FORMING DEVICE FOR SETTABLE FLUIDS FOR USE IN CONSTRUCTION
FORMENDE VORRICHTUNG FÜR HÄRTBARE FLÜSSIGKEITEN
DISPOSITIF DE FORMAGE POUR FLUIDES PRETS A ETRE MIS EN FORME S'UTILISANT DANS LA CONSTRUCTION

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Description

FIELD OF INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates to construction of buildings and more particularly to a reusable panel and frame system providing retaining structures for settable materials such as concrete.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] In the past, it has been common to pour concrete into forming structures or molds made of wood or metal which are fastened together with nails or bolts on the job site. As early as the Phaeros time, wooden panels have been oriented in a vertical direction, with settable material being poured in from the top and with panels being fixed together with nails or other such devices. In the present day, buildings are constructed by methods of utilizing panels made of either wood or metal to contain the concrete until the concrete sets. In general, these panels and the structures that hold them in place during the setting period have either been retained within the building or removed after the concrete or other settable material has set up.

[0003] The problem with forming settable walls and columns in this manner is that measurements must be taken each time the forming structures are fabricated on site, meaning that all of the edges and panels must be trued and vertical so that the walls or other structural members which result from the pouring of the concrete likewise come out with parallel sides and right-angled corners. In order to provide for the rectilinearity of the walls, skilled artisans must make complicated and precise measurements to assure proper placement and sizing of the resulting structural members. This oftentimes requires utilization of laser datum lines to make sure that the forming structures are appropriately oriented. Therefore, the utilization of traditional molds for settable concrete requires a highly skilled artisan. The skill relates both to experience in providing the required forming structures and also in minimizing the time necessary to construct these structures.

[0004] For instance, it takes a skilled artisan a relatively large amount of time to provide a suitable mold for construction of a wall and column combination. In addition, oftentimes it is the case that the frames and panels utilized in the fabrication of the mold outweigh the weight of the concrete to be poured. This requires the utilization of a large amount of man power and heavy machinery resulting in longer construction times. Furthermore, since the mold walls or panels and buttressing equipment are massive, precision molding is relatively difficult, which again warrants the utilization of experienced artisans.

[0005] For instance, when building columns or walls are to be erected, it sometimes takes a skilled artisan as much as five or six hours to provide a suitable mold for a wall and column combination. Another factor in the fabrication of molds for settable concrete is the shear weight or mass of the elements required to make up the mold. Oftentimes it is the case that the frame and panels utilized in the fabrication of the mold outweigh all the concrete to be poured. For instance, the machinery necessary to buttress a wall on both sides to a distance of 10 feet high can be as much as 2-3 tons, whereas the wall itself, once having been fabricated, is less than 500 pounds.

[0006] Since the mold walls or panels and buttressing machinery are massive, precision molding is relatively difficult. It will be appreciated that high precision is required most notably in high-rise type of buildings, those buildings exceeding 20 stories. The precision is required because as one builds up from a base, any mistakes in the position of the wall at the base level affects higher stories of the building. As will be appreciated, it is very difficult to correct for mistakes made at a lower level when building walls at a higher level.

[0007] It will also be appreciated that when building molds for retaining concrete, removing nails and screws or bolts in order to effectuate a modification of the structure due to change of plans or other factors is virtually impossible. This is because in general the panels which are buttressed are not capable of being adjusted on the fly to accommodate changes of plan.

[0008] While in the past metal panels have been performed to various panel sizes, the utilization of these panels is difficult in situations where modifications must be made on the spot to accommodate architectural changes or, in fact, to accommodate unforeseen circumstances during the construction of the building. When these panels are replaced with panels of different sizes or configurations, it is not always possible to have them aligned and placed appropriately.

[0009] It will be appreciated that the difficulty in aligning these panel stems from both the weight and the inability to dimension them properly. The reason for the requirement of a skilled artisan at this point is that the artisan must take dimensions over a number of diagonals and to calculate the appropriate dimensions for the panel or the buttressing structure. Mistakes are often made in the on-site calculations, resulting in a formed wall that does not come out to specification. The result of a wall not meeting the specs is costly. Therefore, utilization of highly paid artisans is required to make sure that such an occurrence does not happen.

US 4,744,541 relates to multipurpose concrete form panels.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] The present invention provides a system for forming building elements of settable material in the construction of a building on a base slab, the system comprising:

forming members, each having a number of precisely-positioned, rectilinearly-arranged apertures there-
characterised in that selected apertures having oversized plugs therethrough for prestressing of said members, selected ones of said apertures being adapted to receive dowels for the positioning and anchoring thereof to an adjacent forming member; and means including said dowels for precisely assembling adjoining forming members such that, when said forming members are assembled, they are precisely rectilinearly and accurately positioned and connected one to the other, whereby skilled artisans are not required in the erection of said forming members at a building site in order to achieve the forming of precisely positioned and dimensioned building elements.

[0011] Rather than requiring a skilled artisan on-site to make the measurements for the panels and the buttressing structure, in order to provide the appropriate molds for the poured concrete or other settable material, in the subject invention, all of the framing members and panels are apertured in such a way that when dowels are used to join the members together, all of the panels and walls are automatically trued. In one embodiment, the apertures in each of the panels or framing members are in a rectilinear array, with the apertures equidistant one from the other. This means that alterations can be made on the spot, in the size or dimension of any building component, without having to remeasure the entire job.

[0012] In one embodiment, the apertured panels and framing members are prestressed by the presence of an array of removable and interchangeable oversized plastic plugs in the apertures. When an oversized plug is inserted into an aperture, the plug deforms inwardly when in place, thus providing prestressing in that structural element.

[0013] Moreover, when members are joined together by connecting apparatus from oversized plugs in adjacent members, the members are accurately positioned due to the accuracies associated with the holes into which the oversized plugs are inserted. Thus, not only do the apertures or holes in the apertured members provide for initial truing, this truing is maintained due to the fact that the entire structure, when assembled, is stable and rigid.

[0014] In one embodiment, the members are made of lightweight material, such as a composite plastic material made of different layers, with a honeycomb structure being preferable and with the honeycomb sandwiched between two exterior sheets. The sheet which is on the pour side of the panel can be patterned by merely providing the sheet with the appropriate pattern or design.

[0015] In operation, apertured base strips are laid out in a rectilinear fashion and screwed down into the foundation floor. This positions the apertures in each one of these bases strips, such that when members are attached to these base strips through the utilization of the plastic dowels, the rectilinear or dimensional stability of the resulting structure is maintained.

[0016] In one embodiment, apertured horizontal and vertical channels are laid and erected, respectively, on the top of the apertured base strip by the means of plastic dowels. The combination of these channels with base strips and dowels supports and positions the panels forming the walls of the pour and holds them in place both horizontally and vertically.

[0017] It will be appreciated that the apertured panels constitute the main component of the subject system. Note, these panels made of composite plastic materials are prestressed by the presence of an array of removable and interchangeable oversized plastic plugs. These oversized plugs, in one embodiment, have an outwardly elliptical surface, such that when these plugs are forced into a member by pneumatic means, the plug shrinks imperceptibly as it goes through the hole. This being the case, the pressure between the outer surface of the plug and the inner surface of each of the holes is increased such that the friction fit provides prestressing. Thus the utilization of the oversized plugs provides a structure which is rigid and dimensionally exact.

[0018] In one embodiment, the oversized plugs are removable, again by pneumatic means. Moreover, in one embodiment, the exterior surface of the plugs has a retaining sphere or bulb which snaps into place into the apertured members to maintain the plug in place. Note, the aperture into which the plug is placed is provided with mating cup-shaped holes into which the detents fit so as to determine the location of the plug within the aperture.

[0019] It will be appreciated that this is all plastic system in which the plugs themselves are made of plastic. In order for the plug to be easily insertable and positioned within the apertures of the frames, it is important that portions of the plug engaging the walls of the aperture be flexible while other portions of the plug be rigid.

[0020] In one embodiment, the plug is provided with a central bore to permit devices to be secured to the plug and also to permit removal of the plug, such that the plug can be grabbed and pulled from the aperture. The bore is also utilized to accommodate interlocking plugs such that the various apertured members can be locked together at the plug. Alternatively, the plugs can be used by themselves simply as an anchoring device for mating structural elements.

[0021] In another embodiment of the plug, a circumferential annulus is provided in the bore such that when it is time to remove the plug, a gun-carried device is utilized to penetrate the bore of the plug and to pull out the plug by coaction with the annulus in the wall of the bore. In order to accomplish this, the bores are given a square or rectangular cross-section, such that a tool can be inserted around a round bolt passing through the square bore so that it can grab the plug at the aforementioned annulus while still being insertable to either side of the round bolt.

[0022] In one embodiment, the vertical channels for the wall panels are hingeable, with the angle of the walls
being set by inwardly projecting overlapping apertured tabs or base strips, with the angle being set by the overlapping holes and the dowels therethrough. Thus the walls can be oriented at any desired angle.

[0023] In a further embodiment, removable conduits for the placement of wires, pipes and the like can be attached to the panels at the plugged apertures, whereas in another embodiment, apertured composite plastic frames are provided to brace the panels either from a floor base strip or from a ceiling frame, which also like the panels, are prestressed by the plugs and are made of composite plastic material.

[0024] In summary, a universal reusable system is provided for molding concrete or other settable fluids for use in building construction. In the subject system, apertured composite plastic panels and frames, prestressed by the presence of an array of removable and interchangeable oversized plastic plugs, are positioned and held in place by a framing system which utilizes a combination of apertured strips used as base guides and both vertical and horizontal channels, as well as dowels and plugs. The use of apertured panels and framing system provides for a reusable assembly whose dimensions can be readily set on site for each application and whose rectilinearity is maintained either by the dowel-aperture combination or by a combination of oversized plugs in adjacent members to be joined and connectors therebetween.

[0025] The reusable nature of the plastic frame and panel structure permits economic fabrication of concrete walls, while at the same time assuring that the walls are true due to the overlapping of mating holes in the overlapping apertured members and the use of plastic dowels through the overlapping holes.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0026] These and other features of the subject invention will be better understood in conjunction with the Detailed Description taken in conjunction with the Drawings of which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the subject removable forming system for the molding of concrete walls or the like in which all forming members are apertured prestressed members, with the prestressing due to the utilization of oversized plastic plugs;

Figure 2 is an isometric and a cross-sectional view of a portion of the system of Figure 1 showing the joining of apertured base strips with horizontal and vertical channels which support and position the panels and hold them in place through utilization of dowels;

Figure 3 is a front view of an apertured prestressed panel for use in the system of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a diagrammatic and cross-sectional view of the panel of Figure 3 illustrating the composite construction in which honeycomb members are disposed between face sheets;

Figure 5 is a diagrammatic and cross-sectional illustration of the panel of Figure 3 in place on a horizontal base channel which is located through the use of upstanding dowels from a base strip, with the dowel locating a support pipe for the panel and frame, and with the uppermost part of the panel having apertures to receive dowels for locating the panel thereabove;

Figures 6A, 6B and 6C are diagrammatic illustrations of the various plug/aperture configurations for use in the panel of Figure 3, illustrating a round, octagonal and hexagonal configurations;

Figure 7 is a cross-sectional and diagrammatic illustration of the panel of Figure 3 illustrating the utilization of universal plugs, pour side connection plugs, and anchor plugs which are inserted into the apertures of the panel, with the removable and interchangeable oversized plug providing the prestressed structure;

Figure 8 is a diagrammatic representation of an octagonal plug construction, with outwardly extending ribs having detents thereon and with the plug carrying a central bore having a square cross-section;

Figure 9 is a diagrammatic illustration of a cylindrical plug having exterior detents and a central bore having a square cross-section;

Figure 10 is a diagrammatic illustration of one embodiment of the vertical channel of Figure 1 for the location of a panel, indicating its location on a base strip with adjacent horizontal base channels, as well as its composite construction with a tongue and groove structure for mating with a vertically extending edge of a panel;

Figure 11 is a cross-sectional and diagrammatic illustration of the vertical channel of Figure 10 illustrating the composite construction of the channel and a central reinforcing member sandwiched between two T-shaped members;

Figure 12 is a diagrammatic illustration of the assembly of the two T-shaped portions of the vertical channel of Figure 11 to make up the completed channel, illustrating that the insertion of the inner T-shaped portion into the outer T-shaped portion moves inwardly disposed walls of the outer portion outwardly, such that the walls of the outer portion are parallel;

Figure 13 is a diagrammatic and cross-sectional view of the removal of the inner T-shaped portion so as to permit inward flexing of the walls of the outer T-shaped portion to permit panel removal;

Figure 14 is a diagrammatic illustration of the location of an interior pipe to be embedded within a concrete wall, with the pipe supported at a base cup and intermediate along the length of the pipe through a collar and ties extending into the apertures of the opposed panels making up the forming walls for the mold, with an array of these pipes placed to form cavity walls within the structure;

Figure 15 is a cross-sectional and diagrammatic il-
illustration of the formation of a waffle slab above a previously formed floor, illustrating the location of plastic trapezoidal pans through the utilization of dowels or plugs through an apertured plastic horizontally-disposed forming member;

Figure 16 is a diagrammatic illustration of the utilization of hinged vertical channels, with the hinge and apertured base strips permitting the formation of concrete walls at any predetermined angle, with inwardly disposed apertured tabs from each of the base strips being pinned together at an overlying aperture to fix the angle between the formed walls;

Figure 17 is a diagrammatic illustration of the attachment of scaffolding to the apertured members of Figure 1, with the scaffolding being secured to a wall via anchored bolts through the plugs in the associated panel;

Figure 18 is a diagrammatic illustration of a portion of the scaffolding of Figure 17, with a scaffolding arm adapted to be secured to a plug through an aperture of the adjacent panel to the wall by the rotation of a bolt through a collar within the arm of the scaffolding; and,

Figure 19 is a diagrammatic illustration of the extensible nature of a brace and a support beam due to the overlapping of apertures within each of the members, with the apertures carrying dowels to provide the securing of one overlying member to the other.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0027] Referring now to Figure 1, a removable all-plastic forming system 10 for the molding of settable materials such as concrete includes apertured plastic members, with the apertures having oversized plastic plugs therein to pre stressing each of the members. The primary forming member is a composite plastic panel 12 which is located in vertical channels or guides 14, with the bottom of each panel residing in a horizontal base channel or guide 16.

Horizontal base channel 16 is located on a base strip 18, with the base strips being initially laid out over a slab 20 in a rectilinear arrangement as illustrated by base strip 18 and base strip 22.

Panels 12 are buttressed by braces 24 running between a pipe 28 anchored to base strip 22 and a horizontally running pipe 30 coupled to an upstanding support pipe 32. Braces 24 also extend upwardly as illustrated at 24' to a horizontally running apertured plastic frame 36 which is used to support horizontal forming panel 38 for supporting an upper floor. The upper floor is formed as a concrete slab 40, which in one embodiment is a waffle slab produced by trapezoidal pans 42.

The initial wall is poured between panels 12 and 12' which form the mold for the wall.

As is usual during construction, vertically running conduits 50 are used in forming cavity walls or housing utility lines. In this case, the conduits are supported at their base by cups 52 and their spacers 54.

[0032] It will be appreciated that all of the forming members are joined together through dowels or plugs in the various apertures such that the rectilinearity of the forming structure is assured without remeasuring every time a member is put in place. The only initial measurements are those made by screwing down the base strips to the foundation floor slab. Because the apertures are in an equally spaced rectilinear array through all of the members, securing one member to another through the aperture/dowel structure assures truing of the walls both in a horizontal and vertical direction, a task which herebefore has not been possible without the utilization of skilled labor.

[0033] As mentioned hereinbefore, when forming concrete or settable structural elements, skilled labor is required to dimension each of the mold parts for that element. Note that the measurements must be made on the diagonal as well as the vertical and horizontal directions. In the subject invention, these members and panels are secured together via dowels at respective apertures such that merely assembling one on another and mating the members through the utilization of the dowels and apertures assures truing of the walls without complicated measurements or skilled labor. Moreover, the forming structures are light weight and dimensionally accurate due to prestressing with oversized plugs.

[0034] Referring now to Figure 2, in the embodiment shown in Figure 1, apertured base strip 22 is joined to a rectilinearly located base strip 18 through the utilization of a combination connector 60 having upstanding dowels 62 as illustrated. These dowels project upwardly though apertures 64 in base strips 18 and 22 so as to attach them together, with the dowels also attaching a base plate 66 at the base of support pipe 32 to the base strip, like to locate the support pipe with respect to the base strip.

Moreover, strip connectors 70 have upstanding dowels 72 which project upwardly into apertures in base channel 16 to locate the base channel with respect to the base strip. As can be seen, composite panels 12 are located in channel 16 such that dowel 72 locates the base of panel 12 in the corresponding orthogonal directions. As will be seen, dotted dowel 82 locates vertical channel 14 on base strip 18 such that this channel and the adjacent channel 14' are located precisely with respect to the base strip.

[0036] It will be noted that panel 12' and panel 12 are tied together through laterally extending rods 76 which serve to orient the vertical channels and thus the panels in parallel spaced adjacency. It will also be noted that these rods are conveniently provided through apertures in the vertical channels so that panel 12' can be aligned with panel 12 through the utilization of these rods.

[0037] As can be seen, cement or concrete is poured into the space between two panels 12 and 12' as indicated by arrow 80, such that the pour sided walls 82 and 82' of the adjacent panels provide the mold walls for settable materials.
If it is desired to have internal vertical conduits, these conduits can be provided in an array of plastic pipes as illustrated at 50, and are joined together such that their bases 86 are captured in cups 52.

Referring now to Figure 3, panel 12 is provided with a regular array of apertures 90 into which are inserted a variety of oversized plugs as illustrated at 92. In one embodiment, these plugs are oversized and made of plastic, which when they are inserted into the apertures provide for the aforementioned prestressing of the panels.

Referring to Figure 4, as to panels 12, these panels have a honeycomb structure with outer sheets 94 and 96 joined together with an intermediate structure 98 that comprises, in one embodiment, a plastic honeycomb.

Referring now to Figure 5, a cross-sectional view of panel 12 is illustrated in which the panel is seen inserted into a horizontal base channel or guide 16, with the lower portion 100 of panel 12 having bore 102 into which a dowel 62 through base strip 18 or 22 projects. It is noted that the base channel 16 also has an aperture 108 through which dowel 62 projects as well, thereby locating not only the base channel, but also the panel within the channel.

It will be seen that concrete 110 is poured between side 94 and the opposing forming wall, whereas the top portion 112 of panel 12 has an aperture 114 into which a positioning dowel 116 is inserted. This dowel is utilized to locate the upper panel 12' shown by the dashed lines.

Likewise, base strip 18 has upstanding dowels 62 which project up into apertures in base plate 66 integrally formed with support pipe 32 such that dowels 62 serve to locate the base and center of the support pipe.

It will be noted that panel 12 is provided with universal plugs 92 which a bore 132 flanged at its interiormost portion 134, with these plugs being inserted into apertures 90. It is the purpose of the flanged bore in the plug to provide an annular that permits removal by the insertion of a suitable tool to pull the plug outwardly. Likewise, bore 132 can be utilized to secure another forming member to the panel or wall.

Referring now to Figures 6A, 6B and 6C, it can be seen that the apertures in honeycomb 98 can be given a round cross-section as illustrated at 136, an octagonal cross-section as illustrated at 138, or a hexagonal cross-section as illustrated at 140.

Referring now to Figure 7, as to the type of plugs that can be inserted into apertures 90 and honeycomb 98, it can be seen that universal plugs 92 are useful in combination with the rest of the panel to provide a smooth surface or barrier as illustrated at surface 136 which causes the pour side wall of panel 12 to be able to retain concrete 110.

By extending the universal plug to the left as illustrated at 142, one has an inside pour connection plug 144 that extends into the pour for the connection of members within the concrete to the plug. It will be seen that pour connection plug 144 can be removed via a screw 146 having a nut and handle 148 so as to be able to position the plug or to remove it.

As illustrated at 150, anchor plugs may be provided which have a central bore 152 going completely therethrough. Here, a bolt 154 is positioned within bore 152 and is adjusted via nut 156 so as to position anchor member 160 located thereon. Obviously, there are various type of anchor members such as illustrated at 160 and 162 which may be secured to bolt 154 via an appropriate nut 164.

It will be appreciated that connecting devices 160 and 162 can be utilized to join adjacent members together, with apparatus from one oversized plug in one member coupled to apparatus at an oversized plug in an adjacent member.

For instance, it is possible to attach a door frame to a panel utilizing anchors in adjoining members, with the anchors being the oversized plugs and the connectors carried by the oversized plugs. Also, as will be discussed, scaffolding can be connected to a panel in the above manner.

Since the oversized plugs are themselves accurately located, the joining together of members using connectors at the plugs accurately positions one member with respect to the other. As such, the members may be accurately positioned one to the other either through the use of dowels or through the use of mating connectors at adjacent oversized plugs, or both.

Central to the utilization of the deformable plastic plugs is the notion that the outside diameter of a plug, here illustrated at 170, is greater than the inside diameter of aperture 90. When this plug is forced into the aperture as illustrated by hammer 172, the plug necks down, as illustrated at 174, such that the exterior walls of the plug coact with the interior walls of the apertures to stress the member. The prestressing, which is a result of utilizing oversized plugs, provides for a rigid, stable and lightweight panel member.

The dimensional accuracy of all of the forming members, be they panels, base strips, channels, frames, etc. is assured by the utilization of the aperture/plug combination.

Referring now to Figure 8, in one embodiment, an oversized plug 138 is illustrated having a central octagonally shaped body portion 182 and upstanding ribs 184, with inwardly projecting detents 186 projecting from central flats 188. It will be appreciated while the central core of the plug may be relatively rigid, in order for the necking down of a plug in an aperture, ribs 184 can be made of a more flexible material as compared to the detents 186. Note that the apertures into which the plugs fit may be provided with detent-receiving depressions or cups so that the plug will be centered in the aperture. In this embodiment, a central bore which is square in cross-section is provided in each plug as illustrated at 190.

Referring now to Figure 9, plug 136 may take
on a cylindrical configuration as illustrated, with detents 192 outwardly projecting from the surface of this plug. Likewise, a square cross-section bore 194 is provided in this plug.

[0056] Referring now to Figure 10, it will be appreciated that the panels can be inserted into the vertical and horizontal base channels, with the panels being removable along with the channel once the concrete is set.

[0057] It will also be seen that the panels can be snapped out of their vertical channel due to the unique composite construction of the channel. As can be seen from Figure 10, vertical channel 14 is made up of outer and inner T-shaped portions 202 and 204. Inner T-shaped portion 204 has inwardly projecting rigid parallel walls 206, whereas outer T-shaped member 202 has inwardly projecting flexible walls 208. When two T-shaped portions are in place, the inner walls are inserted into the outer walls to spread them.

[0058] It will be noted that walls 208 have a vertically running rib 210 adapted to coact with a mating slot 212 in panel 12. It will also be noted that vertical channel 14 is located on base strip 18 inside the horizontal channel 16.

[0059] Referring now to Figure 11, details of the vertical guide are illustrated. Here, it can be seen that T-shaped portion 202 and T-shaped portion 204 have their inwardly projecting walls 206 and 208 mating such that when the two T-shaped portions are pressed together and in place, a groove 221 exists to receive panel 12.

[0060] It will be seen from this diagram that an interior metal stiffener 222 may be utilized to stiffen the resulting channel, with stiffener 222 having an apertured base 224, with aperture 226 therein adapted to receive an upstanding dowel from an adjacent base strip.

[0061] Referring now to Figure 12, it can be seen that walls 208 depending from T-shaped portion 202 are initially canted inwardly when formed. When T-shaped portion 204 has its wall 206 inserted in between walls 208 as illustrated by arrow 230, then walls 208 move inwardly as illustrated by arrows 232.

[0062] Referring now to Figure 13, with the removal of T-shaped portion 204 in the direction of arrow 241, walls 208 move inwardly as illustrated by dotted outline 208' and arrows 240.

[0063] The inward movement of walls 208 permits the ready removal of panel 12 as illustrated by arrow 242, such that the panels making up the forming elements can be readily removed after the concrete wall has set.

[0064] Referring now to Figure 14, it will be appreciated that internal pipes 50 of Figures 1 and 2 can be located within concrete 110 through the utilization of the aforementioned cups 52 which are joined to adjacent structure via the aforementioned spacers 54 as illustrated.

[0065] What is shown here is the connection of an intermediate sleeve or cup member 250 which is joined to adjacent panels 12 and 12’ via spacer bars 260 which project into apertures 90 in the corresponding wall.

[0066] It can thus be seen that the conduit 50 can be provided with a bottom cup 52, an intermediate sleeve or cup 250 and a top cap 256, with these cups and caps being positioned between the forming walls precisely through the utilization of the apertured wall structure and respective spacer bars.

[0067] Referring now to Figure 15, it is possible to provide an upper floor concrete slab, here shown as waffle slab 40, through the utilization of an apertured member 38 which forms the bottom mold part for the floor. Member 38 is positioned on upstanding panel 12 as illustrated, with dowels 144 being used to locate plastic trapezoidal pans 42 in a rectilinear manner across member 38. The location of the plastic pans, which in one embodiment include a joining members 270, 272 and 274 is made easy through the utilization of the apertured floor forming member 38.

[0068] Note also that an upper base strip 276 can be spaced from member 38 through the utilization of a spacer 278 such that the upper concrete floor can be poured in a dimensionally accurate manner with removable plastic forming members.

[0069] Referring now to Figure 16, the utilization of apertured forming members includes the ability to place the resulting walls at any desired angle. In this embodiment, a vertical channel 290 is provided with an internal hinge rod 292 about which channel guides 294 and 296 pivot. Each of these channels has associated with it an apertured tab 298 and 300, with each of these being an extension of base strips 18 and 18’.

[0070] It will be appreciated that the angle between the walls can be set by overlapping apertures 306 in the overlapping base strip positions 18 and 18’, with the angle being set through the utilization of a dowel 308 through a selected aperture to maintain the angle between the base strips and thus the angle between the guides, which in turn defines the angle between the panels here shown at 12A and 12B.

[0071] During the erection of panels, it is oftentimes required to have a scaffolding which is buildable in an upward direction as the panels are completed and put in place. As can be seen from Figure 17, a scaffolding 350 is made up of apertured frames 352 which fit into receiving guides 354 that are also utilized with a scaffolding arm 360 to secure horizontal flooring plates 356 on which an individual 358 can stand.

[0072] Guide 354 is located on a horizontal and inwardly running adjustable scaffolding arm 360 which is in turn anchored to the concrete wall through an aperture in panel 12. The building of a scaffolding is modular, as is the production of the forming members, such that as the forming members grow upwardly with the concrete having been poured there between, the scaffolding is likewise put in place through the anchoring of the scaffolding arm 360 through the utilization of a plug 366 that projects into an anchor 370 in the wall through an aperture in panel 12.

[0073] Referring now to Figure 18, scaffolding arm 360 includes collar 374 at its distal end. The arm 360 supports...
not only apertured frames 352 as illustrated in Figure 17, it also is utilized to accommodate a ladder 384 to permit workers to move up and down the scaffolding. It is through the use of this arm that scaffolding can be readily attached to the walls through forming panels to provide a convenient method for erection of the integrated formwork. This anchoring structure is shown in detail in which wall 110 carries an anchor 370 described hereinbefore, having already been pressed into a corresponding aperture 90 in panel 12.

Scaffolding arm 360 is provided with a threaded collar 374 through which a threaded bolt 376 projects into an aperture 90 in anchor 370. By rotation of bolt 376 in the direction of arrow 380, scaffolding arm 360 is drawn towards wall 110 in the direction of arrow 382.

Referring now to Figure 19, it will be appreciated that since all of the members in the removale system described above are apertured, their lengths can be adjusted as illustrated by double-ended arrow 400, at least as so far as brace 24 is concerned. Here, brace 24 has overlapping members 404 and 406 likewise having overlying apertures 408. It will be appreciated that once the length of the brace is fixed, dowels project through the mating or overlying members 404 and 406 to lock in the particular dimension required.

Likewise, as illustrated by double-ended arrow 410, apertured frame 36 has overlapping members 412 and 416 which can be extended or contracted with respect to each other through the utilization of overlying apertures generally indicated at 418 such that these members, and in fact joining plates as illustrated at 38, can be utilized to set the dimensions for the forming structure.

It will be appreciated that through the utilization of apertured forming members a modular system is provided in which the dimension of the resulting structure can be tightly controlled without the utilization of skilled artisans or the utilization of measurements. Here the dimensional accuracy is guaranteed through the plug/aperture system.

Claims

1. A system (10) for forming building elements of settable material in the construction of a building on a base slab (20), the system comprising:

- forming members (12), each having a number of precisely-positioned, rectilinearly-arranged apertures (90) therein,
- characterised in that selected apertures having oversized plugs (92, 136, 138, 170) therethrough for prestressing of said members, selected ones of said apertures being adapted to receive dowels (62) for the positioning and anchoring thereof to an adjacent forming member; and
- means including said dowels for precisely assembling adjoining forming members such that, when said forming members are assembled, they are precisely rectilinearly and accurately positioned and connected to the other.

2. A system as claimed in claims 1, wherein said forming members (12) include panels forming the walls of a mould, a base channel (16) for retaining the lower edge of one of said panels, a vertical channel (14) for retaining a vertical edge of one of said panels, and a series of adjoining base strips (18) for initially locating said base channels, each base strip being precisely located on said building slab (20), with said base channels precisely located on said base strips to provide for accurate positioning with respect to said slab of the walls to be formed utilising said forming members.

3. A system as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said building elements are walls, and wherein said base channels (16) include apertured tabs, and further including means for pivoting adjacent base channels at one end thereof such that said tabs overlap at a portion thereof, and means including a dowel passing through overlapping apertures in said tabs for setting the angle between said base channels, thereby to set the angle between the corresponding walls to be formed.

4. A system as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein:

- a set of light-weight members constitute the forming members, the lightweight members, when assembled, forming a structure for the forming of said settable material, one of said members having a positioning and anchoring dowel projecting outwardly therefrom from a corresponding aperture, an aperture in an adjacent member being adapted to receive said positioning and anchoring dowel; and
- the oversized plugs are such that, when said plugs neck down to fit into the apertures into which they are inserted, the lightweight members are prestressed whereby, when said one member is mated to said adjacent member, it is self-aligned with said adjacent member due to the use of the rectilinear array of apertures prestressing said members to promote dimensional stability, and wherein the positioning and anchoring dowel from said one member projects into the aperture of said adjacent member, the system being self-aligning to eliminate the need for skilled artisans in the erection thereof, thus forming a lightweight formwork system (10) for moulding elements from a settable material for use in the construction of buildings such that
members which comprise mould walls for said settable material are precisely positioned.

5. A system as claimed in claim 4, wherein all members are made of plastics material.

6. A system as claimed in claim 4 or claim 5, wherein one of said members is a panel which serves as a mould wall for retaining said settable material.

7. A system as claimed in claim 6, wherein one of said members is a base channel (16) adapted to receive the bottom edge of one of said panels.

8. A system as claimed in claim 6, wherein one of said members is a vertical channel (14) adapted to receive the vertical edge of one of said panels.

9. A system as claimed in claim 8, wherein said vertical channel includes vertically-extending portions (202, 204), each having a T-shaped cross-section, the walls (206) of one said portions extending between the walls (2-5) of the other of said portions to make up a composite channel having an interior region and exteriorly projecting spaced flanges adapted to receive mating panels therebetween.

10. A system as claimed in claim 9, wherein the walls of one of said portions (2-5) are initially canted inwardly, and are adapted to be sprung outwardly upon the insertion of the walls of the other portion.

11. A system as claimed in claim 9 or claim 10, wherein said portions (202, 204) are made of a compliant material, and further include an internal stiffener (222) in said interior region.

12. A system as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 11, wherein said oversized plugs (136) have outwardly-extending detents (192), and wherein said apertures (90) including mating detent receiving pockets, thereby to permit accurate positioning of a plug in a aperture.

13. A system as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 12, wherein one of said members is an apertured base strip (22) adapted to be secured to a floor slab.

14. A system as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 13, further comprising a bar (70) having upstanding dowels (72) adapted to be positioned within overlying apertures in mating members, thereby accurately to position said members in a rectilinear fashion.

15. A system as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 14, wherein one of said plugs (138, 136) has a partial bore (190, 192) therethrough with the interior end of said partial bore having a radially-expanded portion to permit extraction of said plug from an aperture in a member in which said plug is inserted.

16. A system as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 15, wherein one of said members is a composite panel having spaced exterior sheets (94, 96) and a honeycomb (98) sandwiched therebetween, said honeycomb having honeycomb elements, each with a bore therethrough forming one of said apertures.

17. A system as claimed in claim 16, wherein said honeycomb elements (98) are octagonal in cross-section (138).

18. A system as claimed in claim 16, wherein said honeycomb elements are hexagonal in cross-section (140).

19. A system as claimed in claim 16, wherein said honeycomb elements are round in cross-section (130).

20. A system as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 19, wherein one of said members is a panel, wherein one of the oversized plugs (150) in said panel has a bore (152) opening away from the side of said panel contacting said settable material, said bore having an internal thread, and further including a scaffolding having a portion thereof attached to said panel at said last-mentioned oversized plug.

21. A system as claimed in claim 20, wherein said scaffolding includes an arm (162) having a bolt (164) projecting from said scaffolding into said threaded bore, whereby rotation of said bolt into said threaded bore draws said scaffolding to said panel.

22. A system as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 21, wherein selected members are opposed panels between which said settable material is to be poured, one of said panels having an oversized plug in an aperture thereof, said oversized plug having means for securing a building element thereto in the area between said opposed panels.

23. A system as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 22, further comprising a building element in the form of a conduit, and means carried by said conduit for securing said conduit to said last-mentioned plug.

24. A system as claimed in claims 23, wherein said conduit-carried means includes a collar having at least one outwardly-projecting spacer bar.

25. A system as claimed in claim 23, wherein said conduit-carried means includes a base cup having at least one outwardly-projecting spacer bar.

26. A system as claimed in any one of claims 4 to 25,
3. System nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei dem die Schalelemente präzise montierbar sind, so dass, wo sie verjüngt sind, um in die sie aufnehmende Einrichtung Dübel (62) zum Positionieren und Verankern derselben an einem an- grenzenden Schalelement aufnehmen können; und die Dübel aufweisende Einrichtungen vorgesehen sind, die einen Dübel enthalten, der durch überlappende Öffnungen in den Laschen vorsteht, und mit denen der Winkel zwischen den Basis-U-Profilschienen und damit der Winkel zwischen den entsprechenden auszubildenden Wänden festlegbar ist.

4. System nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, bei dem:

   ein Satz Leicht-Elemente die Schalelemente bildet und, wenn montiert, einen Aufbau zur Formgebung des härzbaren Materials bilden, wobei eines der Elemente einen Pass- und Ankerdübel aufweist, der aus einer entsprechenden Öffnung in ihm vorsteht, und von einer Öffnung in einem angrenzenden Element aufgenommen werden kann; und die übergroßen Stopfen so ausgeführt sind, dass, wo sie verjüngt sind, um in die sie aufnehmenden Öffnungen zu passen, die Leicht-Baulemente vorgespannt werden, so dass, wenn ein Element mit dem angrenzenden Element zusammengesetzt wird, es sich mit diesem selbsttätig ausrichtet, da in Folge der Anwendung des gradlinigen Öffnungsfeldes die Elemente vorgespannt werden, um ihre Maßstabilität zu fördern, und dass der Pass- und Ankerdübel von einem Element in die Öffnung des angrenzenden Elements vorsteht, wobei das System selbstausrichtend ist, um den Bedarf an ausgebildetem Personal bei der Errichtung desselben zu umgehen, so dass sich eine Leicht-Verschalung (10) zum Formen von Gebäudeteilen aus einem härzbaren Material zur Verwendung beim Errichten von Gebäuden herstellen lässt derart, dass Elemente, die Schalungen für das härzbare Material darstellen, präzise positioniert werden.

5. System nach Anspruch 4, bei dem alle Elemente aus Kunststoff hergestellt sind.


7. System nach Anspruch 6, bei dem eines der Elemente eine Basis-U-Profilschiene (16) ist, die die Unterkante eines der Paneele aufnehmen kann.

8. System nach Anspruch 6, bei dem eines der Elemente eine vertikale U-Profilschiene (14) ist, die die vertikale Kante eines der Paneele aufnehmen kann.

9. System nach Anspruch 8, bei dem die vertikale U-Profilschiene vertikal vorstehende Teile (202, 204)
jeweils mit T-förmigem Querschnitt hat, wobei die Wände (206) eines der Teile, die zwischen die Wände (2-5) des anderen Teils vorstehen, ein Verbundprofil bilden, das einen Innenbereich und außen vorstehende beabstandete Bünde aufweist, die zu ineinandergehörige Panele zwischen sich aufnehmen können.

10. System nach Anspruch 9, bei dem die Wände eines der Teile (2-5) anfänglich einwärts gekippt sind und beim Einführen der Wände des anderen Teils elastisch ausklappen.

11. System nach Anspruch 9 oder 10, bei dem die Teile (202, 204) aus einem nachgiebigen Material hergestellt sind und weiterhin im Innenbereich ein internes Versteifungselement (222) aufweisen.

12. System nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 11, bei dem die übergroßen Stopfen (136) auswärts vorstehende Rastelemente (192) aufweisen und die Öffnungen (90) hierzu komplementäre, die Rastelemente aufnehmende Taschen enthalten, um einen Stopfen in einer Öffnung präzise zu positionieren.

13. System nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 12, bei dem eines der Elemente eine Öffnungen enthaltende Basischiene (22) ist, die an einer Bodenplatte befestigbar ist.

14. System nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 13 weiterhin mit einer Stange (70) mit aufwärts vorstehenden Dübeln (72), die in darüber liegende Öffnungen in komplementären Elementen einsetzbar sind, um die Element einwandfrei gradlinig anzuordnen.

15. System nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 14, bei dem einer der Stopfen (138, 136) eine Sackbohrung (190, 192) enthält, deren inneres Ende einen radial aufgeweiteten Teil aufweist, um ein Herausziehen des Stopfens aus einer Öffnung in einem Element zu ermöglichen, in die der Stopfen eingesetzt ist.

16. System nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 15, bei dem eines der Elemente ein Verbund-Paneel mit beabstandeten Außenflächen (94, 96) sowie einer Wabenstruktur (98) zwischen diesen aufweist, wobei die Wabe Wabenelemente aufweist, die jeweils eine Bohrung enthalten, die eine der Öffnungen bildet.

17. System nach Anspruch 16, bei dem die Wabenelemente (98) im Querschnitt (138) achteckig sind.

18. System nach Anspruch 16, bei dem die Wabenelemente im Querschnitt (140) sechseckig sind.

19. System nach Anspruch 16, bei dem die Wabenelemente im Querschnitt (130) rund sind.

20. System nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 19, bei dem eines der Elemente ein Paneel ist, einer der übergroßen Stopfen (150) in der Paneel eine Bohrung (152) enthält, die sich von der dem harten Material zugewandten Paneelseite hinweg öffnet und ein Innengewinde enthält, und weiterhin ein Gerüst vorgesehen ist, das mit einem Teil desselben am letzt erwähnten übergroßen Stopfen am Paneel befestigt ist.


23. System nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 22 weiterhin mit einem Gebäudeelement in Form eines Kanals sowie vom Kanal getragenen Einrichtungen, mit denen dieser am letzterwähnten Stopfen befestigbar ist.


26. System nach einem der Ansprüche 4 bis 25, bei dem eines der Elemente eine horizontale Platte ist, mit der sich ein darüber liegender Fußboden ausbilden lässt.

27. System nach Anspruch 26 weiterhin mit einem Element mit trapezförmigem Querschnitt, das über das horizontale Paneel verläuft und Öffnungen sowie in diesen übergroße Stopfen enthält, wobei die Stopfen abwärts offene Bohrungen enthalten und das horizontale Paneel aufwärts stehende Dübel aufweist, die in die letzterwähnten Bohrungen passen und mit denen die Elemente mit Trapezquerschnitt auf der horizontal verlaufenden Paneel positionierbar sind.
Revendications

1. Système (10) destiné à la mise en forme d’éléments de construction d’un matériau durcissable, lors de la construction d’un bâtiment sur une dalle (20) de base, le système comprenant :

des organes de mise en forme (12) ayant chacun un certain nombre d’ouvertures (90) disposées de manière rectiligne et positionnées avec précision à l’intérieur, caractérisé en ce que des ouvertures sélectionnées ont des tampons surdimensionnés (92, 136, 138, 170) qui les traversent pour précontraindre lesdits organes, des ouvertures sélectionnées étant destinées à loger des goujons (62) de positionnement et d’ancrage de ceux-ci sur un organe adjacent de mise en forme, et un dispositif comprenant les goujons et destiné à assembler avec précision des organes adjacents de mise en forme afin que, lorsque les organes de mise en forme sont assemblés, ils soient positionnés avec précision et de manière rectiligne avec précision et soient raccordés mutuellement.

2. Système selon la revendication 1, dans lequel les organes de mise en forme (12) comportent des panneaux formant les parois d’un moule, un canal de base (16) destiné à retenir le bord inférieur de l’un des panneaux, un canal vertical (14) destiné à retenir un bord vertical de l’un des panneaux, et une série de bandes adjacentes (18) de base destinées à positionner initialement les canaux de base, chaque bande de base étant disposée avec précision sur la dalle (20) de construction, les canaux de base étant disposés avec précision sur les bandes de base pour assurer un positionnement précis par rapport à la dalle des murs destinés à être formés à l’aide des organes de mise en forme.

3. Système selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel les éléments de construction sont des murs, et dans lequel les canaux de base (16) comportent des pattes ayant des ouvertures, et comprenant en outre un dispositif de pivotement de canaux adjacentes de base à une première extrémité de ceux-ci afin que les pattes se recouvrent sur une partie, et un dispositif comprenant un goujon passant dans des ouvertures qui se recouvrent formées dans les pattes pour le réglage de l’angle formé par les canaux de base, si bien que l’angle des murs correspondent à former est réglé.

4. Système selon l’une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel :

un ensemble d’organes légers constitue les organes de mise en forme, les organes légers, lorsqu’ils sont assemblés, formant une structure destinée à la mise en forme du matériau durcissable, l’un des organes ayant un goujon de positionnement et d’ancrage qui dépasse à l’extérieur de lui-même par une ouverture correspondante, une ouverture d’un organe adjacent étant destinée à loger le goujon de positionnement et d’ancrage, et les tampons surdimensionnés sont tels que, lorsque les tampons se rétrécissent pour s’ajuster dans les ouvertures dans lesquelles ils sont insérés, les organes légers subissent une précontrainte, si bien que, lorsqu’un premier organe est mis en coopération avec l’organe adjacent, il s’aligne automatiquement sur l’organe adjacent du fait de l’utilisation de l’arrangement rectiligne d’ouvertures assurant la précontrainte des organes et favorisant la stabilité dimensionnelle, et dans lequel le goujon de positionnement et d’ancrage du premier organe dépasse dans l’ouverture de l’organe adjacent, le système assurant un alignement automatique qui élimine la nécessité de main-d’œuvre expérimentée pour la construction, et formant ainsi un système de coffrage léger (10) destiné au moulage d’éléments en un matériau durcissable, destinés à être utilisés pour la construction de bâtiments et tels que les organes qui forment les parois du moule du matériau durcissable sont positionnés avec précision.

5. Système selon la revendication 4, dans lequel tous les organes sont formés de matière plastique.

6. Système selon la revendication 4 ou 5, dans lequel l’un des organes est un panneau qui est utilisé comme paroi du moule pour retenir le matériau durcissable.

7. Système selon la revendication 6, dans lequel l’un des organes est le canal de base (16) destiné à loger le bord inférieur de l’un des panneaux.

8. Système selon la revendication 6, dans lequel l’un des organes est un canal vertical (14) destiné à loger le bord vertical de l’un des panneaux.

9. Système selon la revendication 8, dans lequel le canal vertical comprend des parties (202, 204) qui s’étendent verticalement, chacune ayant une section en T, les parois (206) de l’une des parties s’étendant entre les parois (2-5) de l’autre des parties pour constituer un canal composite ayant une région intérieure et des flasques espacés dépassant vers l’extérieur et destinés à loger entre eux les panneaux coopérants.
10. Système selon la revendication 9, dans lequel les parois de l’une desdites parties (2-5) sont initialement inclinées vers l’intérieur, et sont destinées à être rappelées élastiquement vers l’extérieur lors de l’insertion des parois de l’autre partie.

11. Système selon la revendication 9 ou 10, dans lequel lesdites parties (202, 204) sont formées d’un matériau souple, et comprennent en outre un renfort interne (222) dans la région intérieure.

12. Système selon l’une quelconque des revendications 4 à 11, dans lequel les tampons surdimensionnés (136) ont des cliquets (192) qui dépassent vers l’extérieur, et dans lequel les ouvertures (90) comportent des poches de logement complémentaire de cliquets, permettant ainsi un positionnement précis d’un tampon dans une ouverture.

13. Système selon l’une quelconque des revendications 4 à 12, dans lequel l’un des organes est une bande de base (22) ayant des ouvertures et destinée à être fixée à une dalle de sol.

14. Système selon l’une quelconque des revendications 4 à 13, comprenant en outre une barre (70) ayant des goujons (72) dépassant vers le haut et destinés à être positionnés dans des ouvertures qui les recouvrent et formées dans des organes complémentaires, si bien que les organes sont positionnés avec précision de manière rectiligne.

15. Système selon l’une quelconque des revendications 4 à 14, dans lequel l’un des tampons (138, 136) a un trou partiel (190, 192) formé à l’intérieur, l’extrémité intérieure du trou partiel ayant une partie présentant une expansion radiale destinée à permettre l’extraction du tampon d’une ouverture formée dans un organe et dans laquelle le tampon est inséré.


17. Système selon la revendication 16, dans lequel les éléments en nid d’abeilles (98) ont une section (138) octogonale.

18. Système selon la revendication 16, dans lequel les éléments en nid d’abeilles ont une section (140) hexagonale.

19. Système selon la revendication 16, dans lequel les éléments en nid d’abeilles ont une section (130) circulaire.

20. Système selon l’une quelconque des revendications 4 à 19, dans lequel l’un des organes est un panneau, dans lequel l’un des tampons surdimensionnés (150) placé dans le panneau a un trou (152) débouchant du côté opposé au côté du panneau qui est au contact du matériau durcissable, le trou ayant un taraudage, et comprenant en outre un échafaudage ayant une partie fixée au panneau au dernier tampon surdimensionné précité.

21. Système selon la revendication 20, dans lequel l’échafaudage comprend un bras (162) ayant un boulon (164) dépassant de l’échafaudage et disposé dans le trou taraudé, de sorte que la rotation du boulon dans le trou taraudé tire l’échafaudage vers le panneau.

22. Système selon l’une quelconque des revendications 4 à 21, dans lequel des organes sélectionnés sont des panneaux opposés entre lesquels le matériau durcissable est destiné à être coulé, l’un des panneaux ayant un tampon surdimensionné dans une ouverture de ce panneau, le tampon surdimensionné ayant un dispositif de fixation d’un élément de construction à lui-même dans la région comprise entre les panneaux opposés.

23. Système selon l’une quelconque des revendications 4 à 22, comprenant en outre un élément de construction sous forme d’un conduit, et un dispositif porté par le conduit et destiné à fixer le conduit au dernier tampon précité.

24. Système selon la revendication 23, dans lequel le dispositif porté par le conduit comprend un collier ayant au moins une barre d’entretoise dépassant vers l’extérieur.

25. Système selon la revendication 23, dans lequel le dispositif porté par le conduit comprend une cuvette de base ayant au moins une barre d’entretoise dépassant vers l’extérieur.

26. Système selon l’une quelconque des revendications 4 à 25, dans lequel l’un des organes est un panneau qui s’étend horizontalement et qui est destiné à former un plancher supérieur.

27. Système selon la revendication 26, comprenant en outre un organe de section trapézoïdale positionné transversalement au panneau qui s’étend horizontalement, l’organe de section trapézoïdale ayant des ouvertures qui le traversent et ayant des tampons surdimensionnés dans les ouvertures, les tampons ayant des trous qui débouchent vers le bas, le panneau qui s’étend horizontalement ayant des goujons
dirigés vers le haut et destinés à se loger dans les trous cités en dernier pour assurer le positionnement des organes de section trapézoïdale sur le panneau qui s’étend horizontalement.
Fig. 12
Fig. 14