

1.8.1.1 Fire

The three major factors that lead to the formation of fire; combustible substances - oxygen source - heat must come together.

Combustible material or heat-oxygen combustion in the absence of a common unit still does not occur. Thus one is removable when the fire is extinguished. This is the most basic rules of fire prevention.

Fires are divided into four classes according to the type of combustible material:

A class of fire: The solid combustible fire. Wood, coal, paper, grass fires are materials such as plastic.

Class B fires: Is fire flammable liquids. Gasoline, benzene, machine oils, lacquers, oil paint, tar, asphalt are substances such as fire.

Class C fires: Substance is flammable gas fires. Methane, propane, butane, liquefied petroleum gas (SPG), acetylene, town gas, gas fire as hydrogen.

Class D fire: Lithium, sodium, potassium, aluminum, magnesium as the combustible light and active metals, radioactive substances fire

1.8.1.1.1 Fire and Explosion Relations

of explosive atmospheres combustibles gas, steam, fog formed by air under atmospheric conditions and powder and completely represents the combustible mixture in contact with any source of ignition.

The ignition of an explosive atmosphere does not always result in a fire only fire can occur. The ignition of explosive atmospheres in the case progresses rapidly in the medium flame. In case of being in a restricted area of this incident, the flame will spread quickly, the pressure will increase and explosion will occur. In summary, under certain conditions of combustion of events that occur in a very short time it is coming.