











Fire Prevention – Study Guide – PFLSE I – Chapter 8 (pages 168-205)

Fire Extinguishers

	Class A extinguishers put out fires in ordinary combustible materials such as cloth, wood, rubber, paper, and many plastics.	 A Ordinary Combustibles
	Class B extinguishers are used on fires involving flammable liquids, such as grease, gasoline, oil, and oil-based paints.	 B Flammable Liquids
	Class C extinguishers are suitable for use on fires involving appliances, tools, or other equipment that is electrically energized or plugged in.	 C Electrical Equipment
	Class D extinguishers are designed for use on flammable metals and are often specific for the type of metal in question. These are typically found only in factories working with these metals.	 D Combustible Metals
	Class K fire extinguishers are intended for use on fires that involve vegetable oils, animal oils, or fats in cooking appliances. These extinguishers are generally found in commercial kitchens, such as those found in restaurants, cafeterias, and caterers. Class K extinguishers are now finding their way into the residential market for use in kitchens.	 K Combustible Cooking

What do the UL ratings tell us?

The extinguishing capability

How are they classified?

According to their intended use

What are Carbon Dioxide fire extinguishers used for?

What are Pressurized Water extinguishers used for?

What does the acronym PASS stand for?

Types of Hazards

Common, Special, Target, Personal

Products of combustion

Definitions:

Radiation

Convection

Combustion

Ignition

Pyrolysis

Types of fuels:

Solids

Liquids

Gases (most dangerous)

Photoelectric and Ionization smoke alarms – know the difference between them and the strengths and weaknesses of each (page 362)

Classification of Fires and Extinguishing Agents – Be familiar with this chart! (page 175)