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(73) Patenthaver: **Monier Roofing Components GmbH, Frankfurter Landstrasse 2-4, 61440 Oberursel, Tyskland**

(72) Opfinder: **KRENZ, Michael, Nordendstrasse 5, 35519 Rockenberg, Tyskland**

(74) Fuldmægtig i Danmark: **Plougmann Vingtoft A/S, Rued Langgaards Vej 8, 2300 København S, Danmark**

(54) Benævnelse: **VENTILATIONSBÅND, ISÆR TIL STEJLE TAGE**

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US-A- 5 603 657
US-A- 5 803 805
US-A1- 2005 054 284

The invention relates to a ventilation strip according to the preamble of Patent Claim 1.

Ventilation strips are often used for sealing off a gap in a pitched roof between ridge or crest battens. As a rule, they are configured as rolls which are rolled out on a ridge or crest batten.

Such ventilation strips serve on the one hand to prevent the penetration of water, snow or pests into the interior of the roof, but also on the other hand to ventilate the space beneath the roof so that, for example, no water of condensation or formation of rot or mould occurs there. The known ventilation strips do not meet all of these requirements. They keep out water, snow and pests, but they are often not sufficiently permeable to air.

A ventilation strip is already known which has a centre strip and two side strips, wherein the side parts have through holes (US 5 094 041). The side parts here can consist of pieces arranged one over the other in accordion fashion.

Furthermore, a ventilation strip with a centre strip and two side strips is known whose centre strip has through holes (GB 2 155 516 A). On the side strips are located ventilation strips which are essentially perpendicular to them and which are provided with through holes.

Moreover, a ridge or crest sealing strip with ventilation function is known, which consists of a strip which is corrugated at the edges and permeable to air in the middle (EP 1 260 650 A2). This strip has recesses provided in its middle, which extend transversely to the strip and are closed by placing the transversely running edges on top of each other.

Furthermore, a ventilation element for a roof space is known which has several ventilation walls, which are arranged between an upper and a lower sheet (JP 2001 323618 A). These ventilation walls are arranged perpendicular or slanted and have several holes. However, this ventilation element cannot be rolled up into a roll.

EP 1 284 330 A1 contains all the technical features of the introductory part of the first claim.

The problem which the invention proposes to solve is to create a ventilation strip which assures a good air exchange, without water, snow or pests getting in through this ventilation strip.

This problem is solved according to the features of Patent Claim 1.

Thus, the invention concerns a ventilation strip having at least two side strips running parallel to each other and one centre strip. Parallel to the side strip run ventilation strips which are formed by circumferentially interconnected walls or webs. The ventilation strips can have the most diverse of shapes. At least one ventilation duct is provided; but it is also possible to provide several ventilation ducts. Thanks to the use of certain materials for the ventilation strip which possess restorative forces, the at least one ventilation duct can open spontaneously when the ventilation strip is rolled out. But it is also possible to produce an opening of the at least one ventilation duct by pulling on the side strips.

The benefit achieved with the invention consists in particular in that a rollable ventilation strip has ventilation openings with good ventilating properties of the level situated underneath a roof cover, wherein these ventilation openings are secured against driving rain, drifting snow and the like. The penetration of driving rain or drifting snow is hindered by a duct or by several ducts consisting of breathable or airtight materials with through holes. The ventilation zone can either be geometrically permanently open or only afterwards form the duct or ducts, i.e., after the ventilation strip is rolled out. Thanks to the invention, various ventilation levels can be formed, which are arranged either side by side or offset one above the other in the installation position. Each additional ventilation level constitutes a further hindrance to the penetration of driving rain. Drainage ducts in all levels, except the innermost one, guarantee the drainage of water into the optionally present intermediate levels to the outside.

Sample embodiments of the invention are described more closely hereafter and represented in the drawings.

There are shown in:

Fig. 1 a ventilation strip according to the invention, laid out on a roof ridge;

Fig. 2 a side view of the ventilation strip according to Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 a magnified representation of a section of the ventilation strip according to Fig. 1;

Fig. 4a a top view of another embodiment of the ventilation strip according to the invention;

Fig. 4b a perspective view of the front end of the ventilation strip per Fig. 4a;

Fig. 5 a view of the front end of another embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 6 a perspective side view of the ventilation strip according to Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 a perspective view of another embodiment of a ventilation strip according to the invention;

Fig. 8 a perspective view of an embodiment of the invention with two ventilation ducts;

Fig. 9 a variant of the ventilation strip shown in Fig. 8;

Fig. 10 a ventilation strip laid out on a roof ridge, on top of which a ridge tile is placed;

Fig. 11 a perspective representation of the device shown in Fig. 10;

Fig. 12 a cut-out view from the eaves of a pitched roof;

Fig. 13 a magnified cut-out view from Fig. 12 with a ventilation strip;

Fig. 14 a folded-together ventilation strip, essentially corresponding to the ventilation strip according to Fig. 5;

Fig. 15 the ventilation strip according to Fig. 14 in half-straightened condition;

Fig. 16 the ventilation strip according to Fig. 14 in fully straightened condition;

Fig. 17 a ventilation strip with spring element in almost folded-up condition;

Fig. 18 the ventilation strip according to Fig. 17 in unfolded condition;

Fig. 19 a spring element of the ventilation strip according to Fig. 17 or Fig. 18;

Fig. 20 a partly rolled-up ventilation strip according to Fig. 13.

Fig. 1 shows a roof ridge 1 with roof tiles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and a ventilation strip

10 according to the invention, having two side strips 11, 12 and a centre strip 13. The side strips 11, 12 lie on the roof tiles 2 to 9, while the centre strip 13 lies on a ridge batten 14. The side strips 11, 12 consist of a plastically deformable material – or at least have this at their end – so that they are adapted to the shape of the roof tiles 2 to 9. This is not represented in Fig. 1.

In what follows only the right-hand region of the ventilation strip 10 is described, because the left-hand region is constructed just like the right-hand region, in mirror image.

Between the side strips 11, 12 and the centre strip 13 there is provided a ventilation duct 15, having a rectangular shape, which is formed by four walls 16, 17, 18, 19. In the walls 17 and 18 there are through holes, which are not recognizable in Fig. 1. While the wall 19 is formed by the centre strip 13, the wall 16 is formed by the side strip. The wall 18 can likewise be part of the side strip 12. The same holds for the wall 17, which can constitute a continuation of the centre strip 13.

Fig. 2 represents a side view of the ventilation strip 10 according to Fig. 1. One notices here the side strip 12 as well as the centre strip 13. In the wall 17 there are provided several through holes 20 to 25. The through holes in the opposite wall 18 cannot be recognized in Fig. 2.

The ventilation duct 15 which is formed by the walls 16 to 19 is shown magnified in Fig. 3. This is the region designated as "A" in Fig. 1. One notices the through holes 20, 21 provided in the wall 17 as well as the through holes 26, 27. provided in the wall 18. The through holes 26 and 27 are staggered with respect to the through holes 20, 21 by the distance "b". If, for example, drifting snow should have passed through the through holes 20, 21, it will impinge on a closed surface on the opposite wall 18 and not on the through hole 26, 27. Thanks to the arrangement of the through holes 20, 21, 26, 27, a kind of labyrinth is produced. The incoming air is diverted on its path into the interior of the roof, so that the path to the interior of the roof is blocked for the drifting snow. So that water which has got through the through holes 20, 21 into the ventilation duct 15 can drain away once more, it is recommended to have the through holes 20, 21 in the wall 17 pass through to the wall 16. This is indicated by the broken lines 28, 29. However, it is also possible to

provide separate openings in the wall 17 between the through holes 20, 21 and the wall 16, which serve as water drainage openings.

Fig. 4a shows another embodiment of a ventilation strip 45 in top view. One recognizes here once more two side strips 30, 31 and one centre strip 32. The regions 33, 34 of the centre strip 32 are joined to the corrugated side strips 30, 31, e.g., by gluing. In the centre strip 32, namely in the vicinity of the regions 33, 34, there are provided through holes 50 and 51, which are fashioned as circular holes. Behind these through holes 50 and 51 one recognizes fabric material, because the ventilation strip 45 is compressed. In the compressed state it can be rolled up.

Fig. 4b shows the same ventilation strip 45 as in Fig. 4a, but in a bottom view, i.e., in the back position. In this perspective representation, the ventilation strip 45 is in the uncompressed state. This ventilation strip 45 has two ventilation ducts 185, 186 running in parallel. One notices here the through holes 40 and 35 to 38 in the walls 46 and 48 as well as the through holes 50 and 51 in the walls 47 and 49. The through holes 35 to 39 and 40 to 44 were not yet evident in Fig. 4a.

If one pulls the side strips 30, 31 apart in the direction of the arrows 52, 53, there is formed once more the form shown in Fig. 4a. The through holes 35 to 38 and 40 then lie directly above the walls 54 and 55, while the through holes 50, 51 lie directly opposite the walls 56, 57.

Fig. 5 shows the right half of another sample embodiment of a ventilation strip 60 of undivided flexible material, namely, in a front view. One notices here that the centre strip 61 is curved downwards at its ends, forming first of all the wall 62, then the wall 63, then the wall 64, thereupon the wall 65, and then the wall 66, and finally passes into a side strip 67. Where the wall 65 lies on the centre strip 61 a connection can be produced by welding or some other way. The same holds for the bearing of the wall 63 on the side strip 67. The through holes in the walls 62, 64, 66 cannot be seen in the representation of Fig. 5.

Contrary to the preceding sample embodiments, the sample embodiment of Fig. 5 has two ventilation ducts 68, 69.

Fig. 6 shows the ventilation strip 60 shown in Fig. 5, once again from the side. One notices here through holes 70 to 74 in the wall 62.

Fig. 7 shows another variant of a ventilation strip 75. The flexible ventilation strip 75 has a ventilation duct 76 whose centre strip 77 passes into a slanting wall 78 with the through holes 79, 80.

Conversely, the side strip 81 passes into a slanting wall 82 with the through hole 83, 84. The ventilation duct 76 here has the cross sectional form of a trapezoid.

Fig. 8 shows another variant of a flexible ventilation strip 85 with two ventilation ducts 86, 87. Here, the walls 88 to 90 which form the ventilation ducts 86, 87 are slanted, so that they form triangles. One notices through holes 91, 92 in the wall 90, a through hole 93 in the wall 89 and two through holes 94, 95 in the wall 88. In addition, barriers 96 or 97 and 98 can still be seen in the ventilation duct 87, which are arranged behind the through holes 93 or 91 and 92. In this way, a labyrinth is produced. The resulting air flow is indicated by arrows 100 to 104. A centre strip is designated as 105, while a side strip is designated as 106.

Fig. 9 shows another ventilation strip 107, which likewise has two ventilation ducts 108, 109 and is constructed similar to the ventilation strip 85.

Fig. 10 represents another ventilation strip 110 which is laid in the ridge area of a roof. The centre strip 111 is placed on the ridge batten 122, and the ventilation strip 110 is sealed with a ridge tile 112. The right-hand half of the ventilation strip 110 will be described more closely below.

The centre strip 111 forms a first straight piece 114, which then runs to the left at an angle of around 90 degrees and forms a wall 115. Hereupon, after a right-hand turn, the centre strip 111 runs parallel to the top side of the roof tile 113, forming a wall 116. After another turn to the left, the centre strip 111 forms a wall 117, so that after another turn to the left it runs parallel with the straight piece 114. A side strip 118 at first runs parallel to the surface of the roof tile 113, and then curves upwards to butt against the piece 114 of the centre strip 111. In this way, a wall

119 is formed which forms together with the straight piece 114 and the wall 115 a ventilation duct 120. Another ventilation duct 121 is formed by the walls 117, 115, 116. In the walls 117, 115 and 119 there are through holes, which cannot be seen in Fig. 10. By 122, 123 and 124 are designated ridge battens, which support the roof tiles 112, 113 and 99. The left-hand region of the ventilation strip 110 shown in Fig. 10 is formed as the mirror image of the right-hand region and therefore will not be described more closely.

The representation of Fig. 11 corresponds to the representation of Fig. 10, except that it is a perspective view. One notices here the through holes 125 to 127 in the wall 117, as well as a through hole 128 in the wall 115 and a through hole 129 in the wall 119.

The above used term "ventilation duct" means not only a ventilation duct 120 running continuously in the lengthwise direction of the ventilation strip 110, but also an interrupted one.

Fig. 12 shows a cut-out view from the eaves 130 of a pitched roof. One recognizes here three parallel rafters 131 to 133 running in the direction of the ridge as well as counter battens 134 to 136, which are fastened to the top sides of the rafters 131 to 133. Perpendicular to the rafters 131 to 133 and the counter battens 134 to 136 run cross laths 137, 138. Between the rafters 131 to 133 and the counter battens 134 to 136 there is an underlayment 139.

This arrangement produces two ventilation levels, a lower ventilation level 179 and an upper ventilation level 180. Dew water which has penetrated or diffused in is drained away through the lower ventilation level 179. The upper ventilation level 180 supports the purpose of the lower ventilation level 179 and additionally ensures a rapid drying out of the underlayment 139.

A cut-out view from the eaves 130 depicted in Fig. 12 is shown in Fig. 13, and this together with a ventilation strip 140. This ventilation strip 140 is similar in construction to the half of the ventilation strip 60 shown in Fig. 5. However, the side strips 141, 142 here make an angle of 90 degrees. In the parallelly arranged walls 143, 144, 145 of the ventilation strip 140 are provided through holes 146 to

149. The one side strip 142 lies on a front end 150 of a rafter 151, while the other side strip 141 lies on a counter batten 152 and butts against a cross lath 153.

Moreover, one notices in Fig. 13 that the ventilation strip 140 is joined to the counter batten 152 and the rafter 151 by connection elements, of which only two are provided with the reference numbers 181, 182. These connection elements can be nails, for example. Although the ventilation strip 140 can be glued by its side strips 141, 142 to the rafter 151 or the counter batten 152, it is advantageous for the ventilation strip 140 to be additionally fastened by connection elements to the rafter 151 or the counter batten 152.

The side strips 141, 142 can consist of only one material or also of several materials arranged one on top of another.

This ventilation strip 140 consists of an essentially flexible material. This ventilation strip 140 can consist of an air impermeable or an at least partly air permeable web material. This material can be film-like or fabric-like. As the fabric, an organic fabric is preferably used. If the material is film-like, thin plastic films, metal foils, or also organic films are used, having a thickness of up to around 1 mm. Depending on the type of the material, the ventilation strip 140 can be water repellent or also at least partly water permeable.

Due to the fact that the ventilation strip 140 consists of a flexible material, it can take on two different states. In a first state, the compressed state, the ventilation ducts 176, 177 are not opened. This is the case when the ventilation strip 140 is rolled together. In a second state, the uncompressed state, the ventilation ducts 176, 177 are opened. This happens, for example, by rolling out the ventilation strip 140. By making use of certain materials for this ventilation strip 140, the ventilation ducts 176, 177 can open independently when the ventilation strip 140 is rolled out. This is the case, for example, when materials are used for the ventilation strip 140 that possess restorative forces.

Although rectangular ventilation ducts 176, 177 are shown in Fig. 13, it is also conceivable for the ventilation ducts 176, 177 to have a different shape in cross section in the laid out state. For example, it is possible for the ventilation ducts 176,

177 to have a trapezoidal, triangular, or even shovel-shaped cross section in the mounted state. Also the through holes 146 to 149 formed as holes can have different shapes. For example, the through holes 146 to 149 can be circular, rectangular, triangular or U-shaped. It is not absolutely necessary, as represented in Fig. 13, that the through holes 146 to 149 lying opposite each other be offset relative to each other. It is also conceivable for these through holes to lie opposite each other. If, for example, through holes of different type are arranged in the ventilation ducts 176, 177, water barriers can be arranged between these through holes of different type. In addition, the through holes can be covered with an air permeable fleece. While the through hole itself remains permeable to air, this reduces the volume of air exchanged. This is especially advantageous when one would like to make an air duct permitting a lesser air exchange, yet without altering the size of the through holes. It is possible to regulate the air exchange in this way for the same size of through holes and the same number of them, without having to prepare a new ventilation strip. For this purpose, for example, the fleece can simply be arranged on the wall 143 so that it covers the through holes configured as ventilation holes 146, 147.

The ventilation strip 140 shown in Fig. 13 is supplied as a roll. In this state it is compressed, so that the walls of the ventilation ducts 176, 177 lie flat against each other and the ventilation ducts 176, 177 are closed. No volume increase occurs. Such a roll is shown in Fig. 20.

Fig. 14 shows a ventilation strip 183 provided for the eaves in the compressed state. One notices here a first side strip 154 and a second side strip 155. The walls 156 to 158 of the ventilation strip 183 are folded over and run nearly parallel to the side strips 154, 155. These walls 156 to 158 and the side strips 154, 155 can consist of an essentially flexible material. Between the walls 156 to 158, two ventilation ducts 187, 188 are arranged.

With the aid of forces acting in the directions of the arrows 159, 160 on the first side strip 154 and the second side strip 155, the walls 156 to 158 are lifted up. With increasing dimension in the transverse direction of the ventilation strip 183, i.e., in direction 159 and in direction 160, roughly half of the maximum dimension is achieved, and the ventilation ducts 187, 188 of the ventilation strip 183 are partly

opened. This state can be seen in Fig. 15. In Fig. 16 is shown the state of the ventilation strip 183 after the maximum extension.

The forces symbolized by the arrows 159, 160 can be applied, for example, with two hands.

This ventilation strip 183 can be arranged for example in the eaves of roofs.

Fig. 17 shows another ventilation strip 161 in which the walls are automatically set up when the ventilation strip 161 is unwound from a roll. Between the strips 162, 163 are arranged the walls 164 to 166. Between every two walls 164 to 166 are found spring elements 167, 168, which exert forces on the strips 162, 163 in opposing directions.

These two parallelly arranged ventilation ducts can be arranged side by side, or also one above the other.

Fig. 18 shows how the walls 164 to 166 thanks to the forces exerted by the spring elements 167, 168 stand nearly perpendicular to the strips 162, 163. The ventilation ducts are thereby opened wide.

The spring element 167 is shown by itself in Fig. 19. One notices here that it has two legs 170, 171, which form an L. The one leg 171 has several teeth 172, 173, while the other leg 170 is a continuous surface. The spring element 167 consists of an elastically resilient material, which resumes its original position once again after the end of the action of a force which compresses the spring element 167.

In the compressed state, see Fig. 17, the ventilation strip 161 can be wound up into a roll. Thanks to the rolling process, sufficient forces are applied to press the ventilation strip 161 together. Thus, the end of the ventilation strip 161 only needs to be pressed together by hand at the start of the forming of the roll.

Fig. 20 shows a roll 175, which is the wound-up ventilation strip 140 according to Fig. 13. In this ventilation strip 140, the side strip 141 is pressed against the side strip 142. The unwinding can start at this point.

One sees with this roll 175 that the through holes 146 to 149 are closed in the rolled-up state, since the walls of the ventilation strip 140 are largely compressed. Neither are there any more ventilation ducts in the rolled-up state, since these are likewise compressed.

Patentkrav

1. Ventilationsbånd (10, 45, 60, 75, 85, 107, 110), især til stejle tage, med

1.1 med mindst to sidestriber (11, 12; 30, 31; 67, 81, 106, 118) løbende parallelt med hinanden og

1.2 mindst en i det væsentlige lukket ventilationskanal (15; 68, 69; 76, 86, 87; 108, 109; 120, 121; 176, 177; 187, 188) løbende parallelt med sidestriberne (11, 12; 30, 31; 67, 81, 106, 118),

1.2.1 hvor den mindst ene ventilationskanal (15; 68, 69; 76, 86, 87; 108, 109; 120, 121; 176, 177; 187, 188) har vægge, der har gennemgående huller (20 - 25; 26, 27; 40; 50, 51; 70 - 74; 79, 80; 83, 84; 91, 92; 94, 95; 125 - 129),

ventilationsbåndet (10, 45, 60 75, 85, 107, 110) kan indtage to tilstande, hvor den første tilstand er den sammenpressede tilstand, hvor den mindst ene ventilationskanal (15; 68, 69; 76, 86, 87; 108, 109; 120, 121; 176, 177; 187, 188) ikke er åben, og hvor den anden tilstand er den ikke sammenpressede tilstand, hvor den mindst ene ventilationskanal (15; 68, 69; 76, 86, 87; 108, 109; 120, 121; 176, 177; 187, 188) er åben og **kendetegnet ved at** den mindst ene ventilationskanal (15; 68, 69; 76, 86, 87; 108, 109; 120, 121; 176, 177; 187, 188) har første og anden gennemgående huller (20 - 27; 35 - 38; 40; 50, 51; 70 - 74; 79, 80; 83, 84; 91 - 95; 125 - 129; 146 - 149) i modstående vægge.

2. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** en midterstribe (13, 32, 61, 77, 105, 111) er anbragt mellem sidestriberne (11, 12; 30, 31; 67, 81, 106, 118).

3. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 2, **kendetegnet ved at** mindst en ventilationskanal (15; 68, 69; 76, 86, 87; 108, 109; 120, 121; 176, 177; 187, 188) er tilvejebragt mellem den i hvert tilfælde ene sidestribe (11, 12; 30, 31; 67, 81, 106, 118) og midterstriben (13, 32, 61, 77, 105, 111).

4. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** ventilationsbåndet (10, 45, 60, 75, 85, 107, 110) i den første tilstand er en rulle.

5. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** ventilationsbåndet (10, 45, 60, 75, 85, 107, 110) er udrullet i den anden tilstand.

6. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** ventilationsbåndet (10, 45, 60, 75, 85, 107, 110) består af et materiale, som ved udrulning udøver genoprettende kræfter, så at ventilationskanalen (15; 68, 69; 76, 86, 87; 108, 109; 120, 121; 176, 177; 187, 188) er positioneret.

7. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** ventilationskanalen (15; 68, 69; 76, 86, 87; 108, 109; 120, 121; 176, 177; 187, 188) er positioneret gennem virkningen af en ydre kraft på ventilationsbåndet (10, 45, 60, 75, 85, 107, 110).

8. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 6, **kendetegnet ved at** dette består af et materiale, der bevirker de genoprettende kræfter.

9. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** i ventilationskanalen (15; 68, 69; 76, 86, 87; 108, 109; 120, 121; 176, 177; 187, 188) er indbygget fjederelementer (167, 168) der bevirker positioneringen af ventilationskanalen.

10. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** ventilationsbåndet (10, 45, 60, 75, 85, 107, 110) består af et i det væsentlige fleksibelt materiale.

11. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** ventilationskanalerne (68, 69; 86, 87; 108, 109) er anbragt side ved side.

12. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** ventilationskanalerne er anbragt over hinanden.

13. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** de i det væsentlige lukkede ventilationskanaler (15, 68, 69) har et rektangulært tværsnit i den monterede tilstand.

14. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** de i det væsentlige lukkede ventilationskanaler (76) har form af et trapezoid-tværsnit i den monterede tilstand.

15. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** de i det væsentlige lukkede ventilationskanaler (86, 87; 108, 109) har et trekantet tværsnit i den monterede tilstand.

16. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** de i det væsentlige lukkede ventilationskanaler har et sløjfeformet tværsnit i den monterede tilstand.

17. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** gennemgående huller (35 - 44, 50, 51) er cirkulære huller.

18. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** gennemgående huller (20 - 25; 70 - 74; 83, 84; 91, 92; 94, 95; 125 - 127) er rektangulære huller.

19. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** gennemgående huller (79, 80; 91, 92) er U-formede huller.

20. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** en vandbarriere (96 - 98) er tilvejebragt mellem den første og anden type af gennemgående huller.

21. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** de første og anden gennemgående huller (20, 21 eller 26, 27) er forskudt i forhold til hinanden.

22. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved at** separate åbninger er tilvejebragt mellem de første gennemgående huller (20 - 25) og sidestriberne.

23. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 4, **kendetegnet ved at** ventilationskanalerne åbner uafhængigt som et resultat af de indbyggede genoprettende kræfter efter udrulningen.

24. Ventilationsbånd ifølge krav 4, **kendetegnet ved at** ventilationskanalerne åbnes ved sideværts udtrækning af ventilationsbåndet.

Fig. 1

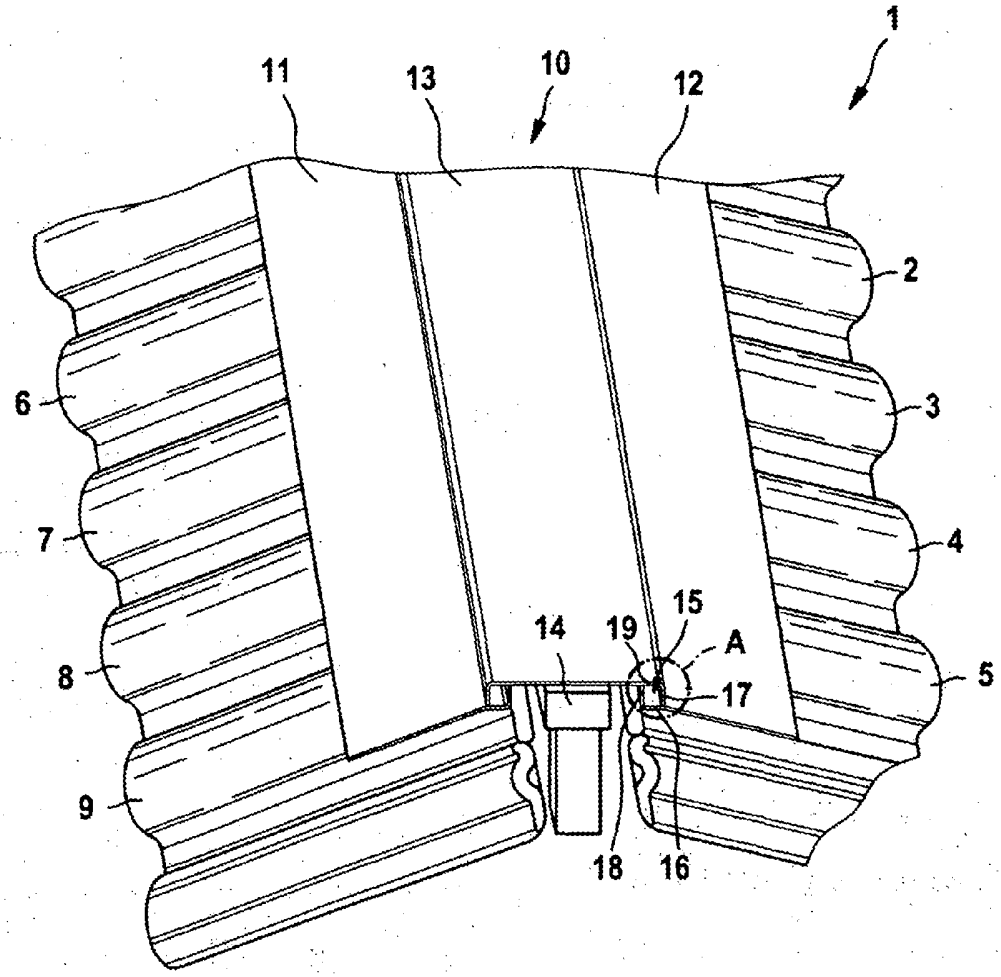

Fig. 2

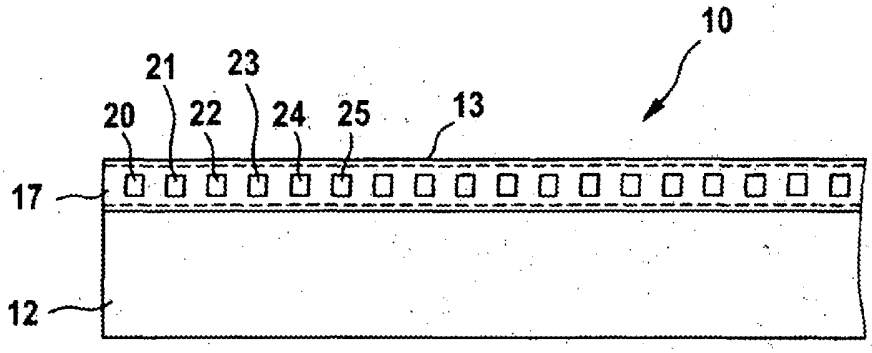

Fig. 3

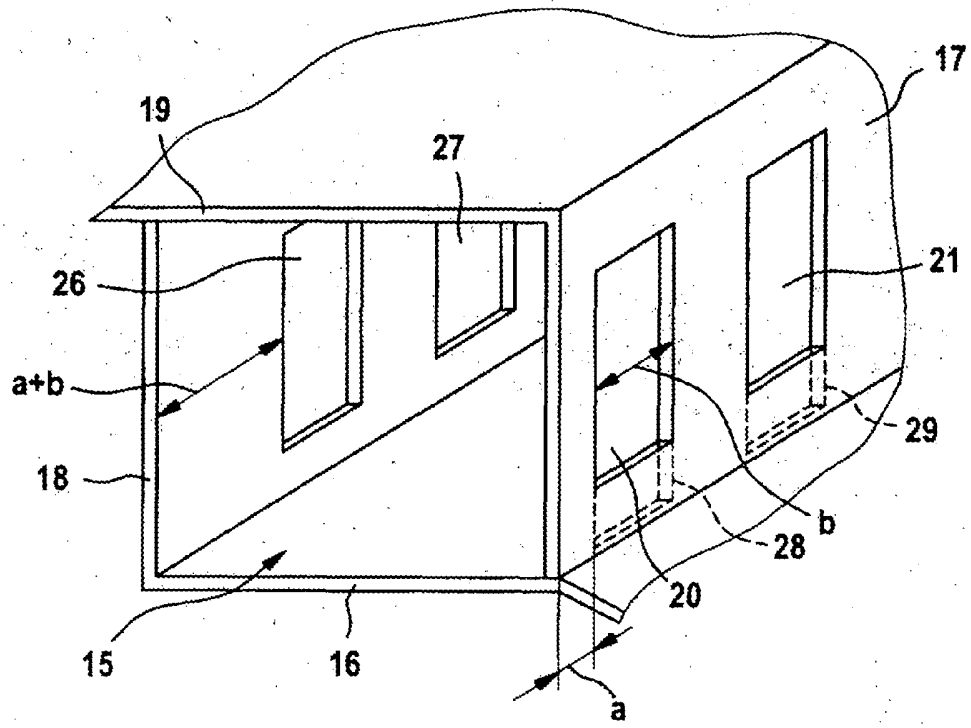

Fig. 4a

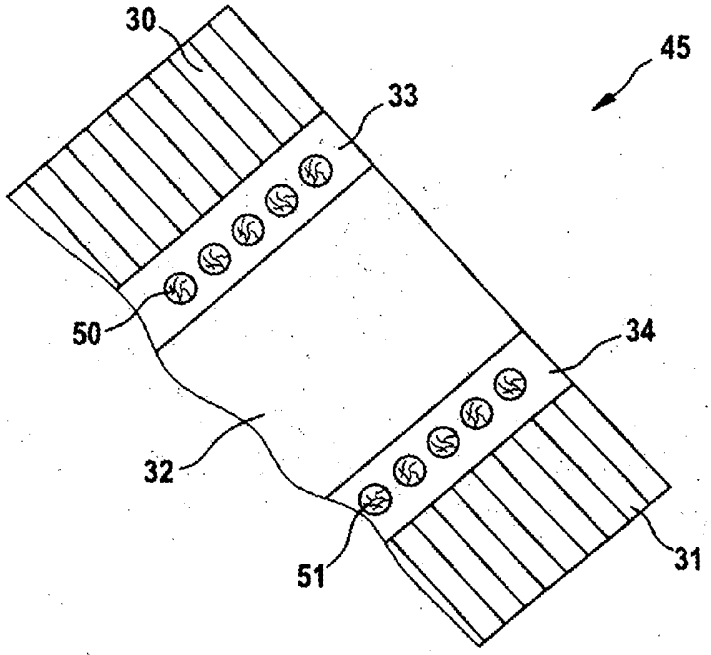
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Fig. 4b

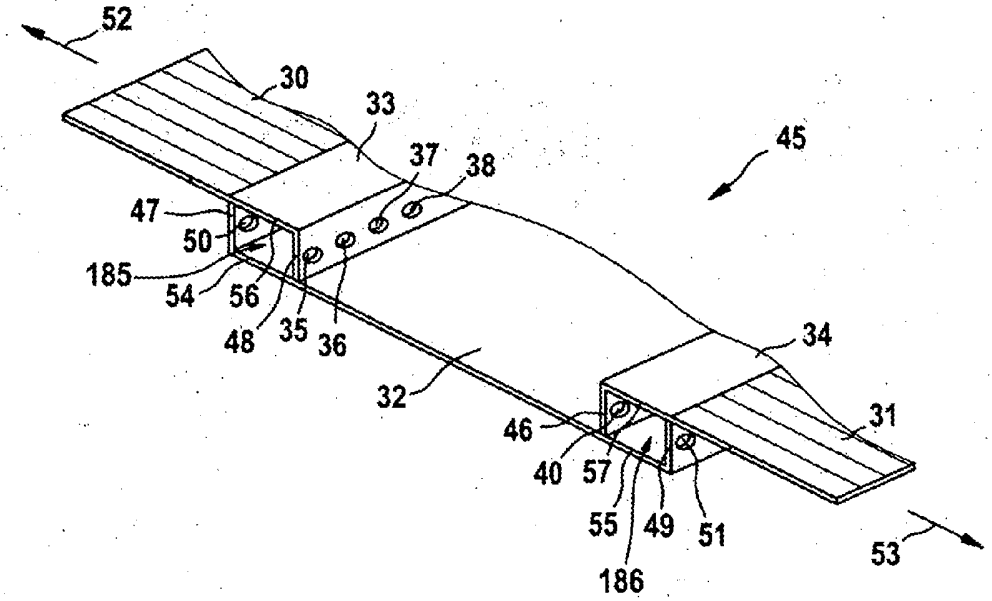
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Fig. 5

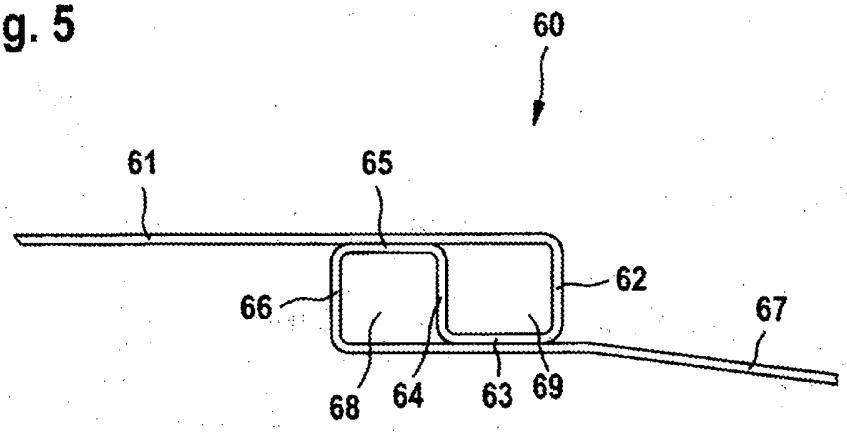


Fig. 6

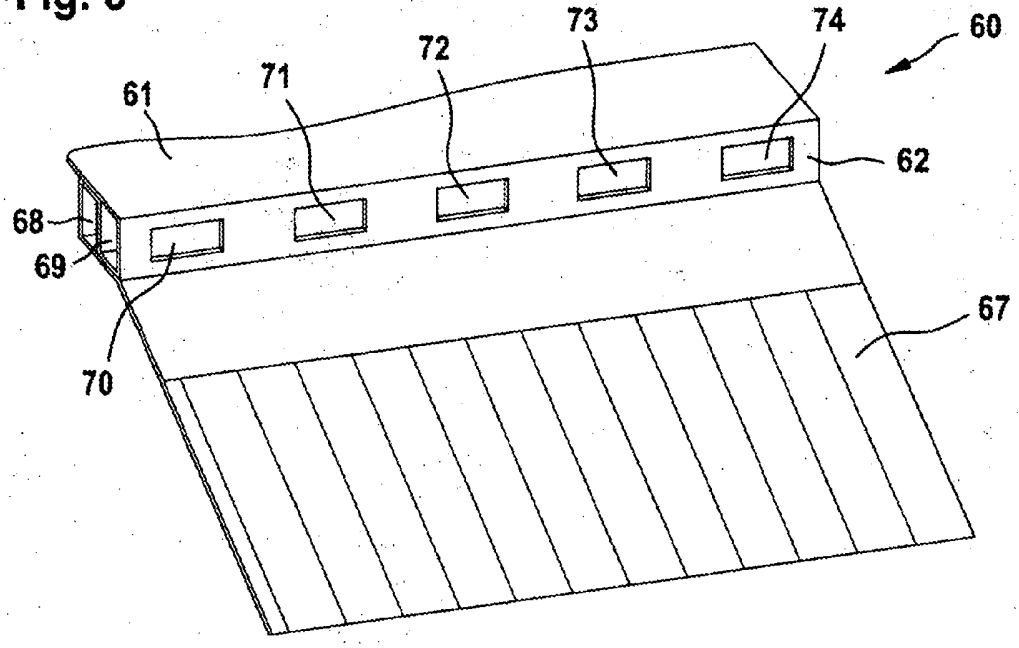


Fig. 7

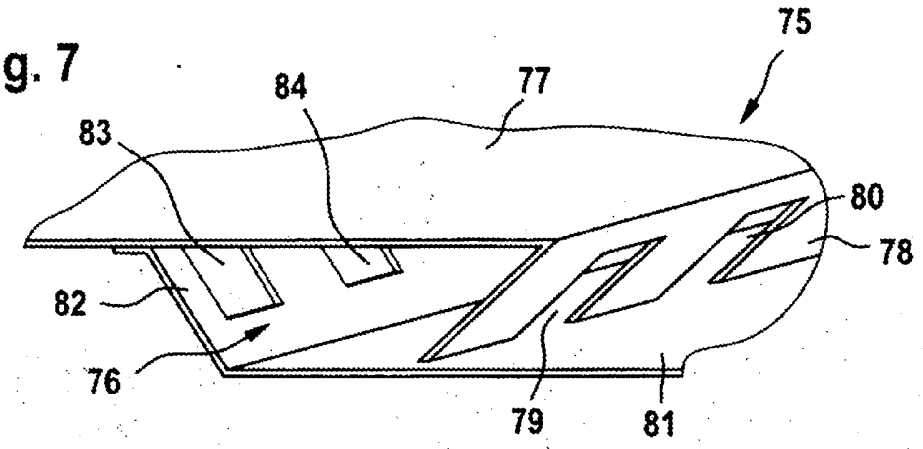
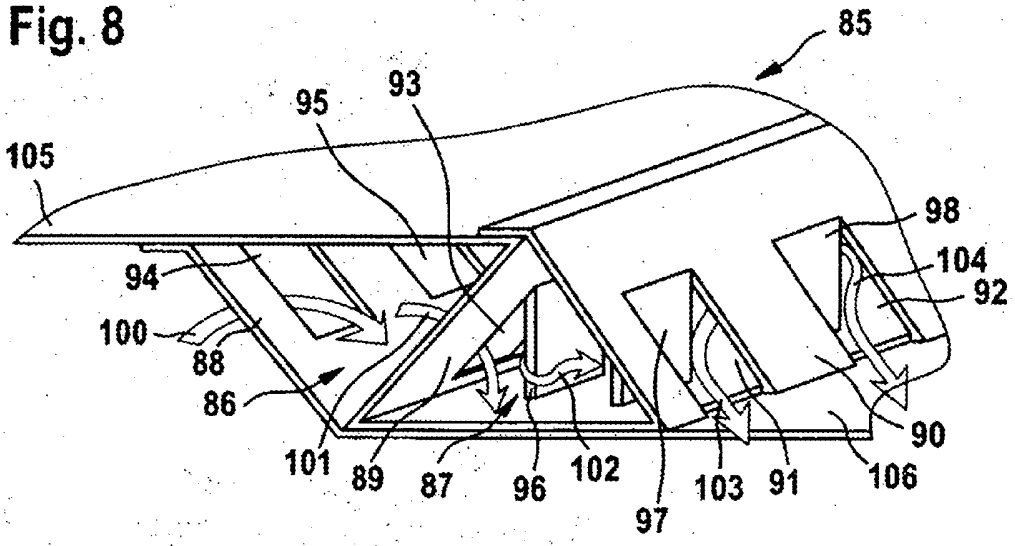


Fig. 8



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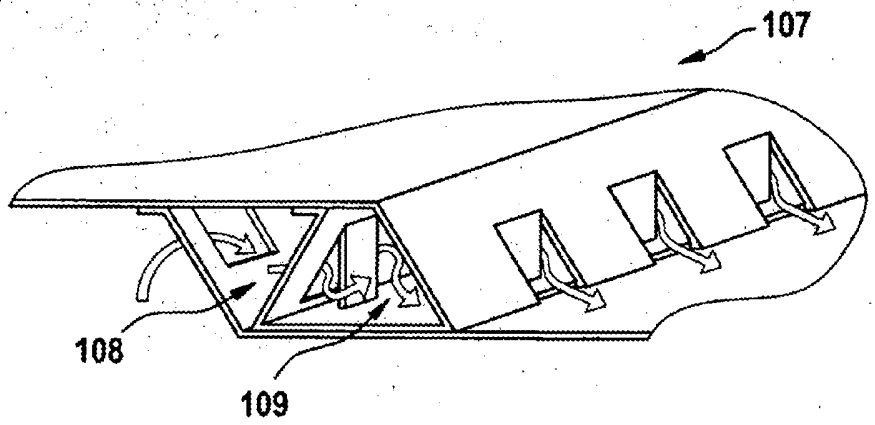

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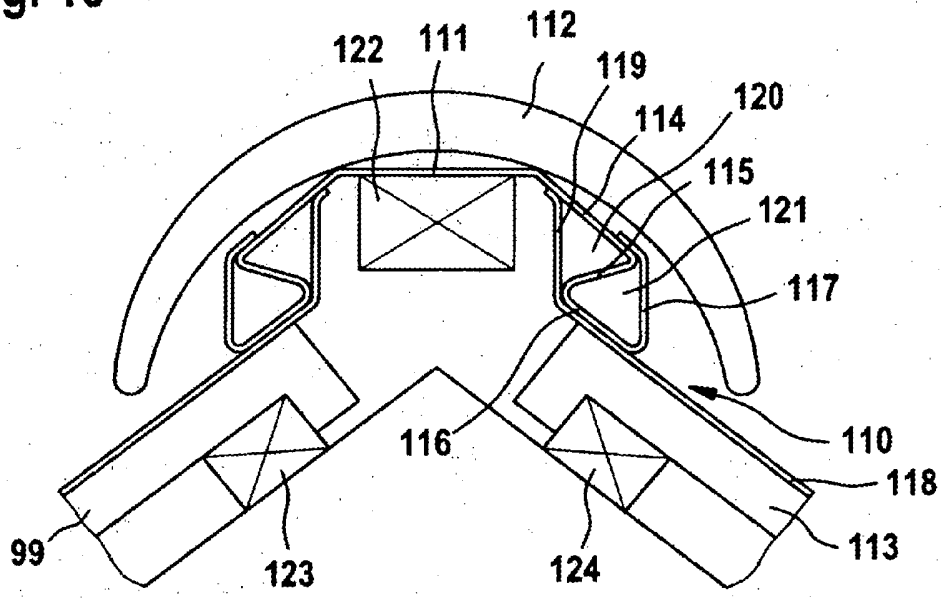
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Fig. 11

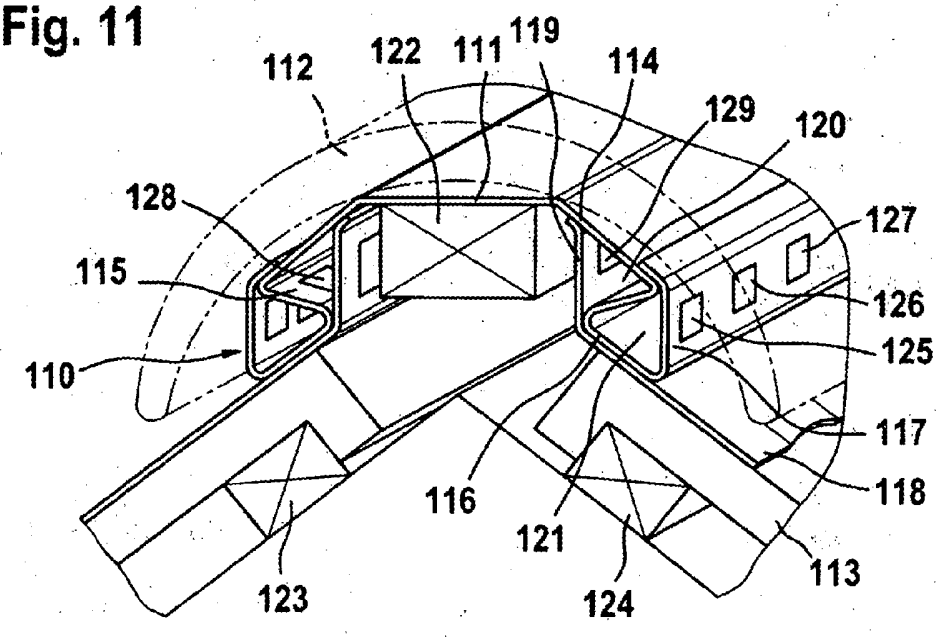
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Fig. 12

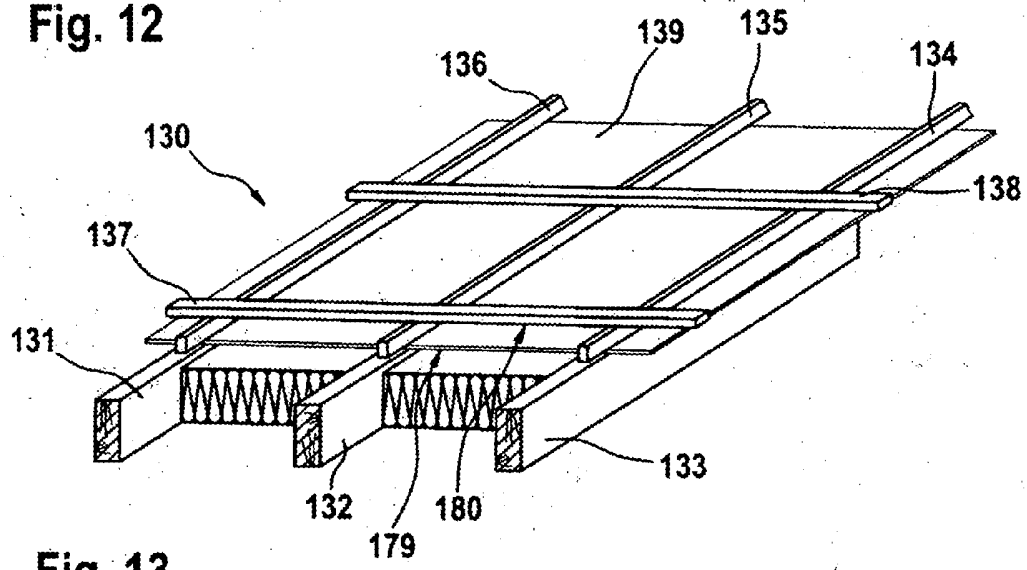

Fig. 13

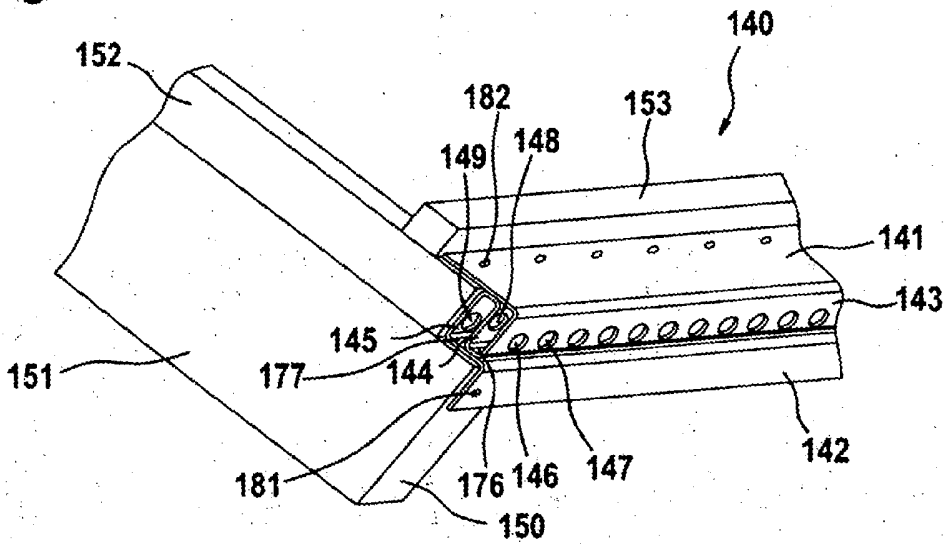

Fig. 14

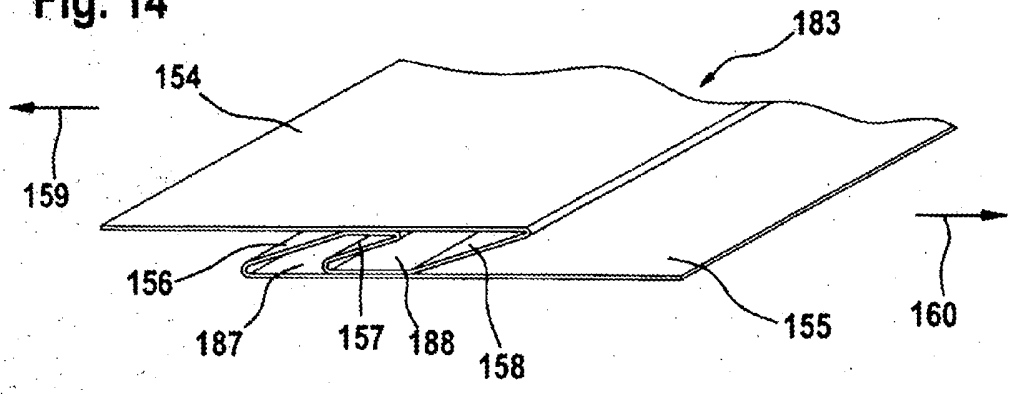

Fig. 15

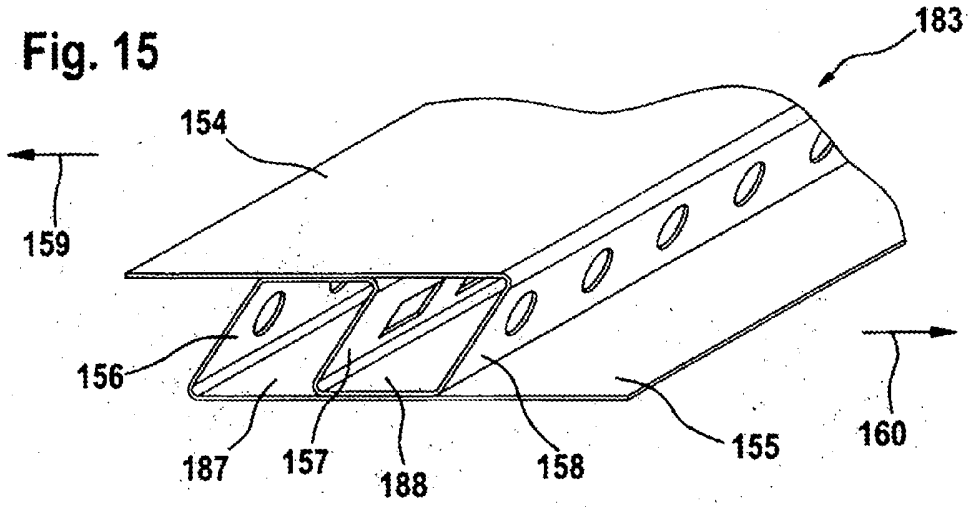

Fig. 16

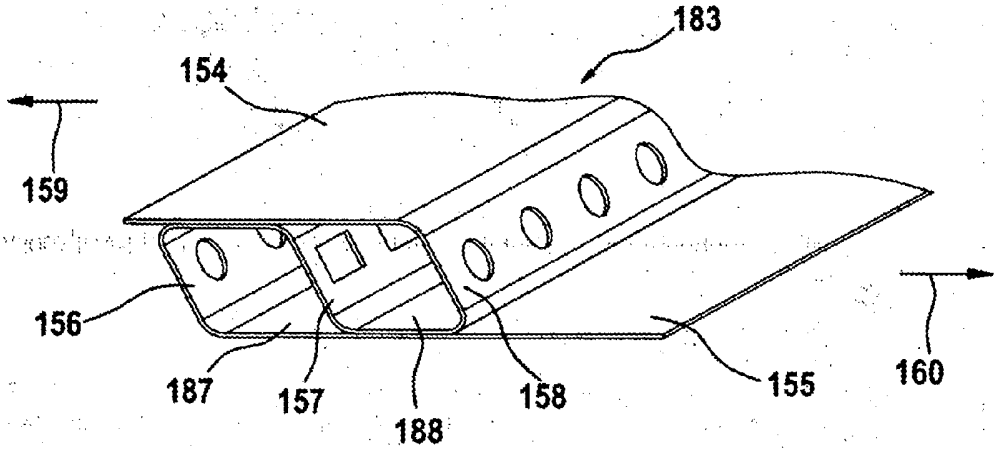

Fig. 17

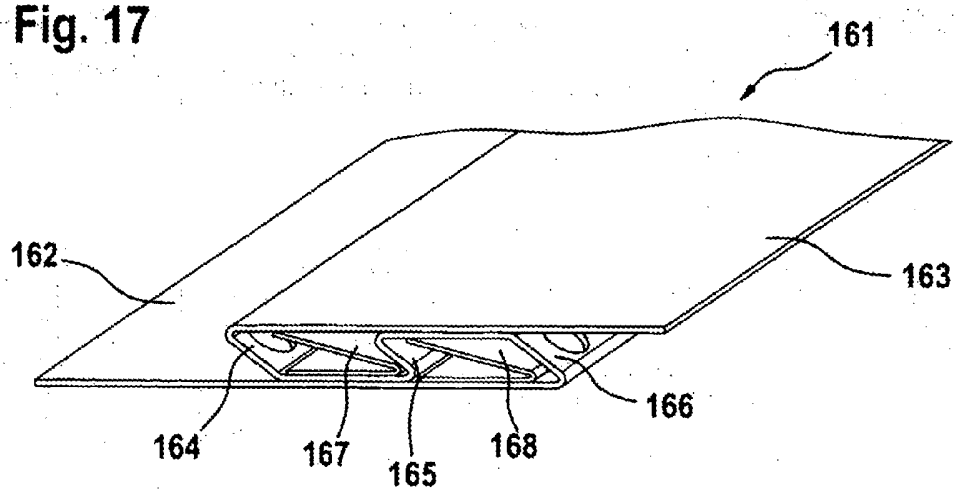

Fig. 18

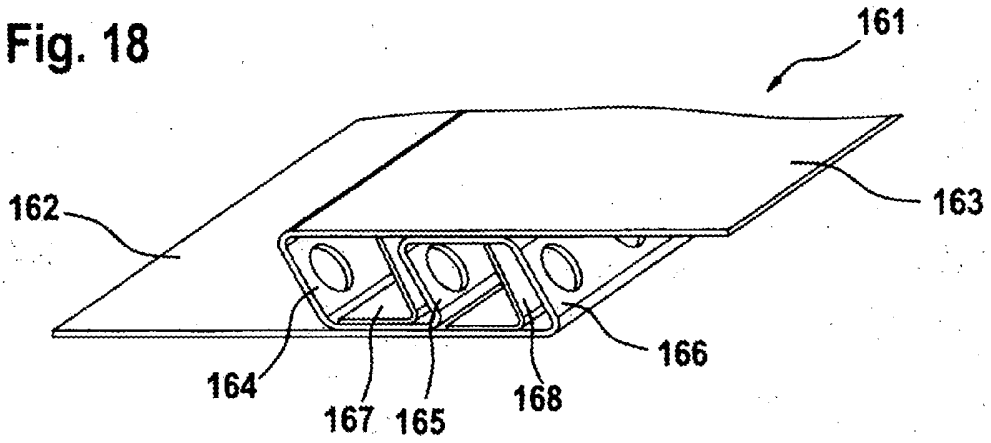

Fig. 19

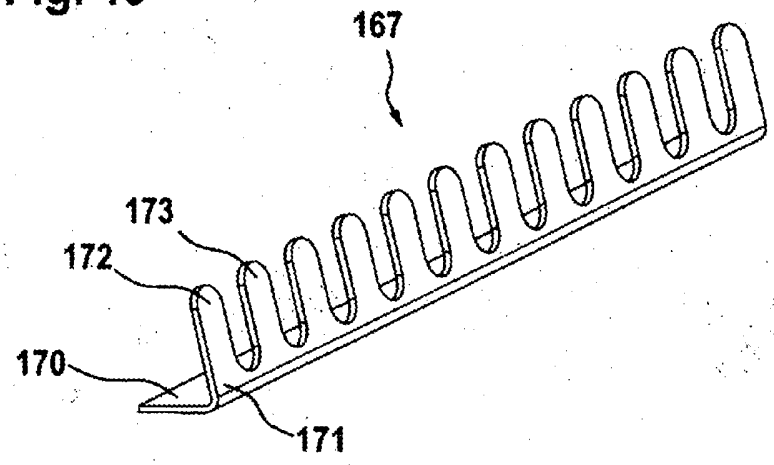

Fig. 20