

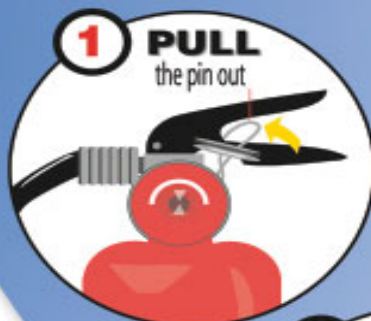
Classification & operation guide

FIRST

Determine the type of fire, then choose a class below

Caution

Do not use the fire extinguisher if it is not rated for the class of fire you are experiencing.



COMMON COMBUSTIBLES

Class A extinguishers consist of water. Use for trash, paper, fabric, wood, rubber and plastics. They are common in typical home and commercial settings, but can appear anywhere these types of materials are found.



FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Class B extinguishers consist of dry chemicals. Use for grease, oil, kerosene, solvents, paint, flammable gas, lacquers, gasoline and other synthetic or oil base products. These types of fires can spread rapidly and, unless properly secured, can reignite after the flames are extinguished.



LIVE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Class C extinguishers consist of dry chemicals. Use for plugged-in electrical equipment, such as wiring, controls, motors and computers. Requires a non-conductive extinguisher agent.



COMBUSTIBLE METALS

Class D extinguishers consist of special fluids or dry chemicals. Use for magnesium, titanium, sodium & zirconium. These types of fires are unusual industrial hazards which require special dry powder agents.



Cooking Media

Class K extinguishers consist of wet, alkaline mixture (typically potassium-based agent). Use for combustible cooking media (vegetable or animal oil, grease, fat). These types of fires are common in commercial kitchens and, if proper extinguisher is not used, have the ability to reflash.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
Occupational Safety and Health Standards
29 CFR Part 1910
Subpart "L" - Fire Protection
Standard 1910.157

FIRE Portable EXTINGUISHER SAFETY



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