IS : 2726 - 1988

Indian Standard

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR FIRE SAFETY OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS: COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING (INCLUDING COTTONSEED DELINTERING) FACTORIES

(First Revision)

FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on 29 February 1988, after the draft finalized by the Fire Safety Sectional Committee had been approved by the Civil Engineering Division Council.

0.2 Fires occur quite frequently in the gin houses, delintering machines and cotton openers usually installed in press houses due to frictional heat of high speed machines and also sparks from foreign material coming in along with *kapas,* cotton or cotton seeds. Further, oily and greasy cotton waste and cotton seeds are subject to spontaneous heating. The other causes of fire in this type of factories are bad house-keeping, congestion and faulty electrical equipment. In order to reduce fire losses, besides installation of adequate fire-fighting equipment, it is necessary to plan carefully and layout of buildings and the arrangements for storage of *kapas,* cotton seeds, waste cotton, if any, and fully pressed bales. This standard has been formulated to cover all these aspects. This standard was first published in 1964. Based on the recommendations of Tariff Advisory Committee on the basis of experience gained by them in the past 24 years, this revision has been prepared.

0.3 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard lays down the essential requirements for fire safety of cotton ginning, cotton seed delintering and pressing factories.

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*Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)