

3rd Chemical Process Safety Sharing (CPSS)

Topic: Fire Pump Design Practice

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Position: Senior Engineer

Company: IRPC



















Fire Pump Design Practice









Kasana Lajarochana, IRPC January, 2019













Presentation Outlines



Introduction and Standard Approval for Fire Pump

Design Practice for Fire Pump











IRPC Fire Pump Stations















Installation Fire Pump in IRPC IP Site Project











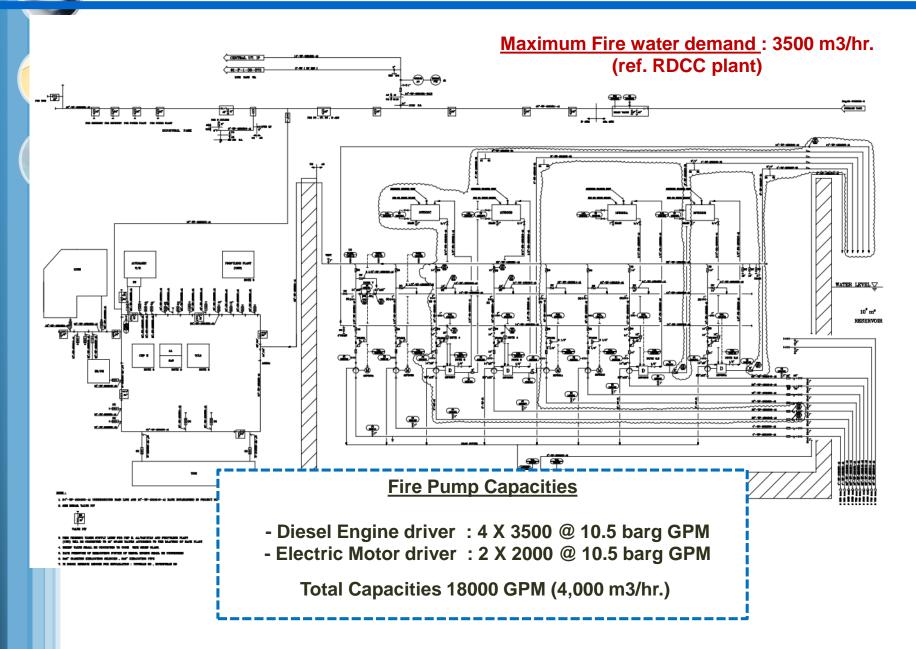






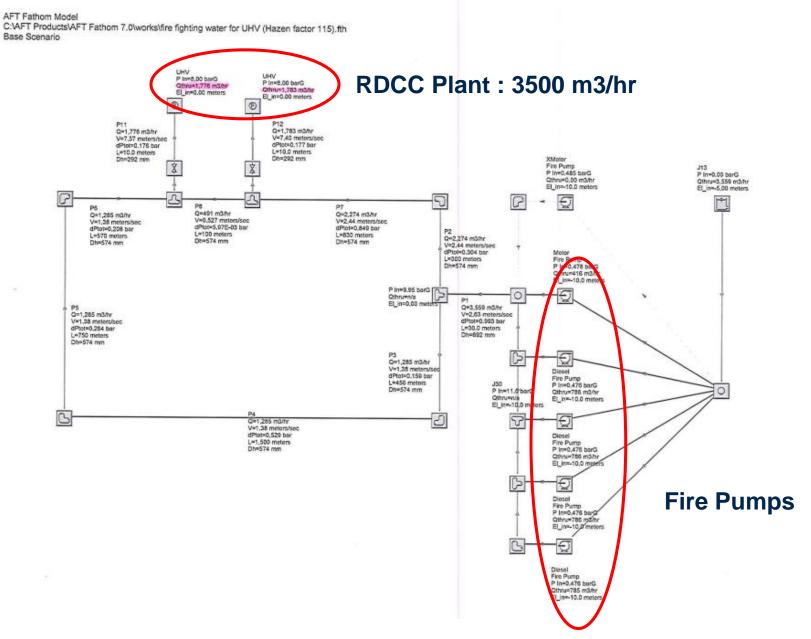


Fire pump system in IP site





WF piping network calculation



NFPA 20





NFPA® 20

Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection

2016 Edition





NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471 An International Godes and Standards Organization

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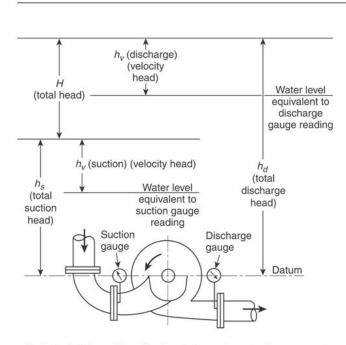




Centrifugal Fire Pump Type



Horizontal Shaft Type



Note: Installation with suction head above atmospheric pressure shown.

FIGURE A.3.3.25.3.1 Total Head of All Types of Stationary (Not Vertical Turbine-Type) Fire Pumps.

Vertical Shaft Type

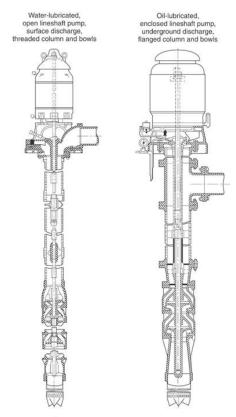


FIGURE A.7.1.1 Water-Lubricated and Oil-Lubricated Shaft Pumps.























ELECTRIC MOTOR

DIESEL ENGINE

Acceptable drivers for pumps at a single installation shall be electric motors, diesel engines, steam turbines, or a combination thereof.



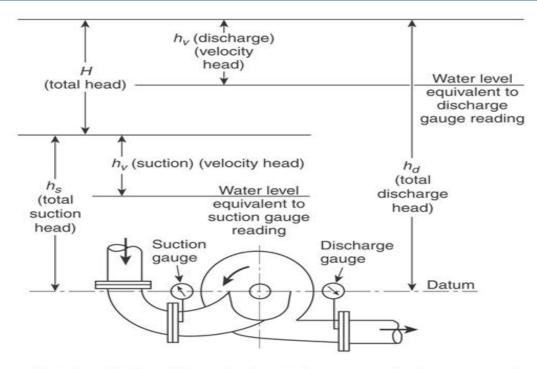












Note: Installation with suction head above atmospheric pressure shown.

FIGURE A.3.3.25.3.1 Total Head of All Types of Stationary (Not Vertical Turbine-Type) Fire Pumps.

Centrifugal pumps shall not be used where a static suction lift is required "

















Vertical Shaft Turbine

Application: Where the water supply is below located the discharge flange centerline and the water supply pressure is insufficient to deliver the water to the fire pump, a vertical shaft turbine-type pump shall be used.

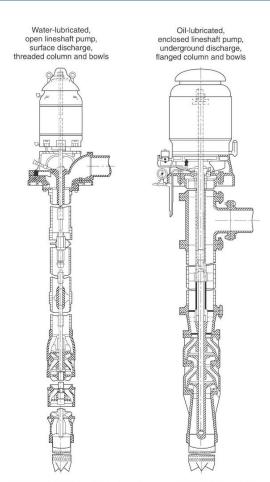


FIGURE A.7.1.1 Water-Lubricated and Oil-Lubricated Shaft















- The net pump shutoff (churn) pressure plus the maximum static suction pressure, adjusted for elevation, shall not exceed the pressure for which the system components are rated.
- Pressure relief valves and pressure regulating devices in the fire pump installation shall not be used as a means to meet the requirements.
- Certifies shop test curves showing head capacity and brake horsepower of the pump shall be furnished by the manufacturer to the purchaser.
- Acceptable drivers for pumps at a single installation shall be electric motors, diesel engines, steam turbines, or a combination thereof.

Table 4.9.2 Centrifugal Fire Pump Capacities

gpm	L/min	gpm	L/min
25	95	1,000	3,785
50	189	1,250	4,731
100	379	1,500	5,677
150	568	2,000	7,570
200	757	2,500	9,462
250	946	3,000	11,355
300	1,136	3,500	13,247
400	1,514	4,000	15,140
450	1,703	4,500	17,032
500	1,892	5,000	18,925
750	2,839		







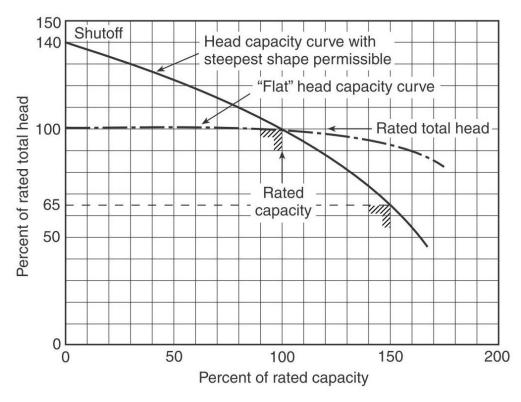








- Pumps shall furnish not less than 150 percent of rated capacity at not less than 65 percent of total rated head.
- Each discharge outlet in a multistage multiport pump shall furnish not less than 150 percent of rated capacity at not less than 65 percent of total rated head.









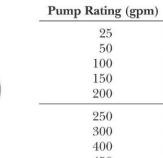






Summary of Centrifugal Fire Pump Data (U.S. Customary)





	Minimum Pipe Sizes (Nominal) (in.)						
Pump Rating (gpm)	Suction ^{a,b,c}	Discharge ^a	Relief Valve	Relief Valve Discharge	Meter Device	Number and Size of Hose Valves	Hose Header Supply
25	1	1	3/4	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1 - 1\frac{1}{2}$	1
50	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$1 - 1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
100	2	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
150	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$1-2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
200	3	3	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$1 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
250	31/2	3	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	31/2	$1 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	3
300	4	4	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$1-2\frac{1}{2}$	3
400	4	4	3	5	4	$2 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	4
450	5	5	3	5	4	$2 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	4
500	5	5	3	5	5	$2 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	4
750	6	6	4	6	5	$3-2\frac{1}{2}$	6
1000	8	6	4	8	6	$4 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	6
1250	8	8	6	8	6	$6 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	8
1500	8	8	6	8	8	$6 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	8
2000	10	10	6	10	8	$6 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	8
2500	10	10	6	10	8	$8-2\frac{1}{2}$	10
3000	12	12	8	12	8	$12 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	10
3500	12	12	8	12	10	$12 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	12
4000	14	12	8	14	10	$16 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	12
4500	16	14	8	14	10	$16 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	12
5000	16	14	8	14	10	$20 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	12

Notes:

- (1) The pressure relief valve is permitted to be sized in accordance with 4.19.2.1.
- (2) The pressure relief valve discharge is permitted to be sized in accordance with 4.19.6.2.
- (3) The flowmeter device is permitted to be sized in accordance with 4.21.2.3.
- (4) The hose header supply is permitted to be sized in accordance with 4.21.3.4.

Suction pipe sizes in Table 4.27(a) are based on a maximum velocity at 150 percent rated capacity to 15 ft/sec (4.6 m/sec) in most cases.









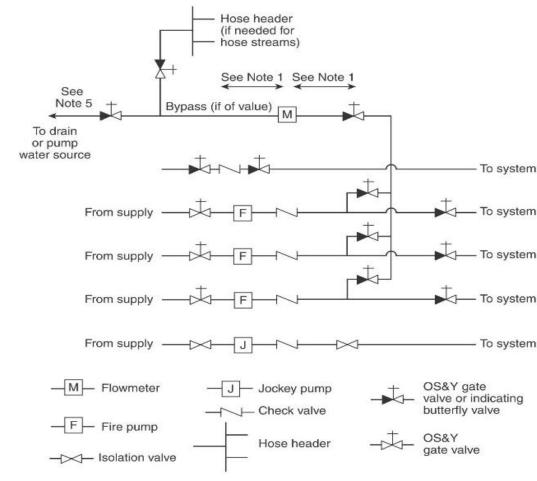




^aActual diameter of pump flange is permitted to be different from pipe diameter.

^bApplies only to that portion of suction pipe specified in 4.15.3.3.

Typical Arrangement of Fire Pump



Preferred arrangement for measuring fire pump water flow with meter for multiple pumps and water supplies. Water is permitted to discharge to a drain or to the fire pump water source.





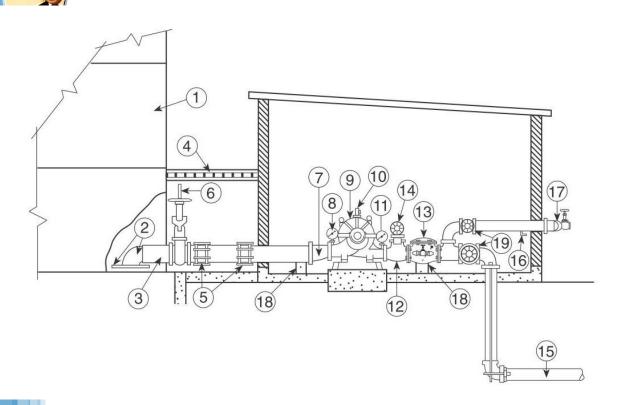








Horizontal Split-Case Fire Pump Installation with Water Supply Under a Positive Head



- 1 Aboveground suction tank
- 2 Entrance elbow and square steel vortex plate with dimensions at least twice the diameter of the suction pipe. Distance above the bottom of tank is one-half the diameter of the suction pipe with minimum of 6 in. (152 mm).
- 3 Suction pipe
- 4 Frostproof casing
- 5 Flexible couplings for strain relief
- 6 OS&Y gate valve (see 4.14.5 and A.4.14.5)
- 7 Eccentric reducer
- 8 Suction gauge
- 9 Horizontal split-case fire pump
- 10 Automatic air release
- 11 Discharge gauge
- 12 Reducing discharge tee
- 13 Discharge check valve
- 14 Relief valve (if required)
- 15 Supply pipe for fire protection system
- 16 Drain valve or ball drip
- 17 Hose valve manifold with hose valves
- 18 Pipe supports
- 19 Indicating gate or indicating butterfly valve















Fire Pump Characteristic curve conform to NFPA 20

Job: 295442-1

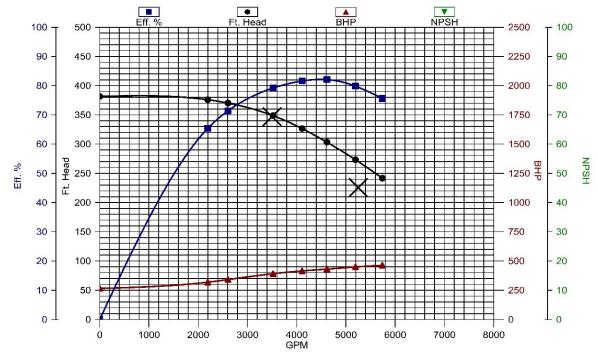
GPM:3500

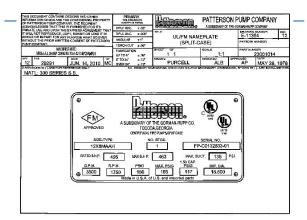
Patterson Pump Company

Serial No: FP-C0132833-01 Pump Type:12X8 MΛΛΗ Imp Pattern:C-3946-A Imp Dia:18.5 Vane Tips:FULL No. Stages:1 Certified By:

Sold To: B. GRIMM TRADING Test Driver:GE IIP:600 Eff%:1 Test RPM:1775







Serial Number	17	P-C0132833-	01	Job# 295442
Pump Model	_		12	X8 MAAH
Test Pressure (PSI)				450 psi
Test Duration (MIN.)				10min
Test Liquid	Wate	er, Temperature ra	inging 1	from 50 t0 70 degrees F
Test Facility		Small Pump Assy		Gauge S/N
		Large Pump Assy	,	Gauge S/N
		Other		Gauge S/N
Test Results	0	PASS FAIL	2	
OMMENTS:				/













Design Practice for

"Fire Pump Installation Project"

















Diesel Engine Driver Installation

- Exhaust System
- Cooling System & Raw Water outlet Drain

Pressure Relieve Valve for Fire Pump

Jockey pump capacity





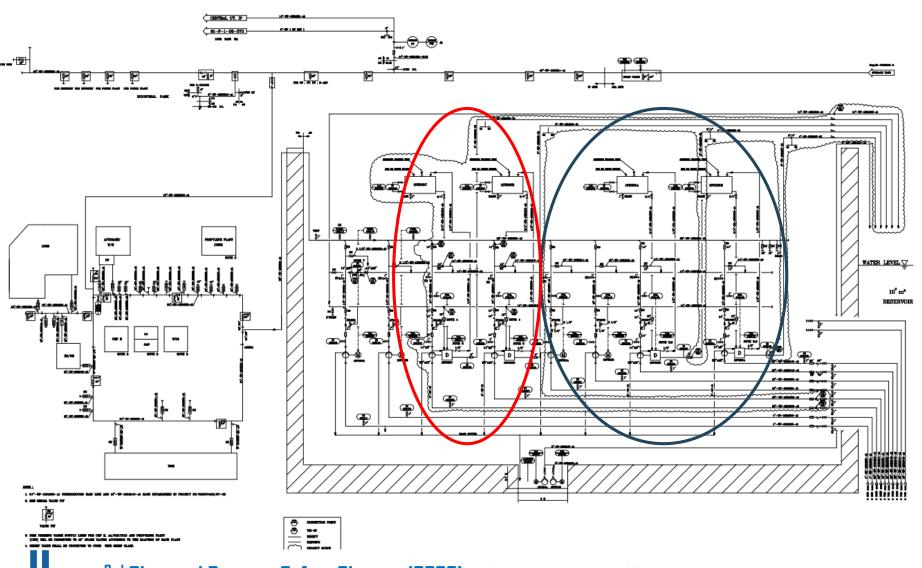












Chemical Process Safety Sharing (CPSS)

21st January 7019 Thailand Process Safety Sharing

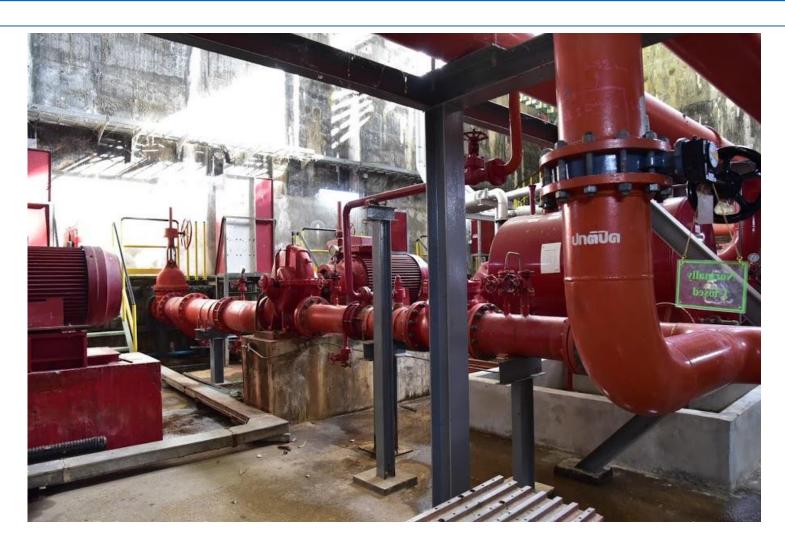


























The exhaust back pressure shall not exceed the engine manufacturer's recommendations.













Exhaust System

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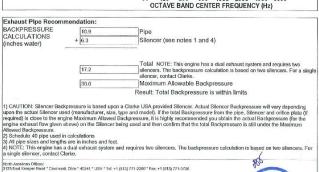
CLARKE

Fire Protection Products, Inc.

500 1000 2000 4000 8000

Exhaust Backpressure Calculator - Results Calculations made 7/1/2014

Data input by: Input Data: Customer Joh Name: Job Number: ENGINE DATA: Piping Data: Silencer Data: Manufacturer: Clarke Pipe Size: 5 Manufacturer: Clarke USA Engine Model: DR8H-UFAA68 #90° elbow or Y: 2 Pipe Size: 5' Engine RPM: 1760 Number 45° elbows: Model: C06545 Engine HP: 495 Number Tees: Application: Industrial Straight Pipe (Feet): 65.6 Connection: 150# Flange Output Data: Exh Flow (CFM): 1242 Temperature (° F): 865 -END OUT Max Backpressure (inches water): 30 Min Backpressure (inches water): 0 ₹ 25



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em Cricos. Works " Lomand Road " Coadoridga, Scotland " ML5 2NN " Tel: +44 (0)1236 420 946 " Fex: +44 (0)1236 427 274







31st January. 2019, Thailand













- An outlet shall be provided for the wastewater line from the heat exchanger, and the discharge line shall not be less than one size larger than the inlet line.
- The outlet line shall be as short as practical, shall provide discharge into a visible open waste cone, and shall have no valves in it.
- The outlet shall be permitted to discharge to a suction reservoir, provided a visual flow indicator and temperature indicator are installed.
- When the waste outlet piping is longer than 15 ft (4.6 m) or its outlet discharges are more than 4 ft (1.2 m) higher than the heat exchanger, or both, the pipe size shall be increased by at least one size.















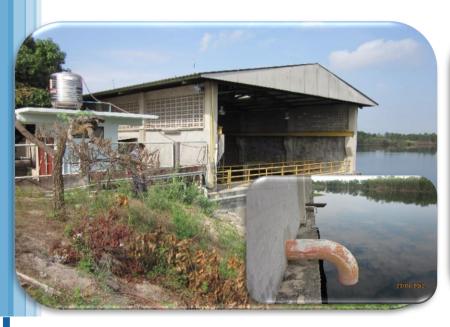




Process Safety Sharing

Heat Exchanger Waste Outlet.

- An outlet shall be provided for the wastewater line from the heat exchanger, and the discharge line shall not be less than one size larger than the inlet line.
- The outlet line shall be as short as practical, shall provide discharge into a visible open waste cone, and shall have no valves in it.
- Exception: It shall be permitted to discharge to a suction reservoir provided a visual flow indicator and temperature indicator are installed.



















Relief Valves for Centrifugal Pumps

- Pressure relief valves and pressure regulating devices in the fire pump installation shall not be used.
- Pressure relief valves shall be used only where specifically permitted by this standard.
- Where a diesel engine fire pump is installed and where a total of 121 percent of the net rated shutoff (churn) pressure plus the maximum static suction pressure, adjusted for elevation, exceeds the pressure for which the system components are rated, a pressure relief valve shall be installed.





















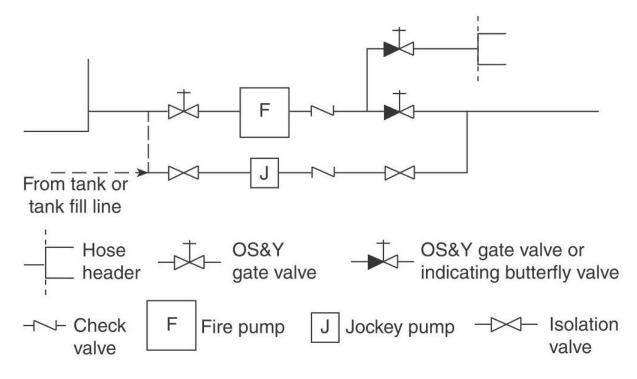


FIGURE A.4.26.6.5 Jockey Pump Installation with Fire Pump.















Jockey Pump Capacity



Pressure Maintenance (Jockey or Make-Up) Pumps

- The pressure maintenance pump shall be sized to replenish the fire protection system pressure due to allowable leakage and normal drops in pressure.
- Pressure maintenance pumps shall have rated capacities not less than any normal leakage rate.
- Underground mains are permitted by NFPA 24 to have some leakage
- One guideline that has been successfully used to size pressure maintenance pumps is to select a pump that will make up the allowable leakage rate in 10 minutes or 1 gpm (3.8 L/min), whichever is larger.













Jockey Pump Capacity

NFPA® 24

Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances

2016 Edition





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Table 10.10.2.2.6 Hydrostatic Testing Allowance at 200 (13.8 bar) psi (gph/100 ft of Pipe) (lph/100 m of Pipe)

Nominal Pipe Diameter		
(in.) (mm)	Testing Allowance	
2 (50)	0.019 (0.236)	
4 (100)	0.03 (0.472)	
6 (150)	0.057 (0.708)	
8 (200)	0.076 (0.944)	
10 (250)	0.096 (1.19)	
12 (300)	0.115 (1.43)	
14 (350)	0.134 (1.66)	
16 (400)	0.153 (1.90)	
18 (450)	0.172 (2.14)	
20 (500)	0.191 (2.37)	
24 (600)	0.229 (2.84)	

Notes:

- (1) For other length, diameters, and pressures, utilize Equation 10.10.2.2.6a or 10.10.2.2.6b to determine the appropriate testing al-
- (2) For test sections that contain various sizes and sections of pipe, the testing allowance is the sum of the testing allowances for each size and section.

































Thank you for your attention

















