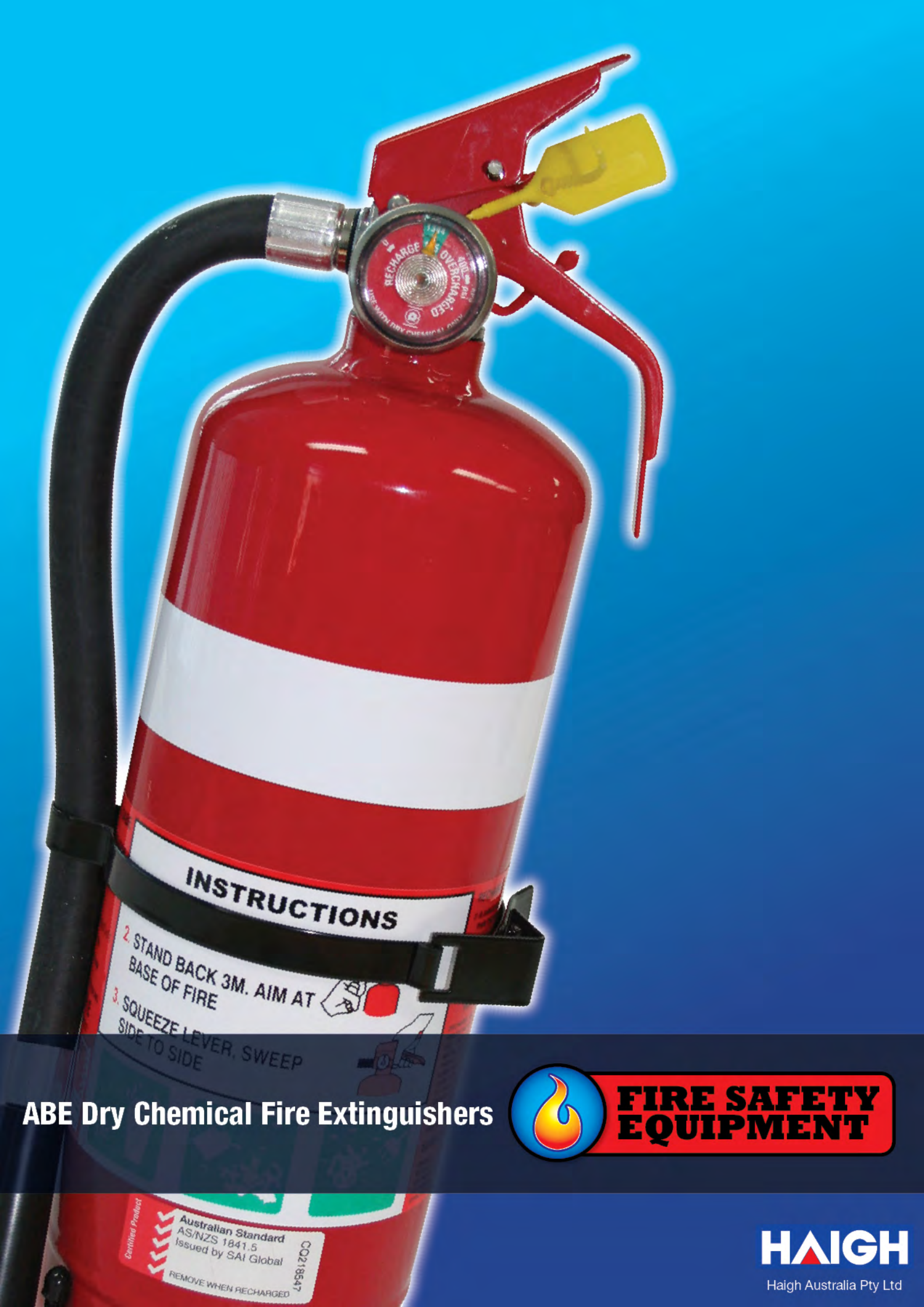


ABE Dry Chemical Fire Extinguishers

FIRE SAFETY EQUIPMENT

HAIGH

Haigh Australia Pty Ltd

How to operate a fire extinguisher

1. Pull the Pin
Pull pin at the top of the extinguisher, breaking the seal. When in place, the pin keeps the handle from being pressed and accidentally operating the extinguisher. Immediately test the extinguisher. (Aiming away from the operator) This is to ensure the extinguisher works and also shows the operator how far the stream travels.

2. Aim
Approach the fire standing at a safe distance. Aim the nozzle or outlet towards the base of the fire.

3. Squeeze
Squeeze the handles together to discharge the extinguishing agent inside. To stop discharge, release the handles.

4. Sweep
Sweep the nozzle from side to side as you approach the fire, directing the extinguishing agent at the base of the flames. After an A Class fire is extinguished, probe for smouldering hot spots that could reignite the fuel.

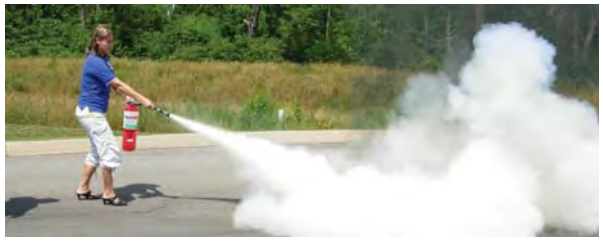
Note: Always test the extinguisher before proceeding to the fire.
Remember that you only have seconds to extinguish the fire, not minutes, but only do so if it is safe and you are trained to.
The rule of thumb is if you can not put a fire out with one extinguisher then the fire is too big to fight.

After use requirements

- Lay the extinguisher down out of the way after use.
- Do not place empty extinguisher/s back on the hook.
- Replace with the same type of extinguisher (should a spare be available).
- Arrange empty extinguisher/s to be serviced / refilled as soon as possible.
- Report the use of the fire extinguisher to the Fire safety Officer or Supervisor.

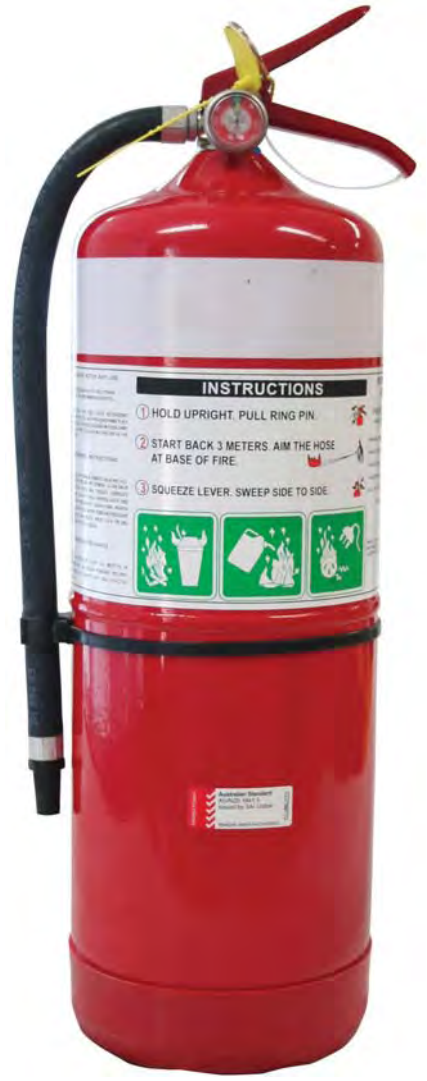
Fire Extinguisher Tips

- Ensure everyone in the home/office knows the location of all extinguishers and how to use them.
- Extinguishers need to be pressure tested every six years by a registered fire extinguisher service organisation.
- Check that there are no blockages to the nozzle or outlet.
- If you have a Dry Chemical Powder fire extinguisher (red with a white band or label). Turn the extinguisher upside down for 10 minutes every six months to ensure that the powder is free flowing.
- Replace the extinguisher in case of rust.
- If an extinguisher is discharged, even partially, it needs to be refilled by a registered fire extinguisher service organisation.



Fire Extinguisher Classes

Class A
Paper, textiles, wood, most plastics and rubber
Class B
Flammable liquids
Class C
Combustable gases
Class E
Electically energised equipment



DRY POWDER EXTINGUISHERS (ABE)

The most commonly used type of fire extinguishers is powder or dry chemical. They utilise a specially fluidised and siliconised mono ammonium phosphate. This chemically insulates Class A fires by melting at approximately 177°C and coating the surface to which it is applied. It smothers and breaks the chain reaction of Class B fires and will not conduct electricity back to the operator. Dry chemical fire extinguishers are the most appropriate choice for the home, office & workshop.

Consult the application chart below to find out which model will best suit your needs.

Certified Product™ Australian Standard

	1.0kg ABE	1.0kg ABE	1.5kg ABE	2.5kg ABE	4.5kg ABE	9.0kg ABE
Product Code	FW3	FW4	FW1	FW6	FW8	FW10
Dimensions - Height - Width	300mm 80mm	300mm 80mm	300mm 90mm	415mm 120mm	465mm 140mm	660mm 180mm
Agent Capacity	1.0kg	1.0kg	1.5kg	2.5kg	4.5kg	9.0kg
Agent Type	ABC70 Powder	ABC70 Powder	ABC70 Powder	ABC70 Powder	ABC70 Powder	ABC70 Powder
Weight Max	1.7kg	1.7kg	2.5kg	4.4kg	7.3kg	13.1kg
Fire Classes	A, B, C & E	A, B, C & E	A, B, C & E	A, B, C & E	A, B, C & E	A, B, C & E
Fire Rating	1A:10BE	1A:20BE	2A:30BE	2A:40BE	4A:40BE	6A:80BE
Approvals	AS/NZS 1841:5	AS/NZS 1841:5 CAMS race cars schedule H	AS/NZS 1841:5 CAMS race cars schedule H	AS/NZS 1841:5	AS/NZS 1841:5	AS/NZS 1841:5
Discharge Time	8 sec	8 sec	12 sec	15 sec	20 sec	26 sec
Effective Range	2m	2m	3m	4m	5m	5m
Outlet	Nozzle	Nozzle	Hose	Hose	Hose	Hose
Mounthing Bracket Included	Yes - Plastic	Yes -Metal	Yes -Metal	Yes -Metal	No (Seperate Part No. VMB45HD)	No

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How do dry chemical extinguishers work?
They discharge a fine powder that absorbs fuel molecules thus depriving the fire of a fuel source.

How does the fire rating system work?
The numerical rating of an extinguisher provides a guide to its extinguishing ability as result of testing by Underwriters' Laboratories Inc. The numeral indicates the approximate relative fire extinguishing capacity of the extinguisher for that class (A or B) of fire.

For example, a 4A extinguisher can put out a fire approximately twice as fast as a 2A extinguisher. A 20BE extinguisher delivers approximately twice the performance as a 10BE extinguisher. For Class B extinguishers, the numeric rating also indicates the fire suppression capacity of the extinguisher when used by an inexperienced operator. This means a novice can put out a fire encompassing 10 sq. ft. (0.9 m2) with a 10BE extinguisher and a 20 sq. ft. (1.8 m2) fire with a 20BE extinguisher. The fire suppression capacity is related to the experience of the operator.

How do I identify a dry chemical from other types?
Dry chemical models have a white band around the top of the cylinder.

What does the CAMS approval mean?
It means the extinguisher meets the requirements set by CAMS under schedule H for hand held extinguishers for race vehicles. Please consult the specifications guide for models that have the CAMS approval.

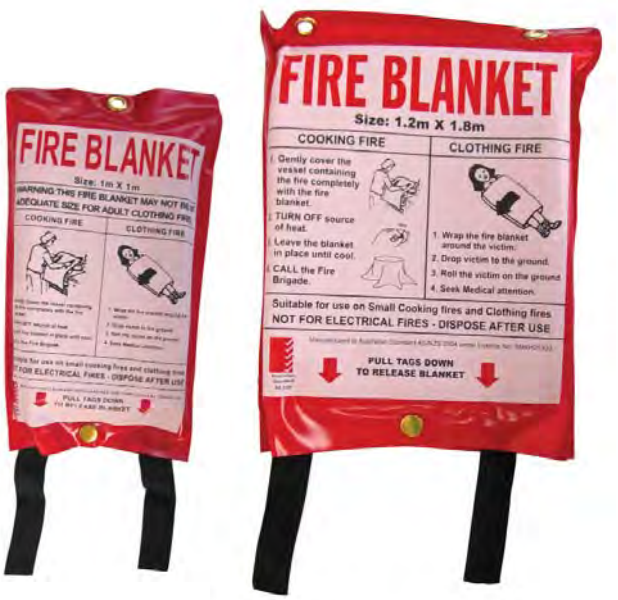
What does it mean to be AS/NZS 1841:5 approved?
All of our extinguishers and blankets have been tested and approved and comply to the appropriate Australian and New Zealand standards. This means you can be assured of the safety and quality of our extinguishers.

What fire extinguisher should I choose?
For around the home smaller models should be fine, but for commercial or industrial applications larger models may be more suitable. Make sure that you follow your local state guidelines if the extinguisher is to be used in a commerical or industrial application.

FIRE BLANKETS (F)

Made from fire resistant fabric they are an important part of fire prevention in and around the home. The primary location for a fire blanket is in the kitchen area, well away from the stove to allow for safe access in the case of a fire. Overheated cooking fat and oils have the potentional to ignite into flames so blankets are the most effective form of extinguishing the fire before it can spread. They are especially effective when a persons clothes have caught on fire and offer a thermal barrier against radiated heat. Once it has been used in a fire it should be replaced as soon as possible.

Certified Product™
Australian Standard



	Large	Extra Large
Product Code	FB1010	FB1218
Dimensions	100mm x 100mm	120mm x 180mm
Agent Capacity	Single Use	Single Use
Agent Type	Glass Fibre Material	Glass Fibre Material
Weight Max	N/A	N/A
Fire Rating	Class F	Class F
Approvals	AS/NZS 1841:5	AS/NZS 1841:5
Discharge Time	N/A	N/A
Effective Range	N/A	N/A
Outlet	N/A	N/A
Mounting Bracket Included	N/A	N/A

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What are fire blankets?
Fire-resistant sheets of glass fibre material.

How do you use them?
Pull the tabs to release the blanket from its casing. Hold vertically and place gently over the flames to completely cut off the oxygen supply. Turn off the power as soon as it is safe to reach the switch. Alternatively, if a person's clothing has caught on fire you can wrap the blanket around them, smothering the flames. Ideally you should use the 1.2 x 1.8m model for this purpose.

What types of fires do they put out?
Class F - Cooking oils and fats (most commonly stove top fires)
Also, the larger model can be used when a person's clothes catch on fire.

How many times can I use them?
They are only suitable for one use and should be replaced after each fire.

Where should I locate it?
The best location in the house is on the wall near the entrance to your kitchen, away from areas likely to catch fire but near enough for you to reach quickly.

Why would I choose a blanket instead of an extinguisher?
Stove-top fires are quite common so fire blankets are often the best choice in these cases due to the hot fat & oil. Blankets are best suited to Class F (cooking oils and fats) fires.