

[Rechercher](#)

Notice "The Classification of fire hazards and extinction methods"

Auteurs

- Birchall, James D.

Code AATA de l'auteur

- BIRCHALL, JAMES D.

Titre de la source

The Classification of fire hazards and extinction methods

Éditeur/distributeur

Ernest benn

Ville de l'éditeur / distributeur

London

Date de publication

19610000

Collationnement

127, 22 cm.

Langue du texte

English

Mots clés anglais-sujet

- Museum, security
- Museum, security fire
- Fire, hazard
- Hazard, risk
- Fire, prevention
- Fire, extinguisher
- Fire, damage
- Hazard, poison toxicity

Mots clés français-sujet

- Musee, securite
- Musee, securite feu
- Feu, risque
- Risque, danger
- Feu, prevention
- Feu, extincteur
- Feu, degat
- Risque, toxicite

Résumé

Taking into consideration fire hazards and fire prevention, the book examines in a detailed classification: metals, liquids, gases, dust and chemicals with their burning rates, and their estinguishing agents. The last section of the book is devoted to the atomic science

and the fire-fighting operations involving radioactive materials.

Établissement d'origine

ICCROM

Emplacement du document

ICCROM

Rayon ICCROM

lii e 1

Type d'enregistrement

Abstract

Type de document

Monograph

Level Niveau bibliographique

Monographic

Ancient numéro BCIN

24292

Numéro BCIN

22629

Date de modification : 2017-08-01

Classification of fire and hazards by NFPA into different classes which are described here along with symbols and codes used. Clearly the classification of a fire depends on 'what is burning'. That will determine the severity of the fire, heat radiated, reach of the flames, smoke etc. Type of a fire is also a strong determinant of which type of fire extinguisher should be used to put out that fire. The following fire classification chart explains different types of fire extinguishers useful for putting off different types of fire. Following are the main types of fire extinguishers - depending on which fluid is used for putting out the fire. The color code (colored ring at the top of the cylinder) will tell Fires are classified by the British Standard EN 2:1992 Classification of Fires. However, for all the practical purposes, there are five main classes of the fire – A, B, C, D, and F, plus fires involving the electrical equipment. BS 7937:2000 The Specification of the Portable Fire Extinguishers for Use on the Cooking Oil Fires introduced the new class F. The categories or classes based on the fuel and the means of the extinguishing are as follows Fire Extinguishers invented explicitly for the electrical use of carbon dioxide or dry powder units should always be used for this type of fire hazard. TAGS. Classifications Of Fire. there more than three methods of extinction. the triangle of fire consists of three elements : oxygen, combustible material and activation energy. combustion cease when one of these three elements is suppressed. for exemple if fire is caused by ga... for exemple if fire is caused by gases the efficient method to stop it is to cut the arrival of gaz. by doing so you supress the burning material and combustion. if it is a fire wood the water based extinguisher will lower temperature and reduce the circulation of oxygen in the material thus stopping combustion. by other hand if your frying pan catch fires. the efficient method will be to. Continue Reading. Buy The Classification of Fire Hazards and Extinction Methods Second edition by James D. Birchall (ISBN:) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders. Listen Playing Paused You're listening to a sample of the Audible audio edition. Learn more. The Classification of Fire Hazards and Extinction Methods Second edition Unknown Binding – 1961. by James D. Birchall (Author). Be the first to review this item. See all formats and editions Hide other formats and editions. Amazon Price. New from. The fire and explosion hazard assessment of substances begins with their classification of flammability . All substances and materials on this feature are divided into three groups: 1) non-flammable (fireproof), not capable of burning in the air. In addition, when evaluating the fire and explosion hazard of flammable liquids , it should be borne in mind that their combustion is carried out in the vapor phase. The liquid first evaporates, its vapors form a combustible mixture with air, capable of self-ignition and combustion. For stable combustion of liquids, it is necessary that their evaporation rate is sufficient to feed the combustion in the vapor phase.