

UKUQONDA UKUBA KUTHENI AMATYOTYOMBE EKHAWELEZA UKUVUTHA NOKUNWENWISA UMLILO



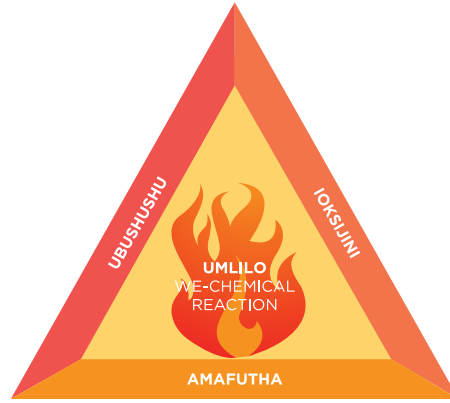
UKWENZA AMAKHAYA AKHUSELEKE EMLILWENI

Akho ndela-nye yokukhusela amakhaya angekho sikweni emlilweni. Kufuneka siqonde ukuba umlilo usebenza njani, uphemeleka njani, zintoni ezenza indawo ibesebungozini, kwaye zintoni ezithi zenzeke ngexesha lesehlo, ngoba oku kunganceda uluntu luzive lukhuselekile.

Ukuba ufuna ulwazi oluthe vetshe malunga noqeqesho lokhuseleko emlilweni ziyafumaneka iividiyo, iincwadana (bit.ly/3ENVYUn) kunye necwadi ku (<http://hdl.handle.net/10019.1/108926>)

UNXANTATHU WOMLILO

Ukuze uvuthe umlilo kukho inani lamacandelo afunekayo, adla ngokuboniswa ngonxantathu womlilo. Ukususa naliphi na kula malungu kuya wunqanda umlilo:



UBUSHUSHU

Nasiphi na isibaso (umzekelo ibhedi yakho) sifuna ubushushu ukusiguqula sibe yirhasi ukuze sikwazi ukuvutha. Ukupholisa umlilo ngamanzi kuyakuthintela oku.

IOKSIJINI

Ukuthintela umoya ukuba ungangeni emlilweni njengokuwugquma ngengubo, kuthintela umlilo ukuba ungavuthi.

AMAFUTHA

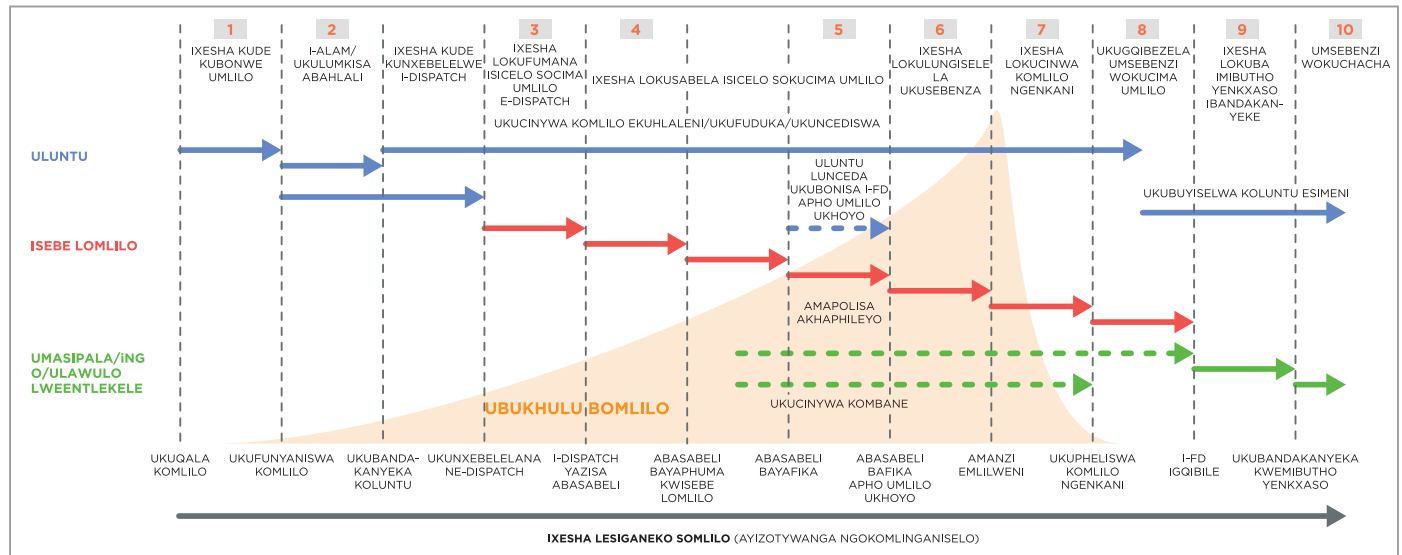
Ukunciphisa umthamo wamafutha akhoyo ngaphambi, okanye ngexesha lesiganeko somlilo kunceda ukuthintela ukunwenwa komlilo.

IXESHA LESIGANEKO SOMLILO

(bona umgca wexesha elingezantsi)

Ixesha lingundoqo kuwo nawuphi na umlilo, Ukulibaziseka kwiinzame zokusabela izicelo zokucima umlilo kunokubangela ukuba amakhaya amaninzi atshe.

- 1 Kukho ixesha ngaphambi kokuba umntu wokuqala abone umlilo (yenziwe mbi ngakumbi ziziyobisi okanye utywala). Izixhobo (lialamu) zomsa okanye zomlilo zincipha ukunika isilumkiso kwangethuba.
- 2 Amalungu oluntu ayalumkisa kwaye kufuneka atsalele umnxeba kwinombolo yesebe lomlilo echanekileyo. Ukucima umlilo ekuhlaleni kuqala ngelixesha.
- 3 I-Dispatch kwisebe lomlilo ifumana umnxeba kwaye ixelele abacimi-mlilo ngesehlo.
- 4 Abacimi-mlilo basenokusokola ukufumana indawo yesehlo ngenxa yeendlela ezimxinwa, iintambo ezijingayo, kunye nendlela ezimbi. Amalungu oluntu angakhokela iitruck zomlilo kwindawo yesehlo.
- 5 Isebe lomlilo lisenokufuna ukukhatshwa ngamapolisa okanye bacele umasipala ukuba acime umbane.
- 6 Abacimi-mlilo baya kumisela imibhobho, besebenzisa namanzi aphuma kwiilori kunye namatanki.
- 7 Abacimi-mlilo baya kuwucima umlilo. Abahlali ngamanye amaxesha baye basika imibhobho yomlilo ngexesha isetyenziswayo (ukujolisa amanzi kumakhaya abo), nto leyo ilibazisa iinzame zokucima umlilo. Abahlali abaluncedo benza umahluko omkhulu.
- 8 Ingxelo yesiganeko seNkonzo yoMlilo noHlangulo, iFire & Rescue Service Incident Report (FRSIR) ngesingesi, iyabhalwa ukwenzela ukuba isiganeko sibese phepheni.
- 9 Ulawulo loMngcipheko weNtlekele, ulawulo lwamatyotyombe, ii-NGOs kunye neminye imibutho esekwe kuluntu ithatha uxanduva lokubuyiselwa kwezinto esimweni emva kwentlekele yomlilo.
- 10 Imizamo yokubuyisela izinto esimweni inokukhawuleza kwimililo emincinci. Kwimililo emikhulu kungathatha iinyanga okanye iminyaka.

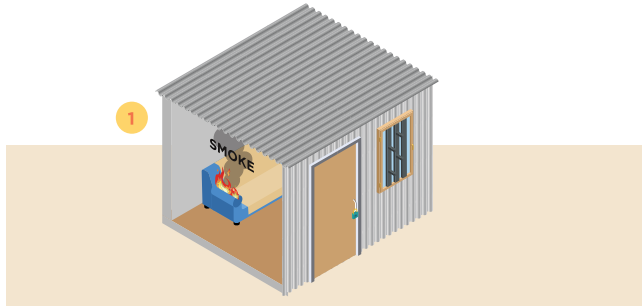


UKUQALA KOMLILO OMNCINCI UKUYA KOMKHULU

Ungenelelo olwahlukileyo luya kusebenza kwizigaba ezahlukeneyo zomlilo. Awona manqanaba abalulekileyo:

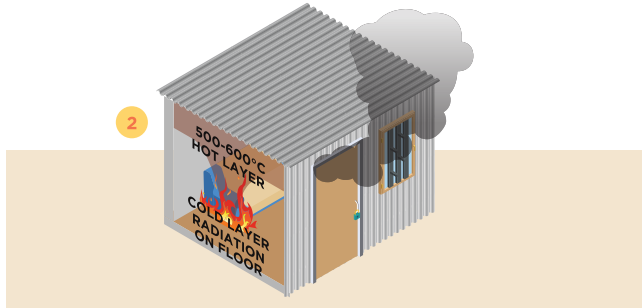
1. INQANABA LOKUQALA KOMLILO

Wakuba uqalile umlilo unwenwela kwezinye izinto (amafutha) njengoko usanda. Umsi kunye neegesi ezishushu zinyuka ziye kwisilingi (umaleko oshushu) ngelixa abantu basenokwazi ukuphila kumaleko osezantsi, obandayo. Xa ethe umsi wazalisa igumbi, abantu bayasweleka ngenxa yokufuthaniseleka (ukungakwazi ukuphefumla).



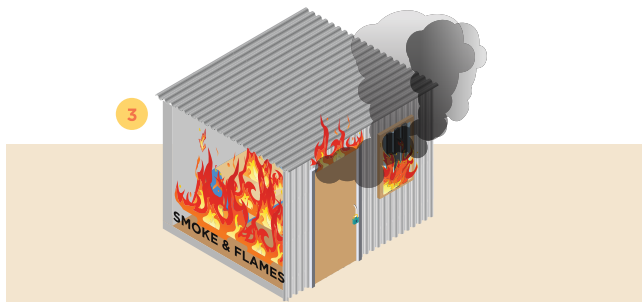
2. UKUKHULA KOMLILO

Umlilo uyanda kwaye iigesi ezishushu zinyukela eluphahleni. Xa umaleko oshushu ufikelela ku-500-600 ° C kulapho umlilo unwenwela kuzo zonke izinto ezikhawuleza ukuvutha ekhayeni.



3. UMLILO OPHUHLISWE NGOKUPHELELEYO

Amaqondo obushushu afikelela kwi-800-1200°C kwaye akukho mntu uya kusinda. Umlilo uya kuphuma kuzo naziphi na iindawo ezivulekileyo. Unwenwele kwamanye amakhaya akufutshane.



3

YINTONI EYENZA UMLILO UNWENWE NGOKUKHAWULEZA?

Zininzi izinto ezinefuthe kwindlela umlilo anokunwenwa ngayo kumatyotyombe okanye kwihlomela-dolophu. Ngokuziqonda ezi zinto unokuchonga iindawo ezinobungozi.

UMOYA

Imimoya ebhudla ngamandla yenza ukuba umlilo uhambe ngokukhawuleza. Amalahle amancinci avuthela phezu kwemiqobo (umzekelo, iindonga, imilambo, iindlela) kwaye abangela amabala-bala omlilo.



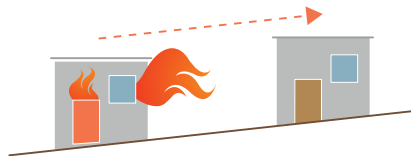
INGXINANO KUNYE NESITHUBA PHAKATHI KWAMAKHAYA

Umlilo uhamba ngokukhawuleza kwiindawo apho amakhaya asondeleleneyo. Abantu abanakwazi ukubaleka lula kwiindawo ezinineneyo.



UMNQANTSA

Umlilo unwenwa ngokukhawuleza kakhulu kwindawo enyukayo kunendawo eyehlayo.



IZIXHOBO

Izinto ezincinci zivutha ngokukhawuleza. Amalaphu eplastiki kuphahla lwendlu, kwikhethini, kwiingxowa zenkunkuma ezingaphandle, amakhadibhodi kunye namaphephandaba atyhalelwe emingxunyeni enza indlela yokuba umlilo ungene ezindlini.



UKUFUMA

Ngexesha lembalela umlilo isasazeka ngokukhawuleza. Nangona kunjalo, ngamaxesha amaninzi umlilo uqala xa imozulu imbi (imanzi) ngengxa yokupheka nokufudumezeka okufane kwenzeka ngaphakati ezindlini.

4

UMLILO UNWENWA PHAKATHI KWAMAKHAYA

Zininzi iindlela umlilo anokunwenwa ngazo usuka kwelinye ikhaya ukuya kwelinye, kwaye ungenelelo lwethu lufuneka luzame ukuthintela oku kungenzeki.



UKUNWENWA KOMLILO

- 1 Ukunyanzela komlilo:** Umlilo unokunquma imigama eyi-2-3m nangaphezulu xa kukho umoya.
- 2 Imitha yomlilo:** Ukunwenwa kwemitha yomlilo kunokubangela ukuba izinto eziku-2-5m ubude, nangaphezulu, zivuthe.
- 3 Amalahle avuthayo:** Amalahle avuthayo anokuthatha imigama emide kwaye aqale imililo emitsha.

IZINTO EZINEMPUMELA YOKUSASAZA

- 4** Imingxuma emincinci eludongeni/eluphahleni emakhayeni inokuvumela ukuba umlilo uvuthe lula.
- 5** Izivulo ezinkulu (umz. ucango) = amadangatye (umlilo) omkhulu uyaphuma.
- 6** Iingcango (ukuba zishiywe zivuliwe) kunye neefestile (ukuwa kweglasi) ziya kuhlala ziyindawo ebuthathaka.
- 7** Iiplastiki (zokukhusela amanzi), ikhadibhodi, nekhethini zivutha lula.
- 8** Iinkuni, izityalo kunye nenkunkuma zisebenza njengebhulorho zomlilo.

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