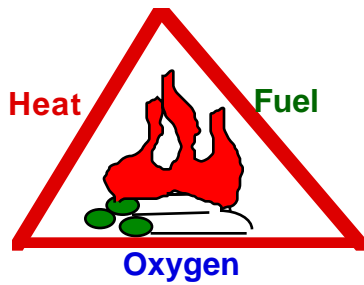


KNOW YOUR FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Fire is a rapid, sustained chemical reaction that produces light and heat. Except where oxidants are used, fires are the result of a fuel rapidly combining with the oxygen in the air.



Three conditions must exist before a fire can be produced. There must be a *fuel* or a substance that will burn. The fuel must be *heated* to its kindling temperature. This is the temperature at which oxygen will rapidly unite with the fuel. Finally, there must be plenty of *oxygen*, which usually comes from the surrounding air.

Fires are classified according to the material that is on fire.

Class A - fires involve ordinary combustibles such as paper, wood and cloth.

Class B - fires cover flammable and combustible liquids, greases, and similar materials.

Class C - fires are those involving electrical equipment, switches and motors.

Class D - fires are limited to combustible metals such as magnesium.

Class K - fires in cooking appliances that involve combustible cooking media such as vegetable or animal oils and fats.



Pressurized
Water

Class A - fires are extinguished by the heat-absorbing effect of water or of water-based liquids, or by smothering the fires with certain dry chemicals.

Class B - fires can be extinguished by excluding air, by inhibiting the release of combustible vapors, or by interrupting combustion chain reaction. Class B fire extinguishers usually employ dry chemicals, carbon dioxide, foam, or liquefied gas called halon.

Class C - fires must be extinguished with an agent that is electrically nonconducting, in order to avoid shock hazard to the user. Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, and halon extinguishers are used.

Class D - fires require a smothering and heat absorbing extinguishing agent that does not react with the burning metal.

Today many portable fire extinguishers are multi-purpose types. Normally

Class A-B-C multi-purpose types are now filled with a new material that has the ability to absorb heat while smothering the fire and is a non-conductive dry chemical that will now create additional damage to delicate electrical components such as radios and computers. This material is known as Monoammonium Phosphate.



Dry Chemical - Cartridge

KNOW YOUR FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Please note that on every fire extinguisher is a rating for the effectiveness of that class of fire and the symbol for each class.

Class A has a triangle.

Class B has a square.

Class C has a circle

Class D has a star.



The two major types of fire extinguishers are the *Dry Chemical - Cartridge* type and the *Pressurized Water* type. We have both types in the shop. The Pressurized Water is for a Class A fire only (Wood, Paper, Rubbage, etc.). **DO NOT USE ON ANY OTHER TYPE OF FIRE.** The Dry Chemical type is a Class A-B-C type and to be used primarily on a Class B or C fires but may be used on a Class A fire.



In Case of a fire in the Shop You should Shout **"FIRE"** and everyone will leave the area in an orderly manner and gather in the designated area. Be sure to check on your buddy and notify the teacher if he is not around. **DO NOT RETURN TO THE FIRE.**

Please be sure to Think before you act, be a safe distance, upwind if possible. and don't take any unnecessary chances. Your injuries will be painful or deadly.

To use a Fire extinguisher follow these three steps



Know where your fire exits are and where and how to use your fire equipment.

Have a fire plan at your Home, Work, and Play areas. Remember **DO NOT PANIC. DO NOT PUSH OR SHOVE PEOPLE TRYING TO GET OUT OF A FIRE.**

