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NFPA 10 Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers 1994 Edition

National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, PO Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101

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Policy Adopted by NFPA Board of Directors on December 3, 1982

The Board of Directors reaffirms that the National Fire Protection Association recognizes that the toxicity of the products of combustion is an important factor in the loss of life from fire. NFPA has dealt with that subject in its technical committee documents for many years.

There is a concern that the growing use of synthetic materials may produce more or additional toxic products of combustion in a fire environment. The Board has, therefore, asked all NFPA technical committees to review the documents for which they are responsible to be sure that the documents respond to this current concern. To assist the committees in meeting this request, the Board has appointed an advisory committee to provide specific guidance to the technical committees on questions relating to assessing the hazards of the products of combustion.

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Errata

NFPA 10

Portable Fire Extinguishers

1994 Edition

Reference: 1-3, 4-4.3.1, 4-4.3.1.1

The Committee on Portable Fire Extinguishers notes the following errors in the 1994 edition of NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers:*

1. Revise the definition of Portable Fire Extinguishers to read:

Portable Fire Extinguisher. A portable device carried or on wheels and operated by hand containing an extinguishing agent that can be expelled under pressure for the purpose of suppressing or extinguishing fire.

2. Revise 4-4.3.1 to read as follows (added text is vertical ruled):

4-4.3.1 Fire extinguisher shells that pass the applicable 6-year requirement of 4-4.1.4 shall have the test information recorded on a suitable metallic label or equally durable material, a minimum size of 2 in. × 3½ in. (5.1 cm × 8.9 cm).

The label shall be affixed to the shell by means of a heatless process. These labels shall be self-destructive when removal from a fire extinguisher is attempted. These labels shall include the following information:

(a) Month and year the test was performed, indicated by a perforation such as by a hand punch.

(b) Name or initials of the person performing the test, and the name of the agency performing the test.

4-4.3.1.1 In addition to having a label affixed to the shell, rechargeable dry chemical fire extinguishers shall have an internal legible marking to indicate the following:

(a) Month and year the maintenance was performed.

(b) Name or initials of person performing the maintenance and the name of the agency.

If a label is used for the above marking, it shall be of material that is component-listed for that purpose.

Issue Date: November 2, 1994

Errata

NFPA 10

Portable Fire Extinguishers

1994 Edition

Reference: 1-3

The Committee on Portable Fire Extinguishers notes the following error in the 1994 edition of NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers:*

1. Revise the definition of DOT to read:

DOT. The U. S. Department of Transportation, which has jurisdiction over all cylinders and cartridges containing 40 psig (276 kPa) or more internal pressure.

Issue Date: December 31, 1994
Reissued: May 25, 1995

NFPA 10

Standard for

Portable Fire Extinguishers

1994 Edition

This edition of NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Portable Fire Extinguishers and acted on by the National Fire Protection Association, Inc. at its Annual Meeting held May 16–18, 1994, in San Francisco, CA. It was issued by the Standards Council on July 14, 1994, with an effective date of August 5, 1994, and supersedes all previous editions.

The 1994 edition of this document has been approved by the American National Standards Institute.

Changes other than editorial are indicated by a vertical rule in the margin of the pages on which they appear. These lines are included as an aid to the user in identifying changes from the previous edition.

Origin and Development of NFPA 10

In 1918 and 1919, the NFPA Committee on Field Practice (predecessor of the present committee) was active in developing a standard on First Aid Protection. The earliest official NFPA standard on this subject was adopted in 1921. Revised editions were adopted by the Association in 1926, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1936, 1938, 1942, 1945, 1950, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1978, and 1981. In 1965, the previous editions were divided into two separate texts, one covering installation and the second covering maintenance and use. The 1974 edition recombined all the information previously contained in NFPA 10 and 10A. A new appendix was added to the 1974 edition to include information about the selection of fire extinguishers for home hazards. Information on selection and distribution of fire extinguishers was added to the appendix of the 1978 edition. Major revisions to provide simplification and uniformity were made in the 1984 edition. The standard was revised in 1988, 1990, and again in 1994.

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This list represents the membership at the time the Committee was balloted on the text of this edition. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.

NOTE: Membership on a Committee shall not in and of itself constitute an endorsement of the Association or any document developed by the Committee on which the member serves.

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation of portable fire extinguishers and equipment and on the maintenance and use of these devices. The Committee is not responsible for permanently installed fire extinguishing systems even though portions of those systems are portable, such as hose and nozzles that may be attached to a fixed supply of extinguishing agent.

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NFPA 10

Standard for

Portable Fire Extinguishers

1994 Edition

NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates explanatory material on that paragraph in Appendix A.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 6 and Appendix G.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1* Scope. The provisions of this standard apply to the selection, installation, inspection, maintenance, and testing of portable extinguishing equipment. The requirements given herein are **MINIMUM**. 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 (*see 3-1.1, 3-2.1, and 3-2.3*). They do not apply to permanently installed systems for fire extinguishment, even though portions of such systems may be portable (such as hose and nozzles attached to a fixed supply of extinguishing agent).

NOTE: Fixed systems are covered by the following NFPA standards: NFPA 11, *Standard for Low-Expansion Foam*; NFPA 11A, *Standard for Medium- and High-Expansion Foam Systems*; NFPA 12, *Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems*; NFPA 12A, *Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems*; NFPA 12B, *Standard on Halon 1211 Fire Extinguishing Systems*; NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*; NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*; NFPA 15, *Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*; NFPA 16, *Standard on Deluge Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems*; NFPA 17, *Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems*; and NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*.

1-2* Purpose. This standard is prepared for the use and guidance of persons charged with selecting, purchasing, installing, approving, listing, designing, and maintaining portable fire extinguishing equipment. The fire protection requirements of this standard are general in nature and are not intended to abrogate the specific requirements of other NFPA standards for specific occupancies.

Nothing in this standard shall be construed as a restriction on new technologies or alternative arrangements, provided that the level of protection as herein described is not lowered and is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

1-3 Definitions.

ANSI. The American National Standards Institute, which is the official standards making/setting organization of the USA.

Antifreeze Charge. See Loaded Stream Charge.

Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

NOTE: The National Fire Protection Association does not approve, inspect, or certify any installations, procedures, equipment, or materials; nor does it approve or evaluate testing laboratories. In determining the acceptability of installations, procedures, equipment, or materials, the authority having jurisdiction may base acceptance on compliance with NFPA or other appropriate standards. In the absence of such standards, said authority may require evidence of proper installation, procedure, or use. The authority having jurisdiction may also refer to the listings or labeling practices of an organization concerned with product evaluations that is in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

Authority Having Jurisdiction. The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving equipment, an installation, or a procedure.

NOTE: The phrase "authority having jurisdiction" is used in NFPA documents in a broad manner, since jurisdictions and approval agencies vary, as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the authority having jurisdiction may be a federal, state, local, or other regional department or individual such as a fire chief; fire marshal; chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, or health department; building official; electrical inspector; or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative may be the authority having jurisdiction. In many circumstances, the property owner or his or her designated agent assumes the role of the authority having jurisdiction; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the authority having jurisdiction.

Cartridge/Cylinder Operated Fire Extinguisher. A fire extinguisher in which the expellant gas is in a separate container from the agent storage container.

Class A Fires. Fires in ordinary combustible materials, such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber, and many plastics.

Class B Fires. Fires in flammable liquids, oils, greases, tars, oil-base paints, lacquers, and flammable gases.

Class C Fires. Fires that involve energized electrical equipment where the electrical nonconductivity of the extinguishing media is of importance. (When electrical equipment is de-energized, fire extinguishers for Class A or B fires may be used safely.)

Class D Fires. Fires in combustible metals, such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium, and potassium.

DOT. The U.S. Department of Transportation, which has jurisdiction over all cylinders and cartridges containing 400 psig (28 bar) or more internal pressure.

Dry Chemical*. Various mixtures of finely divided solid particles additionally supplemented with special treatments to provide resistance to packing, moisture absorption (caking), and proper flow characteristics. These agents are designed for extinguishment of Class "A" and "B" fires. They are nonconductors and approved for use on energized electrical Class C fire situations.

Dry Chemical Closed Recovery System. A system that provides for the transfer of dry chemical agent between fire extinguishers and recovery containers that is closed to prevent the loss of agent to the atmosphere.

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

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

Film Forming Foam Agents. The film forming foam agents referenced in this standard are AFFF (aqueous film forming foam) and FFFP (film forming fluoroprotein foam) types including both grades: not approved for polar solvents (water-soluble flammable liquids), and approved for polar solvents.

Halogenated Agents. Halogenated agents referenced in this standard are bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon 1211), bromotrifluoromethane (Halon 1301), and mixtures of Halon 1211 and Halon 1301 (Halon 1211/1301).

NOTE: Halon 1211 and Halon 1301 are included in the "Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer," signed September 16, 1987. The 1992 amendments to the protocol call for a world-wide cessation of production of Halon 1211 and Halon 1301.

Halon Closed Recovery System. A system that provides for the transfer of halon between fire extinguishers, supply containers, and recharge and recovery containers so that none of the halon escapes to the atmosphere.

The system's supply or recharge and recovery container shall be capable of maintaining the halon in a sealed environment until it is reused or returned to the agent manufacturer.

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 psig (34.5 bar) at 70°F (21°C).

ICC. The Interstate Commerce Commission, which had jurisdiction over high pressure cylinders and cartridges prior to 1967.

Inspection. A "quick check" that an fire extinguisher is available and will operate. It is intended to give reasonable assurance that the fire extinguisher is fully charged and operable. This is done by verifying that it is in its designated place, that it has not been actuated or tampered with, and that there is no obvious or physical damage or condition to prevent its operation.

Labeled. Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with product evaluation that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

Listed. Equipment or materials included in a list published by an organization acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with product evaluation that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials and whose listing states either that the equipment or material meets appropriate standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.

NOTE: The means for identifying listed equipment may vary for each organization concerned with product evaluation, some of which do not recognize equipment as listed unless it is also labeled. The authority having jurisdiction should utilize the system employed by the listing organization to identify a listed product.

Loaded Stream Charge. A water-based extinguishing medium that uses an alkalimetal salt as a freezing point depressant.

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 psig (34.5 bar) or lower at 70°F (21°C).

Maintenance. A thorough examination of the fire extinguisher. It is intended to give maximum assurance that an fire extinguisher will operate effectively and safely. It includes a thorough examination and any necessary repair or replacement. It will normally reveal if hydrostatic testing is required.

Mild Steel Shell. All other steel shells, except for stainless steel and steel used for high pressure cylinders.

Nonrechargeable Fire Extinguisher. A nonrechargeable (nonrefillable) fire extinguisher is not capable (nor intended) of undergoing complete maintenance, hydrostatic testing, and being restored to its full operating capability by the standard practices used by fire equipment dealers and distributors.

Nonrechargeable (nonrefillable) fire extinguishers are marked "Discharge and Dispose of After Any Use" or "Discharge and Return to the Manufacturer After Any Use" or with a similar equivalent marking. Some fire extinguishers that are physically rechargeable are marked nonrechargeable and are therefore considered by this standard to be nonrechargeable (nonrefillable) fire extinguishers.

Portable Fire Extinguisher. A portable device carried on wheels and operated by hand containing an extinguishing agent that can be expelled under pressure for the purpose of suppressing or extinguishing fire.

Rechargeable (Refillable) Fire Extinguisher. A rechargeable (refillable) fire extinguisher is capable of undergoing complete maintenance, including internal inspection of the pressure vessel, replacement of all substandard parts and seals, and hydrostatic testing. The fire extinguisher is capable of being recharged with agent and restored to its full operating capability by the standard practices used by fire equipment dealers and distributors. Rechargeable (refillable) fire extinguishers are marked "Recharge Immediately After Any Use" or with a similar equivalent marking.

Recharging. The replacement of the extinguishing agent (also includes the expellant for certain types of fire extinguishers).

Self-Expelling Fire Extinguisher. A fire extinguisher in which the agents have sufficient vapor pressure at normal operating temperatures to expel themselves.

Service Pressure. The normal operating pressure as indicated on the gauge and nameplate of a fire extinguisher.

Servicing. Includes one or more of the following: (1) maintenance, (2) recharging, and (3) hydrostatic testing.

Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

Stored Pressure Fire Extinguisher. A fire extinguisher in which both the extinguishing material and expellant gas are kept in a single container and that includes a pressure indicator or gauge.

TC. Transport Canada, formerly Canada Transport Commission (CTC), which has jurisdiction over high- and low-pressure cylinders and cartridges in Canada.

Travel Distance. The actual walking distance from any point to the nearest fire extinguisher fulfilling hazard requirements.

Water-Type Fire Extinguisher. A water-type fire extinguisher contains water-based agents, such as water, AFFF, FFFP, antifreeze, and loaded stream.

Wheeled Fire Extinguisher. A portable fire extinguisher equipped with a carriage and wheels intended to be transported to the fire by one person. (*See A-2-1.2.*)

1-4 Classification, Ratings, and Performance of Fire Extinguishers.

1-4.1 Portable fire extinguishers are classified for use on certain classes of fires and rated for relative extinguishing effectiveness at a temperature of 70°F (21°C) by testing laboratories. This is based on the preceding classification of fires and the fire-extinguishment potentials as determined by fire tests.

1-4.2* The classification and rating system described in this standard is that of Underwriters Laboratories Inc. and Underwriters Laboratories of Canada, and is based on extinguishing preplanned fires of determined size and description as follows:

CLASS A RATING — Wood and excelsior.
CLASS B RATING — Two-in. (5.1-cm) depth n-heptane fires in square pans.
CLASS C RATING — No fire test. Agent must be a nonconductor of electricity.
CLASS D RATING — Special tests on specific combustible metal fires.

1-4.3 Portable fire extinguishers used to comply with this standard shall be listed and labeled and meet or exceed all the requirements of one of the fire test standards and one of the appropriate performance standards shown below:

(a) Fire Test Standards: ANSI/UL 711, CAN4-S508-M83.
(b) Performance Standards:

1. Carbon Dioxide Types: ANSI/UL 154, CAN 4-S503-M83
2. Dry Chemical Types: ANSI/UL 299, ULC-S504
3. Water Types: ANSI/UL 626, CAN4-S507-M83
4. Halon Types: ANSI/UL 1093, ULC-S512
5. Film Forming Foam Types: ANSI/UL 8.

1-4.4* The identification of the listing and labeling organization, the fire test, and the performance standard that the fire extinguisher meets or exceeds shall be clearly marked on each fire extinguisher.

Exception: Fire extinguishers manufactured prior to January 1, 1986.

1-4.5* An organization listing fire extinguishers used to comply with the requirements of this standard shall utilize a third-party certification program for portable fire extinguishers that meets or exceeds ANSI/UL 1803, *Standard for Factory Follow-Up on Third Party Certified Portable Fire Extinguishers.*

Exception No. 1: Fire extinguishers manufactured prior to January 1, 1989.

Exception No. 2: Certification organizations accredited by the Standards Council of Canada.

1-5 Classification of Hazards.

1-5.1 Light (Low) Hazard. Light hazard occupancies are locations where the total amount of Class A combustible materials, including furnishings, decorations, and contents, is of minor quantity. This may include some buildings or rooms occupied as offices, classrooms, churches, assembly halls, guest room areas of hotels/motels, etc. This classification anticipates that the majority of content items are either noncombustible or so arranged that a fire is not likely to spread rapidly. Small amounts of Class B flammables used for duplicating machines, art departments, etc., are included provided that they are kept in closed containers and safely stored.

1-5.2 Ordinary (Moderate) Hazard. Ordinary hazard occupancies are locations where the total amount of Class A combustibles and Class B flammables are present in greater amounts than expected under light (low) hazard occupancies. These occupancies could consist of dining areas, mercantile shops, and allied storage, light manufacturing, research operations, auto showrooms, parking garages, workshop or support service areas of light (low) hazard occupancies, and warehouses containing Class I or Class II commodities as defined by NFPA 231, *Standard for General Storage.*

1-5.3 Extra (High) Hazard. Extra hazard occupancies are locations where the total amount of Class A combustibles and Class B flammables present, in storage, production, use, and/or finished product is over and above those expected in occupancies classed as ordinary (moderate) hazard. These occupancies could consist of woodworking, vehicle repair, aircraft and boat servicing, cooking areas, individual product display showrooms, product convention center displays, and storage and manufacturing processes such as painting, dipping, and coating, including flammable liquid handling. Also included is warehousing of or in-process storage of other than Class I and Class II commodities.

1-6 General Requirements.

1-6.1 The classification of fire extinguishers shall consist of a LETTER that indicates the class of fire on which a fire extinguisher has been found to be effective, preceded by a rating NUMBER (Class A and B only) that indicates the relative extinguishing effectiveness.

Exception: Fire extinguishers classified for use on Class C or D hazards shall not be required to have a number preceding the classification letter.

1-6.2 Portable fire extinguishers shall be maintained in a fully charged and operable condition, and kept in their designated places at all times when they are not being used.

1-6.3 Fire extinguishers shall be conspicuously located where they will be readily accessible and immediately available in the event of fire. Preferably they shall be located along normal paths of travel, including exits from areas.

1-6.4 The following types of fire extinguishers are considered obsolete and shall be removed from service:

(a) Soda acid types

(b) Chemical foam (excluding film forming agents)

(c) Vaporizing liquid (e.g., carbon tetrachloride)

(d) Cartridge-operated water

(e) Cartridge-operated loaded stream

(f) Copper or brass shell fire extinguishers (excluding pump tanks) joined by softer solder or rivets.

1-6.5 Cabinets housing fire extinguishers shall not be locked.

Exception: Where fire extinguishers are subject to malicious use, locked cabinets may be used provided they include means of emergency access.

1-6.6* Fire extinguishers shall not be obstructed or obscured from view.

Exception: In large rooms, and in certain locations where visual obstruction cannot be completely avoided, means shall be provided to indicate the location.

1-6.7* Portable fire extinguishers other than wheeled types shall be securely installed on the hanger or in the bracket supplied, placed in cabinets or wall recesses. The hanger or bracket shall be securely and properly anchored to the mounting surface in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Wheeled-type fire extinguishers shall be located in a designated location.

1-6.8 Fire extinguishers installed under conditions where they are subject to dislodgement shall be installed in brackets specifically designed to cope with this problem.

1-6.9 Fire extinguishers installed under conditions where they are subject to physical damage shall be protected from impact.

1-6.10 Fire extinguishers having a gross weight not exceeding 40 lb (18.14 kg) shall be installed so that the top of the fire extinguisher is not more than 5 ft (1.53 m) above the floor. Fire extinguishers having a gross weight greater than 40 lb (18.14 kg) (except wheeled types) shall be so installed that the top of the fire extinguisher is not more than 3½ ft (1.07 m) above the floor. In no case shall the clearance between the bottom of the fire extinguisher and the floor be less than 4 in. (10.2 cm).

1-6.11 Operating instructions shall be located on the front of the fire extinguisher. Other labels and markings shall not be placed on the front.

Exception: In addition to manufacturers' labels, other labels that specifically relate to operation, classification, or warning information shall be permitted on the front.

1-6.12 Fire extinguishers mounted in cabinets or wall recesses shall be placed in a manner such that the fire extinguisher operating instructions face outward. The location of such fire extinguishers shall be marked conspicuously (*see 1-6.6*).

1-6.13* Where fire extinguishers are installed in closed cabinets that are exposed to elevated temperatures, the cabinets shall be provided with screened openings and drains.

1-6.14* Water-type (water, AFFF, FFFP) fire extinguishers shall not be installed in areas where the temperatures are outside the range of 40°F to 120°F (4°C to 49°C). All other types shall not be installed in areas where temperatures are outside the range of -40°F to 120°F (-40°C to 49°C). Fire extinguishers shall not be exposed to temperatures outside of the range shown on the fire extinguisher label.

Exception No. 1: Where fire extinguishers are installed in locations subject to temperatures outside these ranges, they shall be of a type approved and listed for the temperature to which they are exposed, or they must be placed in an enclosure capable of maintaining the stipulated range of temperatures.

Exception No. 2: Fire extinguishers containing plain water only can be protected to temperatures as low as -40°F (-40°C) by the addition of an antifreeze stipulated on the fire extinguisher nameplate. Calcium chloride solutions shall not be used in stainless steel fire extinguishers.

Exception No. 3: Some fire extinguishers are approved or listed for use at temperatures as low as -65°F (-54°C).

1-6.15* An fire extinguisher instruction manual shall be provided to the owner or the owner's agent giving condensed instructions and cautions necessary to the installation, operation, inspection, and maintenance of the fire extinguisher(s). The manual shall refer to this standard as a source of detailed instruction.

1-7* Identification of Contents. A fire extinguisher shall have attached to it in the form of a label, tag, stencil, or similar manner the following information:

(a) Contents product name as it appears on the manufacturer's *Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).*

(b) A listing of the hazardous material identification in accordance with the National Paint and Coatings Association, *Hazardous Materials Identification Systems (HMIS).* [In Canada, see *Workplace Hazardous Materials Identification Systems (WHMIS)*].

(c) A list of any hazardous materials that are in excess of 1.0 percent of the contents.

(d) A list of each chemical in excess of 5.0 percent of the contents.

(e) Information as to what is hazardous about the agent in accordance with the *Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).*

(f) The manufacturer's or service agency's name, mailing address, and phone number as shown on the *Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).*

1-8 Units. Metric units of measurement in this standard are in accordance with the modernized metric system known as the International System of Units (SI). One unit (liter), outside of but recognized by SI, is commonly used in international fire protection. The units are listed in Table 1-8 with conversion factors.

1-8.1 If a value for measurement as given in this standard is followed by an equivalent value in other units, the first stated is to be regarded as the requirement. A given equivalent value may be approximate.

Table 1-8 Metric Units of Measurement

Name of Unit	Unit Symbol	Conversion Factor
liter	L	1 gal = 3.785 L
centimeter	cm	1 in. = 2.540 cm
meter	m	1 ft = 0.305 m
kilogram	kg	1 pound (mass) = 0.454 kg
degree Celsius	°C	$\frac{5}{9}$ (°F-32) = °C
bar	bar	1 psi = 0.0689 bar

For additional conversion and information, see ASTM E 380, *Standard for Metric Practice.*

1-8.2 The conversion procedure for the SI units has been to multiply the quantity by the conversion factor and then round the result to the appropriate number of significant digits.

Chapter 2 Selection of Fire Extinguishers

2-1* General Requirements. The selection of fire extinguishers for a given situation shall be determined by the character of the fires anticipated, the construction and occupancy of the individual property, the vehicle or hazard to be protected, ambient-temperature conditions, and other factors. (*See Table A-2-1, Appendix A.*) The number, size, placement, and limitations of use of fire extinguishers required shall meet the requirements of Chapter 3.

2-1.1* Use of halogenated agent fire extinguishers shall be limited to applications where a clean agent is necessary to extinguish fire efficiently without damaging the equipment or area being protected, or where the use of alternate agents can cause a hazard to personnel in the area.

Exception: Halogenated agent types of fire extinguishers installed before January 1, 1991.

2-1.1.1 Placement of portable fire extinguishers containing Halon 1211 shall conform to the minimum volume limitation warnings contained on the fire extinguisher nameplates.

2-1.2* Wheeled Fire Extinguishers. Wheeled fire extinguishers shall be considered for hazard protection where fulfillment of the following requirements is necessary:

(a) High agent flow rates.
(b) Increased agent stream range.
(c) Increased agent capacity.
(d) High hazard areas.

2-2 Selection by Hazard.

2-2.1 Fire extinguishers shall be selected for the class(es) of hazards to be protected in accordance with the following subdivisions. (*For specific hazards, see Section 2-3.*)

2-2.1.1* Fire extinguishers for protecting Class A hazards shall be selected from the following: water-type, halogenated agent type, and multi-purpose dry chemical. (*For halogenated agent-type fire extinguishers, see 2-1.1.*)

2-2.1.2 Fire extinguishers for protection of Class B hazards shall be selected from the following: aqueous film forming foam (AFFF), film forming fluoroprotein foam (FFFP), carbon dioxide, dry chemical types, and halogenated agent types. (*For halogenated agent-type fire extinguishers, see 2-1.1.*)

2-2.1.3* Fire extinguishers for protection of Class C hazards shall be selected from the following: carbon dioxide and dry chemical types. (*For halogenated agent-type fire extinguishers, see 2-1.1.*)

NOTE: Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers equipped with metal horns are not considered safe for use on fires in energized electrical equipment and, therefore, are not classified for use on Class C hazards.

2-2.1.4* Fire extinguishers and extinguishing agents for the protection of Class D hazards shall be of types approved for use on the specific combustible-metal hazard.

2-3 Application for Specific Hazards.

2-3.1 Class B Fire Extinguishers for Pressurized Flammable Liquids and Pressurized Gas Fires. Fires of this nature are considered to be a special hazard. Class B fire extinguishers containing agents other than dry chemical are relatively ineffective on this type of hazard due to stream and agent characteristics. Selection of fire extinguishers for this type of hazard shall be made on the basis of recommendations by manufacturers of this specialized equipment. The system used to rate the effectiveness of fire extinguishers on Class B fires (flammable liquids in depth) is not applicable to these types of hazards. It has been determined that special nozzle design and rates of agent application are required to cope with such hazards. Caution: It is undesirable to attempt to extinguish this type of fire unless there is reasonable assurance that the source of fuel can be promptly shut off.

2-3.2 Fire Extinguisher Size and Placement for Cooking Grease Fires. Fire extinguishers provided for the protection of cooking grease fires shall be only of the sodium bicarbonate or potassium bicarbonate dry chemical type. Installation shall be in accordance with Table 3-3.1 for Extra (High) Hazard. (*See NFPA 96, Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations.*)

2-3.3 Three-Dimensional Class B Fires. A three-dimensional Class B fire involves Class B materials in motion such as pouring, running, or dripping flammable liquids and generally includes vertical as well as one or more horizontal surfaces. Fires of this nature are considered to be a special hazard. Selection of fire extinguishers for this type of hazard shall be made on the basis of recommendations by manufacturers of this specialized equipment. The system used to rate fire extinguishers on Class B fires (flammable liquids in depth) is not directly applicable to this type of hazard.

NOTE: The installation of fixed systems should be considered where applicable.

2-3.4 Water-Soluble Flammable Liquid Fires (Polar Solvents). AFFF-and FFFP-type fire extinguishers shall not be used for the protection of water-soluble flammable liquids, such as alcohols, acetone, esters, ketones, etc., unless specifically referenced on the fire extinguisher nameplate.

2-3.5* Electronic Equipment Fires. Fire extinguishers for the protection of delicate electronic equipment shall be selected from the following: carbon dioxide and halogenated agent types.

2-4 Application for Specific Locations. Where portable fire extinguishers are required to be installed, the following

documents shall be applicable for the occupancies and areas outlined in their respective scopes:

NFPA 30A, *Automotive and Marine Service Station Code*
NFPA 32, *Standard for Drycleaning Plants*
NFPA 58, *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases*
NFPA 81, *Standard for Fur Storage, Fumigation and Cleaning*
NFPA 86, *Standard for Ovens and Furnaces*
NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*
NFPA 120, *Standard for Coal Preparation Plants*
NFPA 122, *Standard for the Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids Within Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines (Other than Coal)*
NFPA 124, *Standard for Fire Protection of Diesel Fuel and Diesel Equipment in Underground Mines*
NFPA 241, *Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations*
NFPA 303, *Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards*
NFPA 385, *Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*
NFPA 407, *Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing*
NFPA 410, *Standard on Aircraft Maintenance*
NFPA 418, *Standard for Heliports*
NFPA 498, *Standard for Explosives Motor Vehicle Terminals*
NFPA 501C, *Standard on Recreational Vehicles*
NFPA 501D, *Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds*
NFPA 512, *Standard for Truck Fire Protection.*

Chapter 3 Distribution of Fire Extinguishers

3-1 General Requirements.

3-1.1* The minimum number of fire extinguishers needed to protect a property shall be determined as outlined in this chapter. Frequently, additional extinguishers may be installed to provide more suitable protection. Fire extinguishers having ratings less than specified in Tables 3-2.1 and 3-3.1 may be installed provided they are not used in fulfilling the minimum protective requirements of this chapter.

3-1.2* Fire extinguishers shall be provided for the protection of both the building structure, if combustible, and the occupancy hazards contained therein.

3-1.2.1 Required building protection shall be provided by fire extinguishers suitable for Class A fires.

3-1.2.2* Occupancy hazard protection shall be provided by fire extinguishers suitable for such Class A, B, C, or D fire potentials as might be present.

3-1.2.3 Fire extinguishers provided for building protection may be considered also for the protection of occupancies having a Class A fire potential.

3-1.2.4 Combustible buildings having an occupancy hazard subject to Class B and/or Class C fires shall have a standard complement of Class A fire extinguishers for building protection, plus additional Class B and/or Class C fire extinguishers. Where fire extinguishers have more than one letter classification (such as 2-A:20-B:C), they may be considered to satisfy the requirements of each letter class.

3-1.3 Rooms or areas shall be classified generally as light (low) hazard, ordinary (moderate) hazard, or extra (high) hazard. Limited areas of greater or lesser hazard shall be protected as required.

3-1.4 On each floor level, the area protected and the travel distances shall be based on fire extinguishers installed in accordance with Tables 3-2.1 and 3-3.1.

3-2 Fire Extinguisher Size and Placement for Class A Hazards.

3-2.1 Minimal sizes of fire extinguishers for the listed grades of hazards shall be provided on the basis of Table 3-2.1 except as modified by 3-2.2. Fire extinguishers shall be located so that the maximum travel distances shall not exceed those specified in Table 3-2.1, except as modified by 3-2.2. (*See Appendix E.*)

Table 3-2.1

	Light (Low) Hazard Occupancy	Ordinary (Moderate) Hazard Occupancy	Extra (High) Hazard Occupancy
Minimum rated single extinguisher	2-A***	2-A***	4-A*
Maximum floor area per unit of A	3,000 sq ft	1,500 sq ft	1,000 sq ft
Maximum floor area for extinguisher	11,250 sq ft **	11,250 sq ft**	11,250 sq ft**
Maximum travel distance to extinguisher	75 ft	75 ft	75 ft

*Two 2½-gal (9.46-L) water-type extinguishers can be used to fulfill the requirements of one 4-A rated extinguisher.
**See Appendix E-3-3.
*** Up to two water type extinguishers each with 1-A rating can be used to fulfill the requirements of one 2-A rated extinguisher for Light (Low) Hazard Occupancies.
For SI Units: 1 ft = 0.305 m; 1 sq ft = 0.0929 m^2

3-2.1.1 Certain smaller fire extinguishers that are charged with multipurpose dry chemical, Halon 1211, or Halon 1211/1301 are rated on Class B and Class C fires, but have insufficient effectiveness to earn the minimum 1-A rating even though they have value in extinguishing smaller Class A fires. They shall not be used to meet the requirements of 3-2.1.

3-2.2 Up to one-half of the complement of fire extinguishers as specified in Table 3-2.1 may be replaced by uniformly spaced 1½-in. (3.81-cm) hose stations for use by the occupants of the building. Where hose stations are so provided, they shall conform to NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*. The location of hose stations and the placement of fire extinguishers shall be such that the hose stations do not replace more than every other fire extinguisher.

3-2.3 Where the area of the floor of a building is less than that specified in Table 3-2.1, at least one fire extinguisher of the minimum size recommended shall be provided.

3-2.4 The protection requirements may be fulfilled with fire extinguishers of higher rating provided the travel distance to such larger fire extinguishers shall not exceed 75 ft (22.7 m).

3-3 Fire Extinguisher Size and Placement for Class B Fires Other than for Fires in Flammable Liquids of Appreciable Depth.

NOTE: Flammable liquids of appreciable depth are those with a depth greater than 1/4 in. (0.64 cm).

3-3.1 Minimal sizes of fire extinguishers for the listed grades of hazard shall be provided on the basis of Table 3-3.1. Fire extinguishers shall be located so that the maximum travel distances shall not exceed those specified in the table used. (*See Appendix E.*)

Exception: Fire extinguishers of lesser rating, desired for small specific hazards within the general hazard area, may be used, but shall not be considered as fulfilling any part of the requirements of Table 3-3.1.

Table 3-3.1

Type of Hazard	Basic Minimum Extinguisher Rating	Maximum Travel Distance to Extinguishers (ft)	(m)
Light (low)	5-B	30	9.15
	10-B	50	15.25
Ordinary (moderate)	10-B	30	9.15
	20-B	50	19.25
Extra (high)	40-B	30	9.15
	80-B	50	15.25

NOTE 1: The specified ratings do not imply that fires of the magnitudes indicated by these ratings will occur, but rather to give the operators more time and agent to handle difficult spill fires that may occur.
NOTE 2: For fires involving water-soluble flammable liquids, *see 2-3.4.*
NOTE 3: For specific hazard applications, *see Section 2-3.*

3-3.2 Two or more fire extinguishers of lower rating shall not be used to fulfill the protection requirements of Table 3-3.1.

Exception No. 1: Up to three AFFF or FFFP fire extinguishers of at least 2 1/2-gal (9.46-L) capacity may be used to fulfill extra (high) hazard requirements.

Exception No. 2: Two AFFF or FFFP fire extinguishers of at least 1 1/2-gal (6-L) capacity may be used to fulfill ordinary (moderate) hazard requirements.

3-3.3 The protection requirements may be fulfilled with fire extinguishers of higher ratings provided the travel distance to such larger fire extinguishers shall not exceed 50 ft (15.25 m).

3-4 Fire Extinguisher Size and Placement for Class B Fires in Flammable Liquids of Appreciable Depth.

NOTE: Flammable liquids of appreciable depth are those with a depth greater than 1/4 in. (0.64 cm).

3-4.1* Portable fire extinguishers shall not be installed as the sole protection for flammable liquid hazards of appreciable depth where the surface area exceeds 10 sq ft (0.93 m^2).

Exception: Where personnel who are trained in extinguishing fires in the protected hazards, or their counterparts, are available on the premises, the maximum surface area shall not exceed 20 sq ft (1.86 m^2).

3-4.2 For flammable liquid hazards of appreciable depth, a Class B fire extinguisher shall be provided on the basis of at least 2 numerical units of Class B extinguishing potential per sq ft (0.0929 m^2) of flammable liquid surface of the largest hazard area. *(For fires involving cooking grease or water soluble flammable liquids, see 2-3.2 and 2-3.4.)*

Exception: AFFF- or FFFP-type fire extinguishers may be provided on the basis of 1-B of protection per sq ft of hazard.

3-4.3 Two or more fire extinguishers of lower ratings shall not be used in lieu of the fire extinguisher required for the largest hazard area.

Exception: Up to three AFFF or FFFP fire extinguishers may be used to fulfill the requirements provided the sum of the Class B ratings meets or exceeds the value required for the largest hazard area.

3-4.4 Travel distances for portable fire extinguishers shall not exceed 50 ft (15.25 m). (*See Appendix E.*)

3-4.4.1 Scattered or widely separated hazards shall be individually protected. An fire extinguisher in the proximity of a hazard shall be carefully located to be accessible in the presence of a fire without undue danger to the operator.

3-5 Fire Extinguisher Size and Placement for Class C Hazards. Fire extinguishers with Class C ratings shall be required where energized electrical equipment may be encountered that would require a nonconducting extinguishing medium. This includes fire either directly involving or surrounding electrical equipment. Since the fire itself is a Class A or Class B hazard, the fire extinguishers shall be sized and located on the basis of the anticipated Class A or B hazard.

NOTE: Electrical equipment should be de-energized as soon as possible to prevent reignition.

3-6 Fire Extinguisher Size and Placement for Class D Hazards.

3-6.1 Fire extinguishers or extinguishing agents with Class D ratings shall be provided for fires involving combustible metals.

3-6.2 Fire extinguishers or extinguishing agents (media) shall be located not more than 75 ft (23 m) travel distance from the Class D hazard. (*See Appendix E-6.*)

3-6.3 Portable fire extinguishers or extinguishing agents (media) for Class D hazards shall be provided in those work areas where combustible metal powders, flakes, shavings, chips, or similarly sized products are generated.

3-6.4 Size determination shall be on the basis of the specific combustible metal, its physical particle size, area to be covered, and recommendations by the fire extinguisher manufacturer on data from control tests conducted.

Chapter 4 Inspection, Maintenance, and Recharging

4-1 General.

4-1.1 This chapter is concerned with the rules governing inspection, maintenance, and recharging of fire extinguishers. These factors are of prime importance in ensuring operation at the time of a fire.

4-1.2 The procedure for inspection and maintenance of fire extinguishers varies considerably. Minimal knowledge is necessary to perform a monthly "quick check" or inspection in order to follow the inspection procedure as outlined in Section 4-3. A trained person who has undergone the instructions necessary to reliably perform maintenance and has the manufacturer's service manual shall service the fire extinguishers not more than one year apart, as outlined in Section 4-4.

4-1.3 The owner or designated agent or occupant of a property in which fire extinguishers are located shall be responsible for such inspection, maintenance, and recharging.

4-1.4* Maintenance, servicing, and recharging shall be performed by trained persons having available the appropriate servicing manual(s), the proper types of tools, recharge materials, lubricants, and manufacturer's recommended replacement parts or parts specifically listed for use in the fire extinguisher.

4-1.5 Tags or labels shall not be placed on the front of the fire extinguisher.

Exception: Labels indicating fire extinguisher use or classification, or both.

4-2 Definitions.

4-2.1 Inspection. Inspection is a "quick check" that an fire extinguisher is available and will operate. It is intended to give reasonable assurance that the fire extinguisher is fully charged and operable. This is done by verifying that it is in its designated place, that it has not been actuated or tampered with, and that there is no obvious physical damage or condition to prevent operation.

4-2.2 Maintenance. Maintenance is a thorough examination of the fire extinguisher. It is intended to give maximum assurance that an fire extinguisher will operate effectively and safely. It includes a thorough examination and any necessary repair or replacement. It will normally reveal if hydrostatic testing is required.

4-2.3 Recharging. Recharging is the replacement of the extinguishing agent and also includes the expellant for certain types of fire extinguishers.

4-3 Inspection.

4-3.1* Frequency. Fire extinguishers shall be inspected when initially placed in service and thereafter at approximately 30-day intervals. Fire extinguishers shall be inspected at more frequent intervals when circumstances require.

4-3.2* Procedures. Periodic inspection of fire extinguishers shall include a check of at least the following items:

(a) Located in designated place.

(b) No obstruction to access or visibility.

(c) Operating instructions on nameplate legible and facing outward.

(d)* Safety seals and tamper indicators not broken or missing.

(e) Fullness determined by weighing or "hefting."

(f) Examined for obvious physical damage, corrosion, leakage, or clogged nozzle.

(g) Pressure gauge reading or indicator in the operable range or position.

(h) For wheeled units, the condition of the tires, wheels, carriage, hose, and nozzle checked.

4-3.3 Corrective Action. When an inspection of any fire extinguisher reveals a deficiency in any of the conditions listed in (a), (b), and (h) of 4-3.2, immediate corrective action shall be taken.

4-3.3.1 Rechargeable Fire Extinguishers. When an inspection of any rechargeable fire extinguisher reveals a deficiency in any of the conditions listed in (c), (d), (e), (f), and (g) of 4-3.2, it shall be subjected to applicable maintenance procedures.

4-3.3.2 Nonrechargeable Dry Chemical Fire Extinguisher. When an inspection of any nonrechargeable dry chemical fire extinguisher reveals a deficiency in any of the conditions listed in (c), (e), (f), and (g) of 4-3.2, it shall be removed from further use, discharged, and destroyed at the direction of the owner or returned to the manufacturer.

4-3.3.3 Nonrechargeable Halogenated Agent Fire Extinguisher. When an inspection of any nonrechargeable fire extinguisher containing a halon agent reveals a deficiency in any of the conditions listed in (c), (e), (f), and (g) of 4-3.2, it shall be removed from service, not discharged, and returned to the manufacturer.

If the fire extinguisher is not returned to the manufacturer, it shall be returned to a fire equipment dealer or distributor to permit recovery of the halon.

4-3.4 Inspection Recordkeeping.

4-3.4.1 Personnel making inspections shall keep records of all fire extinguishers inspected, including those found to require corrective action.

4-3.4.2 At least monthly, the date the inspection was performed and the initials of the person performing the inspection shall be recorded.

4-3.4.3 Records shall be kept on a tag or label attached to the fire extinguisher or in an electronic system (e.g., bar coding) that provides a permanent record.

4-4* Maintenance.

4-4.1 Frequency. Fire extinguishers shall be subjected to maintenance not more than 1 year apart, at the time of hydrostatic test, or when specifically indicated by an inspection.

4-4.1.1 Stored pressure types containing a loaded stream agent shall be disassembled on an annual basis and subjected to complete maintenance. Prior to disassembly, the fire extinguisher shall be fully discharged to check the operation of the discharge valve and pressure gauge. The loaded stream charge may be recovered and re-used provided it is subjected to agent analysis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

4-4.1.2* A conductivity test shall be conducted annually on all carbon dioxide hose assemblies. Hose assemblies found to be nonconductive shall be replaced.

Carbon dioxide hose assemblies that pass a conductivity test shall have the test information recorded on a suitable metallic label or equally durable material, a minimum size of 1/2 in. × 3 in. (1.3 cm × 7.6 cm). The label shall be affixed to the hose by means of a heatless process. The label shall include the following information:

(a) Month and year the test was performed, indicated by perforation, such as by a hand punch.

(b) Name or initials of person performing the test, and the name of the agency performing the test.

4-4.1.3 Pressure regulators provided with wheeled-type fire extinguishers shall be tested for outlet static pressure and flow rate in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

4-4.1.4* Every 6 years, stored pressure fire extinguishers that require a 12-year hydrostatic test shall be emptied and subjected to the applicable maintenance procedures. The removal of agent from halogenated agent fire extinguishers shall only be done using a listed halon closed recovery system. When the applicable maintenance procedures are performed during periodic recharging or hydrostatic testing, the 6-year requirement shall begin from that date.

Exception: Nonrechargeable fire extinguishers shall not be hydrostatically tested but shall be removed from service at a maximum interval of 12 years from the date of manufacture. Nonrechargeable halogenated agent fire extinguishers shall be disposed of in accordance with 4-3.3.3.

4-4.1.5 Fire extinguishers removed from service for maintenance or recharge shall be replaced by a fire extinguisher suitable for the type of hazard being protected and of at least equal rating.

4-4.2* Procedures. Maintenance procedures shall include a thorough examination of the three basic elements of an fire extinguisher:

(a) Mechanical parts,
(b) Extinguishing agent, and
(c) Expelling means.

Exception: During annual maintenance, it is not necessary to internally examine nonrechargeable fire extinguishers, carbon dioxide fire extinguishers, or stored pressure fire extinguishers except for those types specified in 4-4.1.1. However, such fire extinguishers shall be thoroughly examined externally in accordance with the applicable items of 4-4.2(a).

4-4.2.1 Seals or Tamper Indicators. At the time of the maintenance, the tamper seal of rechargeable fire extinguishers shall be removed by operating the pull pin or locking device. After the applicable maintenance procedures are completed, a new tamper seal shall be installed.

4-4.3* Maintenance Recordkeeping. Each fire extinguisher shall have a tag or label securely attached that indicates the month and year the maintenance was performed and that identifies the person performing the service.

NOTE: Under special circumstances or when local requirements are in effect, additional information may be desirable or required.

4-4.3.1 Fire extinguisher shells that pass the applicable 6-year requirement of 4-4.1.4 shall have the test information recorded on a suitable metallic label or equally durable material, a minimum size of 2 in. × 3 1/2 in. (5.1 cm × 8.9 cm). The label shall be affixed to the shell by means of a heatless process. These labels shall be self-destructive when removal from a fire extinguisher is attempted. These labels shall include the following information:

(a) Month and year the test was performed, indicated by a perforation such as by a hand punch.

(b) Name or initials of person performing the test, and name of agency performing the test.

If a label is used for the above marking, it shall be of material that is component listed for that purpose.

4-5 Recharging.

4-5.1* General.

4-5.1.1 All rechargeable-type fire extinguishers shall be recharged after any use or as indicated by an inspection or when performing maintenance.

4-5.1.2 When performing the recharging, the recommendations of the manufacturer shall be followed. (*For recharge chemicals, see 4-5.3.1.*)

NOTE: Some manufacturers require that their fire extinguishers be returned to the factory for recharging.

4-5.1.3* The amount of recharge agent shall be verified by weighing. The recharged gross weight shall be the same as the gross weight that is marked on the label.

For those fire extinguishers that do not have the gross weight marked on the label, a permanent label that indicates the gross weight shall be affixed to the cylinder. The label containing the gross weight shall be a durable material of a pressure-sensitive, self-destruct type.

4-5.1.4 Conversion of Fire Extinguisher Types. No fire extinguisher shall be converted from one type to another, nor shall any fire extinguisher be converted to use a different type of extinguishing agent. Fire extinguishers shall not be used for any other purpose than that of a fire extinguisher.

4-5.1.5* Leak Test. After recharging, a leak test shall be performed on stored-pressure and self-expelling types.

4-5.2 Frequency.

4-5.2.1 Cartridge-Operated Water and Pump Tank. Every 12 months, pump tank water and pump tank calcium chloride base antifreeze types of fire extinguishers shall be recharged with new chemicals or water, as applicable.

4-5.2.2 Wetting Agent. The agent in stored pressure wetting agent (wet chemical) fire extinguishers shall be replaced annually.

Only the agent specified on the nameplate shall be used for recharging. The use of water or other agents is prohibited.

4-5.2.3 AFFF and FFFP. The premixed agent in liquid charge-type AFFF (aqueous film forming foam) and FFFP (film forming fluoroprotein foam) fire extinguishers shall be replaced at least once every 3 years. The agent in solid charge-type AFFF fire extinguishers shall be replaced once every 5 years.

Exception: The agent in nonpressurized AFFF and FFFP fire extinguishers that is subjected to agent analysis in accordance with manufacturer's instructions need not be replaced.

4-5.3 Procedures.

4-5.3.1* Recharge Agents. Only those agents specified on the nameplate or agents proven to have equal chemical composition, physical characteristics, and fire extinguishing capabilities shall be used. Agents listed specifically for use with that fire extinguisher shall be considered to meet these requirements.

4-5.3.2* Mixing of Dry Chemicals. Multipurpose dry chemicals shall not be mixed with alkaline-based dry chemicals.

4-5.3.3 Topping Off. The remaining dry chemical in a discharged fire extinguisher may be reused provided that it is thoroughly checked for the proper type, contamination, and condition. Dry chemical found to be of the wrong type, or contaminated, shall not be reused.

4-5.3.4 Dry Chemical Agent Reuse. Fire extinguishers removed for 6-year maintenance or hydrostatic testing shall be emptied. The dry chemical agent may be reused provided a closed recovery system is used and the agent is stored in a sealed container to prevent contamination. Prior to reuse, the dry chemical shall be thoroughly checked for the proper type, contamination, and condition. Where doubt exists with respect to the type, contamination, or condition of the dry chemical, the dry chemical shall be discarded.

4-5.3.5 Dry Powder. Pails or drums containing dry powder agents for scoop or shovel application for use on metal fires shall be kept full and covered at all times. The dry powder shall be replaced if found damp. (*See A-4-5.3.1.*)

4-5.3.6* Removal of Moisture. For all nonwater types of fire extinguishers, any moisture shall be removed before recharging.

4-5.3.7* Halogenated Agent. Halon-type fire extinguishers shall only be charged with the proper type and weight of halon agent as specified on the nameplate.

4-5.3.8 Halogenated Agent Reuse. The removal of Halon 1211 from fire extinguishers shall only be done using a listed halon closed recovery system. The removal of agent from other halogenated agent fire extinguishers shall only be done using a halon closed recovery system. The fire extinguisher cylinder shall be examined internally for contamination and/or corrosion. The halon agent retained in the system recovery cylinder shall be reused only if no evidence of internal contamination is observed in the fire extinguisher cylinder. Halon removed from fire extinguishers that exhibit evidence of internal contamination or corrosion shall be processed in accordance with the fire extinguisher manufacturer's instructions.

4-5.3.9* Carbon Dioxide. The vapor phase of carbon dioxide shall not be less than 99.5 percent carbon dioxide. The water content of the liquid phase shall not be more than 0.01 percent by weight [-30°F (-34.4°C) dew point]. Oil content of the carbon dioxide shall not exceed 10 ppm by weight.

4-5.3.10 Water Types. When stored-pressure fire extinguishers are recharged, overfilling will result in improper discharge. The proper amount of liquid agent shall be determined by using one of the following:

(a) Exact measurement by weight,
(b) Exact measurement in volume,
(c) Use of an anti-overfill tube when provided, or
(d) Use of a fill mark on fire extinguisher shell, if provided.

4-5.4 Precautionary Pressurization Measures.

4-5.4.1* Pressure Gauges. Replacement pressure gauges shall have the proper indicated charging (service) pressure, shall be marked for use with the agent in the fire extinguisher, and shall be compatible with the fire extinguisher valve body material. The gauge used to set the regulated source of pressure shall be calibrated at least annually.

4-5.4.2 Stored-Pressure Fire Extinguishers. A rechargeable stored-pressure-type fire extinguisher shall be pressurized only to the charging pressure specified on the fire extinguisher nameplate. The manufacturer's pressurizing adaptor shall be connected to the valve assembly before the fire extinguisher is pressurized. A regulated source of pressure, set no higher than 25 psi (172 kPa) above the operating (service) pressure, shall be used to pressurize fire extinguishers.

WARNING 1: An unregulated source of pressure, such as a nitrogen cylinder without a pressure regulator, shall never be used because the fire extinguisher could be overpressurized and possibly rupture.

WARNING 2: A fire extinguisher shall never be left connected to the regulator of a high-pressure source for an extended period of time. A defective regulator could cause the container to rupture due to excess pressure.

4-5.4.3* Pressurizing Gas. Only standard industrial-grade nitrogen with a dew point of -60°F (-51°C) or lower (CGA nitrogen specification G10.1, grades D through P) shall be used to pressurize stored-pressure dry chemical and halon-type fire extinguishers. Compressed air through moisture traps shall not be used for pressurizing even though so stated in the instructions on older fire extinguishers.

Exception No. 1: Compressed air may be used from special compressor systems capable of delivering air with a dew point of -60°F (-51.1°C) or lower. The special compressor system shall be equipped with an automatic monitoring and alarm system to assure that the dew point remains at or below -60°F (-51.1°C) at all times.

Exception No. 2: Some Class D fire extinguishers are required to be pressurized with argon. They are to be repressurized only with the type of expellant gas referred to on the fire extinguisher label.

4-5.5 Recharge Recordkeeping. Each fire extinguisher shall have a tag or label securely attached that indicates the month and year recharging was performed and that identifies the person performing the service.

Chapter 5 Hydrostatic Testing

5-1 General.

5-1.1 This standard requires hydrostatic testing of pressure vessels used as fire extinguishers and specified components of fire extinguishers.

5-1.2 Hydrostatic testing shall be performed by persons trained in pressure testing procedures and safeguards, and having available suitable testing equipment, facilities, and appropriate servicing manual(s).

5-1.3 If, at any time, a fire extinguisher shows evidence of corrosion or mechanical injury, it shall be hydrostatically tested, subject to the provisions of 5-1.4 and 5-1.5.

Exception No. 1: Pump tanks.

Exception No. 2: Nonrechargeable fire extinguishers other than halogenated agent types shall be discharged and discarded.

Exception No. 3: Nonrechargeable halogenated agent type fire extinguishers (see 4-3.3.3).

5-1.4* Examination of Cylinder Condition. Where a fire extinguisher cylinder or shell has one or more conditions listed in this subdivision, it shall not be hydrostatically tested, but shall be destroyed by the owner or at his or her direction:

(a) Where there exist repairs by soldering, welding, brazing, or use of patching compounds.

NOTE: For welding or brazing on mild steel shells, consult the manufacturer of the fire extinguisher.

(b) Where the cylinder or shell threads are damaged.

(c) Where there is corrosion that has caused pitting, including pitting under a removable nameplate or nameband assembly.

(d) Where the fire extinguisher has been burned in a fire.

(e) Where a calcium chloride type of extinguishing agent was used in a stainless steel fire extinguisher.

(f) Where the shell is of copper or brass construction joined by soft solder or rivets.

(g) All inverting-type fire extinguishers, except wheeled type.

(h) Where a fire extinguisher has been used for any purpose other than that of a fire extinguisher.

5-1.5 Where fire extinguisher shells, cylinders, or cartridges fail a hydrostatic pressure test, they shall be destroyed by the owner or at his or her direction.

5-1.6* Aluminum Shell/Cylinder. Fire extinguishers having aluminum cylinders or shells suspected of being exposed to temperatures in excess of 350°F (177°C) shall be removed from service and subjected to a hydrostatic test.

5-2 Frequency. At intervals not exceeding those specified in Table 5-2, fire extinguishers shall be hydrostatically tested.

NOTE: For nonrechargeable fire extinguishers, see 4-4.1.4.

Exception No. 1: Fire extinguishers utilizing a cylinder that has DOT or TC markings shall be hydrostatically tested, or replaced, according to the requirements of DOT or TC.

Exception No. 2: For fire extinguishers not covered in Exception No. 1, the first retest may be conducted within 12 months of the specified test intervals.

5-2.1 High Pressure Cylinders and Cartridges. Nitrogen cylinders or cartridges used for inert gas storage used as an expellant for wheeled fire extinguishers shall be hydrostatically tested every 5 years.

Exception: Cylinders (except those charged with carbon dioxide) complying with Part 173.34 (e) 15, Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, may be hydrostatically tested every 10 years.

Table 5-2

Hydrostatic Test Interval for Extinguishers

Extinguisher Type	Test Interval (Years)
Stored Pressure Water, Loaded Stream, and/or Antifreeze	5
Wetting Agent	5
AFFF (Aqueous Film Forming Foam)	5
FFFP (Film Forming Fluoroprotein Foam)	5
Dry Chemical with Stainless Steel Shells	5
Carbon Dioxide	5
Dry Chemical, Stored Pressure, with Mild Steel Shells, Brazed Brass Shells, or Aluminum Shells	12
Dry Chemical, Cartridge or Cylinder Operated, with Mild Steel Shells	12
Halogenated Agents	12
Dry Powder, Stored Pressure, Cartridge- or Cylinder-Operated, with Mild Steel Shells	12

NOTE 1: Stored pressure water extinguishers with fiberglass shells (pre-1976) are prohibited from hydrostatic testing due to manufacturer's recall.

5-2.2 Nitrogen cartridges and carbon dioxide cartridges used as an expellant for hand portable fire extinguishers that have DOT or TC markings shall be hydrostatically tested or replaced according to the requirements of DOT or TC.

Exception No. 1: Cartridges not exceeding 2 in. (5.1 cm) outside diameter and having a length less than 2 ft (.61 m) are exempt from periodic hydrostatic retest.

Exception No. 2: Cartridges with DOT stamp 3E are exempt from periodic hydrostatic retest.

5-2.3 Hose Assemblies. A hydrostatic test shall be performed on fire extinguisher hose assemblies equipped with a shutoff nozzle at the end of the hose. The test interval shall be the same as specified for the fire extinguisher on which the hose is installed.

5-3 Test Pressures.

5-3.1 High Pressure Cylinders.

5-3.1.1 Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers shall be tested at 5/3 the service pressure as stamped into the cylinder.

Exception: Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers having cylinder specification ICC3 shall be tested at 3,000 psi (20 685 kPa).

5-3.1.2 Nitrogen cylinders and carbon dioxide cylinders used with wheeled fire extinguishers shall be tested at 5/3 the service pressure as stamped into the cylinder.

5-3.2 Stored-Pressure Types. All stored-pressure fire extinguishers shall be hydrostatically tested at the factory test pressure not to exceed three times the normal operating pressure.

Fire extinguishers that are required to be returned to the manufacturer for recharging shall be hydrostatically tested only by the manufacturer.

5-3.3 Cartridge-Operated Types. Cartridge- or cylinder-operated dry chemical and dry powder types of fire extinguishers shall be hydrostatically tested at their original factory test pressure as shown on the nameplate or shell.

5-3.4 Test Pressures for Hose Assemblies.

5-3.4.1 Carbon dioxide hose assemblies requiring a hydrostatic pressure test shall be tested at 1,250 psi (8619 kPa).

5-3.4.2 Dry chemical and dry powder hose assemblies requiring a hydrostatic pressure test shall be tested at 300 psi (2068 kPa) or at service pressure, whichever is higher.

5-4 Test Equipment.

5-4.1 General.

5-4.1.1 This standard only permits the hydrostatic testing of pressure vessels used as fire extinguishers.

5-4.2 Test Equipment for High Pressure Cylinders.

5-4.2.1 The equipment for testing cylinders and cartridges shall be of the water-jacket type that meets the specifications of the pamphlet *Methods for Hydrostatic Testing of Compressed Gas Cylinders* (CGA C-1), published by the Compressed Gas Association.

5-4.2.2 Hose assemblies of carbon dioxide fire extinguishers that require a hydrostatic test shall be tested within a protective cage device.

5-4.3* Test Equipment for Low Pressure Cylinders.

5-4.3.1 The equipment for testing low pressure cylinders consists of the following:

(a) A hydrostatic test pump, hand or power operated, to be capable of producing not less than 150 percent of the test pressure. It is to include appropriate check valves and fittings.

(b) A flexible connection for attachment to the test pump. It shall be provided with necessary fittings to test through the fire extinguisher nozzle, test bonnet, or hose outlet, as is applicable.

(c) A protective cage or barrier for personnel protection, designed to provide visual observation of the fire extinguisher under test.

5-4.3.2 Drying equipment is required to dry all nonwater types of fire extinguishers that have passed the hydrostatic test.

5-5 Testing Procedures.

WARNING: If air or gas is used as a sole medium for pressure testing, or if all air is not vented from the vessel prior to hydrostatic testing, the failure of the fire extinguisher vessel will be violent and dangerous.

5-5.1 High Pressure Cylinders.

5-5.1.1 In addition to the visual examinations required prior to test as stated in 5-1.4, an internal examination shall be made prior to the hydrostatic test. The procedures for this internal examination shall be in accordance with the requirements of the *Standard for Visual Inspection of Compressed Gas Cylinders* (CGA C-6) and *Standard for Visual Inspection of High-Pressure Aluminum Compressed Gas Cylinders* (CGA C-6.1), published by the Compressed Gas Association.

5-5.1.2 The hydrostatic testing of high pressure cylinders and cartridges shall be in accordance with the procedures specified in the pamphlet *Methods for Hydrostatic Testing of Compressed Gas Cylinders* (CGA C-1), published by the Compressed Gas Association.

5-5.2* Testing Procedures for Low Pressure Cylinders. The testing procedures for low pressure cylinders and shells and hose assemblies are detailed in Appendix A of this standard.

5-5.3* Testing Procedures for Hose Assemblies. The testing procedures for hose assemblies requiring a hydrostatic test are detailed in Appendix A.

5-5.4 Recording of Tests.

5-5.4.1 High Pressure Cylinders. For high pressure cylinders and cartridges passing a hydrostatic test, the month, year, and the DOT identification number shall be stamped into the cylinder in accordance with the requirements set forth by DOT or TC.

NOTE: It is important that the recording (stamping) be placed only on the shoulder, top head, neck, or footring (where so provided) of the cylinder.

5-5.4.2* Low Pressure Cylinders. Fire extinguisher shells of the low pressure type that pass a hydrostatic test shall have the test information recorded on a suitable metallic label or equally durable material a minimum size of 2 in. × 3½ in. (5.1 cm × 8.9 cm). The label shall be affixed to the shell by means of a heatless process. These labels shall be self-destructive when removal from an fire extinguisher shell is attempted. The label shall include the following information:

(a) Month and year the test was performed, indicated by a perforation, such as by a hand punch.

(b) Test pressure used.

(c) Name or initials of person performing the test, and name of agency performing the test.

5-5.4.3 Hose assemblies passing a hydrostatic test do not require recording.

Chapter 6 Referenced Publications

6-1 The following documents or portions thereof are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document. The edition indicated for each reference is the current edition as of the date of the NFPA issuance of this document.

6-1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*, 1993 edition.

NFPA 30A, *Automotive and Marine Service Station Code*, 1993 edition.

NFPA 32, *Standard for Drycleaning Plants*, 1990 edition.

NFPA 58, *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases*, 1992 edition.

NFPA 81, *Standard for Fur Storage, Fumigation and Cleaning*, 1986 edition.

NFPA 86, *Standard for Ovens and Furnaces*, 1990 edition.

NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, 1994 edition.

NFPA 120, *Standard for Coal Preparation Plants*, 1994 edition.

NFPA 122, *Standard for the Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids Within Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines (Other than Coal)*, 1990 edition.

NFPA 124, *Standard for Fire Protection of Diesel Fuel and Diesel Equipment in Underground Mines*, 1988 edition.

NFPA 231, *Standard for General Storage*, 1990 edition.

NFPA 241, *Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations*, 1993 edition.

NFPA 303, *Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards*, 1990 edition.

NFPA 385, *Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*, 1990 edition.

NFPA 407, *Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing*, 1990 edition.

NFPA 410, *Standard on Aircraft Maintenance*, 1994 edition.

NFPA 418, *Standard for Heliports*, 1990 edition.

NFPA 498, *Standard for Explosives Motor Vehicle Terminals*, 1992 edition.

NFPA 501C, *Standard on Recreational Vehicles*, 1993 edition.

NFPA 501D, *Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds*, 1993 edition.

NFPA 512, *Standard for Truck Fire Protection*, 1994 edition.

6-1.2 Other Publications.

6-1.2.1 ASTM Publication. American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

ASTM E 380-1989, *Standard for Metric Practice*.

6-1.2.2 CGA Publications. Compressed Gas Association, 1235 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202.

CGA C-1-1975, *Methods for Hydrostatic Testing of Compressed Gas Cylinders*.

CGA C-6-1993, *Standard for Visual Inspection of Compressed Gas Cylinders (Steel)*.

CGA C-6.1-1984, *Standard for Visual Inspection of High-Pressure Aluminum Compressed Gas Cylinders*.

6-1.2.3 ULC Publications. Underwriters Laboratories of Canada, 7 Crouse Road, Scarborough, ONT M1R 3A9.

ULC-S503-90, *Standard for Carbon Dioxide Hand and Wheeled Fire Extinguishers*.

ULC-S504-86, *Standard for Dry Chemical and Dry Powder Hand and Wheeled Fire Extinguishers*.

ULC-S507-83, *Standard for 9 Litre Stored Pressure Water Type Fire Extinguishers*.

ULC-S508-90, *Standard for Rating and Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishers*.

ULC-S512-87, *Standard for Halogenated Agent Fire Extinguishers*.

6-1.2.4 UL Publications. Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062.

ANSI/UL 8-1990, *Foam Fire Extinguishers*.

ANSI/UL 154-1990, *Standard for Carbon Dioxide Fire Extinguishers*.

ANSI/UL 299-1990, *Standard for Dry Chemical Fire Extinguishers*.

ANSI/UL 626-1990, *Standard for 2½ Gallon Stored Pressure Water Type Fire Extinguishers*.

ANSI/UL 711-1990, *Standard for Rating and Fire Testing Extinguishers*.

ANSI/UL 1093-1990, *Standard for Halogenated Agent Fire Extinguishers*.

ANSI/UL 1803-1986, *Standard for Factory Follow-up on Third Party Certified Portable Fire Extinguishers*.

6-1.2.5 US Government Publication. Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49-1989.

Appendix A Explanatory Material

This Appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

A-1-1 Principles of Fire Extinguishment. Many fires are small at origin and may be extinguished by the use of proper portable fire extinguishers. It is strongly recommended that the fire department be notified as soon as a fire is discovered. This alarm should not be delayed awaiting results of the application of portable fire extinguishers.

Fire extinguishers can represent an important segment of any overall fire protection program. However, their successful functioning depends upon the following conditions having been met:

1. The fire extinguisher is properly located and in working order.
2. The fire extinguisher is of proper type for a fire that may occur.
3. The fire is discovered while still small enough for the fire extinguisher to be effective.
4. The fire is discovered by a person ready, willing, and able to use the fire extinguisher.

A-1-2 Responsibility. The owner or occupant of a property in which fire extinguishers are located has an obligation for the care and use of these extinguishers at all times. The nameplate(s) and instruction manual should be read and thoroughly understood by all persons who may be expected to use the fire extinguishers.

To discharge this obligation, the owner or occupant should give proper attention to the inspection, maintenance, and recharging of this fire protective equipment and should also train personnel in the correct use of fire extinguishers on the different types of fires that may occur on the property.

An owner or occupant should recognize fire hazards on his or her property and plan in advance the exact means and equipment with which a fire will be fought. The owner/occupant must ensure that everyone knows how to call the fire department and stress that they do so for every fire, no matter how small.

On larger properties, a private fire brigade should be established and trained. Personnel must be assigned to

inspect each fire extinguisher periodically. Other personnel may have the duty of maintaining and recharging such equipment at proper intervals.

Portable fire extinguishers are appliances to be used by the occupants of a fire-endangered building or area. They are primarily of value for immediate use on small fires. They have a limited quantity of extinguishing material, and therefore must be used properly so this material is not wasted.

Fire extinguishers are mechanical devices. They need care and maintenance at periodic intervals to be sure they are ready to operate properly and safely. Parts or internal chemicals may deteriorate in time and need replacement. They are pressure vessels, in most cases, and so must be treated with respect and handled with care.

A-1-3 Dry Chemical. European and ISO standards do not distinguish between "dry chemical" agents and "dry powder" agents. Their use of the term "dry powder" includes both dry chemical and dry powder as defined in this standard.

A-1-3 Dry Powder. European and ISO standards do not distinguish between "dry chemical" agents and "dry powder" agents. Their use of the term "dry powder" includes both dry chemical and dry powder as defined in this standard.

A-1-4.2 The classification and rating is found on the label affixed to the fire extinguisher.

EXAMPLE: A fire extinguisher is rated and classified 4-A:20-B:C. This indicates the following:

1. It should extinguish approximately twice as much Class A fire as a 2-A [2½-gal (9.46-L) water] rated fire extinguisher.

2. It should extinguish approximately 20 times as much Class B fire as a 1-B rated fire extinguisher.

3. It is suitable for use on energized electrical equipment.

Currently, laboratories classify fire extinguishers for use on Class A fires with the following ratings: 1-A, 2-A, 3-A, 4-A, 6-A, 10-A, 20-A, 30-A, and 40-A. Effective June 1, 1969, fire extinguishers classified for use on Class B fires have the following ratings: 1-B, 2-B, 5-B, 10-B, 20-B, 30-B, 40-B, 60-B, 80-B, 120-B, 160-B, 240-B, 320-B, 480-B, and 640-B. Ratings from 1-A to 20-A and 1-B to 20-B, inclusive, are based on indoor fire tests; ratings at or above 30-A and 30-B are based on outdoor fire tests.

Ratings of 4-B, 6-B, 8-B, 12-B, and 16-B, previously used to classify individual fire extinguishers for use on Class B fires, were not used for new fire extinguishers after June 1, 1969. Existing fire extinguishers having these ratings are acceptable if they have been properly inspected and maintained in accordance with this standard.

For Class B fires, it must be recognized that the amount of fire that can be extinguished by a particular fire extinguisher is related to the degree of training and experience of the operator.

For fire extinguishers classified for use on Class C fires, no NUMBER is used since Class C fires are essentially either Class A or Class B fires involving energized electrical wiring and equipment. The size of the different suitable fire extinguishers installed should be commensurate with the size and extent of the Class A or Class B components, or both, of the electrical hazard or containing equipment being protected.

For fire extinguishers classified for use on Class D fires, no NUMBER is used. The relative effectiveness of these fire extinguishers for use on specific combustible metal fires is detailed on the fire extinguisher nameplate.

Fire extinguishers that are effective on more than one class of fire have multiple LETTER and NUMBER-LETTER classifications and ratings.

For Class A extinguishers rated under the rating classification system used prior to 1955, their equivalency is in accordance with Table A-1-4.2(a).

Table A-1-4.2(a)

All Water & Loaded Stream Types	Pre-1955 Rating	Equivalency
1¼ to 1¾ gal	A-2	1-A
2½ gal	A-1	2-A
4 gal	A-1	3-A
5 gal	A-1	4-A
17 gal	A	10-A
33 gal	A	20-A

For SI Units: 1 gal = 3.785 L.

For Class B extinguishers rated under the rating classification system used prior to 1955, their equivalency is in accordance with Table A-1-4.2(b).

Table A-1-4.2(b)

Type and Capacity	Pre-1955	Equivalency
Foam		
2½ gal	B-1	2-B
5 gal	B-1	5-B
17 gal	B	10-B
33 gal	B	20-B
Carbon Dioxide		
Under 7 lb	B-2	1-B
7 lb	B-2	2-B
10 to 12 lb	B-2	2-B
15 to 20 lb	B-1	2-B
25 to 26 lb	B-1	5-B
50 lb	B-1	10-B
75 lb	B-1	10-B
100 lb	B	10-B
Dry Chemical		
4 to 6¼ lb	B-2	2-B
7½ lb	B-2	5-B
10 to 15 lb	B-1	5-B
20 lb	B-1	10-B
30 lb	B-1	20-B
75 lb and up	B	40-B

For SI Units: 1 gal = 3.785 L; 1 lb = 0.454 kg.

For extinguishers classified under the system used prior to 1955, the pre-1955 classifications of "C-2," "C-1," and "C" is equivalent to the current "C" designation.

Carbon dioxide extinguishers with metal horns do not carry any "C" classification.

A-1-4.4 Authorities having jurisdiction should determine the acceptability and credibility of the organization listing or labeling fire extinguishers. Authorities should determine if the organization tests to all the requirements of the standard. Factors such as the structure of the organization, its principal fields of endeavor, its reputation and established expertise, its involvement in the standards-writing

process, and the extent of its follow-up service programs should all be assessed before recognition is given.

A-1-4.5 Authorities having jurisdiction should determine the thoroughness of the factory follow-up quality assurance program exercised by third-party certification organizations listing and labeling portable fire extinguishers. The specified factory follow-up standard provides a minimum basis for that determination. Application of the factory follow-up standard provides a reasonable assurance that portable fire extinguishers sold to the public continue to have the same structural reliability and performance as the fire extinguishers the manufacturer originally submitted to the listing and labeling organization for evaluation.

A-1-6.6 Acceptable means of identifying the fire extinguisher locations may include arrows, lights, signs, or coding of the wall or column.

A-1-6.7 In situations where fire extinguishers must be temporarily provided, a good practice is to provide portable stands, consisting of a horizontal bar on uprights with feet, on which the fire extinguishers may be hung.

A-1-6.13 Vented fire extinguisher cabinets should utilize tinted glass and should be constructed to prevent the entrance of insects and the accumulation of water. Vented fire extinguisher cabinets constructed in this manner will lower the maximum internal temperature 10–15°F (5.6–8.3°C).

A-1-6.14 The following precautions should be noted where fire extinguishers are located in areas that have temperatures outside the range of 40°F to 120°F (4°C to 49°C).

(a) AFFF and FFFP fire extinguishers cannot be protected against temperatures below 40°F (4°C) by adding an antifreeze charge because it will tend to destroy the effectiveness of the extinguishing agent.

(b) Plain water fire extinguishers should not be protected against temperatures below 40°F (4°C) with ethylene glycol antifreeze. Calcium chloride solutions should not be used in stainless steel fire extinguishers.

(c) Fire extinguishers installed in machinery compartments, diesel locomotives, automotive equipment, marine engine compartments, and hot processing facilities can easily be subjected to temperatures above 120°F (49°C). Selection of fire extinguishers for hazard areas with temperatures above the listed limits should be made on the basis of recommendations by manufacturers of this equipment.

A-1-6.15 The manual may be specific to the fire extinguisher involved or it may cover many types.

A-1-7 OSHA federal regulations require that manufacturers communicate information as to the type of chemicals in a product that can be hazardous and the level of hazard. This information is contained in the *Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)* created for each chemical or mixture of chemicals and is summarized on labels or tags attached to the product. Additionally, state and local authorities have enacted similar acts and regulations requiring identification of chemicals and hazardous ingredients in products. MSDS's for fire extinguisher agents are available on request from a fire equipment dealer or distributor, or the fire equipment manufacturer.

The identification of contents information will enable determination of the type of chemicals contained in the fire extinguisher and help to resolve complications arising from an unusual use of the agent. The Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) [In Canada, see Workplace Hazardous Materials Identification Systems (WHMIS)] used has a three-place format with numerical indexes from 0 to 4. The first place is for Toxic Properties, the second place is for Flammability, and the third place is for Reactivity with other chemicals. Most fire extinguishers have a 0 numerical index in the second and third places because they are nonflammable and relatively inert.

Information on the HMIS may be obtained from Label Master, Inc., Chicago, IL or National Paint and Coatings Association, Washington, DC. Figure A-1-7 is a typical chemical contents identification marking. The information may be integrated into the standard fire extinguisher label in some form or may be contained on a separate label or tag.

CONTENTS: ABC DRY CHEMICAL/HMIS 1-0-0 MUSCOVITE MICA, MONOAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE AMMONIUM SULFATE/NUISANCE DUST IRRITANT/ CONTENTS UNDER PRESSURE (Manufacturer's Name, Mailing Address, Phone Number)

Figure A-1-7 Extinguisher, contents information.

A-2-1 Conditions of Selection.

A. Physical Conditions that Affect Selection.

(1) *Gross Weight.* In the selection of an fire extinguisher, the physical ability of the user should be contemplated. When the hazard exceeds the capability of a hand portable fire extinguisher, wheeled fire extinguishers or fixed systems (*see Section 1-1*) should be considered.

(2) *Corrosion.* In some fire extinguisher installations, there exists a possibility of exposing the fire extinguisher to a corrosive atmosphere. Where this is the case, consideration should be given to providing the fire extinguishers so exposed with proper protection or providing fire extinguishers that have been found suitable for use in these conditions.

(3) *Agent Reaction.* The possibility of adverse reactions, contamination, or other effects of an extinguishing agent on either manufacturing processes or on equipment, or both, should be considered in the selection of a fire extinguisher.

(4) *Wheeled Units.* Where wheeled fire extinguishers are used, consideration should be given to the mobility of the fire extinguisher within the area in which it will be used. For outdoor locations, the use of proper rubber-tired or wide-rimmed wheel designs should be considered according to terrain. For indoor locations, the size of doorways and passages should be large enough to permit ready passage of the fire extinguisher.

(5) *Wind and Draft.* If the hazard is subject to winds or draft, the use of fire extinguishers and agents having sufficient range to overcome these conditions should be considered.

(6) *Availability of Personnel.* Consideration should be given to the number of persons available to operate the fire extinguishers, the degree of training provided, and the physical capability of the operators.

B. Health and Safety Conditions that Affect Selection.

(1) When a fire extinguisher is being selected, consideration should be given to health and safety hazards involved in its maintenance and use, as described in the following paragraphs.

(2) For confined spaces, prominent caution labels on the fire extinguisher, warning signs at entry points, provision for remote application, extra-long-range fire extinguisher nozzles, special ventilation, provision of breathing apparatus and other personal protective equipment, and adequate training of personnel are among measures that should be considered.

(3) Halogenated agent-type fire extinguishers contain agents whose vapor has a low toxicity. However, their decomposition products can be hazardous. When using these fire extinguishers in unventilated places, such as small rooms, closets, motor vehicles, or other confined spaces, operators and others should avoid breathing the gases produced by thermal decomposition of the agent.

(4) Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers contain an extinguishing agent that will not support life when used in sufficient concentration to extinguish a fire. The use of this type of fire extinguisher in an unventilated space can dilute the oxygen supply. Prolonged occupancy of such spaces can result in loss of consciousness due to oxygen deficiency.

(5) Fire extinguishers not rated for Class C hazards (water, antifreeze, soda-acid, loaded stream, AFFF, FFFP, wetting agent, foam, and carbon dioxide with metal horns) present a shock hazard if used on fires involving energized electrical equipment.

(6) Dry chemical fire extinguishers, when used in a small unventilated area, may reduce visibility for a period of up to several minutes. Dry chemical, discharged in an area, may also clog filters in air-cleaning systems.

(7) Most fires produce toxic decomposition products of combustion and some materials, upon burning, may produce highly toxic gases. Fires may also consume available oxygen or produce dangerously high exposure to convected or radiated heat. All of these may affect the degree to which a fire can be safely approached with fire extinguishers. (*See Underwriters Laboratories Inc., Bulletin of Research No. 53 — July, 1963.*)[1]

Table A-2-1 summarizes the characteristics of fire extinguishers and may be used as an aid in selecting fire extinguishers in accordance with Chapter 2. The ratings given are those that were in effect at the time this standard was prepared. Current listings should be consulted for up-to-date ratings.

A-2-1.1 Halogenated agent is highly effective for extinguishing fire and evaporates after use, leaving no residue. Halon agent is, however, included in the Montreal Protocol list of controlled substances developed under the United Nations Environment Program. Where agents other than halon can satisfactorily protect the hazard, they should be used instead of halon. Halon use should be limited to extinguishment of unwanted fire; halon should not be used for routine training of personnel.

A-2-1.2 Wheeled fire extinguishers are available in capacities ranging from 50 to 350 lb (23 to 159 kg). These fire extinguishers are capable of delivering higher agent flow rates and greater agent stream range than the normal portable-type fire extinguishers. Wheeled fire extinguishers are capable of furnishing increased fire extinguishing effectiveness for high hazard areas and have added importance when a limited number of people are available.

[1] Survey of Available Information on the Toxicity of the Combustion and Thermal Decomposition Products of Certain Building Materials under Fire Conditions.

A-2-2.1.1 It is recommended that inverting types of fire extinguishers be replaced with currently available models. Manufacture of inverting types of fire extinguishers and their listing by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. was discontinued in 1969. As the availability of suitable replacement parts and recharge materials diminishes, it has become increasingly difficult to maintain these types of fire extinguishers in a safe and reliable operating condition. Inverting-type fire extinguishers (soda-acid, foam, and cartridge-operated water) are now considered obsolete and are required to be removed from service no later than the next required date for hydrostatic testing.

A-2-2.1.3 The use of dry chemical fire extinguishers on wet energized electrical equipment (such as rain-soaked utility poles, high-voltage switch gear, and transformers) may aggravate electrical leakage problems. The dry chemical in combination with moisture provides an electrical path that can reduce the effectiveness of insulation protection. The removal of all traces of dry chemical from such equipment after extinguishment is recommended.

A-2-2.1.4 Extinguishers and Extinguishing Agents for Class D Hazards.

(1) Chemical reaction between burning metals and many extinguishing agents (including water) may range from explosive to inconsequential depending in part on the type, form, and quantity of metal involved. In general, the hazards from a metal fire are significantly increased when such extinguishing agents are applied.

NOTE: The advantages and limitations of a wide variety of commercially available metal fire extinguishing agents are discussed in Chapter 5 of Section 19 of the NFPA *Fire Protection Handbook* (17th Edition).

(2) The agents and fire extinguishers discussed in this section are of specialized types and their use often involves special techniques peculiar to a particular combustible metal. A given agent will not necessarily control or extinguish all metal fires. Some agents are valuable in working with several metals; others are useful in combating only one type of metal fire. The authorities having jurisdiction should be consulted in each case to determine the desired protection for the particular hazard involved.

(3) Certain combustible metals and reactive chemicals require special extinguishing agents or techniques. If there is doubt, applicable NFPA standards should be consulted or reference made to NFPA 49, *Hazardous Chemicals Data*, or NFPA 325, *Fire Hazard Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases, and Volatile Solids*.

(4) Reference should be made to the manufacturer's recommendations for use and special technique for extinguishing fires in various combustible metals.

(5) Fire of high intensity may occur in certain metals. Ignition is generally the result of frictional heating, exposure to moisture, or exposure from a fire in other combustible materials. The greatest hazard exists when these metals are in the molten state, in finely divided forms of dust, turnings, or shavings.

NOTE: The properties of a wide variety of combustible metals and the agents available for extinguishing fires in these metals are discussed in Chapter 13 of Section 3 and Chapter 21 of Section 5 of the NFPA *Fire Protection Handbook* (17th Edition).

Table A-2-1 Characteristics of Extinguishers

Extinguishing Agent	Method of Operation	Capacity	Horizontal Range of Stream	Approximate Time of Discharge	Protection Required Below 40°F (4°C)	UL or ULC Classifications*
Water	Stored Pressure, Cartridge, or Pump	2½ gal	30-40 ft	1 min	Yes	2-A
	Pump	4 gal	30-40 ft	2 min	Yes	3-A
	Pump	5 gal	30-40 ft	2-3 min	Yes	4-A
Water (Wetting Agent)	Stored Pressure	1½ gal	20 ft	30 sec	Yes	2-A
	Carbon Dioxide Cylinder	25 gal (wheeled)	35 ft	1½ min	Yes	10-A
	Carbon Dioxide Cylinder	45 gal (wheeled)	35 ft	2 min	Yes	30-A
	Carbon Dioxide Cylinder	60 gal (wheeled)	35 ft	2½ min	Yes	40-A
Water (Soda-Acid)	Chemically generated expellant	2½ gal	30-40 ft	1 min	Yes	2-A
	Chemically generated expellant	17 gal (wheeled)	50 ft	3 min	Yes	10-A
	Chemically generated expellant	33 gal (wheeled)	50 ft	3 min	Yes	20-A
Loaded Stream	Stored Pressure or Cartridge	2½ gal	30-40 ft	1 min	No	2 to 3-A:1-B
	Carbon Dioxide Cylinder	33 gal (wheeled)	50 ft	3 min	No	20-A
Foam	Chemically generated expellant	2½ gal	30-40 ft	1½ min	Yes	2-A:4 to 6-B
	Chemically generated expellant	17 gal (wheeled)	50 ft	3 min	Yes	10-A:10 to 12-B
	Chemically generated expellant	33 gal (wheeled)	50 ft	3 min	Yes	20-A:20 to 40-B
AFFF, FFFP	Stored Pressure	2½ gal	20-25 ft	50 sec	Yes	3-A:20 to 40-B
	Nitrogen Cylinder	33 gal	30 ft	1 min	Yes	20-A:160-B
Carbon Dioxide**	Self-Expelling	2½ to 5 lb	3-8 ft	8 to 30 sec	No	1 to 5-B:C
	Self-Expelling	10 to 15 lb	3-8 ft	8 to 30 sec	No	2 to 10-B:C
	Self-Expelling	20 lb	3-8 ft	10 to 30 sec	No	10-B:C
	Self-Expelling	50 to 100 lb (wheeled)	3-10 ft	10 to 30 sec	No	10 to 20-B:C
Dry Chemical (Sodium Bicarbonate)	Stored Pressure	1 to 2½ lb	5-8 ft	8 to 12 sec	No	2 to 10-B:C
	Cartridge or Stored Pressure	2¾ to 5 lb	5-20 ft	8 to 25 sec	No	5 to 20-B:C
	Cartridge or Stored Pressure	6 to 30 lb	5-20 ft	10 to 25 sec	No	10 to 160-B:C
	Stored Pressure	50 lb (wheeled)	20 ft	35 sec	No	160-B:C
	Nitrogen Cylinder or Stored Pressure	75 to 350 lb (wheeled)	15-45 ft	20 to 105 sec	No	40 to 320-B:C
Dry Chemical (Potassium Bicarbonate)	Cartridge or Stored Pressure	2 to 5 lb	5-12 ft	8 to 10 sec	No	5 to 30-B:C
	Cartridge or Stored Pressure	5½ to 10 lb	5-20 ft	8 to 20 sec	No	10 to 80-B:C
	Cartridge or Stored Pressure	16 to 30 lb	10-20 ft	8 to 25 sec	No	40 to 120-B:C
	Cartridge or Stored Pressure	48 to 50 lb (wheeled)	20 ft	30 to 35 sec	No	120 to 160-B:C
	Nitrogen Cylinder or Stored Pressure	125 to 315 lb (wheeled)	15-45 ft	30 to 80 sec	No	80 to 640-B:C
Dry Chemical (Potassium Chloride)	Cartridge or Stored Pressure	2 to 5 lb	5-8 ft	8 to 10 sec	No	5 to 10-B:C

Table A-2-1 (Continued)

	Cartridge or Stored Pressure	5 to 9 lb	8-12 ft	10 to 15 sec	No	20 to 40-B:C
	Cartridge or Stored Pressure	9½ to 20 lb	10-15 ft	15 to 20 sec	No	40 to 60-B:C
	Cartridge or Stored Pressure	19½ to 30 lb	5-20 ft	10 to 25 sec	No	60 to 80-B:C
	Cartridge or Stored Pressure	125 to 200 lb (wheeled)	15-45 ft	30 to 40 sec	No	160-B:C
Dry Chemical (Ammonium Phosphate)	Stored Pressure	1 to 5 lb	5-12 ft	8 to 10 sec	No	1 to 5-A† and 2 to 10-B:C
	Stored Pressure or Cartridge	2½ to 9 lb	5-12 ft	8 to 15 sec	No	1 to 4-A and 10 to 40-B:C
	Stored Pressure or Cartridge	9 to 17 lb	5-20 ft	10 to 25 sec	No	2 to 20-A and 10 to 80-B:C
	Stored Pressure or Cartridge	17 to 30 lb	5-20 ft	10 to 25 sec	No	3 to 20-A and 30 to 120-B:C
	Stored Pressure or Cartridge	45 to 50 lb (wheeled)	20 ft	25 to 35 sec	No	20 to 301-A 80 to 160-B:C
	Nitrogen Cylinder or Stored Pressure	110 to 315 lb (wheeled)	15-45 ft	30 to 60 sec	No	20 to 40-A and 60 to 320-B:C
Dry Chemical (Foam Compatible)	Cartridge or Stored Pressure	4¾ to 9 lb	5-20 ft	8 to 10 sec	No	10 to 20-B:C
	Cartridge or Stored Pressure	9 to 27 lb	5-20 ft	10 to 25 sec	No	20 to 30-B:C
	Cartridge or Stored Pressure	18 to 30 lb	5-20 ft	10 to 25 sec	No	40 to 60-B:C
	Nitrogen Cylinder or Stored Pressure	150 to 350 lb (wheeled)	15-45 ft	20 to 150 sec	No	80 to 240-B:C
Dry Chemical (Potassium Bicarbonate Urea based)	Stored Pressure	5 to 11 lb	11-22 ft	18 sec	No	40 to 80-B:C
	Stored Pressure	9 to 23 lb	15-30 ft	17 to 33 sec	No	60 to 160-B:C
		175 lb (wheeled)	70 ft	62 sec	No	480-B:C
Halon 1301 (Bromotrifluoromethane)	Stored Pressure	2½ lb	4-6 ft	8 to 10 sec	No	2-B:C
Halon 1211 (Bromochlorodifluoromethane)	Stored Pressure	0.9 to 2 lb	6-10 ft	8 to 10 sec	No	1 to 2-B:C
		2 to 3 lb	6-10 ft	8 to 10 sec	No	5-B:C
		5½ to 9 lb	9-15 ft	8 to 15 sec	No	1-A:10-B:C
		13 to 22 lb	14-16 ft	10 to 18 sec	No	2 to 4-A and 20 to 80-B:C
		50 lb	35 ft	30 sec	No	10-A:120-B:C
		150 lb (wheeled)	20-35 ft	30 to 44 sec	No	30-A:160 to 240-B:C
Halon 1211/1301 (Bromochlorodifluoromethane Bromotrifluoromethane) mixtures	Stored Pressure or Self-Expelling	0.9 to 5 lb	3-12 ft	8 to 10 sec	No	1 to 10-B:C
	Stored Pressure	9 to 20 lb	10-18 ft	10 to 22 sec	No	1-A:10-B:C to 4-A:80-B:C

Notes to Table A-2-1

*UL and ULC ratings checked as of July 24, 1987. Readers concerned with subsequent ratings should review the pertinent "lists" and "supplements" issued by these laboratories: Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062, or Underwriters Laboratories of Canada, 7 Crouse Road, Scarborough, Ont., Canada M1R 3A9.

**Carbon dioxide extinguishers with metal horns do not carry a "C" classification.

†Some small extinguishers containing ammonium phosphate-base dry chemical do not carry an "A" classification.

NOTE: Halon should be used only where its unique properties are deemed necessary.

A-2-3.5 Delicate electronic equipment includes but is not limited to data processing, computers, CAD, CAM, robotics, and reproduction equipment. Use of other fire extinguishers and extinguishing agents may damage beyond repair both the equipment at the source of the fire and related equipment in the immediate vicinity of the fire. Dry chemical residue will probably not be able to be completely and immediately removed and, in addition, multipurpose dry chemical, when exposed to temperatures in excess of 250°F (121°C) or relative humidity in excess of 50 percent, may cause corrosion.

A-3-1.1 Distribution Considerations. Items that affect distribution of portable fire extinguishers are: the area and arrangement of the building occupancy conditions, the severity of the hazard, the anticipated classes of fire, other protective systems or devices, and the distances to be traveled to reach fire extinguishers. In addition, anticipated rate of fire spread, the intensity and rate of heat development, the smoke contributed by the burning materials, and the accessibility of a fire to close approach with portable fire extinguishers should be considered. Wheeled fire extinguishers have additional agent and range and should be considered for areas where the additional protection is needed. Portable fire extinguishers offer the occupant a means to assist in evacuation of a building or occupancy. They are useful to knock down the fire if it occurs along the evacuation route. Whenever possible, the individual property should be surveyed for actual protection requirements.

A-3-1.2 Most buildings have Class A fire hazards. In any occupancy, there may be a predominant hazard with "special hazard" areas requiring supplemental protection. For example, a hospital will generally have need for Class A fire extinguishers covering patients' rooms, corridors, offices, etc., but will need Class B fire extinguishers in laboratories, kitchens, and where flammable anesthetics are stored or handled, and Class C fire extinguishers in electrical switch gear or generator rooms.

A-3-1.2.2 If fire extinguishers intended for different classes of fires are grouped, their intended use should be marked conspicuously to aid in the choice of the proper fire extinguisher at the time of a fire. In an emergency, the tendency is to reach for the closest fire extinguisher. If this fire extinguisher is of the wrong type, the user may well endanger himself or herself and the property he or she is endeavoring to protect. Wherever possible, it is preferable to have only those fire extinguishers available that can be safely used on any type of fire in the immediate vicinity.

A-3-4.1 Where such personnel are not available, the hazard should be protected by fixed systems.

A-4-1.4 A fire equipment servicing agency is usually the most reliable means available to the public for having maintenance and recharging performed. Large industries may find it desirable to establish their own maintenance and recharge facilities training personnel to perform these functions. Service manuals and parts lists should be obtained from the fire extinguisher manufacturer.

A-4-3.1 Frequency of fire extinguisher inspections should be based on the need of the area in which fire extinguishers are located. The required monthly inspection is a minimum. An inspection should be more frequent if any of the following exist:

(a) High frequency of fires in the past.

(b) Severe hazards.

(c) Susceptibility to tampering, vandalism, or malicious mischief.

(d) Possibility of, or experience with, theft of fire extinguishers.

(e) Locations that make fire extinguishers susceptible to mechanical injury.

(f) Possibility of visible or physical obstructions.

(g) Exposure to abnormal temperatures or corrosive atmospheres.

(h) Characteristics of fire extinguishers, such as susceptibility to leakage.

A-4-3.2 Wheeled Fire Extinguisher Hose Coiling Procedure. This procedure permits rapid removal of the hose by one person without kinking and obstruction of flow of extinguishing agent.

Form a loop over hose supports. [*See Figure A-4-3.2(a).*]

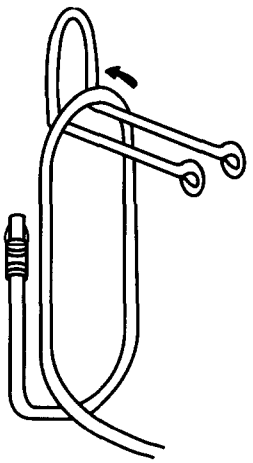


Figure A-4-3.2(a) Counterclockwise loop.

Follow with a reverse loop so that hose passes behind loop as shown in Figure A-4-3.2(b).

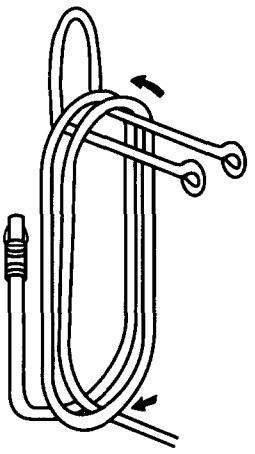


Figure A-4-3.2(b) Reverse loop.

Repeat Steps a and b until all hose is coiled on support. [*See Figure A-4-3.2(c).*]

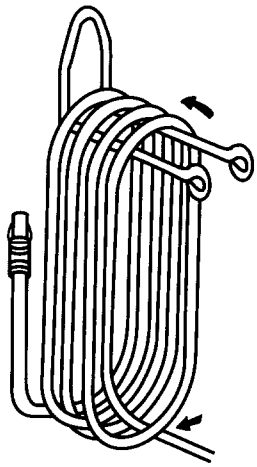


Figure A-4-3.2(c) Continue reverse loops.

Adjust coil so that nozzle is in the downward position as shown in Figure A-4-3.2(d). (Hose coiled in this manner will pull off free of twists).

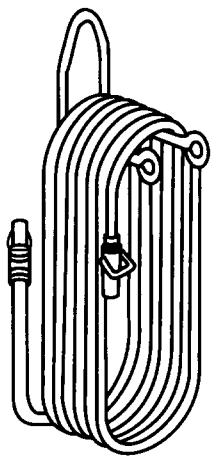


Figure A-4-3.2(d) Finish with nozzle in downward position.

Place nozzle in holder with handle forward in the closed position. [*See Figure A-4-3.2(e).*]

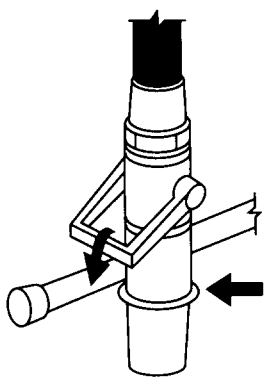


Figure A-4-3.2(e) Nozzle in holder.

A-4.3.2(d) Where a safety seal or tamper indicator is missing, it may be evidence the fire extinguisher has been used and therefore removed from service. Extreme caution should be exercised before replacing a tamper seal on a nonrechargeable fire extinguisher.

A-4-4 Maintenance. Persons performing maintenance operations usually come from two major groups:

(a) Fire extinguisher service agencies.
(b) Trained industrial safety or maintenance personnel.

Fire extinguishers owned by individuals are often neglected because there is no planned periodic follow-up program. It is recommended that such owners become familiar with their fire extinguishers so they can detect telltale warnings from inspection that may suggest the need for maintenance. When maintenance is indicated, it should be performed by trained persons having proper equipment. (*See 4-1.4.*)

The purpose of a well-planned and well-executed maintenance program is to afford maximum probability that a fire extinguisher:

(a) Will operate properly between the time intervals established for maintenance examinations in the environment to which it is exposed, and
(b) Will not constitute a potential hazard to persons in its vicinity or to operators or rechargers of fire extinguishers.

Any replacement parts needed should be obtained from the manufacturer or a representative.

A-4-4.1.2 Carbon dioxide hose assemblies have a continuous metal braid that connects to both couplings to minimize the static shock hazard. The reason for the conductivity test is to determine that the hose is conductive from the inlet coupling to the outlet orifice. A basic conductivity tester consists of a flashlight having an open circuit and a set of two wires with a conductor (clamps or probe) at each end.

Conductivity Test Label. Figure A-4-4.1.2 is a guide to the design of a conductivity test label.

	CONDUCTIVITY TESTED	
1992	"DISTRIBUTION NAME"	1994
	Dist. license no. _____	
1993	Employee name _____	1995
	Employee lic. # _____	
	Jan/Feb/March/April/May/June/July/Aug/Sept/Oct/Nov/Dec	

Figure A-4-4.1.2 Conductivity test label.

A-4-4.1.4 Halon removed from an fire extinguisher is kept in a closed recovery charging system until disposition can be made of whether to recharge the halon back into an fire extinguisher or return unsatisfactory halon to a manufacturer for proper disposal. An efficient Halon 1211 closed recovery/charging system will have a clear sight glass for monitoring the cleanliness of the Halon 1211 and a means for determining if the acceptable water moisture content of the halon has been exceeded. Some closed recovery systems have a means of mechanically filtering the Halon 1211 and removing excess water. They also have a motor driven pump system, which permits transferring halon into an fire extinguisher or supply container without the need to vent the receiving container to reduce its pressure before halon transfer. Closed recovery/charging systems also include the plumbing, valves, regulators, and safety relief devices to permit convenient, quick transfer of the Halon 1211.

A-4-4.2 Maintenance Procedures. For convenience, the following check lists are organized into two parts. The first,

Table A-4-4.2(a), is arranged by mechanical parts (components and containers) common to most fire extinguishers. The second, Table A-4-4.2(b), is arranged by extinguishing material and expelling means and involves a description of the problems peculiar to each agent.

A-4-4.3 Recordkeeping. In addition to the required tag or label (*see 4-4.3*), a permanent file record should be kept for each fire extinguisher. This file record should include the following information as applicable:

(a) The maintenance date and the name of person or agency performing the maintenance.

(b) The date when last recharged and the name of person or agency performing the recharge.

(c) The hydrostatic retest date and the name of person or agency performing the hydrostatic test.

(d) Description of dents remaining after passing a hydrostatic test.

(e) The date of the 6-year maintenance for stored pressure dry chemical and halogenated agent types (*see 4-4.1.4*).

A-4-4.3.1 Labels should be printed in black with a light blue background.

A-4-5.1 General Safety Guidelines for Recharging.

(a) Make sure all pressure is vented from fire extinguisher before attempting to remove valve body or fill closure. *Warning*: Do not depend on pressure-indicating devices to tell if container is under pressure as they could malfunction.

(b) Use proper recharge materials when refilling a fire extinguisher. Mixing of some extinguishing agents could cause a chemical reaction resulting in a dangerous pressure buildup in the container.

(c) The weight of agent as specified on the nameplate is critical. Overfilling may render the fire extinguisher dangerous or ineffective.

(d) All sealing components should be cleaned and properly lubricated to prevent leakage after recharge.

(e) Check pressure indicating device to ascertain that it is reading properly.

(f) Most manufacturers recommend the use of dry nitrogen as an expellant gas for stored pressure fire extinguishers. Limiting charging pressure regulator setting to 25 psi (172 kPa) above service pressure as per 4-5.4.1 prevents gauge damage and loss of calibration. *Warning*: Never connect the fire extinguisher to be charged directly to the high-pressure source. Connecting directly to the high-pressure source could cause the container to rupture, resulting in injury. Never leave an fire extinguisher connected to the regulator of a high-pressure source for an extended period of time. A defective regulator could cause the container to rupture due to excess pressure.

(g) Use the manufacturer's recommended charging adaptor to prevent damage to valve and its components.

(h) When recharging separate expellant source fire extinguishers, make sure filled enclosure is in place and tightened down. Replace all safety devices prior to installing replacement cartridges.

(i) Use only gas cartridges recommended by the manufacturer. Cartridge features such as pressure relief, puncturing capabilities, fill density, and thread compatibility are designed and approved to specific functional requirements.

(j) Use proper safety seals as other types, i.e., meter seals, may not break at the prescribed requirements.

(k) Regulators utilized on wheeled fire extinguishers are factory pinned at the operating pressure and should not be field adjusted.

A-4-5.1.3 To determine the gross weight, the entire fire extinguisher should be weighed empty. The weight of the specified recharge agent should be added to this amount.

A-4-5.1.5 Leak Test. The leak test required for stored pressure and self-expelling types must be sufficiently sensitive to ensure that the fire extinguisher will remain operable for at least 1 year. Any tamper indicators or seals must be replaced after recharging.

A-4-5.3.1 Recharge Agents. On properties where fire extinguishers are maintained by the occupant, a supply of recharging agents should be kept on hand. These agents should meet the requirements of 4-5.3.1.

The intent of this provision is to maintain the efficiency of each fire extinguisher as produced by the manufacturer and as labeled by one or more of the fire testing laboratories. For example, the extinguishing agent and the additives used in the various types of dry chemical fire extinguishers vary in chemical composition and in particle size and, thus, in flow characteristics. Each fire extinguisher is designed to secure maximum efficiency with the particular formulation used. Changing the agent from that specified on the fire extinguisher nameplate may affect flow rates, nozzle discharge characteristics, the quantity of available agent (as influenced by density), and would void the label of the testing laboratory.

Certain recharging materials deteriorate with age, exposure to excessive temperature, and exposure to moisture. Storage of recharge agents for long periods of time should be avoided.

Dry powder used for combustible metal fires (Class D) must not become damp as the powder will not be free flowing. In addition, when dry powder contains sufficient moisture, a hazardous reaction may result when applied to a metal fire.

A-4-5.3.2 Mixing multipurpose dry chemicals with alkaline-based dry chemicals may result in a chemical reaction capable of developing sufficient pressures to rupture an fire extinguisher. Substituting a different formulation for the one originally employed could cause malfunctioning of the fire extinguisher or result in substandard performance.

A-4-5.3.6 Removal of Moisture. Moisture within a nonwater-type fire extinguisher creates both a serious corrosion hazard to the fire extinguisher shell and indicates what is probably an inoperative fire extinguisher. Moisture may enter at the following times:

(1) After a hydrostatic test.

(2) When recharging is being performed.

(3) When the valve has been removed from the cylinder.

(4) By use of compressed air and a moisture trap for pressurizing nonwater types.

It is extremely important to remove any water or moisture from any fire extinguisher before recharging. Excess moisture in a dry chemical fire extinguisher will cause the agent to cake and lump and become unusable, plus cause corrosion to the fire extinguisher shell and valve. In carbon dioxide and halon fire extinguishers, excess moisture will cause extremely corrosive acids to form when combined with the extinguishing agent and corrode the fire extinguisher shell and valve.

Table A-4-4.2(a) Mechanical Parts
Extinguisher Part, Check Points and Corrective Action

Shell	Corrective Action
1. Hydrostatic test date or date of manufacture†	1. Retest if needed
2. Corrosion†	2. Conduct hydrostatic test and refinish; or discard
3. Mechanical damage (denting or abrasion)†	3. Conduct hydrostatic test and refinish; or discard
4. Paint condition	4. Refinish
5. Presence of repairs (welding, soldering, brazing, etc.)	5. Discard or consult manufacturer
6. Damaged threads (corroded, crossthreaded, or worn)	6. Discard or consult manufacturer
7. Broken hanger attachment, carrying handle lug	7. Discard or consult manufacturer
8. Sealing surface damage (nicks or corrosion)†	8. Clean, repair, and leak test; or discard

Nameplate	Corrective Action
1. Illegible wording	1. Clean or replace
2. Corrosion or loose plate	2. Inspect shell under plate (see Shell Check Points) and reattach plate

Nozzle or Horn	Corrective Action
1. Deformed, damaged, or cracked	1. Replace
2. Blocked openings	2. Clean
3. Damaged threads (corroded, crossthreaded, or worn)	3. Replace
4. Aged (brittle)	4. Replace

Hose Assembly	Corrective Action
1. Damaged (cut, cracked, or worn)	1. Replace
2. Damaged couplings or swivel joint (cracked or corroded)	2. Replace
3. Damaged threads (corroded, crossthreaded, or worn)	3. Replace
4. Inner tube cut at couplings	4. Repair or replace
5. Electrically nonconductive between couplings (CO_2 hose only)	5. Replace
6. Hose obstruction	6. Remove obstruction or replace

Valve Locking Device	Corrective Action
1. Damaged (bent, corroded, or binding)	1. Repair and lubricate; or replace
2. Missing	2. Replace

Gage or Pressure-Indicating Device	Corrective Action
1. Immovable, jammed, or missing pointer (pressure test)†	1. Depressurize and replace gage
2. Missing, deformed, or broken crystal†	2. Depressurize and replace gage
3. Illegible or faded dial†	3. Depressurize and replace gage
4. Corrosion†	4. Depressurize and check calibration, clean and refinish; or replace gage
5. Dented case or crystal retainer†	5. Depressurize and check calibration; or replace gage
6. Immovable or corroded pressure-indicating stem (nongage type)†	6. Replace head assembly, depressurize, and replace shell or complete extinguisher

Shell or Cylinder Valve	Corrective Action
1. Corroded, damaged or jammed lever, handle, spring, stem, or fastener joint†	1. Depressurize, check freedom of movement, and repair; or replace
2. Damaged outlet threads (corroded, crossthreaded, or worn)†	2. Depressurize and replace

Nozzle Shutoff Valve	Corrective Action
1. Corroded, damaged, jammed or binding lever, spring, stem, or fastener joint	1. Repair and lubricate; or replace
2. Plugged, deformed, or corroded nozzle tip or discharge passage	2. Clean or replace

Puncture Mechanism	Corrective Action
1. Damaged, jammed, or binding puncture lever, stem, or fastener joint	1. Replace
2. Dull or damaged cutting or puncture pin	2. Replace
3. Damaged threads (corroded, crossthreaded, or worn)	3. Replace

Gas Cartridge	Corrective Action
1. Corrosion	1. Replace cartridge
2. Damaged seal disc (injured, cut, or corroded)	2. Replace cartridge
3. Damaged threads (corroded, crossthreaded, or worn)	3. Replace cartridge
4. Illegible weight markings	4. Replace cartridge

Gas Cylinders	Corrective Action
1. Hydrostatic test date or date of manufacture	1. Retest if needed
2. Corrosion	2. Conduct hydrostatic test and refinish or discard
3. Paint condition	3. Refinish
4. Presence of repairs (welding, soldering, brazing, etc.)	4. Discard or consult manufacturer
5. Damaged threads (corroded, crossthreaded, or worn)	5. Discard or consult manufacturer

Table A-4-4.2(a) (Continued)

Wheel Cap or Fill Cap	Corrective Action
1. Corroded, cracked, or broken	1. Replace
2. Damaged threads (corroded, crossthreaded, or worn)	2. Replace
3. Sealing surface damage (nicked, deformed, or corroded)	3. Clean, repair, and leak test; or replace
4. Blocked vent hole or slot	4. Clean
Non-Rechargeable Shell	**Corrective Action**
1. Corrosion†	1. Discard shell
2. Damaged seal disc (injured, cut, or corroded)†	2. Discard shell
3. Damaged threads (corroded, crossthreaded, or worn)	3. Discard shell
4. Illegible weight markings†	4. Discard shell
Carriage and Wheels	**Corrective Action**
1. Corroded, bent, or broken carriage	1. Repair or replace
2. Damaged wheel (buckled or broken spoke, bent rim or axle, loose tire, low pressure, jammed bearing)	2. Clean, repair, and lubricate; or replace
Carrying Handle	**Corrective Action**
1. Broken handle lug	1. Discard shell or valve; or consult manufacturer
2. Broken handle	2. Replace
3. Corroded, jammed, or worn fastener joint	3. Clean or replace
Seals or Tamper Indicator	**Corrective Action**
1. Broken or missing	1. Check under Agent and Expelling Means for specific action
Hand Pump	**Corrective Action**
1. Corroded, jammed, or damaged pump	1. Repair and lubricate; or replace
2. Improper adjustment of packing nut	2. Adjust
Inner Cage, Chamber Stopple, Acid Container, or Tube	**Corrective Action**
1. Corroded, damaged, bent, cracked, or distorted	1. Replace
Pressurizing Valve	**Corrective Action**
1. Leaking seals	1. Depressurize and replace valve or core
Gasket "O" Ring and Seals	**Corrective Action**
1. Damaged (cut, cracked, or worn)†	1. Replace and lubricate
2. Missing†	2. Replace and lubricate
3. Aged or weathered (compression set, brittle, cracked)†	3. Replace and lubricate
Brackets	**Corrective Action**
1. Corroded, worn, or bent	1. Repair and refinish; or replace
2. Loose or binding fit	2. Adjust fit or replace
3. Worn, loose, corroded, or missing screw or bolt	3. Tighten or replace
4. Worn bumper, webbing, or grommet	4. Replace
Gas Tube and Siphon or Pickup Tube	**Corrective Action**
1. Corroded, dented, cracked, or broken	1. Replace
2. Blocked tube or openings in tube	2. Clean or replace
Safety Relief Device	**Corrective Action**
1. Corroded or damaged†	1. Depressurize and replace or consult manufacturer
2. Broken, operated, or plugged†	2. Depressurize and replace or repair
Pressure Regulators	**Corrective Action**
1. External condition (a) Damage (b) Corrosion	1. (a) Replace regulator (b) Clean regulator or replace
2. Pressure relief — corroded, plugged, dented, leaking, broken, or missing	2. Disconnect regulator from pressure source; replace pressure relief
3. Protective bonnet relief hole — tape missing or seal wire broken or missing	3. Check regulator in accordance with manufacturer's regulator test procedures
4. Adjusting screw — lock pin missing	4. Check regulator in accordance with manufacturer's regulator test procedures
5. Gages (a) Immovable, jammed, or missing pointer (b) Missing or broken crystal (c) Illegible or faded dial (d) Corrosion (e) Dented case or crystal retainer	5. (a) Disconnect regulator from pressure source; replace gage (b) Replace crystal (c) Replace gage (d) Check calibration, clean and refinish, or replace gage (e) Check calibration or replace gage
6. Regulator Hose (a) Cut, cracked, abraded, or deformed exterior (b) Corroded or cracked coupling (c) Corroded, crossthreaded, or worn coupling threads	6. (a) Conduct hydrostatic test or replace hose (b) Replace hose (c) Replace hose

NOTE: For disposable type extinguishers those items indicated with a dagger (†) cannot be inspected and serviced. If the corrective action requires the depressurization of the extinguisher, disposable halogenated agent fire extinguishers shall not be depressurized but returned to the manufacturer or service agency for proper disposal and reclaiming of the extinguishing agent.

Table A-4-4.2(b) Agent and Expelling Means
Extinguisher Type and Part, Check Points and Corrective Action

Foam	**Corrective Action**
1. Recharging date due	1. Empty, clean, and recharge
2. Improper fill levels in inner container and shell	2. Empty, clean, and recharge
3. Agent condition (check for sediment)	3. Empty, clean, and recharge
Self-Expelling	
Carbon Dioxide	**Corrective Action**
1. Improper weight	1. Recharge to proper weight
2. Broken or missing tamper indicator	2. Leak test and weigh, recharge or replace indicator
Halon 1301 Bromotrifluoromethane	**Corrective Action**
1. Punctured cylinder seal disc	1. Replace shell
2. Improper weight	2. Replace shell or return to manufacturer for refilling
3. Broken or missing tamper indicator	3. Examine cylinder seal disc, replace indicator
Combination Halon 1211/1301	**Corrective Action**
1. Improper weight	1. Return to manufacturer (see 4-3.3)
2. Broken or missing tamper indicator	2. Return to manufacturer (see 4-3.3)
Mechanical Pump	
Water and Antifreeze	**Corrective Action**
1. Improper fill level	1. Refill
2. Defective pump	2. Clean, repair, and lubricate, or replace
Dry Powder	**Corrective Action**
1. Improper fill level	1. Refill
2. Agent condition (contamination or caking)	2. Discard and replace
3. Missing scoop	3. Replace
Gas Cartridge or Cylinder	
Dry Chemical and Dry Powder Types	**Corrective Action**
1. Improper weight or charge level	1. Refill to correct weight
2. Agent condition (contamination, caking, or wrong agent)	2. Empty and refill
3. (a) For cartridge	3. (a)
(1) Punctured seal disc	(1) Replace cartridge
(2) Improper weight	(2) Replace cartridge
(3) Broken or missing tamper indicator	(3) Examine seal disc, replace indicator
(b) For gas cylinder with gage	(b)
(1) Low pressure	(1) Replace cylinder
(2) Broken or missing tamper indicator	(2) Leak test — replace indicator
(c) For gas cylinder without gage	(c)
(1) Low pressure (attach gage and measure pressure)	(1) Leak test. If normal, leak test and repair indicator. If low — replace cylinder.
(2) Broken or missing tamper indicator	(2) Measure pressure — leak test — replace indicator
Stored Pressure	
Combination Halon 1211/1301	**Corrective Action**
1. Refillable	1.
(a) Improper extinguisher agent	(a) Return to manufacturer (see 4-4.3)
(b) Improper gage pressure	(b) Return to manufacturer (see 4-4.3)
(c) Broken or missing tamper indicator	(c) Examine extinguisher, leak test, replace tamper indicator
2. Nonrechargeable extinguisher with pressure indicator	2.
(a) Low pressure	(a) Return to manufacturer (see 4-4.3)
(b) Broken or missing tamper indicator	(b) Leak test, check pressure, replace tamper indicator
Dry Chemical and Dry Powder Types	**Corrective Action**
1. Refillable	1.
(a) Improper extinguisher weight	(a) Refill to correct weight
(b) Improper gage pressure	(b) Repressurize and leak test
(c) Broken or missing tamper indicator	(c) Leak test and replace indicator
2. Disposable shell with pressure indicator	2.
(a) Punctured seal disc	(a) Replace shell
(b) Low pressure	(b) Depressurize; replace shell
(c) Broken or missing tamper indicator	(c) Check pressure — check seal disc — replace indicator
3. Disposable shell without pressure indicator	3.
(a) Punctured seal disc	(a) Replace shell
(b) Low weight	(b) Depressurize; replace shell
(c) Broken or missing tamper indicator	(c) Check seal disc — replace indicator
4. Nonrechargeable extinguisher with pressure indicator	4.
(a) Low pressure	(a) Depressurize and discard extinguisher
(b) Broken or missing tamper indicator	(b) Leak test — check pressure — replace indicator

Table A-4-4.2(b) (Continued)

Halon 1211 Bromochlorodifluoromethane	Corrective Action
1. Broken or missing tamper indicator	1. Weigh, leak test, and replace indicator
2. Improper gage pressure	2. Weigh, repressurize, and leak test
3. Improper weight	3. Leak test and refill to correct weight
Water, Antifreeze, and Loaded Stream	**Corrective Action**
1. Improper fill level (by weight or observation)	1. Refill to correct level
2. Agent condition if antifreeze or loaded stream. Improper charge (check recharge record or weigh)	2. Empty and refill
3. Improper gage pressure	3. Repressurize and leak test
4. Broken or missing tamper indicator	4. Leak test — replace indicator
AFFF and FFFP Liquid Charge	**Corrective Action**
1. Improper fill level (by weight or observation)	1. Empty and recharge with new solution
2. Agent condition (presence of precipitate or other foreign matter)	2. Empty and recharge with new solution
3. Improper gage pressure	3. Repressurize and leak test
4. Broken or missing tamper indicator	4. Leak test — replace indicator
AFFF Solid Charge	**Corrective Action**
1. Improper fill level (by weight or observation)	1. Refill to correct level
2. Improper gage pressure	2. Repressurize and leak test
3. Broken or missing valve tamper indicator	3. Leak test — replace indicator
4. Presence of liquid moisture in solid charge or burning	4. Replace solid charge and change tamper indicator tape
5. Missing charge housing seal plug	5. Inspect for all the above — replace plug

A-4-5.3.7 Halon Extinguisher Recharging. If the fire extinguisher valve is removed for servicing, it is recommended that the fire extinguisher be purged with nitrogen or a vacuum be drawn on the fire extinguisher cylinder prior to recharging.

A-4-5.3.9 Dry Ice Converters. In general, carbon dioxide obtained by converting dry ice to liquid will not be satisfactory unless it is properly processed to remove excess water and oil. If dry ice converters are used, the following required steps must be taken:

(a) Moisture-absorbent cartridges containing silica gel or activated alumina of adequate capacity should be employed. These cartridges need to be periodically reactivated by heating at 300°F (149°C) for two hours in an open vented condition in order to keep them in an absorbent condition. At temperatures below 32°F (0°C), the cartridges act as a filter, and above 32°F (0°C), they absorb moisture directly. Various telltale compositions are available that, by means of color, indicate the degree of absorptivity still available in the gel.

(b) An extra operation is required to minimize the water within the converter. This operation consists of blowing off a short burst of liquid carbon dioxide from the bottom of the converter in order to blow off free water. This operation can only be performed above 32°F (0°C). With the converter contents colder than 32°F (0°C), blowing off is ineffectual.

The preferred source of carbon dioxide for recharging fire extinguishers is from a low-pressure [300 psi at 0°F (2068 kPa at -17.8°C)] supply, either directly or via dry cylinders used as an intermediary means.

A-4-5.4.1 Pressure Gages. If it becomes necessary to replace a pressure gauge on a fire extinguisher, in addition to knowing the charging pressure, it is important to know the type of extinguishing agent for which the gauge is suitable as well as the valve body with which the gauge is compatible. This information may be available in the form of markings on the dial face. Where the marking is provided, the extinguishing agent is indicated by references such as "Use Dry Chemicals Only," while the valve body compatibility is indicated as follows:

(a) Gauges intended for use with aluminum or plastic valve bodies are marked with a line above the gauge manufacturer's code letter.

(b) Gauges intended for use with brass or plastic valve bodies are marked with a line below the manufacturer's code letter.

(c) Universal gauges that can be used with aluminum, brass, or plastic valve bodies are marked with lines above and below the manufacturer's code letter or by the absence of any line above or below the manufacturer's code letter.

Using the proper replacement gauge as to pressure range, extinguishing agent, and valve body compatibility is recommended to avoid or to reduce gauge-related problems.

A-4-5.4.3 Typical Specification of Equipment Capable of Producing Dry Air. The compressor/dryer module shall be a fully enclosed, factory-assembled, and factory-tested package of a vertical design (compressor above motor). It shall incorporate the compressor driver, purification system, controls, interconnecting piping, and wiring. Scope of supply shall include:

Compressor. The compressor block shall be multistage, air cooled, oil lubricated, and rated for continuous duty at 5000 psig with a charging rate of _____ CFM. The crankcase shall be fully enclosed with oversized ball bearings on each end. The connecting rods shall utilize needle bearings on both ends. Pistons shall be aluminum or cast iron and shall incorporate piston rings on all stages. Cylinders shall be of cast iron. Relief valves and individually mounted intercoolers shall be utilized after each stage of compression. The aftercooler shall be designed to deliver final air at a temperature not to exceed 20°F above ambient. The compressor flywheel shall incorporate a high velocity cooling fan for maximum heat dissipation. An automatic condensate drain system shall be supplied as standard equipment on all systems.

Dryer System. The system shall be of a multichamber arrangement, each constructed of aluminum alloy with a tensile strength of 83,000 psi and designed for 5000 psi working pressure with a 4 to 1 safety factor. The first chamber shall be a mechanical separator to eliminate oil and water. Subsequent chambers shall utilize replacement cartridges to further remove moisture and oil vapor. The dryer system shall process _____ CF before cartridge replacement. The air delivered shall have a -60°F (-51.1°C) dew point or lower.

Controls/Instrumentation. The compressor module shall incorporate a gauge panel to include the following: interstage and final discharge pressure gauges, lube oil pressure gauge (where applicable), hour meter, and power-on light. All pressure gauges shall be liquid-filled. The control system shall consist of all devices to monitor the operation of the compressor including motor starter with overload detectors and switches to shut the compressor down in the event that high temperature or low oil pressure (on pressure lubricated compressors) occurs. An air pressure switch shall be supplied to automatically start and stop the compressor to maintain adequate system pressure. [The unit shall come complete with a cartridge monitoring system that combines both moisture monitoring and timed shutdown. The moisture monitor checks air quality continuously and is calibrated to indicate when a dew point of -60°F (-51.1°C) has been reached. When moisture is detected, a yellow light comes on and the digital timer comes into operation. At the conclusion of a 1- to 2-hour timing period, shutdown occurs and a red light comes on.]

A-5-1.4 A condemned cylinder or fire extinguisher can only be destroyed by its owner or at the owner's direction. It is strongly recommended that a record be kept of cylinders or fire extinguishers that are recommended to be destroyed.

A-5-1.6 Structural integrity of aluminum shells or cylinders is reduced when exposed to temperatures in excess of 350°F (177°C). These temperatures may occur under fire exposure without any visual evidence or during repainting operations where oven drying is utilized.

A-5-4.3 Test Equipment for Low Pressure Cylinders.

A-5-5.2 Testing Procedures for Low Pressure Cylinders.

(a) All valves, internal parts, and hose assemblies must be removed and the fire extinguisher emptied.

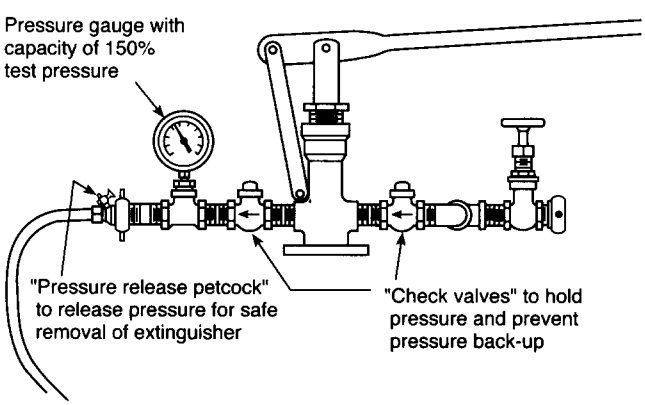


Figure A-5-4.3(a) Hydrostatic hand pump.

Exception: On some dry chemical and dry powder fire extinguishers (cartridge-operated), the manufacturer recommends that certain internal parts not be removed.

(b) All dry chemical and dry powder types of fire extinguishers must have all traces of extinguishing materials removed from inside the shell before filling with water.

(c) On all dry chemical and dry powder fire extinguishers having an externally mounted gas cartridge for creating discharge pressure, the cartridge (and some cartridge receivers) must be removed and a suitable plug inserted into the shell opening at the point of removal.

(d) All wheeled fire extinguishers equipped with a shut-off nozzle at the outlet end of the hose must have the hose (complete with couplings but without the discharge nozzle) removed and tested separately.

NOTE: To conduct maintenance or a hydrostatic test on wheeled fire extinguishers equipped with a regulator(s), disconnect the regulator or low pressure hose from the agent container. Test the regulator in accordance with procedures stated in A-4-4.2 of the Maintenance Check List.

(e) On all wheeled stored pressure dry chemical fire extinguishers, the head assembly is to be removed and replaced with a suitable test bonnet.

(f) The hose of the hydrostatic test pump is then attached by the flexible connection to the discharge nozzle, hose assembly, test bonnet, or test fitting, as is applicable. In the case of wheeled dry chemical and dry powder fire extinguishers, procedures and fittings should be those recommended by the manufacturer.

(g) The fire extinguisher is then placed in the protective test cage or barrier or, in the case of wheeled units, placed behind the protective shield before applying the test pressure.

(h) The water supply to the test pump is to be turned on and the fire extinguisher then filled to the top of its collar.

(i) For fire extinguishers tested with their cap in place, the cap must be tightened SLOWLY while the water supply remains open. After all of the entrapped air within the shell has been bled off and water emerges, the cap must be tightened fully.

(j) For fire extinguishers tested with a test bonnet or fitting, the bonnet or fitting must be tightened FULLY while the water supply remains open. After all of the entrapped air within the shell has been bled off and water emerges, the vent must be closed tightly.

(k) Pressure is then applied at a rate-of-pressure rise so the test pressure is reached in not less than 30 sec. This test pressure is maintained for at least 30 sec. Observations are made at this time to note any distortion or leakage of the fire extinguisher shell.

(l) If no distortion or leakage is noted and if the test pressure has not dropped, the pressure on the fire extinguisher shell may be released. The fire extinguisher is then considered to have passed the hydrostatic test.

(m) All traces of water and moisture must be removed from all dry chemical, dry powder, and halogenated agent fire extinguishers by use of a cylinder dryer. If a heated air stream is used, the temperature within the shell must not exceed 150°F (66°C).

(n) Any fire extinguisher shell that fails this hydrostatic test must be destroyed by the owner or at his or her discretion.

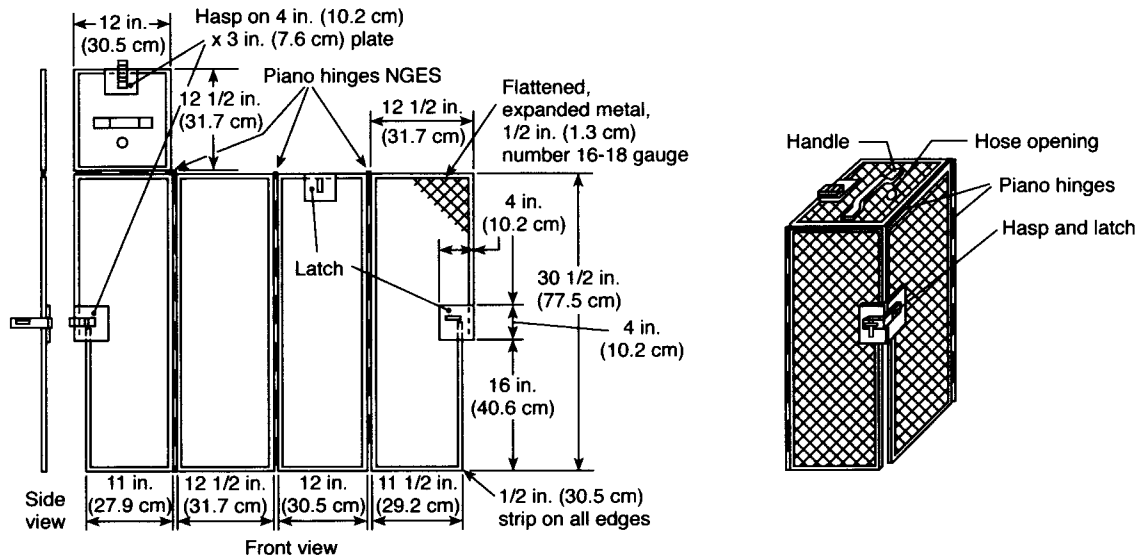


Figure A-5-4.3(b) This illustrates a low-pressure, portable hydrostatic test cage useful to protect service personnel during such operations. It is used for hydrostatic tests of fire extinguishers of the type described in Section 5-5. It is not used for hydrostatic testing of high pressure cylinders. The cage should not be anchored to the floor during test operations. Such cages can be made by any metal fabricator.

A-5-5.3 Testing Procedures for Hose Assemblies.

(a) The discharge nozzle must be removed from the hose assembly without removal of any hose couplings.

(b) For dry chemical and dry powder types, all traces of dry chemical or dry powder must be removed.

(c) The hose assembly is then placed into a protective device, if available, whose design will permit visual observation of the test. Personnel testing the hose assembly should remain a safe distance away from the hose being tested.

(d) The hose must be completely filled with water before testing.

(e) Pressure then is applied at a rate-of-pressure rise to reach the test pressure within 1 min. The test pressure is to be maintained for 1 full min. Observations are then made to note any distortion or leakage.

(f) If no distortion or leakage is noted, or the test pressure has not dropped, or the couplings have not moved, the pressure is then to be released. The hose assembly is then considered to have passed the hydrostatic test.

(g) Hose assemblies passing the test must then be completely dried internally. If heat is used for drying, the temperature must not exceed 150°F (66°C).

(h) Hose assemblies failing a hydrostatic test must be destroyed.

A-5-5.4.2 Hydrostatic Test Label. Figure A-5-5.4.2 is a guide to the design of a hydrostatic test label.

All print should be black on a silver background.

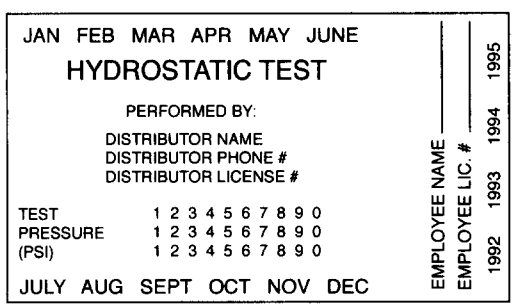


Figure A-5-5.4.2

Appendix B Recommended Markings to Indicate Extinguisher Suitability According to Class of Fire

This Appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

B-1 General.

B-1.1 Markings should be applied by decals that are durable and color fade resistant.

Color Separation Identification (picture symbol objects are white; background borders are white)

Blue* — background for "YES" symbols

Black — background for symbols with slash mark ("NO")

— class of fire symbols and wording

Red* — slash mark for black background symbols

B-1.2 Markings should be located on the front of the fire extinguisher shell. Size and form should permit easy legibility at a distance of 3 ft (1 m). The labels shown in Table B-2.1 are consistent with fire extinguishers that have been tested and listed in accordance with fire test standards (*see 1-4.3*).

B-1.3 Where markings are applied to wall panels, etc., in the vicinity of fire extinguishers, they should permit easy legibility at a distance of 15 ft (4.6 m).

B-2 Recommended Marking System.

B-2.1 The recommended marking system is a pictorial concept that combines the uses and nonuses of fire extinguishers on a single label (*see Table B-2.1*).

*NOTE: Recommended colors, per PMS (Pantone Matching System):

(BLUE-299)

(RED-Warm Red)

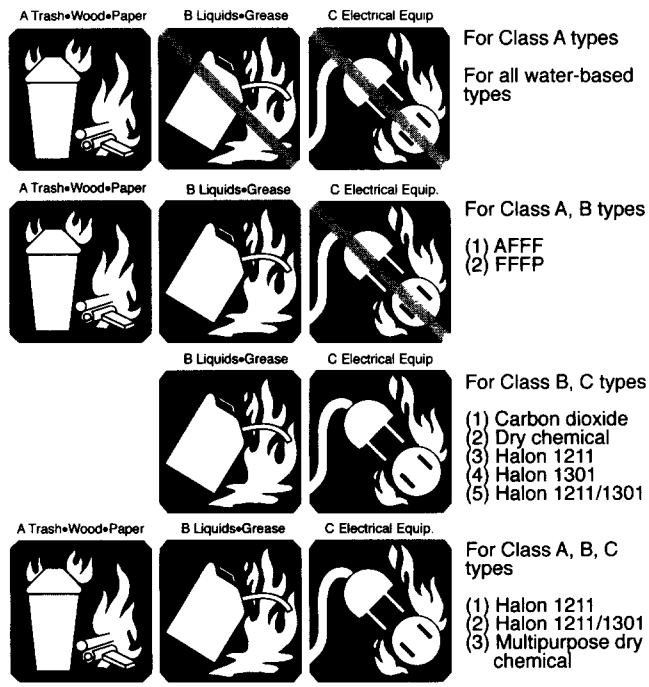


Table B-2.1

B-2.2 Letter-shaped symbol markings, as previously recommended, are shown in Table B-2.2.

Fire extinguishers suitable for more than one class of fire should be identified by multiple symbols placed in a horizontal sequence.

NOTE: Recommended colors from the PMS (Pantone Matching System) are:

Green — Basic Green

Red — 192 Red

Blue — Process Blue

Yellow — Basic Yellow

Ordinary  Combustibles	1. Extinguishers suitable for "Class A" fires should be identified by a triangle containing the letter "A." If colored, the triangle is colored green.*
Flammable  Liquids	2. Extinguishers suitable for "Class B" fires should be identified by a square containing the letter "B." If colored, the square is colored red.*
Electrical  Equipment	3. Extinguishers suitable for "Class C" fires should be identified by a circle containing the letter "C." If colored, the circle is colored blue.*
Combustible  Metals	4. Extinguishers suitable for fires involving metals should be identified by a five-pointed star containing the letter "D." If colored, the star is colored yellow.*

Table B-2.2

Appendix C Fire Extinguisher Selection

This Appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

C-1 Principles of Selecting Fire Extinguishers.

C-1.1 Selection of the best portable fire extinguisher for a given situation depends on:

(a) The nature of the combustibles or flammables that might be ignited,

(b) The potential severity (size, intensity, and speed of travel) of any resulting fire,

(c) Effectiveness of the fire extinguisher on that hazard,

(d) The ease of use of the fire extinguisher,

(e) The personnel available to operate the fire extinguisher and their physical abilities and emotional reactions as influenced by their training,

(f) The ambient temperature conditions and other special atmospheric considerations (wind, draft, presence of fumes),

(g) Suitability of the fire extinguisher for its environment,

(h) Any anticipated adverse chemical reactions between the extinguishing agent and the burning materials,

(i) Any health and operational safety concerns (exposure of operators during the fire control efforts), and

(j) The upkeep and maintenance requirements for the fire extinguisher.

C-1.2 Portable fire extinguishers are designed to cope with fires of limited size, and are necessary and desirable even though the property may be equipped with automatic sprinkler protection, standpipe and hose systems, or other fixed fire protective equipment.

C-1.3 A fire incident creates conditions of stress and intense excitement. Under these conditions the choice of a correct fire extinguisher must be made quickly. The protection planner can help to secure selection of the correct fire extinguisher by (1) locating the fire extinguisher near fire hazards for which they are suitable, (2) by use of fire extinguishers suitable for more than one class of fire, (3) by clearly marking the intended use (*see Appendix B*), and (4) by training of employees in the use of proper fire extinguishers. The use of conspicuous markings to readily identify an fire extinguisher's suitability is particularly important where fire extinguishers are grouped or where multiple fire hazards are present in an area.

C-2 Matching Fire Extinguishers to the Hazard.

C-2.1 The first step in evaluating the selection of a fire extinguisher for the protection of a property is to determine the nature of the materials that might be ignited. Some fire extinguishers are suitable for only one class of fire, others for two, and still others for three. For example, a plain water fire extinguisher is suitable for Class A fires only.

C-2.2 The successful use of a Class A fire extinguisher on an incipient fire is directly related to the quantity of combustible material (contents and interior finish or both) involved. The amount of combustibles is sometimes referred to as the "fire loading" of a building, figured as the average pounds of combustibles per square foot of area. The larger the amount of combustibles, the greater the fire loading and the greater the potential fire hazard that the fire extinguisher may be called upon to combat. Based on this concept, Class A fire extinguishers are allocated according to the average fire loading that may be encountered in the occupancy to be protected.

C-2.3 Virtually every structure, even if of fire-resistive or noncombustible construction, has some combustible building components in the form of interior finish, partitions, etc. Thus, for building protection, fire extinguishers suitable for Class A fires are standard. Likewise, in virtually every situation, whether it be a building, a vehicle, or an outdoor exposure, ordinary combustible materials are found.

C-2.4 It is also true that, where ordinary combustibles are present, there may be the need for fire extinguishers suitable for use on Class B and C fires (i.e., in the dining areas of a restaurant the principal combustibles present are wood, paper, and fabrics, which are Class A materials; however, in the kitchen area the essential hazard involves cooking greases, and a Class B fire extinguisher should be installed).

C-2.5 As another example, although in hospitals there is a general need for Class A fire extinguishers to cover spaces such as the patients' rooms, corridors, offices, etc., Class B:C fire extinguishers should be available in the laboratories, kitchens, areas where flammable anesthetics are stored or handled, or in electrical switchgear or generator rooms. Each area should be surveyed for its actual fire extinguisher requirements, keeping in mind the variety of conditions that exist in that particular area.

C-2.6 In connection with Class B (flammable liquid) fires, four basic conditions may exist: (1) flammable liquid fires of appreciable depth [1/4 in. (.63 cm) or more] such as those

occurring in dip tanks and quench tanks in industrial plants, (2) spill fires or running fires where the depth of the liquid does not accumulate appreciably, (3) pressurized flammable liquid or gas fires from damaged vessels or product lines, and (4) cooking grease fires of appreciable depth such as those occurring in deep fat fryers.

Each of these four conditions presents significantly different problems in extinguishment which can also be further complicated by variations between indoor and outdoor conditions.

C-2.7 The Class B ratings given by testing laboratories are based on flammable liquid fires of appreciable depth. The number thus derived is an approximate indication of the relative fire extinguishing potential of the fire extinguisher.

C-2.8 The selection of Class B fire extinguishers to be used on pressurized flammable liquids and pressurized gas fires requires special consideration. Fires of this nature are considered to be a special hazard and only dry chemical types of fire extinguishers should be employed. Other types of Class B rated fire extinguishers are relatively ineffective on these hazards. It has been determined that special dry chemical nozzle designs and rates of application are required to cope with such hazards.

CAUTION: It is undesirable to attempt to extinguish this type of fire unless there is reasonable assurance that the source of fuel can be shut off promptly.

C-2.9 Fire extinguishers with a Class B rating may extinguish a fire involving cooking grease but only those charged with a sodium bicarbonate or potassium bicarbonate base dry chemical have the capability of preventing reignition until the cooking grease cools.

C-2.10 The size and type of the Class C fire extinguisher selected should be based on the construction features of the electrical equipment, the degree of agent contamination that can be tolerated, the size and extent of Class A and Class B components, or both, that are a part of the equipment, and the nature and amount of combustible materials in the immediate vicinity. For example, large motors and power panels will contain a considerable amount of Class A insulating materials as compared to the Class B material in an oil-filled transformer.

C-2.11 Once an analysis is made of the nature of the combustibles present and their potential fire severity, a study is made of the various candidate fire extinguishers that might be provided to meet fire protection needs.

C-3 Selecting the Right Fire Extinguisher.

C-3.1 Selecting the right fire extinguisher for the class of hazard depends on a careful analysis of the advantages and disadvantages (under various conditions) of the various types available. The following paragraphs review some of the points that should be considered.

C-3.2 Water-type Fire Extinguishers.

C-3.2.1 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.

C-3.2.2 Since the pump tank fire extinguisher (hand-carry type) cannot be operated while being carried, it is considered somewhat more difficult to use. However, it does possess some advantages over stored pressure under certain applications. It is an excellent choice for use as a standby fire extinguisher on welding or cutting operations, protecting buildings in remote locations, and for use by the construction industry. It can easily be filled from any convenient, relatively clean water supply, can be used without the need for pressurization, and can be easily maintained. For freezing conditions, chemical additives containing corrosion inhibitors can be used; however, copper and nonmetallic tank models are recommended because they will not corrode as easily. The backpack style of pump tank, which can be carried and operated at the same time, is ideally suited for use in combating brush fires.

C-3.3 AFFF and FFFP Fire Extinguishers. AFFF (aqueous film forming foam) and FFFP (film forming fluoroprotein) type fire extinguishers are rated for use on both Class A and Class B fires. They are not suitable for use in freezing temperatures. An advantage of this type on Class B flammable liquid fires of appreciable depth is the ability of the agent to float on and secure the liquid surface, which helps to prevent reignition.

C-3.4 Carbon Dioxide Fire Extinguishers. The principal advantage of CO_2 (carbon dioxide) fire extinguishers is that the agent does not leave a residue after use. This may be a significant factor where protection is needed for delicate and costly electronic equipment. Other typical applications are food preparation areas, laboratories, and printing or duplicating areas. Since the agent is discharged in the form of a gas/snow cloud, it has a relatively short range of 3 to 8 ft (1 to 2.4 m). This type of fire extinguisher is not recommended for outdoor use where windy conditions prevail, or for indoor use in locations that are subject to strong air currents because the agent may rapidly dissipate and prevent extinguishment. The concentration needed for fire extinguishment reduces the amount of oxygen (air) needed for life safety when the discharge is in a confined area (space).

C-3.5 Halogenated Agent Extinguishers.

C-3.5.1 The bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon 1211) fire extinguisher has an agent that is similar to carbon dioxide in that it is suitable for cold weather installation and leaves no residue. Some larger models of Halon 1211 fire extinguishers are listed for use on Class A as well as Class B and C fires. Compared to carbon dioxide on a weight-of-agent basis, bromochlorodifluoromethane (Halon 1211) is at least twice as effective. When discharged, the agent is in the combined form of a gas/mist with about twice the range of carbon dioxide. To some extent, windy conditions or strong air currents may make extinguishment difficult by causing the rapid dispersal of the agent.

C-3.5.2 In general, bromotrifluoromethane (Halon 1301) fire extinguishers have features and characteristics similar to carbon dioxide fire extinguishers in that they are suitable for cold weather installation and leave no residue. Halon 1301 fire extinguishers are listed for Class B and C fires. Compared to carbon dioxide on a weight-of-agent basis, bromotrifluoromethane (Halon 1301) is at least as effective. When discharged, the agent is in the combined form of a gas/mist. To some extent, windy conditions or strong air currents may make extinguishment difficult by causing the rapid dispersal of the agent.

C-3.5.3 Fire extinguishers containing a mixture of Halon 1211 and Halon 1301 share properties of the other halogenated agent-type fire extinguishers such as leaving no residue after use and minimizing thermal shock. The mixture of halogenated agents will discharge in the form of a gas/mist with the ratio of gas to mist increasing with higher ratios of Halon 1301 to Halon 1211. The discharge range will likewise be affected by the ratio of Halon 1301 to Halon 1211 with the range decreasing as the proportion of Halon 1301 increases. To some extent, windy conditions or strong air currents may make extinguishments difficult by causing the rapid dispersal of the agent.

C-3.6 Dry Chemical Extinguishers.

C-3.6.1 Due to the different designs and the various types of dry chemical agents, choosing the most suitable dry chemical fire extinguisher requires careful evaluation. Hand portable models have a discharge stream that ranges from 10 to 30 ft (3 to 9 m) depending on fire extinguisher size. Compared with carbon dioxide or halogenated agent fire extinguishers, they will also perform better under windy conditions.

C-3.6.2 Dry chemical fire extinguishers are available in two basic styles: stored-pressure and cartridge-operated. The stored-pressure (rechargeable) type is the most widely used and is best suited where infrequent use is anticipated and where skilled personnel with professional recharge equipment are available. The cartridge-operated type has the advantage of being quickly refilled in remote locations without the need for special equipment. Some dry chemical models can be equipped with long-range (high velocity) nozzles or applicators that are beneficial in applying the agent under certain special fire fighting conditions.

C-3.6.3 There are five available types of dry chemical agent, and each has certain advantages and disadvantages. These advantages and disadvantages should be reviewed by potential users.

C-3.6.4 The potassium and urea-potassium base bicarbonate agents are selected in preference to sodium bicarbonate, principally because of their greater fire extinguishing capabilities. If corrosion is not a factor, potassium chloride can also be included in this group. However, the potassium chloride base agent is corrosive and does not have any specific extinguishing characteristics that are superior to the potassium bicarbonate base agents.

C-3.6.5 The ammonium phosphate base agent (multipurpose) is the only dry chemical agent that is suitable for Class A protection. In addition to Class B and Class C protection, the residues of multipurpose dry chemical when left in contact with metal surfaces can cause corrosion.

C-3.6.6 Where dry chemical fire extinguishers are utilized for Class C protection, it is important to consider that the residue of potassium chloride is more corrosive than other dry chemicals and that a multipurpose base agent will be more difficult to remove because it first softens when in contact with hot surfaces and then hardens when it cools. Any of the other dry chemical agents, depending on protection requirements, may prove to be a more practical choice for Class C protection.

C-3.7 Wheeled Fire Extinguishers.

C-3.7.1 The selection of any type of wheeled fire extinguisher is generally associated with a recognized need to provide additional protection for special hazards or large, extra-hazard areas. Where wheeled fire extinguishers are to be installed, consideration should be given to mobility within the area in which they will be used.

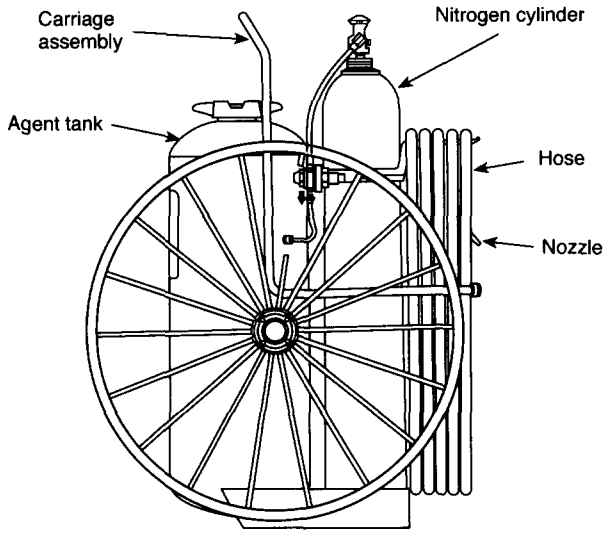


Figure C-3.7(a) Cylinder-operated dry chemical type.

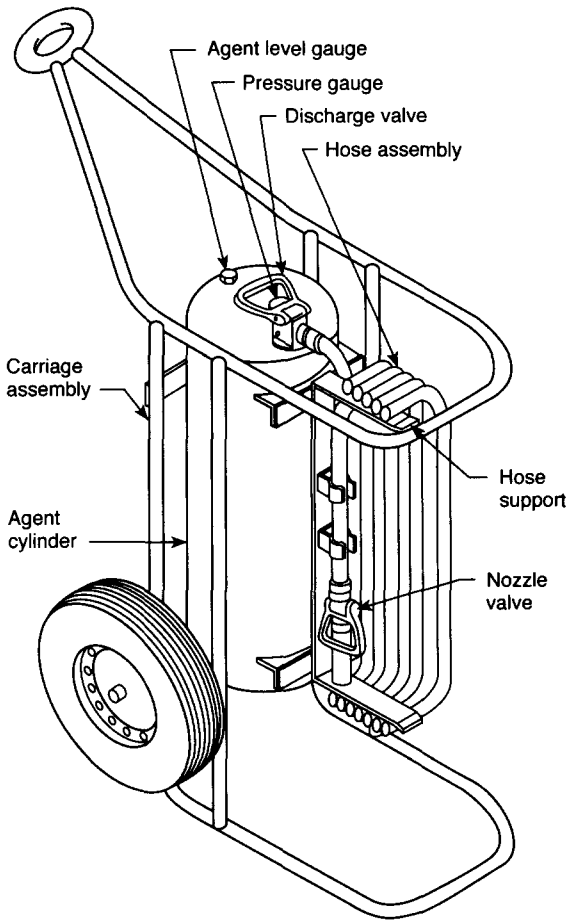


Figure C-3.7(b) Stored-pressure Halon 1211 type.

C-3.7.2 For outdoor locations, models with rubber tires or wide-rim wheels will be easier to transport. For indoor locations, doorways, aisles, and corridors need to be wide enough to permit the ready passage of the fire extinguisher. Because of the magnitude of the fire it will generally be used on, this type of fire extinguisher should be reserved for use by operators who have actually used the equipment, who have received special instructions on the use of the equipment, or who have used the equipment in live fire training.

Appendix D Operation and Use

This Appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

D-1 General.

D-1.1 Persons who are expected to use a fire extinguisher should be made familiar with all information contained in the manufacturer's nameplate(s) and the instruction manual. Proper operation of a fire extinguisher requires the operator to execute several basic steps in a certain sequence. The fire extinguisher designer, the approval agencies, the installer, and the protection planner can influence significantly the ease and likelihood of these steps being accomplished properly.

D-1.1.1 Fire extinguishers will be used by one or more of the following groups of people, listed in descending order of their probable skill:

Fire departments (municipal or industrial) (trained).

Employees (business or industrial) (trained or untrained).

Private owners (home, car, boat, etc.) (untrained).

The general public (untrained).

D-1.1.2 Where employees have not been trained, operation of fire extinguishers may be seriously delayed, the extinguishing material may be wasted due to poor application techniques, and more fire extinguishers may have to be used, or the fire may not be extinguished.

D-1.1.3 It is not enough for the protection planner to determine the hazard of a location or area within a building and then select a proper type and size of fire extinguisher to fit the hazard. He or she must take into account any problems of getting the fire extinguisher into action, and the difficulty of properly applying the extinguishing agent. The planner should also consider who is the most likely to use the fire extinguisher, and estimate the degree of skill or training that person may have.

D-1.2 Methods of Fire Extinguisher Operation.

D-1.2.1 The methods of operation of fire extinguishers are most conveniently arranged by grouping fire extinguishers according to their expelling means. Five methods are in common use.

(a) *Self-expelling.* The agents have sufficient vapor pressure at normal operating temperatures to expel themselves.

(b) *Gas Cartridge or Cylinder.* Expellant gas is confined in a separate pressure vessel until an operator releases it to pressurize the fire extinguisher shell.

(c) *Stored Pressure.* The extinguishing material and expellant are kept in a single container.

(d) *Mechanically Pumped.* The operator provides expelling energy by means of a pump, and the vessel containing the agent is not pressurized.

(e) *Hand Propelled.* The material is applied with a scoop, pail, or bucket.

D-1.2.2 Several different extinguishing materials are handled by each of these expelling means. Table D-1.2 lists the agent and expelling means combinations that are or have been in use.

Table D-1.2 Extinguisher Operation and Methods of Expelling

	Expelling Methods				
Extinguishing Materials	**Self-Expelling**	**Cartridge or N_2 Cylinder**	**Stored Pressure**	**Pump**	**Hand**
Water and Antifreeze			x	x	x
Wetting Agent			x		
AFFF and FFFP		x	x		
Loaded Stream		x	x		
Multipurpose Dry Chemical		x	x		
Carbon Dioxide	x				
Dry Chemical		x	x		
Halogenated Agents	x		x		
Dry Powder (Metal Fires)		x	x		x

D-2 Basic Steps to Operate Extinguishers.

D-2.1 The basic steps necessary to put an fire extinguisher into operation are:

Recognition as a fire extinguisher.

Selection and suitability of a fire extinguisher.

Transport of a fire extinguisher to the fire.

Actuation of the fire extinguisher.

Application of the extinguishing agent to the fire.

D-2.2 Recognition as an Extinguisher. The following will help a person to recognize a fire extinguisher.

D-2.2.1 Approval agencies require permanent marking on the front of fire extinguishers indicating their purpose, content, and usage.

D-2.2.2 Additional markings, not a part of the device, may be needed to indicate the location of a fire extinguisher. These preferably should be standardized throughout the property so all fire extinguishers are easily "spotted." These markings may be in the form of electric lights, placards, mounting boards, overhead signs, color panels or stripes, or cabinets. They may be distinctively colored by painting or reflective taping.

D-2.2.3 If fire extinguishers are located along the normal exit paths from an area, personnel are more inclined to take them and return to the site of a fire.

D-2.3 Transport of a Fire Extinguisher to the Fire.

D-2.3.1 A fire extinguisher should be mounted and located so it can be easily removed in a fire emergency and brought to the site of the fire as quickly as possible. It should be readily accessible without need for moving or climbing over stock, materials, or equipment.

D-2.3.2 Portability is affected by the weight of the fire extinguisher, travel distance to a possible fire, the need for carrying the unit up or down stairs or ladders, the need for using gloves, the overall congestion of the premises, and the physical ability of the operators.

D-2.3.3 In the case of wheeled fire extinguishers, the width of aisles and doorways and the nature of the flooring and outside grounds over which the fire extinguisher must be moved should be taken into account.

D-2.4 Actuation of the Fire Extinguisher.

D-2.4.1 Once the fire extinguisher has been transported to the fire site, it must be placed into operation without delay. Employees should be familiar with any steps needed to actuate any fire extinguisher. Here is where previous training is most valuable, since there is little time to stop and read operating instructions on the nameplate.

D-2.4.2 To actuate an fire extinguisher, one or more of the following steps are required:

POSITION FOR OPERATION — The intended position for operation is usually marked on the fire extinguisher. When the position of operation is obvious (such as when one hand holds the fire extinguisher and the other hand holds the nozzle), this information may be omitted.

REMOVAL OF RESTRAINING OR LOCKING DEVICES — Many fire extinguishers have an operation safeguard or locking device that prevents accidental actuation. The most common device is a lock pin or ring pin which must be withdrawn before operation.

Other forms of such devices are clips, cams, levers, or hose or nozzle restrainers. Most tamper indicators (such as wire and lead seals) will break with removal of the restraining device.

On some fire extinguishers the restraining device is arranged to disengage when the unit is normally handled. No separate motion is required. This type of restraining device is especially suited for use by private owners and the general public since prior instruction is seldom possible.

START OF DISCHARGE — This requires one or more of several actions such as inverting, bumping, turning or squeezing a valve handle or lever, pushing a lever, or pumping. These may cause a gas to be generated, release a gas from a separate container, open a normally closed valve, or create a pressure within the container.

AGENT APPLICATION — This act involves direction of the stream of extinguishing agent onto the fire. Nameplate information has advisory notes regarding the application of the agent to different types of fires. Specific application techniques are described in Section D-3.

D-2.5 Expellant Gas/Pressure.

D-2.5.1 Many of the fire extinguishers described in this appendix are of the stored-pressure or cartridge-operated type. Since the operating characteristics of these two types are similar, regardless of agent used, they are described generally in the following paragraphs.

D-2.5.2 In stored-pressure models, the expellant gas and extinguishing agent are stored in a single chamber, and the discharge is controlled by a shutoff valve or nozzle.

D-2.5.3 In cartridge-operated models, the expellant gas is stored in a separate cartridge or may be stored in an expellant-gas cylinder (wheeled models), located within or adjacent to the shell containing the extinguishing agent. These fire extinguishers are actuated by releasing the expellant gas that expels the agent. In most models, the discharge may subsequently be controlled by a shutoff valve or nozzle.

D-3 Application Techniques.

D-3.1 General.

D-3.1.1 Many fire extinguishers deliver their entire quantity of extinguishing material in 8 to 10 sec (although some take 30 sec or longer to discharge). The agent must be applied correctly at the outset since there is seldom time for experimentation. In many fire extinguishers the discharge may be started or stopped by a valve. When using some fire extinguishers on flammable liquid fires, the fire may flare up momentarily when the agent is initially applied.

D-3.1.2 The best technique of applying the fire extinguisher discharge on a fire varies with the type of extinguishing material.

D-4 Fire Extinguisher Characteristics.

D-4.1 Water Types. 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 should be directed at the base of the flames, and after extinguishment of flames, 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 may need to be "broken apart" to effect complete extinguishment.

D-4.1.1 Stored-Pressure Water. Hand fire extinguishers of this type are usually available in $2\frac{1}{2}$-gal (9.46-L) capacity with a fire extinguishment rating of 2-A. Since the agent used is fresh water, this fire extinguisher cannot be installed in areas subjected to temperatures below 40°F (4°C). This same type of fire extinguisher is also manufactured in an antifreeze model charged with an approved solution that will afford protection to temperatures as low as -40°F (-40°C). The fire extinguisher weighs about 30 lb (14 kg) and has a solid stream range of approximately 35 to 40 ft (10.7 to 12.2 m) horizontally. This fire extinguisher can be operated intermittently but, under continuous use, it has a discharge time of about 55 sec. The operating lever is held in a locked position to prevent accidental discharge while being carried. Most manufacturers use a ring pin that must be pulled out before the operating lever can be depressed. To do this, it is best to set the fire extinguisher on the ground and, while loosely holding the combination handle in one hand, pull out the ring pin (or release a small latch) with the other hand. Then, grasp the hose and nozzle in one hand and squeeze the discharge lever with the other.

D-4.1.2 Loaded Stream. Hand fire extinguishers of this type have been made with liquid capacities from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ gal (3.8 to 9.46 L) having fire extinguishing ratings of 1-A:1-B to 3-A:1-B. Due to limited effectiveness, these fire extinguishers are no longer recognized (listed) for use on Class B fires. Wheeled fire extinguishers have been made having liquid capacities of 17 and 33 gal (64 and 125 L)

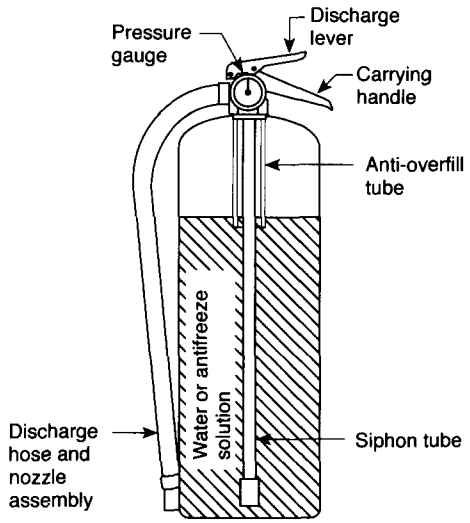


Figure D-4.1.1 Stored-pressure water extinguisher.

[trade designations 20 and 40 gal (76 and 151 L)] having fire extinguishment ratings of 10-A to 20-A. The chemical used is a solution of an alkali-metal-salt that will not freeze at temperatures as low as -40°F (-40°C).

D-4.1.3 Pump Tank. Fire extinguishers of this type have been made in 1½- to 5-gal (5.7- to 19-L) capacities with fire extinguishment ratings of 1-A to 4-A. The most common type is 2½ gal (9.46 L), rated at 2-A. These fire extinguishers have cylindrical metal containers and carrying handles. In some models, the carrying handle is combined with the pump handle, and in others it is attached to the container. A built-in, hand-operated vertical piston pump, to which a short rubber hose and nozzle are attached, provides the means for discharging the water onto the fire. The pump is of the double-acting type, which discharges a stream of water on both the up and down strokes. When brought to a fire, the pump tank is placed on the ground and, to steady the unit, the operator puts one foot on a small extension bracket attached to the base. To force the water through the hose, the operator then pumps the handle up and down. To work around the fire, or to move closer to the fire as the flames subside, the operator must stop pumping and carry the fire extinguisher to a new location. The force, range, and duration of the stream are dependent, to a degree, on the operator.

They can be filled with either plain water or antifreeze charges recommended by the fire extinguisher manufacturer. Common salt or other freezing depressants may corrode the fire extinguisher, damage the pump assembly, or affect the fire extinguishing capability. Copper shell and nonmetallic models do not corrode as easily as steel and are recommended for use in conjunction with antifreeze agents.

D-4.1.4 Backpack. This type of pump fire extinguisher is primarily used for fighting outdoor fires in brush and wildlands. The tank has a capacity of 5 gal (19 L) and weighs approximately 50 lb (23 kg) when full. Although it is listed by UL, it does not have a designated rating. Generally, plain water is used as the extinguishant. However, antifreeze agents, wetting agents, or other special water-base agents may be used. The tank may be constructed of fiberglass, stainless steel, galvanized steel, or brass. As its name implies, it is

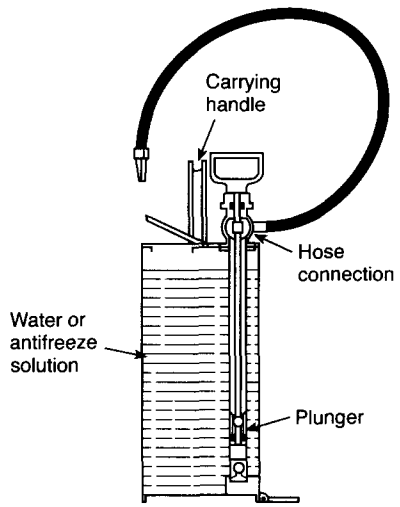


Figure D-4.1.3 Pump tank fire extinguisher.

designed to be carried on the operator's back. The backpack fire extinguisher has a large opening for fast refilling as well as a tight fitting filter to prevent foreign material from entering and clogging the pump. This design permits convenient refilling from nearby water sources such as ponds, lakes, or streams. The most commonly used model has a trombone-type, double-acting piston pump connected to the tank by a short length of rubber hose. Discharge occurs when the operator, holding the pump in both hands, moves the piston section back and forth. Models have also been manufactured with compression pumps mounted on the right side of the tank. Expellant pressure is built up with about 10 strokes of the handle, and then maintained by continual slow, easy pumping strokes. Discharge is controlled with the left hand by means of a lever-operated shutoff nozzle attached to the end of the hose.

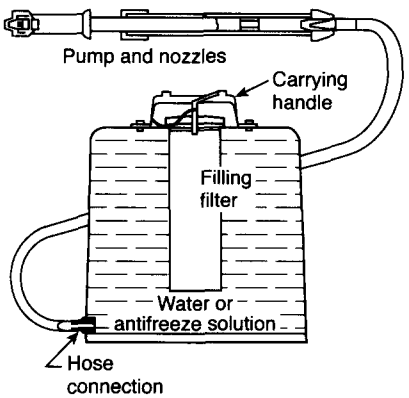


Figure D-4.1.4 Pump tank backpack fire extinguisher.

D-4.1.5 Wetting Agent. Extinguishers of this type are usually available in hand portable models of 1½ gal (5.7 L) capacities and in wheeled models having liquid capacities of 45 and 60 gal (170 and 228 L). These extinguishers have ratings of 2-A, 30-A, and 40-A, respectively. The extinguishing agent used is a surface-active material added to water in proper quantities to materially reduce the surface tension of the water and thus increase penetrating and spreading characteristics (see NFPA 18, *Standard on Wetting Agents*). Hand portable models are of the stored-pressure

design and are operated essentially the same as other stored-pressure types. Wheeled extinguishers are operated by a separate carbon dioxide cartridge containing the expellant gas which, when released, expels the agent through the hose nozzle. These extinguishers must be protected from exposure to temperatures below 40°F (4°C).

D-4.1.6 Fire Pails, Drums with Pails, and Bucket Tanks.

D-4.1.6.1 Small water supplies applied with fire pails are of limited fire-extinguishing value. The following combinations are considered as possessing two units of extinguishing potential (2-A) for Class A fires.

(a) Five 12-qt (11-L) water-filled standard fire pails.

(b) Six 10-qt (9-L) water-filled standard fire pails.

(c) Drum, cask, or barrel of approximately 55-gal (208-L) capacity, with at least three standard fire pails attached.

(d) Bucket tanks of 25- to 55-gal (95- to 208-L) capacity, with standard fire pails [either (a) or (b) above] immersed therein.

D-4.1.6.2 Standard fire pails are made of galvanized steel of at least No. 24 USS gauge, with rounded bottoms welded in place or otherwise suitably reinforced, furnished with stamped ears welded in place, and with strong wire bail and loose-fitting metal covers to exclude debris and retard evaporation.

D-4.1.6.3 Casks, drums, or barrels should preferably be of metal of No. 24 USS gage thickness or better, and should have covers. Fire pails may be hung on sides of the containers or immersed therein. Pails, casks, drums, or bucket tanks should be painted bright red with the word "FIRE" stenciled in large letters on their outside with black or other contrasting colored paint. If antifreezing solution is used, the surfaces of pails, drums, or bucket tanks should be coated with red lead or oil, followed by a coat of asphalt-base paint. Casks should be heavily coated with pitch.

D-4.1.6.4 When located where continued temperatures below 40°F (4°C) may be encountered, containers should be filled with an antifreeze solution consisting of 75 to 80 percent calcium chloride (free from magnesium chloride) dissolved in water. Table D-4.1.6.4 shows the approximate temperature at which the solutions will freeze.

D-4.2 Film Forming Foam Agents. These fire extinguishers are intended for use on Class A and Class B fires. On flammable liquid fires of appreciable depth, best results are obtained when the discharge from the fire extinguisher is played against the inside of the back wall of the vat or tank just above the burning surface to permit the natural spread of the agent back over the burning liquid. If this cannot be done, the operator should stand far enough away from the fire to allow the agent to fall lightly upon the burning surface — the stream should not be directed into the burning liquid. Where possible, the operator should walk around the fire while directing the stream to get maximum coverage during the discharge period. For fires in ordinary combustible materials, the agent may be used to coat the burning surface directly. For flammable-liquid spill fires, the agent may be flowed over a burning surface by bouncing it off the floor just in front of the burning area. Film forming foam agents are not effective on flammable liquids and gases escaping under pressure or cooking grease fires.

Table D-4.1.6.4

To Make 10 Gallons Antifreeze Solutions*

Approx. Freezing Temp. °F	°C	Water gal	L	Calcium Chloride lb	kg	Specific Gravity	Degrees Baume
10	−12	9	34	20	9.1	1.139	17.7
0	−18	8½	32	25	11	1.175	21.6
−10	−23	8	30	29½	13	1.205	24.7
−20	−29	8	30	33½	15	1.228	26.9
−30	−34	8	30	36½	17	1.246	28.6
−40	−40	8	30	40	18	1.263	30.2

*This solution should not be used in extinguishers. Only solutions supplied by the manufacturers should be used in stored pressure and cartridge-operated water extinguishers and in pump tank extinguishers where an antifreeze solution is desired.

D-4.2.1 AFFF and FFFP. Fire extinguishers of this type are usually available in hand portable models of 2½-gal (9.46-L) liquid solution or solid charge types and in wheeled models having a liquid capacity of 33 gal (125 L). These fire extinguishers have ratings of 3-A:20-B, 3-A:40-B, and 20-A:160-B, respectively. The extinguishing agent is a solution of film forming surfactant in water that forms mechanical foam when discharged through an aspirating nozzle. On Class A fires, the agent acts as both a coolant and penetrant to reduce temperatures to below the ignition level. On Class B fires, the agent acts as a barrier to exclude air or oxygen from the fuel surface.

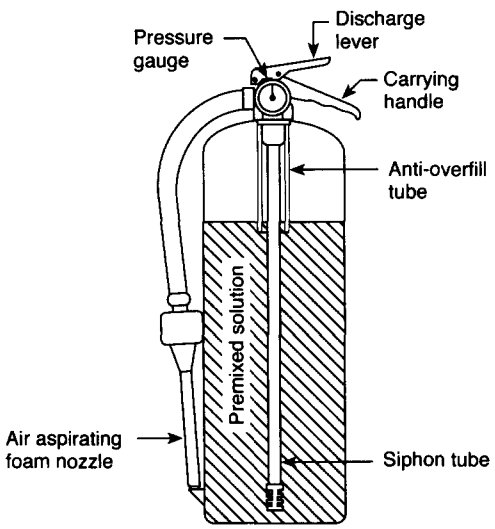


Figure D-4.2.1(a) Stored-pressure AFFF or FFFP liquid extinguisher.

Grades of these agents are also suitable for the protection of water-soluble flammable liquids (polar solvents) such as alcohols, acetone, esters, ketones, etc. The suitability of these fire extinguishers for polar solvent fires must be specifically referenced on the nameplate. These agents are not suitable for use on pressurized fuel fires or cooking grease fires.

Specific information on the properties and limitations of AFFF and FFFP are contained in NFPA 11, *Standard for Low-Expansion Foam.*

The hand portable models closely resemble stored-pressure water fire extinguishers except for the special types of nozzles. They are available in two basic types. One type contains a liquid solution of AFFF or FFFP in the tank

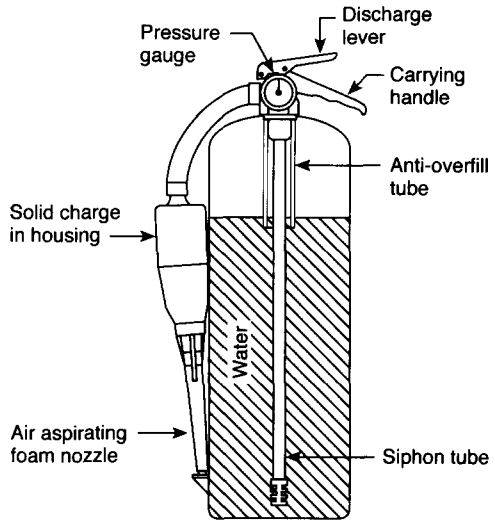


Figure D-4.2.1(b) Stored-pressure AFFF solid charge extinguisher.

[*see Figure D-4-2.1(a)*]. The other type contains plain water in the tank and a replaceable charge of solid AFFF in a compartment of the nozzle [*see Figure D-4-2.1(b)*]. Both types are placed into operation by the same procedure used for water fire extinguishers. Wheeled types are operated by a separate nitrogen cylinder containing the expellant gas which, when released, pressurizes the agent container. The discharge is controlled by a special aspirating shut-off type of nozzle at the end of the hose assembly. These types of fire extinguishers can be used only in locations not subject to freezing conditions unless special measures are provided to prevent the agent from freezing as recommended by the manufacturer.

D-4.3 Carbon Dioxide Type. This type of fire extinguisher is primarily intended for use on Class B and Class C fires. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers have a limited range and are affected by draft and wind; thus, initial application must start reasonably close to the fire. On all fires, the discharge should be directed at the base of the flames. The discharge should be applied to the burning surface even after the flames are extinguished to allow added time for cooling and to prevent possible reflash. The most commonly used method of agent application on contained flammable liquid fires is to start at the near edge and direct the discharge in a slow, side-to-side sweeping motion, gradually progressing toward the back of the fire. The other method is called overhead application. The discharge horn is directed in a dagger or downward position (at an angle of about 45 degrees) toward the center of the burning area. Generally, the horn is not moved, as in the other method, because the discharge stream enters the fire from above and spreads out in all directions over the burning surface. For spill fires, the side-to-side sweeping motion may give better results.

On fires involving electrical equipment, discharge should be directed at the source of the flames. It is important to de-energize the equipment as soon as possible to eliminate the potential of reignition. These agents are not suitable for use on pressurized fuel fires or cooking grease fires.

The carbon dioxide agent extinguishes by diluting the surrounding atmosphere with an inert gas so that oxygen levels are kept below the percentage required for combustion. When this type of fire extinguisher is used in an unventilated space, such as a small room, closet, or other confined area, prolonged occupancy of that space can result in the loss of consciousness due to oxygen deficiency.

Hand fire extinguishers of this type are usually available at capacities from 2½ to 20 lb (1.1 to 9.1 kg) having fire extinguishment ratings from 1- to 10-B:C. Wheeled carbon dioxide fire extinguishers are usually available in capacities from 50 to 100 lb (23 to 45 kg) having fire extinguishment ratings from 10- to 20-B:C. The carbon dioxide is retained under its own pressure in a fluid condition at room temperature. The agent is self-expelling and is discharged by operation of a valve that causes the carbon dioxide to be expelled through a horn in its vapor and solid phase. To be operated, the fire extinguisher is held in an upright position, the locking ring pin is pulled, and the operating lever is squeezed. On the smaller 2- to 5-lb (0.91- to 2.3-kg) models, the discharge horn is attached to the valve assembly by a metal tube/swing joint connector. The smaller models are designed to be operated with one hand. On the larger hand portables, the discharge horn is attached to several feet of flexible hose. These fire extinguishers require a "two hand" operation. The minimum discharge time for hand portables varies from 8 to 30 sec, depending upon size. The maximum range of the discharge stream is from 3 to 8 ft (1 to 2.4 m).

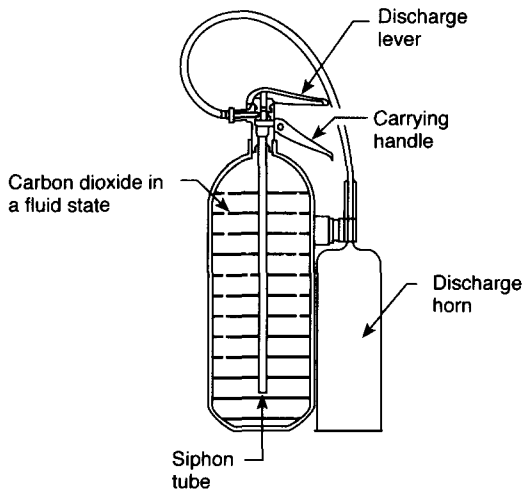


Figure D-4.3(a) Carbon dioxide extinguisher.

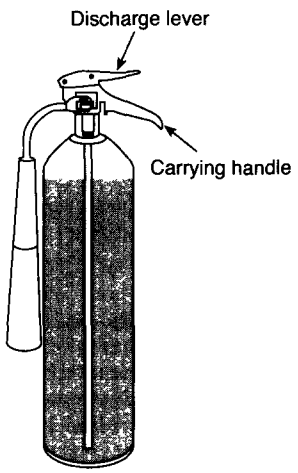


Figure D-4.3(b) Carbon dioxide extinguisher.

D-4.4 Halogenated Agent Types. Halon 1211- or Halon 1211/1301-type fire extinguishers are rated for use on Class B and Class C fires. Larger models also are rated for Class A fires. Halon 1301 fire extinguishers are intended primarily for use on Class B and Class C fires. 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. 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. These agents are not suitable for use on pressurized fuel fires or cooking grease fires.

D-4.4.1 Bromochlorodifluoromethane — Halon 1211. Stored-pressure fire extinguishers of this type are available in capacities from 2 to 22 lb (0.91 to 10 kg) having fire extinguishment ratings from 2-B:C to 4-A:80-B:C and wheeled models with a capacity of 150 lb (68 kg) and a fire extinguishment rating of 30-A:160-B:C. Although the agent is retained under pressure in a liquid state and is self-expelling, a booster charge of nitrogen is added to ensure proper operation. Upon actuation, the vapor pressure causes the agent to expand so that the discharge stream consists of a mixture of liquid droplets and vapor. The smaller sizes have a horizontal stream range of 9 to 15 ft (2.7 to 4.6 m) that is not affected by wind as much as carbon dioxide or Halon 1301. Deep-seated Class A fires may need to be broken apart to effect complete extinguishment. On Class B fires, the discharge is applied in a side-to-side motion gradually progressing toward the back of the fire. The fire extinguisher should be discharged initially from not closer than 8 ft (2.4 m) to prevent splashing when applied to depths of flammable liquid.

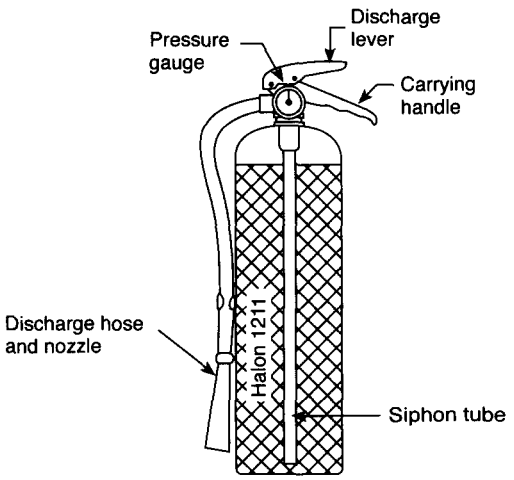


Figure D-4.4.1 Halon 1211 stored-pressure fire extinguisher.

D-4.4.2 Bromotrifluoromethane — Halon 1301. Stored-pressure fire extinguishers of this type may be available in capacities of 3 and 4 lb (1.36 and 1.81 kg) having fire extinguishment ratings from 2-B:C to 5-B:C. The design, operation characteristics, and fire fighting techniques are similar to those of carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. The discharge varies from 13 to 15 sec depending on size, with a stream range of 4 to 6 ft (1.2 to 1.8 m). Upon activation, the vapor pressure causes the agent to expand so that the discharge stream consists of a mixture of liquid droplets and vapor. Although the agent has a high vapor pressure and is self-expelling, a booster charge of nitrogen is added to improve operation.

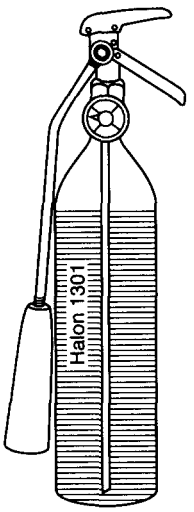
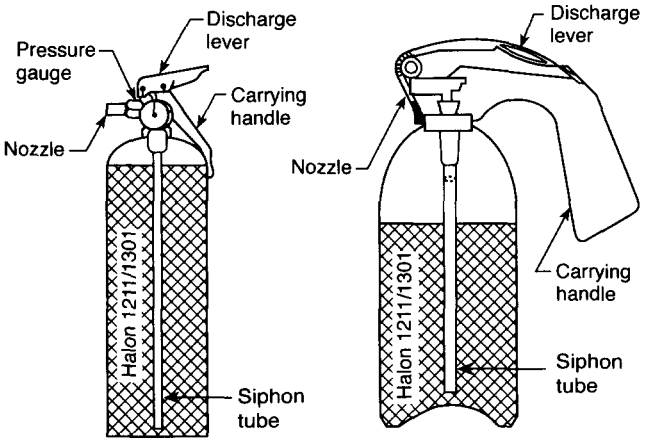


Figure D-4.4.2 Halon 1301 stored-pressure fire extinguisher.

D-4.4.3 Bromochlorodifluoromethane/Bromotrifluoromethane Mixtures — Halon 1211 and Halon 1301. Fire extinguishers of this type are available in capacities from 1.0 to 20 lb (0.45 to 9 kg) having fire extinguishment ratings from 1-B:C to 4-A:80-B:C. The halogenated agent mixture is retained under pressure in a liquid state and is self-expelling. Some of these fire extinguishers are superpressurized with nitrogen. Upon actuation, the vapor pressure causes the agent to expand so that the discharge stream is in the form of a gas/mist. These extinguishers have a horizontal stream range of 3 to 18 ft (0.9 to 5.5 m) that is not affected by wind as much as carbon dioxide or Halon 1301. Deep-seated Class A fires may need to be broken apart to effect complete extinguishment. On Class B fires, the discharge is applied in a side-to-side motion progressing toward the back of the fire.



(a) Stored pressure type with gauge (b) Self-expelling type

Figure D-4.4.3 Halon 1211/1301 extinguishers.

D-4.5 Dry Chemical Types. Dry chemical fire extinguishers (sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate urea base, bicarbonate urea base, or potassium chloride base) are intended primarily for use on Class B and Class C fires. Dry chemical fire extinguishers (multipurpose ammonium phosphate base) are intended for use on Class A, Class B, and Class C fires. There are two methods whereby a dry chemical agent can be discharged from a fire extinguisher shell, depending on the basic design of the fire extinguisher. They are the cartridge/cylinder-operated method and the stored-pressure method. Regardless of fire extinguisher design, the method of agent application is basically the same. Stored-pressure fire extinguishers are available in capacities from 1 to 30 lb (0.5 to 14 kg) for hand fire extinguishers and 125 to 250 lb (57 to 113.5 kg) for wheeled fire extinguishers. Cartridge/cylinder-operated fire extinguishers are available in capacities from 4 to 30 lb (1.8 to 14 kg) for hand fire extinguishers and 45 to 350 lb (20 to 159 kg) for wheeled fire extinguishers.

Dry chemical fire extinguishers are also available in nonrechargeable, nonrefillable types that contain the agent and expellant gas in a single, nonreuseable, factory-filled container. Most dry chemical fire extinguishers having ratings of 20-B and less will discharge their contents in 8 to 20 sec. Fire extinguishers with higher ratings may take as long as 30 sec. Therefore, since there is little time for experimentation, it is important that the operator be prepared to correctly apply the agent at the outset. All dry chemical fire extinguishers can be carried and operated simultaneously, and can be discharged intermittently. The discharge stream has a horizontal range of 5 to 30 ft (1.5 to 9.2 m), depending on fire extinguisher size. When used on outdoor fires, maximum effectiveness can be achieved when the direction of the wind is on the back of the operator.

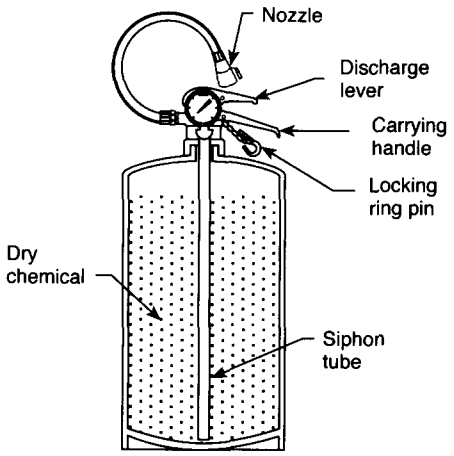


Figure D-4.5(a) Stored-pressure dry chemical extinguisher.

Special long-range nozzles are available where potential fire fighting conditions may require greater distance. These nozzles are also useful on pressurized gas or liquid fires, or where strong winds prevail. All dry chemical agents can be used at the same time that water (straight stream or fog) is being applied. The use of dry chemical fire extinguishers on wet energized electrical equipment (such as rain-soaked utility poles, high-voltage switch gear, and transformers) may aggravate electrical leakage problems. The dry chemical, in combination with moisture, provides an electrical path that can reduce the effectiveness of insulation protection. The removal of all traces of dry chemical from such equipment after extinguishment is recommended.

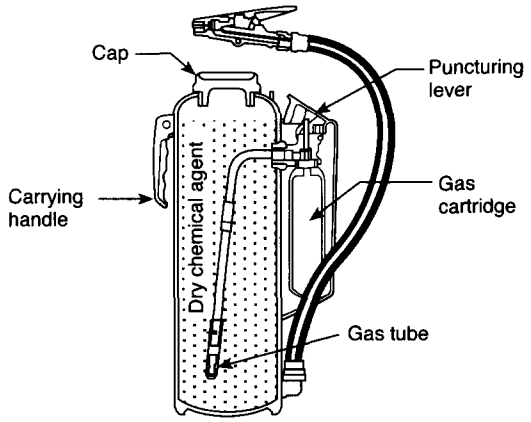


Figure D-4.5(b) Cartridge-operated dry chemical extinguisher.

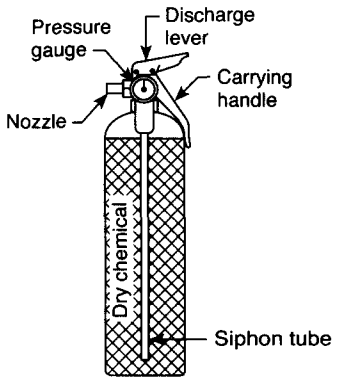


Figure D-4.5(c) Stored-pressure dry chemical with fixed nozzle.

Fire extinguishers with a Class B rating may extinguish a fire involving cooking grease, but only those charged with a sodium bicarbonate or potassium bicarbonate base dry chemical have the capability of preventing reignition until the cooking grease cools below its autoignition temperature. Therefore, only fire extinguishers having a sodium bicarbonate or potassium bicarbonate base dry chemical agent are recommended for cooking grease fires.

D-4.5.1 Ordinary Dry Chemical Extinguishers (Class B and Class C Fires). Hand fire extinguishers of this type are available with fire extinguishing ratings of 1-B:C to 160-B:C and wheeled models having fire extinguishment ratings from 80-B:C to 640-B:C. The fire extinguishing agent used is a specially treated material in a finely divided form. Types of agents available are: sodium bicarbonate base, potassium bicarbonate base, potassium chloride base, or potassium bicarbonate urea base. Some formulations of these agents are specially treated to be relatively compatible for use with air foam (mechanical foam). For use on flammable liquid fires, the stream should be directed at the base of the flame.

Best results are generally obtained by attacking the near edge of the fire and progressing toward the back of the fire by moving the nozzle rapidly with a side-to-side sweeping motion. Care must also be taken not to direct the initial discharge directly at the burning surface at close range [less than 5 to 8 ft (1.5 to 2.4 m)] because the high velocity of the stream may cause splashing and/or scattering of the burning material. Although not listed for use on Class A fires, ordinary dry chemical may be used to rapidly knock down the flames. Once the flames are extinguished, the operator can kick or poke apart the fire debris. This will assist and hasten the natural cooling of the burning embers. Hot spots or small areas that reignite can be controlled with short intermittent bursts of agent. Water should then be applied to extinguish burning embers or deep-seated hot spots. It is recommended that this method of extinguishment be attempted only if the operator has had training and previous experience in this technique.

Fire extinguishers with a Class B rating will extinguish a fire involving cooking grease, but only those charged with a sodium bicarbonate or potassium bicarbonate base dry chemical have the capability of preventing reignition until the cooking grease cools below its autoignition temperature. Therefore, only fire extinguishers having a sodium bicarbonate or potassium bicarbonate base dry chemical agent are recommended for cooking grease fires.

D-4.5.2 Multipurpose Dry Chemical Extinguishers (Class A, Class B, and Class C Fires). Fire extinguishers of this type contain an ammonium phosphate base agent. Hand fire extinguishers are available with fire extinguishment ratings of 1-to 20-A and 10- to 120-B:C and wheeled models with fire extinguishment ratings of 20- to 40-A and 60- to 320-B:C. Multipurpose agents are used in exactly the same manner as ordinary dry chemical agents on Class B fires. For use on Class A fires, the multipurpose agent has the additional characteristic of softening and sticking when in contact with hot surfaces. In this way, it can adhere to burning materials and form a coating that will smother and isolate the fuel from air. When applying the agent, it is important to try to coat all burning areas in order to eliminate or minimize the number of small embers that may be a potential source of reignition. The agent itself has little cooling effect and, because of its surface coating characteristic, it cannot penetrate below the burning surface. For this reason, extinguishment of deep-seated fires may not be accomplished unless the agent is discharged below the surface or the material is broken apart and spread out.

Fire extinguishers with a Class B rating will extinguish a fire involving cooking grease, but only those charged with a sodium bicarbonate or potassium bicarbonate base dry chemical have the capability of preventing reignition until the cooking grease cools below its autoignition temperature. Therefore, only fire extinguishers having a sodium bicarbonate or potassium bicarbonate base dry chemical agent are recommended for cooking grease fires.

D-4.6 Dry Powder Types. These fire extinguishers and agents are intended for use on Class D fires and specific metals, following special techniques and manufacturer's recommendations for use. The extinguishing agent may be applied from an fire extinguisher or by scoop and shovel. The technique of applying the agent to the fire may vary with the type and form of the agent and combustible metal. The application of the agent should be of sufficient depth to adequately cover the fire area and provide a smothering blanket. Additional applications may be necessary to cover any hot spots that may develop. The material should be left undisturbed until the mass has cooled before disposal is attempted. Care should be taken to avoid scattering the burning metal. Fires in finely divided combustible metal or combustible metal alloy scrap that is moist, wet with water or water-soluble machine lubricants, or on water-wetted surfaces, is likely to burn rapidly and violently. They may even be of an explosive nature. They can develop so much heat that they cannot be approached closely enough to permit proper application of the extinguishing medium. Where the burning metal is on a combustible surface, the fire should be covered with dry powder, then a 1- or 2-in. (2.5- or 5.1-cm) layer of powder spread out nearby and the burning metal shoveled into this layer with more dry powder added as needed.

D-4.6.1 Dry Powder Extinguisher. Dry powder fire extinguishers are available in a hand portable, 30-lb (14-kg) cartridge-operated model and 150-lb (68-kg) and 350-lb (159-kg) cylinder-operated wheeled models. Stored-pressure dry powder fire extinguishers with an extension wand applicator are available in a 30-lb (14-kg) model. The extinguishing agent is composed of sodium chloride, with additives to render it free flowing in order to cause it to form a crust over the fire. A thermoplastic material is added to bind the sodium chloride particles into a solid mass when applied on burning metals. Other specialized dry powder agents are available for use in fighting specific types of metal fires. With the nozzle fully opened, the hand portable models have a range of 6 to 8 ft (1.8 to 2.4 m). The method of agent application depends on the type of metal, the quantity that is burning, and its physical form. In the case of a very hot fire, initial discharge should be started at maximum range with the nozzle fully opened. Once control is established, the nozzle valve should be partially closed to produce a soft heavy flow so that complete coverage can be accomplished safely at close range. The nozzle is designed so that the operator can throttle or reduce the rate and force of the agent discharge. Since combustible metal fires can produce complex and difficult fire fighting conditions, it is advisable to get specific details on equipment use from the manufacturer.

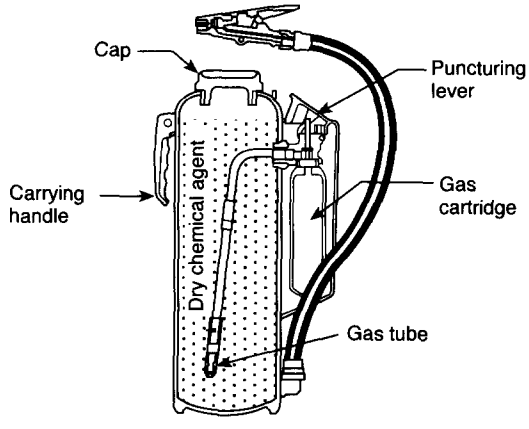


Figure D-4.6.1(a) Cartridge-operated dry powder extinguisher.

D-4.6.2 Bulk Dry Powder Agent. In bulk form, dry powder extinguishing agents are available in 40- and 50-lb

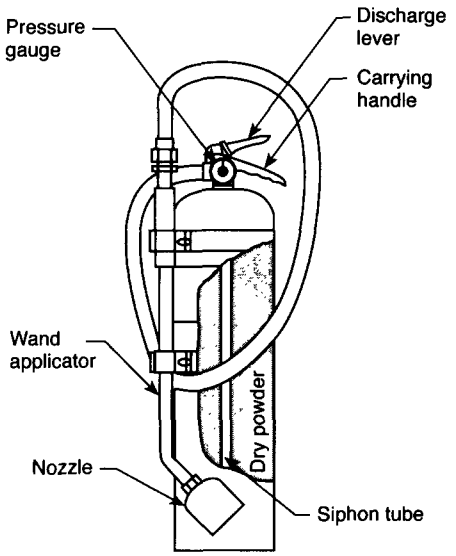


Figure D-4.6.1(b) Stored-pressure dry powder extinguisher with wand applicator.

(18-and 23-kg) pails and 350-lb (159-kg) drums. In addition to the sodium chloride base agent, a dry powder material called G-1 is also available. This material consists of graded, granular graphite to which is added compounds containing phosphorus to improve its fire extinguishing effectiveness. Whereas the sodium chloride can be used in a dry powder fire extinguisher or applied by shovel or hand scoop, the G-1 agent must be applied to the fire by hand. When G-1 is applied to a metal fire, the heat of the fire causes the phosphorus compounds to generate vapors that blanket the fire and prevent air from reaching the burning metal. The graphite, being a good conductor of heat, cools the metal to below the ignition point. Each extinguishing agent is listed for use on the specific combustible metal fires for which it has been found acceptable, as determined by individual investigations. Such information, together with the recommended method of application limitations, is given on the agent container. It is important to note that dry powder extinguishing agents should not be confused with dry chemical extinguishing agents. (*See D-4.5.*)

Appendix E Distribution

This Appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

E-1 Distribution of Fire Extinguishers.

E-1.1 Portable fire extinguishers are most effectively utilized when they are readily available in sufficient number and with adequate extinguishing capacity for use by persons familiar with their operation.

E-1.2 In fire emergencies where fire extinguishers are relied upon, someone usually has to "travel" from the fire in order to obtain the device, and then return to the fire before beginning extinguishing operations. This connotes "time," with the number of seconds or minutes governed mainly by the "travel distance" involved in securing the fire extinguisher and placing it in operation.

E-1.3 Sometimes fire extinguishers are purposely kept nearby (as in welding operations); however, since a fire outbreak usually cannot be prejudged as to location, fire extinguishers are more often strategically positioned throughout areas.

E-1.4 Travel distance is not merely a simple circle radius matter, but is the actual distance the user of the fire extinguisher will need to walk. Consequently, travel distance will be affected by partitions, location of doorways, aisles, piles of stored materials, machinery, etc.

E-2 Arrangement in a Building. The actual placement of fire extinguishers can best be accomplished through a physical survey of the area to be protected. In general, locations should be selected that will:

(a) Provide uniform distribution,

(b) Provide easy accessibility,

(c) Be relatively free from blocking by storage and equipment, or both,

(d) Be near normal paths of travel,

(e) Be near entrance and exit doors,

(f) Be free from the potential of physical damage,

(g) Be readily visible, and

(h) Be installed on a floor-by-floor basis.

E-3 Class A Fire Extinguisher Distribution.

E-3.1 Table 3-2.1 is a guideline for determining the minimum number and rating of fire extinguishers for Class A fire protection needs in accordance with the occupancy hazard. In certain instances, through a fire protection analysis of specific areas, process hazards, or building configurations, fire extinguishers with higher ratings may be required. This does not mean, however, that the recommended maximum travel distances can be exceeded.

E-3.2 Where the floor area of a building is less than 3,000 sq ft (279 m^2), at least one fire extinguisher of the minimum size recommended should be provided.

The first step in calculating Class A fire extinguisher needs is to determine the proper class of occupancy (light, ordinary, or extra hazard). Depending on the rating of the fire extinguisher (1-A to 40-A), the maximum area that it will protect can be determined. For example, each $2\frac{1}{2}$-gal (9.46-L) stored-pressure water fire extinguisher (rated 2-A) will protect an area of 3,000 sq ft (279 m^2) in an ordinary hazard occupancy. The requirements in Table 3-2.1 also specify that the travel distance (actual walking distance) from any point to the nearest fire extinguisher shall not exceed 75 ft (22.7 m). It is necessary to select fire extinguishers that fulfill both the distribution and travel distance requirements for a particular occupancy classification.

E-3.3 If a building floor area were unobstructed and circular in shape with a radius of 75 ft (22.7 m), it would be possible to place one fire extinguisher at the center without exceeding the 75-ft (22.7-m) travel distance. In that case an area of 17,700 sq ft (1644 m^2) could be assigned to one fire extinguisher of adequate A rating, e.g., Light Hazard 6-A, Ordinary Hazard 20-A (no 12-A fire extinguisher ratings), Extra Hazard 20-A (no 18-A fire extinguisher ratings). However, as buildings are usually rectangular in shape, the largest square area that can be formed with no point more than 75 ft (22.7 m) from the center is 11,250 sq ft (1045 m^2), which

is the area of a square [106 × 106 ft (32 × 32 m)] inscribed within a 75-ft (22.7-m) radius circle. (*See Figure E-3.3.*)

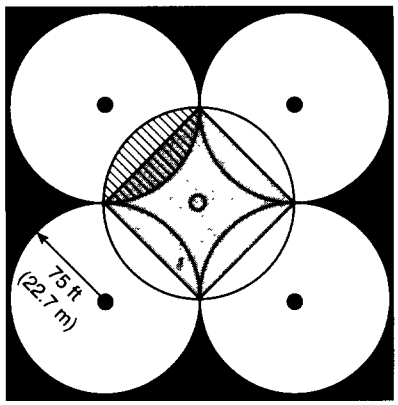


Figure E-3.3 The dotted squares show the maximum area [11,250 sq ft (1045 m²)] that an extinguisher can protect within the limits of the 75-ft (22.7-m) radius.

E-3.4 The following examples of distribution illustrate the number and placement of fire extinguishers according to occupancy type and rating. The sample building is 150 × 450 ft (46 × 137 m), giving a floor area of 67,500 sq ft (6271 m²). Although several different ways of placing fire extinguishers are given, a number of other locations could have been used with comparable results.

The area that can be protected by one fire extinguisher with a given A rating is shown in Table E-3-4. These values are determined by multiplying the maximum floor area per unit of A shown in Table 3-2.1 by the various A ratings, until a value of 11,250 sq ft (1045 m²) is exceeded.

Table E-3.4

Maximum Area To Be Protected per Extinguisher, Sq Ft			
Class A Rating Shown on Extinguisher	Light (Low) Hazard Occupancy	Ordinary (Moderate) Hazard Occupancy	Extra (High) Hazard Occupancy
1A	—	—	—
2A	6,000	3,000	—
3A	9,000	4,500	—
4A	11,250	6,000	4,000
6A	11,250	9,000	6,000
10A	11,250	11,250	10,000
20A	11,250	11,250	11,250
30A	11,250	11,250	11,250
40A	11,250	11,250	11,250

For SI Units: 1 sq ft = 0.0929 m².
Note: 11,250 is considered a practical limit.

E-3.5 The first example demonstrates placement at the maximum protection area limits [11,250 sq ft (1045 m²)] allowed in Table 3-2.1 for each class of occupancy. Installing fire extinguishers with higher ratings will not affect distribution or placement.

Example 1:

$$\frac{67{,}500}{11{,}250} = 6 \begin{cases} \text{4-A Extinguishers for Light Hazard Occupancy} \\ \text{10-A Extinguishers for Ordinary Hazard Occupancy} \\ \text{20-A Extinguishers for Extra Hazard Occupancy} \end{cases}$$

E-3.6 This placement, along outside walls, would not be acceptable because the travel distance rule is clearly violated (*see Figure E-3.6*). Relocation and/or additional fire extinguishers are needed.

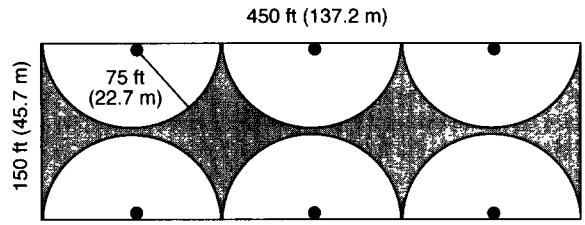


Figure E-3.6 A diagrammatic representation of extinguishers located along the outside walls of a 450- by 150-ft (137- by 46-m) building. (The dots represent extinguishers.) The shaded areas indicate "voids" that are farther than 75 ft (227 m) to the nearest extinguisher.

E-3.7 Example 2 is for fire extinguishers having ratings that correspond to protection areas of 6000 sq ft (557 m²). Example 3 is for extinguishers having the minimum ratings permitted by Table 3-2.1 with corresponding minimum protection areas. As the number of lower rated extinguishers increases, meeting the travel distance requirement generally becomes less of a problem.

Example 2:

$$\frac{67{,}500}{6{,}000} = 12 \begin{cases} \text{2-A Extinguishers for Light Hazard Occupancy} \\ \text{4-A Extinguishers for Ordinary Hazard Occupancy} \\ \text{6-A Extinguishers for Extra Hazard Occupancy} \end{cases}$$

E-3.8 Fire extinguishers could be mounted on exterior walls or, as shown in Figure E-3-8(a), on building columns or interior walls, and conform to both distribution and travel distance rules.

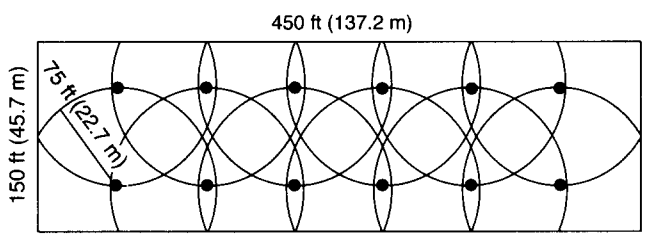


Figure E-3.8(a) Requirements for both travel distance and fire extinguisher distribution are met in this configuration representing 12 fire extinguishers mounted on building columns or interior walls.

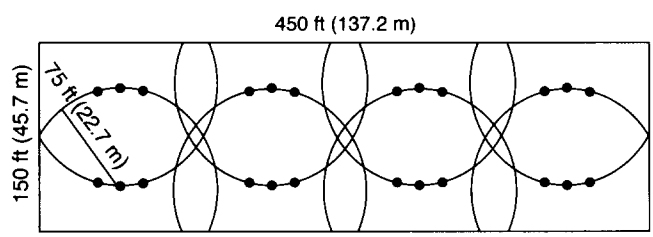


Figure E-3.8(b) Fire extinguishers grouped together.

Example 3:

$\frac{67,500}{6,000}$ = 12 2-A Extinguishers for Light Hazard Occupancy

$\frac{67,500}{3,000}$ = 23 2-A Extinguishers for Ordinary Hazard Occupancy

$\frac{67,500}{4,000}$ = 17 4-A Extinguishers for Extra Hazard Occupancy

E-3.9 This arrangement, illustrated in Figure E-3.8(b), shows fire extinguishers grouped together on building columns or interior walls in a manner that still conforms to distribution and travel distance rules.

E-4 Class B Fire Extinguisher Distribution.

E-4.1 Normal Class B fire hazards fall into two quite different general categories regarding requirements for fire extinguishers. One condition is where the fire does not involve flammable liquids in appreciable depth, such as spilled fuel on an open surface, a fire involving vapors issuing from a container or piping system, or a running fire from a broken container.

E-4.2 The other condition is where the fire involves flammable liquids in appreciable depth [defined as a depth of liquid greater than 1/4 in. (.63 cm)], such as fires involving open tanks of flammable liquids commonly found in industrial plants (dip tanks used for coating, finishing, treating, or similar processes).

E-4.3 In situations where flammable liquids are not in appreciable depth, fire extinguishers should be provided according to Table 3-3.1. Once the type of hazard is determined, the selected Class B fire extinguisher must have a rating equal to or greater than that specified, and be so located that the maximum travel distance is not exceeded.

E-4.4 The reason the basic maximum travel distance to Class B fire extinguishers is 50 ft (15.25 m) as opposed to 75 ft (22.7 m) for Class A fire extinguishers is that flammable liquid fires reach their maximum intensity almost immediately. It is imperative that the fire extinguisher be brought to the fire in a much shorter period of time than allowed for a slower developing Class A fire.

E-4.5 Even though Table 3-3.1 specifies maximum travel distances for Class B fire extinguisher placement, judgment should be exercised in actually establishing them. The fire extinguisher may be placed closer to the hazard it is protecting, up to a point where the fire extinguisher itself might be involved in the fire or access to it made difficult because of flame, heat, or smoke.

E-4.6 Where an entire room or area is judged to be a Class B hazard (such as an automobile repair garage), fire extinguishers should be placed at regular intervals so that the maximum walking distance from any point to the nearest fire extinguisher does not exceed the travel distances specified in Table 3-3.1.

For fires in flammable liquids of appreciable depth, a Class B fire extinguisher is provided on the basis of two numerical units of Class B extinguishing potential per sq ft (0.0929 m^2) of flammable liquid surface for the largest tank within the area. The travel distance requirements in Table 3-3.1 should also be used to locate fire extinguishers for spot hazard protection; however, the type of hazard and the availability of the fire extinguisher must be carefully evaluated.

E-4.7 One fire extinguisher can be installed to provide protection against several hazards, provided travel distances are not exceeded. Where hazards are scattered or widely separated and travel distances are exceeded, then individual protection should be installed according to the square foot rule.

E-4.8 When fixed Class B extinguishing systems are installed, the provision of portable fire extinguishers may be waived for that one hazard, but not for the structure, other special hazards, or the rest of the contents. Sometimes a burning tank can result in burning liquid spills outside the range of the fixed equipment, or the fire may originate adjacent to the tank rather than in its liquid content. Therefore, having portable fire extinguishers available is desirable, even though hazards of this type are protected with fixed extinguishing systems.

E-4.9 The selection of the proper type and size of Class B fire extinguishers for fires in pressurized fuels is made on the basis of the recommendations of the manufacturers of this specialized equipment available for that type of hazard. Special nozzle design and rates of agent application are necessary in order to be able to cope with hazards of this magnitude. Also, it is generally undesirable to attempt to extinguish pressurized fuel fires unless there is reasonable assurance that the source of fuel can be promptly shut off, thus avoiding a possible explosion. The travel distances for hand portable fire extinguishers should not exceed those specified in Table 3-3.1.

E-4.10 Only fire extinguishers with sodium bicarbonate or potassium bicarbonate based agents are recommended for cooking grease fires.

E-5 Class C Fire Extinguisher Distribution.

E-5.1 To protect fire extinguisher operators in situations where live electrical equipment may be encountered, fire extinguishers with Class C ratings are required. Fire extinguishers so rated utilize a nonconducting extinguishant. Types of fire extinguishers possessing Class C ratings employ carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or halogenated agents.

E-5.2 When the power to a piece of electrical equipment is cut off, the fire changes character to that of a Class A, Class B, or a combined Class A and B fire depending on the nature of the burning electrical components and any material burning in the immediate vicinity.

E-5.3 De-energizing electrical equipment eliminates the possibility of shock hazards to the fire extinguisher operator should the operator accidentally come into physical contact with the equipment, or should the operator bring any conductive part of an fire extinguisher within arcing distance. De-energizing also eliminates fault currents from prolonging the fire or from being a source of reignition. Switches or circuit breakers that cut electric power to specific equipment can prevent hazardous side effects (e.g., plunging an entire multistory building into darkness or shutting down the essential electric power that supplies life support equipment, etc.). Often, fires involving an electrical component are relatively minor and, by a short application of a Class C extinguishant, can be effectively extinguished without disturbing electrical continuity.

E-5.4 The capacity of the fire extinguishers supplied for each major Class C hazard situation must be individually judged according to:

(a) The size of the electrical equipment,

(b) The configuration of the electrical equipment (particularly the enclosures of units) that influences agent distribution,

(c) The effective range of the fire extinguisher stream,

(d) The amount of Class A and B material involved.

Each of these factors influences the amount and type of agent needed, the desired rate of agent discharge, the associated duration of application, and the potential wastage factors.

E-5.5 For large installations of electrical apparatus where the power continuity is critical, fixed fire protection is desirable. At locations where such fixed systems are installed, it is practical to also provide Class C portable fire extinguisher units to handle quickly discovered fires: obviously, the number and size of these units can be reduced under such conditions.

E-6 Class D Fire Extinguisher Distribution.

E-6.1 For Class D hazards, the availability of special portable fire extinguishers (or equivalent equipment to contain or extinguish any fire developing in a combustible metal) is particularly important. Extinguishing equipment for such fires should be located no more than 75 ft (22.7 m) from the hazard.

E-6.2 Use of the wrong fire extinguisher can instantly increase or spread the fire. Quantitatively, the amount of agent needed is normally measured by the surface area of combustible metals that might become involved, plus the potential severity of the fire as influenced by the shape and form of the metal. Because fires in magnesium fines are more difficult to extinguish than fires involving magnesium scrap, the amount of agent needed to handle fires in magnesium fines is correspondingly greater. Fire extinguishers labeled for Class D fires are not necessarily equally effective on all combustible metal fires. Often, fire extinguishers so labeled might be hazardous when used on some metal fires. Unless the effect of the extinguishing agent is known for the metal being considered, tests should be made with representative material.

E-7 Sample Problem. A light-occupancy office building is to be protected by portable fire extinguishers. The floor area is 11,100 sq ft (1031 m^2) and of unusual design (*see floor plan that follows*).

The most common fire extinguisher selections would be $2\frac{1}{2}$-gal (9.46-L) stored-pressure water models rated 2-A. According to Tables 3-2.1 and E-3.4, two fire extinguishers are needed (11,100 divided by 6,000 = 2). Travel distance requirements are 75-ft (22.7-m) maximum.

The two units are placed at Points 1 and 2, and a check is made on the travel distance requirement. Because of the area's unusual shape, it is found that the shaded areas exceed the 75-ft (22.7-m) distance. Two additional fire extinguishers (at Points 3 and 4) are needed. The additional fire extinguishers afford more flexibility in placement, and alternate locations are indicated. It is important to consider any partitions, walls, or other obstructions in determining the travel distance.

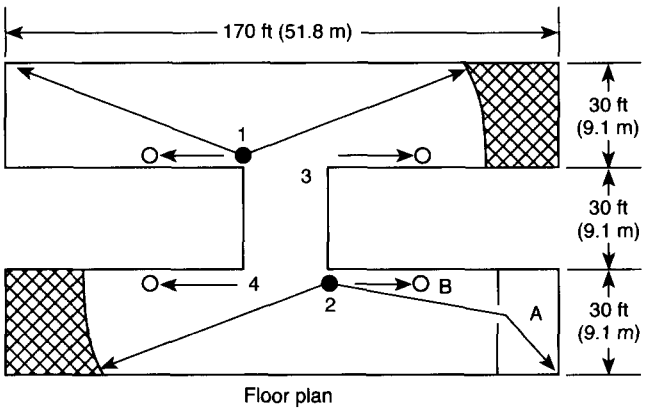


Figure E-7 Floor Plan

As an additional item, consider that Area A contains a small printing and duplicating department that uses flammable liquids. This area is judged to be an ordinary Class B hazard. A 10-B:C or 20-B:C fire extinguisher should be specified to protect this area.

There are now two alternatives to be considered. First, a fifth fire extinguisher, either carbon dioxide or ordinary dry chemical, with a rating of 10-B:C or 20-B:C could be specified. Second, the water fire extinguisher at Point 2 could be replaced with a multipurpose dry chemical fire extinguisher that has a rating of at least 2-A:10-B:C. It should be located near Point B, keeping in mind the 75-ft (22.7-m) travel distance for the 2-A protection and the 30- or 50-ft (9.25- or 15.25-m) travel distance required for the Class B protection that this fire extinguisher provides.

Appendix F Selection of Extinguishers for Home Hazards

This Appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

F-1 For information on extinguishing equipment for the home, see NFPA 10R, *Recommended Practice for Portable Fire Extinguishing Equipment in Family Dwellings and Living Units.*

Appendix G Referenced Publications

G-1 The following documents or portions thereof are referenced within this standard for informational purposes only and thus are not considered part of the requirements of this document. The edition indicated for each reference is the current edition as of the date of the NFPA issuance of this document.

G-1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

NFPA 10R, *Recommended Practice for Portable Fire Extinguishing Equipment in Family Dwellings and Living Units*, 1992 edition.

NFPA 11, *Standard for Low-Expansion Foam*, 1994 edition.

NFPA 11A, *Standard for Medium- and High-Expansion Foam Systems*, 1994 edition.