

Table 4.2: Types and Selection of Fire Extinguishers

ITEMS	REQUIREMENTS
8. HALOCARBON (CLEAN AGENT) TYPE	<p><u>1. HALOCARBON (CLEAN AGENT)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Halocarbon agents are similar to halon agents in that they are nonconductive, noncorrosive, and evaporate after use, leaving no residue. ii. Larger models of halocarbon fire extinguishers are listed for Class A as well as Class B and Class C fires, which makes them quite suitable for use on fires in electronic equipment. iii. Compared to carbon dioxide on a weight-of-agent basis, halocarbon agents are at least twice as effective. When discharged, the agent is in a combined form of a gas/mist with about twice the range of carbon dioxide. To some extent, windy conditions or strong air currents could make extinguishing difficult. iv. On flammable liquid fires, best results are obtained when the discharge from the fire extinguisher is employed to sweep the flame off the burning surface, applying the discharge first at the near edge of the fire and gradually progressing toward the back of the fire by moving the discharge nozzle slowly from side to side. v. In using fire extinguishers of this type in unventilated places, such as small rooms, closets, or confined spaces, operators and other persons should avoid breathing the extinguishing agent or the gases produced by thermal decomposition. <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. ii. Class B fires., Flammable Liquids, excluding pressurized fuels iii. Class C fires., Electric equipment, office equipment, computers, printing machines, copy machines <p><u>3. NOT SUITABLE FOR</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Pressurized fuels. ii. Class K fires., Cooking and grease fires. iii. Outdoors and unenclosed spaces.



HALOCARBON / CLEAN AGENT FIRE EXTINGUISHER FOR ILLUSTRATION