

PREVENTING FIRES IN HOTELS

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Abstract

A major risk in a hotel unit is to produce a fire. It can be caused by tourists, employees or because of damage to different systems. To prevent such events must be followed certain rules and taken various measures.

Key words: fire, prevention

INTRODUCTION

Among the unpleasant and dangerous events that can happen in hotel are fires.

Risk factors that may favor the production of fire in the hotel are:

- customer negligence smoking in bed, extinguished cigarettes, thrown in the trash or down, use of electric appliances damaged;
- staff negligence smoking in prohibited areas, failure: unrepaired electrical installations, the use of flammable substances without satisfying the required security measures.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

General measures in case of fire in a hotel unit:

- It shall immediately inform the fire brigade and unit management.
- If there is alarm system and situation requires it acting the alarm. The elevators are locks and electrical appliances from the supply all equipment.
- Close all doors (especially the fire) and windows to prevent fire extension.
- Staff must assist the elderly, children, sick or disabled or infirm people to reach out and be picked up and taken to a safe place
- If possible, staff should check all areas to ensure that no one remained in the area affected by fire.
- Receipt must verify through record keeping customers or by any other means, if all customers present at that time in that area or the building were evacuated and are safe.
- Also need to check where each employee and if it is safe.

- Staff, it has been trained to participate in fire, according to their responsibilities that have been assigned.
- Hotel staff is the last to leave the building, marking the presence of each employee and ascertaining the state that is and if he needs care.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Specific measures taken by the reception in case of fire.

Reception staff should know the evacuation plan (evacuation routes) and to take necessary measures in case of fire, in accordance with PSI instruction that workers have set specific tasks reception, of which the most important are:

- Hotel management information, specialized intervention team hotel and fire announcement;
- Alarm means existing in hotel;
- Location of people (customers, employees) in the fire, using all the records (registers) of the reception;
- Achieving accurate records the route followed by each person (could be evacuated, is still in the area is safe, where is was taken to hospital, etc..), the main task of the reception in case of fire;
- protect values, according to procedures established;
- providing evacuation support to customers, according to the instructions of tasks set by PSI;
- aid fire teams as directed PSI

During the intervention reception staff will keep calm and ensure not to cause panic among customers.

Specific aspects of fire protection in a tourist reception

Means of alarm.

An existing fire can tell by means of alarm, and customers must be informed of the correct procedures to follow in case of fire.

On these procedures, the easiest evacuation plan is displayed inside the access door in each accommodation. The top category hotels there may be pre-tapes showing how the fire escape, running automatically box circuit TV internal unit, from time to time.

Regarding the announcement of an existing fire, there may be buttons which triggers the the alarm signaling the fire alarm must have a distinct sound that is known throughout the unit staff and clients and to suggest alarm status and performance of tape audio loudspeakers to announce the hotel installed in all spaces procedures to be followed. Depending on the structure are pre-registered customers ads in several languages.

Signaling buttons usually are so connected that they can recognize the area where it was alarming. They must be located in areas visible and easily accessible and within the same building to be used only one type of buttons to be recognized as such by everyone.

Evacuation of people.

Through evacuation of persons is intended organized removal their in places where fire or other events may affect life and health. Traffic routes through which the exhaust consist of doors, stairs, corridors providing exit people outside the ground, as soon as possible.

Dimensioning evacuation routes is by design, according to regulations, depending on the estimated number of people on every level.

It recommends an evacuation plan for people who must include in particular:

- The status and configuration of the building (number of exits, stair width, length, corridors).
- Order the evacuation, routes to be followed
- People who manages the operation of exhaust
- Transport of people can not travel alone
- Means to alert people
- Cooperation with military fire units, rescue or other forces that can intervene to help.

Does not constitutes escape routes lifts, crossings fire doors and the passages through which carry hazardous substances.

General measures:

- Guidelines for preventing and extinguishing fire alarm procedures and evacuation plans must be exposed in all parts of the structure to be known not only by staff but also by customers.
- In principle, through the plant must notify all customers in the affected area as soon as they leave the site.
- Exits are well signposted and access is not blocked.
- All staff are trained to know better the building, to know where the equipment in case of fire and know what to do in this situation.
- In case of fire, staff should know what is the safety responsibilities of clients, how can help them and what are the priorities.

CONCLUSIONS

Except for specialized staff, other staff must know how to use extinguishers. Their correct choice and placement, skill use by all personnel is of great importance to limit and settle at an early stage of fire.

Extinguishers, having a limited capacity, can be used only in the initial stage of combustion. Extinguishers are used most effectively when placed at hand a sufficient number of appropriate extinguishing capability with the quantity and nature of combustible materials existing in the protected space and are used by people familiar with their operation.

Extinguishers with water and foam are not used to extinguish fires caused to electrical installations.

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