

WITH BUTANE GAS FIRE, C. L. Thomas shows the ineffectiveness of carbon dioxide extinguisher for this type of fire. He later used pressurized dry powder extinguisher and put out fire quickly.



BURNING OIL AND GASOLINE is quickly brought under control by Duncan West in another demonstration showing greater knock-down power of modern pressurized dry powder fire extinguisher.

Fire Extinguisher Training Is Presented

In the last decade, fires have killed more than 100,000 persons and have burned and disfigured many hundreds of thousands more. In industry, catastrophic fires have resulted in unemployment—jobs wiped out because a business was destroyed and could not rebuild—and tremendous property loss.

At Fieldcrest Mills, considerable money and effort are expended to protect lives and property from fire. Education in fire prevention, inspections, sprinkler systems, fire extinguishers, fire fighting equipment and organizations are all a part of the Company's efforts to safeguard buildings and personnel from fire.

Fire extinguishers have an important part in the program. These protective devices are distributed throughout the plants and offices in accordance with underwriters' requirements.

It is one of the requirements of fire insurance companies that first aid fire appliances be provided close at hand and ready for immediate use.

Such protection is necessary, even though a building may be equipped with automatic sprinklers or standpipe hose systems.

The various types of fire extinguishers have been classified as a guide for their use on the various classes of fires.

Prompt and proper use of the correct fire extinguisher by a trained person can, many times, extinguish a fire before much damage is done.

The maintenance of fire extinguishers is the responsibility of the plant service departments. Members of these departments at the various mills make weekly inspections to insure that all first aid fire appliances are in ready condition.

At a recent training session, the various types of fire extinguishers were demonstrated with emphasis on use of the proper type of extinguisher for the various classes of fires. The demonstrations were arranged by the Fieldcrest Mills Safety Department, and were attended by the master mechanics, representatives of the mill fire brigades, local fire chiefs and firemen, members of our Engineering Department, and Burns guards.

Soda-acid, carbon dioxide, pressurized water, and dry powder types of extinguishers were demonstrated. It was shown that Class A fires—waste paper, textiles, etc.—can best be controlled by

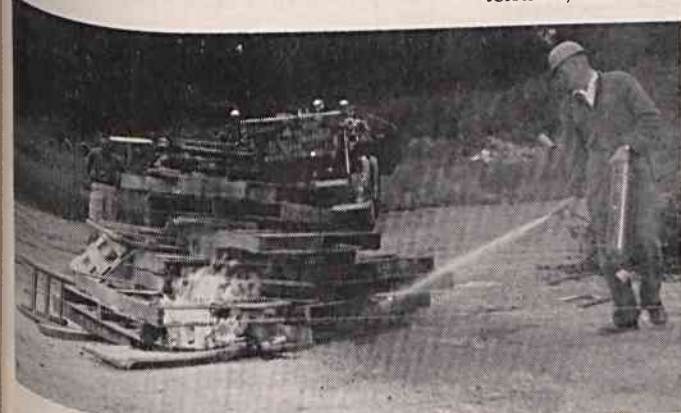
a cooling liquid. Class B—oil, grease, paint, etc.—are handled best by foam, dry chemicals and carbon dioxide.

A pipeline ring of butane gas set afire, and the effectiveness of a dry powder extinguisher was demonstrated. It was shown that the dry powder extinguisher has a greater knock-down power, due to its longer range.

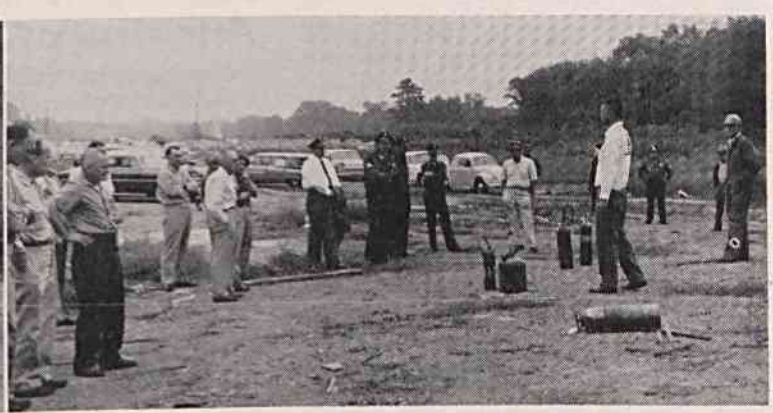
In another demonstration, a pit filled with a mixture of motor oil and gasoline was, also, quickly extinguished by use of a dry powder extinguisher. In a third demonstration, a wood fire was quickly brought under control by soda-acid and pressurized liquid extinguishers.

The group discussed the hazards of carbon tetrachloride extinguishers. It was pointed out that phosgene, a deadly gas, can be generated in the presence of hot metal and carbon. It was recommended that carbon tetrachloride extinguishers not be used and that more modern carbon dioxide or dry powder extinguishers be used instead.

The demonstrations were presented by C. L. Thomas, Jr., of the fire extinguisher division of Ansul Chemical Company, and by Duncan West, of the Southern Oxygen Company.



WOOD FIRES, burning textiles or waste paper can best be controlled by cooling liquid extinguisher as shown here.



DISCUSSIONS by Messrs. Thomas and West followed demonstrations, emphasized use of right extinguisher for each fire.