8th International Tall Building/High Rise Fire Safety Conference



Indianapolis, US | April 15th-17th 2024

12:50 Presentation 18 – Dr. Michael Reick: 'Firefighting Smoke Control'. Noch exstem AT- Fincata Kreisbrandmeister Dr. Reick referierte über den Brandschutz bei Hochhäusern und hohen Gebäuden

Do people still die from smoke fumes in stairwells in your country?

Do you do everything possible to protect the stairwell?



Fire Service in the County of Göppingen (Germany)

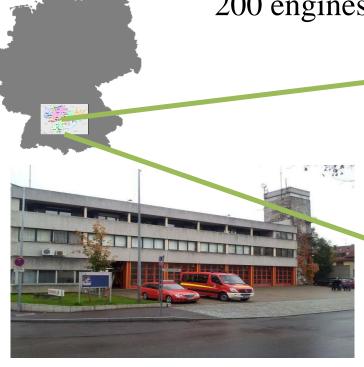
250.000 inhabitants

2.500 fire fighters (25 paid)

80 fire stations

200 engines









Midrise / Small Highrise (no ladder access to building)

- No stairway pressurization
- Poor maintenance

- ...

Nov. 26, 2017

50 apartments

Fire in basement and stairway

38 people rescued





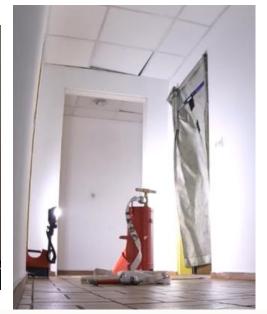






Example: highrise fire in Dez. 2021







... and another highrise fire: March 2023

Smokestopper: used in thousands of real fires => Standard Operational Precedure in many FD

Your built environment!?

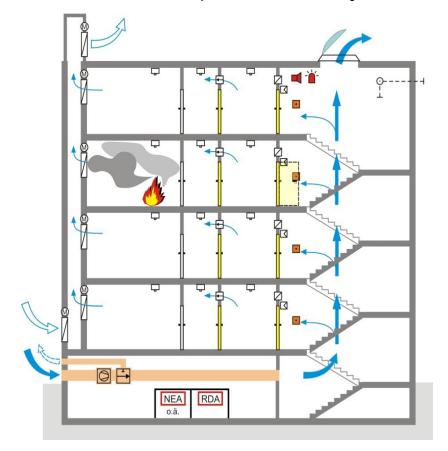


There are different experiences in the fire service due to

- different built environment
- different culture, tools, tactics, fire service training, ...



Do firefighters have to understand the principles of complex ventilation systems? (or should we just not work in conflict with them?)





Germany





2019

2012/2016



Policy | Procedure



Tactical ventilation

New policy number: 883

Old instruction number:

Issue date: 14 January 2016
Reviewed as current: 11 May 2021

some universal principles for fires:

Stabilize the situation first (do not make it worse!)

Do not allow smoke spread



Protect egress routes (stairways!)

Especially if you use a "stay in place" tactic











Jan. 2022; New York, Bronx, USA









Fire Department New York Incident Report

Amendments Company of the company of				
Amended By	909715 - AUGHAVIN FRANCIS X. 07/19/2022 10:16:28 Captain			
Amended By	916618 - CARBONE CHARLES A. 01/24/2022 10:31:29 Lieutenant			
Incident	Topics and the second of the s			
Incident#	2-0257-0			
Status	Closed			
Incident Date/Time	01/09/2022 10:54:46			
Incident Type	111 - Building fire			
Dav#	2162			

members took their roll up hoses to the building lobby and along with the officer of Ladder 56 determined that the attack stair would be the "B" stairway which would but them closer to the fire apartment on the

determine the fire apartment. Unfortunately for our members and many civilians the door to the fire apartment was left open when the occupants fled their apartment. As a result, heavy smoke, heat and fire were

people in distress at upper floor windows. It was later determined that the stair door on the 15th floor was left open and the duct work in the building contributed to the spread of smoke throughout the building. Numerous occupants made the decision to leave their apartment and attempt to flee the building but were overcome by smoke in the hall or stairway.

Ladder 33's LCC began the difficult task of getting to the 19 floor to vent the attack stair bulkhead. He made his position and found the bulkhead door in zero visibility and vented. He then returned to the

encountered a similar smoke condition. The Root firetighter forced several doors to gain access to the floor above the fire apartment. Roof



Jimmy Davis

NST

NIST Special Publication SP-1021

Cook County Administration Building Fire, 69 West Washington, Chicago, Illinois, October 17, 2003: Heat Release Rate Experiments and FDS Simulations

Introduction

On October 17, 2003, in the Cook County Administration Building, 69 West Washington, Chicago, Illinois, a fire resulted in the loss of six lives and several injuries. The victims were found in a stairwell, several floors above the fire floor. The Governor of Illinois

that had reached the 15th At 690 s (16 min) smoke e in the stairs had reached

Previous presentation in this conference

(April 16th, 2024 by Jimmy Davis: People are dying in staircases above the fire floor!

0:16:30.0

Figure 141. Smoke at 990 s (16 min 30 s)

Smoke Spread Up the Southeast Stairs Without a Functioning Smoke Shaft

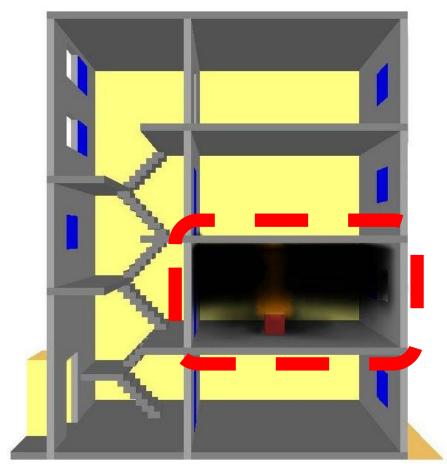
At 930 s (15 min 30 s) the door to the southeast stairway was opened simulating the entry of the fire fighters onto the 12th floor to attack the fire. The southeast stairway had a door

0:15:35.

Figure 142. Smoke in southeast stairs at 935 s (15 min 35 s)

the 17" floor at the end of the simulation 990 s (16 min 30 s).

Flow Path Control

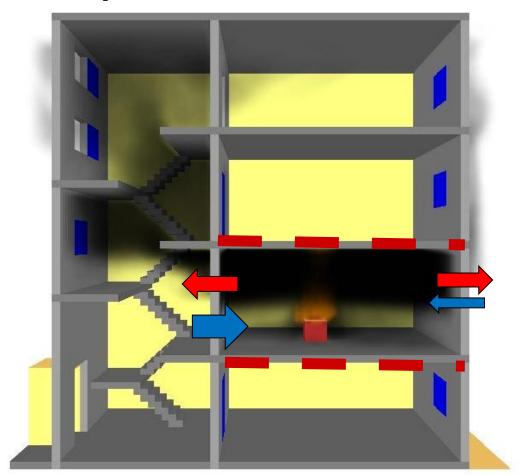


Fire in a closed compartment VS. Fire with flows? Extinguish vs. Snuff / Throttle?

SOPs?

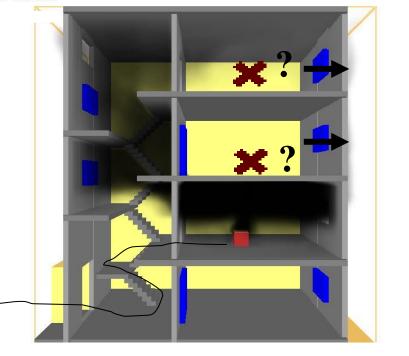
How long can a substantial fire burn in a closed compartment?

Multiple Flows / Bi – or Uni-Directional Flows



Fire can exchange gases within the building and/or to the outside:

Flow of Smoke Flow of Air



All of our actions should make the situation better!

Seperate trapped people from fire and smoke!

One open door can change the situation totally!

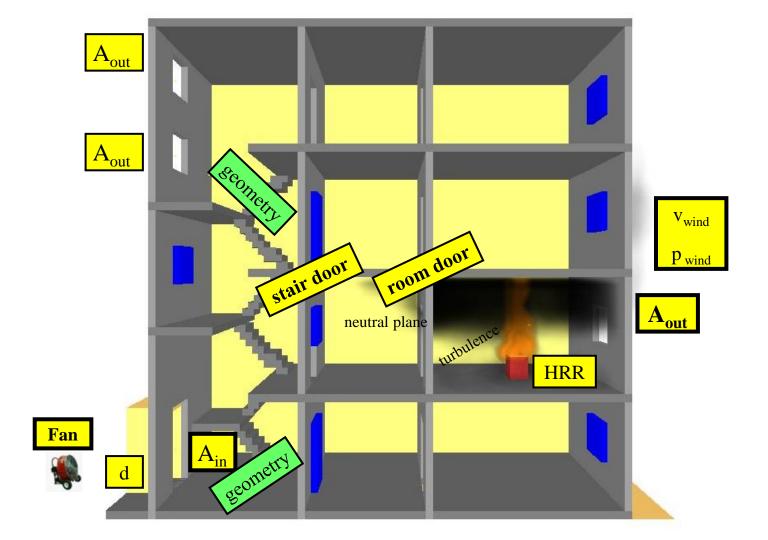
Open doors can allow dangerous air tracks!

•The stairway is the most important room!

In case

of fire:

•Always stabilze the situation against sudden changes (glass failure, flashover, wind, ...)









Apartment fire in Heilbronn 2006





Apartment fire in Munich 2008





Apartment fire in Berlin 2013



Berlin Fire Dept. – 2012 and 2013 Interior Survey with 67 battalion chiefs Practical Rescue Experience on the fireground:

How practical do you judge the different rescue methods:

Jump pillow	4,4	
portable ladders	4,0	acceptable
rescue hoods	2,4	
Aerial ladders	2,2	good
Cleaning of stairway (ppv and smoke curtain)	1,7	
		verv good









Apartment fire in Vienna 2014







Apartment fire in highrise, Hongkong 2015



Apartment fire in Paris 2020





Würzburg 2009 Hospital Fire



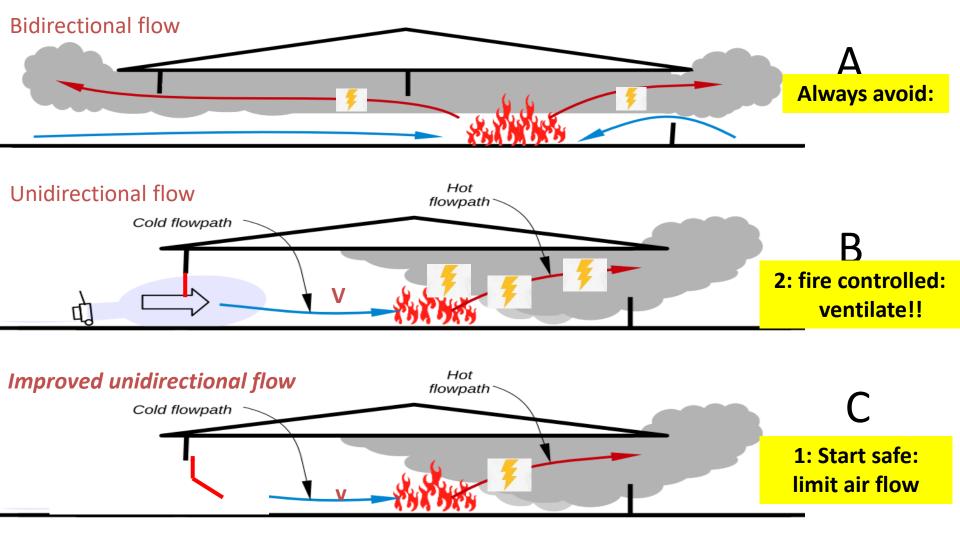
14.01.2009 - Bad Harzburg
Two children trapped upstairs!
Blocking device used!

Rescue through stairway while smoke curtain was fully involved in flames





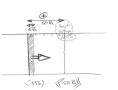


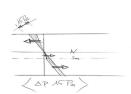




France 2016 Fire Tests https

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fcr2Q73BfMIAa











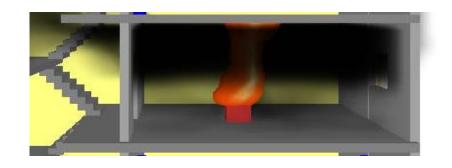




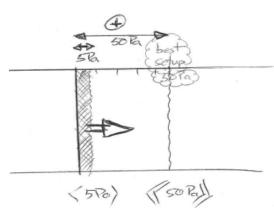


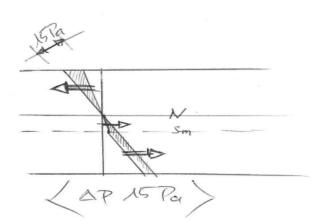
Movie1
Movie2

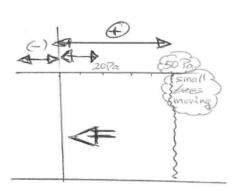














Use #1 block smoke limit air

Use #2

Use #3 enhance ppv









links: Bei einer lichten Höhe der Zuluftöffnung von rund 1,5 Meter sollte der Abstand des Belüftungsgerätes ebenfalls 1,5 Meter betragen. rechts: Bei einer geringeren Höhe ist auch der Abstand zwischen der Zuluftöffnung und dem Belüftungsgerät entsprechend zu verringern.

+50%

+100%

some universal statements

Be able to do basic things that are common around the world!

- Protect the stairway!
 Given building systems / smoke curtains
- <u>Get water on the fire fast!</u>
 But do not encourage fire and smoke spread
- Be ready to rescue through smoke!
 Smoke hoods (filter and air supply)



RIT-Team: Equipped to rescue one uncouscious person up to four cooperating civilians Attack-Team: Equipped to rescue one person with smoke hood (filter vs. air supply)



some universal statements

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Do not allow smoke spread



Protect egress routes (stairways!)

Especially if you use a "stay in place" tactic





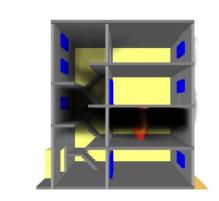


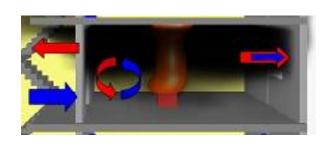




Fire Ventilation and Smoke Spread



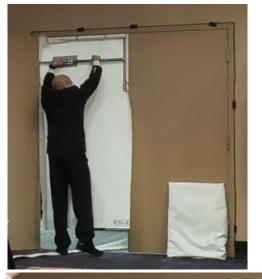






michael@dr-reick.de

Michael Reick April 2024





Installing two smoke curtains in a door and further use of a fan to prevent smoke spread!

https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=rGMgFAqcawk





