Suitability of fire extinguishers:



- Powder
- Foam
- Water



Fires involving solid materials, mainly of an organic nature, which normally form flames and embers on burning

Powder extinguisher with ABC powder

Water and foam extinguisher



- Powder
- Foam
- CO₂

Powder

Powder



Fires involving liquids or melting materials

Powder extinguisher with BC and ABC powder

extinguisher

n CO₂ - extinier guisher



Fires involving gases (e.g. propane, butane etc.)



Powder extinguisher with BC and ABC powder



Fires involving metals
(e.g. magnesium, aluminum swarf)



Powder extinguisher with D powder



• Foam



Fires involving fat and oil, extinguisher marked orange

At least one fire extinguisher conformant with DIN EN 3 with at least 12 extinguishing agent units (EAUs) must be kept on hand during assembly and disassembly and during the event itself at trade fair stands and event spaces larger than 100 $\rm m^2$ and in case of electrical distribution boxes with a total power rating of 6 kW.

- The fire classes of fire extinguishers have nothing in common with the classification of building products to DIN 4102 and DIN EN 13501.
- The fire classes define the suitability of fire extinguishers for fires involving various materials, liquids or vapours that have caught fire.

Extinguishing agent		Fire classes				
Former Code letter		Α	В	С	D	F
Water or aqueous solutions	W		1		2	3
Water mist	W				2	
Foam	S				2	3
BC powder	Р					
ABC powder	PG					
Metal fire powder	PM					
Carbon dioxide CO ₂	К				2	
Cooking oil/fat fire extinguisher agent	F		4		2	

- suitable ; not suitable
- 1: Risk of fire spreading
- 2: Risk of an explosive reaction
- 3: Risk of an cooking oil /fat explosion
- 4: Suitable for cooking oil/fat extinguishers of class A B F

Example of specified labeling to DIN EN 3:



Only water extinguishers or foam extinguishers with an up-to-date test seal may be used. Powder extinguishers may only be used for demonstrations with combustible gases. Cleaning costs resulting from the use of powder extinguishers will be charged to the perpetrator.

Generally, all fire extinguishers provided must have been tested by an accredited expert. This must be shown on the fire extinguisher itself by means of a valid

Generally, all fire extinguishers provided must have been tested by an accredited expert. This must be shown on the fire extinguisher itself by means of a valid test label or tag. All fire extinguishers must be placed in clearly visible and continuously accessible locations in such a way that they cannot topple over and must be labeled in accordance with ASR A1.3.