

2.4. Types of Fire Extinguishers

2.4.1. The Selection of Fire Extinguishers shall be based on **Table 4.2.**

Table 4.2: Types and Selection of Fire Extinguishers

ITEMS	REQUIREMENTS
1. WATER TYPE	<p><u>1. DESCRIPTION</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The most popular type is the 2½ gal (9.46 L) stored-pressure water fire extinguisher. These fire extinguishers are being used to replace inverting types of water fire extinguishers (soda acid and cartridge-operated water) that are no longer manufactured. An important advantage of the stored-pressure water type, as opposed to inverting types, is its ability to be discharged intermittently. Some models are suitable for use at freezing conditions when charged as specified on the nameplate. ii. This includes water, antifreeze, wetting agent, and loaded stream fire extinguishers. These fire extinguishers are intended primarily for use on Class A fires. The stream initially should be directed at the base of the flames. After extinguishment of flames, it should be directed generally at smoldering or glowing surfaces. Application should begin as close as possible to the fire. Deep-seated fires should be thoroughly soaked and might need to be “broken apart” to effect complete extinguishment. <p><u>2. APPLICATION</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Class A fires., Wood, Paper, Textile, Garbage, Furniture, Residential Plastic, Interior décor. <p><u>3. NOT SUITABLE FOR</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Class B fires., Flammable Liquids. ii. Class C fires., Electrical equipment, Office equipment, Computers. iii. Class K Fires., Cooking fires, Kitchen, grease, oil fires.



WATER TYPE EXTINGUISHER FOR ILLUSTRATION