a wood panel; and

a unitized rebar disposed and fixed on the wood panel, wherein the unitized rebar is fixed to the wood panel with an adhesive staple with a tensile load resistance to the wood panel that is more than 6 times higher than that of a staple,

the wood panel includes a plurality of laminas arranged adjacent to each other in a width direction, and laminas adjacent to each other in the width direction are bonded and fixed to each other with an adhesive, or laminas adjacent to each other in the width direction are connected with and fixed to each other with a staple, and

the unitized rebar is placed and fixed across the plurality of laminas that are arranged and fixed adjacent to each other in the width direction, so that a strength of the wood panel including the plurality of laminas can be increased.

[0005]

A method of manufacturing a rebar-equipped lumber form according to an aspect of an embodiment includes:

disposing a unitized rebar on a wood panel, and fixing a lower part of the unitized rebar to the wood panel with an adhesive staple with a tensile load resistance to the wood panel that is more than 6 times higher than that of a staple, wherein

the wood panel includes a plurality of laminas arranged adjacent to each other in a width direction, and laminas adjacent to each other in the width direction are bonded and fixed to each other with an adhesive, or laminas adjacent to each other in the width direction are connected with and fixed to each other with a staple, and

the unitized rebar is placed and fixed across the plurality of laminas that are arranged and fixed adjacent

to each other in the width direction, so that a strength of the wood panel including the plurality of laminas can be increased.

[0006]

A construction method according to an aspect of an embodiment is a construction method in form rebar construction work for an RC floor, the method including:

a step of hoisting the rebar-equipped lumber form as disclosed, and laying the rebar-equipped lumber form on steel beams in a direction such that a surface of the wood panel, to which the unitized rebar is not fixed, is exposed downward from between the steel beams; and

a step of placing concrete on the rebar-equipped lumber form.

[0007]

A building according to an aspect of an embodiment includes:

steel beams;

the rebar-equipped lumber form as disclosed laid on the steel beams; and

concrete placed on the rebar-equipped lumber form,

in which

a surface of the wood panel of the rebar-equipped lumber form, to which the unitized rebar is not fixed, is exposed downward from between the steel beams.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0008]

Fig. 1 is a perspective view illustrating a rebar-equipped lumber form according to a first embodiment.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view illustrating a part (unit rebar truss) of a rebar truss included in the rebar-equipped lumber form according to the first embodiment.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a part of the rebar-equipped lumber form according to the first embodiment.

Fig. 4 is a view for explaining an example of a fixing fitting.

Fig. 5 is a view for explaining another example of a fixing fitting.

Fig. 6 is a view for explaining still another example of a fixing fitting.

Fig. 7 is a view for explaining an example of a method

CLAIMS

1. A rebar-equipped lumber form characterized by comprising:

a wood panel; and

a unitized rebar disposed and fixed on the wood panel, wherein

the unitized rebar is fixed to the wood panel with an adhesive staple with a tensile load resistance to the wood panel that is more than 6 times higher than that of a staple,

the wood panel includes a plurality of laminas arranged adjacent to each other in a width direction, and laminas adjacent to each other in the width direction are bonded and fixed to each other with an adhesive, or laminas adjacent to each other in the width direction are connected with and fixed to each other with a staple, and

the unitized rebar is placed and fixed across the plurality of laminas that are arranged and fixed adjacent to each other in the width direction, so that a strength of the wood panel including the plurality of laminas can be increased.

2. The rebar-equipped lumber form according to claim 1, characterized in that

a length of a long side of the wood panel is equal to

or longer than 1,000 mm.

3. The rebar-equipped lumber form according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that

the unitized rebar is a rebar truss.

4. The rebar-equipped lumber form according to claim 3, characterized in that

the rebar truss has:

a first rebar member that is disposed above and spaced apart from a surface of the wood panel and extends linearly along a first direction parallel to a surface of the wood panel;

a pair of second rebar members extending in the first direction while repeatedly bending in a vertical direction between the first rebar member and the wood panel, the pair of second rebar members each having an upper part facing the first rebar, a lower part facing the wood panel, and an intermediate part extending between the upper part and the lower part; and

a pair of third rebar members that are disposed adjacent to the intermediate part of each of the pair of second rebar members and extend linearly along the first direction,

an upper part of each of the pair of second rebar

members is welded to the first rebar member,

a lower part of each of the pair of second rebar members is fixed to the wood panel with the adhesive or the adhesive staple, and

a part of an intermediate part of each of the pair of second rebar members, the part facing each of the pair of third rebar members, is welded to each of the pair of third rebar members.

5. The rebar-equipped lumber form according to claim 4, characterized in that

the pair of second rebar members are arranged in mirror-image symmetry to each other with a plane extending perpendicularly to a surface of the wood panel from the first rebar member as a plane of symmetry, and

the pair of third rebar members are arranged in mirror-image symmetry to each other with a plane extending perpendicularly to a surface of the wood panel from the first rebar member as a plane of symmetry.

6. The rebar-equipped lumber form according to claim 3, characterized in that

the rebar truss has:

a first rebar member that is disposed above and spaced apart from a surface of the wood panel and extends linearly

along a first direction parallel to a surface of the wood panel;

a second rebar member extending in a second direction perpendicular to the first direction while repeatedly bending in a vertical direction between the first rebar member and the wood panel, the second rebar member having an upper part facing the first rebar member and a lower part facing the wood panel;

a third rebar member that is disposed between the first rebar member and the wood panel and extends linearly along the first direction; and

a fourth rebar member extending in the first direction while repeatedly bending in a vertical direction between the first rebar member and the third rebar member, the fourth rebar member having an upper part facing the first rebar member and a lower part facing the third rebar member,

an upper part of the second rebar member is welded to the first rebar member,

a lower part of the second rebar member is fixed to the wood panel with the adhesive or the adhesive staple,

an upper part of the fourth rebar member is welded to the first rebar member, and

a lower part of the fourth rebar member is welded to the third rebar member.

7. The rebar-equipped lumber form according to claim 3, characterized in that

the rebar truss has:

a first rebar member that is disposed above and spaced apart from a surface of the wood panel and extends linearly along a first direction parallel to a surface of the wood panel;

a second rebar member that is disposed between the first rebar member and the wood panel and extends linearly along the first direction;

a third rebar member extending in the first direction while repeatedly bending in a vertical direction between the first rebar member and the second rebar member, the third rebar member having an upper part facing the first rebar member and a lower part facing the second rebar member; and

a fourth rebar member extending in a second direction perpendicular to the first direction so as to intersect with the first rebar member,

an upper part of the third rebar member is welded to the first rebar member, and

a lower part of the third rebar member is welded to the second rebar member and fixed to the wood panel with the adhesive or the adhesive staple.

8. A method of manufacturing a rebar-equipped lumber form, the method comprising disposing a unitized rebar on a wood panel, and fixing a lower part of the unitized rebar to the wood panel with an adhesive staple with a tensile load resistance to the wood panel that is more than 6 times higher than that of a staple, wherein

the wood panel includes a plurality of laminas arranged adjacent to each other in a width direction, and laminas adjacent to each other in the width direction are bonded and fixed to each other with an adhesive, or laminas adjacent to each other in the width direction are connected with and fixed to each other with a staple, and

the unitized rebar is placed and fixed across the plurality of laminas that are arranged and fixed adjacent to each other in the width direction, so that a strength of the wood panel including the plurality of laminas can be increased.

9. A construction method in form rebar construction work for an RC floor, characterized by comprising:

a step of hoisting the rebar-equipped lumber form according to any one of claims 1 to 7 and laying the rebar-equipped lumber form on steel beams in a direction such that a surface of the wood panel, to which the unitized

rebar is not fixed, is exposed downward from between the steel beams; and

a step of placing concrete on the rebar-equipped lumber form.

10. A building characterized by comprising:

steel beams;

a rebar-equipped lumber form according to any one of claims 1 to 7 laid on the steel beams; and

concrete placed on the rebar-equipped lumber form, wherein

a surface of the wood panel of the rebar-equipped lumber form, to which the unitized rebar is not fixed, is exposed downward from between the steel beams.