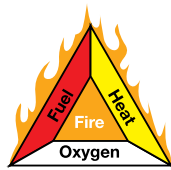


Fire Safety from Chubb



What is Fire?

Fire is a chemical reaction known as combustion which occurs when fuel and oxygen are brought together with sufficient heat to cause ignition.



- Heat** - A critical temperature must be reached
 - Fuel** - The combustible substance
 - Oxygen** - Completes the combustion cycle
- Removing any one of these elements stops fire.

Fire Brigade

Understand your local fire service and remember the emergency number to call is 999. Know what details to give to the operator. The guidelines from the UK fire brigade are quite clear. In the event of fire:

- Get Out**
- Call the Fire Brigade Out**
- Stay Out**

Why not contact your local Fire Brigade to arrange a visit?

Fire Extinguishers

The extinguisher must be suitable for the type of fire. Fires are split up into types:

Which Extinguisher to use	A	B	C	D
Water	■			
Foam	■	■		
Powder	■	■	■	■
CO ₂		■		■

An adult may be able to put out a small fire in the home with an extinguisher. Always remember to raise the alarm first.

It is dangerous to use the wrong type of extinguisher on a fire. The chart above outlines the types of extinguishers you should use with each fire. They are all clearly colour coded.

If there is an extinguisher in your home, be sure that all adults know how to use it. Learn the PASS method for using a fire extinguisher.

How to Use an Extinguisher (PASS)

- P** – Pull the pin/safety clip.
- A** – Aim at the base of the fire, staying at least 2 metres away.
- S** – Squeeze the handle.
- S** – Sweep the base of the fire from side to side.

Fire Blankets

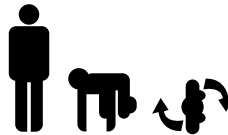
Fire blankets are ideal for tackling blazing chip pans or to wrap around people whose clothing or hair has caught fire. Fats and oils will not soak through the blanket, therefore eliminating the possibility of the fire re-starting.



Stop, Drop and Roll

If clothes catch fire remember to **STOP, DROP AND ROLL!**

- Stop immediately, drop to the ground and roll over repeatedly to smother the flames.
- Cover your face with your hands to protect your face and lungs.
- If burned, seek immediate medical attention.
- If you see someone on fire encourage them to stop, drop and roll to smother the fire.



Smoke Detectors

A working smoke detector doubles a person's chance of surviving a fire.



The alarm can warn you of a dangerous situation before it's too late.

There should be at least one smoke detector installed on every level of the home, in every sleeping area and at the top and bottom of stairways, including basements.

Smoke detectors should be tested weekly following the manufacturer's instructions. If you can't reach the button, use a broom handle.

Replace the batteries twice a year (at the same time you change those in your clocks for example). You should also change the battery when the detector's low battery signal emits a sound.

Never put off or delay changing the battery, today could be the only day you need it!

Safety in the Home

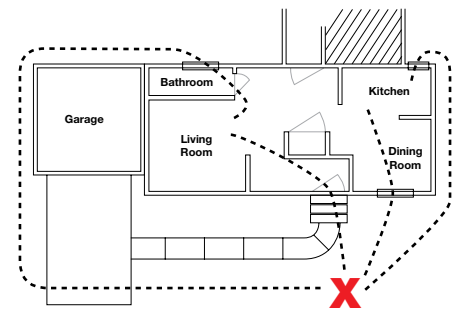
- If you have gas, oil or coal-burning appliances be aware of carbon monoxide. Ensure your home is properly ventilated and equipment is regularly serviced and maintained.
- Turn off portable heaters, as well as gas and electric fires before going to bed.
- Make sure open fires have the fire guard in place and secure.

- Never leave fires, candles or any form of naked flame in the home unattended and ensure candles are secure before lighting.
- Keep heaters away from clothes, furniture and curtains.
- Keep windows and doors shut to stop the fire spreading.

Home Escape Plan

Prepare and practise a home escape plan.

- Plan two ways out of every room.



- Identify a meeting place outside the home.
- Whatever you do, make sure your escape route is not at risk.

Camping and Outdoor Safety

- The campsite needs to be chosen with care, preferably in an open space without overhanging branches and away from undergrowth.
- When building a camp fire, care should be taken to guard against collapse when burning commences. The fire does not need to be excessively large - it is better to add timber to the fire as it burns through.
- Do not use paraffin, petrol or other inflammable liquids to start your fire or to keep it going.
- Excessive dry conditions can be a cause of unattended fires causing grass of heathland to ignite.
- Campfires must always be attended by a responsible person. Never leave the fire unattended until it has gone out completely.



Action to be taken for a fire at camp

1. Attract attention - ring the bell.
2. Use extinguisher for 'first aid'.
3. Telephone the Fire Brigade.
4. Wait for the Fire Brigade at the gate, and guide them to the fire.
5. Do not risk injury to yourself.

For further information on all Chubb Fire & Security products and services call **0800 32 1666** or visit our website **www.chubb.co.uk**



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