

Fire System Analysis and Optimization of Suitable Fire Control System

Stalin Durai J ¹, Vigneshwaran R ¹

¹Department of Mechanical Engineering, M.E. (Industrial Safety Engineering), Sri Sai Ram Institute of Technology, Chennai, India.

Corresponding Author: sitp20is09@sairamtap.edu.in

Abstract: Fire is one of the major hazards which may occur due to natural or man-made causes. This report presents the importance of suitable fire systems in case of fire. In general, fires may be classified into five categories depending on the fuel that is burning. In recent times, there is an increase in incidence of fires in urban population due to very densely populated areas. The losses associated due to fires can be classified as loss to the life of structure, loss of human life and loss to property. Analysis of fire loads of different compartments and providing sufficient number of firefighting equipment's can help in reducing the severity of fires. The fire loads and fire densities were analyzed at some locations to determine the requirements of firefighting equipment's with suitable extinguishing agents. Fire risk assessment is the process of identifying the hazards present in the various places and the people who are at risk and evaluate and reduce the risk by discuss with the employees and taking corrective actions. The assessment activities are record and documented for the future purpose. This report includes study of various types of fire, fire extinguishers, calculation of fire load and selection of suitable fire system to reduce and control the fire accidents as per legal standards.

Key Words: — *Incident, fire system analysis, fire control system.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Fire is one of the major hazards in manufacturing company. The fire accident may occur natural or manmade. Every year, fires cause huge damage and loss of economy. A special fire hazard is caused by substances that are highly flammable which are likely to cause a very quick fire spreading.

For most fires, water represents the ideal extinguishing agent. The fire protection system like Fire sprinklers and Suppression System utilize water, gas or clean agent by direct application onto flames and heat, which causes cooling of the combustion process and prevents ignition of adjacent combustibles. They are most effective during the fire's initial flame growth stage, while the fire is relatively easy to control.

In such cases, conventional sprinkler systems may not be activated quickly enough to provide adequate protection.

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A suitable fire extinguishing media detect a fire particularly fast and cover the area with a source at the same time over all nozzles in the extinguishing area. This approach ensures that fires in rooms with flammable goods can be extinguished quickly and with minimum damage.

II. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

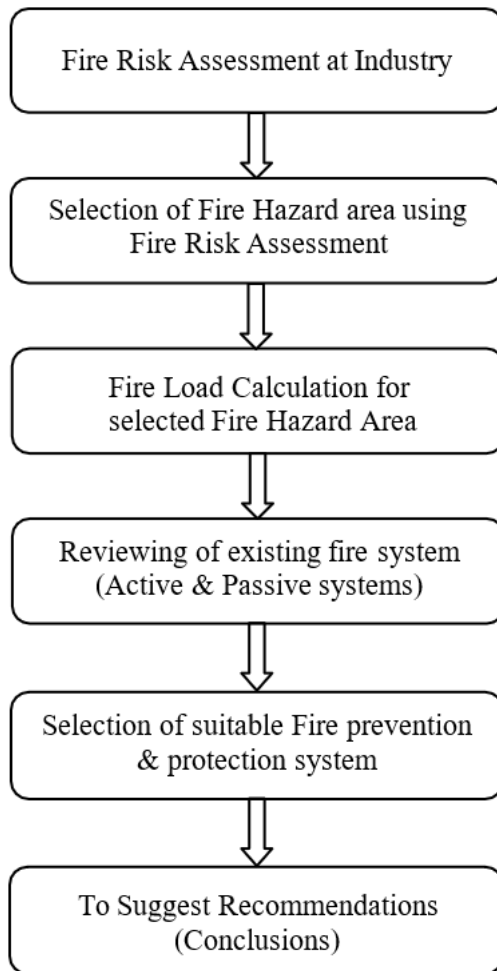
By the survey, following highly flammable hazardous areas for fire are identified as:

- Chemical / Paint Storage yard,
 - Substation,
 - LPG yard,
 - Cylinder storage area,
 - Admin Building,
 - Boiler area.
- I have classified the hazards into three categories as Low risk, medium risk, and High risk according to their fire load density, existing control measures as per Legal requirements.
 - By conducting Fire Safety Audit by using Fire Safety Audit Checklist the chemical storage / paint storage yard has major deviations in existing fire system in compare with other areas. The existing fire system

consisting of smoke detector and manually operating DCP & CO2 extinguishers only.

- If a fire broke out in the Storage yard it's difficult to control because of the storage of chemicals above 25 KL, using manually operating extinguishing media.

III. METHODOLOGY



3.1 Methods for Fire Load Calculation

Estimation of combustible material of a building can be determined by three methods.

- direct measurement of mass, with conversion based on the net heat of combustion
- direct measurement of volume (with conversion based on a combination of density and net heat of combustion) energy release measurement by calorimetry of an item sufficiently

3.2 Fire Load Calculation

Fire load density is defined as the amount of heat liberated from a combustible material per square meter in floor area. Fire load is to determine the severity and building up of fire. Fire load is a useful in determining the growth and severity of fires.

The mass of the material is calculated in kg. The calculated mass is multiplied by its calorific value in MJ/kg to get fire load. The calculated value is then divided by area of the floor to give fire load density.

$$q_c = \frac{\sum m_v H_v}{A_f}$$

Where,

q_c = Fire Load density in MJ/m²

m_v = Total mass of vth combustible material in kg

H_v = Calorific value of vth combustible material in MJ/kg

A_f = Area of floor in m²

3.3 Calorific Values

The mass of combustible products is calculated by digital weight meter. If the mass is unknown, volume of the material is calculated in m³ and the calculated volume is multiplied by density of the material in kg/m³. So, the formula for calculating mass is given as,

Mass = Volume * Density

IV. CONCLUSION

Through fire accidents are likely to occur in combustible and highly flammable atmospheres. Early control of fire at initial stage helps to prevent loss of life, environment or property damage. By implementing suitable Fire system at work place helps to reduce the impact of fire and also prevent the fire at initial stage. In this project, the risk assessment should be conducted at the workplace in order to change manually operating extinguishing media to prevent the fire in early stage and protect the task force team from direct exposure to fire. If fire occurs, the additional control measure given helps to extinguish the fire at initial stage & prevent the loss of property, loss of life and environmental impact.

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