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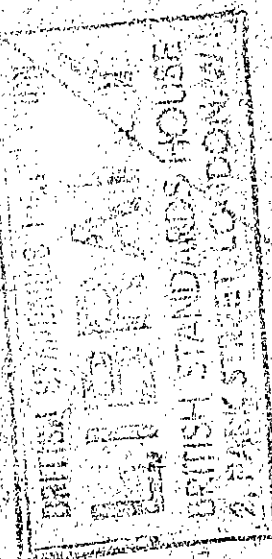
BRITISH STANDARD 1721 : 1960

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C.T.C. AND C.B.M.

PORTABLE

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS



BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
AND CHLOROBROMOMETHANE
PORTABLE
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

B.S. 1721 : 1960

Price 6/- net

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

BRITISH STANDARDS HOUSE, 2 PARK ST., LONDON, W.1

TELEGRAMS: STANDARDS, AUDLEY, LONDON TELEPHONE: MAYFAIR 9000

THIS BRITISH STANDARD, having been approved by the Fire Standards Committee and endorsed by the Chairman of the Building Divisional Council, was published under the authority of the General Council on 25th January, 1960.

First published June, 1937.

First revision September, 1951.

Second revision January, 1960.

The Institution desires to call attention to the fact that this British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

In order to keep abreast of progress in the industries concerned, British Standards are subject to periodical review. Suggestions for improvements will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the committees charged with the revision of the standards to which they refer.

A complete list of British Standards, numbering over 3000, indexed and cross-indexed for reference, together with an abstract of each standard, will be found in the Institution's Yearbook, price 15s.

This standard makes reference to the following British Standards:

- B.S. 21 Pipe threads.
- B.S. 267 Cold rolled brass sheets, strip and foil.
- B.S. 575 Carbon tetrachloride.
- B.S. 885 Brass tubes for general purposes.
- B.S. 899 Rolled copper sheets and strip for general purposes.
- B.S. 970 Wrought steels. En series.
- B.S. 1736 Filling ratios for liquifiable gases.
- B.S. 2779 Fastening threads of BSP sizes.

British Standards are revised, when necessary, by the issue either of amendment slips or of revised editions. It is important that users of British Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or editions.

The following B.S.I. references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference FSB/2 Draft for comment CZ(FSB) 2010

CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

The Fire Standards Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations:

- Association of Municipal Corporations
- *Chief Fire Officers' Association
- County Councils Association
- D.S.I.R.—Building Research Station
- *Fire Extinguisher Trades Association
- *Fire Offices Committee
- *Fire Offices' Committee, Fire Protection Association
- *Home Office
- Industrial Fire Protection Association of Great Britain
- Institution of Civil Engineers
- *Institution of Fire Engineers
- Institution of Municipal Engineers
- *Joint Fire Research Organization of D.S.I.R. and Fire Offices Committee
- London County Council
- London Fire Brigade
- Ministry of Housing and Local Government
- *Ministry of Labour and National Service (Factory Inspectorate)
- *Ministry of Works
- National Council of Building Material Producers
- Royal Institute of British Architects

The Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the Committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

- Air Ministry
- Association of British Chemical Manufacturers
- British Fire Services Association
- British Road Services, British Transport Commission
- British Transport Commission
- Ministry of Transport
- Post Office
- War Office
- Individual manufacturers

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR
PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
OF THE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
AND CHLOROBROMOMETHANE TYPES

FOREWORD

This British Standard issued under the authority of the Fire Standards Committee has been revised and now deals with all types of carbon tetrachloride and chlorobromomethane fire extinguishers. The main object of the revision is to include the requirements for chlorobromomethane type of extinguisher and to incorporate references to relevant British Standards issued since the previous edition was published. For convenience and quick reference a summary of requirements for British Standard portable fire extinguishers of both the carbon tetrachloride and chlorobromomethane types is given in Appendix C.

Other British Standards in the series for portable fire extinguishers are:

- B.S. 138 Portable fire extinguishers of the water type (soda acid).
- B.S. 740 Part 1. Portable fire extinguishers of the foam type.
- Part 2. Portable fire extinguishers of the foam type (gas pressure).
- B.S. 1382 Portable fire extinguishers of the water type (gas pressure).

The metric conversions in this British Standard are approximate only.
The inch measurements shall be regarded as the standard. To avoid confusion over acceptance tests some figures have not been converted.

SPECIFICATION
SECTION ONE: GENERAL CLAUSES
SCOPE

1. This British Standard applies to portable fire extinguishers of the carbon tetrachloride and chlorobromomethane types as defined in Clause 2.
2. For the purposes of this British Standard the term 'portable fire extinguisher' denotes a first-aid fire fighting appliance which can be carried by hand, and in which the extinguishing medium (carbon tetrachloride or chlorobromomethane) is expelled in one of the following ways. The extinguisher is designated according to the method of expulsion employed.
 - a. *Hand pump type.* By means of a direct-acting self-contained hand force pump.

- b. *Gas container type.* By means of pressure produced by compressed or liquefied gas released from a pressure container attached to, or fitted into, the extinguisher. If, under normal conditions of use, the gas is stored under pressure not exceeding 500 lb/sq.in. (35 kg/cm²) the extinguisher is designated a 'low-pressure type'; if the pressure exceeds this value the extinguisher is designated a 'high-pressure type'.

- c. *Constant pressure type.* By means of the pressure of an inert gas or dry air stored with, and/or dissolved in, the extinguishing medium in the body of the extinguisher. If the bulk of the inert gas remains undissolved in the extinguishing medium, the extinguisher is designated a 'stored gas pressure type'; if the bulk of the inert gas is dissolved in the extinguishing medium, the extinguisher is designated a 'dissolved gas pressure type'.

- d. *Air pump type.* By means of air pressure developed in the extinguisher by a pump fitted into, or permanently attached to, the container. If the air pressure is developed at the time of operation, the extinguisher is designated a 'transient pressure' type. If the air pressure is developed and stored before the time of operation, the extinguisher is designated a 'stored pressure type'.

NOMINAL SIZE AND LIQUID CONTENT

3. The nominal size of the extinguisher and the liquid content of the assembled body or extinguishing medium container filled to the level specified by the manufacturer shall be in accordance with Table 1.

TABLE 1. NOMINAL SIZE AND LIQUID CONTENT

Nominal size	Liquid content when charged* with not less than
1 pint (0.57 litres)	15 fluid oz
1 quart (1.14 litres)	30 fluid oz
½ gal (2.5 litres)	¾ imp. gal
1 gal (4.5 litres)	1 imp. gal
2 gal (9 litres)	2 imp. gal

METHOD OF OPERATION

4. The extinguisher shall be operated in one of the following ways:
 - a. *Hand pump type.* By manual efforts, i.e. by outward and inward strokes of the plunger not exceeding 28 lb (12.6 kg) pull or thrust when newly made.
 - b. *Gas container type.* By suitable mechanical means, whereby the liquefied or compressed gas is released into the body, thus discharging the contents.
- * When other liquids (see Clause 9) or dissolved gases form part of the content the volume of the extinguishing medium measured at an atmospheric pressure (760 mm of mercury) and a temperature of 20°C shall be not less than 84 per cent of these values.