

1.2. Fire Extinguishers

1.2.9. Carbon Dioxide

A colorless, odorless, electrically nonconductive inert gas that is a suitable medium for extinguishing Class B and Class C fires.

1.2.10. Dry Chemical

A mixture of finely divided solid particles, usually sodium bicarbonate-, potassium bicarbonate-, or ammonium phosphate-based with added particulate material supplemented by special treatment to provide resistance to packing, and moisture absorption (caking), and to promote proper flow characteristics.

1.2.11. Wet Chemical

Wet chemicals include, but are not limited to, solutions of water and potassium acetate, potassium carbonate, potassium citrate, or any combinations thereof

1.2.12. Dry Powder

Solid materials in powder or granular form designed to extinguish Class D combustible metal fires by crusting, smothering, or heat-transferring means.

1.2.13. Film Forming Foam

The film-forming foam agents referenced in this standard are AFFF (aqueous film-forming foam) and FFFP (film-forming fluoroprotein foam).

1.2.14. Halocarbon Agents

Halocarbon agents include hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC), hydrofluorocarbon (HFC), perfluorocarbon (PFC), and fluoroiodocarbon (FIC) types of agents.

1.2.15. High Pressure Cylinder

For the purposes of this standard, high-pressure cylinders (and cartridges) are those containing nitrogen, compressed air, carbon dioxide, or other gases at a pressure higher than 500 psi (3447 kPa) at 70°F (21°C).

1.2.16. Low Pressure Cylinder

For the purposes of this standard, low-pressure cylinders are those containing fire extinguishing agent (medium), nitrogen, compressed air, or other compressed gases at a service pressure of 500 psi (3447 kPa) or lower at 70°F (21°C).

1.2.17. Portable Fire Extinguisher

Portable fire extinguishers are intended as a first line of defense to cope with fires of limited size. They are needed even if the property is equipped with automatic sprinklers, standpipe and hose, or other fixed protection equipment.

1.2.18. Extinguisher Service Pressure

The normal operating pressure as indicated on the nameplate or cylinder of a fire extinguisher.

1.2.19. Factory Test Pressure

The pressure at which a shell was tested at time of manufacture. This pressure is shown on the nameplate.