

An extinguishing system and an extinguishing method

Technical field

The disclosure relates generally to extinguishing technology. More particularly, the
5 disclosure relates to an extinguishing system that can be used for extinguishing e.g.
a fire in an electric or hybrid vehicle comprising a battery. Furthermore, the
disclosure relates to an extinguishing method.

Background

Over the last decade, development of electric and hybrid vehicles has significantly
10 changed the car industry globally. The development has been mainly driven by the
fast development of battery technology. However, a fire risk and hazard associated
with high-energy batteries has become a significant safety concern for electric and
hybrid vehicles. Thermal runaway or fire can occur as a result of extreme conditions
that may be results of faulty operation. Failure of a battery may then be accompanied
15 by release of toxic gases, fire, jet flames, and/or explosion. Extinguishing a fire on a
battery of an electric or hybrid vehicle can be challenging because a burning battery
inside a vehicle can be inaccessible to externally applied suppressant and can re-
ignite without sufficient cooling. As a corollary, an excessive amount of suppression
agent is needed to cool the battery, extinguish the fire, and prevent re-ignition. Thus,
20 in many cases, there is a need to submerge a burning electric or hybrid vehicle into
firefighting water in order to reliably extinguish the fire.

A process in which a burning electric or hybrid vehicle is submerged into water is
typically carried out so that a sufficiently large pool containing a sufficient amount of
water is brought in the vicinity of the electric or hybrid vehicle and thereafter the
25 electric or hybrid vehicle is lifted with a suitable crane into the pool. The above-
mentioned process can be however difficult, unless impossible, in a case in which a
burning electric or hybrid vehicle is in a parking hall, in a ship, or in another place
where room is limited so that it is challenging, unless impossible, to bring a
sufficiently strong crane and a sufficiently large water pool near to a burning electric
30 or hybrid vehicle.

Summary

The following presents a simplified summary in order to provide a basic understanding of some aspects of various invention embodiments. The summary is not an extensive overview of the invention. It is neither intended to identify key or
5 critical elements of the invention nor to delineate the scope of the invention. The following summary merely presents some concepts of the invention in a simplified form as a prelude to a more detailed description of exemplifying embodiments of the invention.

In this document, the word “geometric” when used as a prefix means a geometric
10 concept that is not necessarily a part of any physical object. The geometric concept can be for example a geometric point, a straight or curved geometric line, a planar or non-planar geometric surface, a geometric space, or any other geometric entity that is zero, one, two, or three dimensional.

In accordance with the invention, there is provided a new extinguishing system that
15 comprises a wall section for surrounding an object on fire and a floor section connected to the wall section and for supporting the object on fire. The object can be for example an electric or hybrid vehicle, e.g. a car, that comprises a battery. The wall section and the floor section constitute a pool for containing firefighting water covering at least partly the object on fire. The wall section comprises a guillotine
20 door configured to allow the object to enter the pool when the guillotine door is in an upper position and to seal the pool to be capable of containing the firefighting water when the guillotine door is in a lower position. Thus, the extinguishing system can be e.g. a part of fixed structures of for example a parking hall or a ship such that the extinguishing system does not disturb normal operations when the guillotine door is
25 in its upper position. The guillotine door is straightforward to set into its lower position in which it seals the pool just by releasing the guillotine door to drop. Depending on a case, a parking hall as well as a ship may comprise a plurality of extinguishing systems according to the invention.

In accordance with the invention, there is provided also a new method for
30 extinguishing fire of an object, e.g. an electric or hybrid vehicle, located in a pool

constituted by a wall section surrounding the object and a floor section supporting the object. The method comprises:

- dropping a guillotine door of the wall section to a lower position of the guillotine door to seal the pool to be capable of containing firefighting water, and
- supplying firefighting water to the pool.

Exemplifying and non-limiting embodiments are described in accompanied dependent claims.

Various exemplifying and non-limiting embodiments both as to constructions and to methods of operation, together with additional objects and advantages thereof, will be best understood from the following description of specific exemplifying and non-limiting embodiments when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

The verbs “to comprise” and “to include” are used in this document as open limitations that neither exclude nor require the existence of unrecited features.

The features recited in dependent claims are mutually freely combinable unless otherwise explicitly stated.

Furthermore, it is to be understood that the use of “a” or “an”, i.e. a singular form, throughout this document does not exclude a plurality.

Brief description of figures

Exemplifying and non-limiting embodiments and their advantages are explained in greater detail below in the sense of examples and with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

figures 1a, 1b, and 1c illustrate an extinguishing system according to an exemplifying and non-limiting embodiment, and

figure 2 shows a flowchart of a method according to an exemplifying and non-limiting embodiment for extinguishing a fire in an object.

Description of exemplifying and non-limiting embodiments

The specific examples provided in the description below should not be construed as limiting the scope and/or the applicability of the accompanied claims. Lists and groups of examples provided in the description are not exhaustive unless otherwise explicitly stated.

Figures 1a, 1b, and 1c illustrate an extinguishing system according to an exemplifying and non-limiting embodiment. Figures 1a and 1b show a section taken along a line A-A shown in figure 1c, wherein the geometric section plane is parallel with the xz-plane of a coordinate system 199. Figure 1c shows a top view of the extinguishing system. The extinguishing system comprises a wall section 101 for surrounding an object 110 on fire and a floor section 102 connected to the wall section and for supporting the object 110 on fire. The object 110 can be for example an electric or hybrid vehicle, e.g. a car, that comprises a battery. The wall section 101 and the floor section 102 constitute a pool for containing firefighting water covering at least partly the object 110 on fire. The wall section 101 comprises a guillotine door 103 configured to allow the object 110 to enter the pool when the guillotine door is in an upper position, and to seal the pool to be capable of containing the firefighting water when the guillotine door 103 is in a lower position. Figure 1a shows a situation in which the guillotine door 103 is in the upper position, and figure 1b shows a situation in which the guillotine door 103 is in the lower position and the pool contains firefighting water 111. The firefighting water 111 can be e.g. normal tap water available from hydrants, or the firefighting water may contain added chemicals for improving its ability to extinguish fire.

The extinguishing system can be e.g. a part of fixed structures of for example a parking hall or a ship such that the extinguishing system does not disturb normal operations when the guillotine door 103 is in its upper position. The guillotine door 103 is straightforward to set into its lower position just by releasing the guillotine door 103 to drop. Depending on a case, a parking hall as well as a ship may comprise a plurality of extinguishing systems of the kind described above.

The exemplifying extinguishing system illustrated in figures 1a-1c comprises a fire detector 104 and a control system 105 that is configured to release the guillotine

door 103 to drop down and to activate a supply 109 of the firefighting water in response to detected fire. In figures 1a and 1b, the mechanism for releasing the guillotine door 103 is denoted with a reference 112. The fire detector 104 can be for example an optical fire detector responsive to smoke and/or vapors, a temperature
5 detector responsive to heat, or some other suitable fire detector. In the exemplifying extinguishing system illustrated in figures 1a-1c, the control system 105 is configured to generate a fire alarm signal in response to the detected fire. In this exemplifying case, the fire alarm signal is a radio signal transmitted with a radio transmitter 106, but it is also possible that the fire alarm signal is an electric signal
10 conducted in an electrical cable or an optical signal.

The exemplifying extinguishing system illustrated in figures 1a-1c comprises a water level detector 107 configured to deactivate the supply 109 of the firefighting water in response to a situation in which the level of the firefighting water inside the pool exceeds a predetermined limit. The water level detector 107 may comprise for
15 example a float element that is movable by the firefighting water, or the water level detector 107 can be e.g. a capacitive water surface level sensor, or some other suitable water surface level sensor.

In the exemplifying extinguishing system illustrated in figures 1a-1c, a lower portion of the wall element 101 comprises an outlet valve 108 that is suitable for emptying
20 the pool from the firefighting water after the fire has been extinguished. In a typical case, the used firefighting water may contain environmentally harmful substances and/or even poisonous substances. Thus, it is advantageous that the used firefighting water can be collected in a controlled way and thereby a situation in which the used firefighting water leaks out to the environment can be avoided.
25 Thereafter, the used firefighting water is advantageously delivered to appropriate post processing, e.g. to a plant for toxic and dangerous waste treatment. Thus, the possibility to handle the used firefighting water in a controlled way is a clear advantage of the extinguishing system illustrated in figures 1a-1c.

In an extinguishing system according to an exemplifying and non-limiting
30 embodiment, the control system 105 is configured to control a smoke and/or vapors removal system of a building, e.g. a parking hall, or a smoke and/or vapors removal

system of a ship. Furthermore, the control system 105 can be configured to control another building automation system or a ship automation system.

An extinguishing system according to an exemplifying and non-limiting embodiment comprises a threshold element which is hinged to the floor and which can be turned
5 into an upright position in a case of fire. When the threshold element is down, the threshold element does not disturb normal operations, i.e. the threshold element allows the object to enter the pool when the threshold element is down. The threshold element is advantageously provided with sealing elements so that the threshold element can be used for sealing the pool to contain firefighting water, or
10 for improving the sealing provided by the guillotine door.

An extinguishing system according to an exemplifying and non-limiting embodiment comprises a water pipe that comprises permanent magnets at the end region of the water pipe. The permanent magnets can be used for attaching the end region of the
water pipe to e.g. a bottom of an object, e.g. a bottom of a vehicle such as a car, or
15 for attaching the end region of the water pipe to a floor when the floor comprises ferromagnetic material. In exemplifying cases where the floor is a deck of a ship, the floor typically comprises ferromagnetic material.

The control system 105 can be implemented with one or more processor circuits, each of which can be a programmable processor circuit provided with appropriate
20 software, a dedicated hardware processor such as for example an application specific integrated circuit "ASIC", or a configurable hardware processor such as for example a field programmable gate array "FPGA". Furthermore, the control system 105 may comprise one or more memory circuits each of which can be for example a random-access-memory "RAM" circuit.

25 Figure 2 shows a flowchart of a method according to an exemplifying and non-limiting embodiment for extinguishing fire of an object located in a pool constituted by a wall section surrounding the object and a floor section supporting the object. The method comprises the following actions:

- action 201: dropping a guillotine door of the wall section to a lower position of the guillotine door to seal the pool to be capable of containing firefighting water, and
- action 202: supplying the firefighting water to the pool.

- 5 In a method according to an exemplifying and non-limiting embodiment, the object is a vehicle e.g. a car that can be e.g. an electric or hybrid vehicle comprising a battery.

A method according to an exemplifying and non-limiting embodiment comprises releasing the guillotine door to drop down and activating a supply of firefighting water
10 in response to fire detected by a fire detector.

A method according to an exemplifying and non-limiting embodiment comprises generating a fire alarm signal, e.g. a radio signal, in response to fire detected by the fire detector.

- A method according to an exemplifying and non-limiting embodiment comprises
15 monitoring a level of the firefighting water inside the pool with a water level detector and deactivating a supply of the firefighting water in response to a situation in which the level of the firefighting water exceeds a predetermined limit.

- A method according to an exemplifying and non-limiting embodiment comprises emptying the pool from the firefighting water via an outlet valve after the fire has
20 been extinguished.

The specific examples provided in the description given above should not be construed as limiting the applicability and/or interpretation of the appended claims. It is to be noted that lists and groups of examples given in this document are non-exhaustive lists and groups unless otherwise explicitly stated.

What is claimed is:

1. An extinguishing system comprising a wall section (101) for surrounding an object on fire and a floor section (102) connected to the wall section and for supporting the object on fire, the wall section and the floor section constituting a pool
5 for containing firefighting water covering at least partly the object on fire, **characterized** in that the wall section comprises a guillotine door (103) configured to allow the object to enter the pool when the guillotine door is in an upper position and to seal the pool to be capable of containing the firefighting water when the guillotine door is in a lower position.
- 10 2. An extinguishing system according to claim 1, wherein the extinguishing system comprises a fire detector (104) and a control system (105) configured to release the guillotine door to drop down and to activate a supply (109) of the firefighting water in response to detected fire.
- 15 3. An extinguishing system according to claim 2, wherein the control system (105) is configured to generate a fire alarm signal in response to the detected fire.
4. An extinguishing system according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein the extinguishing system comprises a water level detector (107) configured to deactivate a supply (109) of the firefighting water in response to a situation in which a level of the firefighting water inside the pool exceeds a predetermined limit.
- 20 5. An extinguishing system according to any one of claims 1-4, wherein a lower portion of the wall section comprises an outlet valve (108) for emptying the pool from the firefighting water.
6. A method for extinguishing fire of an object located in a pool constituted by a wall section surrounding the object and a floor section supporting the object,
25 **characterized** in that the method comprises:
 - dropping (201) a guillotine door of the wall section to a lower position of the guillotine door to seal the pool to be capable of containing firefighting water, and

- supplying (202) the firefighting water to the pool.
7. A method according to claim 6, wherein the object is a vehicle.
8. A method according to claim 7, wherein the vehicle is an electric or hybrid vehicle comprising a battery.
- 5 9. A method according to any one of claims 6-8, wherein the method comprises releasing the guillotine door to drop down and activating a supply of the firefighting water in response to fire detected by a fire detector.
10. A method according to claim 9, wherein the method comprises generating a fire alarm signal in response to the fire detected by the fire detector.
- 10 11. A method according to any one of claims 6-10, wherein the method comprises monitoring a level of the firefighting water inside the pool with a water level detector and deactivating a supply of the firefighting water in response to a situation in which the level of the firefighting water exceeds a predetermined limit.
12. A method according to any one of claims 6-11, wherein the method comprises
15 emptying the pool from the firefighting water via an outlet valve after the fire has been extinguished.