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(54) Title: PREFABRICATED MODULE FOR A BUILDING

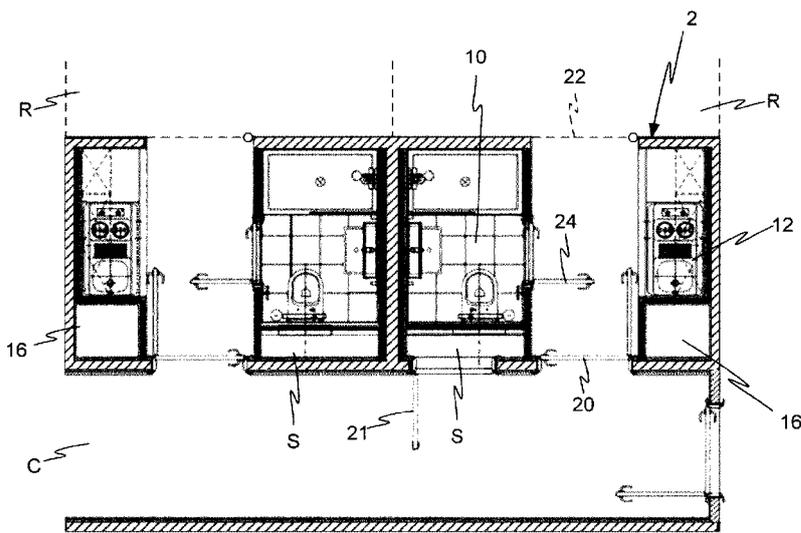


Fig. 16B

(57) Abstract: A prefabricated module has a lateral side to be connected to a plurality of panels and slabs for forming a part of a building. The module (2) includes four walls extending between a floor and a roof to form a rectangular cuboid shape; interior equipment, at least some of which are connected to technical installations (12) arranged within the cuboid shape; and a compartment within the cuboid shape which is provided with waterproof layers on the interior walls and floor for creating a wet area (10) within the module (2).

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PREFABRICATED MODULE FOR A BUILDING

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a prefabricated module to be included in a building, and more specifically the invention concerns a prefabricated service module which includes a wet area, e.g. a bathroom or a kitchen.

BACKGROUND

Prefabricated modules for use in buildings have been known for quite some time. The modules size and appearance may vary depending on its application. Within the area of the prefabricated modules it is known that such modules may accommodate wet areas, such as bathrooms or kitchens; cf. for instance GB-A-1,213,009.

EP-A-462,790 discloses a building system which comprises rooms formed from prefabricated room units, wherein the units include walls and a ceiling. The room units are arranged in rows where each row has adjacent pairs of room units and where each pair of units is structural mirror images of each other. Even though the elements are prefabricated, there is still a lot of work to be done with the interior before the building may be ready to use as e.g. a hotel. The work at the construction site is time-consuming and expensive since many workers must be hired to finish the interiors. Hence, this known system involves high costs which probably is the main reason why it has not been put into practice.

US-A-2005/0108957 discloses a prefabricated module which is intended to be used in a multi-storey building. The modules may contain a bathroom, a kitchen, a staircase or a combination of the previous mentioned and may be stacked on top of each other and then installed concurrently with the surrounding structure. One module may be configured to have a dual room layout which means that the module will include e.g. two bathrooms which are a mirror image of each other. Additionally, each module has a vertical shaft which includes features like water supply, water sewage and ventilation shaft. This known system is complicated and suffers from the same problem as the costly system described above.

As to background art, WO-A-2006/13653 could be mentioned as well since it discloses a prefabricated service pod. However, this publication does not suggest low-cost prefabrication based on non-complex structures. Hence, the proposed service pods are not suitable for building projects of the type today's market demands.

Prefabricated elements for buildings do not only include service pods and the like, but also various types of wall and panel elements. An example of such an element is disclosed in EP-A-565,842. However, this known element only constitutes a part of a building and the publication does not suggest any overall solution to the problem of
5 how to construct an entire building which meets today's requirements of low-cost construction projects to be performed under time pressure.

In view of the above-mentioned disclosures, there is a need for an improved solution for building systems based on prefabricated modules.

10 SUMMARY

An object of the present invention is thus to provide a novel technique for constructing buildings which is improved over prior art.

A particular object is to provide a prefabricated module which is cost-effective compared to prior art building elements.

15 An additional object is to provide a prefabricated module which allows a reduction of the on-site building time.

A yet further object is to provide a prefabricated module which may be used for providing a wide range of building designs and applications.

20 These objects have now been achieved by a technique having the features set forth in the appended independent claim. Preferred embodiments are defined in the dependent claims.

An idea of the present invention is to provide a prefabricated module having at least one wet area and all necessary technical installations already assembled, and using said prefabricated module in a building method in order to combine the benefits of
25 modular building techniques with the benefits of panel-based building techniques in a novel way.

A yet further idea is to provide a prefabricated module which is particularly advantageous for multi-resident buildings. Preferably, the prefabricated module is used to form multi-room buildings, in which each resident is occupying one of the rooms,
30 such as hotels, student houses, hospitals, etc.

According to a first aspect, there is provided a prefabricated module having a lateral side configured to be connected to a plurality of panels and slabs for forming a part of a building. The module comprises four walls extending between a floor and a roof to form a rectangular cuboid shape; interior equipment, at least some of which
35 being connected to technical installations arranged within said cuboid shape; and a

compartment within said cuboid shape, said compartment being provided with waterproof layers on the interior walls and floor for creating a wet area within said module.

5 The module may further comprise interior walls forming at least two compartments within the cuboid shape. The interior walls may further be provided such that two separated compartments are formed, wherein each one of said compartments is ready to be occupied by its own resident. Hence, a module may be prefabricated and designed for two residents whereby the total number of modules for a building is greatly reduced.

10 The walls and/or slabs may be formed as a planar wooden core arranged adjacent to at least one insulating layer. For the construction of multi-resident buildings, the choice of wood, and in particular cross-laminated timber, has proven to be preferred due to material characteristics and cost effectiveness.

15 At least one of said insulating layers may be a multi-layer structure comprising an inner layer of acoustic damping material and/or fire resistant material, optionally heat insulation material, and an outer layer, preferably of gypsum board. Thus, a very robust and safe construction is provided.

20 The upper edge portions of the four walls may extend beyond the outer surface of the roof, and/or wherein the lower edge portions of the four walls extend beyond the outer surface of the floor. This is advantageous in that a service space is provided on top of, or below, the module, which service space may be used to store and allow access to parts of the technical installations.

25 The module may comprise at least one shaft configured to accommodate technical installations. In an embodiment, there is an additional second shaft wherein the two shafts serve two compartments of the module. This arrangement of shaft(s) provides for an efficient use of the space available in the module, and the technical installations can be efficiently gathered in limited areas.

30 Said technical installations may comprise at least one ventilation duct, and/or at least one mains electricity cable, and/or at least one low voltage electrical cable optionally connected to at least one distribution board, and/or at least one water supply pipe, and/or at least one water sewage pipe, and/or a water-based heating system, and/or a cooling system, and/or a sprinkler system. This is advantageous in that all necessary installations which may possibly be needed are already provided for the module, which makes the module completely finished and ready for the mounting and connection to the
35 panels and slabs.

The module may further comprise at least one engagement means for later engagement with a prefabricated panel or slab or another prefabricated module by means of a connecting device. By having such means pre-mounted to the module, the position of the engagement means may be very accurate thus increasing the quality of the building and facilitating the constructional work.

The engagement means may be configured to receive a dynamic connector and/or a static connector or a connection unit combining a static and dynamic connector.

The module may further comprise alignment recesses provided on upper edge portions of said module walls, and alignment protrusions provided on lower edge portions of said module walls, for aligning a first module to a second module stacked onto the first module. By having such alignment protrusions and recesses prepared on the modules, a very reliable alignment may be achieved when modules are stacked during the erection process. The arrangement of the protrusions and the recesses may also be interchanged. In such an embodiment, the alignment protrusions are provided on the upper edge portion of the first module, whereas the alignment recesses are provided on the bottom edge portion of the second module.

The alignment means, i.e. the protrusions and the corresponding recesses, also serve as stabilizing anchoring means contributing to stabilization of the entire building in case of strong winds, minor quakes, etc.

In an embodiment, coupling means for the technical installations are accessible in the area formed by the part of the upper edge portions of the walls extending beyond the outer surface of the roof. This access brings advantages both during construction of the building and for inspection and maintenance when the building is in use.

The dimensions of the module are preferably approximately 6,5-7,0 in length, about 2,5 in depth and about 3,0 in height. These dimensions are adapted to the size of the bed of standard trucks which provides for efficient transportation. Preferably, two modules can be carried on a truck at the same time.

According to a second aspect, a building is provided which comprises at least one prefabricated module according to the first aspect.

In this context, a building is preferably a multi-room building for several residents. Such buildings may e.g. be a building including a large amount of student apartments, a hotel, a hospital, or similar types of buildings. Further, a part of a building should thus be understood as a part of such multi-resident building, which part corresponds to one apartment, one hotel room, one hospital room, etc.

By the expression rectangular cuboid shape is meant a box-like structure of general type.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

5 Embodiments of the present invention will be described in the following with reference to the accompanying, schematic drawings which illustrate non-limiting examples of the inventive concept.

Fig. 1 shows a prefabricated module (so-called wet box) placed on a foundation in an initial step of constructing a building.

10 Fig. 2 shows how two arrays of modules are aligned on the foundation and spaced by a corridor.

Fig. 3 shows how floor slabs are placed on the foundation thereby forming floors for the corridor as well as for rooms to be built outside the aligned modules.

15 Fig. 4 shows how prefabricated wall panels are mounted vertically and connected to the left line of modules.

Fig. 5 shows how further wall panels are mounted vertically and connected to the right line of modules, whereas prefabricated facade panels are mounted in sequence to the wall panels of the left side of the building under construction.

20 Fig. 6 show how upper slabs are mounted to vertical wall panels on the left side of the building thereby forming a group of rooms, whereas facade panels have been mounted to the wall panels on the right side of the building.

Fig. 7 shows a complete ground floor of the building and how a first floor is initiated by modules being placed on top of the lower modules.

25 Fig. 8 shows the building with a complete ground floor and a complete first floor constructed by modules and panels.

Fig. 9 is an exploded view of Fig. 8, where the elements are illustrated separately by way of illustration.

Fig. 10 show how a building of the type shown in Figs 1-9 can be erected in two opposite directions.

30 Fig. 11 shows the construction method of a multi-floor building of the type shown in Fig. 10.

Fig. 12 is a side view of a multi-floor building of the type shown in Fig. 11.

Fig. 13 is a section along section line 13-13 in Fig. 12.

35 Figs 14A-14G are top views of alternative configurations of buildings constructed in accordance with the principles of the inventive concept.

Fig. 15 shows how prefabricated elements are produced and transported to the site where the building is to be erected.

Fig. 16A shows two modules of the system obliquely from above.

Fig. 16B shows on a larger scale a horizontal section of a module of Fig. 16A
5 in connection with a corridor.

Figs 17A-17C show horizontal sections of parts of a module, including interior equipment variations.

Fig. 18 shows a partial vertical section of the left side of the building illustrated
10 in Fig. 8.

Fig. 19 shows a module of Fig. 16A from a front side.

Fig. 20 shows obliquely from below an upper module to be mounted to a lower
module.

Fig. 21 shows from above the lower module on which the module of Fig. 20 is
to be placed.

Fig. 22 shows on a larger scale anchoring means and guiding means used when
15 stacking modules on each other vertically.

Fig. 23 shows on a larger scale guiding means and anchoring means used when
stacking modules on each other vertically.

Fig. 24 shows a prefabricated wall panel from a front side.

Fig. 25 shows the wall panel of Fig. 24 with certain portions cut away.
20

Fig. 26A shows in a horizontal section how a panel of Figs 24-25 is joined to
facade panels (cf. Fig. 6).

Fig. 26B shows in a vertical section how wall panels of Figs 24-25 are joined
to slabs (cf. Fig. 9).

Fig. 27 shows a prefabricated facade panel with two windows.
25

Fig. 28 shows three panels and a slab used for forming a room.

Fig. 29 shows in a partial vertical section a static connecting device before
connecting a wall panel to a module.

Fig. 30 shows the static connector of Fig. 29 being assembled.

Fig. 31 shows the static connector of Figs 29-30 in its assembled position (cf.
30 Fig. 5).

Fig. 32 shows a horizontal section of the static connector shown in Figs 29-31
(section line 32-32 in Fig. 31; cf. also Fig. 5).

Fig. 33 shows a vertical section of a first dynamic connecting device for
35 connecting a panel to a module (cf. Fig. 18).

Fig. 34 shows a horizontal section of the first dynamic connector of Fig. 33 (section line 34-34 in Fig. 33).

Fig. 35 shows a horizontal section of a second type of dynamic connector for connecting a slab to a module (cf. Fig. 18).

5 Fig. 36 shows a vertical section of the second dynamic connector of Fig. 35 in a joint between a slab and a module (section line 36-36 in Fig. 35).

Fig. 37 shows a vertical section illustrating an example how façade cladding is attached to a facade panel.

Fig. 38 shows connection of water supply pipes.

10 Fig. 39 shows connection of sewage pipes.

Fig. 40 shows connection of ventilation ducts.

Fig. 41 shows a horizontal section of a building with a central corridor having aligned modules and rooms on either side.

15 Fig. 42 shows a horizontal section of a building with a corridor having aligned modules and rooms only on one side.

Fig. 43A shows from above two student rooms of a building in accordance with an embodiment of the inventive concept.

Fig. 43B shows from above two hotel rooms of a building in accordance with an embodiment of the inventive concept.

20 Fig. 43C shows from above a family room of a building in accordance with an embodiment of the inventive concept.

Fig. 43D shows from above a room for a disabled person included in a building in accordance with an embodiment of the inventive concept.

25 Fig. 44 shows in a side view how a building according to an embodiment of the inventive concept can have rooms of different sizes depending on the size of the wall panels used.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

30 An illustrative example out of an embodiment of a building is shown in the diagrammatical Figs 1-8.

A building B according to this example is formed by means of a number of standardized elements (see Fig. 9). The main elements are prefabricated, box-like modules 2, prefabricated panels 4 and 6 and prefabricated slabs 8. Each module 2 comprises at least a bathroom area and a service area. There are two general forms of panels 4, 6 where first panels 4 are to form inner walls and second panels 6 are to form
35

outer walls. The panels 4 to form the inner walls are attached to the modules 2 and the panels 6 forming outer walls are attached to the panels 4 forming the inner walls. The slabs 8 are to form floors and roofs of box-like, panel-built rooms R. The slabs 8 may have a varying length. Preferably, the length of a slab 8 equals the half the length of a module 2. However, the length of a slab 8 may also equal the length of a module, or multiples of such length.

In construction of a building B according to this concept, one starts with a first module 2 such that one lateral side of the first module 2 is in close proximity with a lateral side of an adjacent module 2. The two aligned modules 2 must not necessarily be attached to each other by rigid fixtures, but may simply be put in close proximity to each other and secured in the correct position by means of alignment means provided on the lower side of the module facing the ground or foundation F, which optionally may have supporting structures, for instance of steel or concrete (not shown). In the shown example the modules 2 are placed in two spaced-apart rows, forming a corridor C between the two rows of modules 2. In order to make benefit of the corridor C the modules are provided with at least one door opening facing the corridor C (see Figs 16A-16B).

In a next step slabs 8 are attached to the modules 2 to form floors in the corridor C and in the rooms R to be formed. Thereafter panels 4 are attached to the modules 2 to form the inner walls of the rooms R. The panels 4 are attached to the side of each module 2 opposite to the corridor C. In the next step panels 6 to form the outer walls are attached to the free edge portions of the panels 4 forming the inner walls, opposite the modules 2. Façade cladding 7 is then attached to the outer panels 6 forming the outer walls (see Figs 15 and 37). As façade cladding 7 is provided on the outer panels 6, these panels 6 will in the following also be referred to as façade panels 6.

The step of attaching the slabs 8 and panels 4, 6 may be performed for different modules 2 in parallel. Hence, the first module may be connected to the panels and slabs at the same time as adjacent modules are arranged in a row, or array. As the modules being arranged adjacent to the first (or central) module are fixated at their respective position, further modules are arranged at these modules at the same time as panels and slabs are attached to the already provided modules. The first and second row may be constructed according to the manner described, i.e. a parallel extension of the rows or arrays.

If the building B is to have further stories, the above steps are repeated, whereby the modules 2 of an upper storey are attached to the modules 2 of the storey

below. As indicated in Figs 10 and 11 starting with one module 2 further modules 2 may be attached in any longitudinal direction of the building B and on top of the other modules 2. Since the building B is constructed in this manner, the work is very efficient. One team of construction workers can concentrate on aligning and stacking modules 2 using cranes (not shown), whereas another team of construction workers can concentrate on laying out slabs 8 and mounting panels 4, 6 to form the rooms R. The construction work moves from a starting point (vertical plane V in Figs 10-11) in two opposite horizontal directions, and at the same time in the vertical direction as is shown by arrows. This on-site concept of building saves time and thereby reduces costs. Sometimes it may be preferred to gradually construct the building in only one direction, but also then the work is efficient since stacking of modules 2 can be performed upwards at the starting point meanwhile the panel-build rooms R are formed in sequence in horizontal direction.

To finalize the building B further parts are added, such as a main entrance, elevators and staircases, but these parts are optional and will not be described in detail here. In Figs 12 and 13 there is shown an example of a six-floor building B built by means of the general inventive method. One end of the building B may have a reception area RA and an elevator or lift shaft LS. It is to be understood that these areas RA and LS may be of different kind depending on the type of building. In an alternative embodiment, the reception area RA and the lift shaft LS may be integrated in the building. Further to this, the lateral sides of the building B may be covered by façade cladding elements commonly used for improving the quality and resistance of the building itself.

In Figs 14A-14G various ways of combining the standardized elements to form different types of buildings are indicated. All these variants are based on the same idea of aligning and stacking modules in the shape of so-called wet boxes 2 in two parallel arrays spaced by a corridor C. The panel-built rooms R are formed outside each array of wet boxes 2. It is understood that many other configurations are feasible than the ones shown in Fig. 14.

As shown in Fig. 15 and according to the concept the modules 2, the wall panels 4 and 6 as well as the facade cladding 7 and the slabs 8 are pre-fabricated in a specialized production site PS and then transported to the building or erection site ES. The sizes of the prefabricated elements are such that they may be transported on standard trucks T.

Preferably, the external dimensions of the modules 2 are adapted to standard sizes of trucks. For instance, a module 2 of the type shown in Fig. 16A may have a length of 6,5 – 7,0 m, a depth of 2,5 m and a height of 3,0 m. Then two modules 2 can be carried on a standard truck T. Module size can of course be modified in order to
5 adopt to truck sizes of different kind in various states. In similar way, the dimensions of the panels 4, 6, 7 and slabs 8 are adapted to match the size of a standard truck T. This means that the production, transportation and distribution can be optimized so that costs are kept low. Due to the standardization, planning of a construction project is facilitated and furthermore it is easy to calculate construction costs for various projects. It should
10 be mentioned, that dimensions and sizes of the prefabricated elements may vary depending on national standards and requirements specific from state to state. However, the inventive concept is flexible in this regard and easy to adapt to specific criteria.

In Fig. 16A two modules 2 are illustrated, each of which defining a rectangular cuboid shape. The modules 2 may have slightly different fittings depending on the
15 intended use, but a kind of bathroom 10 is present in all modules 2. If the modules 2 for instance are intended for use in nursing homes, the bathroom may have other types of fittings than a regular bathroom 10. In some modules 2 there is a kitchen part 12 and in other modules 2 the kitchen part 12 may be replaced for instance by wardrobes and/or coat hangers 214 (see Fig. 43B). A common feature of the modules 2 is that they have a
20 ready-to-use wet area with waterproof layers on the interior walls and floor and optionally also on the ceiling.

In each module 2 there is at least one vertical through ventilation duct 16, (see Fig. 16B). At the top of each module 2, there is a space 18 for different kinds of pipes, cables etc (see Fig. 18). Each module 2 has at least one door 20 that opens towards the
25 corridor C. Preferably, there is also a so-called shaft or service door 21 which opens towards the corridor C in order to provide access to supply units (water, electricity, etc) in a space S (see Fig. 16B). Optionally, there may also be a door 22 that opens towards the room R on the opposite side of the module 2 with respect to the corridor C.

The modules 2 may be completed in the factory with all fittings required for
30 the intended use of the module 2 in the finalized building B. The term fittings also includes complete finishing, fixtures, set-ups, etc. Thus, a complete bathroom 10, including a bathroom door 24, an optional complete kitchen part 12, possible complete wardrobes 214 and all additional doors 20, 21, 22 are installed in the modules 2 already in the production site PS. All cables are pre-installed, such as main electrical and low
35 voltages supplies, switch board meters, internet connections, etc. Furthermore, all types

of water conduits - such as tubings for heated and tap water as well as cooling and sprinkler systems - are installed in the factory of the production site PS. The same goes for all ventilation ducts and the sewage conduit system. These assemblies are also installed in the modules 2 at the production site PS. In summary, all so-called shaft
5 assemblies and technical installations are pre-installed in the module 2.

Due to the standardization and pre-installation of fittings and supplies, the modules 2 are basically ready-to-use when arriving by truck at the erection site ES. Furthermore, the well-planned arrangement of cables and conduits makes it easy to connect all supplies when the modules 2 are aligned and stacked on the erection site ES.
10 Erection of the building B can be performed by staff mainly trained in construction work, whereas the requirement of highly skilled staff such as electricians and plumbers can be kept on a very low level which reduces construction time significantly.

The module 2 may be divided into two wet areas, wherein the wet areas are preferably symmetrical along a centre line of said module 2. Hence, each one of the wet
15 areas is dedicated to its own apartment or room, such that each module is used for constructing two rooms or apartments. Thus, in Fig. 16A wet areas for four different rooms/apartments are shown as two modules.

In Fig. 16B the module 2, as well as its adjacent corridor C, is shown. The module 2 is divided at its center line for forming two symmetrical wet areas within the
20 module 2. The wet areas are only accessible from the corridor C (or from the later erected room on the opposite side of the corridor C) such that there is no direct passage between the wet areas. Each wet area includes two major compartments, i.e. a kitchenette and a bathroom, as well as two minor shafts for accommodating the technical installations necessary for the interior equipment of the respective wet area.
25 Hence, Fig. 16B shows the interior of the prefabricated module 2.

In Fig. 17A further details of one of the major compartments are shown. Here, the major compartment includes equipment for forming a bathroom 10. Hence, the interior walls of the compartment are covered by a waterproof layer. A wash basin WB, a water closet WC, and a shower cabin SC are also provided and installed completely
30 such that the bathroom 10 is ready to use for a resident. Water supply and water sewage are connected to the main conduits at the minor shaft S located behind the toilet seat, as indicated in Fig. 17A.

Fig. 17B and 17C show alternatives of the second major compartment of the module 2. In Fig. 17B, this compartment includes a kitchenette 12 arranged just beside
35 the ventilation shaft 16. The kitchenette 12 is equipped with a sink S and hot plates HP

and is suitable for student apartments, while the embodiment shown in Fig. 17C, i.e. a coat hanger CH, is suitable for a short-term residence such as a hotel.

The vertical section of Fig. 18 shows how two stacked modules 2 may be connected to panel-built rooms R, each of which defining a further rectangular cuboid shape in addition to the cuboid shapes defined by the modules 2. The connections
5 shown schematically in Fig. 18 will be described later.

Fig. 19 is a front view of a module 2 illustrating two corridor doors 20 and a service door 21 between the two compartments of the module 2.

As best shown in Fig. 20, each module 2 has a number of relatively long rods
10 26 and a number of short rods 28 directed downwards from a lower side of the module 2. In the shown embodiment, the downwardly projecting rods 26 and 28 have circular cross section and the diameter of the short rods 28 is larger than the diameter of the long rods 26. Each corner of the lower side of the module 2 has a long rod 26, and both long and short rods 26, 28 are placed at the outer edges of the lower side of the module 2.

As seen in Fig. 21, the module 2 has top openings 30, 32 which match and are
15 configured to receive the long and short rods 26, 28 of a module 2 which is stacked on top of the lower module 2. When the upper module 2 is lowered, the short rods 28 are inserted in the openings 32 of the lower module 2 adapted to receive the short rods 28.

Hence, when stacking modules 2 on top of each other the rods 26, 28 are
20 inserted in the matching openings 30, 32 respectively, as is shown in detail in Figs 22-23. This means that the rods 26, 28 serve as guiding and alignment means which facilitate the stacking procedure which is performed by means of cranes (not shown). When the stacking of two modules 2 on top of each other is completed, the rods 26, 28 serve as anchoring means which secure the modules 2 to each other in all directions.
25 Hereby, the stack of aligned modules is stable when the on site construction operations continue with forming the panel-built rooms R on either side of the corridor C. The rods 26 and 28 also contribute to the overall stability of the complete building B with respect to forces which may occur, such as wind, minor quakes, etc.

Figs 20-21 illustrate that each module 2 has generally four outer walls 34a-34d,
30 a floor slab 36 and a roof slab 38. It is also shown that the module 2 may have at least one inner partition wall 35. The technical installations of the module 2 as well as its equipment will be further described in the following.

As illustrated in Figs 24-25, 26A and 26B, each panel 4 for forming the room
35 walls normally has a wooden bearing wall or core 41, gypsum boards 43, gypsum board frames, fire and sound insulation 45 and optionally heat insulation (not shown), pre-

installed electrical and low voltage cabling 47 and pre-installed sockets and switches 49. The panels 4 are prefabricated in the factory as indicated above. At the upper and lower edges of each panel 4 a wooden batten 44a and 44b is arranged, fastened to the wooden bearing wall of the panel 4. Each batten 44a, 44b projects outside the panel 4 on
5 opposite sides of the panel 4. Thus, in cross-section the form of the panel 4 will have an I shape (see Fig. 26B).

Fig. 26A shows in a vertical section that the front edge portion of the wall panel 4 has a lateral projection 53 matching a recess 51 of façade panels 6 for facilitating the joining and forming a close fit joint.

10 Fig. 26B illustrates two slabs 8 forming floors. Each prefabricated slab 8 has a wooden core element 46 on top of which a dry layer 48 is placed. The slab 8 normally also has an insulating layer 50 and a lower layer 52. The upper layers end shortly before the edge of the wooden core element 46, whereby a recess 54 is formed at the joint between two slabs 8 in assembly of the floor. In the recess 54 between the slabs 8, the
15 batten 44a of a panel 4 is to be received. Each panel 4 is fixed to a slab 8 by means of fastening screws 56, 58 going through the battens 44a, 44b of the panel 4 and into the wooden core element 46 of the slab 8.

A facade panel 6' with two windows is shown in Fig. 27. The facade panel 6' is preferably of similar structure as the wall panels 4. Hence, it has a wooden core 41, a
20 gypsum board 43 and insulation 45. The facade panels 6' are fastened to the upright free edge portions of the wall panels 4, for instance by relatively long screws (not shown) or other fastening means which are driven into the panel wall edge portions from the outside of the façade panel.

This type of facade panel 6' may have the length of two rooms which then will
25 include two windows, one for each room. Normally, a large facade panel 6' of this type is not provided with any electrical and low voltage cabling or installed sockets and switches but may in another embodiment be. The panel 6' may be fixed to the panels 4 and to the slab 8 according to the above mentioned fixing procedure.

30 Preferably, the wooden cores 41 and 46 described above are made of cross-laminated timber (CLT), but other wooden structures are of course feasible. However, CLT cores have proven very good results for prefabricated panels and slabs of this kind. The strength is excellent and it is easy to handle. In particular embodiments, the module 2 is constructed as a load-bearing structure carrying the weight of the building. Further, the walls and panels may also be constructed as load-bearing structures thus reducing

the need for further structural components necessary for securing the robustness of the building.

Fig. 28 shows a standard one-window facade panel 6 in its position between two inner panels 4. The panel 6 has a preinstalled window W (shown schematically in Fig. 28) which may be replaced by a balcony door depending on whether the building will be constructed with balconies or not (cf. Fig. 44). Façade cladding 7 are attached to the outside of the facade panels 6 by the arrangement shown in Fig. 37. Basically, the façade cladding 7 is hung on the facade panels 6. The façade cladding 7 may be of any colour and material depending on the kind of building and the budget of the construction project. The façade formed by the façade cladding 7 is easily mounted to the outside of the panel 6 on the building site or on the production site without any need for specially trained staff

In Figs 29-32 there is shown a static connecting device 60, 70 with three main parts: a first connector member 60, a second connector member 70 and an anchoring element in the shape of a rod 65.

The first connector member 60 comprises a base plate 62 and a flange 64 projecting therefrom (Fig. 32). The base plate 62 is normally connected to the wall panel 4 by means of at least one pin 66 inserted with a close fit in a matching bore 68 in the wall panel 4, or by screws or similar fasteners (not shown). The flange 64 is arranged in a cut-away 61 in the panel 4, and it has an opening 63 for receiving the rod 65.

The second connector member 70 comprises a base plate 72 and a flange 74 projecting therefrom (Fig. 32). The base plate 72 is connected to the module 2 by means of at least one pin 76 inserted in a matching bore 78 in the module 2. The flange 74 of the second connector member 70 projects from the module 2, and it has an opening 73 for receiving the rod 65.

The bores 68, 78 of the respective connecting devices 60, 70 as well as the recess or cut-away 61 may form an engagement means integrated in the wall panel 4 or module 2, respectively. The engagement means contribute to the attachment and use of the static connecting device 60, 70.

When mounting the wall panel 4 to the module 2, the panel 4 is moved towards the module 2, which is installed on ground or on a foundation F or stacked on another module, in the direction of arrow A in Fig. 29 until the flange 74 of the second connector member 70 is received in the cut-away 61 of the panel 4 (Fig. 30). In this position, the rod 65 is pushed through the aligned openings 63 and 73 of the two flanges

64 and 74 and the static connection is established; shown in Fig. 31. In the horizontal section of Fig. 32, the static connecting device 60, 70 is shown in detail.

The underlying idea with the static connectors 60, 70 is that they should fit integrated engagement means (cut-aways, anchoring means, etc) of the elements to be connected.

In addition to the static connecting devices 60, 70 other types of connectors may be used, namely so called dynamic connectors. This type of dynamic connecting device 80 is provided for decreasing or eliminating the small gaps between building elements that may be left after connecting the static connectors 60, 70. Figs 33-36 show such dynamic connectors 80, 80' which are used when mounting panels 4 to module 2 and slabs 8 to module 2. The dynamic connector 80 may also be used when mounting the two different panels 4, 6 together.

The type of dynamic connector 80 shown in Figs 33-34 consists of two bars 82, 84 which have external threads and which are joined by a sleeve 86 having internal threads. In use, the first bar 82 is inserted in a bore of the wall of the module 2 and fastened, for instance by glueing. The sleeve 86 is "hidden" inside the wall of the module 2. The panel 4 is moved into abutment with the wall of the module 2 and the free end of the second bar 84 is threaded into the sleeve 86. In order to complete the dynamic connection, counter means are used in the shape of a nut-washer assembly 88 received in a cut-away 89 of the panel 4.

The bore of the module wall, as well as the recess or cut-away 89, may form engagement means integrated in the wall of the module 2 and the panel, respectively. The engagement means contribute to the attachment and use of the dynamic connecting device 80. Tightening of the connector 80 is accomplished by a standard wrench (not shown) engaging the nut of the nut-washer assembly 88.

A similar type of dynamic connector 80' can be used for module-slab connection as is shown in Figs 35-36. The structure of this connector 80' is basically the same as the connector 80 described above, but the cut-away 89' is of a slightly different shape. The bore which receives the bar 82' in the module wall and the recess or cut-way 89' may be regarded as integrated engagement means of the type described above. Tightening is accomplished in the same way as described above.

The idea behind the dynamic connecting operation is that the elements to be connected shall have prefabricated means so that the tightening can be performed swiftly on the erection site. The recessed cut-aways 89, 89' and the pre-installed

fastening bars 82, 82' and connecting sleeves 86, 86' make it possible to achieve quick tightening by use of tools which are easy to handle.

In a preferred embodiment, a single connector may be utilized which acts as both a static and a dynamic connector. Hence, the connectors 60, 80 or 70, 80 may be replaced by a single connector forming a combined connecting unit.

Preferably, sealing strips with rubber strings (not shown) are inserted in the joints between wooden elements of the building.

Fig. 37 shows an example device for attaching a façade cladding 7 to a facade panel 6. This device, which basically is a hanger arrangement, includes a first hanger element 90, a second hanger element 92 and screws 94a-94c. The first hanger element 90 is attached to the panel 6 by means of a screw 94a at its lower part. A gap between the upper part of the first hanger element 90 and the panel 6 is formed. The second hanger element 92 is attached to the façade cladding 7 by means of a screw 94b at its lower part. Its upper part is in the shape of an upside down U which seizes the upper part of the first hanger element 90 extending from the gap between the panel 6 and the first hanger element 90 and around the upper part of the first hanger element 90. An additional screw 94c is provided to make sure that the first and second hanger elements 90, 92 are securely fixed to each other.

The hanger arrangement shown in Fig. 37 makes it possible to mount the façade cladding 7 to the facade panels 6 in a very efficient manner. The hanger elements 90, 92 are preferably elongated profiles, but they may also be shorter profiles or brackets (not shown). Owing to the hanger design, it is possible to easily replace façade claddings 7 by other types of external panels or elements if that is desired.

As shown in Figs 38-40, the module 2 further includes three different supply assemblies. Fig. 38 shows a water pipe 96 extending from an upper module 2 and being attached to a water pipe 98 from a lower module 2 by means of a slideable tubular element 97. When connecting the two vertically aligned water pipes 96, 98, the tubular element 97 is pulled in the direction of the arrow, from the lower water pipe 98 to the upper water pipe 96. When the tubular element 97 spans the gap between the two water pipes 96, 98 the upper and lower end of the tubular element 97 will be crimped in place by means of a hand tool (not shown). Water connection between two modules 2 stacked on each other has thus been established. The pipes 96, 98 as well as the connecting element 97 may consist of metal, preferably stainless steel.

A similar technique is used for connecting two drain pipes 100, 102 between two modules 2, as is shown in Fig. 39. However, in this case the pipes 100, 102 as well

as the connecting element 103 consist of plastics, which means that the crimping of tubular connecting element 103 is performed by means of electricity. When the connecting element 103 spans the gap between the aligned drain pipes 100, 102, an electric current is applied to the element 103 via two sockets 103a, 103b whereby the diameter of the tube element 103 is decreased so that it is crimped and welded onto the aligned end portions of the drain pipes 100, 102. Drain water connection has been established between two vertically stacked modules 2.

Fig. 40 shows two vertically aligned ventilation ducts 106, 108 which extend between two modules 2 and where the lower ventilation duct 106 is provided with a flexible element 107 which may be pulled up toward the upper ventilation duct 108 where it will be attached by screws or other suitable fastening means (not shown). Thus, the gap between the two ventilation ducts 106, 108 is eliminated by the flexible element 107 and ventilation connection is established between the two stacked modules 2.

The supply arrangements shown in Figs 38-40 may be assembled at a service shaft of the module 2, namely in the space S and ventilation shaft 16 shown in Fig. 17. Easy access to the space S is provided by the opening to the corridor C. Further installations may be arranged in this service shaft, such as meters, control panels, etc.

The building B may be constructed in many different ways, and two alternatives are shown in Figs 41-42. Fig. 41 shows a layout with a corridor C in the centre and a set of similar rooms R on both sides of the corridor C. On either side of the corridor C, the modules 2 form an array where the modules 2 of the opposite side of the corridor C are facing each other. The modules 2 are arranged in such a way that the bathrooms 10 of the two arrays are facing each other. The building then continues by the rooms R extending in a direction away from the corridor C.

Fig. 42 shows an alternative layout where there is only one array of rooms R next to the corridor C. Instead of the other array of rooms R a sound barrier SB is provided. This is an advantage when the building is situated close to a noisy area, e.g. a highway.

As well as there are different layouts of the overall building B there are also different layouts of the rooms R, especially the modules 2.

Fig. 43A shows two similar rooms 111 configured to be used as student homes. Each room 111 has a wet area compartment which includes a bathroom 110 and a kitchenette 112. The bathroom 110 is fully equipped with a water closet 150, a sink 152, a shower cabin 154, etc. The surfaces of the bathroom 110 fulfill waterproof requirements and the like. The same goes for the kitchenette 12 which is equipped with

a sink 156, cooking facilities such as hot plates 158, cupboards 160, etc. The so-called wet area is ready to use from the outset. All installations of the module 2 related to wet area requirements are made at the prefabrication site which makes it easy to secure quality control, etc.

5 The panel-built part of the student home may be fully furnished with furniture after construction, for instance a table 162, chairs 164, a bed 166, etc. In order to keep costs low, the furniture may be standardized.

10 Fig. 43B shows two slightly different rooms 211 configured to be used in a hotel. Each room has a bathroom 210 which may be similar to the student home bathroom 110, that is with a water closet 250, a sink 252, a shower cabin 254, etc. However, the kitchenette has been replaced by coat hangers and/or wardrobes 214. A hotel room may e.g. be furnished with a large bed 216, a table 262 and chairs 264, as well as other light installations, air conditioning, sprinkler systems, etc (not shown).

15 In Fig. 43C there is shown a third type of room 311 designed as a family room which is twice as big as the student and hotel rooms 111, 211 described above. The main difference is that there is a door 380 which provides mutual access to both compartments 312a and 312b of the room. The bathroom 310 is larger but contains the same basic equipment, namely a water closet 350, a sink 352 and a shower cabin 356. The kitchenette is expanded to a larger kitchen 312 with an eating area, but the kitchen
20 equipment remains basically the same (sink 356, cooking means 358 and cupboards 370). The furniture of the panel-built part of the family room 311 may include at least a table 362, chairs 364 and at least one bed 366. Depending on the number of guests of the family room 311, there may be an additional bed 368 in one of the compartments.

25 A fourth example of a room 411 is shown in Fig. 43D which is configured to give enough space for a disabled person. Similar to the family room 311, the module 2 has been modified so that the room 411 is twice as big as a student room 111 or a hotel room 211. The module area 2 now contains a large bathroom 410 and a large kitchen area 412. A door 480 provides access between the two compartments 412a, 412b of the room 411.

30 The bathroom 410 of this type of room 411 is adapted for a disabled person and it comprises special equipment 490, 492 for this purpose. In the same manner, the kitchen area 412 may include certain special equipment not described in detail here. Further modifications have been made in order to facilitate for a disabled person to move a wheelchair within the room. Hence, door hinges have been switched and in an

embodiment not shown here it is also feasible that the door openings are made somewhat wider in order to give room for wheelchair movements.

Fig. 44 is a schematic side view of an alternative building where the rooms R of rectangular cuboid shape have different sizes depending on where in the building they are located. The biggest rooms R1 are on the ground floor and as you move up the rooms R2-R5 get smaller. The rooms R2-R5 on the first floor or above have balconies 500 mounted to the roof of the floor below. The arrangement of the wet boxes 2, each of which having a rectangular cuboid shape, and the corridor C extending therebetween is the same for this type of building as for the buildings B shown in Figs 1-13. The difference lies in the size of the panel-built rooms R1-R5, which size is easily modified by using wall panels 6 of different length. Of course slabs 8 of corresponding dimensions need to be used. However, the facade panels 6 and the facade cladding 7 can be the same as in the buildings previously described. It should also be mentioned that the same static and dynamic connecting devices can be used when constructing a building of the type shown in Fig. 44.

The building method described above, and in particular the inventive prefabricated modules, may be used together with a general method of connecting prefabricated modules (including wet boxes and technical installations such that it is ready to be occupied by a resident) to prefabricated panels in order to form at least a part of a building. Such a general method is preferably provided according to the following aspects.

According to one aspect, a method for providing at least a part of a building is provided. The method comprises the step of prefabricating a module by assembling four walls extending between a floor and a roof to form a rectangular cuboid shape, providing at least one compartment within said cuboid shape, providing waterproof layers on the interior walls and floor of said compartment for creating a wet area within said module, arranging technical installations within said cuboid shape, and providing interior equipment within said cuboid shape. The method also comprises the steps of prefabricating a plurality of panels and slabs, and connecting said plurality of panels and slabs to a lateral side of said module for providing said part of a building such that said lateral side of said module together with said plurality of prefabricated panels and slabs form a further rectangular cuboid shape.

The waterproof layers may be provided on parts of the interior wall and floor surfaces of the compartment within the module, or on the complete interior wall and

floor surfaces of the compartment. Optionally, also the inner surface of the roof may to at least some extent be covered by the waterproof layers.

The further rectangular cuboid shape mentioned above forms a room for a resident, for instance a student of a student home or a guest of a hotel, etc.

5 The step of prefabricating the module may further comprise providing interior partition walls for forming at least two compartments within the cuboid shape.

The step of providing interior partition walls may be performed such that two separated compartments are formed, and wherein each one of said compartments is ready to be occupied by its own resident. This is advantageous in that a single module
10 may comprise the necessary wet areas for two rooms, each one of the room being provided for its own resident.

The interiors of the two separated compartments may be symmetrical along a centre line of said module. Hence, the manufacturing cost of the entire module is reduced.

15 The module may be formed with dimensions of approximately 6,5 - 7,0 m in length, about 2,5 m in depth, and about 3,0 m in height. Such dimensions are particularly advantageous due to logistics reasons, since such dimensions correspond to the normal loading capacity of a trailer. Thus, a truck may carry a number of modules put on a connected trailer from the manufacturing site to the building site with a
20 minimum of unused loading capacity. Preferably, the modules are designed in such a way that two modules can be carried on a standard trailer.

The method may further comprise the step of providing said four walls, floor, and roof by arranging a planar wooden core adjacent to at least one insulating layer for each one of said walls, roof, and floor. For the construction of multi-resident buildings,
25 the choice of wood, and in particular cross-laminated timber, has proven to be preferred due to material characteristics and cost effectiveness.

The method may further comprise the step of providing said insulating layer as a multi-layer structure comprising an inner layer of acoustic damping material and/or fire resistant material, optionally heat insulation material, as well as an outer layer,
30 preferably gypsum board. Hence, a very robust and safe construction is provided.

The step of prefabricating the module by assembling four walls extending between a floor and a roof may be performed such that the upper edges of said four walls extend beyond the outer surface of the roof. This is advantageous in that a service space is provided on top of the module, which service space may be used to store and
35 allow access to parts of the technical installations.

The step of prefabricating the module by assembling four walls extending between a floor and a roof may be performed such that the lower edges of said four walls extend beyond the outer surface of the floor. Also this is advantageous in that an additional service space is provided under the module.

5 The step of assembling four walls extending between a floor and a roof may further comprise providing at least one opening on the wall forming a part of the further rectangular cuboid shape, and at least one opening on the opposite wall of said module, said openings optionally being provided with doors. Hence, resident access to the interior of the module is provided in an easy manner.

10 The step of providing waterproof layers for creating a wet area within said module may be performed by covering a part of the interior sides of said walls and slabs with said waterproof interior layers. Hence, no additional structures are needed for providing the wet area which reduces the cost and complexity when manufacturing the module. Moreover, the waterproof interior layers are only provided where they are
15 actually needed.

The step of providing waterproof interior layers for creating a wet area within said module may on the other hand be performed by covering the complete interior sides of said walls and slabs with said waterproof interior layers.

20 The step of providing waterproof interior layers is preferably performed by applying solid layers or liquid layers.

Preferably, the step of providing waterproof layers for creating a wet area within said module is performed by covering the complete, or a part of, the interior sides of said walls and slabs by applying solid or liquid waterproof interior layers.

25 The step of arranging technical installations within said cuboid shape may comprise arranging at least one ventilation duct, at least one mains electricity cable, at least one low voltage electrical cable optionally connected to at least one distribution board, at least one water supply pipe, at least one water sewage pipe; preferably also a water-based heating system, a cooling system, and/or a sprinkler system within said module. This is advantageous in that all necessary installations which may possible be
30 needed are already provided for in the module, which makes the module completely finished and ready for the mounting and connection to the panels and slabs.

A coupling means end of at least one technical installation is preferably accessible in the area formed above the roof of said module, i.e. the service space above the module, or in the area formed below the floor of said module.

The step of providing at least one compartment may be performed such that two major compartments are formed, and at least one shaft is formed for said technical installations. Hence, the technical installations are located at dedicated areas, whereby the interior of the major compartments, which will be occupied by residents, may be
5 designed in a very attractive manner without any disturbing conduits, shafts, or the like.

At least one ventilation duct may extend within a first shaft, and preferably the at least one mains electricity cable, the at least one low voltage electrical cable, including the optional distribution board, the at least one water supply pipe, and the at least one water sewage pipe may extend within a second shaft. Such disposition of
10 technical installations is very efficient and may provide easy access for service and maintenance of the technical installations. In an embodiment, said first and second shafts may be formed in a common space.

The step of providing interior equipment within said cuboid shape may comprise installing a bathroom and optionally a kitchenette in the module. Further, the
15 step of providing interior equipment within said cuboid shape may comprise installing furniture and/or fixtures in the module. By having such equipment pre-installed, the quality of the equipment installations may be extremely high since it is prefabricated in a factory. Further, the construction site building time is greatly reduced. In alternative
20 embodiments, certain fixtures and/or pieces of furniture are preinstalled in an off-site factory and other fixtures/furniture pieces may be installed on site after construction of the building.

The method may further comprise the step of providing the module with at least one engagement means for later engagement with a prefabricated panel or slab or another prefabricated module by means of a connecting device. By having such
25 engagement means pre-mounted to the module, the construction may be very precisely done thus increasing the quality of the building and facilitating the constructional work.

The step of prefabricating a plurality of panels and slabs may be performed by arranging a planar wooden core adjacent to at least one insulating layer for each one of said panels and slabs. Hence, the panels and slabs may be made in the same material as
30 the walls of the module which reduces the amount of different equipment needed for manufacturing the necessary parts. Further, the panels and slabs may preferably be manufactured at the same facility manufacturing the module, whereby the entire logistics of the building method may be optimized.

As for the walls of the modules, the planar wooden core may be formed by cross-laminated timber, preferably either glued or nailed. In certain circumstances, so-called wood welding may be used for obtaining suitable cross-laminated timber.

The method may further comprise the step of providing at least one of said
5 insulating layers as a multi-layer structure comprising an inner layer of acoustic damping material and/or fire resistant material, optionally heat insulation material, and an outer layer, preferably of gypsum board.

Further, the method may comprise the step of providing hollow electrical cable guides within said panels and/or slabs. Hence, the panels and slabs are prepared to be
10 mounted to the prefabricated modules, and they will provide a very efficient way of arranging the necessary installations to the room formed by said panels. Electrical cables as well as other technical installations needed in the panels/slabs may also be preinstalled in factory before delivery to the erection site.

The method may further comprise the step of providing said panels and slabs
15 with at least one engagement means for later engagement with a prefabricated module or another prefabricated panel or slab by means of a connecting device. By having such engagement means pre-mounted to the panels and/or slabs, the panels and/or slabs may be very precisely done, thus increasing the quality of the building and facilitating the constructional work.

The step of connecting said plurality of panels and slabs to a lateral side of said
20 module may be performed by connecting a first wall to one lateral side edge of said module, a second wall to another lateral side edge of said module, a third wall to the center portion of said module, a first floor slab to the first and third wall, respectively, a second floor slab to the second and third wall, respectively, a fourth wall to the free
25 lateral edge portion of the first and third wall, respectively, a fifth wall to the free lateral edge portion of the second and third wall, respectively, a first roof slab to the free upper edge portions of the first and third wall, respectively, and a second roof slab to the free upper edge portions of the second and third wall, respectively. Hence, a two-room part of a building is provided, whereby the module is divided into two separate wet areas.

Said fourth wall and said fifth wall may be formed as one piece, or said fourth
30 wall and/or said fifth wall may be formed as one piece with a wall arranged vertically aligned with said fourth or fifth wall. This is advantageous in cases where transportation and logistics allow for larger panels.

The step of connecting said plurality of panels and slabs to a lateral side of said
35 module may comprise providing at least one static connector and at least one dynamic

connector for connecting at least one of said panels and/or slabs to said module. This combination of one static and one dynamic connector has proven to be very efficient and provides a very robust connection while at the same time providing easy handling. By static connection is here generally meant interconnecting two or more building
5 members by a kind of mechanically static engagement. By dynamic connection is here generally meant interconnecting of two or more building members by pulling these together, so that the members are pressed against each other in a tight connection.

The method may further comprise the step of connecting at least two prefabricated modules to each other in the direction of the length of the modules and/or
10 the step of connecting at least two prefabricated modules to each other in the direction of the height of the modules. Hence, the modules are provided as a back bone of an elongated building which is highly advantageous since the modules are including the wet areas and the technical installations. By having all the technical installations aligned the pipes and conduits needed may be provided in a reliable and efficient manner.

The method may further comprise the step of aligning a first module with an adjacent module by means of alignment recesses provided on the upper edge portion of said first module and corresponding alignment protrusions on the bottom edge portion of said adjacent module. By having such alignment protrusions and recesses prepared on the modules, a very accurate alignment may be achieved. The arrangement of the
20 protrusions and recesses may also be interchanged, such that the alignment protrusions are provided on upper edge portion of the first module, and the alignment recesses are provided on the bottom edge portion of the adjacent module.

The alignment means, i.e. the protrusions and the corresponding recesses, also serve as stabilizing anchoring means contributing to stabilizing the entire building in
25 case of strong winds, minor quakes, etc.

According to another aspect, a method for constructing a multi-room building is provided. The method comprises the steps of: providing a first part of a building according to the above aspect, providing a corridor extending along one lateral side of said first part, and providing a second part of a building according to the above aspect,
30 wherein said second part of said building is arranged on the opposite side of said corridor.

The method may further comprise the step of extending said multi-room building in a vertical direction such that each part of the building, provided according to the method of the above aspect, of a specific floor is vertically aligned with the
35 underlying part of the building.

The method may further comprise the step of extending said multi-room building in a horizontal direction such that each part of the building, provided according to the method of the above aspect, of a first side of the corridor is aligned with a corresponding part of the building on the opposite side of the corridor.

5 According to a further aspect, a part of a building is provided. The part of the building comprises a prefabricated module having a rectangular cuboid shape formed by four walls extending between a floor and a roof, wherein said module comprises at least one compartment within said cuboid shape, waterproof interior layers on the interior walls and floor of said compartment for creating a wet area within said cuboid shape, 10 technical installations within said cuboid shape, and interior equipment within said cuboid shape, and wherein said part of the building further comprises a plurality of prefabricated panels and slabs connected to a lateral side of said module such that said lateral side of said module together with said plurality of prefabricated panels and slabs form a further rectangular cuboid shape.

15 According to a yet another aspect, a multi-room building is provided. The building comprises a corridor extending horizontally, and at least a first part of a building according to the above aspect arranged on a first side of said corridor, and a second part of a building according to the above aspect arranged on the opposite side of said corridor, wherein said second part of the building is aligned with the first part of 20 the building.

The multi-room building may further comprise additional parts of a building arranged on top of the parts of the building already provided such that a part of a building of a specific floor is vertically aligned with the underlying part of the building.

25 According to an additional aspect, a method of constructing a multi-room building is provided. The method comprises the steps of providing prefabricated, ready-to-use modules with interior wet areas, pre-installed electrical cable guides, water supply and waste conduits, and ventilation ducts, providing prefabricated wall panels with pre-installed electrical cable guides, arranging the modules aligned, and forming rectangular panel-built rooms in connection with the modules, one wall of a module 30 defining one side of each room and three prefabricated panels defining the three remaining sides of the room, such that said modules and panel-built rooms form at least one floor of said building.

The method may further comprise the step of arranging additional prefabricated modules on top of each other for forming a multi-floor building with 35 panel-built rooms extending perpendicular from the aligned modules.

The methods previously mentioned may further comprise the step of providing façade cladding on the outer surface of said module and/or panels.

5 The concept also concerns a kit of building components comprising: at least one prefabricated module, a number of prefabricated panels and slabs, and a number of connecting devices for connecting the building components.

10 It is to be appreciated that the inventive concept is by no means limited to the embodiments described herein, and many modifications are feasible within the scope of the invention set forth in the appended claims. For instance, other materials can be used for the elements included in the building constructions. Furthermore, other connection means can be used as long as reliable joining of the elements is achieved.

CLAIMS

1. A prefabricated module having a lateral side configured to be connected to a plurality of panels and slabs for forming a part of a building, said module comprising:
four walls extending between a floor and a roof to form a rectangular cuboid
5 shape;
interior equipment, at least some of which being connected to technical installations arranged within said cuboid shape; and
a compartment within said cuboid shape, said compartment being provided with waterproof layers on the interior walls and floor for creating a wet area within said
10 module.
2. The module according to claim 1, further comprising interior walls forming at least two compartments within the cuboid shape.
- 15 3. The module according to claim 2, wherein the interior walls are provided such that two separated compartments are formed, wherein each one of said compartments is ready to be occupied by its own resident.
4. The module according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said
20 walls and/or slabs are formed as a planar wooden core arranged adjacent to at least one insulating layer.
5. The module according to claim 4, wherein the planar wooden core comprises cross-laminated timber.
25
6. The module according to claim 4 or 5, wherein said insulating layer is a multi-layer structure comprising an inner layer of acoustic damping material and/or fire resistant material, optionally heat insulation material, and an outer layer, preferably of gypsum board.
30
7. The module according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the upper edge portions of the four walls extend beyond the outer surface of the roof, and/or wherein the lower edge portions of the four walls extend beyond the outer surface of the floor.
35

8. The module according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising at least one shaft configured to accommodate technical installations.

5 9. The module according to claims 2 and 8, further comprising a second shaft for accommodating technical installations, said shafts serving the two compartments of the module.

10 10. The module according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein said technical installations comprise at least one ventilation duct, and/or at least one mains electricity cable, and/or at least one low voltage electrical cable optionally connected to at least one distribution board, and/or at least one water supply pipe, and/or at least one water sewage pipe, and/or a water-based heating system, and/or a cooling system, and/or a sprinkler system.

15 11. The module according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising at least one engagement means for later engagement with a prefabricated panel or slab or another prefabricated module by means of a connecting device.

20 12. The module according to claim 11, wherein said engagement means is configured to receive a dynamic connector and/or a static connector or a connecting unit combining a static and dynamic connector.

25 13. The module according to any one of the preceding claims, further comprising alignment recesses provided on upper edge portions of said module walls, and alignment protrusions provided on lower edge portions of said module walls, for aligning a first module to a second module stacked onto the first module.

30 14. The module according to any one of claims 7-13, wherein coupling means for said technical installations are accessible in the area formed by the part of the upper edge portions of said walls extending beyond the outer surface of the roof.

35 15. The module according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the dimensions of the module are approximately 6,5 m in length, about 2,5 m in depth and about 3,0 m in height.

16. A building comprising at least one prefabricated module as claimed in any one of the preceding claims.

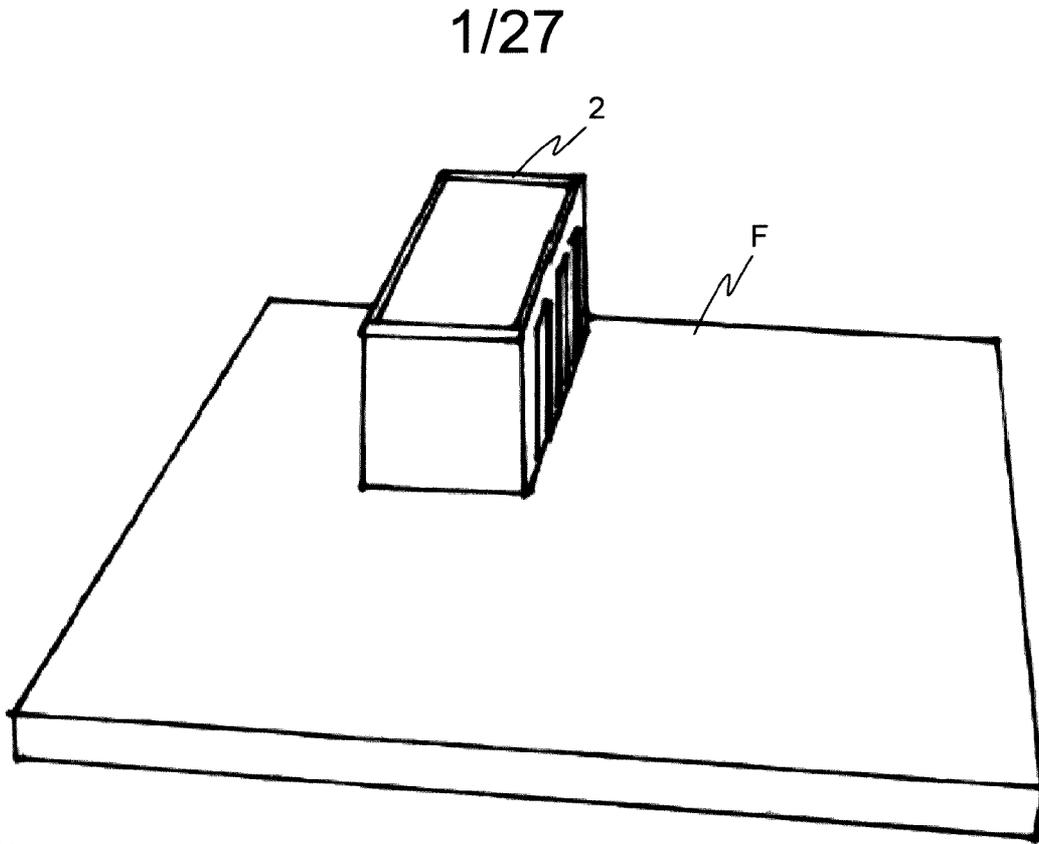


Fig. 1

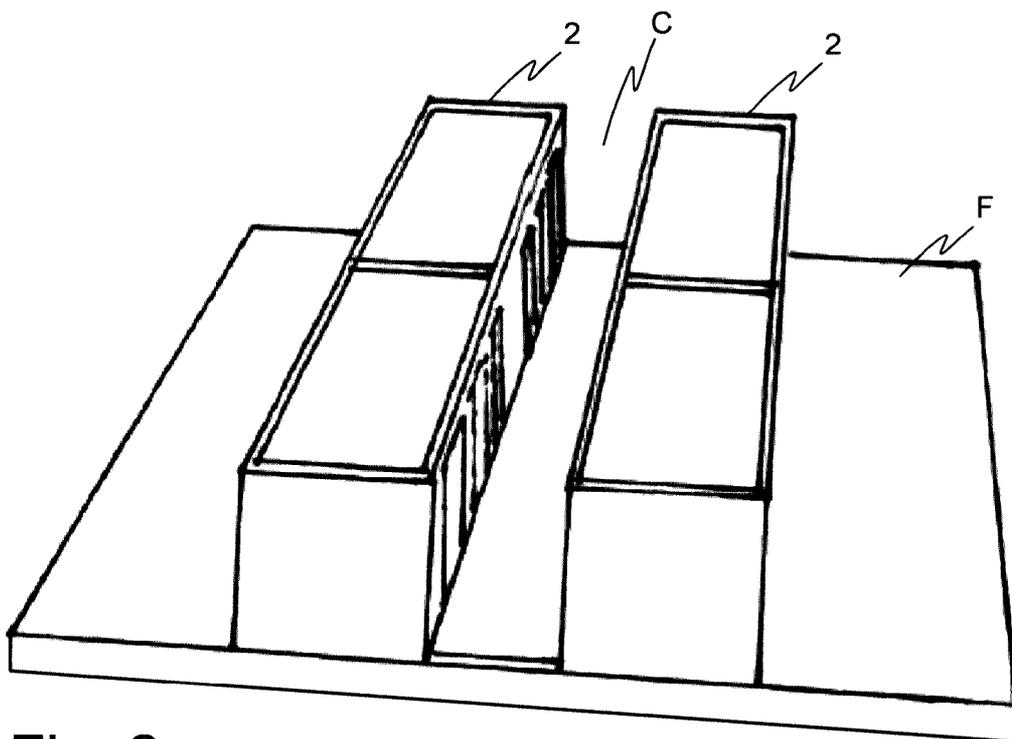


Fig. 2

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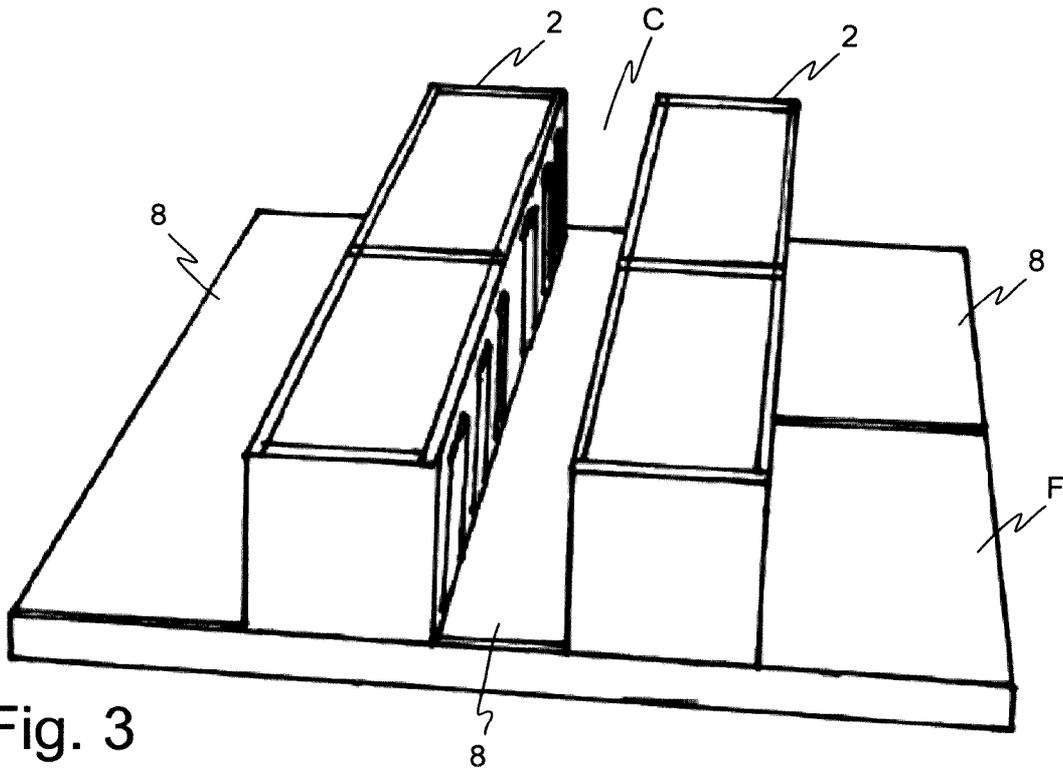


Fig. 3

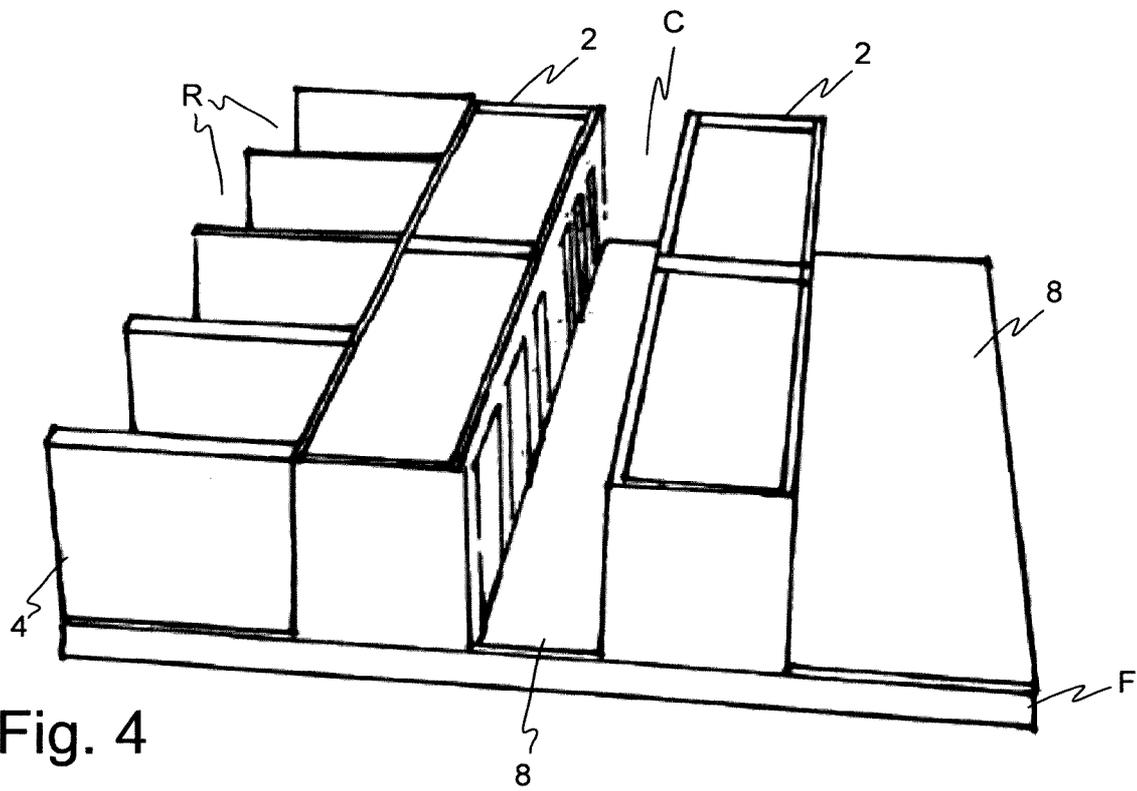


Fig. 4

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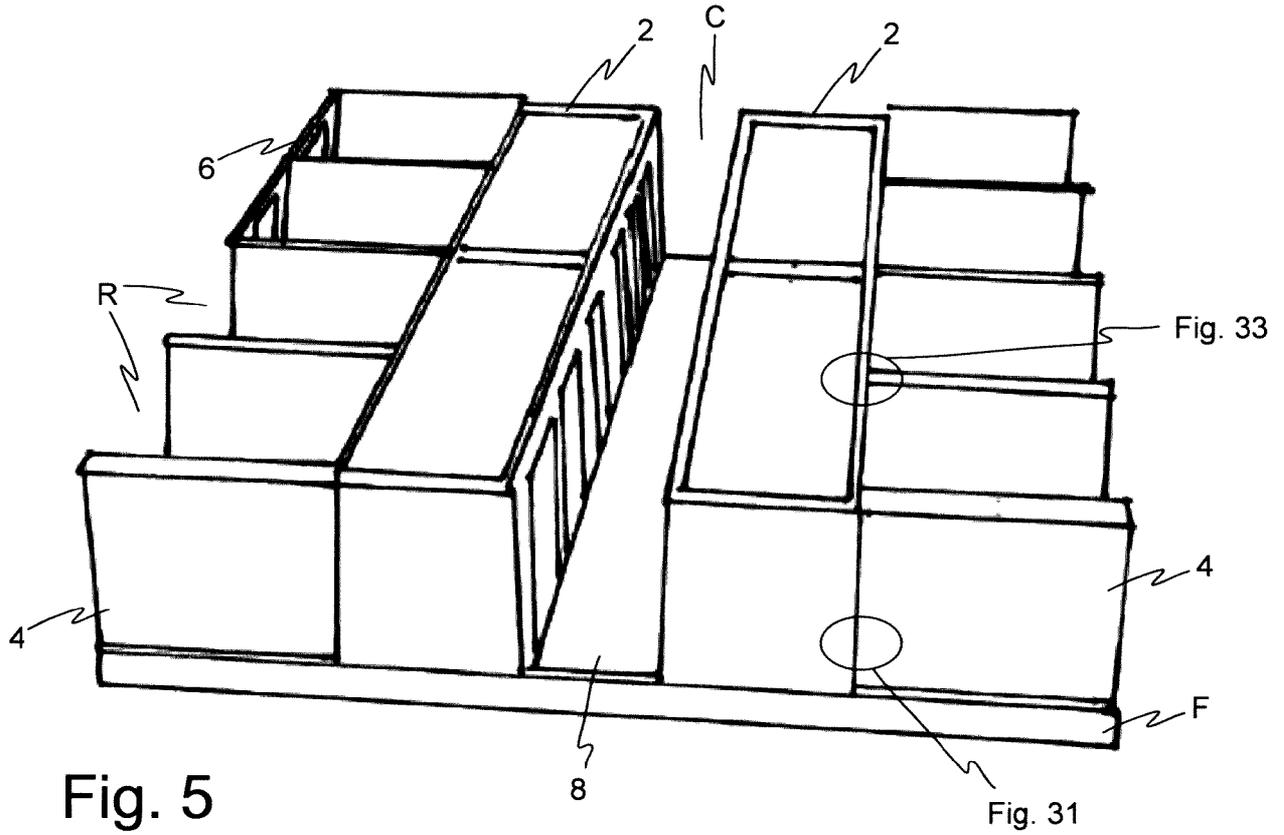


Fig. 5

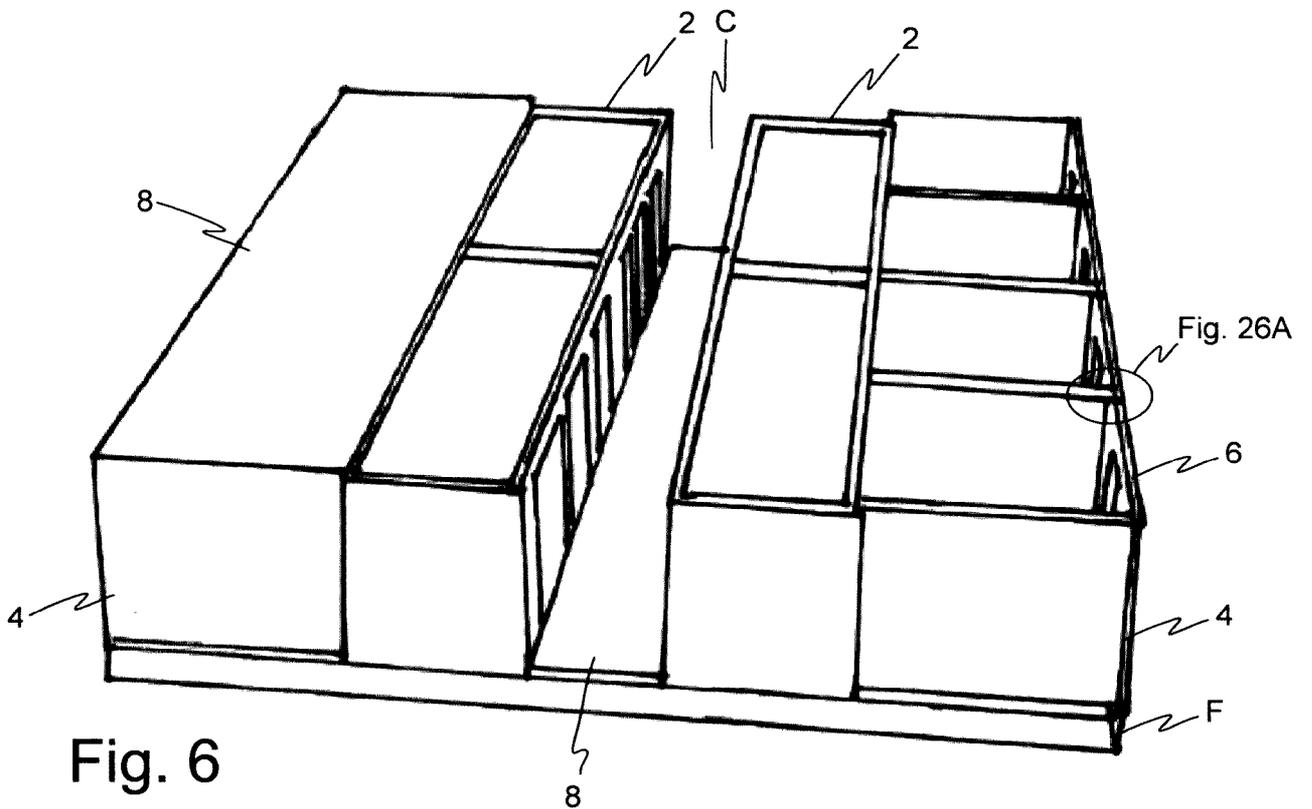


Fig. 6

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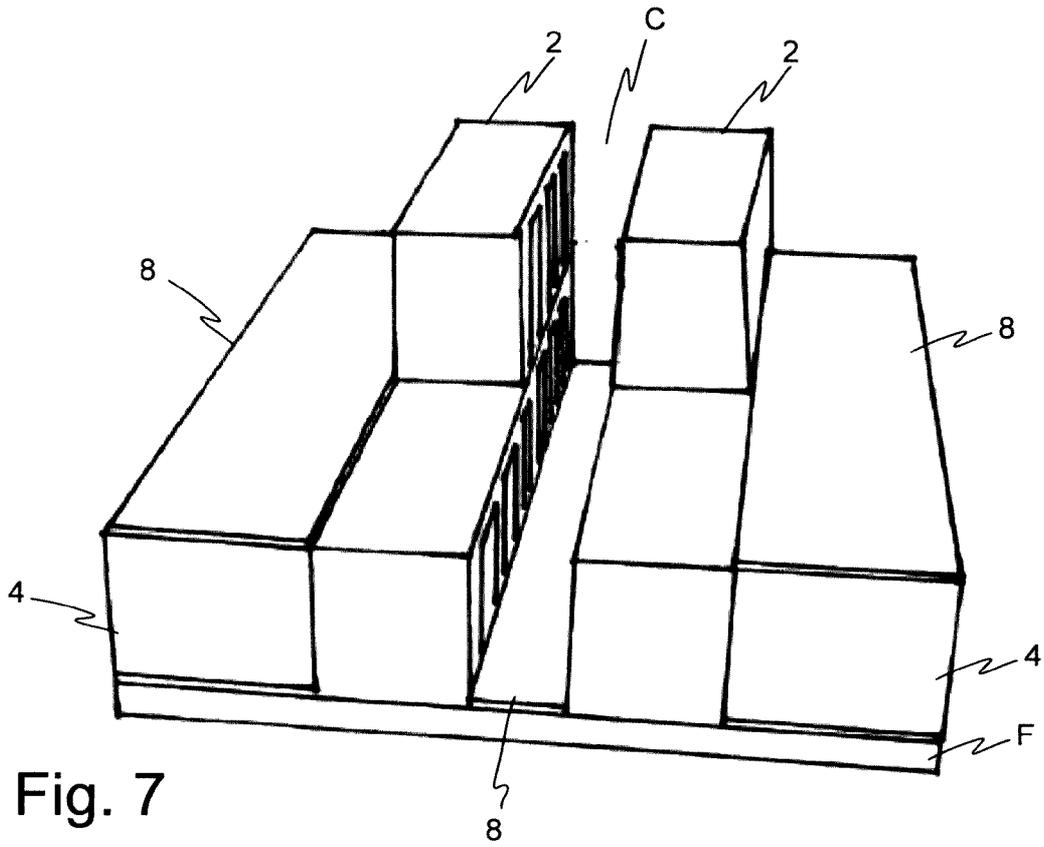


Fig. 7

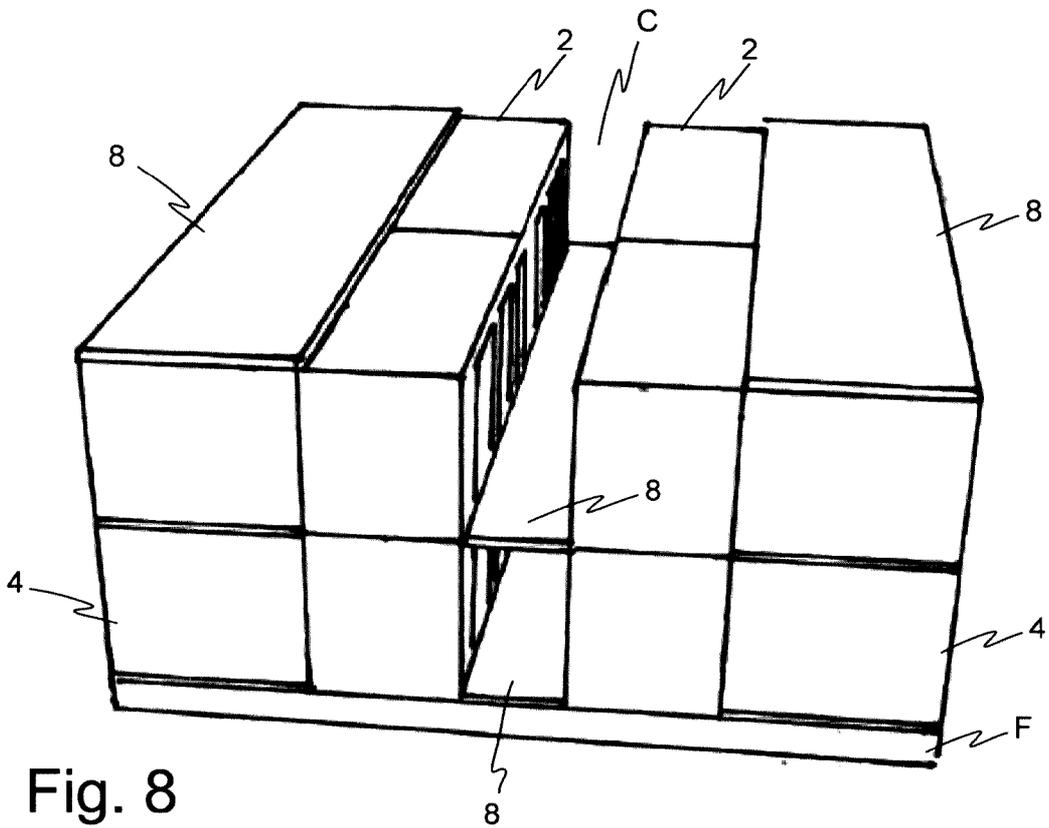


Fig. 8

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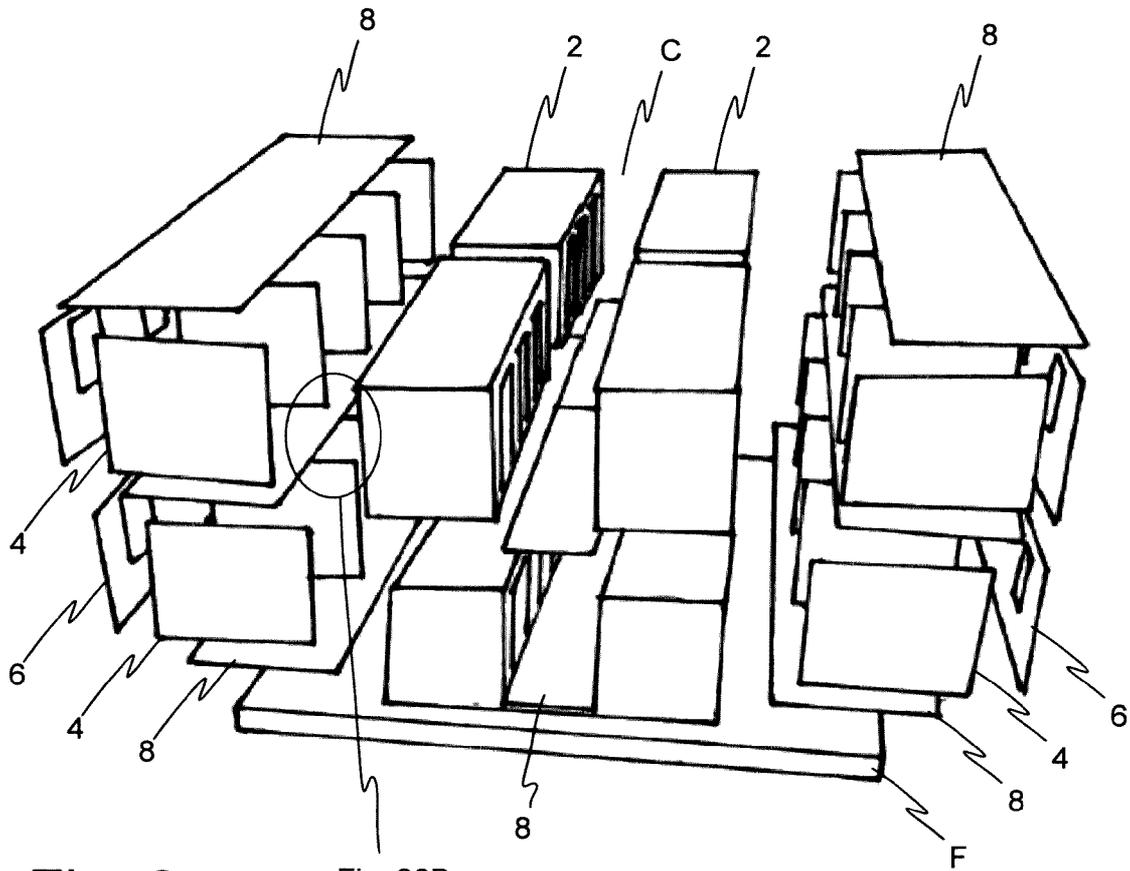


Fig. 9

Fig. 26B

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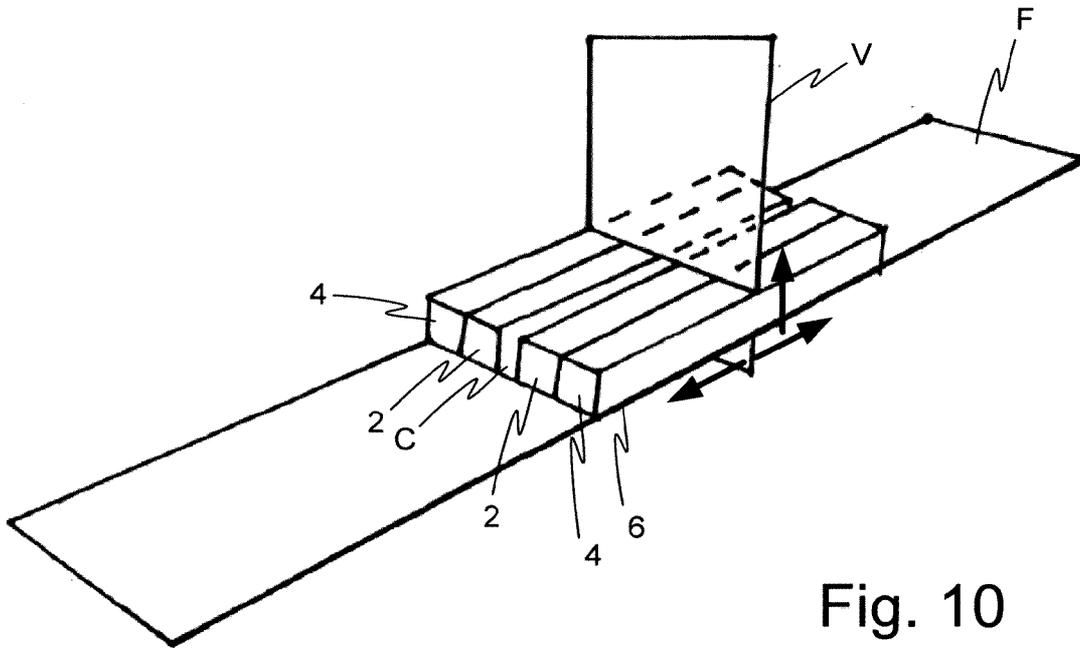


Fig. 10

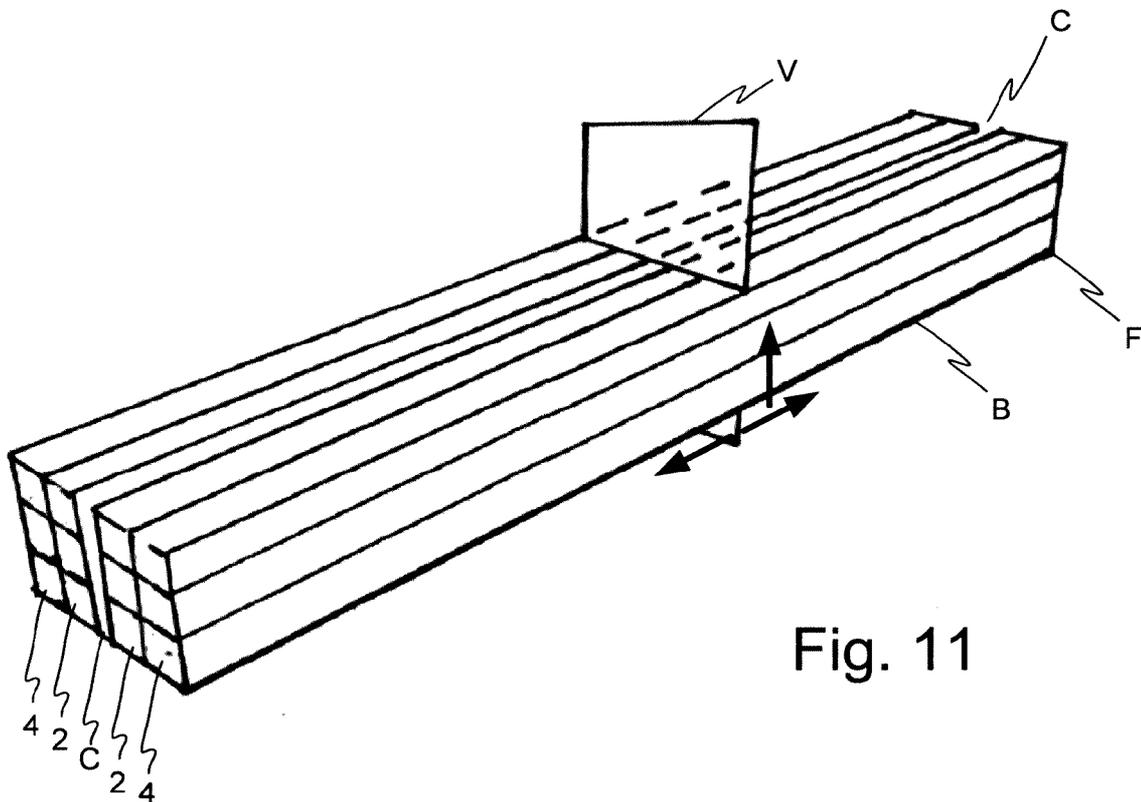


Fig. 11

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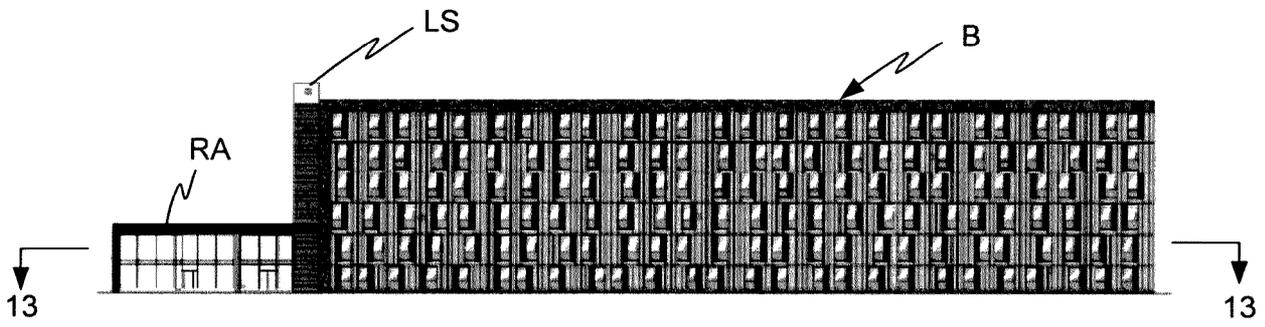


Fig. 12

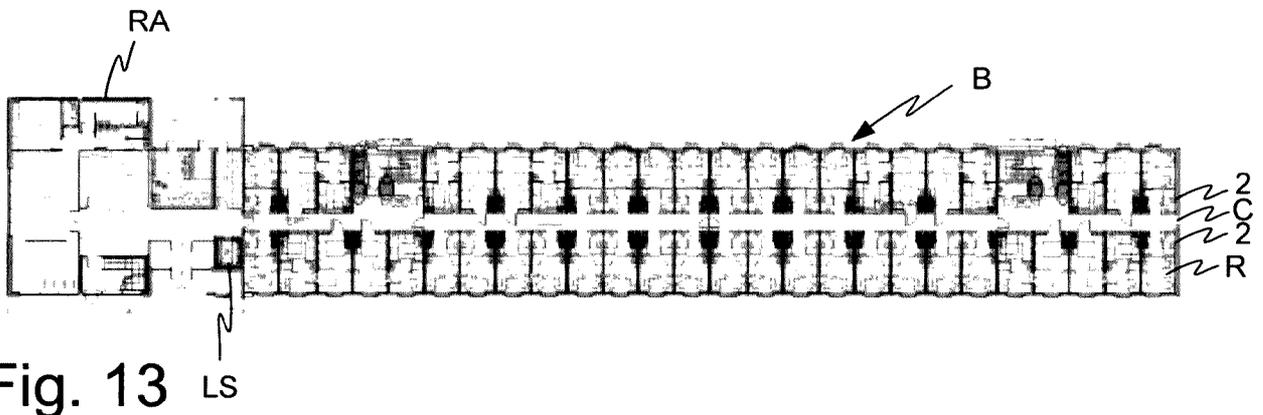


Fig. 13

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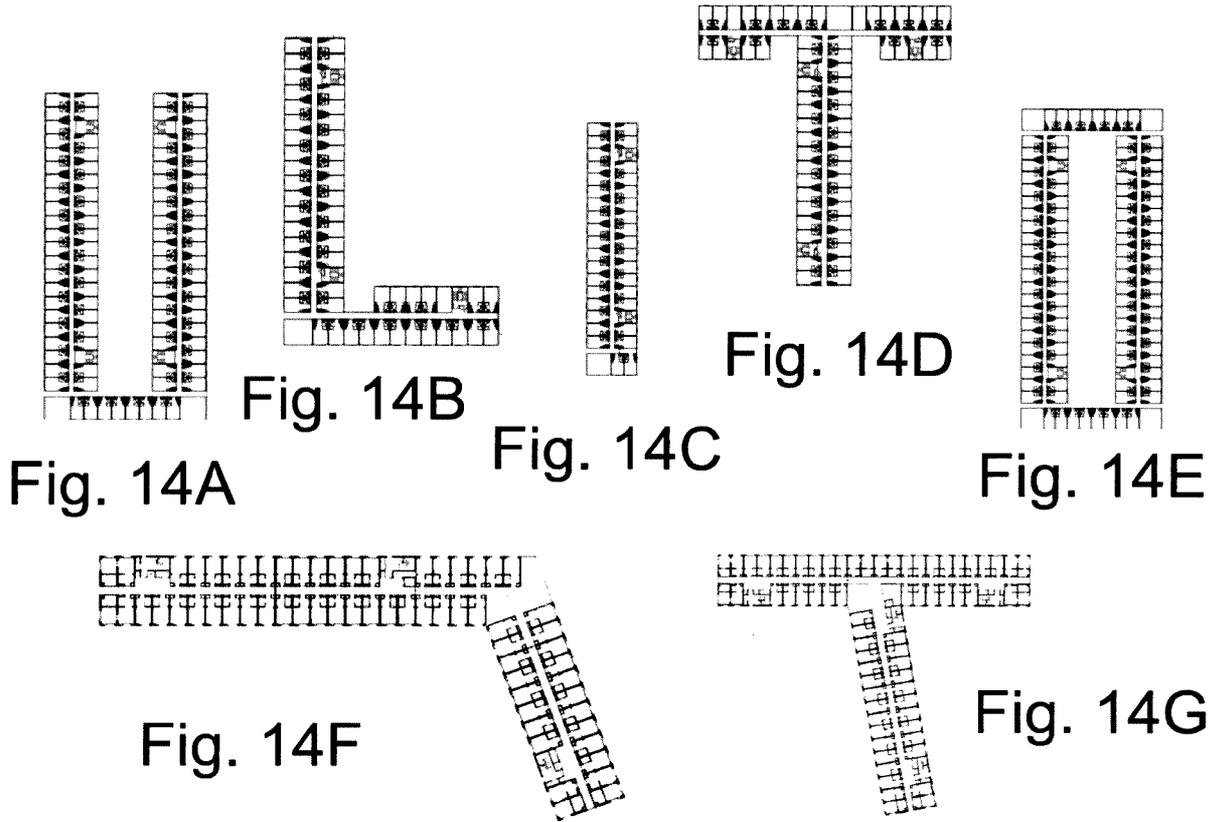


Fig. 14A

Fig. 14B

Fig. 14C

Fig. 14D

Fig. 14E

Fig. 14F

Fig. 14G

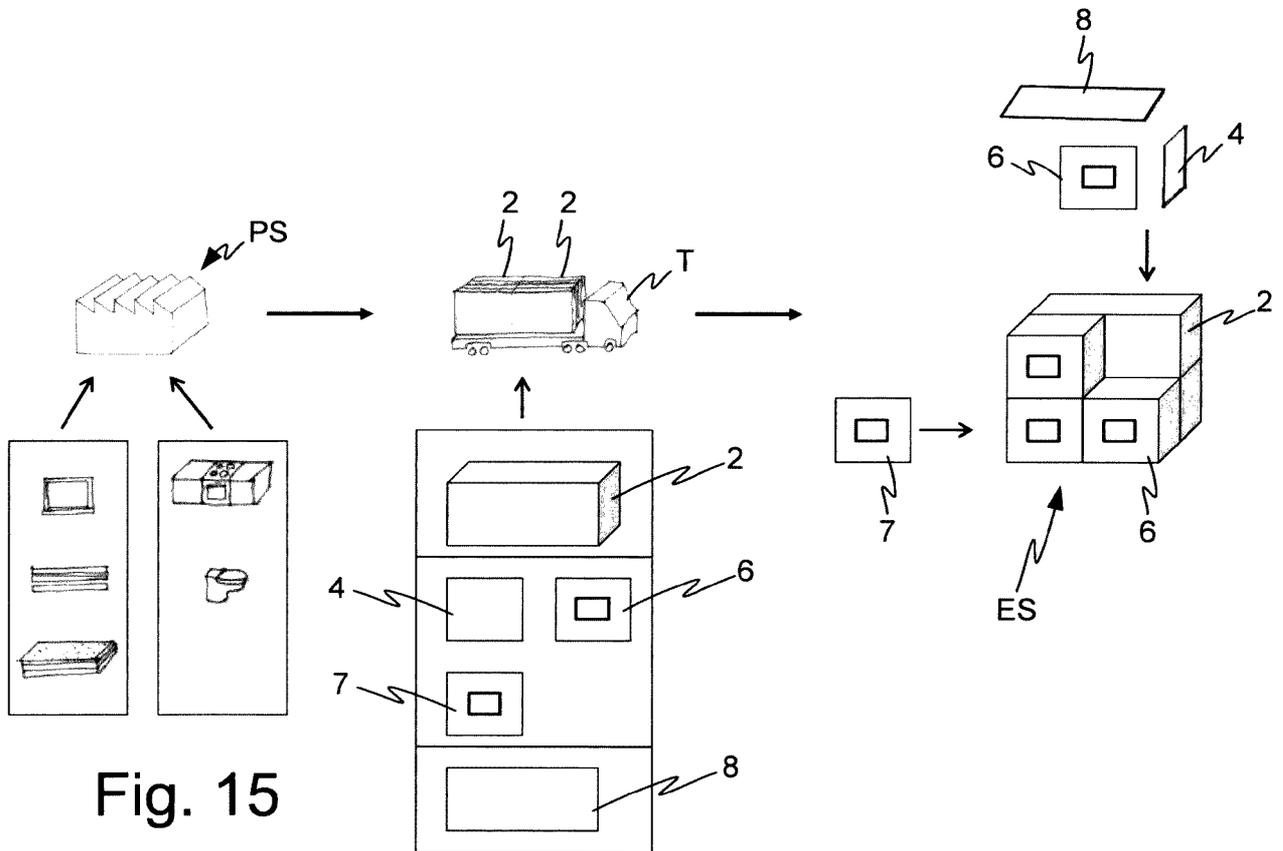


Fig. 15

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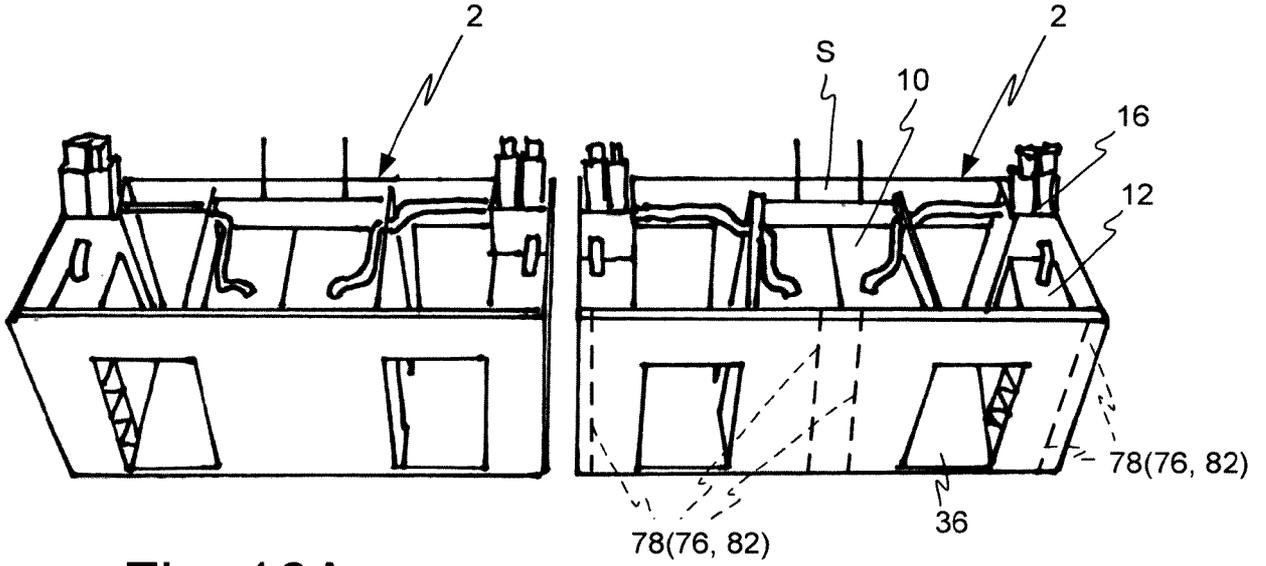


Fig. 16A

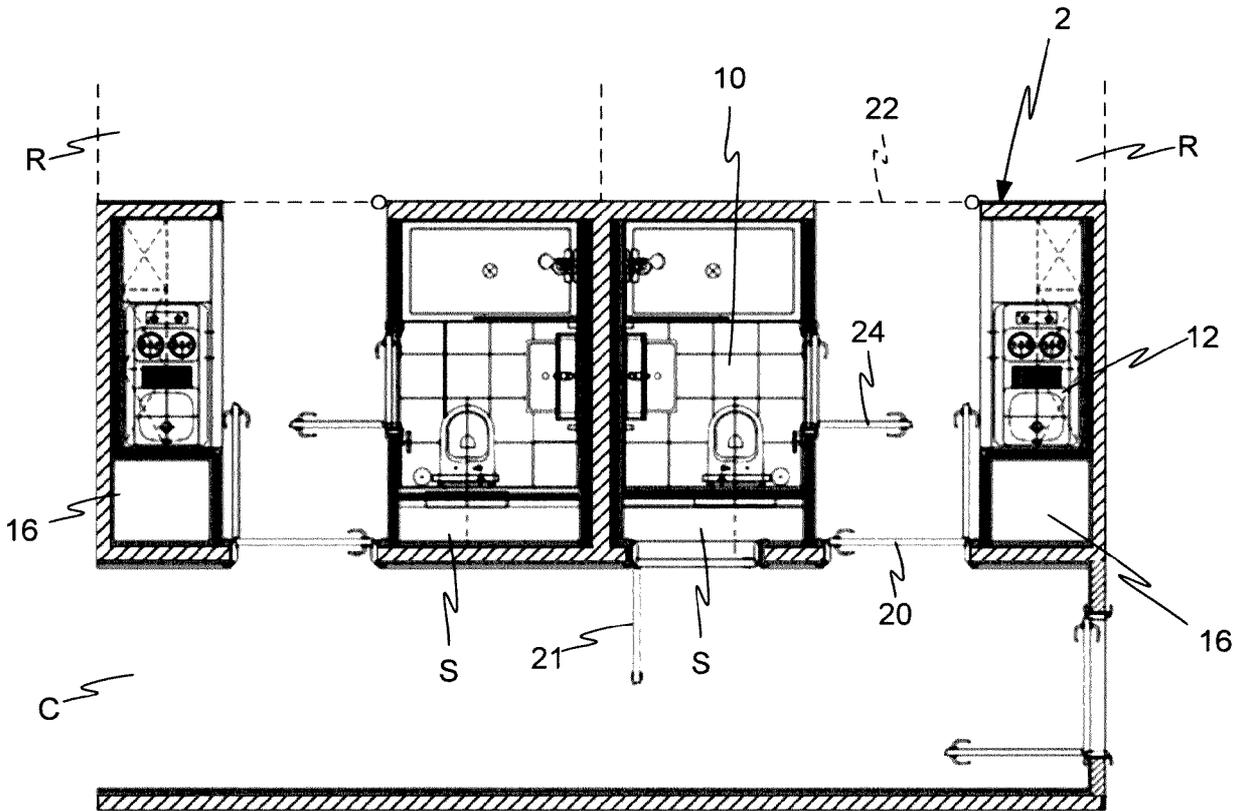


Fig. 16B

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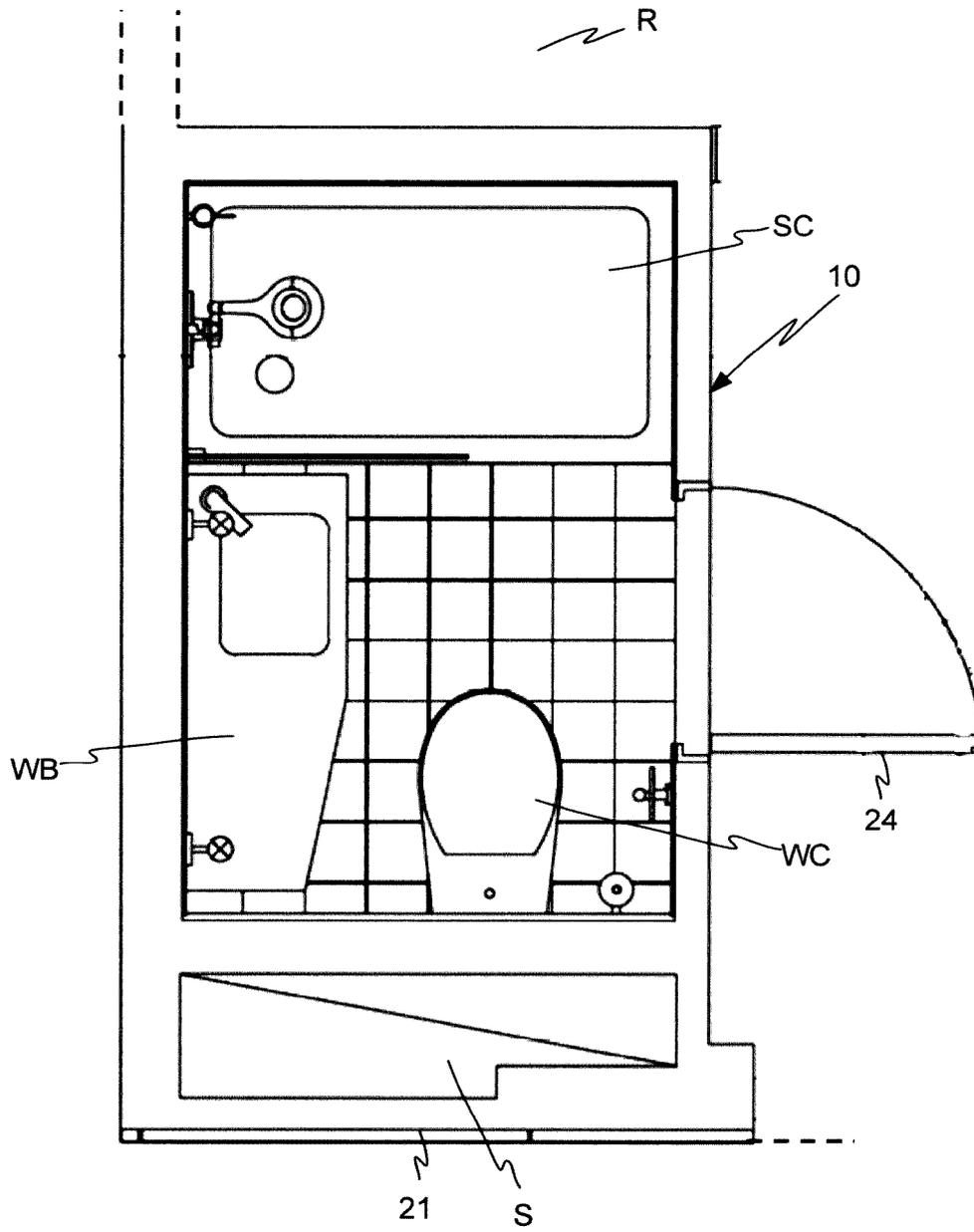


Fig. 17A

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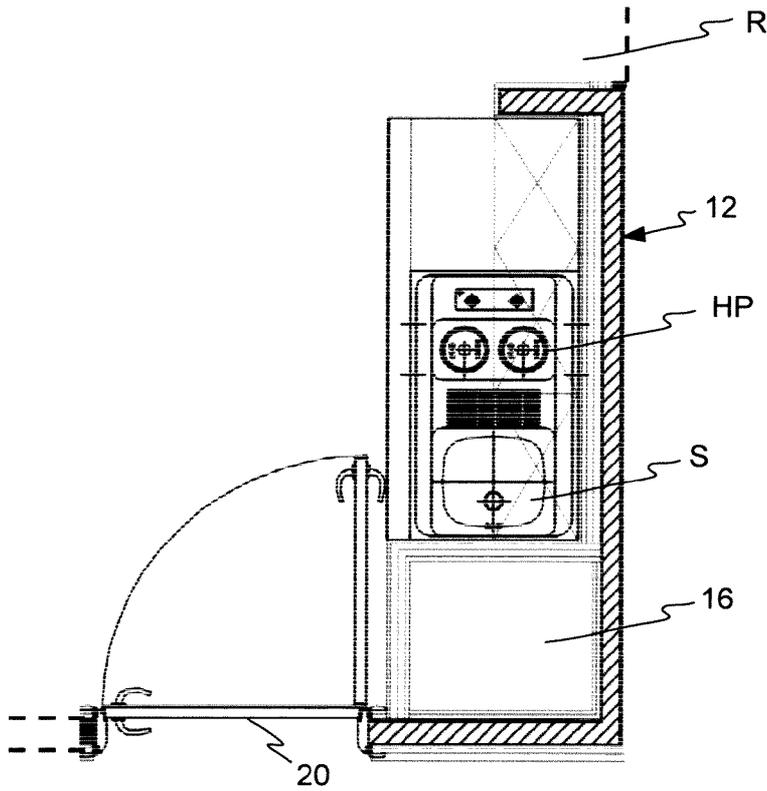


Fig. 17B

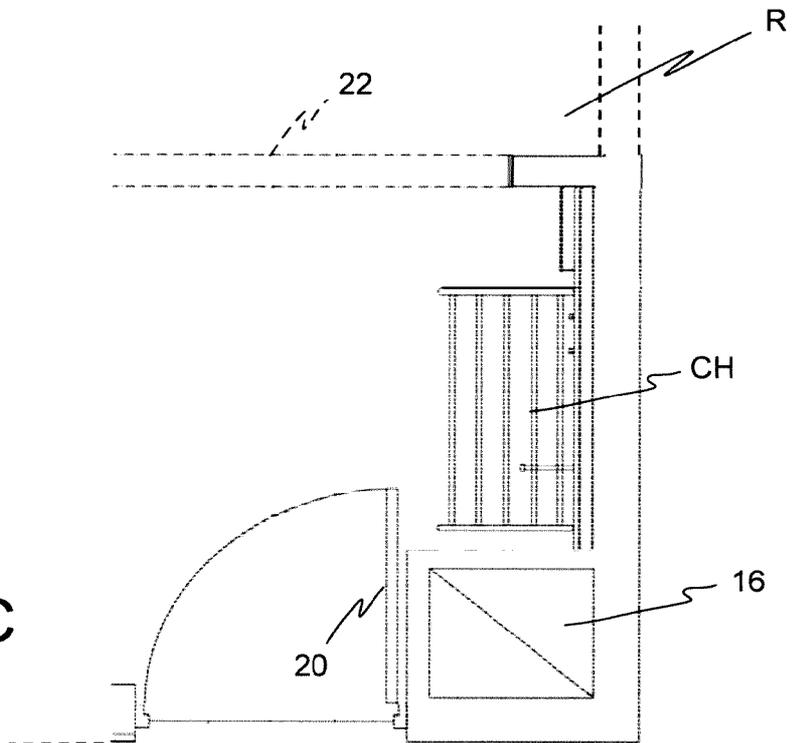
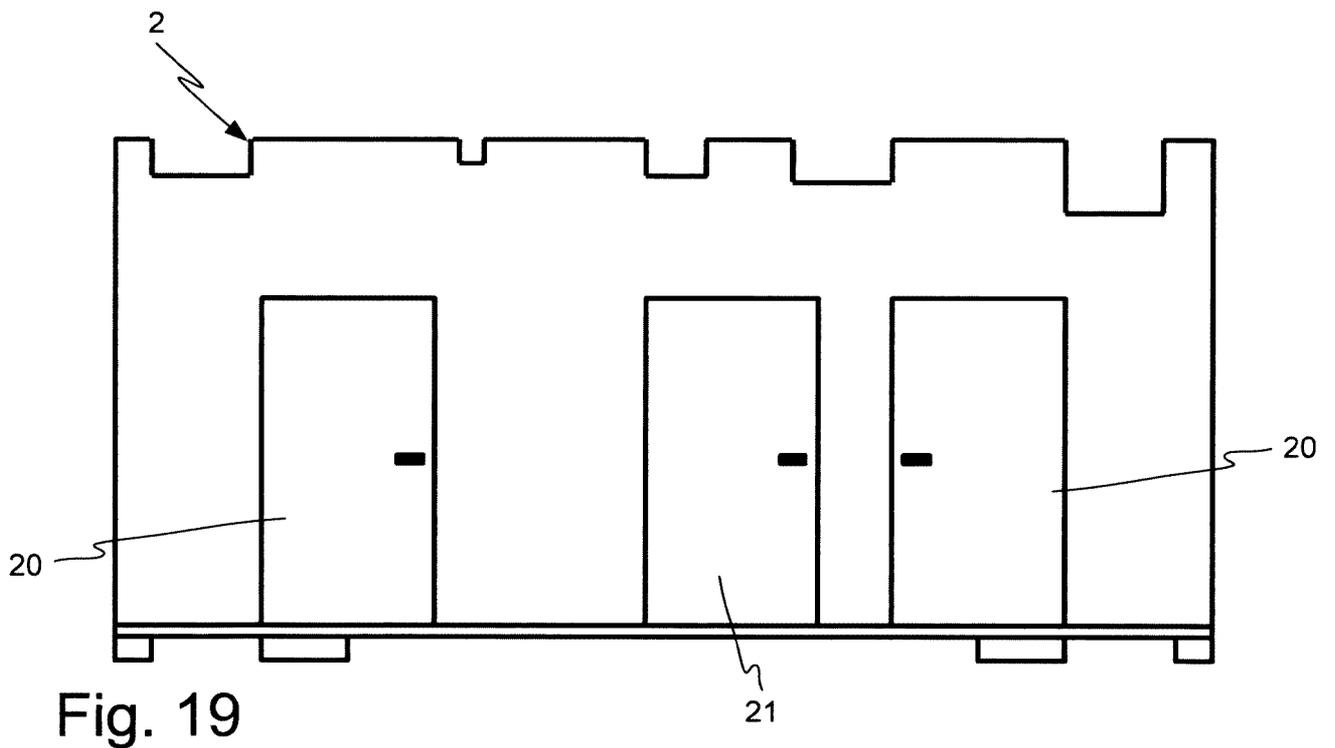
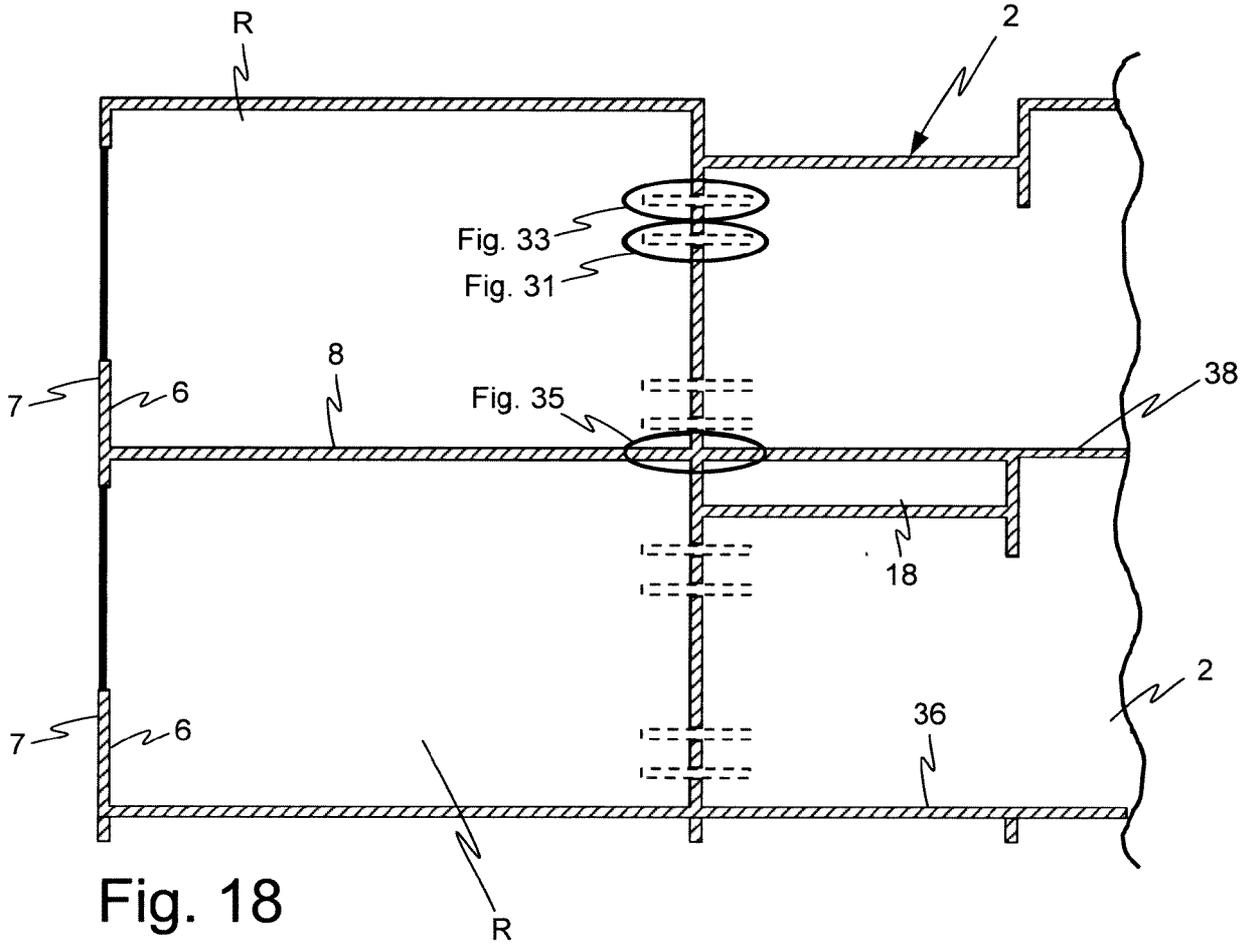


Fig. 17C

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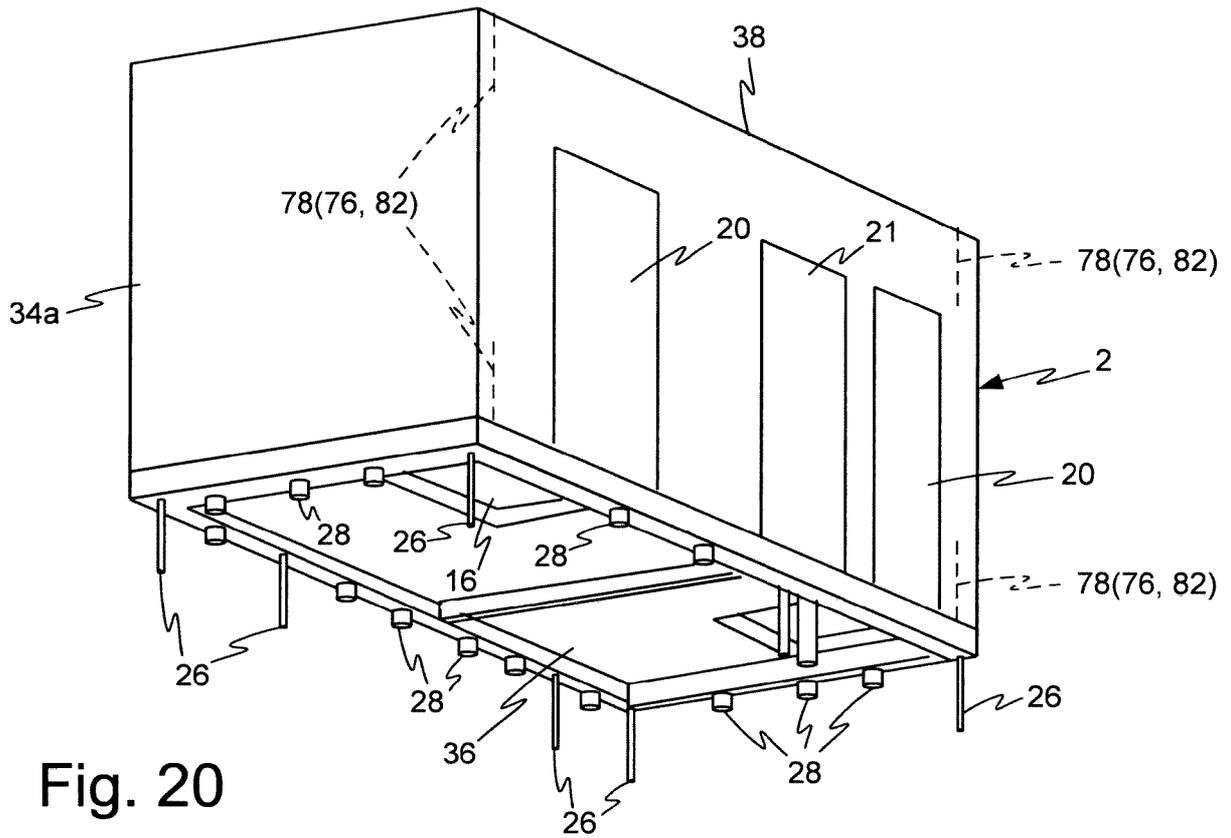


Fig. 20

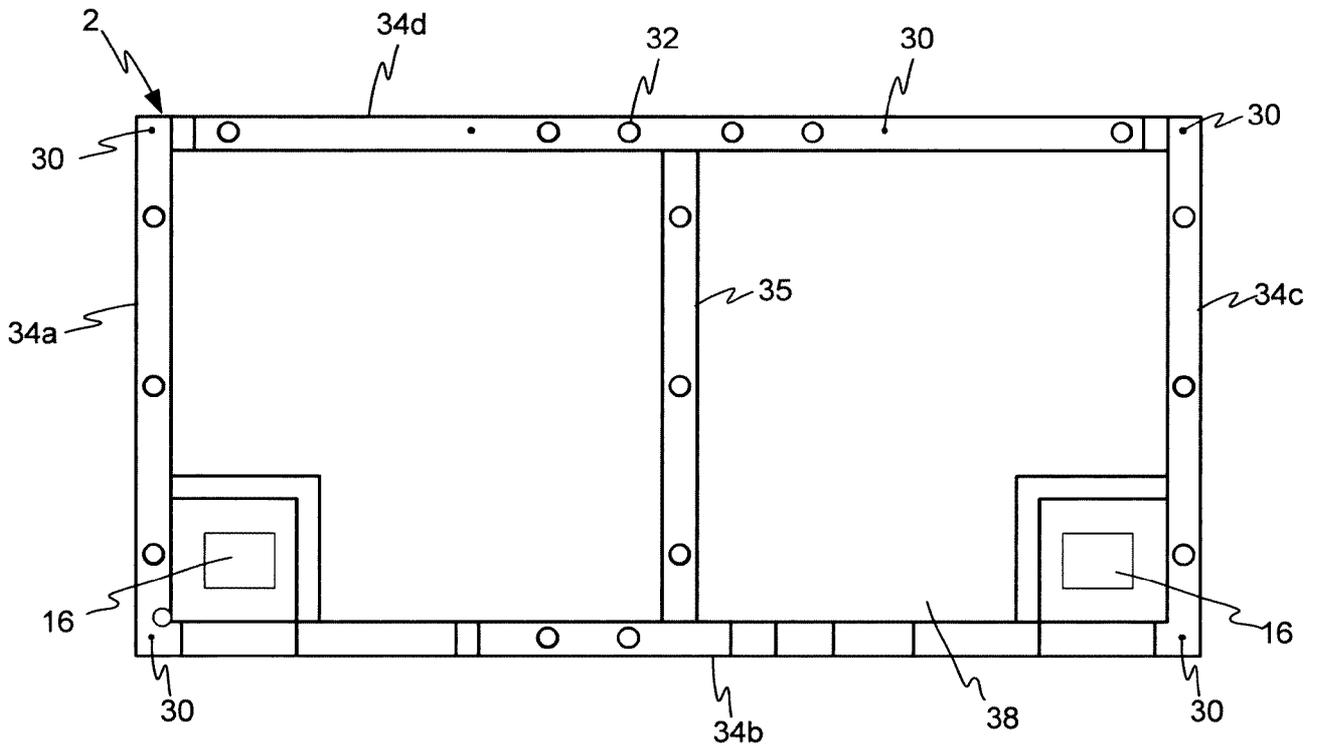


Fig. 21

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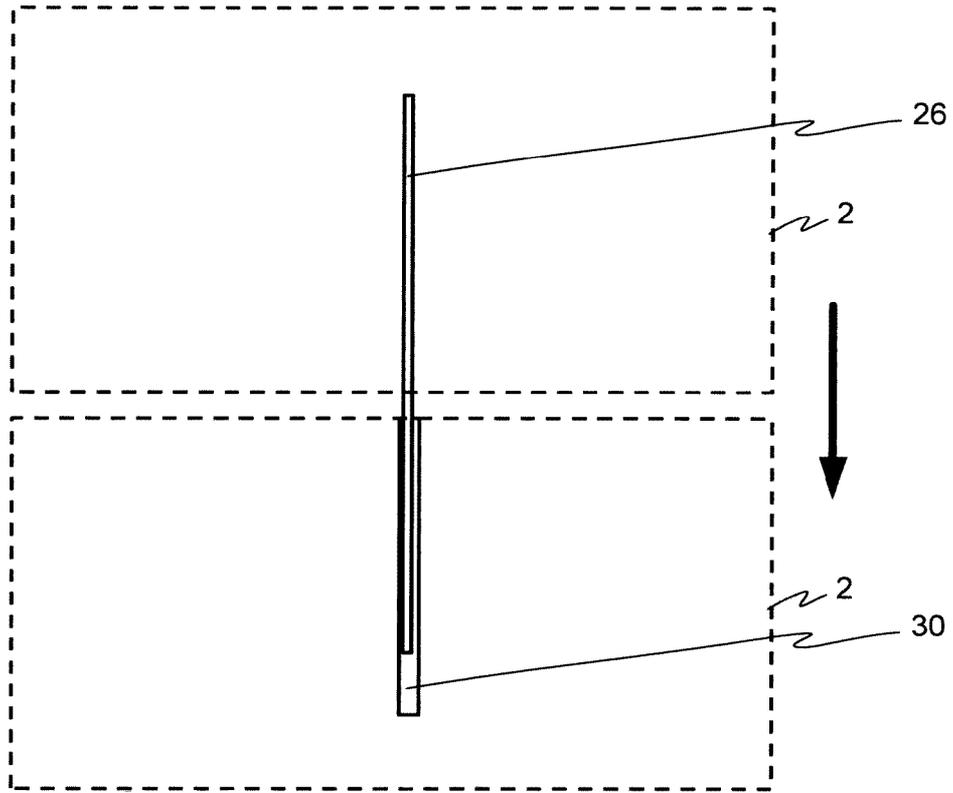


Fig. 22

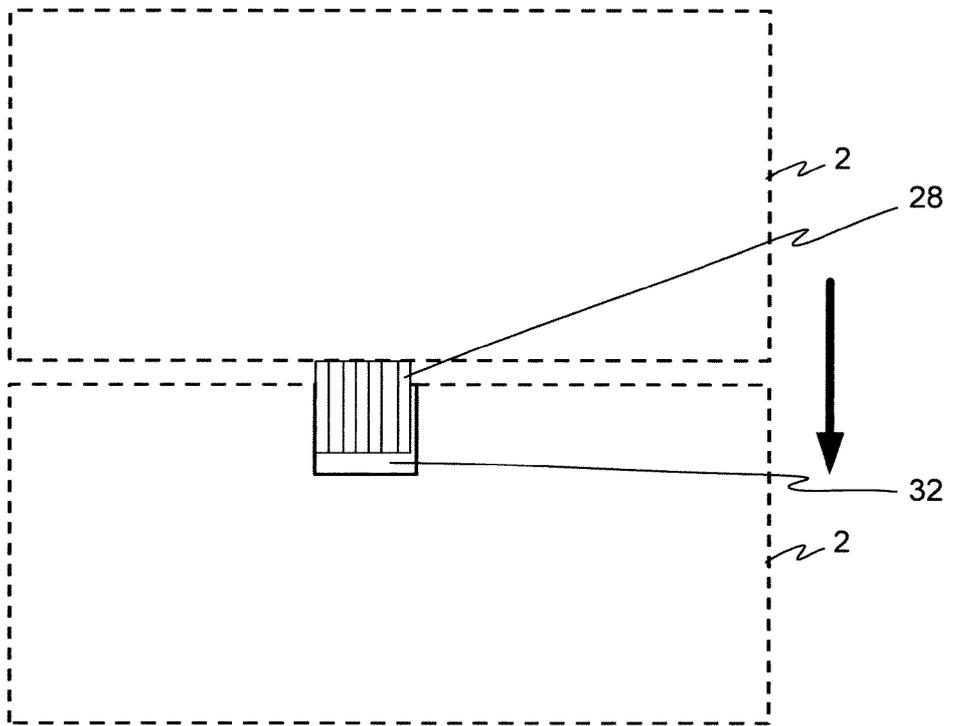


Fig. 23

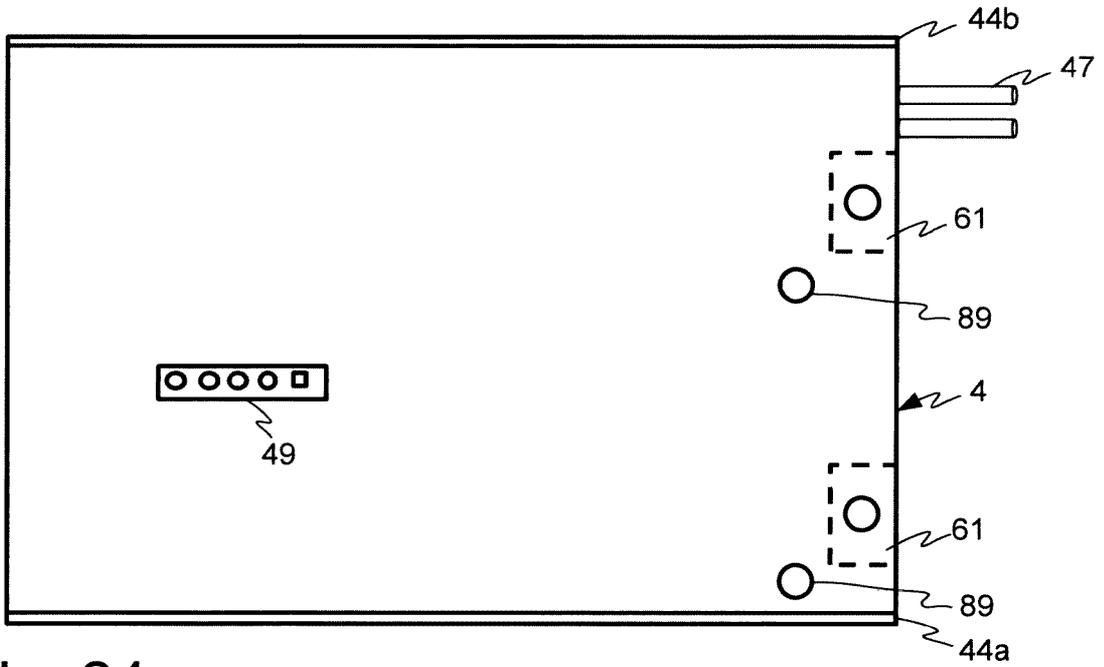


Fig. 24

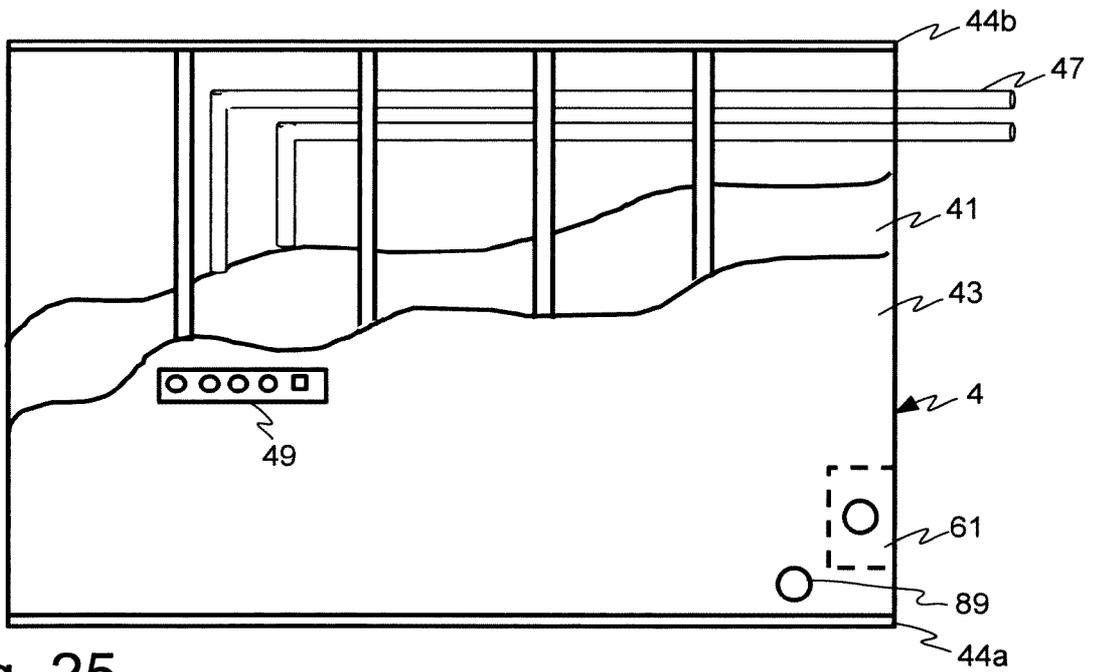


Fig. 25

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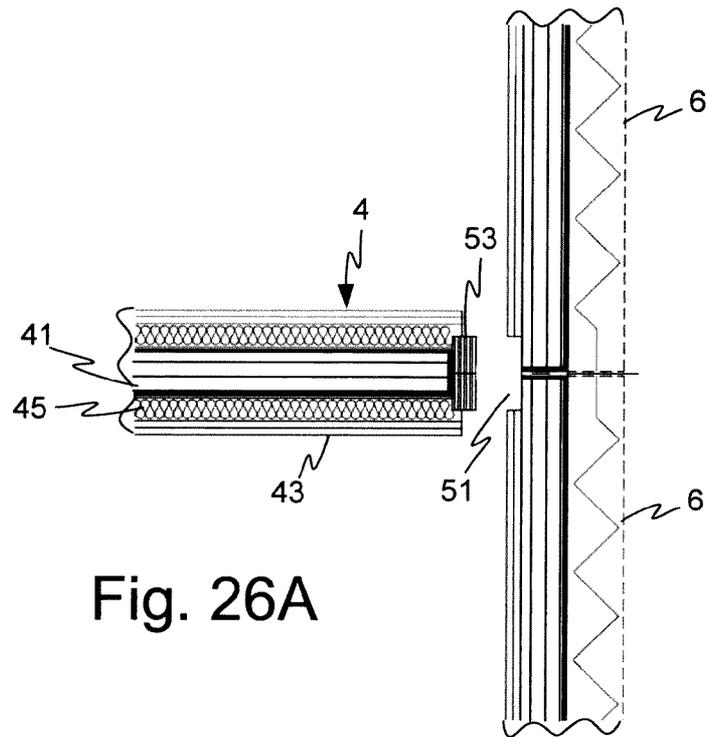


Fig. 26A

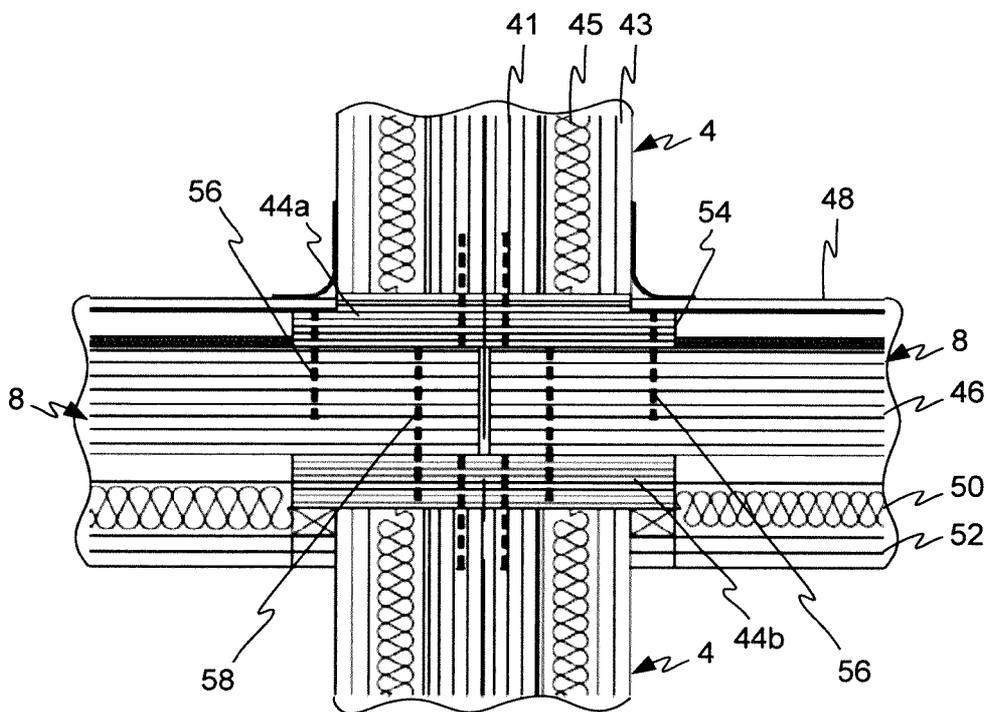


Fig. 26B

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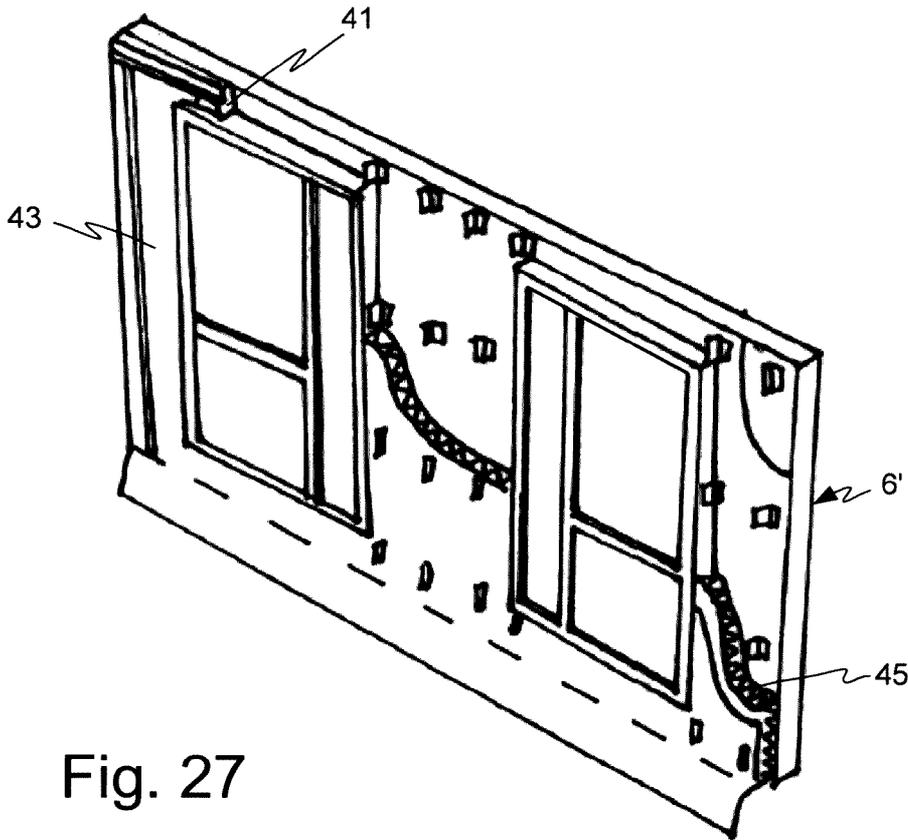


Fig. 27

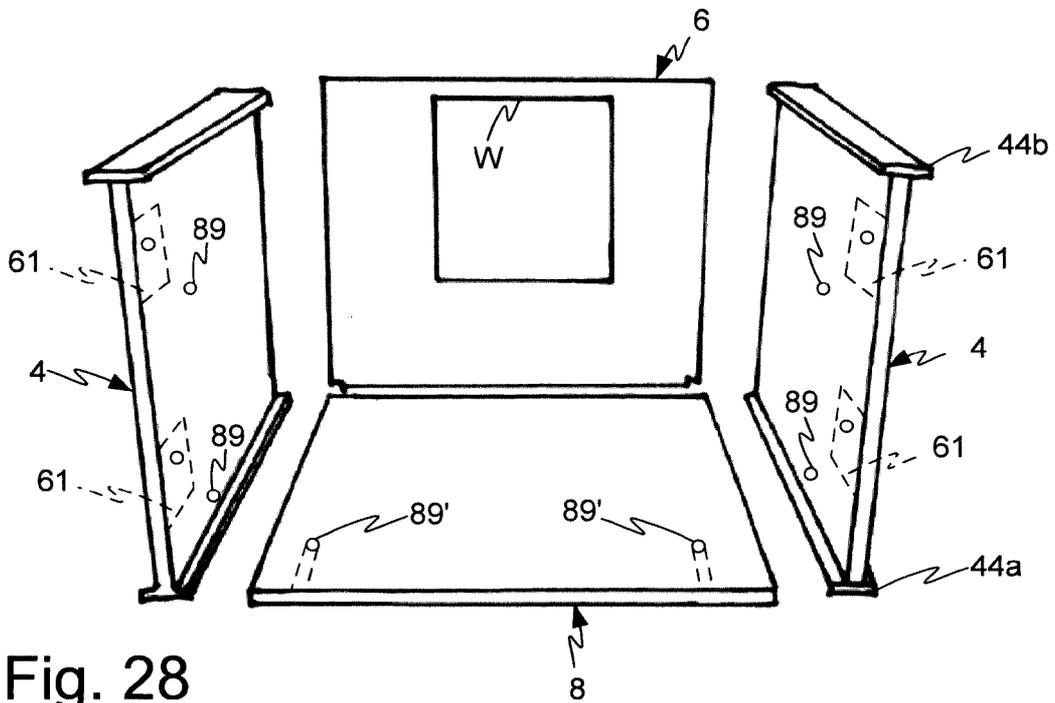


Fig. 28

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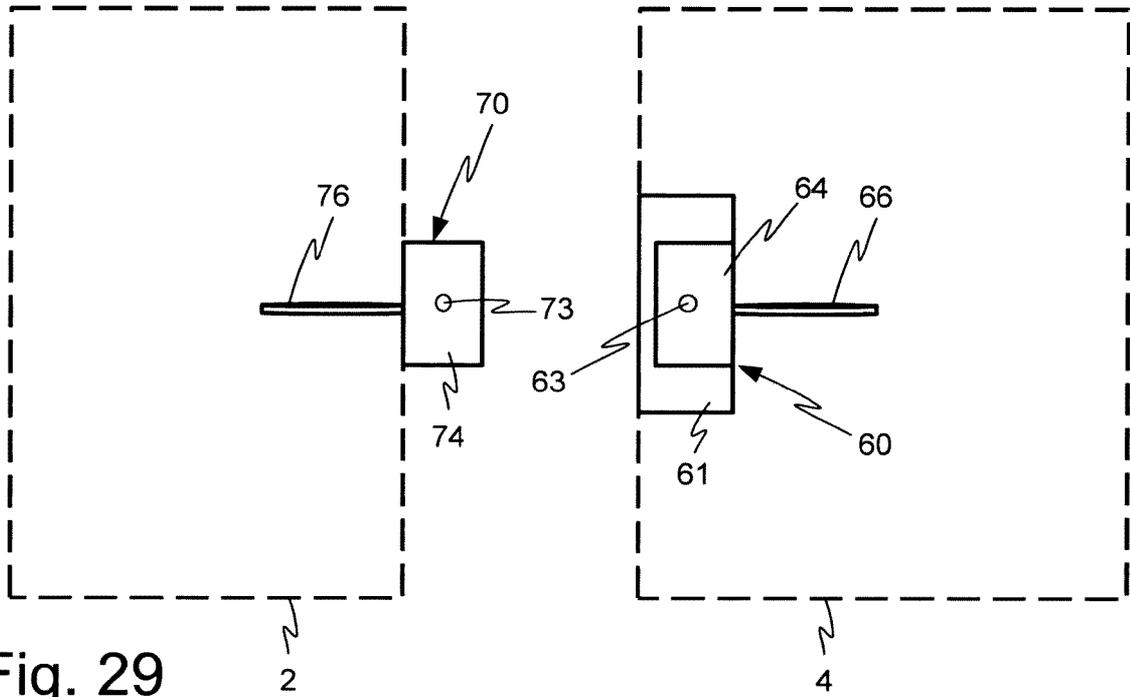
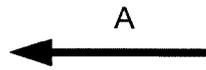


Fig. 29

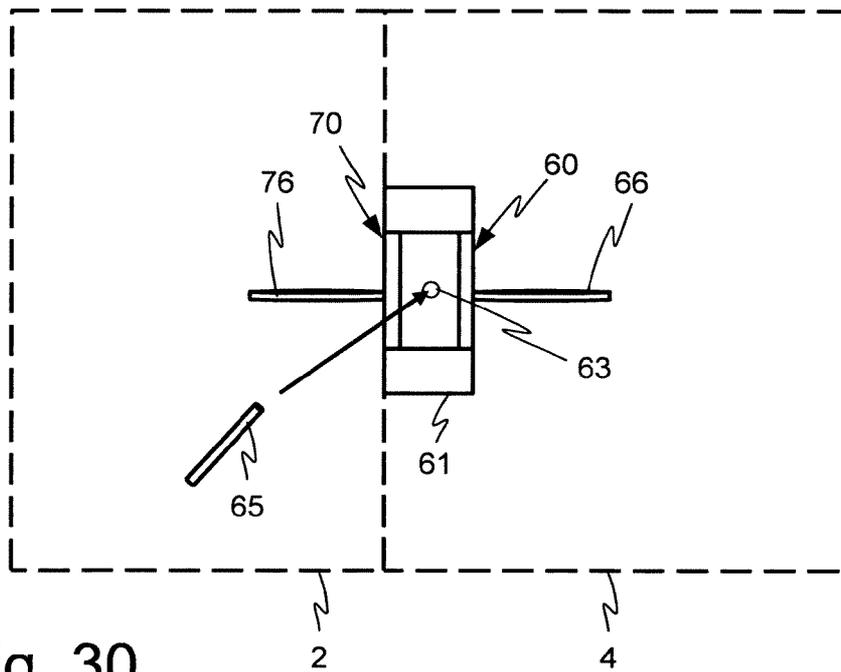


Fig. 30

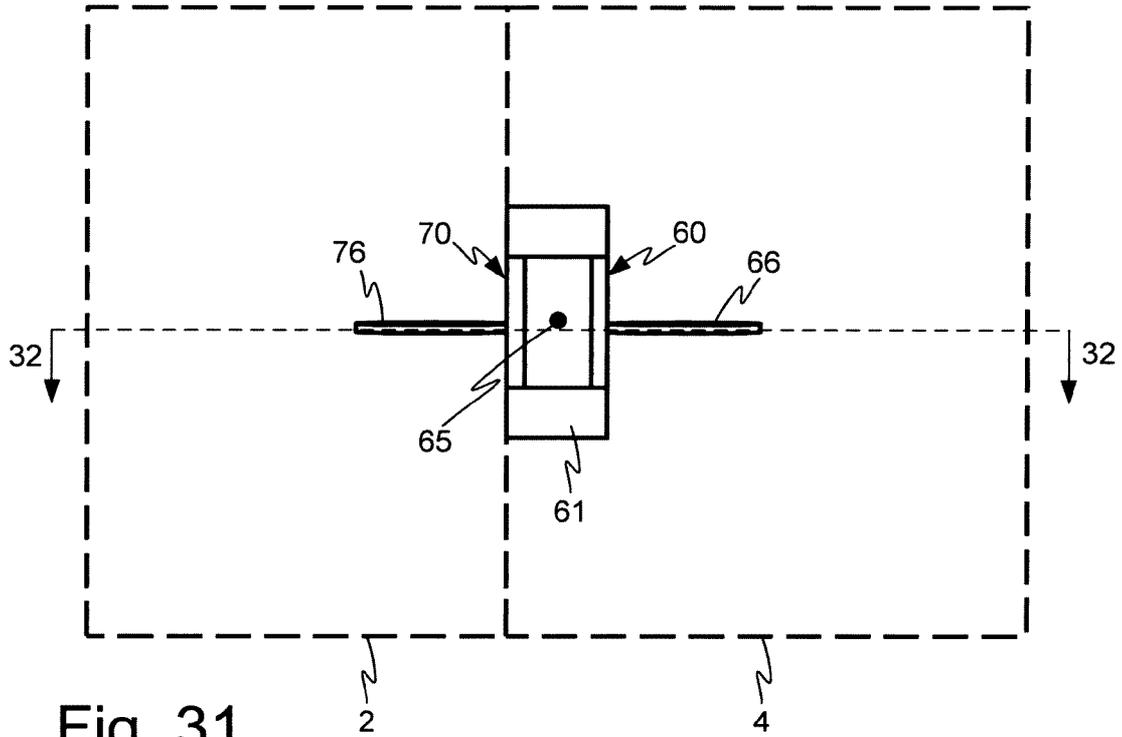


Fig. 31

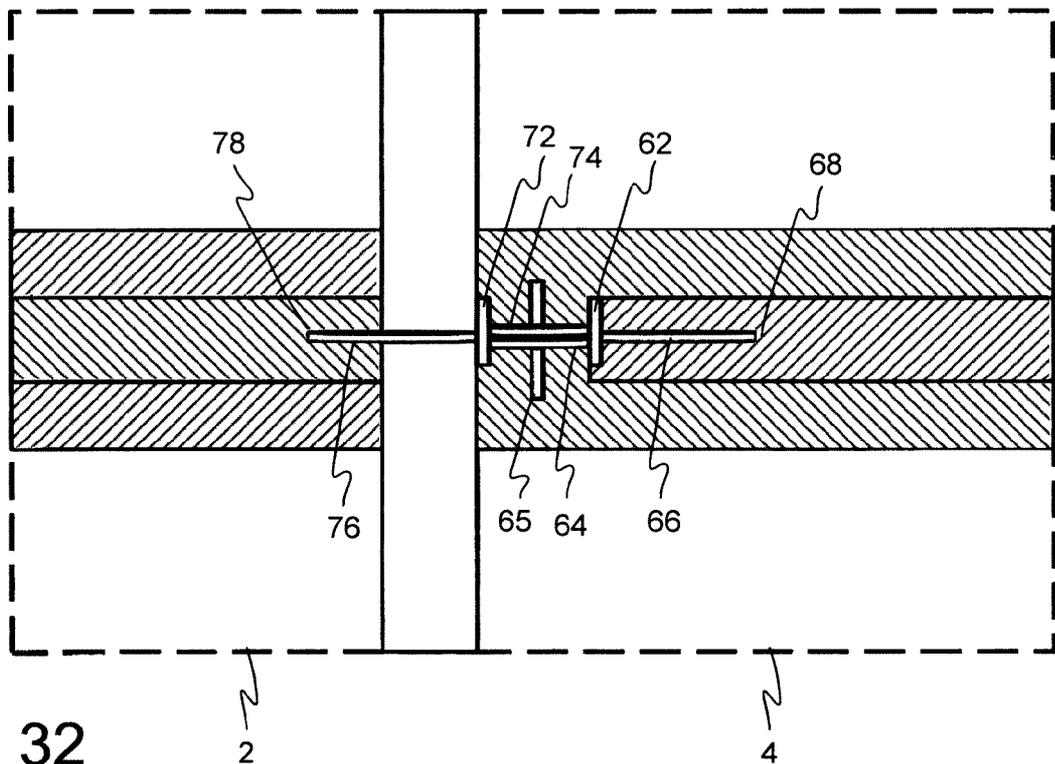


Fig. 32

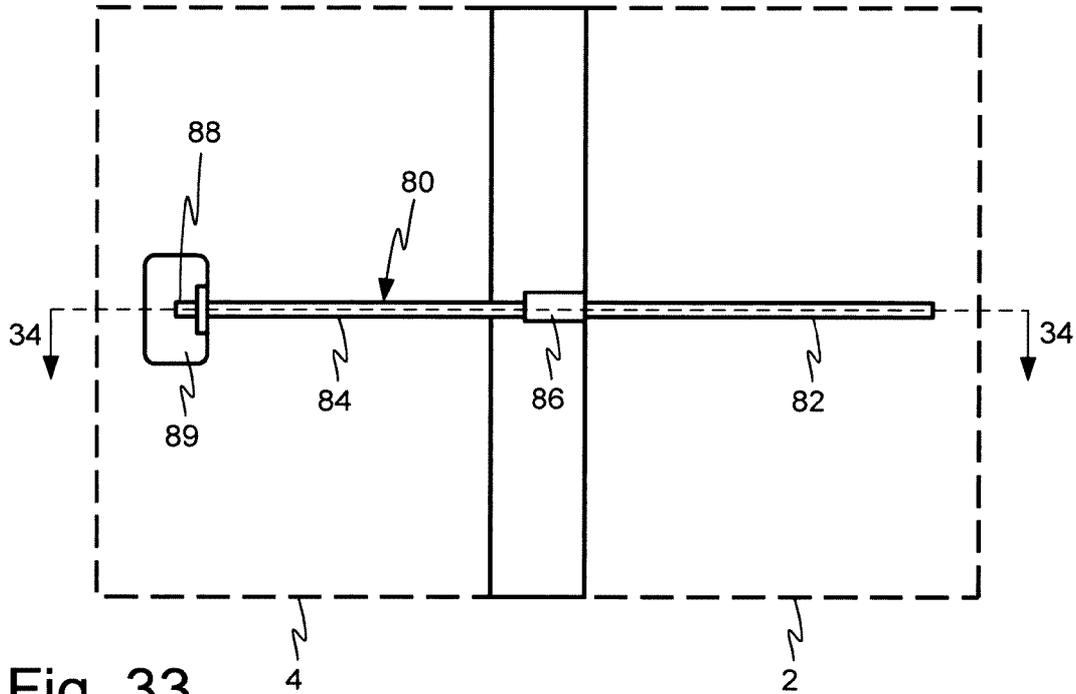


Fig. 33

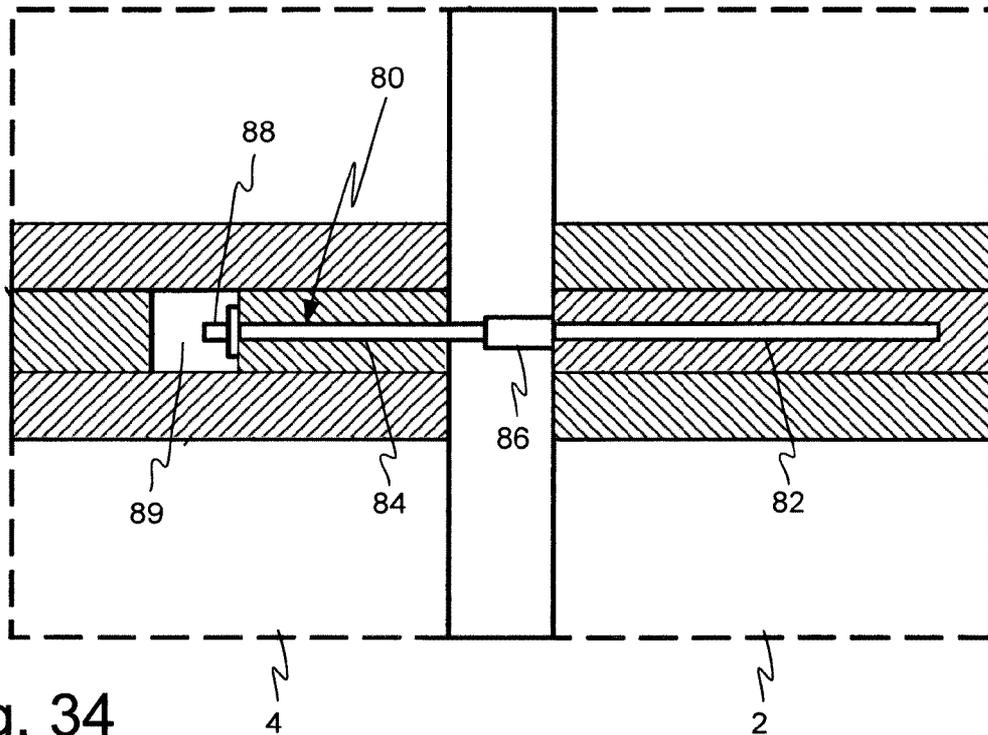


Fig. 34

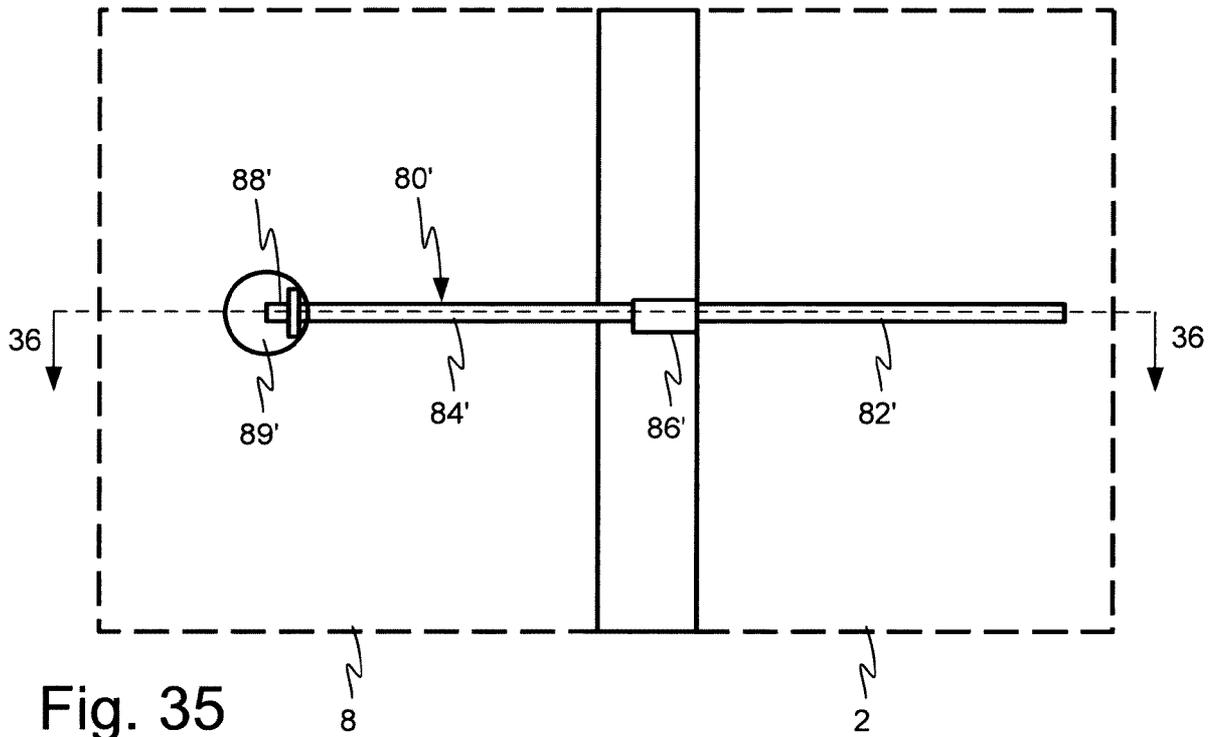


Fig. 35

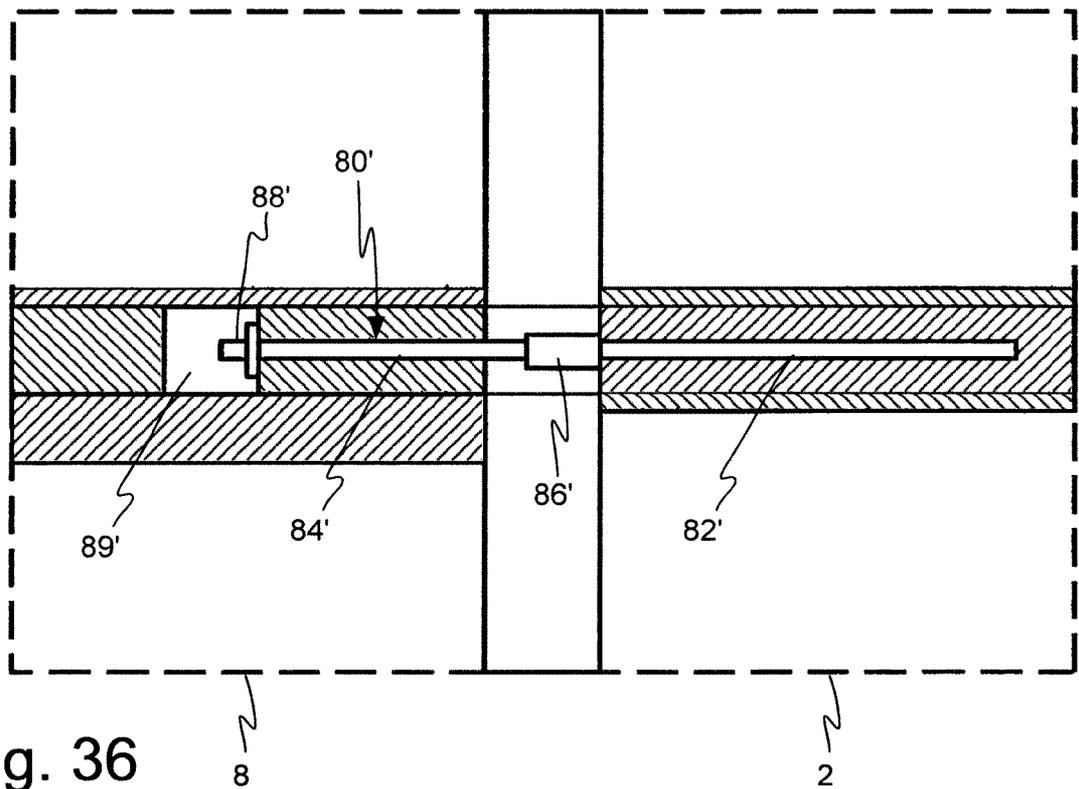


Fig. 36

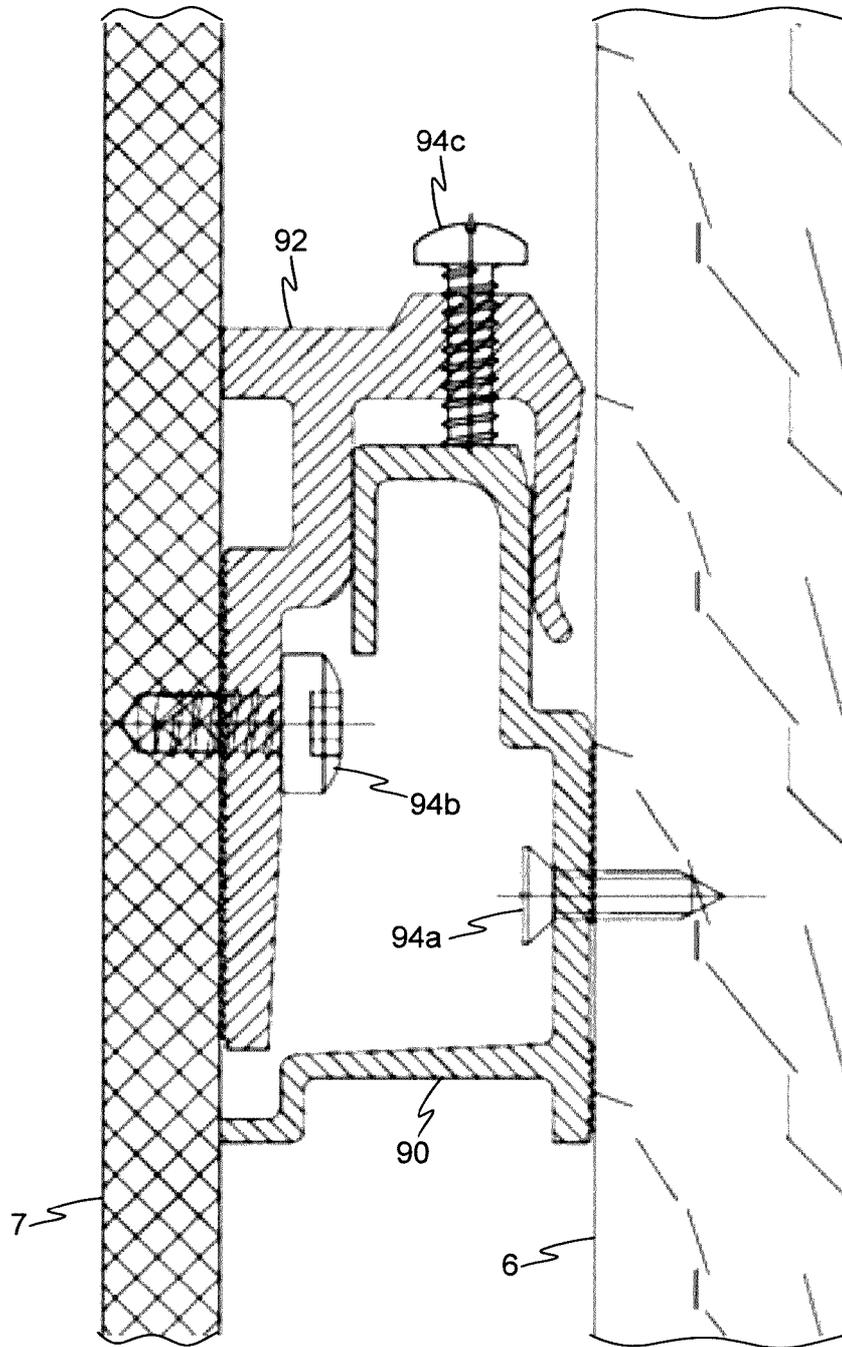


Fig. 37

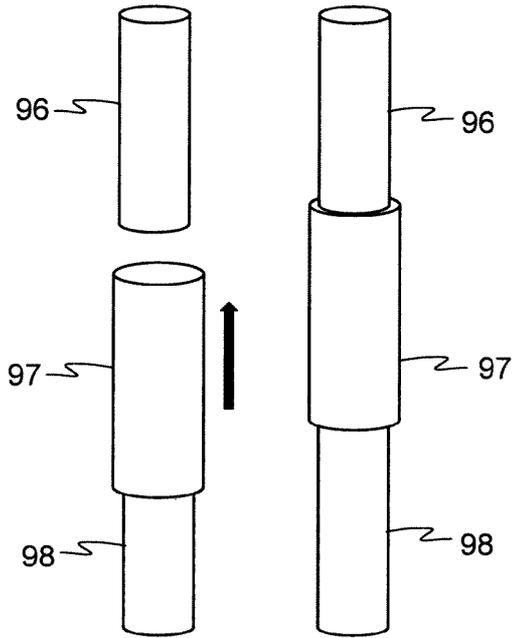


Fig. 38

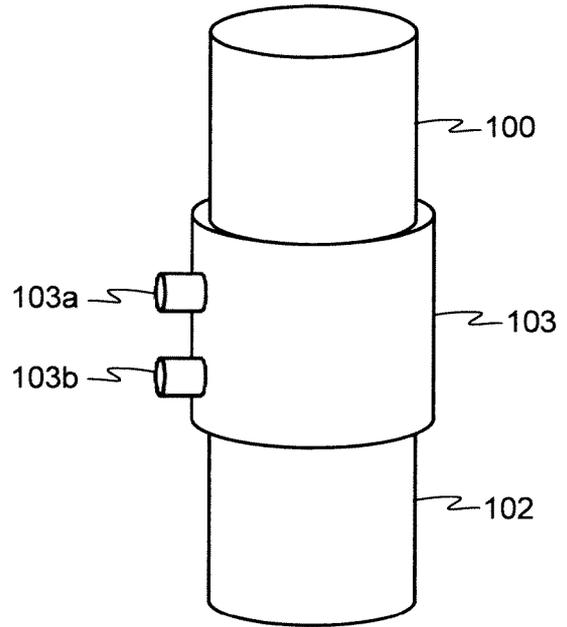


Fig. 39

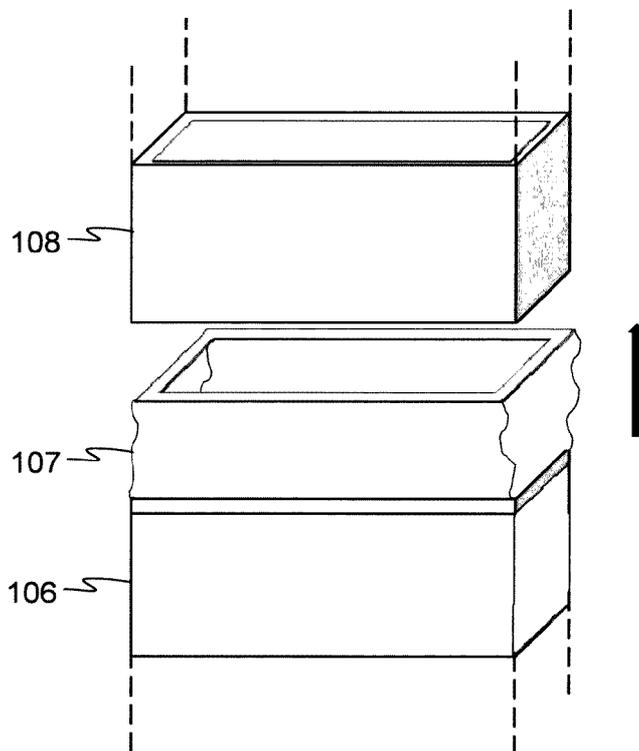


Fig. 40

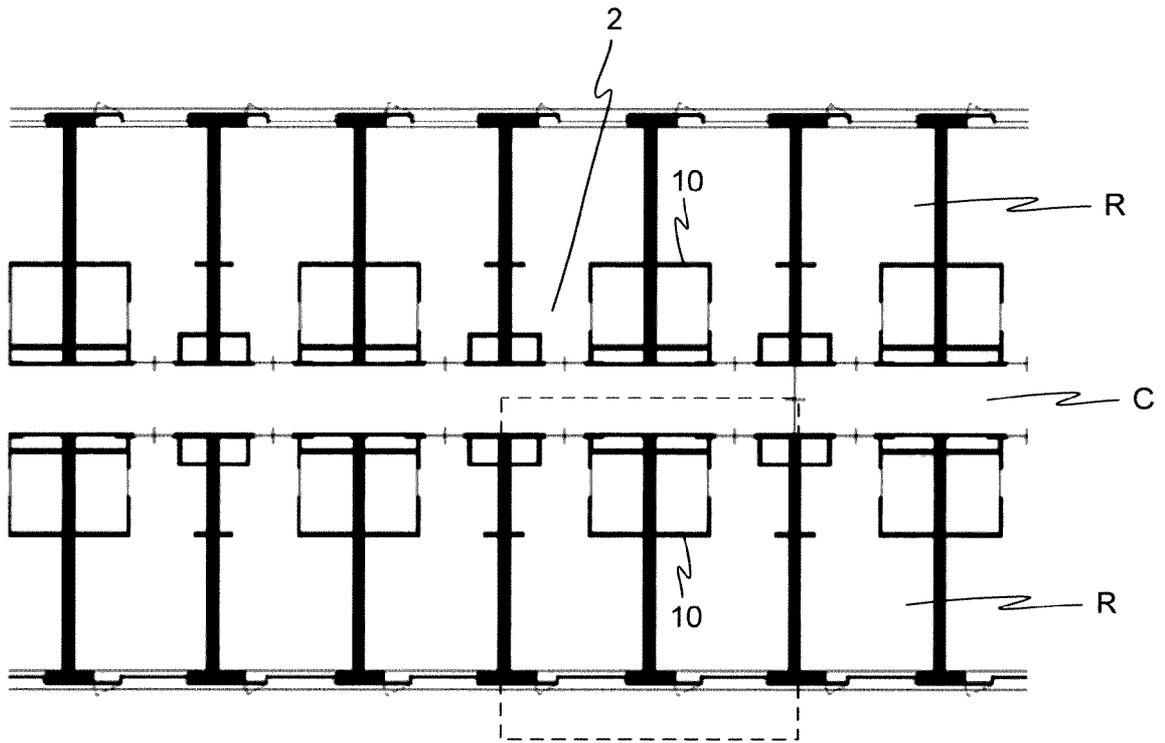


Fig. 41

Fig. 43A-D

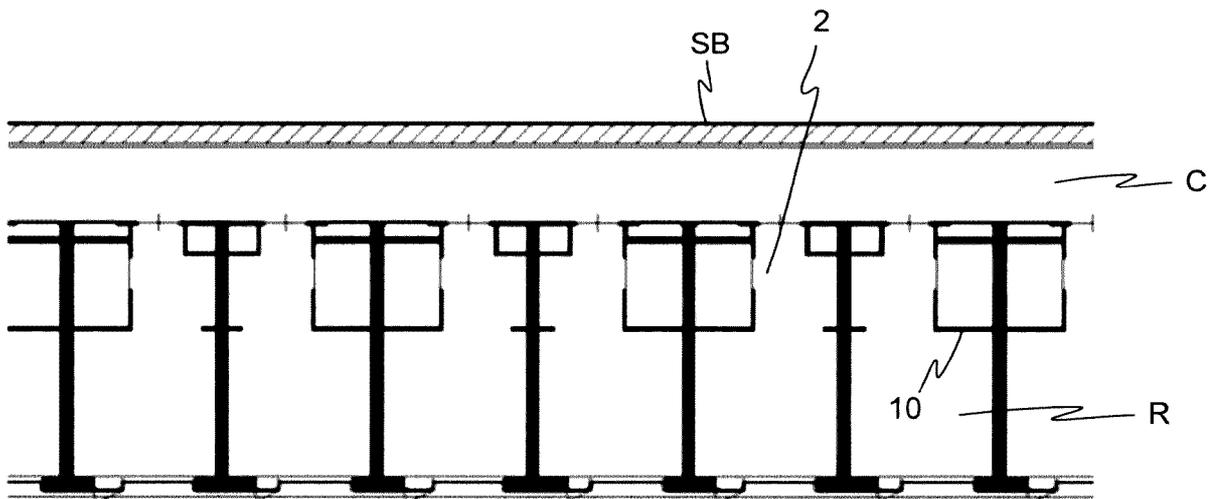


Fig. 42

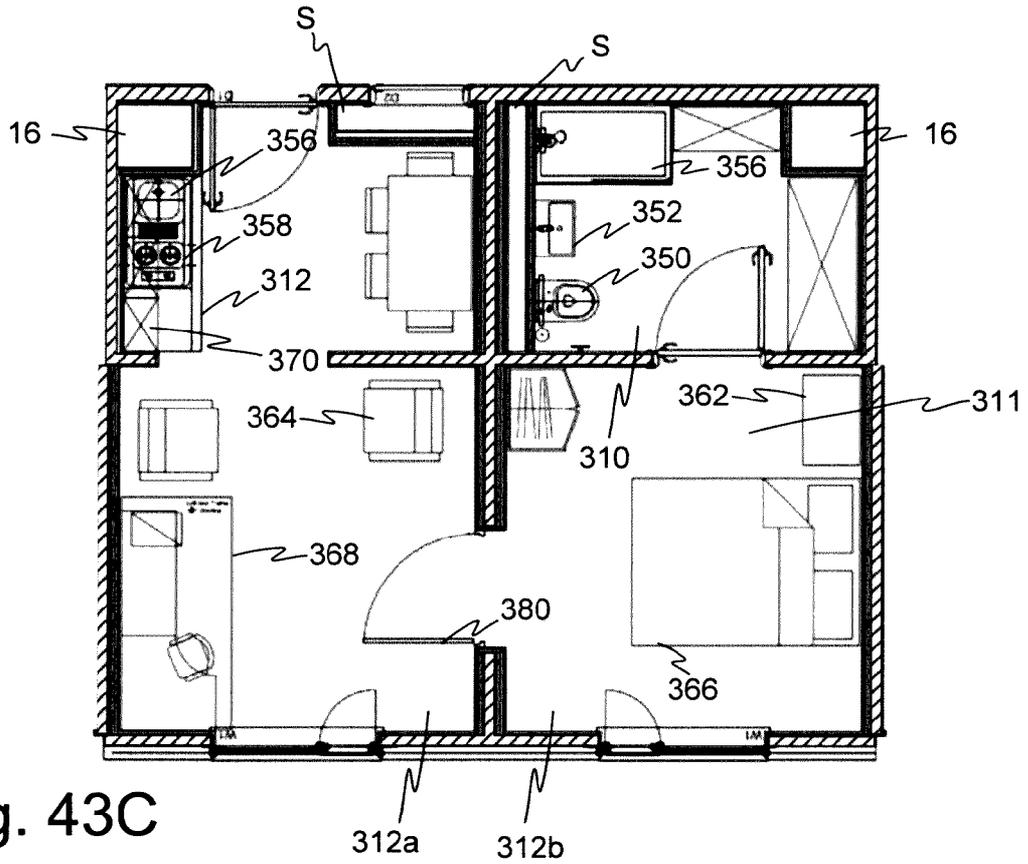


Fig. 43C

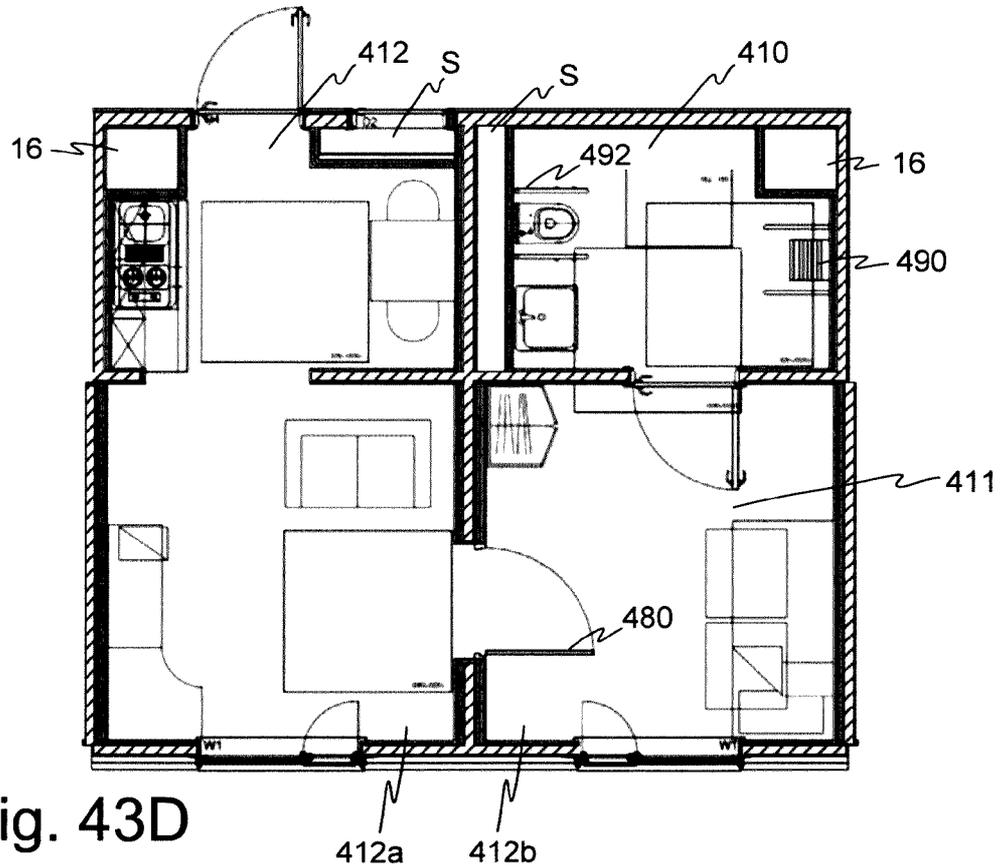


Fig. 43D

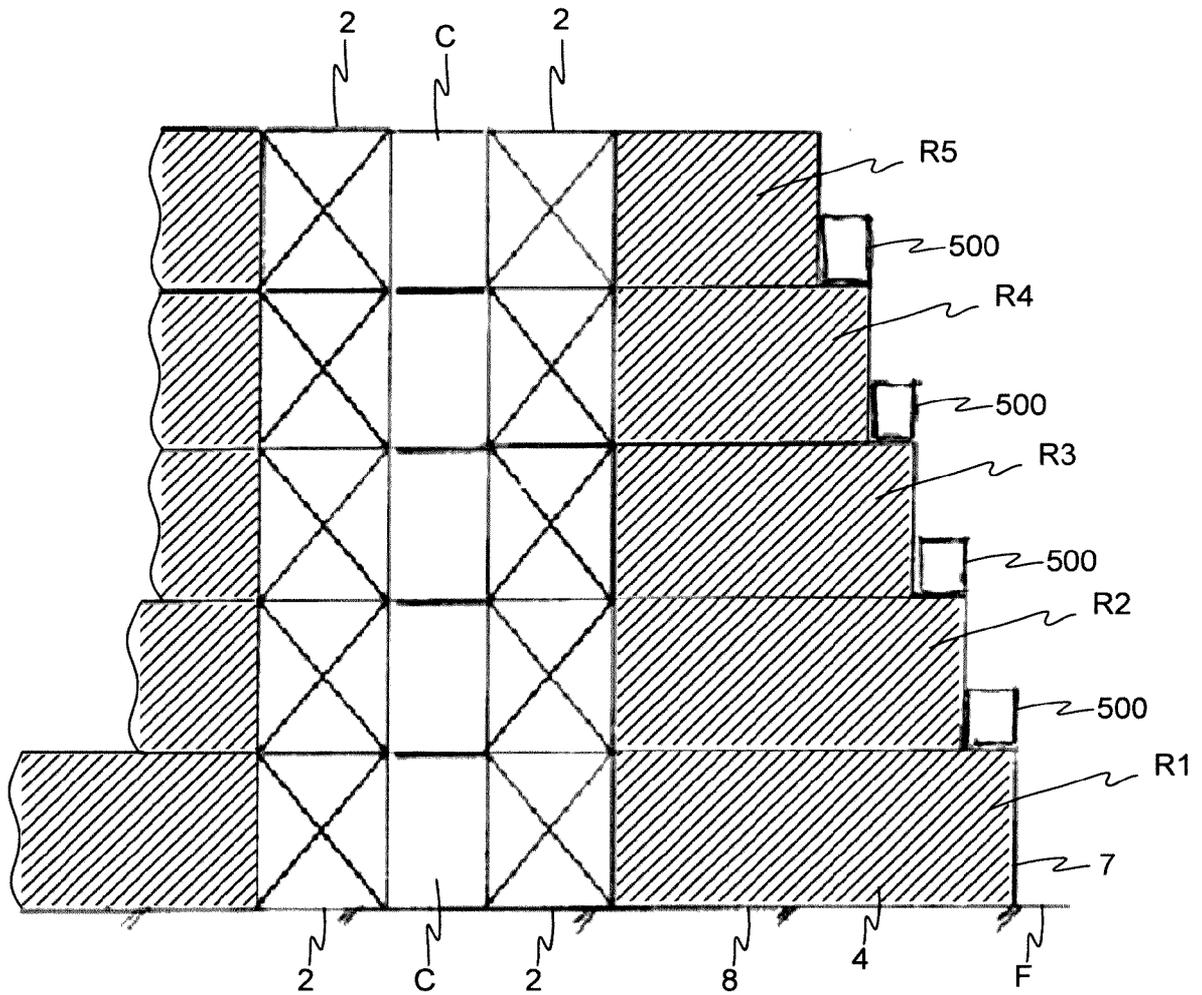


Fig. 44

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2013/051157

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. E04B1/348
ADD.

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
E04B

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

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	NL 6 903 809 A (WRW-PRODUKTER AB) 16 September 1969 (1969-09-16) page 1, line 1 - page 4, line 13; figure -----	1,10
X	US 2005/108957 A1 (QUESADA JORGE D [US]) 26 May 2005 (2005-05-26) cited in the application paragraph [0044] - paragraph [0070]; figures 1-16c -----	1-16
X	WO 2008/143496 A1 (OSIB IP HOLDINGS LTD [CY]; CHADHA KUL RATTAN [NL]; VAN HOUTE IZAAK CAR) 27 November 2008 (2008-11-27) page 2, line 6 - page 10, line 11; figures -----	1,8,10, 15,16
A	----- -/--	14

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

<p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p>	<p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 17 May 2013	Date of mailing of the international search report 28/05/2013
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Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Dieterle, Sibille
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2013/051157

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 2005/088021 A1 (OLESCH GRZEGORZ [PL]) 22 September 2005 (2005-09-22) paragraph [0037] - paragraph [0047]; figures 1-4 -----	1,4,6, 10-12, 15,16
X	US 4 788 802 A (WOKAS ALBERT L [US]) 6 December 1988 (1988-12-06) column 1, line 61 - column 7, line 60; figures -----	1,4-6, 10,16

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2013/051157

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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