

(12) STANDARD PATENT
(19) AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE

(11) Application No. **AU 2006334752 B2**

(54) Title
Hygiene building

(51) International Patent Classification(s)
E04H 1/12 (2006.01)

(21) Application No: **2006334752** (22) Date of Filing: **2006.12.20**

(87) WIPO No: **WO07/079937**

(30) Priority Data

(31) Number	(32) Date	(33) Country
20 2005 020 095.6	2005.12.23	DE

(43) Publication Date: **2007.07.19**

(44) Accepted Journal Date: **2011.09.01**

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(56) Related Art
DE 1248903
CH 691393
FR 1569985
GB 2360798

(12) NACH DEM VERTRAG ÜBER DIE INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT AUF DEM GEBIET DES PATENTWESENS (PCT) VERÖFFENTLICHTE INTERNATIONALE ANMELDUNG

(19) Weltorganisation für geistiges Eigentum
Internationales Büro



(43) Internationales Veröffentlichungsdatum
19. Juli 2007 (19.07.2007)

PCT

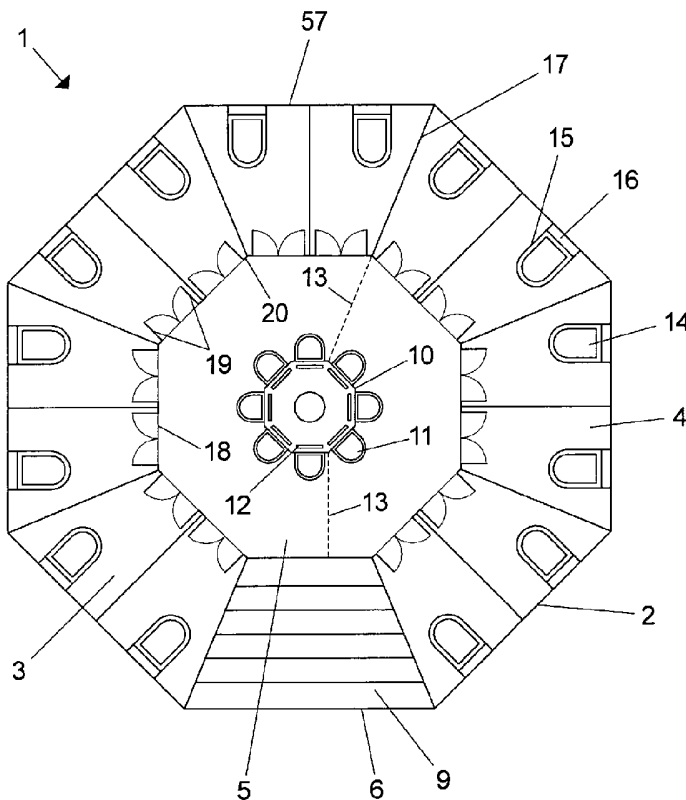
(10) Internationale Veröffentlichungsnummer
WO 2007/079937 A1

- (51) Internationale Patentklassifikation:
E04H 1/12 (2006.01)
- (21) Internationales Aktenzeichen: PCT/EP2006/012279
- (22) Internationales Anmeldedatum:
20. Dezember 2006 (20.12.2006)
- (25) Einreichungssprache: Deutsch
- (26) Veröffentlichungssprache: Deutsch
- (30) Angaben zur Priorität:
20 2005 020 095.6
23. Dezember 2005 (23.12.2005) DE
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- (81) Bestimmungsstaaten (soweit nicht anders angegeben, für
jede verfügbare nationale Schutzrechtsart): AE, AG, AL,
AM, AI, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES,
FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN,
IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,
MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO,
RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM,
TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) Bestimmungsstaaten (soweit nicht anders angegeben, für
jede verfügbare regionale Schutzrechtsart): ARIPO (BW,

[Fortsetzung auf der nächsten Seite]

(54) Title: HYGIENE BUILDING

(54) Bezeichnung: HYGIENEHAUS



(57) Abstract: Hygiene building with a number of hygiene rooms (4) which are arranged along the peripheral contour (2) and which each have at least one liquid inlet (25) and at least one liquid outlet (24), with an accessible central room (5) which gives access to the hygiene rooms (4), with at least one sanitary installation (14) arranged in one of the hygiene rooms (4), and with a liquid collection arrangement (35), wherein the hygiene building (1) is built up in a disassemblable manner from a number of construction modules which at least comprise the outer wall (2), the side walls (17), the sanitary installation (14) and the liquid collection arrangement (35), and wherein the liquid collection arrangement (35) comprises a number of liquid collection containers (27, 51, 52, 53) which can be separated from one another and which are arranged below the hygiene rooms (4).

(57) Zusammenfassung: Hygienehaus mit mehreren Hygienerräumen (4), die entlang der Umfangskontur (2) angeordnet sind und jeweils wenigstens einen Flüssigkeitszulauf (25) und wenigstens einen Flüssigkeitsablauf (24) aufweisen, einem zugänglichen Zentralraum (5), durch welchen die Hygienerräume (4) zugänglich sind, wenigstens einer in

einer der Hygienerräume (4) angeordneten sanitären Einrichtung (14), und einer Flüssigkeitsauffangvorrichtung (35), wobei das Hygienehaus (1) aus mehreren Baugruppen demontierbar zusammengesetzt

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GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), eurasisches (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), europäisches (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NI., PL., PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Erklärung gemäß Regel 4.17:

— *Erfindererklärung (Regel 4.17 Ziffer iv)*

Veröffentlicht:

— *mit internationalem Recherchenbericht*

Zur Erklärung der Zweibuchstaben-Codes und der anderen Abkürzungen wird auf die Erklärungen ("Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations") am Anfang jeder regulären Ausgabe der PCT-Gazette verwiesen.

Hygiene building

The present invention relates to a hygiene building with an outer wall which has a polygonal or circular circumferential contour, surrounds an inner area and has at least one access, a plurality of hygiene areas which are provided in the inner area, are delimited by side walls and are arranged against the outer wall along the circumferential contour and in each case have at least one fluid inlet and at least one fluid outlet, a central area which is provided in the inner area, is accessible via the access and through which the hygiene areas are accessible, at least one sanitary installation connected to one of the fluid inlets and arranged in one of the hygiene areas, and a fluid catchment device which is connected to the fluid outlets and to which fluid can be conducted through the fluid outlets.

Hygiene buildings of this type are known in the art. GB 2 360 798 A discloses a public toilet configured as a carousel with an octagonal floor area, a plurality of cubicles being arranged on the inside along the outer contour of the floor area around the centre of the public toilet. A plurality of wash basins and a urinal are provided around the centre, encircled by the cubicles, the centre itself remaining free and accessible. Drains from the cubicles extend to control chambers positioned outside around the public toilet. Furthermore, a central chamber is provided for the wash basins. Two approximately semi-circular drain pipes run round the public toilet and descend towards a single sewage pipe.

The waste water from the toilets is removed outside directly via drains, which entails a considerable expense in terms of the outside installation. In addition, the drain pipes and control chambers which are arranged around the public toilet and to which the drains run from the toilets can appear unattractive and can present a tripping risk. A public toilet of this type is also difficult to transport.

DE 35 37 306 A1 discloses a mobile construction in house form, in which a central support, floor coffers, wall elements etc. are assembled into a dimensionally stable, dismountable structure by positive push-fit connections and are locked centrally with a ridge capping with a locking part in the push-fit connection. The construction has a

circle-like or hexagonal basic shape and can be used as a public toilet or can have washrooms.

However, no solutions are proposed at all for the removal of waste water or for the supply of flushing water or fresh water.

Starting from this prior art, the invention is based on the object of developing a hygiene building of the type mentioned at the outset such that it can be used independently of an external waste water disposal system and is also simple to transport.

This object is achieved according to the invention with a hygiene building according to claim 1. Preferred developments are set out in the subclaims.

The hygiene building according to the invention has an outer wall which comprises a polygonal or circular circumferential contour and surrounds an inner area and has at least one access, a plurality of hygiene areas which are provided in the inner area, are delimited by side walls and are arranged against the outer wall along the circumferential contour and in each case have at least one fluid inlet and at least one fluid outlet, a central area which is provided in the inner area, is accessible via the access and through which the hygiene areas are accessible, at least one sanitary installation connected to one of the fluid inlets and arranged in one of the hygiene areas, and a fluid catchment device which is connected to the fluid outlets and to which fluid can be conducted through the fluid outlets. In this arrangement, the hygiene building is assembled from a plurality of modules such that it can be dismantled, which modules at least comprise the outer wall, the side walls, the sanitary installation and the fluid catchment device which has a plurality of fluid catchment containers separable from one another which are arranged beneath the hygiene areas.

The hygiene building according to the invention has a plurality of fluid catchment containers arranged beneath the hygiene areas or the inner area, so that it can be used independently of an external waste water disposal system. Furthermore, the hygiene building can be dismantled into a plurality of modules such that when the site location is changed, it is just the modules and not the hygiene building as a whole which has to be transported. Since, in addition, the fluid catchment containers

can be separated from one another, they can be transported separately, which is advantageous not only for reasons of space, but also for weight reasons when the fluid catchment device is full of waste water. If only a single fluid catchment container was provided for the hygiene building, full of waste water, it would be difficult to transport with a comparable carrying capacity.

Since the hygiene areas are arranged against the outer wall, it is possible for a large number of sanitary installations to be provided over a relatively small area. The basic shape of the hygiene building or of the outer wall follows in particular a circle or a regular polygon, the circumferential contour of the outer wall preferably being circular, octagonal or hexagonal.

The hygiene areas can be laterally delimited in each case by the side walls. Furthermore, an empty area can be provided between two adjacent hygiene areas. However, the hygiene areas are preferably arranged next to one another following the circumferential contour. In this respect, two adjacent hygiene areas can be separated from one another in each case by one of the side walls, such that at least one part of the side walls forms partition walls. The central area can be surrounded by the hygiene areas and is preferably configured to be annular.

The fluid catchment containers can form in each case a closed unit and are preferably assembled to form the fluid catchment device. Furthermore, the basic shape of the fluid catchment device can follow a circle or a regular polygon, such that its outer contour is, for example circular, octagonal or hexagonal. The fluid catchment device or the fluid catchment containers can rest directly on the foundation or can be positioned at a distance therefrom. In the latter case, the fluid catchment containers are secured in particular to a holding device which stands on the foundation and which can be formed, for example by the outer wall.

The fluid catchment device can have the fluid inlets and the fluid outlets. In particular, each fluid catchment container has a part of the fluid inlets and fluid outlets. The fluid inlets can be configured as water connections and can be configured, for example on or in the outer surface of the fluid catchment containers. Furthermore, the fluid outlets can be configured as holes provided in the outer surface of the fluid catchment containers. In the fluid outlets, it is possible to provide syphons which are in particular firmly connected to the respective fluid catchment

container or are secured directly onto or into said respective fluid catchment container.

The at least one sanitary installation can be formed, for example by a shower or sprinkler, a wash basin, a urinal or a toilet. In addition, the sanitary installation can be connected to one of the fluid outlets, which is particularly the case for a toilet, a urinal or a wash basin. The fluid outlet connected to the sanitary installation and the fluid inlet connected to the sanitary installation are preferably provided in the same hygiene area. If the sanitary installation is a shower, it is also possible for a fluid-permeable tray to be arranged in the associated fluid outlet.

At least one sanitary installation is present. However, a plurality of sanitary installations is preferably provided which are positioned in each case in one of the hygiene areas. In this arrangement, each of the hygiene areas has at least one of the sanitary installations. It is possible for the same sanitary installation to be provided in each of the hygiene areas, although different sanitary installations can also be arranged in the hygiene areas. A toilet is preferably provided in each hygiene area.

The sanitary installations positioned in the hygiene areas are preferably assembled in a detachable manner, for example in the push-fit connection method, such that they can be easily removed or replaced. In particular, it is possible to replace a toilet with a shower or a urinal, or vice versa.

The fluid catchment device is assembled from the fluid catchment containers which form, for example two halves, four quarters, six sixths or eight eighths of the fluid catchment device and, during assembly, can be fitted together like a cake. The number of fluid catchment containers can correspond to the number of corners of the outer wall contour, it being possible, however, for the number of fluid catchment containers to be reduced by the number of accesses provided in the outer wall.

The fluid catchment containers can be identical in shape. Alternatively, it is possible to configure a fluid catchment container which is positioned below the entrance with a different shape.

A different fluid catchment container can be allocated to each hygiene area, such that the number of fluid catchment containers corresponds to the number of hygiene

areas. Alternatively, it is possible for the hygiene areas to be combined into groups, a different fluid catchment container being allocated to each group, such that the number of fluid catchment containers corresponds to the number of groups. Each group can comprise one or more, for example two, three or four of the hygiene areas.

The fluid catchment containers are inserted together in particular using push-fit connections to produce the fluid catchment device and can be made of plastics material, aluminium or the like.

According to an example, the diameter of the fluid catchment device is 7 metres, said device having a capacity of 17.72 m³ or approximately 17,000 l which is available for holding waste water. If approximately 5 litres of fluid or water are received per flush, approximately 2800 flushes will result, bearing in mind substances which are additionally introduced. This capacity can be further increased by providing an outflow into a sewage system, if present. According to this example, the fluid catchment device is arranged at a height of 75 cm.

The fluid inlets can be supplied with fluid or water via (water) conduits configured as pipes or hoses, the conduits running in particular through or on or in the fluid catchment containers. Furthermore, the conduits are preferably connected to a (central) water supply which is connected, for example to the public drinking water network or to another external water source. Alternatively, it is possible to provide a water tank inside the hygiene area and for it to be positioned, for example in the roof of the hygiene area and to be connected to the (central) water supply or to form this water supply. However, there is preferably provided in the centre of the fluid catchment device or of the hygiene building a connection area in which the conduits are connected to the central water supply. In addition, hot water conduits and/or power cables can be laid through or in the fluid catchment containers and can preferably be connected in the connection area to a central hot water supply or to a central power distributor. At least one or each of the fluid catchment containers can have at least one (insulated) empty conduit which runs in particular through said container or on or in said container and is available for the installation of water conduits and/or power lines. In this arrangement, the empty conduit or conduits preferably has/have an opening to one of the hygiene areas. On the other hand, one

or other opening of each empty conduit can be provided in the central region of the hygiene building and in particular can discharge in the connection area.

One or more wash basins can be arranged in the central area and are preferably also connected to the water conduits. For this purpose, the central area can have at least one fluid inlet. To remove the waste water from the wash basin(s), fluid outlets can be provided in the central area which are connected to the fluid catchment device, to which fluid can be conducted through the additional fluid outlets.

All the sanitary installations or fluid outlets are preferably connected in a sealed manner to the fluid catchment device or fluid catchment containers such that there can be no unpleasant odours. The same applies accordingly to the fluid inlets, water conduits, hot water conduits, empty conduits and/or power lines, if they extend through the fluid catchment containers.

In the region of the inner area, but at least in the region of the hygiene areas and the central area, the hygiene building has a floor below which the fluid catchment device can be arranged. Alternatively, it is possible for the fluid catchment device itself to form the floor. Furthermore, the floor is preferably covered on the inner area side with a close-meshed grating, a rubber matting or with a similar covering on which in particular no puddles of water form, such that it is possible to walk into the hygiene building with dry feet and to leave it again still with dry feet.

Every sanitary installation configured as a toilet can have a toilet bowl which is in particular fitted directly on one of the fluid outlets and is connected thereto in an odour-free manner preferably via a rubber sleeve, a quick acting closure or the like. The waste water can thus be conducted directly from the toilet bowl, in particular with the interconnection of a syphon, to one of the fluid catchment containers, so that the waste water only has to travel a very short distance which, according to one embodiment, is 30 cm. It is thus possible to counteract a toilet blockage. Each toilet bowl is preferably connected to the associated fluid catchment container via a pipe which extends in particular perpendicularly or vertically downwards through the associated fluid outlet. Alternatively, however, the pipe can also be at a slight incline to the vertical direction, but this must not exceed 45 °.

A toilet or shower can be arranged in each hygiene area, the fluid inlet of each hygiene area either being connected to the respective shower or sprinkler or to the respective toilet flush.

The access to each hygiene area is preferably located between the side walls delimiting each hygiene area on a side remote from the outer wall and can be locked with at least one door which is mounted or hung in particular in a swivelling manner on one of the side walls. Alternatively, provided between the side walls of each hygiene area on the side remote from the outer wall is a front wall in each case, in which the respective access is made and on which the respective door can be mounted or hung in a swivelling manner.

According to an exemplary embodiment, the hygiene area accesses have in each case a width of approximately 1 metre, the side walls extending from the accesses over a depth of 1.20 metres up to the outer wall. The back wall of each hygiene area has a width of 1.20 metres and can be formed by the outer wall. It is possible to vary these dimensions, in particular to reduce them, in order to have available a relatively large toilet provision in the hygiene area.

The walls of the hygiene area, in particular the side walls, the doors and/or the back walls can be secured in a detachable manner, for example in the push-fit method, on the fluid catchment device or the fluid catchment containers. Furthermore, the walls can be made of aluminium or plastics material and can be configured with an attractive colour and/or can be covered by sticking with attractive tiles. With the dimensions assumed here, it is possible to achieve a capacity of 14 toilets. In particular, it is possible to remove each toilet bowl in a few manoeuvres and to replace it with a shower to convert the respective hygiene area into a shower cubicle, in which case the hot and/or cold water conduits required for the shower can be premounted on the back wall and can optionally be completely or partially insulated.

In particular, these water conduits are arranged in a completely or at least partially covered manner, so as not to detract from the pleasant overall impression of the respective hygiene area.

If the hygiene building is to be simultaneously accessible to women and men, partition walls can be provided which divide, in particular half or divide into thirds, the

inner area or the central area. Furthermore, it is possible to replace one or more toilet bowls by a urinal, in which case the doors of the hygiene areas concerned are preferably removed.

The central area which is configured annularly in particular and preferably has a polygonal or circular outer contour can be used as a wash room, in which case wash basins arranged therein are disposed in particular around the centre of the central area. For this purpose, it is possible to install in the middle of the central area a round or polygonal, in particular a quadrangular, hexagonal to octagonal column, to which the wash basins are secured or into which the wash basins are integrated. In this respect, the wash basins can be completely or partially embedded into the column. Furthermore, mirrors which are positioned in particular above the wash basins can be attached to the column. Holdups can be avoided as a result of the annular arrangement of the wash basins and the annular configuration of the central area. A hot water boiler or a gas-operated hot water heater can be housed inside the column, so that hot water is also available.

The central area will generally make a pleasing impact with a clear design, a uniform visual appearance and colour coordinated accessories. A lighting system can be provided in the central area which provides the visitor with a harmonious ambience and is fitted in particular with halogen spotlights. Furthermore, music can be played into the central area, for which purpose loudspeakers can be provided which are connected, for example to a radio or a media playback device. In particular, it is possible to install heating in the hygiene building.

If the hygiene building or the outer wall has a diameter of 7 metres, then the centre area has a diameter of approximately 4.60 metres, less a depth measurement of 2 x 1.20 metres for the hygiene areas.

The outer wall can be divided into a plurality of outer wall parts which can be separated from one another, the back wall of each hygiene area preferably being formed by one of these outer wall parts. Furthermore, all the modules, in particular all the walls are preferably attached to one another or are attached in or on the hygiene building in a detachable manner in the push-fit method.

The hygiene building preferably has a roof formed in particular from roof elements which are detachably joined together, such that the roof can be dismantled for transportation. Furthermore, the roof and/or the outer walls can be covered with one or more tent awnings which are shaped in particular in a visually pleasing manner. It is also possible that when a tent awning is used, the roof can be omitted or can be formed by the tent awning.

The hygiene building is suitable for exhibition halls, carnivals, music festivals, camp sites, artificial lakes, sporting events and other events. Furthermore, the hygiene building can be used in military operations and in disaster areas. The hygiene building forms in particular a closed system, such that it is impossible for any odour to penetrate outside from the fluid catchment device. Depending on requirements, the hygiene building according to the invention can be used as toilets and/or as shower facilities.

The invention will now be described on the basis of a preferred embodiment with reference to the drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of an embodiment of the hygiene building according to the invention, with the roof removed,

Fig. 2 is a sectional view through the hygiene building according to the embodiment,

Fig. 3 is a detailed partial sectional view of the hygiene building according to the embodiment,

Fig. 4 is a plan view of a fluid catchment device,

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a fluid catchment container,

Fig. 6 shows a hygiene area converted into a shower cubicle, and

Fig. 7 shows a hygiene area with urinal.

Fig. 1 shows an embodiment of the hygiene building according to the invention denoted overall by reference numeral 1, an octagonal outer wall 2 surrounding an inner area 3 in which 14 hygiene areas 4 are arranged. The hygiene areas 4 surround a central area 5 which is accessible via an access 6 provided in the outer wall 2. The inner area 3 has a floor 7 (see Fig. 2) positioned above a foundation 8

(see Fig. 2), so that steps 9 are provided to bridge the difference in height between the foundation 8 and the floor 7. Alternatively, a ramp can also replace the steps 9 or a combination of steps and ramp can be provided, such that the hygiene building can also be used by wheelchair users. According to a variant of the embodiment, the steps 9 and/or ramp can also be positioned outside the hygiene building 1, so that additionally useful space is available in the region of the access 6. This additionally useful space can be used at least in part for the provision of a storage cupboard or storage room and/or can be used by service personnel.

Provided in the middle of the central area 5 is an octagonal column 10, on which a plurality of wash basins 11 and mirrors 12 are fitted. If the hygiene building 1 is to be used simultaneously by men and women, partition walls 13 can be provided which divide the central area 5 into two separate regions. As the partition walls 13 are merely optional, they have been shown in dashed lines.

The hygiene areas 4 have in each case a toilet 14 positioned against the outer wall 2 with in each case a toilet bowl 15 and a toilet flush 16 and are laterally delimited by side walls 17 which extend from the outer wall 2 up to the central area 5. Each hygiene area 4 has towards the central area 5 an access 18 in which two swing doors 19 are arranged. Alternatively, it is possible to provide only one door 19 per access 18. Furthermore, each hygiene area 4 has a front wall 20 in which the access 18 is made, the doors 19 on the front wall 20 being mounted such that they are able to swivel. Alternatively, it is possible to mount the doors 19 of the hygiene areas 4 in a swivelling manner on the associated side walls 17.

The outer wall 2 is divided in particular into outer wall parts 57, each part 57 forming a side of the octagonal outer wall 2 and thus forming a back wall of two adjacent hygiene areas 4. The outer wall parts 57, the side walls 17 and the front walls 20 with the doors 19 are mounted detachably by the push-fit method so that the hygiene building 1 can be easily dismantled.

Fig. 2 shows a sectional view of the hygiene building 1 which is covered as a whole by a tent awning 21 which has at least one access 22. The hygiene building 1 has a roof 23, but this can be omitted because of the tent awning 21 which is present. The tent awning 21 is held in the middle by a tent pole 50 which is supported on the roof

23, but which alternatively can extend through the hygiene building 1 down to the foundation 8.

Each hygiene area 4 has a fluid outlet or drain 24 and a fluid inlet or water connection 25, in which case, as can be seen in Fig. 3, the toilet bowl 15 is connected via a vertical downpipe 26 to a fluid catchment container 27 positioned between the foundation 8 and the floor 7. To avoid odour formation, the downpipe 26 is sealed with respect to the floor 7 by a seal 28. Furthermore, the downpipe 26 opens into a syphon 46 (shown schematically) which is firmly connected to the fluid catchment container 27. The fluid inlet 25 is connected to the toilet flush 16 and extends via a pipe or water conduit 29 through the fluid catchment container 27 to a central connection area 30.

The toilet 14 is positioned in the hygiene area 4 such that it may be removed therefrom, in particular the toilet bowl 15 together with the pipe 26 can be pulled off from the fluid outlet 24. Furthermore, the toilet flush 16 can be dismantled from the fluid inlet 25, so that the fluid inlet 25 can also be connected to a shower or sprinkler 43 (see Fig. 6). Alternatively, it is possible for the fluid inlet 25 to have a plurality of connections in the hygiene area 4, so that the shower 43 and the toilet flush 16 do not have to be connected to the fluid inlet 25 via the same connection. Thus, the hygiene area 4 can easily be converted from a toilet cubicle into a shower cubicle, in which case the fluid outlet 24 is preferably covered by a fluid-permeable cover, for example a screen 45 (see Fig. 6). By reversing the procedure it is possible to convert a hygiene area 4 configured as a shower cubicle into a toilet cubicle.

The wash basins 11 positioned against the column 10 each have a tap 48 which is supplied with water via a fluid inlet 31 which runs inside the column 10 and extends to the connection area 30. In the central connection area 30, the fluid inlets 25 and 31 are connected to a central water supply 32 which is either connected to an external water supply, for example the public drinking water network, or to a water tank which can be positioned, for example in the roof 23. Furthermore, it is possible to provide a hot water heater 33 which is connected to the central water supply 32. The hot water heater 33 is preferably positioned in the column 10 and can also be connected to the taps 48.

A second pipe or water conduit 34 can run through the fluid catchment container 27 and has a connection or fluid inlet 37 (see Fig. 5) in the hygiene area 4 and has a further connection 40 (see Fig. 5) in the connection area 30, the further connection being connected to the hot water heater 33. Thus, it is possible to connect the shower 43 to the fluid inlet 37 or to the hot water conduit 34. The shower 43 is preferably connected to the fluid inlet 25 and also to the fluid inlet 37, such that the temperature of the water issuing from the shower can be varied by a suitable mixing device 44 (see Fig. 6).

Fig. 4 shows a plan view of a fluid catchment device 35 which is assembled from a total of four fluid catchment containers 27, 51, 52 and 53 which are interconnected in a detachable manner. Each fluid catchment container forms a separate tank and has a plurality of the fluid inlets 25, 37 and a plurality of the fluid outlets 24, 38, so that there are sufficient connection possibilities for each hygiene area 4. In this arrangement, the fluid outlets 24, 38 can be configured as holes in the covers 36 of the fluid catchment containers, whereas the fluid inlets 25, 37 form, for example water connections, preferably plug-type connections for water conduits and/or water hoses which are secured on or in the covers 36. According to this embodiment, the covers 36 simultaneously form the floor 7 which is additionally covered by a grating 49. Furthermore, the fluid catchment container 53 has a comparatively low or sloping region 54, above which the steps 9 are positioned. If the steps are located outside the hygiene building 1, the region 54 does not have to be comparatively low or sloping. In particular, it is possible for all the fluid catchment containers 27, 51, 52, 53 to be of a similar or identical construction.

Fig. 5 shows a perspective view of the fluid catchment container 27, the fluid outlets 24 and the fluid inlets 25 and 37 being provided in the region of the outer circumference. In the region of the inner circumference, the fluid catchment container 27 has the fluid outlets 38 for the wash basins 11. Also provided in the region of the inner circumference, in particular on the inner end face of the fluid catchment container 27 are connections 39, 40 and 41, the connection 39 being connected to the central water supply 32 and the connection 40 being connected to the hot water heater 33. The connection 41 can be connected to the sewage system, if present, in order to extend the length of time the hygiene building 1 is used. Alternatively, it is possible to provide the connection 41 on the outer end face 42 or on another outer

surface of the fluid catchment container 27. It is also possible for the connections 39 and 40 to be positioned, for example on the cover 36. In this case, it is possible to provide the connection area above the fluid catchment device, for example in column 10.

Fig. 6 shows a sectional view of one of the hygiene areas 4 which is configured as a shower cubicle. In this arrangement, the shower 43 is connected to the fluid inlets 25 and 37 via the mixing device or mixer tap 44, so that hot water and cold water are provided for showering. Furthermore, a screen 45 is inserted into the fluid outlet 24.

Fig. 7 shows a sectional view of one of the hygiene areas 4, the toilet having been replaced by a urinal 55 which is connected, like the toilet, to the fluid outlet 24. Furthermore, a urinal flush 56 is provided which is connected to the fluid inlet 25.

List of reference numerals

1	hygiene building
2	outer wall
3	inner area
4	hygiene area
5	central area
6	access
7	floor
8	foundation
9	steps / ramp
10	column
11	wash basin
12	mirror
13	partition walls
14	toilet
15	toilet bowl
16	toilet flush
17	side wall
18	access
19	swing door
20	front wall
21	tent awning

22	access
23	roof
24	fluid outlet
25	fluid inlet
26	pipe
27	fluid catchment container
28	seal
29	pipe
30	connection area
31	fluid inlet
32	central water supply
33	hot water heater
34	water conduit
35	fluid catchment device
36	cover
37	fluid inlet
38	fluid outlet
39	connection
40	connection
41	connection
42	outer side
43	shower
44	mixer tap

- 45 screen
- 46 syphon
- 47 central vertical axis
- 48 tap
- 49 grating
- 50 tent pole
- 51 fluid catchment container
- 52 fluid catchment container
- 53 fluid catchment container
- 54 sloping region
- 55 urinal
- 56 urinal flush
- 57 outer wall part

Editorial Note

Case:2006334752

The following claim
pages are numbered
1-3

Claims

1. Hygiene building with an outer wall (2) having a multi-cornered or circular circumferential contour, which surrounds an inner area (3) and at least one access (6), a plurality of hygiene areas (4) provided in the inner area (3) and delimited by side walls (17), which are arranged along the circumferential contour at the outer wall (2) and in each case have at least one fluid inlet (25) and at least one fluid outlet (24), a central area (5) provided in the inner area (3) and accessible via the access (6), through which the hygiene areas (4) are accessible, at least one sanitary installation (14) connected to one of the fluid inlets (25) and arranged in one of the hygiene areas (4) and a fluid catchment device (35) connected to the fluid outlets (24), to which fluid can be conducted through the fluid outlets (24), characterised in that

- The hygiene building (1) is assembled from a plurality of modules such that it can be dismantled, these comprising at least the outer wall (2), the side walls (17), the sanitary installation (14) and the fluid catchment device (35) and
- The fluid catchment device (35) has a plurality of fluid catchment containers (27, 51, 52, 53) separable from one another, which are arranged beneath the hygiene areas (4).

2. Hygiene building according to Claim 1, characterised in that the hygiene areas (4) are arranged one next to the other following the circumferential contour, wherein at least one part of the side walls (17) forms the partition walls separating the hygiene areas (4) from one another.

3. Hygiene building according to Claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the central area (5) is surrounded by the hygiene areas (4).

4. Hygiene building according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the fluid catchment containers (27, 51, 52, 53) in each case form a closed unit and are connected to the fluid catchment device (35).

5. Hygiene building according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that one, a plurality, or all the fluid catchment containers (27, 51, 52, 53) have in each case at least one of the fluid outlets (24) and at least one of the fluid inlets (25).

6. Hygiene building according to Claim 5, characterised in that one, a plurality, or all the fluid catchment containers (27, 51, 52, 53) have in each case at least one water connection (39) and at least one water pipe (29), which connects the minimum of one fluid inlet (25) to the minimum of one water connection (39) and runs at or in the respective fluid catchment container.

7. Hygiene building according to Claim 6, characterised in that the minimum of one fluid inlet (25) and the minimum of one fluid outlet (24) have a greater distance interval from the centre of the fluid catchment device (35) than the water connection (39).

8. Hygiene building according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the fluid catchment device (35) has a multi-cornered or circular outer contour.

9. Hygiene building according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the minimum of one sanitary installation (14) is formed by a wash basin, a shower, a urinal, or a toilet.

10. Hygiene building according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the minimum of one sanitary installation (14) is connected in a detachable manner to one of the fluid outlets (24).

11. Hygiene building according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that provision is made in each of the hygiene areas (4) for at least one sanitary installation (14).

12. Hygiene building according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the outer wall (2) has a plurality of outer wall parts (57) which are connected to one another in a detachable manner.

13. Hygiene building according to any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that syphons (46) are secured in the fluid outlets (24).

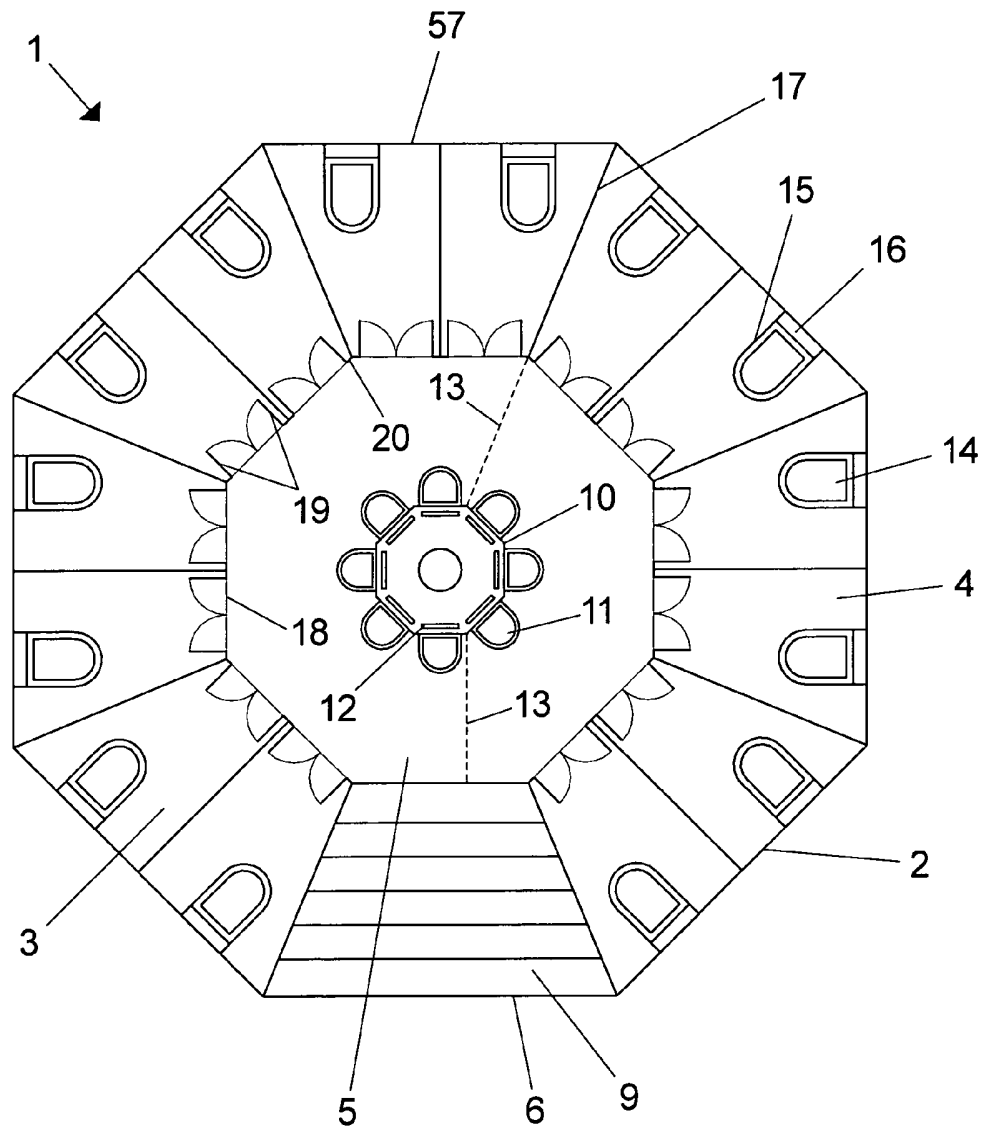


Fig. 1

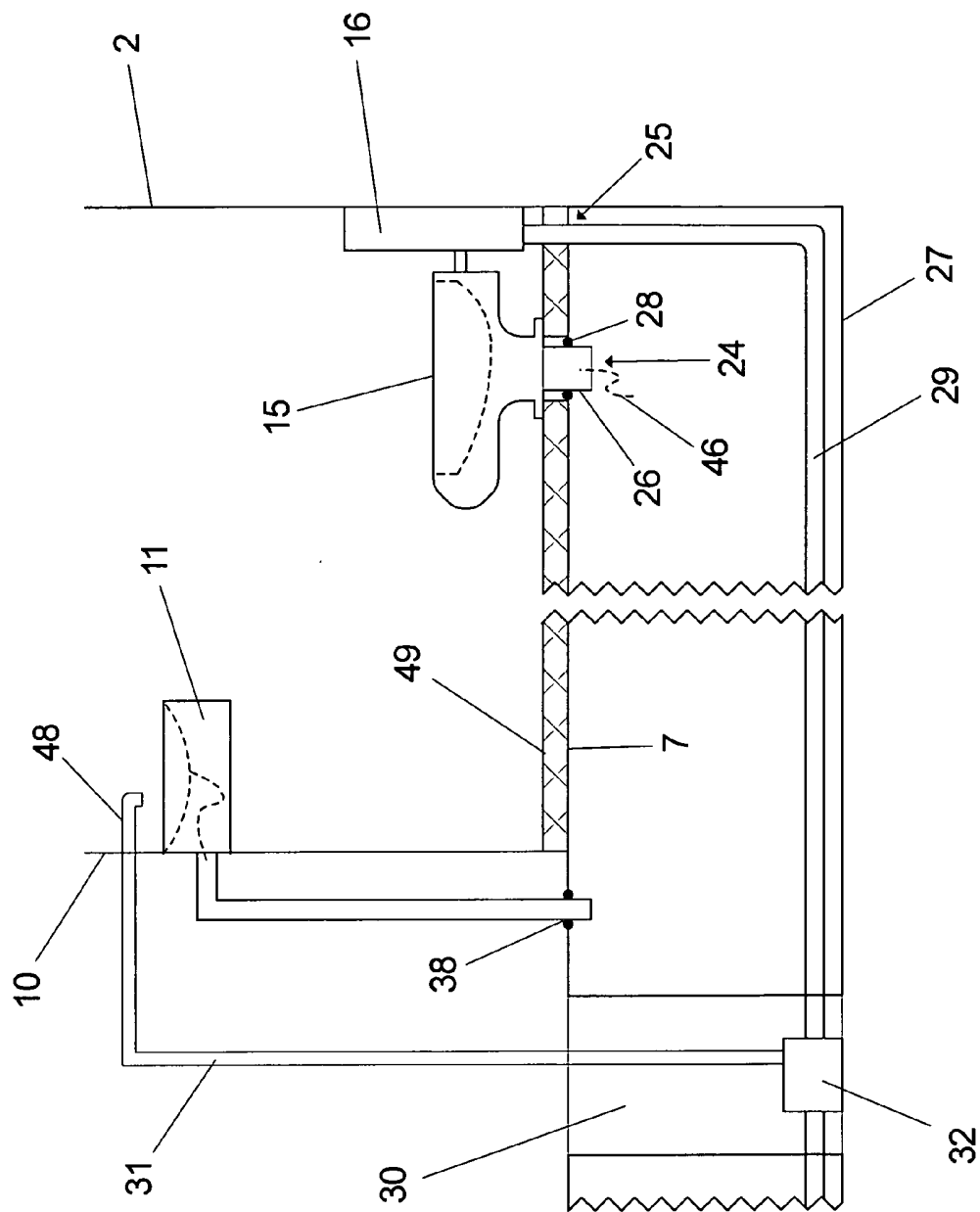


Fig. 3

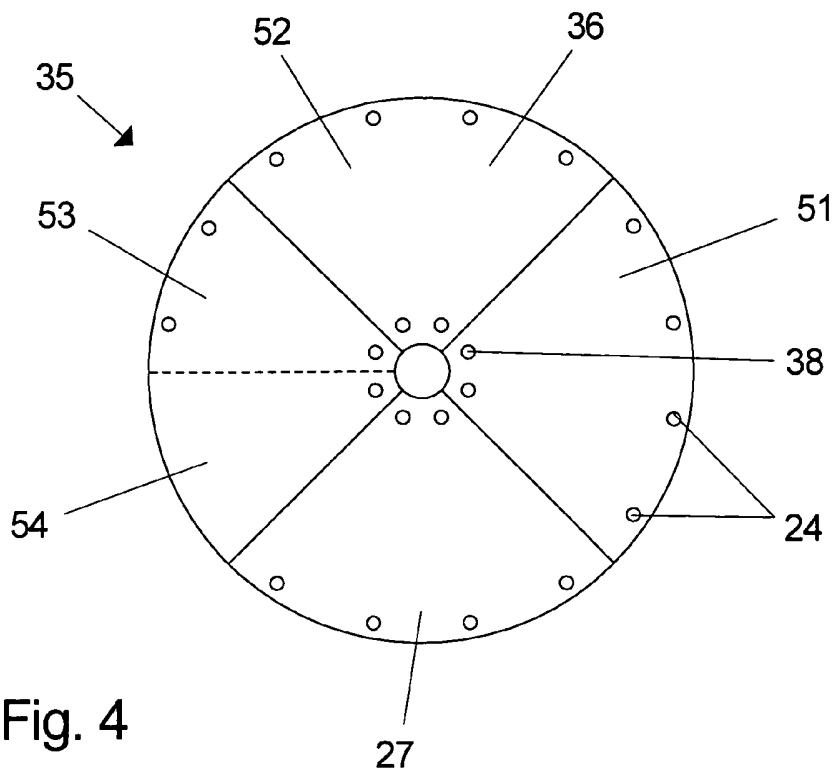


Fig. 4

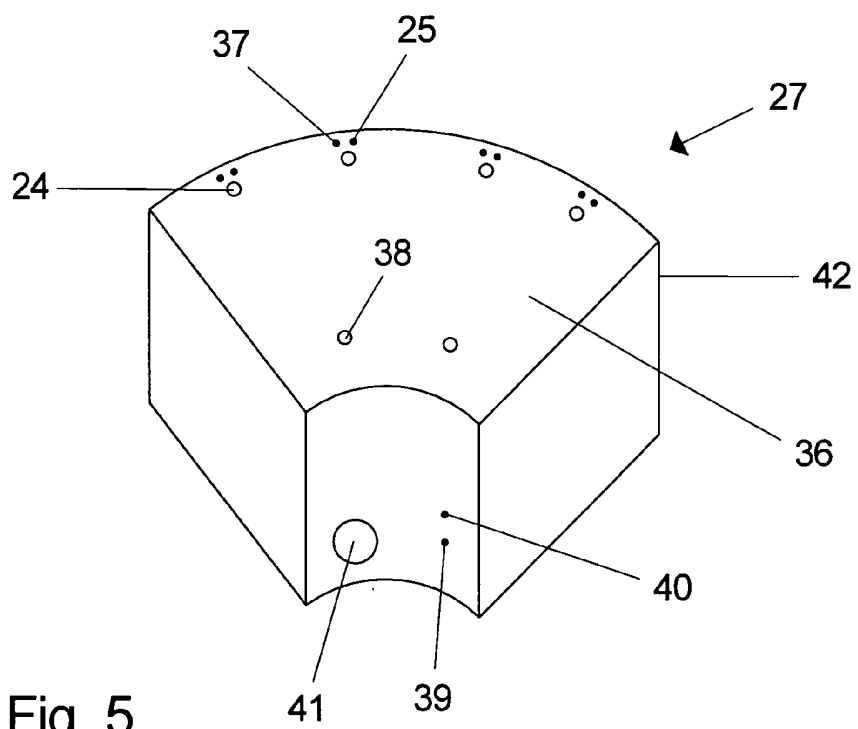


Fig. 5

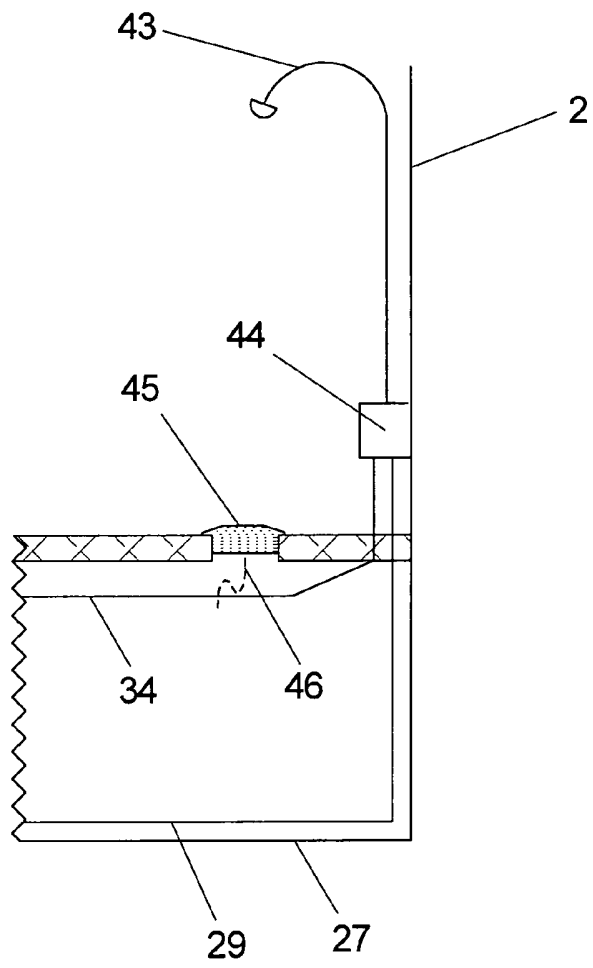


Fig. 6

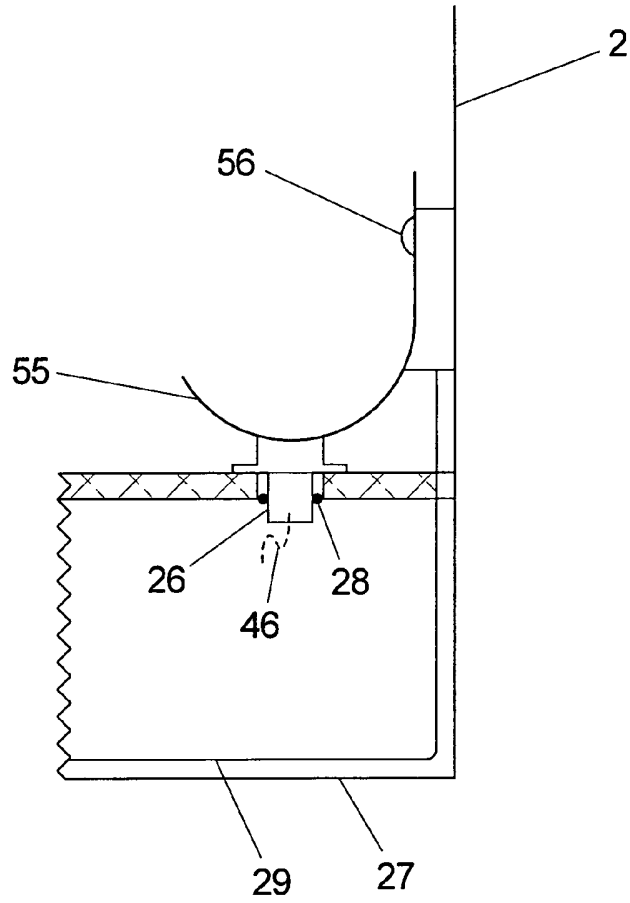


Fig. 7