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(54) **Set of metal sections suitable for constructing movable partition walls and related movable partition wall**

Metallprofilsatz für eine verstellbare Trennwand und entsprechende verstellbare Trennwand

Ensemble de profilés métalliques pour cloison amovible et cloison amovible correspondante

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a set of metal sections suitable for constructing movable partition walls, and related movable partition wall.

[0002] In buildings used as offices, laboratories, workshops, provided with open spaces, it is possible to obtain spaces separate from the surrounding ones by means of movable partition walls. The movable partition walls are mounted on the spot and are provided with doors, where necessary.

[0003] Generally the movable partition walls are constituted by panels, in wood, compressed-wood chips, or glass, and by supporting frames, formed by metal sections that constitute uprights and beams. The metal sections are provided with seats suitable for housing the edges of the panels, so that, after assembly, the panels appear framed by the uprights and by the cross-beams.

[0004] Thus in a finished partition wall the panels are alternated by the metal sections of the uprights, that remain in full view. The uprights in full view create a non-uniformity on the surface of the partition walls and weigh its line down, with an unpleasant aesthetic effect.

[0005] DE-A-25 11 690 discloses a section bar comprising a tubular body provided with C-shaped channels formed by elastic tangs. The front and rear C-shaped channels are capable of housing screw heads which are previously fastened to wall panels or to a couple of L-shaped section bars capable of supporting a glass panel.

[0006] The section bar of DE-A-25 11 690 has the following drawbacks:

- Each channel allows an only element, i.e. an wall panel or a glass section bar, to be fastened by means of respective screws to the section bar. Therefore, the wall assembly is laborious.
- The screw heads are not firmly fastened in the respective channel due to the elasticity of the tangs. Thus, the screw haeds and the respective wall panel can vertically slide in the channel.
- A glass panel cannot be mounted in the section bar coplanar with a wall panel because it should be drilled for passing the screws.
- Screws provided with special heads embodying a stop are needed so that they project from the wall panel and engage the channel.

[0007] FR-A-2 376 927 discloses an H-shaped section bar having two front and rear channels and two side C-shaped joining means. Wall panels are connected to the front and rear channels by means of a clip and a T-shaped section bar which cannot be coplanar with the wall panels.

[0008] FR-A-2 643 700 discloses a section bar having sidewalls provided with holes which is connected to wall panels by means of an elastic C-shaped strip and two pins which are engaged by clips fastened to the wall panels.

[0009] The holes in the sidewalls are needed for firmly fastening the elastic C-shaped strip to the section bar, however they weaken the section bar.

[0010] The main object of the invention is a set of metal sections suitable for constructing movable partition walls, comprising uprights that allow panels to be assembled so that partition walls are constructed whose surfaces have a practically smooth finishing with no non-uniformities.

[0011] Another object of the invention is a set of metal sections that allows the partition walls to be assembled with simple and fast operations and to obtain movable partition walls that are resistant and stable.

[0012] The abovementioned objects are attained with a set of metal sections as defined in claim 1.

[0013] The abovementioend objects are also attained with a movable partition wall as defined in claim 15.

[0014] With a set of sections accomplished according to the invention, after the uprights have been assembled, the panels forming a layer are fastened by means of said connecting means that link up with substantially internal surfaces of said panels. In this way the uprights remain inside the layer formed by the panels and partition walls are accomplished that have an external practically smooth finishing with no irregularities.

[0015] Moreover, many advantages arise from the provision of a cam-shaped plate which has the function of interconnecting element between one C-shaped joining means of a section bar and connecting means fastened to movable wall panels.

[0016] Mainly, the cam-shaped plate allows a) fastening a couple of wall panels to a single C-shaped joining means of a metal section bar and b) connecting the couple of wall panels to the metal section bar in two ways: side by side or opposite. The first one is performed by means of a screw and an inverted-omega shaped section bar, the second one is performed by means of a screw, a plate provided with pins and spring fastening devices.

[0017] Said two connecting ways are selectable according to the need, making easy and flexible the assembly of the wall panels and the section bar.

[0018] Since the cam-shaped plate is engaged with interference with the rigid (not elastic) folded tangs of the C-shaped joining means, the wall panels are firmly fasten to the section bar in a preselected position by means of the cam-shaped plate. Therefore, sliding vertical movements of the wall panels are prevented.

[0019] Furthermore, a structural glass panel can be assembled coplanar with the wall panels by glueing it to an L-shaped section bar which, in turn, is fastened to the cam-shaped plate by means of a screw, a plate provided with pins and spring fastening devices.

[0020] The assembly of the movable partition walls is very simple and fast, because after assemblying the uprights, the subsequent fastening of the panels is made by means of said connecting means. In addition, the

movable partition walls made in this way are especially resistant and stable.

[0021] Sets of metal sections and partition walls made therewith will now be illustrated in the enclosed figures.

Figs. 1-10 are transversal sectional views of metal sections for movable partition walls;
Figs. 11-18 are transversal sectional views of metal sections that may be used with those of Figs. 1-10;
Fig. 19 is a partial transversal sectional view of a movable partition wall accomplished with the sections of Figs. 1 and 5;
Fig. 20 is a representation of the assembly of cam plates in a section of Fig. 19;
Figs. 21 and 22 are partial transversal sectional views of other movable partition walls accomplished with the section of Fig. 1;
Fig. 23 is a representation of the assembly of panels in the section of the partition walls of Figs. 21 and 22;
Figs. 24 and 25 are partial transversal sectional views of connections between the surface of a wall and the movable partition wall of Fig. 22;
Fig. 26 is a partial transversal sectional view of a three-way joint made with movable partition walls like the one of Fig. 22;
Fig. 27 is a partial transversal sectional view of an angle accomplished with movable partition walls like the one of Fig. 22;
Figs. 28 and 29 are partial transversal sectional views of further movable partition walls accomplished with the section of Fig. 1;
Fig. 30 is a partial transversal sectional view of an angle accomplished with movable partition walls like the one of Fig. 28;
Figs. 31 and 32 are partial transversal sectional views of connections between doors and movable partition walls like the one of Fig. 28;
Fig. 33 is a partially-sectioned upward view of the movable partition wall of Fig. 22;
Fig. 34 is a representation of the assembly of an upright of the movable partition wall of Fig. 33;
Figs. 35 and 36 are representations of the assembly of a shelf and of a cabinet, respectively, in the partition wall of Fig. 22;
Figs. 37 and 38 are a side view and a top view, respectively, of a connection of a cross-beam to an upright constituted by the section of Fig. 1.

[0022] In Fig. 1 there is indicated as a whole with 1 an aluminium alloy metal section having a substantially H-shaped transversal section; the section 1 comprises a tubular casing 2 having a substantially annular-shaped transversal section, integral with substantially C-shaped joining elements indicated as a whole with 3 and 4, formed by bent-over tangs 5 and 6, 7. There are indicated as a whole with 8 C-shaped joining means suitable for housing sealing strips, integral with the tangs 6.

[0023] Fig. 2 shows an aluminium alloy metal section indicated as a whole with 10, wherein the same parts as those of section 1 of Fig. 1 are indicated with the same number. Section 10 is larger than section 1 and has tangs 11 that, with the tangs 6, form C-shaped connecting means 4.

[0024] Fig. 3 shows a steel metal section having a substantially double-T-shaped transversal section, indicated as a whole with 12; the section 12 comprises a tubular casing 13 having a substantially double-T-shaped transversal section, provided with joining walls 14 and substantially C-shaped joining means 15, formed by bent-over tangs 16.

[0025] The metal section shown in Fig. 4, indicated as a whole with 17, is the same as that of Fig. 3, except that it is larger.

[0026] In Fig. 5 there is indicated as a whole with 18 an aluminium alloy metal section having a substantially inverted omega-shaped transversal section, having a back wall 19 provided with holes, not shown, and with holding teeth 20.

[0027] In Fig. 6 there is indicated as a whole with 21 an aluminium alloy metal section having a substantially L-shaped transversal section; the section 21 comprises a tubular casing 22 integral with a channel element 23, C-shaped joining means 24 and 25 and an abutment tang 26 provided with further C-shaped joining means 27 suitable for housing sealing strips.

[0028] In Fig. 7 there is indicated as a whole with 28 an aluminium alloy metal section having a substantially L-shaped transversal section; the section 28 comprises a tubular casing 29 integral with C-shaped joining means 30 and 31 and an abutment tang 32 provided with further C-shaped joining means 33 suitable for housing sealing strips.

[0029] Fig. 8 shows an aluminium alloy metal section having a substantially L-shaped transversal section, indicated as a whole with 34; the section 34 comprises a tubular casing 35 integral with a shelf-type element 36, C-shaped joining means 37 and an abutment tang 38 provided with further C-shaped joining means 39 suitable for housing sealing strips.

[0030] Fig. 9 shows a metal section indicated as a whole with 40, the same as section 34 of Fig. 8, except for the presence of a channel element 41.

[0031] Fig. 10 shows a metal section indicated as a whole with 42, the same as the section 28 of Fig. 7, except for a slightly different conformation of the tang 32.

[0032] In Fig. 11 there is indicated as a whole with 43 a metal guide section, in aluminium alloy, having a substantially H-shaped transversal section and comprising a transversal wall 44 and side walls 45.

[0033] In Fig. 12 there is indicated as a whole with 46 an aluminium alloy metal section for covering an angle, comprising an arched wall 47 and two tubular casings 48, provided with C-shaped joining means 49 and 50.

[0034] In Fig. 13 there is indicated as a whole with 51 an aluminium alloy metal section having a substantially

U-shaped transversal section; the section 51 comprises a transversal wall 52, provided with C-shaped joining means 53, and side walls 54, provided with holding tangs 55 and C-shaped joining means 56.

[0035] In Fig. 14 there is indicated as a whole with 57 an aluminium alloy metal section comprising a tubular casing 58 provided with a notch 59, with C-shaped joining means 60, and with holding tangs 61.

[0036] In Fig. 15 there is indicated as a whole with 62 an aluminium alloy metal section comprising a tubular casing 63 provided with C-shaped joining means 64 and 65, with holding tangs 66 and with an abutment tang 67, in turn provided with corresponding C-shaped joining means 68 and with corresponding holding tangs 69.

[0037] In Fig. 16 there is indicated as a whole with 70 an aluminium alloy metal section having a substantially C-shaped transversal section and comprising a channel element 71.

[0038] In Fig. 17 there is indicated as a whole with 72 an aluminium alloy metal section having a substantially C-shaped transversal section and comprising a channel element 73 and C-shaped joining means 74 and 75.

[0039] In Fig. 18 there is indicated as a whole with 76 an aluminium alloy metal section having a substantially U-shaped transversal section and comprising a transversal wall 77 provided with C-shaped joining means 78.

[0040] Fig. 19 shows a movable partition wall, indicated as a whole with 80, comprising an upright constituted by the metal section 1 of Fig. 1, panels 81 of wood or compressed-wood chips, connecting means between the upright 1 and the panels 81, indicated as a whole with 82, and sealing strips 83. The connecting means 82 comprises cam-shaped plates 84, provided with a threaded hole 85, the metal sections 18 of Fig. 5, and screws 86. The plates 84 are fastened into the C-shaped joining means 4 of the upright 1, as shown in Fig. 20, and to these, with the screws 86, there are fastened the sections 18, holding the panels 81. In the sections 18 there are fastened the U-shaped covering strips, indicated with 87.

[0041] As can be seen from Fig. 19, the movable partition wall 80 has a practically smooth finishing with no irregularities, since the upright 1 is located inside the layer formed by the panels 81 and is substantially covered by the same panels 81; the sections 18 are also substantially covered by the sealing strips 87.

[0042] Fig. 21 shows a movable partition wall, indicated as a whole with 88, that differs from the movable partition wall 80 of Fig. 19 for the presence of connecting means, indicated as a whole with 89, between the upright 1 and the panels 81. The connecting means 89 comprise spring fastening devices 90 fastened to the panels 81 by screws, not shown, suitable for engaging with pins 91 held by plates 92, also shown in Fig. 23; the plates 92 are provided with holes, not shown, in which screws are inserted that make them integral with cam plates 84, like the ones of Fig. 20, in turn fastened to C-shaped joining means 3 of the upright 1. In this case the panels 81 are fastened to the upright 1 with the interposition of omega-shaped sealing strips 93.

[0043] The movable partition wall 88, shown in Fig. 22, differs from that of Fig. 21 in that the panels 81 have finished edges 94 and for the presence of sealing strips 95 between the panels 81 and the upright 1.

[0044] The movable partition walls 88 have a practically smooth finishing with no irregularities like the partition wall 80. In this case as well, the upright 1 is located inside the layer formed by the panels 81 and is thus substantially covered by the same panels 81, while sealing strips 93 or 95 close the spaces between the panels 81.

[0045] Fig. 24 shows a connection between the movable partition wall 88 of Fig. 22 and a wall 150 of a building. To the upright 1 there is pressure-fastened a covering trim constituted by the metal section 70 of Fig. 16 and between this and the wall there is interposed an insulating plate 96.

[0046] Fig. 25 shows a connection of the movable partition wall 88 to the surface of a wall 150, made by pressure-fastening on the upright 1 a covering trim constituted by the section 72 of Fig. 17 and interposing between this and the wall the section 76 of Fig. 18, sealing strips 97 and a regulator 98, known in itself. The regulator 98 allows the covering trim 72 to slide with respect the section 76, so that the distance between the upright 1 and the wall 150 is changed, to compensate for dimensional differences and out of plumb of the wall.

[0047] Fig. 26 shows a connection between two movable partition walls 88, or a three-way joint made in the same way as the wall connection shown in Fig. 24.

[0048] Fig. 27 shows an angle joint between two movable partition walls 88 placed at 90°, made by joining the uprights 1 by means of a metal angle 99 and cam plates and screws, not shown. Externally the joint is covered by an angle 100 of the same material as the panels 81; the angle 100 is fastened to the angle 99 by means of spring fastening devices 90 and pins 91, not shown, while internally between the partition walls 88 a sealing strip 101 is interposed.

[0049] Fig. 28 shows a twin-panel movable partition wall, indicated as a whole with 102, connected to a partition wall 104 formed by just one panel. The partition wall 102 comprises an upright constituted by the metal section 1 of Fig. 1, glass panels 103 and connecting means 105 between the upright 1 and the panels 103. The partition wall 104 in plain, stratified glass, is connected to the upright 1 by connecting means 106. The connecting means 105 comprise the metal sections 21 of Fig. 6, spring fastening devices 90, pins 91, plates 92, cam plates 84 and screws 86, like the ones of Fig. 23. The sections 21 support the glass panels 103 with the interposition of sealing strips 107, and the spring fastening devices 90 are fastened to the sections 21 by means of cam plates 84 and screws 86; the spring fastening devices 90 engage with the pins 91 held by plates 92, fastened by means of screws and further cam plates 84 to the C-shaped joining means 3 of the upright 1. The

connecting means 106, in turn, comprise the metal sections 28 of Fig. 7, that hold the glass panel 104 by means of sealing strips 107, spring fastening devices 90, pins 91, plates 92, cam plates 84 and screws 86, like the connecting means 105. There are represented diagrammatically reinforcement brackets 108 of the angle joints of sections 21 and 28. There are indicated with 83 and 109 sealing strips interposed between upright 1 and sections 21 and 28 and between the same sections 21 and 28.

[0050] As can be seen from Fig. 28, the movable partition wall 102, in the area of the glass panels 103, has a practically smooth finishing with no irregularities, since the upright 1 is located inside the layer formed by the panels 103. In addition the upright 1 and the connecting means 106 illustrated allow a connection to be made between areas of partition wall with panels 103 forming one layer and areas of partition wall with a single panel 104.

[0051] The movable partition wall 110, shown in Fig. 29, differs from that of Fig. 28 in that the glass panels 103 are glued by gluing means 111, such as an adhesive, to the metal sections 34 of Fig. 8, the panel 104 is formed by an insulated glass and is supported by the sections 42 of Fig. 10. Instead of the sections 34, the sections 40 of Fig. 9 may be used.

[0052] Fig. 30 shows an angle joint between two movable partition walls 102 placed at 90°, made by joining the uprights 1 with a metal angle 99 and cam plates and screws, not shown. Externally the joint is covered by the metal section 46 of Fig. 12; the section 46 is fastened to the angle 99 by means of spring fastening devices 90 and pins like the ones of Fig. 23, fastened to the section 46, as shown in Fig. 28, and to the angle 99, while internally a sealing strip 101 is interposed between the partition walls 102.

[0053] Fig. 31 shows a movable partition wall 102 provided with a glass door 112, having a frame 113 formed by metal sections. To the upright 1 there are pressure-fastened the metal sections 57 and 62 of Figs. 14 and 15 joined by means of a screw 115, so as to form an intrados or fixed frame 114 of the door 112. The hinges connecting the frame 113 of the door 112 to the intrados 114 are not shown.

[0054] The switches fastened to the sections 57 and 62 are indicated with 116.

[0055] Fig. 32 shows a movable partition wall 102 provided with a panel door 117, connected to the intrados 114 by means of hinges like the one indicated with 118. The parts that are the same as those of Fig. 31 are indicated with the same numbers.

[0056] With the arrangement of doors shown in Figs. 31 and 32, wherein the intrados 114 is pressure-fastened to the upright 1, it is simple to move the doors from one position to another of the partition walls 102.

[0057] In Fig. 33 there are indicated with 119 and 120 a floor and a ceiling of the room in which the movable partition wall 88 of Fig. 22 is assembled. The sections 51 of Fig. 13 are fastened to the floor 119 and to the ceiling 120, after interposing channel sealing strips 121. Between the sections 51 and the upright 1 there are inserted the H-shaped sections 43 of Fig. 11 and pressure devices 122 and 123, not shown in detail, as they are known. The pressure devices are used to adjust the height of the upright 1 and to create the sealing pressure between the floor and the ceiling, by using a star-shaped screwdriver, like the one indicated with 125 in Fig. 34, so as to make displacements in the directions indicated by the arrow 126. The pressure device 123 has a spring 124, used to maintain the sealing pressure even in the case of oscillations and vibrations of floor and ceiling. The H-shaped sections 43 are used to maintain the uprights 1 in position, to prevent their rotation with respect to the sections 51 and to distribute the pressure exerted by the pressure devices 122 and 123 on the upright 1 over a wider surface.

[0058] After assemblying the upright 1, the plates 92 provided with pins 91 are mounted on it and on these the panels 81 are assembled by means of the spring fastening devices 90. As can be seen from Fig. 33, the upright 1, the beams 51 and the sealing strips 121 remain inside the layer formed by the panels 81 and are substantially covered by the same panels 81, so that the partition walls 88 have a practically smooth external finishing with no irregularities.

[0059] Fig. 35 shows the assembly at different heights of shelves 128 in the upright 1 of movable partition walls 88, executed by means of brackets 129 and a rack-type element 130 fastened to the C-shaped joining elements 4 of the upright 1.

[0060] Fig. 36 shows the assembly of cabinets 131 in the upright 1 of movable partition walls 88, by means of a bush 132 fastened to a wall 133 of a cabinet 131, a threaded pin 134 and a cam plate 84 fastened to the C-shaped joining means 4 of the upright 1.

[0061] Figs. 37 and 38 illustrate the fastening to an upright 1 of a cross-beam 135 of a movable partition wall, constituted by the same section 1 of Fig. 1. A bracket 136 is fastened to the cross-beam 135 and is attached to a plate 137 fastened in turn to the same upright 1 by means of a screw 138 and a cam plate 84.

[0062] The movable partition walls described above can be accomplished with uprights constituted by the sections 10, or 12 or 17 of Figs. 2, 3, 4, instead of the section 1 of Fig. 1.

[0063] In the case of the sections 12 and 17, the panels 81 of the movable partition wall 80 of Fig. 19 can be fastened to the upright, applying the sections 18 to their partition walls 14 with self-tapping screws.

[0064] In a manner similar to that shown for the upright 1, to an upright formed by the sections 12 and 17 it is possible to fasten the panels 81 of the movable partition wall 88 of Fig. 21, or the glass panels 103 of the movable partition walls 102 and 110 of Figs. 28 and 29.

[0065] The examples of embodiments described above demonstrate the ease and simplicity of assembly

of the uprights and of the movable partition walls accomplished according to the invention, as well as their extreme versatility.

Claims

1. Set of metal sections suitable for constructing movable partition walls (80; 88; 102) including parallely spaced panels (81; 103), comprising a first metal section (1; 10; 12; 17) constituting an upright for supporting said panels (81; 103), said first metal section (1; 10; 12; 17) comprising a tubular casing (2; 13) and first substantially C-shaped joining means (3, 4; 15) capable of engaging connecting means (18, 86; 90, 91, 92; 21; 34; 40) fastened to surfaces of said panels (81; 103), characterized in that it further comprises at least a cam-shaped plate (84) capable of being fastened to said first substantially C-shaped joining means by turning said plate into a locking position, said plate further being fastened to said connecting means (18, 86; 90, 91, 92; 21; 34; 40) so that said upright (1; 10; 12; 17) remains between said parallely spaced panels (81; 103).

2. Set of sections according to claim 1, characterized in that said first metal section (1, 10) has a substantially H-shaped transversal section and comprises a tubular casing (2) having a substantially annular-shaped transversal section integral with said first substantially C-shaped joining means (3, 4), which are in front, at the rear and sideways placed, and second C-shaped joining means (8) capable of housing sealing strips (83; 95).

3. Set of sections according to claim 1, characterized in that said first metal section (12; 17) has a substantially double-T-shaped transversal section and comprises a tubular casing having a substantially double-T-shaped transversal section (13) provided with joining walls (14) and with said first substantially C-shaped joining means (15) which are sideways placed.

4. Set of sections according to claims 1 and 2, characterized in that it comprises a second metal section (18) having a substantially inverted omega-shaped transversal section, capable of engaging two side by side panels (81) and a threaded pins (86) capable of joining said second metal section (18) to at least one threaded hole (85) of said cam-shaped plate (84) to in front and at the rear fasten said two side by side panels (81) to said first metal section (1; 10).

5. Set of sections according to claims 1, 2 and 3, characterized in that said connecting means (90, 91, 92) comprise a plate (92) provided with pins (91) capable of being fastened to said cam-shaped plate (84) and spring fastening devices (90) fastened to two opposite panels (81; 103), capable of engaging said pins (91) to sideways fasten said two opposite panels (81; 103) to said first metal section (1; 10; 12; 17).

6. Set of sections according to claims 1 and 5, characterized in that it comprises a third metal section (21; 34; 40; 28; 42) having a substantially L-shaped transversal section and comprising a tubular casing (22; 35; 29) provided with means (23; 36; 41; 31) for supporting said panels (103), with third C-shaped joining means (24; 37; 30) capable of being fastened to said spring fastening devices (90) and with at least one abutment fin (26; 38; 32) provided with corresponding forth C-shaped joining means (27; 39; 33) capable of housing sealing strips.

7. Set of sections according to claim 1, characterized in that said upright (1; 10; 12; 17) is fastened to a floor (119) and to a ceiling (120) by means of forth metal sections (51) having a U-shaped transversal section, fifth metal sections (43) having an H-shaped transversal section and pressure devices (122, 123) capable of adjusting the height of said upright (1; 10; 12; 17) and of generating the sealing pressure between the floor (119) and the ceiling (120), at least one of these pressure devices (123) being provided with a spring (124) capable of maintaining the sealing pressure even in the case of oscillations and vibrations of said floor and ceiling.

8. Set of sections according to claim 1, characterized in that it comprises a sixth and a seventh metal section (57; 62) capable of being joined by fastening means (115) to form an intrados (114) of a door (112, 113; 117) and of being pressure fastened to said first metal sections (1; 10; 12; 17), said sixth and seventh metal section (57; 62) being provided with a tubular casing (58; 63) integral with fifth C-shaped joining means (60; 64; 68) suitable for housing sealing strips.

9. Set of sections according to claim 1, characterized in that it comprises an eighth metal section (70; 72) having a substantially C-shaped transversal section capable of being pressure fastened to said first metal section (1) to form a covering trim in the connection between the walls (88, 150; 88, 88).

10. Set of sections according to claim 1, characterized in that it comprises a metal angle (99) capable of being fastened to uprights (1; 10; 12; 17) of two movable partition walls (102) placed at 90°, to form an angle joint between said partition walls (102).

11. Set of sections according to claim 10, characterized in that it comprises a ninth metal section (46) for covering an angle having an arched wall (47) and two tubular casings (48) provided with sixth C-shaped joining means (50) capable of being fastened to further spring fastening devices (90) for being connected to said angle (99) by means of further pins (91).

12. Set of sections according to claim 6, characterized in that said supporting means (36; 41) of said third metal section (34; 40) are capable of receiving gluing means (111) capable of fastening glass panels (103).

13. Set of sections according to claim 6, characterized in that said forth C-shaped joining means (33) of said third metal section (28; 42) are capable of housing sealing strips (107) that engage with a glass panel (104).

14. Set of sections according to claim 1, characterized in that it comprises a cross-beam (135) for a movable partition wall, said cross-beam (135) being formed as said first metal section (1; 10; 12; 17) constituting the said upright (1; 10; 12; 17), a bracket (136) being fastened to said cross-beam (135) and attached to a plate (137) which, in turn, is fastened to said upright (1; 10; 12; 17) by means of said cam-shaped plate (84).

15. Movable partition wall (80; 88; 102) including parallely spaced panels and a set of metal sections according to claim 1.

16. Movable partition wall (80; 88; 102) according to claim 15, characterized in that said first metal section (1, 10) has a substantially H-shaped transversal section and comprises a tubular casing (2) having a substantially annular-shaped transversal section integral with said first substantially C-shaped joining means (3, 4), which are in front, at the rear and sideways placed, and second C-shaped joining means (8) capable of housing sealing strips (83; 95).

17. Movable partition wall (80; 88; 102) according to claim 15, characterized in that said first metal section (12; 17) has a substantially double-T-shaped transversal section and comprises a tubular casing having a substantially double-T-shaped transversal section (13) provided with joining walls (14) and with said first substantially C-shaped joining means (15) which are sideways placed.

18. Movable partition wall (80; 88; 102) according to claims 15 and 16, characterized in that it comprises a second metal section (18) having a substantially inverted omega-shaped transversal section, capable of engaging two side by side panels (81) and a threaded pins (86) capable of joning said second metal section (18) to at least one threaded hole (85) of said cam-shaped plate (84) to in front and at the rear fasten said two side by side panels (81) to said first metal section (1; 10).

19. Movable partition wall (80; 88; 102) according to claims 15, 16 and 17, characterized in that said connecting means (90, 91, 92) comprise a plate (92) provided with pins (91) capable of being fastened to said cam-shaped plate (84) and spring fastening devices (90) fastened to two opposite panels (81; 103), capable of engaging said pins (91) to sideways fasten said two opposite panels (81; 103) to said first metal section (1; 10; 12; 17).

20. Movable partition wall (80; 88; 102) according to claims 15 and 19, characterized in that it comprises a third metal section (21; 34; 40; 28; 42) having a substantially L-shaped transversal section and comprising a tubular casing (22; 35; 29) provided with means (23; 36; 41; 31) for supporting said panels (103), with third C-shaped joining means (24; 37; 30) capable of being fastened to said spring fastening devices (90) and with at least one abutment fin (26; 38; 32) provided with corresponding forth C-shaped joining means (27; 39; 33) capable of housing sealing strips.

21. Movable partition wall (80; 88; 102) according to claim 15, characterized in that said upright (1; 10; 12; 17) is fastened to a floor (119) and to a ceiling (120) by means of forth metal sections (51) having a U-shaped transversal section, fifth metal sections (43) having an H-shaped transversal section and pressure devices (122, 123) capable of adjusting the height of said upright (1; 10; 12; 17) and of generating the sealing pressure between the floor (119) and the ceiling (120), at least one of these pressure devices (123) being provided with a spring (124) capable of maintaining the sealing pressure even in the case of oscillations and vibrations of said floor and ceiling.

22. Movable partition wall (80; 88; 102) according to claim 15, characterized in that it comprises a sixth and a seventh metal section (57; 62) capable of being joined by fastening means (115) to form an intrados (114) of a door (112, 113; 117) and of being pressure fastened to said first metal sections (1; 10; 12; 17), said sixth and seventh metal section (57; 62) being provided with a tubular casing (58; 63) integral with fifth C-shaped joining means (60; 64; 68) suitable for housing sealing strips.

23. Movable partition wall (80; 88; 102) according to

claim 15, characterized in that it comprises an eighth metal section (70; 72) having a substantially C-shaped transversal section capable of being pressure fastened to said first metal section (1) to form a covering trim in the connection between the walls (88, 150; 88, 88).

24. Movable partition wall (80; 88; 102) according to claim 15, characterized in that it comprises a metal angle (99) capable of being fastened to uprights (1; 10; 12; 17) of two movable partition walls (102) placed at 90°, to form an angle joint between said partition walls (102).

25. Movable partition wall (80; 88; 102) according to claim 24, characterized in that it comprises a ninth metal section (46) for covering an angle having an arched wall (47) and two tubular casings (48) provided with sixth C-shaped joining means (50) capable of being fastened to further spring fastening devices (90) for being connected to said angle (99) by means of further pins (91).

26. Movable partition wall (80; 88; 102) according to claim 20, characterized in that said supporting means (36; 41) of said third metal section (34; 40) are capable of receiving gluing means (111) capable of fastening glass panels (103).

27. Movable partition wall (80; 88; 102) according to claim 20, characterized in that said forth C-shaped joining means (33) of said third metal section (28; 42) are capable of housing sealing strips (107) that engage with a glass panel (104).

28. Movable partition wall (80; 88; 102) according to claim 24, characterized in that it comprises further angle (100) of the same material as said panels (81), that is fastened to said metal angle (99) by spring fastening devices (90) and pins (91).

29. Movable partition wall (80; 88; 102) according to claim 15, characterized in that it comprises a cross-beam (135) formed by said first metal section (1; 10; 12; 17), a bracket (136) being fastened to said cross-beam (135) and attached to a plate (137) which, in turn, is fastened to said upright (1; 10; 12; 17) by means of said cam-shaped plate (84).

Patentansprüche

1. Garnitur von Metallprofilen, die dazu geeignet sind, transportable Trennwände (80; 88; 102), die parallel voneinander beabstandete Paneele (81; 103) aufweisen, zu konstruieren, umfassend ein erstes Metallprofil (1; 10; 12; 17), das einen Ständer zum Halten der Paneele (81; 103) bildet, das erste Metallprofil (1; 10; 12; 17) umfassend ein rohrförmiges Gehäuse (2; 13) und erste im wesentlichen C-förmige Anschlußmittel (3, 4; 15), die dazu geeignet sind, mit Verbindungsmitteln (18, 86; 90, 91, 92; 21; 34; 40), die an Flächen der Paneelen (81; 103) befestigt sind, in Eingriff zu treten,
dadurch **gekennzeichnet**, daß
die Garnitur des weiteren umfaßt: zumindest eine nockenförmige Platte (84), die dazu geeignet ist, durch Drehen der Platte in eine Verriegelungsposition an den ersten im wesentlichen C-förmigen Anschlußmitteln befestigt zu werden, wobei die Platte des weiteren an den Verbindungsmitteln (18, 86; 90, 91, 92; 21; 34; 40) befestigt ist, so daß der Ständer (1; 10; 12; 17) zwischen den parallel voneinander beabstandeten Paneelen (81; 103) verbleibt.

2. Profilgarnitur nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste Metallprofil (1, 10) einen im wesentlichen H-förmigen Querschnitt besitzt und ein rohrförmiges Gehäuse (2), das einen im wesentlichen ringförmigen Querschnitt aufweist, der integral mit den ersten im wesentlichen C-förmigen Anschlußmitteln (3, 4) ausgebildet ist, die an der Vorderseite, der Rückseite und seitlich plaziert sind, und das zweite C-förmige Anschlußmittel (8) umfaßt, die dazu geeignet sind, Dichtungsstreifen (83; 95) aufzunehmen.

3. Profilgarnitur nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste Metallprofil (12; 17) einen im wesentlichen doppel-T-förmigen Querschnitt besitzt und ein rohrförmiges Gehäuse umfaßt, das einen im wesentlichen doppel-T-förmigen Querschnitt (13) aufweist und mit Anschlußwänden (14) und mit den ersten im wesentlichen C-förmigen Anschlußmitteln (15), die seitlich plaziert sind, versehen ist.

4. Profilgarnitur nach Anspruch 1 und 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Garnitur umfaßt: ein zweites Metallprofil (18), das einen im wesentlichen umgekehrt-omegaförmigen Querschnitt besitzt und dazu geeignet ist, mit zwei nebeneinander befindlichen Paneelen (81) und einem Gewindestift (86) in Eingriff zu treten, der dazu geeignet ist, das zweite Metallprofil (18) an zumindest ein Gewindeloch (85) der nockenförmigen Platte (84) anzuschließen, um die zwei nebeneinander befindlichen Paneelen (81) an der Vorderseite und an der Rückseite an das erste Metallprofil (1; 10) anzuschließen.

5. Profilgarnitur nach Ansprüchen 1, 2 und 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Verbindungsmittel (90, 91, 92) umfassen: eine Platte (92), die mit Stiften (91) versehen ist, die dazu geeignet sind, an der nokkenförmigen Platte (84) befestigt zu werden; und Federbefestigungsvorrichtungen (90), die an zwei

gegenüberliegenden Paneelen (81; 103) befestigt und dazu geeignet sind, mit den Stiften (91) in Eingriff zu treten, um die zwei gegenüberliegenden Paneele (81; 103) seitlich an dem ersten Metallprofil (1; 10; 12; 17) zu befestigen.

6. Profilgarnitur nach den Ansprüchen 1 und 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß diese ein drittes Metallprofil (21; 34; 40; 28; 42) umfaßt, das einen im wesentlichen L-förmigen Querschnitt besitzt und ein rohrförmiges Gehäuse (22; 35; 29) umfaßt, das mit Mitteln (23; 36; 41; 31) zum Halten der Paneele (103) und mit dritten C-förmigen Anschlußmitteln (24; 37; 30), die dazu geeignet sind, mit den Federbefestigungsvorrichtungen (90) verbunden zu werden, und mit mindestens einer Widerlagerrippe (26; 38, 32) versehen ist, die mit korrespondierenden vierten C-förmigen Anschlußmitteln (27; 39; 33) ausgestattet ist, die dazu geeignet sind, Dichtungsstreifen aufzunehmen.

7. Profilgarnitur nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Ständer (1; 10; 12; 17) mittels vierter Metallprofile (51), die einen U-förmigen Querschnitt besitzen, fünften Metallprofilen (43), die einen H-förmigen Querschnitt und Druckvorrichtungen (122, 123) besitzen, die dazu geeignet sind, die Höhe des Ständers (1; 10; 12; 17) einzustellen und einen Dichtungsdruck zwischen einem Boden (119) und einer Decke (120) zu erzeugen, an dem Boden (119) und der Decke (120) befestigt ist, wobei mindestens eine dieser Druckvorrichtungen (123) mit einer Feder (124) versehen ist, die dazu geeignet ist, den Dichtungsdruck sogar im Falle von Oszillationen und Vibrationen des Bodens und der Decke aufrechtzuerhalten.

8. Profilgarnitur nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß diese ein sechstes und ein siebtes Metallprofil (57; 62) umfaßt, die dazu geeignet sind, durch Befestigungsmittel (115) aneinander angeschlossen zu werden, um eine innere Wölbfläche (114) [intrados] einer Tür (112, 113; 117) zu bilden und um an den ersten Metallprofilen (1; 10; 12; 17) druckbefestigt zu werden, wobei das sechste und das siebte Metallprofil (57; 62) mit einem rohrförmigen Gehäuse (58; 63) versehen sind, das integral ausgebildete fünfte C-förmige Anschlußmittel (60; 64; 68) besitzt, die dazu geeignet sind, Dichtungsstreifen aufzunehmen.

9. Profilgarnitur nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß diese ein achtes Metallprofil (70; 72) umfaßt, das einen im wesentlichen C-förmigen Querschnitt besitzt, der dazu geeignet ist, an dem ersten Metallprofil (1) druckbefestigt zu werden, um in der Verbindung zwischen den Wänden (88, 150; 88, 88) eine Abdeckungsbesäumung zu bilden.

10. Profilgarnitur nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß diese einen Metallwinkel (99) umfaßt, der dazu geeignet ist, an Ständern (1; 10; 12; 17) von zwei in einem Winkel von 90° angeordneten transportablen Trennwänden (102) befestigt zu werden, um einen Winkelanschluß zwischen den Trennwänden (102) zu bilden.

11. Profilgarnitur nach Anspruch 10, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß diese ein neuntes Metallprofil (46) zum Abdecken eines Winkels (99) umfaßt, wobei das neunte Metallprofil eine bogenförmige Wandung (47) und zwei rohrförmige Gehäuse (48) besitzt, die mit sechsten C-förmigen Anschlußmitteln (50) versehen sind, die dazu geeignet sind, mittels weiterer Stifte (91) an weiteren Federbefestigungsvorrichtungen (90), die mit dem Winkel (99) zu verbinden sind, befestigt zu werden.

12. Profilgarnitur nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Haltemittel (36; 41) des dritten Metallprofils (34; 40) dazu geeignet sind, Klebemittel (111) aufzunehmen, die dazu geeignet sind, Glasplatten (103) zu befestigen.

13. Profilgarnitur nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die vierten C-förmigen Anschlußmittel (33) des dritten Metallprofils (28; 42) dazu geeignet sind, Dichtungsstreifen (107) aufzunehmen, die mit einer Glasplatte (104) in Eingriff stehen.

14. Profilgarnitur nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß diese einen Querträger (135) für eine transportable Trennwand umfaßt, wobei der Querträger (135) als das erste Metallprofil (1; 10; 12; 17), das den Ständer (1; 10; 12; 17) bildet, ausgebildet ist, wobei ein Halter (136) an dem Querträger (135) fixiert und an einer Platte (137) befestigt ist, die wiederum mittels der nockenförmigen Platte (84) an dem Ständer (1; 10; 12; 17) befestigt ist.

15. Transportable Trennwand (80; 88; 102), umfassend parallel voneinander beabstandete Paneele und eine Garnitur von Metallprofilen gemäß Anspruch 1.

16. Transportable Trennwand (80; 88; 102) nach Anspruch 15, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste Metallprofil (1, 10) einen im wesentlichen H-förmigen Querschnitt besitzt und ein rohrförmiges Gehäuse (2), das einen im wesentlichen ringförmigen Querschnitt aufweist und integral mit den ersten im wesentlichen C-förmigen Anschlußmitteln (3, 4) ausgebildet ist, die an der Vorderseite, der Rückseite und seitlich plaziert sind, und das zweite C-förmige Anschlußmittel (8) umfaßt, die dazu geeignet sind, Dichtungsstreifen (83; 95) aufzunehmen.

17. Transportable Trennwand (80; 88; 102) nach An-

spruch 15, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das erste Metallprofil (12; 17) einen im wesentlichen doppel-T-förmigen Querschnitt besitzt und ein rohrförmiges Gehäuse umfaßt, das einen im wesentlichen doppel-T-förmigen Querschnitt (13) aufweist und mit Anschlußwänden (14) und mit den ersten im wesentlichen C-förmigen Anschlußmitteln (15), die seitlich plaziert sind, versehen ist.

18. Transportable Trennwand (80; 88; 102) nach Anspruch 15 und 16, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß diese umfaßt: ein zweites Metallprofil (18), das einen im wesentlichen umgekehrt omegaförmigen Querschnitt besitzt, und dazu geeignet ist, mit zwei nebeneinander befindlichen Paneelen (81) und einem Gewindestift (86) in Eingriff zu treten, der dazu geeignet ist, das zweite Metallprofil (18) an zumindest ein Gewindeloch (85) der nockenförmigen Platte (84) anzuschließen, um die zwei nebeneinander befindlichen Paneelen (81) an der Vorderseite und an der Rückseite an das erste Metallprofil (1; 10) anzuschließen.

19. Transportable Trennwand (80; 88; 102) nach den Ansprüchen 15, 16 und 17, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Verbindungsmittel (90, 91, 92) umfassen: eine Platte (92), die mit Stiften (91) versehen ist, die dazu geeignet sind, an der nockenförmigen Platte (84) befestigt zu werden; und Federbefestigungsvorrichtungen (90), die an zwei gegenüberliegenden Paneelen (81; 103) befestigt und dazu geeignet sind, mit den Stiften (91) in Eingriff zu treten, um die zwei gegenüberliegenden Paneele (81; 103) seitlich an dem ersten Metallprofil (1; 10; 12; 17) zu befestigen.

20. Transportable Trennwand (80; 88; 102) nach Anspruch 15 und 19, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß diese ein drittes Metallprofil (21; 34; 40; 28; 42) umfaßt, das einen im wesentlichen L-förmigen Querschnitt besitzt und ein rohrförmiges Gehäuse (22; 35; 29) umfaßt, das mit Mitteln (23; 36; 41; 31) zum Halten der Paneele (103) und mit dritten C-förmigen Anschlußmitteln (24; 37; 30), die dazu geeignet sind, mit den Federbefestigungsvorrichtungen (90) verbunden zu werden, und mit mindestens einer Widerlagerrippe (26; 38, 32) versehen ist, die mit korrespondierenden vierten C-förmigen Anschlußmitteln (27; 39; 33) ausgestattet ist, die dazu geeignet sind, Dichtungsstreifen aufzunehmen.

21. Transportable Trennwand (80; 88; 102) nach Anspruch 15, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Ständer (1; 10; 12; 17) mittels vierter Metallprofile (51), die einen U-förmigen Querschnitt besitzen, fünften Metallprofilen (43), die einen H-förmigen Querschnitt und Druckvorrichtungen (122, 123) besitzen, die dazu geeignet sind, die Höhe des Ständers (1; 10; 12; 17) einzustellen und einen Dichtungsdruck zwischen einem Boden (119) und einer Dekke (120) zu erzeugen, an dem Boden (119) und der Decke (120) befestigt ist, wobei mindestens eine dieser Druckvorrichtungen (123) mit einer Feder (124) versehen ist, die dazu geeignet ist, den Dichtungsdruck sogar im Falle von Oszillationen und Vibrationen des Bodens und der Decke aufrechtzuerhalten.

22. Transportable Trennwand (80; 88; 102) nach Anspruch 15, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß diese ein sechstes und ein siebtes Metallprofil (57; 62) umfaßt, die dazu geeignet sind, durch Befestigungsmittel (115) aneinander angeschlossen zu werden, um eine innere Wölbfläche (114) [intrados] einer Tür (112, 113; 117) zu bilden und um an den ersten Metallprofilen (1; 10; 12; 17) druckbefestigt zu werden, wobei das sechste und das siebte Metallprofil (57; 62) mit einem rohrförmigen Gehäuse (58; 63) versehen sind, das integral ausgebildete fünfte C-förmige Anschlußmittel (60; 64; 68) besitzt, die dazu geeignet sind, Dichtungsstreifen aufzunehmen.

23. Transportable Trennwand (80; 88; 102) nach Anspruch 15, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß diese ein achtes Metallprofil (70; 72) umfaßt, das einen im wesentlichen C-förmigen Querschnitt besitzt, der dazu geeignet ist, an dem ersten Metallprofil (1) druckbefestigt zu werden, um in der Verbindung zwischen den Wänden (88, 150; 88, 88)- eine Abdeckungsbesäumung zu bilden.

24. Transportable Trennwand (80; 88; 102) nach Anspruch 15, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß diese einen Metallwinkel (99) umfaßt, der dazu geeignet ist, an Ständern (1; 10; 12; 17) von zwei in einem Winkel von 90° angeordneten transportablen Trennwänden (102) befestigt zu werden, um einen Winkelanschluß zwischen den Trennwänden (102) zu bilden.

25. Transportable Trennwand (80; 88; 102) nach Anspruch 24, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß diese ein neuntes Metallprofil (46) zum Abdecken eines Winkels (99) umfaßt, wobei das neunte Metallprofil eine bogenförmige Wandung (47) und zwei rohrförmige Gehäuse (48) besitzt, die mit sechsten C-förmigen Anschlußmitteln (50) versehen sind, die dazu geeignet sind, mittels weiterer Stifte (91) an weiteren Federbefestigungsvorrichtungen (90), die mit dem Winkel (99) zu verbinden sind, befestigt zu werden.

26. Transportable Trennwand (80; 88; 102) nach Anspruch 20, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Haltemittel (36; 41) des dritten Metallprofils (34; 40) dazu geeignet sind, Klebemittel (111) aufzunehmen, die

dazu geeignet sind, Glasplatten (103) zu befestigen.

27. Transportable Trennwand (80; 88; 102) nach Anspruch 20,dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die vierten C-förmigen Anschlußmittel (33) des dritten Metallprofils (28; 42) dazu geeignet sind, Dichtungsstreifen (107) aufzunehmen, die mit einer Glasplatte (104) in Eingriff stehen.

28. Transportable Trennwand (80; 88; 102) nach Anspruch 24, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß diese einen weiteren Winkel (100) aus dem gleichen Material wie die Paneele (81) umfaßt, wobei der Winkel (100) durch Federbefestigungsvorrichtungen (90) und Stifte (91) an dem Metallwinkel (99) befestigt ist.

29. Transportable Trennwand (80; 88; 102) nach Anspruch 15, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß diese einen durch das erste Metallprofil (1; 10; 12; 17) gebildeten Querträger (135) umfaßt, wobei ein Halter (136) an dem Querträger (135) fixiert und an einer Platte (137) befestigt ist, die wiederum mittels der nockenförmigen Platte (84) an dem Ständer (1; 10; 12; 17) befestigt ist.

Revendications

1. Ensemble de profilés métalliques convenant à la construction de cloisons mobiles (80 ; 88 ; 102), comprenant des panneaux espacés et parallèles (81 ; 103) comprenant un premier profilé métallique (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17) constituant un montant de support des panneaux (81 ; 103), le premier profilé métallique (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17) comprenant un carter tubulaire (2 ; 13) et des premiers dispositifs de jonction pratiquement en C (3, 4 ; 15) qui peuvent coopérer avec des dispositifs de raccordement (18, 86 ; 90, 91, 92 ; 21 ; 34 ; 40) fixés aux surfaces des panneaux (81 ; 103), caractérisé en ce qu'il comporte en outre une plaque (84) en forme de came qui peut être fixée aux premiers dispositifs de jonction pratiquement en C par rotation de la plaque en position de blocage, la plaque étant en outre fixée au dispositif de raccordement (18, 86 ; 90, 91, 92 ; 21 ; 34 ; 40) afin que le montant (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17) reste entre les panneaux espacés et parallèles (81 ; 103).

2. Ensemble de profilés selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le premier profilé métallique (1, 10) a une section transversale pratiquement en H et comporte un carter tubulaire (2) ayant une section transversale pratiquement annulaire, solidaire des premiers dispositifs de jonction pratiquement en C (3, 4) qui sont placés en avant, en arrière et latéralement, et des seconds dispositifs de jonction en C (8) qui peut loger des bandes d'étanchéité (83 ; 95).

3. Ensemble de profilés selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le premier tronçon métallique (12 ; 17) a une section transversale pratiquement en double T et comporte un carter tubulaire ayant une section transversale (13) pratiquement en double T ayant des parois de jonction (14), les premiers dispositifs de jonction (15) pratiquement en C étant placés latéralement.

4. Ensemble de profilés selon les revendications 1 et 2, caractérisé en ce qu'il comporte un second profilé métallique (18) ayant une section transversale en forme pratiquement de oméga inversé, pouvant coopérer de deux côtés avec des panneaux latéraux (81) et des vis (86) qui peuvent raccorder le second tronçon métallique (18) à au moins un trou taraudé (85) de la plaque en forme de came (84) pour fixer, en avant et en arrière, les deux côtés par des panneaux latéraux (81) au premier profilé métallique (1 ; 10).

5. Ensemble de profilés selon les revendications 1, 2 et 3, caractérisé en ce que le dispositif de raccordement (90, 91, 92) comporte une plaque (92) ayant des broches (91) qui peuvent être fixées à la plaque en forme de came (84) et des dispositifs de fixation à ressort (90) fixés aux deux panneaux opposés (81 ; 103) et qui peuvent coopérer avec les broches (91) pour fixer latéralement les deux panneaux opposés (81 ; 103) sur le premier profilé métallique (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17).

6. Ensemble de profilés selon les revendications 1 et 5, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend un troisième profilé métallique (21 ; 34 ; 40 ; 28 ; 42) ayant une section transversale pratiquement en L et comprenant un carter tubulaire (22 ; 35 ; 29) comprenant un dispositif (23 ; 36 ; 41 ; 31) de support des panneaux (103), avec des troisièmes dispositifs de jonction en C (24 ; 37 ; 30) qui peuvent être fixé aux dispositifs (90) de fixation à ressort et à au moins une ailette de butée (26 ; 38 ; 32) ayant des quatrièmes dispositifs correspondants de jonction en C (27 ; 39 ; 33) qui peut loger des bandes d'étanchéité.

7. Ensemble de profilés selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que le montant (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17) est fixé à un plancher (119) et à un plafond (120) par des quatrièmes profilés métalliques (51) qui ont une section transversale en U, des cinquièmes profilés métalliques (43) qui ont une section transversale en H, et des dispositifs de pression (122, 123) qui permettent l'ajustement de la hauteur du montant (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17) et la création d'une pression d'étan-

chéité entre le plancher (119) et le plafond (120), l'un au moins de ces dispositifs de pression (123) ayant un ressort (124) capable de maintenir la pression d'étanchéité même dans le cas d'oscillations et de vibrations du plancher et du plafond.

8. Ensemble de profilés selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend un sixième et un septième tronçon métallique (57 ; 62) qui peuvent être joints par un dispositif de fixation (115) pour la formation d'un intrados (114) d'une porte (112, 113 ; 117) et qui peuvent être fixés par pression aux premiers profilés métalliques (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17), les sixième et septième profilés métalliques (57 ; 62) ayant un carter tubulaire (58 ; 63) solidaire des cinquièmes dispositifs de jonction en C (60 ; 64 ; 68) qui peuvent loger des bandes d'étanchéité.

9. Ensemble de profilés selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comporte un huitième profilé métallique (70 ; 72) ayant une section transversale pratiquement en C et destiné à être fixé par pression au premier profilé métallique (1) pour la formation d'un couvercle de finition au raccord des cloisons (88, 150 ; 88, 88).

10. Ensemble de profilés selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend une cornière métallique (99) qui peut être fixée aux montants (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17) de deux parois ou cloisons mobiles (102) placées à 90° pour la formation d'un joint d'angle entre les cloisons (102).

11. Ensemble de profilés selon la revendication 10, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend un neuvième profilé métallique (46) destiné à couvrir un angle et ayant une paroi courbe (47) et deux carters tubulaires (48) ayant des sixièmes dispositifs de jonction en C (50) qui peuvent être fixés à d'autres dispositifs de fixation à ressort (90) afin qu'ils soient raccordés à la cornière (99) par des broches supplémentaires (91).

12. Ensemble de profilés selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que le dispositif de support (36 ; 41) du troisième profilé métallique (34 ; 40) peut loger un dispositif de collage (111) permettant la fixation des panneaux de verre (103).

13. Ensemble de profilés selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que le quatrième dispositif de jonction en C (33) du troisième profilé métallique (28 ; 42) peut loger des bandes d'étanchéité (107) qui coopèrent avec un panneau de verre (104).

14. Ensemble de profilés selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend une traverse (135) destinée à une cloison mobile, la traverse (135) étant formée d'un premier profilé métallique (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17) constituant le montant (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17), une équerre (136) étant fixée à la traverse (135) et à une plaque (137) qui est fixée à son tour au montant (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17) par la plaque en forme de came (84).

15. Cloison mobile (80, 88 ; 102) ayant des panneaux espacés et parallèles et un ensemble de profilés métalliques selon la revendication 1.

16. Cloison mobile (80 ; 88 ; 102) selon la revendication 15, caractérisée en ce que le premier profilé métallique (1, 10) a une section transversale pratiquement en H et comprend un carter tubulaire (2) ayant une section transversale pratiquement annulaire solidaire du premier dispositif de jonction pratiquement en C (3, 4), placé en avant, en arrière et latéralement, et un second dispositif de jonction en C (8) qui peut loger les bandes d'étanchéité (83 ; 95).

17. Cloison mobile (80 ; 88 ; 102) selon la revendication 15, caractérisée en ce que le premier profilé métallique (12 ; 17) a une section transversale pratiquement en double T et comporte un carter tubulaire ayant une section transversale (13) pratiquement en double T possédant des parois de jonction (14) et des premiers dispositifs de jonction pratiquement en C (15) placés latéralement.

18. Cloison mobile (80 ; 88 ; 102) selon les revendications 15 et 16, caractérisée en ce qu'elle comporte un second profilé métallique (18) ayant une section transversale pratiquement en oméga inversé, destiné à mettre en coopération deux panneaux côte à côte (81) et des vis (86) permettant la jonction du second profilé métallique (18) avec au moins un trou taraudé (85) de la plaque en forme de came (84) pour la fixation à l'avant et à l'arrière des deux panneaux placés côte à côte (81) au premier profilé métallique (1 ; 10).

19. Cloison mobile (80 ; 88 ; 102) selon les revendications 15, 16 et 17, caractérisée en ce que le dispositif de raccordement (90, 91, 92) comporte une plaque (92) munie de broches (91) qui peuvent être fixées à la plaque en forme de came (84) et des dispositifs de fixation à ressort (90) fixés à deux panneaux opposés (81 ; 103) et destinés à coopérer avec les broches (91) pour fixer latéralement les deux panneaux opposés (81 ; 103) au premier profilé métallique (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17).

20. Cloison mobile (80 ; 88 ; 102) selon les revendications 15 et 19, caractérisée en ce qu'elle comprend un troisième profilé métallique (21 ; 34 ; 40 ; 28 ; 42) ayant une section transversale pratiquement en L et comprenant un carter tubulaire (22 ; 35 ; 29) pos-

sédant un dispositif (23 ; 36 ; 41 ; 31) de support des panneaux (103), le troisième dispositif de jonction en C (24 ; 37 ; 30) pouvant être fixé au dispositif de fixation à ressort (90) et à au moins une ailette de butée (26 ; 38 ; 32) ayant des quatrièmes dispositifs correspondants de jonction en C (27 ; 39 ; 33) qui peut loger des bandes d'étanchéité.

21. Cloison mobile (80 ; 88 ; 102) selon la revendication 15, caractérisée en ce que le montant (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17) est fixé à un plancher (119) et à un plafond (120) par des quatrièmes profilés métalliques (51) ayant une section transversale en U, des cinquièmes profilés métalliques (43) ayant une section transversale en H et des dispositifs de pression (122, 123) qui peuvent ajuster la hauteur du montant (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17) et créer une pression d'étanchéité entre le plancher (119) et le plafond (120), l'un au moins des dispositifs de pression (123) ayant un ressort (124) qui peut maintenir la pression d'étanchéité même dans le cas d'oscillations et de vibrations du plancher et du plafond.

22. Cloison mobile (80 ; 88 ; 102) selon la revendication 15, caractérisée en ce qu'elle comprend un sixième et un septième profilé métallique (57 ; 62) qui peuvent être raccordés par des dispositifs de fixation (115) pour la formation d'un intrados (114) d'une porte (112, 113 ; 117) et fixés par pression aux premiers profilés métalliques (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17), les sixième et septième profilés métalliques (57 ; 62) ayant un carter tubulaire (58 ; 63) solidaire du cinquième dispositif de jonction en C (60 ; 64 ; 68) et pouvant loger des bandes d'étanchéité.

23. Cloison mobile (80 ; 88 ; 102) selon la revendication 15, caractérisée en ce qu'elle comprend un huitième profilé métallique (70 ; 72) ayant une section transversale pratiquement en C et qui peut être fixé par pression au premier profilé métallique (1) pour la formation d'un couvercle de finition au raccord entre les cloisons (88, 150 ; 88, 88).

24. Cloison mobile (80 ; 88 ; 102) selon la revendication 15, caractérisée en ce qu'elle comprend une cornière métallique (99) qui peut être fixée aux montants (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17) de deux parois ou cloisons mobiles (102) placées à 90° pour la formation d'un joint d'angle entre les cloisons (102).

25. Cloison mobile (80 ; 88 ; 102) selon la revendication 24, caractérisée en ce qu'elle comprend un neuvième profilé métallique (46) destiné à couvrir un angle et ayant une paroi courbe (47) et deux carters tubulaires (48) ayant des sixièmes dispositifs de jonction en C (50) qui peuvent être fixés à d'autres dispositifs de fixation à ressort (90) afin qu'ils soient raccordés à la cornière (99) par des broches supplémentaires (91).

26. Cloison mobile (80 ; 88 ; 102) selon la revendication 20, caractérisée en ce que le dispositif de support (36 ; 41) du troisième profilé métallique (34 ; 40) peut loger un dispositif de collage (111) permettant la fixation des panneaux de verre (103).

27. Cloison mobile (80 ; 88 ; 102) selon la revendication 20, caractérisée en ce que le quatrième dispositif de jonction en C (33) du troisième profilé métallique (28 ; 42) peut loger des bandes d'étanchéité (107) qui coopèrent avec un panneau de verre (104).

28. Cloison mobile (80 ; 88 ; 102) selon la revendication 24, caractérisée en ce qu'elle comporte une cornière supplémentaire (100) formée du même matériau que les panneaux (81) et qui est fixée à la cornière métallique (99) par des dispositifs de fixation à ressort (90) et des broches (91).

29. Cloison mobile (80 ; 88 ; 102) selon la revendication 15, caractérisée en ce qu'elle comporte une traverse (135) formée par le premier profilé métallique (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17), et une équerre (136) fixée à la traverse (135) et à une plaque (137) qui est elle-même fixée au montant (1 ; 10 ; 12 ; 17) par la plaque en forme de came (84).

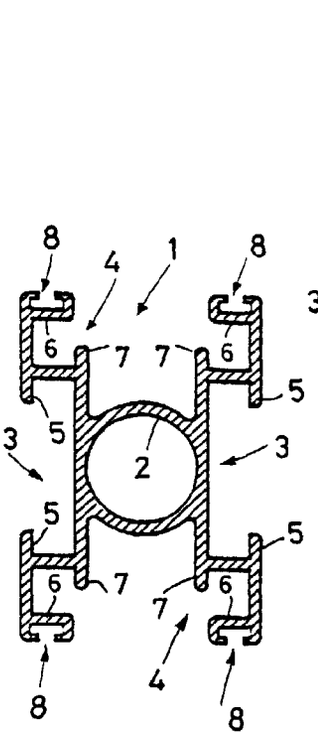


Fig.1

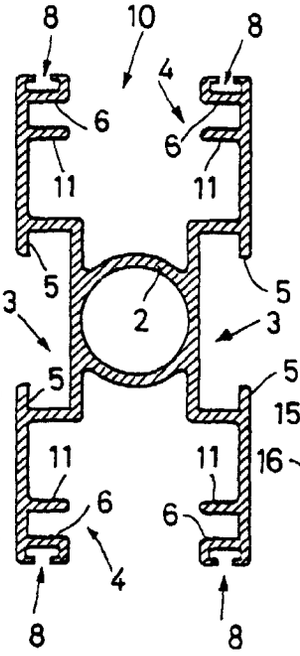


Fig.2

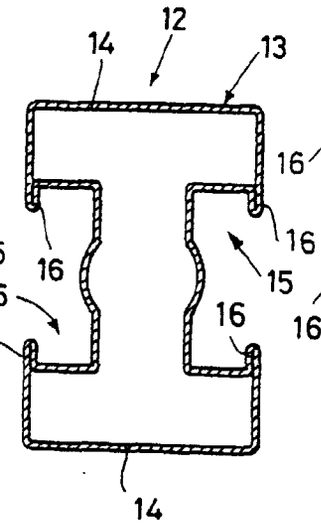
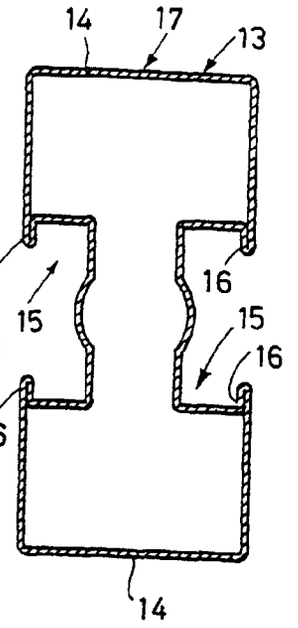


Fig.3



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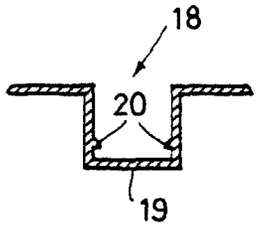

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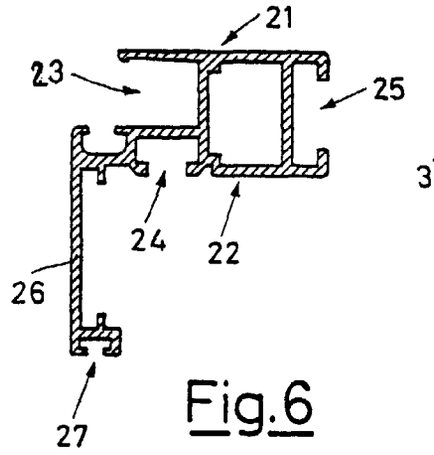

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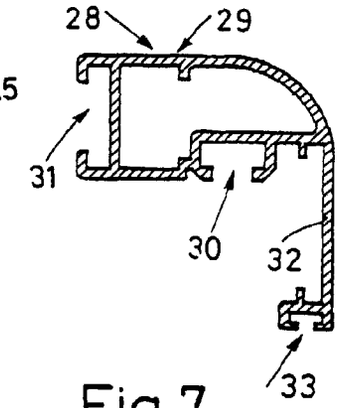

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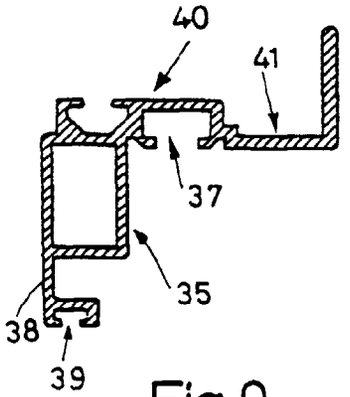

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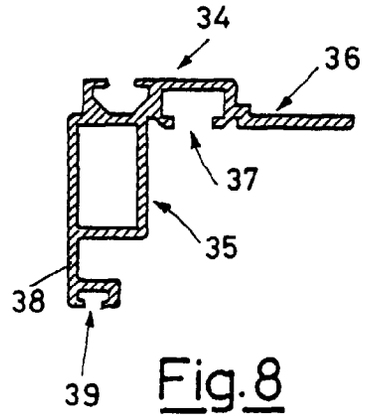

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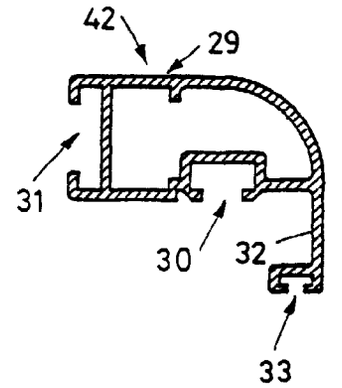

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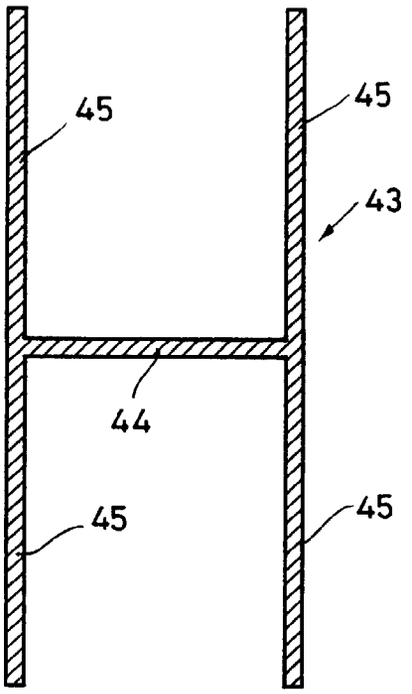

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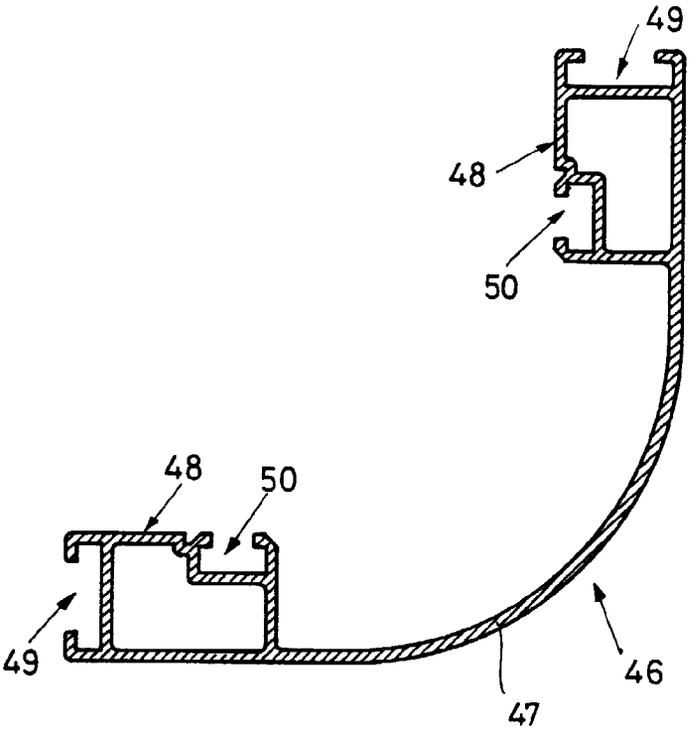

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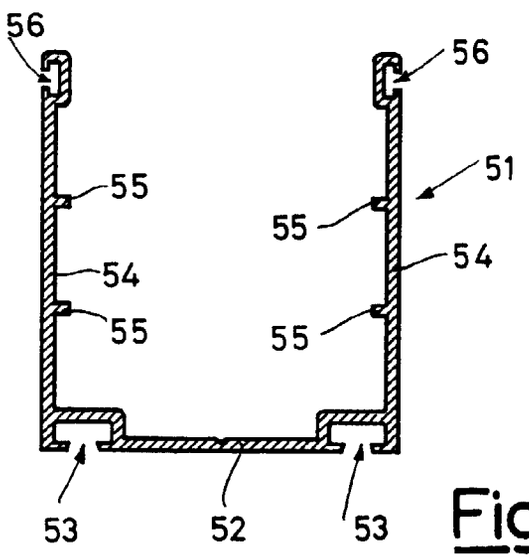

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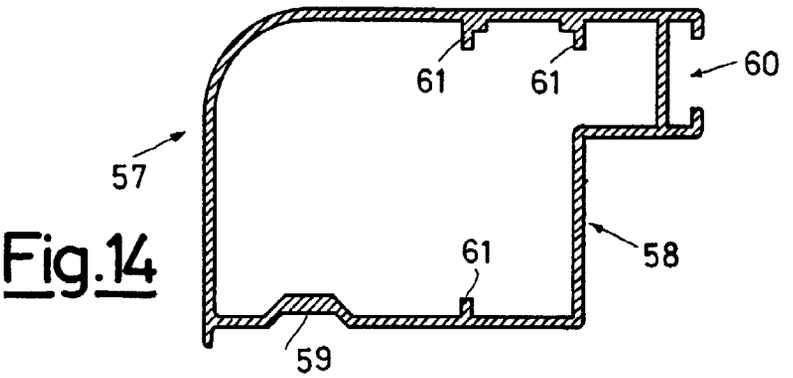

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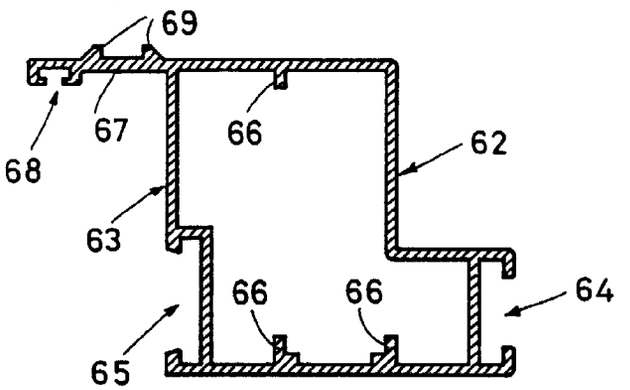

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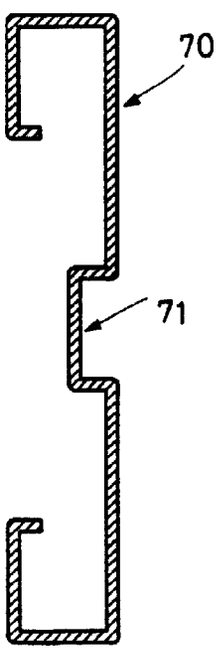

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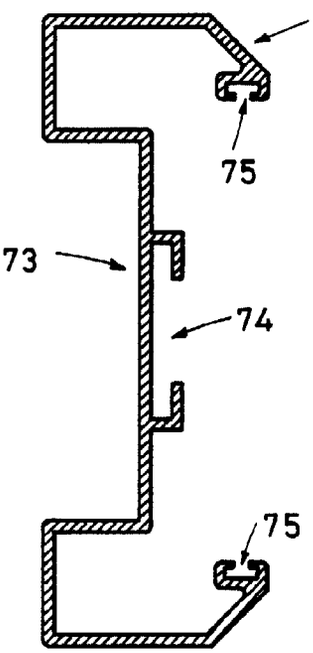

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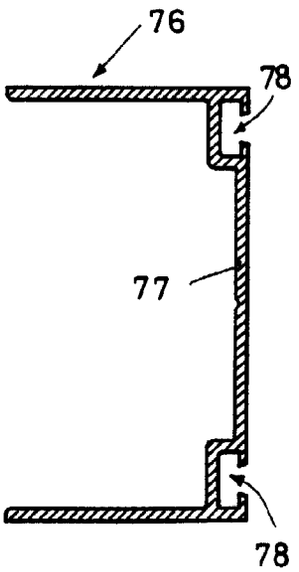

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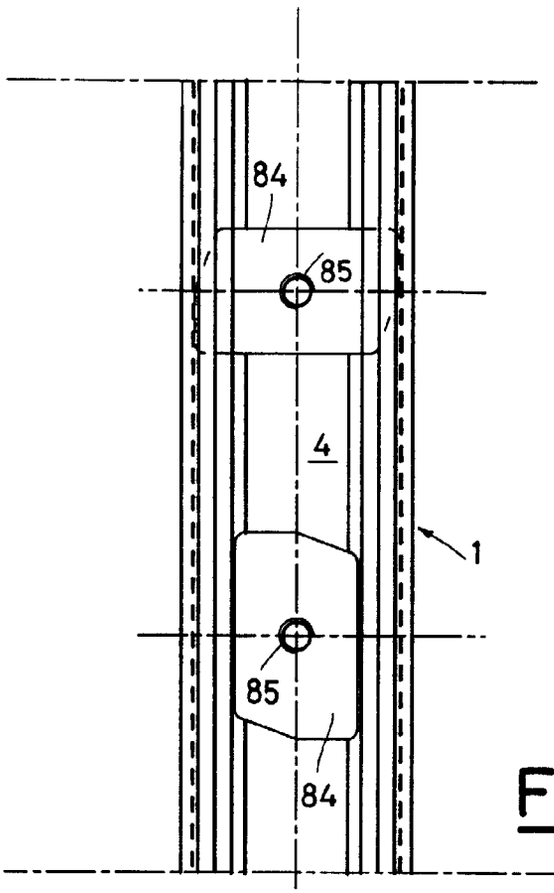
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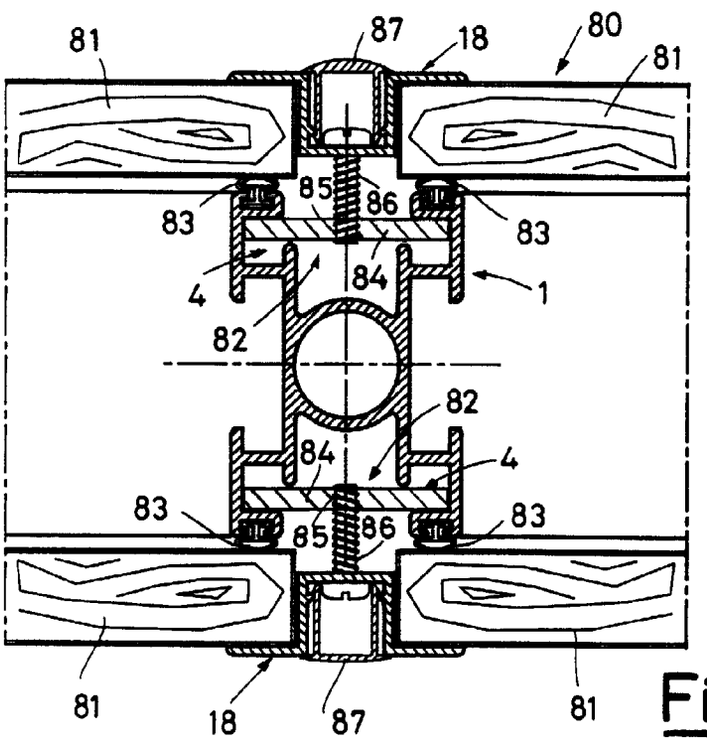
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Fig.19

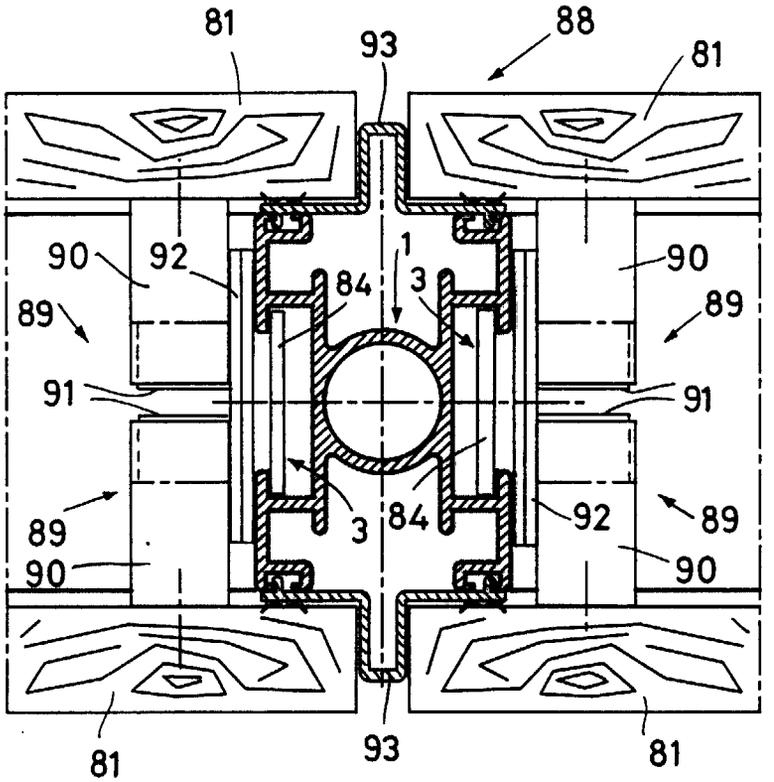
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Fig.21

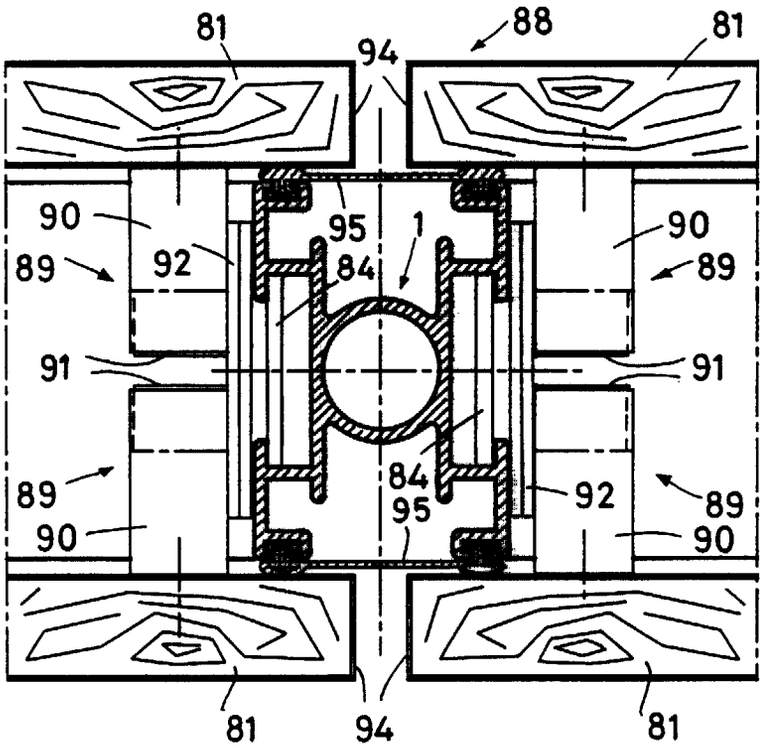
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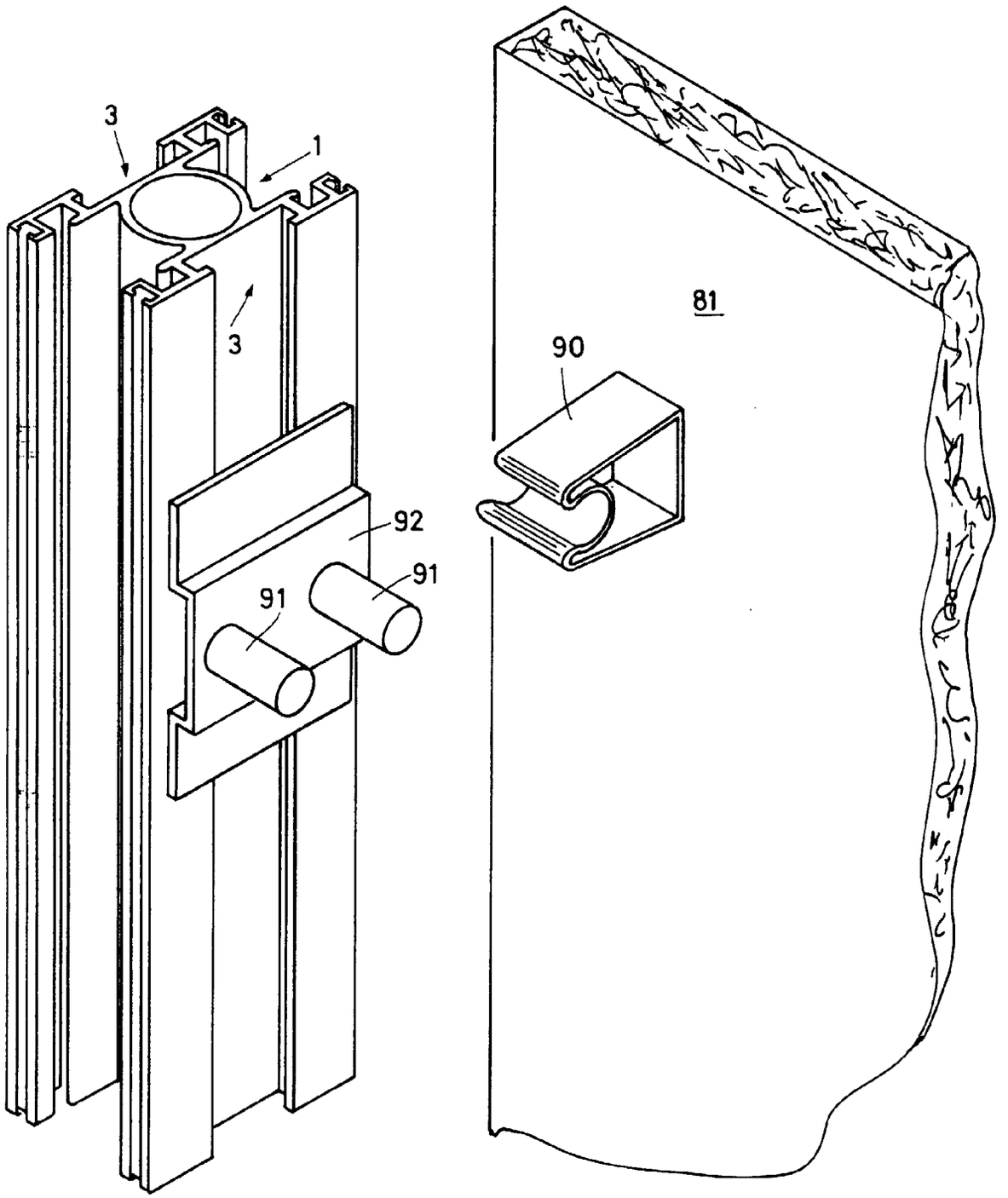
Fig.22



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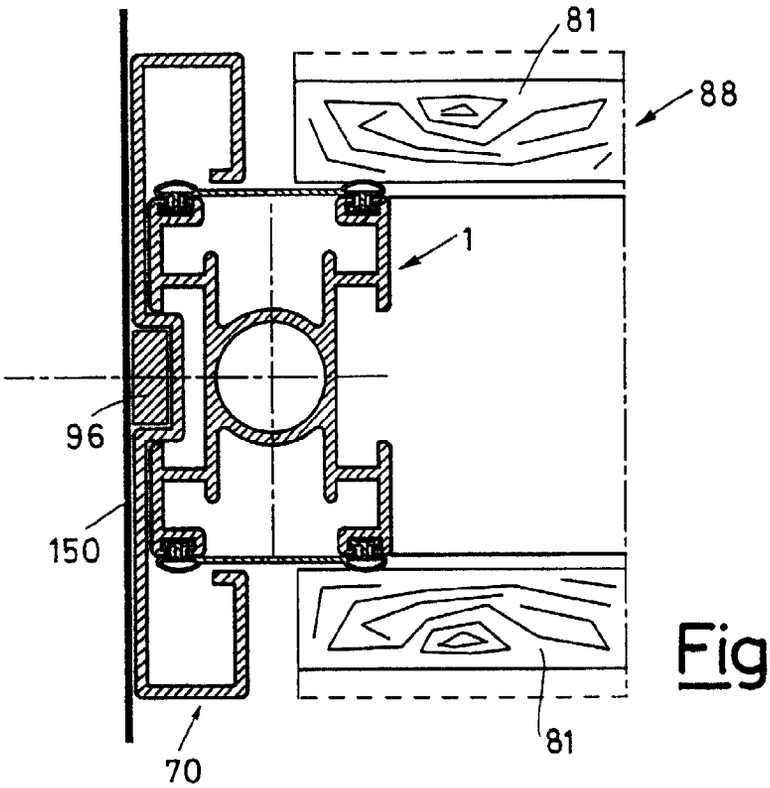

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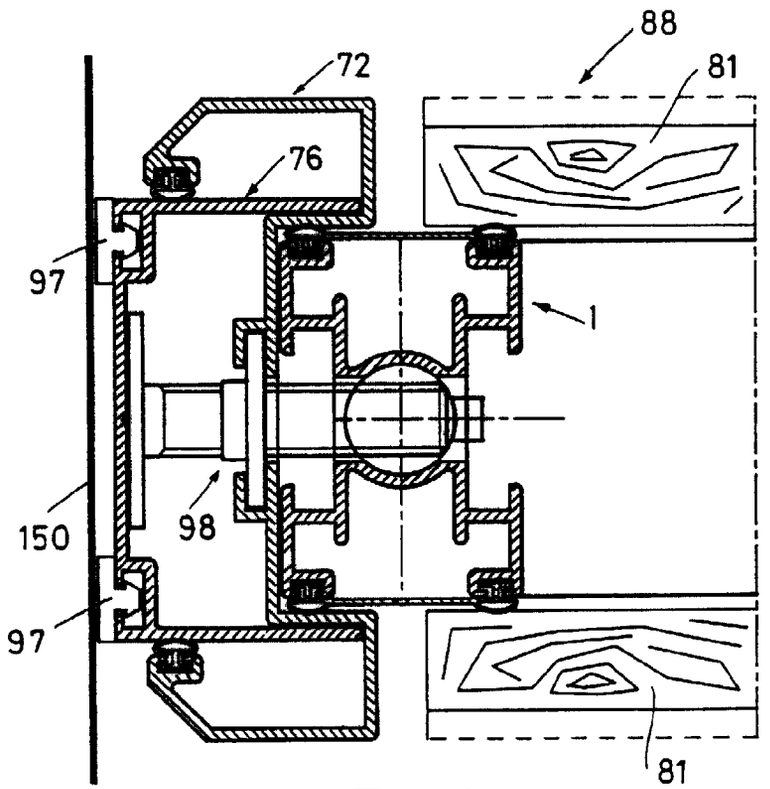

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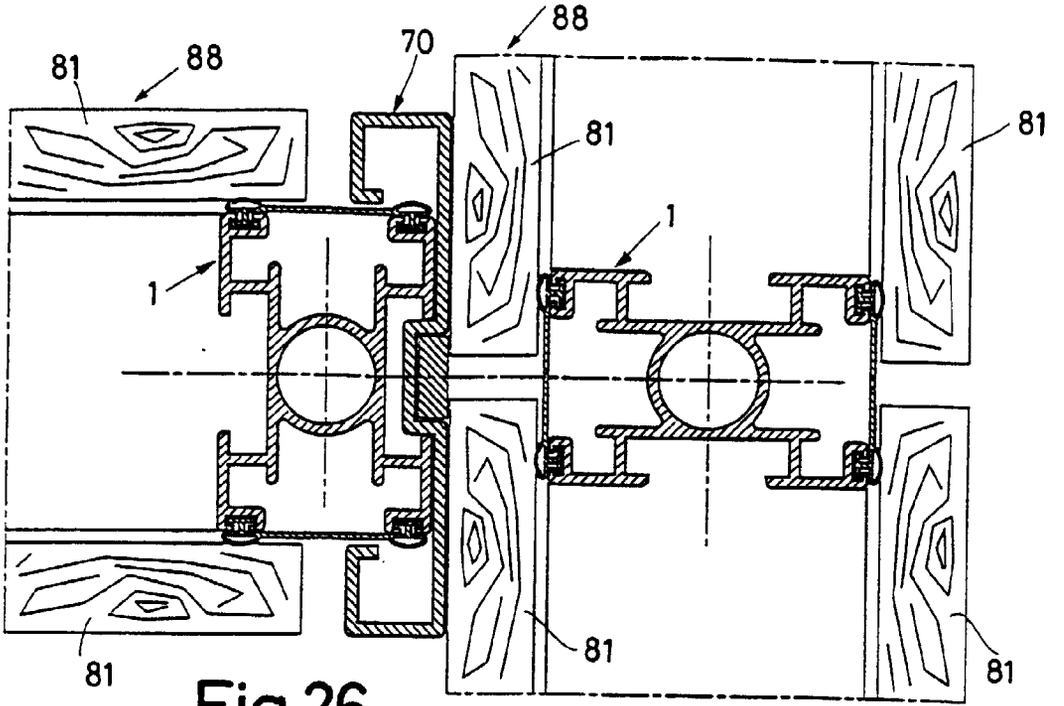

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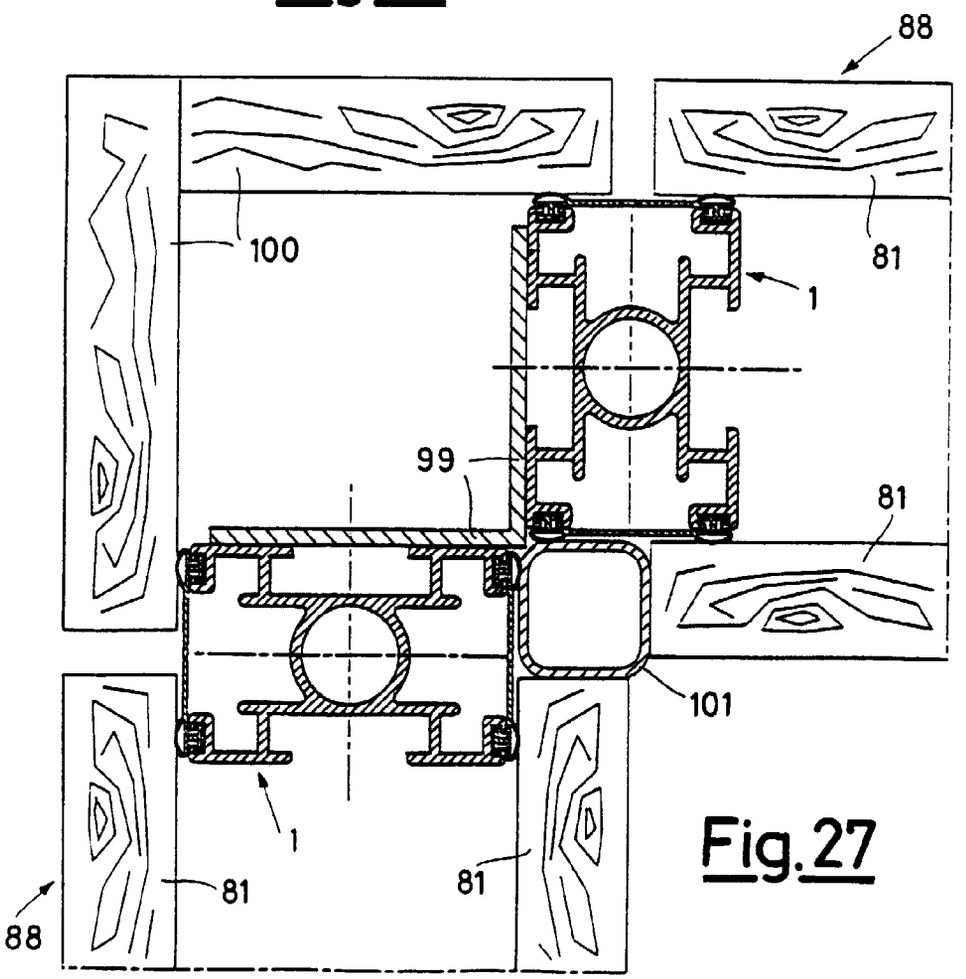

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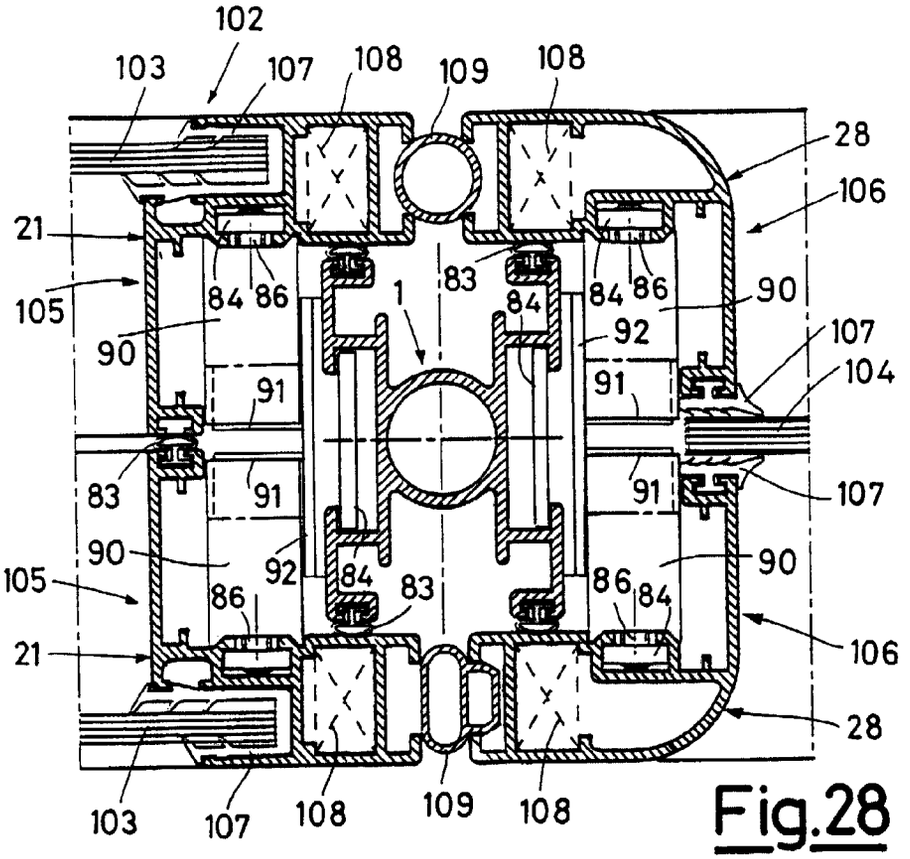
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Fig.28

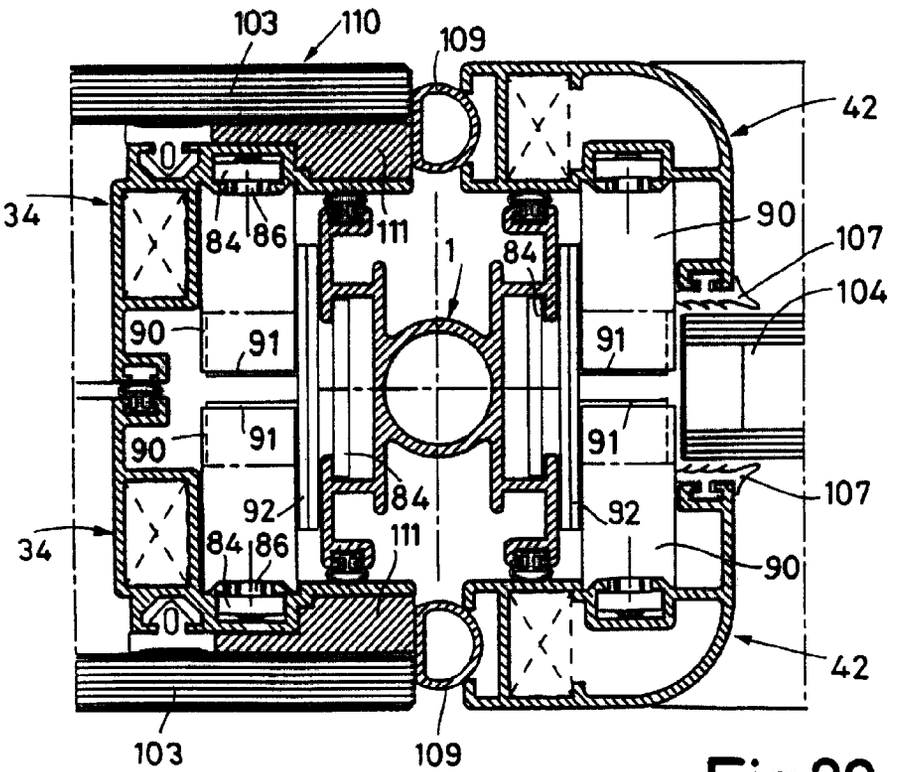
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Fig.29

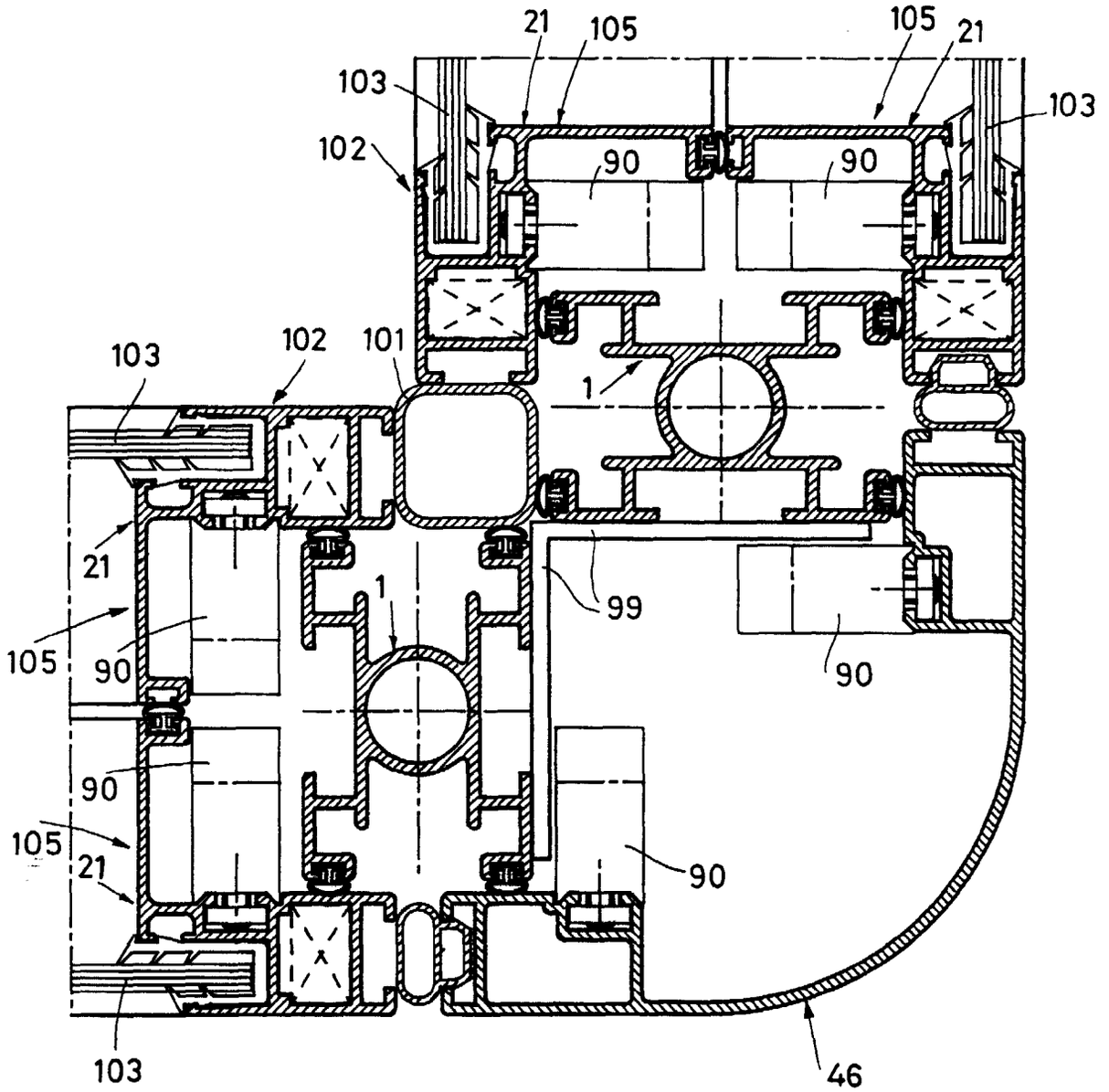
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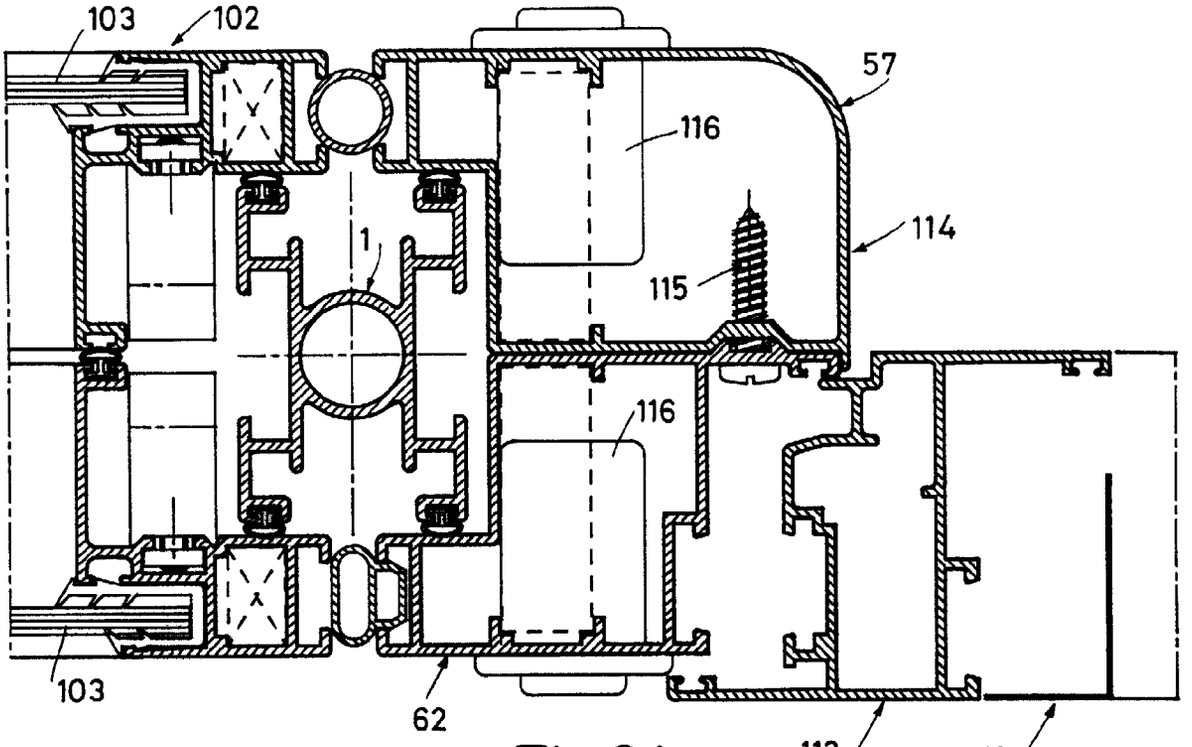
Fig.30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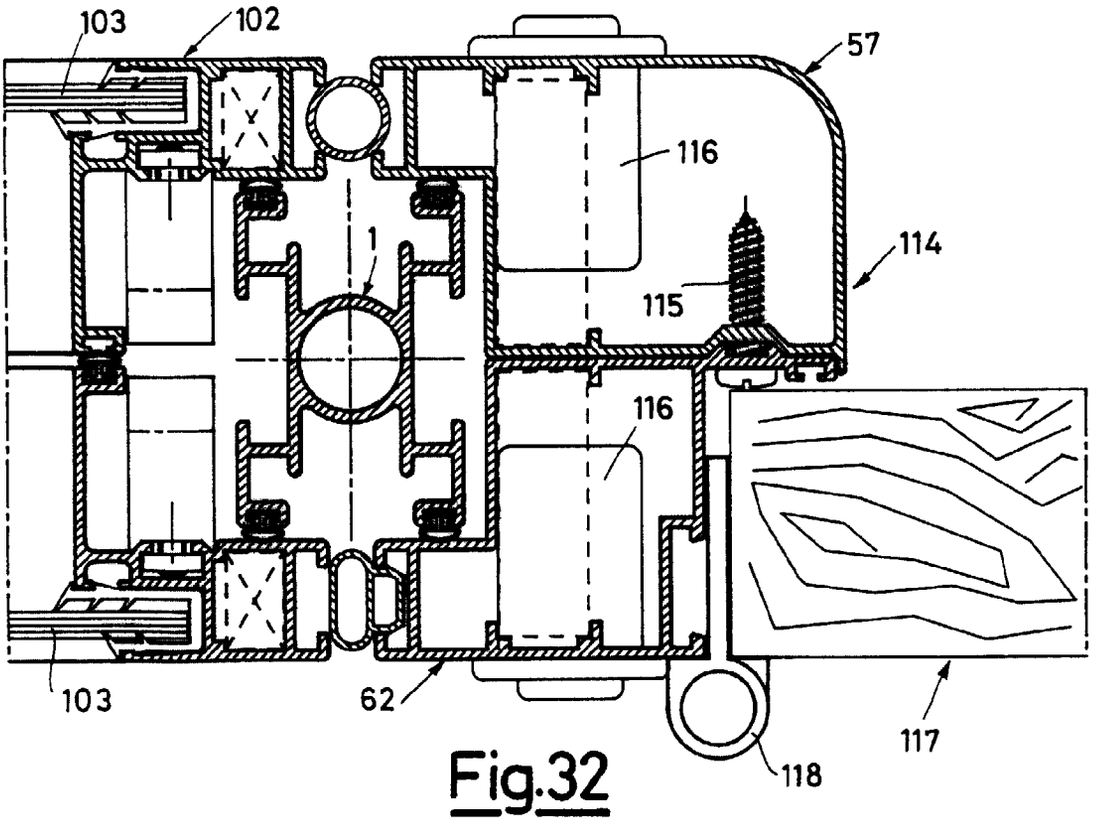
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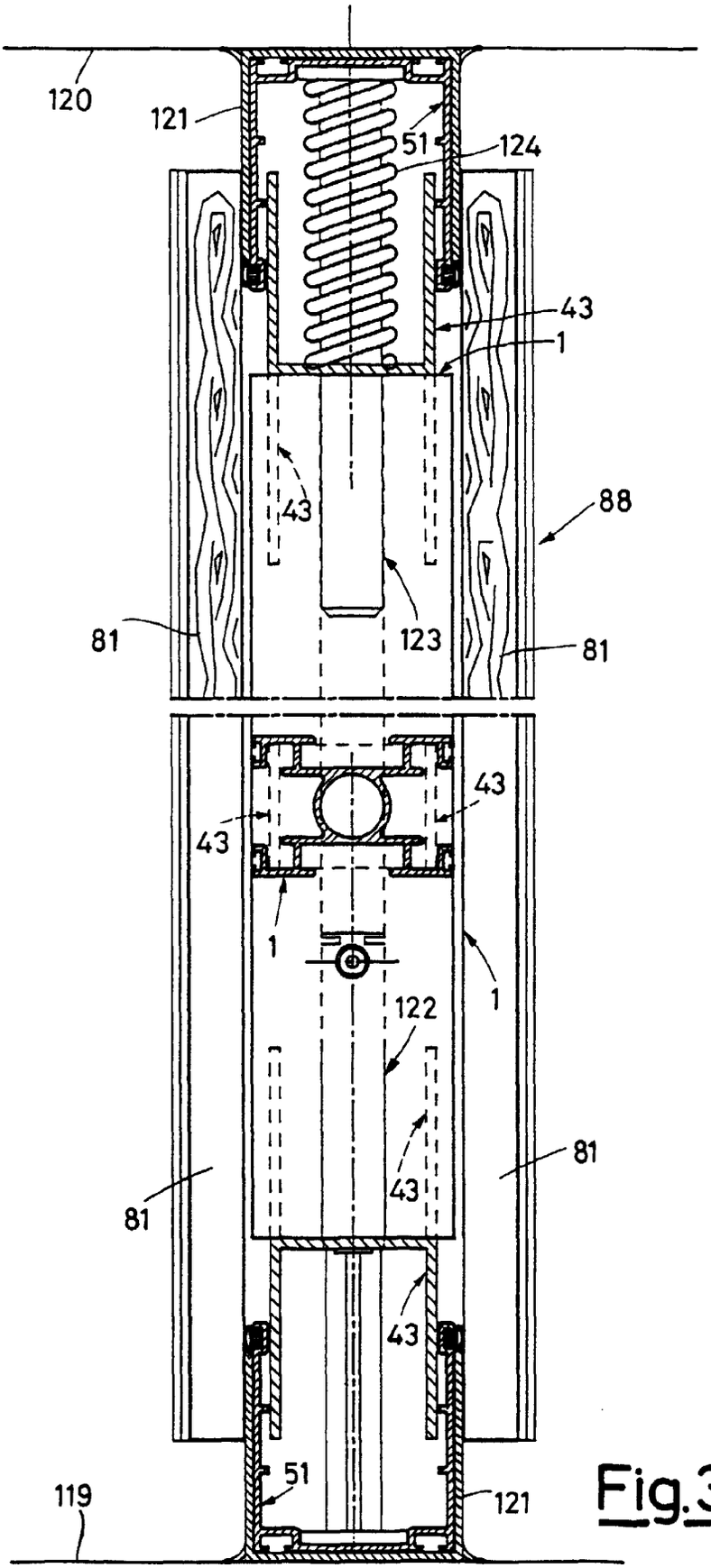
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Fig.33

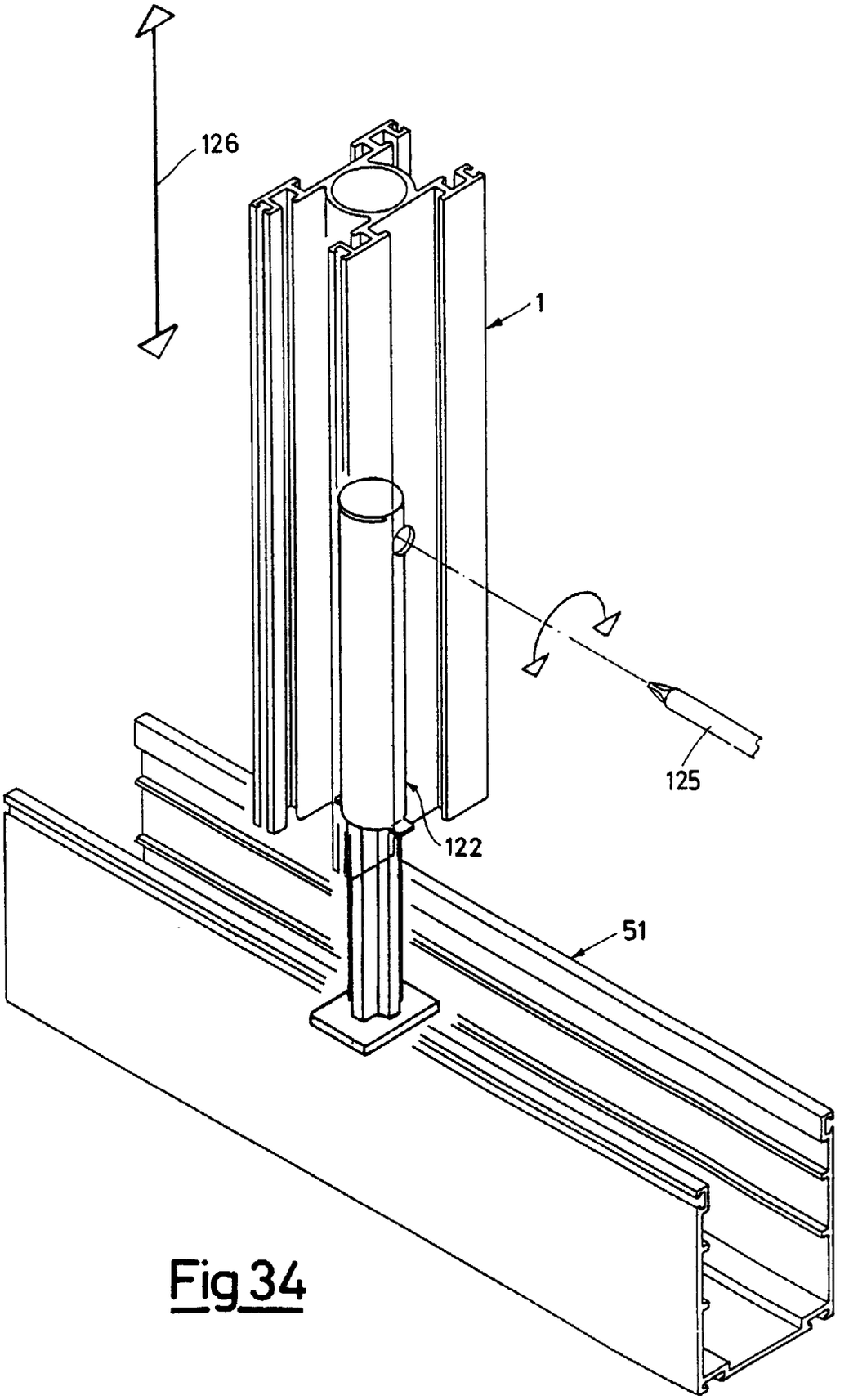


Fig 34

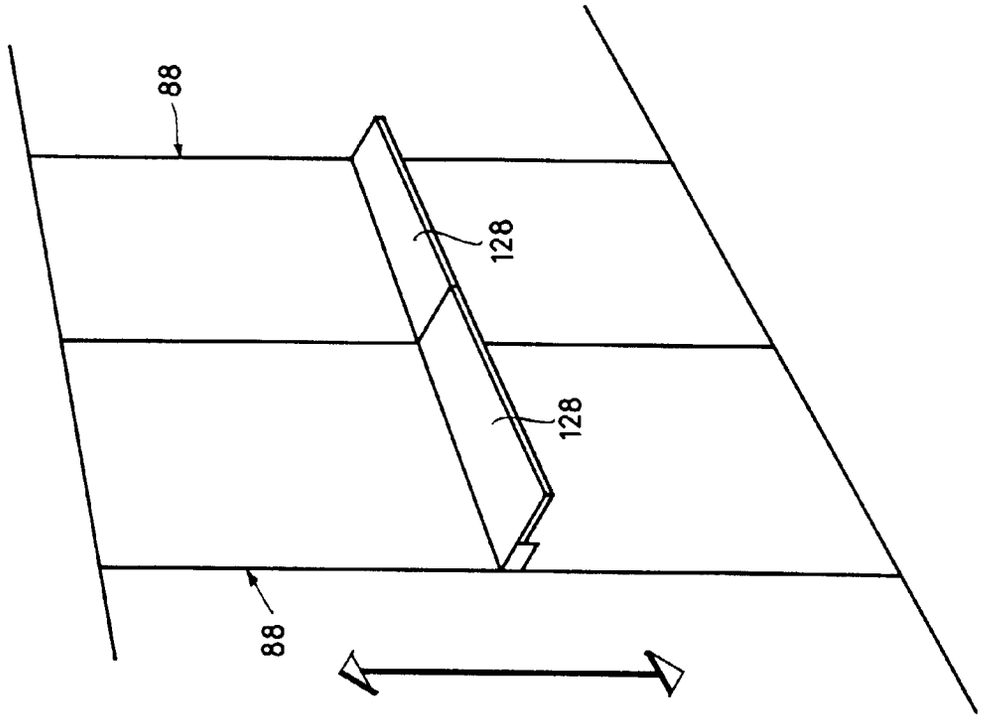
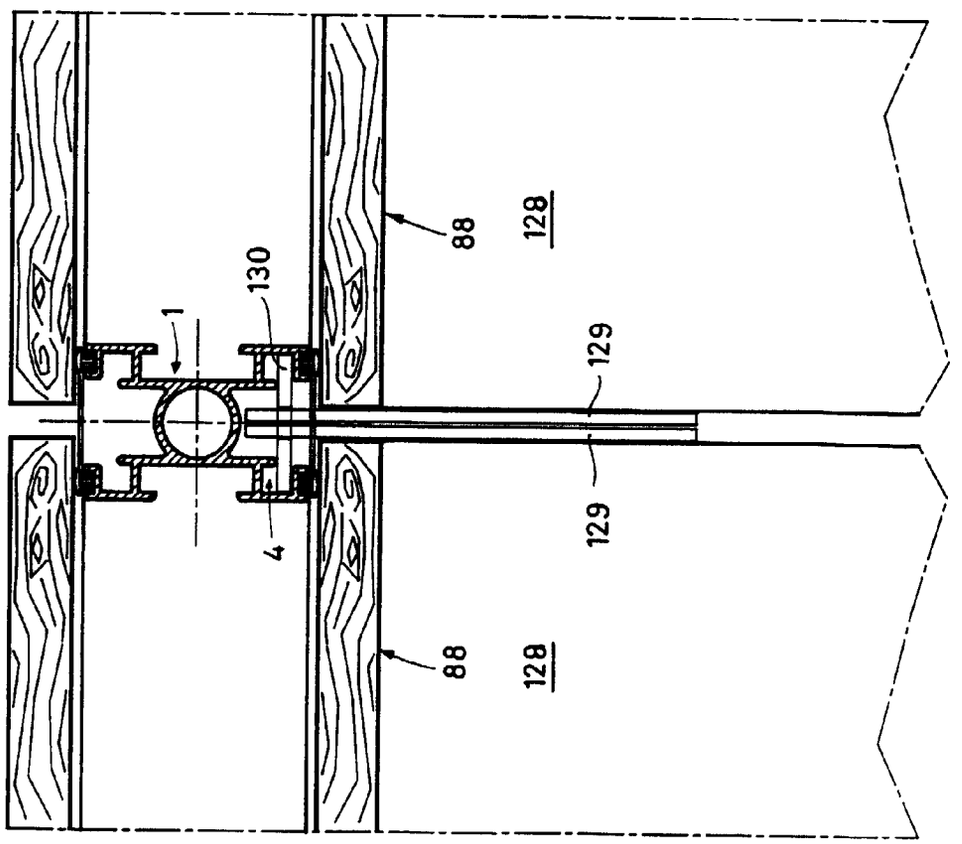
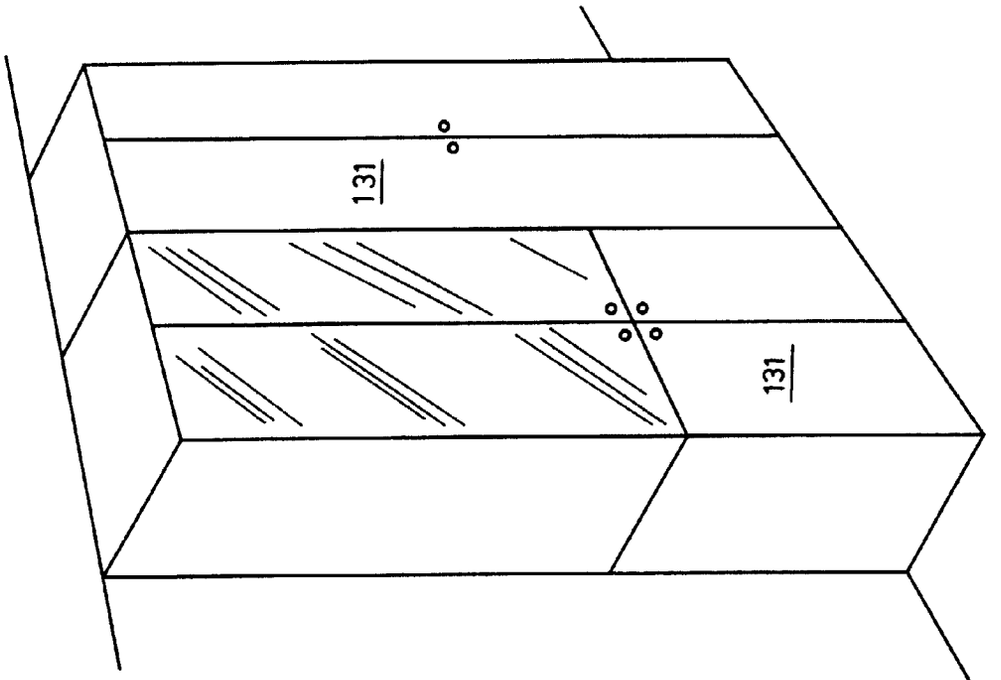


Fig.35





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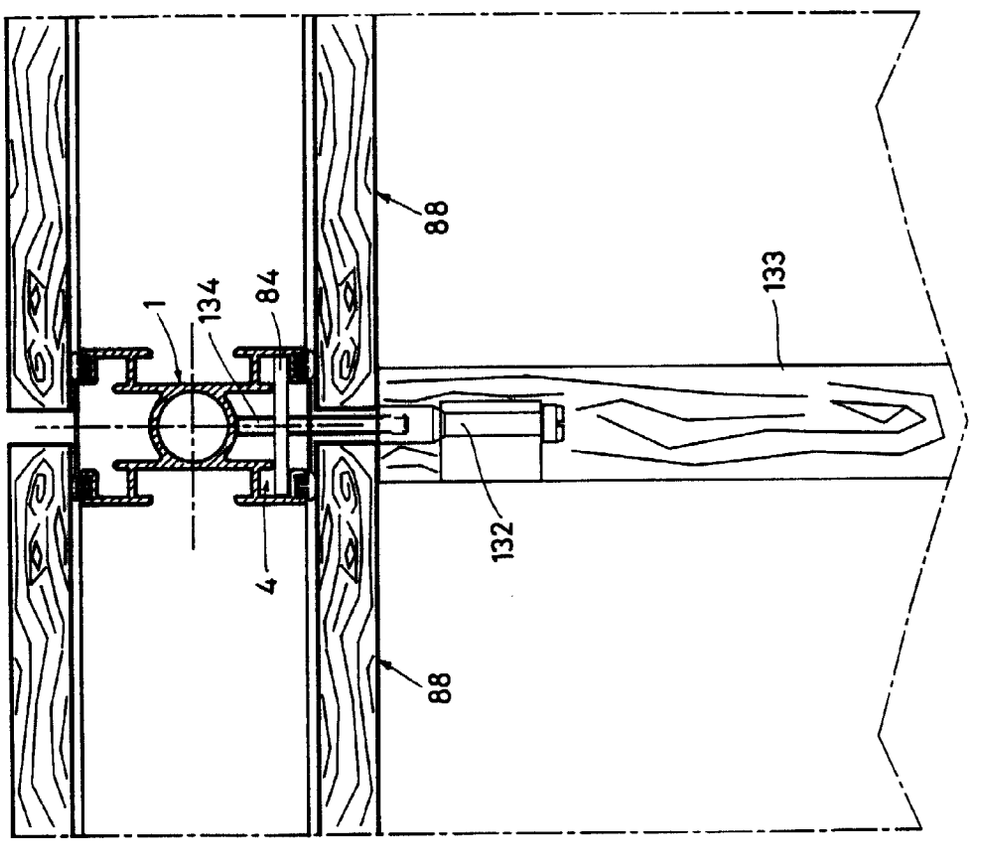

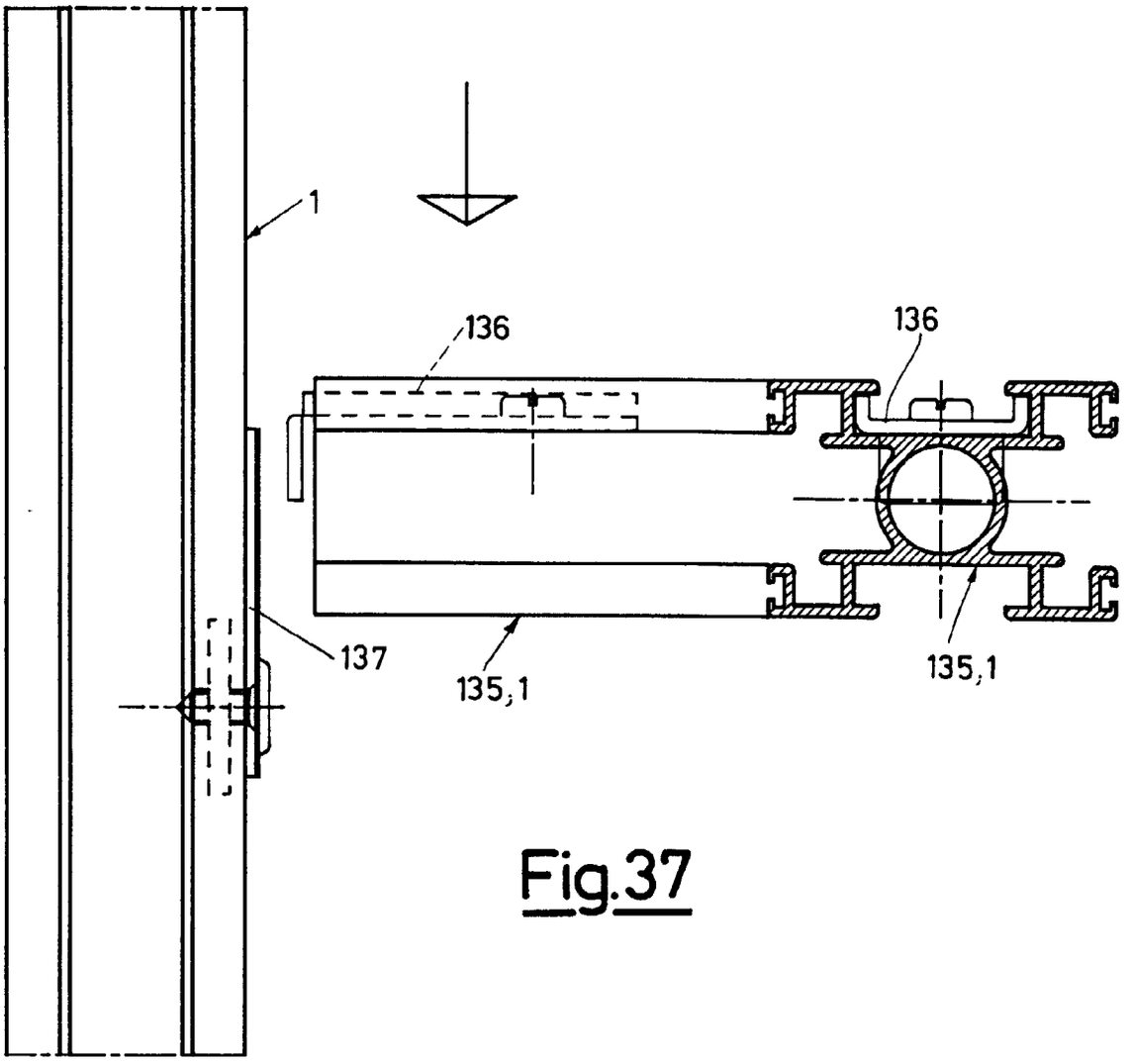

Fig.37

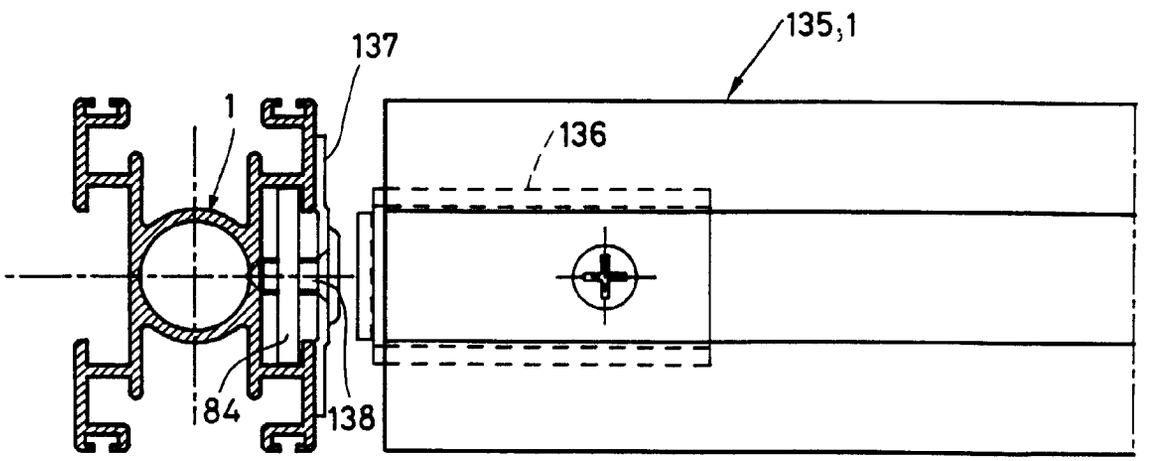

Fig.38