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(54) **PARTITIONING SYSTEM WITH ADJUSTABLE SUPPORTS**

(57) Partitioning system which is comprised by several upper and lower horizontal sections, where at least one of the two separate from the ceiling or the floor, where the separation is performed by means of height adjustable spacers or supports which permits on the one hand, the construction of the entire internal structure or web of the metal section of the partition in a single time without having to coordinate or alternate with the installers of the other installations, which facilitates the work of the in-

stallers by leaving it practically finished and with the certainty where they have left the ends of their pipelines, which supposes a major savings in labour. For this purpose, the partitioning system also is equipped with vertical terminal posts and with several angular parts for the meeting of the perpendicular partitions. Thanks to the system of the invention, it achieves a construction which prevents the transmission of vibrations between the iron-works.

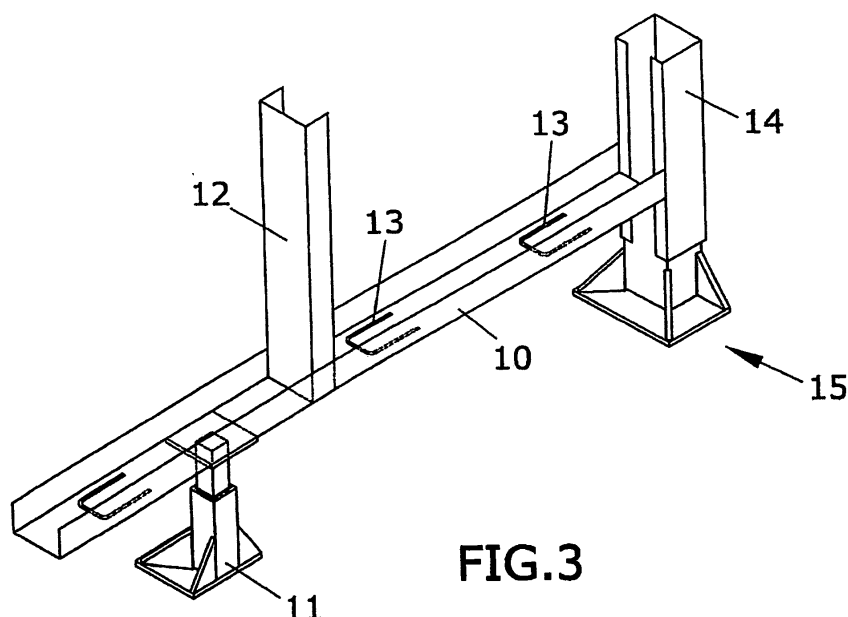


FIG.3

Description

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The object of this invention is a partitioning system made with enclosure plates as well as the elements required for its construction. The partitioning set made with enclosure plates generally consists of a series of sections placed in a vertical and horizontal way which configures a web or support structure on which the enclosure panels are fixed, characterizing for this invention, the special placement, and construction features of the sections used in its construction as well as the usage and the specific characteristics of several accessory elements used in the partitioning construction object of the invention.

[0002] The enclosure plates used in the construction of the partitioning system can be plates made with panels of agglomerate, wood, or plates of laminated gypsum or plaster.

[0003] The laminated gypsum plates used in the construction of the partitioning system are composed of a gypsum web covered by two layers of special multi-sheet cellulose, which are presented in boards with different thicknesses.

[0004] Characterizing this invention, the use of several supports or spacers which allow one to place an upper horizontal section of wood separated from the ceiling or to place a lower horizontal section of wood in a raised way in relation to the lower ironwork, so that in both cases there is a space between the ceiling and the section or between the ironwork and the section which permits the passage of installations.

[0005] The object of this invention also includes the structural characteristics which these spacers or separators present and which have been designed with the aim of equipping them with functions directly applicable to the partitioning system which will be subsequently explained.

[0006] Terminal parts comprise a part of the partitioning system object of the invention which performs the function of support or spacers of the terminal posts used in the termination of the partitions, construction of passages for doors, wardrobes, definitively any terminal construction of a partition.

[0007] The object of this invention is also comprised by the resolution method of the meeting of the wood partitions which permits placement of the partitioning structure in an independent way from the enclosure plates.

[0008] The construction characteristics are also object of this invention which present sections placed in a separate way in relation to the ceiling or raised in relation to the lower ironwork.

[0009] Consequently, this invention is circumscribed within the scope of construction and in a specific way among the construction of partitions made with enclosure plates.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0010] In the works until now, once the building structure was performed, it proceeded to the setting out of the partitioning on the diaphanous ironworks, which means, where the partitions will extend. In the cases in which the partitioning is built with enclosure plates, once the setting out is done, it proceeds to fix metal sections to the ceiling. Once the metal sections are fixed to the ceiling, the installers of the different installations then proceed to fix part of the pipelines and conduits of their installations. All the prior actions must be coordinated with the pouring of the plaston on the ironwork. Having performed this action, the construction of the metal structure is concluded with the placement of the rest of the web or internal structure of the partitioning, which means, on the sections fixed to the ceiling, several vertical posts will be fixed which in turn are attached in their lower end on several lower sections fixed to the plaston, and in their upper end to the sections fixed to the ceiling. Finally on the already complete metal structure, one of the enclosure plates of one of the faces is fixed, so the installers continue with the guiding and fixing of their pipelines on one of these faces. Again, the mounters of the partitioning enter to place the enclosure panels of the other face, and finally, the installers of the different installations enter to complete their installations, drilling the enclosure plates in a blind way since they do not exactly know where the pipelines of their installations are.

[0011] The implementation described above is applicable in the case that the installations extend by the ceiling, in the case they extend on the floor, after the setting out of the partitioning, it proceeds to layout the pipelines by the floor, leaving their terminals in the approximate connection zones. Then it proceeds to the pouring of the plaston, leaving the pipeline terminals exposed. Once the plaston has set and dried, it proceeds to the construction of the web or internal structure of the partitioning proceeding to the fixation of the enclosure panels of one of the faces, so the installers continue with the guiding and fixing of their pipelines on one of these faces. Again, the mounters of the partitioning enter to place the enclosure panels of the other face. Finally, the installers of the different installations enter to complete their installations, drilling the enclosure plates in a blind way since they do not exactly know where the pipelines of their installations are.

[0012] Consequently, the construction of the partitions made with an interior structure with metal section and enclosure plate, exactly as has been done until now, due to the placement and construction features of the sections used, present several evident disadvantages, which we shall explain.

[0013] We observe that the mounters of the partitions must coordinate and alternate in the mounting process with the installers of the different installations (heating, electricity, data, megaphone system, water). The alternation and coordination with the other tasks is always

the cause and origin of the delays and difficulties in all mounting processes.

[0014] The internal structure of the partitioning made is not all mounted at the same time, which must be built in successive stages, which is the cause of delay and increased use of labour.

[0015] The installers, of the different installations, also cannot perform their work in a single time, where they must visit the site for the first time to partially place their installations, in which they leave their pipes in approximate zones or points, so that once the enclosure plates are subsequently placed, they proceed to drill them to access the terminals of the pipelines previously placed in the interior space of the partitioning. Given that the terminals of the pipelines in the first stage of the mounting have not been left in a precise way with any clear mounting reference, when opening the enclosure panels, the encounter with the terminals of the pipelines is not guaranteed, where it can be necessary to increase the access hole to the interior of the enclosure panels or even open new access points, with the disadvantages that this supposes for the costs and quality of the finish with greater perforations than necessary.

[0016] Another drawback derived from the partitioning system made until now is that it does not permit the entry of the different installers of the different installations in a joint way, where they must coordinate with each other.

[0017] Thus, the object of this invention is a partitioning system for plates with enclosure which overcomes the disadvantages listed above such as the necessity to coordinate and alternate the mounting of the structure or the internal web of the metal section of the partitions with the installers of the different tasks, as well these installers can leave the terminals of their installations in a more precise way, and it is not possible to build the entire internal structure or web of the metal section in a single time.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0018] This invention of the partitioning system is applicable to the partitions made based on an internal structure or web formed by a metal section on which several enclosure panels are fixed characterized because the upper or lower horizontal sections used in the construction of the internal structure for at least one or two of them are found spaced from the ceiling or the floor by means of adjustable supports or spacers.

[0019] The mounting of at least one of the two horizontal sections, the upper or the lower, in a spaced way from the ceiling or the floor respectively during the mounting of the internal structure or web of the partition, leaves a space which is used by the installers for the layout of their pipelines. This combined with the structural characteristics of the spaced or raised sections or channels which permit the placement of the pipelines in precise points hugely facilitates the placement process of the pipelines and subsequent aperture of the enclosure pan-

els for the mounting of the supply outlets.

[0020] Due to the fact of placing at least one of the upper and lower sections in a spaced way from the ceiling or raised in relation to the floor respectively, it also facilitates the installers to layout their pipelines in a precise way, where they can mount the entire internal structure or metal web section in a single time, where the mounters of the section do not have to coordinate with any other tasks nor with the pouring of the plaston.

[0021] The spacer or support elements are height adjustable elements which make it possible to adjust the distance in which at least one of the lower or upper horizontal sections will be mounted. This is an important characteristic since it is not necessary is all the works for the upper or lower sections to be at the same distance, furthermore, since each one of the spacers or supports are adjustable in an independent way, they can be used to absorb or salvage the potential levelling defect of the ironworks.

[0022] The spacer or support elements are basically comprised by a female base part in which an upper male element is inserted. The greater or lesser insertion of the male part in the female part is what shall serve to adjust the distance in which one wishes to mount the upper or lower section.

[0023] The fitting of the upper male part in the lower female part is performed with sufficient looseness with the aim to facilitate the adjustment and movement between both parts.

[0024] Generally, the female base parts with the aim to equip them with greater support surface present three wings on three of its sides which emerge from its lower end, where a straight side remains in order to align it with any construction element. To reinforce the joining of the wings with the female base part, the joining in the vertexes of the base piece with the wings is reinforced with several gusset plates.

[0025] On occasions, the height or distance achieved by the female base part and the upper male part have a limit, when it is necessary to achieve a greater distance, the set of spacers or supports are equipped with several supplementary jointing parts designed with an emerging nipple in its upper face and a hole in its lower end, in such way that it permits the coupling on the hole which the upper male part has in its lower part, as well as the coupling of as many supplementary parts which are required.

[0026] The geometry, which the spacers or support elements can present, can be varied, such as for example in "T" shape, where it is solely required that they fulfil the support function, whereby they must present a sufficient support surface; in addition they must be designed in a way that permits their height adjustment, where it is convenient that they permit the coupling of supplementary parts in order to reach greater distances.

[0027] Another construction option of the spacer or support elements is that they are implemented based on threaded elements inserted in the female base part and fixed in its upper end to a support surface. This imple-

mentation method will be shown in detail in one of the preferential implementations of the invention.

[0028] The spacer or support elements not only serve to be able to mount in a spaced way the upper sections in relation to the ceiling or raised way the interior sections of the internal structure or web of the partition, but they also serve as a means to absorb the vibrations which can be transmitted from one ironwork to another, which means they fulfil the functions of what is known as "silent block" in the scope of vibrations absorption.

[0029] As it can be observed from that set forth above, with the aim to obtain the advantages derived from the partitioning system object of the invention, it is sufficient that one of the horizontal sections of the web of the metal section is well spaced from the ceiling or the floor, but it could be required in the construction of the partitioning that there is no transmission whatsoever of vibrations between.. ironworks, in which case it is necessary that both the upper or lower sections are spaced from the ceiling and floor respectively by means of several spacers or supports that perform the functions of absorbing the vibrations which would be transmitted between ironworks without their presence.

[0030] This advantage derived from the use of spacers or absorbers is possible thanks to the fact that none of the vertical mounts will go directly to the ceiling or the floor but they will remain fixed in their ends between the channels spaced from the ceiling or raised from the floor.

[0031] With the aim to resolve the support of the vertical post terminals, which means the final posts of the partitions, doors, or wardrobes, several support elements have been developed, which complement those previously developed for the Support of the raised sections. These support elements of the vertical post terminals are fitted in bayonet fashion in the interior space of the post itself whereby it is possible to adjust the distance of the support.

[0032] With the aim to prevent having to place a support in the meeting of a raised section with the final vertical post, the support of the final vertical post presents a shaped geometry based on several grooves or slots by which they can slide and subsequently fix a part that shows the horizontal surface which will perform the support of the section or raised channel.

[0033] In this way, it manages that the totality of the, internal structure or the web of the metal section of the partition remains separated from the ironworks by several elements that permit the absorption of the vibrations.

[0034] In the case that it is the lower section which is mounted in a raised way in relation to the ironwork by means of adjustable supports, upon pouring the plaston and when the supports are fixed to the raised sections, the entire set is linked where the fixation of the raised sections to the plaston is not required.

[0035] Also thanks to the developed system, it has resolved the meeting between the perpendicular partitions which permits the mounting of the entire internal structure or web of the partition in a single time. For this purpose

in the meeting of the facing perpendicular partitions, it uses several angular parts fixed to the section of both partitions in the two meeting corners. This proposed solution in turn permits the connection between the interior spaces of the partitions in such a way that it permits the passage of the installations by means of these interior spaces.

EXPLANATION OF THE FIGURES

[0036] To complement the description which is performed and with the aim to facilitate greater understanding of the characteristics of the invention, a set of plans has been attached to this descriptive report, as an integral part of it which represents the following in an illustrative but not limited way:

Figure 1 shows the section obtained by a vertical plan of the elements placed between two consecutive ironworks, as well as the elements of a partitioning system which has been implemented until now.

Figure 2 is a representation equivalent to the above implemented with the partitioning system object of the invention.

Figure 3 shows part of the internal structure or web of the proposed partitioning system where it is possible to observe the main elements object of the invention.

Figure 4 shows in detail on all the structural characteristics of the section or raised channel of the floor, which would also be applicable to a section mounted in a spaced way from the ceiling.

Figure 5 shows an adjustable support element in perspective jointly with a supplementary jointing element.

Figure 6 shows the configuration of a support part displaying a configuration in a "T" shape.

Figure 7 shows the configuration of an adjustable support shaped based on several threaded elements.

Figure 8 shows the support of a vertical terminal post in perspective.

Figure 9 shows the complementary implementation of the above support with the vertical terminal post.

Figure 10 shows the state of the technique in the perpendicular meeting of the two partitions.

Figure 11 shows the solution proposed for the meeting of the two perpendicular partitions with the par-

tioning system object of the invention.

PREFERENTIAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INVENTION

[0037] In view of the aforementioned figures, the preferential implementation mode of the invention and the explanation of the drawings are described below.

[0038] As explained until now, the object of this invention, among others, is to permit the construction of the entire internal structure or web of the metal section of the partition in a single time, without any interruption or coordination with other installers or mounters. It also seeks that the installers can leave all their installations practically finished just lacking the final connections, so that the final ends of their pipelines are placed in precise locations easy to locate in order to drill the enclosure panels. It also seeks that the different installers can work in a simultaneous way.

[0039] You can observe in Figure 1 how the partitioning system would remain such as that which has been implemented until now. In the case that the installations extend by the ceiling of the upper ironwork, in the first moment, the mounters of the partitions after performing the setting out of the partition, fix several sections (2) to the ceiling, next the installers layout their installation conduits (6), and remaining required elements, leaving the terminals of the pipelines placed in an approximate way. Next on the ironwork (1)), plaston (5) is poured, once the plaston (5) has set and dried, the setting out of the partitioning is performed again on the floor and several sections (4) are fixed to the plaston (5) and several vertical posts (3) are laid out fixed in their ends to the sections (3) fixed to the ceiling and sections (4) fixed to the plaston (5), having placed one of the faces of the partition, the installers continue with the layout and guiding of their pipelines by the interior of the partition structure, exiting again in the wait to place the other face of the partition in order for the installers to enter again.

[0040] In this figure 1, observe that the pipelines (6) are placed in an approximate way in the interior of the partition without guiding or any reference, where it is the expertise and luck of the installers that when opening the enclosure panels they find the ends or the terminals of the pipelines in order to perform their connection points. In addition since the enclosure panels extend until the ceiling on the sections (2) fixed to the ceiling, in order to insert the pipelines into the interior of the partitions, it is necessary to break the enclosure panels in their upper end, where everything must be covered by a false ceiling or plaster (7).

[0041] In the case that conduits of the installations extend on the floor, we face identical problems, the necessity for the mounters of the partitions to enter several times coordinating and alternating with the installers of the different installers, as well as leaving the ends of their conduits in points without any reference.

[0042] Figure 2 shows in a simplified way, the parti-

tioning system proposed in the invention, which in the represented case, the upper sections (8) are spaced on the ceiling as well the lower sections (10) are placed in a raised way in relation to the ironwork (1). It is not necessary for both sections (8) and (10) to be separated from the ceiling and ironwork in a simultaneous way, in the case that the conduits of the installations all extend on the floor, the lower sections (10) must be the ones that are raised from the floor, whereas if the installations extend on the ceiling, the upper sections (8) must be "spaced on the ceiling, in both cases leaving a space where the conduits of the installations extend.

[0043] To space the upper sections (8) of the ceiling, several spacers (9) are used, while to separate the lower sections (10) of the floor, several supports (11) are used. Both spacers (9) and supports (11) are fixed to the ceiling and floor respectively and specifically to the sections (8) and (10). Given the different nature of the spacers (9) and (11) in relation to the sections themselves, the spacers and supports exercise an absorber function for the vibrations, thus both upper (8) and lower (11) sections must be separated from the ceiling and ironwork respectively, where the vertical posts (12) are fixed in their ends between the upper sections (8) and the raised sections (11).

[0044] Also note in figure 2, that the upper sections (8) separated from the ceiling and the lower sections (10) raised from the floor, present a series of die-cuts (13) regularly distributed, which bent comprise several apertures that serve both for the passage and guiding of the pipelines of the installations as well as a reference point for the installers, to know where the ends of their pipelines are located.

[0045] Also note in figure 2, that after the construction of the entire internal structure or web of the metal section of the partition, and subsequent pouring of plaston (5), the supports (11) are embedded in it, which holds the entire structure thus not requiring a subsequent fixation of the lower sections (10) raised to the plaston (5), such as what occurred until now.

[0046] Figure 3 represents in a simplified way, the most important and significant elements of the internal structure or the web of the metal section of the proposed partitioning system. In this case, note how the lower section (10) is placed in a raised way in relation to the floor by means of several supports (11), only one has been represented due to the simplicity of the figure, but it will use as many as required.

[0047] On the raised section (10), the vertical posts (12) are placed as required. Their fixation points have been previously delimited by means of several positioning flanges (17) figure (4), which exist on the wings of the raised section (10).

[0048] Equally note the die-cuts (13) performed on the base of the raised section (10), these die-cuts permit the bending of the die-cut part in a way that they comprise the passage, guide, and attachment of the pipelines of the installations.

[0049] We highlight in figure 3, how to proceed to the support of the vertical terminal posts (14), which use several support (15). These supports (15) of the vertical terminal posts (14) are fitted in a bayonet fashion, whose height can be adjusted.

[0050] With the object to support the end of the raised section (10) in its meeting with the vertical terminal post (15), either a support (11) is placed or a modified support (28) is used as shown in figure 9.

[0051] It is important to note that both the spacers (9) and the supports (11) are height adjustable, which permits the adjustment of the distance between the sections (8) and (10) in relation to the ceiling and floor respectively, they can also be used as means to absorb the different levels of the ceiling or ironwork.

[0052] In figure 4, it is possible to observe how practically all the construction characteristics have been explained, they are equipped with a series of positioning flanges (17) made by means of die-cut on the wings of the section and placed facing each other, where they are used to achieve the precise positioning of the vertical posts (12) (figure 3).

[0053] We also highlight the use on the supports (11) of the supplementary jointing parts (16) which make it possible to increase the distance of separation between the sections and the ceiling or the floor.

[0054] Having explained everything in reference to figures 3 and 4, although in reference to the lower sections (10) raised in relation to the floor, it is equally applicable in the case that the sections are mounted in a spaced way in relation to the ceiling.

[0055] Figures 5, 6, and 7 display different configurations of the spacers or supports used in the separation of the sections (8) and (10) in relation to the ceiling or floor respectively.

[0056] Generally, all the supports are regular, equipped with a female base part and an upper male part, which can use a series of supplementary jointing parts with the aim to achieve greater separation of the sections in relation to the ceiling and floor.

[0057] Figure 5 shows the support set of the general prismatic rectangular configuration, which is equipped with a female base part (18) in which an upper male part (19) fits, which can use one or several supplementary jointing parts (20). The female base part (18) is equipped with emerging wings on three of its sides; these wings (18.1) have reinforced the joint of the wings (18.1) with the female base body (18) by means of gusset plates (18.2) placed in the corners of the female base part. Perforations (18.3) have been performed on the wings (18.1) for the fixation of the base to the ceiling or the floor. The female base part (18) has a hole (18.4) in which the upper male part (19) or a supplementary jointing part (20) would fit.

[0058] The female base part (18) only has three wings where one of its sides remains straight, which facilitates their placement in a completely fixed way against potentially existing construction elements, not having to place

the partitions in a separate way.

[0059] The supplementary jointing part (20), presents a configuration that fits in the hole (18.4), which also has an emerging nipple (20.1) of its upper part, which in the case that this part (20) is used, this nipple would fit in the hole (19.1) complementary to the upper male part (19) which it presents in its lower part. On the other hand, the supplementary jointing part (20) has a hole (20.2) in its lower part which would permit the fitting of the nipple (20.1) of an additional supplementary jointing part (20).

[0060] Figure 6 shows the alternative implementation to that shown in figure 5, where the support element presents a general configuration in a "T" shape, which is equally comprised by a female base element (21), an upper male elements (22), and the possible use of supplementary jointing parts (23).

[0061] The female base element in a "T" shape (21) present several wings (21.1) in this case two with perforations (21.2), and is equipped with at least one completely straight side so that it permits this support to be completely fixed against any construction element.

[0062] The female base element (21), has an upper hole (21.3) with a geometry in a "T" shape in which either the upper male element (22) or a supplementary jointing part (23) is fitted.

[0063] The upper male element in the "T" shape has a hole (22.1) in its lower face, in order to fit the nipple (23.1) with which the supplementary jointing part (23) is equipped, and in turn, also has a hole (23.2) in its lower part.

[0064] Figure 7 shows another potential implementation of an adjustable support, comprised by the female base part (24), an upper part (25), a joining part (26) between the upper part (25) and the lower part (24). Additionally and in the case that one wishes to achieve a greater height, it is possible to use supplementary jointing parts (27).

[0065] The female base part (24) has a general prismatic configuration possessing three of its sides with emerging wings (24.1) where the joint of the wings (24.1) has been reinforced with the female base part (24) by means of several gusset platens (24.2) placed in the corners of the female base part. Perforations (24.3) have been performed on the wings (24.1) for the fixation of the base to the ceiling or the floor. The female base part (24) has a circular hole (18.4) threaded in its interior in which the joint part (26) or a supplementary jointing part (27) would fit.

[0066] The joint part (26) between the female base part (24) and the upper part (25), present a threaded cylindrical configuration in its surface, showing in its emerging upper part, a means of fixation (26.1) with the complementary means of fixation (25.1) placed in the lower face of the upper part (25). Additionally, in the joint part (26) and in its lower part, there is a threaded circular hole in its interior (26.2) for the fitting of a threaded nipple (27.1) with which the supplementary jointing part (27) is equipped, which logically has another threaded hole

(27.2) in its lower part for the jointing of additional supplementary parts (27).

[0067] This support is equally equipped where one of its faces is straight with the aim to be able to align it against any construction element.

[0068] Figure 8 shows the support part (15) used to support the vertical terminal posts, used in the conclusion of the partitions, doors, wardrobes, or any construction which requires the vertical post of a partition. As shown, it is comprised by a single part which has a main prismatic body from whose base three wings (15.1) emerge reinforced in their joint with the main prismatic body by means of several gusset plates (15.2). The configuration of the support (15) permits its fitting in a bayonet fashion in the interior space of a vertical terminal post, and thus its height can be adjusted.

[0069] With the object to fulfil a double function to serve as the vertical terminal post (14) (figure 4), and to serve as support to the end of the raised section (10), this support (15) has been modified as shown in figure 9, where we observe that the support (28) presents several facing slots (29) on which extend several wings (30.1) of an angular part (30) in an "L" shape. The extension of the part (30) along the slots (29) permits the adjustment of the height of the support of the raised section (10).

[0070] Finally with the aim to achieve that the internal structure or web of the metal section is all built in a single time, without interruption, it has been necessary to resolve the construction method of the meeting of the partitions in a perpendicular way.

[0071] Figure 10 shows the construction method by means of which the meeting is carried out between two perpendicular partitions, result of a series of recommendations, not obligations, for the mounting.

[0072] In this figure 10, note that a section (31) of a partition (A) on which another partition (B) meets in a perpendicular way, it is recommended to mount the enclosure plates (33) in a continual way, which obliges placing the enclosure plates prior to the structure of another section. Later, the section (32) of the partition (B) is placed and its corresponding enclosure plates.

[0073] We also recommend with the aim to solidify both partitions, the placement in the meeting point of several vertical posts (34) and (35). The vertical post (34) on the section (31), while the vertical post (35) on the section (32). Finally both vertical posts (34) (35) are solidified by means of a connecting screw (36).

[0074] Note in figure 11, the solution adopted with the aim to achieve the construction of the entire internal structure in a single time, which permits the subsequent placement of the enclosure plates. Several angular parts (39) are used for this purpose placed in the corners of the meeting point and fixed to the sections (37) and (38) of the partitions (C) and (D). This adopted solution also permits the construction in a complete way of the entire interior structure which permits the connection between the interior of the partitions (C) and (D) and the potential passage of the pipelines of the installations, as the arrows

indicate.

[0075] It is not considered necessary to make this description more extensive in order for any expert in this matter to understand the scope of the invention and the advantages derived from it.

[0076] The materials, form, size, and placement of the elements shall be susceptible to variation always when they do not alter the essential nature of the invention.

[0077] The terms which this report has described must always be taken in their most extensive and not limitative sense.

Claims

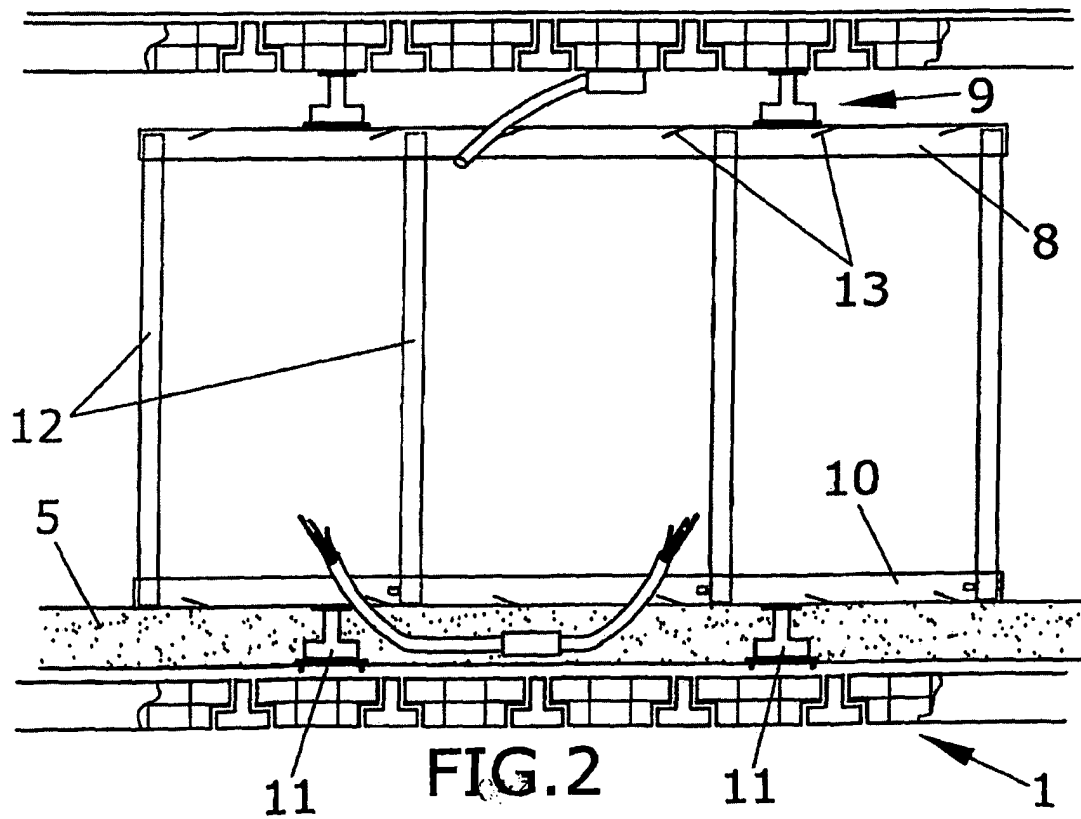
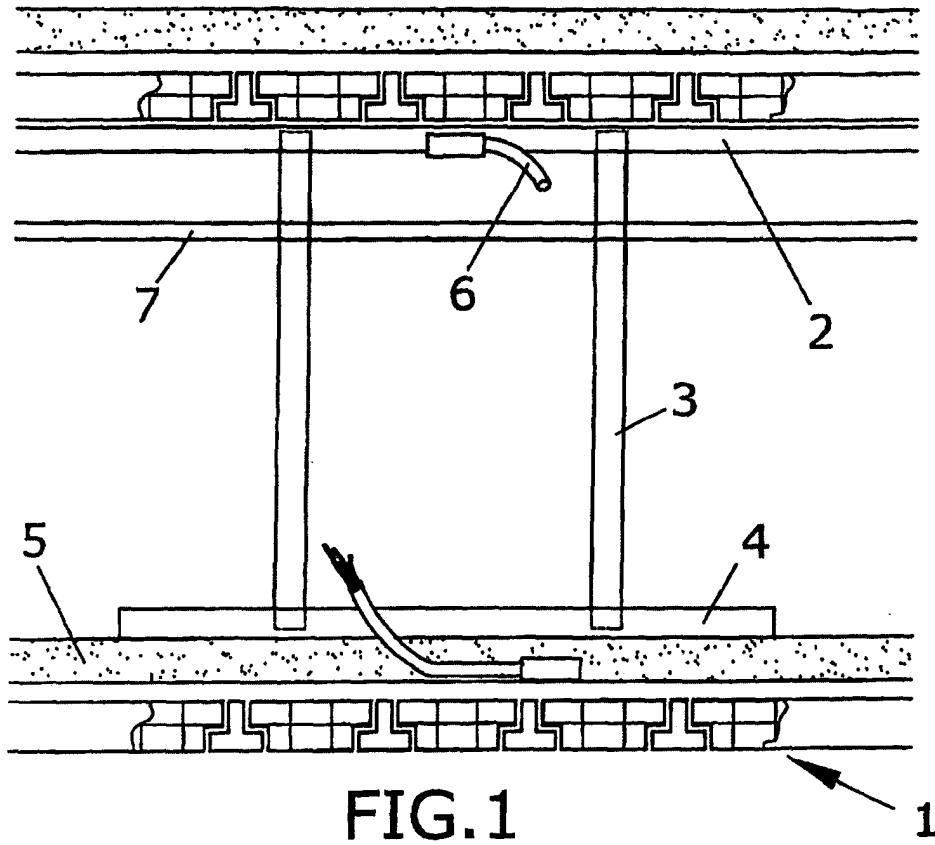
1. Partitioning system for partitions made implemented on an internal structure or web formed by a metal section on which several enclosure panels are fixed **characterized** because the upper or lower horizontal sections and several vertical posts where the upper and lower sections used in the construction of the internal structure for at least one of them or the two sections are found spaced from the ceiling or the floor by means of adjustable supports or spacers.
2. Partitioning system according to claim 1 **characterized** because the spacers or supports are height adjustable.
3. Partitioning system according to claim 2, **characterized** because the spacers or the supports are comprised by a female base part in which an upper male part fits in a loose way.
4. Partitioning system according to claim 3 **characterized** because the supports or spacers use several supplementary jointing parts with the aim to achieve greater height adjustment.
5. Partitioning system according to claim 4, **characterized** because the supplementary jointing parts are coupled in their upper part in a cavity made for this purpose in the upper male part, by means of an emerging nipple, which has a cavity in its lower part for the fitting of additional supplementary jointing parts.
6. Partitioning system according to claim 3, **characterized**, because the female base part presents a general prismatic body where several wings emerge from its lower edge. reinforced in its joint with the body of the male base part by means of several gusset plates, where one of the sides of the female base part is straight which permits its alignment with any structural element.
7. Partitioning system according to claim 1, **characterized** because the sections separated from the ceiling

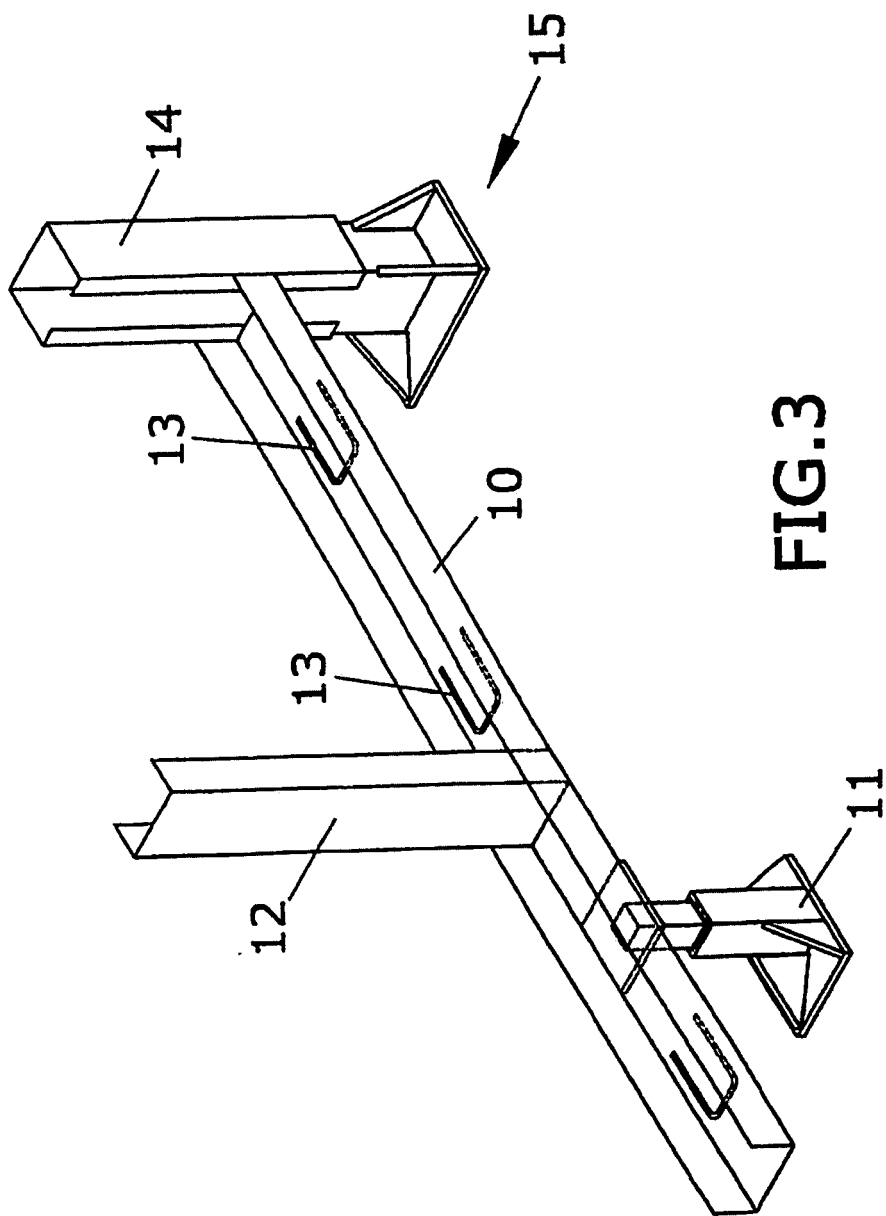
or the floor, present in their base a series of regularly distributed die-cuts, and in the wings, a series of positioning means of the vertical posts.

8. Partitioning system according to claim 7, **characterized** because the positioning means of the vertical posts performed in the wings of the section separated from the ceiling or floor, consist of emerging flanges towards the interior of the section or channel result from a die-cut, and they are placed in both wings facing each other. 5
9. Partitioning system according to claim 1, **characterized** so that in the case that the vertical posts are vertical terminal posts they are supported by several supports of vertical terminal posts comprised by a single part fitted and sliding by the interior space of the vertical terminal post. 10
10. Partitioning system according to claim 9, **characterized by** the support of the vertical posts with the aim to serve to support the vertical terminal posts and serve to support the end of the raised sections, they are equipped in their faces with facing slots by which the wings of an angular support element slide which extends and is fixed in these slots. 15
11. Partitioning system according to claim 1, **characterized by** the meeting between perpendicular partitions, several angular parts are used fixed to the respective sections of the perpendicular partitions, which permits the construction of the entire internal structure of the partition in a single time. 20
12. Adjustable support for the Partitioning system claimed above, **characterized** because it is comprised by a female base part in which an upper male part fits in a loose way. 25
13. Adjustable support according to claim 12 **characterized** because with the aim to increase the adjustment distance, several supplementary jointing parts are used fixed in the upper male part and which fit in the female base part. 30
14. Adjustable support according to claim 13, **characterized** because the female base part presents a general rectangular prismatic configuration presenting an upper hole in which either the upper male part or a supplementary jointing part fit, in addition from the female base part, wings emerge reinforced in their joint with the prismatic body by means of several gusset plates and they present perforations for their fixation to the ceiling or floor. 35
15. Adjustable support according to claim 13, **characterized** because the upper male part is equipped with a hole in its lower part to fit the nipple of the 40

supplementary jointing part.

16. Adjustable support according to claim 13, **characterized** because the supplementary jointing part is equipped with a general prismatic configuration which fits in the hole of the female base part, and with an emerging nipple of its upper part and with a complementary hole in its lower part for the fixation of supplementary parts for additional fixation. 45
17. Adjustable support according to claim 13 **characterized** because the female base part, the upper male part, and the potential supplementary jointing part or parts present a configuration in a "T" shape. 50
18. Adjustable support according to claim 12, **characterized** because the fitting between the female base part and the upper male part are performed by means of a threaded joint part, for this purpose, the female base part has a threaded circular hole in its interior, the joint part presents a threaded cylindrical configuration in its exterior surface and with a joint element with the upper male part by means of a complementary fixation element placed in the upper male part, also in its lower part it has a threaded circular hole in its interior. 55
19. Adjustable support according to claim 18 **characterized** because with the aim to increase the adjustment distance, several supplementary jointing parts with a general threaded cylindrical shape in its exterior surface and which present an emerging threaded nipple in its exterior surface, and in its lower end, a threaded circular hole in its interior. 60
20. Support for vertical terminal posts for the partitioning system claimed above **characterized** because it is comprised by a single part of general prismatic configuration, presenting in the lower end of the main body, several emerging wings, reinforced in their joint with the main body by means of several gusset plates, and in general presenting dimensions for the main prismatic body which fits in the interior space of the vertical terminal posts, which permits its height adjustment. 65
21. Support for vertical terminal posts according to claim 21, **characterized by** the main prismatic body present in its faces several facing slots by which wings extend of the angular support part in an "L" shape, which permits its adjustment and subsequent fixation, which is used for the support of the raised sections. 70





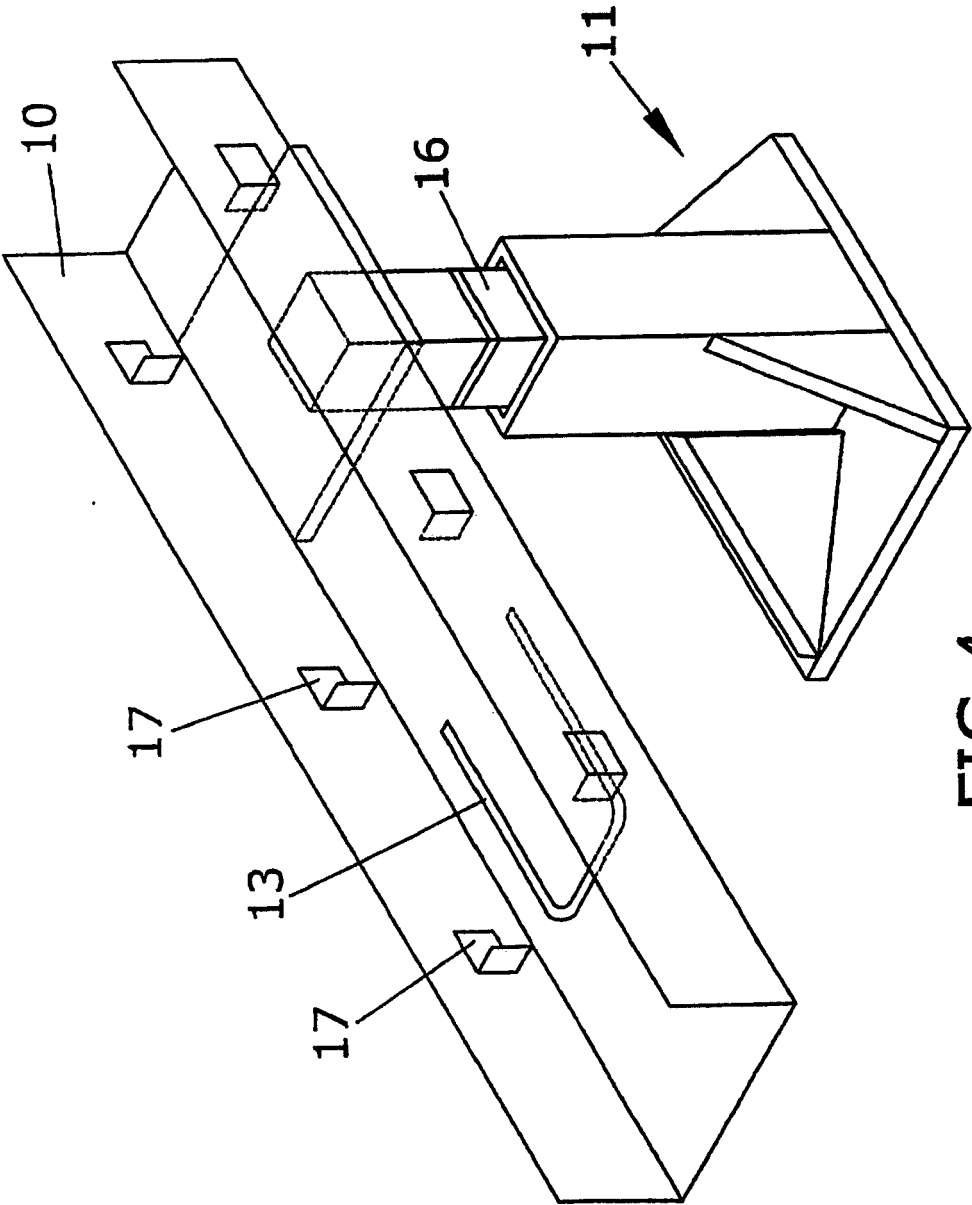


FIG. 4

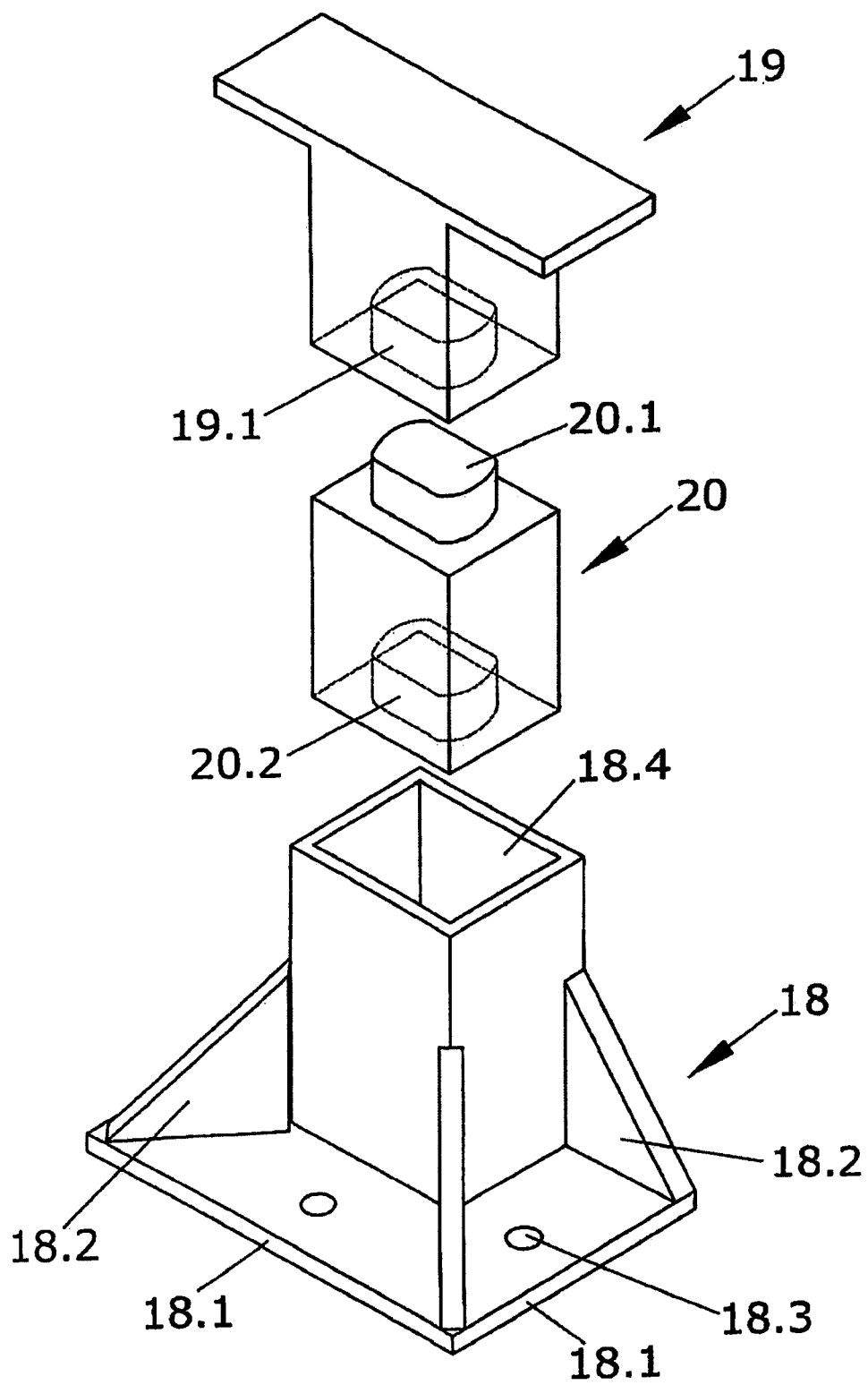


FIG.5

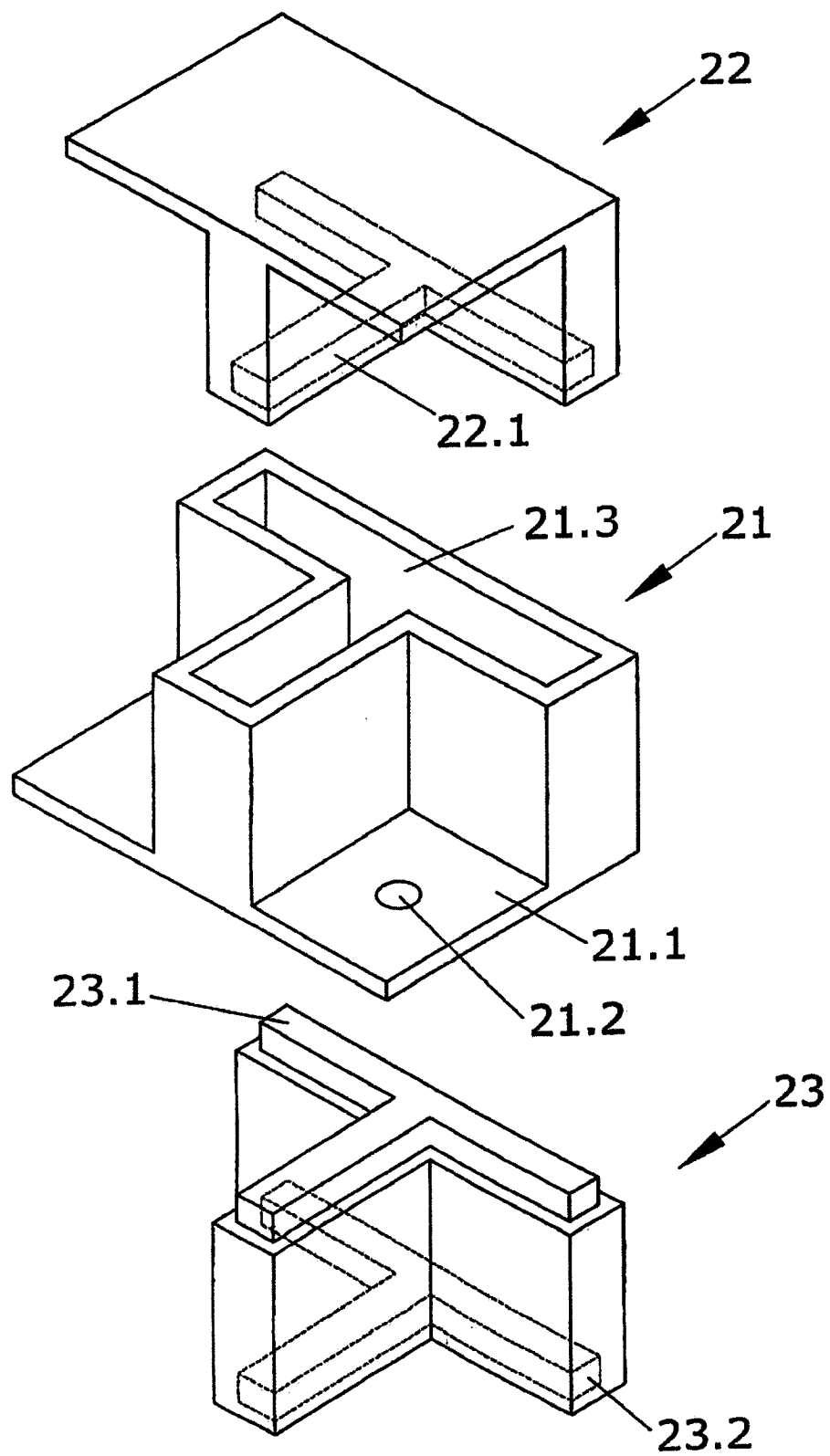


FIG.6

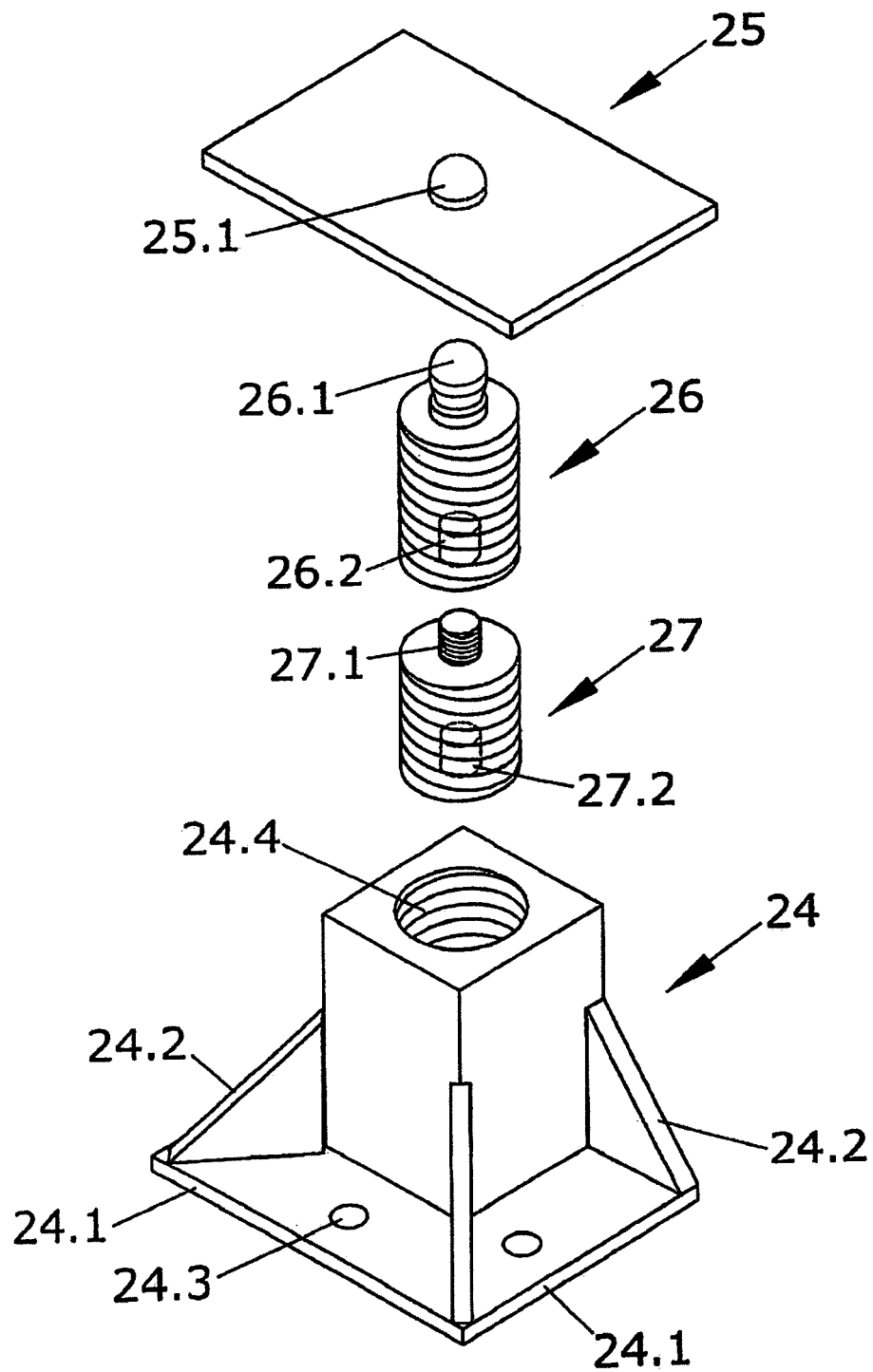


FIG.7

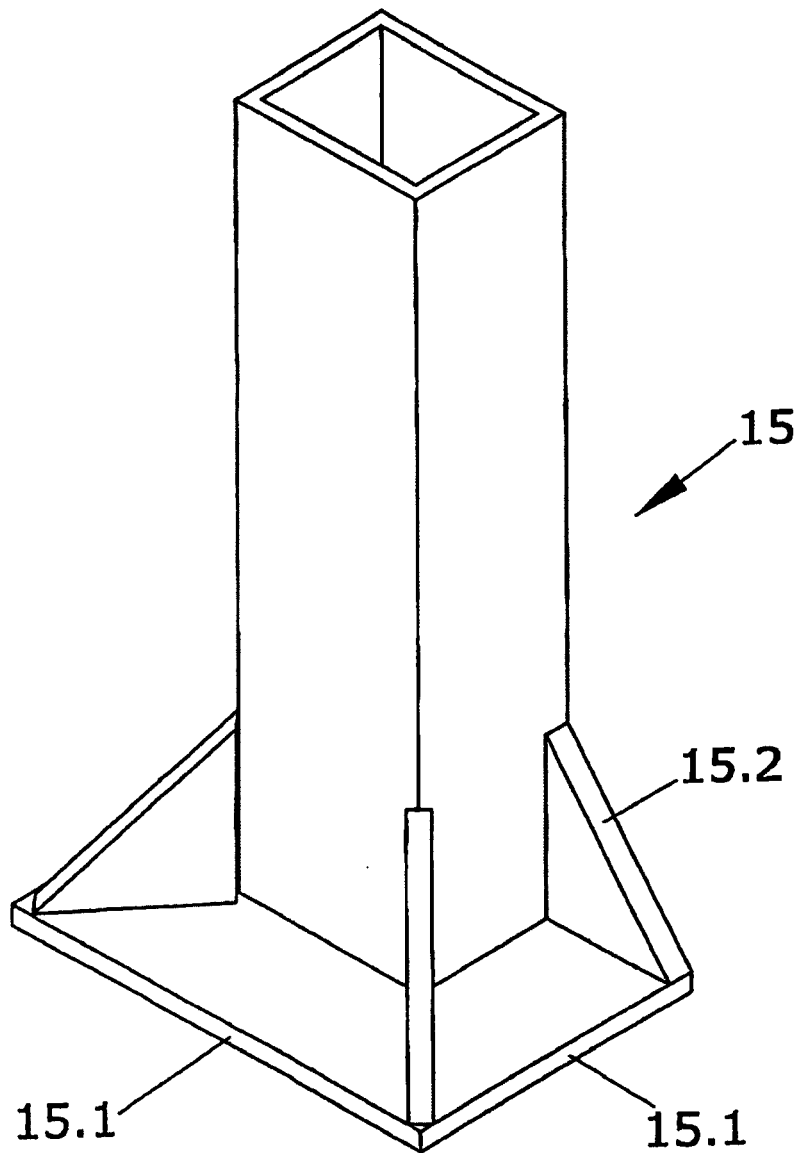


FIG.8

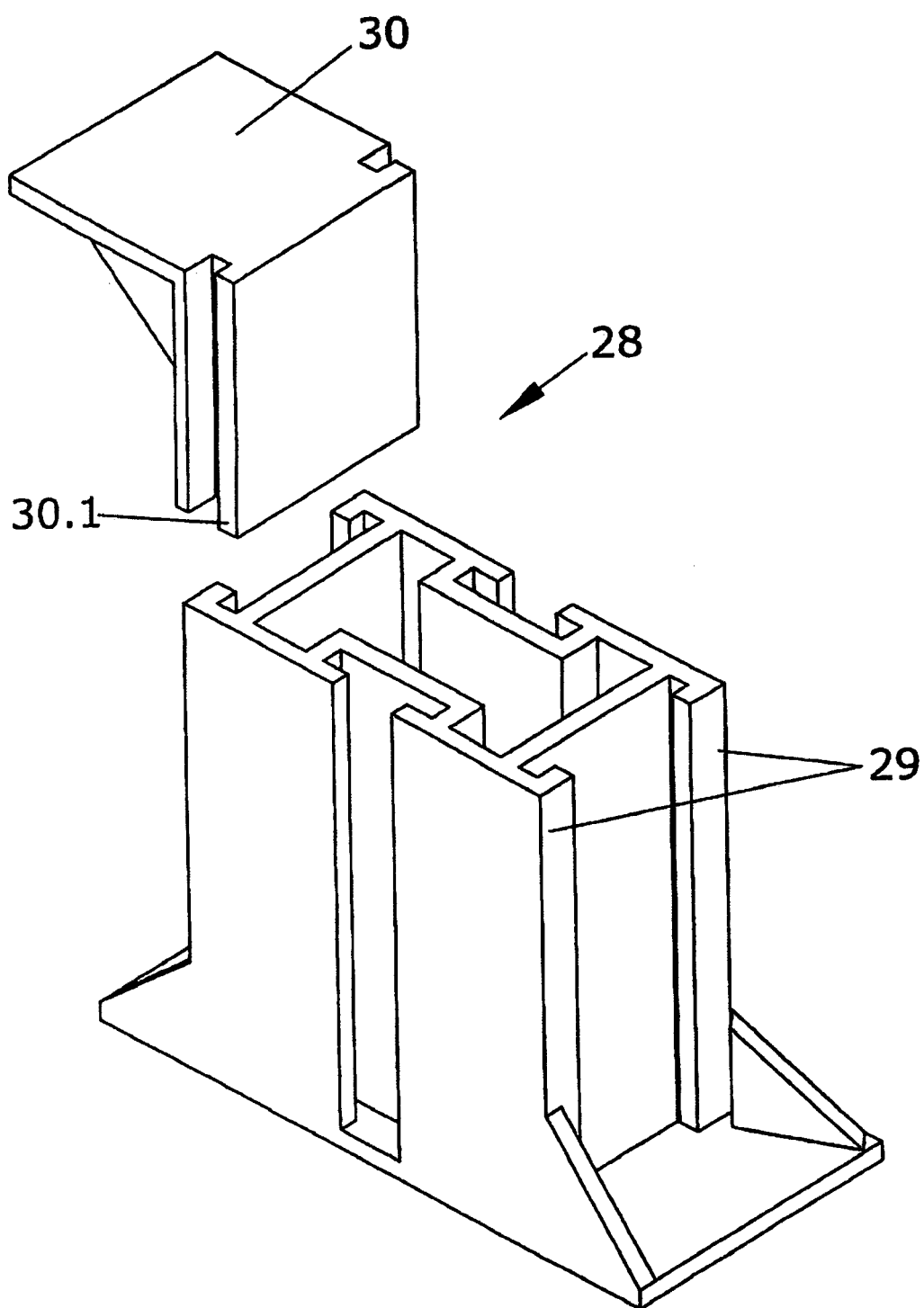


FIG.9

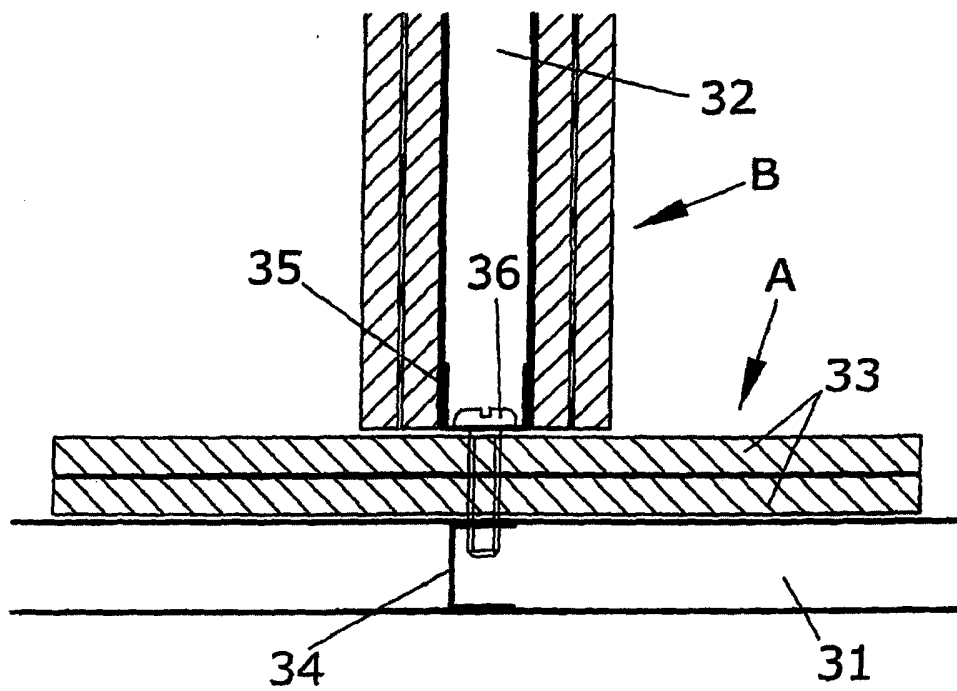


FIG. 10

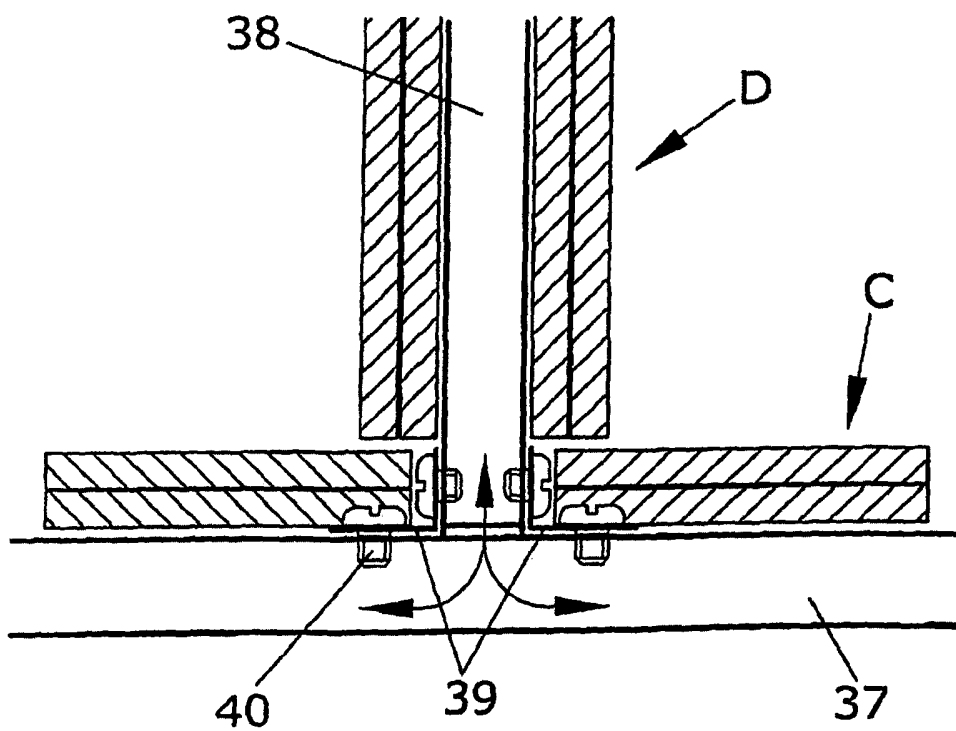


FIG. 11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/ES2006/070125

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. E04B2/82
ADD. E04B2/72

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
E04B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 3 265 416 A (DOWNES LEONARD O) 9 August 1966 (1966-08-09) claim 1; figures 1-4 -----	1-3,6,9, 12,14
X	US 3 282 006 A (HALSEY PAUL F ET AL) 1 November 1966 (1966-11-01) figures 13,14 -----	1,2,4,9
X	EP 0 026 936 A (STOCZNIA SZCZECINSKA [PL]) 15 April 1981 (1981-04-15) figures 7,14 -----	1,2,5,9, 11
Y		7,8
X	WO 02/090678 A2 (L & P PROPERTY MANAGEMENT CO [US]; THOMPSON STEVEN C [US]) 14 November 2002 (2002-11-14) figures 3,4 -----	1,10,12
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

13 November 2006

Date of mailing of the international search report

20/11/2006

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/ES2006/070125

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Y	US 2 275 109 A (MCGEE RICHARD T) 3 March 1942 (1942-03-03) figure 4	7,8

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/ES2006/070125

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US 2275109	A	03-03-1942	NONE	