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Vol.XXVII

November 28, 1928

No. 31

RESCUE METHODS FOR FIREMEN



BULLETIN 97

ENGINEERING EXTENSION SERVICE
IOWA STATE COLLEGE
AMES, IOWA

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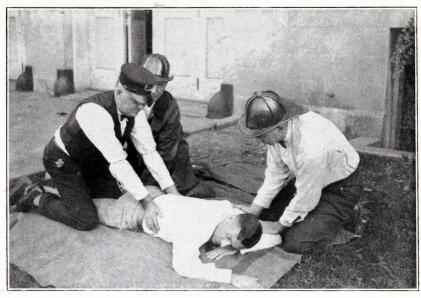


Fig. 1. **Prone Pressure Resuscitation.**For smoke, gas, drowning, electrocution, or fumes. In addition to operator, two firemen are promoting heat and circulation by rubbing arms and legs toward body.



Fig. 2. "Out Goes the Bad Air."
This is what the operator says as he leans his weight forward on his hands, pivoting from his own knees.



Fig. 3. "In Comes the Good."
After pressing on the lower ribs for three seconds, operator releases hands suddenly and rests two seconds, before repeating.



Fig. 4. **Keep Patient Warm After Suffocation or Any Injury.** Heat is the best stimulant for shock after injury, and when the patient can swallow, warm drinks such as tea, coffee or even hot water may be given in spoonful doses.

Fifth Iowa Short Course for Fire

Rescue Methods for Firemen

By Commodore W. E. Longfellow

Assistant National Director First Aid and Life Saving, American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

PRESENTED AT THE FOURTH IOWA FIRE FIGHTERS SHORT COURSE

ENGINEERING EXTENSION SERVICE IOWA STATE COLLEGE AMES, IOWA

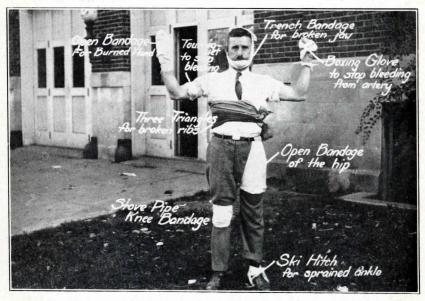


Fig. 5. **Eight Uses of the Triangular Bandages.**Triangular bandages made of one-half yard square piece of sheeting should be carried by every fire-fighter in a pocket of the rubber coat. It will stop bleeding, serve to bind on splints, blindfold horses or carry men.



Fig. 6. **Short Ladder as Stretcher and Splints**. By resting the patient on two rolled blankets and lashing him to the rounds of the ladder he can be imobilized for fractures and transported comfortably. This is a suggestion for a broken back splint.



Fig. 7. Ladder Stretcher—Vertical.

This illustrates how a patient badly injured can be lifted on a level or thru a trap door.

Fighters at Iowa State College, Ames, Iov



Fig. 8. Wheelbarrow Carry for Limp Man. One bearer back between knees, facing patient's feet and lifts knees to sides as second bearer grasps hands under arms over chest and in front of patient. Especially for bringing out suffocated persons without broken bones.



Fig. 9. Chair Stretcher.

Straight back chair is the best stretcher procurable around the home. It is especially valuable for carrying bedridden persons down several flights of stairs. The man at the feet must back down.



Fig. 10. **Arm Chair Carry**. For an unconscious person. Bearers grasp partner's wrists under arm pits and knees of patient. Use Indian grip, wrist grip or interlaced fingers.



Fig. 11. Blanket Pike Pole Stretcher.

Two pike poles laid upon an army blanket with the ends of the blanket folded over make a good stretcher. The weight produces enough friction of the fabric so that no fastening is necessary.

Iowa, May 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1929



Fig. 12. **Fireman's or Cross Back Carry.**This is also known as the Army Carry and leaves the rescuer one hand free.



Fig. 13. Ladies' Chair Carry.

For person with injured foot or lower leg. Each rescuer grasps his own left wrist with his right hand, then with the left hand grasps right wrist of partner. Patient must be able to hang on to necks of bearers.



Fig. 14. Rolled Blanket Stretcher.

Three man blanket stretcher. This is a development of the six man blanket stretcher which can be carried by five or three persons when help is scarce.



Fig. 15. Rolled Blanket Stretcher.

By rolling the edges of an army blanket toward the patient lying in the center and using six bearers, sufficient rigidity is imparted to carry any injured person.



Fig. 16. The Fireman's Drag for Smoke or Gas Victims. Rescuer crosses wrists and ties over back to front. He then slides head thru looped hands, straddles patient and crawls out on his hands and knees.



Fig. 17. Getting Patient from Ground to Fireman's Carry. Place patient in face downward position (right foreground). Walk him back to knees by sliding hands under shoulder (left foreground). Then take a new hold around waist and walk back on feet without moving toes. Then rescuer crosses wrists and pulls in on same side, backing head under arm he is holding and slipping arm under and around knee, locking by grasping wrist (background).



Fig. 18. Tied Hands Carry as Used in Climbing a Ladder. Rescuer has both hands free. This follows fireman's drag.



Fig. 19. **Double Rescue Using Tied Hands Carry.** Slip head and one arm thru locked hands. This leaves him both arms free to carry a second and lighter person.



THE COLLEGE

The Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts conducts work along five major lines:

AGRICULTURE
ENGINEERING
HOME ECONOMICS
INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE
VETERINARY MEDICINE

The Graduate College conducts advanced research and instruction in all these five lines.

Four-year, five-year and six-year collegiate courses are offered in different divisions of the College. Non-collegiate courses are offered in agriculture, and industrial arts. Summer Sessions include graduate, collegiate, and non-collegiate work. Short courses are offered in the winter.

Extension courses are conducted at various points throughout the state.

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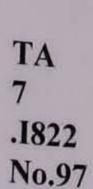
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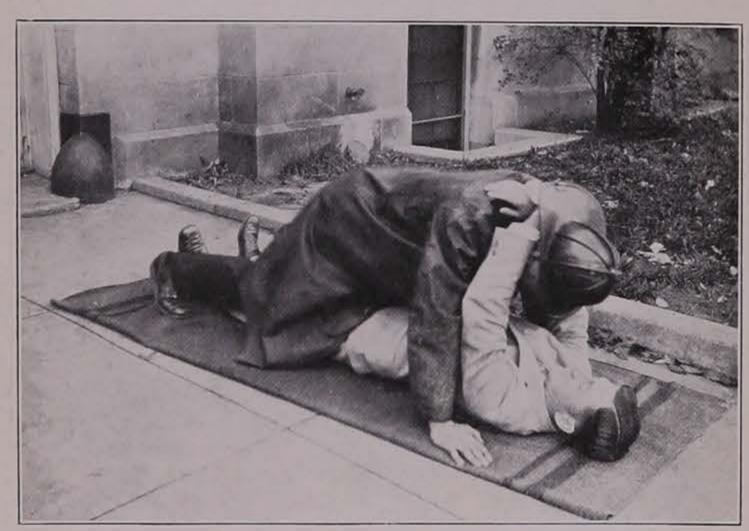


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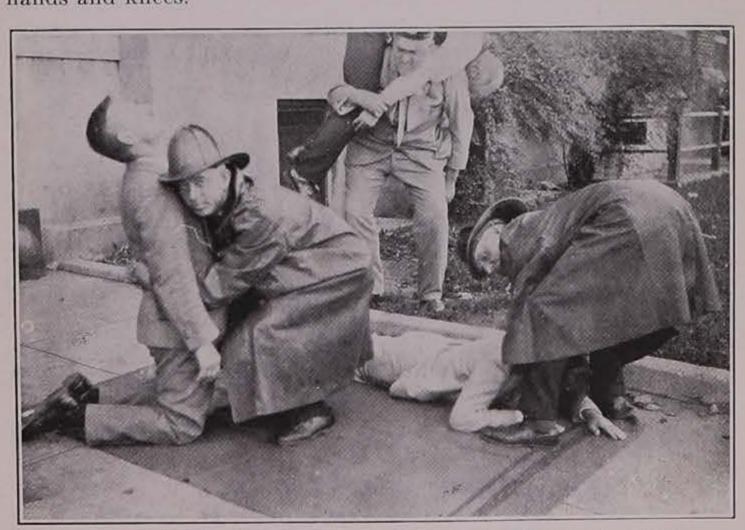


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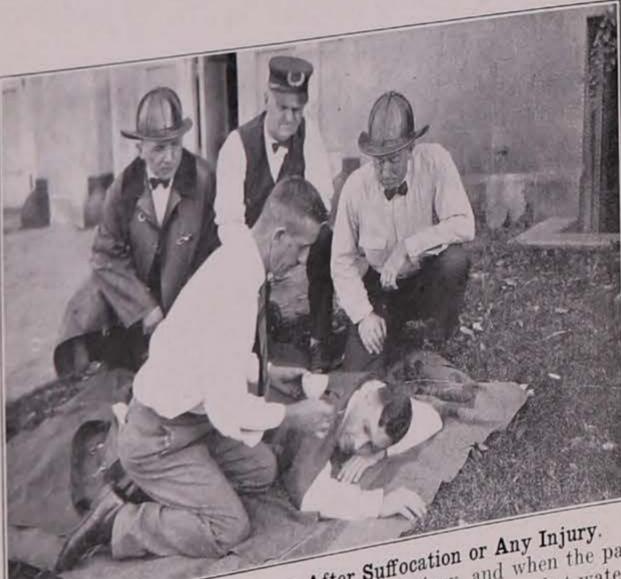
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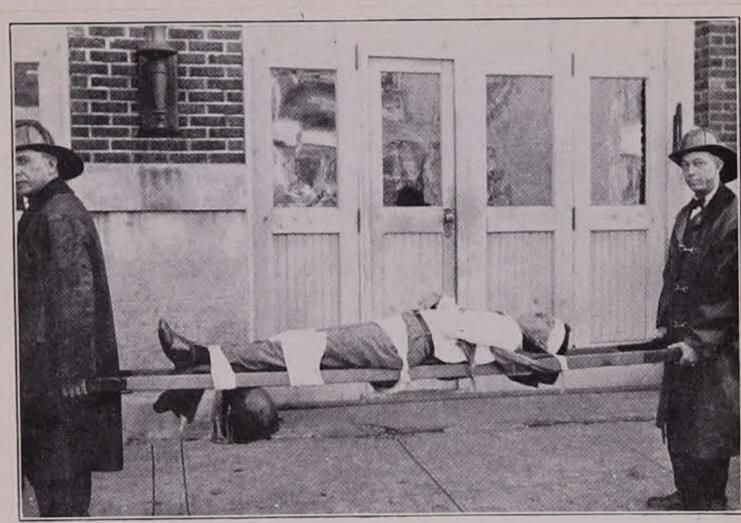


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