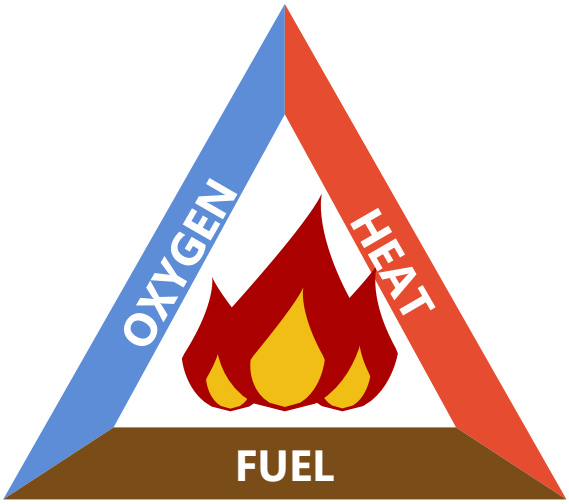
The fire triangle and the fire classes

What a fire needs, how extinguishers work against it, and the classes in plain words



HEAT

Raises a material to the point where it catches fire: matches, stoves, sparks.

Take it away: cool it. Water does this.

FUEL

What burns: wood, paper, cloth, petrol, cooking oil, LPG.

Take it away: for a gas fire, shut off the gas.

OXYGEN

Fire needs air to burn.

Take it away: smother the fire.

A fire needs all three. Take away any one and it cannot keep burning.

How each extinguisher works

Water	Cools the burning material.
Foam	Forms a layer between the fuel and the air.
CO2	Pushes out the oxygen the fire needs.
ABC dry powder	Interrupts the chemical reaction of the fire.
Wet chemical	Forms a soapy layer on burning cooking oil, puts the fire out and stops it flaring back.

The fire classes in plain words

Solids

wood, paper, cloth, plastic

Liquids

petrol, diesel, paint, solvents

Gases

LPG, natural gas

Metals

magnesium, aluminium, sodium

Cooking oil

oil and fat in a kadhai or fryer

Electrical

adds a shock risk; switch off the power first

Class letters differ by country. In India (BIS), gas is C and cooking oil is F.

A guide, not a legal compliance document. Follow your local fire department's advice.

CALL 101 OR 112

101 = fire service | 112 = any emergency
In a real fire: get out first, then call from outside.