THE RISK ANALYSIS AT WORKING WITH A CHAINSAW

Forestry in Slovakia has recently got very fast tendency of research in all levels. The introduction of complex machines and equipment, the application of new advanced technologies, the tendency to decrease energy consumption, material difficulty of products, requirements on high reliability of machines and automation in operation impose the necessity for the search of theoretical basics for wood production processes and utilization of new developing forest and wood processing techniques. The work with a chain saw is risky and has negative impact on the health of workers. It has been clear from recent findings. The limitation of these impacts has influence on technical, technological and organizational actions serving as preventive ones. That is the reason why the famous chain saw producers established different technical supports which have the influence on decrease of vibrations and noise. It is necessary to realize several actions within the maintenance of chain saws to fulfil the goals of a technical action. The paper deals with risk analysis by usage Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA), which was implemented on STIHL motor chainsaw. We identified the potential failures, then we allocated to the value of occurrence, significance and detectability in the process and we also calculated the risk priority number (RPN). Application of the FMEA method allows flexibility in the case of unexpected situations and optimization of human potential abilities. FMEA is a tool preventing outages operational reliability and preventive tool for ensuring the maintenance of facilities. There are several methods of information processing regarding to reliability parameters, but some of them are very difficult and in standard operational conditions are not usable. The method of information analysis mentioned below is simple but precise enough for implementation in real working conditions.

Keywords: forest harvesting; chainsaw; FMEA method; risk assessment.

Introduction. Forestry is the source of the most used material for the people. Forest harvesting is process of achievement wood by cutting. Harvesting can be done by axe, chainsaw or by harvester. Work with the chainsaw is very difficult. Chainsaw is by the general public in most cases designation as a machine. However this designation is incorrect because in work with chainsaw must be attending worker. The right designation for chainsaw is motor-driven tool. (Kováč, Kováčová, 2011). This designation follows of the real principle how the chainsaw working, where the physical force of a person, together with his mental abilities, is necessary for proper function.

However it means some requirement for workers, where the hand worker must be in very good physical condition and he must have license on the work with the chainsaw. It's good when the worker has same experience with working with this tool, it causes better coordination of movements and better cooperation of sense organ. This experience increase safety at work. (Kováč, 2012). With the thanks to different adapters the engine part of chainsaw is can be used as an engine for different devices such as disc grinder, milling cutter, asphalt cutter, ceramic or stone where it is exposed to different working environments. (Kostúr, 2008; Lukáč, 2005; Vohavka, 1992).

Material and methods of research. Chainsaws are used mostly in forestry or in forest cutting and in another industries which including production phases of wood cutting, harvesting and handling. (i.e. gardening). In forestry are most used for wood cutting, brushing out, separating of sheared trees.

Manufacturers distribute chainsaws to three basic groups (i.e. Professional, Semi-professional and hobby saws). Look in Table. With the increasing weight of the chainsaw growing their performance, cylinder capacity, chain length. Selections of the chainsaws into the working process are realized with regard for their use in forest cutting. In forest cutting are apply professional chainsaws with the weight more than 10kg in pre-picking cutting semi-professional chainsaws with weight less than 6kg. The Table 1 shows that border between classes is not set. Less performance chainsaws from semi-professional class are by manufacturers separated to hobby chainsaws and high performance chainsaws are separated to professional class. The right separating in this age is not defined, exist only separating between professional and hobby class. For a simple comparison of power/weight ratio some manufacturers state Weight power (kg/kW).

The weight distribution of chainsaws from past (i.e. from class) is not actual because in the world is rapid technical development of chainsaws which is reflected on their technical parameters and weight. The largest manufacturers of chainsaws are in modern age company Husqvarna and Jonsered (Sweden), Stihl, Dolmar a Partner (Germany),
Oleo Mac (Italy) and McCulloch (USA).

| Class          | Weight* [kg] | Volume [cm³] | Power [kW] | Length of chainstrip [cm] |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|
| Professional  | 4.9-9.9     | 48.7-121.6  | 2.3-6.4    | 33-90                    |
| Semi-professi-| 3.8-5.9     | 39.0-59.0   | 1.7-3.4    | 33-60                    |
| onal          |             |             |            |                          |
| Hobby         | 3.5-4.9     | 30.1-49.4   | 1.2-2.3    | 30-45                    |

* weight of chainsaw without chainstrip.

The purpose of the FMEA was to analyse potential errors / failures in a particular system over the selected life span of the system so that corrective measures can be taken to reduce the risk that errors arise. The analysis begins with the selection of the lowest level for which sufficient information is available. Subsequently, different types of failures can occur in the table, which can occur for each element of the observed level. Elements are judged individually, with the consequence of failure of each of them being considered as a mode of failure being superior to a higher level, the malfunction of the spark plug is considered to be a failure of the engine.

The condition for applying this procedure is knowledge: system structures; operating conditions; environmental conditions and other specific working conditions. The mode of disorder is thus defined as the phenomenon through which the disorder is observed. FMECA uses the following critical error scale:

IV – a phenomenon that could cause failure of the system's major functions resulting in significant damage to the system or its surroundings, or death, serious harm to human health,

III – a phenomenon that could cause failure of the system's core functions resulting in significant damage to the system or human health,

II – the detrimental effect of the system, but without its serious damage to, or endangering, the life or health of humans,

I – the detrimental activity of the system with its negligible damage or threat to life or human health.

The result of the analysis of individual elements is summarized in the network graph of criticality. (Zelený, 2006).

**Research results:** Application FMEA to chainsaw. For application FMEA we choose chainsaw Stihl (Figure 2) and next we made Table 2 for risk assessment.

**Figure 2. Stihl – Engine chainsaw (Stihl, 2018)**

Conclusions and evaluations. The FMEA methods serve to analyse possible problems in the production problems. Their role is finding place where is possible to introduce means to prevent and raise reliability of all system (Bujna a kol., 2013). The method FMEA is effective when is applied to system elements which causes system failure. We analysed process by method FMEA applied on chainsaw STIHL.

The higher RPN rate, the more serious the fault is. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce measures that reduce the probability of occurrence of disorders, the severity of the disorders and increase the detectability of the malfunction. We need to introduce preventive or corrective measures to reduce RPN. Once the measures have been implemented, the risk priority number should be re-calculated. By comparing the original and new RPN values, we will determine the effectiveness of the implemented measures introduced into the process.
### Table 2. Analyse of risk – FMEA

| Source of The Risk                          | Possible Error Result | The Significance of The Error | Possible cause                                      | The Probability of Error occurrence | The Probability of Error detection | The Risk Priority Index |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| mechanical hazard                          | Cut, struck           | 7                             | bad grip of the chainsaw, damage to the handle     | 5                                  | 7                                  | 245                    |
| heat hazard                                | singe                 | 7                             | bad grip of the chainsaw, damage to the handle     | 4                                  | 7                                  | 196                    |
| noise hazard                               | deafness              | 9                             | engine operation                                   | 9                                  | 1                                  | 81                     |
| vibration hazard                           | vasoneuriosis         | 9                             | engine operation                                   | 9                                  | 1                                  | 81                     |
| threat of inhalation of exhaust gases      | gas poisoning         | 9                             | engine operation                                   | 7                                  | 1                                  | 63                     |
| risk of fire or explosion of fuel spillage | Singe, laceration     | 10                            | operator's carelessness                             | 2                                  | 3                                  | 60                     |
| threat of inability to stop the machine    | Cut                   | 7                             | bad control                                        | 2                                  | 5                                  | 70                     |
| risk of chain breakage                     | Cut, struck           | 10                            | foreign object in sawing wood                      | 2                                  | 9                                  | 270                    |
| danger of objects being thrown or liquid spilled | Struck, slip of, backfall | 10                             | inhomogeneity of the material, foreign object in sawing wood, damage chainsaws, leaking | 4                                  | 10                                 | 400                    |

With the rapid development of chainsaws and harvest machines, it is increasingly focusing on work safety, easy of handling and maintenance, and for the economy of work and traffic and operations. All these aspects require knowledge of the design of the both motor and the cutting equipment, sufficient care and qualified operation and service.

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АНАЛІЗ РИЗИКІВ ПІД ЧАС РОБОТИ З ЛАНЦЮГОВОЮ ПИЛОЮ

Останнім часом для лісового господарства Словаччини характерна тенденція до зростання досліджень на всіх рівнях. Запровадження складних машин і обладнання, застосування нових передових технологій, розроблення заходів зі зменшення енерго- та матеріаломісткості, економії сировини, вимоги до підвищення надійності машин і автоматизації їх управління зумовлює потребу глибшого вивчення теоретичних основ виробничих процесів деревинооброблення. З досліду роботи з ланцюговими пилами відомо, що робота з ними є ризикованою та може негативно впливати на здоров'я працівників. Обмеження таких наслідків зумовлює певний коригування технічних, технологічних та організаційних чинників виробничих процесів.

**Ключові слова:** лісовозаготівля; ланцюгова пила; метод FMEA; оцінка ризиків.

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