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(73) Patenthaver: **Schmitt, Reiner, Vogelsteinstrasse 11, 97737 Gemünden, Tyskland**

(72) Opfinder: **Schmitt, Reiner, Vogelsteinstrasse 11, 97737 Gemünden, Tyskland**

(74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **Chas. Hude A/S, H.C. Andersens Boulevard 33, 1780 København V, Danmark**

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Description

The invention relates to a prefabricated building element for constructing corners in rooms in dry walling as well as an associated connecting profile, two building panel sections of the prefabricated building element being able to be folded towards the rear side from a planar position.

In dry walling, in particular when producing walls as well as false walls made of gypsum boards, for example, a cost-efficient and particularly quick execution of construction work is generally required. In contrast to this, in such wall structures made of individual building panels, problems arise regarding the butt joints between the building panels. In particular corners in rooms lead to non negligible touch-up jobs for spackling over corner rails, for example. Hence, cladding of shafts, pillars or similar constructions requires a high expenditure of time.

In order to economize the installation process, different solutions are known from the state of the art for connecting building panels having a butt joint around corners so that subsequent spackling becomes redundant. One known solution are flexible plastic profiles, which comprise U-shaped mounting sections on both sides of a bending section for mounting the front faces of the adjacent building panels. Thus, building panels extending over corners can be accomplished in a simple and reliable manner without having to spackle over the corner.

A disadvantage of an embodiment of this type, however, is that the profile used accordingly is visible at the corner due to overlapping the frontal faces of the two adjacent building panels. However, the surface characteristic of the profile visible at the corner, which is different from the surface characteristic of the building panels, considerably complicates a subsequent decorating of the building panels.

A further disadvantage is the not entirely planar design of the building panel provided with the profile since the profile overlaps the adjacent building panels on their front side and their rear side. Thus, a plurality of building panels which are connected using profiles cannot be stacked on top of each other in a compact manner. In order to prevent damaging building panels which are

stacked on top of each other due to the overlapping profiles, in particular to prevent damaging the surface layers of the building panels, the respective prefabricated building element must be handled individually, thus considerably increasing the logistical effort.

Furthermore, a solution is known form the state of the art, in which a recess is incorporated into a continuous building panel so that the surface layer arranged on the visible side is maintained. A double-sided piece of adhesive tape is inserted into this recess, a renewed connection of the two building panel sections being effected by means of the double-sided piece of adhesive tape in the corner after folding the building panel sections present on both sides of the recess.

A disadvantage of the embodiment mentioned above, however, is the insufficient stability of the building panel provided with a recess, despite using the double-sided piece of adhesive tape. This can lead to damaging the building panel during handling even before installing it at its destined location. The surface layer can become torn in the area of the recess when lifted unevenly, on the one hand. Furthermore, the surface layer can peel off of the building panel core by lifting the building panel at a building panel section. The risk of the building panel core adjacent to the recess impermissibly breaking out should also be considered. In particular in gypsum board panels, it cannot be avoided that the gypsum core, which is tapered near the bottom, breaks unevenly. This damage results in either having to completely discard the building panel or at the least requires touching up the building panel, thus resulting in an undesired expenditure of time.

From DE 31 41 709 A1, a prefabricated building element made of gypsum board having a connecting profile for constructing wall elements for corner areas is known. The connecting profile is anchored in the gypsum material of the gypsum board panel using an anchor dowel.

A disadvantage of this prefabricated building element is that the connecting profile already has to be inserted when producing the gypsum board panel since the anchor dowel is embedded in the still viscous gypsum mixture. Producing such prefabricated building elements therefore requires a high plant-specific expenditure and cannot be produced in smaller quantities if necessary.

From WO 98/16699 A1 a connecting profile for connecting panel elements having two projections is known. One projection is inserted into a centrally located groove of the panel element whereas the second projection overlaps the panel element at a corner of the frontal faces and thus fixates the connecting profile in a form-fitting manner.

A disadvantage of this connecting profile is that the connecting profile overlaps the panel element on the surface layer. Thus, a plurality of panel elements connected by means of the connecting profile cannot be compactly stacked on top of each other. Moreover, the unevenness caused by the overlapping second projection has to be spackled over in order to form an even outer side.

It is thus the object of the invention to provide a connecting profile as well as a prefabricated building element having a respective connecting profile, which in the area of the gypsum board panels overcomes the disadvantages of the embodiments described above.

The object is attained by a prefabricated building element according to the invention and the teachings of claim 1. A connecting profile according to the invention is described in claim 8. Furthermore, claim 12 describes a new method according to the invention for producing a respective prefabricated building element.

Advantageous embodiments are the subject matter of the dependent claims.

The generic prefabricated building element first of all serves for constructing corners in rooms in dry walling. This initially requires a building panel which comprises a continuous surface layer arranged on the visible side and a panel core behind the surface layer, said panel core pointing towards the rear side. Furthermore, it is necessary for a recess to be incorporated into the building panel behind the surface layer, said recess pointing towards the rear side and extending over the length of the building panel, meaning the panel core is separated by the recess. The required building panel is therefore accordingly divided into a right building panel section and a left building panel section while having a continuous surface layer. The continuous surface layer thus forms a folding zone in the area of the recess, said folding zone enabling folding the right building panel section relative to the left building panel section at least

towards the rear side at an angle of at least 90°. Thus, starting from a flat building panel, a corner in a room can thus be constructed.

Furthermore, the prefabricated building element comprises a right stabilizing strip for being mounted at the right building panel section and a left stabilizing strip for being mounted at the left building panel section, said stabilizing strips being arranged within the recess. It is obvious that, under consideration of the shape and size of the recess, the stabilizing strip must be formed in such a manner that the building panel sections can be folded to the rear side in an unimpaired manner.

In order to improve the support and stability with respect to the state of the art, the respective building panel sections are provided with an insertion groove starting from the recess and extending parallel to the respective building panel section. For this purpose, the stabilizing strips each comprise an insertion tongue, which is mounted in the insertion groove of the respective building panel section.

By mounting the stabilizing strips by means of an insertion groove and an insertion tongue, a significantly improved connection can be achieved between the stabilizing strip and the building panel section without having to engage around the frontal faces of the building panel section. The newly created embodiment enables supporting the stabilizing strips at the building panel sections in a significantly improved manner, wherein the stiffness and stability of the arrangement comprising a building panel and stabilizing strips can be augmented with respect to known embodiments. This in turn reduces the risk of damaging the panel core as well as the surface layer in the area of the recess.

A particularly advantageous prefabricated building element can be created when a gypsum board panel is used as a building panel, the respective surface layer being formed by a paper lining in this embodiment.

The embodiment of the prefabricated building element is particularly advantageous if the stabilizing strips are arranged entirely within the recess, meaning the stabilizing strips in their stretched initial position comprise a height which is lesser than the thickness of the used building panel, minus the thickness of the surface layer. Thus, the stabilizing strips can be arranged between the surface layer and the rear side of the building panel, whereby the

prefabricated building element can be transported in a particularly advantageous manner which is less prone to cause damage. In contrast to known embodiments having stiffening profiles engaging around the building panels, the prefabricated building elements can be stacked on top of each other without running the risk of being damaged.

The design and production of the stabilizing strips is further simplified if they are designed essentially symmetric to each other. This in particular simplifies producing the recess in the building panel as well as the insertion grooves in the building panel sections. In a separate embodiment of the two stabilizing strips, in contrast, it is particularly advantageous if the right and the left stabilizing strips are designed as non-variable parts.

The prefabricated building element can be advantageously mounted and advantageously used if the building panel sections are able to be folded relative to each other towards the visible side at an angle of 170°. This leads to the two insertion grooves of the respective building panel sections coming to rest largely parallel to each other. In this mounting position, the stabilizing strips can be mounted onto a prepared building panel in a simple manner by inserting the insertion tongues into the insertion grooves.

An advantageous connection between the stabilizing strips and the building panel sections can be achieved if the insertion grooves have a depth of between 10 mm and 50 mm, wherein it is particularly advantageous if the depth is chosen to be between 20 mm and 30 mm.

For this purpose, it is particularly advantageous if the insertion tongues do not rest on the bottom of the insertion grooves but rather leave some leeway. This leeway should be chosen as small as possible in order to prevent causing any unnecessary weakening of the building panel sections. It is therefore advantageous if there is a distance of between 0.5 mm and 10 mm, particularly advantageously of between 1.5 mm and 4 mm, between the insertion tongue and the bottom of the insertion groove.

It is particularly advantageous if a latching function is added to the stabilizing strips. For this purpose, the right stabilizing strip comprises right latching means and the left stabilizing strip comprises left latching means, the design of the latching means being initially unimportant as long as it is ensured that the right

latching means latch with the left latching means when the building panel sections are folded by 90° towards the rear side.

By means of this particularly advantageous embodiment having a latching function it is achieved that a building panel section is able to be folded upwards at the location of use starting from the flat shape of the prefabricated building element so that the prefabricated building element assumes an angular shape at an angle of 90° so that the building panel element no longer has to be held in order to maintain this angular shape. Henceforth, the prefabricated building element can be mounted at the location of use in a simple manner, the angle automatically being maintained due to the latching.

The latching means can be designed in various manners, wherein in a particularly advantageous first embodiment of the stabilizing strips – particularly advantageously produced as extrusion profiles or rather as a shared extrusion profile – the right latching means engage behind the left latching means by means of a latching pin (right and left being chosen entirely arbitrarily). Thus, the stabilizing strips as well as the latching means can be produced in the extrusion profile without any additional touch-ups and can thus be realized particularly cost-efficiently.

Alternatively, it is possible to produce the latching means uniformly on the left side and the right side, said latching means engaging alternatingly behind each other. An embodiment resembling a zipper is conceivable so that the latching means interlock with each other when the mounting sections are folded towards the rear side by 90°.

Regarding the achievable latching force, it is further particularly advantageous if said latching force is chosen not too great. In fact, it is particularly advantageous if the latching means unlatch before a critical breaking load is reached. However, should the prefabricated building element be handled in a disadvantageous manner after the latching means have latched with each other, it is particularly advantageous, if the latching means unlatch from each other. Should, for example, only one building panel section be grabbed and bending forces should act on the other building panel section under its own weight when said building panel section is being held in a horizontal position, for example, these bending forces can quickly lead to the building panel section

breaking, in particular when the building panel is a gypsum board panel. In particular the area directly surrounding the insertion groove is at risk of breaking. In contrast, it is advantageous for the latching means to unlatch instead, so that the building panel section not held by anyone will promptly fall down, though with a realistic possibility of not having incurred any damage due to the unlatching function when the building panel section swings down freely in the air.

Different methods are available for designing the stabilizing strips, individual parts being able to be used in a first embodiment for the right stabilizing strip and the left stabilizing strip.

In contrast, the stabilizing strips can be created by a connecting profile according to the invention in a particularly advantageous manner.

Generically speaking the one-piece connecting profile initially comprises a right stabilizing strip for being mounted at a right building panel section and a left stabilizing strip for being mounted at a left building panel section, the stabilizing strips being mounted in the recess of the building panel according to the intended use.

An insertion tongue is added to the respective stabilizing strips for improving said stabilizing strips with respect to the state of the art, a significantly improved connection to the respective building panel section being able to be achieved by means of the insertion tongue without having to engage around the frontal faces of the building panel sections. For this purpose, the insertion tongue extends parallel to the plane of the respective building panel section, an insertion groove starting at the recess being necessary in the respective building panel section, said insertion groove accordingly having to extend parallel to the plane of the respective building panel section.

A respective connecting profile can be used in a prefabricated building element as described above in a particularly advantageous manner.

For this purpose, it is furthermore particularly advantageous if the connecting profile comprises a central bending section connecting the stabilizing strips. Thus, folding the building panel sections comprising mounted stabilizing strips by bending the surface layer of the building panel and the bending section is possible.

In the event that a preferably sharp-edged corner design is desired when constructing the corner in the room, it is furthermore particularly advantageous if the connecting profile is bent at the bending section with as small a radius as possible. It is therefore particularly advantageous if the bending section is more or less a film hinge so that an almost sharp-edged corner can be constructed when bending the connecting profile to the rear side at an angle of 90°. Likewise, this enables bending the two stabilizing strips largely without any resistance towards each other as well as towards the rear side and the visible side. A further advantage of this embodiment is that the surface layer of the prefabricated building element, said surface layer extending continuously on the visible side, is stretched only minimally by bending the two building panel sections.

A simple as well as expedient design of the connecting profile for bending the right stabilizing strip relative to the left stabilizing strip by 90° towards the rear side is achieved if the connecting profile in the initial state comprises a shape opening from the bending section in a V-shaped manner towards the rear side. It is also advantageous if the connecting profile comprises an essentially triangular Y-shaped skirting section and a panel-shaped web section adjacent thereto on both sides of the bending section. Thus, the connecting profile is Y-shaped in the initial position, without regarding the insertion tongues, whereby the connecting profile can be inserted into a respective Y-shaped recess in the building panel. This design favors processing the building panel for producing the recess, on the one hand. A particular advantage, however, is that damage to the building panel section in the area of the recess is prevented. Likewise, an embodiment, in which a connecting profile having a Y-shaped design is used when the building panel is embodied as a gypsum board panel, is particularly advantageous since it is thus largely prevented that the core layer breaks out in the area of the recess.

As described above, it is particularly advantageous for the prefabricated building element as well as for the connecting profile if the right stabilizing strip comprises right latching means and the left stabilizing strip comprises left latching means, said right latching means latching with said left latching means when the stabilizing strips are folded toward the rear side by 90°.

The novel prefabricated building element further leads to a novel method for producing a prefabricated building element for constructing corners in rooms in dry walling according to the invention.

For this purpose, a building plate is required, which comprises a continuous surface layer arranged on the visible side and a panel core behind the surface layer, said panel core pointing towards a rear side. Furthermore, a connecting profile having a right and a left stabilizing strip or separate stabilizing strips is required, said stabilizing strips each comprising an insertion tongue.

First, the building panel has to be processed, said building panel being cut from the panel core to the surface layer in a straight line extending over the length of the building panel. In a first embodiment of the method, this process can be carried out by a separating cut separating the panel core or, in a second embodiment of the method, by forming a V- or Y-shaped recess removing the panel core. In either case, a right and a left partial panel adjacent to the recess are formed, the two partial panels remaining connected to each other via the continuous surface layer of the building panel.

Now, it is required to fold the partial panels towards the visible side in the area of the separating cut or in the area of the recess, respectively, until they adjoin. Thus, the frontal faces of the two partial panels are no longer arranged lying opposite each other but instead are arranged next to each other having a surface layer lying therebetween.

In the first embodiment of the method having the separating cut, processing the two plates is henceforth required, a tapering being produced at the frontal face. This tapering is to be created in such a manner that a V- or Y-shaped recess is produced when imagining the partial panel in a planar position.

Subsequently, it is required to process the two partial plates while producing an insertion tongue extending parallel to the plane of the partial panel starting from the recess. Thus, a left and a right building panel section are formed.

The right and the left stabilizing strips are mounted at the right building panel section or the left building section, respectively, while forming a prefabricated building element according to the description above.

Provided that a connecting profile is used in a particularly advantageous manner, said connecting profile integrally comprising a central bending section,

in the particularly advantageous method the connecting profile is also folded towards the visible side before being mounted at the building panel sections so that the insertion tongues are arranged parallel to each other. Thus, both insertion tongues of the connecting profile can be simultaneously inserted into the two insertion grooves of the two building panel sections.

Furthermore, in order to increase stiffness and hardness, it is particularly advantageous if an adhesive is applied at the insertion tongues and/or in the insertion grooves before mounting the insertion tongues in the insertion grooves.

In order to prevent damaging the partial panels when processing them, it is advantageous if both partial panels together rest against a planar support in the area of the cutting tool when producing the insertion grooves. For this purpose it is advantageous if the support is designed having a length of at least 50 mm, particularly advantageously of at least 200 mm, and at a height of at least 120 % the depth of the insertion grooves, particularly advantageously of at least 200 % the depth of the insertion grooves.

In the following figures, various exemplary embodiments of connecting profiles as well as of prefabricated building elements are illustrated.

In the figures,

Fig. 1 shows a simple embodiment of a connecting profile according to the invention;

Fig. 2 shows a prefabricated building element using the connecting profile shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 shows the building panel of the prefabricated building element intended for use as shown in Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 shows the prefabricated building element after the two mounting sections have been folded towards the rear side;

Fig. 5 shows mounting the connecting profile to the building panel;

Fig. 6 shows a first alternative embodiment of a connecting profile having a latching function;

Fig. 7 shows a prefabricated building element using the connecting profile shown in Fig. 6 in a folded position;

Fig. 8 shows a second alternative embodiment of a connecting profile having a latching function;

Fig. 9 shows a prefabricated building element using the connecting profile shown in Fig. 8 in a folded position;

Fig. 10 shows separate stabilizing strips for use in a prefabricated building element;

Fig. 11 shows a further example of a prefabricated building element having the stabilizing strips shown in Fig. 10.

In **Fig. 1**, a simple embodiment of a connecting profile 01 is shown in a cross-sectional view, said connecting profile 01 being divided into a right stabilizing strip 04r and a left stabilizing strip 04l having a Y-shaped basic form, said stabilizing strips 04r, 04l being connected to each other via a bending section 03. For this purpose, the bending section 03 is chosen to be so thin that said bending section 03 constitutes a film hinge, both stabilizing strips 04r, 04l being able to be bent towards each other by means of said film hinge 03. The opening, which is V-shaped towards the rear side, of the connecting profile 01 ensures that the two stabilizing strips 04r, 04l can be bent with respect to each other by 90° towards the rear side. The design of the stabilizing strips 04 can also be seen, said stabilizing strips 04r, 04l each being made up of a triangular skirting section 05, a web section 06 adjacent thereto as well as an insertion tongue 07 extending essentially parallel to the plane of the respective building panel section 16.

In **Fig. 2**, a prefabricated building element 11 having the connecting profile 01 from Fig. 1 is shown, the associated building panel 15 being shown in **Fig. 3**. The advantageous embodiment of the building panel 15 having the Y-shaped recess 18 can be seen, two building panel sections 16r and 16l being adjacent to the recess 18, the building panel sections 16r, 16l in turn being connected to each other via a continuous surface layer 17 arranged on the visible side 12. Insertion grooves 19 are incorporated into the respective building panel sections 16r, 16l parallel to the plane of the respective building panel sections 16r, 16l, the insertion tongues 07 of the connecting profile 01 being mounted in said insertion grooves 19. Thus, a particularly sturdy connection of the connecting profile 01 to the building panel 15 is achieved.

Furthermore, it can be seen in Fig. 2 that in this particularly advantageous embodiment, the connecting profile 01 is entirely inserted in the recess 18 and does not protrude over the rear side 13 of the building panel 15. Thus, several building panels 15 or several prefabricated building elements 11, respectively, can be stacked on top of each other without hindrance and without running the risk of damaging the surface layers of other building panels lying above.

In **Fig. 4**, the prefabricated building element 11 is shown in its usage position, the two building panel sections 16r, 16l of the building panel 15 being folded towards the rear side 13 at an angle of 90° for this purpose. Accordingly, the two web sections 06 of the right stabilizing strip 04r as well as the left stabilizing strip 04l come to rest parallel to each other. Furthermore, the advantageous corner design of the prefabricated building element can be seen in the position folded at an angle of 90°, which is mostly acute due to the bending area 03 in the type of a film hinge. Furthermore, it can be taken from this embodiment that a uniform surface is constructed surrounding the corner in its usage so that the subsequent surface design can be carried out without any touch-ups or extra work.

Inserting the connecting profile 01 into the building panel 15 comprising the two building panel sections 16r and 16l can be effected particularly easily if the connecting profile 01 as well as the building panel 15 each are folded with respect to each other towards the visible side 12 at an angle of 180° (cf. **Fig. 5**). By folding the right stabilizing strip 04r and the left stabilizing strip 04l towards the visible side at an angle of 180°, the two insertion tongues 07come to rest parallel to each other. Likewise, the two building panel sections 16r and 16l can be bent by 180° with respect to each other towards the visible side so that their insertion grooves 19 are also arranged parallel to each other and open towards the visible side. In this position, the connecting profile 01 can be readily mounted at the thus prepared building panel 15.

In **Fig. 6**, as an alternative to the embodiment of Fig. 1, a connecting profile 21 is shown having a latching function, said connecting profile 21 being able to be produced using the extrusion method, just like the profile shown in Fig. 1. For implementing the latching function, a stabilizing strip 24r comprises a first latching means 29r in the shape of a latching hook. The other stabilizing strip

24l in contrast forms a second latching means 29l with the free frontal face of the regularly present web section 06, said latching hook 29r being able to engage behind the second latching means 29l.

For this purpose, **Fig. 7** shows the embodiment of the connecting profile 21 shown in Fig. 6 being used in a prefabricated building element 31 in the functional position and folded to the rear side by 90°. In this position, the position of the two building panel sections 16r, 16l with respect to each other is reliably maintained. Furthermore, it can be seen that a further slight recess is required in the respective building panel 35 for this embodiment of the latching function.

In **Fig. 8**, an alternative connecting profile 41 having a latching function is shown, the right stabilizing strip 44r and the left stabilizing strip 44l now being designed in the same manner, each stabilizing strip 44r, 44l having alternatingly undercutting latching protrusions 49r and 49l which interlock with each other in a zipper-like manner and thus also ensure the position of the two stabilizing strips 44r, 44l with respect to each other.

To this end, **Fig. 9** shows the connecting profile from Fig. 8 being used in a building panel 55, folded backward by 90°, of the prefabricated building element 51.

In **Fig. 10**, separate stabilizing strips 64 are now shown, said stabilizing strips 64 being designed as non-variable parts for the right and the left side. These stabilizing strips 64 are each made up of a web section 06 and an insertion tongue 07.

To this end, **Fig. 11** shows a prefabricated building element 71 having the separate stabilizing strips 64 according to the preceding figure. The right building panel section 76r is folded relative to the left building panel section 76l at the surface layer 77 which is continuous in the area of the recess 78. With larger panel thicknesses of the building panel 75, it is possible to limit processing the building panel 75 in the area of the recess 78 to an area in which the stabilizing strips 64 are mounted so that a projection 79 is formed at the building panel sections 76 towards the rear side above the stabilizing strips 64.

Patentkrav

1. Præfabrikeret byggeelement (11, 31, 51, 71) til fremstilling af rumhjørner i tørt byggeri med en byggeplade (15, 35, 75) af gipskarton, hvilken byggeplade (15, 35, 75) har et på en synlig side (12) anbragt gennemgående dæklag (17, 77) og et bag dæklaget (17, 77), mod en bagside (13) pegende udsparing (18, 78) og et til højre og til venstre, til udsparingen (18, 78) opgrænsende byggepladeafsnit (16r, 76r, 16l, 76l, 761, som (16r, 76r, 16l, 76l) i forhold til hinanden og i det mindste i forhold til bagsiden (13) kan vippes en vinkel på mindst 90° og er fastgjort ved hjælp af en højre og en venstre stabiliseringsliste (04r, 041, 24r, 24l, 44r, 441, 64), som (04, 24, 44, 64) er fastgjort inden for udsparingen (18, 78) ved det højre, henholdsvis det venstre, byggepladeafsnit (16r, 76r, 16l, 76l),
kendetegnet ved
at der i byggepladeafsnittene (16r, 76r, 16l, 76l) parallelt med planet for vedkommende byggepladeafsnit (16r, 76r, 16l, 76l) fra udsparingen (18, 78) er tildannet udadgående indstikningsnotgange (19), og at stabiliseringslisterne (04, 24, 44, 64) hver har en indstikningsflig (07), som er fastgjort i indstikningsnotgangen (19) på vedkommende byggepladeafsnit (16, 76).

2. Præfabrikeret byggeelement (11, 31, 51, 71) ifølge krav 1,
kendetegnet ved,
at byggepladen (15, 35, 75) er en gipskartonplade.

3. Præfabrikeret byggeelement (11, 31, 51, 71) ifølge krav 1 eller 2,
kendetegnet ved,
at stabiliseringslisten (04, 24, 44, 64) inden i udsparingen (18, 78) er indrettet mellem dæklaget (17, 77) og bagsiden (13) af byggepladen (15, 35, 75).

4. Præfabrikeret byggeelement (11, 31, 51, 71) ifølge et af kravene 1 til 3,
kendetegnet ved,
at den højre stabiliseringsliste (04r, 24r, 44r) er udformet symmetrisk i forhold til den venstre stabiliseringsliste (04l, 24l, 44l), og/eller at den højre

stabiliseringsliste (64) og den venstre stabiliseringsliste (64) er udformet som ens dele.

5. Præfabrikeret byggeelement (11, 31, 51, 71) ifølge et af kravene 1 til 4, **kendetegnet ved,**
at byggepladeafsnittene (16r, 76r, 16l, 76l) kan foldes i forhold til hinanden og til en sigtelinje (12) over en vinkel på mindst 170°, især så at byggepladeafsnittene (16r, 76r,16l, 76l) kan klappes mod hinanden.

6. Præfabrikeret byggeelement (11, 31, 51, 71) ifølge et af kravene 1 til 4, **kendetegnet ved,**
at indstikningsnotgangen (19) har en dybde mellem 10 mm og 50 mm, især mellem 20 mm og 30 mm, og at især afstanden mellem et indstikningsben (07) og basis i indstikningsnotgangen (19) er mellem 0,5 mm og 10 mm.

7. Præfabrikeret byggeelement (11, 31, 51, 71) ifølge et af kravene 1 til 5, **kendetegnet ved**
at den højre stabiliseringsliste (24r, 44r, 64) har et højre indrastningsorgan (29r, 49r, 69), og at den venstre stabiliseringsliste (24l, 44,l, 64) har et venstre indrastningsorgan (29l, 49l, 69), og at der ved en "klapning" af byggepladeafsnittet (16r, 76r, 16l, 76l) 90o hen mod bagsiden (13) kan ske en indrastning af det højre indrastningsorgan (29r, 49r, 69) ind i det venstre indrastningsorgan (29l, 49l, 69), og at især indrastningsorganet (29r, 29l, 49r, 49l, 69), hvad angår en fremkaldt holdekraft, er således udformet, at der kan ske en udrastning, før der sker en beskadigelse af byggepladen (15, 35, 75) ved brud tilvejebragt på og/eller ved siden af stabiliseringslisten (04, 24, 44, 64).

8. Fremgangsmåde til fremstilling af et præfabrikeret byggeelement (11, 31, 51, 71) til fremstilling af rumlige hjørner i tørt byggeri under anvendelse af en byggeplade af gipskarton, hvor byggepladen har et på en synlig side (12) anbragt gennemgående dæklag (17, 77) og en bagved dæklaget (17, 77), hen mod bagsiden (13) pegende pladekerne, og en højre og en venstre stabiliseringsliste (04r, 04l, 24r, 24l, 44r, 44l, 64), hvilke stabiliseringslister (04,

24, 44, 64) til enhver tid har et indstikningsben (07), hvilken fremgangsmåde har de trin:

- at man bearbejder byggepladen og forsyner denne med et retlinet adskillelsessnit, som skærer gennem pladekernen indtil dæklaget (17, 77), eller med en V- eller Y-formet udsparing (18, 78), som går gennem pladekernen hen til dæklaget (17, 77), idet der findes en til højre og til venstre anbragt delplade, som grænser op til udsparingen (18, 78);
-at man folder delpladerne mod den synlige side (12), indtil de ligger an mod hinanden;
- at der i tilfælde af, at der anvendes et adskillelsessnit, foretages bearbejdning af de to delplader, idet der tilvejebringes en afskråning, som ved en plan anbringelse af delpladerne giver en V- eller en Y-formet udsparing (18, 78);
- at der foretages bearbejdning af de to delplader ved, at der tilvejebringes en parallelt med delpladens plan forløbende, fra udsparingen (18, 78) udgående indstikningsnotgang (19), idet der dannes et højre og et venstre byggepladeafsnit (16r, 76r, 16l, 76l);
- at der foretages montering af den højre og den venstre stabiliseringsliste (04r, 04l, 24r, 24l, 44r, 44l, 64) ved det højre, henholdsvis det venstre byggepladeafsnit (16r, 76r, 16l, 76l), under anvendelse af et præfabrikeret byggeelement (16r, 76r, 16l, 76l) ifølge et af de foregående krav.

9. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 8,
kendetegnet ved,
at der anvendes et forbindelsesprofil (01, 21, 41) ifølge et af de foregående krav, hvilket forbindelsesprofil (01, 21, 41) før montagen ved byggepladeafsnittene (16r, 76r, 161, 761) ligeledes foldes hen mod den synlige side (12), så at nogle indstikningsben (07) på stabiliseringslisten (04r, 04l, 24r, 24l, 44r, 44l) kommer til at forløbe parallelt med hinanden.

10. Fremgangsmåde ifølge krav 8 eller 9,

kendetegnet ved,

at der før montagen af indstikningsbenet (07) i indstikningsnotgangen (19), ved indstikningsbenet (07) anbringes klæbemiddel, og/eller at der i indstikningsnotgangen (19) anbringes klæbemiddel.

11. Fremgangsmåde ifølge et af kravene 8 til 10,

kendetegnet ved,

at det ved fremstillingen af indstikningsnotgangen (19) gælder, at de to delplader lægges sammen i området for et bearbejdningsværktøj ved en flad understøtning.

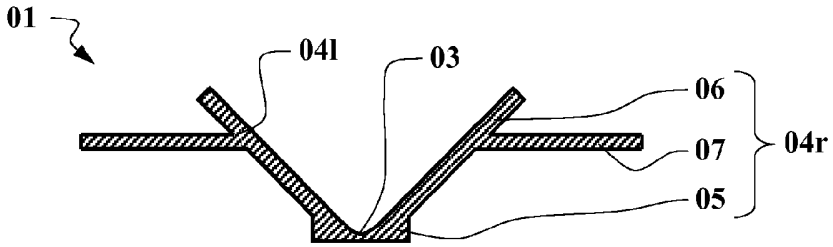

Fig. 1

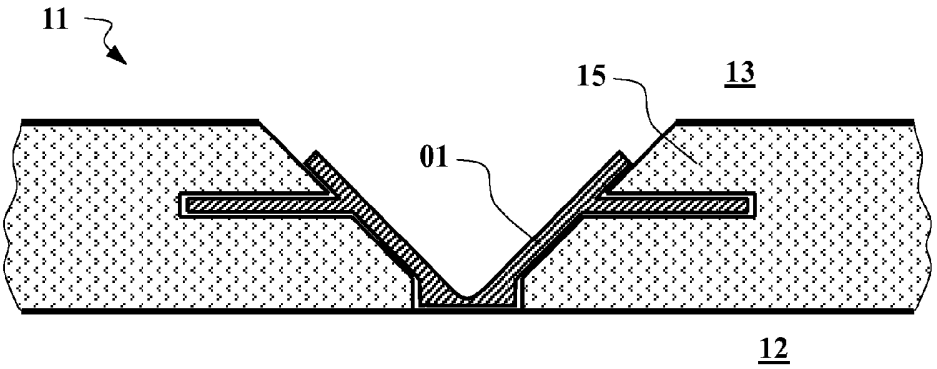

Fig. 2

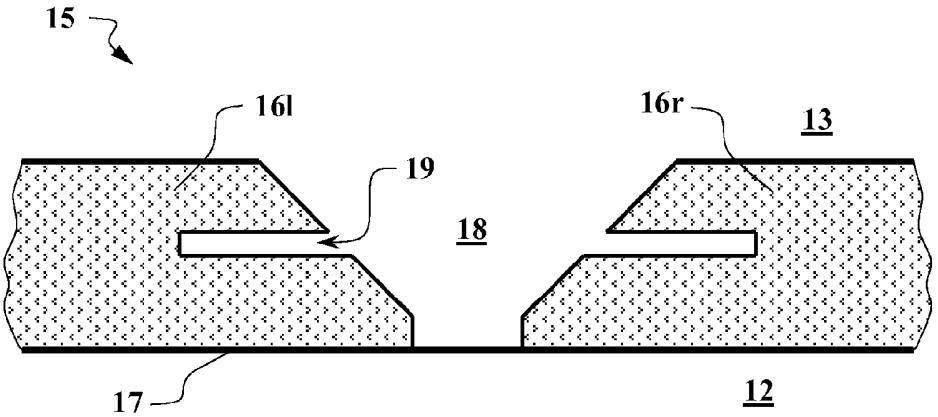

Fig. 3

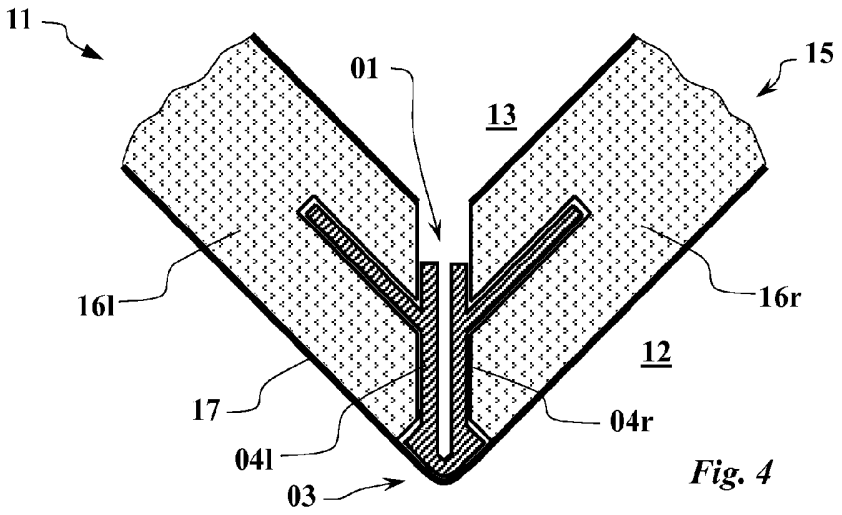
11
01
15
13
16l
16r
12
17
04r
04l
03

Fig. 4

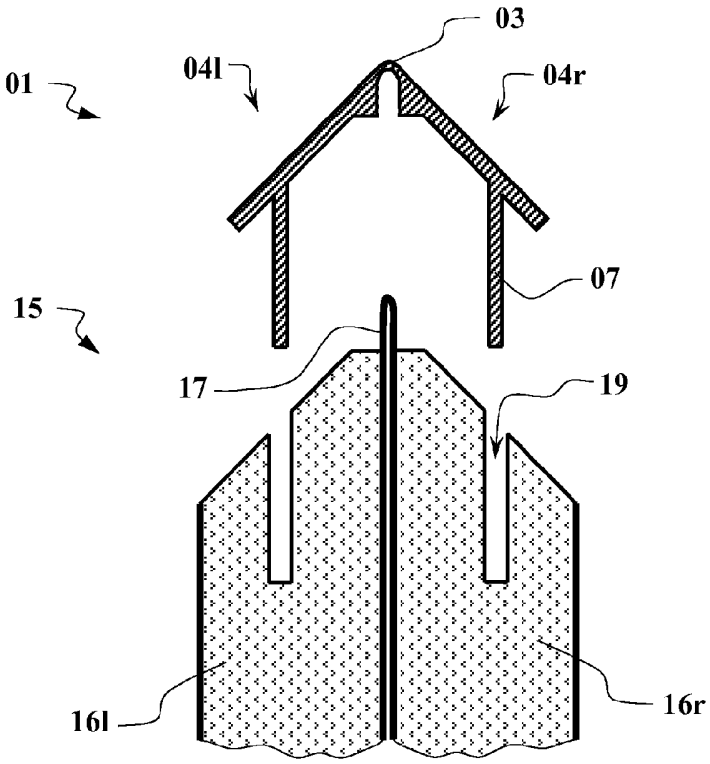
03
01
04l
04r
07
15
17
19
16l
16r

Fig. 5

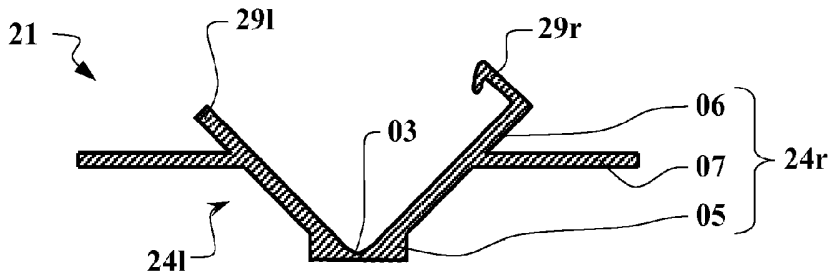

Fig. 6

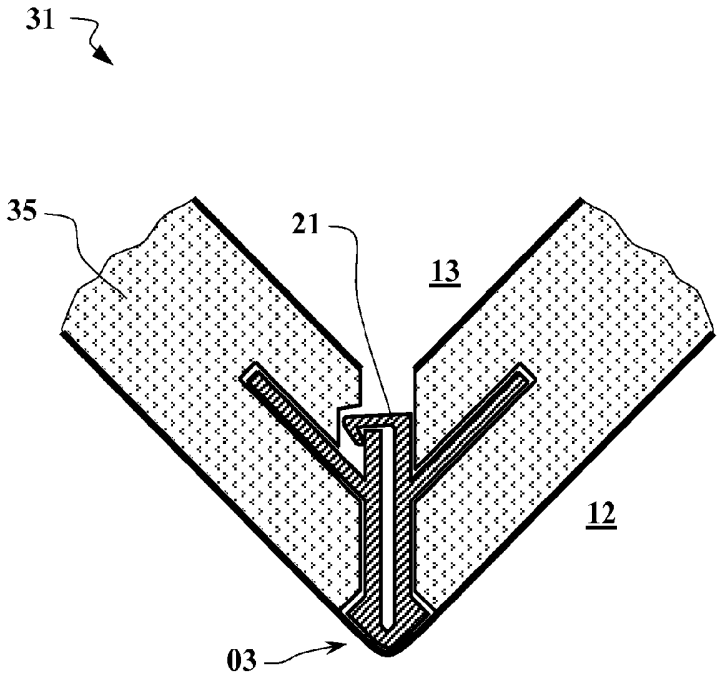

Fig. 7

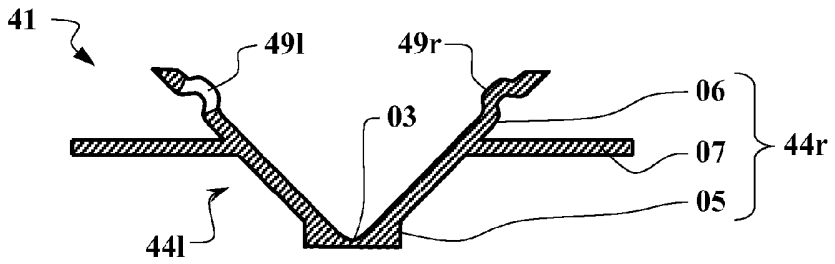

Fig. 8

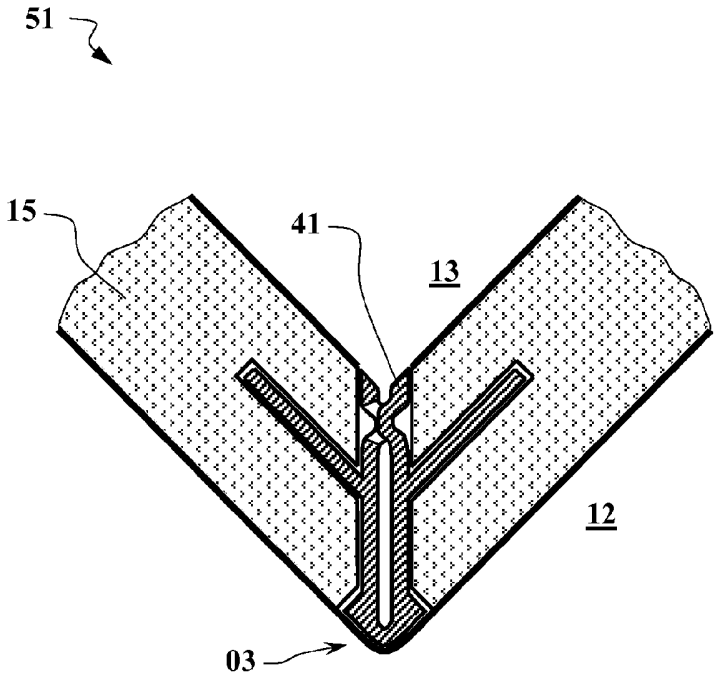

Fig. 9

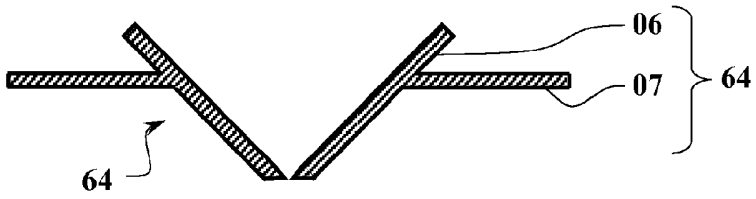

Fig. 10

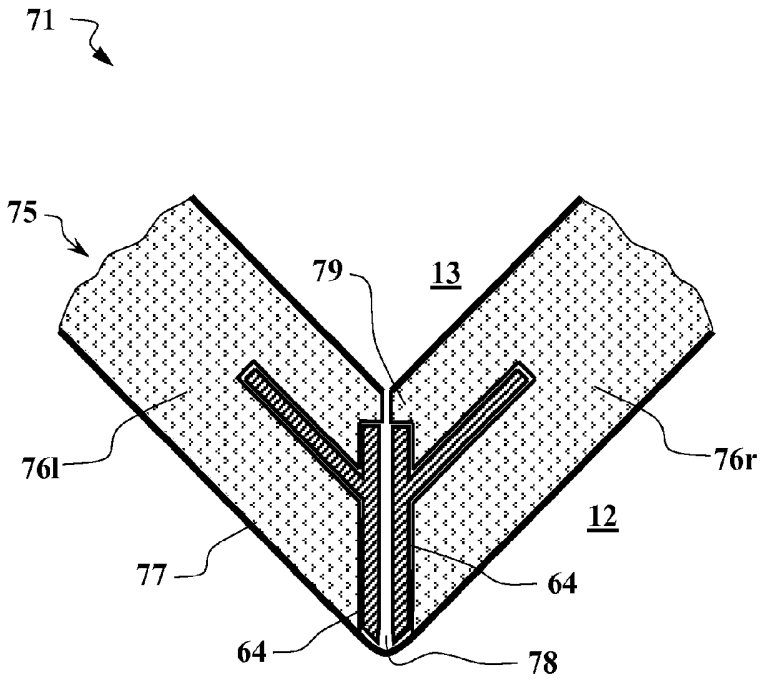

Fig. 11