



JACKSON BUREAU OF FIRE SAFETY

FIRE DISTRICT No. 1 & 3

FIRE SAFETY INFORMATIONAL BULLETIN

2004-005



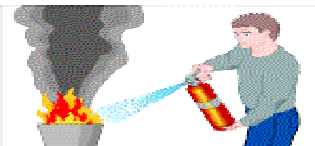
Contact Information:

Jackson Board of Fire Commissioners Fire District No. 3

Chief Ken Byrnes
200 Kierych Memorial Dr
Jackson NJ 08527
Call (732) 928-1666
Fax (732) 928-1674
Email: bdfire@optonline.net
www.jacksonfiredist3.org

Fire Safety Bureau
Fire Official Frank McDonnell
200 Kierych Memorial Dr
Jackson NJ 08527
Call (732) 928-1666x14
Fax (732) 928-6500
Email: jbfs3@optonline.net
www.jacksonfiredistrict3.org

EMERGENCY DIAL



FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AT HOME

When used properly, a portable fire extinguisher can save lives and property by putting out a small fire or controlling it until the fire brigade arrives. Portable extinguishers, intended for the home, are not designed to fight large or spreading fires. However, even against small fires, they are useful only under certain conditions:

The operator must know how to use the extinguisher. There is no time to read directions during an emergency.

The extinguisher must be within easy reach and in working order, fully charged. Some models are unsuitable for use on grease or electrical fires.

Select Your Extinguisher

Choose your extinguisher carefully. A fire extinguisher should bear the seal of an independent testing laboratory. It should also be labelled as to the type of fire it is intended to extinguish.

The extinguisher must be large enough to put out the fire. Most portable extinguishers discharge completely in as few as eight seconds.



Classes of fires: There are three basic classes of fires. All fire extinguishers are labelled with standard symbols for the classes of fires they can put out. A red slash through any of the symbols tells you the extinguisher cannot be used on that class fire. A missing symbol tells you only that the extinguisher has not been tested for use on a given class of fire.



Class A: Ordinary combustibles such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber, and many plastics.

Class B: Flammable liquids such as gasoline, oil, grease, tar, oil-based paint, lacquer, and flammable gas.

Class C: Energized electrical equipment including wiring, fuse & circuit breakers, machinery & appliances.

Many household fire extinguishers are "multipurpose" A-B-C models, labelled for use on all three classes of fire. If you are ever faced with a Class A fire, and you don't have an extinguisher with an "A" symbol, don't hesitate to use one with the "B:C" symbols.

Warning: It is dangerous to use water or an extinguisher labelled only for Class A fires on a grease or electrical fire.

Remember The Pass Word

Stand 6 to 8 feet away from the fire and follow the four-step PASS procedure. If the fire does not begin to go out immediately, leave the area at once. Always be sure the fire department inspects the fire site.

PULL the pin out: This unlocks the operating lever and allows you to discharge the extinguisher. Some extinguishers have other devices that prevent inadvertent operation.

AIM low: Point the extinguisher nozzle (or hose) at the base of the fire.

SQUEEZE the lever below the handle: This discharges the extinguishing agent. Releasing the lever will stop the discharge. Some extinguishers have a button that you press.

SWEEP from side to side: Moving carefully toward the fire, keep the extinguisher aimed at the base of the fire and sweep back and forth until the flames appear to be out. Watch the fire area. If the fire re-ignites, repeat the process.