ABSTRACT

In this study, the general situation of the vehicle fires that took place in Istanbul between 01.01.2020 and 31.12.2020, the number, the number change according to the months, the number according to the reasons, the causes of the fires according to the months, the number of vehicle fires in the districts, etc. The distribution of fires, the measures taken against fires, the tools and equipment used in the intervention phase and how they affect the vehicle fire were examined.

The universe of the research consists of all data on vehicle fires that occurred in Istanbul between 01.01.2020 and 31.12.2020. "Statiscial Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 25" program was used for data entry and analysis. As a result of the examinations, the number and percentage distributions of the data were made and Pearson Correlation values were examined in order to understand the meaningful relationships between them. The first 3 districts with the highest number of Vehicle Fires were respectively 5.9% (n=89) Esenyurt, 5.2% (n=78) Pendik, 5.1% (n=77) Ümraniye, the districts with the lowest rate, 0%. 9 (n=14) Beyoğlu, 0.8% (n=12) Beşiktaş, 0.8% (n=12) Şile.

As the causes of Vehicle Fires, the most common causes in 2020 were Electricity with 59.6% (n=900), Undetected with 13.1% (n=199) and Heating with 11.0% (n=166), with the least The most common causes of vehicle fire were Chemical Ignition with 3% (n=4), Computer with 0.2% (n=3) and Suspect of Fire with 0.2% (n=3). The districts with the highest number of vehicle fires were Esenyurt with 5.9% (n=89), Pendik with 5.2% (n=78) and Ümraniye with 5.1% (n=77) while the least number of vehicle fires occurred. districts were Beyoğlu with 0.9% (n=14), Beşiktaş with 0.8% (n=12) and Şile with 0.8% (n=12).

While the months with the most frequent vehicle fires were January with 10.7% (n=162), October with 10.2% (n=154) and June with 10.1% (n=152), the months with the least frequency of vehicle fires May was 5.4% (n=81), April was 5.8% (n=88), and December was 6.6% (n=100).

When the Vehicle Fires are analyzed according to the month and their causes, while the most frequently occurring vehicle fires in January with 7.2% (n=109) were electrical vehicle fires, computer and LPG auto-caused vehicle fires were never encountered. While vehicle fires caused by electricity were the most frequent fires with 5.1% (n=77) in February, vehicle fires due to chemical ignition, which were identified as fire suspects, were never encountered. While vehicle fires caused by

electricity were the most common fires with 4.9% (n=74) in March, there were no vehicle fires due to sabotage, chemical ignition, computer and gasoline flashes, which were suspected to be fire. While vehicle fires caused by electricity were the most common fires with 3.2% (n=48) in April, there were no vehicle fires caused by LPG auto, chemical substance ignition and computer, which were detected as fire suspects. Vehicle fires caused by electricity were the most common fires with 3.0% (n=46) in May, while computer, LPG auto and sabotage-related vehicle fires were not encountered. While vehicle fires caused by electricity were the most common fires with 6.8% (n=102) in June, vehicle fires were detected as fire, while vehicle fires caused by computer, chemical ignition, LPG auto and cigarettes were not encountered. While vehicle fires caused by electricity were the most frequent fires with 5.3% (n=80) in July, there were no vehicle fires due to sabotage, which were suspected to be fire. While vehicle fires caused by electricity were the most common fires with 4.2% (n=64) in August, no vehicle fires caused by sabotage, lpg auto, chemical substance ignition or computer were encountered, which were suspected to be fire. While vehicle fires caused by electricity were the most common with 5.6% (n=85) in September, there were no vehicle fires due to sabotage, chemical ignition, computer and gasoline flashes, which were detected as fire suspicions. While vehicle fires caused by electricity were the most common fires with 6.2% (n=94) in October, chemical ignition and LPG auto-caused vehicle fires, which were suspected as fire, were not encountered. Vehicle fires caused by electricity were the most common fires with 4.8% (n=72) in November, and there were no LPG auto-induced vehicle fires, which were suspected to be fire. While vehicle fires caused by electricity were the most common fires with 3.3% (n=49) in December, vehicle fires caused by chemical ignition, computer and gasoline flashes were not encountered.