

SUMMARY NFPA FOR INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND REFILLING OF PORTABLE EXTINGUISHERS AND FIRE HOSE

1.1 INSPECTION

1.1.1 Frequency: Portable fire extinguishers shall be inspected once a year or more frequently if circumstances require .

1.1.2 Procedure: Periodic inspection of fire extinguishers shall include a checking of at least the following:

- a) Fire extinguishers shall be at the designated location ;
- b) Neither access to the extinguisher , or visibility must not be obstructed ;
- c) The operating instructions on the nameplate of the extinguisher must be legible and facing forward ;
- d) No seal or indicator of undue manipulation must not be broken or missing;
- e) In order to determine whether they are full, weigh or weigh extinguishers ;
- f) Examine for any obvious damage , corrosion, leakage or obstruction jet exit ;
- g) Any pressure indicated on the pressure gauges or pressure indicators should be in the region or the position that indicates an operating pressure ;
- h) The condition of tires , wheels, trucks and jets is checked (for units wheels) ;
- i) The label S.I.M.D.U.T. is in place.

We propose an inventory plan and location of fire extinguishers . They describe in details the dates of periodic maintenance of hydrostatic testing to determine the nature accurate your fire protection equipment and recommendations as appropriate , to meet the building code and NFPA -10, which the preventive service Fire your municipality refers .

1.1.3 Corrective Actions: When an inspection of any fire extinguisher reveals a defect or one of the conditions described in the above a) and b) , measures

remedies must be taken immediately .

1.1.4 extinguisher filling : When inspecting any extinguisher filling reveals an anomaly in one of the conditions given in c) , d), e) , f) , g), h) and i) , it will be subject to appropriate maintenance step.

1.1.5 At the same time , the contractor will check the cabinets and other bases (the locks / latches , windows, window breaker and chains), adjust and ensure their proper operation .

1.2 INSPECTION OF CABINETS AND FIRE HOSE

1.2.1 Inspection of cabinets and fire hose is made in accordance with the NFPA 14 , latest edition and NFPA 1962 , latest edition .

1.2.2 Inspection and fire hose cabinets includes the following but is not limited to ensuring that:

Cabinets are used exclusively for fire equipment against fires.

The valve is free from signs of leakage or corrosion.

The wrench is present and in good condition.

The hose is screwed , free of obstruction and the trim is in good provided .

Connections, threads and sealing washers are in good condition .

Blade water dam at the beginning of operation is properly secured and in good condition.

Hoses are folded in half and rolled into the cabinet or replaced on the rack when it is present so that the folds are in the same place .

The tube bears an approved tag indicating the date of the last hydrostatic test .

1.2.3 Periodic Maintenance

frequencies:

Hose : 5 years from the date of manufacture

3 years later

1.3 CONTROL OF REFILLS

1.3.1 Before each refill a fire extinguisher dry chemical type , the contractor must

Enter the date in the bottom of the cylinder with an ink pad .

1.3.2 Verification

a) The customer undertakes to check annually 1% of park equipment

(maximum 5 extinguishers) have undergone one of the following : charging
hydrostatic testing , preventive maintenance.

b) The checking shall be made ??by the ethics committee REQIS which will ensure
proper maintenance thereof and , within 30 days after the execution of
work (a report will be presented to the customer following a counter expertise) .

c) The fee for this transaction will be included in the submission and at
the contractor's charge.

d) If one of the checked fire extinguisher is found in deffective, the client will proceed to verification
of 10 other fire extinguishers are filled free of charge. If this second batch is another extinguisher at
fault , the supplier shall take back, at its expense , all extinguishers and perform maintenance or
hydrostatic test case

applicable according to the procedures laid down in the technical specifications .

e) If in this second group, no extinguisher is found in default, the fill will be at
the customer's expense .

1.4 MAINTENANCE

1.4.1 Frequency: Maintenance of portable fire extinguishers must be an interval of at least one per
year, or whenever an inspection indicates the need for it. The maintenance procedure must be
performed in accordance with point 1.4.2 .

1.4.1.1 Fire extinguishers with stored pressure containing a solution of alkali metal as an
extinguishing agent must be removed annually and subject to a full

Maintenance . Before disassembling the extinguisher must be completely
flushed to check the operating state of the valve and the pressure gauge

(the label must be attached to the pipe to complete the operation) .

1.4.1.2 A conductivity test shall be performed on all sets of carbonic anhydride pipe. Hose assemblies revealing they're nonconductive must be replaced.

1.4.1.3 Every six years , stored pressure fire extinguishers that require a test hydrostatic every twelve years should be emptied and taken for applicable maintenance . When applicable maintenance operations are performed during periodic filling or hydrostatic testing , the period six years commencing on the date of commencement of such operations.

1.4.1.4 Out of service extinguishers shall be replaced by extinguishers of the same classification and of score at least equivalent .

1.4.2 Procedure: Maintenance should include a comprehensive review of the three essential elements to a fire extinguisher :

a) Mechanical Parts ;

b) The extinguishing agent ;

c) Propellant .

Exception 1: It is not necessary during the annual maintenance, to look inside extinguishers carbon dioxide or with constant pressure pressure gauges or pressure gauges . However , the outside of these extinguishers should be inspected with the utmost care.

1.5 FILLING

1.5.1 General : All extinguishers filling type must be completed after use, as indicated by inspection or when maintenance is performed. when filling the manufacturer's instructions should be followed. See 1.8.3.1 for chemical filling .

1.5.2 Frequency

1.5.2.1 Bicarbonate - acid, foam tank and pump : Every 12 months, bicarbonate - acid extinguishers , with foam, water-tank pump and those

antifreeze tank type pump with calcium chloride should be filled with new chemicals or water, as appropriate.

1.5.2.2 Wetting Agent : The agent in fire extinguishers stored pressure with chemical wetting must be replaced according to specifications manufacturer.

Note: Only the agent specified on the nameplate should be used for charging. The use of water or other agents is prohibited.

1.5.2.3 AFFF : The liquid or solid agent type in the fire extinguisher in charge of AFFF (aqueous film forming foam agent) must be replaced according to specifications manufacturer.

1.5.3 Procedure

1.5.3.1 Chemicals filling : Only products specified on the plate sheet or proven products with a chemical composition and similar physical characteristics may be used. Testing must be made to ensure identical performance.

1.5.3.2 Mixture of agents : The versatile powder should not be mixed with dry chemical alkaline base

1.5.3.3 Filling: The rest of the agent in a dry powder extinguisher partially emptied must be checked carefully regarding the correct type , the impurities and its condition . The dry powder that turns out to be of bad type, or with impurities should be discarded.

1.5.3.4 Pressure gauges parts must have a mark of the proper operating pressure and be identified for use with agent in the extinguisher and be compatible with the material body valve of the fire extinguisher. The gauge used to determine the pressure prescribed should be calibrated at least once a year .

1.5.3.5 Precautions in setting pressure : A fire extinguisher type continuous filling pressure must be pressurized no more than

the specified operating pressure on the plate

identification of the extinguisher. You must use a calibrated pressure source so that it does not exceed the operating pressure.

Note: Do not use a pressure source not equipped with a caliber pressure regulator , because the fire extinguisher may become in over pressure state and even burst.

1.5.3.6 Conversion of fire extinguishers: No fire extinguisher must be converted from a class or converted to another so that one can use another agent -type fire extinguisher.

1.5.3.7 Removal of moisture : In the case of fire extinguishers that are not water any moisture must be removed before filling .

1.5.3.8 Leak test : Once the filling is complete , a leak test must be made for the types of fire extinguishers gas pressure and self-projection .

1.5.3.9 Filling water extinguisher : When filling extinguishers constant pressure , excessive load will cause a projection defective. The proper amount of liquid agent will be determined by a the following methods:

- a) By measuring exactly , either gallons or weight ;
 - b) Using an overflow pipe if there is one ;
 - c) Using a level mark on the body of the extinguisher , if any
- a .

2 . HYDROSTATIC TESTING

2.1.GENERALTIES

2.1.1 . Hydrostatic testing shall be performed by persons possessing a working knowledge of pressure testing and precautions methods and having at their disposal (s) Manual (s) and appropriate maintenance facilities.

2.1.2 . Whenever an extinguisher shows signs of corrosion or other damage mechanical , hydrostatic test shall be made subject to the provisions of

items 2.1.3 and 2.1.4.

2.1.3 . Checking the status of the bottles : When the bottle or the body of a fire extinguisher has one or more of the conditions listed below, it must not be

subject to hydrostatic testing , but destroyed by the owner upon his order.

a) In the case of repair by welding, brazing or by the use of pulp clogging .

b) Note: For welding or brazing of mild steel body, see manufacturer of fire extinguisher;

c) When the thread of the bottle or of the extinguisher body is damaged;

d) When the corrosion has eaten the metal, including the portion under the plates Removable Safety ;

e) When the extinguisher has burned during a fire ;

f) When the extinguishing agent type calcium chloride was used to fill a fire extinguisher stainless steel;

g) When the body is copper or brass and joined with solder or riveting.

2.1.4 . Body / aluminum bottle : extinguishers made ??of aluminum , which in any probability , would have stayed in an environment where temperatures exceed 177 ° C shall be removed from service and subjected to a hydrostatic test .

2.2.PÉRIODICITÉ

At intervals not exceeding those specified in Table 2.2 , fire extinguishers should be subjected to hydrostatic testing .

Exception 1: Fire extinguishers using a bottle bearing the DOT mark; or CTC will be subjected to hydrostatic testing or replaced in accordance with the requirements of DOT or CTC.

2.2.1 Bottles and compressed gas cartridges: The nitrogen cylinders or cartridges used for the storage of inert gas, agent for propellant fire extinguishers on wheels, must undergo hydrostatic testing every five years.

Exception: Cylinders (except those containing carbon dioxide) in accordance

173.34 to part (e) Title 15 Code of Federal Regulations 49, need only be subjected to hydrostatic testing every ten years.

2.2.2 Sets hoses: The extinguisher hose assemblies equipped with a jet exit cock shall be hydrostatically tested. The interval should be the same provided that specified for the fire extinguisher in which the pipe is installed