Suitability of fire extinguishers:

- **Powder**
- **Foam**
- **Water**

Fires involving solid materials, mainly of an organic nature, which normally form flames and embers on burning

- **Powder extinguisher with ABC powder**
- **Water and foam extinguisher**

Fires involving liquids or melting materials

- **Powder extinguisher with BC and ABC powder**
- **Foam extinguisher**
- **CO₂ extinguisher**

Fires involving gases (e.g. propane, butane etc.)

- **Powder extinguisher with BC and ABC powder**

Fires involving metals (e.g. magnesium, aluminum swarf)

- **Powder extinguisher with D powder**

Fires involving fat and oil, extinguisher marked orange

- **Foam**

At least one fire extinguisher conformant with DIN EN 3 with at least 10 extinguishing agent units (EAUs) must be kept on hand at trade fair stands and event spaces larger than 100 m² during assembly and disassembly and during the event itself.

- The fire classes of fire extinguishers have nothing in common with the classification of building products to DIN 4102 and DIN EN 13501.
- The fire classes define the suitability of fire extinguishers for fires involving various materials, liquids or vapours that have caught fire.

The use of water or foam extinguishers if possible is recommended in the exhibition halls of NürnbergMesse. If you use a powder fire extinguisher, there is a risk that all neighboring stands must be cleaned after an extinguishment attempt as the jet of powder cannot be controlled. Generally, all fire extinguishers provided must have been tested by an accredited expert. This must be shown on the fire extinguisher itself by means of a valid test label or tag. All fire extinguishers must be placed in clearly visible and continuously accessible locations in such a way that they cannot topple over and must be labeled in accordance with ASR A1.3.