

Guidelines for Proper Emergency Flare Usage

Orion Emergency flares are easy and safe to use.



First, remove plastic lid to expose scratch surface on cap. Next, twist and remove cap, exposing the black flare igniter button. Last, gently strike the scratch surface of cap against the black button of the flare (similar to striking a match), while pointing away from face and body. Once flare is ignited, carefully place on the ground (do not drop). Do not hold flare in upright position as molten residue from the combustion process will burn if dripped on hand. We recommend carefully reading all instructions first.

Mistakes to avoid when using flares

Striking the igniter button with the scratch surface too hard. This is unnecessary and can cause the prime to "pop," much like a match-head.

Improper positioning of flare during ignition process (i.e., near stomach and below face). The flare should be held in front of and away from body. Then, even if prime is struck too hard and pops, the ignited prime will not touch the operator.

Carrying lighted flares with the burning end straight up so that the molten residue drips on hand of operator. If the flare must be carried, be sure to keep the burning end down towards the ground.

Not "placing" the flare on ground after ignition, but dropping it. This practice can cause the burning portion of the flare to break off, extinguishing the flare.

Trying to extinguish the flare by smothering the flame. The flare is designed to produce oxygen independent of the outside air. Flares should be allowed to burn completely, thereby consuming all chemicals within the flare.

Emergency Flare Safe Storage and Handling Procedures

Flares are a safe and stable item to store. The U.S. Departments of Transportation classifies flares as a flammable solid, but they are not particularly sensitive to initiation. There is no threat of mass explosion, nor is there any threat of an individual flare exploding.

Flares should be stored in a cool, dry place away from excessive heat (above 167 degrees F), and away from sparks or flames. Also, do not expose flares to water for periods longer than 10 minutes.

While flares have no expiration date when properly stored, storage above 120 degrees F for a long period of time (more than 1 week) should be avoided. The normal recommended storage