# DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF HYDRAULIC SYSTEM FOR FIRE FIGHTING MACHINE

**RODDY ANAK RANGGAU** 

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

# DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF HYDRAULIC SYSTEM FOR FIRE FIGHTING MACHINE

### **RODDY ANAK RANGGAU**

This thesis is submitted to the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, in partial fulfillment of the partial requirement for the Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering (Thermal Fluid)

# FACULTY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA (UTeM)

(APRIL 2009)

## DECLARATION

"I hereby declaration that I have read through this thesis and found that it has comply the partial fulfillment for awarding the degree of Bachelor Mechanical Engineering (Thermal Fluid)

Signature	:	
Supervisor	:	Mr. Mohd Rizal Alkahari
Date	:	

# DECLARATION

"I hereby declaration that this thesis is my original work except for questions and citations, which have been duly acknowledgement

Signature	:	
Name	:	Roddy Anak Ranggau
Date	:	

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises be to God for give me a bless to completed my final year project. My deepest appreciation to my first supervisor Mr. Mohd Rizal Alkahari and second supervisor who have been very patient and committed in giving me the knowledge and guidance in completing this report this whole time. Another gratitude for other lecturer that keep helping and involved in my dissertation and others. Not to forget, my parent, my brother who support me from the bottom to top through this year. Thank for their concern, encouragement and understanding. Lastly, my fellow friends that always give me some advice and knowledge to fulfill this report.

#### ABSTRACT

Fire fighting machine is a newly developed machine design where its function is to reduce the fire fighter risk in the dangerous situations. This fire fighting machine is operated using joystick, which is controlled by the fire fighter. A new dozer blade is designed and to be installed on the existing fire fighting machine. The dozer blade is used to move or clear object and save life by carry the victims away from danger during rescuing process. Besides that, this machine is designed to be connected to fire hydrant which is high in pressure in terms of it. The machine is capable to operate and monitor remotely for danger area which have cooling acetylene and other flammable cylinders. By utilize the decontamination materials that containing Chemical, Biological, Radiation or Nuclear Incidents which is easy to explode can be removed without endanger the fire fighter. The dozer blade is designed to save victim retrieval or removal from danger areas and moving flammable cylinders away from this danger. This machine is useful in the workshop, factory, power plants, tunnels, warehouses and in the building where fire fighting process is very risky.

#### ABSTRAK

Mesin memadam kebakaran adalah satu rekaan baru untuk menolong dan mengurangkan bebanan atau risiko ahli bomba didalam keadaan yang berbahaya. Mesin memadam kebakaran ini berfungsi atau dikawal mengunakan joystick yang disambung kepada mesin. Joystick ini akan dikawal oleh ahli bomba itu sendiri. Satu rekaan baru iaitu "dozer blade" akan ditambah kepada mesin memadam kebakaran ini. "Dozer blade" ini berfungsi untuk mengerakan objek atau memberi laluan dan menyelamatkan mangsa kebakaran, iaitu dengan membawa mangsa ke tempat yang lebih selamat daripada bahang kebakaran. Selain itu, mesin memadam kebakaran ini membantu ahli bomba dengan memegang paip bomba yang bertekanan tinggi dan meninjau tempat kebakaran dari jarak jauh. Mesin ini membantu meninjau dari jarak 200 meter dari tempat kebakaran seperti "cooling acetylene", silinder mudah meletup, bahan kimia, bahan biologi dan bahan radiasi atau kejadian nuclear tanpa membahayakan nyawa ahli bomba. Rekaan "dozer blade" berfungsi memyelamat atau membawa mangsa kebakaran dan juga bahan mudah meletup seperti "cooling acetylene" dan silinder mudah meletup ke tempat yang lebih selamat. Mesin memadam kebakaran ini amat sesuai digunakan di bengkel, kilang, pusat penjanaan tenaga, terowong dan dalam bangunan.

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

CHAPTER	CONTENT	PAGE
	DECLARATION	ii.
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv.
	ABSTRACT	v.
	ABSTRAK	vi.
	TABLE OF CONTENT	vii
	LIST OF TABLE	xi.
	LIST OF FIGURE	xii.
	LIST OF SYMBOL	xiv.
	ANNOTATION	XV.
	LIST OF APPENDIXES	xvi.

### CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Objectives of Project	3
1.4 Scope of Project	3

### CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Development in Technology of Firefighting	4
Machine	
2.2 Product Review	5
2.2.1 The Washremote	6
2.2.2 The Firemote	7
2.2.3 The Luf 60	8
2.2.4 The Jelka-4	9
2.2.5 The Firefighting Robot	10
2.2.6 The Firefighting Machine	11
2.4 Comparison of Firefighting Machines	12

### CHAPTER 3 CONCEPTUAL DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

3.1 The Design	14
3.1.1 Problem Formulation	16
3.1.2 Concept Design	17
3.1.3 Design Configuration	18
3.1.4 Design Parameter	19
3.2 Product Design Specification (PDS)	20
3.3 Conceptual Design Development	23
3.3.1 Morphological Chart	24
3.3.2 Concept Screening and Scoring	24
3.4 Dozer Blade Design Structure	26

3.4.1 Morphological Chart for Dozer Blade	26
Design Structure	
3.4.2 Concept Idea Generation for Dozer Blade	28
Design Structure	
3.4.3 Concept Scoring for Dozer Blade Design	33
Structure	

### CHAPTER 4 DOZER BLADE STRUCTURE

4.1 Hydraulic Cylinders	35
4.2 Hydraulic Pumps	37
4.3 Electric Motors	39
4.4 Control Valves	40
4.5 Hydraulic Accessories	41
4.5.1 Hydraulic Reservoirs	41
4.5.2 Filters	42
4.5.3 Hydraulic Pipes, Hoses and Fitting	43
4.5.3.1 Hydraulic Pipes and Tubes	44
4.5.3.2 Hydraulic Hoses	44
4.5.3.3 Hydraulic Fitting	46
4.6 Concept for the hydraulic system	47

# CHAPTER 5 HYDRAULIC ANALYSIS

48

5.1 Procedure to Design a Hydraulic System	
5.1.1 Procedure to Design a Hydraulic System using	49
Individual Selected Part	
5.1.2 Procedure to Design a Hydraulic System using	51
Hydraulic Power Packs	
5.2 Calculation	53
5.2.1 Calculation (Individual Part Selections)	53
5.2.2 Calculation (Hydraulic Power Packs)	66
5.3 Hydraulic Circuit	69
5.3.1 Hydraulic Circuit Components for Dozer	70
Blade	
5.3.2 Hydraulic Circuits System Process of	72
Dozer Blade	
5.3.3 Hydraulic Circuit Component for	74
Telescopic Scissors	
5.3.4 Hydraulic Improvement Circuits	78
(Telescopic Scissors)	

### CHAPTER 6 ANALYSIS OF FIRE FIGHTING MACHINE

6.0 Fire Fighting Machine	80
6.1 Mobility	82
6.1.1Gruebler's Equation	82

	6.2 Dozer Blade	84
	6.2.1 Dozer Blade Gruebler's Equation	84
	6.2.2 Dozer Blade Positioning	85
	6.3 Telescopic Scissors	88
	6.3.1 Telescopic Scissors Gruebler's Equation	88
	6.3.2 Telescopic Scissors Positioning	90
CHAPTER 7	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	
	7.1 Recommendation	94
	7.2 Conclusion	95
	REFERANCES	96
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	98
	APPENDIXES	99

# LIST OF TABLE

NO	TABLE	PAGE
Table 2.1	Comparison of Firefighting Machines	12
Table 3.1	Product Design Specification (PDS) for Dozer Blade of Fire fighting Machine	22
Table 3.2	Morphological Chart for Dozer Blade Design Structure	26
Table 3.3	Table of Concept Idea Generation for Dozer Blade Structure	28
Table 3.4	The concept scoring matrix for dozer blade structure	34
Table 4.1	Criteria estimation for some types of pump	38
Table 4.2	Flow Velocity of The Pressurized Line	43

## LIST OF FIGURE

NO	TABLE	PAGE
Figure2.1	The Washremote	6
Figure 2.2	The Firemote	7
Figure 2.3	The LUF60	8
Figure 2.4	The Jelka-4	9
Figure 2.5	Firefighting Robot	10
Figure 2.6	The Firefighting Machine	11
Figure 3.1	Five design phase	15
Figure 3.2	The Concept Design Evaluation	25
Figure 3.3	Conceptual Design 1	29
Figure 3.4	Conceptual Design 2	30
Figure 3.5	Conceptual Design 3	31
Figure 3.6	Conceptual Design 4	32
Figure 3.7	Flow chart procedure for the concept scoring evaluation	33
Figure 4.1	Double Acting Cylinder Design	36
Figure 4.2	Various Cylinder Mountings	37
Figure 4.3	Vane Pump Operation	38

Figure 4.4	Y2 Series Aluminum 3	39
Figure 4.5	Reservoir Construction	41
Figure 4.7	Typical Hose Mountings	44
Figure 4.8	Assembly of Flexible Hoses	45
Figure 4.9	Types of Flexible Hoses	45
Figure 4.10	Typical Hydraulic Fittings	46
Figure 4.11	Sample Circuit of Power Packs	47
Figure 5.1	Hydraulic Circuits	69
Figure 5.2	Dozer Blade (Cylinders)	70
Figure 5.3	Hydraulic Component (Dozer Blade)	70
Figure 5.4	Dozer Blade Circuit (Extend)	72
Figure 5.5	Dozer Blade Circuit (Retract)	73
Figure 5.6	Telescopic Scissors (Cylinders)	74
Figure 5.7	Hydraulic Component (Telescopic Scissors)	75
Figure 6.1	Fire Fighting Machine	81
Figure 6.2	Mechanism and Structure with Varying Mobility	83
Figure 6.3	Dozer Blade	84
Figure 6.4	Kinematics Diagram (Dozer Blade)	84
Figure 6.5	Dozer Blade Side View (Unit Centimeters)	86
Figure 6.6	Retract Position (Dozer Blade)	87
Figure 6.7	Extend Position (Dozer Blade)	87

Figure 6.8	Telescopic Scissors	88
Figure 6.9	Kinematics Diagram (Telescopic Scissors)	89
Figure 6.10	Telescopic Scissors Side View (Unit Centimeters)	90
Figure 6.11	Retract Position of Cylinder 3 (Telescopic Scissors)	91
Figure 6.12	Extend Position of Cylinder 3 (Telescopic Scissors)	91
Figure 6.13	Retract Position of Cylinder 1 (Telescopic Scissors)	92
Figure 6.14	Extend Position of Cylinder 1 (Telescopic Scissors)	92
Figure 6.15	Retract Position of Cylinder 2 (Telescopic Scissors)	93
Figure 6.16	Extend Position of Cylinder 2 (Telescopic Scissors)	93

C Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

## LIST OF SYMBOL

AD	Assembly Design
CAE	Computer Aided Engineering
PDS	Product Design Specification
UTeM	Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka
SINTEF	The Foundation for Industrial and Scientific Research
TDM	Total Design Method

### ANNOTATION

Q	= Flow
n	= revs per second
V stroke	= swept volume in m3
η vol	= volumetric efficiency
Р	= Power in Watt (Nm/s)
$\Delta p$	= pressure difference over pump in $N/m^2$
η mech, hydr	= mechanical/hydraulic efficiency
Fe	= Extension Force
Рр	= Pressure Piston
Ap	= Piston Area
Ar	= Rod Area
Fr	= Retraction Force
Pa	= Pressure on Annular Side
Tt	= Theoretical Torque
Qt	= Theoretical flow rate
T <sub>T</sub>	= Actual torque delivery by motor
$T_A$	= Torque motor should theoretical deliver
$\eta_{\circ}$	= actual power delivery by motor / actual power delivery to motor
$H_L$	= Head loss
Le	= Equivalent length
F <sub>ext</sub>	= Cylinder Extending Force
$P_{pr}$	= Working Pressure

Κ	= Buckling load
$S_{_K}$	= Free buckling length
E	= Elasticity Module
J	= Moment of Inertia
S	= Safety Factor
$n_p$	= Pump Rotation Speed
n <sub>vol</sub>	= Volumetric Efficiency

xvi

# LIST OF APPENDIXES

NO	CONTENT	PAGE
А	Individual Selection Part (Double Acting Cylinders)	99
В	Individual Selection Part (Vane Pump)	100
С	Individual selection part (Electric Motor)	101
D	Hydraulic Power Packs (Double Acting Cylinders)	102
E	Hydraulic Power Packs (Power Packs)	103
F	Fire Fighting Machine-Solid Works 2005 (Assembly Drawing)	104
G	Fire Fighting Machine	105

### **CHAPTER 1**

#### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background Study

Firefighting is a process of act to avoid from destroying property, danger human life and environment. A fireman jobs is to fights these fires to prevent destruction of life, property and the environment. Fireman usually used fire engines, tools and equipments to fights these fires. Most of the tools and equipment are manually operated. The new era of technology, the fireman have an efficient way to fight fire with the new design of improvement on tools and equipment.

Remote firefighting machine is a newly design machine that is creates to reduce risk for human especially the fireman who rescuing in fights fire. It used to help fireman to carry the hose without fireman having to set up or operate monitors in danger areas. The main function for this design is a remotely control the machine and replace the fireman in the dangerous place. It used same concept with fire fighting engine using the fireman hydrant. The remote firefighting machine is connecting with the fireman hose to operate and the machine carries the hose and sprays it onto the fire area by using remote to control it. This machine is useful in the emergency situation, in the jungle and small building or spaces.

Besides, the machine is help to victim retrieval or removal from danger areas, moving flammable cylinders into a location where it's associated exclusion zone causes less disruption and crowd control in civil disturbance situations. The ex rated electrical system for operation in Zone 1 hazardous areas. Zone 1 is a place of thing easy to explode for example the power plant. The job needs a lot of number fireman to do. The new design of tools or machine is important to dealing of this kind of problems and it can reduce the number of people. The machine design can enter the refineries areas and the small spaces. For example, a version that can fit through aircraft emergency exits in the event of a passenger airliner fire or buildings which is not suitable for human to do the jobs.

#### **1.2 Problem Statement:**

Mostly, people doesn't know the danger of being fireman, their risk their own life to saving people life who are their even don know or meet before. Most of the job of the fireman are danger and can sacrifice their own life. The problem that always encounters are entering the exclusion zones which is cooling acetylenes and other flammable cylinders which might be dangerous, decontamination in Chemical, Biological, Radiation or Nuclear Incidents. The fireman needs to fast response to the situation without danger they own life.

#### **1.3 Objectives of Project:**

The objectives of the project are:

- 1. To improve the current design of hydraulic system of fire fighting machine.
- 2. To design a dozer blade for obstacle removal and rescuing
- 3. To design a hydraulic system to be used in rescuing process related to the fire fighting machine.

#### **1.4 Scopes of Project:**

.

The scopes of the project are:

- a. To conduct literature review on current fire fighting technology.
- b. To identify current problems in fire fighting process.
- c. To identify current problems in existing design.
- d. To analyze the proposed design.
- e. To analyze the hydraulic circuit of dozer blade and telescopic scissor.
- f. To analyze the kinematics analysis and mechanism of telescopic scissor and dozer blade.

### **CHAPTER 2**

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Development of Technology in Firefighting Machine:

In the research, the development of technology on firefighting is in progress around the world. Most of the tools and equipments are manually operated by the fireman. In the new era of technology, the advances technology of firefighting machines is most conquered by the Western Country.

They had created a machine to reduce a number of firemen to fight fire in dangerous situations. Besides, the machine also reduce the fireman risk, which are involve in cooling acetylene, flammable cylinders and exclusion zone. It helps the fireman with water or foam without fireman has to set up or operate monitors in danger areas. This kind of machine really helps a lot in the rescuing and to fight fire in the building or in the jungle difficult for fireman.

Western Country for example had made a machine that operates using remote control to do the fireman jobs. Their have sell the machine to the fire department at other countries. Example, United Kingdom with the product of The Washmote, a remotely operated vehicle for surface washing and decontamination and The Firemote, a remotely controlled mobile Fire fighting monitor, which is research funded by DTI through SEEDA from Ryland Research Limited Company.