FPST 1373 Fire Behavior Outline

- I. Behavior
 - a. Fire tetrahedron
 - i. Must have all parts in sufficient quantities for fire to occur
 - 1. Heat
 - 2. Fuel
 - 3. Oxygen
 - 4. Chemical chain reaction
 - b. Gas phase reaction
 - i. Pyrolysis: Solid fuel to gas
 - ii. Vaporization: Liquid fuel to gas
 - c. Types of fires
 - i. Flaming
 - 1. More energy released per unit time
 - 2. More complete combustion
 - 3. Fire can transition to and from smoldering
 - ii. Smoldering
- II. Products of combustion
 - a. Complete combustion
 - i. CO2
 - ii. H2O
 - b. Incomplete combustion
 - i. Reaction interrupted
 - ii. Other gases containing C, H, and O
- III. Hazards
 - a. Most fatalities from gases remote from fire, not direct exposure to flames
 - b. Smoke
 - i. CO leads to most fatalities
 - ii. Other gases (like HCN) can be more toxic, but much less produced
 - c. Low oxygen
- IV. Fire signatures
 - a. Aerosols
 - i. Smoke
 - 1. Commonly used for detection
 - 2. Primarily entrained air
 - a. Properties and behavior that of heated air
 - 3. Early detection
 - a. Before visible
 - b. Allows for response during incipient phase
 - 4. Normal detection
 - a. Described in detail in detectors lecture
 - b. Light scattering
 - c. Photoelectric
 - d. Ionization
 - b. Energy release
 - i. Heat
 - 1. Commonly used for detection

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- 2. Described in detail in detectors lecture
- 3. Fixed temperature
 - a. Thermal lag: size of element leading to change in response time of detector
- 4. Rate of rise
- ii. Light
 - 1. Used regularly where fast detection is needed
 - 2. Described in detail in detectors lecture
 - 3. UV
 - 4. IR
- c. Gases
 - i. Products of complete and incomplete combustion
 - 1. Not typically used independently for fire detection
 - a. Quantity produced varies
 - b. Develop artificial nose to mimic people's ability to detect
 - ii. Others
 - 1. Potential to use to detect fires, but have not been to date
 - a. Sound