

POWERSTAR GIGA Fire Truck

User's Manual



POWERSTAR TRUCKS INDUSTRY CO., LIMITED

<http://www.isuzutruckscn.com/>

Preface

Thank you for purchasing POWERSTAR TRUCKS products. For better using your ISUZU fire truck, get the best operating performance, we strongly suggest that before the operation process you could read this manual instructions carefully, and to manipulate the program handily.

The manual detailed describes the performance of firefighting truck, structure, usage, precautions and maintenance of such knowledge. While showing details of the truck, both pictures and description will together help you get better understanding of how to use truck. Before the operation, the skilled operator should carefully read the contents of the manual.

After master the truck performance characteristics, methods of operation and precautions, then could start to operate this fire truck. In order to ensure the staff turnover after the operation, and properly use of the truck. This manual book must be properly kept, shall not be lost and damage.

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Chapter 1. General Description

POWERSTAR TRUCKS Fire Truck based on type II ISUZU GIGA 6*4 Left Hand Drive chassis, body capacity could up to 16,000Liters, including 14,000Liters water tanker and 2,000Liters foam tank, which equipped with CB10/60 fire pump and PL48 fire monitor, very convenient for daily use. Mainly used for firefighting project in any areas of need.

The vehicle designed to fully rely on the advantages of the original of ISUZU brand GIGA chassis, fully consider the product's convenience and reliability, also the chassis ISUZU technology features. The body material is international standard high strength carbon steel, both internal and external with anti-rust painting, which can effective to avoid rusting.

The ISUZU GIGA 6x4 Fire Truck equipped with PTO, fire pump, fire monitor, crew room, hose box, pump room, English version control box, inlet and outlet pipeline, rear climbing ladder, top pillow lamp, and all necessary firefighting equipment. Customized single-row cabin with 2+1 seats nice driving feeling. Therefore, the vehicle is an ideal Fire Truck mainly for firefighting project.



(Preview for your 1 unit ISUZU GIGA 16CBM Fire Truck)

Chapter 2, Main Technical Data

Basic parameter:

Items		14000liters Water and 2000liters Foam ISUZU GIGA Firefighting truck
S I Z E	Outer Dimension (L×W×H) (mm)	11300*2500*3670
	Wheelbase (mm)	5820+1370
W E I G H T	Front Axle Capacity (kg)	7000
	Rear Axle Capacity (kg)	13000*2
T A N K	Tank Capacity	Water 14000 L
		Foam 2000 L
Cab capacity (includes driver)		Single Row 2+1
Tire		12R22.5 18PR 10+1 units
E N G I N E	Model	Isuzu 6UZ1-TCG61
	Type	Six cylinder inline, water-cool, turbocharged Inter-cooling, diesel
	Rating Power (kW/HP)	279/380

Note: 1. The vehicle height includes fire monitor.

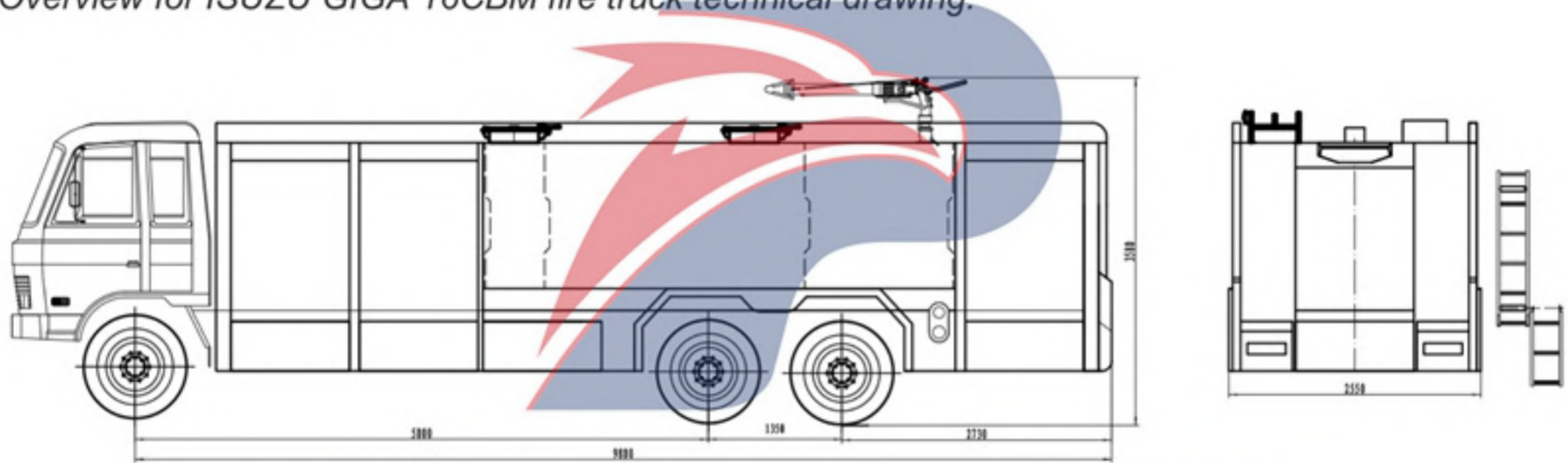
2. We keep the right to revise the parameters on the list above.

Firefighting basic parameter list (1)

Items		Model	CB 10/60 Low pressure fire pump
F I R E P U M P	Model		CB 10/60
	Diameter		100-65 mm
	Flow (Low Pressure)		60 L/s at 1.0 Mpa
	Max suction depth(m)		7
F I R E M O N I T O R	Model		PL48
	Location		Top
	Angle of rotation		360°
	Angle of elevation		≥80°
	Angle of depression		≤-10°
	Throw		Water: ≥60 m; Foam: ≥55 m

Chapter 3, Fire Truck Structure Components

Overview for ISUZU GIGA 16CBM fire truck technical drawing:



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Main Structure:

1. Cab room
2. Tank
3. Hose box
4. Pump room
5. Pump and pipeline
6. Fire monitor
7. Additional drive system
8. Additional Control system
9. Additional cooling system
10. Additional electrical system
11. Additional gauge system
12. Equipment
13. Control board system

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1. Cab room

Cab room allows 2+1 crews most. It is single row 2 doors all-metal structure. Inside it, there are PTO's and other additional control switch; also there is multifunctional electronic siren below the instrument desk. There is one pillow style alarm lamp on the top of the crew room.



2. Tank

All the tanks are parallelepiped. They are all standard steel and connected with the vehicle frame in secondary beam type:

1. On the top of the tank, there are two manholes (Water tank & Foam tank), 2 units suction pipelines, Fire Monitor, Headlight, 9m Aluminum ladder, overflow hole and safety guard.



2. At the bottom of the tank, there are two units deposit drain outlet. (One for Water Tank, One for Foam Tank)



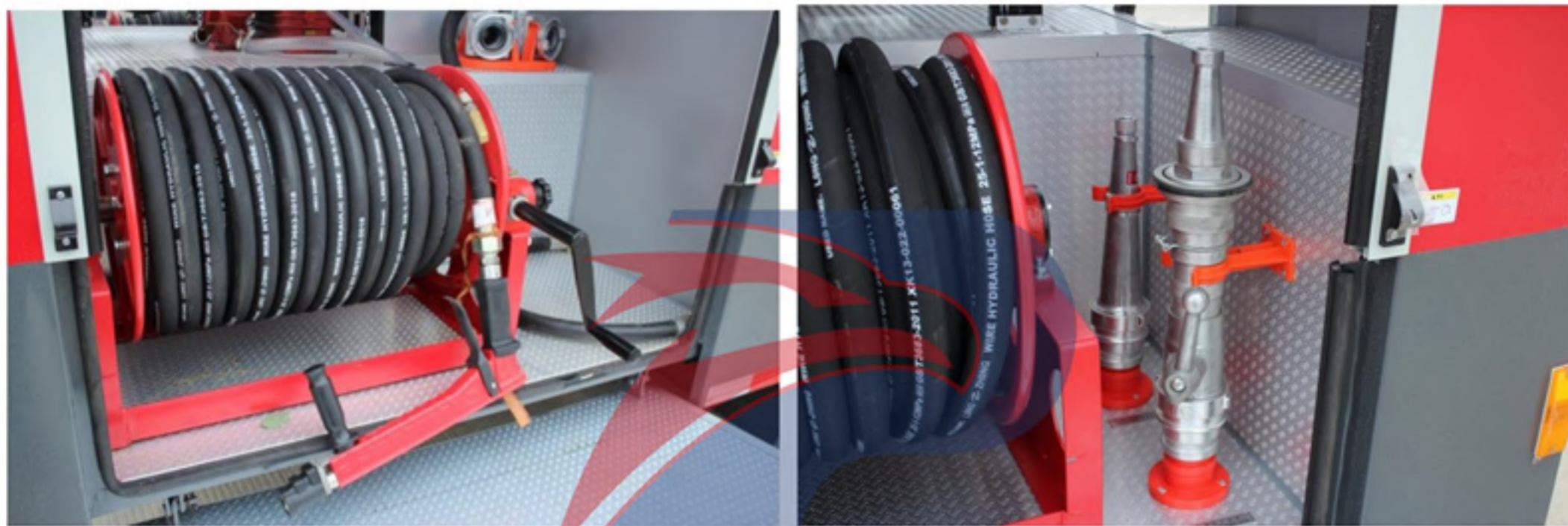
3. On the rear of the truck, there is water inlet and outlet.
4. Inside the tank there is breakwater board.

3. Tool room

The tool room is half enveloping structure, easy for equipment to put or get.

The sliding door there is made up with qualified aluminum alloy materials; there are special lightings for each tool room. Equipment shown as follow:





4. Pump room

The pump room is located at the rear part of the vehicle and it is all-metal structure.

In the pump room, there is the fire pump system, and the operation system & control board, help checking the working condition monitoring and fire pump operation.

At the front part of the water tank in the pump room, there is one large injection hole for water injection from the external water source.

There are special lightings in the pump room for the night work. And the rear Headlight controller also is in the pump room.



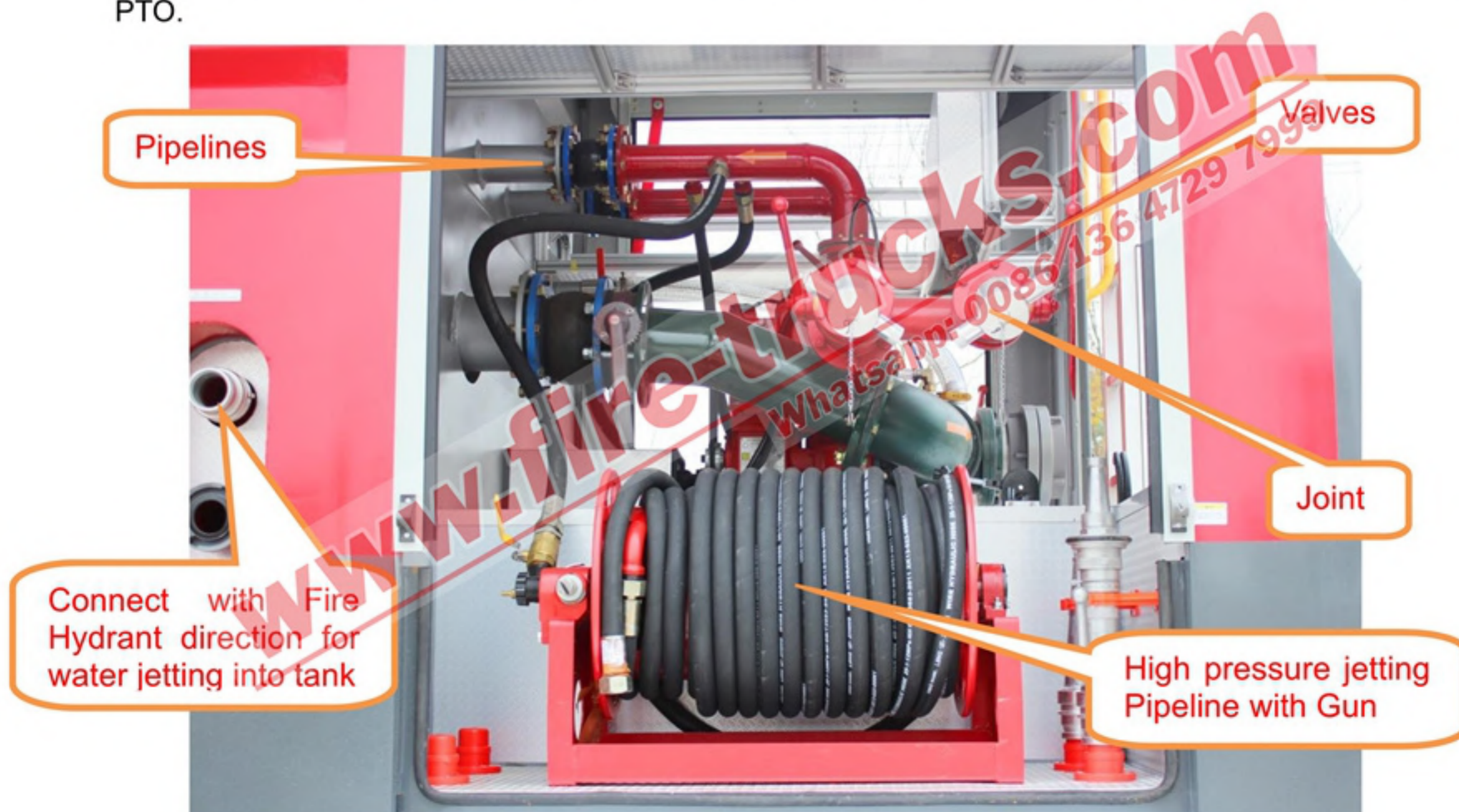


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5. Pump and pipeline

The CB10/60 fire pump of this vehicle is rear-positioned. It is made of aluminum alloy materials, corrosion-resistant and easy for maintenance.

The vacuum gauge, pressure gauge and the additional cooling system have been equipped with the fire pump pipeline system, for monitoring the fire pump working situation and cooling the PTO.



6. Fire monitor

Model: PL48

Location: Top of tank

Angle of rotation: 360°

Angle of elevation: $\leq 80^\circ$

Angle of depression: $\geq -10^\circ$

Throw: Water throw $\geq 60\text{m}$

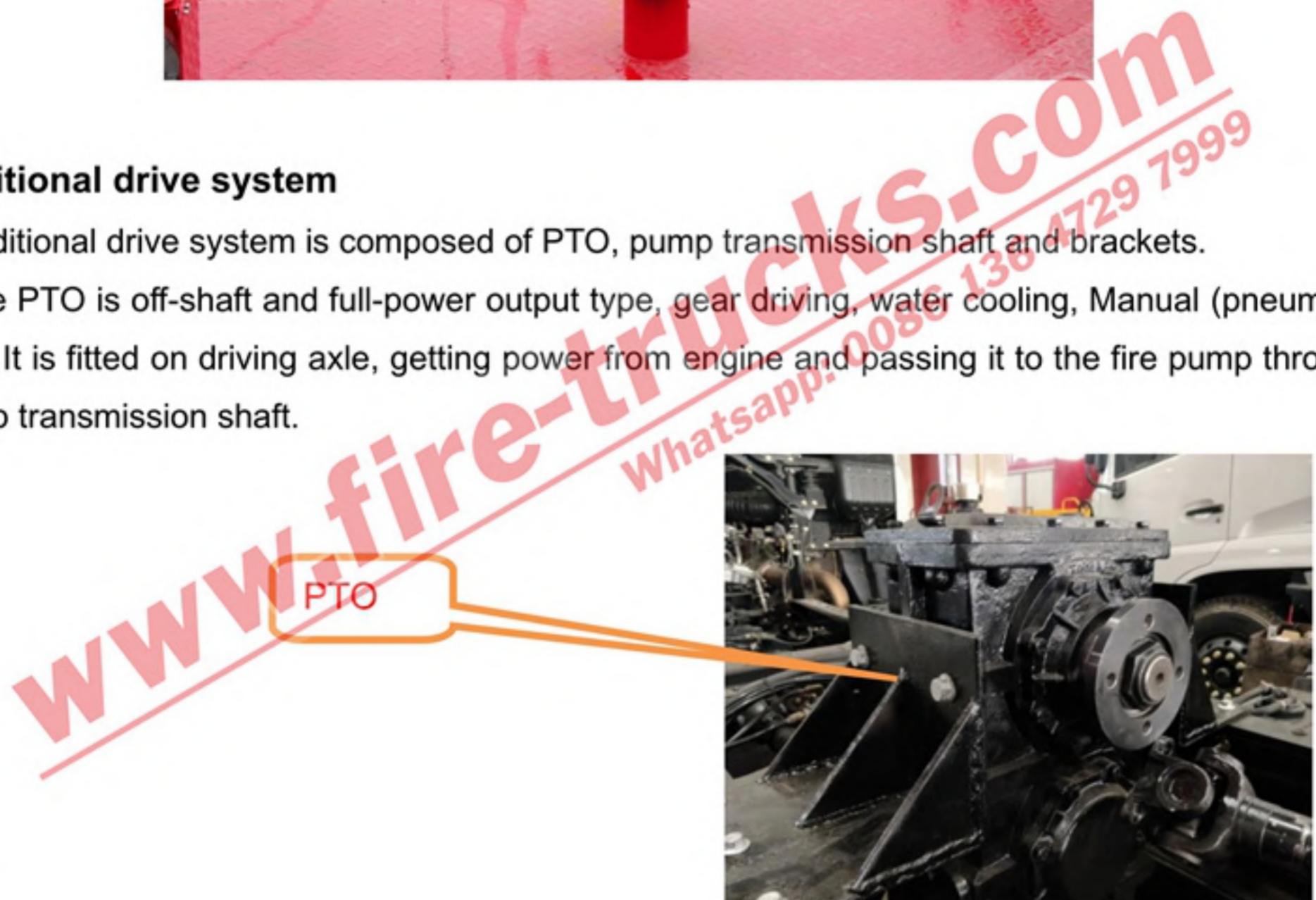
Foam throw $\geq 55\text{m}$



7. Additional drive system

Additional drive system is composed of PTO, pump transmission shaft and brackets.

The PTO is off-shaft and full-power output type, gear driving, water cooling, Manual (pneumatic) control. It is fitted on driving axle, getting power from engine and passing it to the fire pump through its pump transmission shaft.



8. Additional Control system

Additional Control system is composed of PTO control rod, fire pump valve control rod, electrical control, button, hand throttle control rod, etc.

9. Additional cooling system

The main purpose of additional cooling system is use to cool PTO imperatively.

It can control the temperature of that equipment when the fire truck is in a continuously running condition, prolonging the equipment life.

10. Additional electrical system

Additional electrical system is composed of several parts as below:

(1) Alarm lamp, siren



Pillow lamps
with alarm

(2) Priming pump pneumatic electrical valve switch, fire pump rotation meter, electronic liquid level meter

(3) Fire scene lighting, pump room lighting and tool box lighting, etc.



11. Additional gauge system

Additional gauge system is composed of several parts as below:

- (1) Pressure gauge: To show the water outlet pressure of the pump. (2.5 degree);
- (2) Vacuum gauge: to show the vacuum degree in the pump.
- (3) Rotation meter: To show the rpm of the rotation axis of the pump. (0~4000RPM);
- (4) Water level gauge: To show the water level of the tank by a set of LED
- (5) Foam level gauge: To show the foam level of the tank by a set of LED

12. Equipment

The equipment is mainly for three purposes: extinguishing fire, saving life and eliminating danger. For detailed items, please refer to equipment list.

1. Suction hose: for connecting the pump inlet with the water source, equipped on the top of the truck; the number is 4, each length is 2 meters.
2. Water filter: for preventing the pipe system from being blocked by the odds. When the fire pump stops running, the water in suction pipe will not spill out for the check valve or say one-way valve in the filter, so water will get in quickly while restarting the pump.
3. Manifold for separating: connecting equipment for dividing the main hose into three

smaller caliber hoses. Each outlet has been controlled by the ball valve, so they could work at the same time, or separately.

4. Manifold for converging: while connecting the external water source by water hose, the manifold for converging could be fitted in the inlet of fire pump, with another two 65mm connector to connect with the water hose, and the other end to the water source.

It is always used to supply & get water between several fire truck, or connect the fire hydrant.

5. Hose coating: for wrapping the leaking place of the water hose tightly while there is leaking in firefighting, preventing the leaking place expanding and reducing the water loss.
6. Hose link: for hanging the water hose on climbing ladder, helping the fire fighter control the hose.

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13. Control board system

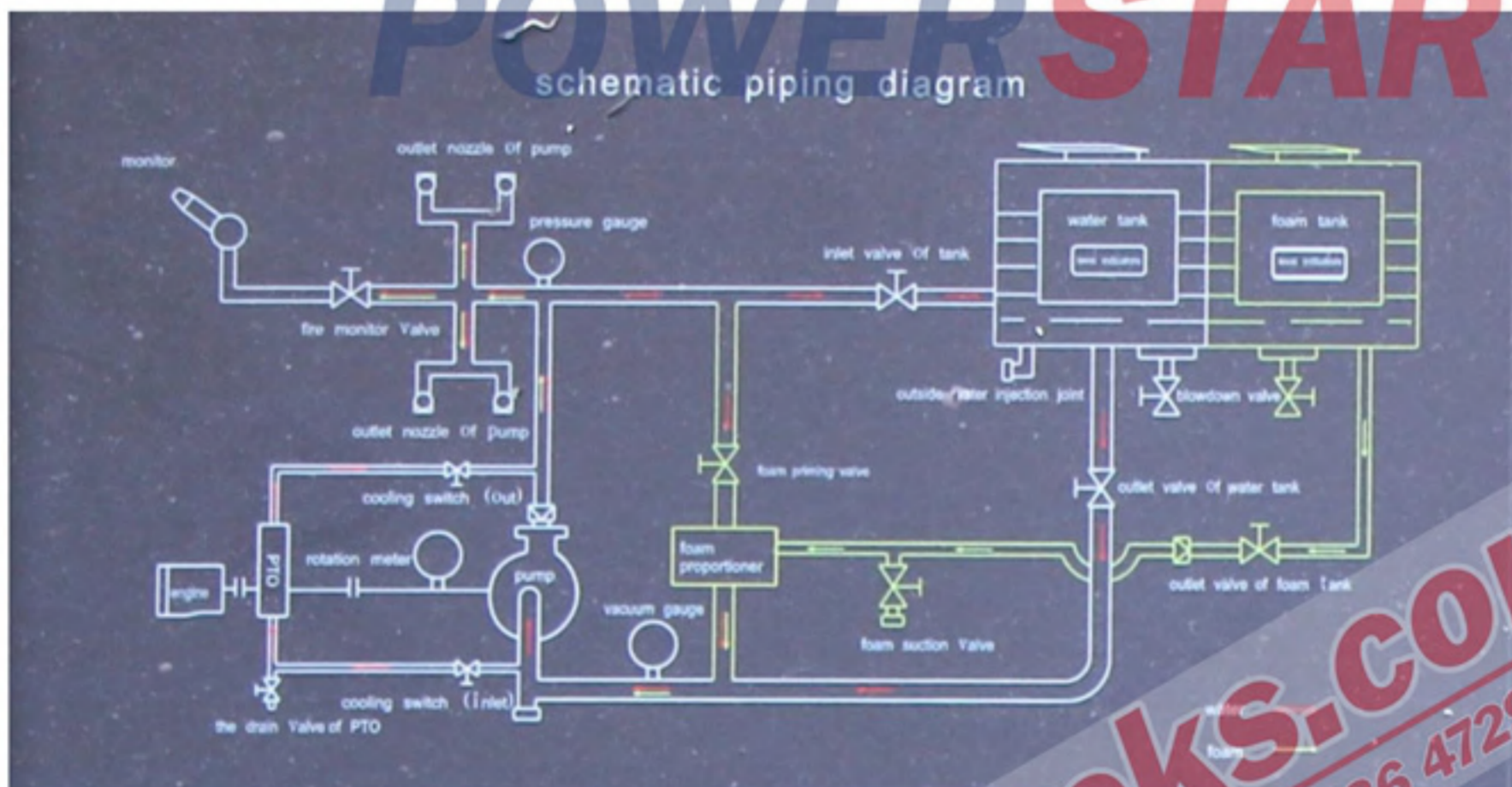


(Control Board Assembly)



Brief introduction of the instrument panel from left to right:

1. Pressure gauge
2. Vacuum gauge
3. Rotation meter
4. Water level gauge
5. Foam level gauge



1. Light for outside
2. Light for toolbox
3. Vacuum Pump
4. Power Switch

Chapter 4, Fire Truck Working Principles

The operator should fully understand Whole Structure and Working Principle for ISUZU Fire Truck before any operation. Only trained person can operate this vehicle properly and to prevent unnecessary accidents and equipment damage.

i ,How are the fire trucks working?

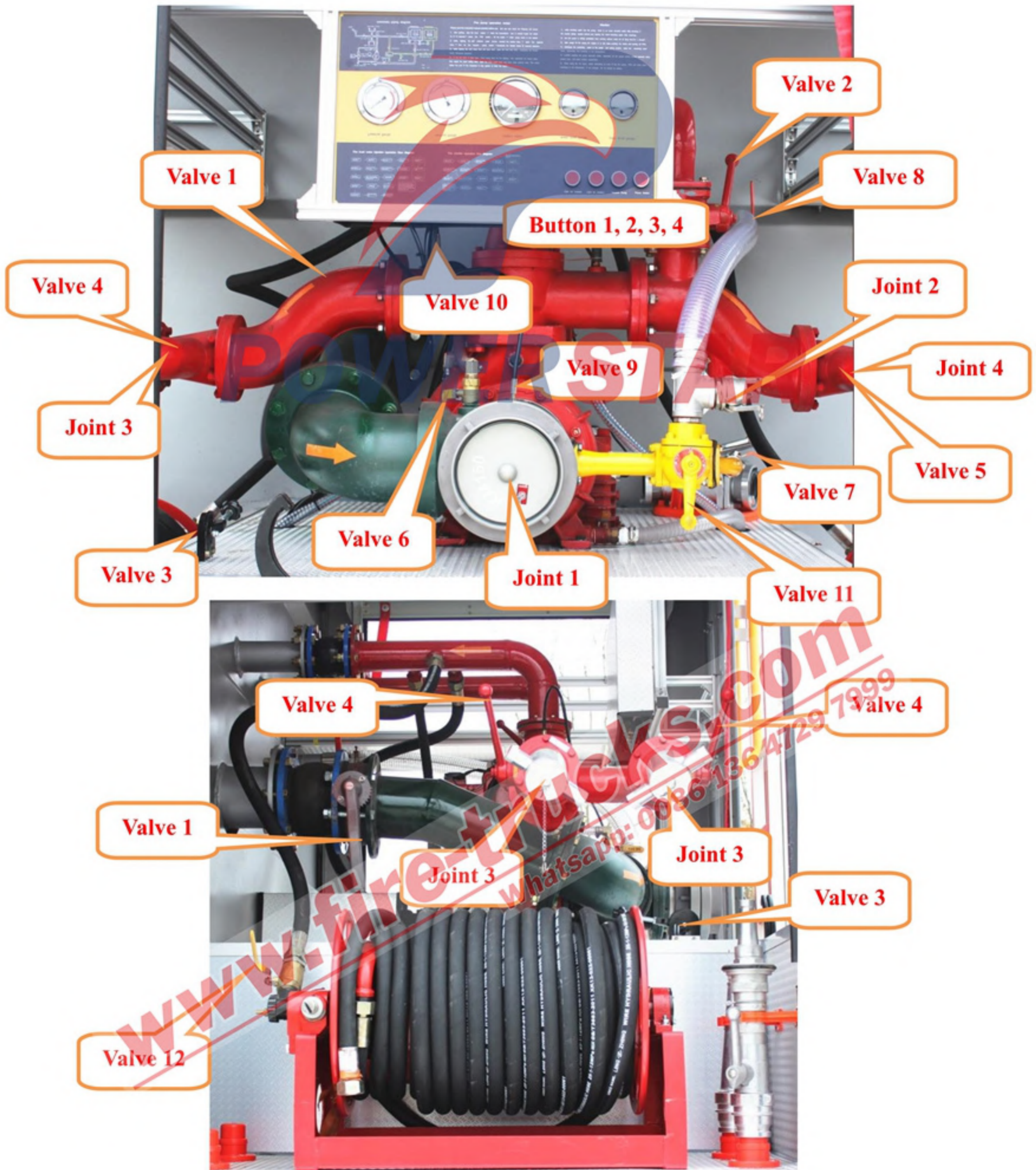
The ISUZU GIGA Firefighting Truck makes use of the off-shaft power take off (PTO) to get power from the engine, and then transfer the power to the CB10/60 Fire Pump via drive axle so to rotate the pump. The pump start working: Optional one, transfer water and foam inside of the tank to fire monitor, and jetting out for firefighting process; Optional two, suction water through pool, river, fire hydrant etc. and jetting out through fire monitor.

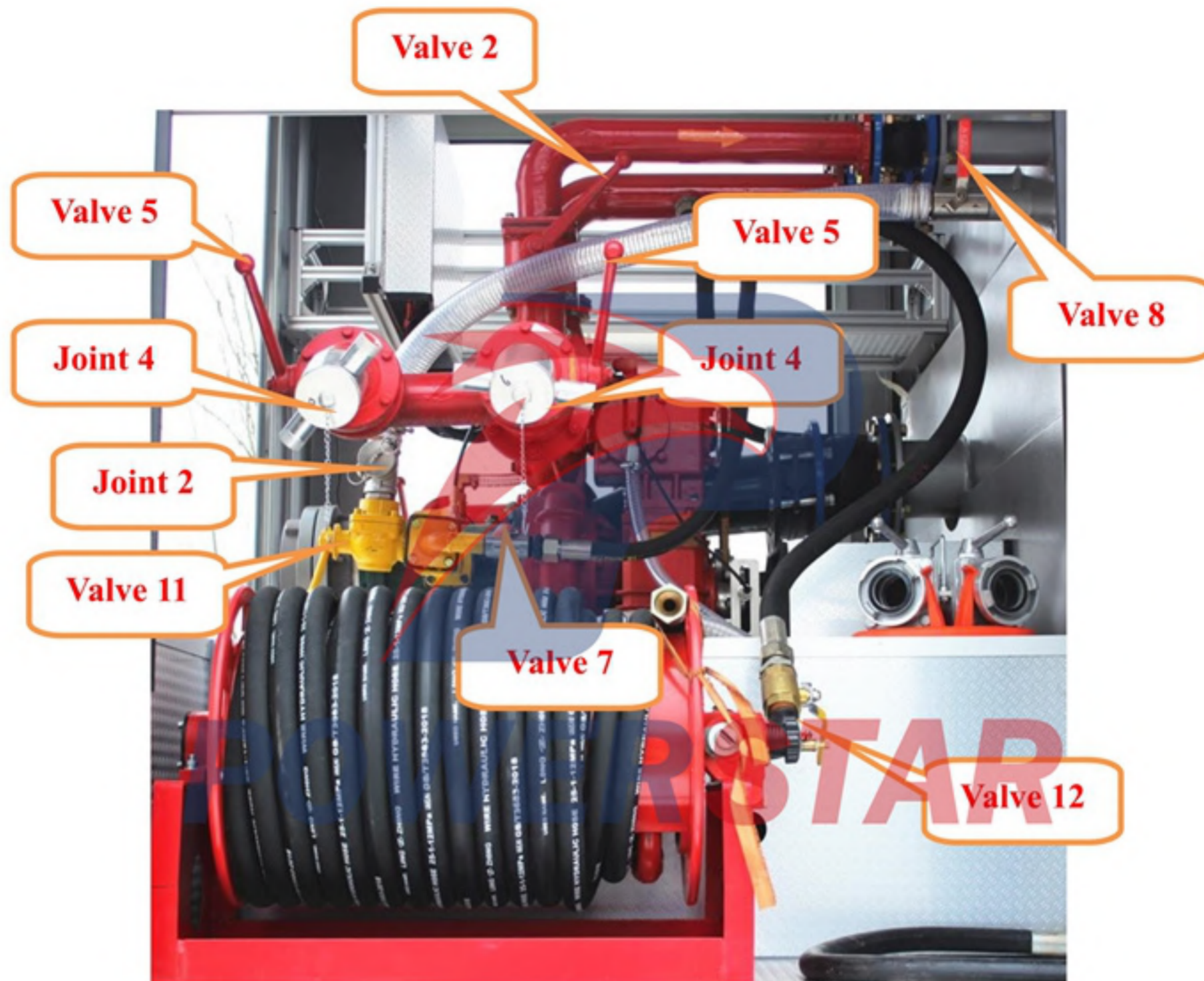
ii ,What is the main component for truck?

The fire truck is refitted based on the ISUZU GIGA 6x4 LHD chassis. The refit part includes tanker system, actuator device, operation system and firefighting equipment.

- Tanker: Carbon steel material water tanker and foam tanker, standard steel pipelines for firefighting process.
- Actuator device: includes sandwich power take off, drive line, etc., which can pass the power from the chassis to the fire pump.
- Operation system: the Electric control system located at rear of pump house, which can view pump vacuum rate, water tanker and foam tanker level, light system, etc. this helps come to all special functions' convert.
- Firefighting equipment: whole standard firefighting equipment.

iii, How to operate fire trucks? (Very Important)





Introduction:

Valve 1: Main Valve: Water injecting to tank control Valve

Valve 2: Water Inlet control Valve

Valve 3: PTO control Valve

Valve 4: Fire pump water outlet Valve

Valve 5: Fire pump water outlet Valve

Valve 6: Ball Valve of vacuum pump

Valve 7: Tank foam outlet control Valve

Valve 8: Tank foam outlet control Valve

Valve 9: PTO Recirculating Water Valve (Please keep open)

Valve 10: PTO Recirculating Water Valve (Please keep open)

Valve 11: Water foam proportioner control Valve

Valve 12: Hydraulic pressure jetting Pipeline control Valve

Joint 1: Water inlet Joint

Joint 2: Foam pipeline Joint

Joint 3: Fire pump water outlet Joint

Joint 4: Fire pump water outlet Joint

Button 1, 2, 3, 4: Control the fire truck

Operation Steps:

- 1、 Start the truck, press PTO button, and then transmission box to Gear 4 or more.
- 2、 Keep valves closed except valve 9 & 10, **Joint 1** connect with fire hydrant, river, pond, start the engine, control the PTO, Press **Button 4 & 3** turn on vacuum pump, open **Valve 6** till the pipeline has water, then turn off **Button 3**, open **Valve 2**, start injecting water into the tank
- 3、 Only turn on the **Valve 1**, also the control valve (for fire monitor) on the top, start the engine, control the PTO, then the inside water can be sprayed from fire monitor at high speed, adjust the **Valve 3** which can make the spray faster and stronger.
- 4、 Turn off **Joint 2**, turn on **Valve 7 & Valve 8**, adjust **Valve 2**, in order to adjust the blending ratio of water and foam, then spewed from fire monitor at high speed.(*inner foam & inner water*)
- 5、 Turn on **Joint 2**, connecting the outer foam pipeline, turn on **Valve 8**, turn off **Valve 7**, and then can suction foam from outside into tank.
- 6、 Turn on **Joint 2**, connecting the outer foam pipeline, turn on **Valve 7**, turn off **Valve 8** adjust **Valve 11**, in order to adjust the blending ratio of water and foam, then spewed from fire monitor at high speed.(*inner water & outer foam*)
- 7、 **Joint 3, 4** can connect with firefighting guns directly.
- 8、 Open **Valve 12**, the two units high pressure jetting pipeline can working.



1. Fire pump operation instruction

In order to extinguish the fire quickly, it is necessary to operate the fire pump exactly and masterly

1. CB10/60 operation instruction

a. Priming water:

If using water from tank, we can push the butterfly valve toward to the fire pump shaft direction in order to pull the pin out from pin-hole. Then pull the handle to horizontal position and open the butterfly valve, after that, water will be flowing into the pump.

If using water from hydrant, we can connect the suction pipe to the hydrant, and then the water will be flowing into the pump from the hydrant

If using water from pond, we need to use a piston primer pump for priming water. In this situation, firstly we can put the suction pipe into the pond; secondly start the low pressure fire pump; thirdly turn the pump rotational speed to 4350r/min in a short time; fourthly pull the control handle down and the piston primer pump begin to work. The water priming will be finished in 35 seconds, then the fire pump begin to work and the piston primer pump stop working automatically, after that ,we can push the control handle up to normal position, if the water priming are not finished in 60 seconds, please check whether there is air leakage in the system.

b. Low pressure work condition

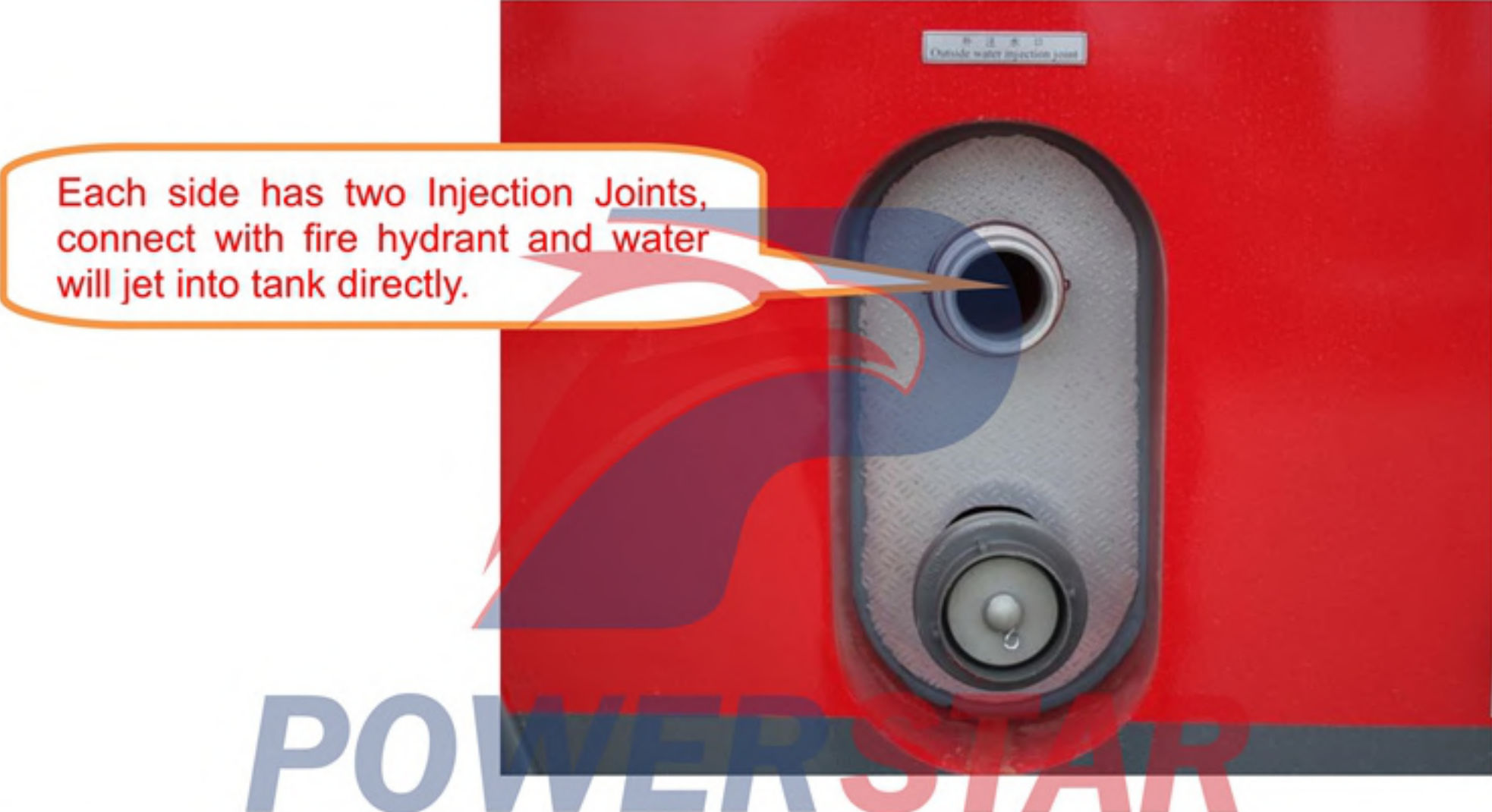
Open the ball valve which is in the low pressure outlet, and then turn the reflux ball valve to "low pressure" position.

2. Water injection, suction and discharging

1. Two ways of injecting water into the tank:

(1) Water from hydrant

- A. After parking the vehicle according to correct steps, take out fire hose and hydrant wrench.
- B. Connect the outer injection joint to the hydrant with fire hose.
- C. Open the hydrant valve with hydrant wrench until the tank has been full.



Each side has two Injection Joints, connect with fire hydrant and water will jet into tank directly.

(2) Water from river and pond

A. After parking the vehicle according to correct steps, take out suction pipe, water-strainer and suction pipe wrench.

B. Connect the suction pipe to the inlet of the fire pump and make sure the length is suitable, then fix the water-strainer on the end of the suction pipe and put it into the river or pond (0.5m under water surface is best).

Notice:

- 1 Do not bend the suction pipe excessively.
- 2 Make sure the bending part not higher than the inlet of fire pump.
- 3 Do not make the water-strainer touch the bottom of pond or river to prevent sundries.
- 4 Make sure there is not air leakage at all joint, otherwise the water will not be primed
- 5 Turn off all valves, making the transmission in neutral. Start the engine, push the clutch, press the PTO switch, then release the clutch slowly until the fire pump runs.
- 6 Press the priming button, adjust the manual throttle simultaneously, making the rotation of pump around 4300r/min-4500r/min, get the vacuum gauge at around 0.5-0.8MPa.
- 7 After water getting in the pump, make the priming button back reset.
- 8 While the pressure gauge points at 0.25MPa open the water injection valve, adjust the manual throttle to the necessary pressure until the tank is full.

2. Water supplied by pump

Three water supply types:

1. Supply from tank
2. Supply from hydrant
3. Supply from river and pond

(1) Priming operation (Supply from tank):

Open the pipe valve between tank and fire pump, start fire pump, turn the hand throttle to make the rotational speed to rated speed. When the value of vacuum gauge is from 50Kpa to 80Kpa, open the outlet valve, then turn the hand throttle to proper pressure.

(2) Priming operation (Supply from hydrant):

a After parking the vehicle according to correct steps, take out fire hose, collecting breeching and hydrant wrench.

b Connect the outer injection joint to the hydrant with fire hose and collecting breeching

c Open the hydrant valve with hydrant wrench, when the water has been primed into the pump, the following steps are same as water supplied by tank situation.

(3) Priming operation (Supply from river and pond):

The operation steps are the same as water supplied by tank situation a to c.

3. Fire fighting

1). with water

After parking the vehicle according to correct steps, connect the fire hose and hose nozzle correctly, aim to the fire source, operate the clutch and PTO to make the pump start to work. Open vacuum gauge, pressure gauge and cooling system stopcock, check the indication of each gauge, and turn the hand throttle, when the pressure gauge indicates around 0.8Kpa to 1.0Kpa, open the outlet valve, then turn the hand throttle to proper pressure.

Note: Turn off the inlet valve while firefighting.

2). with foam

Water foam proportioner:

Fitted on the fire pump, composed of water pipe system, ball valve, inlet pipe, adjust valve, Y-branch, outlet soft pipe.

Working principle:

When the water with pressure gets into the nozzle through the pressure pipe, cock, then out of

the nozzle, negative pressure will be formed inside the proportioner. The foam liquid in the foam tank is sucked into the proportioner through the liquid pipe, ball valve, the calibration hole of the control valve, mixing with the water inside. After the injection pipe, outlet pipe, bending pipe to the pump, the mixing liquid is mixing in pump again and then being pressurized, most of the mixing liquid is sent to the injecting equipment to inject as foam, and small part of it enters the proportioner for running circularly.

Firefighting with foam:

Two foam liquid supply:

1. Supply from the foam tank: The foam liquid, sucked by the proportioner from the foam tank, is sent to the air-foam maker through the fire pump, forming the foam.
2. Supply from the external foam source: the foam liquid is sucked from the foam liquid bucket through the inlet of the air-foam spear, making foam for fighting fire.

(1) Foam liquid from the foam tank:

- a. Take the water hose and air-foam spear as needed.
Connect one end of the water hose with the fire pump outlet valve, and the other end is connected with the air-foam spear (other spraying equipment)
- b. Make the handle of air-foam spear at the position for mixing liquid and water.
- c. Start the fire pump for water supply as the instruction.
- d. Turn on the switch of outlet valve.
- e. Open the throttle, adjusting the pump pressure till the standard working pressure of the praying equipment.
- f. Turn down the operation handle of foam liquid on the fire pump, open the foam liquid inlet valve on suction pipe, the air-foam liquid will spray out from the fire monitor (foam spear) or other spraying equipment.
- g. If the foam liquid in foam tank has run out, the foam inlet valve could be turned off. After wrenching the screw of the external liquid inlet, fit the pipette, and get the other end into the foam liquid bucket, the foam could continue praying.
- h. While the fire pump is send the mixing liquid, if the water in tank is not enough, don't add any water with pressure at the inlet of fire pump.
- i. After fighting fire, the proportioner and the pipe system must be cleaned with water. The proper way is to put the pipette into clean water, start the pump, and turn on the proportioner valve.

(2) Foam liquid suction:

- a. Take the water hose and air-foam spear as needed.
Connect one end of the water hose with the fire pump outlet valve, and the other end is connected with the air-foam spear (other spraying equipment)
Make the handle of air-foam spear at the position for mixing liquid and water.
- b. As the instruction for fire pump in water supply, adjust the pump pressure, reaching the indicated outlet pressure of the air-foam spear, then the foam could be sprayed out.
- c. The air-foam spear must be cleaned after firefighting.

NOTES:

In both condition, the foam outlet valve should be turned off, preventing the water backflow to the foam tank (bucket).

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Chapter 5, Other fire equipment brief introduction

1. Monitor operation

Making sure the water in pump be with pressure after the operation above, the monitor aims at the fire scene and adjust its angle, then open the valve under the monitor.

The monitor could spurt like stream by adjusting the handle at the muzzle of monitor.



2. Fire hose reel and firefighting gun

This series vehicle has been equipped with a set of fire hose reel and middle pressure gun. Take out the middle pressure gun and pull out the fire hose to proper length. Open the reels input valve, make it aim to fire scene and pull the trigger. It can also spurt both fog and stream by adjusting the gun.

3. Siren

This series vehicle has been equipped with multi-function electronic siren. Before using, turn on the main power switch, then turn on the siren power switch, finally turn on the relevant switch according to practical demands.

If the vehicle contains foam system, please acquaint yourself with the using of foam system, in order to operate skillfully.



4. Foam proportioner

The foam proportioner is fixed on the fire pump, including pipeline from outlet pipeline, ball valve, refilling pipe, adjusting valve, Y tube and effusion tube.

Working principle:

When the pressure water of pump flow into foam proportioner nozzle and spurt out by passing the pressure pipe and faucet, it will lead to a negative pressure. At this moment, the foam from the foam tank will be flow passing inlet pipe, ball valve, ration orifice of adjusting valve and then be sucked into mixing box automatically. After it is mixed with the water in mixing room, it will flow passing adjutage, outlet pipe and siphon into the water pump. Then the mixed liquor will be mixed again and pressurized in the pump, after that, most of the mixed liquor will be spurt out as foam, the rest flows into the proportioner for recycling.

When using, take the steps as follow: open the outer inlet cap of the foam tank, adjust the position of location hole according to foam spray equipment and flow, open the faucet and inlet pipe ball valve, adjust pump pressure according to foam spray equipment's pressure, the proportioner provide mixed liquor according to stated ratio, at last, the mixed liquor is mixed with the inhalant air and form the final foam mixed liquor spraying to the fire scene to extinguish the fire.

Chapter 6, Attentions on Using

1. When using foam proportioner, the fire pump cannot suck pressure water from hydrant.
2. Make sure the clutch is detached completely and the engine speed is low when the PTO is approaching or departing.
3. Fire pump running without water for more than 3 minutes or at a high speed are not allowed.
4. When the system is running, before all the water outlet valves have been closed, it must reduce the pump speed. Fire pump running in over rated pressure for a long time is not allowed.
5. After water priming finished, reset the priming handle.
6. After PTO working over 10 minutes in hot weather, it must turn on the water cooling stopcock, otherwise it may cause problems, the water must be drain out when the work is over.
7. If using seawater, sewage, corrosive liquid or foam, please run the fire pump with clear water to clean the fire pump .If using in cold weather, make the piston pump run for a while to drain out the remaining water to prevent it from freezing.
8. It is equipped with a breather valve on the top of foam tank. When using foam to extinguish fire, the foam liquid level will decline, the breather can suck air to make sure the ratio of water and foam are not change.

Daily checking:

To make sure the vehicle in a good state for a long time, the driver and operator must check the vehicle daily, in order to find out and eliminate hidden danger in time.

1. About chassis part, please refer to “Chassis Instruction”.
2. Check daily whether the sound and lubricate of the fire pump, PTO, priming pump, transmission shaft is normal or not.
3. Check daily whether the air tightness of joints is normal or not.
4. Check daily whether the oil of PTO, reciprocating primer pump and gear case are degenerative or missing, whether every part has a leakage.
5. Check daily whether the cooling pipe of pump rack case is blocked ,whether the water level of priming water box are normal, whether there is a leakage.
6. Check daily whether the monitor turning is flexible, whether lubrication is degenerative, missing or leakage.
7. Check and tidy up all kinds of equipment and accessories and keep them clean, dry and in good condition.

Chapter 6, Maintenance

1. Cabin

Check periodically whether the alarm lamp, electrical equipment, switches and fuse are in good state or not.

If necessary, please make the maintenance and replacement in time.

2. Tank

While the tank being full of extinguisher permanently, the extinguisher is corrosive for the tank. The tank should be checked periodically. Once it has been rusty, it is necessary to take some effective measures, preventing the rusty expanding. The common method is to clean the rusty point, after drying completely, brush it with epoxy resin paint. Also check the valves and pipeline periodically.

3. Hose box

Check periodically whether there is sleeper in the hose box, whether the roller door is flexible or damage, whether the oil of the chute of the door is lacking, whether the equipment are clean, dry and in good condition, whether the rubber rings of all joints are normal, whether the equipment are fixed firmly.

4. Pump room

Check periodically whether the equipment in pump room are in good condition. If there are standing water and oil stain, it must be cleaned. Check whether the standing water and oil stain are results from system leakage, if it is, make the maintenance in time.

5. PTO, Transmission shaft

Check the oil level and quality, change or add if necessary. Check the sound running state of PTO to find out whether it is blocked or spontaneous out-of-gear, if it is, check and repair in time. Check the sound of pump drive shaft. Check if all fasteners are tight or not.

6. Fire pump

- a. While working, add lubricant to each running part every 3-6 hours.
- b. Add lubricant to the screw thread of inlet and outlet, cover the cap.

7. Monitor and its pipeline

Check all fasteners, joints, turning parts after using. Add lubricant to turning part periodically

8. Middle pressure reels and gun

Check whether the reel pipe, joints, valves and reel roller are in good condition, check air tightness of all joints.

Add lubricant to turning part periodically

9. Additional electrical system, instrument

Check periodically whether the alarm lamp, siren system, hose box light, pump room light , solenoid valve , fluid level gauge and other instruments, check the fuse.

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Chapter 7, Common malfunctions and methods in pump system

Malfunctions	Probable Cause	eliminating Methods
Pump cannot be stated	Clutch have not been connected	Connect clutch
	clutch slip	Adjust clutch
	Impeller is blocked	Change the impeller
	Pump is frozen	Heat the pump slowly
Priming failure	Suction Height is too high	Reduce the suction height
Stuffing box water leakage	Packing box packing leak	Add filler
	pump shaft wear and tear	Change the pump shaft
Gear case too hot	oil level too high	Reduce the oil level
	Bearing broken	Change the bearing
No pressure at the outlet	suction strainer has been blocked	Clean the strainer
	suction strainer is above the water surface	Put it below the water surface
	Suction pipe leakage	Change suction pipe
	Outlet valve is not closed	Close the outlet valve
	piston pump broken	Repair it
	cone belt slipping	Clean or change it
	Packing box packing leak	Add filler
Pump librating	Suction pipe too long and suction height too high	Reduce length and height
	Pump cavitation	Reduce speed and flow
	Impeller is blocked	Wash or change the impeller
	Pump is not fixed firmly	Firm it
	pump shaft or bearing broken	Change them
The oil box of reciprocating primer pump contains water	Piston broken	Change it
reciprocating primer pump cannot exhaust	Diaphragm of inlet is broken	change

Chapter 8, Firefighting Equipment

Accessories for water foam Tank Firefighting Truck		
NO.	Name	Quantity (pc)
1	Suction Pipe Φ 125x4m	2
2	Water Filter FLF125	1
3	Three-way distributor FII80/65X2-1.6	1
4	Siamese JIII125/65X2-1.0	1
5	Soft-wall hose (Model-13) 16x Φ 65x20m	12
6	Shared Reducing Joint KJ65/80	1
7	Hose Bandage DT-SB	4
8	Hose Bridge Length 570mm	2
9	Hose Hoist	4
10	Ground Hydrantwrench QT-DS1; Length 400mm	1
11	Underground Hydrantwrench Length 860mm	1
12	Suction Wrench FS125	2
13	Water Stream Branch QZ3.5/7.5; 65	1
14	Water Spray Branch QZK3.5/7.5; 65	1
15	Air-Foam Fire Branch	1
16	Foam External Suction Pipe Assembly	1
17	Dry Powder Extinguisher 3kg/ABC	1
18	Fire Fighting Shovel/Sqade Length 1050mm	1
19	Fire Fighting Hatchet QTF-PF; Length 810mm	1
20	Fire Fighting Pickaxe QTF-DG; Length 830mm	1
21	Kelly Tool Length 1060mm	1
22	Fire Fighting Axe GF-285; Length 390mm	1
23	Rubber Hammer	1
24	High pressure jetting pipeline and guns	2
25	Climbing ladder 9m	1

Chapter 9, Attached Technology Files

Attached list: Common lubricant data

Usual lubricant types:

1. PTO lubricant: The model of PTO lubricant must be the same as the transmission.
2. Gear case lubricant:
 - (1) Model: L CLD68 (GB7631.1-1987)
 - (2) Amount: 1.5L
3. Reciprocating primer lubricant:
 - (1) Model: L CLD32 (GB7631.1-1987)
 - (2) Amount: 0.5L
4. Other part: Add lubricant with a grease gun

Additional: Cold season or district, priming water tank must be added antifreeze, detail as below:

Freezing point (°C)	Water(L)	Denatured alcohol(L)
-10	8	4
-20	6.5	5.5
-30	5.5	6.5
-40	3.5	8.5

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