

Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Engineering  
End Sem (Odd) Examination Dec-2022  
FT3CO14 Fire Engineering -I

Programme: B.Tech.

Branch/Specialisation: FT

**Duration: 3 Hrs.****Maximum Marks: 60**

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d.

- Q.1 i. Full form of LPG is- **1**  
 (a) Liquefied petroleum gas (b) Liquid petroleum gas  
 (c) Liquefied pipe gas (d) Liquid pipe gas
- ii. The amount of heat energy produced on complete combustion of 1 kg of a fuel is called- **1**  
 (a) Heat Value (b) Significant value  
 (c) Calorific value (d) Internal Energy
- iii. Which of the following option reflect the correct position with regard to flash point, flame point and auto ignition point? **1**  
 (a) Flash point > Flame point > Auto-ignition point  
 (b) Flash point < Flame point < Auto-ignition point  
 (c) Flash point > Flame point < Auto-ignition point  
 (d) Flash point < Flame point > Auto-ignition point
- iv. When fighting an electrical fire, which of the following should not be used- **1**  
 (a) Water (b) Foam  
 (c) Dry Chemical Powder (d) Neither (a) nor (b) should be used
- v. The acronym "MSDS" stands for- **1**  
 (a) Mass safety data sheet  
 (b) Material security data sheet  
 (c) Material safety data sheet  
 (d) Master safety data sheet
- vi. \_\_\_\_\_ of fuel forms poisonous carbon monoxide gas. **1**  
 (a) Complete combustion (b) Incomplete combustion  
 (c) Spontaneous combustion (d) Rapid combustion

P.T.O.

[2]

- vii. Fire detection systems are the \_\_\_\_\_ line of defence in any fire protection program. **1**  
 (a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Last
- viii. Two basic types of smoke detectors are- **1**  
 (a) Ionization & Rate-of-rise  
 (b) Ionization & Photoelectric  
 (c) Photoelectric & Rate-of-rise  
 (d) Rate-of-rise & Flame
- ix. The acronym for putting out a fire using a fire extinguisher is PASS. **1**  
 What does PASS stand for?  
 (a) Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Spread  
 (b) Pull, Accuracy, Squeeze, Spread  
 (c) Pin, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep  
 (d) Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep
- x. Which is NOT a type of fire sprinkler system? **1**  
 (a) Pre-Action (b) Even-Distribution  
 (c) Dry pipe (d) Deluge
- Q.2 i. What is fire tetrahedron? **2**  
 ii. What is BLEVE? **3**  
 iii. What is fire & its classification? **5**
- OR iv. Explain modes of heat transfer. **5**
- Q.3 i. What is flammability range? **2**  
 ii. What is fire prevention? Explain different fire prevention measures. **8**
- OR iii. Define NFPA hazard identification system (NFPA diamond). **8**
- Q.4 i. Define fire doors & fire walls. **3**  
 ii. What is fire protection and its types? **7**
- OR iii. What is static electricity and how it can be controlled? **7**
- Q.5 i. Why fire detection is important? What are the signatures of fire which can be detected? **4**  
 ii. Explain smoke detector & its types. **6**
- OR iii. Explain heat detector & its types. **6**

[3]

- Q.6 Attempt any two: **5**
- i. Explain how foam extinguishes a flammable liquid fire. **5**
- ii. Explain sprinkler system with sketch. **5**
- iii. Explain CO<sub>2</sub> type fire extinguisher with diagram. **5**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Marking Scheme**  
**FT3CO14 Fire Engineering -I**

Q.1	i)	Full form of LPG is: (a) Liquefied petroleum gas	<b>1</b>
	ii)	The amount of heat energy produced on complete combustion of 1 kg of a fuel is called: (c) Calorific value	<b>1</b>
	iii)	Which of the following option reflect the correct position with regard to flash point, flame point and auto ignition point? (b) Flash point < Flame point < Auto-ignition point	<b>1</b>
	iv)	When fighting an electrical fire, which of the following should not be used? (d) Neither A nor B should be used	<b>1</b>
	v)	The acronym “MSDS” stands for: (c) Material Safety Data Sheet	<b>1</b>
	vi)	..... of fuel forms poisonous carbon monoxide gas. (b) Incomplete combustion	<b>1</b>
	vii)	Fire detection systems are the..... line of defence in any fire protection program. (a) First	<b>1</b>
	viii)	Two basic types of smoke detectors are: (b) Ionization & Photoelectric	<b>1</b>
	ix)	The acronym for putting out a fire using a fire extinguisher is PASS. What does PASS stand for? (d) Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep	<b>1</b>
	x)	Which is NOT a type of fire sprinkler system? (b) Even-Distribution	<b>1</b>
Q.2	i.	What is fire tetrahedron?	<b>2</b>
	ii.	What is BLEVE?	<b>3</b>
	iii.	What is fire Classification	2 marks 3 marks <b>5</b>
OR	iv.	Explain modes of heat transfer. (three types)	<b>5</b>
Q.3	i.	What is flammability range?	<b>2</b>
	ii.	Fire prevention Different fire prevention measures	4 marks 4 marks <b>8</b>
OR	iii.	Define NFPA hazard identification system (NFPA diamond). As per the explanation	<b>8</b>

Q.4	i.	Define fire doors Fire walls.	2 marks 1 mark <b>3</b>
	ii.	What is fire protection and its types?	<b>7</b>
OR	iii.	Static electricity It can be controlled	3 marks 4 marks <b>7</b>
Q.5	i.	Importance of fire detection Signatures of fire which can be detected	2 marks 2 marks <b>4</b>
	ii.	Explain smoke detector & its types. As per the explanation	<b>6</b>
OR	iii.	Explain heat detector & its types. As per the explanation	<b>6</b>
Q.6		Attempt any two:	
	i.	Explain how foam extinguishes a flammable liquid fire. As per the explanation	<b>5</b>
	ii.	Explain sprinkler system. Diagram.	3 marks 2 marks <b>5</b>
	iii.	Explain CO <sub>2</sub> type fire extinguisher Diagram.	3 marks 2 marks <b>5</b>

\*\*\*\*\*