Thermal Manikin Comfort Assessment of Lightweight PPE for Structural Firefighters Presented by: Ana Grande and Allison Barnes



Introduction

Heat exhaustion is a common problem that industrial workers face, especially in strenuous professions such as firefighting. According to the NFPA, "Overexertion, stress, and medical issues accounted for more than half of the deaths in 2020." (Fahy & Petrillo, 2021). Clothing is a factor that influences overall thermal comfort which impacts the performance and health of these industrial workers. Dr. McQuerry completed a past study with human subjects in simulated conditions to tests the effects of suit material. This resulted in an insignificant difference in total heat loss between the lightweight and traditional weight control turnout suits. The current project, Thermal Manikin Comfort Assessment of Lightweight PPE for Structural Firefighters is a continuation of the 2018 experiment to determine significant differences in thermal insulation, evaporative resistance, and total heat loss (W/m^2) exist between the two types of composite materials. Ongoing research will assess the suits in both static (standing) and dynamic (walking) conditions for thermal insulation (dry) and evaporative resistance (wet).





Abstract

Heat exhaustion and heat-related illness is a common issue that firefighters experience due to the strenuous nature of their job. This study evaluates their personal protective clothing (PPC) to test overall thermal comfort with lighter weight materials to determine how PPC can be better designed to fit the needs of firefighters. A structural firefighter turnout suitwith a novel lightweight material was tested in the ThermaNOLE Comfort Lab®. This lab is equipped with ANDI, a state-of-the-art dynamic sweating thermal manikin that offers heightened sensitivity to measure heat loss and gain, allowing researchers to simulate human physiology while testing garments. A series of tests were conducted with the thermal manikin to evaluate both the new lightweight suit and a traditional weight control suit. Findings will determine whether the lightweight materials will improve the heat loss and thermoregulation capabilities of firefighters.

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Methods

Equipment:

- ThermaNOLE® Comfort Lab testing chamber
 - ► ESPEC Model No EWPL976-12NWL manufactured in Hudsonville, MI
 - relative humidity
- ANDI® Thermal Manikin
 - > Manufactured by Thermetrics in Seattle, WA.
 - environment
- Testing Materials
- Light Weight material firefighter suit
- > Control composite firefighter suit

Testing variables

- Wet or dry
- Static (Standing) or Dynamic (walking)
- Lightweight or control suit

What is being tested

- radiation (dry)
- (both wet & dry combined)

Results

Although this research is still ongoing, we have completed the dry testing which can be summarized below



> Keeps a control environment ambient temperature, windspeed, and

> Measures condition of human body comfort in relation to ambient

• Thermal insulation measured by convection, conduction, and

• Evaporation resistance in comparison to set sweat rates (wet) • total heat loss (THL) of a garment when worn on the human body.

Summary of results

•The comparison of the lightweight material versus the control suit regarding heat flux generated is ongoing Limitations:

back our ability to conduct testing **Future direction:** •Ongoing project



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Fahy, R., & Petrillo, J. (2021). *Firefighter fatalities in the US in* 2020 - NFPA. Firefighter Fatalities in the US in 2020. Retrieved February 28, 2022, from https://www.nfpa.org/-/media/Files/News-and-Research/Fire-statistics-andreports/Emergency-responders/osFFF.pdf M. McQuerry, M. Morrissey, J. Kisiolek, S. Gipson, and M. Ormsbee, "Effect of a Lightweight Structural Firefighter Turnout Composite on Physiological Comfort," in Performance of Protective Clothing and Equipment: 11th Volume, Innovative Solutions to Evolving Challenges, ed. K. Lehtonen, B. P. Shiels, and R. B. Ormond (West Conshohocken, PA: ASTM International, 2020), 176–203. http://doi.org/10.1520/STP1624201900836



Discussion

•ANDI often experiences technical difficulties and often must be sent back to headquarters in Seattle or have a mechanic come to Tallahassee to help fix multiple issues

•At one point in the experiment ANDI's hand snapped which set

•We work to fix minor issues such as broken sweat glands, electrical wiring issues, and replenish DI water for sweat

•Continues testing the different ambient conditions to make discoveries surrounding the effectivity of different PPE gear

References/Acknowledgements