

MANUFACTURING PROCESS OF COMPACT MODULES FOR CONSTRUCTION

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DESCRIPTION

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

10 This invention relates to a new procedure for the manufacture of compact blocks, i.e. blocks formed by a cubicle to be used on their own or in combination with other similar blocks, in erecting a building of variable height.

15 The objective of the invention is to achieve 100% monolithic prismatic modules that do not require rigid floor fixing and that nullify any vibration or expansion, preventing the appearance of cracks and humidity; all at a surprisingly low cost and suitable for mass-production in its entirety.

20 Thus, the invention lies within the field of construction.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

25 Old, obsolete and costly construction processes for buildings based on a concrete foundation upon which stands a structure formed by columns and beams, enclosed at the top by a slab and laterally by bricks and other similar construction materials, are increasingly being replaced with pre-fabricated modules, usually made of reinforced concrete, which form prismatic-rectangular blocks with respective openings for doors, windows,

etc., so that each module consists of reinforced concrete panels corresponding to each of its sides, factory-made, installable on the ground, specifically over an appropriate foundation, joined together at their edges usually with the help of mechanical means, such as screws, nuts or other things.

This multiple-part construction of the modules, as well as their attachment to the foundation, is inherently prone to expansion and vibrations, whereby cracks and humidity frequently appear on the modules.

Furthermore, this structuring does not preclude the need for subsequent coatings both internally and externally, as well as chamber formation for the passage of service ducts and for the introduction or spreading of insulation materials correspondingly to external wall surfaces.

In an attempt to overcome these problems, there are some known solutions wherein two, three, four or five sides of the prismatic block are joined together at their origin as a single piece, i.e. reducing the number of pieces forming the module and consequently the number of joints put between them.

This is the case with the invention patent EP0650812, in which the process for obtaining a module for construction is described. This includes a construction phase in the factory of an internal permanent formwork based on at least six constituent elements, consisting of a bottom base, a top base and four lateral walls, after which, the mounting of the integral elements of the said permanent formwork is carried out. This involves configuring a rectangular prismatic block, supporting the said rectangular prismatic block directly on the ground or on a horizontal

platform, and subsequently adding an external formwork to the formwork described above, proceeding thereafter to fill the perimetral space existing between the two formworks with highly-fluid self-compacting concrete, so that in this last phase, after having the concrete has hardened, the external
5 and recoverable formwork is removed, thereby achieving the module.

With this solution, the first problem described is partially solved while the second remains completely unresolved.

10 The inventor is not aware of the existence of any other solutions in industry or on the site of construction to achieve a completely monolithic state, i.e. where all six sides of the prismatic block are joined together as a single piece to provide the benefits listed above.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The manufacturing process of compact modules for use in construction proposed by the invention achieves this complete monolithic
20 state, as mentioned above, as well as much lower manufacturing costs in comparison with any of the conventional construction systems.

More specifically, to achieve this, the process begins with a factory-made permanent formwork, which integrates all the lateral sides as
25 well as the upper and lower slabs, corresponding to the inside of the desired prismatic cubicle space. This permanent formwork integrates both the cubicle's internal finishing materials and the appropriate hollows for doors, windows, etc., as well as orthogonal partitioning walls corresponding to these hollows, and with a width consistent with the thickness for the internal

or external wall as a whole

Once these s are hardened, the dimensions of which are restricted only by logical transportation limits, the formworks are stored within the
5 factory itself, or where deemed most appropriate, until the time for their use.

At that time, the geometry of the module to be built is traced on the floor over a plated smooth simple platform, which may even be a properly compacted floor. This can be done in the factory or on the
10 building-site.

The lower slab is provided on top of this platform in the appropriate position, with the assistance of supports that sufficiently separate the slab from the platform, according to the forecast total thickness
15 of the lower slab.

We then proceed to provide the necessary walls comprising each module, which could simply consist of the perimetral walls, or one or several of the internal compartment partition walls, thus also holding on to
20 the lower slab by means of high strength putty, and finally proceeding to place the upper slab.

Furthermore, all necessary installations are placed on the external side of this internal integral formwork, such as electricity, telephone,
25 sanitation, drinking water, etc.

Subsequently and above these installations, i.e. externally to them, insulation is either placed or spread over those wall surfaces that require it.

Next, a surrounding reinforcement is provided, which affects all six sides of the formwork and is calculated according to the required strength.

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Next, an external formwork is put in place. This is made of four lateral pieces, each substantially protruding over the adjacent piece at one of its edges, so that this external formwork can allow for slabs and walls of any size, by simply joining together the four overlapping lateral sides.

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At the next operational phase, we proceed to fill the space between internal permanent formwork and the external recoverable formwork, with highly-fluid self-compacting concrete of high initial and final strengths, to prevent segregation at the pouring stage and thereby obtaining a 100% monolithic state, the concrete pouring achieving the highest forecast level for the upper slab, i.e. a hollow rectangular prismatic block is obtained, made of reinforced concrete and a single-piece structure, whereby the module does not require rigid floor fixing and prevents any risk of vibration or expansion that could cause the appearance of cracks and humidity within the module.

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After stripping the module, i.e. after removal of the external and recoverable formwork, the structural behaviour of the module is identical to that of a beam, providing sufficient stability and strength for use at one level, or for piling in stacks of ten, twelve, or even more, depending on the thickness of its walls, by joining together the modules with the corresponding anchors for both vertical and horizontal handling.

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All of this, in unison, achieves not only excellent quality, but also

a much lower manufacturing cost than previously conceived, owing to the system's simplicity, while providing very high versatility for any industry, whether through automation or simply by mechanisation, being affordable for all investors, regardless of their location or financial ability, and with the consequent development of industrial production of decent, safe and affordable housing for any given situation, besides remaining open to a plethora of possibilities with respect to quality, given its adaptation to different finishes of and installations to the internal and permanent formwork.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order to supplement the description provided and with the purpose of better explaining the characteristics of the invention, the following preferred embodiment of the invention is given as an example only, without being limitative in any way, by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a disassembled representation in the factory of the result obtained in the first phase of the procedure, i.e. the six integral parts of the internal permanent formwork;

Figures 2 and 3 show the respective disassembled representation in the perspective of the structure presented in the preceding drawing but with the different parts exploded in their definitive position in relation to the assembly;

Figure 4 shows the structure of the preceding figures duly assembled, i.e. the completely finished internal permanent formwork

Figure 5 shows a representation similar to that of the preceding figure, but where the service installations have been added to the internal permanent formwork;

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Figure 6 shows the next operative phase of the procedure when the insulation material has been deposited on the structure shown in Figure 5;

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Figure 7 shows the result of the next operative phase of the procedure in which the structure from Figure 6 appears covered with a mesh framework;

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Figure 8 shows the structure of the preceding figure in the intermediate phase of installation of the exterior recyclable formwork;

Figure 9 shows the result after the complete implantation of the external formwork;

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Figure 10 shows the structure of Figure 9 at the end of the phase of filling up with concrete of the space between the two formworks – external and internal.

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Figure 11 shows, finally, the end result of the procedure after the removal of the external recoverable formwork.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

After observing the reviewed figures, and in particular figures 1, 2 and 3, it can be seen how in the first phase of the procedure, at a factory level, the constituent parts of the internal permanent formwork are obtained, namely a base element (1) corresponding to the floor structure, a similar element (2) for the ceiling structure, and in this case four elements (3, 4, 5 and 6) corresponding to the lateral walls of the module, which optionally can be complemented with internal compartment elements not represented in the drawings.

These elements, in particular the lateral elements (3, 4, 5 and 6), incorporate openings (7) corresponding formally and dimensionally to doors and windows having external perimetric extensions, with dimensions coinciding with the planned thickness of the walls.

As was mentioned before, this permanent formwork (1, 3, 4, 5 and 6) is structured in such a way so that its internal face constitutes the final internal face as seen in the structure of the module.

In the next operative phase, the fixing of these elements is proceeded with and, in order to implement the rectangular prismatic block of six faces shown in Figure 4, as was pointed out above, high-resistance putty can be used for this purpose, to support the final concrete structure, although obviously also other adequate means of fixation can be used.

Going back again to the bottom platform (1), it must be pointed out that it incorporates in its bottom face buffers (9) depending on the distancing elements at the level of the permanent formwork in its entirety with respect to the floor and with respect to a platform that had been previously established in it. For its part, the element (2) corresponding to

the ceiling structure can be provided, for example, with a rectangular window (10) for the exit of smoke or for some other purpose, extended into an ascending collar with the same height as the one planned for the said ceiling structure.

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After obtaining the internal permanent formwork, fixing externally to the same of the service installations of the module is proceeded with, such as, for example, in the present case and as shown in Figure 5, the electrical installation (11).

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In a next operative phase, as shown in Figure 6 and also externally, depositing the insulating material (12) on those faces of the formwork follows next, insofar as is necessary, namely that corresponding to the exterior of the dwelling.

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Next establishing a framework over the entire perimeter of the structure shown in Figure 6 is proceeded with, a framework (13) adequately calculated, based on a steel rack with not a very large cross section but sufficient to achieve the normally required objectives with a diameter for the same of eight millimetres.

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Next and as shown in figures 8 and 9, an external recyclable formwork is mounted over the structure from the preceding figure, consisting of four vertical elements (14), each one of which is overlapping one of the vertical edges of the adjacent one, i.e. each of the elements of the formwork (14) is sticking out substantially with one of its ends with respect to the one it overlaps, which permits a change in the relative position between these four elements of the formwork (14) permitting in turn to vary as desired the distance between the exterior recyclable formwork and the

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internal permanent formwork, or – which is the same – the possibility to adjust as desired the thickness of the walls of the dwelling, whereas the height of the elements of the external formwork is considerably larger than the height of the internal formwork, including the buffers (9) of the latter in order to attain the desired width without anything more than filling with concrete up to the appropriate level.

After mounting the external formwork (14), it defines, along with the internal formwork and its accessories, a perimetric chamber (15) communicating directly with the one defined by the buffers (9) between them and the girder, which is filled with cement, as was pointed out above, and which exceeds with respect to the lower face of the formwork by an amount that is adequate to forming – also with the character of a single element - the ceiling structure of the module.

The module concludes with the removal of the recyclable external formwork (14), with the module receiving the configuration represented in Figure 11 or any other that is considered convenient as regards the number, the configuration and the location of the openings for doors and windows.

CLAIMS

1.- Procedure for manufacture of compact modules for the
5 construction, in particular, of rectangular prismatic modules of reinforced
concrete with openings corresponding to doors and windows, being of the
type of those that include a construction phase in the factory of an internal
permanent formwork based on at least six constituent elements (1), a top
base (2) and four lateral walls (3, 4, 5 y 6); a mounting phase of the integral
10 elements of the said permanent formwork, configuring a rectangular
prismatic block, supporting the said prismatic block directly on the ground
or on a horizontal platform, a phase in which an external formwork is added
to the formwork described above, a phase for filling the perimetral space
existing between the two formworks with highly-fluid self-compacting
15 concrete, and a final phase, in which, after having the concrete has
hardened, the external and recoverable formwork is removed. This
formwork is characterised in that the construction phase of the permanent
formwork in the factory, by the different elements being fixed between each
other by means of high-resistance putty, so that once the prismatic block is
20 achieved, the same is supported directly on the ground or on a horizontal
platform by means of distancing supporting elements (9) situated in the
lower panel of the base also at the very bottom (1), while on the outside face
of this internal permanent formwork, the necessary electrical, telephone,
drainage, plumbing and other installations are installed, subsequently
25 placing or depositing the insulating material on the outside of the preceding
structure on the external walls that require it. Thereafter, an external
formwork, the structure of which being four lateral pieces (14), each
substantially protruding over the adjacent piece at one of its edges, so that
their distance with regard to the internal formwork can be regulated as

desired, supporting these elements of the external and recyclable formwork on the ground or on a horizontal platform fitted on the same and protruding substantially at its top edge with respect to the said internal permanent formwork, so that in the phase of filling the perimetral space existing
5 between the two formworks with liquid concrete, the space existing between the internal formwork and the ground is also filled up, as well as the area above the said internal formwork, thereby configuring a superior structure.

10 2 - Procedure for manufacturing compact modules for the construction, according to Claim 1, characterised by being in the operative phase of the preparation of the internal permanent formwork materials, which determine the internal permanent structure of the dwelling, are used.

15 3 - Procedure for manufacturing compact modules for the construction, according to the preceding claims, characterised in that the internal permanent formwork incorporates, in correspondence with the openings (7) for doors, windows and other similar elements, external partition walls (8) with a thickness coinciding with the thickness forecast
20 for the walls of the module.