

(3) 앵글밸브 ↔ 펌프 토출구까지의 등가길이 [m]

→ 직관길이 + 관부속품의 등가길이

2관 1관 + 2관③

① 직관길이 = 6m + 3.8m + 3.8m + 8m = 20.6m

② 관부속품
 엘보 1개 x 5m = 5m
 기어박스 1개 x 1m = 1m
 90° 엘보 1개 x 1m = 1m
 28.6m

2관①에서 2관② 없는 것은 무시하므로
 각류 TEE 2개는 적용 X

(4) 앵글밸브 ↔ 펌프 토출구까지의 마찰손실압력 [KPa]

$$\Delta p_m = 6.053 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{Q^2 \times L}{C^2 \times D^5} \times L$$

$$= 6.053 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{(130 \text{ l/min})^2}{120^2 \times (53\text{mm})^2} \times 28.6\text{m}$$

$$= 0.004858 \text{ Mpa} = 4.858 \text{ KPa} = 4.86 \text{ KPa}$$

(6) 앵글밸브 [II] ↔ 펌프 토출구까지의 마찰손실압력 [KPa]

$$\Delta p_m = 6.053 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{Q^2 \times L}{C^2 \times D^5} \times L$$

$$= 6.053 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{(98 \text{ l/min})^2}{120^2 \times (53\text{mm})^2} \times 24\text{m}$$

$$= 2.412 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g}^2 \text{ [KPa]}$$

→ 직관길이 = 6m + 8m = 14m
 관부속품: 엘보 1개 x 5m = 5m, 기어박스 1개 x 1m = 1m, 분류TEE 1개 x 4m = 4m
 2관 + 2관③ = 10m + 4m = 14m

(5) 펌프의 동력 [kW]

$$P = \frac{0.163}{\eta} \times \frac{K}{0.6}$$

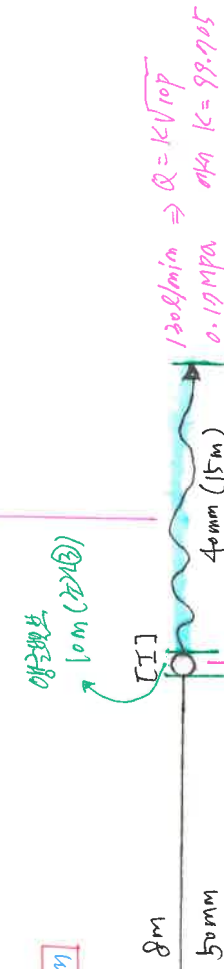
$$= 0.163 \times \frac{1.1}{0.6} = 0.294 \text{ kW}$$

① h_1 : 2.25m (1)에서부터
 ② h_2 : 5.44 KPa + 4.86 KPa = 10.3 KPa = 1.03m
 (2), (4)에서부터
 ③ h_3 : 6m + 3.8m + 3.8m = 13.6m (2)에서부터
 $\therefore H = 2.25 + 1.03 + 13.6 + 1.1 = 32.88\text{m} \Rightarrow 33.88\text{Mpa}$
 $\therefore P = \frac{0.163 \times 0.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} \times 33.88\text{m}}{0.6} \times 1.1$

= 2.024 ÷ 2.02 kW

(1) 앵글밸브까지의 마찰손실압력 [KPa]

→ 직관길이 x 분류개수 x 마찰손실수준
 2관 15m x 1개 x 100m당 = 2.25m
 2.25 KPa



(3) 앵글밸브에서의 마찰손실압력 [KPa]

$$\Delta p_m = 6.053 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{Q^2 \times L}{C^2 \times D^5} \times L$$

$$= 6.053 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{(130 \text{ l/min})^2}{120^2 \times (42\text{mm})^2} \times 10\text{m}$$

$$= 0.005435 \text{ Mpa} = 5.435 \text{ KPa} = 5.44 \text{ KPa}$$



(b) 앵글밸브에서의 마찰손실압력을 통한 [KPa]

$$P: g^2 = 22.5 \text{ KPa} : (130 \text{ l/min})^2$$

$$P = \frac{22.5 \text{ g}^2}{130^2} = 1.331 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g}^2 \text{ [KPa]}$$

$$= 13.31 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g}^2 \text{ [KPa]}$$

차속 [KPa] 전후 맞추기 위해
 미리 변환함



(b) 앵글밸브에서의 마찰손실압력을 통한 [KPa]

$$\Delta p_m = 6.053 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{Q^2 \times L}{C^2 \times D^5} \times L$$

$$= 6.053 \times 10^{-4} \times \frac{(98 \text{ l/min})^2}{120^2 \times (42\text{mm})^2} \times 10$$

$$= 3.216 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g}^2 \text{ [KPa]}$$

$$= 3.22 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g}^2 \text{ [KPa]}$$

(b) 관능선단의 방수압, 방수량

<방수량> $Q = K \sqrt{1/P}$
 $98.105 \text{ [Mpa]} \rightarrow \text{펌프 토출량} - 15\% \text{ 안전수준}$
 (b) 전양정 환산 6m = 0.06 Mpa
 0.3388 Mpa

$$0.3388 - 0.06 - (3.22 \times 10^{-4} + 2.41 \times 10^{-4} + 13.31 \times 10^{-4}) \text{ g}^2 \text{ [KPa]}$$

$$= 0.3388 - 0.06 - (3.22 \times 10^{-4} + 2.41 \times 10^{-4} + 13.31 \times 10^{-4}) \text{ g}^2 \text{ [KPa]}$$

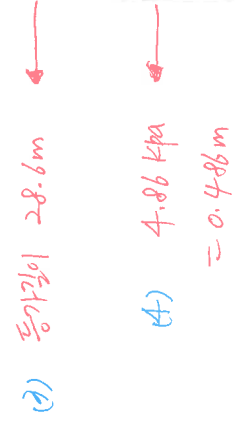
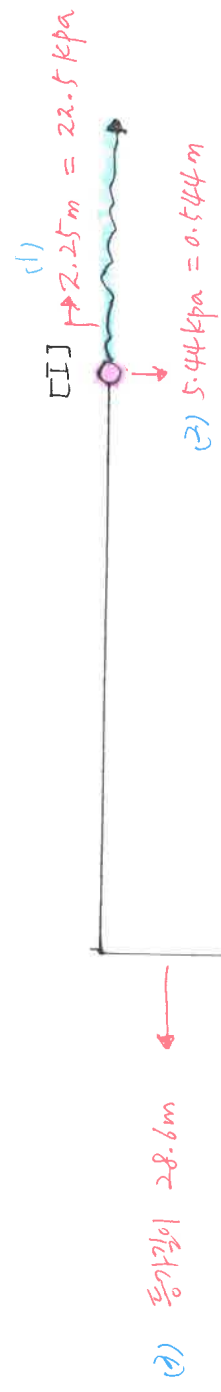
$$= 0.2788 - 18.94 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g}^2 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$\therefore g = 98.105 \times \sqrt{10 \times (0.2788 - 18.94 \times 10^{-4})}$$

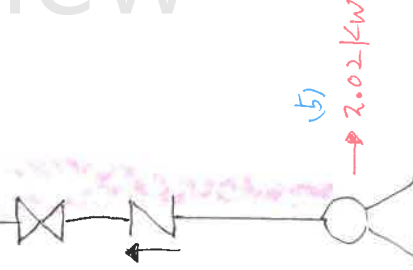
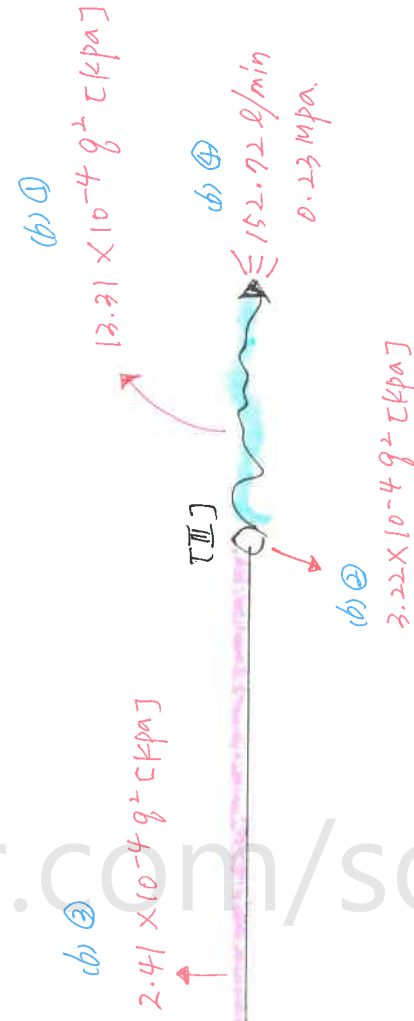
(50L/E) $g = 152.022 \div 152.72 \text{ l/min}$

<방수량>

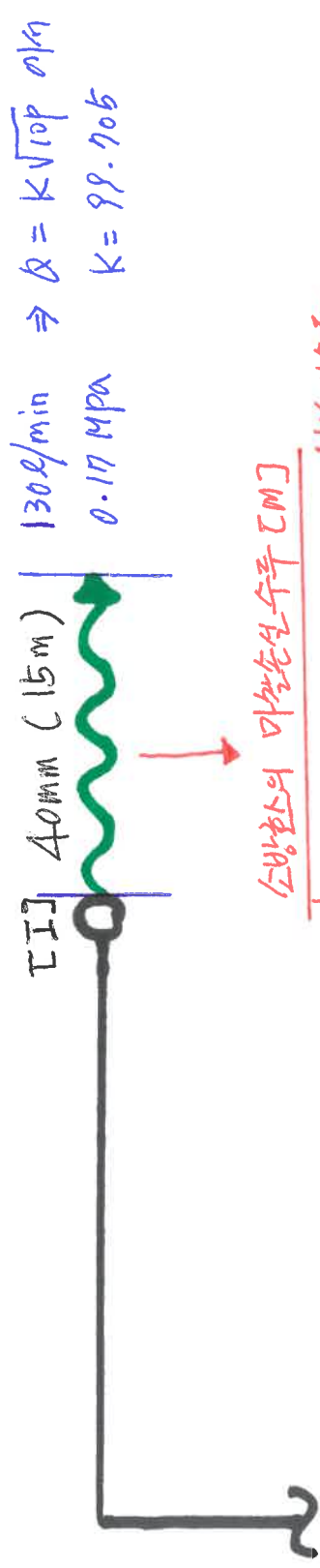
$P = 0.2788 - 18.94 \times 10^{-4} \times (152.72 \text{ l/min})^2 = 0.234$
 $= 0.23 \text{ Mpa}$



소방뷰 cafe.naer.com/sobangview



d) 소방호스의 마찰손실 수두 [m]



$$130\ell/\text{min} \Rightarrow Q = K\sqrt{10P} \text{ l/s}$$

$$0.17 \text{ MPa} \quad K = 99.705$$

소방호스의 마찰손실 수두 [m]

$$\frac{\text{호스길이} \times \text{호스개수}}{\text{길이}} \times \frac{\text{마찰손실수두}}{100\text{m 당}}$$

722 ⊕

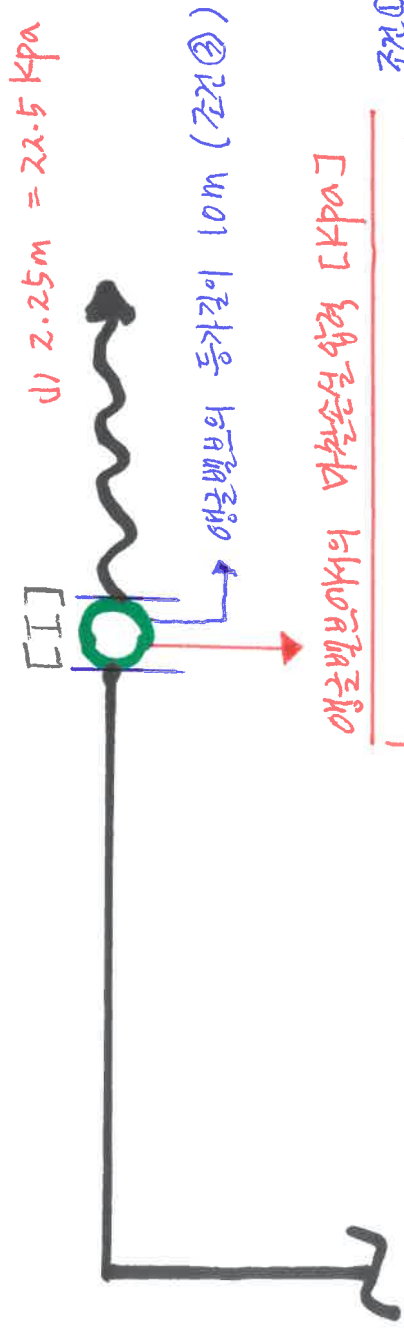
$$= \frac{15\text{m} \times 17\text{m}}{100\text{m}} \times \frac{15\text{m}}{100\text{m}} = 2.25\text{m}$$

⇓

$$22.5 \text{ kPa}$$

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(2) 애플밸브에서의 마찰손실 압력 [kPa]



애플밸브에서의 마찰손실 압력 [kPa]

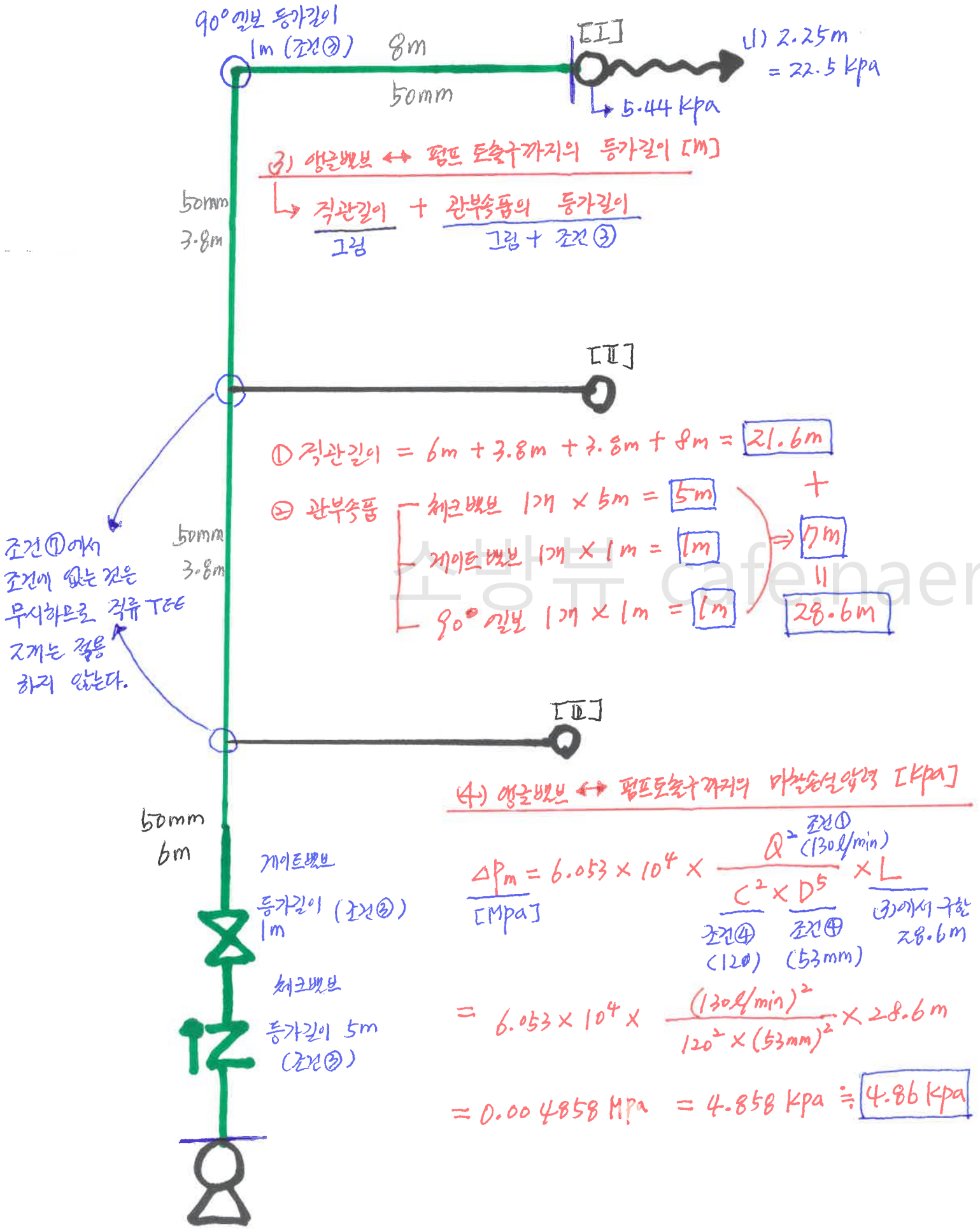
$$\Delta P_m = \frac{6.053 \times 10^{-4} \times Q^2 \times \frac{C^2 \times D^5}{\text{조건 4 (120)} \times \frac{\text{조건 5 (130 l/min)} \times \frac{\text{조건 3 (10m)}}{\text{조건 4 (42mm)}}}{120^2 \times (42\text{mm})^5} \times 10\text{m}$$

$$= 0.005435 \text{ Mpa}$$

$$= 5.435 \text{ kPa}$$

$$\approx 5.44 \text{ kPa}$$

- (3) 앵글밸브 인입구로부터 펌프 토출구까지의 등가길이 [m]
 (4) 앵글밸브 인입구로부터 펌프 토출구까지의 마찰손실압력 [kPa]



(5) 1000 L/min

$h_1: 4.86 \text{ Kpa}$ (4)에서 구한 값)

h_1 (소방호스의 마찰손실수두) : 2.25 m
(1)에서 구한 값)

$h_2: 5.44 \text{ Kpa}$
(2)에서 구한 값)

$h_3: 3.8 \text{ m}$

$h_3: 3.8 \text{ m}$

$h_3: 6 \text{ m}$

펌프의 동력 [kW]

$$P = \frac{0.163 \times Q \times H}{\eta} \times \frac{1}{0.6}$$

문제조건에서 $Q = 0.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{min}$

$$H = h_1 + h_2 + h_3 + 17$$

H 구하기

① $h_1: 2.25 \text{ m}$ (1)에서 구한 값)

② $h_2: 5.44 \text{ Kpa} + 4.86 \text{ Kpa} = 10.3 \text{ Kpa} = 1.03 \text{ m}$

(2), (4)에서 구한 값)

③ $h_3: 6 \text{ m} + 3.8 \text{ m} + 3.8 \text{ m} = 13.6 \text{ m}$

(조건에 의해 도출양장만 적용한다.)

$\therefore H = 2.25 + 1.03 + 13.6 + 17 = 33.88 \text{ m}$

$\therefore P = \frac{0.163 \times 0.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{min} \times 33.88 \text{ m}}{0.6} \times 1.1 = 2.024 \text{ kW}$
 $\approx 2.02 \text{ kW}$

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6) ① 응배소화기 II 소방호스의 마찰손실압력을 표현 [kpa]



6) ① 소방호스의 마찰손실압력을 표현 [kpa]

소화기 [I]과 소화기 [II]를 비례식으로 표현

$$P : Q^2 = 22.5 \text{ kpa} : (130 \text{ l/min})^2$$

소화기 [II]

1) 10kg

구한값

22.5

소화기 [I]

$$(22.5 \text{ kpa}) Q^2 = (130 \text{ l/min})^2 P$$

$$P = \frac{22.5 \cancel{Q^2}}{130^2} = 1.331 \times 10^{-3} \cancel{Q^2} \text{ [kpa]}$$

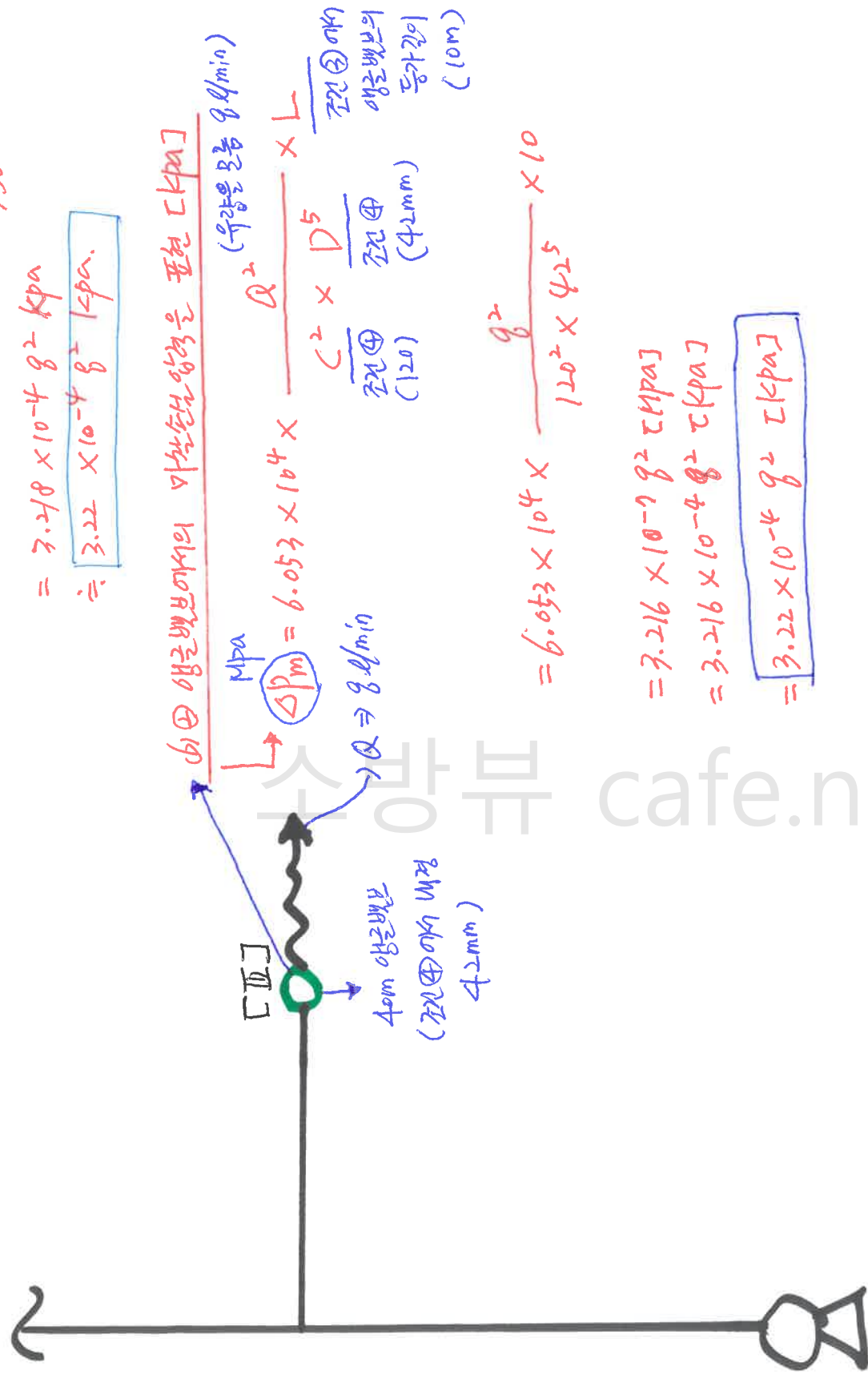
$$= 13.31 \times 10^{-4} \cancel{Q^2} \text{ [kpa]}$$

차후 [kpa]로 단위를 맞추기 위해
▽리 변환함

6) ② 유배선화기 표 앵글베브에서의 마찰손실압력을 표현 [kPa]

비례식 표기

$$\begin{aligned}
 P: g^2 &= 5.44 \text{ kPa} : 130^2 \\
 5.44 g^2 &= 130^2 P \Rightarrow \frac{5.44 g^2}{130^2} \\
 &= 3.218 \times 10^{-4} g^2 \text{ kPa} \\
 \therefore &\boxed{3.22 \times 10^{-4} g^2 \text{ kPa}}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$= 6.053 \times 10^4 \times \frac{g^2}{120^2 \times 42^5} \times 10$$

$$= 3.216 \times 10^{-4} g^2 \text{ [kPa]}$$

$$= 3.216 \times 10^{-4} g^2 \text{ [kPa]}$$

$$= \boxed{3.22 \times 10^{-4} g^2 \text{ [kPa]}}$$

Diagram of a hydraulic system. A pump at the top left is connected to a vertical pipe (8m) leading to a horizontal pipe. This horizontal pipe splits into two parallel branches, each containing a valve and a vertical pipe (4m). The branches rejoin and lead to a tank at the bottom right. The tank has a water level of 24m. The pump has a discharge pressure of 6.053 x 10^4 Pa. The flow rate is 120 l/min. The pipe diameter is 50mm. The valve is labeled '120 (53mm)'.

$$\Delta P_m = 6.053 \times 10^4 \times \frac{Q^2 \times D^5}{C^2 \times \frac{120}{\pi^2} \times \frac{L}{24m}}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \frac{2\pi\tau + \pi\tau}{\pi\tau} = \frac{2\pi\tau}{\pi\tau} + \frac{\pi\tau}{\pi\tau}$$

①

②

$$\therefore \Delta P_m = 6.053 \times 10^4 \times \frac{g^2}{120^2 \times 53^5} \times 24$$

