

## DISTRIBUTION OF FIRE PROTECTIVE APPARATUS

### 1. GENERAL

**1.01** This section outlines the general procedure to be followed in distributing fire protective apparatus throughout telephone buildings. The recommendations are intended to apply to all new buildings.

**1.02** In the case of existing buildings which do not come up to the recommendations, the question of whether to replace existing protective apparatus will have to be considered for each specific case.

**1.03** This section is reissued to remove soda-acid-type fire extinguishers from the recommended list of fire protective equipment and to suggest some variations in the distribution ratio of our fire protective equipment. It also recommends the installation of carbon dioxide fire extinguishers and water-type fire extinguishers in CAMA, AMA, billing machine and other accounting areas.

**1.04** The attached table has been revised to show these changes and to add unattended carrier huts in the group of small buildings requiring fire protective apparatus. Arrows are not used to indicate changes in the text due to the major revisions.

**1.05** Fire protective apparatus in accordance with the attached table should be provided in completed buildings so as to be available during the period of equipment installation. Sections 010-105-001 and 010-105-002 cover the Principles of Fire Fighting and Description and Use of Equipment and Apparatus.

**1.06** Where the distribution of extinguishers requires that they be placed on columns, the units, of course, are not mounted in the working aisle in equipment rooms. Since they are not visible from all sides of the columns consideration should be given to identifying the extinguisher location by painting a red band about six inches wide around the column at a

level near the extinguisher center. If it should occasionally be necessary to locate a wall-mounted extinguisher where it may be obscured or partly obscured by switchboards or other obstructions, consideration should be given to providing a red painted identification marker at a suitable height for visibility.

**1.07** In garages a red arrow, located above the extinguisher and higher than the vehicles, could be used to identify the location of extinguishers.

**1.08** Identification bands on columns or wall location markers are usually omitted in such spaces as main entrance halls, public business offices, lounges, etc, where appearance is a controlling factor.

**1.09** Vaporizing Liquid Fire Extinguishers should not be used because of the toxicity of the liquid, and handling precautions required.

**1.10** Extinguishers shall *not* be camouflaged or painted to match the walls.

### 2. CARBON DIOXIDE TYPE

**2.01** When the table specifies that carbon dioxide extinguishers should be located "1 per 50' of Travel" it is expected that they will be located so that a unit can be reached by a maximum travel of 50 feet. This spacing should normally provide the total number of extinguishers required for various occupancies as outlined in the table.

**2.02** Terminal and Switchrooms: Carbon dioxide extinguishers, E-6, E-8 and E-9 are located on walls, partitions or columns, giving preference to the wall locations where practicable. Generally, they should be placed along the walls at the ends of main cross aisles and at intervals along the walls where equipment is perpendicular to the length of the room.

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Additional extinguishers necessary to meet the 50 foot requirement, generally, should be mounted on columns adjacent to cross aisles.

**2.03 Mezzanine Platforms:** Extinguishers generally are not located on mezzanine platforms associated with distributing frames unless the distance between stairways leading to the main floor is more than 60 feet. Where possible, extinguishers are located so as to be readily accessible at the foot of mezzanine stairways, and not under them.

**2.04 Accounting Centers:** Carbon dioxide extinguishers are located in accounting centers in the rooms or areas containing CAMA, AMA equipment, data processing and billing machines, because of the electrical equipment involved.

**2.05 Garages:** Carbon dioxide extinguishers as well as water filled and foam extinguishers may be used for garages as indicated in the table. Carbon dioxide type could be used in the open or carport garages as indicated in the table.

### 3. ASBESTOS GLOVES

**3.01** Asbestos gloves are used for snuffing out glowing embers after the flames have been put out with a CO<sub>2</sub> extinguisher and are located as indicated in the table.

### 4. WATER TYPE

**4.01** Water-type extinguishers are placed in accounting and equipment rooms for use on nonequipment furnishings and materials only and are located in accordance with the table. Where it is mounted adjacent to a carbon dioxide type, the carbon dioxide extinguisher should be placed between the water-type and the door opening. This makes the CO<sub>2</sub> the first available extinguisher when someone comes through the door.

**4.02** In the case of a large equipment space with only two entrance doors or possibly a dividing wall, consideration should be given to placing an additional water-type extinguisher within the floor area to reduce the distance to a water extinguisher to 100 feet.

**4.03** The E-7 and E-10 water-type fire extinguishers should not be used on live electrical equipment of any type, nor on flammable liquids. The E-11 water extinguisher may be used in Central Offices where voltages are 340 volts or less.

### 5. SODA-ACID TYPE

**5.01** Soda-acid extinguishers have been superseded by the carbon dioxide and water types and are no longer recommended for telephone buildings because of the corrosive character of the water and the additional work required for maintenance.

### 6. FOAM TYPE

**6.01** Foam-type extinguishers have been "Manufacture Discontinued" and are being replaced by the Dry Chemical type extinguisher. (BSP 770-330-153)

### 7. SAND PAILS

**7.01** Sand pails are no longer recommended.

### 8. PORTABLE TARPULINS

**8.01** Portable tarpaulins are provided when consideration of local conditions, such as the type of construction of the building and arrangement of the plumbing, indicates possible need for them for the protection of telephone equipment from leaking water.

**8.02** In general, one holder containing two tarpaulin sections will be sufficient for a single-unit dial or manual office. In large multiunit dial offices, it will probably be found satisfactory to provide not more than one holder with two tarpaulin sections for each equipment floor. Similarly, in multiunit manual offices and in large toll offices one holder for each terminal room floor should be sufficient.

**8.03** In general, the holders are located in the terminal room rather than in operating rooms and at conspicuous locations such as doorways.

**8.04** Where overhead plumbing cannot be avoided in equipment spaces or operating rooms, tarpaulins are preferably located near the point of possible water damage.

SPACE		CARBON DIOXIDE	ASBESTOS GLOVES	WATER	DRY CHEM.	LOCATION
Switch Rooms Terminal Rooms Operating Rooms Operating Rooms (Directory Assistance Area)	Crossbar Panel 8 x 8 Repeater Toll	1 Per 50' of Travel	1 Set Per Gas Ext.	1 E-11 Per 100' of Travel**  1 E-10 Per 50' of Travel  Office Area 1 per 2500 sq. ft. 75' Maximum Travel		On walls, partitions or columns    Locate at entrance doors except for large operating rooms where the travel should not exceed 75 ft.
Test Rooms Large Manual Attended "L" Main Stations						One near entrance door, plus one furthest from door, inside power room
Power Spaces Emergency Engine Rooms Equipment Rooms in Military Installations		1 Per 50' of Travel Min. of 2				One outside door to vault, plus one furthest from door, inside cable vault
Cable Vaults (See Note A)		1 (2 for very large vaults)	1 Set Per Gas Ext.			None — depend on Power Company
Transformer Vaults Power Service Rooms						
Kitchens		1 or 1 Dry Chem (2 for very large kitchens)			1 or 1 Gas	Near entrance door
Heater Rooms (See Note B)	Oil	1 or 1 Dry Chem			1 or 1 Gas	Near entrance door
	Gas	1 or 1 Dry Chem			1 or 1 Gas	Near entrance door
	Coal			1		
Office — Clerical Spaces Locker Rooms Lounges — Dining Rooms Reproduction Rooms		(1 Small)		1 per 5,000 sq. ft. (Fire Resistant) 1 per 2,500 sq. ft. (Other Type Const.)		(a) Where 1 ext. is provided locate near door (b) Where more than 1 ext. is provided, distribute evenly throughout room. Not to exceed 75' of travel
Storage Areas (Heated) * General Bldg. Space and General Basement Space				1 Per 2,500 sq. ft. Min. of 1		
AMA Accounting, Billing Machine or Data Processing Areas		Machine Area 1 per 50' Maximum Travel		Office Area 1 per 2,500 sq. ft. 75' Maximum Travel		On walls, partitions or columns
AMA and CAMA Perforating Areas		1 Per 50' of Travel	1 Set Per Gas Ext.	Office Area 1 per 2500 sq. ft. 75' Maximum Travel		On walls, partitions or columns
Elevator Machine Rooms		1 (2 for very large rooms)	1 Set Per Gas Ext.			Near entrance door
Paint Storage Room		1 or 1 Dry Chem			1 or 1 Gas	Outside door
Battery Room		Large Separate Rooms 1 per 50' of Travel				On walls, partitions or columns
Small Manual Office		1	1 Set Per Gas Ext.			On walls, partitions or columns
Community Dial Office (See Notes C-D)	Heated *	1 Per 50' of Travel	1 Set Per Gas Ext.	Ratio of 1 to each 4 Gas Ext.		1 gas ext. at main entrance door; distribute others on walls or columns
	Unheated	1 Per 50' of Travel	1 Set Per Gas Ext.			
Garages	More Than 5 Cars	Ratio of 1 to each 5 Dry Chem Min. of 2	1 Set		1 per 2,500 sq. ft.	Where 1 ext. is provided locate near door. Where more than 1 ext. is provided distribute evenly
	5 or Less Cars	1				
Open or Carport Garages		1 Per 2,500 sq. ft. Min. of 1	1 Set Per Gas Ext.			Travel distance should not exceed 75 ft.
TV and Radio Equipment Areas Teletype Rooms (5 or More Units)		1 Per 50' of Travel	1 Set Per Gas Ext.			Near entrance door
Radio Relay Buildings	Radio & Power Room	1 Per 50' of Travel	1 Set Per Gas Ext.			Near entrance door
	Engine Room	1	1			Near entrance door
Unattended Carrier Huts	Equipment Room	1	1			Near entrance door
	Engine Room	1	1			Near entrance door

\* Indicates whether or not temperature is continuously maintained above 32°F; in unheated areas substitute antifreeze units.

Note A: Where cables enter the building in areas other than through a basement cable vault, the following is recommended:

1. For basementless building or building with basement, but no cable vault. Provide fire protective measures required for space through which the cables enter the building including a minimum of 1 CO<sub>2</sub> Extinguisher and one set of asbestos gloves.
2. For buildings with cable vault, but no basement using an external entrance to the vault. Provide 1 CO<sub>2</sub> Extinguisher and one set of asbestos gloves inside the vault.

Note B: Extinguisher provided in gas fired heater rooms is not for use on gas heater unit. The storing of material or equipment other than the heater unit in heater rooms is not recommended. In the event of fire in gas heater unit, turn off gas supply. The type of extinguisher to be selected would be determined by the hazards associated with the heater room.

Note C: Less than 800 lines 1 gas extinguisher provided and 1 set of asbestos gloves.

Note D: Less than 1500 lines only 1 water extinguisher need be provided, less than 800 lines — no water extinguisher provided.

\*\* See BSP 770-330-150 par. 6.04 (b)