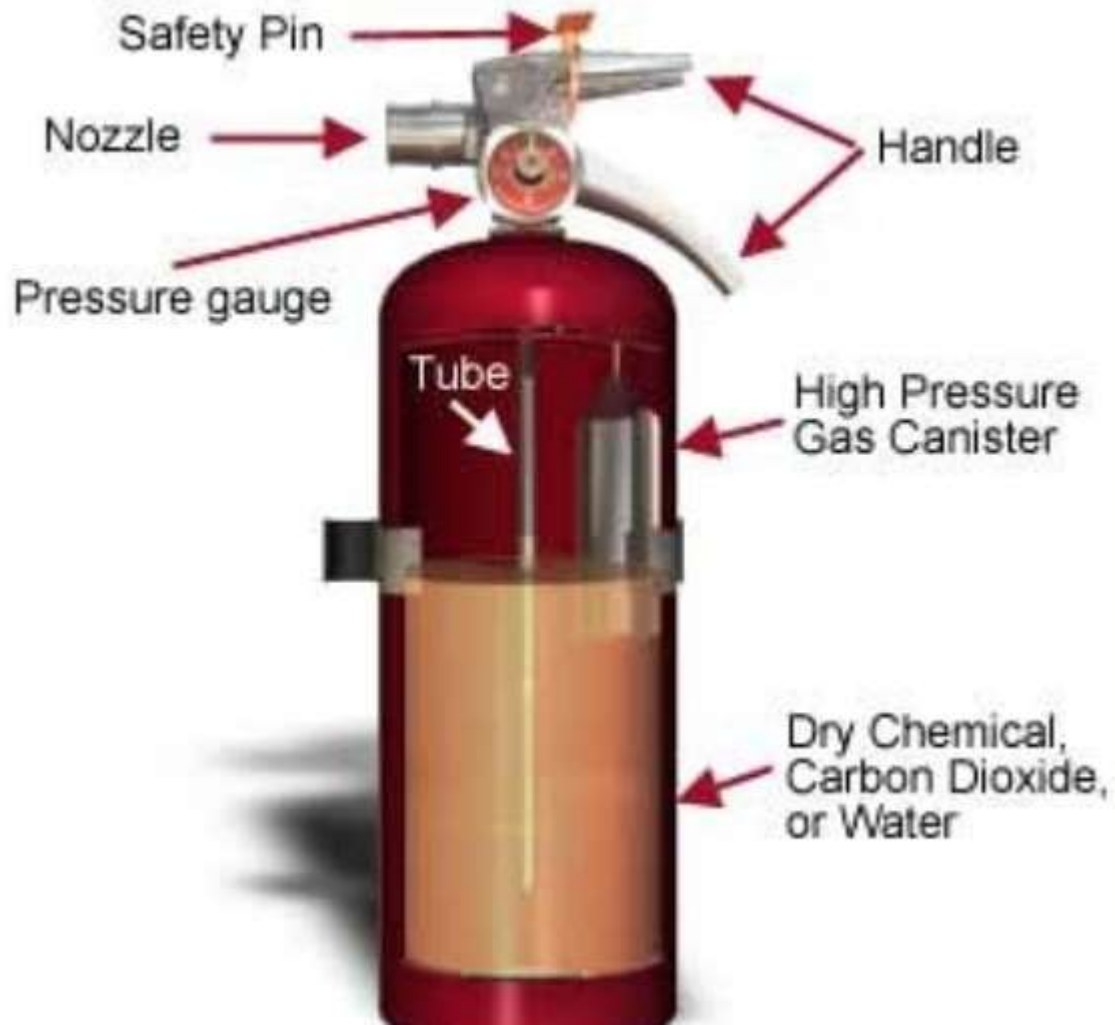


The Fire Triangle



Fire Class	Type	Fire	Suitable Equipment/ Media
A	Solid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Wood•Cloth•Paper•Rubber•Plastic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water• Dry powder• Water spray
B	Liquid	<ul style="list-style-type: none">.Gasoline.Oil.Grease.Tar.Oil-based paint	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Foam• Dry powder• CO2
C	Gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Butane• Propane• Acetylene• Hydrogen	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dry powder• CO2
D	Metal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• K• Na• Mg	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dry powder• CO2• Dry sand

Type	Advantage	Disadvantage
Dry Powder	Can extinguish type A,B,C,D fire	One time use only
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Easy to use• Not hazardous	Cannot extinguish oil, electric & engine fire
CO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not conduct electric• Do not damage electrical appliance• Clean gas & not hazardous• Do not encourage fire• Do not leave any trace	Will replace O2 in closed room



*Do not put fire extinguisher directly on the floor

Types of Fire Extinguishers

CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂)



- Class “B”, “C” or “D” fires.

- 2.5-100 lb. of CO₂ gas at 150-200 psi (*8-30 seconds discharge time*).

- Has NO pressure gauge--capacity verified by weight.

- 3-8 ft. maximum effective range.

- Extinguishes by smothering burning materials. Displaces oxygen.

- Effectiveness decreases as temperature of burning material increases.

Types of Fire Extinguishers

MULTIPURPOSE DRY CHEMICAL



- Class “A”, “B”, or “C” fires. On campus mostly Class ABC.



- 2.5-20 lb. dry chemical (*ammonium phosphate*) pressurized to 50-200 psi by nitrogen gas (*8-25 seconds discharge time*).



- Has pressure gauge to allow visual capacity check.

- 5-20 ft. maximum effective range.

- Extinguishes by smothering burning materials. This separates the fuel from the oxygen in the air.

How to Use a Fire Extinguisher

Remember this easy acronym when using an extinguisher - **P.A.S.S.**

✓ **P**ull the pin.

✓ **A**im the nozzle.

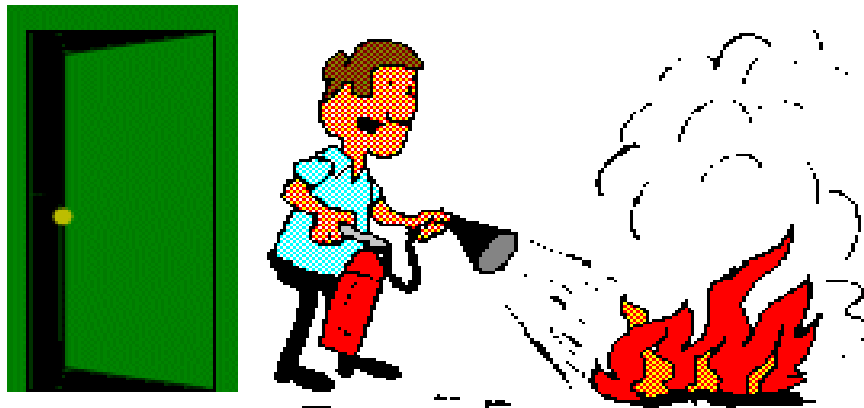
✓ **S**queeze the handle.

✓ **S**weep side to side at the base of the fire.



Guidelines for Fighting Fires

.The final rule is to always position yourself with an exit or means of escape at your back before you attempt to use a fire extinguisher to put out a fire.



.In case the extinguisher malfunctions, or something unexpected happens, you need to be able to get out quickly. You don't want to become trapped.

.Report any use of fire extinguisher