has not been surmounted correctly, no fault may be rated.

9.3.6 Jet Pipe Not Brought Along (20 Penalty Points)

" Jet pipe not brought along " is rated if the last runner does not bring the jet pipe to the finish.

9.4 Scoring Equal Points

If two or more competition groups achieve the same number of points, the following criteria have to been used in the following order listed until there a decisive score has been reached:

- 1. faultless fire fighting attack
- 2. better time of faultless fire fighting attack
- 3. fewer penalty points in the fire fighting attack
- 4. faultless obstacle relay attack
- 5. better time of faultless obstacle relay race
- 6. fewer penalty points for obstacle relay race

If the competition groups are still level on points, they have to be scored on the same rank (ex aequo).

9.5 Appeal Against Scorings – Arbitration Tribunal

Appeals against purely formal errors, such as registration of false dates of birth, scoring groups or scoring classes, are to be submitted to Calculation Committee A.

- Appeals against judging decisions in the fire-fighting attack or the obstacle relay race must be submitted in writing to the International Competition Management on the spot. For time reasons, the final decision will be made after the competition!
- For this purpose, a three-member arbitration tribunal will be installed for each appeal, consisting of:
- the International Competition Director
- the Head of International Competitions
- a representative of the competition management (by lot decision)
- It is not up to the judges to decide on their own nation; the judges involved must be heard.

9.6 Disqualification of a Competition Group

If one or more competitors intentionally and grossly violate the competition regulations or the rules of fairness, if they seriously hinder competitors from other competition groups or if the competition group aborts the competition without compelling reason, the head of the calculation committee A, the main judge or the head of the obstacle relay race can request disqualification from the International Competition Director. The International Competition Director will make the final decision on the imposition of disqualification.

In particular, the following are grounds for disqualification:

- Inappropriate behavior of one or more competitors against judges
- Use of self-brought competition equipment
- Willful damage to competition equipment
- knowingly Giving false information in the list of participants
- Deliberately impending of competitors from other competition groups during the obstacle relay race
- Deliberate lining up of a competition group for a fire-fighting attack on a track not assigned to by the calculation board A.
- Substituting competitors on the way to the obstacle relay race
- Repeated lining up of a competitor in different competition groups

The International Competition Director is also entitled to disqualify a competition group because of unsuitable behavior, clothing contrary to instructions or other offence against decency during the line-up for the opening ceremony or the presentation ceremony or during these events respectively. If fans of individual groups or even a national team grossly disrupt the opening ceremony or the presentation ceremony, the International Competition Director also is entitled to disqualify the respective group, too. However, he may only disqualify a national team in agreement with the CTIF Vice-President responsible for International Fire Brigade Competitions. In this case, the competition group (or all competition groups of this nation) will receive neither prizes nor certificates nor competition badges and will be deleted from the ranking list.

10. PRESENTATION CEREMONY

The international organization committee gives precise instructions for the proclamation of winners. All judges and competitors take part in the proclamation of winners. The proclamation of winners has to be carried out in a particularly dignifying way. The teams and judges march in front of the VIP stand on the instructions of the International Competition Director. The International Competition Director announces the lined-up competition groups to the president of the CTIF.

Each competition group receives a certificate in which the number of points is documented and the large International Fire Brigade Competition Medal. Those groups which are placed in the first third of the entire evaluation receive the large International Fire Brigade Competition Medal in gold, those groups that have placed in the second third receive the large International Fire Brigade Competition Medal in silver, the other groups receive medals in bronze.

The best-placed competition groups may be given honorary prizes.

Each competitor, each judge and the organizing staff will receive the International Fire Brigade Competition Badge (point 1.1).

The presentation ceremony is concluded by lowering the International Fire Brigade Competition flag and a parade off all competitors.

For the correctness of the statements and further questions:
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INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG DES FEUERWEHR UND RETTUNGSWESENS
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES SERVICES D'INCENDIE ET DE SECOURS

CTIF

SUPPLEMENT 1 SCORE SHEET

..... International Firefighting Competitions, ...

SCORE SHEET - INTERNATIONAL FIREFIGHTING COMPETITIONS

Group No.: **Name:** **Nation:**

CREDIT POINTS						Points	Total
1	Standard points					500	
2	Total age of the competition group in years		Age points				
Sum of credit points							

PENALTY POINTS						
Fire fighting attack			B1	B2	B3	HB
1	Time for fire fighting attack in seconds and hundredths of a second					
2	False start	5				
3	Dropping of a coupling per piece	5				
4	Incorrectly placed reserve hoses per piece	5				
5	Left or lost device per piece	5				
6	Badly laid-out pressure hoses per hose	5				
7	Dragging of laid-out pressure hoses per hose	5				
8	Ineffectively or wrongly laid-out valve rope	5				
9	Incorrect final line-up per case	10				
10	Faulty work per case	10				
11	Command wrong or understandable per case	10				
12	Pressure exists not opened according to regulations per case	10				
13	Talking during job per case	10				
14	Ineffectively fastened suction hose rope	10				
15	Open pair of couplings per pair	20				
16	Runaway of WTR or HTR before "Sucked up"	20				
Sum of the bad points in the fire fighting attack						
Obstacle relay race						
1	Time of obstacle relay race in seconds and hundredths of a second					
2	False start	5				
3	Wrong handing over of the jet pipe per case	5				
4	Missing personal equipment per case	10				
5	Incorrectly surmounted hurdle per case	20				
6	Jet pipe not brought along	20				
Sum of penalty points for the obstacle relay race						

TOTAL NUMBER OF POINTS:	

..... Judge 1

..... Judge 3

..... Main Judge

..... Leader Obstacle Relay Race

..... Calculation Committee B

..... Group Commander

SUPPLEMENT 2 EXPLANATION OF THE COUPLING OF THE SUCTION HOSES

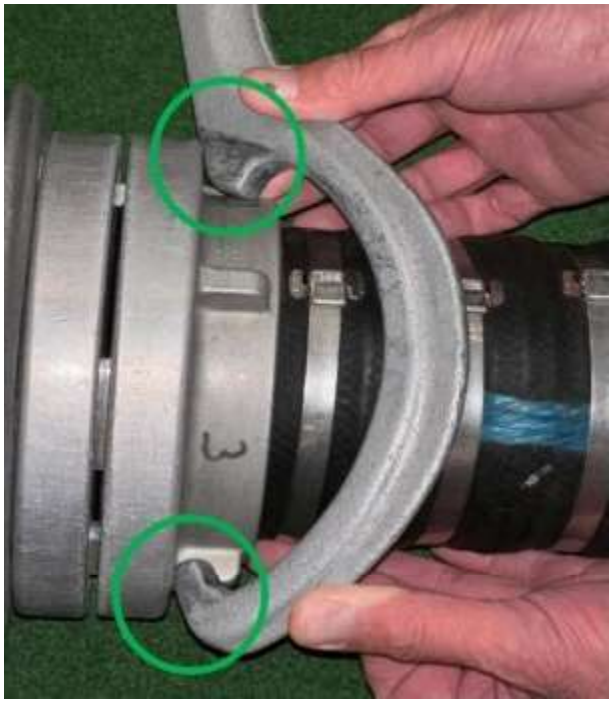
Wrong or Right?

Right, because both "noses" of the coupling key touch the "lower surface of the coupling".

Ideal way to hold the coupling key

Fig.48

Wrong or Right?



Right, because both "noses" of the coupling key touch the "lower surface of the coupling"

Fig. 49

Wrong or Right?

Wrong, because only one "nose" of the coupling key touches the "lower surface of the coupling"

Fig. 50

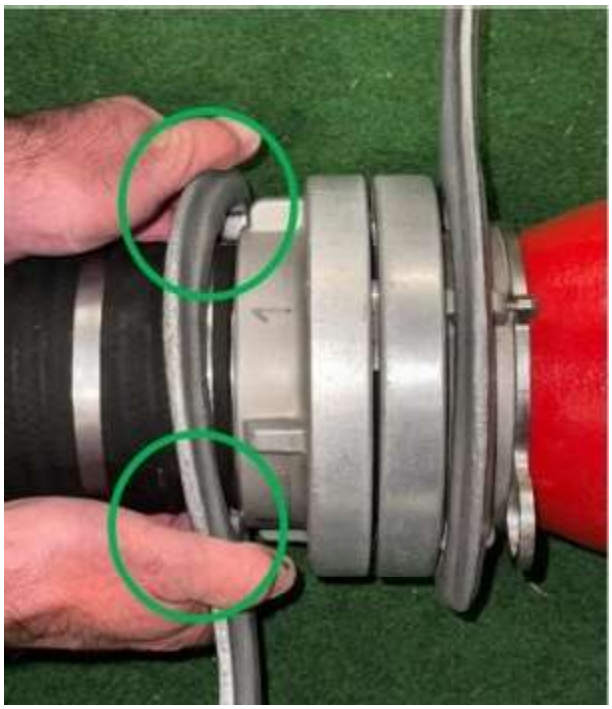
Wrong or Right?

Right, because both "noses" of the coupling key touch the "lower surface of the coupling",

even if the clutch key is resting on the finger

Fig. 51

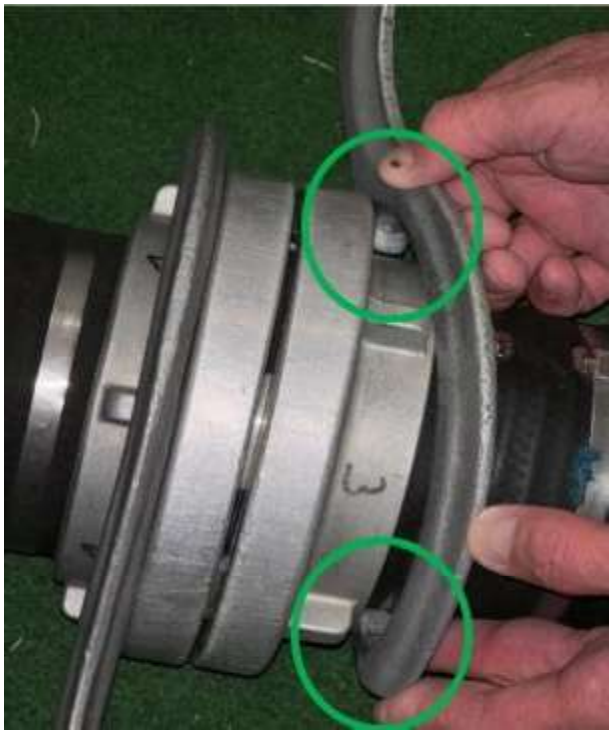
Wrong or Right?



Right, because both "noses" of the coupling key touch the "lower surface of the coupling"

Fig. 52

Wrong or Right?



Right, because both "noses" of the coupling key touch the "lower surface of the coupling

Fig. 53

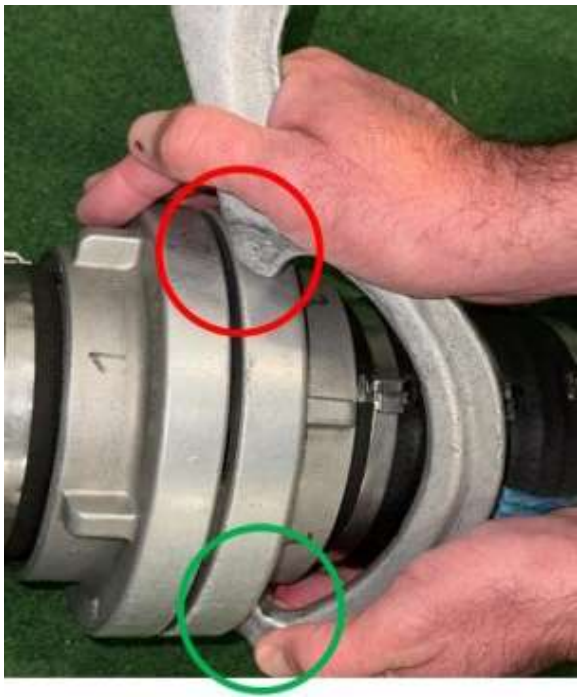
Wrong or Right?

Right, because both "noses" of the coupling key touch the "lower surface of the coupling",

even if the coupling key is resting on the suction hose rubber

Fig. 54

Wrong or Right?



Wrong, because only one "nose" of the coupling key touches the "lower surface of the coupling"

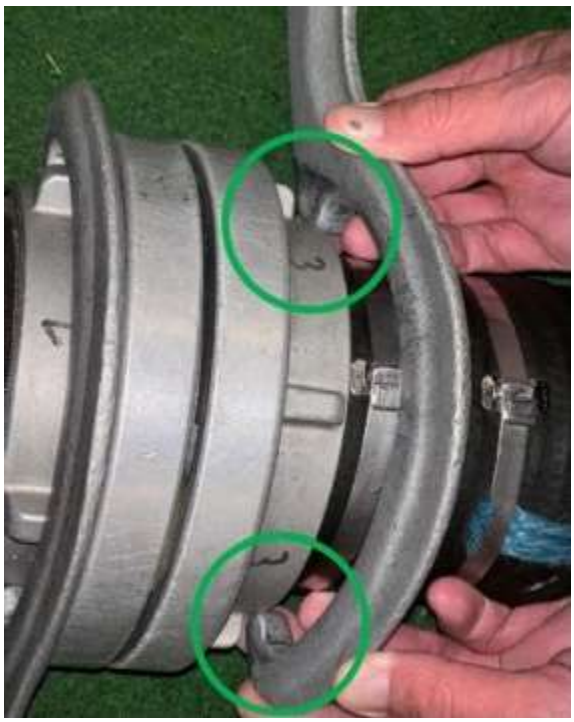
Fig. 55

Wrong or Right?

Wrong, because only one "nose" of the coupling key touches the "lower surface of the coupling"

Fig. 56

Wrong or Right?



Right, because both "noses" of the coupling key touch the "lower surface of the coupling

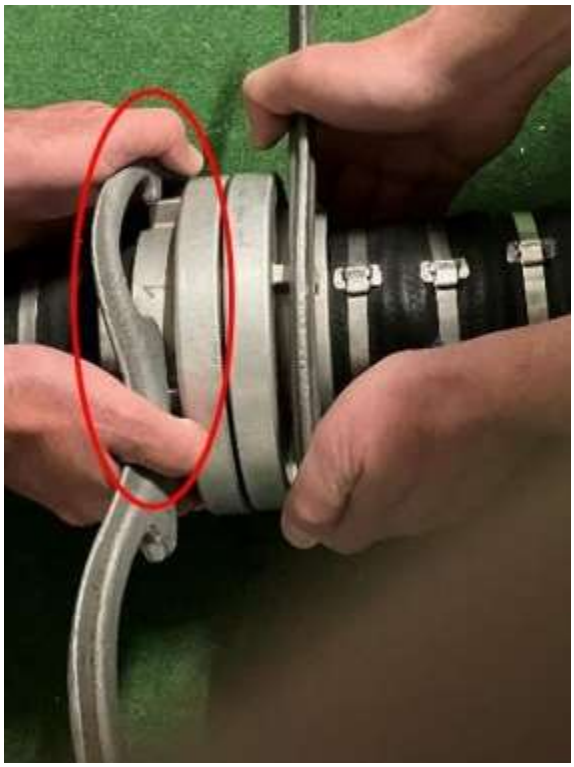
Fig. 57

Wrong or Right?

Wrong, because only one "nose" of the coupling key touches the "lower surface of the coupling"

Fig. 58

Wrong or Right?



Wrong, because the B-side of the key is used during the coupling process instead of the correct A-side.

Fig. 59

SUPPLEMENT 3 LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS - PICTURES

fig. 1	Ground marking for setting up the competition equipment	Österreichischer Bundesfeuerwehrverband
fig. 1a	Placing the competition equipment	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 2	Placing the competition equipment	Landesfeuerwehrverband Südtirol
fig. 2a	Placing the competition equipment	Federation Nat. des Pompiers Luxembourg
fig. 2b	Placing the competition equipment	Österreichischer Bundesfeuerwehrverband B
fig. 2c	Placing the competition equipment and setting up the competition group	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 3	Double rolled pressure hoses	Österreichischer Bundesfeuerwehrverband
fig. 4	Line-up of the competition group	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 4a	Line-up of the competition group	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 4b	Line-up of the competition group	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 5	Line-up of judges - "Message"	Federation Nat. des Pompiers Luxembourg
fig. 5a	Positioning of the evaluators - attack order	Federation Nat. des Pompiers Luxembourg
fig. 6	Takeover of device by the pump operator	Österreichischer Bundesfeuerwehrverband
fig. 6a	Takeover of device by the pump operator	Deutscher Feuerwehrverband
fig. 6b	Takeover of device by the pump operator - rope bag storage area	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 7	Laying out the suction hoses - schematic drawing	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 8	Putting up the suction hoses by the water troop	Federation Nat. des Pompiers Luxembourg
fig. 8a	Laying out the suction hoses by the crew	Landesfeuerwehrverband Südtirol
fig. 8b	Carrying the suction hoses by the WTR and laying out the suction hose by the HTR	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 8c	Correct layout of suction hoses. schematic drawing	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 9	The correctly laid out suction hoses - the suction head is handed over	Österreichischer Bundesfeuerwehrverband
fig. 10	Start of the coupling process - schematic drawing	Österreichischer Bundesfeuerwehrverband
fig. 11	Mounting the first suction hose for coupling the suction head …	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 12	… while the WTM takes over the rope bags	Österreichischer Bundesfeuerwehrverband NÖ
fig. 13	Coupling the suction head …	Österreichischer Bundesfeuerwehrverband NÖ
fig. 14	: … and handover of the coupling keys	Österreichischer Bundesfeuerwehrverband NÖ
fig. 15/15a/15b	Coupling of the second suction hose -schematic drawn	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 16/16a/16b	Coupling of the suction hoses	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 17	Coupling of the suction hoses	Landesfeuerwehrverband Südtirol
fig. 18/18/a/18b	Attaching the coupling keys	Österreichischer Bundesfeuerwehrverband OÖ
fig. 19	Handing over the coupling key	Landesfeuerwehrverband Südtirol
fig. 20	Snare – schematic drawn	ÖsterreichischerBundesfeuerwehrverband
fig. 21	Attaching of the suction hose and valve rope	Federation Nat. des Pompiers Luxembourg
fig. 21a	Attaching of the suction hose and valve rope	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 22	Carrying the suction hose pipe towards the water supply point	Österreichischer Bundesfeuerwehrverband T
fig. 22a	Carrying the suction hose pipe towards the water supply point	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 23	Placing the suction head	Österreichischer Bundesfeuerwehrverband

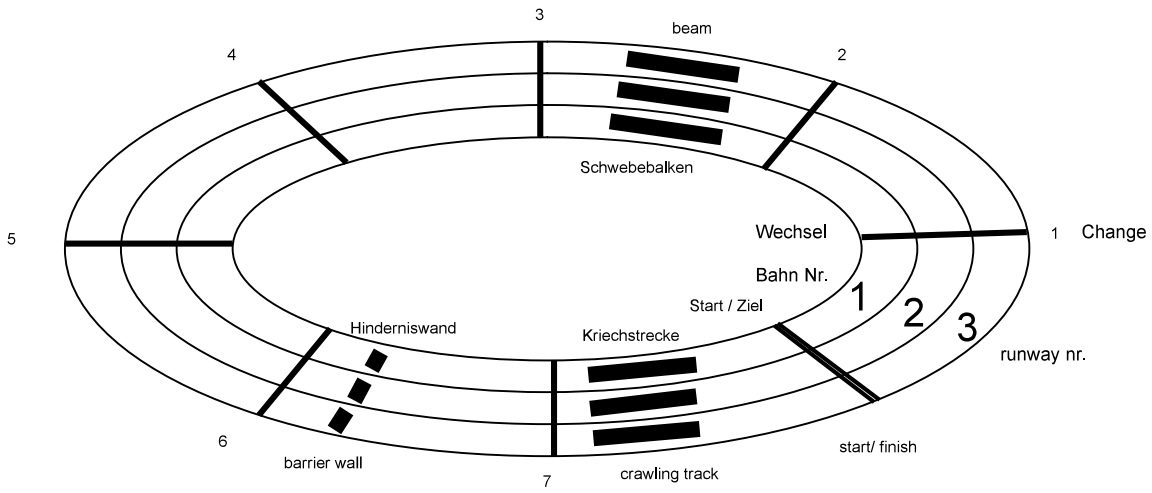
fig. 24	Coupling the suction hose pipe to the portable pump	Landesfeuerwehrverband Südtirol
fig. 24a	Coupling the suction hose pipe to the portable pump	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 25	Position of the rope bag with the rope line	Österreichischer Bundesfeuerwehr-verband Fink
fig. 26	Attaching the suction hose rope to the TS	Federation Nat. des Pompiers Luxembourg
fig. 26a	Pump operator after "sucked up!"	Deutscher Feuerwehrverband
fig. 27	Coupling first B-hose	Deutscher Feuerwehrverband
fig. 28	Coupling second B-hose	Landesfeuerwehrverband Südtirol
fig. 28a	Correct position second B-hose	Österreichischer Bundesfeuerwehrverband Fink
fig. 29	Second B-hose correctly laid beyond the marker	Landesfeuerwehrverband Südtirol
fig. 30	Connecting of the first fire fighting pipe	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 31/31a	Correct placement of the reserve hoses – schematic drawn	Gasilska Zveza Slovenije
fig. 32	Coupling the C- and B-hoses to the distributor	Federation Nat. des Pompiers Luxembourg

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES
INTERNATIONALE VEREINIGUNG DES FEUERWEHR UND RETTUNGSWESENS
ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES SERVICES D'INCENDIE ET DE SECOURS

CTIF

SUPPLEMENT 4 LINE-UP OBSTACLE

Hindernis-Staffellauf (Feuerwehrwettbewerb) Männer A +B
Relay-race (traditional competition) men's classification A +B



Laufbahn Nr. Running track nr.		1		2		3	
Wechsel Nr. Changeover nr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- Falsche Strahlrohrübergabe (Incorrect transfer jet pipe) ☐
- Fehlende persönliche Schutzausrüstung (Missing personal protective equipment) ☐
- Nicht richtig überwundenes Hindernis (Incorrectly surmounted hurdle) ☐
- Sonstiger Fehler (z.B. absichtliche Behinderung) (Another fault, e.g. intentional obstruction) ☐

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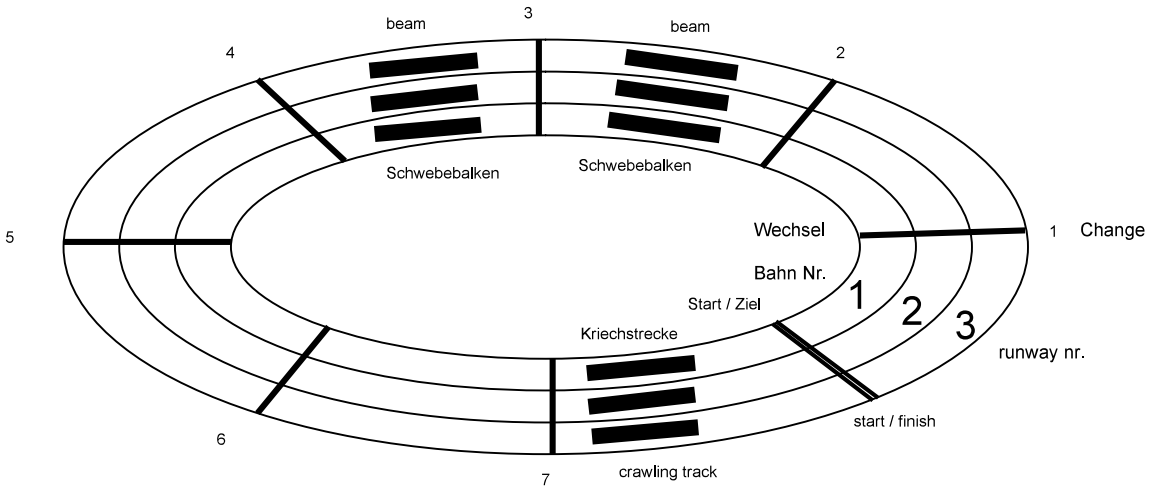
Name Wertungsrichter:

Name of judge: .....

Hindernis-Staffellauf (trad. Feuerwehrwettbewerb) Frauen Klasse A+B

Relay race (traditional competition) women's classification A+B



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