

## Description

This invention relates to improvements relating to building systems, and more particularly to multi-storey building having a core unit of the wet area of the building.

In Australian Patent Nos. 527,849; 544,452 and 544,461, there is described a method of erecting a building particularly a domestic building, including the steps of constructing a core unit of the wet area of the building, preparing a foundation of the building, transporting the core unit to the foundation, placing the core unit in position and then erecting the building around and/or about the core unit. This core unit becomes the basic core structure from which the rest of the home is built, the core unit incorporating the wet area rooms, such as the kitchen, bathroom, toilet and laundry, and this unit is constructed under factory conditions, and then delivered and placed on pre-prepared foundations at the home site.

In general, the core unit or module is fitted out with all the items desired or chosen by the owner at a round in a site built home within the applicable area. For example the kitchens contain all cupboards, pantry, sink, cooker, tiles, flashbacks and fittings. Laundries contain the laundry tub, ceramic tile floors and skirtings and all fittings while the toilets are fitted out with a toilet suite, ceramic tile floors and skirtings and fittings. Similarly the bathrooms have the bath, shower recess and the basin and cabinet, ceramic tile floors and the whole core has all its electrical components and wirings fitted and wired to a sub-fuse box ready for connection. Similarly the plumbing is complete and also ready for interconnection at site.

The module is transported to site, and utilises beam or truss members to allow the module to be crane lifted and placed on site. The foundation on which the module is placed can either be a wooden foundation, or can be a concrete slab.

The placement on the concrete slab in the prior patent specification could create some harm with connection of drainage points to waste disposal service pipes. Thus the methods outlined were two alternatives where one could either fit all disposal pipes above floor line and connected through walls, or by providing recesses in the slab for the clearance of pipe work when the module was lowered into position.

Multi-storey buildings utilising the module have been constructed. However, if a first module is placed in position and a concrete slab is provided for the floor above covering the first module, difficulties arise in positioning the second module and providing plumbing and other connections through the concrete slab floor.

It is an object of this invention to provide an alternate method whereby the module can be constructed in such a way that it can be incorporated into multi-storey buildings and yet still allow access to the underside for connection of services, sewage, drainage, water and the like.

A building system for multi-storey buildings comprising at least two self-contained load-bearing

building modules mounted one upon the other and each comprising a wet area, characterized in that each module comprise at each lower corner thereof base attachment means and at each upper corner thereof upper attachment means, the base attachment means of the upper module engaging the upper attachment means of the lower module to locate the upper module on the lower module, the upper attachment means of each module forming lifting points for transporting and placing the module, and each module comprising a false ceiling spaced below the upper portion thereof so as to form a space above the false ceiling providing access for the connection of plumbing and electrical supply services.

In an embodiment of the invention, each module at its upper perimeter incorporates a perimeter beam attached to the upper perimeter of the core unit, the perimeter beam forming the formwork for a surrounding concrete slab floor and interlocking therewith so that a further module may be positioned on the perimeter beam and thus supported thereon by the concrete slab floor.

FIG. 1 shows in partial cross-section, three stacked modules, the centre one being in cross-section, the upper and lower modules being in side elevation.

FIG. 2 shows a module corner attachment means,

FIG. 3 shows a module corner upper attachment means and lifting point,

FIG. 4 shows a transport frame,

FIG. 5 shows a portion of the construction stand,

FIG. 6 shows in cross-section the interface of module to module,

FIG. 7 shows the bolting of the flooring of a module to the wall frame,

FIG. 8 shows the lowerst module on the floor of the parent building,

FIG. 9 shows the w.c. pan outlet,

FIG. 10 shows the vanity unit waste drainage,

FIG. 11 shows the bath waste drainage,

FIG. 12 shows the floor waste drainage, and

FIG. 13 shows an alternate method of joining the modules to the surrounding floor.

Referring to the drawings, there is shown in FIG. 1 a lower module 1 on which is supported a second module 1 (a) in turn supporting a further module 1 (b). As shown in module 1, the module has a floor 2 and a false ceiling 3. The ceiling being positioned to allow a ceiling cavity 4 for the plumbing and drainage with ventilation for the module 1 (b). As shown in module 1, the module has a floor 2 and a false ceiling 3. The ceiling being positioned to allow a ceiling cavity 4 for the plumbing and drainage with ventilation for the module 1 (b), and also the electrical services for module 1 (b). A similar arrangement is provided for all modules, where a false ceiling provides access and space for the plumbing and drainage of the module immediately thereabove.

As shown, each module can comprise a bath 5 with a metal safe tray 6 therebeneath, cistern 7 and pan 8, vanity unit 9, light 10 and mirror 11, and a shower recess or alcove (not shown), and an entry door 12 providing access to the bathroom.

Each module has an upper frame 13 and lower frame 14, these frames being joined together to unite one module to the next, the frame 14 of module 1 being mounted to a floor or the like of the building on the ground floor. As shown in FIG. 1, module 1 and module 1(b) are shown in broken form, these showing the outer construction of the modules. The floors for the adjoining rooms of the building are shown as concrete floors 15.

The modules are manufactured at a central location and transported to the site for erection. As noted above each module is produced fully equipped, with all the plumbing, electrical and internal fittings included so that on erection the plumbing and electrical services have merely to be connected.

The modules 1 are manufactured on a stand 16 (FIGS. 4 and 5) the stand having a shackle 17 and chain 18 to hold the module down onto a transport stand 19. The modules have base attachment means 20 at each corner (one only being shown in FIG. 2) formed by a cylindrical reducer 21 having a nut 22 welded thereto, the reducer being welded to a base angle 23 on the module. A bolt 24 attaches the module to the construction stand 16.

Each module has an upper attachment means and lifting point 25 at each corner (one only being shown in FIG. 3) this comprising a nut 26 welded to a plate 27 in the corner stud 28 of each module.

The method of stacking one module on another is shown in FIG. 6 which shows the interface along one side, the upper frame 29 of the lower module being in abutting arrangement with the frame 30 of the upper module. The concrete floor 31 of the upper module is supported on profiled steel decking 32 supported by the frame 30, fire proof boards 33 being underneath the decking 32 and also fire rated material 34 being positioned on the outer side of the frames 29 and 30 and inside frame 29. On the upper surface of the concrete floor 31 are positioned tiles 35 on grouting 36. Stud 28 is attached by a cleat 37, skirting material 38 being positioned on each side of stud 28. Also shown is the floor 39 of the adjoining floor of the building, carpet 40 being positioned thereon.

The modules are joined together by positioning the base attachment means 20 of the upper module into the upper attachment of the lower module and bolting the two together.

FIG. 7 shows another view of one way of attaching the floor system to the wall frame. The floor of each module comprising compressed fibro sheeting 41 bolted to the base of stud 28, mortar 36 being laid on the fibro sheeting to support the tiles 35. The fibro sheeting 41 is bolted by bolts 42 to base plate 43 of stud 28. The floor is supported by grout 44 on concrete floor 45.

FIG. 8 shows the position of the lowermost module on the concrete base floor 45 of the base building. The figure also shows further details of the stud 28 which comprises an aluminium column with a base plate 46 filled with fire rated material 34, this being positioned on a plate 47, the fibro sheeting 41 being bolted thereto as shown in FIG. 7. A levelling pad 48 is positioned in the recess in the concrete base floor 45, the floor of the module being grouted

to the base floor 45 as desired.

Referring to FIG. 9, this shows the w.c. pan waste drainage through the floor comprising the fibro sheets 41, mortar 36 and tiles 35. A pipe 49 is embedded by an epoxy seal 50 into the opening in the floor, a fitting 51 being situated over the pipe 49. The pan outlet 52 is retained by a clamping collar 53 and flexible collar 54 to the fitting 51. The flexible coupling 55 and pipe 55' is supplied and fitted by the plumber on site. This is an example of the drainage of an upper module, the connections being made by the plumber in the false ceiling space described above.

FIG. 10 shows a vanity unit waste drainage for the lowermost module situated on the insitu concrete floor 45 of the building. The vanity unit coupling pipe 56 passes down through the cupboard floor 57 and is attached to a coupling unit 58 embedded in the fibro floor 41 resting on mortar bed 44 on concrete floor 45. A slab seal 59 is fitted into the slab floor 45, the outlet pipe 60 being fitted thereto by the plumber after the module has been positioned.

An example of the bath waste drainage for the base module is also shown, the bath 61 having a plugway 62 screwed to a fitting 63 passing through the bath safe tray 64 and connected to a socket extension 65 with collar 66 connected to socket 67 in the floor of the module. A PVC slab seal 68 for pipe 69 is formed in the slab, the pipe 69 being fitted by the plumber on site.

Similarly FIG. 12 shows a floor waste drainage with the removal grating 70 resting in fitting 71 to which is adhered a PVC collar 72 adhered to fibro sheeting 41. A slab seal 73 is fitted to the slab to receive the waste pipe 74, the pipe 74 being fitted by the plumber on site.

In FIGS. 10 to 12, which described the connection through the base concrete floor, also can be applied to the upper modules. In this case as the base floor 45 is not present, the outlet pipes are fitted into the ceiling space above the false ceiling, suitable elbows and traps being provided as desired in the ceiling space.

FIG. 13 shows an alternative construction for mounting the modules on each other with modules being tied into the surrounding floor of the building.

Referring to FIG. 13 there is shown a first module 80 with a second module 81 placed vertically thereabove and is supported thereto by a surrounding concrete floor slab 82.

On the top of the wall plate 83 of the wall 84 of each unit, there is attached for example by welding, bolting or the like a perimeter beam 85, this passing completely around the upper perimeter of the wall 84 of the module. Also each module has, extending from the bottom plate 86 of each wall 84 an angle perimeter beam 87 to support the floor panel 88 and floor finishing material 89 and tiles 90 of the floor of the module.

It will be realised that the perimeter beam 85 and angled perimeter beam 87, floor 88, 89 and 90 of each unit as well as all the plumbing fittings, water supply services, sinks, basins, tubs and the like are completed in each module before placement.

The perimeter beam 85 can be used to assist in

supporting the insitu plywood formwork 91 surrounding the module for the pouring of the concrete floor slab 82 incorporating suitable reinforcement (not shown).

When a module is positioned, the top may be covered with a platform or decking to provide access for the workmen pouring the concrete floor slab which surrounds the module, which slab is locked thereto by the perimeter beam which also forms the formwork for the opening in the floor slab above the module.

After the floor slab has cured and after the temporary decking is removed, the next module can be positioned, the bottom plate 86 resting on the perimeter beam 85 of the lower unit. Access is thus available under the floor of the unit 1(a). On removing the ceiling panels 92 connection of the plumbing services and the like are made after which the ceiling panels 92 of the lower unit can be replaced.

Thus, it will be seen that the reinforcing of the floor slab is designed to provide a void in the slab over most of the core area. When the floor slab is poured and cured the core unit for that floor is placed on the perimeter beam which has been strengthened by the addition of the concrete.

A further advantage of using this system is that once the lower floor core is placed in position the concrete workers are relieved of the responsibility of providing accurate nesting in the concrete slab as required with previous systems. A further advantage is that sleeves for drainage and pipe work do not have to be provided in the concrete slab. All pipe work connections are made at some convenient time after the cores are placed in position and this is simplified by providing a normal suspended panel ceiling in the lower unit which can be sound rated and fire rated as desired.

It is noted above as a safety measure, panels of formwork and plywood which are removable are screwed to the top face of the perimeter beam so that workmen engaged in operations adjacent the open ceiling of the lower module are not at risk. These temporary panels are covered with waterproof sheeting which stays in place until they need to be removed for the placement of the upper module.

In the method described each module supports the next module above in a vertical stacking procedure. This method allows the concrete floors to be poured at any convenient time after the initial two or more modules are placed on top of each other. This method gives the site builder more flexibility in choosing concrete pour times. The modules are structurally designed to support a number of modules placed one on top of another, but will not structurally support the building. However, once each concrete floor slab is poured and cured the effect of the concrete keying into the perimeter beam of each module provides positive locking of the module into the surrounding floor structure. Thus the long term structural support for each module is provided by the pouring and curing of each successive floor as they progress upwards. A further advantage of stacking at least one module above the level where concrete is being poured is that greater protection

for workmen is provided by not relying on the strength of the temporary platform or decking to support the weight of undetermined numbers of workmen and materials and equipment

## Claims

1. A building system for multi-storey buildings comprising at least two self-contained load-bearing building modules (1,80,81) mounted one upon the other and each comprising a wet area, characterized in that each module (1,80,81) comprises at each lower corner thereof base attachment means (20) and at each upper corner thereof upper attachment means (25), the base attachment means (20) of the upper module (1,81) engaging the upper attachment means (25) of the lower module (1,80) to locate the upper module on the lower module, the upper attachment means (25) of each module forming lifting points for transporting and placing the module, and each module comprising a false ceiling (3) spaced below the upper portion thereof so as to form a space (4) above the false ceiling (3) providing access for the connection of plumbing and electrical supply services.

2. A building system as defined in claim 1, characterized in that each said base attachment means (20) comprises a reducer element (21) and a nut (22), and each said upper attachment means (25) of the lower module (1,8) is connected to the corresponding base attachment means (20) of the upper module by a bolt engaging said nut (22).

3. A building system as defined in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that each module (1) is constructed with all fittings at a central construction area on a construction stand (16), said module (1) and stand (16) being transported while positioned on a transport stand (19) to the erection site, shackles (17) and chains (18) jointing said construction stand (16) to said transport stand (19).

4. A building system as defined in claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that each module (1) includes an upper frame (13) and a lower frame (14) joined by structural studs (28), with said upper and lower frames (13,14) of adjacent modules (1) abutting each other.

5. A building system as defined in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that each module (1) has a floor, said floor comprising compressed fibro sheeting (41) bolted to a plate (43) attached to said studs (28), tiles (35) being laid on mortar (36) on said compressed fibro sheeting (41).

6. A building system as defined in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the lowermost module (1) is positioned on a concrete slab floor (45) of the building, a recess is provided in said slab (45) to accommodate said module (1) so that the floor of the module is at the desired level in the building, and levelling pads (48) are provided in said recess to position and level said module (1).

7. A building system as defined in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the waste service pipes (49,56,65) for the wet area are provided in each module (1), these having means to allow connection to the waste services on site.

8. A building system as defined in claim 1, charac-

supporting the insitu plywood formwork 91 surrounding the module for the pouring of the concrete floor slab 82 incorporating suitable reinforcement (not shown).

When a module is positioned, the top may be covered with a platform or decking to provide access for the workmen pouring the concrete floor slab which surrounds the module, which slab is locked thereto by the perimeter beam which also forms the formwork for the opening in the floor slab above the module.

After the floor slab has cured and after the temporary decking is removed, the next module can be positioned, the bottom plate 86 resting on the perimeter beam 85 of the lower unit. Access is thus available under the floor of the unit 1(a). On removing the ceiling panels 92 connection of the plumbing services and the like are made after which the ceiling panels 92 of the lower unit can be replaced.

Thus, it will be seen that the reinforcing of the floor slab is designed to provide a void in the slab over most of the core area. When the floor slab is poured and cured the core unit for that floor is placed on the perimeter beam which has been strengthened by the addition of the concrete.

A further advantage of using this system is that once the lower floor core is placed in position the concrete workers are relieved of the responsibility of providing accurate nesting in the concrete slab as required with previous systems. A further advantage is that sleeves for drainage and pipe work do not have to be provided in the concrete slab. All pipe work connections are made at some convenient time after the cores are placed in position and this is simplified by providing a normal suspended panel ceiling in the lower unit which can be sound rated and fire rated as desired.

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4. A building system as defined in claim 1, 2 or 3, characterized in that each module (1) includes an upper frame (13) and a lower frame (14) joined by structural studs (28), with said upper and lower frames (13,14) of adjacent modules (1) abutting each other.

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6. A building system as defined in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the lowermost module (1) is positioned on a concrete slab floor (45) of the building, a recess is provided in said slab (45) to accommodate said module (1) so that the floor of the module is at the desired level in the building, and levelling pads (48) are provided in said recess to position and level said module (1).

7. A building system as defined in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the waste service pipes (49,56,65) for the wet area are provided in each module (1), these having means to allow connection to the waste services on site.

8. A building system as defined in claim 1, charac-



terized in that each module (8) has attached at its upper perimenter a perimeter beam (85), the perimeter beam (85) forming the formwork for a surrounding concrete slab floor (82) and interlocking therewith so that a further module (81) may be positioned on the perimeter beam (85) and attached to the building by said concrete floor (82).

9. A building system as defined in claim 4, characterized in that said frames (13,14) and studs (28) are load bearing frames to support additional modules thereon.

## Revendications

1. Système de construction pour des immeubles à plusieurs étages, comprenant au moins deux modules de structure auto-porteurs autonomes (1, 80, 81) montés l'un au-dessus de l'autre et comprenant chacun une zone de pièces humides, caractérisé en ce que chaque module (1, 80, 81) comprend, au niveau de chacun de ses coins inférieurs des moyens de fixation inférieurs (20) et, au niveau de chacun de ses coins supérieurs, des moyens de fixation supérieurs (25), les moyens de fixation inférieurs (20) du module supérieur (1, 80) venant en prise avec les moyens de fixation supérieurs (25) du module inférieur (1, 80) pour positionner le module supérieur sur le module inférieur, les moyens de fixation supérieurs (25) de chaque module formant des points de levage pour transporter et mettre en place le module, chaque module comprenant un faux-plafond (23) espacé en-dessous de sa portion supérieure de façon à former un espace (4) au-dessus du faux-plafond (3) permettant l'accès pour le raccordement de la plomberie et des alimentations en courant électrique.

2. Système de construction selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que chaque moyen de fixation inférieur (20) comporte un élément réducteur (21) et un écrou (22) et en ce que chaque moyen de fixation supérieur (25) du module inférieur (1, 81) est relié au moyen de fixation inférieur correspondant (20) du module supérieur par un boulon vissé dans l'écrou (22).

3. Système de construction selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que chaque module (1) est construit avec tous ses agencements dans une zone de construction centrale sur un socle de construction (16), ce module (1) et ce socle (16) étant transportés en étant placés sur une palette de transport (19) jusqu'au site de montage, des manilles (17) et des chaînes (18) reliant la base de construction (16) à la palette de transport (19).

4. Système de construction selon l'une des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que chaque module (1) comporte un bâti supérieur (13) et un bâti inférieur (14) reliés par des montants structuraux (28), les bâti, supérieur et inférieur (13, 14), de modules adjacents (1) étant en butée l'un contre l'autre.

5. Système de construction selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que chaque module (1) a un plancher, ce plancher comprenant des plaques de fibres comprimées

(41) boulonnées sur une plaque (43) fixée sur les montants (28), des carreaux (35) étant posés sur un mortier (36) sur ces plaques de fibres comprimées (41).

6. Système de construction selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que le module le plus bas (1) est disposé sur une dalle de plancher en béton (45) de l'immeuble, qu'un évidement est prévu dans cette dalle (45) pour recevoir le module (1), de telle sorte que le plancher du module se trouve au niveau désiré dans l'immeuble et en ce que des semelles de mise à niveau (48) sont prévues dans cet évidement pour positionner et mettre à niveau le module (1).

7. Système de construction selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que les tuyaux d'évacuation des eaux usées (49, 56, 65) pour la zone de pièces humides sont prévus dans chaque module (1) et ont des moyens pour permettre le raccordement aux évacuations d'eaux usées sur le site.

8. Système de construction selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'une poutre périphérique (85) est fixée sur la périphérie extérieure de chaque module (8), cette poutre périphérique (85) formant le coffrage pour la dalle de plancher en béton environnante (82) et s'en solidarissant, de sorte qu'on peut disposer un autre module (81) sur la poutre périphérique (85) et que cet autre module est fixé sur l'immeuble par le plancher en béton (82).

9. Système de construction selon la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce que les bâti (13, 14) et les montants (28) sont des cadres porteurs pour supporter des modules additionnels.

## Patentansprüche

1. Bausystem für mehrstöckige Gebäude, bei dem wenigstens zwei unabhängige, lasttragende Baumodule (1, 80, 81) vorgesehen sind, die übereinander angeordnet sind und von denen jedes einen Naßbereich aufweist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jedes Modul (1, 80, 81) an jeder seiner unteren Ecken eine Basis-Befestigungseinrichtung (20) und an jeder seiner oberen Ecken eine obere Befestigungseinrichtung (25) aufweist, daß die Basis-Befestigungseinrichtung (20) des oberen Modules (1, 81) an den oberen Befestigungseinrichtungen (25) des unteren Modules (1, 80) angreifen, um das obere Modul auf dem unteren Modul anzuordnen, daß die oberen Befestigungseinrichtungen (25) jedes Modules Anhebepunkte zum Transportieren und Anordnen des Modules in der richtigen Lage bilden, und daß jedes Modul eine eingeschobene Decke (3) unterhalb seines oberen Bereiches von diesem beabstandet aufweist, so daß ein Raum (4) oberhalb der eingeschobenen Decke (3) gebildet wird, der einen Zugang für die Herstellung von Verbindungen der Installationsrohre und der elektrischen Versorgungsanschlüsse bildet.

2. Bausystem nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jede Basis-Befestigungseinrichtung (20) ein Reduzierelement (21) und eine Mutter (22) aufweist und daß jede obere Befestigungseinrich-



tung (25) des unteren Modules (1, 80) mit der entsprechenden Basis-Befestigungseinrichtung (20) des oberen Modules durch einen in die Mutter (22) eingreifenden Bolzen befestigt ist.

3. Bausystem nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jedes Modul (1) mit allen Einrichtungen an einem zentralen Konstruktionsbereich auf einem Konstruktionsstand (16) hergestellt wird, daß das Modul (1) und der Stand (16) zum Ort der Gebäudeerrichtung transportiert werden, während sie auf einem Transportstand (19) positioniert sind, und daß Lastösen (17) und Ketten (18) den Konstruktionsstand (16) mit dem Transportstand (19) verbinden.

4. Bausystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1, 2 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jedes Modul (1) einen oberen Rahmen (13) und einen unteren Rahmen (14) aufweist, die durch strukturelle Säulen (28) miteinander verbunden sind, und daß der obere Rahmen und der untere Rahmen (13,14) benachbarter Module (1) aneinander angrenzen.

5. Bausystem nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jedes Modul (1) einen Boden aufweist, daß der Boden eine verdichtete Faserschicht (41) aufweist, die durch Bolzen an einer Platte (43) befestigt ist, die ihrerseits an den Säulen (28) befestigt ist, und daß Fliesen (35) auf Mörtel (36) verlegt werden, der sich auf der verdichteten Faserschicht (41) befindet.

6. Bausystem nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das unterste Modul (1) auf einer Beton-Bodenplatte (45) des Gebäudes angeordnet wird, daß in der Platte (45) eine Vertiefung vorgesehen ist, um das Modul (1) derart aufzunehmen, daß der Boden des Modules sich auf dem gewünschten Pegel in dem Gebäude befindet, und daß Nivellierunterlagen (48) in der Vertiefung vorgesehen sind, um das Modul (1) zu positionieren und in die richtige Höhe zu bringen.

7. Bausystem nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Abflußrohre (49, 56, 65) für den Naßbereich in jedem Modul (1) vorgesehen sind, und daß diese Einrichtungen aufweisen, die die Verbindung mit den Abflußanschlüssen vor Ort ermöglichen.

8. Bausystem nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß am oberen Umfang jedes Modules (8) ein Umfangsbalken (85) befestigt ist, daß der Umfangsbalken (85) eine Verschalung bildet, die die Beton-Bodenplatte (82) umgibt und mit dieser verriegelt ist, so daß ein weiteres Modul (81) auf dem Umfangsbalken (85) positioniert und an dem Gebäude durch den Betonboden (82) befestigt werden kann.

9. Bausystem nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Rahmen (13, 14) und Säulen (28) lasttragende Rahmen sind, auf denen zusätzliche Module getragen werden.



\* C L N S \*