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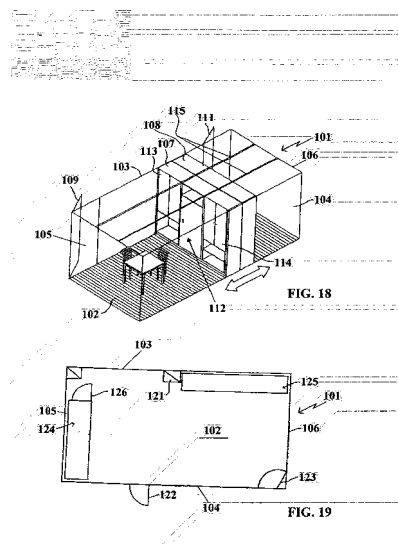
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divisional application to the application mentioned
under INID code 62.

(54) **Room partitioning system**

(57) A room partitioning system for partitioning an
area having a floor and enclosing, fixed walls, said sys-
tem comprising a panel supported on the floor by a drive
system, said drive system being operable to move said
panel along the floor in directions to partition the area
into segments of the desired size and shape.



EP 1 654 958 A1

Description

[0001] This invention relates to a moveable shelf and partitioning system and more particularly to an improved type of moveable shelving and partitioning system that offers greater flexibility and versatility than those presently in use.

[0002] There are known storage systems that include a number of moveable shelves that are supported for movement along a work area on tracks or guide rails that are affixed to the floor of the area. These shelves can be compressed in abutting relationship to open up space and then moved to offer access to the individual shelf areas for the insertion and removable of articles therefrom. These types of devices have wide application and considerable utility.

[0003] However, the requirement for having rails or tracks in the floor by which the shelves can be moved means that the area must be specially adapted to utilize this type of system. Also, once converted to this arrangement, the utility of the area is somewhat compromised.

[0004] In addition, once in position the types of moveable shelves aforescribed are not easily moved to another location. If they are to be moved, then that location must also be modified to provide the necessary guide rails on which the shelves can be mounted.

[0005] It is, therefore, a principal object to this invention to provide an improved moveable shelf arrangement that does not require guide rails for its operation.

[0006] It is a further object to this invention to provide a moveable shelf that can be supported on any type of floor and can be freely moved from position to position to optimize space utilization.

[0007] In addition to having moveable shelving, similar systems have been employed for partitioning rooms where a number of upright panels are mounted by wheels and guide rails and so that they can be moved so as to divide the room into various segments. In addition to having these partitions moveable on rails on the floor, they are also supported often from above on overhead rails.

[0008] Again, this not only means that the room must be specially constructed in order to contain and utilize these moveable partitions, but also the ability to change the shape of the individual compartments that are divided is severely limited. That is, the width of the room is generally maintained constant and the partitions divide the room into areas having the same or different lengths.

[0009] It is, therefore, a further principal object to this invention to provide a moveable partitioning system for a room that offers greater flexibility in the form of the partitions that can be created and the number of partitions that are possible.

[0010] It is a further object to the invention to provide a moveable partitioning system of this type wherein the partitions also permit access between the divided compartments of the room.

[0011] A first feature of the invention is adapted to be embodied in a storage arrangement comprising a shelf

adapted to receive articles. The shelf has a base and a drive unit disposed beneath the base and adapted to support the shelf on a floor for movement there along. The drive unit is comprised of a pair of wheels supported for rotation upon the base about parallel, spaced axes. A drive and support belt is trained around the wheels and has a lower flight for engaging the floor and supporting the shelf thereupon. The drive unit further includes a drive for rotating at least one of the wheels for driving the belt and effecting movement of the shelf along the floor.

[0012] Another feature of the invention is adapted to be embodied in a room partitioning system for partitioning an area having a floor and enclosing, fixed walls. The partitioning system comprises a panel supported on the floor by a drive system. The drive system being operable to move said panel along the floor in directions to partition the area into segments of the desired size and shape.

[0013] FIG. 1 is a side elevational view of a moveable partitioning and shelving system constructed in accordance with a first embodiment of the invention.

[0014] FIGS. 2, 3 and 4 are bottom views of the supporting frame for the shelf shown in FIG. 1 looking at the left-hand edge, the center and the right-hand edge, respectively.

[0015] FIGS. 5, 6 and 7 are side elevational views of the frame supporting portion showing the same areas illustrated in FIGS. 2, 3 and 4, respectively.

[0016] FIG. 8 is a top plan view showing two pairs of drive belts.

[0017] FIG. 9 is a side elevational view of the drive belts.

[0018] FIG. 10 is a view, in part similar to FIG. 9, but only shows one drive belt and in another type of arrangement therefore.

[0019] FIG. 11 is a cross sectional view taken along the line 11-11 of FIG. 10.

[0020] FIG. 12 is a view, in part similar to FIG. 9, and shows another embodiment of the invention and illustrates the arrangement supported on the floor.

[0021] FIG. 13 is a graphical view showing how the driving load depends upon the width of the drive belt.

[0022] FIG. 14 is an enlarged view, in part similar to FIG. 10, and shows how the drive belt supports the shelving and acts as a cushion between the driving wheels and the floor.

[0023] FIG. 15 is a view, in part similar to FIG. 3, but shows another embodiment of the invention.

[0024] FIG. 16 is a view looking in the direction of the arrow 16 in FIG. 15.

[0025] FIG. 17 is a view looking the direction of the arrow 17 in FIG. 15 and is in part similar to FIG. 6.

[0026] FIG. 18 is a perspective view showing a room having a moveable partition system constructed in accordance with another embodiment of the invention.

[0027] FIGS. 19 through 21 are top plan views of a room divided into various configurations by a partitioning system constructed in accordance with yet another embodiment of the invention.

[0028] Referring now in detail to the drawings and initially to the embodiment of FIGS. 1 through 9 and beginning by specific reference to FIG. 1, a moveable shelf constructed in accordance with this embodiment of the invention is identified generally by the reference numeral 31. The moveable shelf 31 is adapted to be supported for movement along a floor 32 of any common type in a manner to be described.

[0029] The shelf 31 includes an upper shelf assembly 33 that is mounted on a base, indicated generally by the reference numeral 34. The shelf assembly 33 can be of any material and construction and, for example, can include adjustable shelves that are held by side pieces. Since those skilled in the art will readily understand the various forms that the shelving may take, further description of that is believed to be unnecessary.

[0030] The base 34 has a construction as best shown and as will be described later by reference to FIGS. 2 through 7. However, it includes driving wheels 35 and driven wheels 36 that are interconnected by an endless belt 37 which provides the direct support for the shelf 31 on the floor 32.

[0031] Referring now primarily to FIGS. 2 through 6, the base 34 is comprised of a sheet metal assembly comprised of a planar type upper surface 38 and a pair of folded down side surfaces. Reinforcing U-channels 39 may be affixed at spaced locations along the horizontal surface 38 to add rigidity to the construction. A driving shaft 41 and driven shaft 42 are journaled in spaced transverse relationship by means of a plurality of pillow blocks 43 that are affixed to and form a part of the base 34. Specifically, these pillow blocks 43 are fixed to the under side of the panel surface 38. Bearings 44 carried by these pillow blocks 43 complete the journaling of the shafts 41 and 42 in the base 34.

[0032] The driving wheels 35 are affixed at spaced locations and between pairs of the pillow blocks 43 and bearings 44 to the driving shaft 41. In a like manner, the driven wheels 36 are affixed to the driven shaft 42. In order to facilitate assembly and machining, the shafts 41 and 42 need not be continuous shafts but can constitute shaft segments that are joined together by couplings 45.

[0033] The drive belts 37 may be of the toothed type and can cooperate with sprocket teeth on the driving wheels 35 and driven wheels 36. In addition and if desired, a plurality of sprockets 46 may be fixed along the lengths of the shafts 41 and 42 and interconnected by a chain (not shown).

[0034] The driving shaft 41 is driven by one or more electric motors 47 that are mounted on a mounting bracket assembly 48 on the underside of the plate 38. These electric motors 47 have pinion gears 49 affixed to their drive shafts. The pinion gears 49 cooperate with gears 51 fixed to the driving shaft 41 so as to drive it. These motors 47 are of the reversible variable speed type and are control by a suitable control panel 49 mounted on the side of the shelves 31 (FIG. 1).

[0035] Although the drive belts 37 may be made of any

suitable material and my, as noted above, have their inner flight toothed to provide a non-slip driving relationship with the driving wheels 35 and driven wheel 36, it may be desirable to provide an arrangement for retaining the drive belt against axial movements. FIGS. 10 and 11 show an embodiment to how this may be accomplished. Aside from this anti-slipping arrangement, the construction is the same as that previously described and, therefore, the components which are the same have been identified by the same reference numerals and will not be described again, except insofar as is necessary to understand the construction and operation of this embodiment.

[0036] In this embodiment, the driving and driven wheels 35 and 36 have annular members 51 affixed to their outer periphery and which extend radially outwardly beyond the outer periphery of the wheels 35 and 36. Thus, as seen in FIG. 11, these extending portions provided by the annular members 51 will insure that the belts 37 are maintained in axial position on the wheels 35 and 36.

[0037] Depending upon the width or depth of the shelves 31, it may be desirable to provide further support on the floor 32 and specifically for the back up side of the belt 37. FIG. 12 shows such an arrangement where, in addition to the driving wheel 35 and driven wheel 36 mounted on the shafts 41 and 42, respectively, there are a plurality of back up rollers 61 that are carried by shafts 62 that are journaled in the pillow blocks 43 and bearings 44. Thus, more back up contact is provided between the drive belt 37 and the floor 32.

[0038] Also, the width of the belts 37 may be changed from a narrow width to a wide width as shown in FIG. 13 where the different widths are shown at 37a, 37b and 37c. Although the support is greater when the width is increased, this provides a larger resistance to driving and requires larger driving motors.

[0039] FIG. 14 shows how the inter-positioning of the belt 37 between the driving and driven wheels 35 and 36 and the floor 32 provides a cushioning between the wheels 35 and 36 and the floor 32. Hence, the device can be utilized on a wide variety of floor materials and, special rails embedded in or mounted on the floor 32 are not required. The supporting portion of the drive belt is indicated in FIG. 14 by the reference numeral 63.

[0040] It has been noted in the embodiment as thus far described, there are provided two electric drive motors 47 spaced transversely across the length of the shelf 31. Of course, the number of drive motors can be changed. Also although electric motors are illustrated, other means for rotating the driving shaft 41 can be employed. These can include providing a manual crank handle mounted on the side of shelf 31 for rotating the shaft 41.

[0041] In the embodiment as thus far described, all of the drive wheels 35 are mounted on a common shaft and are driven. Depending upon the loads to be expected and the specific environment, it is not necessary that all wheels be directly driven. FIGS. 15 through 17 are partial

views which can be considered to be similar to FIGS. 3 and 6 and show how some wheels, again indicated by the reference numerals 35 and 36, can be mounted on stub shafts 81 which are journaled in the pillow blocks 43 and bearings 44. In this case, these drive belts 37 are only driven through their contact with the floor.

[0042] In connection with an arrangement wherein the driving wheels that are driven by an electrical motor or other force are not all coupled to each other, it would be possible to provide controls whereby one motor can be driven and the other remains stationary or is rotated in a reverse direction. In this way, it is actually possible for the shelf to be driven in an arcuate fashion. The possibilities of such various movements should be readily apparent to those skilled in the art without further description or illustration.

[0043] In addition to shelving for storage purposes, the moveable partition of the type described also can be employed to partition a room into various areas. FIGS. 18 and 19 through 21 show two such embodiments.

[0044] Referring first to the embodiment of FIG. 18, a room, indicated generally by the reference numeral 101 has a generally rectangular floor 102 closed by two long side walls 103 and 104 and two shorter end walls 105 and 106. In addition, the room is closed by a roof which is not illustrated.

[0045] A partitioning assembly comprised of a first partition, indicated generally by the reference numeral 107 and a second partition indicated generally by the reference numeral 108 are supported for movement along the floor 102 by any of the types of drives previously described and particularly those shown in the earlier figures. Since the driving arrangement is the same at that previously described, it is not illustrated since it is not believed that a further illustration is necessary for those skilled in the art to understand this feature of the invention.

[0046] In this embodiment, each partition 107 and 108 has the same overall configuration and they are of a width that spans the width of the room 101. Thus, access to the two room areas that are formed when the partitions 107 and 108 in back-to-back relationship, can be accessed through side doors 109 and 111. It should be noted that the partitions 107 and 108 can be moved together to vary the sizes of the room areas thus formed. In addition the partitions 107 and 108 can be moved toward and away from each other to provide a third room area between the two partitions 107 and 108.

[0047] Passage to this third room area is possible through doors 112, only one of which appears in this figure, formed in alignment with each other in the partitions 107 and 108. Thus, when the partitions are in back-to-back relationship, access between the room areas formed is obtained by opening both of the doors 112 in the partitions 107 and 108.

[0048] If the partitions 107 and 108 are spaced from each other, then the area between the two partitions can be accessed through either the door 112 and the partition 107 from one outer room area or through the door 112

in the partition 108 from the remaining outer area of the room.

[0049] On the sides of the partitions 107 and 108 outwardly from the doors 112, there are further areas provided indicated by the reference numerals 113 and 114. These partition areas 113 and 114 may be provided with shelving for storage, bookshelves, lockers or other types of storage systems.

[0050] In this embodiment, it is desirable to have the partitions 107 and 108 move so that they are maintained in parallel relationship to each other and to the end walls 105 and 106. For this purpose, guide strips 115 are provided in the area above the partitions 107 and 108 and are sensed by appropriate sensors carried by the partitions 107 and 108. These sensors transmit signals to the drive motors, assuming a separate motor is utilized for each side of the partitions 107 and 108, so that they will be maintained in parallel relationship not only to each other but to the end walls 105 and 106.

[0051] Although the necessity for this might be avoided by utilizing interconnected drive shafts as in the first mentioned embodiment, there are times when it is desirable to provide separate control as for one reason or another in order to maintain parallel relationship. That is at times, one motor should be driven differently from the other to maintain parallel movement.

[0052] Referring now to FIGS. 19 through 21, these figures show another type of arrangement which can offer more flexibility in the partitioning of a room. The room, again identified by the reference numeral 101 is also formed by two long side walls 103 and 104 and two shorter end walls 105 and 106. Along one of the walls, such as the side wall 103, there may be formed one or more vertical pillars 121 for a purpose which will be described shortly. The side wall 104 is formed with two doors, an outwardly opening door 122 and an inwardly opening door 123, both of which offer access to the room 101.

[0053] A first shorter end wall partition, indicated generally by the reference numeral 124 is supported in any of the manners previously described. This partition is maintained in parallel relationship to the end walls 105 and 106. A second moveable partition 125 that is longer than the partition is supported in any of the manners previously described. This second partition 125 is maintained in a position parallel to the side walls 103 and 104.

[0054] The partition 124 also includes at one of its ends a door 126 which may be swung to an outward position as shown in the figures or to an inward position flush with the end wall of the partition 124. The partition 125 is provided with two doors that open a common opening and which will be described shortly.

[0055] FIG. 19 shows the partitions 124 and 125 in a position wherein they do not divide the room 101 into separate areas. Shelves or other types of storage arrangements are formed in the partitions 124 and 125 and can be accessed through the sides facing the interior of the room 101 for storage purposes.

[0056] FIG. 20 shows another position of the partition

124 with the door 126 swung to an extended position. In this position, the door 126 effectively separates the two areas A and B formed by the moved partition 124. The room area A can be accessed from the outside through the door 122 or from the area B by the opening of the door 126 to a flush position against the end wall of the partition 124. The area B can be accessed through the outside by opening the door 123.

[0057] The partition 125 can also be moved transversely relative to the partition 124 to a position as shown in FIG. 21 to divide the area into the previously area B and two new areas, C and D. As seen in this figure, doors 127 and 128 are formed in the partition 125 so as to permit access between the areas C and D. The area C can communicate with the area A by opening the door 126 and the entire areas can be accessed from the outside through either door 122 or 126.

[0058] In this embodiment, the area above the partitions 125 and 126 is also provided with guide strips and the partitions 124 and 125 provided with sensors so as to move always parallel to the walls 105 and 106 and 103 and 104, respectively.

[0059] Thus, from the foregoing description it should be readily apparent that the described embodiments permit the use of storage devices and partitioning walls that can be easily moved and employed in any closed area without the necessity of guide rails. This offers substantially greater versatility and a wider variety of types of storage systems and room partitions. Of course, the foregoing description is that of preferred embodiments of the invention and various changes and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, as defined by the appended claims.

[0060] A number of embodiments of moveable storage racks and/or partitions that can be installed in existing buildings without the necessity of installing guide rails for them. In addition, the movement may be controlled so that the partitions move either in a parallel fashion or they can be rotated through an arc. The partitions are supported on drive and guide belts that are mounted on the underside thereof and which eliminate the need for the guide rails and spread the weight of the partition over a greater area of the floor so as to permit use in buildings which were not originally designed for such systems.

Claims

1. A room partitioning system for partitioning an area having a floor and enclosing, fixed walls, said system comprising a panel supported on the floor by a drive system, said drive system being operable to move said panel along the floor in directions to partition the area into segments of the desired size and shape.
2. A room partitioning system as set forth in claim 1 wherein the panel has an opening to permit passage through said panel.

3. A room partitioning system as set forth in claim 2 further including a moveable closure for the opening.
4. A room partitioning system as set forth in claim 1 wherein the panel forms a storage area on one side thereof.
5. A room partitioning system as set forth in claim 1 further including at least one additional panel supported on the floor by a second drive system and also moveable by said second drive system in directions to partition the area into segments of the desired size and shape.
6. A room partitioning system as set forth in claim 5 wherein the additional panel is of a different width than the first mentioned panel.
7. A room partitioning system as set forth in claim 6 wherein the one of the panels is movable primarily along the length of the area.
8. A room partitioning system as set forth in claim 7 wherein the other of the panels is movable primarily along the width of the area.
9. A room partitioning system as set forth in claim 6 wherein one of the panels is movable primarily along the width of the area.

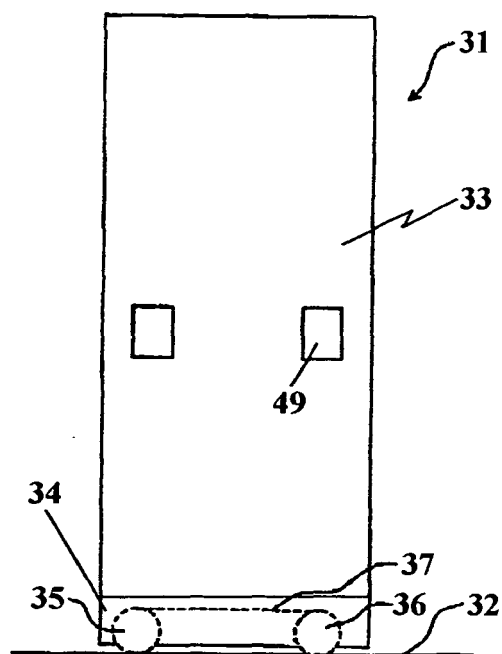


FIG. 1

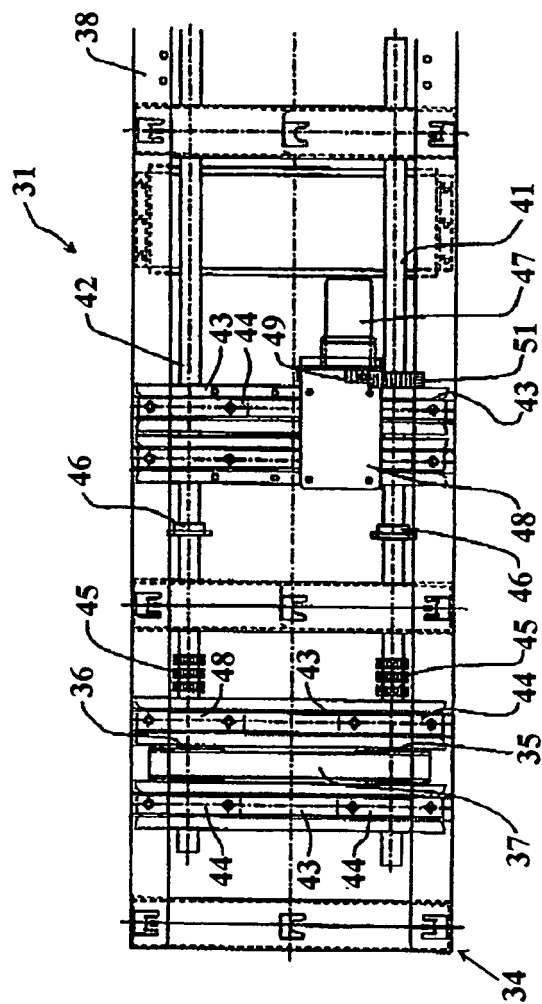


FIG. 2

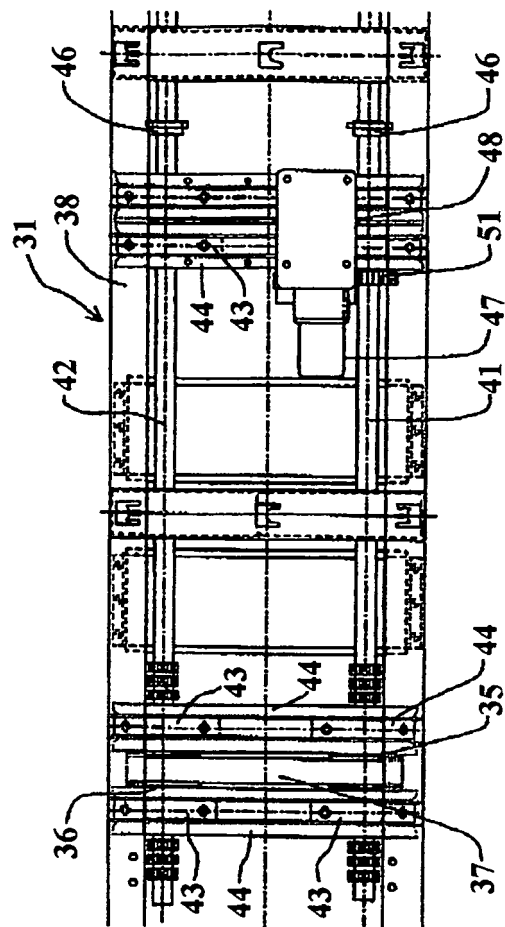


FIG. 3

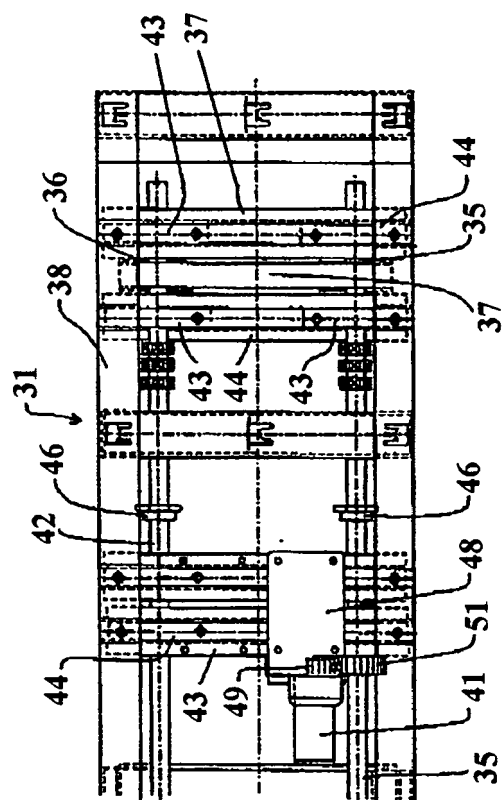


FIG. 4

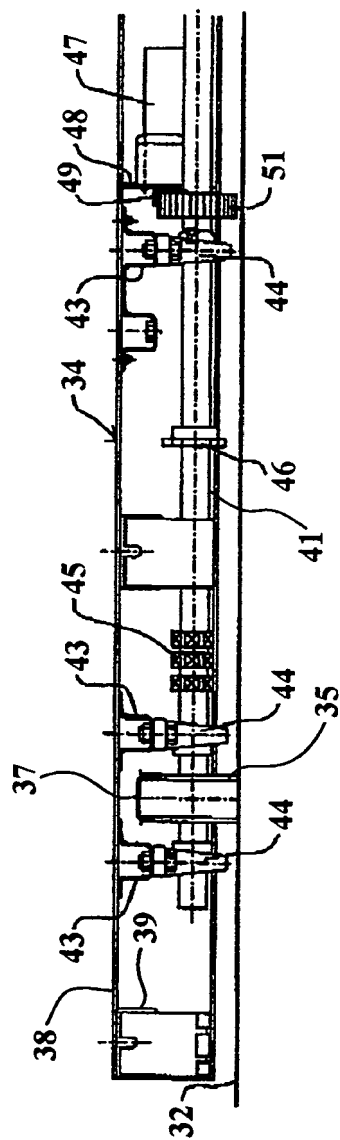


FIG. 5

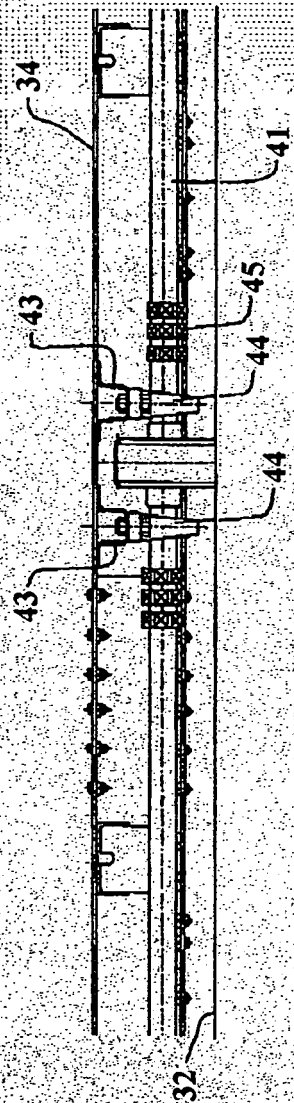


FIG. 6

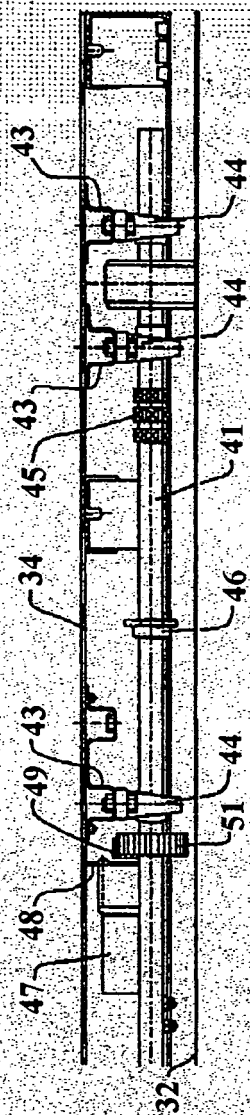


FIG. 7

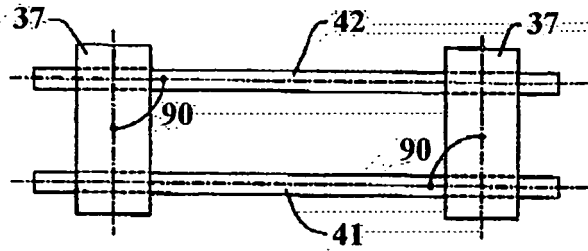


FIG. 8

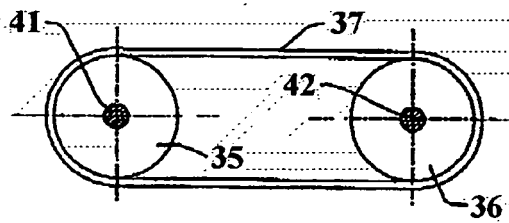


FIG. 9

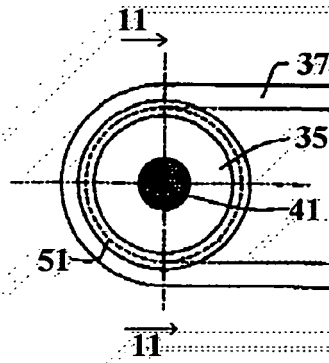


FIG. 10

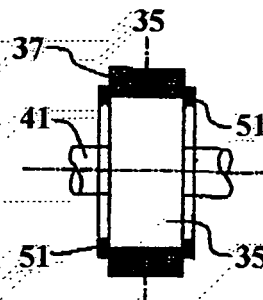


FIG. 11

FIG. 12

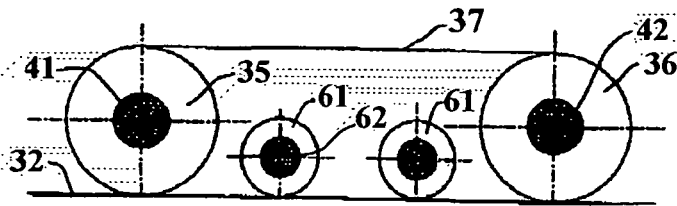


FIG. 12

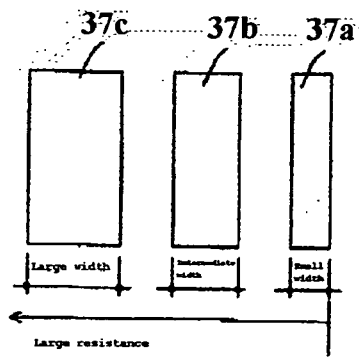


FIG. 13

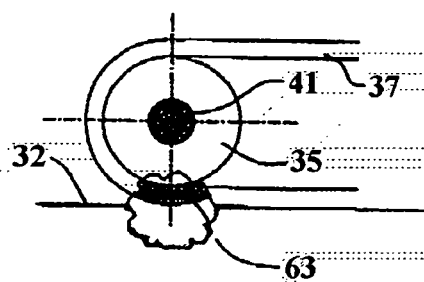
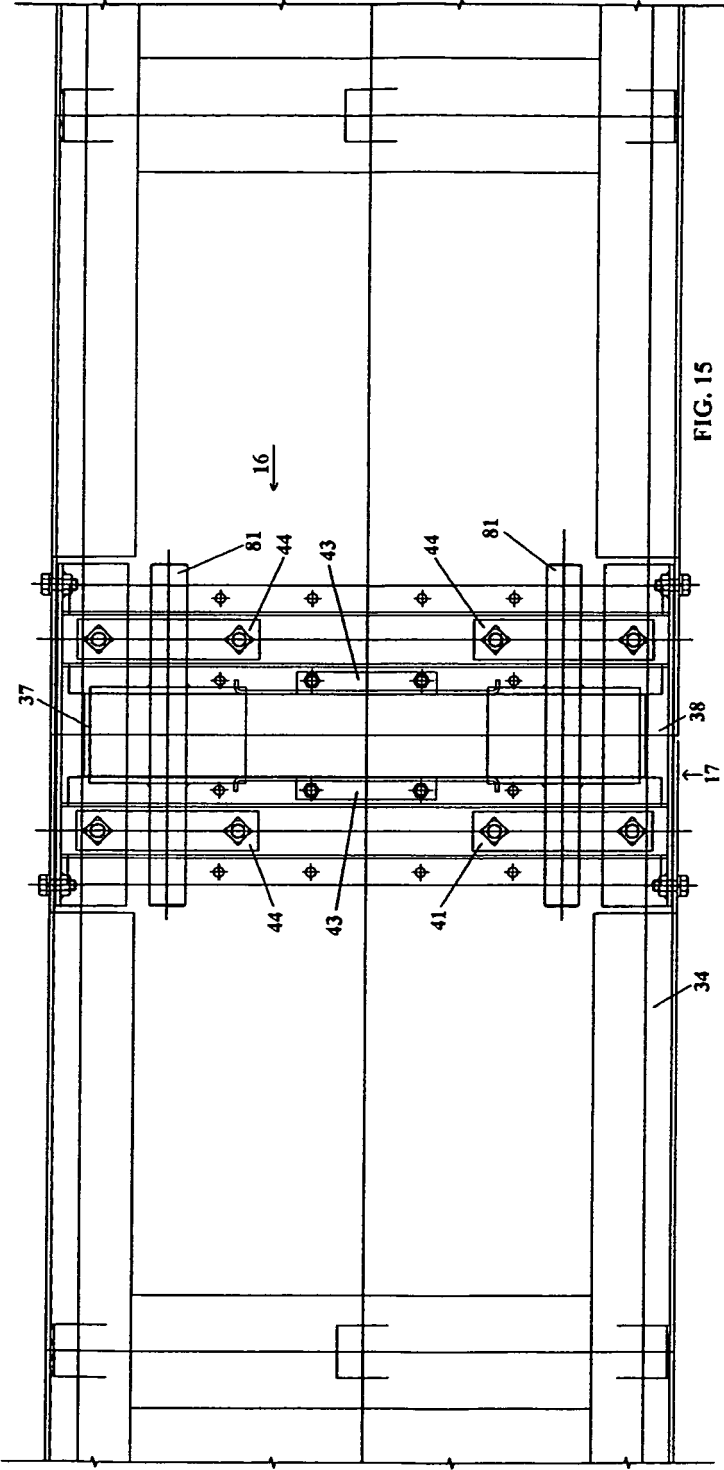
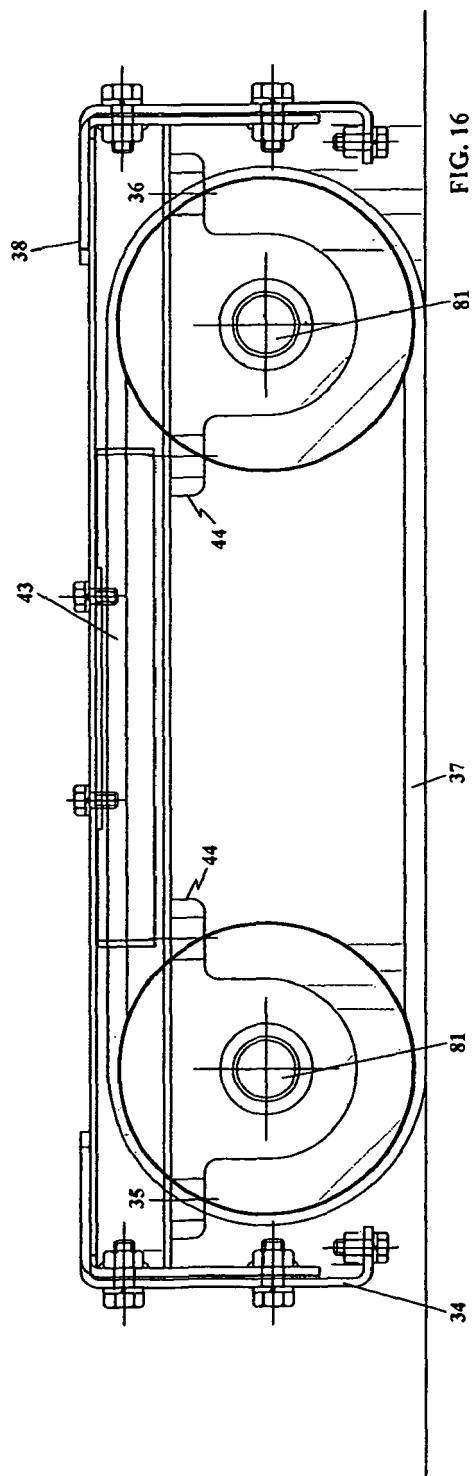
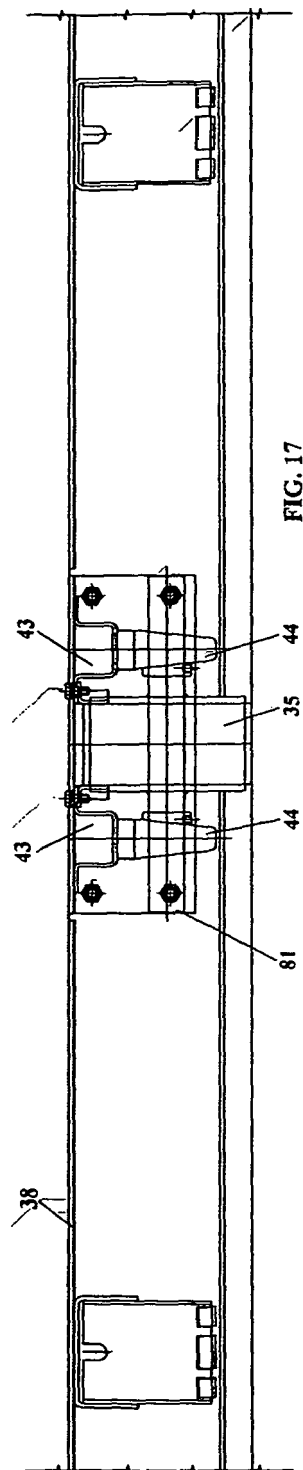
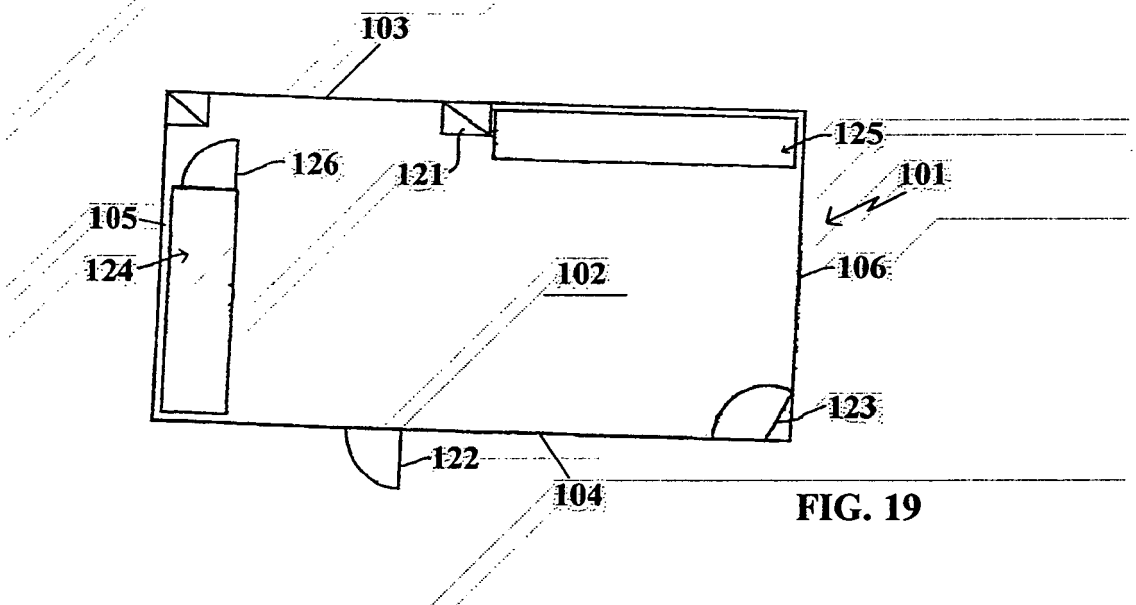
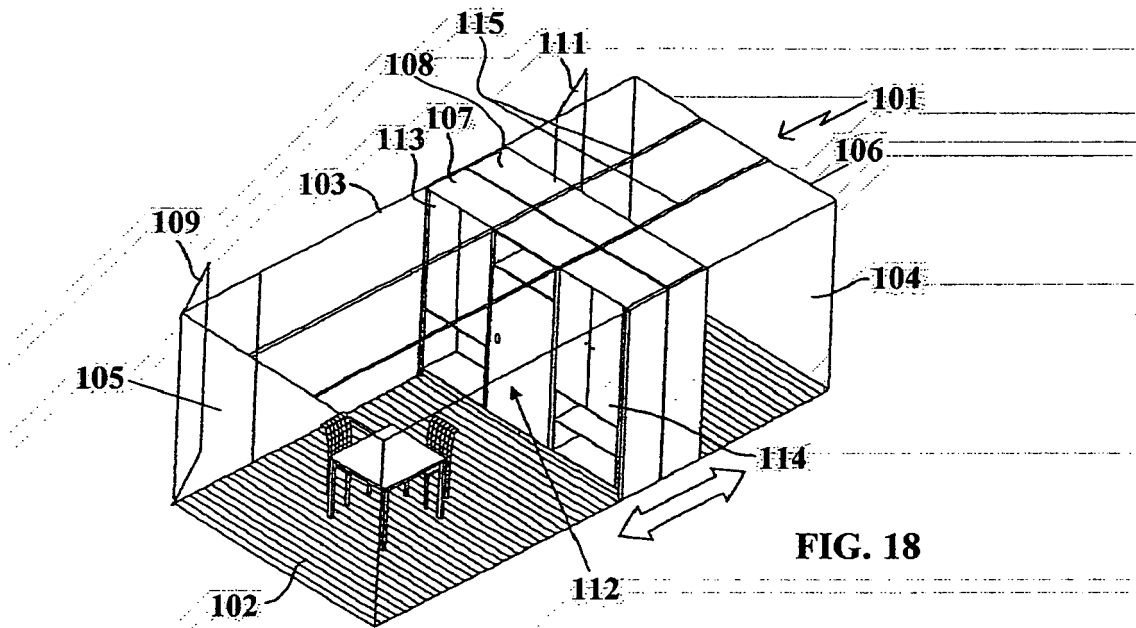
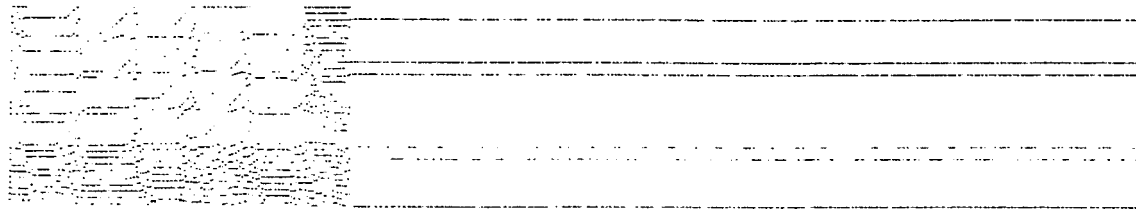


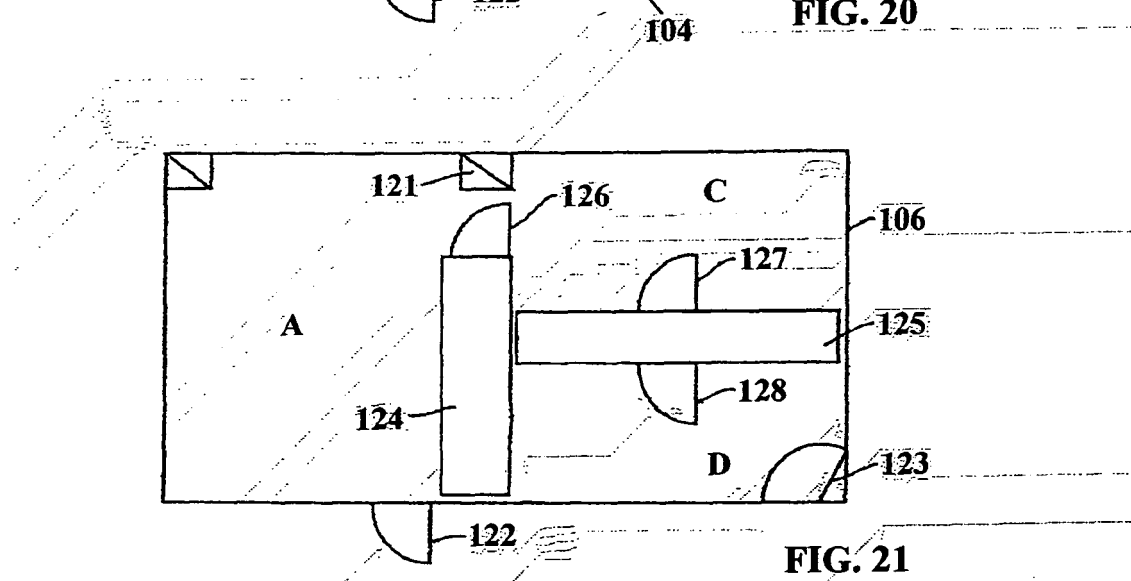
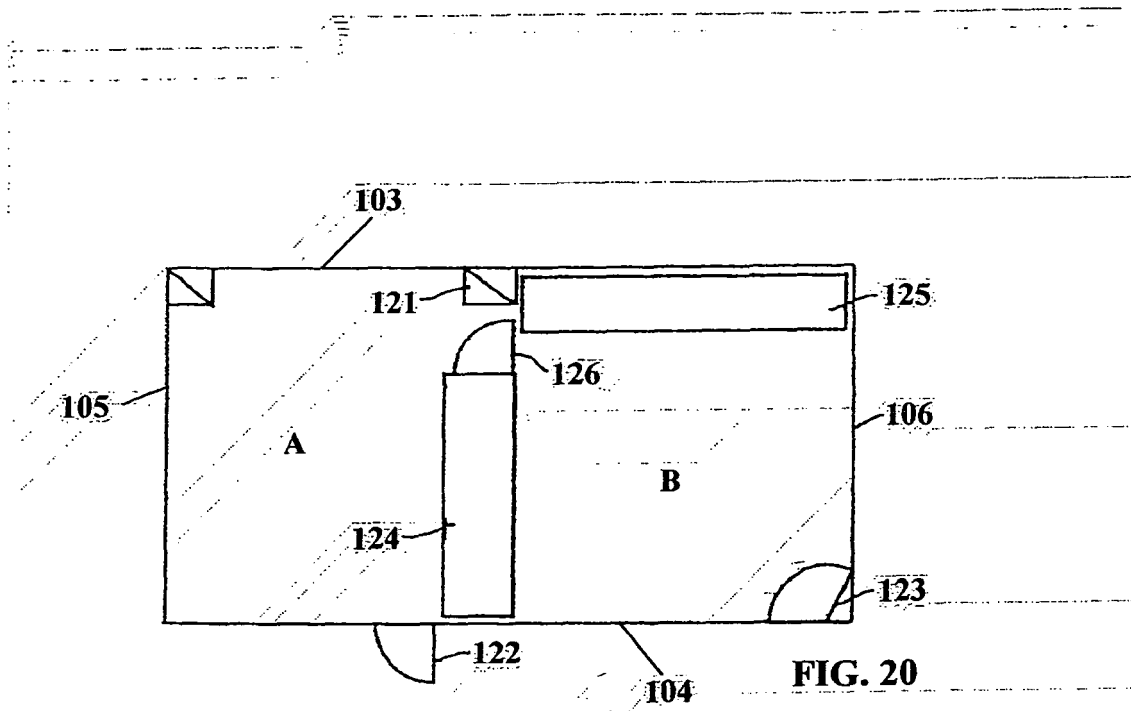
FIG. 14













European Patent
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 05 02 8182

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Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X	FR 1 550 222 A (SINHA) 20 December 1968 (1968-12-20) * page 2, right-hand column, line 35 - page 4, left-hand column, line 25; figures 1-7 *	1-9	INV. A47B53/02 E04B2/82
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The present search report has been drawn up for all claims.			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			A47B E04B
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
The Hague		15 March 2006	Zuurveld, G
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 05 02 8182

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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15-03-2006

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