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Andrzej Rokowski 24.01.2024

OGNIOCHRON S.A.

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OGNIOCHRON S.A. is an unquestionable leader on the market of portable fire extinguishing equipment in Poland, known and present also in other European Union countries, where it systematically strengthens its position.

As a manufacturer of fire fighting and rescue equipment we know that in case of life saving products the measure of quality is their **efficiency and reliability**. For this reason our customers always get **high quality products** at competitive prices.



Powder fire extinguishers 1 kg



GP-1z BC/M

Efficiency: 21B C

Designed especially for protection of cars, motor boats and sailing, camping etc.

Delivering to:





Powder fire extinguishers 1 kg



GP-1z BC/M

Efficiency: 21B C

• New strong valve with the possibility of temporary interruption of the extinguishing.

• Clearly visible cheque (cotter pin).

• Fire extinguisher cylinder coated with UV reflective paint.

• A clearly visible label directly on the cylinder with instructions on how to use the extinguisher.



Powder fire extinguishers 1 kg



GP-1x ABC/M

Efficiency: 8A 34B C

Designed especially for protection of cars, motor boats and sailing, camping etc.

• A pressure gauge allows to check the pressure inside the extinguisher.

• The solid, strong plastic holder makes it possible to attach the extinguisher comfortably and securely to the vehicle.



Powder fire extinguishers 2 kg



GP-2x ABC

Efficiency: 13A 89B C

Designed especially for protection of vans and trucks. Applied also in community buildings, office rooms, production facilities, storerooms, garages.

• High level of aesthetics of the cylinder processing, welding seams are not visible.

• Well-readable colour label with instructions for using the extinguisher.



Powder fire extinguishers 6-12 kg

GP-6x ABC/MP

Efficiency: 43A 233B C and 55A 233B C

Designed for protection of community buildings, office rooms, production facilities, storerooms, garages as well as houses and private apartments. Perfect for applications in road, railway and water transportation.

Highest possible extinguishing efficiency:
43A 233B C, 55A 233B C



Foam fire extinguishers 2 I

GPN-2x ABF/MP

Efficiency: 8A 55B 40F

Designed for protection of compartments particularly endangered with fire of edible oils and fats. Commonly applied in gastronomy and household kitchens.

Able to extinguish electric devices under voltage up to 1000 V.









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Foam fire extinguishers 6 l

GPN-6x ABF/MP

Efficiency: 21A 233B 40F

Designed for protection of community buildings, office rooms, production facilities, warehouses for flammable liquids, airports.

Comparing to powder extinguishers, foam extinguishers are more ecological and cleaning of compartments after usage extinguishing agent is much easier.











Foam fire extinguishers 6 l

GPN-6x AB

Efficiency: 21A 183B

Designed for protection of community buildings, office rooms, production facilities, warehouses for flammable liquids, airports.

Comparing to powder extinguishers, foam extinguishers are more ecological and cleaning of compartments after usage extinguishing agent is much easier.

Maximum extinguishing efficiency is about to be maximised: **21A 183B**

• Plastic base with hose handle, making the extinguisher easy to place.





Carbon dioxide movable fire extinguishers

AS-20x B, AS-30x B, AS-50x B

Efficiency: 89B, 113B, 144B

Mobile trolley carbon dioxide extinguisher AS is used particularly in power industry, petrochemical and chemical industries for protection of warehouses of liquids and flammable gases, paint houses, industrial halls. The largest efficiency is obtained during extinguishing of fire in compartments.





Service regulations



In the process of servicing, the fire extinguisher must be brought to a condition in which it has been certified (certificate) - a certificate of approval, also known as "sample recovery". This applies to the extinguishing agent as well as to all spare parts. The main operation before starting maintenance is the identification of the extinguisher. This is a check of the extinguisher's current labelling and a comparison with the label. This is often not done by service companies.

There are times when one manufacturer's cylinder carries the label of another manufacturer that did the work. The bigger problem, however, is the use of arbitrary extinguishing agents. It happens that extinguishing powders that are not certified for that type of extinguisher are used. This leads to the fact that facilities equipped with such extinguishers are not legal to operate.

Service operations



The situation with service labels is similar. Service technicians often stick new non-compliant labels with new data on old cylinders. This leads to the fact that facility owners are sure that the facility is equipped with fire extinguishers in accordance with the requirements. Problems arise at the time of a fire. Insurance companies are increasingly looking at whether the facility was actually equipped with proper fire extinguishers before paying out compensation.

Lack of awareness on the part of responsible persons leads to the fact that there are a lot of fire extinguishers *for show*.





We have received a fire extinguisher for servicing.

The first activity is to identify the extinguisher. We check: the manufacturer with permanent markings, including the date of manufacture. We then verify the legibility of the label and the condition of the container, valve and pin. We check for traces of powder in the discharge nozzle.

If everything is in order, we proceed with the service.

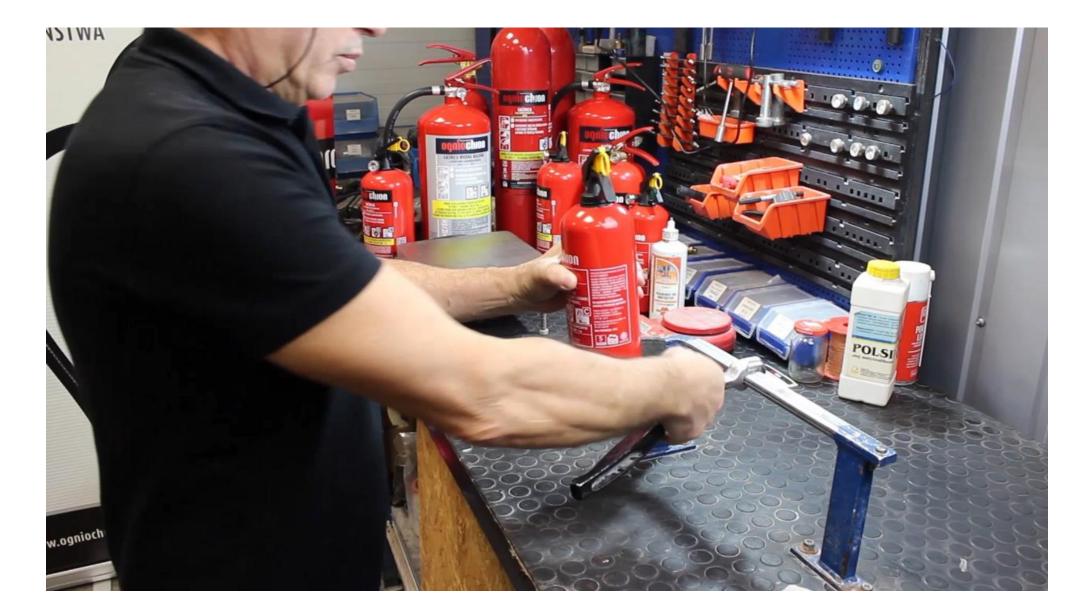






We need to lock the extinguisher in the holder. Then, using a special service tool, we unscrew the valve. We do this slowly and gently. Now, in order not to dirty the workplace, we use a plastic element to shake off any remaining extinguishing powder from the tube, and after removing it, we additionally clean the whole thing with compressed air. Next, we unscrew the siphon tube, clean it and check that it is whole and undamaged.

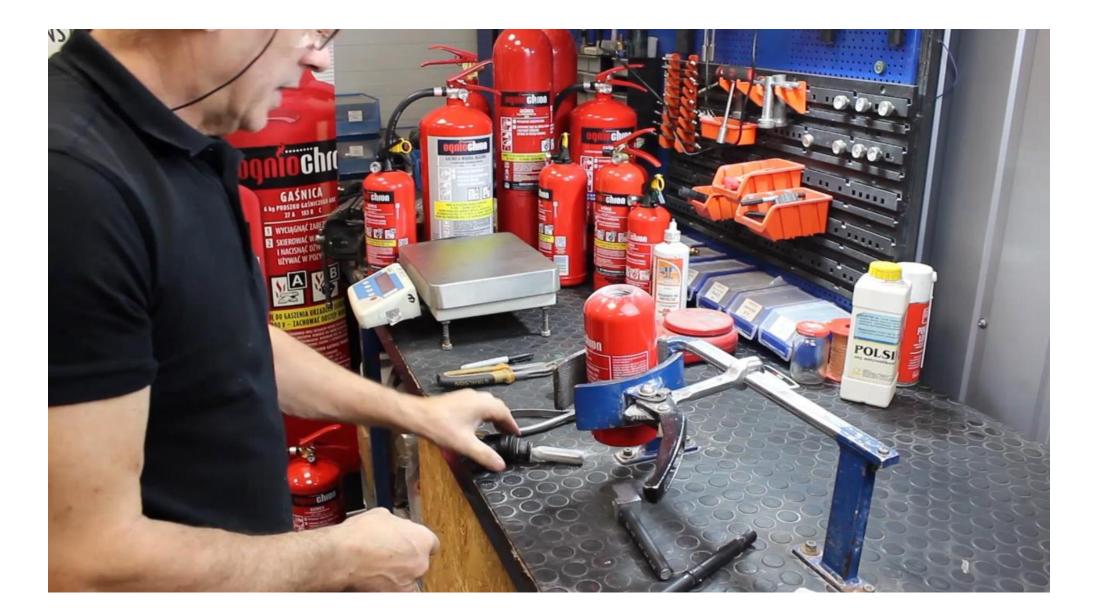






We proceed to unscrew the load using fine pliers. Clean the load and check that it is not punctured. Using a balance with an accuracy of 1 g, we read the value of the load. We check the weight that is stamped on the load. If it is in order, we make a description - weight and date.

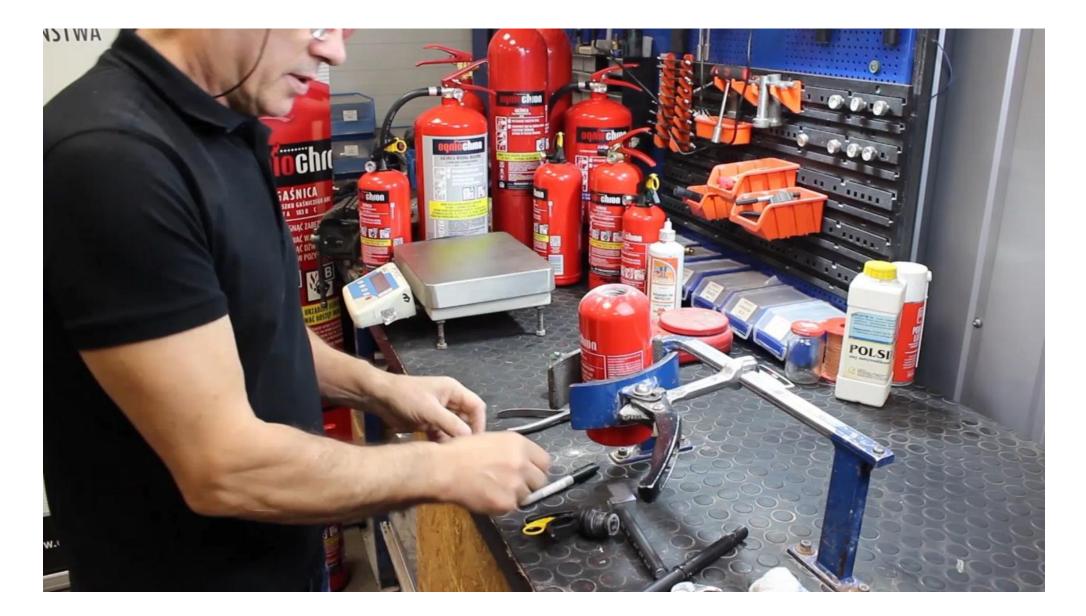






We will now deal with the valve, which first needs to be cleaned and then unscrewed. Next, the individual valve components are removed and also cleaned - the valve seat and coupling. Now the o-rings are visually inspected - if they are OK, they should be preserved with methyl silicone oil. Check the threads for internal damage, the levers and the cotter pin. Replace the o-ring and the valve can be assembled. Insert the individual parts and check that they move smoothly and are not cracked or corroded. Finally, we screw the whole thing together using pliers. The charge and tube are tightened to the valve. We put it away and deal with the extinguishing powder.







Check the condition of the powder by pouring it three times and then gently patting it to make sure it is free-flowing and has no clumps. If everything is in order, place the container on the scale and read the value. If the value is correct, the next step is to assemble the components.

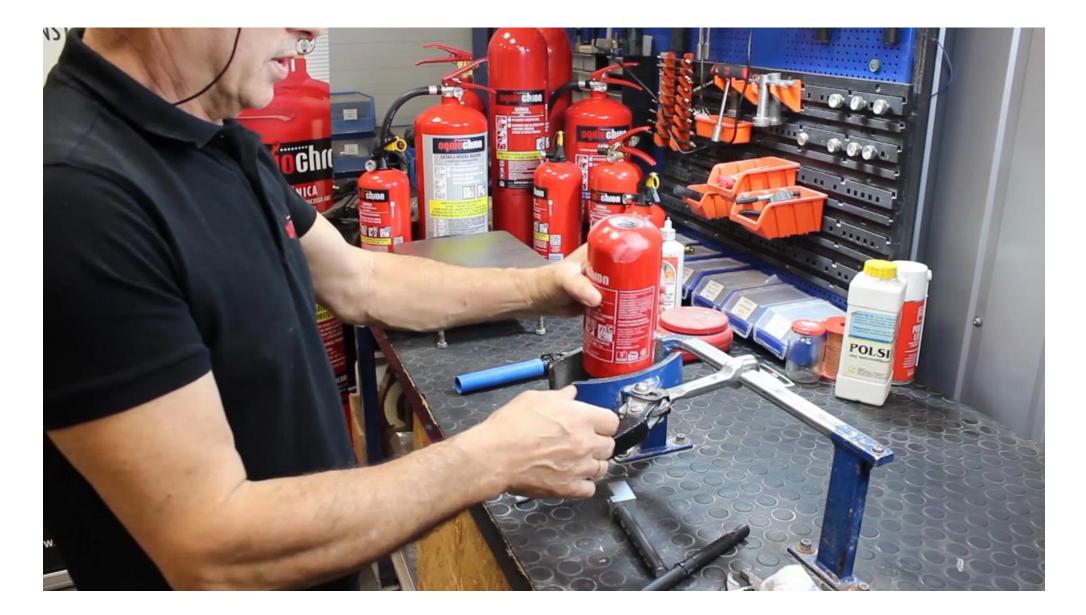






We clean the valve seat and gently screw the valve in with the tube so that the powder does not move. Finally, we tighten with a special handle to such a position that the front aligns with the front of the label.



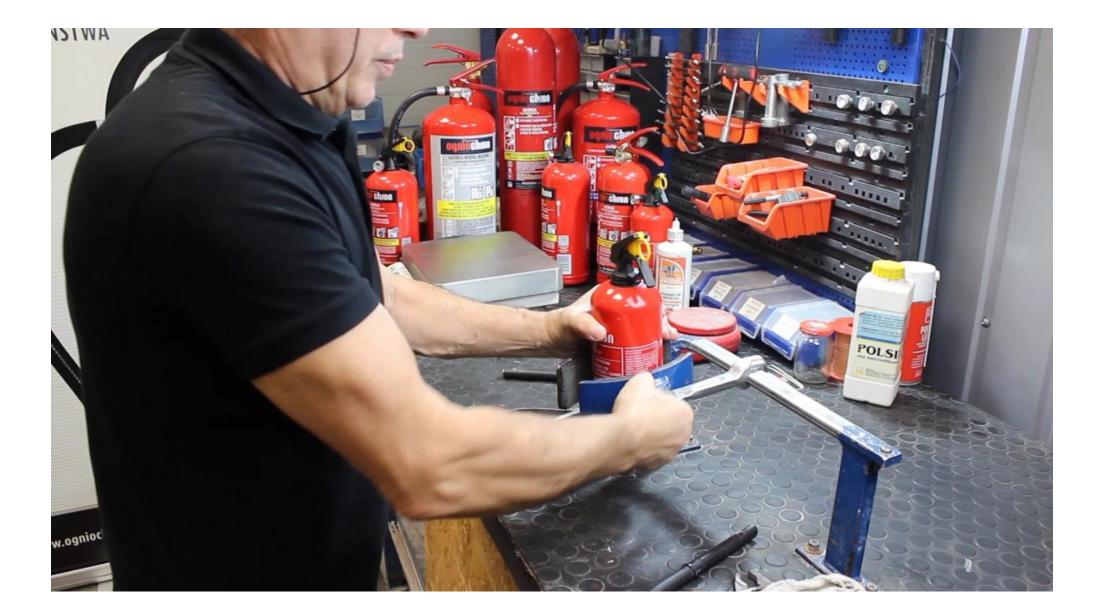




The final step is to clean the extinguisher carefully and apply a service control. This should include details of the type of servicing and the date of the servicing along with the date of the next service. The control is then glued onto the extinguisher.

The extinguisher is ready to be handed over to the customer.



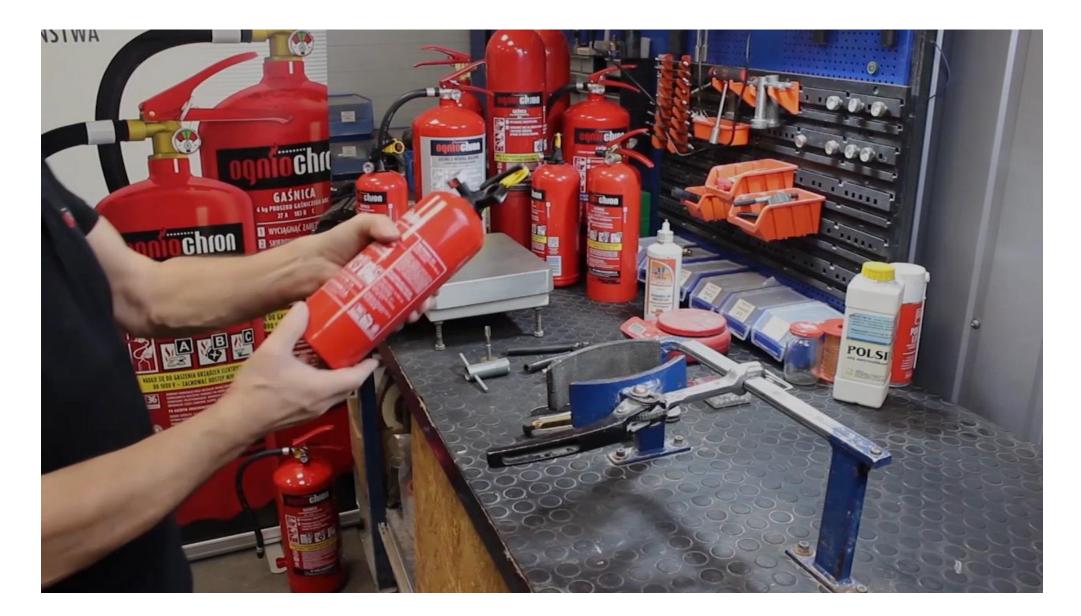






The first activity is to identify the extinguisher. We check: the manufacturer with permanent markings, including the date of manufacture. Then we verify the legibility of the label and the condition of the tank, valve, pin and pressure indication on the pressure gauge. We check for traces of powder in the discharge nozzle.







If everything is in order we proceed with the service operations. We need to lock the extinguisher in the holder. Then we use a special tool to check the pressure inside. To do this we slowly unscrew the pressure gauge. If the pressure gauge reads 0, the extinguisher is functioning properly.

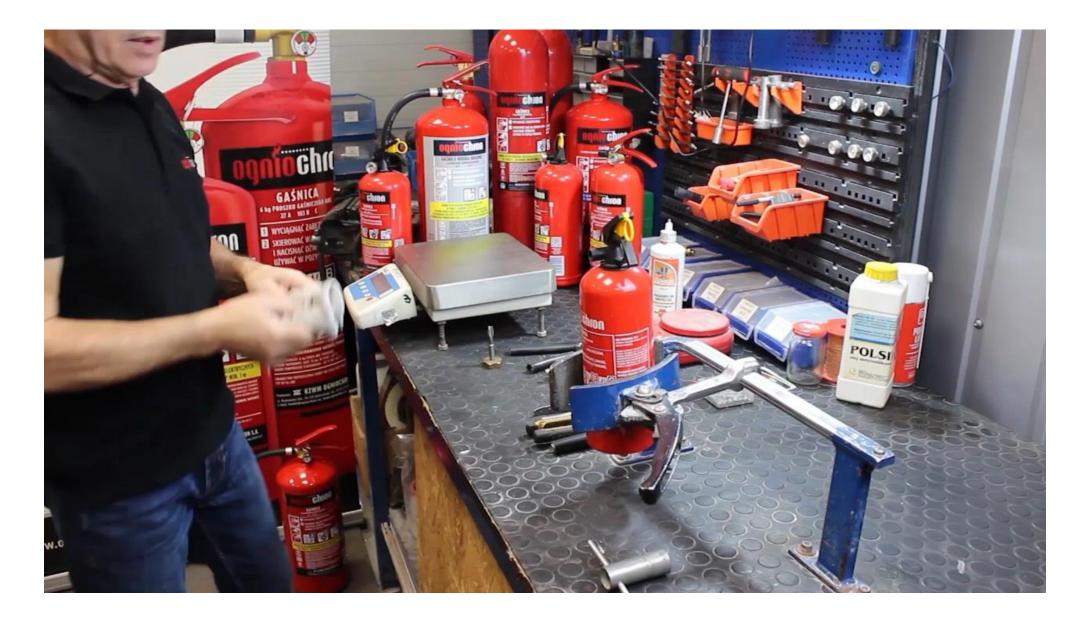






In a further step, the o-ring is removed and its condition is verified and cleaned with methyl silicone oil. The pressure gauge is cleaned of any excess sealant residue and the o-ring reinstalled. The seat of the pressure gauge is then cleaned with a tapping tool and blown out with compressed air. We then use the service pressure gauge to check the pressure inside the tank. Screw it in until the o-ring retracts and press down. Take a reading and unscrew the service pressure gauge. If the pressure is correct, screw in the service pressure gauge. Apply a drop of sealant to its threads to prevent unauthorised unscrewing. Screw it in gently and then use the spanner to set the correct position. This is not done to the stop, but so that the pointer is in the vertical position.







After doing this, we check the flow of the powder. It should flow quite smoothly.

We still check the extinguishers and if everything is in order, we can finish the service.



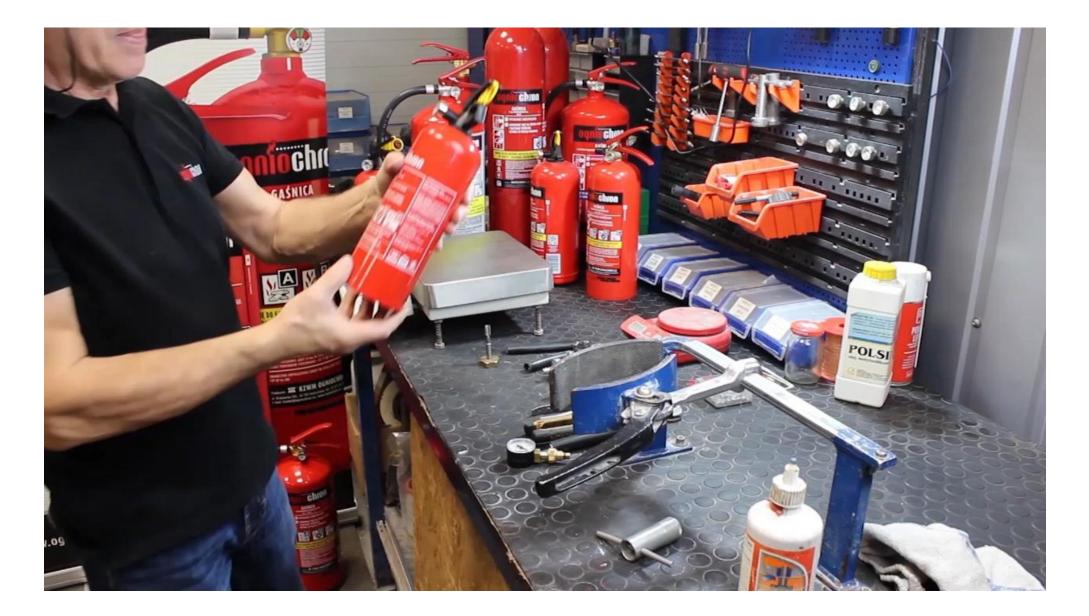




The final step is to clean the extinguisher carefully and apply a service control. This should include details of the type of servicing and the date of the servicing along with the date of the next service. The control is then glued onto the extinguisher.

The extinguisher is ready to be handed over to the customer.



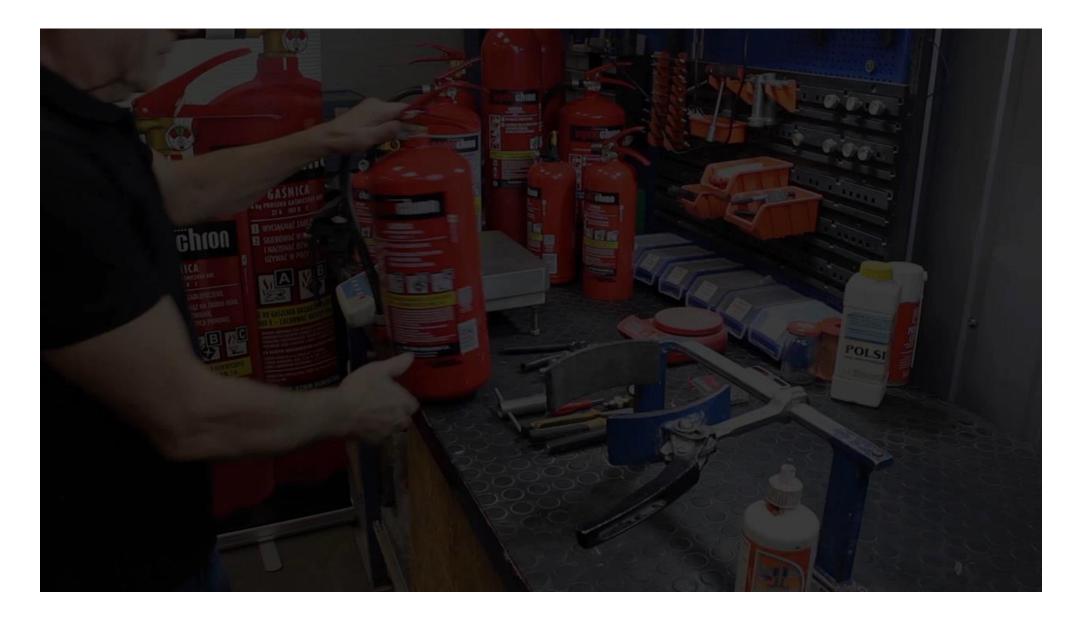






The first activity is to identify the extinguisher. We verify the condition of the cylinder for signs of corrosion, dings and other damage. We also check the date of manufacture along with permanent markings on the cylinder.

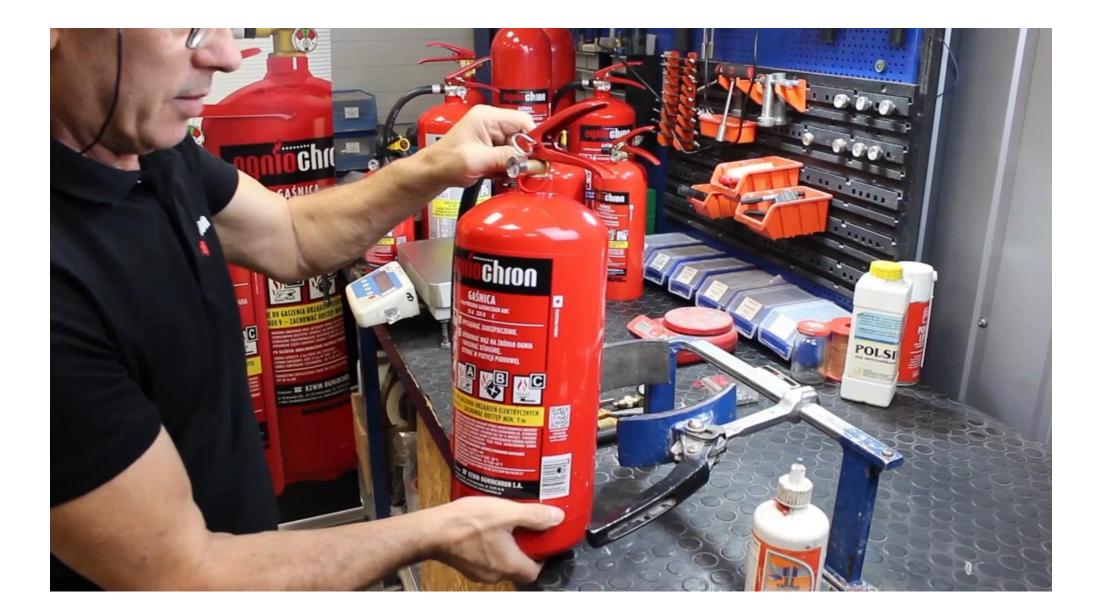






If everything is in order we proceed with the service operations. We have to lock the extinguisher in the holder. Then we check the condition of the levers - if they are not damaged, the condition of the seal - if it is correct, the indication of the pressure gauge, the readability of the label and the condition of the hose.

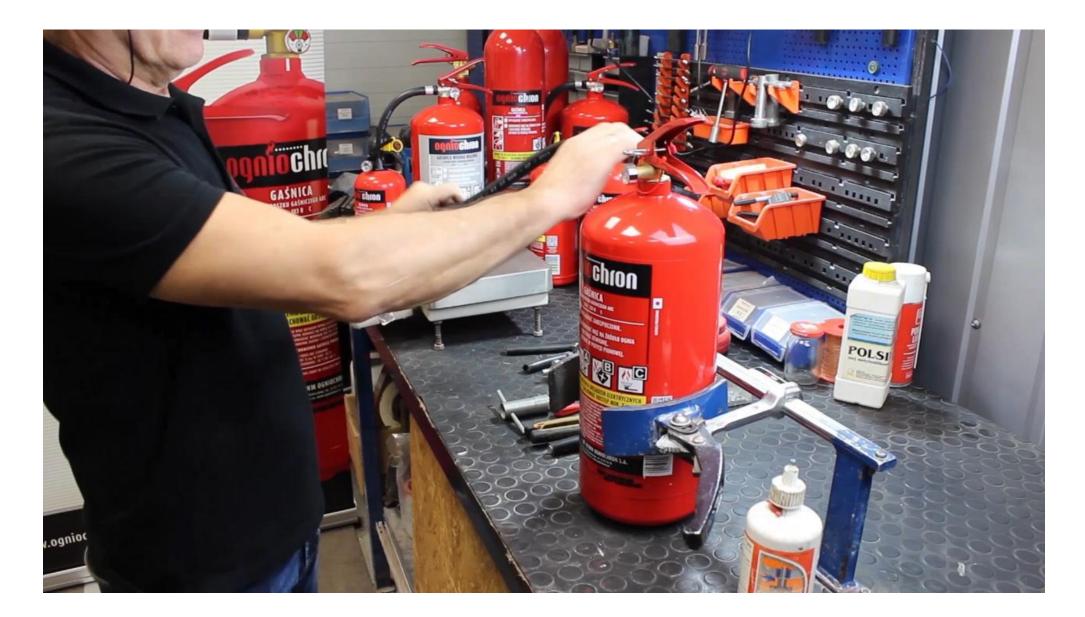






Unscrew the hose and check the condition of the threads, the condition of the clamps and the type of nozzle. In addition, there is a print on each hose indicating the manufacturer and date of manufacture. If everything is correct, check the patency with compressed air and then by bending make sure there are no cracks or abrasions.

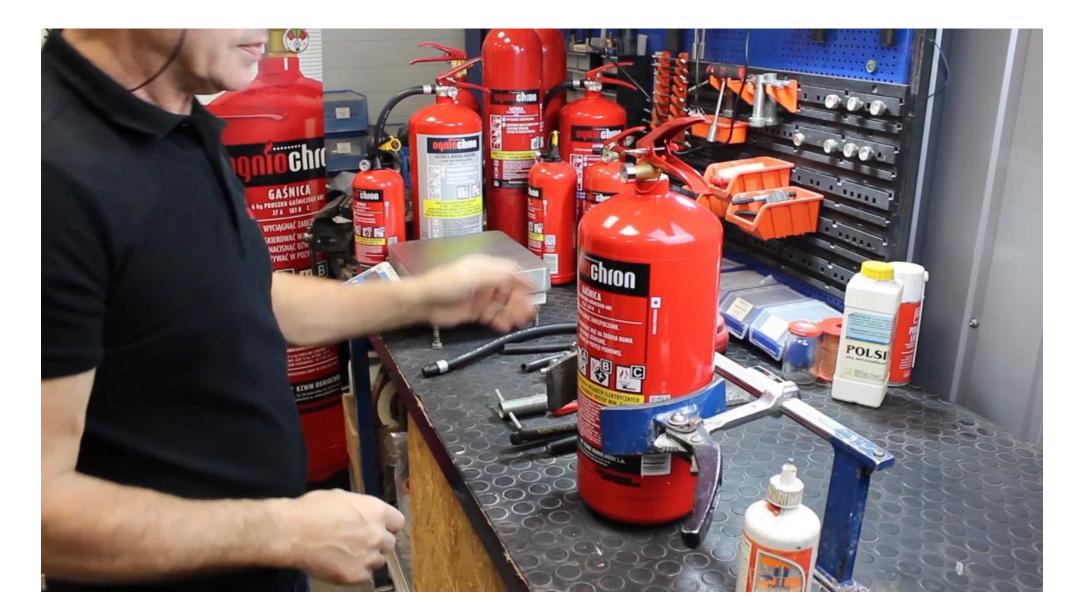






We proceed to check the pressure inside the cylinder. To do this, we slowly unscrew the pressure gauge using a special tool. We can hear a characteristic click. If the pressure gauge reads 0, the extinguisher is working properly.







In a further step, the o-ring is removed and its condition is verified and cleaned with methyl silicone oil. The pressure gauge is cleaned of any excess sealant residue and the o-ring reinstalled. The seat of the pressure gauge is then cleaned with a tapping tool and blown out with compressed air. We then use the service pressure gauge to check the pressure inside the tank. Screw it in until the o-ring retracts and press down. Take a reading and unscrew the service pressure gauge. If the pressure is correct, screw in the service pressure gauge. Apply sealant to its threads to prevent unauthorised unscrewing. Screw it in gently and then use a spanner to set the correct position. This is not done to the stop, but so that the pointer is in the vertical position.







After this step, we make a check on the powder flow. Turning the extinguisher up and down three times, you should hear and feel the powder flowing smoothly. We weigh the extinguisher again and, if everything is OK, we lock the extinguisher again and carefully screw on the hose without damaging the threads.







The final step is to clean the extinguisher carefully and apply a service control. This should include details of the type of servicing and the date of the servicing along with the date of the next service. The control is then glued onto the extinguisher.

The extinguisher is ready to be handed over to the customer.



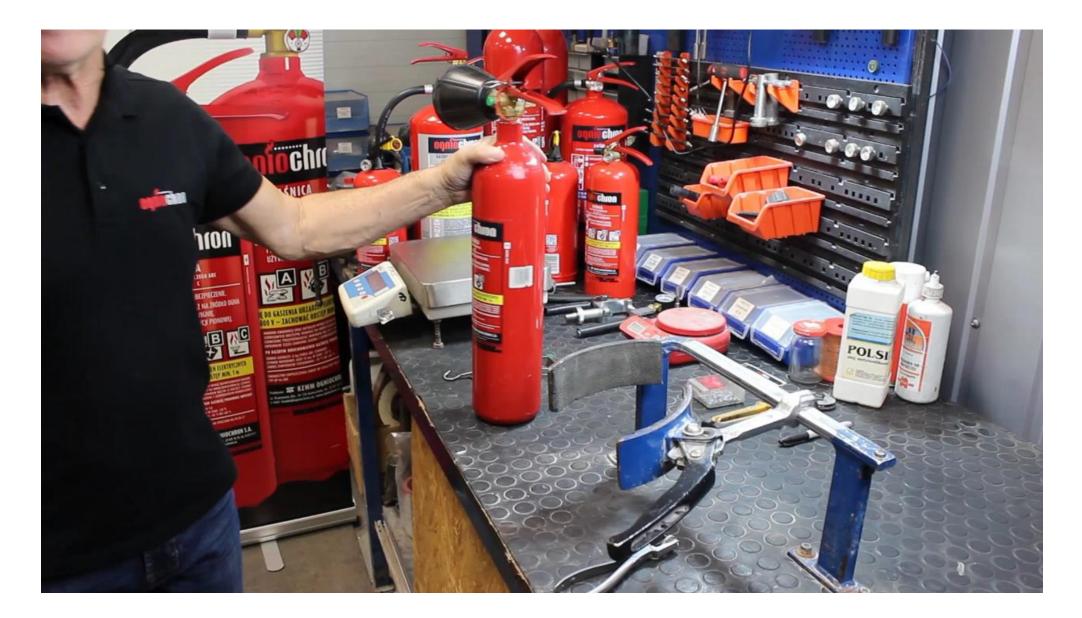






The first step is to verify the general condition of the cylinder, seal, valve and label. We check the date of manufacture on the label and the cylinder.

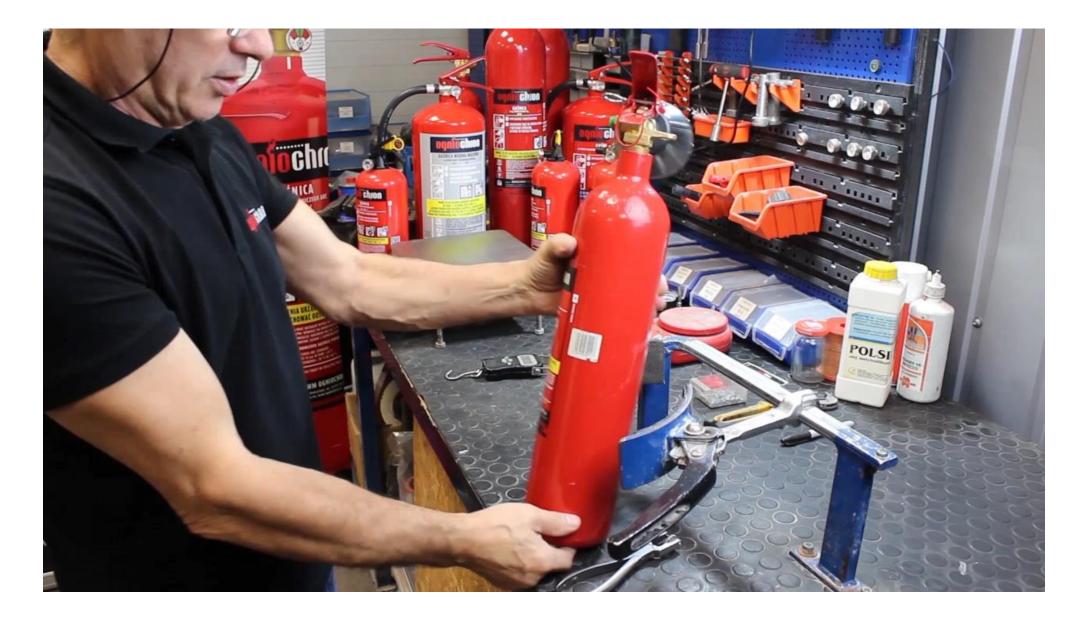






The second step is to check the completeness - the test pressure, to which the test pressure of the valve itself should be matched. We take another look to make sure the seal and fuse are in place.

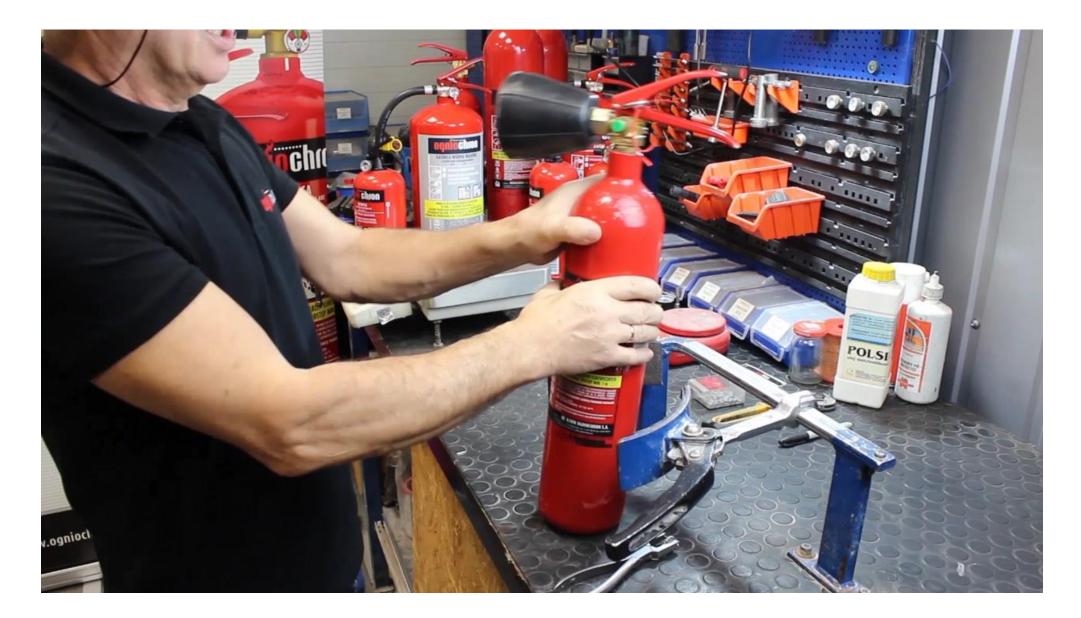






In order to check the weight, we have to unscrew the tube. We verify that there is a seal and that the completeness is correct. We then proceed to weighing. If we are in the outdoor area, we can use a portable scale. A special handle in the value is used for this purpose.



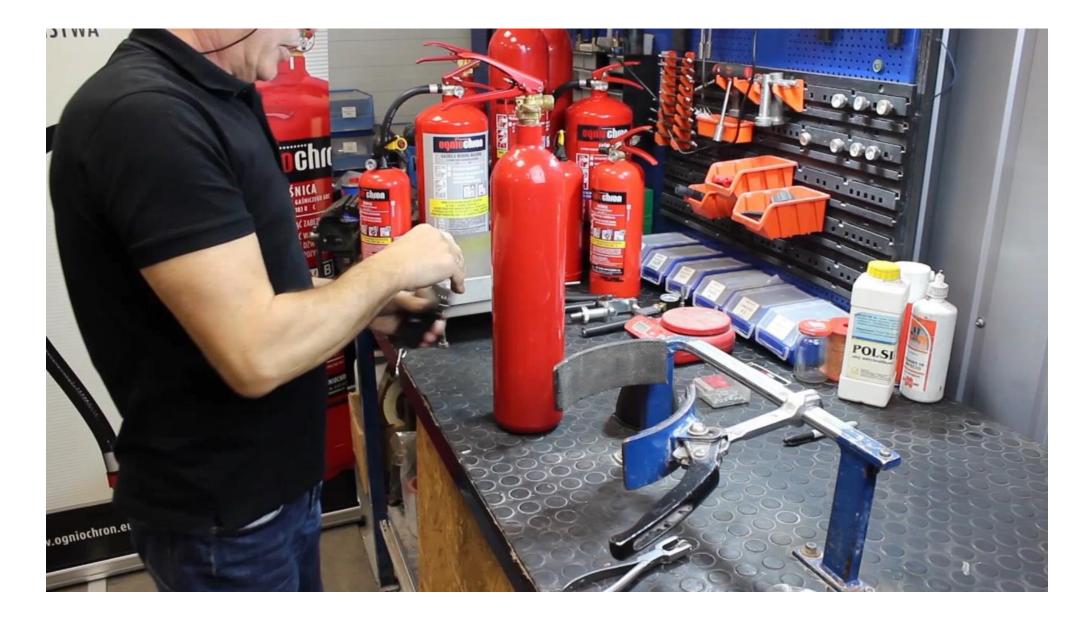




The final step is to clean the extinguisher carefully and apply a service check. This should include details of the type of servicing and the date of the servicing along with the date of the next service. The control is then glued onto the extinguisher. If everything is correct, we reassemble the tube, tightening it by hand and then with the correct spanner.

The extinguisher is ready to be handed over to the customer.





Warning!



Service work should be carried out using tools accredited by OGNIOCHRON S.A.

During inspections, repairs and maintenance, use only original spare parts and extinguishing agents of the fire extinguisher manufacturers. The technical condition of the fire extinguisher after repair must correspond exactly to the tested sample.

Failure to comply with these principles will result in penalties under the Fire Safety Act.

Service label sample

A sample service label replacing the manufacturer's label. The most important label data to fill in :

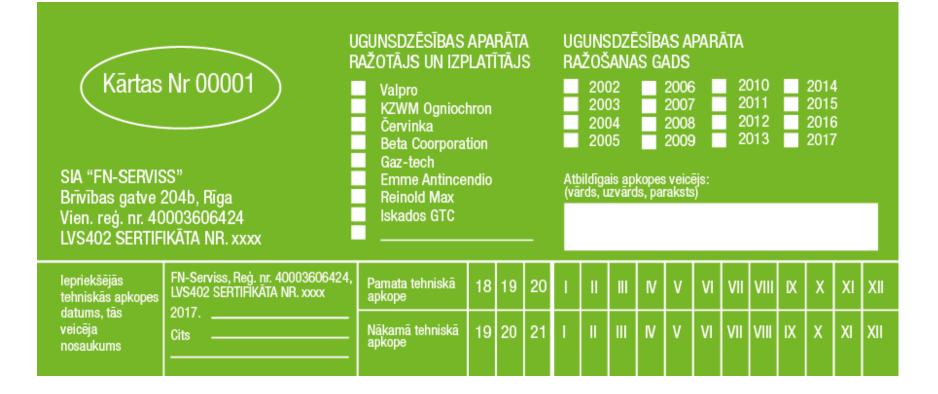
- 1. In field 1 : the type of extinguisher, the test fires value should be entered.
- 2. In field 4: data concerning the type of extinguishing agent, certificate number, certificate of authorisation.
- 3. The service label should contain additional information about the manufacturer of the fire extinguisher or distributor.



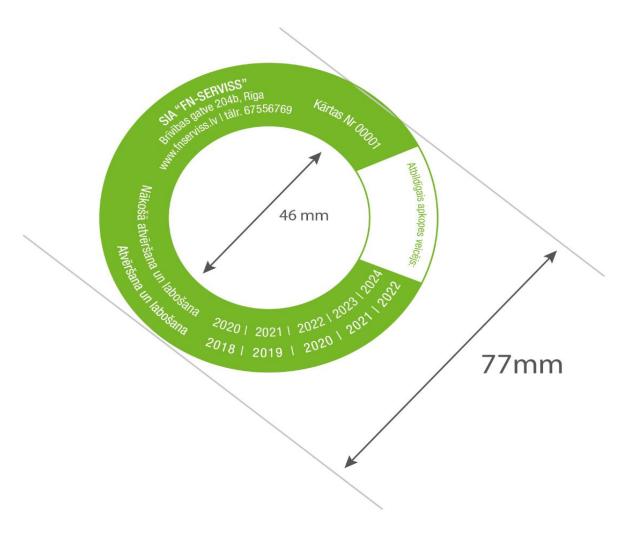


Sample service ticket after service





Sample service ticket after repairing a fire extinguisher ophichen



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Ugunsdzēsības aparāta tips 🔻	Dzēšanas viela 💌 P	alaišanas mehānisms 💌	Manometrs *	izplūdes šjūtene/taure 🔻	Silve *	Vārsts 💌
GP-1X ABC	FUREX S ARC	SP1	0642	Nav	O	L CP1
GP-2X ABC	FUREX ABC Plux	GP 2xABC	0644	Nav	O	GP2
GP-4x ABC	FUREX S ABC.		0641) E	O	GP4-9
GP-6X ABC	FUREX S ABC	2611 •••	0641		Ö	GP4-9
GP-9X ABC	FUREX S ABC	2611 •	0641		Ö	GP4-9
GPN-6x AB	Karbushoe putu koncentraltu	0611 K	0641	GPN	Ö	GP4-9
GP25x, GP50x	FUREX ABC Standart	OGI4	0643	0034		Nav
UGPN-IX ABF	FUREX Casa BIO		0644	039	Ö	1
GWG-2x ABF	FUREX Casa	GWG-2 ABF	0641	0039	Ö	ABF-2
<u>653x</u>	<u></u>	<u>0617</u>	Nav	<u>0637</u>	Nav	GS 2-5
AS 20x 8. AS 50x 8	<u>co</u> 2		Nav		Nax	
<u>655</u>	<u>co</u> 2	0617	Nav	06175	Nax	652-5

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