

TITLE

BUILDING GASKET, BUILDING GASKET UNIT, AND METHOD
FOR PROVIDING BUILDING GASKET

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 [0001] The present disclosure describes a building gasket, a building
gasket unit, and a method for providing a building gasket.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Techniques for reducing the time and effort required for building
construction such as apartment construction have been studied. For
10 example, a building is designed as an assembly of a plurality of modules.
The modules are manufactured in a factory. The manufactured
modules are carried into the construction site of the building. The
carried modules are connected to each other. Such a construction
method is called a pre-fabricated pre-finished volumetric modular
15 construction (PPVC) method. The PPVC method has been introduced
abroad.

[0003] A joint is formed between the module as a building member and
another module adjacent to the module. A building gasket is disposed
at the joint from the viewpoint of ensuring watertightness. For
20 example, the gasket for an outer wall panel that is described in Japanese
Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2001-262721 is known as a
building gasket disposed at a joint.

[0004] The building gasket ensures watertightness, airtightness, and so
on between building members constituting a building. The building
25 gasket needs to be in close contact with the building members in order
to ensure watertightness. In this regard, the building gasket is disposed

between one module and another module, and then the former is brought close to the latter. The building gasket is brought into close contact with the building members through these steps.

5 [0005] More specifically, the building gasket is attached to a building member installed beforehand. The wall surface of the building member installed beforehand faces the wall surface of a building member installed later. In addition, the building gasket is provided on the wall surface of the building member along a vertical direction. The radial natural length of the building gasket is larger than the gap that is
10 present between the building members. Accordingly, the building gasket acts as a hindrance when another building member is installed next to the building member installed beforehand.

[0006] Next, the building member installed later is lowered to a position away from the wall surface of the building member installed beforehand by more than the height of the building gasket. Next, the
15 building member installed later is horizontally moved toward the building member installed beforehand.

[0007] However, work for bringing the building member installed later close to the building member installed beforehand by a very short distance (approximately 30 mm) and finely adjusting the building member installed later requires a lot of time and effort in a case where the building member is heavy. In other words, fine building member position adjustment is not easy.
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[0008] Also conceivable is, for example, adopting the pre-crushed building gasket that is described in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2001-262721. In the building gasket that is illustrated
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in FIGS. 6, 7, and 8 of Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2001-262721, a crushed state is maintained by a mechanical fitting structure. The shape of the building gasket that is disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 2001-262721 is restored by air being introduced into the building gasket from a compressor.

[0009] The internal pressure of the building gasket needs to be increased, to such an extent that fitting can be released, for the air introduction-based shape restoration. Specifically, it is necessary to form an airtight structure by closing an end portion of the building gasket. In addition, it takes time to prepare an additional device such as the compressor for air introduction. Desired in this technical field in this regard are a building gasket and a building gasket unit that can be easily restored to original shapes. Also desired in this technical field is a method for providing a building gasket by which constructability can be improved.

[0010] The present disclosure describes a building gasket and a building gasket unit that can be easily deformed and can be easily restored to original shapes. Further, the present disclosure describes a method for providing a building gasket by which constructability can be improved.

SUMMARY

[0011] A building gasket of the present disclosure includes a tubular main body portion having an open end portion, a fastener portion provided on an inner peripheral surface of the main body portion, and a chuck portion provided so as to face the fastener portion on the inner peripheral surface of the main body portion. The fastener portion has a

hook portion provided in an end portion of a neck portion extending toward the chuck portion and hooked on the chuck portion. The chuck portion has a hook accommodating portion detachably holding the hook portion. A release hole is provided between the hook portion and the hook accommodating portion, a release tool is inserted through the release hole, and the release tool releases hooking of the hook portion on the hook accommodating portion.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] FIG. 1 is a perspective view illustrating the construction of a building in which a building gasket is used.

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating an end surface of the building gasket.

FIG. 3 is a perspective view illustrating a state where the compressed state of the building gasket that is cut in half is released.

FIG. 4(a) and FIG. 4(b) are diagrams illustrating main steps of a method for providing a building gasket.

FIG. 5(a) and FIG. 5(B) are diagrams illustrating the main steps that follow FIG. 4(b) in the method for providing a building gasket.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0013] A building gasket of the present disclosure includes a tubular main body portion having an open end portion, a fastener portion provided on an inner peripheral surface of the main body portion, and a chuck portion provided so as to face the fastener portion on the inner peripheral surface of the main body portion. The fastener portion has a hook portion provided in an end portion of a neck portion extending toward the chuck portion and hooked on the chuck portion. The chuck

portion has a hook accommodating portion detachably holding the hook portion. A release hole is provided between the hook portion and the hook accommodating portion, a release tool is inserted through the release hole, and the release tool releases hooking of the hook portion on the hook accommodating portion.

[0014] A building gasket unit as another form of the present disclosure includes a building gasket having a tubular main body portion having an open end portion, a fastener portion provided on an inner peripheral surface of the main body portion, and a chuck portion provided so as to face the fastener portion on the inner peripheral surface of the main body portion, the fastener portion including a hook portion provided in an end portion of a neck portion extending toward the chuck portion and hooked on the chuck portion and the chuck portion including a hook accommodating portion detachably holding the hook portion, and a release tool for releasing hooking of the hook portion on the hook accommodating portion. A release hole is provided between the hook portion and the hook accommodating portion and the release tool is inserted through the release hole. The release hole may have a shape in which a part of the release hole is open. Although the release hole is provided at a tip of the hook portion, the release hole may be provided in an end surface of the hook accommodating portion. The release tool has a wire portion smaller than the release hole and an unlock portion provided in an end portion of the wire portion and larger than the release hole.

[0015] Yet another form of the present disclosure relates to a method for providing a building gasket at a joint formed between a first building

member and a second building member. The method includes a step of forming a state where the building gasket is disposed between the first building member and the second building member with a fastener portion provided on a tubular main body portion of the building gasket hooked on a chuck portion provided at a position facing the fastener portion, the tubular main body portion having an open end portion, and a release tool disposed in a release hole formed between the fastener portion and the chuck portion, the release tool being for releasing hooking of the fastener portion on the chuck portion, and a step of switching the building gasket to a form by operating the release tool, hooking of the fastener portion on the chuck portion being released in the form.

[0016] In the building gasket and the building gasket unit described above, the hook portion of the fastener portion can be hooked on the hook accommodating portion of the chuck portion. As a result, the tubular main body portion is capable of maintaining a form compressed in the radial direction of the main body portion. Further, the building gasket has the release hole in which the release tool for releasing hooking of the fastener portion on the chuck portion can be disposed. As a result, the release tool can be disposed in the release hole, and thus hooking of the fastener portion on the chuck portion can be released. Accordingly, the building gasket and the building gasket unit can be easily deformed and can be easily restored to original shapes.

[0017] By the method for providing a building gasket, hooking of the fastener portion on the chuck portion is released after the building gasket in a compressed state is installed at the joint between the first

building member and the second building member. As a result, the building gasket comes into close contact with each of the first building member and the second building member as the compressed shape is restored. In other words, there is no need to move the first building member and the second building member toward each other for close contact between the building gasket and each of the first building member and the second building member. Accordingly, constructability can be improved.

[0018] The building gasket and the building gasket unit of the present disclosure can be easily deformed and can be easily restored to the original shapes. Further, constructability can be improved by the method for providing a building gasket.

[0019] Hereinafter, an embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the description of the drawings, the same elements are denoted by the same reference numerals without redundant description.

[0020] FIG. 1 illustrates the construction of a building 100 in which a building gasket is used. In the following description, the building gasket will be simply referred to as "gasket 1A". A plurality of modules 101 constitute the building 100. The modules 101 are carried into a construction site after manufacturing in a factory. Then, the modules 101 are stacked by means of a crane 110 or the like. The gasket 1A is disposed at a joint 105 between the modules 101. The gasket 1A is disposed such that a longitudinal direction is along a vertical direction. The crane 110 is not limited to the form illustrated in FIG. 1. In other words, an apparatus and a facility for disposing the

modules 101 may be appropriately selected in accordance with the configuration of the modules 101 and construction site situations.

[0021] FIG. 2 is an enlarged view of an end surface of the gasket 1A. An elastic body having shape restoration properties constitutes the gasket 1A. Examples of the elastic body include rubber and resin materials. The gasket 1A is a tube in which one end portion and the other end portion are open. In other words, the end portions of the gasket 1A are not closed. Here, the term "closed" means a state where the inside of the gasket 1A is kept airtight.

[0022] The gasket 1A has a main body portion 10, a fastener portion 20, and a chuck portion 30.

[0023] The main body portion 10 has a substantially cylindrical shape. Accordingly, the main body portion 10 has a substantially circular closed cross-sectional shape having a predetermined thickness. The main body portion 10 has an outer peripheral surface 11 and an inner peripheral surface 12. When a compressive force F acts on the gasket 1A, the main body portion 10 exhibits a restoring force resisting the compressive force F . The compressive force F is a force along the radial direction of the main body portion 10. The compressive force F acts on the gasket 1A so as to reduce the distance from the fastener portion 20 to the chuck portion 30. A pair of grooves 11a extending in an axial direction are provided in the outer peripheral surface 11 of the main body portion 10. The groove 11a is provided at a position where the main body portion 10 is strongly bent when the compressive force F acts on the gasket 1A.

[0024] A pair of abutting surfaces 13 and 14 are provided on the outer

peripheral surface 11 of the main body portion 10. Each of the abutting surfaces 13 and 14 protrudes in the radial direction beyond the outer peripheral surface 11, which is a curved surface. The abutting surface 13 is pressed against a wall surface 101a of the module 101.

5 The abutting surface 14 is pressed against a wall surface 102a of a module 102. Each of the abutting surfaces 13 and 14 is a flat surface. The abutting surfaces 13 and 14 are provided so as to face each other. The abutting surfaces 13 and 14 are parallel to each other. With the abutting surfaces 13 and 14, the abutting surface 13 can be brought into

10 close contact with the wall surface 101a. Likewise, the abutting surface 14 can be brought into close contact with the wall surface 102a.

[0025] A reference line LS will be defined. The reference line LS is an imaginary line reaching the other abutting surface 14 from the one abutting surface 13 through an axis A. The widths of the abutting

15 surfaces 13 and 14 are defined as lengths in a direction orthogonal to the imaginary line. A width W13 of the one abutting surface 13 may be different from a width W14 of the other abutting surface 14. The width W13 of the one abutting surface 13 may be equal to the width W14 of the other abutting surface 14. For example, the width W13 of

20 the one abutting surface 13 may be longer than the width W14 of the other abutting surface 14. In the gasket 1A of the present disclosure, the distance from the one abutting surface 13 to the other abutting surface 14 is defined as a height H1 of the gasket 1A.

[0026] The one abutting surface 13 is provided at a tip of a chuck neck

25 31 protruding from the outer peripheral surface 11. The other abutting surface 14 protrudes from the outer peripheral surface 11.

[0027] The fastener portion 20 and the chuck portion 30 are provided on the inner peripheral surface 12 of the main body portion 10. The fastener portion 20 faces the chuck portion 30. With these dispositions, the fastener portion 20 can be brought close to the chuck portion 30 when the compressive force F acts. The fastener portion 20 is hooked with respect to the chuck portion 30. In other words, the fastener portion 20 and the chuck portion 30 maintain the shape in which the main body portion 10 is crushed in a compression direction in cooperation with each other. Accordingly, the coupling force between the fastener portion 20 and the chuck portion 30 is larger than the restoring force of the main body portion 10.

[0028] The planar shape of the fastener portion 20 is substantially Y-shaped. The fastener portion 20 has a neck portion 21 and a hook portion 22. The inner peripheral surface 12 of the main body portion 10 includes a flat surface portion 12a. The flat surface portion 12a is parallel to the other abutting surface 14. The neck portion 21 protrudes from the flat surface portion 12a toward the axis A of the main body portion 10. In other words, the neck portion 21 protrudes from the flat surface portion 12a toward the chuck portion 30. The length of the neck portion 21 may be, for example, substantially equal to the thickness of the main body portion 10. The hook portion 22 is provided at a tip of the neck portion 21.

[0029] The hook portion 22 is hooked on the chuck portion 30. The shape of the hook portion 22 is substantially trapezoidal in plan view. The width of the hook portion 22 gradually decreases toward the chuck portion 30. In other words, the width of the hook portion 22 gradually

increases away from the chuck portion 30. A width W22 of the bottom side portion of the hook portion 22 is larger than a width W21 of the neck portion 21. In other words, the bottom side portion of the hook portion 22 protrudes in a width direction from a side surface of the neck portion 21. The protruding part is a hook claw 23. The hook claw 23 is hooked on a hook receiver 33. A release hole 24 is provided at a tip of the hook portion 22. The release hole 24 includes an opening portion. The release hole 24 is provided at a position facing the chuck portion 30. An inner peripheral surface 24a of the release hole 24 directly faces an end surface 32a of a hook accommodating portion 32.

[0030] The chuck portion 30 has a pair of the chuck necks 31, the hook accommodating portion 32, and the hook receiver 33. The chuck neck 31 protrudes from the end surface 32a. The chuck necks 31 are disposed in line symmetry across the reference line LS. The hook accommodating portion 32 is formed between the chuck necks 31. The abutting surface 13 is provided at the tip of the chuck neck 31. The hook accommodating portion 32 is also surrounded by the hook receiver 33. The hook receiver 33 extends from the pair of chuck necks 31 toward the reference line LS. One hook receiver 33 is not in contact with the other hook receiver 33. In other words, a gap W33 is provided between tips of the hook receivers 33. The gap W33 is smaller than a width W32 of the hook accommodating portion 32. The gap W33 of the hook receiver 33 is slightly larger than the width W21 of the neck portion 21. The hook accommodating portion 32 accommodates the hook portion 22.

[0031] The gasket 1A is capable of taking a first form (see the gasket

1A) and a second form (see a gasket 1B), which are different from each other. In the first form, the fastener portion 20 is not hooked on the chuck portion 30. The second form is a form deformed to such an extent that the fastener portion 20 is hooked on the chuck portion 30.

5 More specifically, the fastener portion 20 is hooked on the chuck portion 30. The term "deformation" in the present disclosure means a large deformation constituting the state of the second form. For example, the gasket 1A is slightly crushed when the gasket 1A is disposed at the joint 105 and exhibits the function of the gasket 1A.
10 However, the slight crushing does not correspond to the "deformation" according to the present disclosure since the fastener portion 20 is not hooked on the chuck portion 30.

[0032] In the gasket 1B, which is the second form, the hook portion 22 is disposed in the hook accommodating portion 32. The width W22 of the hook portion 22 is larger than the gap W33 of the hook receiver 33.
15 Accordingly, the hook claw 23 is hooked on the hook receiver 33. The hook claw 23 and the hook receiver 33 are free from a deformation in which the hooking is released due to the restoring force that is generated by the main body portion 10. In short, the deformed states of the
20 gasket 1B and a gasket unit 50 are maintained by a mechanical fitting structure. As a result, the deformed state of the gasket 1B can be easily maintained. Accordingly, work stability is improved. In addition, work economy can be enhanced. The release hole 24 is disposed between the tip of the hook portion 22 and the end surface 32a
25 of the hook accommodating portion 32. A release tool 40 described below is disposed in the release hole 24.

[0033] FIG. 3 is a perspective view illustrating a state where the compressed state of the gasket 1A is released. The gasket 1A that is cut in half is illustrated in FIG. 3. As illustrated in FIG. 3, the release tool 40 releases the hooking between the fastener portion 20 and the chuck portion 30. The release tool 40 and the gasket 1B constitute the gasket unit 50 (a building gasket unit). The release tool 40 causes the hook accommodating portion 32 to generate a force that separates the end surface 32a and the inner peripheral surface 24a of the release hole 24 from each other. As a result, the hook receiver 33 is deformed to such an extent that the hook claw 23 can be released. The deformed state of the gasket 1B is released without requiring work for sending air from a compressor into the gasket 1B. In other words, the gaskets 1A and 1B and the gasket unit 50 can be easily deformed. Further, the gaskets 1A and 1B and the gasket unit 50 can be easily restored to original shapes.

[0034] The release tool 40 has an unlock portion 41 and a wire portion 42. The unlock portion 41 has, for example, a cone shape. The unlock portion 41 illustrated in FIG. 3 is exaggerated in dimension for easy understanding. The diameter of a base end 41a of the unlock portion 41 may be equal to the diameter of the release hole 24. In addition, the diameter of the base end 41a of the unlock portion 41 may be slightly smaller than the diameter of the release hole 24. The diameter of a terminal end 41b of the unlock portion 41 is larger than the diameter of the release hole 24. The terminal end 41b of the unlock portion 41 may have a diameter at which the hook claw 23 can be pushed out of the hook receiver 33. The release tool 40 has a

strength at which the wire portion 42 does not break during releasing. In addition, the release tool 40 has a strength at which the place of connection between the wire portion 2 and the unlock portion 41 is not cut. The wire portion 42 is connected to the base end 41a of the unlock portion 41. By the wire portion 42 being pulled, the unlock portion 41 moves in a direction parallel to the axis A.

[0035] Hereinafter, a method for providing the gasket 1A at the joint 105 will be described. This method has Steps S1, S2, S3, and S4 as main steps. First, the gasket 1A is prepared (Step S1). Next, a state where the gasket unit 50 is disposed between the modules 101 and 102 is formed (Step S2). Next, the gasket 1B of the second form is switched to the gasket 1A of the first form by the release tool 40 being operated (Step S3). Subsequently, filling with grout 300 is performed (Step S4). Hereinafter, each of Steps S1, S2, S3, and S4 will be described in detail. The method for providing the gasket 1A at the joint 105 may be constituted by Steps S1, S2, and S3.

[0036] The gasket unit 50 is prepared as illustrated in FIG. 4(a) (Step S1). First, the gasket 1A is prepared. Next, the release tool 40 is disposed on the gasket 1A. Specifically, the wire portion 42 of the release tool 40 is disposed in the release hole 24 of the gasket 1A. Next, the abutting surface 14 is pressed toward the abutting surface 13. Then, the fastener portion 20 approaches the chuck portion 30. Subsequently, the hook portion 22 pushes the hook receiver 33 away. Then, the hook portion 22 fits into the hook accommodating portion 32. In other words, the gasket 1A, which is the first form, is switched to the gasket 1B, which is the second form. The gasket unit 50 is prepared

by Step S1 described above. The procedure for disposing the release tool 40 on the gasket 1A is not limited to the procedure described above.

[0037] After Step S1, a state where the gasket unit 50 is disposed between the modules 101 and 102 is formed (Step S2). In Step S2, the

5 state illustrated in FIG. 4(b) may be formed at a point in time when Step S2 is completed. Specifically, the gasket unit 50 is bonded to the wall surface 101a of the one module 101 (a first building member). The gasket unit 50 may be bonded in the factory where the module 101 is

assembled. In addition, the gasket unit 50 may be bonded with respect to the module 101 that is yet to be installed at a predetermined position

10 at the construction site. Further, the gasket unit 50 may be bonded with respect to the module 101 that is already installed at a predetermined position at the construction site. At this time, the other

module 102 (a second building member) is not disposed. Next, the other module 102 is disposed. Here, when the other module 102 is

15 disposed, a gap G1 between the modules 101 and 102 may be a predetermined design dimension. The gasket 1B is deformed when the other module 102 is disposed. In other words, the gasket 1B has a height H2. The height H2 of the gasket 1B is smaller than the gap G1.

20 Accordingly, the disposition of the other module 102 is not affected by the gasket 1B. In other words, the other module 102 can be directly disposed at a predetermined position. The gap G1 is slightly smaller than the height H1 of the gasket 1A of the first form.

[0038] The procedure for forming the state illustrated in FIG. 4(b) is not

25 limited to the procedure described above. For example, the gasket 1A that is not crushed is disposed on the wall surface of the module 101

first. Next, the release tool 40 is disposed. Subsequently, the gasket 1A is crushed. The gasket unit 50 may be formed by these procedures. [0039] The gasket 1B of the second form is switched to the gasket 1A of the first form by the release tool 40 being operated (Step S3, see FIG. 5(a)). The wire portion 42 of the release tool 40 is pulled as illustrated in FIG. 3. Then, the unlock portion 41 is inserted into the release hole 24 from the base end 41a. By the unlock portion 41 moving, the terminal end 41b of the unlock portion 41 is press-fitted between the inner peripheral surface 24a of the release hole 24 and the end surface 32a of the hook accommodating portion 32. As for the unlock portion 41, the inner peripheral surface 24a and the end surface 32a are separated from each other. As a result, the hook claw 23 deforms the hook receiver 33. Accordingly, the hook claw 23 is released from the hook receiver 33.

[0040] Methods for releasing the hooking are not limited to the operation of the release tool 40 described above. Several methods by which the hooking can be released may be applied as the methods for releasing the hooking. For example, insertion of a rod-shaped member into the release hole 24 or the main body portion 10 may be applied. In a case where the wire portion 42 is broken during releasing, for example, restoration from the gasket 1B to the gasket 1A may be forcibly performed by a thin rod-shaped member being inserted into any of the gaps in the gasket 1B.

[0041] The other abutting surface 14 comes into close contact with the wall surface 102a of the other module 102 when the fastener portion 20 is completely released from the chuck portion 30. The gasket 1A is in

a state where the function of the gasket 1A is exhibited. Accordingly, work for horizontally moving the module 102 installed later with respect to the module 101 installed beforehand becomes unnecessary. As a result, the time required for the construction of the building 100 can be shortened. Accordingly, constructability can be improved.

[0042] Filling with the grout 300 is performed for bonding and sound insulation improvement between the modules 101 (Step S4, see FIG 5(b)). The region that is surrounded by the wall surface 101a of the module 101, the wall surface 102a of the module 102, and a pair of the gaskets 1A is filled with the grout 300. The modules 101 and 102 are integrated by the grout filling.

[0043] The gasket 1A is disposed at the joint 105 through the steps described above.

[0044] The gasket 1A, the gasket unit 50, and the method for providing the gasket 1A have been described above. However, the gasket 1A, the gasket unit 50, and the method for providing the gasket 1A are not limited to the above disclosure and may be implemented in various forms.

[0045] 1A, 1B: gasket (building gasket), 10: main body portion, 11: outer peripheral surface, 12: inner peripheral surface, 13, 14: abutting surface, 20: fastener portion, 21: neck portion, 22: hook portion, 23: hook claw, 24: release hole, 30: chuck portion, 31: chuck neck, 32: hook accommodating portion, 40: release tool, 41: unlock portion, 42: wire portion, 50: gasket unit, 100: building, 101, 102: module (building member), 105: joint, 110: crane, 300: grout.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A building gasket comprising:
 - a tubular main body portion having an open end portion;
 - a fastener portion provided on an inner peripheral surface of the
 - 5 main body portion; and
 - a chuck portion provided so as to face the fastener portion on the
 - inner peripheral surface of the main body portion, wherein
 - the fastener portion has a hook portion provided in an end
 - portion of a neck portion extending toward the chuck portion and
 - 10 hooked on the chuck portion,
 - the chuck portion has a hook accommodating portion detachably
 - holding the hook portion, and
 - a release hole is provided between the hook portion and the
 - hook accommodating portion, a release tool is inserted through the
 - 15 release hole, and the release tool releases hooking of the hook portion
 - on the hook accommodating portion.
2. A building gasket unit comprising:
 - a building gasket having a tubular main body portion having an
 - open end portion, a fastener portion provided on an inner peripheral
 - 20 surface of the main body portion, and a chuck portion provided so as to
 - face the fastener portion on the inner peripheral surface of the main
 - body portion, the fastener portion including a hook portion provided in
 - an end portion of a neck portion extending toward the chuck portion and
 - hooked on the chuck portion and the chuck portion including a hook
 - 25 accommodating portion detachably holding the hook portion; and
 - a release tool for releasing hooking of the hook portion on the

hook accommodating portion, wherein

a release hole is provided between the hook portion and the hook accommodating portion and the release tool is inserted through the release hole, and

5 the release tool has a wire portion smaller than the release hole and an unlock portion provided in an end portion of the wire portion and larger than the release hole.

3. A method for providing a building gasket at a joint formed between a first building member and a second building member, the
10 method comprising:

a step of forming a state where the building gasket is disposed between the first building member and the second building member with a fastener portion provided on a tubular main body portion of the building gasket hooked on a chuck portion provided at a position facing
15 the fastener portion, the tubular main body portion having an open end portion, and a release tool disposed in a release hole formed between the fastener portion and the chuck portion, the release tool being for releasing hooking of the fastener portion on the chuck portion; and

a step of switching the building gasket to a form by operating
20 the release tool, hooking of the fastener portion on the chuck portion being released in the form.