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DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] This invention relates to greenhouses and more particularly to climate control systems for greenhouses.

Background of the Invention

[0002] Greenhouses have been used for hundreds of years to grow different varieties of plants, including ornamental plants and fruit/vegetable producing plants. Greenhouses typically comprise a structure with a plastic or glass roof and frequently glass or plastic walls. The interior of the greenhouse can be heated by incoming solar radiation that warms the plants and soil therein. The closed environment of a greenhouse has its own unique requirements compared with outdoor production. Pests and diseases need to be controlled and irrigation is necessary to provide water. Of equal importance, greenhouses can also be arranged to compensate for extreme highs and lows of heat and humidity, and to generally control the environmental conditions such as the level of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

[0003] Different greenhouses have been developed to control the environmental conditions in a greenhouse. U.S. Patent No. 5,001,859 to Sprung describes a method and structure for environmental control of plant growth in greenhouse conditions. The structure comprises a translucent stressed fabric shell on a base, with which to grow plants, the shell and base sealing the environment within the space against external environmental conditions. The temperature and relative humidity within the production areas are generally controlled by a microprocessor based series of spray systems, along with a furnace. The spray systems can lower the temperature in the space while at the same time increasing humidity, and the furnace can be utilized to increase the temperature within the space.

[0004] U.S. Patent No. 5,813,168 to Clendening describes a greenhouse and a method for controlling the environment of the interior space of the greenhouse. The greenhouse includes an interior insulating panel and a movable exterior reflective panel capable of both insulating the interior of the greenhouse and reflecting sunlight into the interior. The greenhouse also includes a closed-system heat exchanger having a plurality of spaced water-impermeable water flow passageways through which water flows by gravitational forces and having a means for blowing air between the water flow passageways such that the air does not contact the water and such that the air is either heated or cooled by the water. In addition, the heat exchanger may include a water discharge and/or a gas discharge for the control of humidity

and gas levels within the greenhouse. Finally, the greenhouse includes hydroponic plant beds disposed on top of the heat exchangers and hydroponic solution tanks along the outer interior walls of the greenhouse.

[0005] U.S. Patent No. 5,212,903 to Talbot discloses a greenhouse for providing environmental control for growing plants comprising a frame defining a structure forming an interior region for holding plants. A flexible cover is positioned over the frame for providing a roof enclosure for the structure, and an elongate roller extends along the length of the structure secured to a lengthwise edge of the cover. A power source is coupled to the roller driving the roller about its longitudinal axis to retract or extend the cover relative to the frame. The greenhouse also includes a water distribution system that includes a distribution conduit with spaced-apart spray nozzles positioned adjacent the top interior of the greenhouse. A power drive system oscillates the conduit through a defined arc to distribute water downwardly to plants growing in the greenhouse. A timing means is associated with the power drive for delaying the return rotation of the conduit to ensure that the outside edges of the spray pattern will be watered evenly.

[0006] U.S. Patent No. 7,228,657 to Brault et al. discloses a greenhouse having an exterior curtain wall structure formed by spaced tubular posts carrying external transparent panels and bottom non-transparent wall panels below a sill with the panels spanning the posts. A plurality of elongate benches is located within the interior at spaced positions along one side wall with the width of the benches being equal to the post spacing to form an expandable construction. Each bench has associated with it a respective air handling system for conditioning including a duct which is located partly under the respective bench and a fan in a fan housing at the side wall. From the fan a vertical duct section extends to a flexible tube extending over the bench. Air dehumidification, fogging, heating and cooling are provided in the duct under the bench. An alley is arranged along the opposite wall containing electrical controls mounted in cabinets forming panels for mounting in the span between posts.

[0007] European Patent Application No. EP 1 464 218 A1 discloses a method for growing crops arranged in a greenhouse that is closed off from the environment and wherein the climate is regulated and watering of the crop is controlled within by a watering device. The photosynthesis and yield of the crop is regulated by controlling, independent of the outside conditions, the CO₂ concentration in the greenhouse and the transpiration by regulation of the temperature and air movements around the crop. Air regulating means can be utilized such as partitions, screens and the like, and outlet openings for air at different heights near the crop are provided so that the climate near the crop, and in particular the microclimate near the leaves of the crop, can be regulated and monitored.

[0008] International Application No. PCT/NL2000/000402 (Publication No. WO 2000/076296) discloses a market garden greenhouse system in which plant products can be cultivated. The market greenhouse is closed in that it is substantially not provided with ventilating openings or ventilating windows that can be opened. The greenhouse comprises heat regulating means for regulating heat therein, with heat generating from solar energy and a heating system. The

greenhouse can also comprise an air humidity regulating and surplus heat is removed from the greenhouse to an aquifer in the summer.

[0009] DE 33 31 284 A1 discloses a greenhouse with at least one supply opening and one outflow opening for air, and a method for conditioning the climate in such greenhouses. The air is supplied in the floor region of the greenhouse and leaves the interior, thus provided with overpressure, in the roof region. The conditioning of the interior consequently takes place by means of rising cooling air with the side walls closed. The plant plane on the floor of the greenhouse is provided with adiabatically cooled air which is warmed as it rises and is extracted at a sufficient vertical distance from that plant plane. The greenhouse has in the floor region the mouths of at least one air supply pipe, and in the roof region the outflow opening(s). The external air is conducted through a washing space upstream of the air supply pipe, which the air leaves in an aerosol-free manner.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] A greenhouse according to the present invention comprises a growing section and a climate control system adjacent to the growing section according to claim 1. The climate control system controls the environment within said growing section by flowing ambient air from outside the greenhouse into the growing section, re-circulating air from the growing section back into the growing section, or a combination thereof.

[0011] One embodiment of a method for controlling the temperature within a greenhouse growing section is according to claim 14.

[0012] These and other aspects and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following detailed description and the accompanying drawings which illustrate by way of example the features of the invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] FIG. 1 is a side sectional view of one embodiment of a greenhouse and its climate control system according to the present invention;

[0014] FIG. 2 shows the greenhouse climate control system in FIG. 1 showing another mode of air flow;

[0015] FIG. 3 is an end view of one embodiment of a greenhouse climate control system according to the present invention;

[0016] FIG. 4 is a sectional view of one embodiment of a greenhouse climate control system

according to the present invention at the crop section of the greenhouse.

[0017] FIG. 5 is a side sectional view of another embodiment of a greenhouse climate control system according to the present invention showing one mode of air-flow

[0018] FIG. 6 shows the greenhouse climate control system in FIG. 1 showing another mode of air flow;

[0019] FIG. 7 shows the louver and first vent feature of the greenhouse climate control system in FIG 5; and

[0020] FIG. 8 is an end view of one embodiment of a greenhouse climate control system according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0021] The present invention generally relates to improved greenhouses and forced greenhouse climate control systems that are arranged to operate in different modes to control the temperature and environmental conditions within the greenhouse. In one mode ambient air is drawn into the greenhouse, and in other modes air from within the greenhouse is re-circulated. In still other modes, the system can draw ambient air in combination with recirculation of air, and when ambient air is drawn in, it can also be cooled. This arrangement provides for control of the greenhouse climate using a simple and cost effective system.

[0022] In one embodiment of a greenhouse and greenhouse climate control system according to the present invention, tubes are provided along the full length of the greenhouse growing section. Ambient and or re-circulated air is drawn into the tubes and each of the tubes has a means for allowing air to exit along its length, such as through holes along the length of the tubes. The number and size of holes is arranged to promote even distribution of air from the tubes throughout the greenhouse structure. It is understood that other devices can be used beyond tubes for flowing air into the greenhouse, and different means for allowing air to exit from the tubes can be used. The separation (spacing) between the tubes can vary and the diameter of the tubes can vary depending on the particular circumstances including but not limited to the surrounding climate, or crops being grown. In different embodiments the tubes can also be above the greenhouse crop or below gutters tables or other systems in the greenhouse.

[0023] Fans or other mechanisms for drawing air are arranged on the tubes to supply a flow of air volume to the tubes to cool the greenhouse during the expected elevated outside (external) temperatures and to heat the greenhouse during expected low temperatures. In one embodiment, a respective one of fans is located at one end of each of the tubes and flows air into and along the length of the its tube. It is understood, however, that the fans can be located in other positions on the tubes and a single fan can be used to flow air into more than one of

the tubes.

[0024] The climate control system according to the present invention is also arranged to efficiently flow air of different temperatures into the tubes to control the temperature in the greenhouse during temperature cycles of the surrounding climate. When the temperature within the greenhouse rises, cooler gasses are provided to the greenhouse tubes, and in one embodiment the cooler air is provided from the ambient air outside the greenhouse. Systems can also be used to further cool the ambient air as it enters the greenhouse, if necessary. When the temperature in the greenhouse is at or near the desired level air from within the greenhouse can be circulated into the tubes. When the temperature within the greenhouse falls, known internal heater systems can be used to heat the air in the greenhouse with the heated air re-circulated to the tubes. To achieve the desired temperature within the greenhouse a controller can be employed to automatically provide for the different modes above or provide a combination of the modes. The systems according to the present invention can also control the pressure within the greenhouse and the level of certain gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂).

[0025] The present invention is described herein with reference to certain embodiments but it is understood that the invention can be embodied in many different ways and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. In particular, the present invention is described below in regards to greenhouse features arranged in a particular way but it is understood that these features can be arranged in different ways and can be used in other applications.

[0026] It is also understood that when an element or feature is referred to as being "on" or "adjacent" another element or feature, it can be directly on or adjacent the other element or feature or intervening elements or features may also be present. Furthermore, relative terms such as "outer", "above", "lower" "below" and similar terms, may be used herein to describe a relationship of one feature to another. It is understood that these terms are intended to encompass different orientations in addition to the orientation depicted in the figures.

[0027] Although the terms first, second, etc. may be used herein to describe various elements or components, these elements or components should not be limited by these terms. These terms are only used to distinguish one element or component from another element or component. Thus, a first element or component discussed below could be termed a second element or component without departing from the teachings of the present invention.

[0028] Embodiments of the invention are described herein with reference to different views and illustrations that are schematic illustrations of idealized embodiments of the invention. As such, variations from the shapes of the illustrations as a result, for example, of manufacturing techniques and/or tolerances are expected. Embodiments of the invention should not be construed as limited to the particular shapes of the regions illustrated herein but are to include deviations in shapes that result, for example, from manufacturing.

[0029] FIGs. 1-4 show one embodiment of greenhouse 10 utilizing a forced, greenhouse, climate control system 12 according to the present invention. The greenhouse 10 has a gabled end 14 that is separated from the crop growing section 16 of the greenhouse by partition 22. The majority of the climate control system 12 is housed within the gabled end 14 with a portion of the system continuing into the crop growing section 16. The crop section 16 comprises a portion of the system comprising devices for distributing air from the gabled end 14 throughout the crop growing section 16. Many different distribution devices can be used, with a suitable device being a plurality of tubes 18 running the length of the crop section. As mentioned above, different numbers of tubes can be used with greenhouse 10 shown having five (5) tubes 18. The tubes 18 open through the partition 22 such that air from the gabled end 14 can flow into the tubes 18 and pass into the growing end through tube holes. Different numbers and sizes of holes can be included along the length of the tubes 18 to insure even distribution.

[0030] Fans 20 can be placed on or close to the bottom of the partition 22 between the gabled end 14 and the section 16 each at a respective one of the tubes 18. The fans 20 are arranged to pull or flow air into its respective one of the tubes 18 from in the gabled end 14. The air in the gabled end 14 can include ambient air from outside the greenhouse 10 or air from inside the crop section 16 during recirculation, or combination of the two. As more fully described below, this is accomplished by a louver and vent system within the greenhouse 10.

[0031] The greenhouse 10 further comprises a first vent/opening 24 ("first vent") in the outside gable wall 26 through which ambient air can enter the gabled end 14. The first vent 24 is arranged on the lower portion of the outside gable wall. In the embodiment shown, one first vent 24 is shown, but it is understood that more than one vent can be included. The first vent 24 can be arranged in many different ways, with the preferred vent running substantially the length of the outside gable wall 26.

[0032] A cooling mechanism 26 can be included at the first vent 24 to cool air being pulled into the gabled end 14, and/or to control the humidity within the air. In one embodiment the cooling mechanism 28 is a conventional pad cooling system that is known in the art and not described in detail herein. A screen can also be included over the vent 24 to prevent insects and other pests from entering the greenhouse 10.

[0033] In some embodiments, a heat exchanger 29 can be included at or near the fans 20 to further heat or cool the air passing into the tubes 18. Heat exchangers are generally known in the art and the basic operation is only briefly discussed herein. According to the present invention, the greenhouse 10 can be arranged to store heated water from the heat exchanger for use in heating the greenhouse at a later time.

[0034] The heat exchanger 29 relies on a flow of water to cool air passing through the fan 20 as it enters the tube 18. The cooling of the air by the water passing through the heat exchanger can result in the warming of the water flowing through the heat exchanger. In some embodiments, this warmed water can be stored in a separate storage tank for later use in warming the air in the crop section 16. For example, warm water can fill the storage tank when

the temperature of the air is high, such as during the day. The warmed water can be stored and at night, when the temperature dips, the warm water can be flowed into the heat exchanger 29 to warm the air passing into the tubes.

[0035] A first louver 30 can be included at the outside gable wall 26 that is movable in the directions of arrow 31 to control the amount of air entering the end gable 14. When operating in the mode to block air from entering the end gable 14 the louver is lowered to cover the first vent 24. When operating in the mode to allow air to enter the end gable 14, the louver 30 can be raised so that it is not blocking air from entering or can be partially raised such that it is partially blocking air from entering. As shown, the first louver 30 can be a planar shield that can slide down to fully or partially cover the first vent 24 depending on the desired amount of air to pass through the vent 24. It is understood that many different mechanisms can be used beyond the first louver 30 described above and the second louver described below.

[0036] The partition 22 comprises a second vent 34 that is located near the top of the partition 22. A second louver 36 can be included at the partition 22 that operates similar to the first louver 30. The second louver 36 can be moved in the direction of arrow 37 to block air from entering through the second vent 34, or can be moved so that it is not blocking air from entering or is partially blocking air from entering. Like the first louver, the second louver 36 can be a planar shield that can slide down to fully or partially cover the second vent 34 depending on the desired amount of air to pass through the vent 34.

[0037] The crop section 16 of the greenhouse 10 can also comprise one or more conventional greenhouse vents (not shown) to allow excess air to be released from the greenhouse 10. This is particularly useful when ambient air is being drawn into the greenhouse. The release of air through the vents releases excess air that can build up in the crop section 16. These vents are generally known in the art and are not described herein. It is understood that these vents can also include screens to prevent insects from entering and the vents are preferably located at or near the greenhouse roof. In some embodiments, the vents can include fans to assist in the release of air, and it is understood that air can be released from the greenhouse using many different mechanisms beyond conventional vents.

[0038] In operation, when the air temperature within the crop section 16 rises it may be desirable to pull cooler air into the section 16. This is referred to as the cooling mode and is illustrated by the first airflow 38 shown in FIG. 1. The second louver 36 can be closed and the first louver 30 can be at least partially opened to allow air to pass through the first vent 24. Fans 20 can be activated to pull greenhouse ambient air through the first vent 24 and in those embodiments where additional cooling of the air is desired, the cooling mechanism 28 can be activated to cool the air pulled through the vent 24. The cooled air enters the gabled end 14 and is pulled into the tubes 18 by the fans 20. The cooled air is then distributed evenly throughout the crop section 16 through the holes in the tubes 18. The heat exchange 29 can also contain a flow of water to further cool water entering the tubes 18. As additional ambient air is pulled into the greenhouse, excess air can be released from the greenhouse through roof vents.

[0039] When the air within the greenhouse is at the desired temperature or needs to be increased, the greenhouse enters the recycle mode as shown by second airflow 40 in FIG. 2. The first louver 30 can be closed and the second louver 36 opened. The fans 20 can then be activated to pull air from within the greenhouse section 16 into the gabled end 14. The air is then pulled into the tubes 18 and the air is distributed throughout the greenhouse through holes in the tubes 18. This circulation can continue as the temperature is maintained at its desired level. If the air needs to be heated, known heating systems can be employed within the greenhouse with one such system supplying heated water to rails or pipes in the greenhouse floor. Alternatively, heated water can be supplied to the heat exchanger 29 from the supply of heated water as described above. Air heated by this system can then be circulated until the desired temperature is achieved within the greenhouse 10. Alternatively, the growing section can rely on the heat generated from sunlight passing into the growing section through the transparent roof or sidewalls.

[0040] As mentioned above, the system 12 can also be operated to supply a combination of air to the tubes 18 from a combination of airflows 38 and 40. This can be accomplished by controlling the opening of the first and second louvers 30 and 36 while the fans 20 are operating. The fans 20, first and second louvers 30, 36 and the heat exchanger 29, are preferably operated under computer control using various known sensors and hardware/software combinations.

[0041] The greenhouse 10 and its forced greenhouse climate control system 12 provide for improved and cost effective control of the greenhouse climate compared to conventional systems. It is particularly useful in desert climates where it is useful to provide cost effective systems for minimizing the maximum heat experienced by crops within a greenhouse. For example, one embodiment of the greenhouse 10 can reduce what would typically be 33°C temperature in greenhouse to 26°C without employing expensive cooling systems. This reduction in temperature can have a dramatic impact on the improved health and growth of crops within the greenhouse.

[0042] FIGs. 5-7 show another embodiment of greenhouse 50 that is similar to the greenhouse 10 described above and shown in FIGs. 1-4. The greenhouse 50 also utilizing a forced greenhouse climate control system 52 according to the present invention. The greenhouse 50 has a gabled end 54 that is separated from the crop holding section 56 of the greenhouse 50 by partition 62. The crop section 56 comprises an air distributing device to distribute air from the gabled end 54 throughout the crop section 56. Many different distribution devices can be used, with a suitable device being a plurality of tubes 58 running the length of the crop section 56 similar to the tubes 18 in greenhouse 10. As mentioned above, different numbers of tubes can be used with greenhouse 10 shown having five (5) tubes 58 as best shown in FIG. 7. The tubes 58 open through the partition 62 such that air from the gabled end 54 can flow into the tubes 58.

[0043] Fans 60 can be placed in or close to the partition 62 between. As best shown in FIG. 7,

each of the tubes 58 are connected to an opening 64 in the lower portion of the partition 62. A respective fan 60 is then arranged over each of the openings and air from each of the fans 60 flows into its respective one of the tubes 58. The fans 60 are arranged with the ability to pull ambient air from in the gabled end 54 into the tubes during operation. This can either be ambient air or re-circulated air, or combination of the two.

[0044] The greenhouse 50 further comprises a vent/opening 64 ("vent") in the outside gable wall 66 through which ambient air can enter the gabled end 54. The vent 64 is similar to the opening 24 in greenhouse 10 described above but is located near the center of the gabled wall 66, as shown. The vent 64 preferably runs the length of the gabled wall and although one vent 64 is shown it is understood that more than one opening can be included.

[0045] A cooling mechanism 68 can also be included at the vent 64 to cool air being pulled in into the gabled end 54, and/or to control the humidity within the air. In one embodiment the cooling mechanisms 68 is a conventional pad cooling system that also runs the length of and is included over the vent 64. A screen 69 can also be included over the vent 64 to prevent insects and other pests from entering the greenhouse 50. A heat exchanger 67 can also be included at or near the fans 60 that is arranged and operates similar to the heat exchanger 29 shown in FIGs. 1 and 2 and described above. The heat exchanger 67 can further heat or cool air entering the tubes 58 as described above.

[0046] A first louver 70 can be included inside of gable wall 66 that is movable in the directions of arrows 73 to control the amount of ambient air entering the end gable 54. When operating in the mode to block air from entering the end gable 54 the louver 70 is closed to cover the vent 64. When operating in the mode to allow air to enter the end gable 54, the louver 70 can swing open so that it is not blocking air from entering or can be partially opened such that it is partially blocking air from entering. As the louver 70 swings from its closed and fully blocking position over the first vent/opening 64 it also blocks recirculating air that would otherwise be pulled into the tubes 58 by the fans 60. The greenhouse further comprises a shelf 71 on the inside surface of the partition 62. When the louver 70 is fully opened its lower surface abuts the shelf 71 to fully block re-circulating air from being drawn by the fans 60. Instead, in this position the fans 60 draw primarily ambient air that can be cooled by cooling mechanism 68. It is understood that many different mechanisms can be used beyond the first louver 70 described above.

[0047] The partition 62 comprises a second vent/opening 74 that is located near the top of the partition 62. Unlike the vent 34 described above in greenhouse 10, the vent 7A does not have a second louver and remains open through operation. The amount of air from the crop section 56 drawn through by the fans and re-circulated into the tubes is controlled by the extent to which the louver 70 is opened. If the louver 70 is fully closed all of the air drawn through the fans 60 comes through vent 74 for re-circulating. When the louver 70 is fully open no air through the vent is drawn by the fans. When the louver is at different positions between fully open and closed, the fans draw a combination of ambient and air through the vent 74.

[0048] The crop section 56 can also comprise one or more conventional greenhouse vents (not shown) to allow excess air to be released from the greenhouse 50. These vents are generally known in the art and are not described herein. The greenhouse vents are preferably located at or near the greenhouse roof and can include fans to assist in the release of air. It is understood that air can be released from the greenhouse using many different mechanisms beyond conventional vents.

[0049] The greenhouse 50 operates similar to the greenhouse 10. In operation, when the air temperature within the crop section 56 rises it may be desirable to pull cooler air into the section 56. This is referred to as the cooling mode and is illustrated by the first airflow 78 shown in FIG. 5. The louver 70 can be at least partially opened to allow ambient air to pass through the first vent 64. Fans 60 can be activated to pull ambient air through the vent 64 and in those embodiments where additional cooling of the air is desired, the cooling mechanism 68 can be activated to cool the air pulled through the vent 64. The cooled air enters the gabled end 54 and is pulled into the tubes 58 by the fans 60. The cooled air can be further cooled by heat exchanger 67 and the cooled air is then distributed evenly throughout the crop section 56 through the holes in the tubes 58. As additional ambient air is pulled into the greenhouse, excess air can be released from the greenhouse through roof vents.

[0050] When the air within the greenhouse is at the desired temperature the greenhouse enters the recycle mode as shown by second airflow 80 in FIG. 6. The first louver 70 can be closed and the fans 60 can then be activated to pull air from within the greenhouse section 56 into the gabled end 54 through the second vent 74. This circulation can continue as the temperature is maintained at its desired level. If the air needs to be heated, known heating systems can be employed within the greenhouse with one such system supplying heated water to rails in the greenhouse floor as described above. Alternatively, warm water can be supplied to the heat exchanger 67 from the separate heated water supply as described above with reference to heat exchanger 29. As ambient or recycled air passes through the fans 60 it is heated and passed into tubes 58. As the heated air exits the tubes it heats the air within the crop section. Air heated by this system can then be circulated until the desired temperature is achieved within the greenhouse 50.

[0051] As mentioned above, the system 12 can also be operated to supply a combination of air to the tubes 18 from a combination of airflows 78 and 80. This can be accomplished by controlling the opening of the louver 70 while the fans 60 are operating. Like the embodiment above, the fans 60, louver 70, heat exchanger 67 are preferably operated under computer control using various known sensors and hardware/software combinations.

[0052] It is understood that there are many additional advantages and alternative arrangements provided by the present invention. One advantage is that the crop section 56 can be over-pressurized by the system 52, which can prevent undesired insects. The invention further provides for enhanced crop yields by allowing for greater levels of radiation to reach the plants by eliminating conventional roof vent superstructures and accompanying insect netting. The crop section 56 can also be arranged so that a gas, such as CO₂ can be fed into and

more efficiently maintained within the section 56. The gas feed systems are known in the art and not discussed in detail herein. These gasses can further enhance the health and growth of the crop within section 56.

[0053] In alternative embodiments, the fans 60 can be controlled and operated as variable drive fans to provide additional control over airflow. The vents can be different sizes and more vents can be included in many different locations.

[0054] Although the present invention has been described in detail with reference to certain preferred configurations thereof, other versions are possible, in the frame of the appended claims.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

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PATENTKRAV

1. Drivhus (10; 50) omfattende:

- et dyrkningsafsnit (16; 56);
- 5 et klimastyringssystem (12; 52), i en i det væsentlige lukket endegavl (14; 54), som ved en skillevæg (22; 62) er adskilt fra dyrkningsafsnittet (16; 56), idet klimastyringssystemet er indrettet til at styre miljøet i dyrkningsafsnittet ved at lade omgivelsesluft fra drivhusets omgivelser strømme ind i dyrkningsafsnittet, tilbageføre luft fra dyrkningsafsnittet til dyrkningsafsnittet og en kombination deraf, idet
- 10 omgivelsesluften, den tilbageførte luft eller kombinationen deraf strømmer gennem klimastyringssystemet (12; 52) og ind i dyrkningsafsnittet (16; 56), idet klimastyringssystemet omfatter én første åbning (24; 64) indrettet til at suge omgivelsesluft ind i klimastyringssystemet og placeret på en nedre del af en udvendig gavlvæg (26) i drivhuset (10; 50), og skillevæggen (22; 62) omfatter en anden
- 15 åbning (34; 74) placeret nær toppen af skillevæggen (22; 62), som er indrettet til at suge tilbageført luft fra dyrkningsafsnittet (16; 56) ind i klimastyringssystemet (12; 52), idet adskillige rør (18; 58) står i forbindelse med den første åbning (24; 64) og den anden åbning (34; 74) til regulering af miljøet i dyrkningssektionen (16; 56), hvor den anden åbning (34; 74) er beliggende over den første åbning (24; 64).
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2. Drivhus ifølge krav 1, hvori rørene (18; 58) er placeret i dyrkningsafsnittet (16; 56), idet luft, der kommer ind i dyrkningsafsnittet fra klimastyringssystemet (12; 52) passerer ind i rørene, idet rørene fordeler luft i hele dyrkningsafsnittet.

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3. Drivhus ifølge krav 1, hvori klimastyringssystemet (12; 52) endvidere omfatter blæsere (20; 60), som er indrettet til at bringe luft til at strømme ind i rørene (18; 58).

4. Drivhus ifølge krav 1, som endvidere omfatter et første jalousi (30; 70) som er indrettet

30 til at samarbejde med den første åbning (24; 64), idet det første jalousi kan bevæges til helt at blokere åbningen/åbningerne eller til helt at åbne for at tillade luftpassage gennem åbningen/åbningerne eller til delvis at blokere åbningen/åbningerne.

5. Drivhus ifølge krav 1, som endvidere omfatter en kølemekanisme (28; 68), som kan

35 tjene til at afkøle i det mindste en del af den gennem åbningen/åbningerne (24; 64) passerende omgivelsesluft.

6. Drivhus ifølge krav 1, som endvidere omfatter et andet jalousi (36), som er indrettet til at samarbejde med den anden åbning (34; 74), idet det andet jalousi kan tjene til helt at blokere den anden åbning eller til helt at åbne for at tillade luftpassage gennem den anden åbning eller til delvis at blokere den anden åbning.

5

7. Drivhus ifølge krav 4, hvori det første jalousi (70) helt blokerer luft fra den anden åbning, når det er fuldt åbent, tillader luft fra den anden åbning at passere, når det er lukket og delvis blokerer luft fra den anden åbning, når det er delvis åbent.

10 8. Drivhus ifølge krav 1, hvori klimastyringssystemet (12; 52) endvidere omfatter en varmeanhed til opvarmning af den luft, der strømmer ind i dyrkningsafsnittet (16; 56).

9. Drivhus ifølge krav 1, som endvidere omfatter en computerbaseret styreenhed til styring af klimastyringssystemet (12; 52).

15

10. Drivhus ifølge krav 1, som endvidere omfatter et gastilførselssystem til tilførsel af gasser til dyrkningsafsnittet (16; 56).

20 11. Drivhus ifølge krav 1, som endvidere omfatter en varmeveksler (29; 67) til at opvarme eller afkøle luft, der strømmer ind i dyrkningsafsnittet (16; 56).

12. Drivhus ifølge krav 11, hvori vand ledes gennem varmeveksleren (29; 67) til at afkøle luft, der strømmer ind i dyrkningsafsnittet (16; 56), idet vandet opvarmes, medens luften afkøles.

25

13. Drivhus ifølge krav 12, hvori det opvarmede vand opbevares til anvendelse i varmeveksleren (29; 67) til at opvarme luft, der strømmer ind i dyrkningsafsnittet (16; 56).

30 14. Fremgangsmåde til styring af temperaturen i et dyrkningsafsnit (16; 56) i et drivhus omfattende:

35 at lade luft strømme igennem en første åbning (24; 64) ind i et klimastyringssystem (12; 52) i én i det væsentlige lukket endegavl (14; 54) i et drivhus (10; 50), som er adskilt fra dyrkningsafsnittet (16; 56) af en skillevæg (22; 62), hvilken første åbning (24; 64) er placeret på en nedre del af en udvendig gavlvæg (26) i drivhuset (10; 50), hvilken luft strømmer igennem den første åbning (24; 64) fra omgivelserne for

- drivhuset (10; 50), igennem en anden åbning (34; 74) fra indvendigt i dyrkningsafsnittet (16; 56), eller en kombination deraf, afhængigt af temperaturbehovene for dyrkningsafsnittet, hvor den anden åbning (34; 74) er placeret nær toppen af skillevæggen (22; 62) og over den første åbning (24; 64);
- 5 behandling af luften ved at styre dennes temperatur og/eller tryk og/eller niveauet af visse i luften indeholdte gasser, medens den strømmer igennem klimastyrings-systemet;
- at lade behandlet luft strømme gennem adskillige rør (18; 58) i dyrkningsafsnittet for at regulere temperaturen i dyrkningsafsnittet; og
- 10 tilbageføring af luften i dyrkningsafsnittet, når temperaturen deri er ved det ønskede niveau, ved at lede luften tilbage til klimastyringssystemet og derpå lede luften gennem de adskillige rør ind i dyrkningsafsnittet.

DRAWINGS

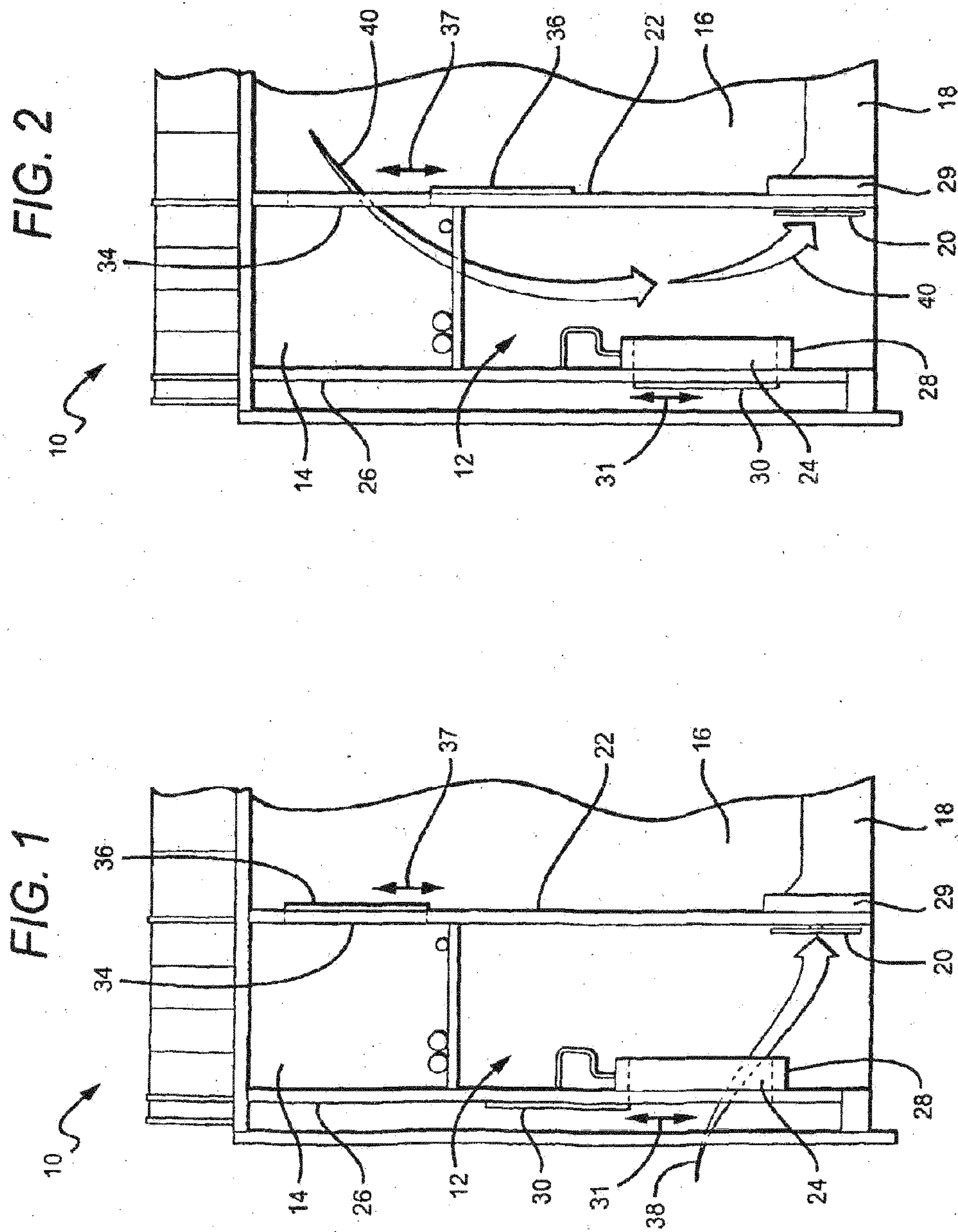


FIG. 3

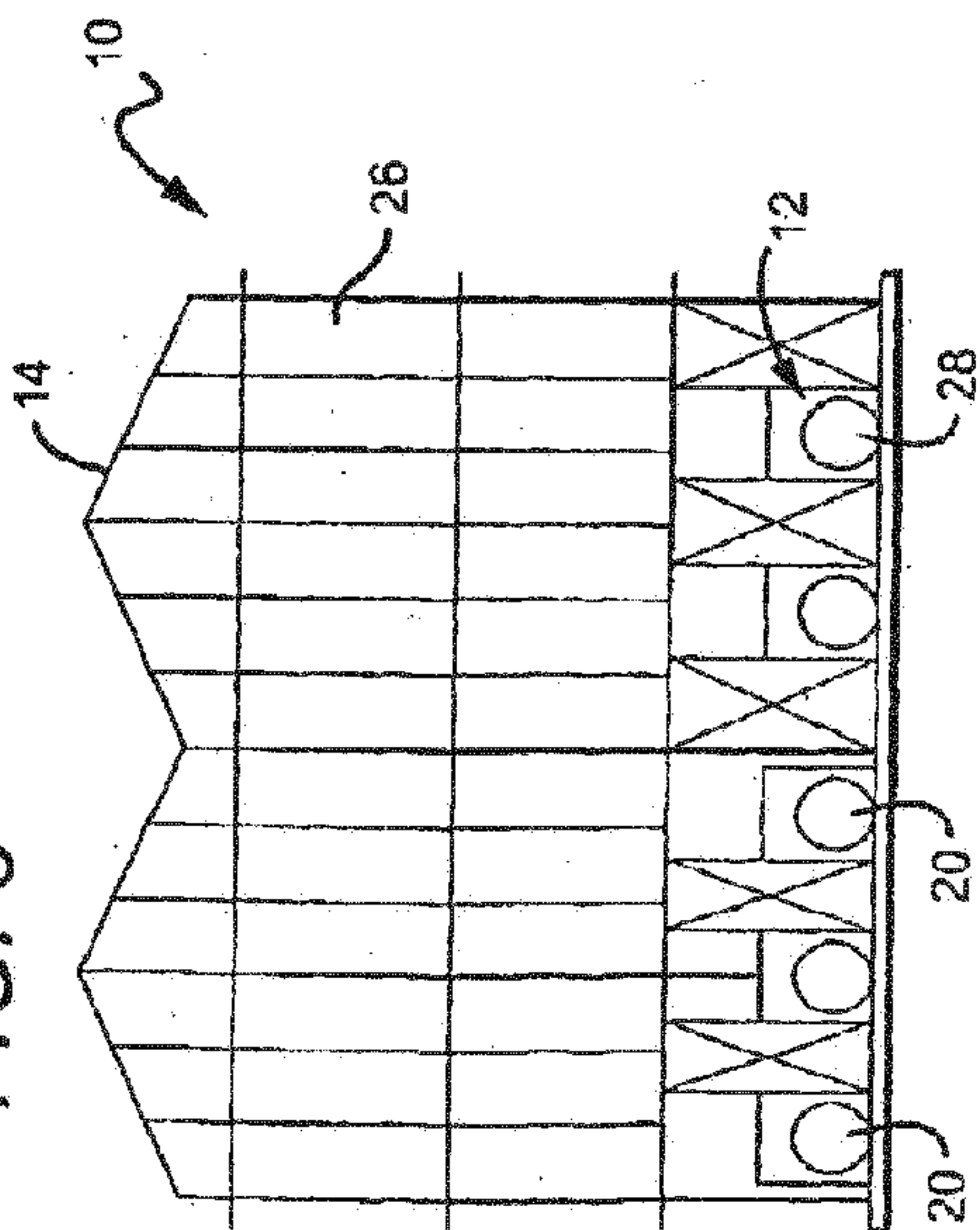


FIG. 4

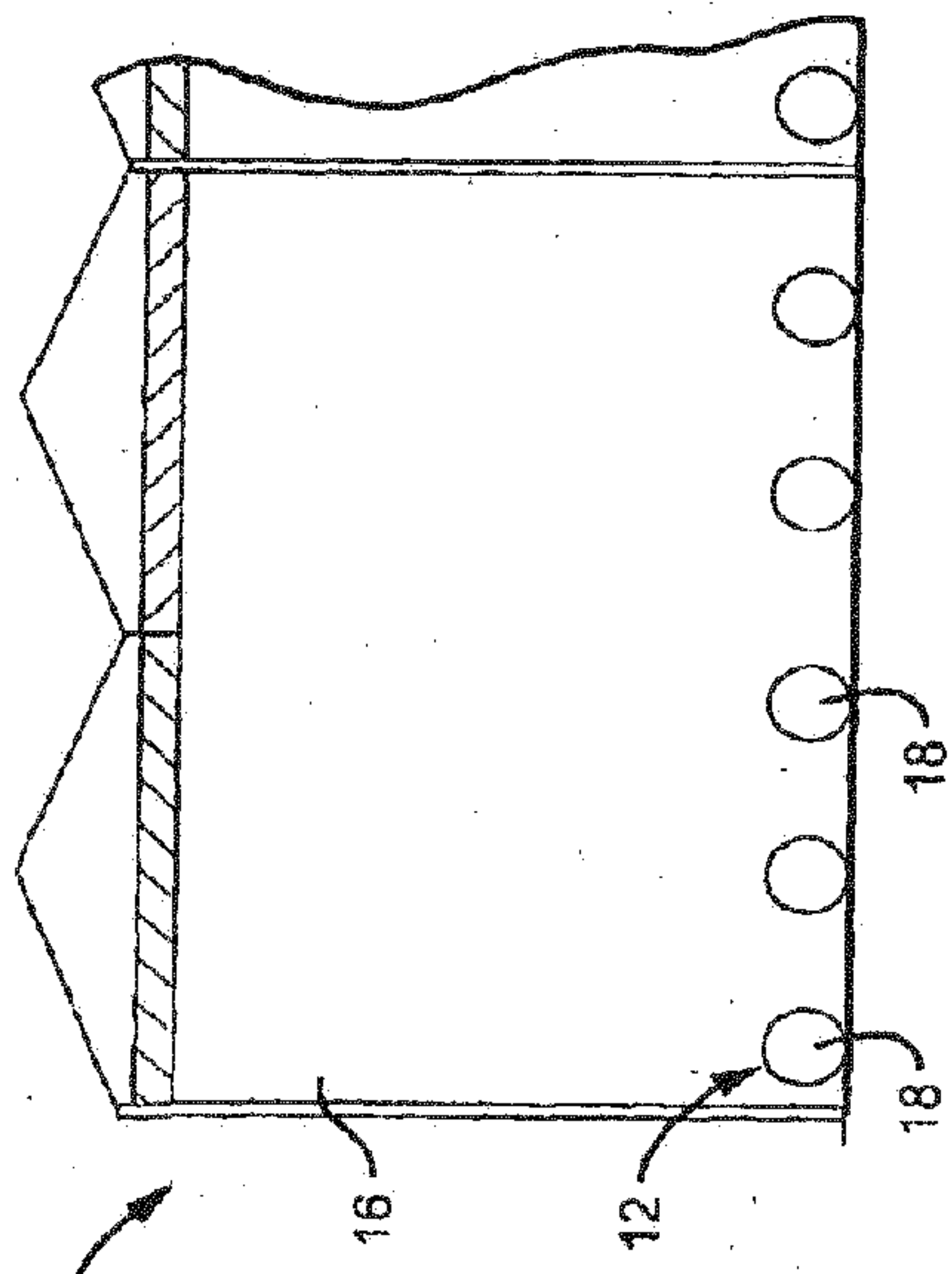
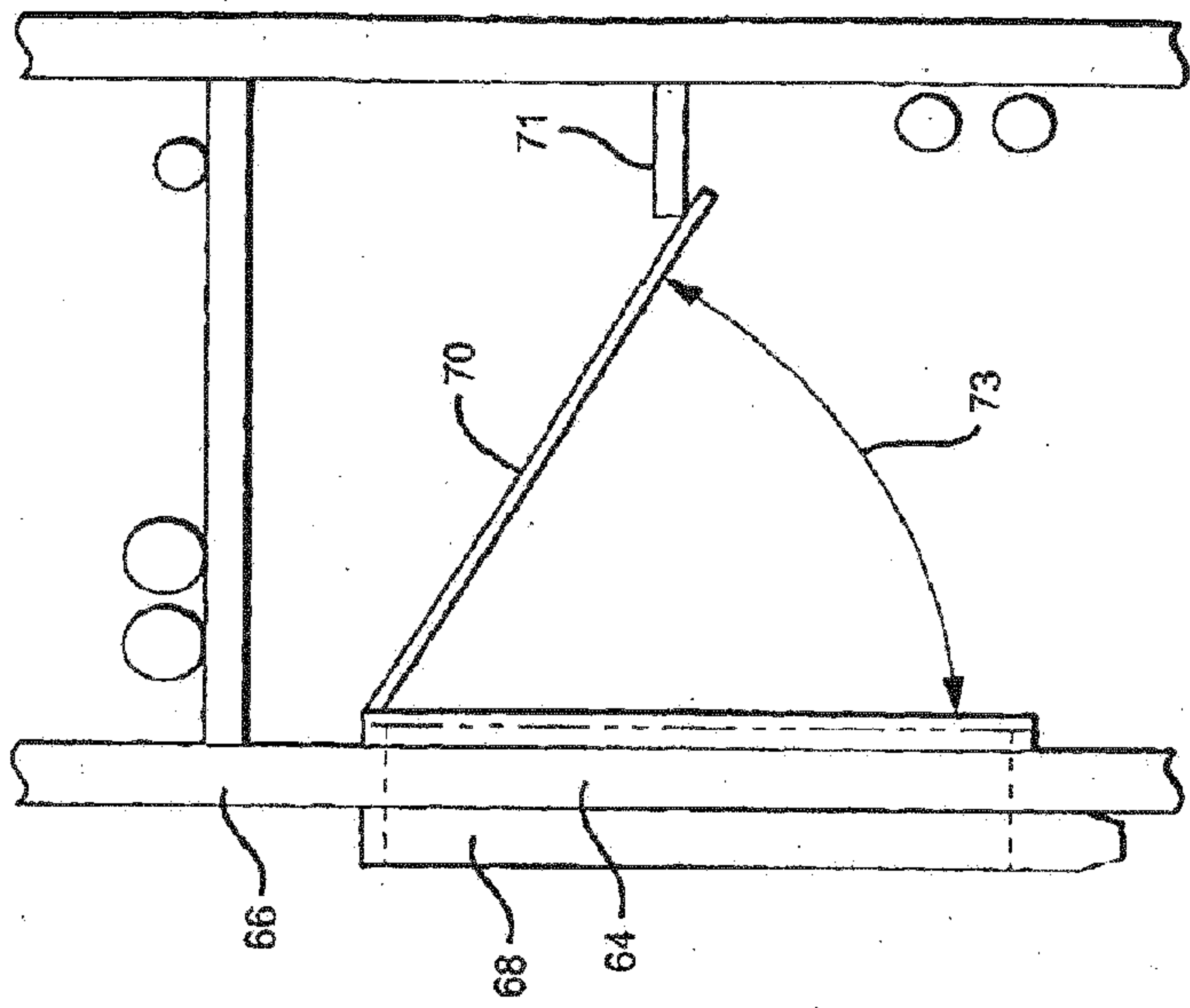


FIG. 7



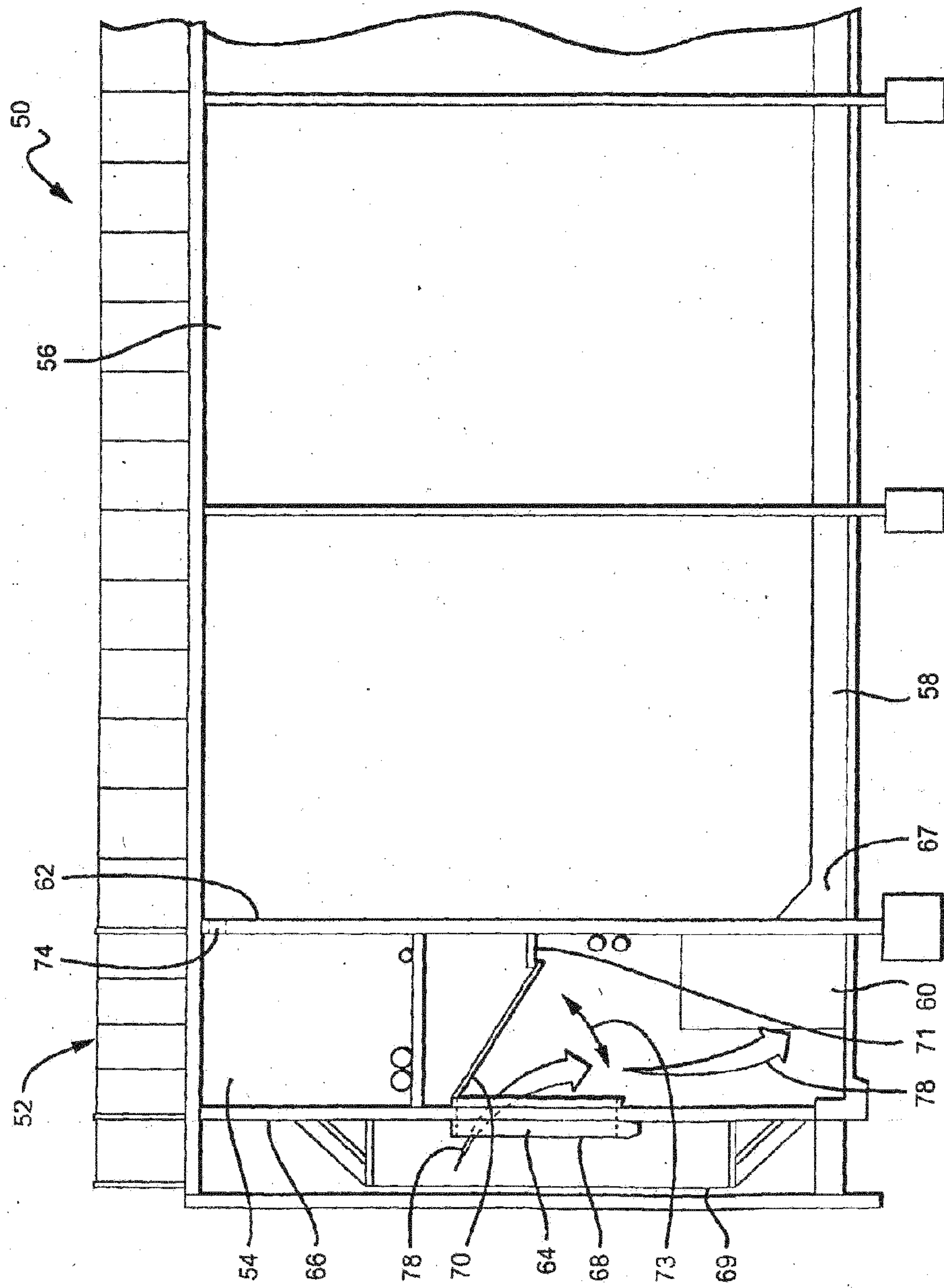


FIG. 5

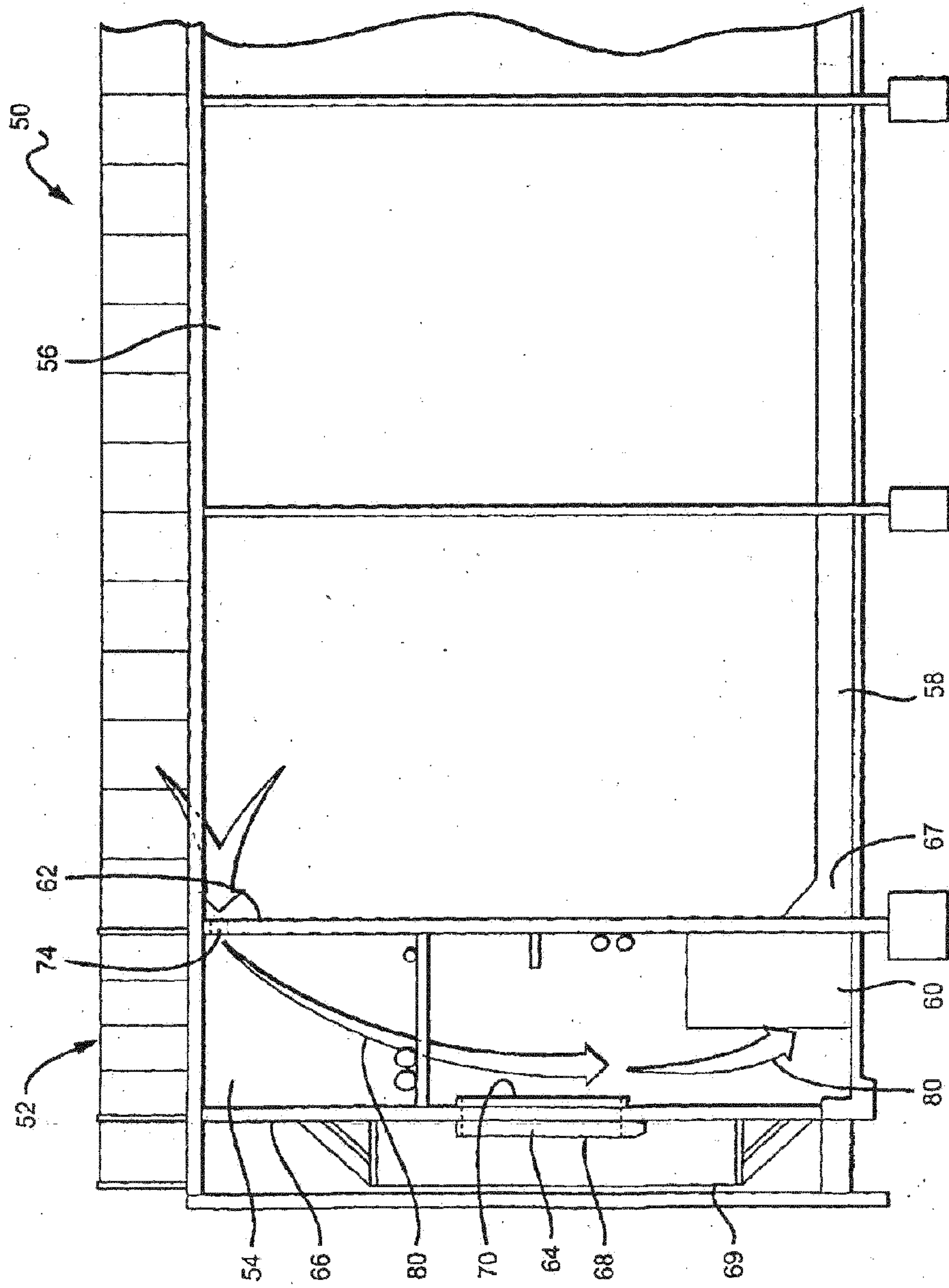


FIG. 6

