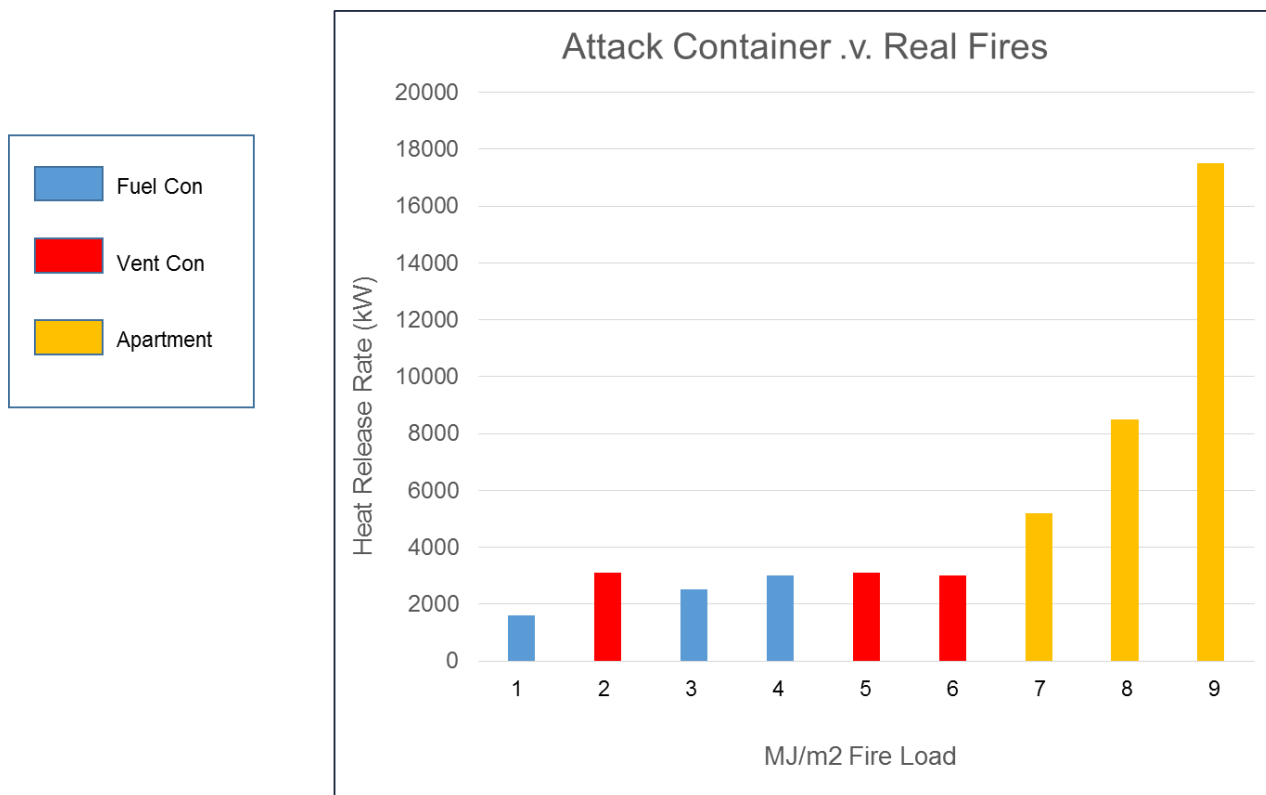


The false illusions that may be derived when training firefighters with spray patterns in Live Fire Attack Containers are demonstrated here. Using zone modelling and spreadsheet analysis from several training burns back in 2007, we demonstrated the limits of a 250 L/min long pulse and advance approach where fuel controlled fires were transitioning into vent controlled burning, as both fuel load and vent parameters were varied. Although heat release remained stable, fire conditions, temperature and the velocity of the overhead heated smoke emissions slowed firefighters down to a standstill as the conditions in the attack corridor became unmanageable. What is manageable in the fire compartment suddenly becomes unmanageable when a corridor approach is made using an incorrect stream application. This demands a solid stream and higher flow-rate than if accessing the same fire in a simple room fire training simulator. View this example [HERE](#)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=13zQMAsnDnQ&feature=youtu.be>



		MJ/m2	FUEL/VENT	PHRR	MW/m2	VENT O Factors
1	DEMO 5 BOARDS	287	FUEL	1.6 MW	0.227	0.01 - 0.2
2	DEMO 5 BRDS + 5 PLTS	466	VENT	3.1 MW	0.439	0.01 - 0.2
3	ATTACK 10 BRDS	574	FUEL	2.5 MW	0.361	0.01 - 0.2
4	ATTACK 13 BRDS	747	FUEL	3.0 MW	0.430	0.01 - 0.2
5	ATTACK 14 BRDS	804	VENT	3.1 MW	0.439	0.01 - 0.2
6	ATTACK 10 BRDS + 5 PLTS	753	VENT	3.0 MW	0.432	0.01 - 0.2
7	ROOM FIRE 16m2	560	VENT	5.2 MW	0.326	ONE DOOR
8	FLAT FIRE 70m2	560	VENT	8.5 MW	0.121	ONE DOOR -
		560	VENT	17.2 MW	0.245	& TWO WINDOWS