

Abstract

PHOTOVOLTAIC TILE

The invention concerns a photovoltaic tile free from wires and respective connectors for the electrical connections among tiles. The electrical connections are made by bushings integrated in the tiles, in the overlapping areas thereof, and electrically connected one to another by a removable pin connector. The assembly composes a roofing surface made of several equal or alike tiles, in case suitably interfaced, positioned on surfaces exposed to sun rays such as roofs, roofings or something else. The photovoltaic tile is provided with a frame made of plastic material with conventional means for fastening to the roof rafters and is characterized by means for a stable electrical and mechanical connection among adjacent tiles.

se known, and that at the output of the photovoltaic tile two conductors are provided, which remain inside the tile and are electrically connected in the positions 18 and 20.

[0014] Coming back to figure 5, it is shown the connection between two tiles 10A and 10B in the mutual overlapping area. Inside the frame of each tile a case is housed preferably of cup type 22-24 with a clamp 26-28 to lead the conductor 30-32 connected to the module into the cup itself. In the upper cup 22 a bushing 34 made of conductive material is housed, to which the conductor 30 depends, the bushing 34 being surrounded by insulating material filling the cup 22. Similarly, the conductor 32 electrically connects to a second conductive bushing 36 housed in the lower cup 24 and immersed too in the insulating material filling the cup 24.

[0015] The electrical and mechanical connection is implemented by means of a pin member 38 that is axially inserted in the two cups 22, 24 for electrically and mechanically connecting the bushings 34 and 36 one to another. The pin member 38 is provided with an insulating tube 40 acting as a gasket by pressing onto the lower bushing 36. In its lower part the pin member 38 has means for mechanically fastening to the lower bushing 36, for example by screw - nut screw system 42, as shown, but also by bayonet or the like. The pin member 38 has an integral head composed of an insulating plastic cap 44 provided with an O-ring 46 to ensure a perfect tight against rainwater since it closes the insertion opening into the upper tile.

[0016] It has to be noted that the opening for inserting the pin 38 into the upper tile has a diameter slightly greater than the diameter of the pin itself, to allow adjustments during the installation of tiles. For the same reason, the insulating material filling the cup 22 is advantageously at least partially elastic to improve a possible adjustment of the pin position and thus of the mutual position of the installed tiles.

[0017] A different embodiment is shown in figures 6 and 7, where the electrical and mechanical connection is a snap fit. According to this embodiment, the lower tile 10D has a female member 50 made of conductive material, buried in an insulating component 52 and that has a hollow projecting part 54 intended for the contact. The female 50 is connected at the underside to the wire 56. In the hollow projecting part 54 a pin member 58 is adapted to be inserted, the latter being made of a conductive material properly insulated, to which the wire 60 of the upper tile 10C is connected. The opening of the upper tile 10C is then closed by a watertight plug 62, which can be screwed, bayonet inserted or the like.

[0018] Substantially, therefore, through the illustrated means for electrical and mechanical connection integrated to the photovoltaic tiles according to the invention, a stable fastening of the same tiles one to another is obtained. The tiles are provided with photovoltaic modules adapted to operate with the highest efficiency and without aesthetical impact, further resulting cost effective to realize and very easy to install.

Claims

1. Photovoltaic tile (10) entailing at least one member for electrical connection (18, 20) to allow the electrical continuity with other adjacent tiles (10A, 10B) adapted to be positioned, as partially overlapped to other equal or alike tiles in case suitably interfaced, on surfaces exposed to sun rays, such as roofs, roofings or something else, said tile being essentially composed of a supporting body for one or more photovoltaic modules (14) and of one or more members for electrical connection (18, 20) among adjacent tiles, wherein the member or the members for the electrical connection (18, 20) are rigid elements adapted to make also a stable mechanical constraint among tiles, **characterised in that** a passage opening is provided in the overlying tile for said rigid elements each in the form of a coupling pin (38, 58) and said passage opening is closed by an insulating sealing plug (44, 62).
2. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 1, **characterized in that** said members for electrical connection (18, 20) among adjacent tiles (10A, 10B) are structured to concurrently make a stable mechanical constraint among tiles.
3. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 2, **characterized in that** each member for electrical and mechanical connection (18, 20) is formed by a case in insulating material (22, 24), housing a bushing (34, 36) in conductive material electrically connected to the tile photovoltaic module or modules (14), the bushings (34, 36) of two partially overlapped tiles (10A, 10B) being connected by at least one electrical and mechanical coupling pin component (38).
4. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 3, wherein the coupling pin component (38) is integrated in one of the two bushings (34, 36).
5. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 3, **characterized in that** the coupling pin component (38) of the bushings (34, 36) has an area that can be locked in the bushing of the underlying tile, by thread, bayonet connection or the like.
6. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 5, **characterized in that** the coupling pin component (38) is provided with an insulating tube (40) acting as a gasket which deforms and ensures a tight seal by pushing on the lower bushing (36) in the locking operation.
7. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 5, **characterized in that** the coupling pin component (38) is provided with at least one tight sealing gasket consisting of one or more O-rings (46).

8. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the insulating plug (44, 62) is constrained to the coupling pin component (38, 58).
9. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 8, **characterized in that** the insulating material of the case of the overlying tile is at least partially elastically deformable.
10. Photovoltaic tile according to one of the claims 6 to 9, **characterized in that** the passage opening for the coupling pin (38, 58) in the overlying tile has a diameter greater than the diameter of the coupling pin.
11. Photovoltaic tile according to preceding claims, **characterized in that** the coupling pin (38) component is integrated in one of the bushings (34, 36) and **in that** the other bushing has a female casing for the insertion and the mechanical and electrical connection with the coupling pin.
12. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 1 or one of the subsequent claims, **characterized in that** the supporting body is composed of one or more frames (12) connected one to another, made of plastic material.
13. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 12, **characterized in that** the support is composed of one or more frames (12) with or without a bottom, which are parallel and not coplanar.
14. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 12 or 13, **characterized in that** the frame (12) houses the members for mechanical and electrical coupling (18, 20) among adjacent tiles, as well as means for fastening the tile (16) to the roof rafters or the like.
15. Photovoltaic tile according to one of the claims 12 to 14, **characterized in that** the frame (12) laterally has grooves and projections cooperating for a mutual alignment between tiles and as water transition barrier.

Patentansprüche

1. Photovoltaikplatte (10) mit mindestens einem Element zur elektrischen Verbindung (18, 20), um den elektrischen Stromdurchgang zu anderen benachbarten Platten (10A, 10B) zu ermöglichen, die angepasst ist, um teilweise überlappend mit anderen gleichen oder ähnlichen Platten, wenn in geeigneter Weise miteinander gekoppelt, an Oberflächen wie Dächern, Bedachungen oder dergleichen, die gegenüber Sonnenstrahlen ausgesetzt sind, positioniert zu werden, wobei die Platte im Wesentlichen aus einem Tragkörper für ein oder mehrere Photovoltaikmodul(e) (14) und einem oder mehreren Ele-

mente(n) zur elektrischen Verbindung (18, 20) zwischen benachbarten Platten besteht, wobei das Element oder die Elemente für die elektrische Verbindung (18, 20) starre Elemente sind, das oder die angepasst ist/sind, um auch eine stabile mechanische Befestigung zwischen den Platten zu erzeugen, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** eine Durchgangsöffnung für die starren Elemente in der darüber liegenden Platte vorgesehen ist, jeweils in Form eines Kopplungsbolzenbauteils (38, 58), und wobei die Durchgangsöffnung durch einen isolierenden Verschlussstopfen (44, 62) verschlossen wird.

2. Photovoltaikplatte gemäß Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die Elemente für die elektrische Verbindung (18, 20) zwischen benachbarten Platten (10A, 10B) so strukturiert sind, dass sie gleichzeitig eine stabile mechanische Befestigung zwischen den Platten bilden.
3. Photovoltaikplatte gemäß Anspruch 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** jedes Element zur elektrischen und mechanischen Verbindung (18, 20) von einer Ausfütterung aus isolierendem Material (22, 24) gebildet wird, die eine Buchse (34, 36) aus leitfähigem Material aufnimmt, die elektrisch mit der oder den Photovoltaikmodule(n) (14) verbunden ist, wobei die Buchsen (34, 36) von zwei teilweise überlappenden Platten (10A, 10B) durch mindestens ein elektrisches und mechanisches Kopplungsbolzenbauteil (38) verbunden sind.
4. Photovoltaikplatte gemäß Anspruch 3, wobei das Kopplungsbolzenbauteil (38) in einer der zwei Buchsen (34, 36) integriert ist.
5. Photovoltaikplatte gemäß Anspruch 3, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Kopplungsbolzenbauteil (38) der Buchsen (34, 36) einen Bereich aufweist, der durch Gewinde, Bajonettverbindung oder dergleichen in der Buchse der darunter liegenden Platte arretierbar ist.
6. Photovoltaikplatte gemäß Anspruch 5, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Kopplungsbolzenbauteil (38) mit einem isolierenden Rohr (40) versehen ist, das als eine Dichtung wirkt, die sich verformt und durch Drücken auf die untere Buchse (36) im Verriegelungsbetrieb eine dichte Abdichtung gewährleistet.
7. Photovoltaikplatte gemäß Anspruch 5, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** das Kopplungsbolzenbauteil (38) mit mindestens einer dichten Abdichtung aus einem oder mehreren O-Ringen (46) versehen ist.
8. Photovoltaikplatte gemäß Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Isolierstopfen (44, 62) an

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a photovoltaic tile and to the predisposition thereof for constituting a roofing surface through a set of equal or alike tiles (in case suitably interfaced), positioned on surfaces exposed to sun rays such as roofs, roofings or something else, said tile being essentially composed of a supporting body for one or more photovoltaic panels, in particular a so-called photovoltaic module, and of one or more members for the electrical connection among adjacent tiles.

[0002] Tiles of the above defined type are already known in the field. For example, the application WO 2011/004092 relates to a tile entailing a shaped base body on which a photovoltaic layer is applied and connected, through electrical connectors, to terminal sockets adapted to be inserted in similar sockets of other tiles, when the adjacent tiles are at least partially overlapped. Furthermore, the base bodies are shaped at their ends to determine a mutual mechanical constraint in the overlapped portion of the adjacent tiles. The document US2011/155206A discloses photovoltaic arrangements. However this structure, while allowing the removal of the electrical wires running from each tile to the main connector, has a complex and expensive construction and, in addition, is difficult to be laid, since it requires an absolute constructive and mounting accuracy for inserting the terminals of the overlapped tiles one to another. In addition, tiles of the discussed prior art are laid traditionally and can be displaced or moved by simply raising them, but every displacement thereof can damage the mentioned terminal sockets. The electrical connector does not mechanically strengthen the tiles and the tiles are not mechanically constrained to the roof. Another photovoltaic tile is known also from document US 2011/0155206. According to this document, the adjacent tiles are mechanically connected one to another by projecting splines which are inserted in corresponding grooves. However, in such a document no electrical connection among adjacent tiles is specified and only one electrical connection through wire is provided for a single tile, called "first tile". Therefore, no teaching exists about electrical connection among tiles.

[0003] That being stated, the present invention concerns a conceptually different photovoltaic tile able to be more simply and cheaply implemented, adapted to be laid and fastened directly on roof rafters and stably constrained to the other equal tiles, while removing the wires coming out from each tile for the electrical connections, as provided in conventional embodiments, and further ensuring a continuity of the electrical connection among the same in perturbed atmospheric conditions too. Further, the tile according to the invention allows to realize the best working conditions and to ensure an aesthetical appearance of the manufactured product of optimal level.

[0004] The mentioned tile is characterized by what is stated in the attached claims.

[0005] In the accompanying drawings and in the fol-

lowing description these operative and structural features will be disclosed by way of example.

[0006] In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a tile according to the invention.

Figure 2 is a plan view of the tile of figure 1.

Figure 3 is a section of the tile of figures 1 and 2.

Figure 4 is a perspective illustration of a group of installed tiles according to the invention.

Figure 5 is a schematic section of the means for the electrical and mechanical connection between two adjacent and partially overlapped tiles.

Figure 6 is a schematic section, in a front view, of an alternative embodiment of the means for the mechanical and electrical connection.

Figure 7 is a side view, always in section, of the means illustrated in figure 6.

[0007] Referring at first to figures 1 to 3, the tile 10 is essentially composed of a frame 12 made of plastic material, for example a polymer reinforced with cup fibers, preferably colored, supporting one or more photovoltaic modules 14, in case also colored, which are constrained for example by bonding to the frame 12. The frame 12, under the module 14, has at least one opening inside thereof in which air, adapted for cooling the inner surface of the module or modules and improving the efficiency thereof, can be circulated.

[0008] In the illustrated case, the tile is composed of two flat parallel areas located at different heights, but it could be composed also of a substantially flat member with lowered and/or raised areas at the ends to allow a partial overlapping of the tiles themselves.

[0009] On a side, the tile 10 has holes 16 intended for stably fastening the tile itself to the roof rafters. The tiles further have laterally, along the roof slope, shapings (not shown) having the shape of ditch and protrusion, respectively, which are mutually inserted and also create a water transition barrier.

[0010] At the two ends, for example on the side connected to the roof rafters, each tile has a couple of connecting members 18 and 20 that will be described hereinafter and allow an electrical connection allowing to eliminate the need of using flying or fixed wires, as provided in the majority of known art cases. Further, a stable mutual mechanical fastening of adjacent and overlapped tiles is provided, preferably, but not necessarily, made through the same mentioned members for electrical connection.

[0011] The tiles are therefore adapted to be installed as shown for example in figure 4, partially overlapping both horizontally and along the roof slope.

[0012] In figure 5 a first embodiment is shown of the means according to the invention used for mechanically and electrically constraining the adjacent tiles.

[0013] It has to be premised that the modules of each tile are electrically connected one to another in a way per

se known, and that at the output of the photovoltaic tile two conductors are provided, which remain inside the tile and are electrically connected in the positions 18 and 20.

[0014] Coming back to figure 5, it is shown the connection between two tiles 10A and 10B in the mutual overlapping area. Inside the frame of each tile a case is housed preferably of cup type 22-24 with a clamp 26-28 to lead the conductor 30-32 connected to the module into the cup itself. In the upper cup 22 a bushing 34 made of conductive material is housed, to which the conductor 30 depends, the bushing 34 being surrounded by insulating material filling the cup 22. Similarly, the conductor 32 electrically connects to a second conductive bushing 36 housed in the lower cup 24 and immersed too in the insulating material filling the cup 24.

[0015] The electrical and mechanical connection is implemented by means of a pin member 38 that is axially inserted in the two cups 22, 24 for electrically and mechanically connecting the bushings 34 and 36 one to another. The pin member 38 is provided with an insulating tube 40 acting as a gasket by pressing onto the lower bushing 36. In its lower part the pin member 38 has means for mechanically fastening to the lower bushing 36, for example by screw - nut screw system 42, as shown, but also by bayonet or the like. The pin member 38 has an integral head composed of an insulating plastic cap 44 provided with an O-ring 46 to ensure a perfect tight against rainwater since it closes the insertion opening into the upper tile.

[0016] It has to be noted that the opening for inserting the pin 38 into the upper tile has a diameter slightly greater than the diameter of the pin itself, to allow adjustments during the installation of tiles. For the same reason, the insulating material filling the cup 22 is advantageously at least partially elastic to improve a possible adjustment of the pin position and thus of the mutual position of the installed tiles.

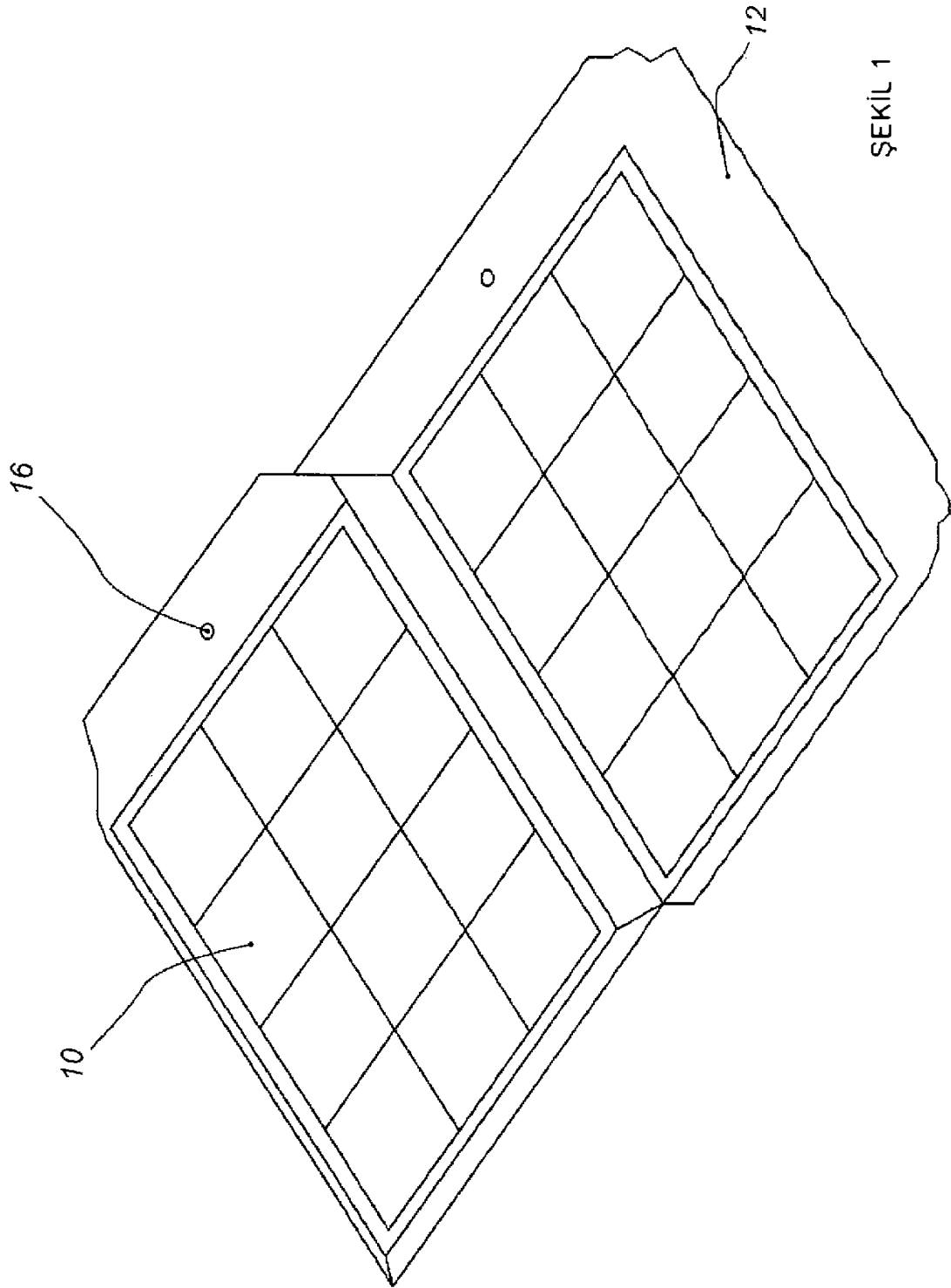
[0017] A different embodiment is shown in figures 6 and 7, where the electrical and mechanical connection is a snap fit. According to this embodiment, the lower tile 10D has a female member 50 made of conductive material, buried in an insulating component 52 and that has a hollow projecting part 54 intended for the contact. The female 50 is connected at the underside to the wire 56. In the hollow projecting part 54 a pin member 58 is adapted to be inserted, the latter being made of a conductive material properly insulated, to which the wire 60 of the upper tile 10C is connected. The opening of the upper tile 10C is then closed by a watertight plug 62, which can be screwed, bayonet inserted or the like.

[0018] Substantially, therefore, through the illustrated means for electrical and mechanical connection integrated to the photovoltaic tiles according to the invention, a stable fastening of the same tiles one to another is obtained. The tiles are provided with photovoltaic modules adapted to operate with the highest efficiency and without aesthetical impact, further resulting cost effective to realize and very easy to install.

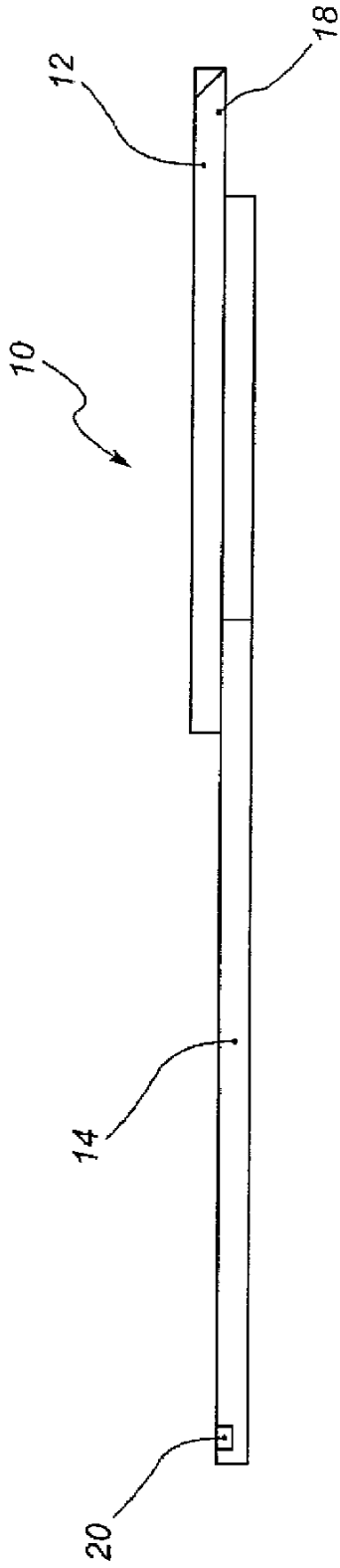
Claims

1. Photovoltaic tile (10) entailing at least one member for electrical connection (18, 20) to allow the electrical continuity with other adjacent tiles (10A, 10B) adapted to be positioned, as partially overlapped to other equal or alike tiles in case suitably interfaced, on surfaces exposed to sun rays, such as roofs, roofings or something else, said tile being essentially composed of a supporting body for one or more photovoltaic modules (14) and of one or more members for electrical connection (18, 20) among adjacent tiles, wherein the member or the members for the electrical connection (18, 20) are rigid elements adapted to make also a stable mechanical constraint among tiles, **characterised in that** a passage opening is provided in the overlying tile for said rigid elements each in the form of a coupling pin (38, 58) and said passage opening is closed by an insulating sealing plug (44, 62).
2. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 1, **characterized in that** said members for electrical connection (18, 20) among adjacent tiles (10A, 10B) are structured to concurrently make a stable mechanical constraint among tiles.
3. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 2, **characterized in that** each member for electrical and mechanical connection (18, 20) is formed by a case in insulating material (22, 24), housing a bushing (34, 36) in conductive material electrically connected to the tile photovoltaic module or modules (14), the bushings (34, 36) of two partially overlapped tiles (10A, 10B) being connected by at least one electrical and mechanical coupling pin component (38).
4. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 3, wherein the coupling pin component (38) is integrated in one of the two bushings (34, 36).
5. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 3, **characterized in that** the coupling pin component (38) of the bushings (34, 36) has an area that can be locked in the bushing of the underlying tile, by thread, bayonet connection or the like.
6. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 5, **characterized in that** the coupling pin component (38) is provided with an insulating tube (40) acting as a gasket which deforms and ensures a tight seal by pushing on the lower bushing (36) in the locking operation.
7. Photovoltaic tile according to claim 5, **characterized in that** the coupling pin component (38) is provided with at least one tight sealing gasket consisting of one or more O-rings (46).

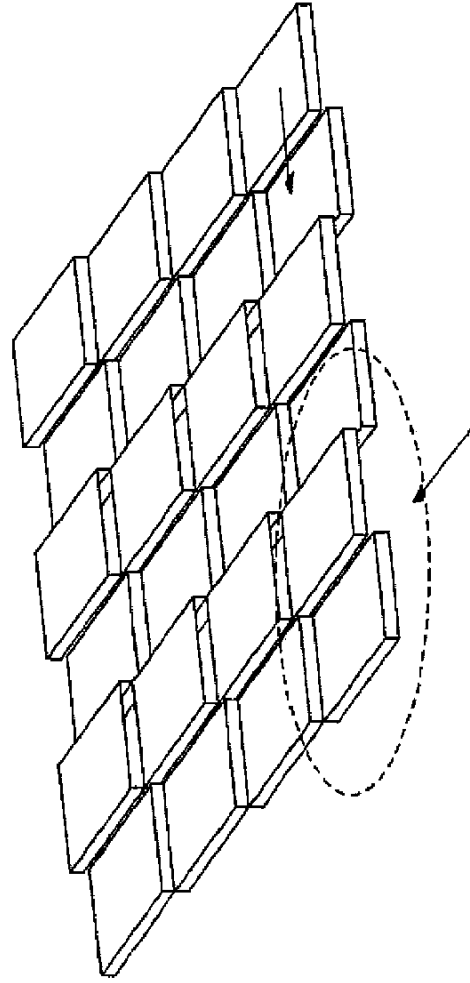
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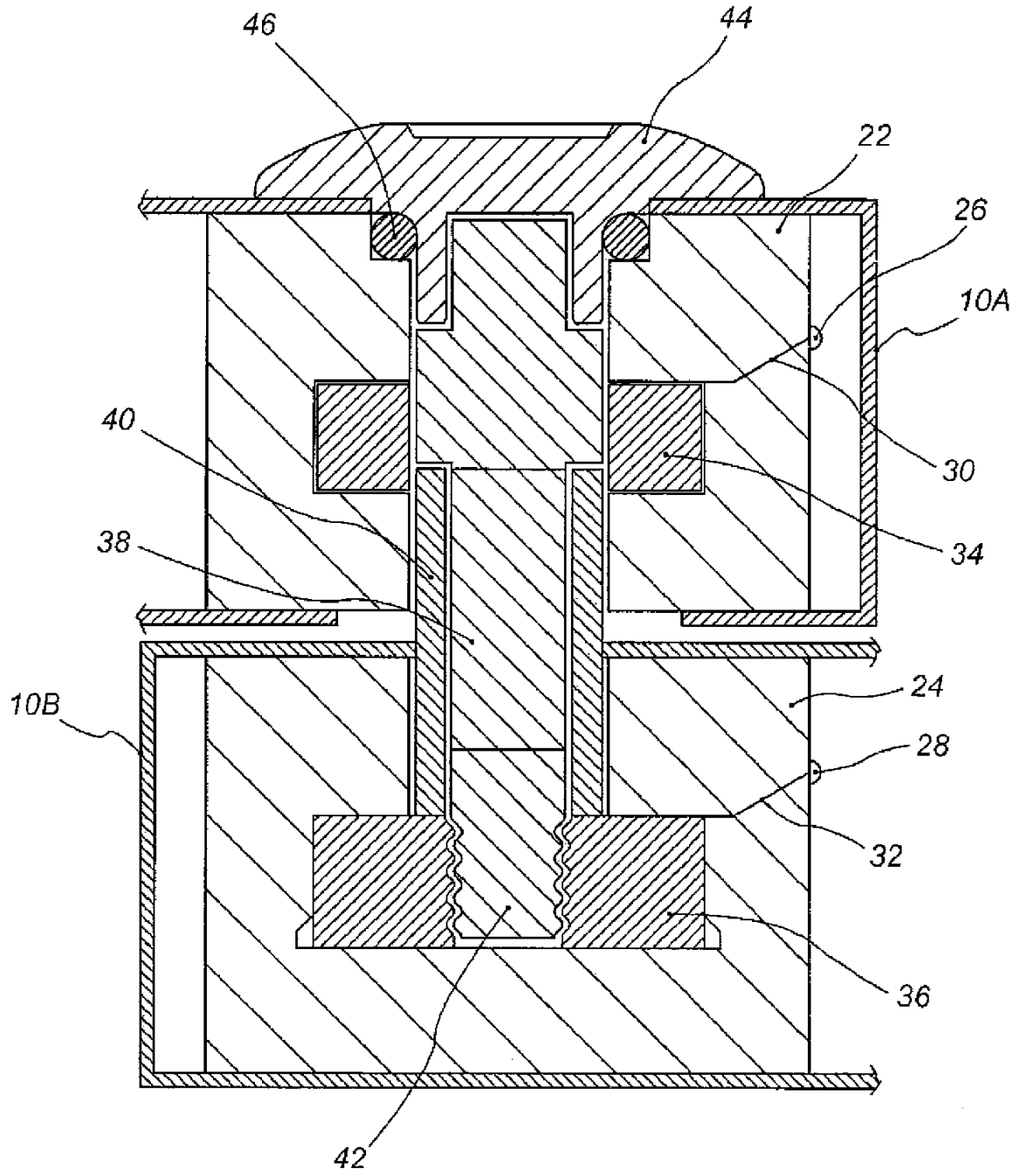


ŞEKİL 3



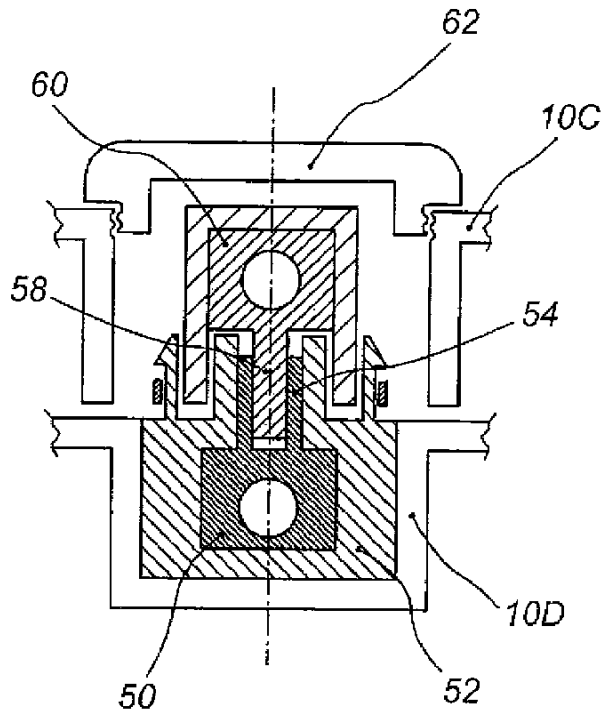
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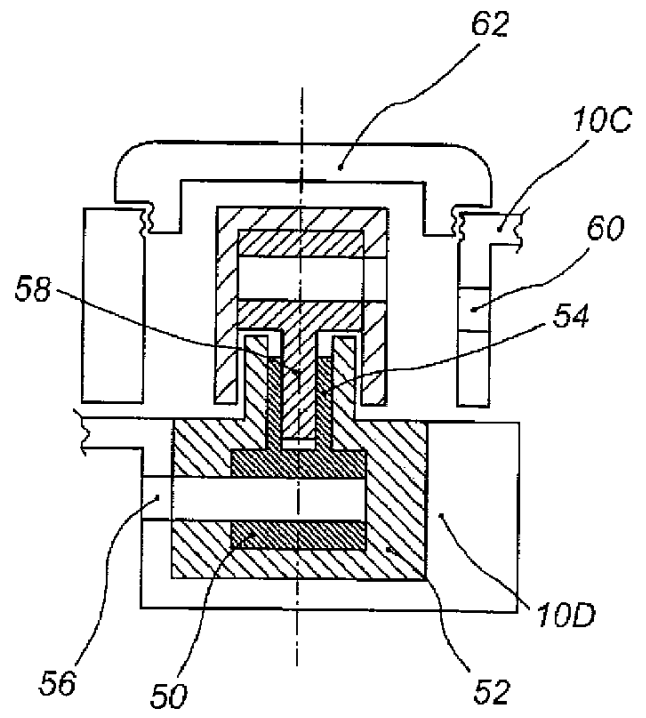


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