

**SRI LANKA STANDARD 727 : PART 3 : 1986**

**UDC 621 . 791 : 614 . 841**

**CODE OF SAFETY FOR  
WELDING AND CUTTING  
PART 3 - FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION**

**SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION**

CODE OF SAFETY FOR WELDING AND CUTTING  
PART 3 : FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION

SLS 727:Part 3:1986

Gr. 7

*Copyright Reserved*

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

53, Dharmapala Mawatha,

Colombo 3,

Sri Lanka.

SRI LANKA STANDARD  
CODE OF SAFETY FOR WELDING AND CUTTING  
PART 3 : FIRE PREVENTION AND PROTECTION

**FOREWORD**

This Sri Lanka Standard was authorized for adoption and publication by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1986-01-15, after the draft, finalized by the Drafting Committee on Code of Safety for Welding and Cutting, had been approved by the Mechanical Engineering Divisional Committee.

The existence of proper safety regulations and their use are the most important steps in any programme of safety and accident prevention.

This standard is presented in the hope that adherence to the safety requirements contained herein will result in the elimination of possible hazards due to welding and cutting; hence elimination of avoidable accidents and property damage.

This standard includes provisions for prevention and protection of fires that can be caused by welding and cutting operations.

A majority of fires where cutting and welding is a factor have been caused by sparks. These globules of molten metal have scattered horizontally as far as 11 metres, setting fire to all kinds of combustible materials. They have also fallen through cracks, pipe holes or other small openings in floors and partitions starting fires which have reached serious proportions before being noticed.

Anything which is combustible or flammable is susceptible to ignition by the cutting and welding. The most common materials likely to become involved in fire are combustible building construction such as floors, partitions, and roofs; combustible contents such as wood, paper, textiles, plastics, chemicals, and flammable liquids and gases; and combustible ground cover such as grass and brush.

This standard does not cover the provisions for cleaning of tanks, containers, etc. that have held combustibles, prior to welding or cutting. This will be the scope of a standard that is expected to be developed in future.

Prevention of cutting and welding fires can best be achieved by separating the combustibles from ignition sources or by shielding the combustibles.