



SECTION 6 GROUND FIRE EXTINGUISHING

1. General

- A. Besides the fire extinguishing systems for engines, APU, lavatories and cargo compartments, the aircraft is equipped with five halonite type portable fire extinguishers that can be used against all classes of fire. One portable fire extinguisher is located in the cockpit and four portable fire extinguishers are located in the passenger cabin.
The extinguisher agent of the portable fire extinguishers is a mixture of 1211/1301 Halon.
- B. To use the fire extinguisher, hold it upright and pull the locking pin to unlock the spraying lever. After this, press the lever for the discharge operation.
- C. During the discharge operation, stand approximately 2 m (8 ft) away from the fire before discharging. Aim the discharge nozzle at the fire base and spray quickly from side to side across the fire width. Move closer as fire is being extinguished and direct all of the discharging agent onto the fire and make sure that the fire is completely extinguished.
- D. After the fire extinguishing, ventilate the area as promptly as possible.

2. Fire in the Landing Gear Wheelwell and Brakes

WARNING: DO NOT GO NEAR THE WHEEL FROM THE SIDES. IF A TIRE BLOWS UP, THE PARTICLES FROM THE TIRE CAN CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE EQUIPMENT OR INJURY TO YOU.

- A. Approach the wheel from the rear or from the front only as shown in [Figure 1](#).
- B. Extinguish the fire with a jet of Halon 1211, applying the agent with brief intermittent jets, and limiting the quantity to a minimum.
- C. After extinguishing the fire, cool the brake by spraying it with Halon 1211. Apply successive jets during 3 to 5 s, then 15 to 30 s, so as to dissipate vapor concentrations.
- D. After cooling the brake, allow a minimum of 15 min to elapse before moving the airplane.

3. Fire in the Engines

- A. Two fire extinguishing bottles are installed in the wing-to-fuselage fairing. They are designed to operate with Halon 1301 fire extinguishing agent and overpressurized with Nitrogen gas. Controls of the engine fire extinguishing discharges are provided through individual fire handles located on the overhead panel in the cockpit.
- B. If the fire cannot be extinguished from the cockpit by the pilots or by a skilled technician, start extinguishing the fire as shown in [Figure 2](#) using Halon 1211 extinguishing agent.

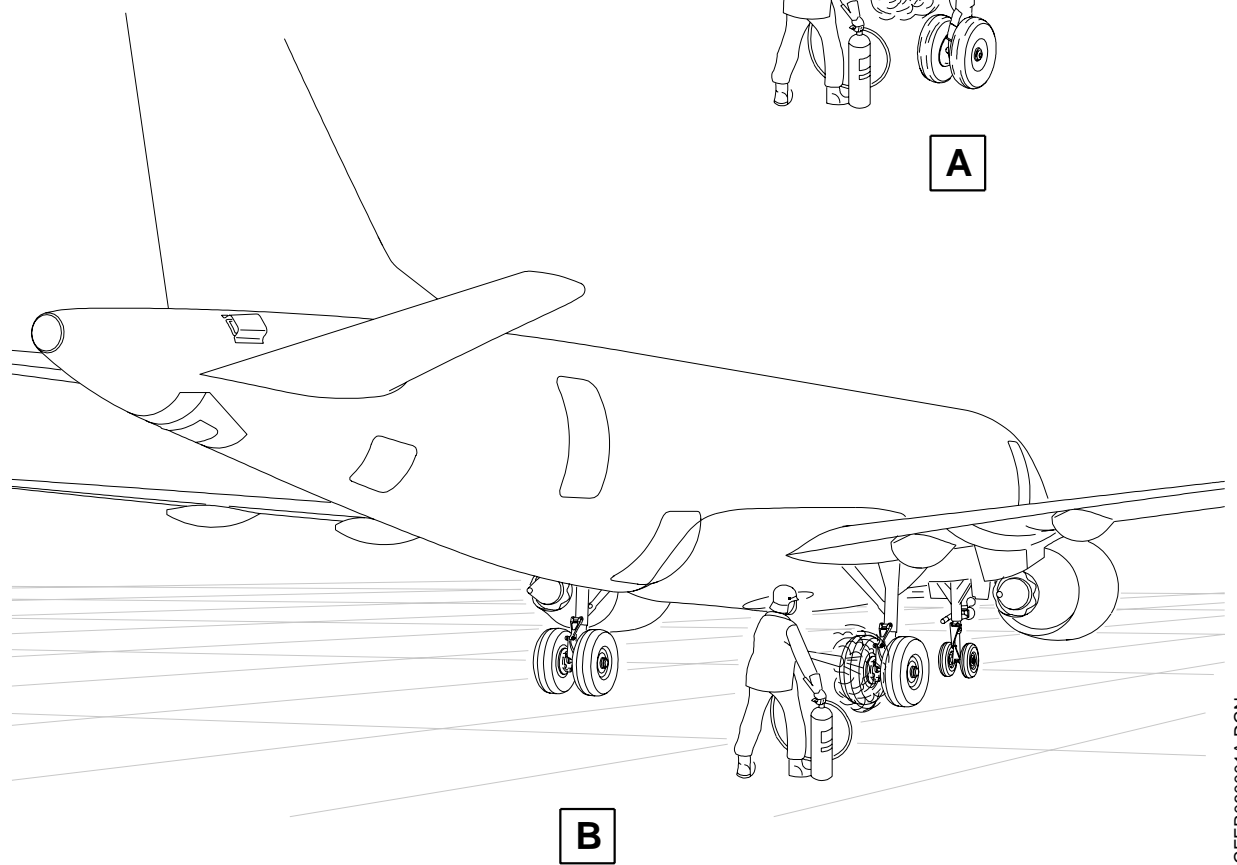
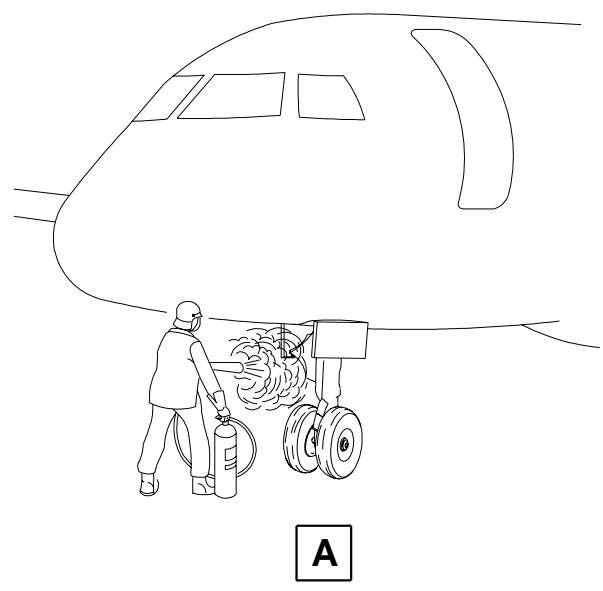
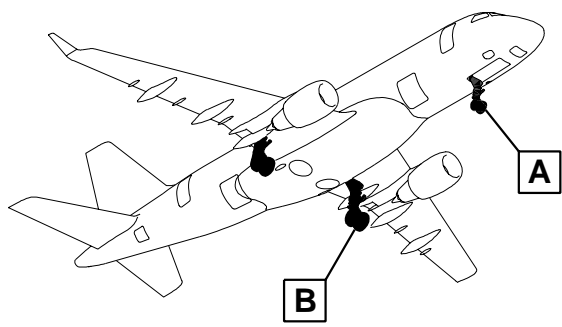
EFFECTIVITY: ALL



4. Fire in the Tail Cone

- A. One APU fire extinguishing bottle is installed outside the APU compartment in the rear fuselage. It is designed to operate with Halon fire extinguishing agent and overpressurized with Nitrogen gas. Control of the APU fire extinguishing discharge is provided through the APU fire extinguishing switch, which is guarded against unintended operation and located in cockpit.

- B. If the fire cannot be extinguished from the cockpit by the pilots or a skilled technician, start extinguishing the fire as shown in [Figure 3](#) using Halon 1211 extinguishing agent.

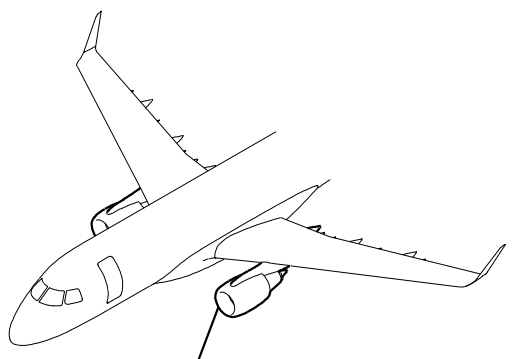


NOTA:
APPROACH THE WHEEL FROM THE REAR OR FROM THE FRONT ONLY.

Fire in the Landing Gear Wheelwell and Brakes
Figure 1

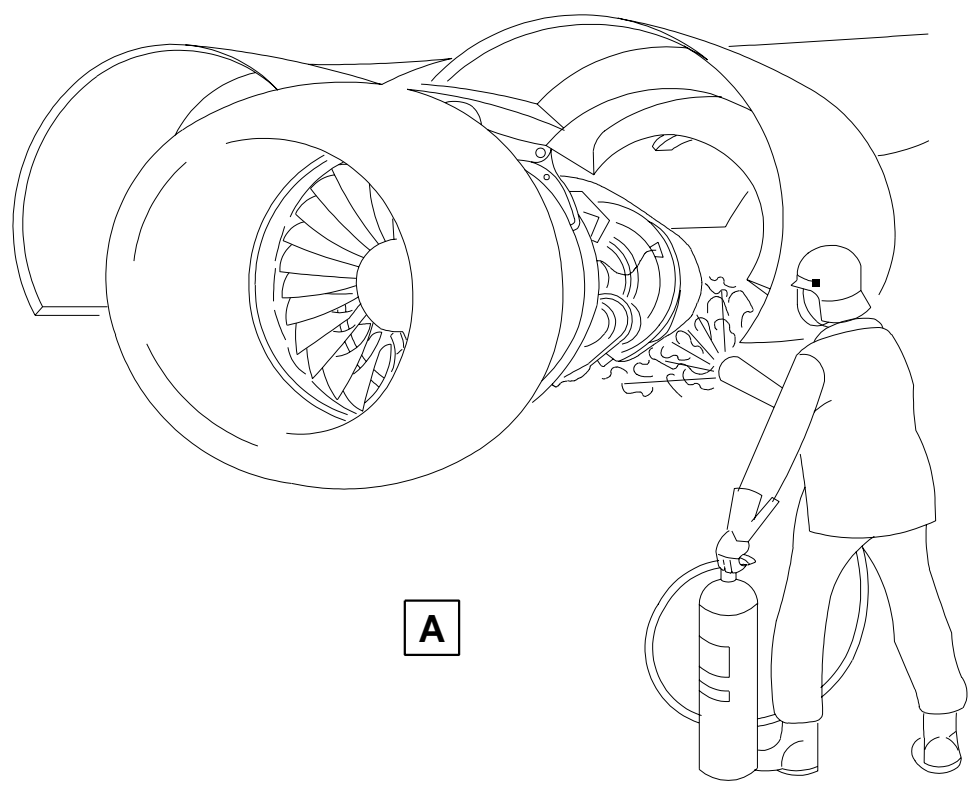
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ZONES
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420

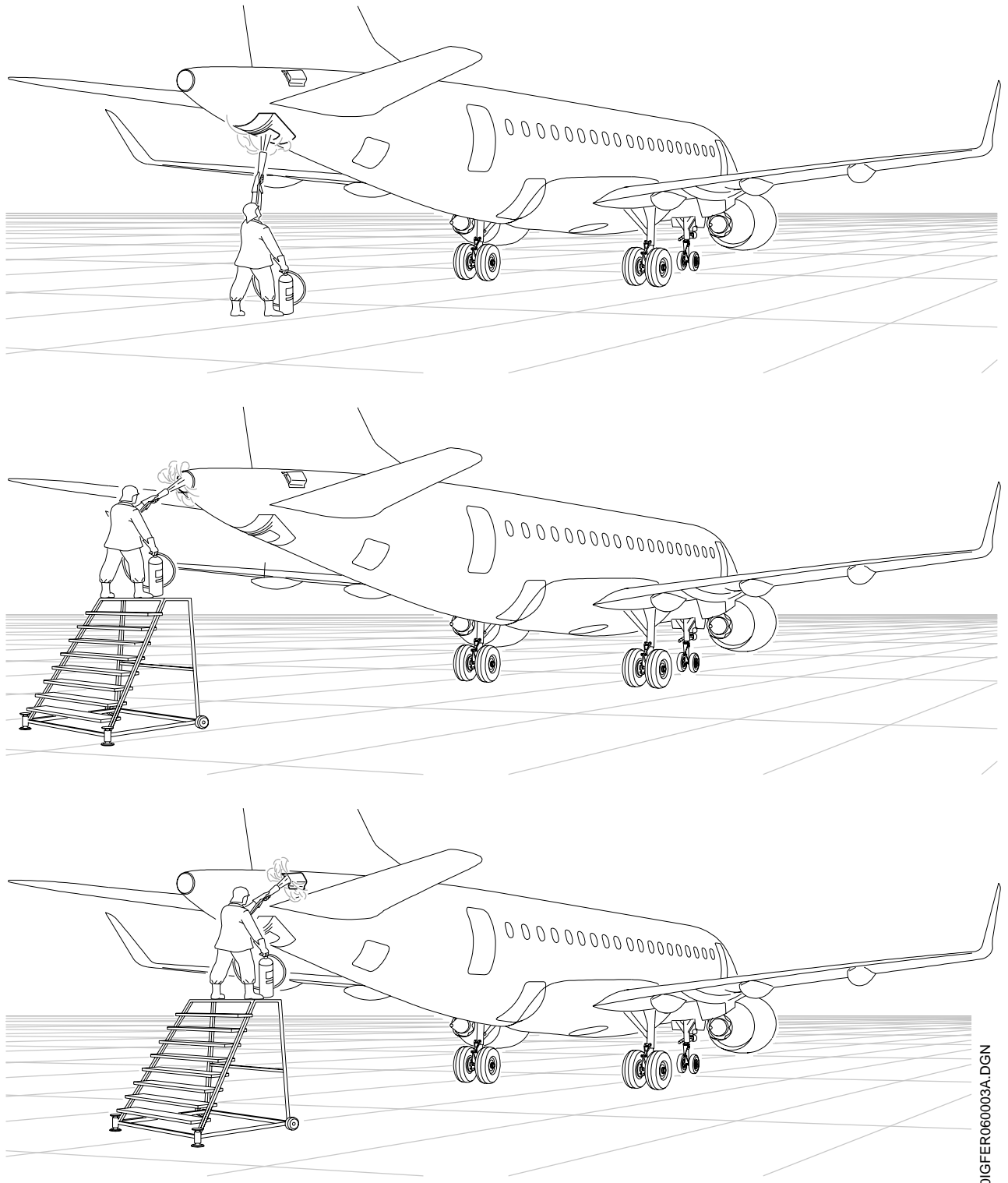


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Fire in the Engines
Figure 2

EFFECTIVITY: ALL



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Fire in the Tail Cone
Figure 3

EFFECTIVITY: ALL



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**INSTRUCTIONS FOR GROUND FIRE
EXTINGUISHING AND RESCUE**

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EFFECTIVITY: ALL

Section 6

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**SECTION 7
AIRCRAFT RESCUE & FIREFIGHTING INFORMATION**

1. General

A. This section gives the information to the Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Crew.

EFFECTIVITY: ALL

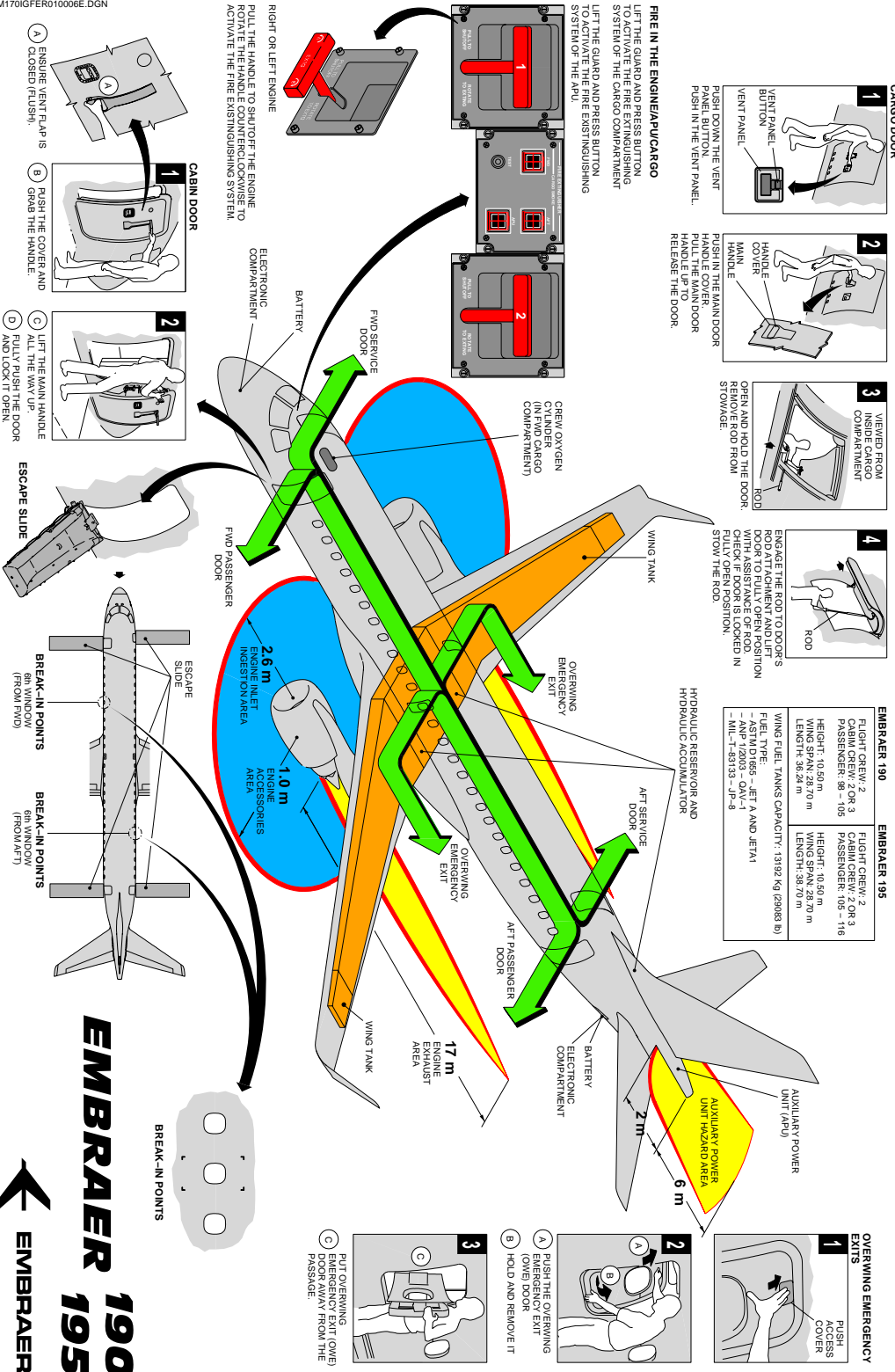


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**INSTRUCTIONS FOR GROUND FIRE
EXTINGUISHING AND RESCUE**

AIRCRAFT RESCUE & FIREFIGHTING INFORMATION

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Aircraft Rescue & Firefighting Information
Figure 1

EFFECTIVITY: ALL