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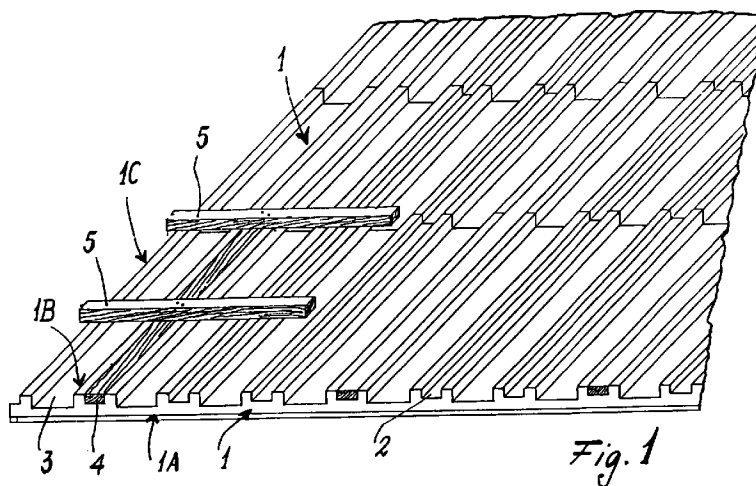
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(54) **Ventilated extruded panel for roof covering**

(57) A load-bearing insulating panel for supporting discontinuous roofing elements, constructed of extruded material, and comprising, on one of its faces, a first plurality of grooves (2), shaped in such a manner as

to be able to at least partly house tile support laths (4, 5), and a second plurality of grooves (3), shaped in such a manner as to act as ventilation channels.



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Description

This invention relates to a load-bearing insulating roofing panel for supporting discontinuous roofing elements, such as concrete or brick flat tiles, plain tiles, Spanish tiles or bent tiles.

Known panels suffer from numerous drawbacks. The main drawback is the fact that such panels are not shaped to ensure correct ventilation of the under-tile. This can both damage the roofing elements and panels and result in unfavourable heat transfer with the environment below the roof.

A further drawback is related to the fact that, generally, known panels are constructed of materials which do not allow water to flow properly, with the result that the water can stagnate and penetrate below the panel through the joint between one panel and the next.

These and further drawbacks which will be apparent to the expert of the art are overcome by a panel in accordance with the accompanying claims.

The invention will be more apparent from the accompanying drawings, which are provided by way of non-limiting example and on which:

Figure 1 is a perspective schematic view of a plurality of panels of the invention, used for supporting tiles;

Figures 2a, 2b are two front schematic views showing panels arranged respectively for supporting flat tiles and for supporting bent tiles.

With reference to said figures, a panel of the invention, indicated overall by 1, is rectangular in shape and has one face 1A substantially smooth, to be rested directly on the roof floor or fixed to the roof truss, and the other face 1B comprising a first plurality and a second plurality of rectilinear grooves 2, 3, which are parallel to each other and to the "short" side 1C of the panel.

The two series of grooves are advantageously of mutually different width and depth. The grooves 2, ie those of lesser width and depth, are shaped to act as seats for support laths 4 to which transverse tile-carrying laths 5 can be fixed, for example by screws.

The grooves 2 are advantageously continuous so as to act as ventilation channels when not occupied by the laths 4. Advantageously the grooves 2 have a width variable between 3 and 5 cm and a depth variable between 1.5 and 1 cm.

The grooves 3, ie those of greater width and depth, are continuous and act as ventilation channels for the under-tiles. Advantageously the grooves 3 have a width variable between 9 and 12 cm and a depth variable between 3 and 6 cm.

The panels of the invention advantageously have a length variable between 220 and 260 cm, a width variable between 50 and 70 cm and a thickness variable between 5.5 and 7.5 cm.

The grooves 2, 3 are both orientated longitudinally

to the roof, ie so as to connect together the roof ridge and base.

The panels are advantageously constructed of an extruded material which allows optimum water flow and hence prevents stagnation. Advantageously the panel is constructed of extruded foamed polystyrene, for example of the type marketed by DOW ITALIA under the brand name of "STYROFOAM". This material offers optimum rigidity and thermal insulation.

Finally, it should be noted that the panel surface 1A is able to receive finishing elements, such as match-board of wood or other material. The panel can hence be fixed in an exposed state to a roof truss and then covered.

Claims

1. A load-bearing insulating panel for supporting discontinuous roofing elements, characterised by being constructed of an extruded material, and comprising, on one of its faces, a first plurality of grooves (2), shaped in such a manner as to be able to at least partly house tile support laths (4, 5), and a second plurality of grooves (3), shaped in such a manner as to act as ventilation channels, both the grooves being orientated substantially longitudinal to the roof.
2. A panel as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the first and second grooves (2, 3) are continuous and extend along the entire side (1C) of the panel, the first grooves (2) also being able to act as ventilation channels if not housing the tile support laths.
3. A panel as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the first and second grooves (2, 3) are rectilinear and parallel to each other.
4. A panel as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the first and second grooves (2, 3) are of mutually different width and length.
5. A panel as claimed in claim 4, characterised in that the first grooves have a width and length which are less than the second grooves.
6. A panel as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that that panel surface (1B) without grooves is shaped to receive finishing elements.
7. A panel as claimed in claim 2, characterised by having variable dimensions of 220-260 cm by 50-70 cm by 5.5-7.5 cm, the first grooves (2) having variable dimensions of 3-5 cm by 1.5-1 cm, and the second grooves (3) having variable dimensions of 9-12 cm by 3-6 cm.

