OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
STYLE 4803 1” HIGH PRESSURE ASSAULT™ TIP

The following is intended to provide the basic instructions for operating an Assault nozzle.

PRODUCT WARNINGS
• Maximum operating pressure 1200 psi/82 bar.
• Not for use on electrical fires.
• At pressures below that indicated on the label, the nozzle will have reduced flow and reach. Be sure you have enough flow and pressure for the situation (See ISFTA and NFPA manuals for guidelines).
• Open and close shut-off slowly. Rapid opening will produce a sudden thrust. Rapid opening or closing can cause water hammer.
• If any tags or bands on the nozzle are worn or damaged and cannot be easily read, they should be replaced.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
• Not recommended for use with salt water.
• After use with foam, flush with fresh water.
• Have enough firefighters on the line to safely control the reaction force created by the stream.
• Assault nozzles are labeled for the flow and pressure at which they are set.
• Charge all lines slowly to facilitate a controlled water pressure build-up during start-up.
• For firefighters use ONLY.
• For use with water or standard fire fighting foams ONLY.
• Do not use Assault nozzles in portable hose holders.
• Ensure the Assault is aimed in a direction that is safe, prior to operating.
• Do not use the Assault as a forcible entry tool.
• Ensure that the thread on the nozzle swivel is matched to the thread on the hose connection.
• Do not overtighten the nozzle onto the hose connection.
• The nozzle is configured for optimum performance. Do not alter in any manner.

OPERATING GUIDELINES
SHUTOFF
• Open and close the Shutoff slowly.
  To open: Pull/squeeze handle
  To close: Release handle
NOZZLE

• To change the spray pattern rotate the pattern sleeve/bumper. Rotate it clockwise for straight stream (designated by a I) and counterclockwise for wide fog (designated by a V).
• To determine the required engine pressures to achieve the flow setting, use the following formula: Engine pressure (EP) = Friction loss (FL) + Nozzle pressure (NP) + pressure loss or gain due to elevation (1/2 psi per foot of height difference).
• To flush the nozzle, rotate the pattern sleeve/bumper counterclockwise to the FLUSH setting. Rotate slowly back to the required setting when obstruction is flushed.

MAINTENANCE

• Your nozzle should be inspected prior and after each use, to ensure it is in good operating condition.
• Periodically, an unanticipated incident may occur where the nozzle is used in a manner that is inconsistent with standard operating practices and those listed in IFSTA. A partial list of potential misuses follows:
  • Operating above maximum rated pressure and flow.
  • Not draining, and allowing water to freeze inside nozzle.
  • Dropping nozzle from a height where damage is incurred.
  • Prolonged exposures to temperatures above +130°F, or below -25°F.
  • Operating in a corrosive environment.
  • Other misuse that might be unique to your specific firefighting environment.

Also, there are many “tell tale” signs that indicate nozzle is in order, such as:
• Controls that are either inoperable or difficult to operate.
• Excessive wear.
• Poor discharge performance.
• Water leaks.

If any of the above situations are encountered, the nozzle should be taken out of service and repaired, plus tested by qualified nozzle technicians, prior to placing it back into service.
• Under normal conditions, periodically flushing the nozzle with clean water and cleaning grit and dirt from around exterior moving parts will allow the nozzle to operate as designed.
• Over time the seals and turbine teeth, if applicable, may need replaced. Return to Akron Brass for repair.
• Regularly check the baffle nut to be sure it is tight.
• Use Low-temp Lubriplate on metal parts and Parker O-Ring lubricant on O-Rings.