

SRI LANKA STANDARD 550 : 1982

UDC 614.841

CLASSIFICATION OF FIRES

BUREAU OF CEYLON STANDARDS

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SLS 550 : 1982

Gr. 2

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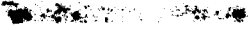
53, Dharmapala Mawatha,

Colombo 3,

Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka Standards are subject to periodical revision in order to accommodate the progress made by industry. Suggestions for improvement will be recorded and brought to the notice of the Committees to which the revisions are entrusted.

This Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.



SRI LANKA STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF FIRES

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.

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The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

The Institution is financed by Government grants, and by the income from the sale of its publications and other services offered for Industry and Business Sector. Financial and administrative control is vested in a Council appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The development and formulation of National Standards is carried out by Technical Experts and representatives of other interest groups, assisted by the permanent officers of the Institution. These Technical Committees are appointed under the purview of the Sectoral Committees which in turn are appointed by the Council. The Sectoral Committees give the final Technical approval for the Draft National Standards prior to the approval by the Council of the SLSI.

All members of the Technical and Sectoral Committees render their services in an honorary capacity. In this process the Institution endeavours to ensure adequate representation of all view points.

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