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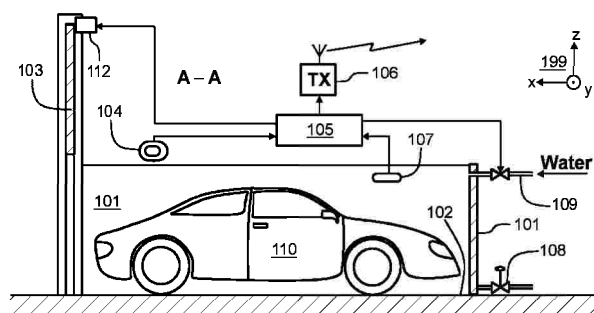
(54) Keksinnön nimi - Uppfinningens benämning - Title of the invention
Sammutusjärjestelmä ja sammutusmenetelmä
Släckningssystem och släckningsförfarande
An extinguishing system and an extinguishing method

(56) Viitejulkaisut - Anförda publikationer - References cited
CN 208641590 U, CN 210598298 U, CN 111734192 A

(57) Tiivistelmä - Sammandrag - Abstract

Sammutusjärjestelmä käsittää seinäosan (101) palavan kohteen (110) ympäröimiseksi ja lattiaosan (102), joka on liitetty seinäosaan ja tarkoitettu tukemaan palavaa kohdetta. Kohde voi olla esimerkiksi akun käsittävä sähkö- tai hybridauto. Seinäosa ja lattiaosa muodostavat altaan, joka on tarkoitettu sisältämään palavan kohteen ainakin osittain peittävää sammutusvettä. Seinäosa käsittää giljotiiniovien (103), joka on konfiguroitu mahdollistamaan kohteen menemisen altaaseen giljotiiniovien ollessa yläasennossa ja tiivistämään allas kykenemään pitämään sammutusvesi sisällään giljotiiniovien ollessa ala-asennossa. Giljotiiniovi on helppo laittaa ala-asentoon, jossa se tiivistää altaan, vain vapauttamalla giljotiiniovi putoamaan alas.

An 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. The object can be for example an electric or hybrid vehicle that comprises a battery. The wall section and the floor section constitute a pool for containing firefighting water covering at least partly the object. 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. The guillotine door is straightforward to set in the lower position in which it seals the pool just by releasing the guillotine door to drop.



An extinguishing system and an extinguishing method

Technical field

The disclosure relates generally to extinguishing technology. More particularly, the 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 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 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, 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 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 or hybrid vehicle.

Publication CN208641590 describes a walk-in temperature test device comprising a box body having at least one first box chamber for accommodating a test sample. One side of the first box chamber can be opened and closed for the test sample to enter and exit. The box body has a sensor, installed in the first box chamber, for
5 monitoring temperature and fire information of the test sample.

Publication CN210598298 describes a parking cabin. A vehicle can be parked in the parking cabin so that an isolation effect can be achieved, fire spreading is prevented, and chain fire of other vehicles or buildings is avoided in a case of fire. A vehicle information acquisition mechanism gives information about a battery structure of the
10 vehicle. A specific fire extinguishing scheme can be formulated for the vehicle, and efficient fire extinguishing can be performed based on the information. Furthermore, a smoke purification is arranged to treat toxic smoke such as hydrogen cyanide. Thus, discharge amount of toxic smoke is reduced, and harm to personnel and to the environment can be reduced.

15 Publication CN111734192 describes a three-dimensional garage that includes a frame provided with parking spaces. A fire-fighting box can enter and exit the parking spaces. The fire-fighting box includes a side wall and a box body. A water guide pipe is arranged on the frame in the parking spaces, a water through hole is formed in the side wall, and the water guide pipe communicates with the water
20 through hole. Immersing fire extinguishing can be carried out for vehicles such as electric vehicles in the fire-fighting box.

Summary

The following presents a simplified summary in order to provide a basic understanding of some aspects of various invention embodiments. The summary is
25 not an extensive overview of the invention. It is neither intended to identify key or 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 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
5 that is zero, one, two, or three dimensional.

In accordance with the invention, there is provided a new extinguishing system that 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
10 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 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
15 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 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
20 systems according to the invention.

In accordance with the invention, there is provided also a new method for 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:

- 25 - 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
30 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.

- 5 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.

- 10 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:

- 15 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

- 20 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.

- 25 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 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 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 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 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. 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 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 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 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
 5 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
 10 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.

15 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
 20 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.

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
 25 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 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.

- 5 A method according to an exemplifying and non-limiting embodiment 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.

- 10 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 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 (110) 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 (111) 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 (103) to drop down and to activate a supply (109) of the firefighting water in response to detected fire.
3. An extinguishing system according to claim 2, wherein the control system (105)
15 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 (111) 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 (101) comprises an outlet valve (108) for emptying the pool from the firefighting water.
6. A method for extinguishing fire of an object (110) located in a pool constituted by a wall section (101) surrounding the object and a floor section (102) supporting
25 the object, **characterized** in that the method comprises:
 - dropping (201) a guillotine door (103) of the wall section to a lower position of the guillotine door to seal the pool to be capable of containing firefighting water (111), and

- supplying (202) the firefighting water to the pool.
7. A method according to claim 6, wherein the object (110) 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.

Patenttivaatimukset:

1. Sammutusjärjestelmä, joka käsittää seinäosan (101) palavan kohteen (110) ympäröimiseksi ja lattiaosan (102), joka on liitetty seinäosaan ja soveltuva tukemaan palavaa kohdetta, jotka seinäosa ja lattiaosa muodostavat altaan, joka on tarkoitettu sisältämään palavan kohteen ainakin osittain peittävää sammutusvettä (111), **tunnettu** siitä, että seinäosa käsittää giljotiinioven (103), joka on konfiguroitu mahdollistamaan kohteen menemisen altaaseen giljotiinioven ollessa yläasennossa ja tiivistämään allas kykenemään pitämään sammutusvesi sisällään giljotiinioven ollessa ala-asennossa.
2. Patenttivaatimuksen 1 mukainen sammutusjärjestelmä, joka käsittää paloilmaisimen (104) ja ohjausjärjestelmän (105), joka on konfiguroitu vapauttamaan giljotiiniovi (103) putoamaan alas ja aktivoimaan sammutusveden syöttö (109) vasteena ilmaistuun paloon.
3. Patenttivaatimuksen 2 mukainen sammutusjärjestelmä, jossa ohjausjärjestelmä (105) on konfiguroitu generoimaan palohälytyssignaali vasteena ilmaistuun paloon.
4. Jonkin patenttivaatimuksista 1-3 mukainen sammutusjärjestelmä, joka käsittää veden tason ilmaisimen (107), joka on konfiguroitu deaktivoimaan sammutusveden (111) syöttö (109) vasteena tilanteeseen, jossa sammutusveden taso altaassa ylittää ennalta määrätyn rajan.
5. Jonkin patenttivaatimuksista 1-4 mukainen sammutusjärjestelmä, jossa seinäosan (101) alaosa käsittää poistoventtiilin (108) altaan tyhjentämiseksi sammutusvedestä.
6. Menetelmä kohteen, joka sijaitsee kohdetta (110) ympäröivän seinän (101) ja kohdetta tukevan lattiaosan (102) muodostamassa altaassa, palon sammuttamiseksi, **tunnettu** siitä, että menetelmässä:
 - pudotetaan (201) seinäosan giljotiiniovi (103) giljotiinioven ala-asentoon altaan tiivistämiseksi kykenemään pitämään sammutusvettä (111) sisällään, ja

- syötetään (202) sammutusvesi altaaseen.

7. Patenttivaatimuksen 6 mukainen menetelmä, jossa kohde (110) on ajoneuvo.

8. Patenttivaatimuksen 7 mukainen menetelmä, jossa ajoneuvo on akun käsittävä sähkö- tai hybridauto.

5 9. Jonkin patenttivaatimuksista 6-8 mukainen menetelmä, joka käsittää giljotiinioven vapauttamisen putoamaan alas ja sammutusveden syötön aktivoimisen vasteena paloilmaisimen ilmaisemaan paloon.

10. Patenttivaatimuksen 9 mukainen menetelmä, joka käsittää palohälytyssignaalin generoimisen vasteena paloilmaisimen ilmaisemaan paloon.

10 11. Jonkin patenttivaatimuksista 6-10 mukainen menetelmä, joka käsittää sammutusveden tason altaassa valvomisen veden tason ilmaisimella ja sammutusveden syötön deaktivoimisen vasteena tilanteeseen, jossa sammutusveden taso altaassa ylittää ennalta määrätyn rajan.

15 12. Jonkin patenttivaatimuksista 6-11 mukainen menetelmä, joka käsittää altaan tyhjentämisen sammutusvedestä poistoventtiilin kautta palon sammuttamisen jälkeen.

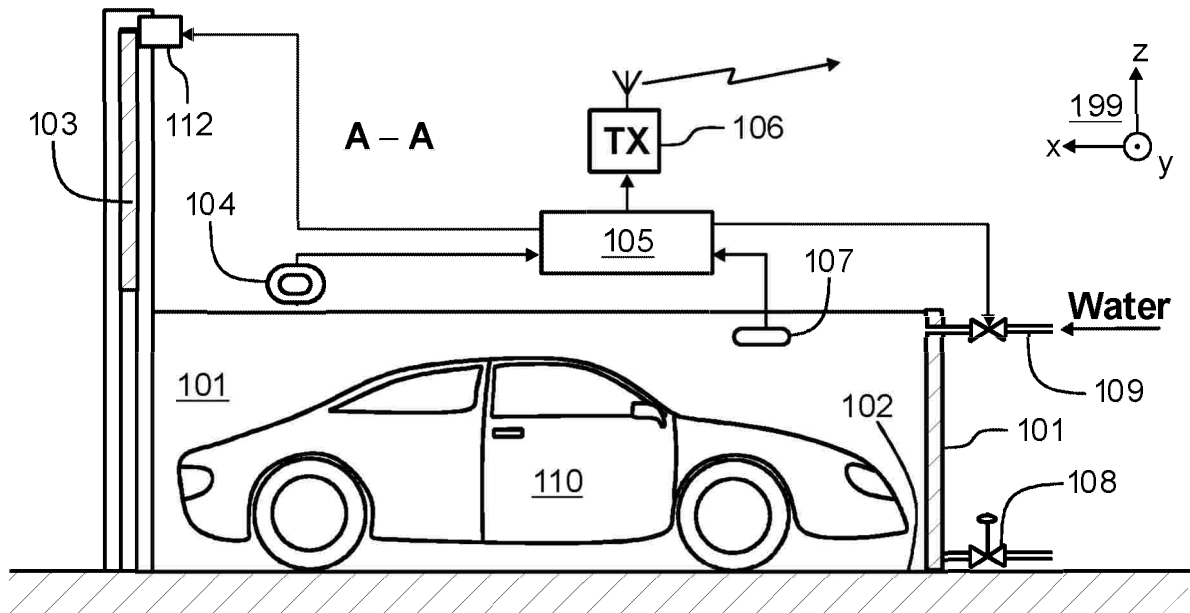


Figure 1a

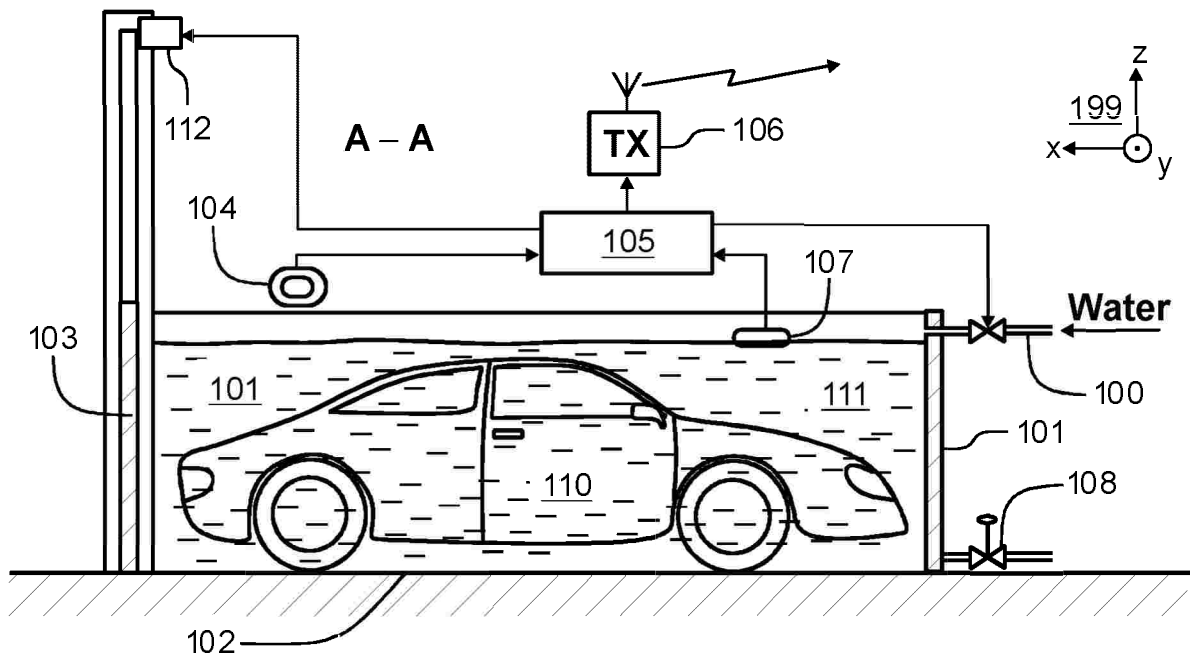


Figure 1b

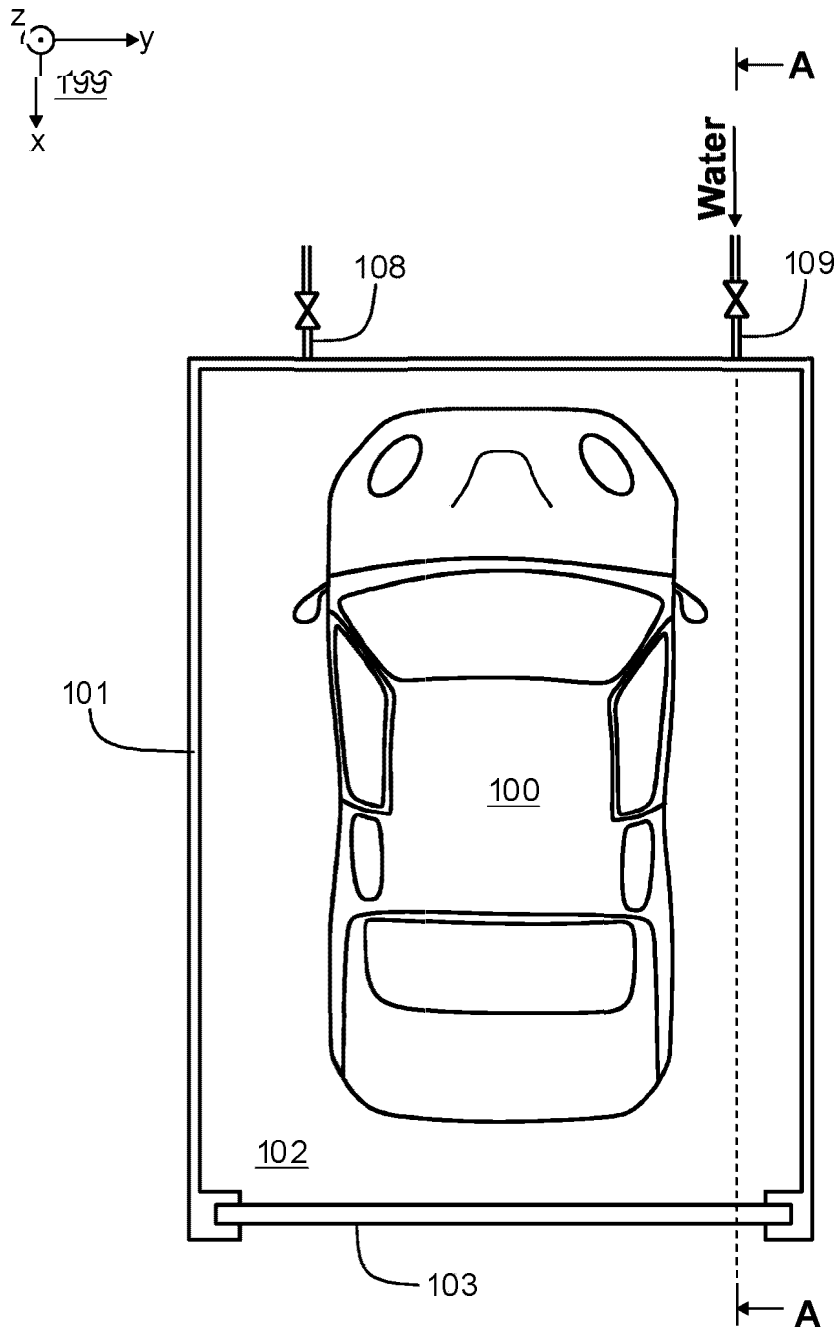


Figure 1c

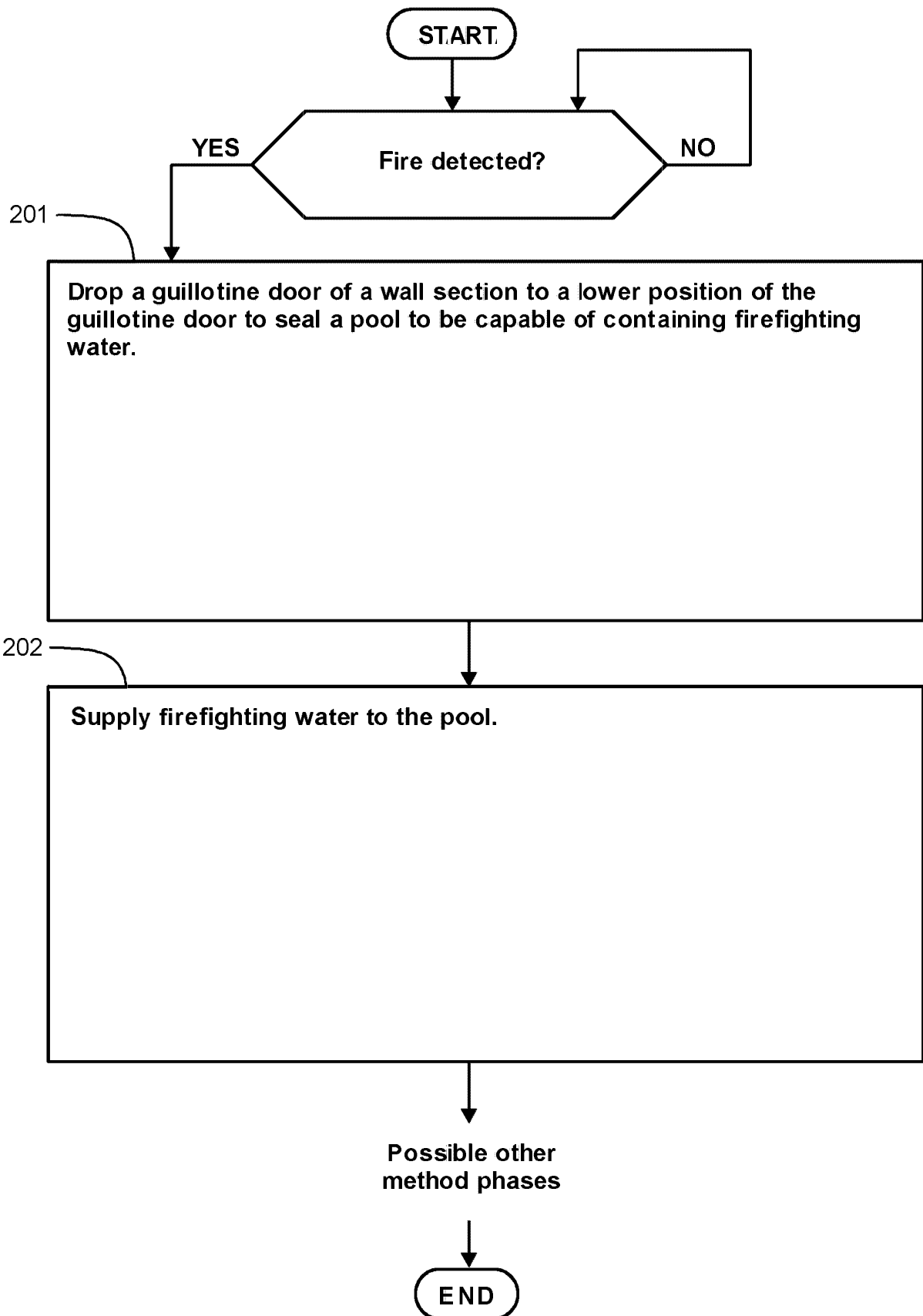


Figure 2