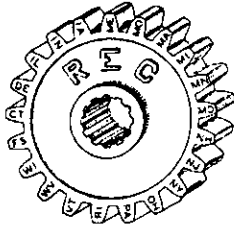
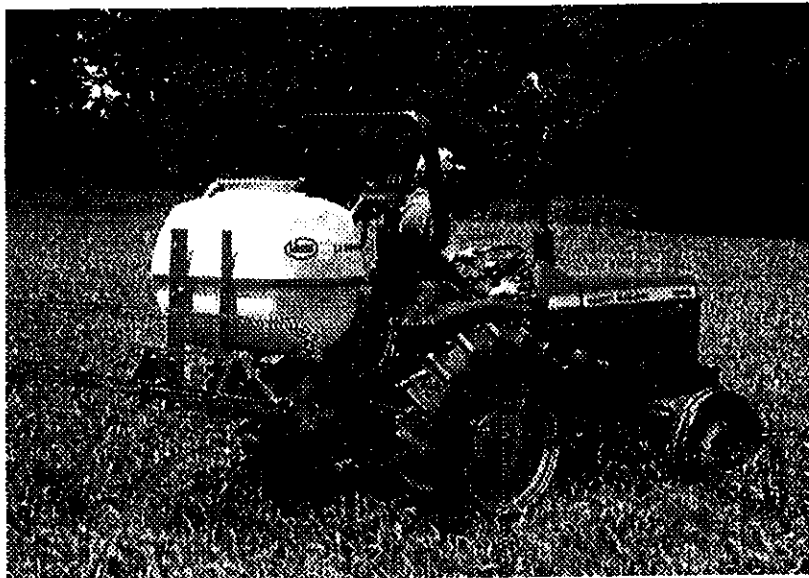


Project Number 54
September 1988



Small Agricultural Tractors For Wildfire Use



Roscommon Equipment Center



Northeast Forest Fire Supervisors
in Cooperation with
Michigan's Forest Fire Experiment Station



Updated, September 1989

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Acknowledgments

The project was suggested by the Vermont Forests, Parks and Recreation Agency. Primary research was done by Jerry Kasik, an Agricultural Engineering student at Michigan State University, as part of a cooperative education program at Michigan's Forest Fire Experiment Station.

Disclaimer

Information contained in this report has been developed for the guidance of employees of the member states, provinces and federal agencies.

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INTRODUCTION

The use of foam and wet water for wildfire control and prescribed burns has been used by many agencies.

Tankers (engines) have been used to apply foam, but are large and may not be maneuverable enough to use efficiently in some areas in the northeast.

This project resulted from a request by the Vermont Forests, Parks and Recreation Agency to develop a tank with a power take off (PTO) driven pump which could be mounted to a 3-point hitch on a 4 wheel drive agricultural type tractor. This unit could increase productivity on prescribed fire by allowing more rapid firing during an already narrow burn "window". Expected cost benefit for a prescribed fire may be as high as \$5 to \$10 reduction per acre for areas of limited access.

The initial parameters for the tank requested by Vermont consisted of a 60-80 gallon tank with an auxiliary tank for foam concentrate, 50 to 75 feet of hose on a take-up reel, foam nozzle (aerated type), a fluid level indicator and drafting capabilities for refilling the tank. These parameters were expanded during the evaluation to include the following: side stability (minimum 15 degrees/26 percent), rear stability (minimum of 26 degrees/50 percent), tank capacity (minimum 50 gallons), tank construction (corrosion resistance & minimize weight), pump flow (5-10 gpm), and tractor size (15-25 hp).

This report is intended to provide guidelines for a user to analyze a variety of different tractor/tank systems.

EVALUATION PROCEDURE

The evaluation of the equipment in this report was theoretical. No equipment was tested by the Forest Fire Experiment Station. Some values were approximated because they were not available from the manufacturers.

TRACTOR:

In Table 1, manufacturers, model numbers, horsepower and drive type are listed for each tractor considered in this report. Tractor stability was calculated to use as a base for comparison with the tractor/tank system.

Side stability was calculated in two situations (see Figure 1). The first (#1) was side stability about a line through the center of the front axle and the center of the rear tire (left or right), (Line "A" Figure 1). This is the angle at which the tractor will tip until the front axle oscilla-

tion reaches its limit. Front axle oscillation is a value in degrees at which the front axle of the tractor can pivot side to side from its center point. The second (#2) is the side stability calculated about a line through the center of the front tire and the center of the rear tire (Line "B" Figure 1). Stability #2 occurs after the oscillation stop has been reached. The latter is more critical because the tractor will roll over if this value is exceeded. Rear stability was also calculated to provide a comparison with the rear stability after the tank is added.

Due to the weight of the tank assembly the maximum lift capacity of the 3-point hitch at 24 inches from the lift point is an important factor. Lift capacity at 24 inches is a standard set by the American Society of

TANK:

Factors considered in determining the weight of the tank system were 75 feet of 5/8" hose, hose reel, auxiliary tank, drafting equipment, tank with pump only, water and foam concentrate. See Table 2 for commercial tanks considered in this evaluation. The tank assembly (see Table 2) involves commercial tanks that include hose, hose-reel, drafting capability (referred to as Rapid Refill by agricultural manufacturers), and auxiliary tank, unless stated otherwise.

A minimum of 53, and a maximum of 105, U. S. gallons were the tank sizes commercially available.

The number of refills of the main tank per auxiliary tank in Table 4 was calculated by using one unit of foam concentrate per 100 units of water (1% mix ratio).

PUMP:

The type of aspirating foam nozzle used is a deciding factor in purchasing the pump. A required flow between 5 gpm and 10 gpm has narrowed the choice to a positive displacement pump. Diaphragm and roller pumps are the types that are available with commercial tanks in this report. The major advantage of roller pumps is their low cost and low maintenance. Diaphragm pumps have better efficiency and more consistent overall performance. Through the performance data

given in the graphs, a particular pump may be chosen to fulfill the required needs.

FOAM & FOAM EQUIPMENT:

The U. S. Forest Service maintains a list of approved fire chemicals that have undergone tests for effectiveness and safety. At the time of this report four wildfire foams have met interim approval requirements. It is suggested that the USFS approval list be checked prior to foam purchase. There are aerated type nozzles available commercially that fall in the 5 gpm to 10 gpm range. Nozzle development is changing. The distributor of the wildfire foam concentrate normally can help you locate a nozzle suitable for use. Nozzles vary from expensive aluminum machined models to inexpensive PVC pipe types. Formal evaluations of forestry foam nozzles have not been made to date. A metering system for mixing the foam solution at the pump or nozzle could be beneficial, but at this time these are in the developmental stage. Some are available for purchase, but again cost and designs are changing rapidly.

OVERALL TRACTOR/TANK SYSTEM:

In determining the tank size for each tractor, the weight of the tank system was one of the deciding factors. Many of the smaller tractors were eliminated because they could not lift the smallest acceptable tank.

Table 2. Typical commercial agricultural spray tanks

TANK	MODEL	TANK GAL.	DRAFTING	AUXILIARY TANK CAP.	REFILLS PER AUX. TANK	HOSE REEL	WEIGHT /WATER
HARDI	BL53	53	YES	3.5	7	YES	739
HARDI	BL80	80	YES	3.5	4	YES	1013
HARDI	NK105	105	YES	3.5	3	YES	1266
AgTec	604	60	N/A	6.9	12	N/A	810*
AgTec	1004	105	N/A	6.9	7	N/A	1215*
VICON	LS 200M	53	YES	5.3	10	HOSE STORAGE	857
VICON	LS 300M	80	YES	5.3	7	HOSE STORAGE	1110
VICON	LS 400M	106	YES	5.3	5	HOSE STORAGE	1397

* Does not include hose, hose reel, and drafting equipment

Table 3. Tractor/tank systems

TRACTOR	TANK	TOTAL WEIGHT	COUNTER-WEIGHT	#COUNTER-WEIGHTS ⁽¹⁾	NUMBER ALLOWED	LBS/COUNTER-WEIGHT	#1 SIDE	STABILITY #2 SIDE	REAR WEIGHT/RATING	FRONT AXLE WEIGHT/RATING	REAR AXLE WEIGHT/RATING
CASE IH 245	VICON LS200M	2917	392	8	3	49	23	27	27	861/3500	2448/3850
CASE IH 245	AgTec 604	2870	294	6	3	49	26	30	27	736/3500	2428/3850
CASE IH 245	HARDI BL53	2799	245	5	3	49	26	30	27	715/3500	2329/3850
CASE IH 255	VICON LS200M	2952	392	8	3	49	23	27	27	876/3500	2468/3850
CASE IH 255	AgTec 604	2905	294	6	3	49	26	30	27	751/3500	2448/3850
CASE IH 255	HARDI BL53	2834	245	5	3	49	26	30	27	731/3500	2348/3850
FORD 1220	VICON LS200M	2286	455	13 ⁽²⁾	5	35	19	23	27	829/ (3)	1912/ (3)
FORD 1220	AgTec 604	2239	420	12 ⁽²⁾	5	35	23	27	27	699/ (3)	1960/ (3)
FORD 1220	HARDI BL53	2168	385	11 ⁽²⁾	5	35	23	27	27	672/ (3)	1881/ (3)
FORD 1320	AgTec 604	3039	280	8	5	35	31	36	26	735/ (3)	2584/ (3)
FORD 1320	HARDI BL53	2968	210	6	5	35	31	37	27	724/ (3)	2454/ (3)
FORD 1320	VICON LS200M	3086	350	10 ⁽²⁾	5	35	27	33	27	878/ (3)	2558/ (3)
FORD 1520	HARDI BL53	3017	140	4	5	35	28	33	27	730/ (3)	2427/ (3)
FORD 1520	VICON LS200M	3135	280	8	5	35	24	29	27	912/ (3)	2503/ (3)
FORD 1520	AgTec 604	3088	210	6	5	35	27	33	26	769/ (3)	2529/ (3)
FORD 1720	HARDI NK105	3956	595	17 ⁽²⁾	5	35	28	33	27	1098/ (3)	3453/ (3)
FORD 1720	VICON LS300M	3800	455	13 ⁽²⁾	5	35	26	31	27	1093/ (3)	3162/ (3)
FORD 1720	AgTec 1004	3905	525	15 ⁽²⁾	5	35	26	32	27	1151/ (3)	3279/ (3)
FORD 1720	HARDI BL80	3703	350	10 ⁽²⁾	5	35	28	34	26	946/ (3)	3107/ (3)
FORD 1720	VICON LS400M	4087	700	20 ⁽²⁾	5	35	25	31	27	1278/ (3)	3509/ (3)
FORD 1720	AgTec 604	3500	175	5	5	35	30	35	27	840/ (3)	2835/ (3)
JOHN DEERE 750	HARDI BL53	2739	270	6	5	45	23	27	27	767/ (3)	2242/ (3)
JOHN DEERE 850	HARDI BL80	3708	315	7	5	45	30	36	26	920/ (3)	3103/ (3)
JOHN DEERE 850	VICON LS200M	3552	225	5	5	45	27	32	28	1006/ (3)	2771/ (3)
JOHN DEERE 850	AgTec 604	3505	135	3	5	45	30	35	26	840/ (3)	2800/ (3)
KUBOTA 8200	VICON LS200M	2422	495	9	3	55	20	24	26	836/1800	2081/3200
KUBOTA 8200	AgTec 604	2375	440	8	3	55	23	27	27	749/1800	2066/3200
KUBOTA 8200	HARDI BL53	2304	440	8	3	55	23	28	29	773/1800	1971/3200
KUBOTA 8200HST	HARDI BL53	2437	385	7	3	55	25	29	26	727/1850	2095/3250
KUBOTA 8200HST	AgTec 604	2508	440	8	3	55	24	29	28	803/1850	2145/3250
KUBOTA 8200HST	VICON LS200M	2555	495	9	3	55	22	26	27	889/1850	2161/3250
KUBOTA 9200	VICON LS200M	2561	495	9	3	55	16	19	27	1034/1900	2022/3200
KUBOTA 9200	HARDI BL53	2443	385	7	3	55	18	21	27	873/1900	1955/3200
KUBOTA 9200	AgTec 604	2514	440	8	3	55	18	21	28	944/1900	2010/3200
KUBOTA 9200HST	AgTec 604	2530	440	8	3	55	20	24	28	951/1925	2019/3200
KUBOTA 9200HST	HARDI BL53	2459	385	5	3	55	20	24	27	870/1925	1974/3200
KUBOTA 9200HST	VICON LS200M	2577	495	9	3	55	18	22	28	1041/1925	2031/3200

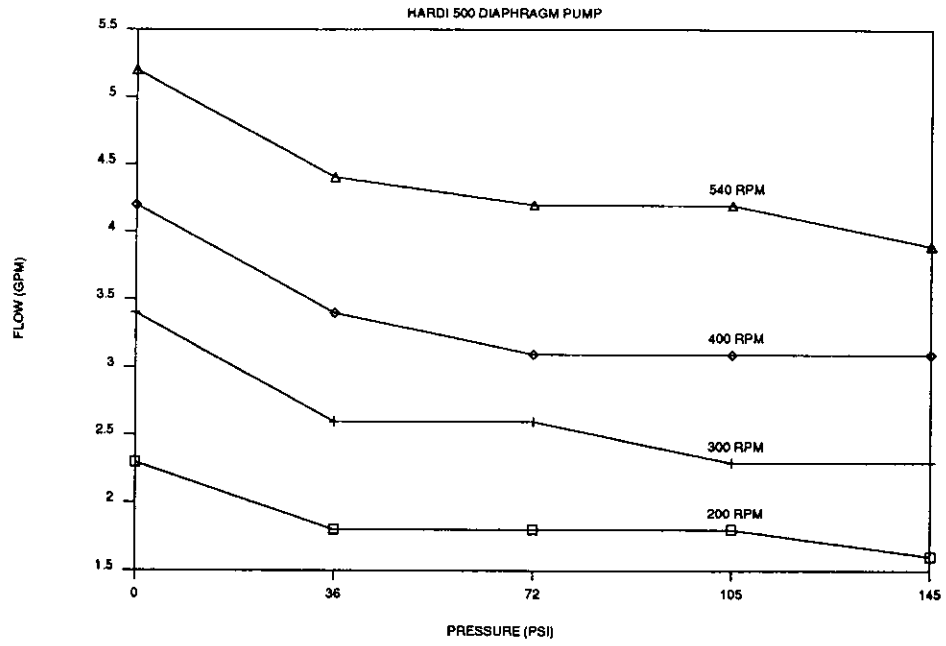
(1) This value may exceed the maximum number recommended by the manufacturer, contact the manufacturer for further information

(2) This system will need a substitute counterweight bracket, contact the manufacturer for further information

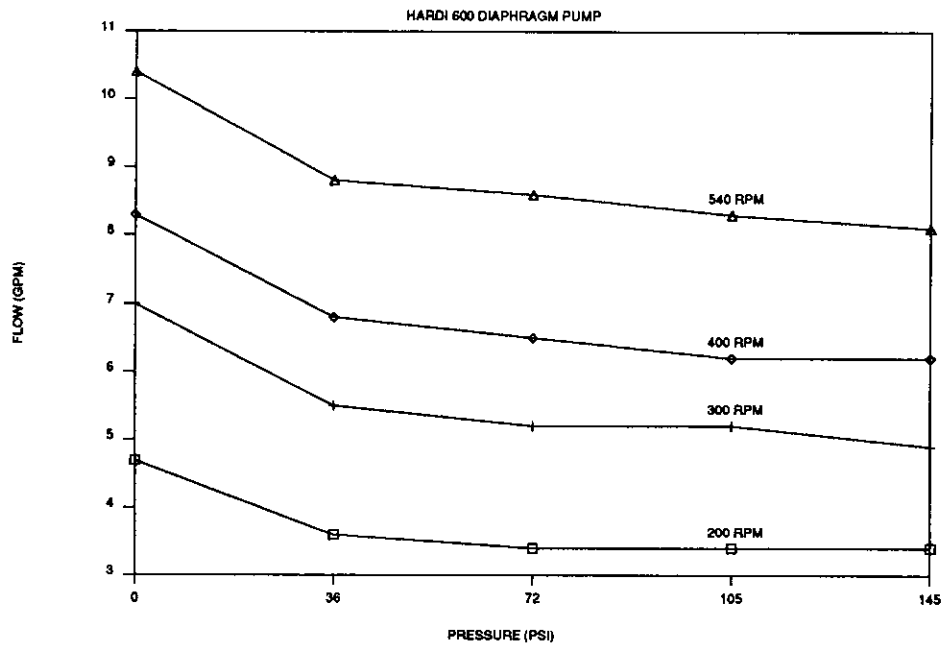
(3) This value should be approved by the manufacturer

APPENDIX

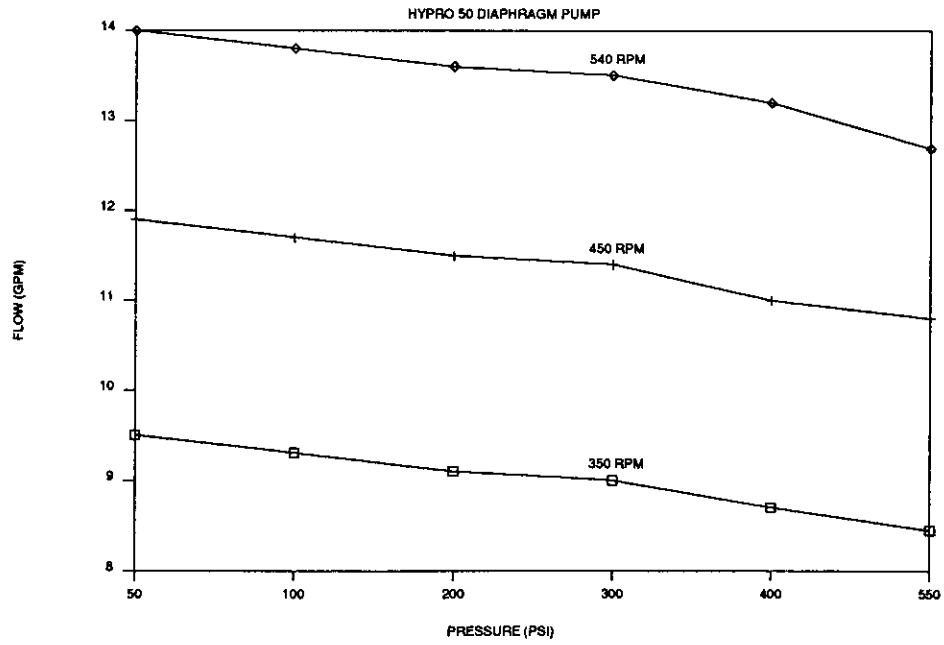
FLOW vs PRESSURE



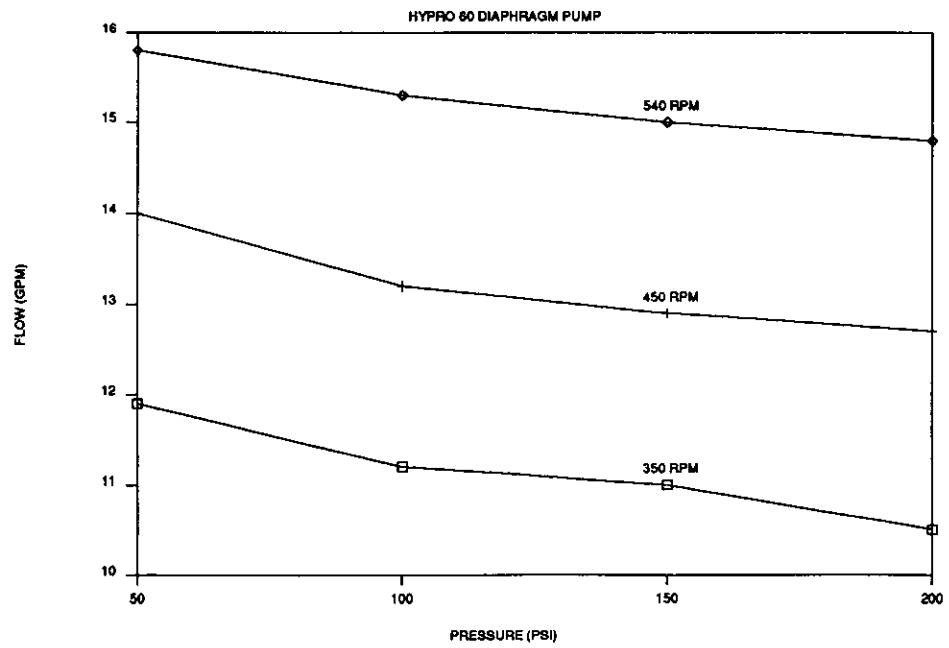
FLOW vs PRESSURE



FLOW vs PRESSURE



FLOW vs PRESSURE



FLOW vs PRESSURE

