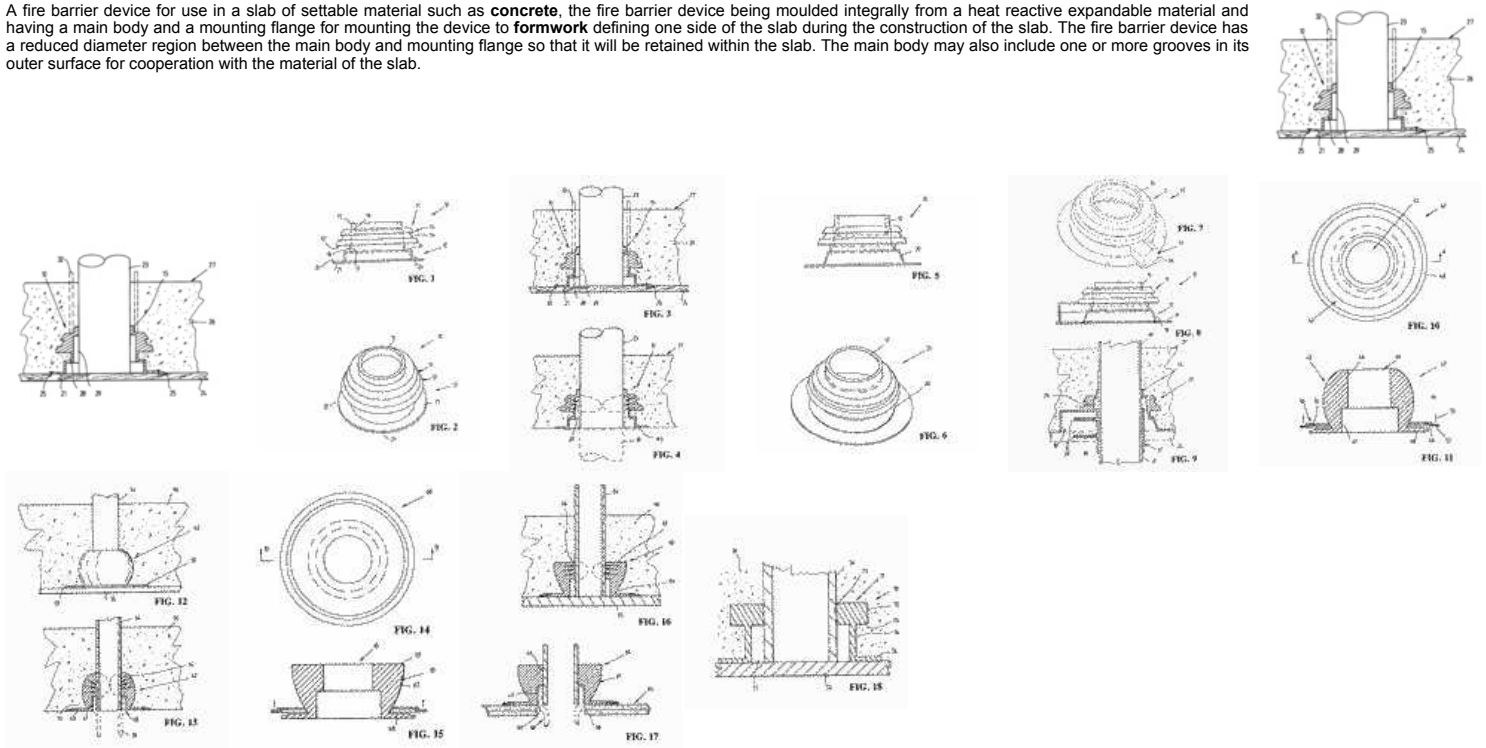


14 results for (metal and formwork and concrete and moulding)/TI/AB/IW/TX AND (E04C-002/00)/IPC - Collection: FAMPAT

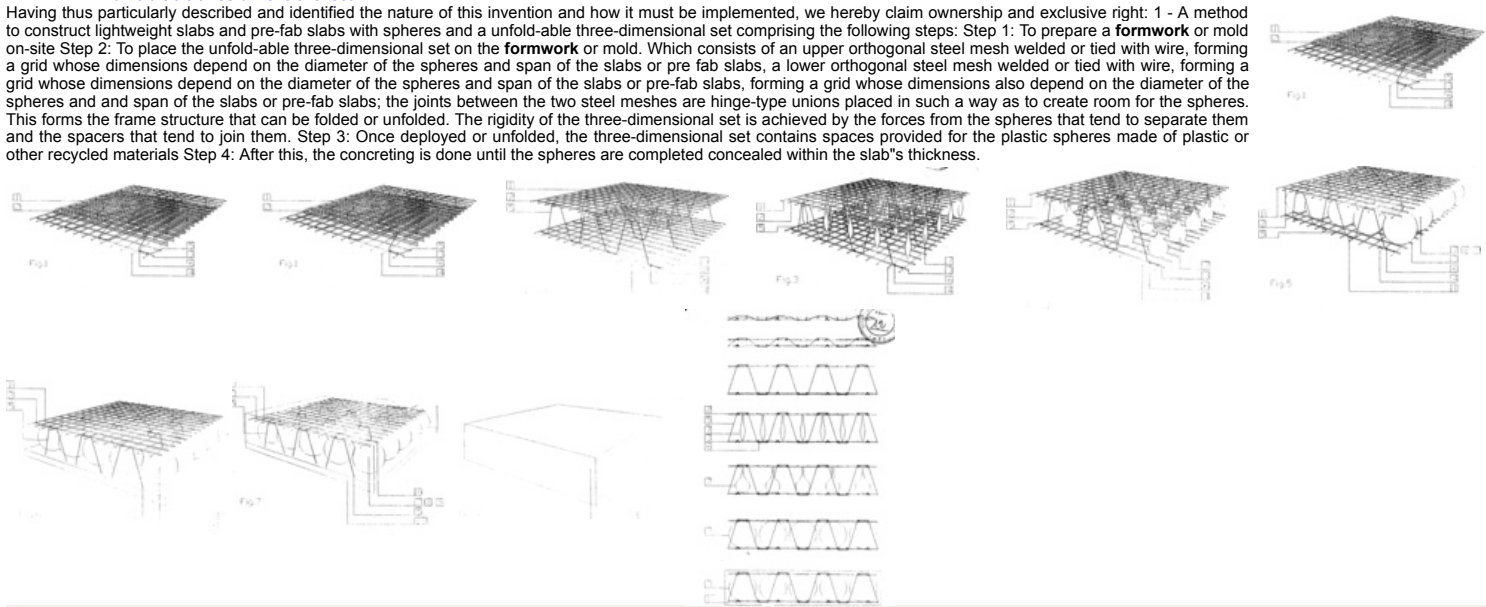
#	Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	1st publ. date	Publ. date
1.	Fire barrier devices	US20060000165	2005-08-09	ROBERTSON PAUL	2006-01-05	2006-01-05

A fire barrier device for use in a slab of settable material such as **concrete**, the fire barrier device being moulded integrally from a heat reactive expandable material and having a main body and a mounting flange for mounting the device to **formwork** defining one side of the slab during the construction of the slab. The fire barrier device has a reduced diameter region between the main body and mounting flange so that it will be retained within the slab. The main body may also include one or more grooves in its outer surface for cooperation with the material of the slab.



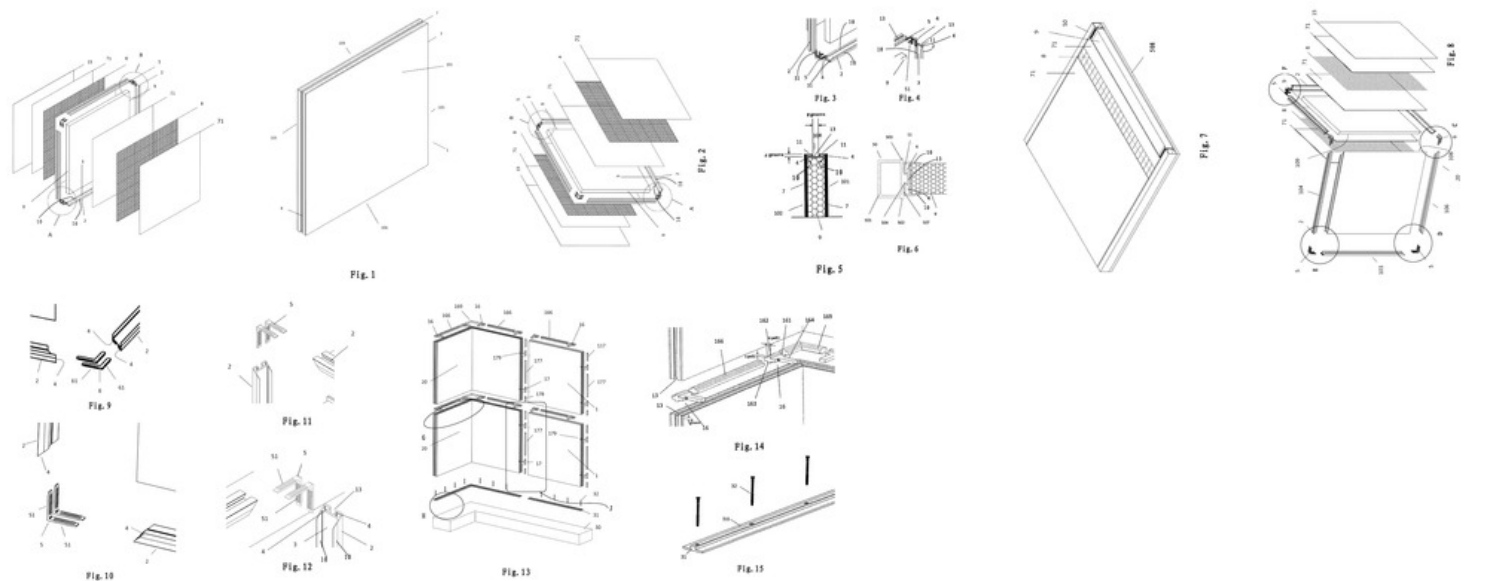
2.	A method to construct lightweight slabs and pre-fab slabs with spheres and unfold-able three dimensional set	IN0478/CHE/2009	2009-03-04	LEVINTON LUCIANA;LEVINTON RICARDO HORACIO	2010-09-17	2010-09-17
----	--	-----------------	------------	---	------------	------------

Having thus particularly described and identified the nature of this invention and how it must be implemented, we hereby claim ownership and exclusive right: 1 - A method to construct lightweight slabs and pre-fab slabs with spheres and a unfold-able three-dimensional set comprising the following steps: Step 1: To prepare a **formwork** or mold on-site Step 2: To place the unfold-able three-dimensional set on the **formwork** or mold. Which consists of an upper orthogonal steel mesh welded or tied with wire, forming a grid whose dimensions depend on the diameter of the spheres and span of the slabs or pre fab slabs, a lower orthogonal steel mesh welded or tied with wire, forming a grid whose dimensions depend on the diameter of the spheres and span of the slabs or pre-fab slabs; the joints between the two steel meshes are hinge-type unions placed in such a way as to create room for the spheres. This forms the frame structure that can be folded or unfolded. The rigidity of the three-dimensional set is achieved by the forces from the spheres that tend to separate them and the spacers that tend to join them. Step 3: Once deployed or unfolded, the three-dimensional set contains spaces provided for the plastic spheres made of plastic or other recycled materials Step 4: After this, the concreting is done until the spheres are completed concealed within the slab's thickness.



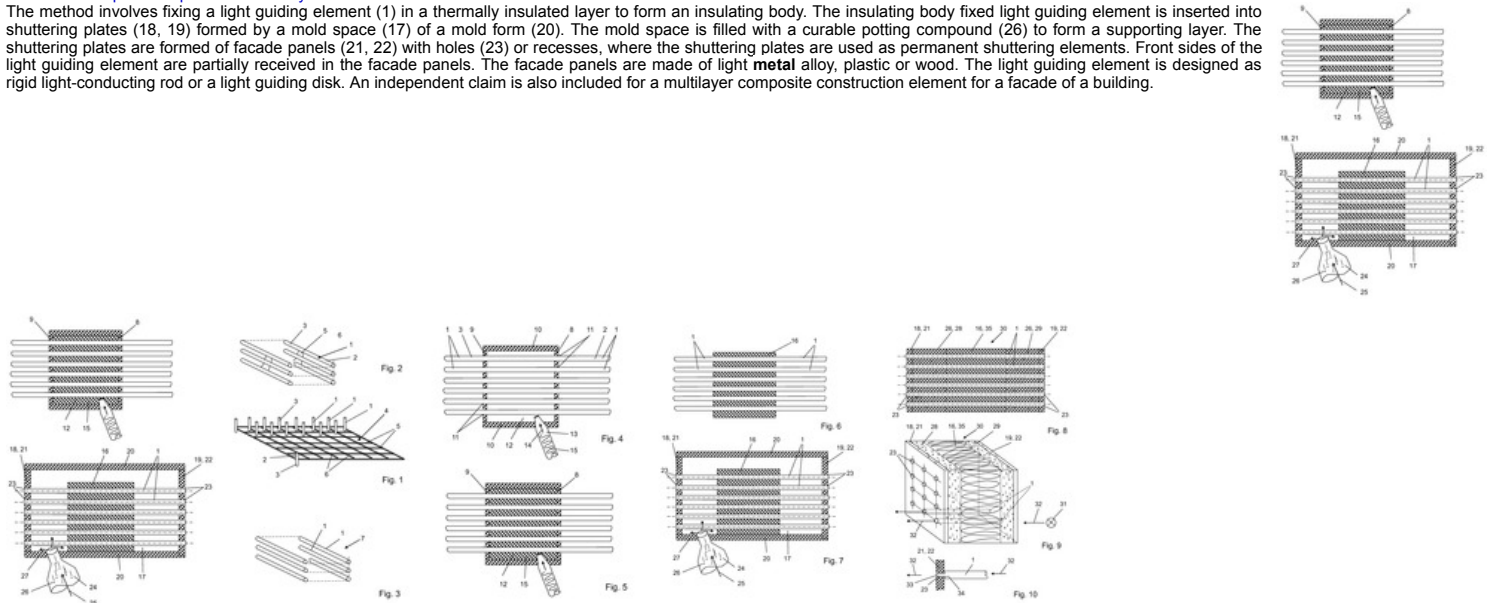
3.	Prefabricated thermal insulating composite panel, assembly thereof, moulded panel and concrete slab comprising same, method and mould profile for prefabricating same	CN102477778	2010-11-25	OWENS CORNING INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL*	2012-05-30	2012-05-30
----	---	-------------	------------	-------------------------------------	------------	------------

Disclosed are a prefabricated thermal insulating composite panel (1), an assembly thereof, a moulded panel and a **concrete** slab comprising the same, and a method and a mould profile (50) for prefabricating the same. The prefabricated composite thermal insulating panel (1) comprises: two reinforcing protective layers (7) of an inorganic noncombustible material, a core (9) formed by a thermal insulating material, a frame (2) with installation grooves (13) surrounding the core (9) and being secured onto the core (9), with the core (9) being placed between the two reinforcing protective layers (7). The prefabricated thermal insulating composite panel (1) has the inorganic noncombustible material incorporated onto the outside of the core (9) of the thermal insulating material to have it covered, so as to solve the problem of the tendency of causing a fire, during the placement of the thermal insulating panels at a construction site or other places, or during the transportation or installation of the same, due to the combustible material thereof being exposed.

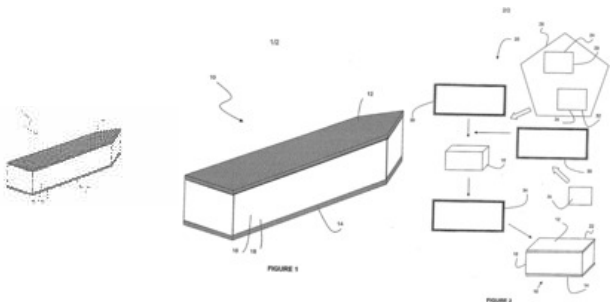
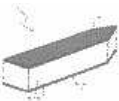


4.	Method for producing a translucent multilayer composite building element with integrated façade panel, and products produced thereby	EP2559532	2011-08-26	JOSEPH CHRIS DANTE*	2013-02-20	2013-02-20
----	--	-----------	------------	---------------------	------------	------------

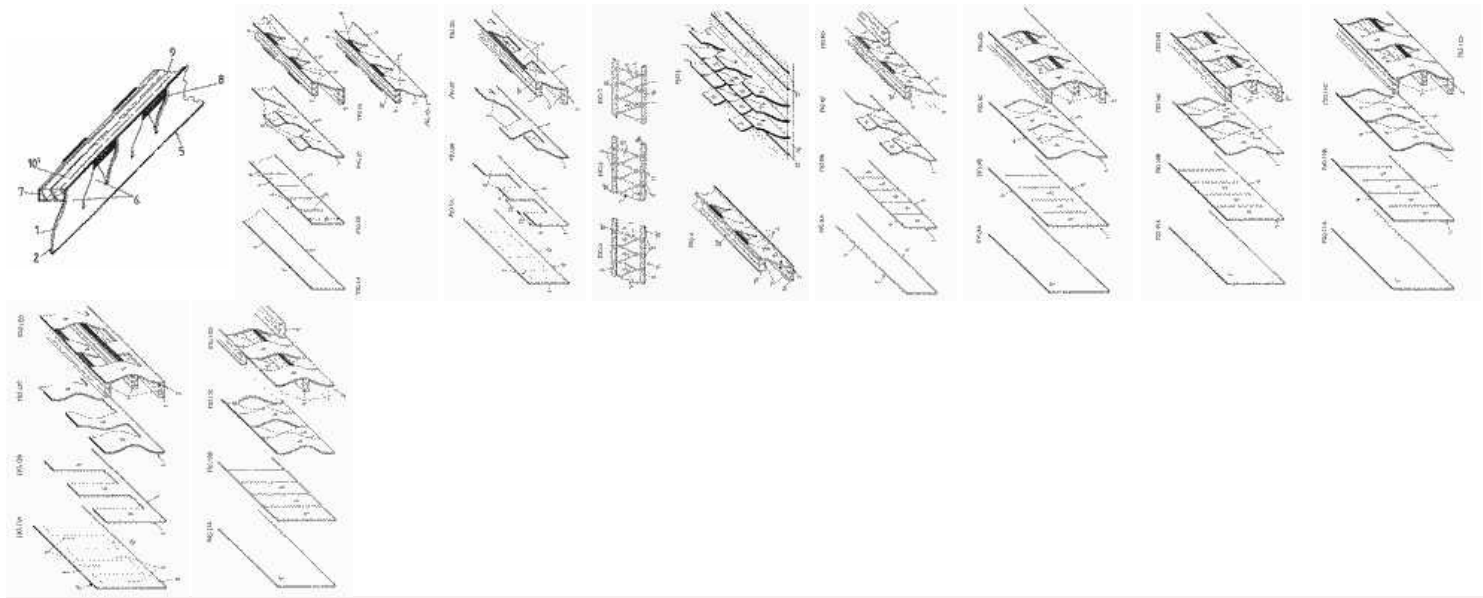
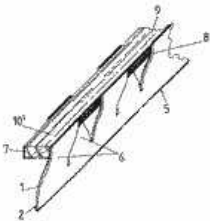
The method involves fixing a light guiding element (1) in a thermally insulated layer to form an insulating body. The insulating body fixed light guiding element is inserted into shuttering plates (18, 19) formed by a mold space (17) of a mold form (20). The mold space is filled with a curable potting compound (26) to form a supporting layer. The shuttering plates are formed of facade panels (21, 22) with holes (23) or recesses, where the shuttering plates are used as permanent shuttering elements. Front sides of the light guiding element are partially received in the facade panels. The facade panels are made of light **metal** alloy, plastic or wood. The light guiding element is designed as rigid light-conducting rod or a light guiding disk. An independent claim is also included for a multilayer composite construction element for a facade of a building.

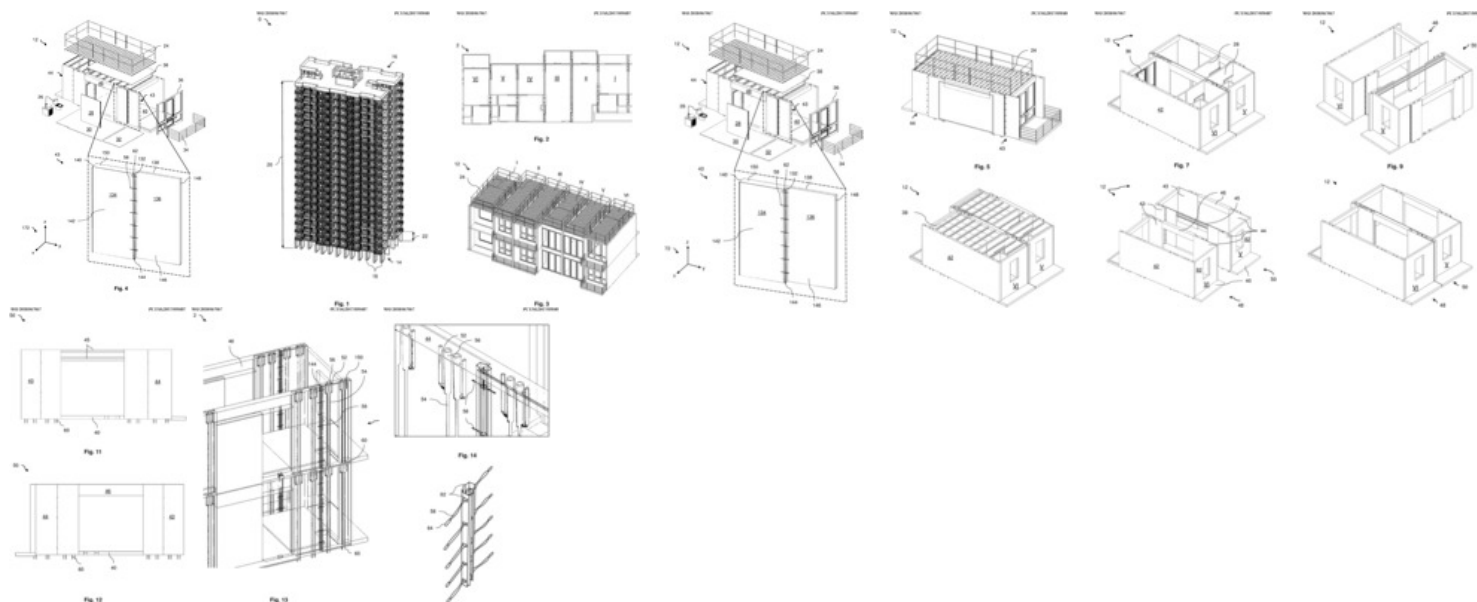


A building product (10) is provided which comprises a first layer of plastics material (12) and a second layer of plastics material (14) with a core iayer (16) containing processed waste electrical and electronic equipment material (18) between the first and second layers (12, 14). In arrangements the building product (10) advantageously provides beneficial aesthetic and mechanical properties.

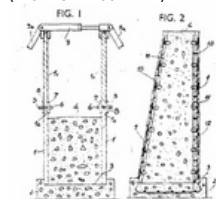


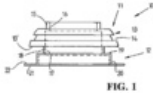
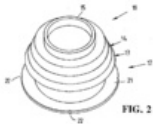
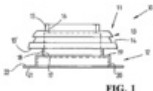
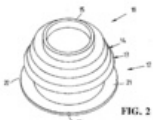
A girder-like structural element (2) which is simple to produce, has high bearing capacity and torsional rigidity, is composed of individual parts connected to one another and comprises at least one chord (9) and at least one web (1) is characterized in that the web (1) is formed by web elements (6) which extend transversely to the longitudinal extent of the web (1), wherein web elements (6) form a linear longitudinal region (4, 5) extending over the length of the web (1) and in each case two adjacent web elements (6), starting from the longitudinal region (4, 5) of the web (1), extend to different respective narrow sides (7, 8) of the chord (9), such that one web element (6) bears with one side of the web (1) against the chord (9) and the adjacent web element (6) bears with the opposite side of the web (1) against the chord (9) and the web elements (6) are in the form of an "S".





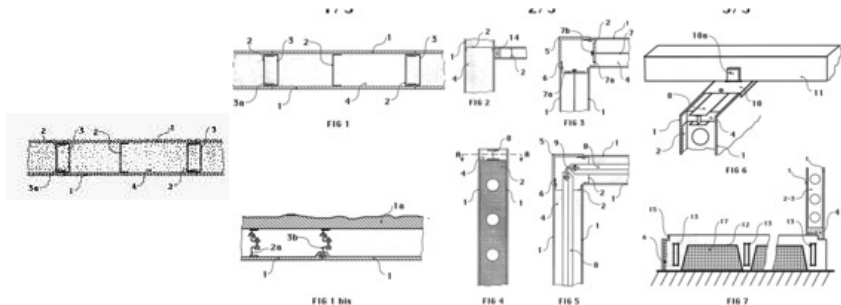
1972-08-30 1972-08-30



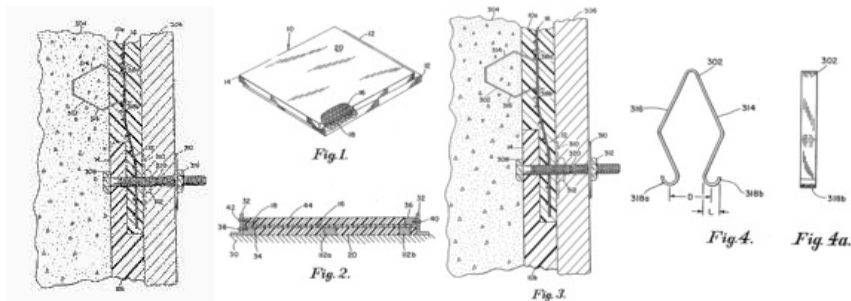
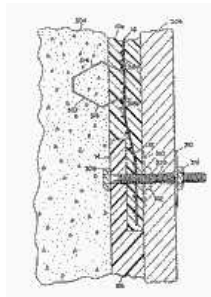
9.	Fire barrier devices	WO200216709	2001-08-22	PASSIVE FIRE SYSTEMS QLD*	2002-02-28	2002-02-28
A fire barrier device (10) which is moulded integrally from a material comprising a heat reactive expandable material. The device (10) has a main body (11) which is shaped to retain the device in a concrete slab and which may have a part spherical outer wall (13) and a mounting portion (12) for mounting the device (10) to formwork defining one side of the slab. The main body (11) may include an annular groove or groves (14) to assist in retaining the device (10) in the slab.						
						
						
						
						

10.	Prefabricated, reinforced concrete grain silo - has keyed blocks forming four-sided cells with corners cast on-site	FR2231828	1973-05-29	ARMENGOL ROCA ARMENGOL ROCA JUAN*	1974-12-27	1974-12-27
Blocks are made of reinforced concrete formed by a prismatic element whose upper and lower edges respectively have a flange and a corresponding groove which allow several panels to be keyed together one on top of the other. In the bottom of each groove and on top of each flange is a lengthwise groove which, when two blocks are placed on top of each other, forms a space which can be filled with cement mortar. Each block also has holes for inclusion of step irons. Reinforcement bars can be placed inside the blocks with ends protruding through the groove to strengthen the mortar joint. Each silo is built of cells comprising four blocks. At the corners concrete panels are placed one on top of the other forming hollows into which reinforcement bars can be placed for in situ casting.						
11.	Method for making partition panels spaced by cross-bars - and filled with poured or injected insulation materials	FR2694774	1992-08-14	VIGNOLLES JEAN	1994-02-18	1994-02-18

The process for **moulding** composite partitions (1) uses panels having fixed or variable crossbars (2, 3) joined to their internal surfaces. They are erected on the site, then the space between the surfaces is filled by pouring or injecting insulating or filling materials, such as lightweight **concrete** or expanded plaster. At least one crossbar (3) per panel will have a lip (3a) which fits in the crossbar (2) of the adjacent panel. The panels can be held together by ropes while the filling material is poured or injected and sets. Services can be ducted through the panels before the filling material is added. USE/ADVANTAGE - Making composite panels from materials of differing thicknesses or types, giving required architectural dimensions and finishes. Ease of construction, ducting of services within the panels.



12.	Fireproofing panel attachment system	NO930929	1993-02-25	AVCO INTERNATIONAL PAINT*	1993-03-15	1993-03-15
A system for attaching fireproofing panels to a poured structure. The panels are made with projecting members. In use, the panels line a form with the projecting members facing inward. When the form is removed, the panels are embedded in the poured structure by virtue of the projecting members. The same bolts are used to secure the panels to the form and to secure the joints between panels after the forms are removed.						



13.	Concrete panel and method of production thereof	WO9802304	1996-07-12	JIYOSUTO JOIST KEI*	1998-01-22	1998-01-22
A pair of first and second concrete layers (1, 2) spaced away from each other by a certain distance are connected to each other through a corrugated plate (3) having a uniform magnitude of amplitude so that there are formed a space between the concrete layers (1, 2). A weight of a concrete-made panel is decreased by this hollow structure. A corrugated plate (3) is designed to have a trapezoidal cross-section of rectangular corrugation. By sinking mountain and valley portions of the corrugated plate into the first and second concrete layers (1, 2), the concrete-made panel can have enhanced compressive strength in a direction of corrugation of the corrugated plate (3), and have enhanced rigidity because of diagonal members of a truss, which keeps the concrete-made panel being kept to be a plane. <IMAGE>						
14.	Standardised shuttering system for building the walls and partitions of a construction and elements for implementing this system	FR2550256	1983-08-05	DAVID JEAN*	1985-02-08	1985-02-08
The walls and partitions of a construction are built in light heaped concrete by means of equipment which may be transported by hand and which is standardised according to a modular reference grid consisting of squares or modules 1 the sides 2 of which have a dimension which is determined in such a way that it may serve as a base unit; the dimension of this base unit being divided up into an even number of sub-divisions <2>1. This equipment consists of four sheetings of different dimensions: "standard" 9; "secondary" <9>1; with corners 8; with a "casing" which produces three sheetings of complementary dimensions when fixed to the secondary sheetings; with various parts standardised according to the modular grid and serving to assemble the sheetings together, to connect the two faces 17 and to constitute the scaffolding; with stiffeners, tighteners and underframes for systematically controlling the perpendicularity and alignment of the assemblies. Application to any building or construction intended in particular for housing, and built in a conventional manner. <IMAGE>						

