

## BEFORE USING A FIRE EXTINGUISHER, BE SURE

- the fire department has been called
- you have announced the fire to alert others
- occupants have begun evacuating or are leaving the structure
- the fire is small and not spreading
- you know how to operate the fire extinguisher, and
- the fire won't block your unobstructed escape route

Provided by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA).



## TYPES OF FIRES



**Class A fires** are fires in ordinary combustibles such as wood, paper, cloth, trash, and plastics.



**Class B fires** are fires in flammable liquids such as gasoline, petroleum oil, and paint. Also included are flammable gases such as propane and butane. Class B fires do not include fires involving cooking oils and grease.



**Class C fires** are fires involving energized electrical equipment such as motors, transformers, and appliances. Remove the power and the Class C fire becomes one of the other classes of fire.



**Class D fires** are fires in combustible metals such as potassium, sodium, aluminum and magnesium.



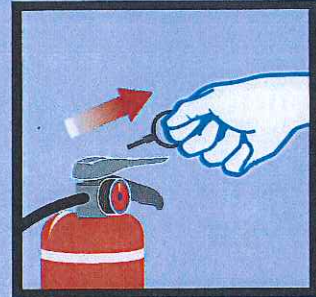
**Class K fires** are fires in cooking oils and greases such as animal fats and vegetable fats.



When it's time to use a Fire Extinguisher,  
just remember **PASS!**

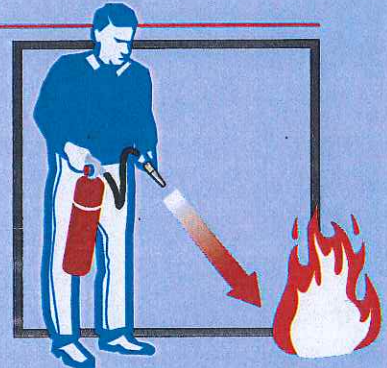
## **PULL**

**Pull** the pin.



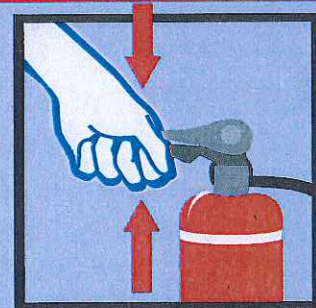
## **AIM**

**Aim** the nozzle or hose at the base of the fire from the recommended safe distance.



## **SQUEEZE**

**Squeeze** the operating lever to discharge the fire extinguishing agent.



## **SWEEP**

Starting at the recommended distance, **Sweep** the nozzle or hose from side to side until the fire is out. Move forward or around the fire area as the fire diminishes. Watch the area in case of re-ignition.

