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(54) **FLUID FILLABLE STRUCTURE**

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CPC . **E02B 3/108** (2013.01); **A62C 3/02** (2013.01);
A62C 25/00 (2013.01); **B67D 1/0004**
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E02B 3/10

USPC 405/107, 110, 111, 115; 383/105, 107
See application file for complete search history.

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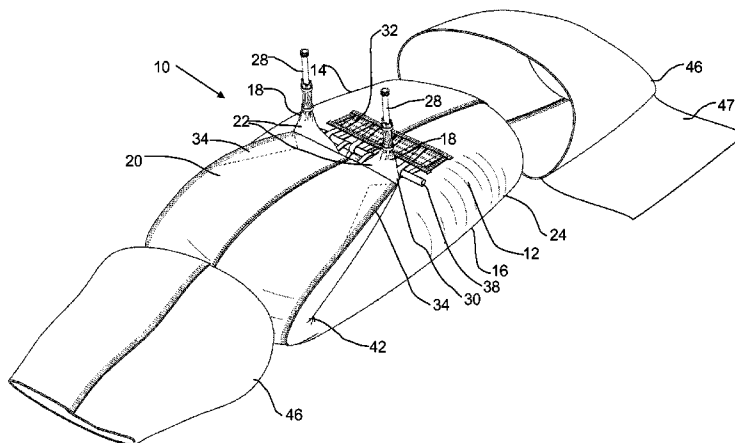
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A fluid fillable structure has a reservoir body comprising a top surface and at least one fluid fill port at a first end. There is a first connector on the top surface of the reservoir body adjacent to the first end and a second connector spaced from the first end, the first end of the reservoir body being folded back onto the reservoir body and secured by releaseably securing the first connector to the second connector such that the at least one fluid fill port remains open.

42 Claims, 16 Drawing Sheets



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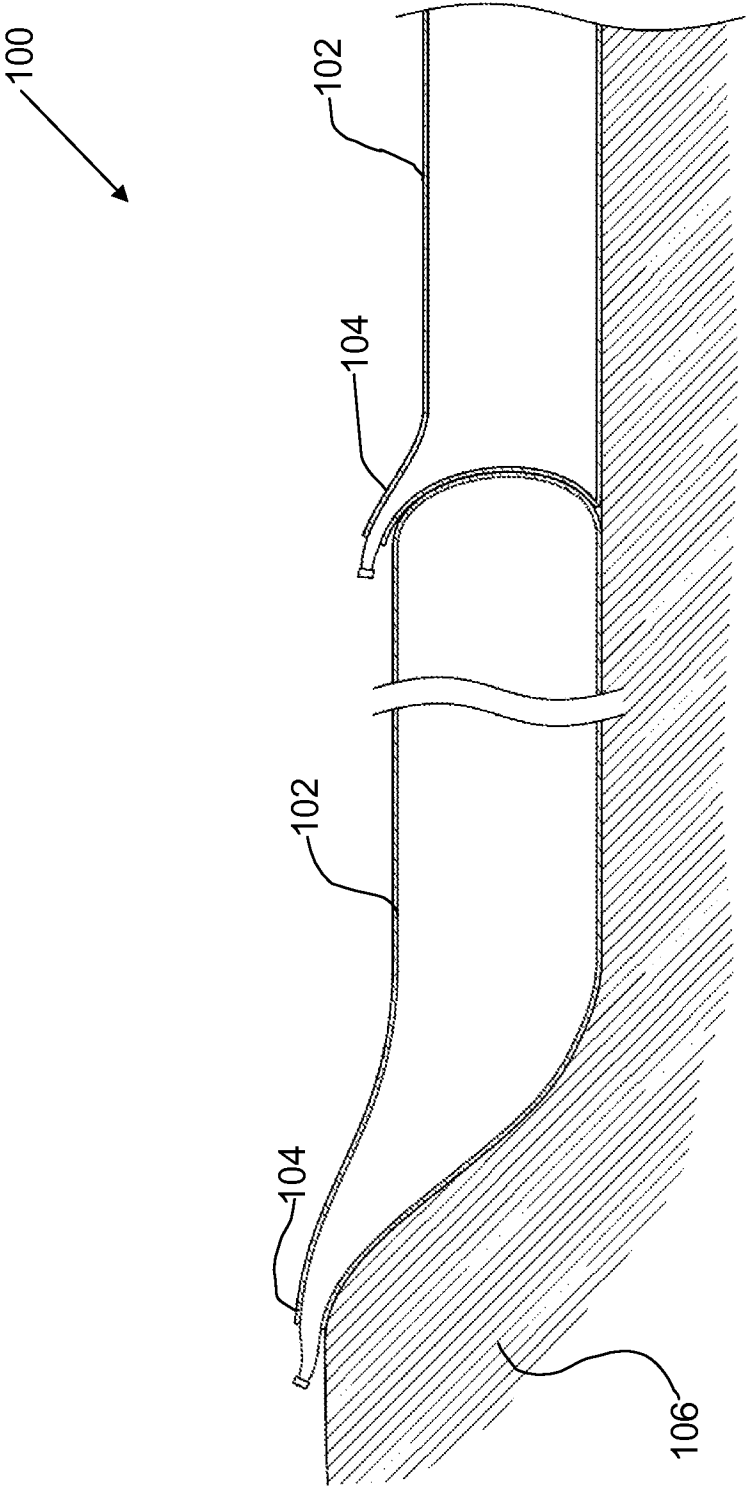
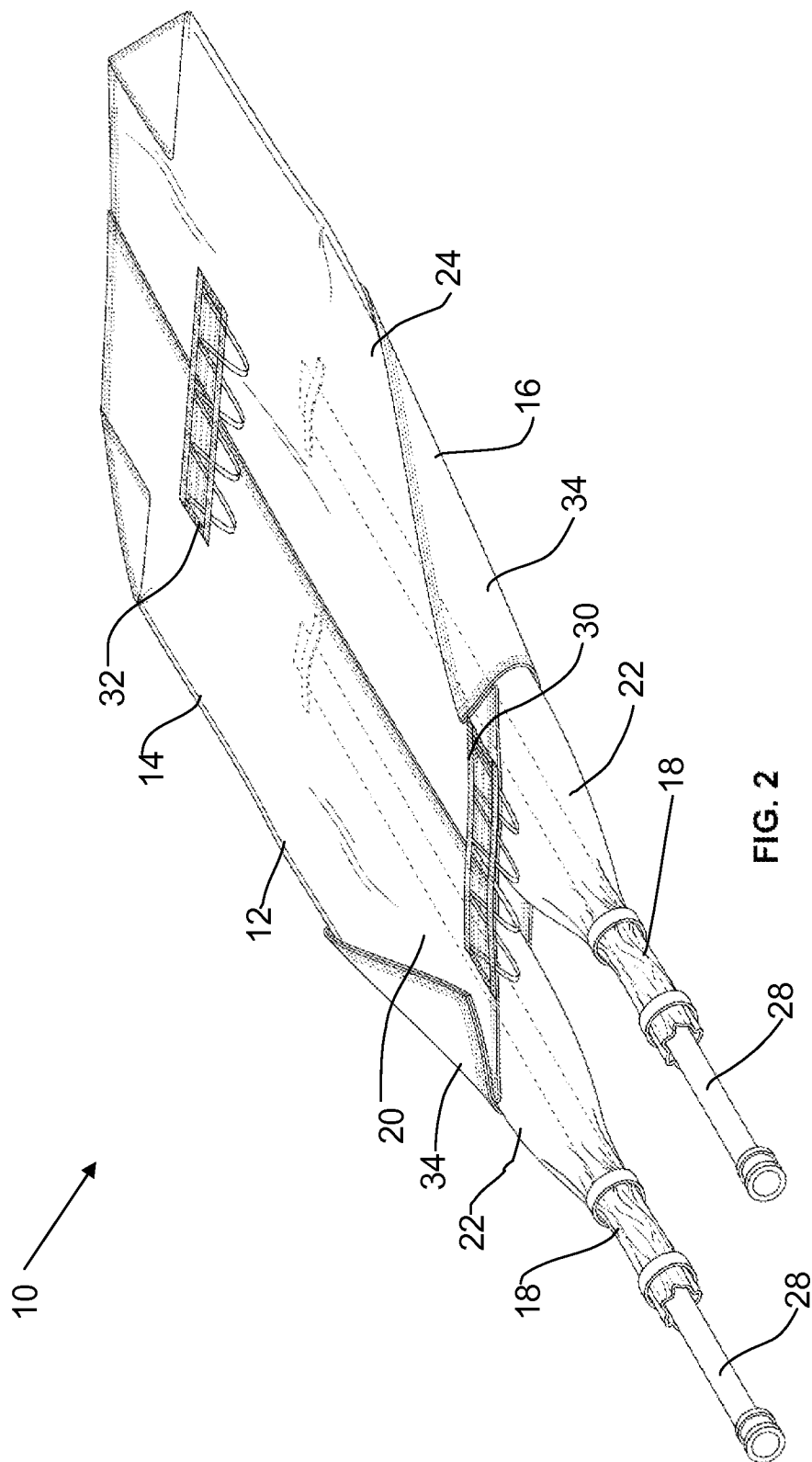
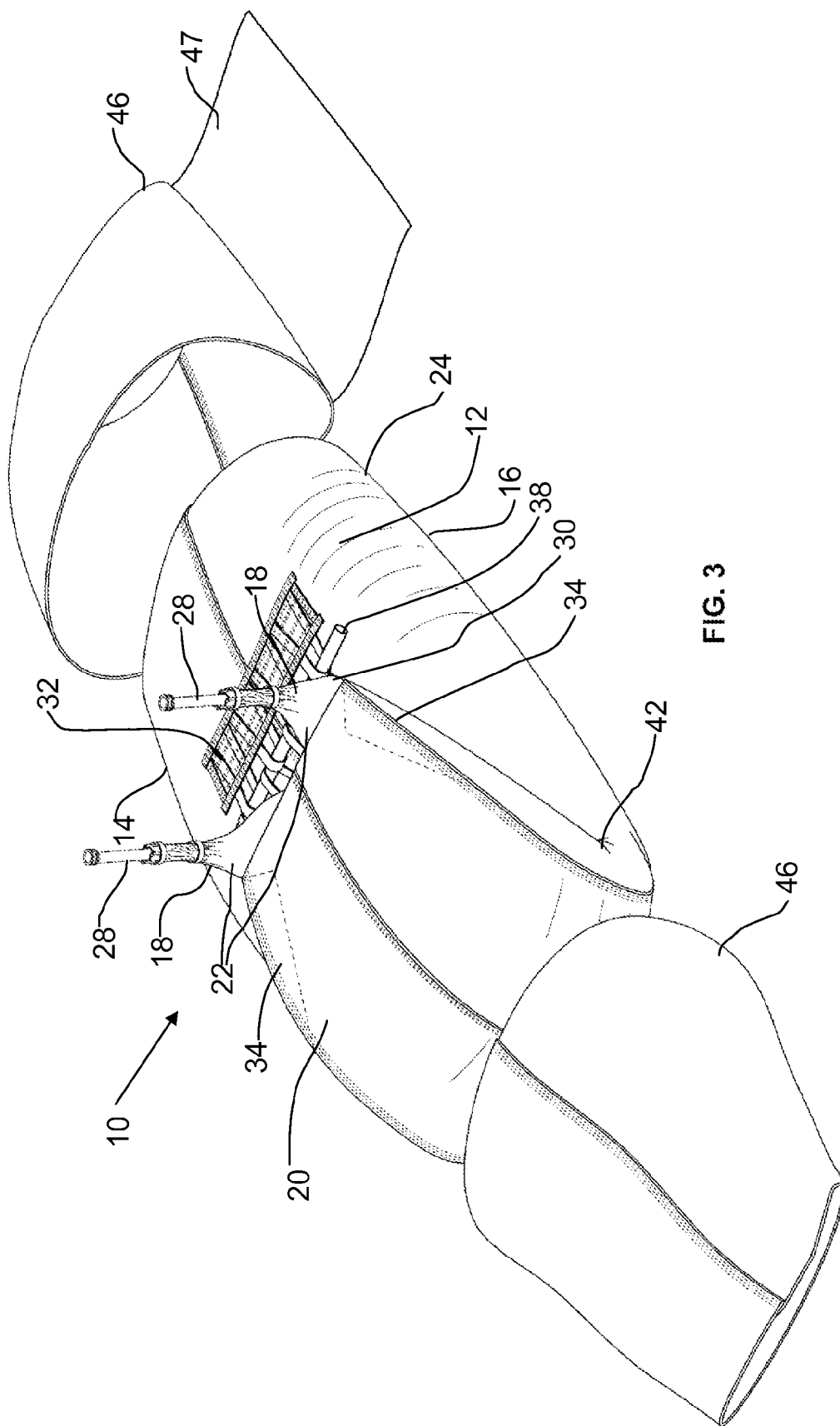


FIG. 1
(Prior Art)





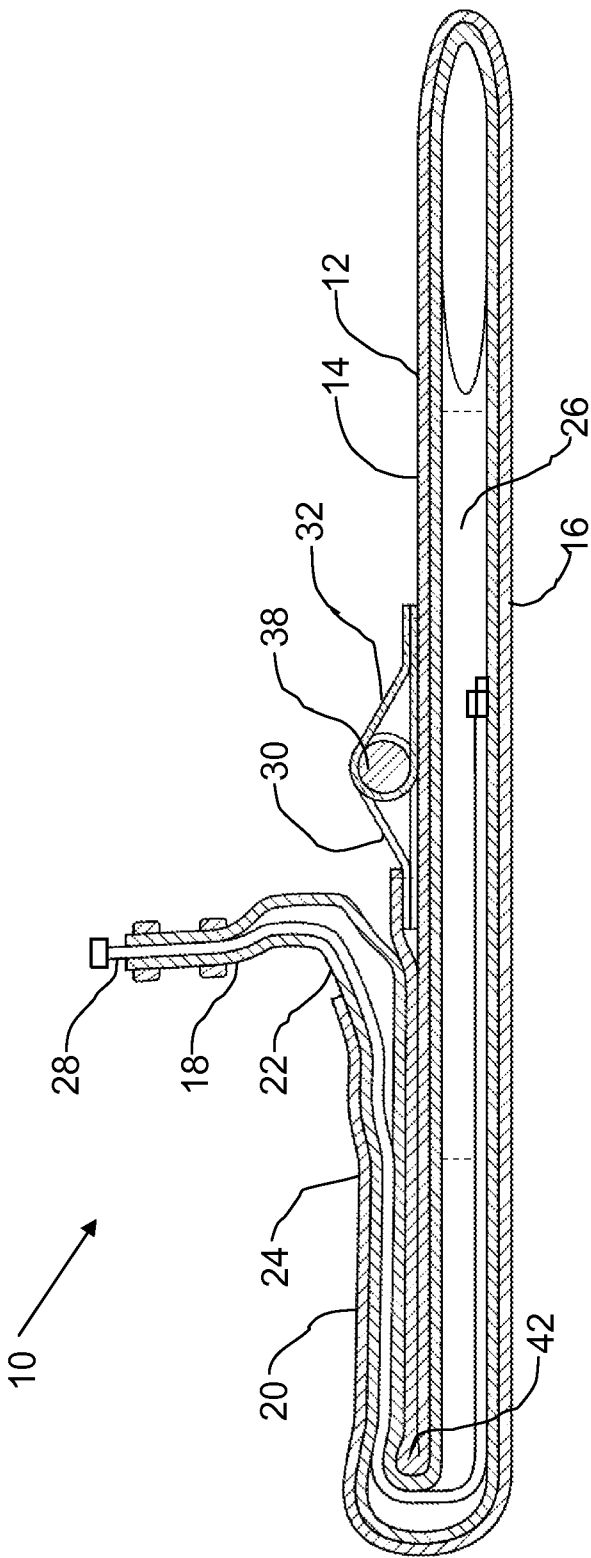
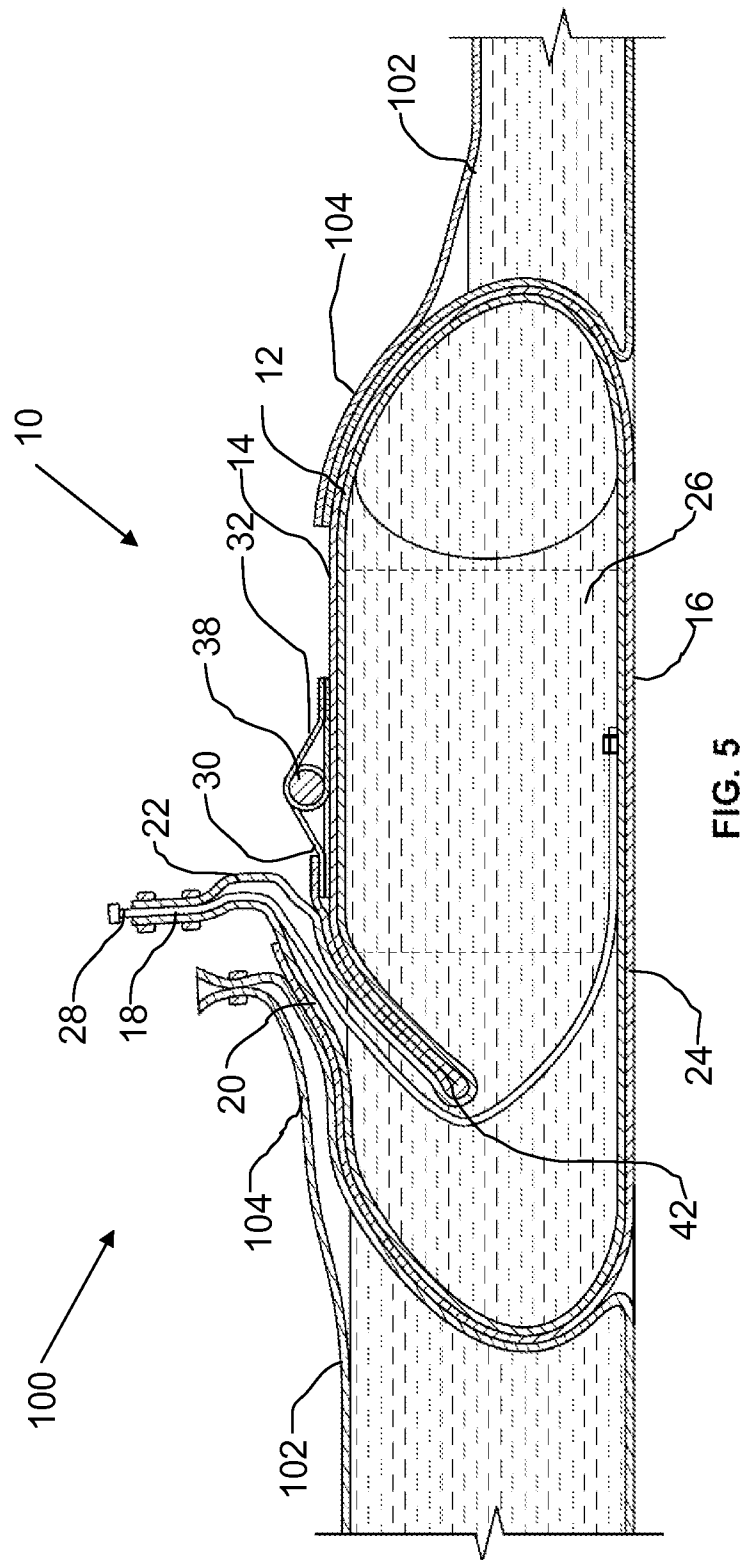


FIG. 4



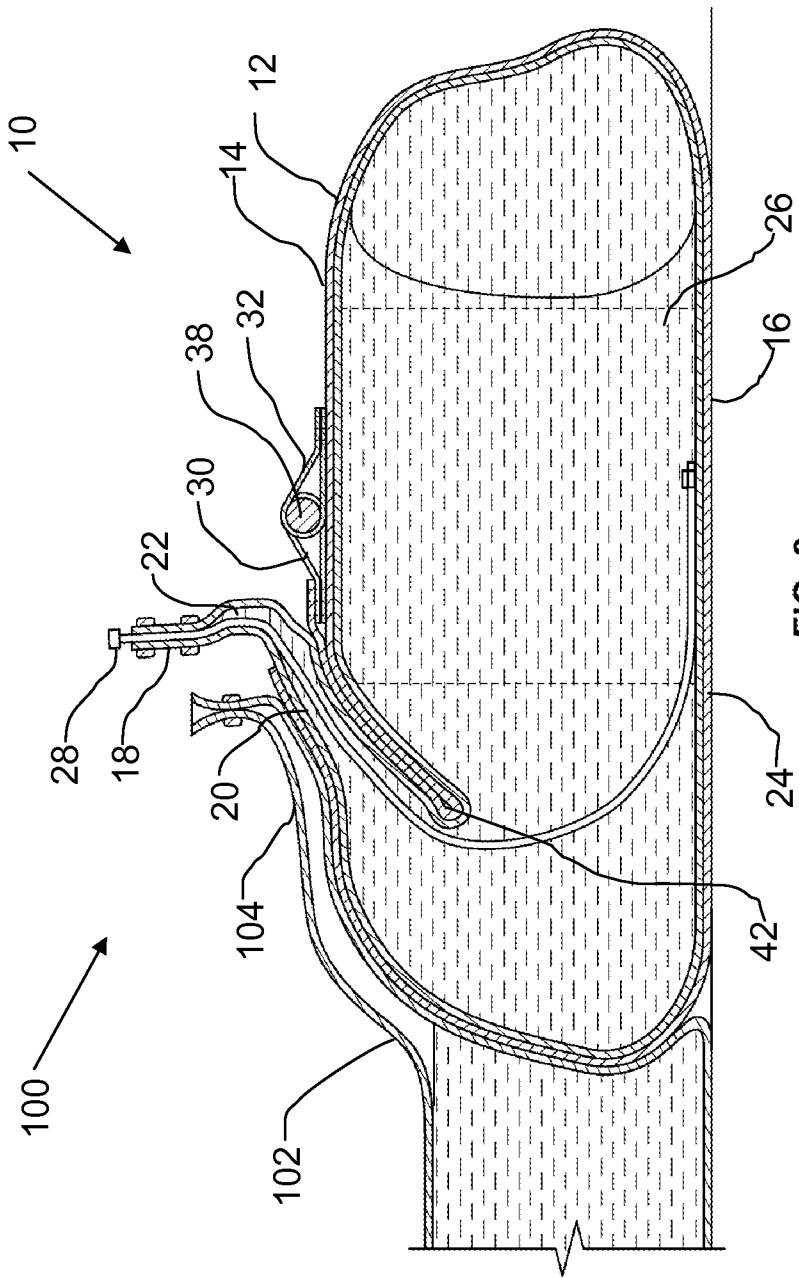
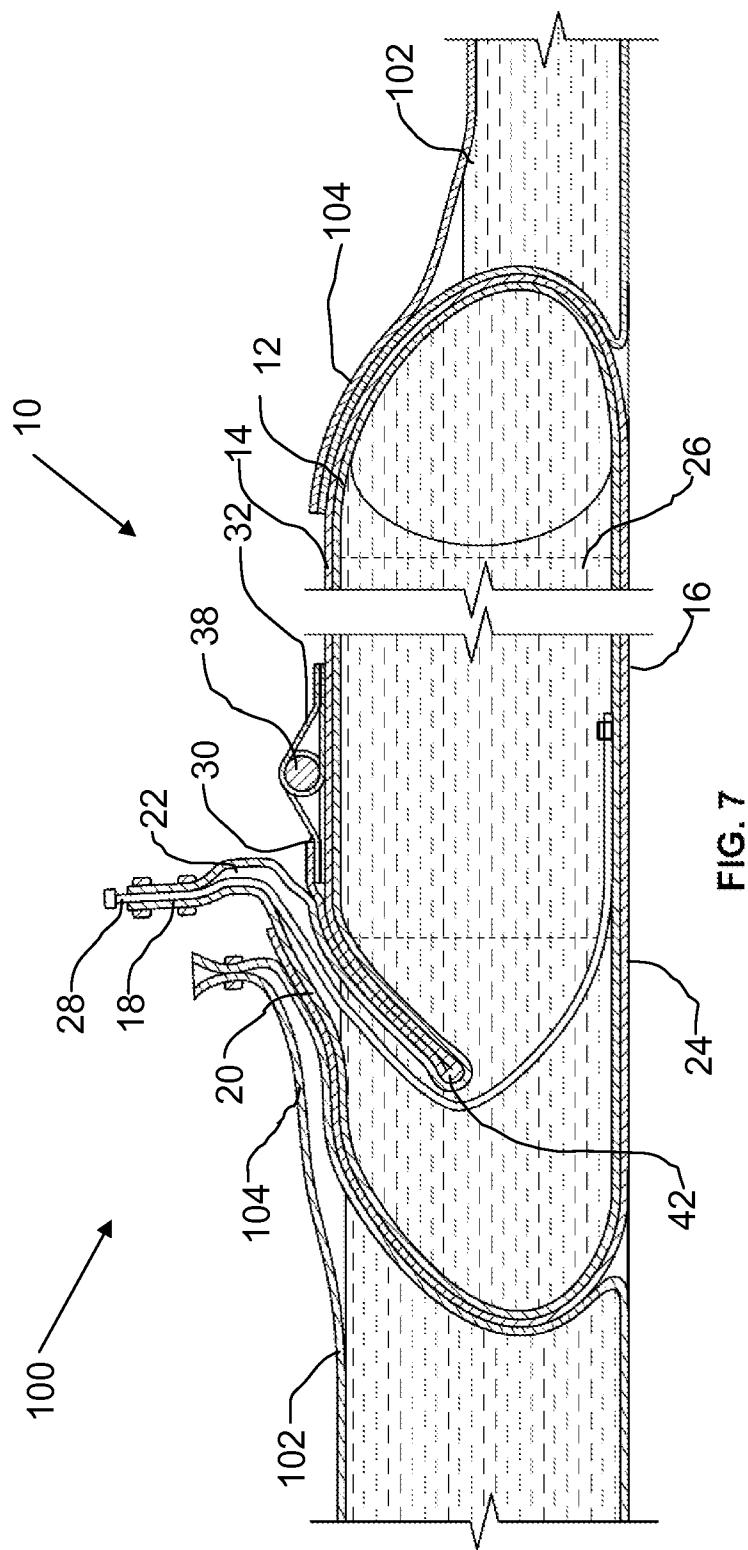
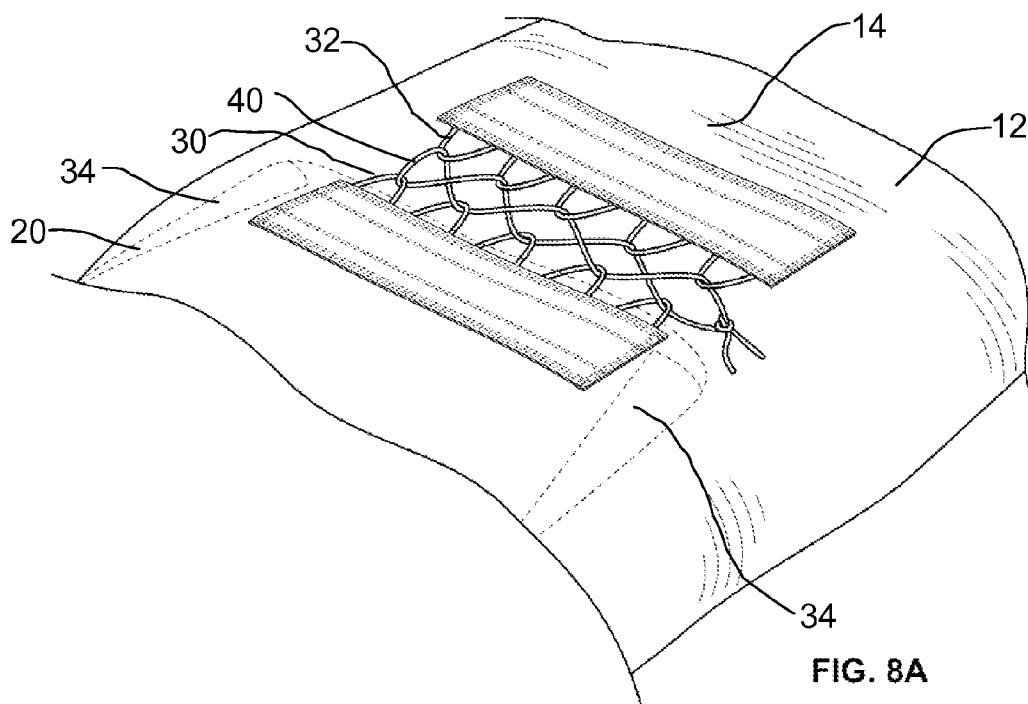
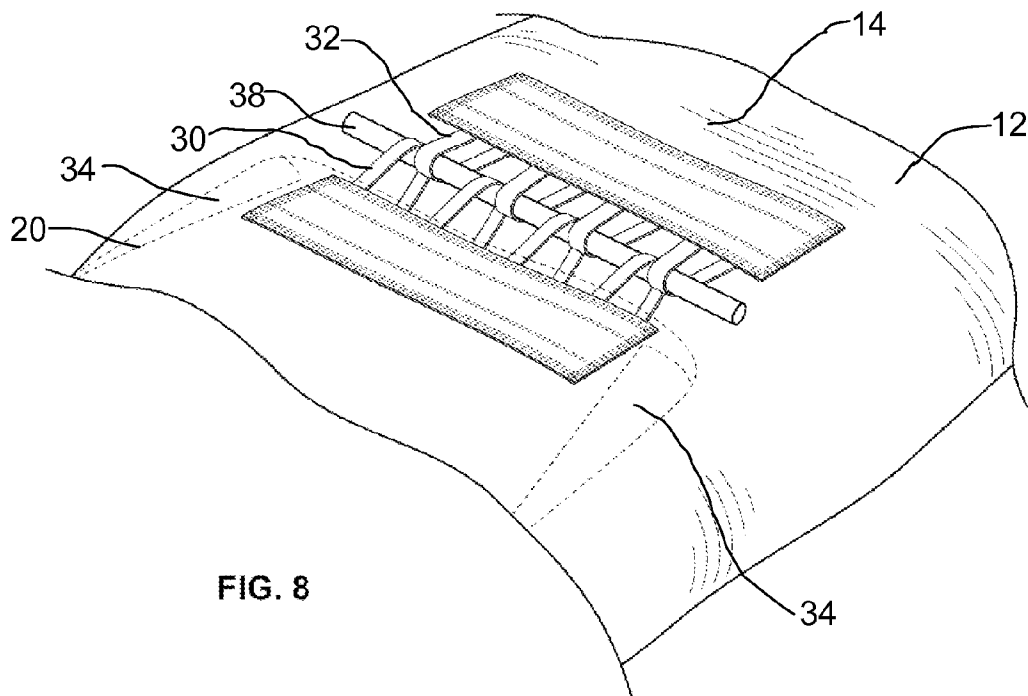
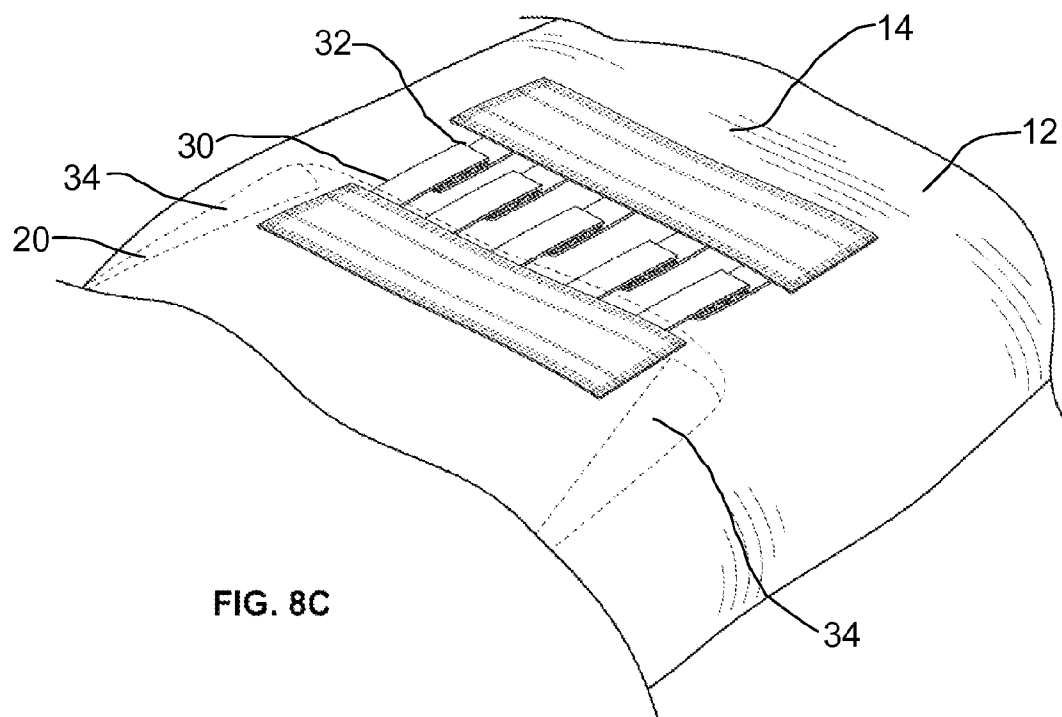
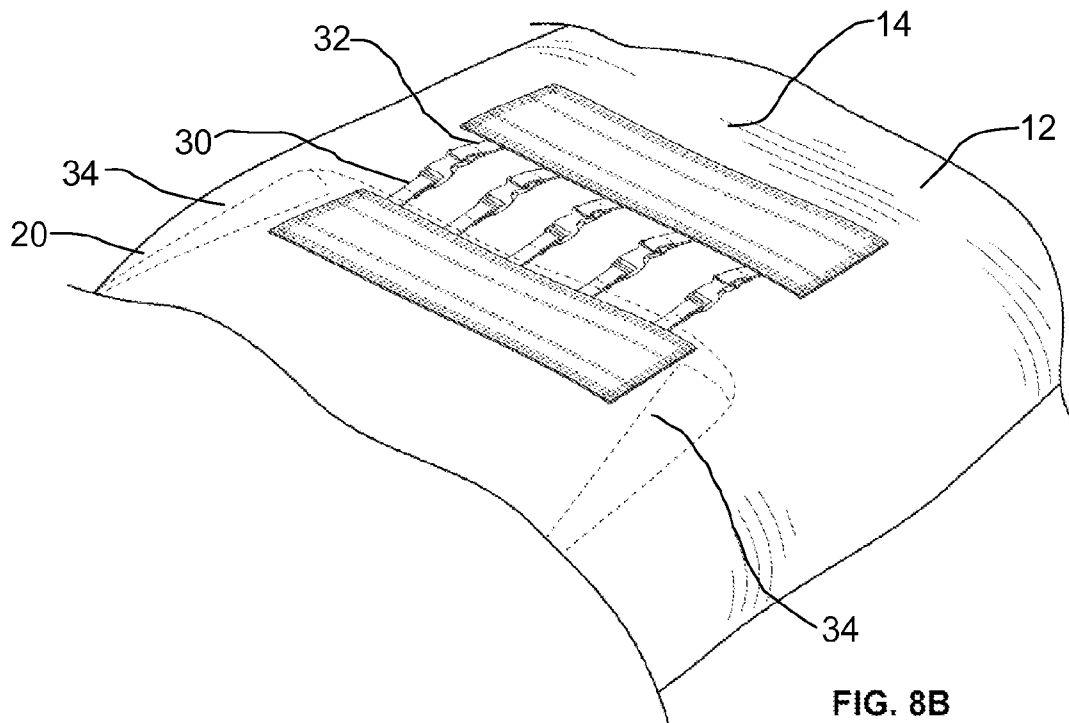


FIG. 6







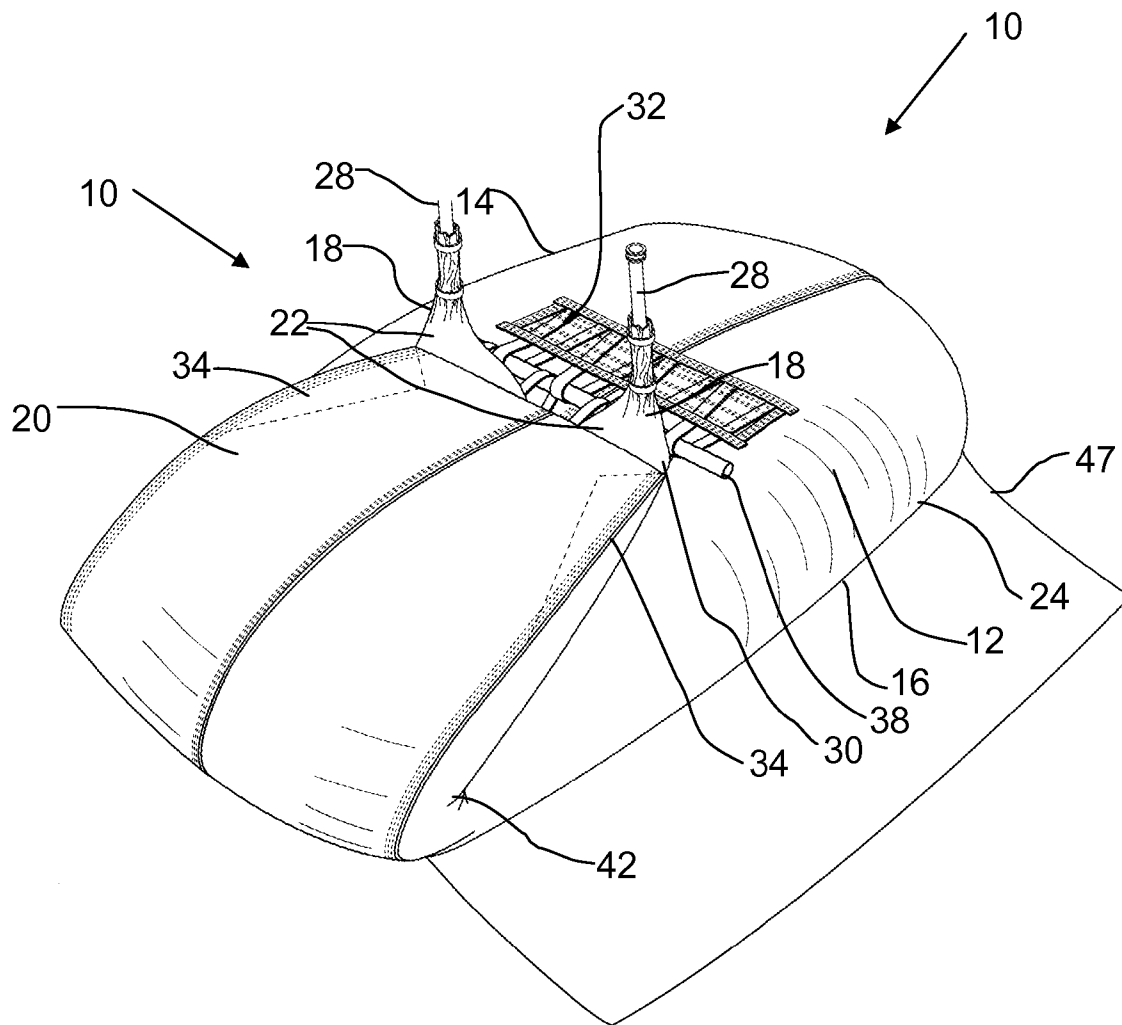


FIG. 9

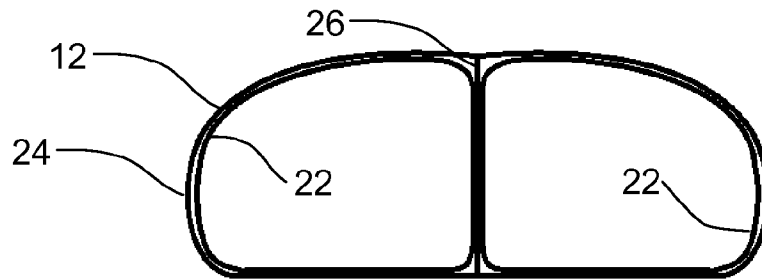


FIG. 10

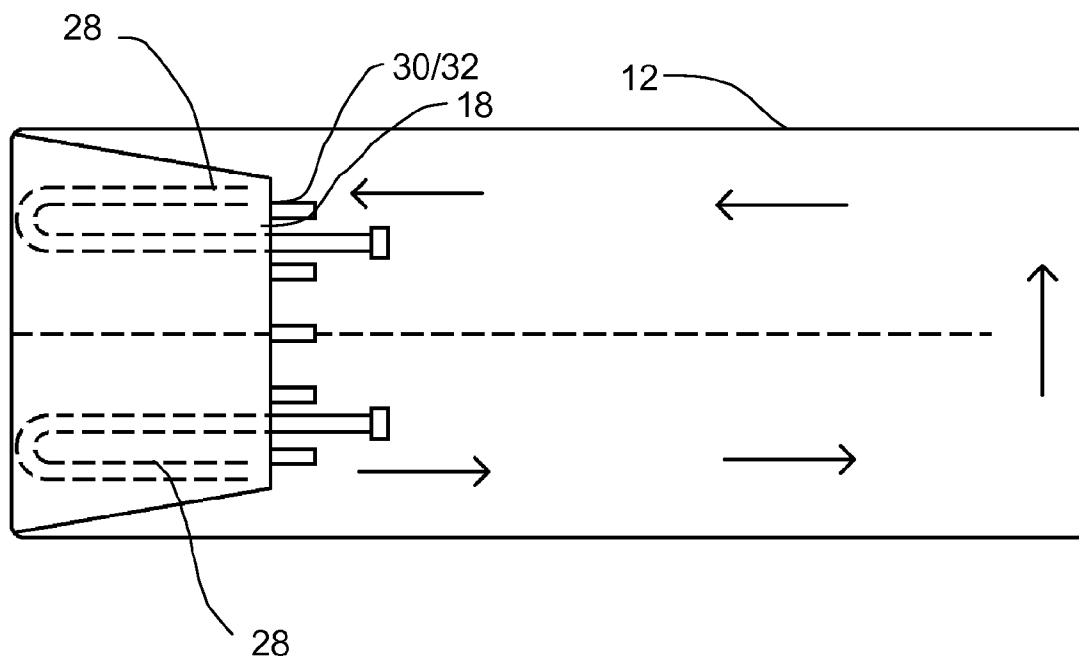


FIG. 11

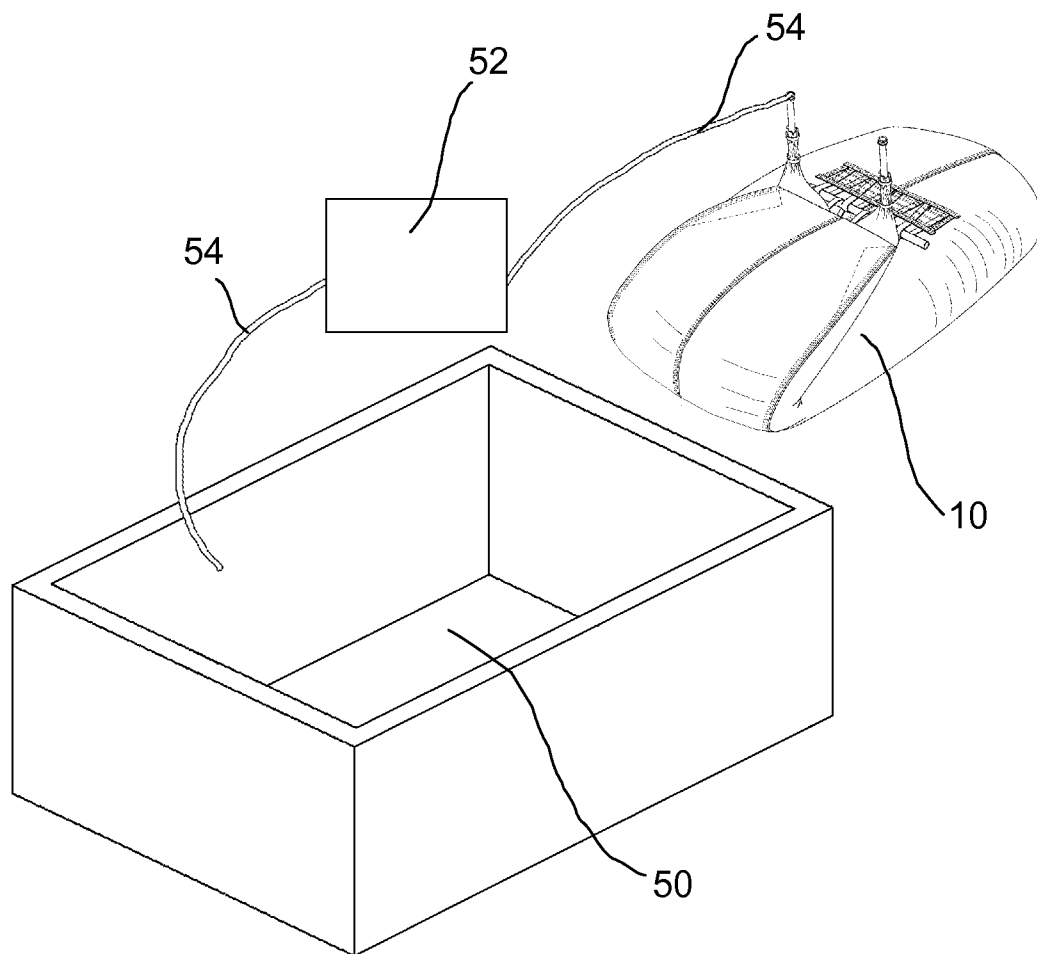


FIG. 12

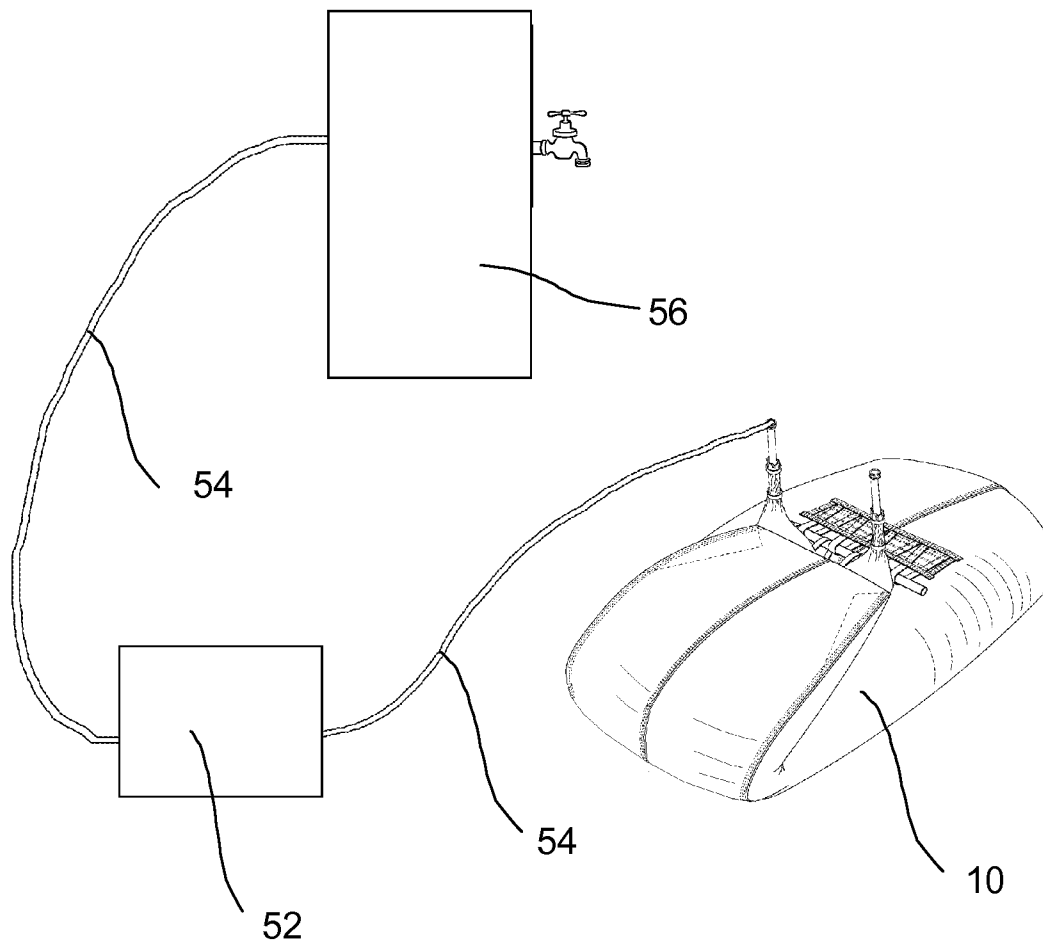


FIG. 13

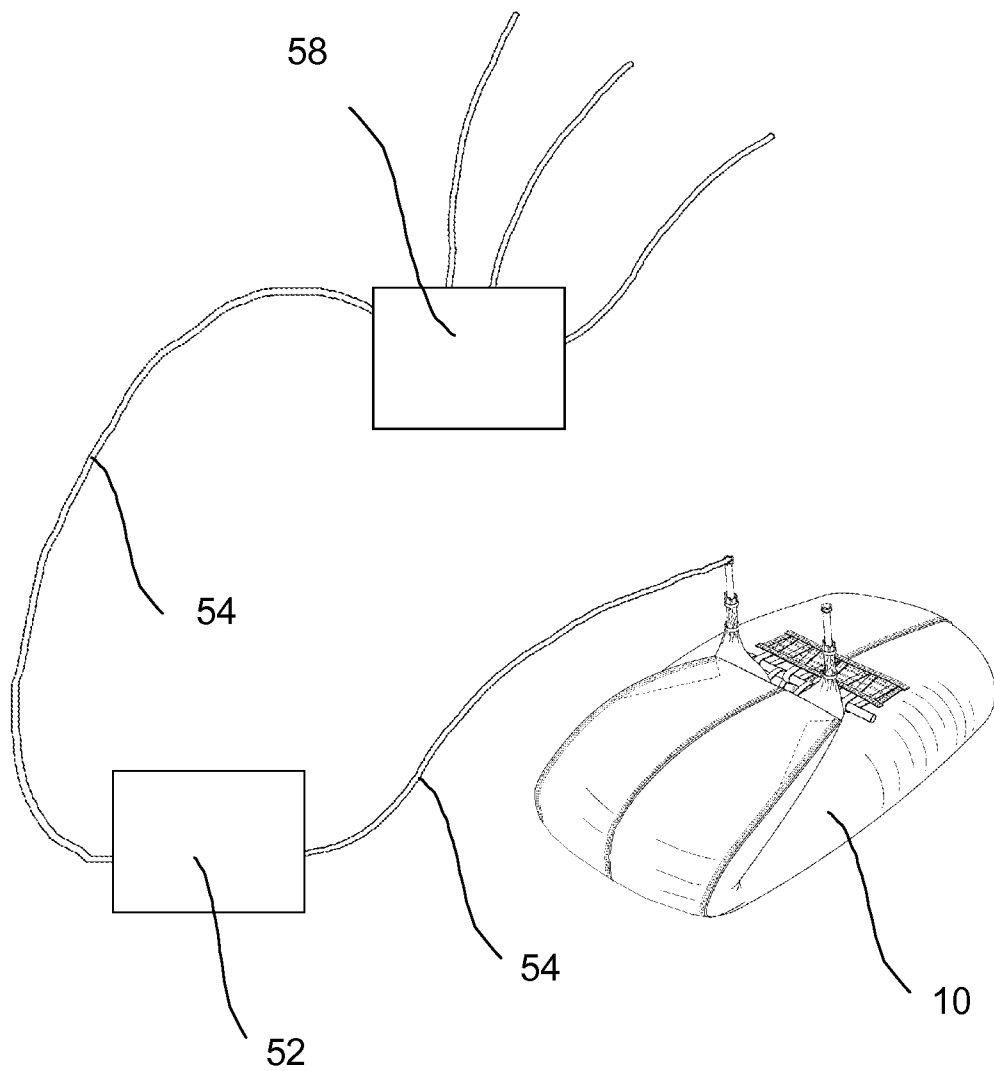


FIG. 14

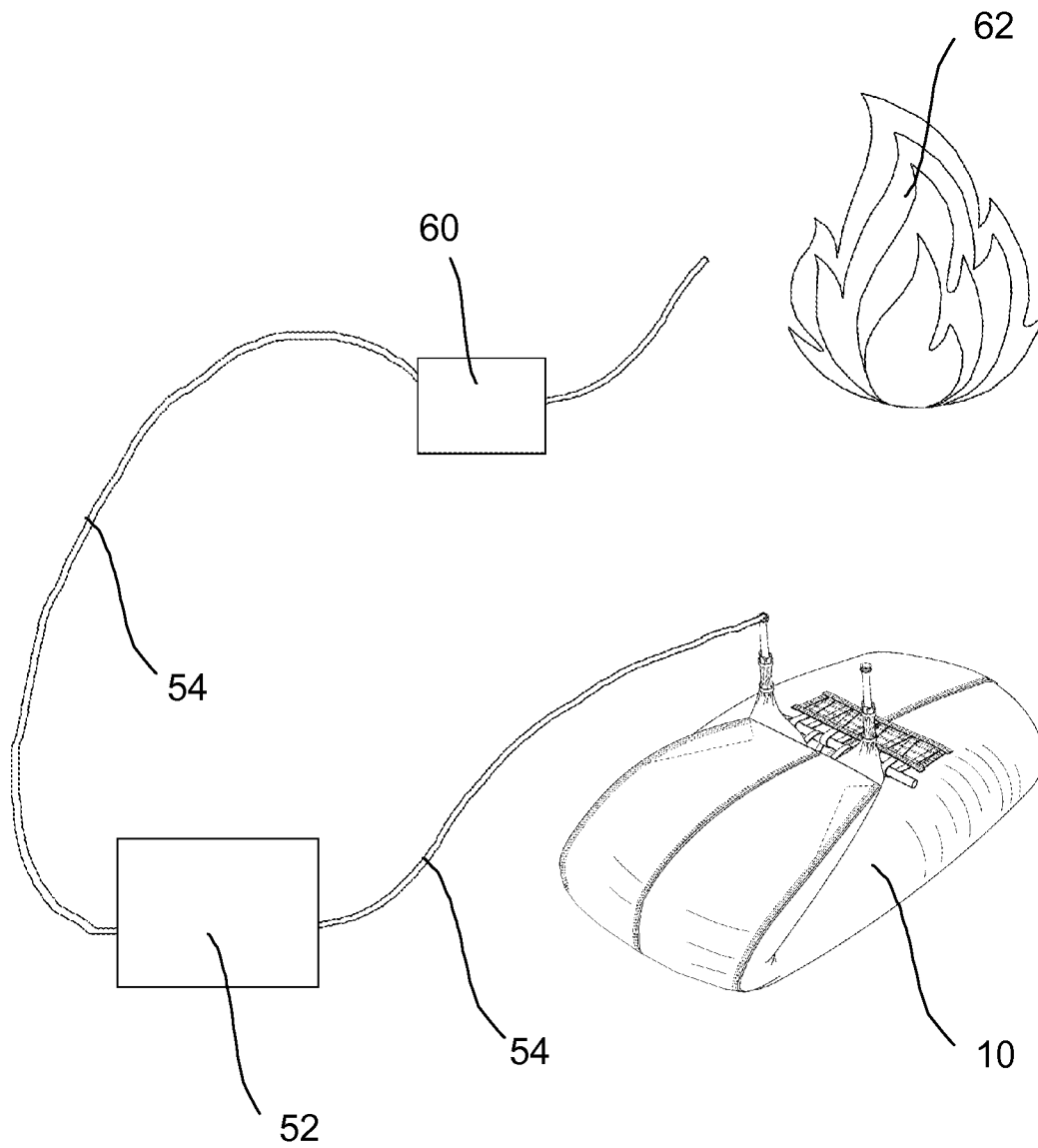


FIG. 15

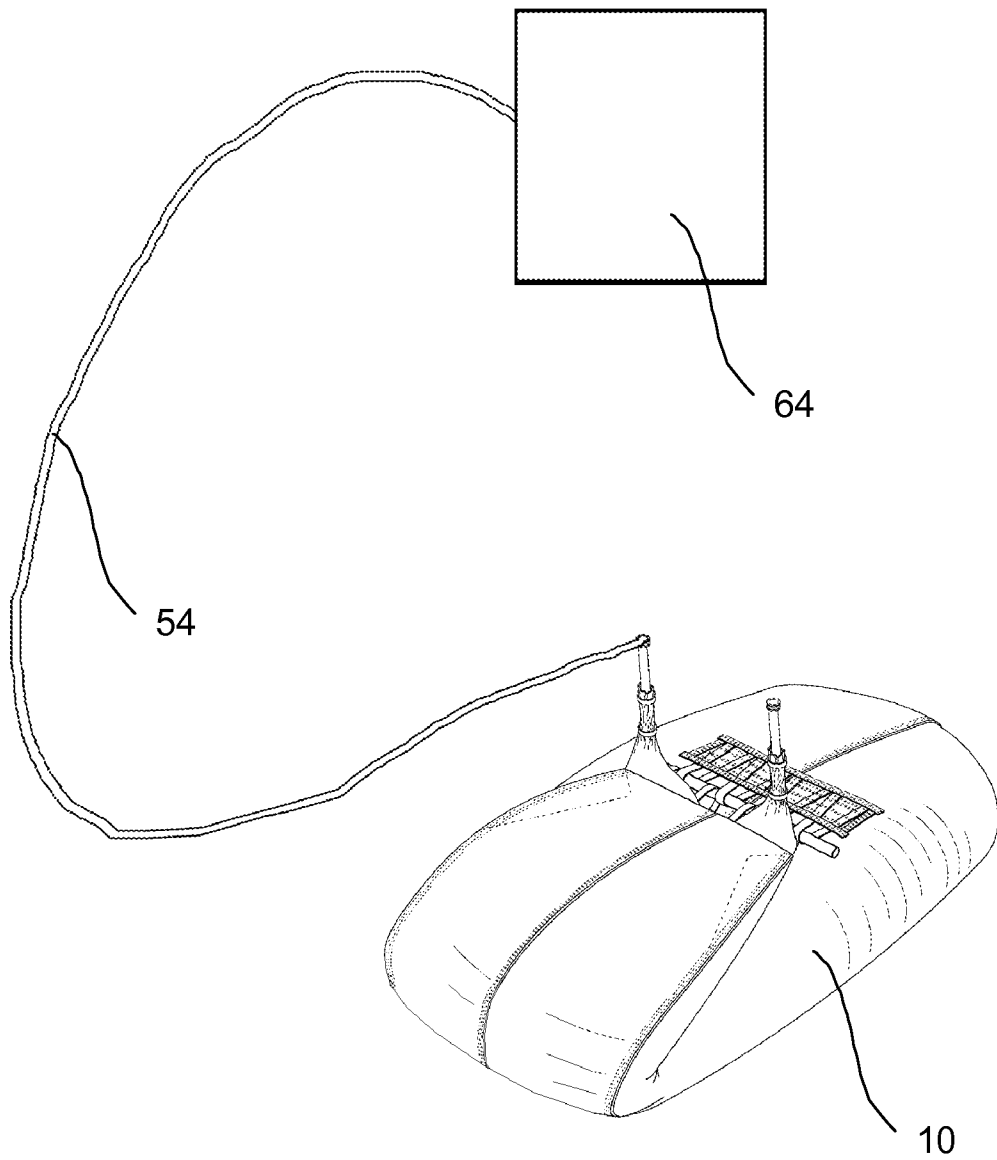


FIG. 16

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FLUID FILLABLE STRUCTURE

FIELD

This relates to a fluid fillable structure, such as a structure that may be used as a barrier for flood control or storing fluid.

BACKGROUND

Fluid filled barriers are commonly used in controlling flooding, although they may also be used for other purposes as well. Examples of other fluid filled barriers include U.S. Pat. No. 5,865,564 (Miller et al.) entitled "Fluid-Fillable Barrier"; U.S. Pat. No. 5,059,065 (Doolaege) entitled "Apparatus and a method for joining fluid structure sections or the like"; and U.S. Pat. No. 6,481,928 (Doolaege) entitled "Flexible hydraulic structure and system for replacing a damaged portion thereof".

A known type of fluid filled barrier, generally indicated by reference numeral 100, is shown in FIG. 1, made up of bladders 102. Generally, fluid filled barriers 100 may be between 2-20 feet, but may be more or less than this, depending on the available resources and the demands of each situation. Fluid filled barrier 100 is made up of elongated fluid filled bladders 102 placed end to end, with at least one end 104 open to receive fluid. As shown, end 104 has been gathered to make it easier to fill. In order to keep bladders 102 full, it is necessary to elevate the open end(s) of bladders 102. Once the barrier is being erected, this is done by using adjacent bladders 102 to keep ends 104 elevated. However, this cannot be done for the first bladder 102, such that an elevated structure 106, such as a natural or artificial rise, is used as the starting point for fluid filled barrier 100.

SUMMARY

There is provided a fluid fillable structure comprising a reservoir body comprising a top surface and at least one fluid fill port at a first end. A first connector is on the top surface of the reservoir body adjacent to the first end and a second connector is spaced from the first end. The first end of the reservoir body is folded back onto the reservoir body and secured by releaseably securing the first connector to the second connector such that the at least one fluid fill port remains open.

When used as a starter dam, the fluid fillable structure obviates the need for an elevated structure by placing the fill ports on the top of the structure. Furthermore, by placing the fill ports on top of the structure, the fill ports are not required to be closed as they are above the level of water in the reservoir body. When filled, or used to store water, a fluid fillable structure that is about 4 ft high and 20 ft long may hold about 5000 Gal., while a fluid fillable structure that is about 6 ft high and 25 ft long may hold about 10,000 Gal. Fluid fillable structures may be other heights and lengths. In one example, the fluid fillable structure may be up to 300 ft long.

According to another aspect, the reservoir body may be tapered toward a smaller cross-section at the first end.

According to another aspect, the fluid fillable structure may be in combination with a plurality of elongated fluid filled bladders extending from at least one end of the fluid fillable structure to form an elongated barrier. At least one fluid filled bladder may be a fluid fillable structure.

According to another aspect, the fluid fillable structure may further comprise flexible collars that connect adjacent ends of the fluid fillable structure and the fluid filled bladders. The

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flexible collars may comprise a flexible apron extending outward from a bottom surface of the flexible collar.

According to another aspect, there may be fluid filling the reservoir body. The first end that is folded onto the reservoir body may be partially filled with the fluid.

According to another aspect, the first end may be folded at a fold line, and the top surface of the reservoir body may be sloped downward between the second connector and the fold line when the reservoir body is filled with fluid.

According to another aspect, the first and second connectors may be selected from a group consisting of tape fasteners, buckles, or restraints engaged by a third connector.

According to another aspect, there may be at least one fill tube inserted into each of the at least one fluid fill port.

According to another aspect, the reservoir body may comprise a fluid tight bladder supported by a structural substrate.

According to another aspect, a bottom surface at the first end of the reservoir body may be unrestrained by securing the first connector to the second connector.

According to another aspect, there is provided a method of installing an elongated barrier, comprising the steps of providing a fluid fillable structure as described above; folding the first end of the reservoir body back onto the reservoir body and securing the folded portion in place by releaseably securing the first connector to the second connector, such that the at least one fluid fill port remains open; and injecting fluid into the reservoir body through the at least one fluid fill port located on the top surface of the reservoir body.

According to another aspect, the method may further comprise the step of installing a plurality of fluid filled bladders that extend from the fluid fillable structure. At least one fluid filled bladder may be a fluid fillable structure.

According to another aspect, the step of injecting fluid may comprise partially filling the first end that is folded onto the reservoir body with fluid.

According to another aspect, the first end may be folded at a fold line, and the top surface of the reservoir body may slope downward between the second connector and the fold line after fluid is injected.

According to another aspect, providing a fluid fillable structure may comprise inserting at least one fill tube into each of the at least one fluid fill port. The tubes may be removed.

According to another aspect, the first connector may be secured to the second connector such that a bottom surface at the first end of the reservoir body is unrestrained.

According to another aspect, the method may further comprise the steps of releasing the first connector and the second connector and emptying the reservoir body through the fluid fill ports.

According to an aspect, there is provided a fluid fillable structure, comprising reservoir body comprising a top tie-back surface, a bottom surface, a closed end and at least one fluid fill port at a fluid filling end opposite the closed end; a first connector on the top tie-back surface and adjacent to the fluid filling end; and a second connector on the top tie-back surface and spaced between the first connector and the closed end. In a fluid storing configuration, the fluid filling end of the reservoir body is folded onto the reservoir body to position the first connector adjacent to the second connector and the first connector being releaseably secured to the second connector, such that the at least one fluid fill port is positioned above the reservoir body and the first and second connectors, the connection between the first and second connectors permitting fluid to pass through the at least one fluid fill port.

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According to another aspect, the reservoir body may be tapered from a point between the first and second connectors toward a smaller cross-section at the fluid filling end.

According to another aspect, a combination of the fluid fillable structure with a plurality of elongated fluid filled bladders extending from the fluid fillable structure to form an elongated barrier. One or more of the plurality of fluid filled bladders may be a fluid fillable structure. There may be flexible collars that connect adjacent ends of the fluid fillable structure and the plurality of fluid filled bladders. Each of the flexible collars have a flexible apron extending outward from a bottom surface of the flexible collar.

According to another aspect, the reservoir body may comprise a flexible apron extending outward from the bottom surface of the reservoir body.

According to another aspect, the fluid fillable structure may further comprise fluid filling the reservoir body, wherein the fluid filling end that is folded onto the reservoir body is partially filled with the fluid.

According to another aspect, the top tie-back surface of the reservoir body may slope downward between the second connector and the fold line when the reservoir body is filled with fluid.

According to another aspect, the first and second connectors may be selected from a group consisting of tape fasteners, buckles, or first and second restraints connected by a third connector.

According to another aspect, the fluid fillable structure may further comprise a fill tube inserted into each of the at least one fluid fill port.

According to another aspect, the reservoir body may comprise a fluid tight bladder supported by a structural substrate.

According to another aspect, a bottom surface at the fluid filling end of the reservoir body may be unrestrained by securing the first connector to the second connector.

According to another aspect, the reservoir body may comprise an internal bladder having a first tubular portion and a second tubular portion, the second tubular portion being parallel and adjacent to the first tubular portion within the reservoir body. The reservoir body may have a first fluid fill port in communication with the first tubular portion of the internal bladder and a second tubular port in communication with the second tubular portion of the internal bladder, the bladder being connected at the closed end of the reservoir body to define a fluid path along the reservoir body between the first and second fluid fill ports. There may be a structural substrate positioned between the first and second tubular portions and connecting a bottom of the reservoir body to a top of the reservoir body. One or more one fill tubes may have a rigid or resilient structure that resists vacuum pressure.

According to an aspect, there is provided a method of installing a fluid fillable structure, comprising the steps of:

providing a fluid fillable structure comprising: a reservoir body comprising a top tie-back surface, a bottom surface, and at least one fluid fill port at a fluid filling end, and a closed end opposite the fluid filling end; a first connector on the top tie-back surface and adjacent to the fluid filling end; and a second connector on the top tie-back surface and spaced between the first connector and the closed end;

placing the reservoir body in a fluid storing configuration by folding the fluid filling end of the reservoir body onto the top tie-back surface of the reservoir body to position the first connector adjacent to the second connector and securing the fluid filling end in place by releaseably securing the first connector to the second connector, such that the at least one fluid fill port is positioned on top of the reservoir body above the reservoir body and the first and second connectors, the

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connection between the first and second connectors permitting fluid to pass through the at least one fluid fill port; and in the fluid storing configuration, injecting fluid into the reservoir body through the at least one fluid fill port.

According to another aspect, the reservoir body may be tapered from a point between the first and second connectors toward a smaller cross-section at the fluid filling end and comprises a consistent diameter otherwise.

According to another aspect, the reservoir body may further comprise the step of installing a plurality of fluid filled bladders that extend from the fluid fillable structure to form an elongated barrier.

According to another aspect, at least one of the plurality of fluid filled bladders may be a fluid fillable structure.

According to another aspect, the method may further comprise the step of installing flexible collars to connect adjacent ends of the fluid fillable structure and the plurality of fluid filled bladders. The flexible collars may have a flexible apron extending outward from a bottom surface of the flexible collar.

According to another aspect, the reservoir body may comprise a flexible apron extending outward from the bottom surface of the reservoir body.

According to another aspect, the reservoir body may comprise an internal bladder having a first tubular portion and a second tubular portion, the second tubular portion being parallel and adjacent to the first tubular portion within the reservoir body. The reservoir body may have a first fluid fill port in communication with the first tubular portion of the internal bladder and a second tubular port in communication with the second tubular portion of the internal bladder, the bladder being connected at the closed end of the reservoir body to define a fluid path along the reservoir body between the first and second fluid fill ports, and the method further comprising the step of circulating fluid between the first fluid fill port and the second fluid fill port along the internal bladder. The reservoir body may further comprise a structural substrate positioned between the first and second tubular portions and connecting a bottom of the reservoir body to a top of the reservoir body. At least one fill tube may have a rigid or resilient structure that resists vacuum pressure.

According to another aspect, injecting fluid may comprise partially filling the fluid filling end that is folded onto the reservoir body with fluid.

According to another aspect, the fluid filling end may be folded at a fold line, the top tie-back surface of the reservoir body sloping downward between the second connector and the fold line after fluid is injected.

According to another aspect, first and second connectors may be selected from a group consisting of tape fasteners, buckles, or first and second restraints connected by a third connector.

According to another aspect, providing a fluid fillable structure may comprise inserting at least one fill tube into each of the at least one fluid fill port.

According to another aspect, the method may further comprise the step of removing the at least one fill tube.

According to another aspect, the reservoir body may further comprise a fluid tight bladder supported by a structural substrate.

According to another aspect, the first connector may be secured to the second connector such that a bottom surface at the fluid filling end of the reservoir body is unrestrained.

According to another aspect, the method may further comprise the steps of releasing the first connector and the second connector and emptying the reservoir body through the at least one fluid fill port.

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According to another aspect, the distance between the first and second connectors may be about twice the height of the fluid fillable structure.

According to another aspect, injecting fluid into the reservoir body may comprise pumping water from a swimming pool into the reservoir body and further comprising the steps of servicing the swimming pool and returning the water to the swimming pool.

According to another aspect, injecting fluid may comprise injecting potable water and further comprising the step of dispensing the potable water for direct human consumption.

According to another aspect, the method may further comprise the step of removing the stored fluid from the reservoir body for use in one of an irrigation system, a fire fighting operation, a hydrocarbon-producing well treatment operation.

According to another aspect, the reservoir body may comprise an internal bladder having a first tubular portion and a second tubular portion adjacent, the second tubular portion being parallel and adjacent to the first tubular portion within the reservoir body. There may be a structural substrate positioned between the first and second tubular portions and connecting a bottom of the reservoir body to a top of the reservoir body. The reservoir body may comprise first and second fluid fill in communication with an internal bladder, the bladder comprising a U-shaped bladder having a first portion in communication with the first fluid fill port and a second portion in fluid communication with the second fluid fill port, the first and second portions being connected at the closed end of the reservoir body to define a fluid path between the first and second fluid fill ports. The method may further comprise the step of circulating fluid through the internal bladder by injecting fluid into the first fluid fill port and withdrawing fluid from the second fluid fill port.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other features will become more apparent from the following description in which reference is made to the appended drawings, the drawings are for the purpose of illustration only and are not intended to be in any way limiting, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a side elevation view of a prior art fluid filled barrier.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of an empty unfolded fluid fillable structure.

FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective view of a filled fluid fillable structure.

FIG. 4 is a side elevation view in section of a fluid fillable structure.

FIG. 5 is a side elevation view in section of a filled fluid fillable structure as part of a fluid filled barrier.

FIG. 6 is a side elevation view in section of a filled alternative fluid fillable structure.

FIG. 7 is a side elevation view in section of a filled further alternative fluid fillable structure.

FIGS. 8-8C are detailed perspective views of various attachments.

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of a fluid fillable structure with a skirt.

FIG. 10 is an end elevation view in section of an alternative fluid fillable structure.

FIG. 11 is a top schematic view of a flow path in a fluid fillable structure.

FIG. 12 is a schematic view of a fluid fillable structure used with a pool.

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FIG. 13 is a schematic view of a fluid fillable structure used to store potable water.

FIG. 14 is a schematic view of a fluid fillable structure used for irrigation.

FIG. 15 is a schematic view of a fluid fillable structure for use in a fire fighting operation.

FIG. 16 is a schematic view of a fluid fillable structure for use in a well treatment operation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A fluid fillable structure generally identified by reference numeral 10, will now be described with reference to FIGS. 2-16. The structures discussed herein are described as being filled with a fluid. Generally, this fluid will be water, as this is the most accessible and cheapest fluid available. However, it will be understood that the term "fluid" may include other fluids that may also be used to fill these barriers, and that may be obtained from various sources. In addition, structure 10 may be used for other purposes, such as to store fluid, in which case it may be filled with any fluid that may be appropriately stored. The types of fluid and methods of transporting these fluids will be known to those skilled in the art.

Referring to FIG. 2, fluid fillable structure 10 has a reservoir body 12 with a top surface 14 that acts as a top tie-back surface, a bottom surface 16, and at least one fluid fill port 18 at a first end 20 that acts as a fluid filling end. The term "first end" as used herein is not intended to refer exclusively to the edge of body 12, but rather the general area at one end of body 12, as will become apparent during the discussion of how fluid fillable structure 10 is assembled.

Reservoir body 12 must be capable of retaining fluid, and also withstanding the weight of the fluid without failure. Referring to FIG. 4, one example of reservoir body 12 has an inner, impermeable liner 22 and an outer, structural sleeve 24, each made from a flexible substrate with the necessary properties. For example, impermeable liner 22 may be plastic polyethylene sheeting, while the structural sleeve may be made from a polypropylene fabric. Other suitable materials will be recognized by those skilled in the art. Furthermore, reservoir body may be made from a single layer of material that provides both the fluid retaining and structural properties. In a preferred design, impermeable liner 22 is a U-shaped tube with both open ends of the U-shaped tube at first end 20 of body 12. The U-shaped liner 22 may be separated by a baffle 26 attached to structural sleeve, as shown in FIG. 10. This is done to enhance the stability of reservoir body 12 and to prevent it from moving due to lateral forces. In one example, baffle 26 and structural sleeve 24 are each made from a strong, woven fabric that is flexible and resists stretching. Other designs and variations of the aspects mentioned above will be recognized by those skilled in the art.

Referring to FIG. 4, the depicted example, fill lines 28 have been inserted through fill ports 18 and extend into reservoir body 12. In this example, impermeable liner 22 has been gathered and taped to fill lines 28. This is done for convenience, as a fluid pump, such as a water pump, can then be easily connected to fill lines 28, and the necessary volume of fluid injected. Once filled, the tape can be removed and fill lines 28 withdrawn from reservoir body 12. Fill lines 28 may also be left in place until it is desired to empty reservoir body 12 in order to allow more fluid to be injected in the event that body 12 requires additional fluid due to a leak, under filling, etc. Once removed, fluid fill ports 18 preferably expand to a larger size, which allows water to exit reservoir body 12 more rapidly.

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Referring now to FIG. 2 and FIG. 3, there is a first connector 30 on top surface 14 of reservoir body 12 at first end 20 and a second connector 32 spaced from first end 20. Fluid fillable structure 10 is prepared for use by folding first end 20 of reservoir body 12 back onto the remainder of reservoir body 12 and secured in place by releaseably securing first connector 30 to second connector 32. This is done while maintaining fill port 18 open to receive fluid. If this is done in a factory or other off-site location, reservoir body 12 may then be rolled up or otherwise packaged and prepared to be transported to where it is needed. This may also be done on site prior to filling reservoir body 12 with fluid.

As will be understood, first end 20 of reservoir body 12 is defined by the portion that is folded over onto reservoir body 12. As can be seen, first connector 30 is attached to what is considered the top surface 14 of reservoir body 12 in the unfolded position, but becomes the bottom surface of first end 20 once it is folded over onto itself. As can be seen in FIG. 2, first end 20 of reservoir body 12 includes a taper 34 toward the fill ports 18. This is done to help prevent fluid escaping once body 12 is filled. As can be seen in FIG. 3, once filled, top surface 14 of body 12 is rounded. Taper 34 is designed to keep fill ports 18 from extending down the sides of body 12, which could allow fluid to escape unintentionally.

First and second connectors 30 and 32 may take different forms. Referring to FIGS. 8-8C, different examples are shown. It will be understood that these examples are intended to represent different classes of connections, and the examples provided are not intended to be exhaustive as there are many different types of connectors that could be used, the exact details of which are largely unimportant aside from concerns regarding practicality, ease of use, cost and preferences of the user. Referring to FIG. 8, a first example includes two sets of loops 36 with a rigid connector 38 extending through loops 36. Rigid connector 38, such as a length of pipe, may be considered a third connector, which is used to secure connectors 30 and 32. Referring to FIG. 8A, a third connector may also be a cable 40, which is shown connecting a different style of loop 36. The benefit of using a third connector, such as rigid connector 38 or flexible connector 40, is that the connection connectors between 30 and 32 may be released by an operator from one side of reservoir body 12, without having to reach across or mount body 12. Other types of restraints may include buckles 42 shown in FIG. 8C, tape fasteners, such as hook and loop fasteners 44 shown in FIG. 8C, or other known types of connectors, or variations of the connectors shown. For example, different types of buckles may replace those shown in FIG. 8B, or a full length of hook and loop fasteners 44 may be used rather than discrete straps. In any event each connector must be properly secured to its respective portion of body 12, and be sufficiently strong to withstand the weight and pressure the fluid will apply to body 12 in order to maintain first end 20 in the desired position.

The example of structure 10 depicted in the drawings is designed such that the fluid within body 12 may be released quickly and efficiently by removing line 28 and allowing ports 18 to open to the greatest extent, and releasing connectors 30 and 32. When this occurs, first end 20 will be pushed out and down due to fluid pressure, and the fluid will then exit body 12. The remaining fluid may be removed by rolling up body 12 toward first end 20, such that body 12 is completely empty. This allows structure 10 to be transported and reused at another location without any additional steps required to repair or otherwise prepare structure 10 beyond the initial installation.

As can be seen, the connection between first and second connectors 30 and 32 leaves fluid fill ports 18 open to be filled

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after body 12 has been properly folded and assembled. In the depicted examples, aside from being integrally formed with the attached portion, the opposite side of fluid fill ports 18 is left unrestrained with respect to body 12, with only the one edge of fluid fill port 18 being securely held against body 12. It will be apparent that fluid fill ports 18 may be closed after body 12 has been filled to the appropriate level, although this may not be necessary as the fill ports 18 will be maintained above the fluid level in body 12 at all times in any event.

Referring to FIGS. 3 and 5, first end 20 is folded over at what may be described as a fold line 42, although in most cases fold line 42 will not be defined until the fold occurs. When body 12 is filled with fluid, the fold line will be kept about half-way up the height of body 12, although the actual height may vary depending on the design of body 12. This is due to the fact that fluid will be present in first end 20, which has been folded over body 12. In other words, top surface 14 of body 12 will slope downward starting at about second connector 32 toward fold line 42. Thus, the main, or unfolded, portion of body 12 will not necessarily retain all the fluid in body 12, as a portion will generally be present in first end 20.

Referring to FIG. 5, fluid fillable structure 10 is intended to be a part of a fluid barrier 100, generally made up of multiple, discrete lengths of barriers. As shown, fluid fillable structure 10 is positioned between two bladders 102, which extend away from either end of structure 10. It will be understood that, when used as a starter dam, fluid fillable structure 10 may also be positioned at an angle to fluid barrier 100, such that bladders 102 extend from the sides of fluid fillable structure 10 rather than the ends. Bladder 102 on the left is filled, while bladder 102 on the right is being filled. Generally, sections of a fluid barrier 100 will be filled sequentially. When used as a "starter dam" to replace elevated structure 106 shown in FIG. 1, there may only be a bladder 102 extending away from one end of structure 10. As shown, fluid fillable structure 10 is an intermediate component in the entire barrier 100. This may be useful to protect against a general failure of barrier 100 should one bladder 102 fail, as structure 10 does not rely on an adjacent bladder to keep fill port 18 raised above the fluid level in bladders 100 or structure 10. Alternatively, referring to FIG. 6, structure 10 may be higher than the adjacent bladders 102 to provide a higher reference point. It has been found that subsequent sections of barrier 100 tend to decrease slightly in their maximum height, as it is difficult to maintain the same fluid level in adjacent bladders. For example, if one bladder has a height of 3 feet, the adjacent bladder may only be at 2 ft, 11 in. By providing an oversized structure 10, this risk is reduced. As a further alternative, referring to FIG. 7, structure 10 may be of indeterminate length, and may be the same length as a normal section of barrier 100. This approach may be used if the entire barrier 100 is to be made from structures 10, rather than only using structure 10 as a starter dam, or periodically provided to protect structure 10 against general failure or to recover any lost height. Referring to FIG. 3, fluid filled structure 10 may be secured to adjacent sections of barrier 100 by a collar 46 to increase stability, as is known in the art. Alternatively, collar 46 may also have an apron 47 that extends outward from the bottom surface of collar 46, as shown on the right-hand collar 46. Apron 47 and collar 46 are both preferably made from flexible, impermeable material and can thus reduce the amount of leakage through the small opening that exists between adjacent structures 10 and/or bladders 102 (see, for example, FIG. 5). Apron 47 extends along the ground surface toward the fluid being retained. The fluid pressure from the retained fluid presses down on apron 47, and effectively seals the small opening between structures

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10 and/or bladders 102. In another embodiment, referring to FIG. 9, apron 47 may be attached to fluid fillable structure 10 and extend along its length.

Fluid fillable structure 10, as described herein, may be used for various purposes. As described above, fluid fillable structure may be used as a barrier for water, such as a temporary dike or dam. In addition, fluid fillable structure 10 may also be used as a cofferdam that defines an enclosure to hold back water from a work site.

Alternatively, fluid fillable structure 10 may be used to store water or other liquids, for example, as an emergency supply of drinking water, for use in fire suppression, irrigation, or any situation where a tank of water may be used and in particular where a tank that can be easily collapsed and transported may be beneficial. As specific examples, referring to FIG. 12, fluid fillable structure 10 may be used to store water removed from a pool 50 for maintenance, rather than draining the pool water into a sewer and refilling the pool after the maintenance has been completed. Pump 52 may be used to remove water from pool 50 and to transfer it to structure 10 through lines 54. When maintenance is completed, pump 52 may be used again, or the water may be allowed to drain from structure 10 by gravity to return to pool 50. Referring to FIG. 13, fluid fillable structure 10 may be used as an emergency water supply. Structure 10 may, for example, be filled with potable water and located at a desired location, such as an emergency shelter, or at a central, accessible location, depending on the intended purpose for the stored water. Structure 10 can then store the potable water until it is needed. Structure 10 may, for example, be connected to a dispensing station 56, with dispensing station 56 being maintained at a given water level using pump 52. It will be understood that the drinking water may be obtained directly from structure 10, or may be dispensed by other methods well known in the art. Referring to FIG. 14, structure 10 may also be used to store water for irrigation. As one example of how this might be accomplished, the water from structure 10 may be transferred by pump 52 to a distribution system 58 for irrigation. Referring to FIG. 15, structure 10 may further be used to store water for fire suppression. It will be understood that there are a variety of ways in which this may be accomplished. In the example shown in FIG. 15, water from structure 10 is transferred by pump 52 during a fire fighting operation, and the water is then provided to firefighting equipment 60 to extinguish fire 62. In another example, shown in FIG. 16, fluid fillable structure 10 may be used in hydraulic fracturing operation for a hydrocarbon well 64. It will be understood that the dimensions of fluid fillable structure may be modified based on the requirements of the situations as well as the material, depending on the types of liquids.

Referring now to FIG. 11, in some circumstances it may be desirable to circulate water through fluid fillable structure 10. This may be done by providing fluid fillable structure 10 with made with a U-shaped body and fluid fillable ports 18 at either end. When circulating fluid, pressure will be applied to at least one fluid line 28 that urges it to collapse. Accordingly, one or both fluid lines 28 are preferably made from a structure that does not collapse under pressure, such as by making ports 18 from a rigid or resilient material that is strong enough to withstand the pressures that will be applied. Other methods to ensure fluid is able to circulate will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

In this patent document, the word “comprising” is used in its non-limiting sense to mean that items following the word are included, but items not specifically mentioned are not excluded. A reference to an element by the indefinite article “a” does not exclude the possibility that more than one of the

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element is present, unless the context clearly requires that there be one and only one of the elements.

The following claims are to be understood to include what is specifically illustrated and described above, what is conceptually equivalent, and what can be obviously substituted. The scope of the claims should not be limited by the preferred embodiments set forth in the examples, but should be given the broadest interpretation consistent with the description as a whole.

What is claimed is:

1. A fluid fillable structure, comprising:

a reservoir body comprising an interior volume, a top tie-back surface, a bottom surface, a closed end and at least one fluid fill port at a fluid filling end opposite the closed end and in fluid communication with the interior volume;

first and second connectors carried by the top tie-back surface, wherein the first connector is positioned adjacent to the fluid filling end and the second connector is spaced from the fluid filling end between the first connector and the closed end;

wherein, in a fluid storing configuration, the fluid filling end of the reservoir body folded back and secured onto the reservoir body by releasably securing the first connector, a portion of the interior volume adjacent to the fluid filling end, and the first connector are to the second connector such that the at least one fluid fill port is positioned above the reservoir body and the first and second connectors, the connection between the first and second connectors permitting fluid to pass through the at least one fluid fill port.

2. The fluid fillable structure of claim 1, wherein the reservoir body is tapered from a point between the first and second connectors toward a smaller cross-section at the fluid filling end.

3. The fluid fillable structure of claim 1, in combination with a plurality of elongated fluid filled bladders extending from the fluid fillable structure to form an elongated barrier.

4. The fluid fillable structure of claim 3, wherein at least one of the plurality of fluid filled bladders is a fluid fillable structure.

5. The fluid fillable structure of claim 3, further comprising flexible collars that connect adjacent ends of the fluid fillable structure and the plurality of fluid filled bladders.

6. The fluid fillable structure of claim 5, wherein each of the flexible collars have a flexible apron extending outward from a bottom surface of the flexible collar.

7. The fluid fillable structure of claim 1, wherein the reservoir body comprises a flexible apron extending outward from the bottom surface of the reservoir body.

8. The fluid fillable structure of claim 1, further comprising fluid filling the reservoir body, wherein the fluid filling end that is folded onto the reservoir body is partially filled with the fluid.

9. The fluid fillable structure of claim 1, wherein the fluid filling end is folded at a fold line, and the top tie-back surface of the reservoir body slopes downward between the second connector and the fold line when the reservoir body is filled with fluid.

10. The fluid fillable structure of claim 1, wherein the first and second connectors are selected from a group consisting of tape fasteners, buckles, or first and second restraints connected by a third connector.

11. The fluid fillable structure of claim 1, further comprising a fill tube inserted into each of the at least one fluid fill port.

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12. The fluid fillable structure of claim 1, wherein the reservoir body comprises a fluid tight bladder supported by a structural substrate.

13. The fluid fillable structure of claim 1, wherein a bottom surface at the fluid filling end of the reservoir body is unrestrained by securing the first connector to the second connector.

14. The fluid fillable structure of claim 1, wherein the reservoir body comprises an internal bladder having a first tubular portion and a second tubular portion, the second tubular portion being parallel and adjacent to the first tubular portion within the reservoir body.

15. The fluid finable structure of claim 14, wherein the reservoir body has a first fluid fill port in communication with the first tubular portion of the internal bladder and a second fluid fill port in communication with the second tubular portion of the internal bladder, the bladder being connected at the closed end of the reservoir body to define a fluid path along the reservoir body between the first and second fluid fill ports.

16. The fluid fillable structure of claim 15, comprising a structural substrate positioned between the first and second tubular portions and connecting a bottom of the reservoir body to a top of the reservoir body.

17. The fluid finable structure of claim 15, wherein at least one of the first and second tubular portions has a rigid or resilient structure that resists vacuum pressure.

18. A method of installing a fluid fillable structure, comprising the steps of:

providing a fluid fillable structure comprising:

a reservoir body comprising an interior volume, a top tie-back surface, a bottom surface, and at least one fluid fill port at a fluid filling end and in fluid communication with the interior volume, and a closed end opposite the fluid filling end; and

first and second connectors carried by the top tie-back surface, wherein the first connector is positioned adjacent to the fluid filling end

and the second connector is spaced from the fluid filling end and the first connector between the first connector and the closed end;

placing the reservoir body in a fluid storing configuration by folding the fluid filling end of the reservoir body, a portion of the interior volume adjacent to the fluid filling end, and the first connector back onto the top tie-back surface of the reservoir body by releaseably securing the first connector to the second connector, such that the at least one fluid fill port is positioned above the reservoir body and the first and second connectors, the connection between the first and second connectors permitting fluid to pass through the at least one fluid fill port; and in the fluid storing configuration, injecting fluid into the reservoir body through the at least one fluid fill port.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein the reservoir body is tapered from a point between the first and second connectors toward a smaller cross-section at the fluid filling end and comprises a consistent diameter otherwise.

20. The method of claim 18, further comprising the step of installing a plurality of fluid filled bladders that extend from the fluid fillable structure to form an elongated barrier.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein at least one of the plurality of fluid filled bladders is a fluid fillable structure.

22. The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of installing flexible collars to connect adjacent ends of the fluid fillable structure and the plurality of fluid filled bladders.

23. The method of claim 22, wherein the flexible collars have a flexible apron extending outward from a bottom surface of the flexible collar.

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24. The method of claim 18, wherein the reservoir body comprises a flexible apron extending outward from the bottom surface of the reservoir body.

25. The method of claim 18, wherein injecting fluid comprises partially filling the fluid filling end that is folded onto the reservoir body with fluid.

26. The method of claim 25, wherein the fluid filling end is folded at a fold line, the top tie-back surface of the reservoir body sloping downward between the second connector and the fold line after fluid is injected.

27. The method of claim 18, wherein the first and second connectors are selected from a group consisting of tape fasteners, buckles, or first and second restraints connected by a third connector.

28. The method of claim 18, wherein providing a fluid fillable structure comprises inserting at least one fill tube into each of the at least one fluid fill port.

29. The method of claim 28, further comprising the step of removing the at least one fill tube.

30. The method of claim 18, wherein the reservoir body comprises a fluid tight bladder supported by a structural substrate.

31. The method of claim 18, wherein the first connector is secured to the second connector such that a bottom surface at the fluid filling end of the reservoir body is unrestrained.

32. The method of claim 18, further comprising the steps of releasing the first connector and the second connector and emptying the reservoir body through the at least one fluid fill port.

33. The method of claim 18, wherein the distance between the first and second connectors is about twice the height of the fluid fillable structure.

34. The method of claim 18, wherein injecting fluid into the reservoir body comprises pumping water from a swimming pool into the reservoir body and further comprising the steps of servicing the swimming pool and returning the water to the swimming pool.

35. The method of claim 18, further comprising the step of locating the reservoir body at a location and storing potable water in the reservoir body.

36. The method of claim 18, further comprising the steps of storing water in the reservoir body, removing the stored fluid from the reservoir body and injecting the fluid downhole in a well treatment operation.

37. The method of claim 18, further comprising the steps of storing water in the reservoir body and removing the stored fluid from the reservoir body for use in an irrigation system.

38. The method of claim 18, further comprising the steps of storing water in the reservoir body and removing the stored fluid from the reservoir body for use in a fire fighting operation.

39. The method of claim 18, wherein the reservoir body comprises an internal bladder having a first tubular portion and a second tubular portion, the second tubular portion being parallel and adjacent to the first tubular portion within the reservoir body.

40. The method of claim 39, further comprising a structural substrate positioned between the first and second tubular portions and connecting a bottom of the reservoir body to a top of the reservoir body.

41. The method of claim 39, wherein the reservoir body comprises first and second fluid fill ports in communication with an internal bladder, the bladder comprising a U-shaped bladder having a first portion in communication with the first fluid fill port and a second portion in fluid communication with the second fluid fill port, the first and second portions

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being connected at the closed end of the reservoir body to define a fluid path between the first and second fluid fill ports.

42. The method of claim **41**, further comprising the step of circulating fluid through the internal bladder by injecting fluid into the first fluid fill port and withdrawing fluid from the second fluid fill port. 5

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