

### Learning Objectives

Understand the combustion process and different fire classes

 Recognize fire extinguisher types and operating procedures

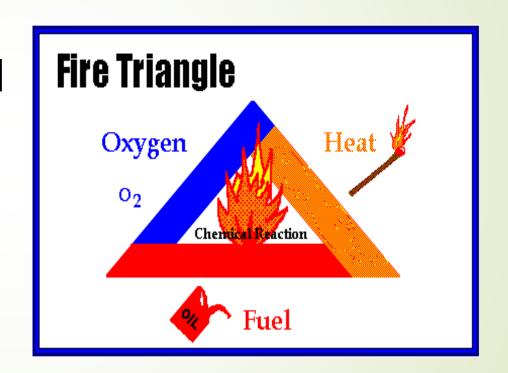
Demonstrate basic firefighting concepts and techniques.

### The Combustion Process

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The three components needed to support combustion:

- O<sub>2</sub>
- Heat
- Fuel.



### The Combustion Process (cont.)

Need all three components to maintain combustion

Fire extinguishers remove one or more of the components.



# Types Of Fires

### Class A: Leaves Ash



- Paper
- Cloth
- Trash
- Wood

### Class B: Combustible Liquids





- Grease
- Gasoline
- **■**Oil
- Other solvents

### Class C: Electrical



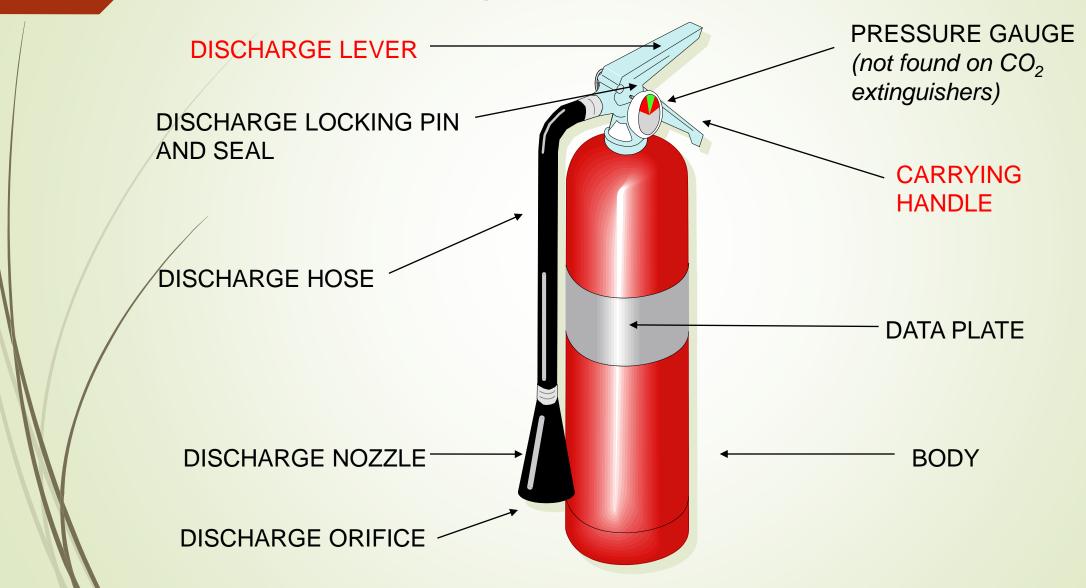


## Energized electrical equipment:

- Computers
- Fax machines
- Copiers
- Cell Phones

Fundamentals of Extinguishers

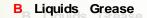
### Fire Extinguisher Anatomy



### Fire Extinguisher Types











### PRESSURIZED WATER

- Class "A" fires only
- Travel distance of 75 feet or less
- Has pressure gauge to allow visual capacity check
- 30-40 ft. <u>maximum</u> effective range
- Can be started and stopped as necessary
- Extinguishes by cooling burning material below the ignition point.

### Fire Extinguisher Types (cont.)









### CARBON DIOXIDE (CO<sub>2</sub>)

- Class "B" or "C" fires
- Travel distance of 50 feet or less
- 8-30 seconds discharge time
- Has NO pressure gauge--capacity verified by weight
- 3-8 ft. <u>maximum</u> effective range
- Extinguishes by smothering burning materials.

### Fire Extinguisher Types (cont.)

### MULTIPURPOSE DRY CHEMICAL







**B** Liquids Grease



- Class "A", "B", or "C" fires
- These fire extinguishers are deployed on the basis of the appropriate pattern for existing Class A or Class B hazards
- 8-25 seconds discharge time
- Has pressure gauge to allow visual capacity check
- 5-20 ft. <u>maximum</u> effective range
- Extinguishes by smothering burning materials.

### Fire Extinguisher Summary

EXTINGUISHER TYPE	WORKS BY	EFFECTIVE AGAINST
PRESSURIZED WATER	COOLING	
CARBON DIOXIDE	SMOTHERING	B C
MULTIPURPOSE DRY CHEMICAL	SMOTHERING	A B C C

# Basic Firefighting

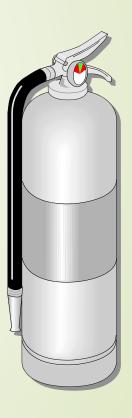
### Firefighting Criteria

- Know emergency procedures
- Know evacuation routes
- Know locations of extinguishers in your area and how to use them
- Always sound the alarm (<u>regardless</u> of fire size)
- Avoid smoky conditions
- Ensure area gets evacuated
- **■**Then...



### Only attempt to fight a fire when:

- The alarm has been sounded
- The scene is safe! (meaning you can escape without exposure to the fire and you will not be harmed by the environment)
- The fire is small and contained (incipient stage)
- Available extinguishers are rated for size and type of fire
- If in doubt, evacuate!



# How do you know if a fire is too big to fight?

 Extinguisher designation will tell you how much extinguisher you have

Example: 4A50BC

- For Class A, 1 = 1.25 gallons of water equivalent
- For Class BC, 1 = 1 square foot.



## OPERATING YOUR EXTINGUISHER



### **P**ULL THE PIN



A IM AT THE BASE OF THE FIRE



SQUEEZE THE LEVER



SWEEP FROM SIDE TO SIDE

### IN ADDITION

- TEST EXTINGUISHER PRIOR TO APPROACHING FIRE.
- KEEP LOW & APPROACH WITH WIND AT YOUR BACK.
- BACK AWAY, WATCHING FOR REKINDLE.

Fighting the Fire



# Summary & Quiz

### Summary

- Combustion Process (Fire Triangle)
- Class A, B & C fires
- Types of portable fire extinguishers:











- Operating procedures
- Capabilities and limitations
- Basic firefighting concepts.

### Quiz Question 1

Fire extinguishers marked with an "A" are used on:

- A) Oil fires
- B) Electrical fires
- C) Paper material fires
- D) None of the above

### Quiz Question 2

Fire extinguishers marked with a "B" can be used on:

- A) Paper, trash
- B) Oil or Grease
- C) Electrical
- D) B & C above

### Quiz Question 3

Fire extinguishers marked "ABC" should be used on:

- A) Wood, Paper
- B) Electrical
- C) Liquids and grease
- D) All of the above

### Questions or Comments

