



Fire Extinguishers

Regis College Department of Public Safety

- Fire Extinguishers are your first line of defense against a fire when they are in their proper placements and in working condition
 - Fire Extinguishers should not be used as door props
 - Extinguishers are checked on a monthly basis as required by 527 CMR
 - The unit should be mounted on a wall or set in a cabinet
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Fire is classified into categories according to the type of fuel or material that is burning or on fire.

If you use the wrong type of fire extinguisher on the wrong class of fire, you might make matters worse.

Therefore, it is important to understand the difference in the classifications of fires and the types of fire extinguishers.

It is also very important to know where **at least 2** fire extinguishers are located ahead of time.

Fire Classifications are as follows:

Class A Fires

Class B Fires

Class C Fires

Class D Fires

Class K Fires

Fire Classifications

- Class A fires include fuels such as wood, paper, plastic, rubber, and cloth.
- Class B Fires: Flammable liquids - gasoline, oil, grease, acetone. Includes flammable gases.
- Class C Fires: Electrical energized electrical equipment.
- Class D Fires: Metals—potassium, sodium, aluminum, magnesium
- Class K Fires: Fires that involve burning and smoldering kitchen greases and fat. The extinguishing agent is designed to extinguish high temperature fats and oils used in the commercial cooking industry



Fire Classification Types

- Like fires, fire extinguishers are classified by letters. Letter classification is given to an extinguisher to designate the class or classes of fire on which it will be effective.
- Fire extinguishers also may have picture symbols to show the type of fire, in which they can be used for.

Types of Fire Extinguishers

Types of Fire Extinguishers:

Different types of fire extinguishers are designed to fight different classes of fire. The 3 most common types of fire extinguishers are:

- Water (APW)
- Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)
- Dry Chemical (ABC, BC, DC)
 - “DC” (for Dry Chemical)
 - “ABC” (for A,B and C fires)
 - “BC” (designed for use on Class B and C fires)

Extinguisher Types

- This is the “Water Can” or the All purpose water can.
- This should be used on Class A fires.

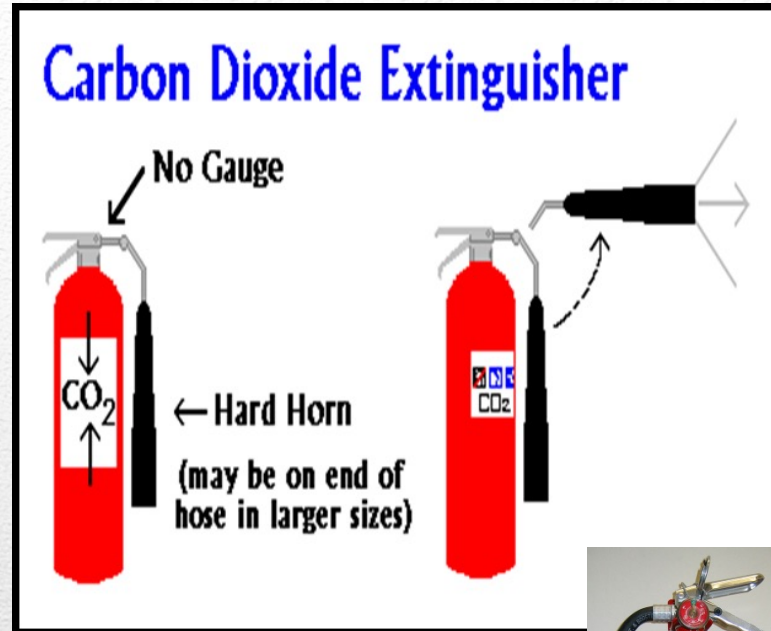


Water (APW) Can


- The carbon dioxide extinguisher can be used on Class B and Class C fires.

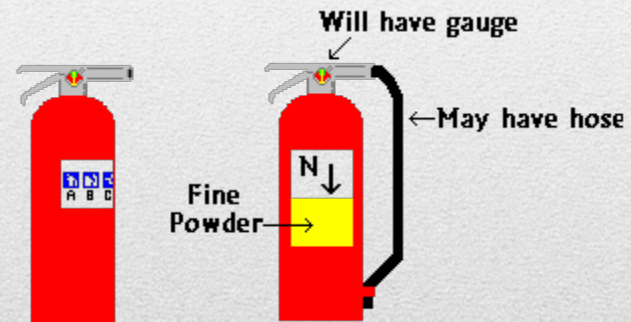
B

C



Carbon Dioxide

- For use on Class A, B, C fires 
- Multipurpose extinguishing agent is a fine powder under pressure.
- *This is most popular extinguisher on campus.*



Dry Chemical (ABC, BC, DC)

Class A fires include fuels such as wood, paper, plastic, rubber, and cloth

Class A Fire Extinguishers are commonly called the “water can” or the “all purpose water can.” These extinguishers are usually filled with 2.5 gallons of water. These are very common extinguishers on campus.



Class A Fire Extinguisher



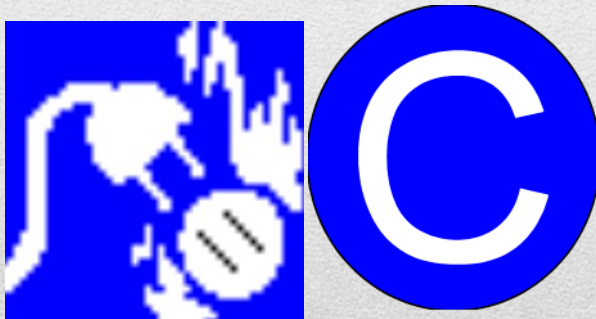
- Class B Fires:
Flammable liquids-
gasoline, oil, grease,
acetone. Includes
flammable gases.



Class B Fire Extinguisher



- Class C Fires:
Electrical energized
electrical equipment.



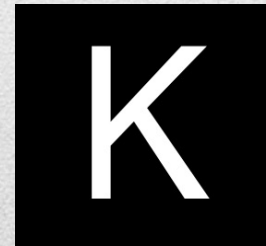
Class C Fire Extinguisher

- Class D Fires:
Metals—potassium,
sodium, aluminum,
magnesium



Class D Fire Extinguisher

- Fires that involve cooking oils or fats
- Class K fire extinguishers are for use on fires that involve vegetable oils, animal oils, or fats in cooking appliances. These extinguishers are generally found in commercial kitchens, restaurants, and cafeterias.



Class K Fire Extinguisher



Regis College Fire Safety

A great way to remember how to use a fire extinguisher is using the acronym **PASS**:

- Pull the pin
- Aim (the nozzle)
- Squeeze the handle
- Sweep

“PASS”

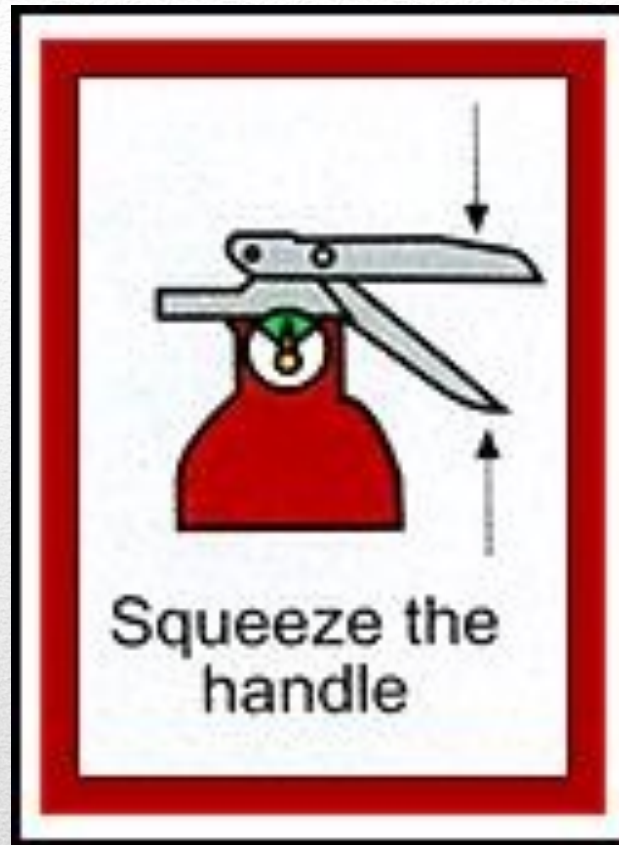
Pull the pin. Once you have pulled the pin you will be able to squeeze the handle to allow the extinguisher to discharge.



Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire. If you aim at the flames, the extinguishing agent will pass right through and will not extinguish the fire.



Squeezing the handle will release the pressurized water or extinguishing agent.



Start using the extinguisher from a safe distance away, then slowly move forward.

Cover the entire area that is on fire.

Continue until fire is extinguished.

Keep an eye on the area for re-lighting.



Until the fire is extinguished...



Please report the following:

- Use of any extinguisher
- Damage to any extinguisher
- Missing extinguishers
- Improper placement of extinguisher

**Report Extinguishers that
need service.**

- Alarm has been sounded.
- You have the appropriate type of fire extinguisher & it works effectively.
- Fire is in the incipient stage; it is small and confined.
- Please do not try to fight the fire. Extinguishers should only be used for emergency egress situations only.

When is it appropriate to use an extinguisher?

Emergency Procedures

IF YOU HEAR THE ALARMS OR SUSPECT A FIRE:

- **REMEMBER C.A.R.E**

CONTAIN

fire by closing doors behind you

ALERT

others by sounding the alarms and yelling out “fire!”

REPORT

the fire, call Campus Police, 781-768-7777 or
call 911 from a safe location

EVACUATE

the area immediately and remain outside at least 150 feet away from the building
until safe to return

- Always find and know **at least 2 exits** from your building ahead of time
 - Always know locations of a fire extinguisher and other fire safety protection equipment in case of emergency
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