Fire Extinguishers and Fire Classifications

Fires	Туре	Use		Operation
Class A Fires Ordinary Combustibles (Materials such as wood, paper, textiles.) Requires cooling-quenching	Soda-acid Bicarbonate of soda solution and sulfuric acid	Okay for use on Not for use on B C		Direct stream at base of flame.
Class B Fires Flammable Liquids (Liquids such as grease, gasoline, oils, and	Pressurized Water Water under pressure	Okay for use on Not for use on B C		Direct stream at base of flame.
paints.) Requiresblanketing or smothering	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) gas under pressure	Okay for use on B C Not for use on		Direct discharge as close to fire as possible, first at edge of flames and gradually forward and upward.
Class C Fires Electrical Equipment (Motors, switches, and so forth.) Requires a nonconducting agent.	Foam Solution of aluminum sulfate and bicarbonate of soda	Okay for use on B Not for use on		Direct stream into the burning material or liquid. Allow foam to fall lightly on fire.
Class D Fires Combustible Metals (Flammable metals such as magnesium and lithium.) Requiresblanketing or smothering.	Dry Chemical	Multi-purpose type Okay for A B C Not okay for	Ordinary BC type Okay for B O Not okay for	Direct stream at base of flames. Use rapid left-to-right motion toward flames.
	Dry Chemical Granular type material	Okay for use on Not for use on B C		Smother flames by scooping granular material from bucket onto burning metal.