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TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to a service connection room placed outside for forming
5 a service connection for a building, having the features of the preamble of Patent Claim 1.

PRIOR ART

10 By service connection is generally meant the place for connecting a building to the respective supply and/or waste disposal companies. These involve the lines which are generally laid underground by the company and are to be connected to the respective consumers and/or waste disposal systems of a building.

15 The supply lines serve for example for providing electricity as well as gas, communications and drinking water, as well as possible district heating. On the other hand, supply lines enable for example the waste water and/or rain water which arises to be collected and redirected.

20 Since the supply and/or waste disposal lines are each arranged in the ground at a prescribed depth, the arrangement of the service connection is mostly at basement level. Where the buildings have no basement the service connection is provided underneath in the region of the floor slabs or foundation.

25 In each case, the service connection requires that the building shell be drilled through which involves corresponding demands on its sealing tightness. A suitable component part in the form of a house infeed installation is used for this. As a component part of the service connection this acts for securely passing through at least one of the supply lines.

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House infeed installations of this kind can also receive several supply lines at the same time so that these are differentiated into single and multi-branch infeed installations. The different types of supply lines are designated branches here.

Although the component parts required for forming a service connection are known and are substantially well-engineered, they do involve a not insignificant expense regarding the earthworks required. Thus for a complete development
5 of a piece of real estate numerous excavations are required for the connection to the public roads and highways network. The supply and waste disposal lines which are mostly on the street side and thus outside of the building plots have to be linked up to the building which is to be connected.

10 Since the individual lines are mostly operated by different companies and suppliers, it quite often leads to multiple excavations and refilling the requisite trenches. In addition to the high costs hereby arising it is moreover clearly difficult to achieve a precise scheduling when making the service connection.

15 In addition, the operators mostly work on a closed state of the building, which means avoiding access to the building by an unauthorised third party. This requires that the building openings be closable by for example doors and windows. For this reason, the service connection can only be made after making the building closed.

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In this connection the DE 198 17 665 C2 proposes a method with which several branches can be laid after one another without further excavations and refillings. The idea lies in a supply block which is introduced into the ground inside the building plot. This introduction is then carried out in connection with
25 laying on water. The core idea is providing individual lines inside the supply block which can then be connected to the service connection and attached one after the other by the operators.

In this way the required earthworks are reduced to a minimum. An expensive
30 and complicated coordination of the connecting schedules of the different operators is moreover avoided.

Since in order to form the service connection, in particular the house infeed installation into buildings with basements, a core bore is required which passes

through the basement wall, the lagging and/or insulation of the basement level which has already been laid is automatically damaged.

5 In this respect the DE 101 58 582 A1 proposes a shape-stable ready-made component part which has in-built through passages in the form of prefabricated sleeve elements. The sleeve elements are provided in order to supply the required passages for, for example, pipes, cables, tubes and ducts. Subsequent works to the building shell are hereby avoided since this has already had the required passages set in place to achieve the service
10 connection.

Furthermore DE 92 07 543 U1 discloses a walk-in shaft structure comprising at least one prefabricated component which serves to form purely a water supply. For this the shaft structure already contains a shaft installation arranged
15 in its interior, as well as at least two wall passages arranged in opposing walls of the shaft structure. The shaft installation then has for example a shut-off slide. The proposed configuration achieves a high degree of prefabrication so that the shaft structure can be transported as a whole to its erection site and then be erected there in the ground. For use it requires connecting the supply
20 and outlet pipes to the shaft installation which for this are to be passed through the wall passages into the interior of the shaft structure.

DE 102 33 981 A1 disclosed a service connection shaft which serves for receiving and distributing development as well as supply and waste disposal
25 lines for a building. The aim is to reduce the earthworks required for joining the service connection of a building to the supply and waste disposal network. For this the service connection shaft can be arranged underground and comprises at least one prefabricated hollow lower part as well as a cover plate. The lower part has a plurality of openings in its individual side walls in order to lead the
30 lines in and/or out. From here the said lines can be connected to connecting lines reaching to the building, for which further openings are provided in a side wall of the lower part that faces the building. The connecting lines reaching into the building then serve to form the service connection inside the building. The service connection shaft then forms a junction point between the existing

development, supply and waste disposal lines and the service connection room which is to be set up inside the building.

5 The DE 100 23 399 A1 likewise follows the basic idea of making the main lines, (e.g., gas, water, district heating) which pass by a building plot in the earth region, more easily reachable without the need for a repeated uncovering. For this, the arrangement of a development, inspection and distributor shaft is proposed in the form of an underground accessible structural body through which the main lines are guided. In this way, when necessary, the individual
10 main lines can be reached freely accessible via a central access provided in the said structural body, without the need for any other ground excavation and subsequent refilling. After the building which is to be connected to the main lines has been erected, the connecting lines required for connecting the underground structural body to the building are laid on the building plot and are
15 laid into the openings provided in the underground structural body. The individual supply/waste disposal suppliers can then enter the underground structural body independently at different times from one another and attach for example their boring slides to the corresponding main line or lines in order to make the connections to the connecting line or lines. A recess is formed on the
20 top side of the structural body so that the main power cables can be guided over the structural body in the region of the recess outside of the structural body. Furthermore, an angle plate can also be provided which is at a distance from the underground structural body and serves to form a connection positioned on the side of the street opposite the structural body. This is
25 completed by empty pipes extending between the angle plate and the underground structural body. The connecting lines can thus be guided either directly from the underground structural body or with the interposition of the angle plate into the service connection room provided for this purpose in the respective building, in which the required components and devices such as for
30 example shut-off devices, control and meter devices, as well as pipe and electric lines for forming the service connection are arranged.

The US 3, 438, 157 A discloses a cube-shaped shaft of individual prefabricated concrete parts which is provided for construction inside a building trench. In

this arrangement the shaft serves for enclosing the pipes laid in sections in the ground with the lead cables extending therein. The shaft comprises for this purpose a box-like lower part and a corresponding box-like upper part corresponding to the lower part. The lower part is divided into two individual
 5 parts of L-shaped cross-section which can be connected to one another once laid in the assembly group via connecting means. On the other hand, the upper part is formed in one piece wherein at least two of its opposing side walls have cut-out sections extending to their respective lower edge. The cut-out sections are provided to engage round the lead cables surrounded by the pipes. On the
 10 top side of the upper part there is an opening through which access is possible.

DE 18 05 381 A1 discloses a prefabricated walk-in shaft comprising a monolithic shaft upper part and shaft lower part which serves as a cable shaft for power lines. Here, the shaft has recesses arranged in its side walls for the
 15 cable inserts through which the respective cables can be guided in and out of the shaft.

DE 10 2009 060 439 A1 describes a waste water collection shaft which has an inlet pipe and an outlet pipe vertically offset relative thereto. The waste water
 20 collection shaft furthermore comprises a lifting unit arranged therein. Inside the waste water collection shaft there is in addition a device for recovering the residual heat of the waste water with at least one heat exchanger. The waste water collection shaft is accordingly provided for heat recovery.

Relevant prior art in this respect is found in DE 10348782A1, US
 25 2013/055650A1 and in the internet documents "Der Hausanschlussraum fuer Strom, Erdgas, Wasser und Telekommunikation" ([URL:https://www.statdwerke-rheine.de/de/Kopfnavigation/Netzel/Gasnetz/Gasnetz/Anforderungen-an-den-Hausanschlussraum.pdf](https://www.statdwerke-rheine.de/de/Kopfnavigation/Netzel/Gasnetz/Gasnetz/Anforderungen-an-den-Hausanschlussraum.pdf)) and "Leitfaden fuer Planung und Bau von
 30 Mehrspartenhausanschluesen" ([url.https://www.swa-netze.de/fileadmin/Downloadfiles/Service/06_Gebaeudeanschluss_und_Inbetriebnahme/05_Formulare_und_Broschl_MSH_Leitfaden.pdf](https://www.swa-netze.de/fileadmin/Downloadfiles/Service/06_Gebaeudeanschluss_und_Inbetriebnahme/05_Formulare_und_Broschl_MSH_Leitfaden.pdf)).

If one considers the inside of a building then the service connection requires an

associated service connection room or at least a suitable service connection wall. This can be here in each case an internal region of the building which is practically unusable as part of a living area. This lies substantially within the space required by the structural components and devices which are to be mounted. Here for example shut-off devices, as well as control and meter devices as well as also pipelines and electric lines are to be laid in order to only name a few. In addition, there are some safety requirements and the required accessibility for maintenance and meter readings.

As a result, expensive living space which is also in short supply becomes lost. This is all the clearer when considering the trend in new building for dispensing with a basement level which is the easiest way to cope with loss of space. This fact alone makes it clear that the formation of service connections therefore also furthermore still has room for improvements.

THE INVENTION

Against this background the present invention is concerned with the problem of providing a cost-effective possibility for creating a service connection which requires only a small space inside a building and which at the same time offers high flexibility.

This is achieved according to the invention in a service connection placed outside and having the features of Patent Claim 1. Advantageous further developments of the basic inventive concept form the subject of the dependent patent claims.

According to this, first a service connection room is provided outside and serves for forming a service connection for a building outside of the building. The building can be in particular at least one residential building.

The service connection which is placed outside comprises a base body which has at least one passage. The base body is provided for receiving component parts and appliances for the service connection, in particular shut-off devices

as well as control and meter devices as well as pipelines and electrical cables. The passage having a service installation in the form of a multi-utility installation is configured to receive several supply lines. This means that the supply lines are able to be passed through the passage. In particular electricity as well as
5 gas, communications and drinking water as well as also possible district heating can be provided.

According to the invention the base body is configured as an accessible room cell. The base body can thus be a preferably self-supporting hollow body which
10 is configured so that it can be entered by a person. In particular the invention proposes in relation to the envisaged position of the base body that the latter is arranged outside of the associated building.

The advantage arising here lies first in the now possible configuration of being
15 able to undertake the service connection outside of the building. In other words, the base body placed outside of the building provides sufficient space which can be used virtually as a service connection room placed outside. In this way the cubic volume enclosed by the building shell remains for a significantly higher proportion for example for living purposes.

20 Since the base body can be supplied as a finished structure which is closed off in itself, a room is directly formed which can be closed off in itself. The connections on the part of the operators can hereby be advantageously carried out independently of the actual construction progress of the building.

25 In a particularly preferred embodiment, the service connection room which is placed outside can for this purpose be arranged in a corresponding trench on the building plot, in particular underground. An advantageous position could reach here for example up to the boundary of the building plot in order to reduce
30 to a minimum the mostly deep trenches for the connections by the operator to the service connection.

The passage can be regarded in the sense of the invention as a service infeed installation.

Since the finished structural component is to be regarded as a virtual service connection room, the actual link up to the infrastructure of the associated building can be carried out at any time considered as suitable for this from the overall scheme point of view. In particular, the connection of the service connection room placed outside to the building is practically independent of the link up on the part of the operators.

Through the passage which is already contained this need now also no longer be installed into the building shell at a later date. This also applies for the otherwise repeatedly required trenches and refillings for laying all the branches. Ideally the laying of the required lines between the service connection room outside and the building can take place in one single work process.

Any changes and/or expansions projects for the service connection to the service connection room placed outside are further reduced so that the building shell is affected only slightly or even not at all. This is in particular the case in connection with the installations which are possibly to be installed later on to serve for example for energy recovery. Since the recovered or excess energy is mostly fed into the operator network, the transfer point required for this and with all the work involved can thus be reduced only to the service connection room on the outside.

In particular, as regards developing a construction offer and erecting several buildings, the possibility further arises of using some possible synergy effects. Using the example of five rows of houses or single-family houses it quickly becomes clear that here five service connections are generally to be made at five different times. If here the individual owners are united then these can share a common service connection room in regard to the service connection room according to the invention. This requires only one single link-up whilst the connection to the individual houses can take place at different times from one another. The costs arising for the development can hereby be clearly reduced.

Obviously this advantage particularly applies also for possible subsequent

works which likewise need be undertaken only at the service connection room according to the invention.

5 According to an advantageous further development of the invention the base body can have walls defining the base body at least at the sides. It is hereby envisaged that the passage can advantageously be arranged in one of these walls.

10 It is obviously also conceivable that the passage can be arranged in a floor slab which defines the bottom of the base body of the service connection room placed outside. This depends substantially on the question of the reachability of the passage for the supplier or waste disposer and their requirements so that the decision required for this is to be made by the respective person skilled in the art.

15 The invention proposes that the base body can preferably have a closable access opening. In this connection the access opening is configured to allow access into the interior of the base body. In other words, the access opening is configured so that it is possible to pass through this into the interior of the
20 base body.

In this way access to the service connection is possible for the or each supplier independently of entering the building. The access means required for this, such as for example a key, can be lodged with the supplier so that the latter is
25 free to access the room for maintenance or repair in his own time. On the other hand, there is greater time flexibility for the person responsible for accessing the service connection.

Particularly preferred, the base body can have a receiver for a water disposal.
30 This can advantageously be arranged in one of the walls which define the base body at the sides. The water disposal can be one which serves for transferring dirty water and/or rain water to the public drains network.

In this connection, or generally, the base body can furthermore comprise a

backwater and/or inspection flap and/or inspection shaft. When setting up the service connection room on the outside there is hereby the obligation at the same time to provide an inspection shaft or a corresponding inspection opening on the plot of land. In this way the service connection room according to the invention at the same time fulfils the problem-free maintenance and servicing of the necessary building and/or land drainage.

According to an advantageous configuration the base body can have at least one outlet hole. By outlet hole is understood an opening through the wall of the base body. The outlet hole can hereby serve to receive at least one connecting line. The outlet hole can thus be configured advantageously to connect the building with the interposition of at least one connecting line to the at least one supply line which is guided into the interior of the base body.

In this connection it is proposed that the outlet hole can be arranged vertically higher in relation to its position relative to the passage. This advantageously enables the service connection room placed outside, in particular its service connection to the building, to be linked up at a much lower depth than usual. In addition to observing a safety depth (for example when groundbreaking) this ensures, particularly in relation to the water-conveying pipelines, that these are laid at a frost-free depth. In most European latitudes this is at 80 cm. As a result of the lower trench depths costs are saved to a not inconsiderable level.

For reasons of accessibility the outlet hole can preferably be arranged in one of the walls defining the base body.

When supplying several buildings with a single service connection room placed on the outside the savings per building are disproportionate, since the costs for the service connection room and its installation furthermore are incurred only once.

According to an advantageous further development of the invention, the base body can also be formed for receiving a means for energy production. By

means of this kind can be meant for example a communal heating station (BHKW). The BHKW can be used for supplying the building with power and heat through the then resulting co-generation combined power/heat coupling. The arrangement here of the means for energy production within the base body
5 also provides a saving of space with regard to the interior of the building.

Solutions up until now propose the arrangement of such means for energy production inside the building so that its energy is normally only provided for a single building. Through the invention it is now possible to connect more than one building to a central means for energy production which is arranged
10 centrally inside the service connection room according to the invention.

This provides further advantages so that for example solar energy or the power supply need now no longer be through several feed-in points. Furthermore, any possible recovery circuits can be comfortably linked to one another. The use of effective technology for individual households is also more attractive since
15 the high initial outlay costs can be shared to several buildings. This also applies to the compulsory follow-up costs such as maintenance and repair and meter readings. Installation at only one central point is moreover correspondingly easier and thus more cost-effective.

Regarding the service connection room placed on the outside its base body can
20 preferably be formed at least in part from concrete, in particular reinforced concrete. This can in a particularly preferred manner be a base body made completely of concrete, in particular reinforced concrete.

Further configurations of the service connection room placed on the outside can be achieved by a technologically suitable combination of individual or numerous
25 features and measures given in the previous description and expressly claimed within the scope of the invention. Further characterisations and specifications of the invention can be achieved in particular in connection with the figures described below which are likewise regarded as part of the invention and are claimed as such.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention will now be explained in further detail with reference to some exemplary embodiments shown diagrammatically in the drawings in which:

5

Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of a service connection room placed on the outside according to the invention;

10

Fig. 2 shows in the same view the preparation of a service connection room according to the invention of Fig. 1 in an alternative configuration;

Fig. 3 shows in the same view the alternative configuration of the service connection room according to the invention of Fig. 2 in its completed state.

15

BEST WAY OF IMPLEMENTING THE INVENTION

Fig, 1 shows a base body 1 of a service connection room 2 placed outside according to the invention and suitable for forming a service connection for a building which is not shown in further detail.

20

As can be seen, the base body 1 is formed as a hollow body. The dimensions of the base body 1 are selected so that it can be used as a walk-in room cell. For this, the base body 1 has in this configuration a total of four side walls 3. Each two of the walls 3 run parallel, with the walls 3 which directly abut one another including an angle α between them. The angle α can preferably be a

25

right angle so that the angle α has a value of 90° .

The base body 1 is here closed on all sides by a cover plate 4 placed on the walls 3 as well as by a floor slab 5 supporting the walls 3. The cover plate 4

and floor slab 5 likewise run here parallel to one another wherein both the cover plate 4 and also the floor slab 5 each include an angle b between them and the walls 3. This angle b can preferably also have a value of 90° so that a rectangular box shape is produced for the base body 1.

- 5 The base body 1 can preferably be formed at least in part of concrete. In particular, within the context of a self-supporting configuration of the base body 1 the concrete can advantageously be reinforced. Ideally the base body 1 can be formed completely of reinforced concrete. This enables a simple cost-effective prefabrication of the base body 1 and/or of the service connection
- 10 room 2 in a corresponding factory. Even though the base body 1 can have a black (bituminous) seal on its outer shell to ensure the necessary sealing tightness, this can be formed in a particularly preferred manner from a water-impermeable concrete (WU concrete). In addition to the additives required for this the corresponding minimum values of wall thickness and/or reinforcement
- 15 ratio are correspondingly to be observed.

The base body 1 of the service connection room 1 is provided to be arranged outside of the building, which is not shown in further detail. In this position the base body 1 serves virtually as a service connection room 2 placed on the outside so that a maximum of living and/or useful space remains inside the

20 building. In order to be able to achieve this, the service connection room 1 must have the capability of offering a connection site to the networks of the supply and/or waste disposal companies.

This is achieved according to the invention as follows:

- A break in one of the walls 3 can be seen which serves as a passage 6 through
- 25 the associated wall 3. In its configuration as a passage 6 this is formed to receive at least one supply line, which is not shown in further detail. The passage 6 is thus provided to enable at least one supply line lying outside of the base body 1 to be laid in the base body 1. In this way the passage 6 functions as a service infeed installation, in particular as an upstream service
- 30 infeed installation.

In this way the service connection room 2 offers the advantageous possibility

of being able to receive the peripheral equipment (not shown in further detail) which are in connection with a service connection. Examples in this connection can be shut-off devices as well as control and meter appliances, and also pipelines and electric lines. The base body 1 can furthermore also have an
5 additional receiver for a water disposal (not shown in further detail). This can either be integrated within the passages 6 or can be configured as a receiver separated therefrom, for example in the form of a further aperture. This receiver can preferably then be arranged in one of the walls 3 of floor slab 5.

Furthermore, for using the service connection room 2 according to this invention
10 this has to be accessible in a suitable way. Here the cover plate 4 has an access opening 7 which can meet this requirement. It is thus conceivable for example that steps or a ladder (not shown in further detail) are arranged inside the hollow base body 1, reachable through the access opening 7. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the access opening 7 can be closed in a
15 way, not shown in further detail, for example through a closure element which can be locked and unlocked from outside, such as for example a door or flap, not shown in further detail. In each case, the access opening 7 is formed so that there is access through same into the interior 8 of the base body 1 and the service connection room 2.

20 The arrangement shown here of the access opening 7 is given by way of example. Obviously, this can also be arranged in one of the walls 3 of the base body 1. Since the service connection room 2 is preferably arranged at least in part in the ground it requires a suitable access through a corresponding side access opening 7. This can then be formed for example by a flight of stairs set
25 at the side of the base body 1.

The actual dimensions of the base body 1, in particular its internal dimensions, are selected by the relevant person skilled in the art. These can for example already be set by legal and/or communal specifications on the part of the operator, which normally lays down minimum dimensions for a service
30 connection room 2 of this kind. The main factor is the unrestricted possibility for on-site inspection in order to be able to undertake maintenance work and/or meter readings for example.

Fig. 2 shows the service connection room 2 placed on the outside in Fig. 1 in an alternative configuration. As can be seen, the base body 1 now comprises a climb-in flap with ventilation grid 9. In a particularly preferred manner this can be combined with a receiver for waste water disposal, which is not shown in further detail. The service connection room 2 can here enable at the same time the problem-free maintenance and servicing of the necessary building and/or plot drainage. As a result of the accessibility to the service connection room 2 there is no need for any inspection shaft to be additionally placed and connected up on the plot of land.

10 In order now to be able to route the supply attached to the service connection room 2 to the respective building, the base body 1 has at least one outlet hole, not shown in further detail. The outlet hole can preferably be arranged in one of the walls 3 adjoining the base body 1. Obviously, an arrangement in the floor slab 5 is also conceivable.

15 In its arrangement the outlet hole, not shown in further detail, is then provided for receiving at least one connecting line. The associated building can hereby be connected with the interposition of the connecting line to the at least one supply line guided into the interior 8 of the base body 1.

20 With a view to further cost savings in relation to the necessary earthworks it is proposed that the outlet hole in question, and not shown in further detail, makes it possible to lay the connecting line to the building for example only at a frost-free depth. Since the lines on the part of the supplier or waste disposer are situated in a clearly deeper position, corresponding savings can be achieved by laying the at least one connecting line between the service connection room 25 2 on the outside, and the building correspondingly higher up. The outlet hole can for this purpose be arranged vertically higher in relation to its position relative to the passage.

Further conceivable is the arrangement of a means (not shown in further detail) for energy production, for example a communal heating station (BHKW), a co-generation combined heat/power installation (KWK), ground heat device etc. 30 For this, the base body 1 can ideally be configured to receive such means for

energy production. Both in this connection and also generally it is possible to use the service connection room 2 according to the invention for joining up to more than only one building. Various cost-saving possibilities hereby arise which are already mentioned in detail at the beginning.

- 5 Fig. 3 shows again the interior 8 of the base body 1 in a perspective partial sectional view. This is here placed in the ground 10. The passage 6 can be particularly seen here which serves for receiving the supply lines 11. At least some of the supply lines 11 are in the interior 8 of the base body 1 connected to a peripheral equipment 12 already mentioned previously.

Patentkrav

- 1.** Hustilslutningsrum til dannelse af en hustilslutning til en bygning, især til mindst et beboelseshus, omfattende en til optagelse af komponenter og instrumenter til hustilslutningen beregnet hoveddel (1), især af lukkeindretninger
5 samt regulerings- og måleinstrumenter foruden rørledninger og elektriske ledninger, som har disse begrænsende vægge (3) og en i en af væggene (3) anbragt gennemføring (6), idet gennemføringen (6) har en husindføring i form af en flerfunktionsindføring, der er udformet til optagelse af flere forsyningsledninger (11), især til tilvejebringelse af elektricitet samt gas, kommunikation og
10 drikkevand og om muligt fjernvarme, idet hoveddelen (1) er udformet som tilgængelig rumcelle,

kendetegnet ved,

at hustilslutningsrummet kan placeres uden for bygningen til dannelse af hustilslutningen og er udformet i form af en præfabrikeret komponent.

15

- 2.** Hustilslutningsrum ifølge krav 1,

kendetegnet ved,

at hoveddelen (1) har en adgangsåbning (7), der kan lukkes, idet adgangsåbningen (7) er udformet til at danne passage gennem denne ind i
20 hoveddelens (1) indre (8).

- 3.** Hustilslutningsrum ifølge et af de foregående krav,

kendetegnet ved,

at hoveddelen (1) har en optagelse til bortskaffelse af vand.

25

- 4.** Hustilslutningsrum ifølge et af de foregående krav,

kendetegnet ved,

at hoveddelen (1) omfatter en inspektionsskakt (9).

- 30 **5.** Hustilslutningsrum ifølge et af de foregående krav,

kendetegnet ved,

at hoveddelen (1) har mindst et udgangshul, idet udgangshullet er indrettet til optagelse af mindst en forbindelsesledning og udformet til at forbinde bygningen med den mindst ene i hoveddelens (1) indre førte forsyningsledning (11) med

forbindelsesledningen indskudt.

6. Hustilslutningsrum ifølge krav 5,

kendetegnet ved,

- 5 **at** udgangshullet er anbragt vertikalt højere med hensyn til sin beliggenhed i forhold til gennemføringen (6).

7. Hustilslutningsrum ifølge krav 5 eller 6,

kendetegnet ved,

- 10 **at** udgangshullet er anbragt i en af de hoveddelen (1) begrænsende vægge (3).

8. Hustilslutningsrum ifølge et af de foregående krav,

kendetegnet ved,

at hoveddelen (1) er udformet til optagelse af et middel til energifrembringelse.

15

9. Hustilslutningsrum ifølge et af de foregående krav,

kendetegnet ved,

at hoveddelen (1) i det mindste delvis er dannet af armeret beton.

- 20 **10.** Hustilslutningsrum ifølge et af de foregående krav,

kendetegnet ved,

at det er anbragt underjordisk.

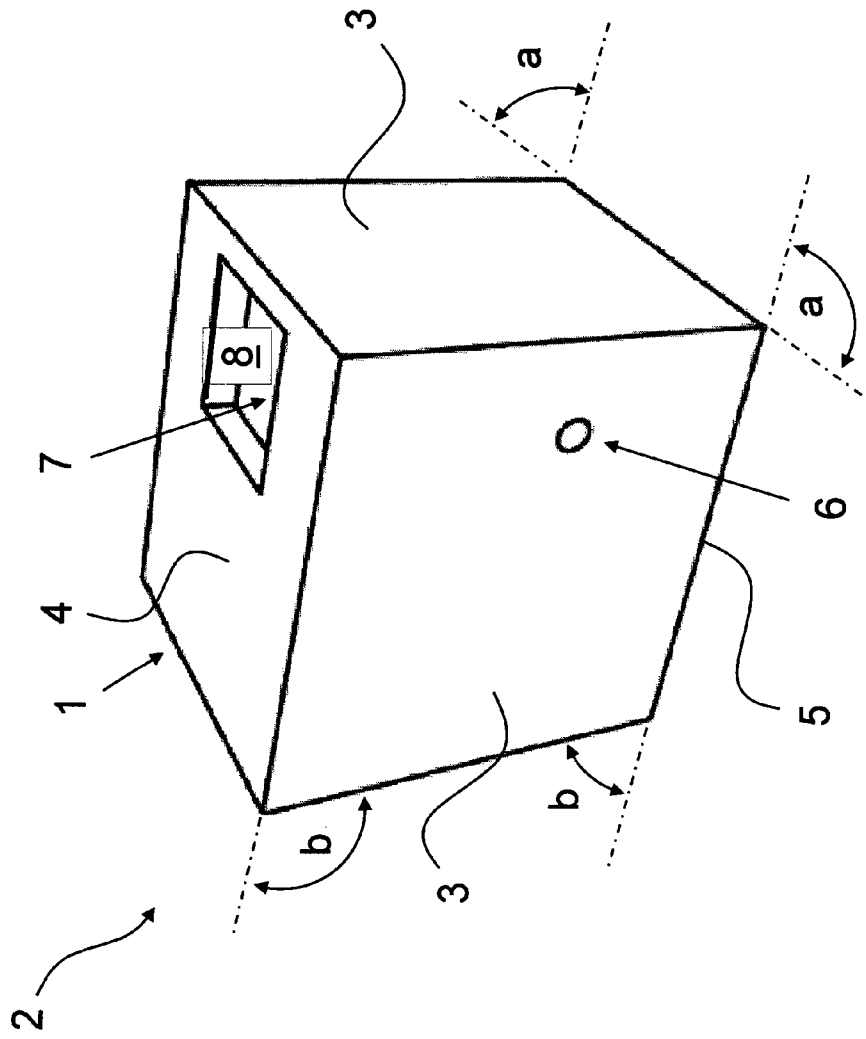
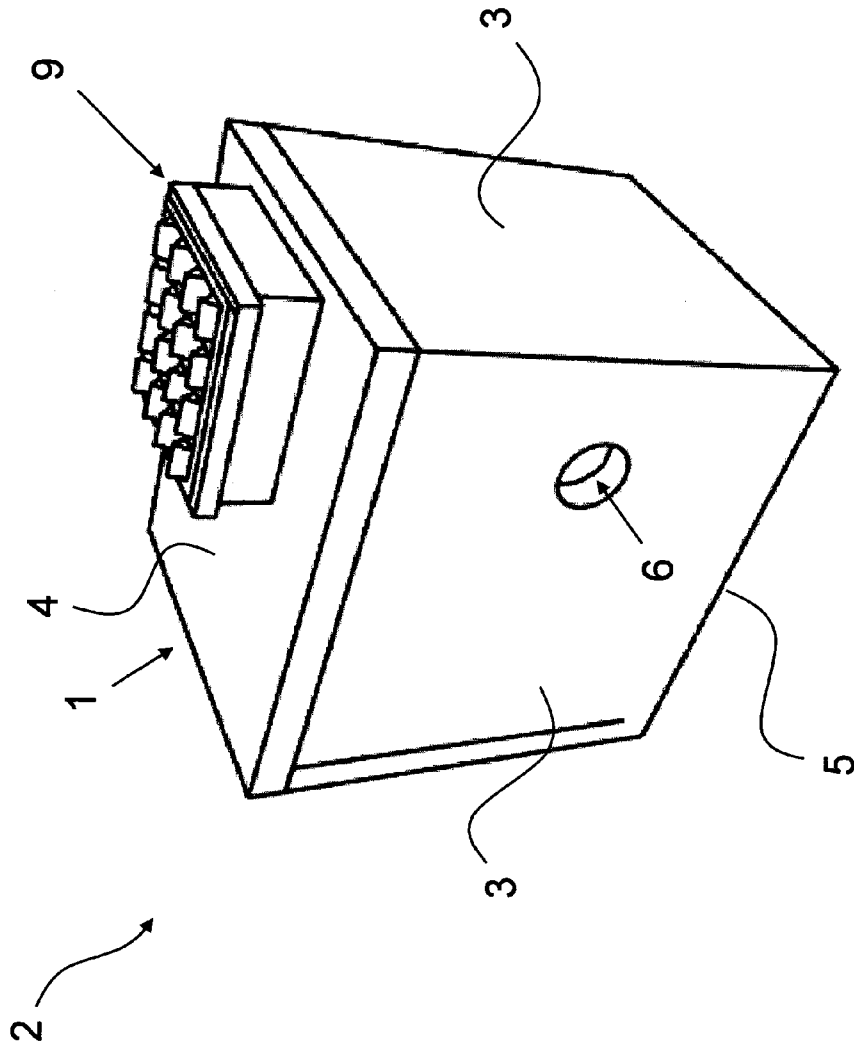


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



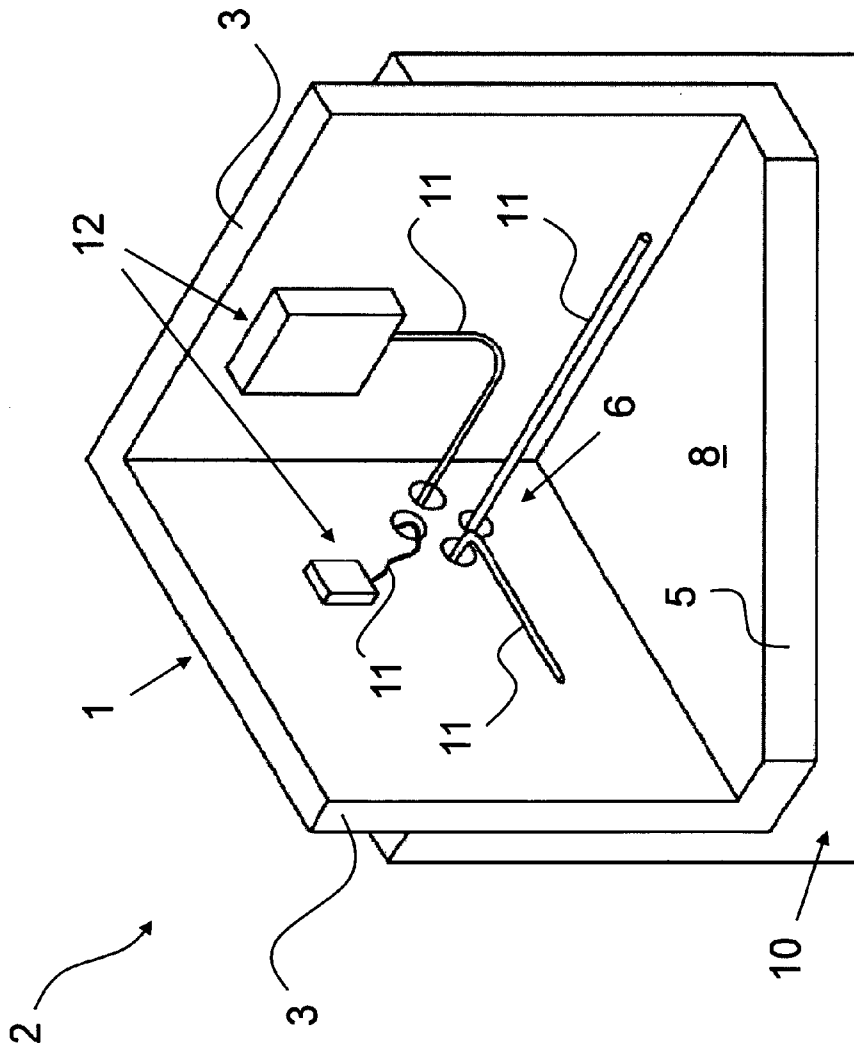


Fig. 3