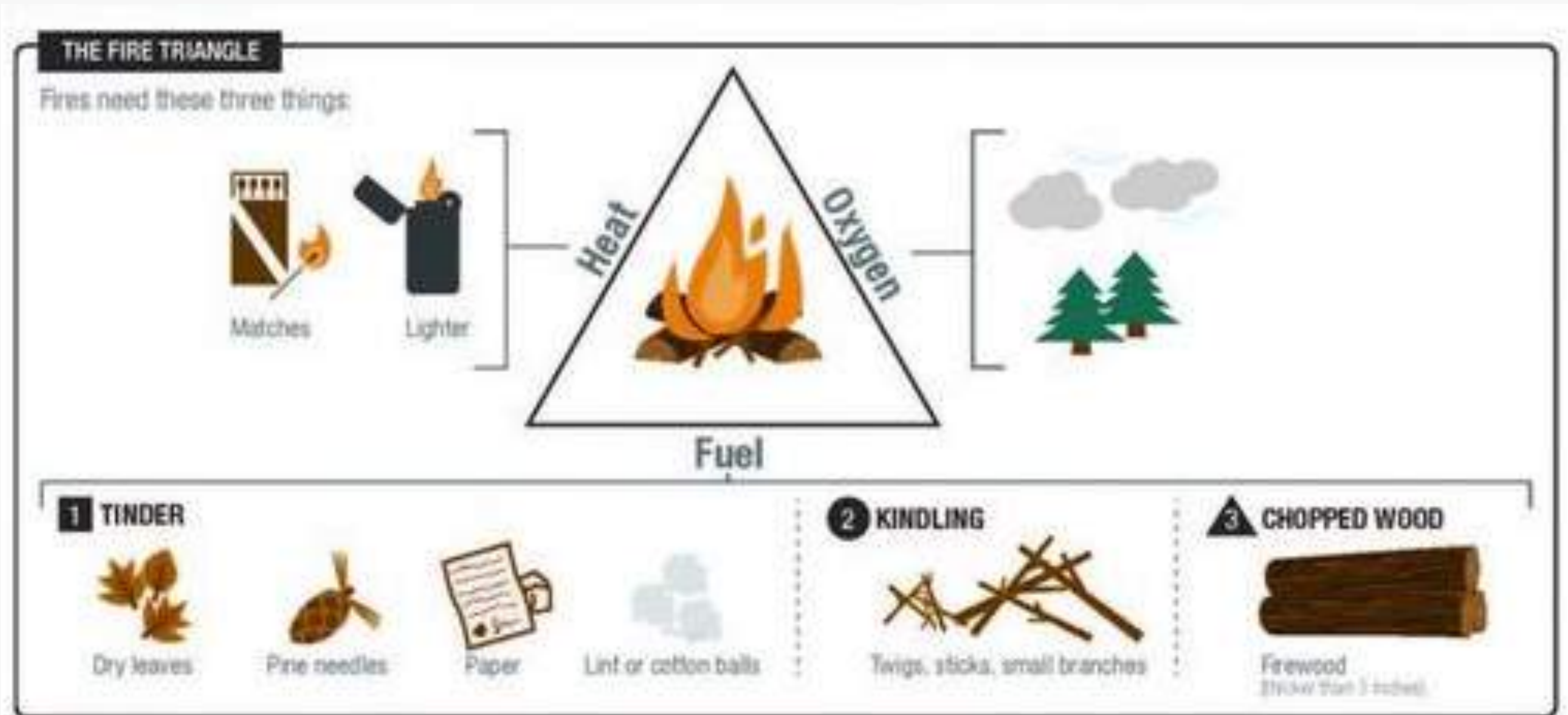


TALATI'S 8<sup>TH</sup> EAST BOMBAY

# FIRE SESSION



# How to start a fire

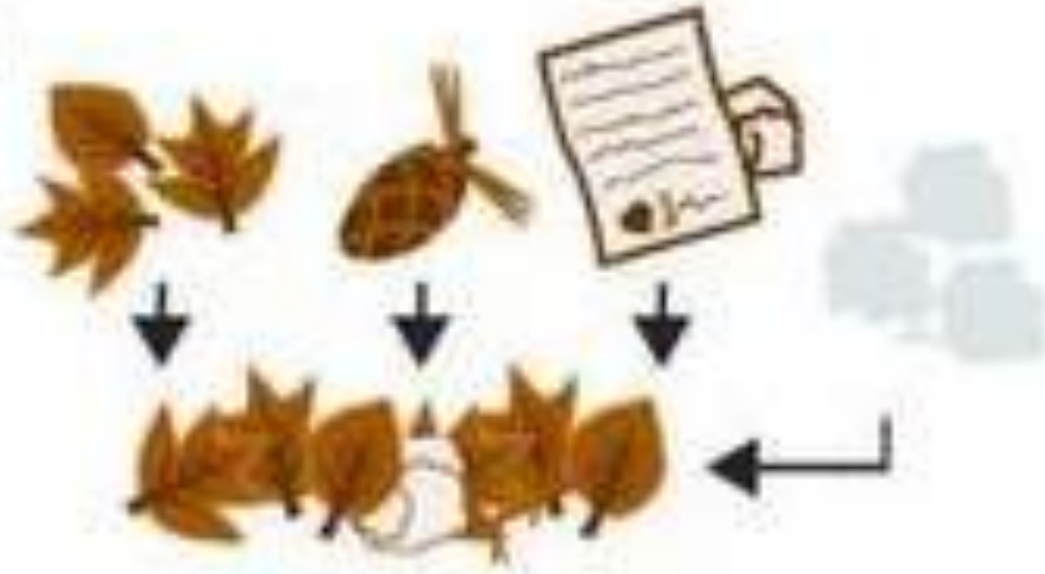




# How to start a fire

Make a loose pile of tinder. **1**

TIP: Don't pack too tightly. Air needs to get to all parts of the fire.



Build a teepee with the kindling **2** around the tinder. Start with the small twigs first.





# How to start a fire

Light the tinder from all sides.

**TIP:** You can blow gently on the fire to get it going. Fires need lots of oxygen.



As the fire grows, feed it with branches and eventually firewood. 

Enjoy!





# How to start a fire

Put out the fire by cutting one of the sides of the fire triangle. You can do this by covering it with sand or dirt, dousing it with water or letting wood burn out. **Make sure it's cold before you leave!**



Sand or dirt



Water



Let wood burn out



# Fire Starters



## 1. Strike Anywhere Matches

Good strike-anywhere matches are increasingly difficult to find. I stock up on my favorite brand (Redbird from Eddy Match in Ontario) when we are in Canada for our canoe trips.



## 2. Butane Lighter

Lightweight and reliable (if kept dry) A disposable butane lighter may get a little sluggish at very low temperatures. Not as traditional or picturesque but if you must light a fire in difficult conditions a butane lighter can save your life. I always have a couple stowed away in my gear for emergencies.



## 3. Life Boat Matches

Lifeboat matches are made by several different manufacturers, look for high quality ones. They burn for ten or twelve seconds, and that can make a big difference!



## 4. Steel Wool and Battery

More interesting than practical, a nine volt battery and 0000 steel wool (the thinnest grade) are an old standby. Touching both poles of the battery to the steel wool creates an electrical short that heats and ignites the fine strands of steel wool.



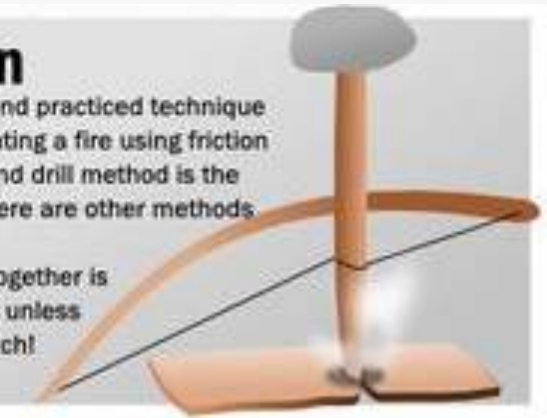
## 5. Flint and Steel

Flint and steel was the standard fire-lighter for centuries. Key to successful use is a good steel striker, a sharp piece of flint or similar stone and a ready supply of char cloth (carbonized cotton or linen cloth), and plenty of practice.



## 6. Friction

The right materials and practiced technique are important to lighting a fire using friction methods. The bow and drill method is the most familiar, but there are other methods using friction. Rubbing two sticks together is not a viable method, unless one of them is a match!



## 7. Ferrocerium Rod

Ferrocerium is a man-made metallic material that sparks at temperatures at 3,000 °F when scraped with a knife blade or steel striker. Most all commercial strikers and the 'flint' of lighters are made of ferrocerium.



## 8. Birthday Candles

A small candle or a piece of a larger candle ought to be in any fire-lighting kit. Lightweight, small, and easy to find birthday candles (once lit, of course) burn for a few minutes and make lighting damp tinder a great deal more likely. (Now you know what to do with those candles left over from your next birthday!)



## 9. Waxed Egg Carton

Fill the chambers of a used egg carton with sawdust, a charcoal briquette, dryer lint, a roll of newspaper, etc. and fill with melted wax. Provides several minutes of steady flame for really difficult conditions.



## 10. Birch Bark

The bark of down, dead birch trees (don't strip living trees unless your life depends on it) contains flammable resins. Once lit a roll of birch bark will burn hot and long enough to start a fire in wet conditions.





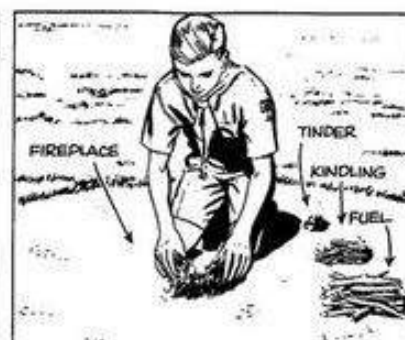
# How To Build a FIRE



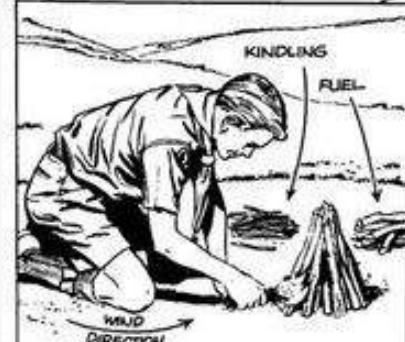
THERE ARE FOUR SIMPLE STEPS IN BUILDING A GOOD FIRE. HERE THEY ARE...

CLEAR A SPACE 10 FEET IN DIAMETER AROUND FIREPLACE, FREE OF BURNABLE MATERIAL.

**1. CLEAR A FIRE SITE...** IN A SAFE PLACE AWAY FROM TREES, BRUSH, OVERHANGING BRANCHES!



**2. GATHER ALL YOUR MATERIALS.** GET PLENTY OF TINDER, KINDLING, FUEL... AND LAY 'EM WITHIN EASY REACHING DISTANCE OF YOUR FIREPLACE.



**3. LIGHT YOUR FIRE FROM WINDWARD SIDE.** "MULTIPLY YOUR MATCH" BY LIGHTING A HANDFUL OF TINDER. USE THIS "TORCH" TO IGNITE FIRE.



**4. FEED YOUR FIRE FROM THE LEE SIDE...** KINDLING FIRST, LARGER FUEL NEXT... THAT'S WHY YOU WANT YOUR MATERIALS HANDY!

TOOLS NEEDED FOR YOUR FIRE...



## THERE'S A RIGHT FIRE FOR EVERY PURPOSE!

### COOKING

**HIKE FIRE**  
USE ALMOST ANY KIND OF WOOD... KEEP IT SMALL.

**HUNTER'S FIRE**  
USE LOGS FOR SIDES... LINE UP WITH WIND.

**ROCK FIRE**  
ONE OF THE BEST TYPES OF FIRES—ESPECIALLY FOR SEMI-FIXED CAMP

**TRENCH FIRE**  
FINE FOR WINDY PLACES OR AREAS OF FIRE DANGER... DRAWBACK... FLOODS EASILY.

### WARMTH

**SCOUT FIRE**... SIMPLE, QUICKLY BUILT AND EFFICIENT. ARRANGE AS TEEPEE, ADD FUEL IN CRISS-CROSS FASHION.

**ROCK REFLECTOR**—  
AN EXCELLENT HEATING FIRE. ROCK CONTINUES TO RADIATE HEAT AFTER FIRE DIES DOWN.

**LOG REFLECTOR FIRE**  
MAKES A GOOD WINDBREAK. CHINK LOGS WITH MUD SO THEY WILL NOT BURN TOO FAST.

### FELLOWSHIP

**BACK-LOG FIRE**  
A GOOD COUNCIL FIRE FOR A SMALL GROUP. ALSO FINE FOR COOKING AND HEATING. USE BIG, SEASONED LOG FOR BACK-LOG.

**COUNCIL FIRE**  
THE BEST TYPE OF FELLOWSHIP FIRE. BUILD IT SOLIDLY... NOT AS A HOLLOW "LOG CABIN"! PLACE TINDER AND KINDLING HIGH... LIGHT THIS FIRE NEAR TOP.

WHEN YOU'RE FINISHED WITH ANY FIRE, DROWN IT!

## FIRE EXTINGUISHING...

LEARN THESE SIMPLE OUTDOOR FIRE-PREVENTION STEPS SO THAT YOU DO THEM AUTOMATICALLY WHEN YOU LEAVE YOUR FIRE!

ONLY YOU CAN PREVENT FOREST FIRES!

**WITHOUT WATER**

① SPREAD STICKS AND COALS.

② SCRAPE BURNING EMBERS FROM LARGE LOGS AND STICKS.

**WITH WATER**

① SPRINKLE WITH BACKS OF FINGERS.

② SPREAD STICKS AND COALS.

③ SPRINKLE AGAIN. DON'T LEAVE IT UNTIL COALS ARE COOL ENOUGH TO PUT YOUR HANDS ON.

④ COVER ALL WITH DIRT.

⑤ CHECK AND BE SURE THE FIRE IS DEAD OUT!



# Types of fire



## Tepee Fire

Good for sitting around. Puts out a lot of heat and light. Fast burning.



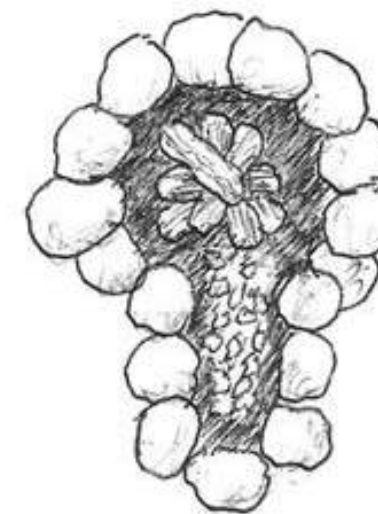
## Swedish Torch

Puts out a little heat and not much light, but uses little fuel.



## Criss-Cross Fire

This is a good fire for cooking over. It will put out a good steady heat and burn for longer than a Tepee fire.



## Key Hole Firepit

Have the best of both. Put a Tepee fire in the circle then rake hot coals into the slot at the bottom or have a separate criss-cross fire for cooking.



# Types Fire

1. Star Fire
2. Trench Fire
3. Gypsy Fire
4. Fire in a hole
5. Comber man's
6. Altar
7. Reflector Fire
8. Crane Fire
9. Back log Fire







# Star Fire







TEPEE  
Simplest and easiest



LEAN-TO  
Sheltered, good for bad weather



LOG CABIN  
Low maintenance, slow burning



STAR  
Minimal wood, slowest burner

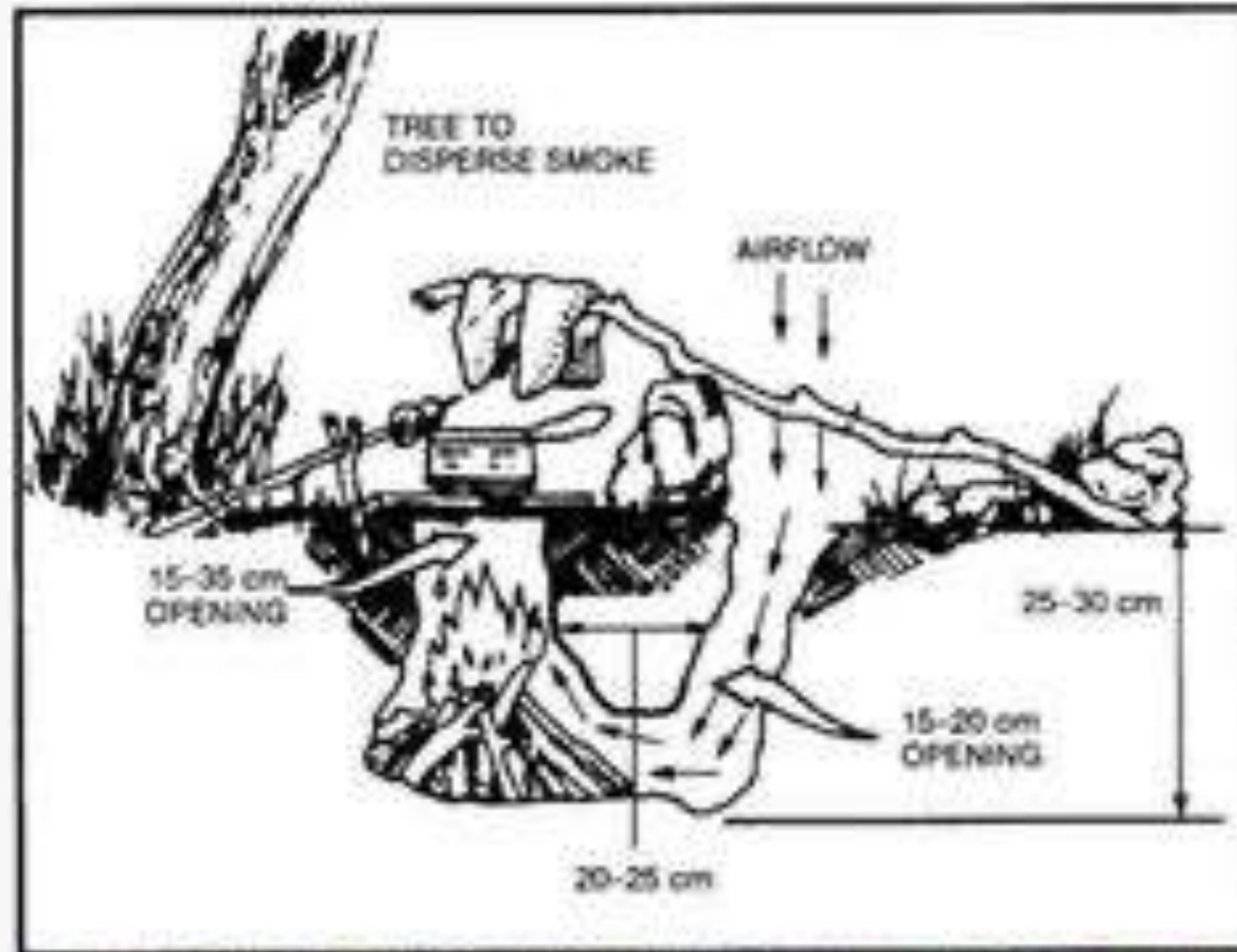
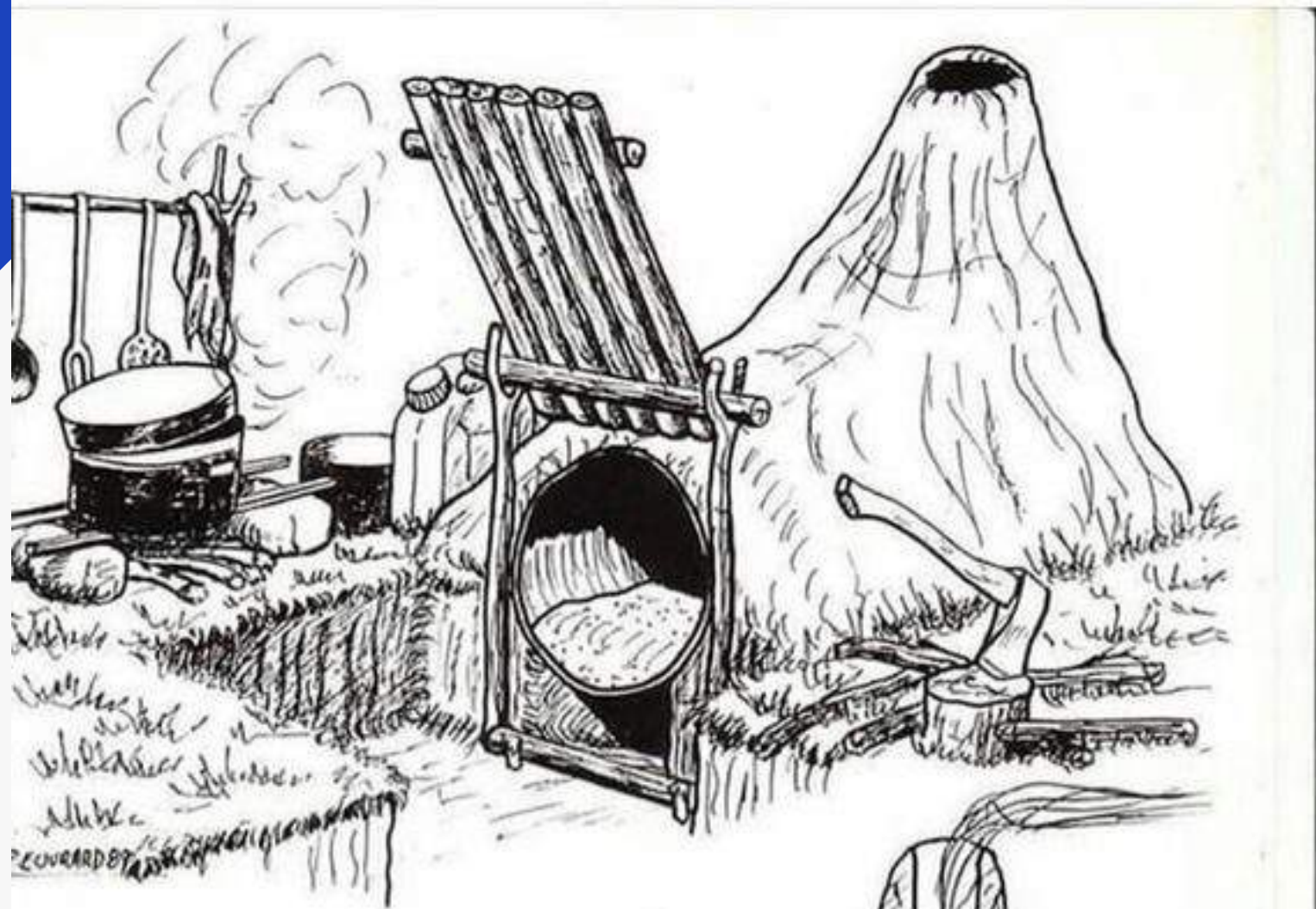


## **Trench Fireplace.**

**In an open field, the trench fireplace is safer than an above-the-ground fireplace on a windy day. Mark off the trench with your camp spade, a spade width wide. Dig it enough spade widths long to make room for your utensils. Remove the sod in turfs and take proper care of them. Widen the windward end to catch a good draft. (replace the sod after the site has cooled completely)**









# Thank You

## For Attending This Session

TALATI'S 8<sup>TH</sup> EAST BOMBAY

