

Method 1- UAC



1. The airman will open the RIT air cylinder valve and access UAC hose
2. The other two members will reposition the downed firefighter as necessary for access to the UAC
3. The airman will deploy the UAC hose and attach to the UAC (you will hear air begin to flow)
4. Once the air has transferred, disconnect the UAC hose and secure.

Points to keep in mind

- When providing emergency air via the UAC, it will basically function as a cascade system in that it will equalize the air pressure between the emergency air cylinder and the downed firefighters cylinder
- Example: if the downed firefighter has 500 psi of air remaining and the Emergency air is full at 4500 psi, the pressure will equalize between the two cylinders so the fire fighter will end up with about 2500 psi as will the emergency air cylinder
- Once the downed firefighter depletes the air in his cylinder, it may be necessary to transfer more air. In this case if the downed firefighter has 500 psi, the emergency air is at 2500 psi, the firefighter's cylinder will be at 1500 psi as will the emergency air cylinder.
- It is imperative to keep the UAC fittings free from debris. The smallest piece of debris could cause the fittings to not connect and or not allow for the flow of air.
- Remember the standard for UAC on SCBA is only on packs from 2000 or newer, prior to 2000 there was no requirement for a UAC on SCBA.
- Using the UAC will allow the downed firefighter to be free from the emergency air which will allow for ease in moving him or her.