

J & B 3ed. FF-1 Chapter 37 Quiz

Detection, Protection, Suppression Systems

1. Firefighters should have a working knowledge of detection and suppression systems in buildings. Which of the following reasons is LEAST important among the ones that are:
 - a. Effective service to the public.
 - b. To prioritize calls as 90% of automatic alarms result in no fire.
 - c. Safely operate at a fire where suppression systems may be involved.
 - d. How to restore an alarm system so it is back on line.
2. In a large building with a modern code compliant alarm system, where would you begin your investigation of an alarm activation:
 - a. The fire alarm control panel
 - b. The main fire pump room
 - c. The main electrical breaker panel
 - d. The area the alarm was received from
3. The most common type of residential fire alarm system in use today is:
 - a. Central station smoke and heat detector
 - b. Smoke and CO multi head units
 - c. Single station smoke alarm
 - d. Multi gas (smoke, CO and methane) system
4. Most automatic sprinkler heads perform which 2 main functions:
 - a. Activate the sprinkler system and apply water to the fire
 - b. Apply water to the fire and send an alarm to the fire department
 - c. Activate the sprinkler system and send an alarm to a central alarm office
 - d. The head fuses sending a signal for the system to fill with water
5. If a sprinkler is activated due to a damaged head with no fire it should be shut down when:
 - a. Only on orders from the IC
 - b. When the building is determined to have no other heads activated
 - c. As soon as possible to avoid excessive water damage
 - d. As soon as replacement heads are located so the system can be restored
6. A Fire Department Connection (FDC) can be found attached to the outside wall of a building or in some cases a free standing pipe in front of the building. What is the FDC used for:
 - a. Annual sprinkler system testing
 - b. Supplementing water to the domestic system
 - c. Supplying water to both sprinkler and standpipe systems
 - d. Supplying water to the first due engine operating at the fire
7. Standpipe systems are used to deliver water to areas distant from the attack pumper thus avoiding the need for very long hose stretches. Which of the following would be LEAST likely to have a standpipe system present:
 - a. High rise building
 - b. Docked boat
 - c. Bridge
 - d. Limited access highway

8. In an actual fire where sprinkler heads activated, when should the system be shut down:
 - a. Only on orders from the IC
 - b. As soon as possible to avoid unnecessary water damage
 - c. When the fire is declared under control
 - d. As soon as the OS&Y valve is unlocked
9. It is often necessary to stop the water flow from a sprinkler head (particularly when there is no fire) even before the system can be shut down. Which of the following is a correct method of stopping water flow from one head:
 - a. By replacing it with a new head
 - b. By turning the head clockwise with a tool so it tightens further into the pipe, shutting off the flow.
 - c. By forcing the 2 arms of the head together with a tool thus blocking the water flow
 - d. By using a commercial sprinkler stopper (or tongs)
10. Most fire departments that have dedicated equipment for high rise fires equip the hose with smooth bore nozzles rather than the combination nozzles often seen on preconnected attack lines. What is the reason for this:
 - a. Smooth bores are lighter and easier to carry as part of a hose pack.
 - b. Upper floors of a high rise may not provide adequate pressure for a combination nozzle.
 - c. Smooth bores are simpler and less prone to malfunction
 - d. Combination nozzles don't function as well on standpipe lines as they do on preconnects directly off the pumper.