

# FIRE

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## WHAT TO DO

1. Size up the situation quickly.
2. Sound the alarm.
3. Extinguish the fire if you are sure you can.
4. If you can not extinguish it, make sure Sprinkler Valves are wide open.
5. Wait for the firemen and guide them to the fire.
6. Notify plant officials and Globe Headquarters.
7. Stay on hand.
8. Make sure fire is out.
9. Put sprinklers back in readiness.
10. Write a full report.

## HOW TO FIGHT SMALL FIRES

The most effective weapon for fighting a small fire is a portable fire extinguisher. Portable extinguishers are designed for specific classes of fires and, you as a guard, must know the right kind of extinguisher to use for each class of fire. If you know the contents of the various types of extinguishers, you will be able to use the right extinguisher for each class of fire, should you have to.

There are three classes of fires and several basic portable extinguishers for each class of fire.



CLASS "A"



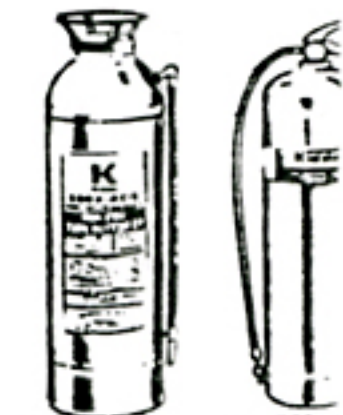
CLASS "B"



Fire of ordinary combustible materials (such as bedding, clothing, wood, canvas, rope and paper). The cooling effect of water is of first importance in extinguishment. It is put out by lowering its temperature, using a water or water-base extinguisher. Materials in a Class "A" fire must be cooled throughout the entire mass, before extinguishment is complete.

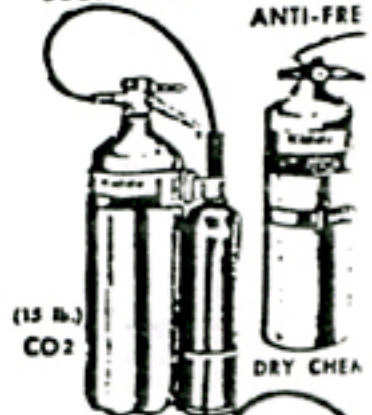
Fire of flammable liquids (such as gasoline, oil, grease, paint and turpentine). Materials of this type burn at the surface, where the vapors are given off. A smothering or blanketing of the burning is best for extinguishment. It can be put out by smothering, using the extinguisher that gives a blanketing, flame-interrupting effect, such as the CO<sub>2</sub> extinguisher and dry chemical extinguisher.

Fire involving electrical equipment. The use of a non-conducting extinguishing agent is of first importance. In most electrical fires, it will be necessary to de-energize the circuits, before any progress can be made. A CO<sub>2</sub> extinguisher is the safest and best extinguisher to use. A dry chemical extinguisher is also excellent in putting out electrical fires.



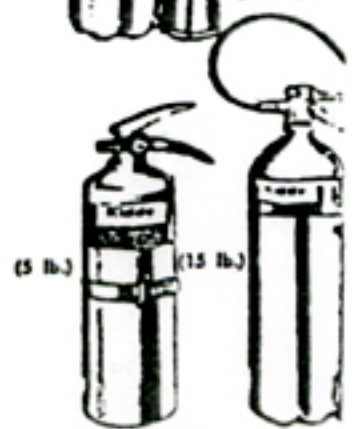
SODA - ACID

WATER (ANTI-FREEZE)



(15 lb.) CO<sub>2</sub>

DRY CHEMICAL



(5 lb.)

(15 lb.)

DRY CHEMICAL

CO<sub>2</sub>