





Items Needed:

**Two strips of fire hose of equal length (Length depends on how long you want the browser to be.)
Method to finish browser: Hardware (sizes below), cable ties, sewing supplies, etc.

- Bolts (about 1.5" x 0.25"; size/amount depend on width and thickness of fire hose)
- Nuts (sized for bolts; same amount as bolts)
- Fender washers (sized for bolts; twice the number of bolts as 2 will be used with each bolt)

3 pieces of lumber about 12" long for stabilization and drill base Drill and drill bits

**There is not a set formula for fire hose starting length to finished browser length because some of the variables are not easy to quantify. On the right is a picture of two browsers that were both made from 100' rolls of 1" USFS p hose. As you can see, one browser was almost twice as long as the other. This is because of the difference in how tightly each browser was woven and how much fire hose was used in each fold because of the flexibility of the fire hose. However, you can get a general idea that 100' of 1" hose results in a browser between 1' and 3' long. When the fire hose is wider, each fold requires more length (i.e. 1" hose uses about 2" for each fold, 2" hose uses about 4" for each fold). Also, thickness and flexibility of the hose and the length needed at the end to finish the browser are also factors.





STEP 1.Lay strips of fire hose parallel to each other.



STEP 2.

Leave one strip of fire hose straight. Take the other strip and form a "Z" around the straight strip. The "Z" should be made near the middle of both strips of fire hose. Be sure that the top and bottom of the "Z" are on top of the straight strip of fire hose. In the two pictures below, the fire hose is in the same position. In the second picture, green tape was added for illustrative purposes only to help you see that the "Z" remains in the same position through the next two steps. Starting this browser seems difficult until you've done it a few times and it is difficult to explain in words. So, position the fire hose as you see it in the pictures in these instructions until you get the hang of it.







STEP 3.

Take the end of the straight strip of fire hose that is closest to you and put it over the bottom of the "Z" and under the top of the "Z", keeping it to the right side flush against the fold of the "Z". Note that you can still see the green "Z" in place. This is hard to describe, so position the fire hose as in the picture below.



STEP 4.

Take the end of the straight strip of fire hose that is farthest from you and put it over the top of the "Z" and under the bottom of the "Z", keeping it to the left side flush against the fold of the "Z". Note that you can still see the green "Z" in place. This is hard to describe, so position the fire hose as in the picture below.





STEP 5.

Tighten the weave by pulling all four ends of the fire hose until the square space in the middle of the weave is closed.





STEP 6.

Start with any strip and fold it over as shown below. The next strip to fold is the one that, if folded over, will cover the "loose" end of the strip you just folded (not the strip that would fold near the folded part of the strip you just folded over). In the photos below, the strips are folded in a clockwise order. Some people think of this as similar to folding the four pieces of the top of a box to close it.









STEP 7.

When you get to the fourth strip, tuck it under the first strip as shown in the photos below.





STEP 8.

Tighten the weave by pulling all four ends of the fire hose until the square space in the middle of the weave is closed, just as you did in step 5.





STEP 9.



Repeat steps 6 through 8 until the strips of fire hose are too short to continue.





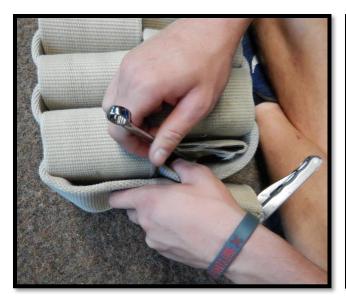






STEP 10.

Finish browser using bolts, washers, and nuts to secure ends of fire hose to the rest of the browser.





The other end of the browser (where you started the weave) creates a loop that can be used to hang the browser. The browser can also be hung by the end with the nuts and bolts.













