

1. Which Quick Attacks are available?	Quick Fire Attacks are for the first time possible with all kinds of fire fighting, installed on the Cruising Fire Pump.
2. Which kinds of Fire Fight are available?	Main Ranges: 40 bar/570 psi and 200 bar/2,800 psi; with foam, too Side Ranges: 100 bar/ 1,400 psi and 400 bar/5,700 psi; with foam, too upon request: 10 bar/140 psi and 20 bar/280 psi; with foam, too
3. Available Equipment?	Only one, each, nominal diameter 12 or alternatively 20 mm jetting equipment jointly for all kinds of installed fire fight, i.e. no more separate or additional fire fight equipment aside the first one is existing.
4. How will the kind of Fire Fight be selected?	The kind of fire fight is engaged directly at the jetting head. The water pump displayed there will be switched on at the Cruising Fire Pump.
5. Is a direct remote control available?	A remote control directly operated from the jetting head on is being prepared and can upgrade the Cruising Fire Pump, later.
6. What does "Quick Fire Attack" mean?	Quick Fire Attack means to pull the water hose out by directly grabbing the water pistol and running off, i.e. without assembling water hoses individually.
7. Which hose assemblage is required?	None: while pulling the hose out, water jetting can be started immediately.
8. Waiting for "Water Go!" command?	Waiting for "Water Go!" command is no longer required since the quick attack water hose already is filled with water.
9. Volume of required water filling?	Only 5 to 10% of historic pre-filling is required. So the water tank carried on the vehicle will not be emptied completely just to fill hoses thereby paralyzing the fire fight system, but all tank water can be fully used for fire fighting. The historic pre-filling of unusable 300 to 360 Litres would overload the Cruising Fire Pump anyway.
10. Securing Squad aside Fire Fighting Squad possible?	Worldwide for the first time can be formed a securing squad operating simultaneously aside the fire fighting squad readily energizing all installed fire fighting systems. Sofar existing limitations to historic low pressure and their disadvantages of water damages, contamination etc. are ended.
11. Is Quick Fire Attack dangerous?	No! Now it is possible to juggle the fire fight systems to and fro to find the best possible system, thus reducing possible risks of applying second best systems.
12. But there had been cases of death with Quick Fire Attack!	Only in case of Historic Quick Attacks, when the prescribed Securing Squad had not been formed against existing Safety Rules. This clearly was forbidden, but had been done since the old system did not allow such an opportunity.
13. What had been the Problem?	Historic Quick Attacks had no power reserve to supply the fire fighting squad and the securing squad simultaneously, and the power could not be split. The development to do so had been missed.
14. What is different now?	Sofar had been available only 10 to 15 kW, which now had been increased to 30 to 45 kW, so for the first time it is possible to supply two squads simultaneously with all installed fire fighting methods, not just with only one as sofar. And splitting the water flow now is possible with all fire fighting systems.
15. How will the Securing Squad be supplied?	The Securing Squad is connecting its own water hose near the place of fire to the main water hose without real hose assemblage.
16. Why should casualties be avoided?	This is possible only in case a securing squad is formed aside the fire fighting squad when considerable risks are existing e.g. by "sight zero". The new Quick Fire Attack allows to comply with this rule.
17. Which advantages exist with the new hoses?	Comparing to historic low pressure hoses no more kinks and water cut-offs are possible, while smaller sizes allow more comfortable pull-outs. The thick "rubber sausage" is replaced by smaller sizes.
18. Does the pressure range of 10 bar/ 140 psi make sense any longer?	It normally makes sense primarily in case of large fires, while high water consumption and resulting problems like contaminations are disadvantageous.