

Description

The present invention relates to a foundation for supporting plurality of solar ray collecting devices.

The present applicant previously proposed a solar ray collecting device having a cylindrical basic portion or foundation and a transparent dome-shaped head. Such a solar ray collecting device is accommodated in a capsule constructed with a foundation and a head when in use. The device contains one or more lenses, a solar ray direction sensor, rotating shafts, motors, a supporting frame, and a supporting arm.

Recently, demand for such a device has increased greatly. Often a plurality of such devices have to be installed on the rooftop or the roof garden of a building. However, the space thereon is often limited and it may be impossible to satisfy completely the demand of the customers by simply installing many solar ray collecting devices. Furthermore, in the morning or in the evening, the front solar ray collecting device projects a shadow toward the rear one. It follows from that fact that the high efficiency of solar ray collection cannot be sufficiently maintained. This is one of the important problems to solve with respect to the prior art technology.

From the EP—A—0 076 455 document, a foundation for supporting a plurality of solar ray collecting devices is known, said foundation being a tower-like structure having supporting plates which are vertically aligned above each, each plate carrying a solar ray collecting device. However, should a plurality of collecting devices be provided on the foundation, the whole device then reaches to a considerable height, and in order to achieve sufficient stability for the tower, a considerable amount of constructional effort is required.

From the FR—A—937 904 document, a foundation for supporting a plurality of solar ray collecting devices is known, said foundation being comprised of a frame having horizontally extending bars in different horizontal planes. Between the adjacent bars, curved reflector plates are mounted which reflect the solar rays on to single solar ray collecting cubes provided in the focus of the single mirror planes. The device is able to adjust its position according to the movement of the sun.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide a foundation for supporting a large number of solar ray collecting devices, requiring a horizontal base within a small space.

The object is solved with the foundation having the features of claim 1.

Preferred embodiments are disclosed in the dependent claims.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing an embodiment of the solar ray collecting device. Figs. 2 through 6 are figures describing an embodiment of a foundation for supporting solar ray collecting devices according to the present invention. Fig. 2 is a front view; Fig. 3 a back view; Fig. 4 is a side

view; Fig. 5(A) is a plane view; Fig. 5(B) is a bottom view; and Fig. 6 is a perspective view. Figs 7 through 10 show another embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 7 is a perspective view; Fig. 8 is a plane view; Fig. 9 is a front view; and Fig. 10 is a side view.

While the foundation for supporting the solar ray collecting devices of the present invention can be changed into numerous other kinds of physical embodiments, depending upon the environment and other requirements for their use, substantial numbers of those already described have been made, tested and used. All of them have performed in an eminently satisfactory manner.

Before entering into a detailed description of the present invention, a brief reference will be made to a prior art solar ray collecting device shown in Fig. 1 below.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing an embodiment of the solar ray collecting device previously proposed by the present applicant. In the figure, is shown: 1. a cylindrical foundation; 2. a transparent dome-shaped head; and 3, a capsule constructed with those elements appropriate for use in the solar ray collecting device. When the device is used, a solar ray collecting device 10 is accommodated in the capsule 3 as is shown in Fig. 1.

The solar ray collecting device 10 contains one or more lenses 11 (for example, 7 or 19) for focusing the sun's rays; a solar ray direction sensor 12 for detecting the direction of the sun; a supporting frame 13 for unitarily supporting the lenses and the sensor; a first rotating shaft 14 for rotatably moving the support frame 13; a first motor 15 for rotating the first rotating shaft 14; a supporting arm 16 for supporting the lenses 11; the sensor 12, the frame 13, the shaft 14, and the motor 15; a second rotating shaft 17, arranged so as to cross perpendicularly to the first rotating shaft 14; and a second motor (not shown in Fig. 1) for rotating the second rotating shaft 17. The solar ray direction sensor 12 detects the direction of the sun and produces a detection signal which controls the aforementioned motors so as to always direct the lens (or lenses) 11 towards the direction of the sun. The solar rays focused by the lens 11 are guided into an optical conductor cable (not shown in these drawings), the light-receiving edge of which is arranged at the focal position of the lens 11, and transmitted to the optional desired position through the optical conductor cable.

The demand for solar ray collecting devices as described above has increased in recent years. On some occasions, it has been necessary for a plurality of such devices to be installed on rooftops or on roof gardens of buildings. However the space on such rooftops is limited and it may sometimes be impossible to completely satisfy the demand of customers to simply install a large number of such solar ray collecting devices. Furthermore, in the morning or in the evening, the location of the sun is low so that the front solar ray collecting device projects a shadow

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toward the rear solar ray collecting device. As a result, the high efficiency of the solar ray collecting device cannot be sufficiently maintained. Such a problem ought to be solved with respect to the prior art technology.

Hereinafter will be described preferred embodiments of the present invention which are free from the drawbacks already discussed above.

Figs 2 through 6 describe an embodiment of a foundation for entraining solar ray collecting devices according to a back view; Fig. 4 is a side view; Fig. 5(A) is a plane view; Fig. 5 (B) is a bottom view; and Fig. 6 is a perspective view. Figures 101 through 107 are solar ray collecting devices as described above; and 200 is a foundation for entraining larger numbers of solar ray collecting devices as mentioned earlier according to the present invention.

The foundation 200 is constructed so as to move with the sun.

In the case of the embodiment as shown in those figures, the foundation 200 for entraining the solar ray collecting devices is constructed in the shape of a tiered-dolls' stand consisting of three steps; 200₁, 200₂ and 200₃. On the respective steps entraining portions 201 through 207 are installed and are shaped into an equilateral triangle having an apex in its forward direction. The solar ray collecting devices 101 through 107 are entrained on the respective entraining portions 201 through 207 as shown in the figures, and the entire foundation can be rotatably moved following the movement of the sun.

The difference in height between the three steps 200₁, 200₂, 200₃ is set so as to be at least approximately equal to the diameter of the solar ray focusing lens in the solar ray collecting device. Consequently, the respective solar ray collecting devices do not project any shadow toward the rear solar ray collecting device so that the solar ray collecting device behind can effectively collect the solar rays. Furthermore, the aforementioned solar ray collecting devices have doors 101' through 107' for using as an entrance and as an exit respectively. Various adjustments can be made in the basic portions after their entrance through the doors. The adjustment workings contain the ability to position the light-receiving edge of the optical conductor cable at the location of the lens focus. Such work is performed while the solar ray collecting device is in use so that it may be necessary to do the work facing the southern direction. For this reason, the door as entrance and exit has to be installed at the northern side of the device.

In such a manner, since the solar ray collecting device has the door as entrance and exit at the northern side thereof, the foundation for entraining the solar ray collecting device requires a wider space at the northern side than on the other side.

Therefore, each of the entraining portions 201 through 207 are preferably constructed in the shape of approximately equilateral (regular) triangles having an apex at its forward position (southern side).

In addition, although the figures show an embodiment of the foundation for entraining seven solar ray collecting devices, the present invention does not limit the scope thereof within the above-mentioned embodiment. For instance, it may be possible to construct the entraining foundation as consisting of three portions: 201, 202 and 204; or 204, 206 and 207. Besides, it may also be possible to construct the entraining foundation as consisting of five portions: 201 through 205, or 203 through 207. Furthermore, it may be possible to construct the entraining foundation consisting of more portions than the embodiment shown in the given figures.

Figs. 7 through 10 are figures showing another embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 7 is a perspective view; Fig. 8 is a plane view; Fig. 9 is a front view; and Fig. 10 is a side view. In the figures 101 through 107 are solar ray collecting devices; 200 is a foundation for entraining the solar ray collecting devices that are capable of being moved rotatably; and 201 through 207 are portions for entraining the respective solar ray collecting devices.

In the case of the embodiment shown in Figs. 7 through 10, each of the respective entraining portions is constructed in the shape of an approximately equilateral hexagon. Then, in the embodiment, seven solar ray collecting devices are entrained on the entire foundation 200 having a tiered-dolls' stand of five steps. The device 101 is entrained on the first step, 102 and 103 on the second step, 104 on the third step, 105 and 106 on the fourth step, and 107 on the fifth step. Further, it may be possible to additionally install other foundations so as to entrain a larger number of solar ray collecting devices. Especially, in the embodiment shown in Figs. 7 through 10, the other devices are arranged almost concentrically around the device 104 located at the central portion, so that the weight of the load is nearly well balanced around the center. It may be preferable in this case to construct the foundation for entraining the solar ray collecting devices in the shape of a tower. Moreover, in the embodiment shown in the figures, the height difference between the vertical rows, for instance, 102 and 105, 101 and 104, 104 and 107, or 103 and 106 may be preferably set so as to become at least nearly equal to the diameter of the light-receiving surface of the solar ray collecting device. Furthermore, it will be easily understood why the door for use as entrance and exit should be installed at the northern side in a preferred embodiment.

As is apparent from the aforementioned description, by utilizing a narrow space efficiently, a large number of solar ray collecting devices can be arranged more effectively.

In summary it will be seen that the present invention develops a high efficiency solar ray collecting device.

Claims

1. A foundation (200) for supporting a plurality

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Hereinafter will be described preferred embodiments of the present invention which are free from the drawbacks already discussed above.

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The foundation 200 is constructed so as to move with the sun.

In the case of the embodiment as shown in those figures, the foundation 200 for entraining the solar ray collecting devices is constructed in the shape of a tiered-dolls' stand consisting of three steps; 200₁, 200₂ and 200₃. On the respective steps entraining portions 201 through 207 are installed and are shaped into an equilateral triangle having an apex in its forward direction. The solar ray collecting devices 101 through 107 are entrained on the respective entraining portions 201 through 207 as shown in the figures, and the entire foundation can be rotatably moved following the movement of the sun.

The difference in height between the three steps 200₁, 200₂, 200₃ is set so as to be at least approximately equal to the diameter of the solar ray focusing lens in the solar ray collecting device. Consequently, the respective solar ray collecting devices do not project any shadow toward the rear solar ray collecting device so that the solar ray collecting device behind can effectively collect the solar rays. Furthermore, the aforementioned solar ray collecting devices have doors 101' through 107' for using as an entrance and as an exit respectively. Various adjustments can be made in the basic portions after their entrance through the doors. The adjustment workings contain the ability to position the light-receiving edge of the optical conductor cable at the location of the lens focus. Such work is performed while the solar ray collecting device is in use so that it may be necessary to do the work facing the southern direction. For this reason, the door as entrance and exit has to be installed at the northern side of the device.

In such a manner, since the solar ray collecting device has the door as entrance and exit at the northern side thereof, the foundation for entraining the solar ray collecting device requires a wider space at the northern side than on the other side.

Therefore, each of the entraining portions 201 through 207 are preferably constructed in the shape of approximately equilateral (regular) triangles having an apex at its forward position (southern side).

In addition, although the figures show an embodiment of the foundation for entraining seven solar ray collecting devices, the present invention does not limit the scope thereof within the above-mentioned embodiment. For instance, it may be possible to construct the entraining foundation as consisting of three portions: 201, 202 and 204; or 204, 206 and 207. Besides, it may also be possible to construct the entraining foundation as consisting of five portions: 201 through 205, or 203 through 207. Furthermore, it may be possible to construct the entraining foundation consisting of more portions than the embodiment shown in the given figures.

Figs. 7 through 10 are figures showing another embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 7 is a perspective view; Fig. 8 is a plane view; Fig. 9 is a front view; and Fig. 10 is a side view. In the figures 101 through 107 are solar ray collecting devices; 200 is a foundation for entraining the solar ray collecting devices that are capable of being moved rotatably; and 201 through 207 are portions for entraining the respective solar ray collecting devices.

In the case of the embodiment shown in Figs. 7 through 10, each of the respective entraining portions is constructed in the shape of an approximately equilateral hexagon. Then, in the embodiment, seven solar ray collecting devices are entrained on the entire foundation 200 having a tiered-dolls stand of five steps. The device 101 is entrained on the first step, 102 and 103 on the second step, 104 on the third step, 105 and 106 on the fourth step, and 107 on the fifth step. Further, it may be possible to additionally install other foundations so as to entrain a larger number of solar ray collecting devices. Especially, in the embodiment shown in Figs. 7 through 10, the other devices are arranged almost concentrically around the device 104 located at the central portion, so that the weight of the load is nearly well balanced around the center. It may be preferable in this case to construct the foundation for entraining the solar ray collecting devices in the shape of a tower. Moreover, in the embodiment shown in the figures, the height difference between the vertical rows, for instance, 102 and 105, 101 and 104, 104 and 107, or 103 and 106 may be preferably set so as to become at least nearly equal to the diameter of the light-receiving surface of the solar ray collecting device. Furthermore, it will be easily understood why the door for use as entrance and exit should be installed at the northern side in a preferred embodiment.

As is apparent from the aforementioned description, by utilizing a narrow space efficiently, a large number of solar ray collecting devices can be arranged more effectively.

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Claims

1. A foundation (200) for supporting a plurality



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of solar ray collecting devices (101—107) each having a light receiving surface adapted to follow the movement of the sun and a support for supporting the light receiving surface on a horizontal plane, the foundation (200) comprising a frame structure which is generally inclined with respect to the horizontal plane and rotatable around a vertical axis to follow the movement of the sun, and which comprises a plurality of stands (200₁, 200₂, 200₃) for carrying each a respective solar ray collecting device, the stands being formed as horizontal base plates of equilateral polygonal configuration and arranged in horizontal rows following stepwise the inclination of the frame structure, wherein the stands in one row are arranged horizontally between two adjacent stands in the adjacent higher or lower row to form a staggered arrangement of the stands, and wherein the level difference between a stand and the next stand therebehind is at least approximately equal to the diameter of the light-receiving surface of the solar ray collecting devices so as to preclude having the shadow of a solar ray collecting device projecting on the rearwardly disposed solar ray collecting device.

2. A foundation in accordance with claim 1, wherein said equilateral polygonal configuration is a triangle.

3. A foundation according to claim 1, wherein said equilateral polygonal configuration is a hexagon.

Patentansprüche

1. Ein Unterbau (200) zum Abstützen einer Mehrzahl von Sonnenstrahlungs-Sammeleinrichtungen (101—107), deren jede eine Lichtauffangfläche, die eingerichtet ist, der Bewegung der Sonne zu folgen, und eine Stütze zum Abstützen der Lichtauffangfläche in einer horizontalen Ebene aufweist, wobei der Unterbau (200) eine Rahmenkonstruktion, die bezüglich der horizontalen Ebene allgemein schräggestellt und um eine vertikale Achse drehbar ist, um der Bewegung der Sonne zu folgen, und eine Mehrzahl von Stützflächen (200₁, 200₂, 200₃) zum Abstützen jeweils einer Sonnenstrahlungs-Sammeleinrichtung umfaßt, wobei die Stützflächen als horizontale Grundplatten von gleichseitiger vieleckiger Gestaltung ausgebildet und in horizontalen Reihen angeordnet sind, die der Schräge der Rahmenkonstruktion stufenweise folgen, worin die Stützflächen in einer Reihe horizontal zwischen zwei benachbarten Stützflächen in der benachbarten höheren oder tieferen Reihe angeordnet sind, um eine versetzte Anordnung der Stützflächen zu

bilden, und worin der Höhenunterschied zwischen einer Stützfläche und der dahinter befindlichen nächsten Stützfläche wenigstens ungefähr gleich dem Durchmesser der Lichtauffangfläche der Sonnenstrahlungs-Sammeleinrichtungen ist, um zu verhindern, daß der Schatten einer Sonnenstrahlungs-Sammeleinrichtung auf die rückwärts angeordnete Sonnenstrahlungs-Sammeleinrichtung fällt.

2. Ein Unterbau nach Anspruch 1, in welchem die genannte gleichseitige vieleckige Gestaltung ein Dreieck ist.

3. Ein Unterbau nach Anspruch 1, in welchem die genannte gleichseitige vieleckige Gestaltung ein Sechseck ist.

Revendications

1. Une base (200) pour supporter une pluralité de dispositifs collecteurs de rayons solaires (101—107) comportant chacun une surface réceptrice de lumière adaptée pour suivre le mouvement du soleil et un support pour supporter la surface réceptrice de lumière sur un plan horizontal, la base de support (200) comprenant une structure portante qui est inclinée dans l'ensemble par rapport au plan horizontal et qui peut tourner autour d'un axe vertical de façon à suivre le mouvement du soleil, et qui comprend une pluralité de supports (200₁, 200₂, 200₃) servant chacun à supporter un dispositif collecteur de rayons solaires respectif, les supports étant agencés sous la forme de plateaux horizontaux de base ayant une configuration de polygone régulier et étant agencés dans des rangées horizontales suivant de façon échelonnée l'inclinaison de la structure portante, les supports d'une rangée étant disposée horizontalement entre deux supports adjacents de la rangée supérieure ou inférieure adjacente de façon à former une disposition quinconcée des supports, tandis que la différence de niveau entre un support et le support suivant placé en arrière est au moins approximativement égale au diamètre de la surface réceptrice de lumière des dispositifs collecteurs de rayons solaires afin d'empêcher que l'ombre d'un dispositif collecteur de rayons solaires soit projetée sur le dispositif collecteur de rayons solaires placé en arrière.

2. Une base de support conforme à la revendication 1, dans laquelle ladite configuration de polygone régulier correspond à un triangle.

3. Une base de support selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle ladite configuration de polygone régulier correspond à un hexagone.

