

SRI LANKA STANDARD 550 : 1982

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CLASSIFICATION OF FIRES

BUREAU OF CEYLON STANDARDS

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FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard Specification was authorized for adoption and publication by the Council of the Bureau of Ceylon Standards on 1982-01-28 after the draft, finalized by the Drafting Committee on Classification of Fires, had been approved by the Civil Engineering Divisional Committee.

The assistance derived from the publications of the International Organization for Standardization and the British Standards Institution in the preparation of this standard is gratefully acknowledged.

1 INTRODUCTION

This Sri Lanka Standard defines classes of fires according to the nature of the material undergoing combustion. In consequence, it does not define a particular class of fire involving electricity. However, fires in which electricity is present in any of the classes given in this standard should be fought by using electrically non conducting extinguishing media.

2 SCOPE

This Sri Lanka Standard classifies, in four categories, the different kinds of fires which can be defined in terms of the nature of the fuel. Such a classification is particularly useful in the context of fire fighting by means of an extinguisher.

3 DEFINITIONS AND DESIGNATION OF CLASSES OF FIRE

The following designations are for the purpose of classifying fires of different natures and of simplifying spoken and written reference to them.

- Class A : Fires involving solid materials, usually of an organic nature in which combustion normally takes place with the formation of glowing embers.
- Class B : Fires involving liquids or liquefiable solids.
- Class C : Fires involving gases.
- Class D : Fires involving metals.