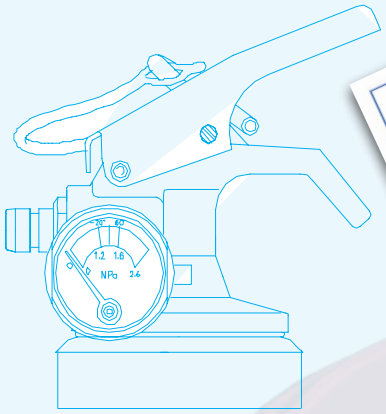
CERTIFICATES

Here you will find some of the certificates that testify the quality and the reliability of our products. You will find the whole list of all our certificates in our website (www.emme-italia.com), in the appropriate section.



On each fire extinguisher there is a label with all necessary information about the traceability of the product. The label includes two identical barcodes which contain year of production, lot and serial number. If needed, the most external barcode can be removed and used by maintenance and/or competent bodies to automate the operation of traceability.

FIRE CLASSES

D.M. 7 GENNAIO 2005

IN EUROPE, FIRE CLASSES ARE DEFINED BY STANDARDS EN2 AND EN3, AND ARE DETERMINED THROUGH TESTING IN COMPLIANCE WITH THESE STANDARDS.

CLASS A

SOLID FUEL (wood, paper, coal, etc.): class A fires arethe combustions of solid fuel. During this combustion,the fuel, like embers, is consumed, and is often luminescent; there is a low flame emission. In this case, the extinguishing action can beactuated with agents that can sediment on the fuel (dry chemicals), whichcan bear the extinguishing agent without swallowing it in. Extinguishing agents: water, foam and dry chemicals.

CLASS B

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (petrol, oil, alcohol, etc.): this kind of fuel has definite volume, but not a definite shape. Therefore, it is clear that a controlling action is necessary with this kind of fuel. An extinguishing agent suitable for this class of fire should be cooling as well as asphyxiating, by separating the fuel and combustive agent. Extinguishing agents: foam, carbon dioxide (CO_2) and dry chemicals.

CLASS C

FLAMMABLE GASES (propane gas, methane, hydrogen, etc.): the characteristic of this fuel is that it has no definite shape and no definite volume. Flammable gases are very dangerous when mixed with air, for their likelihood to cause explosions. The extinguishing action is actuated by cooling and separating the gas/air blend. As a matter of fact, the gas can only burn with exact mixture percentages.Extinguishing agents: carbon dioxide (CO_2), dry chemicals.

CLASS D

FLAMMABLE METALS (magnesium, potassium, sodium): class D fires are extremely peculiar reactions generated by solids, mostly metals, with the property to interact, even violently, with the traditional extinguishing agents, especially with water. The most common flammable elements causing this kind of combustions are light alkaline earth metals, such as magnesium, manganese, aluminium (only its fine powder), and alkaline metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium. In this category one can find also the reactions of peroxides, chlorates and perchlorates. Extinguishing agents: dry chemicals.

WE MAKE ON DEMAND ANY TYPE OF “D” DRY CHEMICALS FIRE EXTINGUISHERS*
*Non-approvable fire extinguishers.

CLASS F

Fires generated by cooking supplies, cooking oil, and vegetable or animal fats in cooking equipment: introduced by UNI EN 2:2005 standard. According to the rules on EU normative provisions, EN2 standard is an Italian national standard, which entails obligation and conformity in Italy.