

# Impact of Convective Heat on Firefighter Turnout Gear

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# About Myself

Hometown - Broomall Pennsylvania

School – University of New Haven

Major – Fire Administration and Fire/ Arson Investigation

Volunteer Firefighter

# Advisor and Group

Advisor – Daniel Madrzykowski

OU - Engineering Lab

Division – Fire Research Division

Group – Fire Fighting Technology

# Project Background

Firefighters perform their duties in an inherently dangerous environment

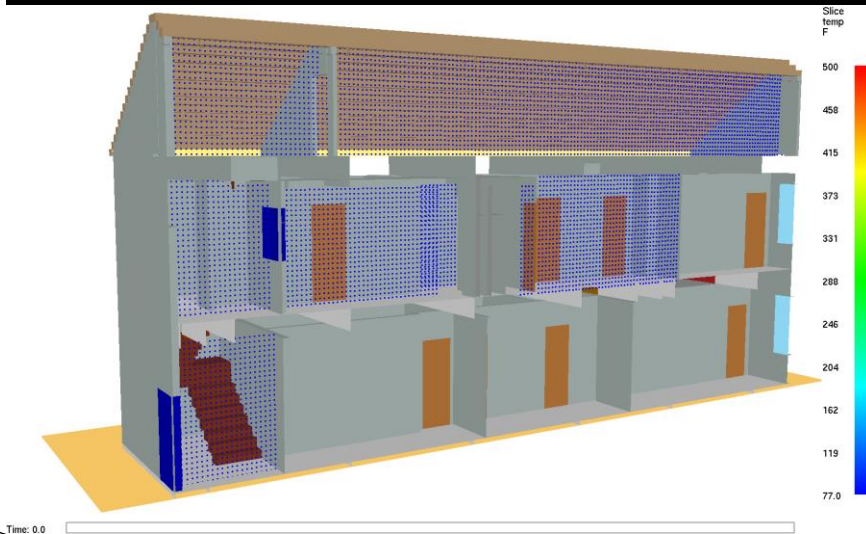
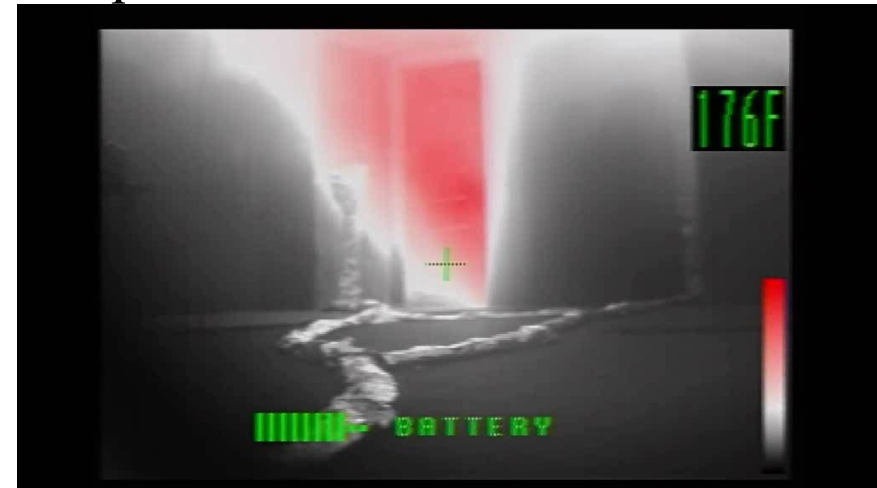
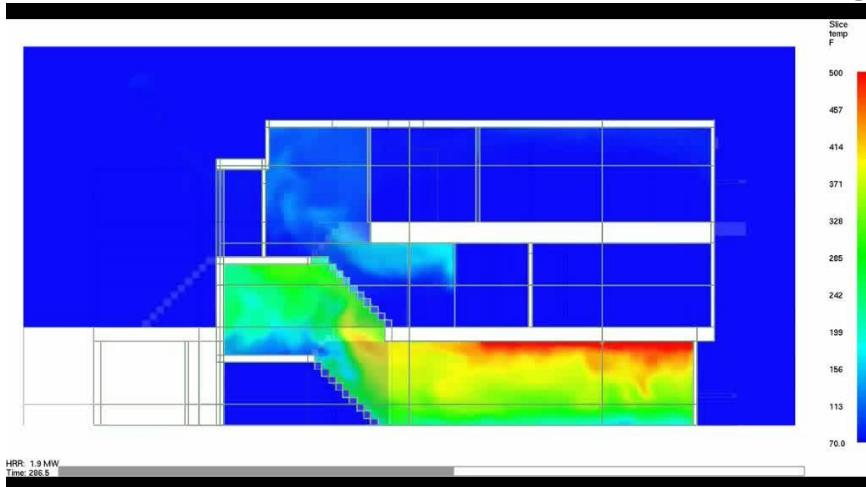
There are many situations that their gear needs to be able to handle



# Project Goals

Determine impact of convective heat on turnout gear

Determine a suitable way of testing this impact



# Turnout Gear Basics

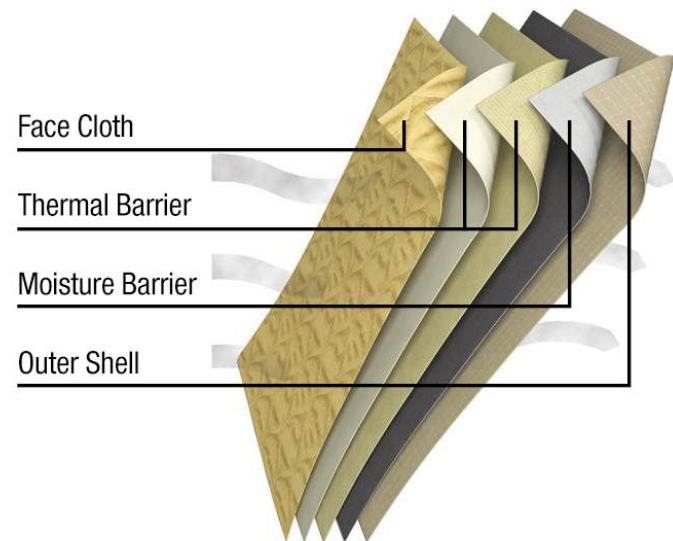
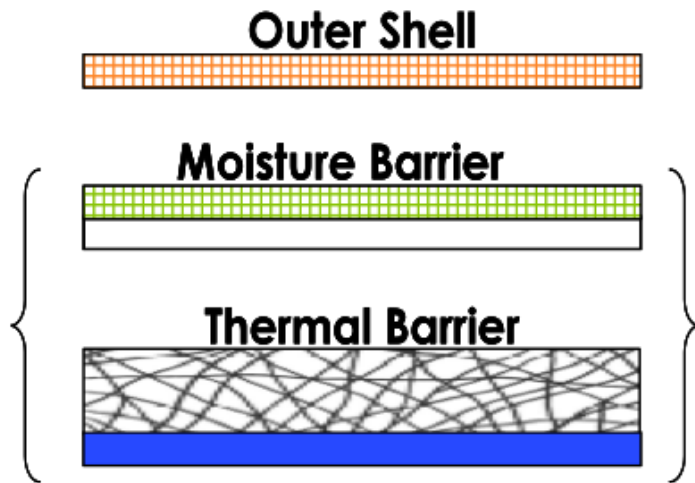
There are several components that go into the firefighter's full ensemble



# Turnout Gear Contd.

The project herein focused on the jacket and pants

Comprised of three basic layers



# Current Standard

NFPA 1971: Standard On Protective Ensembles  
for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity  
Fire Fighting



<https://twitter.com/NFPA>



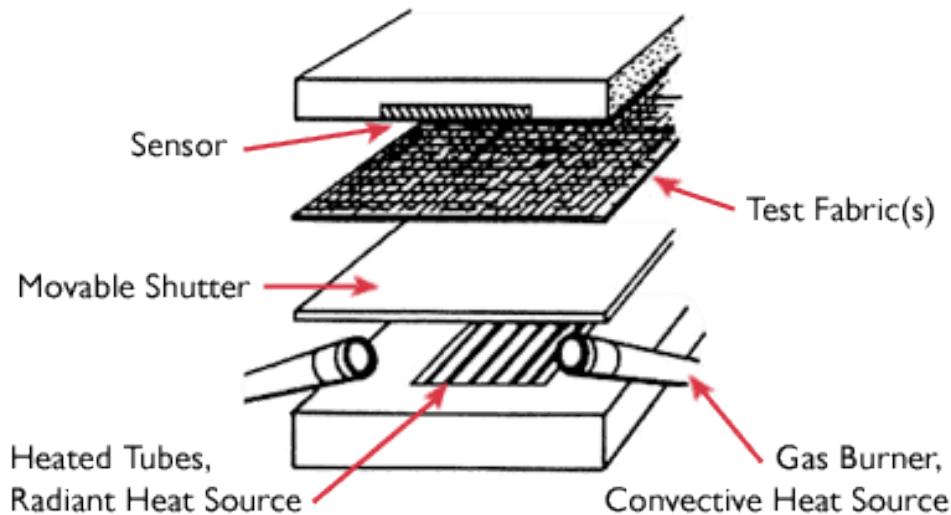
# Thermal Protective Performance Test (TPP)

Only standardized test to calculate the time for heat to transfer through the layers of turnout gear.

Apparatus used creates both radiative and convective heat.

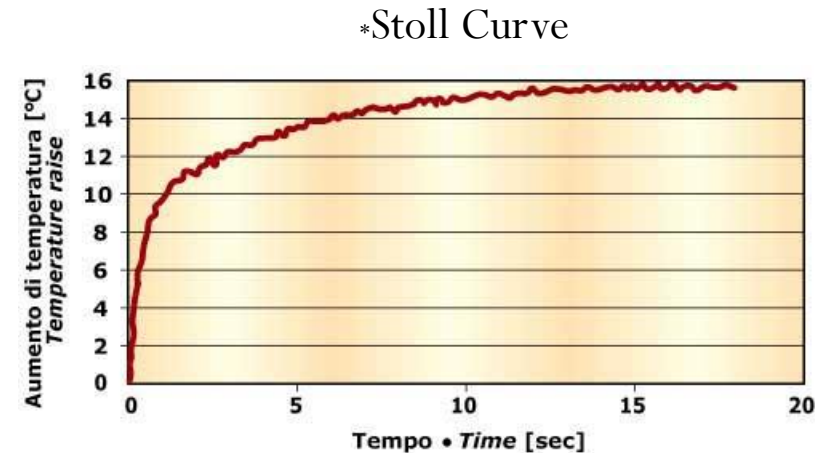
Exposure Heat Flux of  $2 \text{ cal/cm}^2$  ( $84 \text{ kW/m}^2$ )

Measured by a copper calorimeter



# TPP Test and the Fire Service

Exposure Time (s)	Heat Flux kW/m <sup>2</sup>	Total Heat kJ/m <sup>2</sup>	ΔT °C
1	50	50	8.9
2	31	61	10.8
3	23	69	12.2



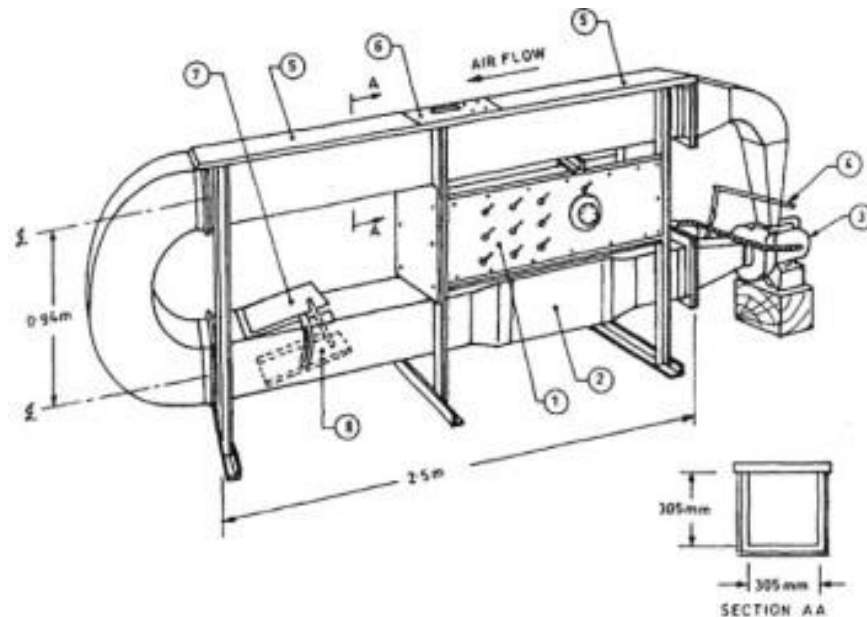
TPP number comes from the predicted time to 2<sup>nd</sup> degree burn and is multiplied by the heat exposure (2 cal/cm<sup>2</sup>)

Minimum TPP number for NFPA compliant coats and pants is 35. So the coat and pants at a minimum must provide 17.5 seconds of protection from 2<sup>nd</sup> degree burns.

# Plunge Test

Used to test response time of sprinkler heads that are subjected to a ceiling jet. And to find the Response Time Index (RTI) of the sprinkler head.

$$RTI = \tau \times \sqrt{v}$$



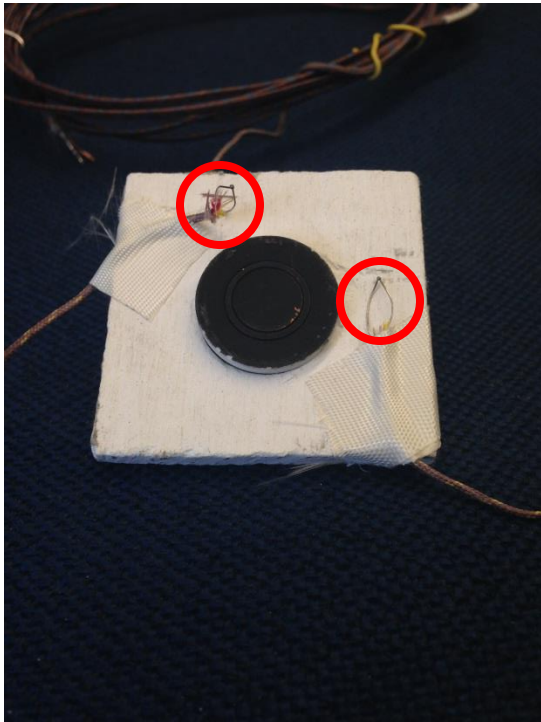
1. Control panel with nine switches for coarse control and autotransformer for fine control of heaters in 2.
2. Heater compartment with ten 1 kW heater elements.
3. 74.6 W 2 850 rev/min motor blower.
4. Manual control for shutter controlling air flow.
5. Removable asbestos sheet covers.
6. Cover of sprinkler test compartment with glass inspection window.
7. Exhaust port.
8. Inlet port coupled to exhaust port to facilitate rapid cooling.

# Testing

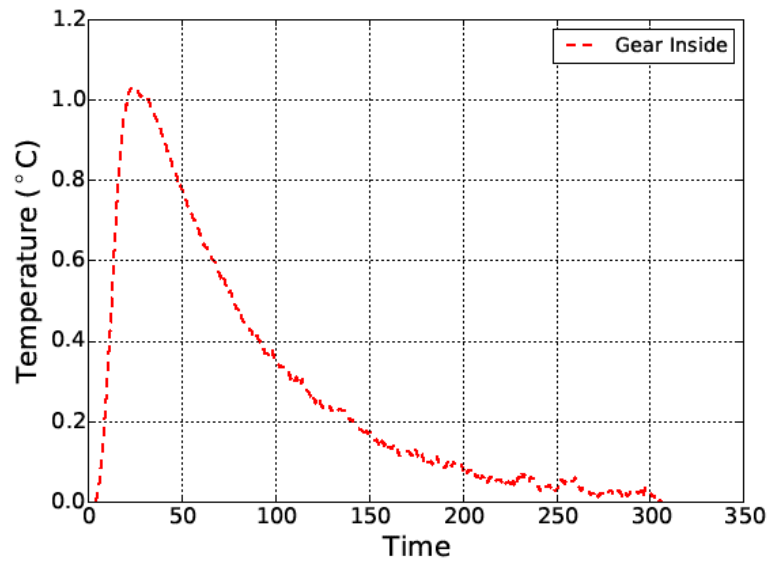
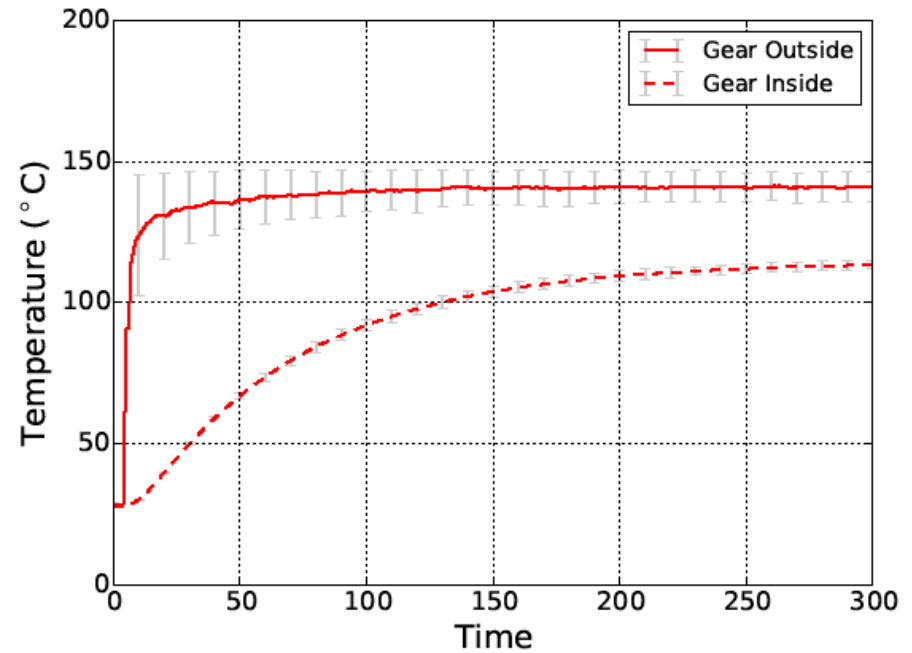
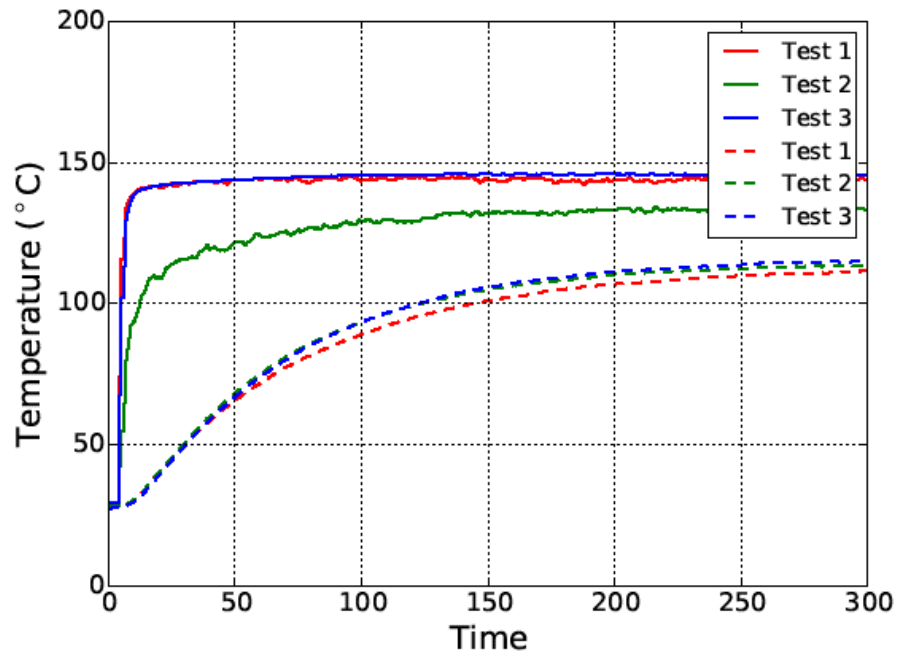
Baseline Tests were performed

Mock gear sample tests with a copper calorimeter were performed

Mock gear samples without a copper calorimeter were performed



# Results



# Analysis

Lumped capacitance model for convective heat transfer

$$hA(T_{gas} - T_{initial}) = mc \left( \frac{dT}{dt} \right)$$

Solution for differential equation

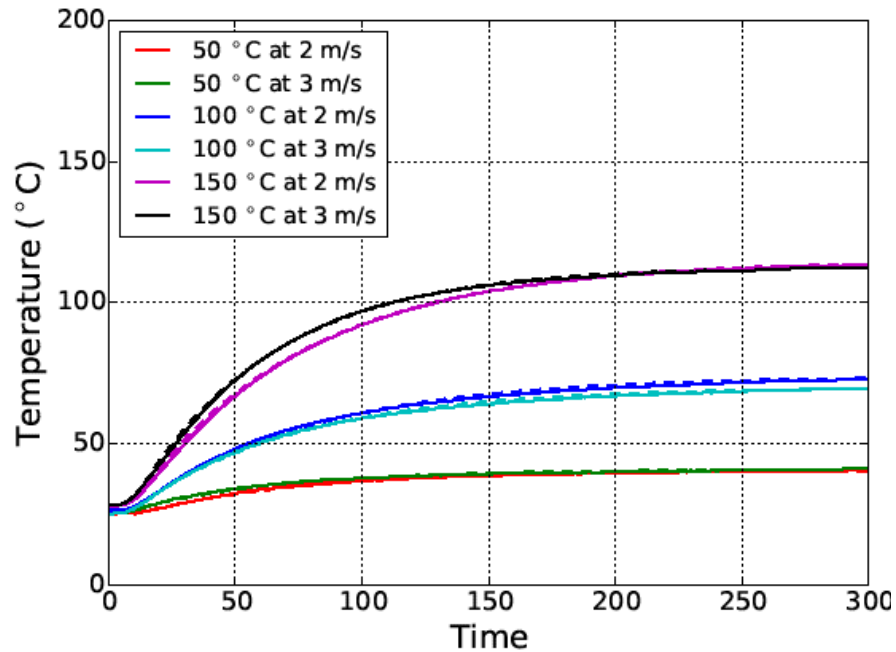
$$T(t) = T_{gas} + (T_{gas} - T_{initial})e^{-t/\tau}$$

Time constant for thermal lag

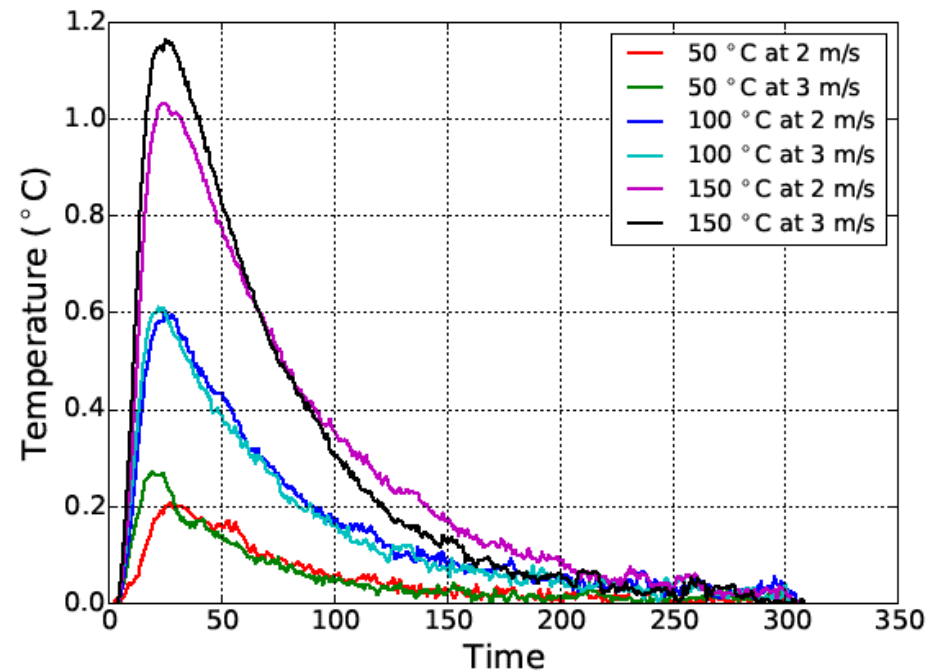
$$\tau = \frac{mc}{hA}$$

Mass (kg)	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Specific Heat (kJ/kg K)
0.013	0.206	1.24-1.75

# Analysis Contd.

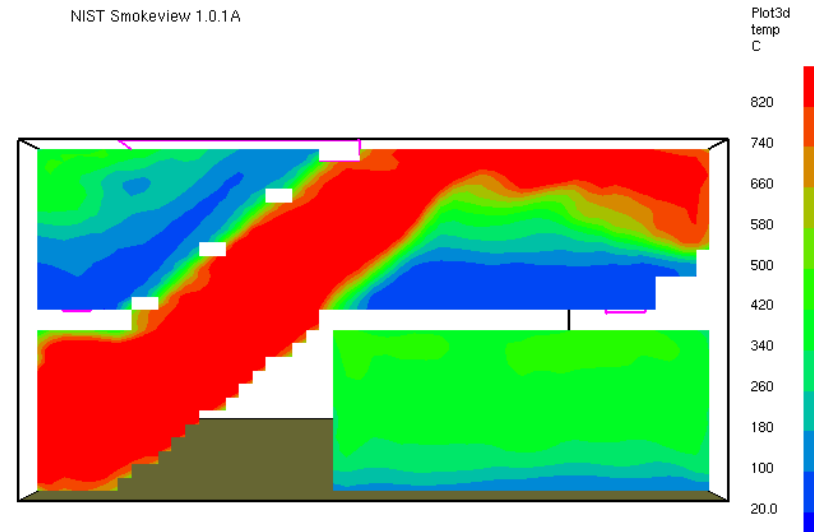
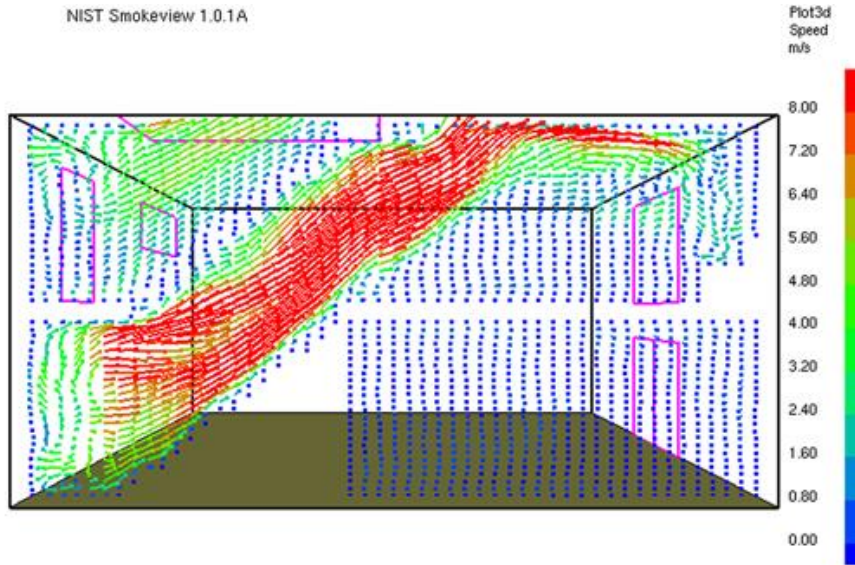


Temperature °C	$\tau$ @ 2 m/s	$\tau$ @ 3 m/s
50	65	60
100	70	65
150	68	55





# Live Fire Experiments



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Questions?