

No BS Fact Sheet No.1



Choosing the Right Fire Extinguisher

All workplaces are legally required to have fire extinguishers installed and maintained. Here's our short guide to choosing and using fire extinguishers.

The theory of fire

Fire is a chemical reaction between heat, oxygen and fuel. Together they make up the fire triangle and these three elements are necessary for any fire to start and survive. If any one is removed, the fire will be extinguished.

Oxygen is all around us, in the air we breathe and the more oxygen a fire gets, the more fiercely it will burn. Fuels are anything that burns, like waste paper, solvents and flammable gases. Sources of heat can be from smoking, electrical heaters and electrical equipment.

The classes of fire

It may surprise you to know that depending on what's burning, fires are grouped into different categories, or classes. Here are the five main classes:

Class A is for flammable solids, like wood, paper and fabrics. **Class B** is for liquids, like solvents, petrol and kerosene. **Class C** is for flammable gases, like butane and propane. **Class E** is for electrical fires. Though it's not really a 'proper' class of fire (it's actually a heat source, not a fuel), it is useful to remind us of the dangers. **Class F** is a special class just for cooking oil in deep fat fryers (see our Class F Fact Sheet for more information).

How to choose the right extinguisher for the job

There are four different types of fire extinguishers in common use (we are excluding fire blankets and Wet Chemical extinguishers). Think carefully before tackling even the smallest of fires.

Remember – safety first! Water removes the heat from the fire triangle and is ideal for Class A flammable solids like wood, paper and fabrics. Beware, it conducts electricity and is dangerous to use on flammable liquids like petrol or solvents.

AFFF is a great multipurpose extinguisher ideal for Class A flammable solids and especially effective on Class B flammable liquid fires. It works by forming a special film layer over the top of burning liquid, removing the oxygen from the fire triangle and smothers the flames.

Dry powder works by removing the oxygen from the fire triangle and is safe to use on all common types of fires, including electrical. They can leave a lot of mess though, so are not ideal for use in confined areas.

Carbon Dioxide or CO₂ gas is great because it's totally clean and leaves no mess at all. It works by removing the oxygen from the fire and is suitable for Class B, flammable liquid and electrical fires.

There is also Wet Chemical which is a special extinguisher designed specifically for fires involving deep fat fryers.

Why are all fire extinguishers now red?

In 1985, an EU Directive required all fire extinguishers to be red in colour with only a small flash of the old British Standard allowed.

So, Foam will have a small cream flash of colour; Dry Powder, blue; Carbon Dioxide, black; Wet Chemical, yellow. This means we now conform to the rest of the EU and the US.

Do we have to replace fire extinguishers because they are not in the new colours?

No. A fire extinguisher does not need to be replaced just because the colour is 'out of date'. When the extinguisher is no longer serviceable, e.g. due to corrosion, it will be replaced by a new red model.

Need more help?

Please feel free to contact us anytime for more advice. We are always happy to help.

CALL ME!



For details of fire extinguisher servicing, free training tips and a range "No BS" fact sheets Call Sanjay at The Fire Safety Company Ltd on 01748 811992

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	A Wood, Paper & Plastic 	B Flammable & Combustible Liquids 	C Flammable Gases 	E Energised Electrical Equipment 	F Cooking Oils & Fats 	Notes: *Limited indicates that the extinguishant is not the agent of choice for the class of fire, but that it will have limited extinguishing capability. Class D fires involving combustible metal(s) use only special purpose extinguishers - please seek expert advice. Comments: (Refer Appendix A of AS 2444)
 Powder ABE						Special Powders are available specifically for various types of metal fires. Seek expert advice.
 Powder BE						Special Powders are available specifically for various types of metal fires. Seek expert advice.
 Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)						Generally not suitable for outdoor fires. Suitable only for small fires.
 Water						Dangerous if used on flammable liquid, energised electrical equipment and cooking oil/fat fires.
 Foam						Dangerous if used on energised electrical equipment.
 Wet Chemical						Dangerous if used on energised electrical equipment.
 Fire Blanket						Use blanket to wrap around a human torch. Ensure you replace the blanket with a new one after use.
 Fire Hose Reel						Ensure you maintain a path of egress between you and the nearest exit.

HOW TO USE A FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Extinguishers come in a number of shapes and sizes. They all operate in a similar manner. Here's an easy acronym for fire extinguisher use:

- P** **PULL THE PIN** – Break seal and test extinguisher.
- A** **AIM AT BASE OF FIRE** – Ensure you have a means of escape.
- S** **SQUEEZE THE OPERATING HANDLE** – To operate extinguisher and discharge the agent.
- S** **SWEEP FROM SIDE TO SIDE** – Completely extinguish the fire.



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