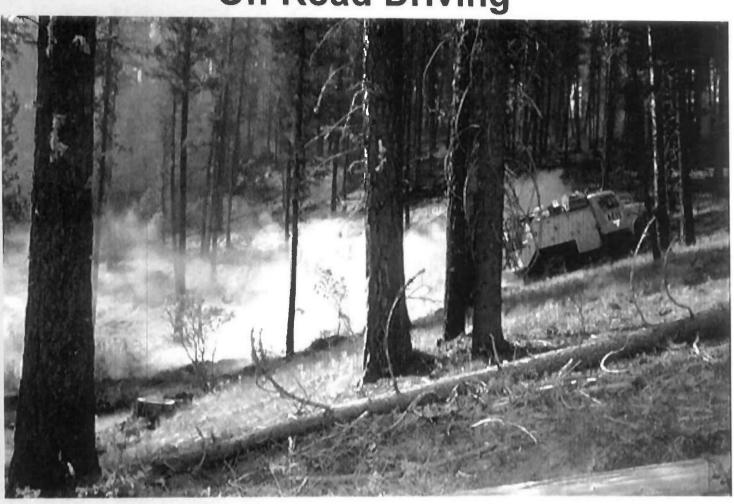
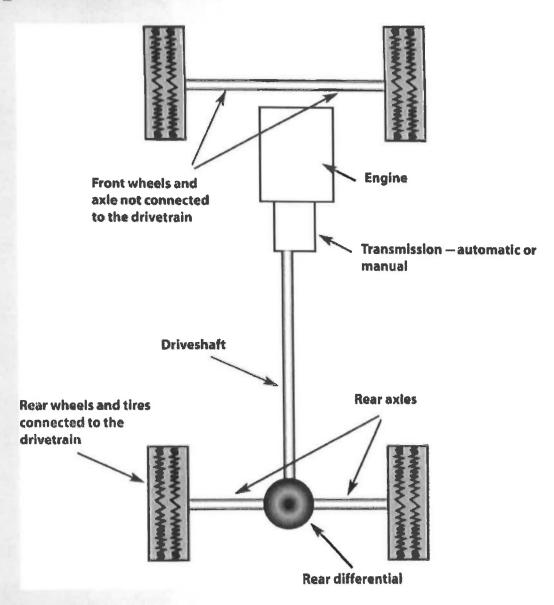
S-216 Driving for the Fire Service Off Road Driving



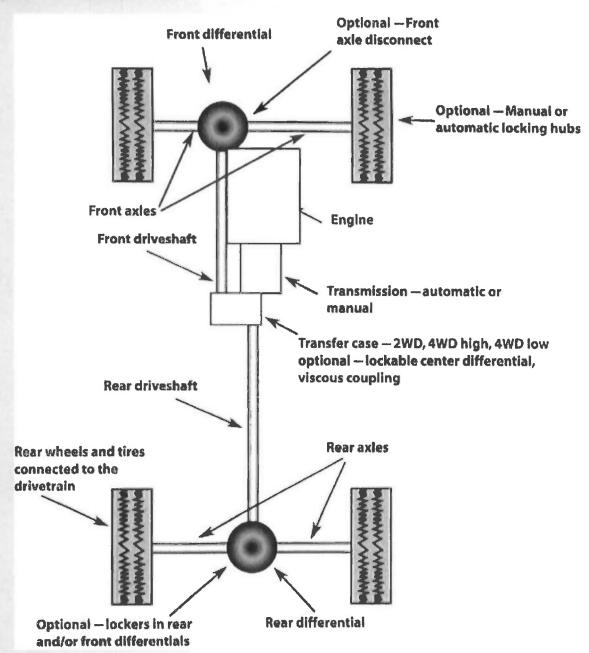
Objectives

- 1. Identify off-road hazards.
- 2. Review the Go/No Go Checklist.
- 3. List 5 tools needed when traveling off road.

Typical 2-wheel drive drivetrain



Typical 4-wheel drive drivetrain



Off Road Driving Procedures

Use spotters where appropriate.

- Always use spotter if another person is available.
- Where vision is obstructed or route is uncertain
- When backing up
- Make sure vehicle operator can see spotter at all times.
- Operator and spotter need to be able to communicate either orally or by hand signals.

GolNo Go Checklist

- 1. Can you safely cross this hazard?
- 2. If you cross the hazard once can you return on same path?
- 3. Is there another route you can use that is safer and easier on the environment?

GolNo Go Checklist

- 4. Do you need to cross at this location?
- 5. If you get stuck or break down will you be able to get out of this location without any other assistance?
- 6. Have you scouted the path you are going to take?

GolNo Go Checklist

- 7. Do you know what is on the other side of the hazard?
- 8. If you decide not to continue what effect will it have on completion of your assignment?
- 9. Does anybody know where you are? Do you have radio or cellular telephone communication?

Tools Needed for Off Road Driving

- A. Shovel
- B. Chain w/hooks
- C. Jumper cables
- D. Recovery strap
- E. Tool kit



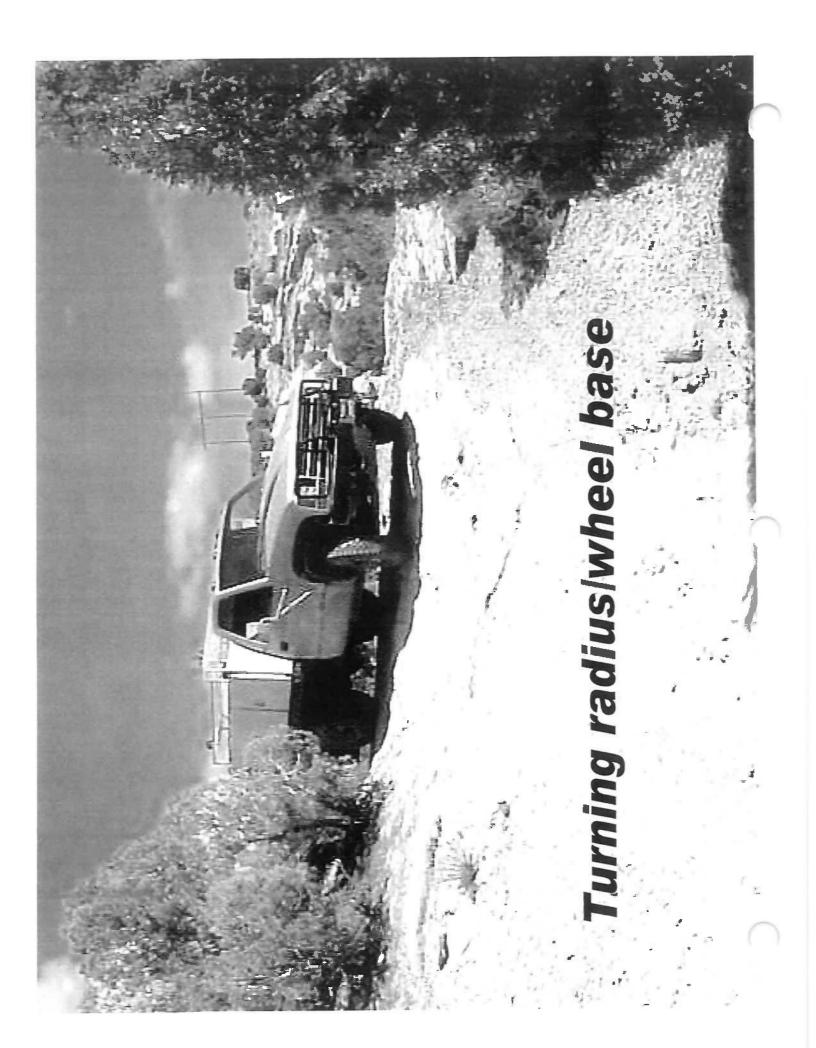
Hand placement

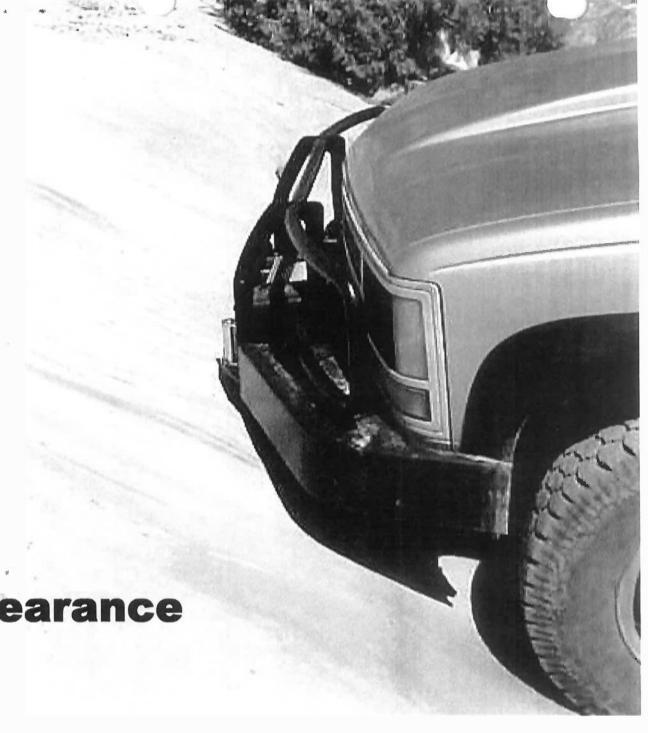


On steering wheel, place hands at the 9 and 3 o'clock position.

Thumbs on outside of wheel.







Ground Clearance

Tire Placement on Rocks

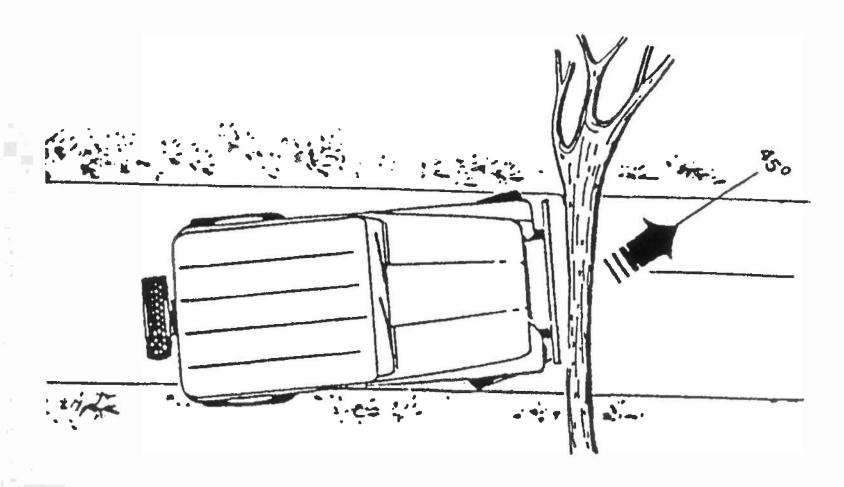


06-14-S215-EP

Gullies/ditches/logs/windfalls and culverts



Gullies ditches logs windfalls and culverts

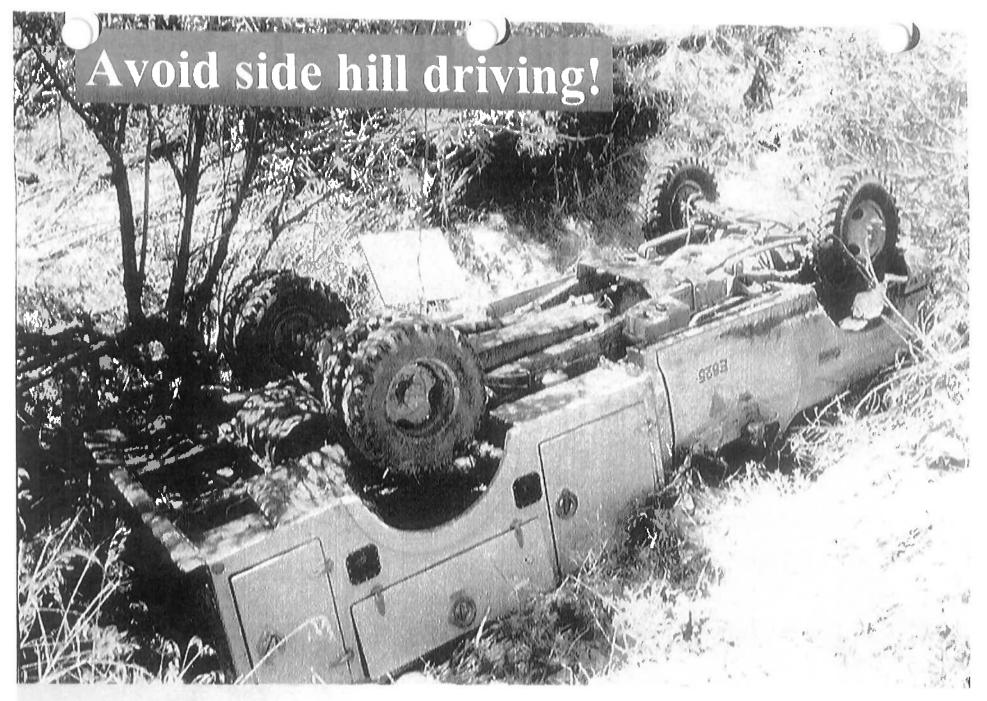




Straddle the "V" groove in gullies.

Side hills

- Avoid whenever possible
 - Vehicle with high center of gravity
 - Less traction/control of vehicle
- Scout route
 - Use spotter
 - Avoid stumps and rocks with uphill tires.
 - Avoid placing downhill tires in holes.



CLIMBING HILLS

- · Go/No-Go
- Scout route for hazards.
- Deep ruts
- Hidden objects
- Turn around spot on top
- Surface conditions
- Estimate slope

Climbing hills

- Drive straight uphill.
- Low range 4WD
- Start out in low gear.
- Slow and Steady
- Don't spin wheels.
- Just enough power to get up the hill

Descending Hills

- · Go/No-Go
- Scout route for hazards.
- Deep ruts
- Hidden objects
- · Dead end at bottom. No where to go.
- Turn around spot
- Estimate slope



Descending Hills

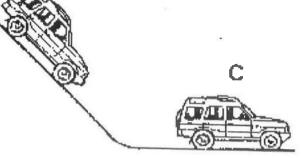
- Go straight downhill.
 - Low range 4WD
 - Easy on the brakes, just enough to maintain desired speed and control.

Descending Hills

On steep descents keep braking to a minimum. Keep the rear end from coming around by using light throttle.







- A. Stop; shift into first gear low range.
- B. Engine compression; stay off the brakes, stay off the clutch.
- C. Follow through with light throttle. Keep the front end from compressing, causing bottoming out.

06-25-S215-EP

Negotiate water hazards

- · Go/No-Go
- Water depth
- · Cross where others have crossed.
- Stream bed
 - Rock and gravel
 - Boulders
 - Mud or sand
- Use spotter

Scout route for hazards



06-27-S215-EP



WATER HAZARDS

06-28-S215-EP



Sand

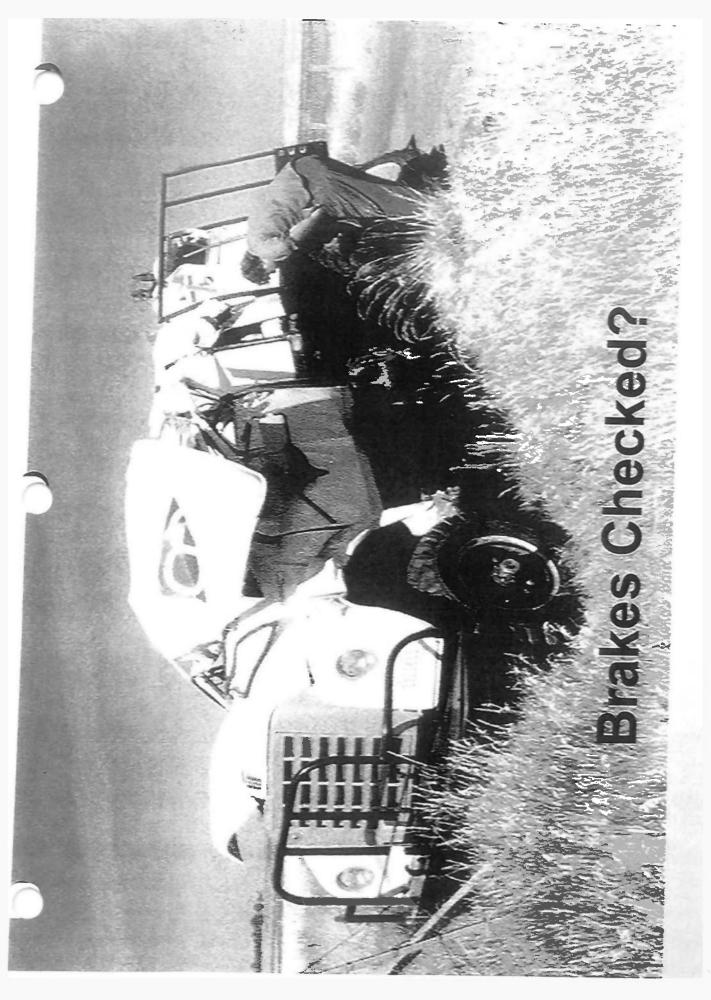


06-29-S215-EP

Mud



06-30-S215-EP



Negotiate brush & trees, without damaging vehicle.

- · Go/No-Go
- Use spotter
- Proceed slowly
- Scout route
- Engage 4WD

POST TRIP INSPECTION

- 1. Disengage 4WD
- 2. Rock between dual tires
- 3. Damage to body
- 4. Damage to undercarriage

POST TRIP INSPECTION

- 5. Leaking fluids
- 6. Tire damage
- 7. Debris in undercarriage
- 8. Hanging wires
- 9. Any others?