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DESCRIPTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] This invention relates to insulated ductwork products and, in particular, to an intermediate insulating product from which can be formed a derivative insulated ductwork product.

Background of the invention

[0002] Pre-formed insulated ductwork products for carrying gasses in, for example, air conditioning systems and are used throughout the building and construction industry particularly due to their relatively fast speed of erection and relatively low cost compared to metal or plastic pipe work that must be subsequently lagged. An example of such pre-formed insulated ductwork is shown in UK Patent Publication number GB1,137,121 to Lo-Dense Fixings (Rugby) Limited which discloses providing longitudinal channels in a plastics foam material with a backing material which can be folded into a square or a circular cross sectioned insulated ducting. Other examples are shown in US Patent Number 6,148,867 which also discloses providing longitudinal channels in a fibrous and/or cellular foam insulation material with a moisture facing outer material which can be folded into a circular cross sectioned insulated ducting. Other broadly similar systems are disclosed in International Patent Publication number WO8504922 and Dutch Patent Publication number NL7502320.

[0003] However, such conventional systems suffer from the disadvantage that they cannot be used for ducting liquid as the liquid can ruin the insulating material. Furthermore, the open nature of the insulation material to the airflow passing through the ducting can mean that bugs/diseases etc. are more likely to be able to survive and colonise in the shelter of the insulation joints, thus causing an increased health risk. Moreover, the open nature of the insulation material can also mean that dust from the insulation material could become airborne into the air passing along the throughbore, again causing an increased health risk.

Brief summary of the invention

[0004] In accordance with a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided an intermediate insulating product according to claim 1. The present invention provides a planar intermediate insulating product which can be formed into a non-planar, derivative insulated ductwork product. The derivative insulated ductwork product is typically of sufficient strength such that it can be installed to provide a fluid conduit such as an air conditioning conduit of itself and thereby obviates the time consuming and expensive conventional requirement for metal ductwork to be applied with insulation such as that shown in US Patent Number

6,000,437.

[0005] Importantly, the taper enables up to the substantial entirety of the sides of the channels (as existing in the intermediate insulating product) to contact each other when formed into the derivative insulated product, thereby ensuring integrity of the insulation in the derivative insulation product.

[0006] Typically, a continuous protective layer is provided on the bottom side of the insulating layer.

[0007] Typically, a protective layer is provided on the top side of the planar insulating layer prior to forming the channels, said protective layer adapted to reduce flaking or chipping of the planar insulating layer.

[0008] The channels are preferably formed by routing and optionally, the channels may be at least partially filled with a sealant and/or an adhesive.

[0009] The cumulative internal angles of the channels are typically arranged such that it is possible to bend the intermediate insulating product so as to form the derivative insulated ductwork product with a complete polygon cross-section. According to the invention, the sealing means comprises a flap member provided at one end of the vapour proof layer and which is arranged to overlap the other end of the vapour proof layer when the intermediate insulating product has been bent to form the non-planar, derivative insulated product such that the vapour proof layer extends greater than 360 degrees around the inner throughbore. Moreover, the vapour proof layer is preferably substantially the same width as the resulting innermost surface of the planar insulating layer to which it is applied, and has a longer length than the resulting innermost surface of the planar insulating layer such that the flap member projects past one end of the planar insulating layer. Typically, the flap member is integral with and forms an extension of the rest of the vapour proof layer.

[0010] The vapour proof layer preferably comprises a laminated vapour proof barrier and more preferably comprises a laminated foil vapour proof barrier formed from a number of layered sheets.

[0011] Typically, the vapour proof layer comprises a securing means formed on its resulting outermost surface and which is adapted to secure the vapour proof layer to the said resulting innermost surface of the planar insulating layer. Preferably, the securing means comprises a self adhesive formed on the resulting innermost surface of the vapour proof layer and more preferably the self adhesive comprises a pressure sensitive adhesive pre-applied to the resulting outermost surface of the vapour proof layer.

[0012] Preferably, a further vapour proof layer is applied to the bottom surface of the planar insulating layer such that the said further vapour proof layer forms an outer vapour proof protective barrier to the derivative insulated product. Preferably, a further securing means is

provided between the further vapour proof layer and the said bottom surface, and the said further securing means preferably comprises an adhesive means initially provided on the inner most surface of the further vapour proof layer.

[0013] The planar insulating layer comprises a substantially rigid material, and more preferably comprises a rigid phenolic foam.

[0014] According to a second aspect of the present invention there is also provided a derivative insulated ductwork product formed from an intermediate insulating product according to the first aspect of the present invention by mechanical manipulation of the intermediate insulating product thereof to bend it in regions adjacent the bottom of the channels, thereby causing the channels to close to form the non-planar, derivative insulated ductwork product.

[0015] Typically, a complete polygon cross-section is formed from an intermediate insulating product with cumulative internal angles of the channels such that it was possible to bend the intermediate insulating product so as to form a complete polygonal cross-section.

[0016] Preferably, the derivative insulated ductwork product is secured along a joining edge by a strip of adhesive tape applied along the joining edges of what was the intermediate insulation product.

[0017] According to a third aspect of the present invention there is also provided a section of ductwork product formed from an intermediate insulating product according to the first aspect of the present invention by mechanical manipulation of the intermediate insulating product thereof to bend it in regions adjacent the bottom of the channels, thereby causing the channels to close to form the non-planar, derivative insulated ductwork product.

[0018] According to a fourth aspect of the present invention there is also provided a connecting means for connecting a first section of ductwork in accordance with the third aspect of the present invention to a second section of ductwork in accordance with the third aspect of the present invention, the connecting means comprising:-

a first fitting member having an open end for accepting an end of the first section of ductwork;

wherein the other end of the first fitting member is connected to a side of a flange member which projects outwardly from the first fitting member; and

a second fitting member having an open end for accepting an end of the second section of ductwork; wherein

the other end of the second fitting member is connected to a side of a flange member which projects outwardly from the second fitting member;

and an internal throughbore which provides a sealed passageway for fluid to travel from a throughbore of the first ductwork, through said internal throughbore and into a throughbore of

the second ductwork.

[0019] According to a fifth aspect of the present invention there is also provided a ductwork system comprising two or more sections of ductwork in accordance with the third aspect of the present invention and one or more connecting devices, the connecting devices comprising:-

a first fitting member having an open end for accepting an end of the first section of ductwork; wherein the other end of the first fitting member is connected to a side of a first flange member which projects outwardly from the first fitting member; and

a second fitting member having an open end for accepting an end of the second section of ductwork; wherein

the other end of the second fitting member is connected to a side of a second flange member which projects outwardly from the second fitting member;

and an internal throughbore which provides a sealed passageway for fluid to travel from a throughbore of the first ductwork, through said internal throughbore and into a throughbore of the second ductwork.

[0020] Preferably, the first and second fitting members comprise respective first and second annular rings.

[0021] Typically, the first and second annular rings each comprise a substantially constant inner diameter and a substantially constant outer diameter.

[0022] Preferably, the said flange member(s) project radially outwardly from the respective first and second fitting members.

[0023] The outer diameter of the respective first and second fitting member preferably contacts the inner diameter of the respective ductwork and the said one face of the flange member is arranged into butting contact with the end of the respective ductwork.

[0024] The first and second fitting members preferably further comprise a securing means which acts between the fitting members and the respective ductwork to prevent separation of the ductwork from the fitting member in a direction away from the flange member.

[0025] The securing means preferably comprise one or more barb member(s) which point in a direction toward the respective flange member.

[0026] The first and second fitting members may each comprise the same outer diameter.

Alternatively, the first and second fitting members may each comprise different outer diameters.

[0027] Preferably, the flange member projects outwardly from the first and second fitting member by a distance substantially equal to the sidewall thickness of the ducting.

Brief description of the drawings

[0028]

Figs. 1A to 1F are sections illustrating the formation of a derivative insulated product from an intermediate insulation product, in accordance with the first, second and third aspects of the present invention;

Figs. 2A and 2B are sections illustrating alternative channel cross-sections of an intermediate insulation product in accordance with the first, second and third aspects of the present invention; and

Fig. 3A is a side view of a connector in accordance with a fourth aspect of the present invention for connecting two derivative insulated ductwork products in accordance with the first, second and third aspects of the present invention where both ductworks have the same internal diameter;

Fig. 3B is a cross sectional side view through one half of the connector of Fig. 3A;

Fig. 3C is a perspective view of the connector at Fig. 3A;

Fig. 4A is a side view of another embodiment of a connector in accordance with the fourth aspect of the present invention for connecting two ductworks having the same internal diameter together but at a 45° angle to one another in order to create a 45° bend;

Fig. 4B is a perspective view of the connector at Fig. 4A;

Fig. 5A is a side view of another embodiment of a connector in accordance with the fourth aspect of the present invention for connecting two ductworks having the same internal diameter together but at a 30° angle to one another in order to create a 30° bend;

Fig. 5B is a perspective view of the connector at Fig. 5A;

Fig. 6A is a side view of a connector in accordance with the fourth aspect of the present invention for connecting one ductwork having a larger internal diameter to another ductwork having a smaller internal diameter;

Fig. 6B is a cross sectional view through the lower half of the connector at Fig. 6A;

Fig. 6C is a side view of a slightly different embodiment of the connector shown in Fig. 6A;

Fig. 6D is a first perspective side view of the connector shown in Fig. 6C;

Fig. 6E is another perspective side view of the connector shown in Fig. 6C;

Fig. 7A is a side view of a connector in accordance with the fourth aspect of the present invention to break into a square section of ductwork to provide a branch of another section of ductwork;

Fig. 7B is an end view of the connector shown in Fig. 7A;

Fig. 8A is another embodiment of a connector in accordance with a fourth aspect of the present invention for connecting a relatively large circular ductwork to a relatively small diameter circular ductwork;

Fig. 8B is a perspective view of the connector shown in Fig. 8A; and

Fig. 9 is a side view of a connector in accordance with the fourth aspect of the present invention to break into a circular section of ductwork to provide a branch of another section of ductwork.

Detailed description of the invention

[0029] Fig. 1A is a section through a planar slab of insulating product 10. The product 10 has a "sandwich" construction with a core 11 of rigid phenolic insulating foam having a topside protective layer 12 and a bottomside protective layer 13, both layers 12 and 13 being in the form of an aluminium foil or fibre glass scrim layer 12, 13. Such a product 10 may be commercially sourced, for example, such foam slabs are, at the time of writing, available from Kingspan Insulation Limited of Herefordshire in the UK in standard sizes of 1200 mm x 2950 mm and 1000 mm x 2950 mm and are typically either 22mm or 33mm thick. Alternative core insulating material 11 could also be used such as a polyisocyanurate or a polyurethane.

[0030] Referring to Fig. 1B, the planer slab 10 is formed into an intermediate insulation product 20 according to the first aspect of the present invention by firstly providing the slab 10 with a series of parallel, "V" shaped channels 14 formed therein and with the edges of slab chamfered 15, 15' at the same angle as the sides of the channels 14.

[0031] Such channels 14 and chamfers 15, 15' may be formed in the slab 10 by a CNC router with a V shaped router bit. Where this is the case, the protective layer of material 12 may offer some protection to the core 11 against chipping or flaking during the routing, especially where the core 11 is made of a brittle insulator.

[0032] The cumulative sums of the internal angles of the all channels and the angle subtended between both chamfers 15, 15', is approximately 360°. Fig. 1B shows the

intermediate insulation product 20 with optional adhesive sealant 16 deposited in the bases of the channels 14.

[0033] The next step in forming an intermediate insulating product in accordance with the first aspect of the present invention is to apply a vapour barrier 18, having a securing means in the form of self adhesive 18A provided on its underside, to the upper and interrupted surface of the product 10 such that the adhesive 18A secures the vapour barrier 18 to the upper surface 12 of the core 11 such that the vapour barrier 18 spans across all of the channels 14. The vapour barrier 18 is preferably a laminated foil vapour barrier 18 and the adhesive 18A is preferably a pressure sensitive adhesive, which is pre-applied to the underside of the laminated foil barrier 18. Such a self-adhesive vapour barrier 18 can be commercially sourced. For example, the preferred vapour barrier 18 is a five ply laminated aluminium foil vapour barrier available from Venture Tape (®) of Northants, UK sold under the trade name VentureClad 1577CW ®. Alternative vapour barriers could also be used such as polythene and a suitable example of such a polythene is Duponts' chlorosulfonated polyethylene products marketed as Hypalon®.

[0034] Optionally, where the ductwork 30 is to be used in external applications (e.g. on the outside of buildings, factories, oil rigs etc.), a further outer layer (not shown) is preferably attached to the bottomside on the outer surface of the aluminium foil surface 13. Preferably, such a further outer layer is also vapour proof to enable the ductwork 30 to be weather proof. The vapour outer layer is preferably again a laminated foil vapour barrier provided with a pre-applied pressure sensitive adhesive and such a self-adhesive vapour barrier can be commercially sourced and is more preferably a five ply laminated aluminium foil vapour barrier available from Venture Tape (®) of Northants, UK sold under the trade name VentureClad 1577CW ®.

[0035] This results in the formation of the intermediate insulating product 20.

[0036] Thereafter and as illustrated in Figs. 1D, 1E and 1F, the intermediate insulation product 20 (with optional adhesive sealant 16) may be rolled up with appropriate mechanical manipulation or by hand whereupon the continuous areas 17 of core 11 deform, enabling the channels 14 to close and a polygonal shaped insulated product 30 to be formed as shown in Fig. 1E. Thus, a derivative insulated product 30 is then formed which can be used as a ductwork 30 to carry fluid such as air in for example an air conditioning system for a building.

[0037] The adhesive sealant 16 if present ensures a tight and permanent seal between the edges of the channels 14. Surplus adhesive sealant if present, egresses from the closed channels 14 and solidifies at the internal edge of the join between the channels 14.

[0038] Moreover, and as can be best seen in Fig. 1F, when the intermediate insulating product 20 with vapour barrier 18 attached is rolled up, the section of the inner lining 18C which bridges the channels 14 will naturally be moved into the channels 14 and thereby form a seal over the channels 14. The width of the vapour barrier 18 typically equals the width of the

intermediate insulating product 20 although as can be seen in Fig. 1C the length of the vapour barrier 18 is greater than the length of the intermediate insulating product 20 such that a flap member 18' is provided at one end of the intermediate insulating product 20. Furthermore, when the intermediate insulating product 20 has been fully rolled up to form the ductwork 30, the entire inner throughbore 40 of the ductwork 30 can be sealed with respect to the outside of the ductwork 30 by pressing the inner lining flap 18' (as seen in Fig. 1C as being provided at one end of the vapour barrier 18) with a suitable smooth edged hand tool or machine tool to seal the flap 18' against the other end of the vapour barrier 18. Accordingly, the flap 18' (which is integral with the rest of the vapour barrier 18) provides an overlap with the other end of the vapour barrier 18 when the intermediate insulating product has been bent to form the ductwork 30 such that the vapour barrier 18 extends greater than 360 degrees around the inner throughbore.

[0039] Consequently, the ductwork 30 can be used to carry liquids and/or provides a sealed throughbore 40 such that the risk of any air born bugs/diseases finding shelter to grow is substantially reduced.

[0040] Alternatively, and/or additionally, the vapour barrier 18 can be provided with a self cleaning and/or anti-bacterial surface coating and such a surface coating is commercially available from Cytack UK Limited and/or the vapour barrier 18 can be formed of a vinyl base with such an anti-bacterial and/or self cleaning layer applied.

[0041] Alternatively and preferably, the vapour barrier 18 may be pressed into the channels 14 (when it is applied to the upper surface of the planer product 10 to form the intermediate product 20) by a suitable tool such as a "V" shaped smooth edged hand tool (not shown) such that in the region of 5mm of vapour barrier 18 is stuck to each channel 14.

[0042] The longitudinal edges of the intermediate insulation product 20 which have been pushed together are held in place by an adhesive strip 19 of laminated foil vapour barrier. Ideally, this strip 19 is the same material as the laminated foil vapour barrier 13 already applied to the underside of the core slab 10 as illustrated in figure 1A and now on the periphery of the formed polygon shaped derivative insulated product or ductwork 30 as illustrated in figure 1E.

[0043] Optionally and additionally bands such as bands of tape or aluminium or plastic bands could be provided around the outer circumference of the derivative insulating product/ductwork 30 to provide additional strength in order to keep the edges (of the intermediate insulation product 20) together and thereby the polygon shape of the ductwork 30..

[0044] The channels are shown in figures 1A to 1C as perfect V shaped channels. However, embodiments of the present invention are much more preferably provided with the alternative channel cross-sections illustrated in figures 2A and 2B. In Fig. 2A, the base of a channel 14 is shown with a small, flat section 120 and in Fig. 2B, it is curved 121. Also, the depth of the channels 14 could be varied depending on the strength of the insulating product core 11 and/or the thickness of the material and/or the elasticity of the bottomside protective layer 13 should it

need to expand to accommodate deformation for the insulating product core 11. Conceivably, the base of the channel 14 could extend to the bottomside protective layer 13 where there would then be no deformation of the insulating core 11 as such, just flexing of the supporting bottomside protective layer 13.

[0045] In the above example, it is stated that the cumulative sums of the internal angles of the channels 14 and the angle subtended between both chamfers 15, 15' is approximately 360°. However, because the adhesive sealant 18 may partially fill the channel 14 such that the edges of the channel do not fully meet, a complete and structurally sound polygon 30 can be created when the cumulative sum of angles of the channels 14 and the angle subtended between both chamfers 15, 15' exceeds 360°. Conversely, the edges of the channels 14, may deform when pushed together, enabling a complete polygon 30 to be created when the cumulative sum of angles of the channels 14 and the angle subtended between both chamfers 15, 15' is less than 360°.

[0046] In the above example, the taper of the channels 14 is uniform. This need not be the case and indeed appropriate selection of tapers could be used, for example, to provide a polygon shaped derivative insulated ducting product 30 with a degree of eccentricity (e.g. approximating an ellipse). For example, the resulting insulating product/ductwork 30 need not be circular but could be, for example, an oval shape having flattened sides to provide a flat oval ductwork (not shown) by leaving the upper and lower flat sections of the ductwork 30 without channels 14.

[0047] Also in the above example, the insulating core 11 is shown with two initial protective layers 12, 13. However, the principle of the present invention applies equally to insulator cores 11 with a single protective layer 13 or indeed no protective layer.

[0048] Furthermore, whilst the shape of the derivative insulated product 30 described is polygonal, the more channels 14 used to form a polygon, the more it will approximate a circle, especially if the deformation of the core 11 at the base 17 of the channel 14 smoothes the periphery of the polygon.

[0049] Typically, the ductwork 30 would be supplied to its site of installation (e.g. a building site) from a factory pre-rolled and as shown in Fig. 1E such that it is ready to be installed on site. In order to aid installation on site and also to ensure that individual ductwork 30 sections can be joined together in a sealed manner, a number of connectors in accordance with the fourth aspect of the present invention are also provided and are shown in Figs. 3 -8.

[0050] The first embodiment of a connector 200 is shown in Fig. 3A, 3B and 3C. The connector 200 comprises an annular ring 210 having a constant inner diameter and being provided with an outwardly extending flange shoulder 220 which projects radially outwardly from the mid point of the annular ring 210. An outwardly and rearwardly projecting gripping means in the form of a pointed rib or barb 230L, 230R is also provided on each side of the flange ring 220 where the barb 230L, 230R has a sharpened outer point which is pointed in the

direction of the flange ring 220. The connector 200 is preferably formed of a rigid plastic material such as a Class O (fire resistant) plastic material but it could be formed from other suitable materials and this could be a metal such as galvanised sheet, aluminium sheet, stainless steel, aluminised steel etc., depending upon the end use of the ductwork 30.

[0051] In use, a left hand section of ductwork 30 is pushed on to the left hand part 210L of the annular ring 210 where the outer diameter of the annular ring 210 is chosen such that it is a close fit with the inner diameter of the ductwork 30. The ductwork 30 is pushed on to the connector 200 until the end of the ductwork 30 butts against the left hand face of the flange should 220 and the barb 230L projects into and thereby grips the inner diameter of the ductwork 30. The angle of the barb 230L is such that it prevents the ductwork 30 from backing off the connector 200. An end of an other ductwork 30 is pushed on to the other end 210R of the connector 200 and the radius of the flange 220 is chosen such that it has the same diameter as the outer surface of both sections of ductwork 30 such that a flushed outer joint is provided between the two ends of the ductworks 30 and the flange 220. A suitable adhesive, such as a mastic, can be applied between the connector 200 and the inner circumference of the ductwork 30 if desired, in order to increase the connection between the two. The two ductworks 30 can then be sealed together by applying tape around the outer circumference of the joint such that the tape seals over the joint created between the flange 220 and the two ends of the ductwork 30.

[0052] The ductwork 30 can be cut on site to suit the length required.

[0053] Various other connectors are shown in the drawings. Fig. 4A shows a connector broadly similar to the connector 200 but formed with a 45° bend between the left hand 310L and right hand 310R sides of the annular ring 310. Bards 330L and 330R are also provided and point towards the flange ring 320 and serve the same purpose as the barbs 230L, 230R and flange ring 220 as described for the connector 200. Moreover, two connectors 300 can be used with a short length of ducting 30 there between to form a 90° bend in a long length of duct tape 30.

[0054] Fig. 5A shows another embodiment of connector which is broadly similar to the connector 300 of Fig. 4A and B where like components in the connector 500 have been indicated with a numeral prefix 5 instead of numeral pre-fix 3. The main difference between the connector 300 and 500 is that the connector 500 has a 30° angle between the two sides 510L and 510R and thus three connectors 500 could be used together with short lengths of ductwork 30 between them in order to make a 90° bend in a long length of a plurality of ductwork sections 30 connected in series.

[0055] Figs. 6A and 6B show a broadly similar connector 600 to the connector 200 of Fig. 3A to 3C where like components have been marked with the reference numeral prefix 6 instead of the reference numeral prefix 2.

[0056] However, there is a difference in the connector 600 in that the right hand side annual

ring 610 R is smaller in diameter than the left hand side annular 610R in order that the connector 600 can be used to connect two ductworks 30 having different diameters together.

[0057] Figs. 6C, 6D and 6E show a very similar connector 600 to that of Figs. 6A and 6B where the only difference between them is that the connector 600 in Figs. 6C and 6E has two barbs 630L and 630L' on the left hand annular ring 610L and also has two barbs 630R, 630R' on the right hand annular ring 610R in order to increase the gripping force between the connector 600 and the ductworks 30.

[0058] The connector 800 shown in Fig. 8A is broadly similar to the connector 700 and like components have the prefix 8 instead of the prefix 7. However, the connector 800 has a circular cross section at each end 810L and 810R but which are again separated by a tapered transitional diameter section 810M.

[0059] The connector 900 in Fig. 9 is somewhat different from the other connectors in that the left hand side 910L comprises a concave end face and is intended to be inserted into an aperture cut into the side wall of a length of circular ductwork 30 such that the end 910L provides the ability to cut into longitudinal lengths of circular ductwork 30. Figs. 7A and 7B show another form of connector 700 which is broadly similar to the connector 900 shown in Fig. 9 where like components have the prefix 7 instead of the prefix 9. However, the connector 700 has a left hand annular ring 710L which has a flat end face and is oval in cross section, and the right hand side of the flange ring 720L is connected to a tapered transitional diameter section 710M which reduces in diameter from the left hand to the right hand side until it joins the left hand side of the flange ring 720R. The flat end face of the left hand annular ring 710L is arranged to be inserted into a like-shaped aperture cut into the planar sidewall of a rectangular section of ductwork 30.

[0060] In all cases, tape is wound around the joints created by the connectors such that the connectors are sealed with respect to the ductwork lengths 30, and a preferred tape will match the external coating of the ductwork 30. For example, if the ductwork 30 is supplied with the additional vapour proof outer layer, the tape 18 can comprise the same material as the additional layer (since it is preferably self adhesive). However, if the ductwork 30 is supplied without the additional vapour proof outer layer, the tape 18 can comprise any other suitable tape such as reinforced Aluminium foil tape available from Kingspan Insulation Limited of Herefordshire in the UK under product number 1524.

[0061] Modifications and improvements to the embodiments of the present inventions described herein may be made by those persons skilled in the relevant art without departing from the scope of the invention.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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

Patent documents cited in the description

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- US6148867A [0002]
- WO8504922A [0002]
- NL7502320 [0002]
- US6000437A [0004]

PATENTKRAV

1. Isolerende mellemprodukt (20) indrettet til at danne ikke-plane, afledte isolerede kanalsystemer (30), hvor det isolerende mellemprodukt (20) omfatter et plant isolerende lag (11) med en resulterende inderste overflade, i hvilken der er dannet adskillige parallelle kanaler (14);
 5 hvor kanalerne (14) har tværsnit med tilspidsede sider;
 yderligere omfattende et damptæt lag (18) påført den resulterende inderste overflade således, at det damptætte lag (18) danner bro over de adskillige parallelle kanaler (14);
 10 hvor, med efterfølgende mekanisk manipulation, det isolerende mellemprodukt (20) kan bukkes i områder i tilstødning til bunden af kanalerne (14), hvorved det forårsages at kanalerne (14) i det væsentlige lukker for dannelsen af ikke-plane, afledte isolerede kanalsystemer (30) med en indvendig gennemgående boring og det damptætte lag (18) danner en damptæt indvendig foring (18) på det afledte isolerende kanalsystem (30);
 15 det damptætte lag (18) omfatter en tætningsindretning til i det væsentlige at tætte den indvendige gennemgående boring i forhold til ydersiden af det afledte isolerede kanalsystem (30), **kendetegnet ved, at** tætningsindretningen omfatter et flapelement til-vejebragt ved én ende af det damptætte lag (18) og som er indrettet til at overlappe den anden ende af det damptætte lag (18), når det isolerende mellemprodukt (20) er bukket
 20 til dannelsen af det ikke-plane, afledte isolerede kanalsystem (30), således at det damp-tætte lag (18) strækker sig over mere end 360° omkring den indvendige gennemgående boring.

 2. Isolerende mellemprodukt (20) ifølge krav 1, hvor et kontinuert beskyttelseslag er
 25 tilvejebragt på en resulterende yderste overflade af det isolerende lag, og/eller eventuelt, hvor et beskyttelseslag er tilvejebragt på den resulterende inderste overflade af det plane isolerende lag før dannelsen af kanalerne (14), hvilket beskyttelseslag er indrettet til at reducere afskalning eller splintning af det plane isolerende lag, eller eventuelt, hvor kanalerne (14) er dannede ved fræsning.
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 3. Isolerende mellemprodukt (20) ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvor kanalerne (14) er i det mindste delvis fyldt med et tætningsmiddel og/eller et klæbemiddel, og/eller eventuelt, hvor de kumulative indvendige vinkler i kanalerne (14) er således, at det er muligt at bukke det isolerende mellemprodukt (20) til dannelsen af det afledte isolerede
 35 kanalsystem (30) med et fuldstændigt polygont tværsnit.

4. Isolerende mellemprodukt (20) ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvor det plane isolerende lag omfatter et i det væsentlige stift materiale og eventuelt, hvor det i det væsentlige stive materiale omfatter stift phenolskum.
5. Isolerende mellemprodukt (20) ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvor flapelementet er integreret med og danner en forlængelse af resten af det damptætte lag (18).
6. Isolerende mellemprodukt (20) ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvor det 10 damptætte lag (18) har i det væsentlige samme bredde som den resulterende inderste overflade af det plane isolerende lag, som det er påført, og har en længere længde end den resulterende inderste overflade af det plane isolerende lag således, at flapelementet stikker forbi en ende af det plane isolerende lag og/eller eventuelt, hvor det damptætte lag (18) omfatter en lamineret damptæt barriere, og eventuelt, hvor den damptætte 15 barriere omfatter en lamineret folie-damptæt barriere dannet af et antal flerlags folier.
7. Isolerende mellemprodukt (20) ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvor det damp 20 tætte lag (18) omfatter en fastgørelsесindretning dannet på dets resulterende yderste overflade og som er indrettet til at fastgøre det damptætte lag (18) til den resulterende inderste overflade af det plane isolerende lag, og eventuelt, hvor fastgørelsесindretningen omfatter et selvklæbende materiale udformet på den resulterende inderste overflade af det damptætte lag (18), og eventuelt, hvor det selvklæbende materiale omfatter en trykfølsom klæber, som på forhånd er påført den resulterende yderste overflade af det damptætte lag (18).
- 25 8. Isolerende mellemprodukt (20) ifølge ethvert af de foregående krav, hvor et yderligere damptæt lag (18) er påført en resulterende yderste overflade af det plane isolerende lag således, at det yderligere damptætte lag (18) danner en udvendig damptæt beskyt 30 telsesbarriere på det afledte isolerede kanalsystem (30), og eventuelt, hvor en yderligere fastgørelsесindretning er tilvejebragt imellem det yderligere damptætte lag (18) og den yderste overflade, og eventuelt, hvor den nævnte yderligere fastgørelsесindretning omfatter en klæbeindretning indledningsvis tilvejebragt på den inderste overflade af det yderligere damptætte lag (18).
- 35 9. Afledt isoleret kanalsystem (30) dannet af et isolerende mellemprodukt (20) ifølge ethvert af kravene 1 til 8 ved mekanisk manipulation af det isolerende mellemprodukt

(20) til bøjning i områder i tilstødning til bunden af kanalerne (14), hvorved det forår-sages at kanalerne (14) lukkes, for dannelsen af det plane, afledte isolerede kanalsystem (30), og eventuelt hvor det afledte isolerede kanalsystem (30) har et komplet polygon tværsnit, som er dannet af et isolerende mellemprodukt (20) med kumulative indvendige
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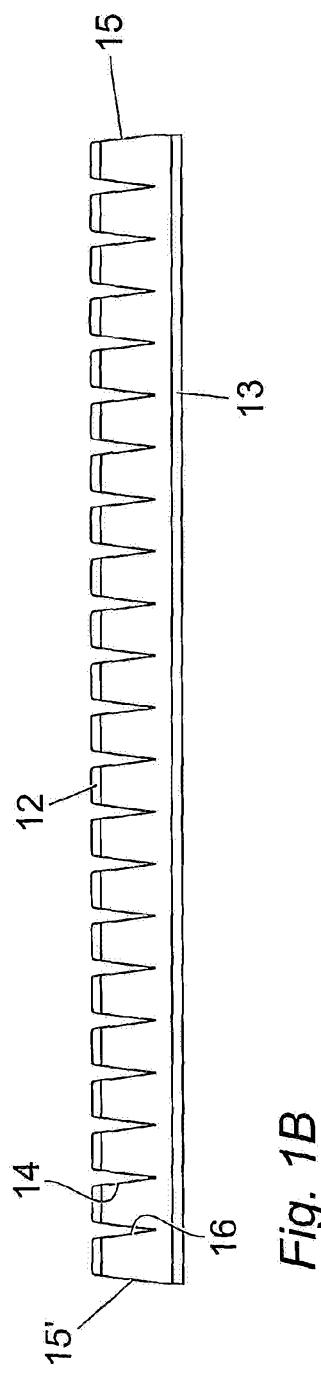
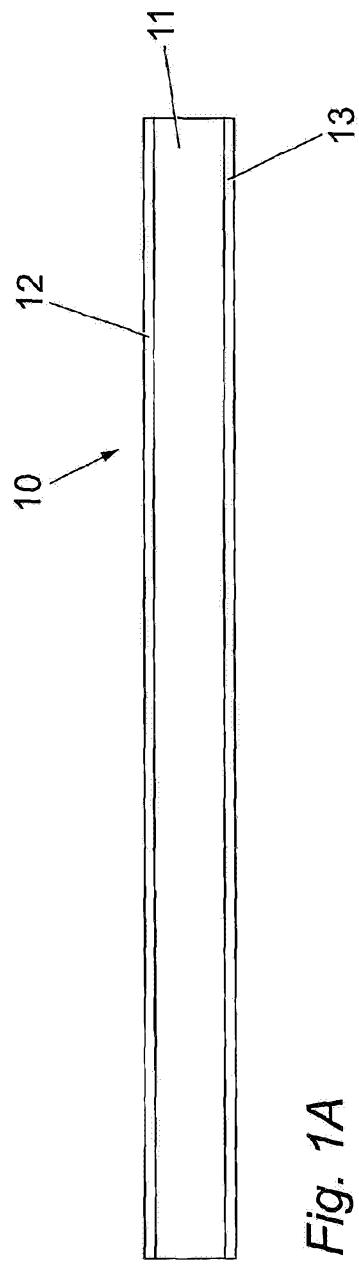
13. Kanalsystemforbindelsesindretning ifølge krav 11 eller krav 12, hvor den eller de nævnte flangeelementer i forbindelsesindretningen stikker radialt ud fra det respektive første og andet forbindelseselement, og/eller eventuelt, hvor den udvendige diameter af det respektive første og andet forbindelseselement kontakter den indvendige diameter

5 af den respektive kanalsystemsektion og den nævnte respektive side af flangeelementet er anbragt i anlægskontakt med enden af den respektive kanalsystemsektion og/eller eventuelt, hvor det første og andet forbindelseselement yderligere omfatter en fastgørelsesindretning, som virker imellem forbindelseselementerne og den respektive kanalsystemsektion for at forhindre adskillelse af kanalsystemsektionen fra forbindel-

10 seselementet i en retning bort fra flangeelementet, og eventuelt, hvor fastgørels- indretningen omfatter ét eller flere modhageelementer, som peger i en retning imod det respektive flangeelement.

14. Kanalsystemforbindelsesindretning ifølge ethvert af kravene 11 til 13, hvor det første og andet forbindelseselement hver især omfatter den samme udvendige diameter eller eventuelt, hvor det første og andet forbindelseselement hver især omfatter forskellige udvendige diametre og/eller eventuelt hvor det første og andet flangeelement stikker ud fra det første og andet forbindelseselement med en afstand, som i det væsentlige er lig med sidevægstykkelsen for kanalsystemsektionen og/eller eventuelt, hvor det første og 20 andet flangeelement omfatter modstående flader af den samme flange, eller eventuelt, hvor det første og andet flangeelement omfatter et par langsgående i afstand placerede flanger.

DRAWINGS



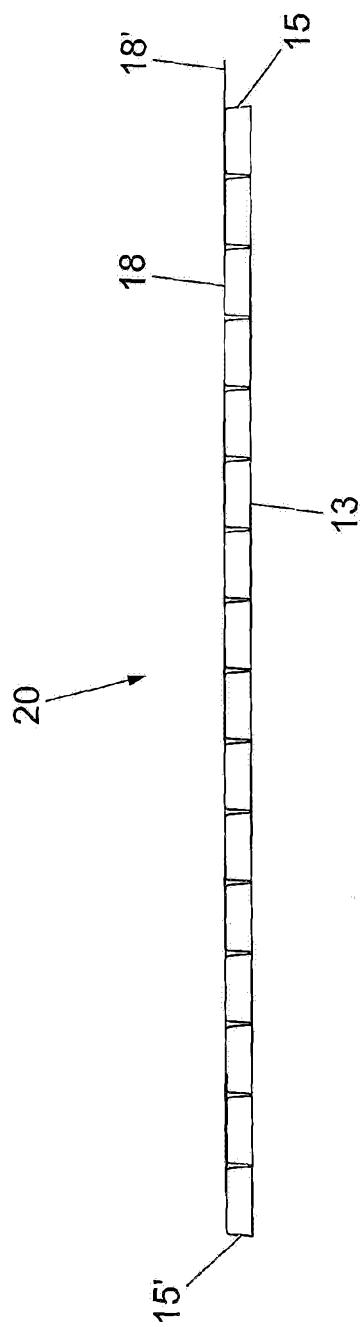


Fig. 1C

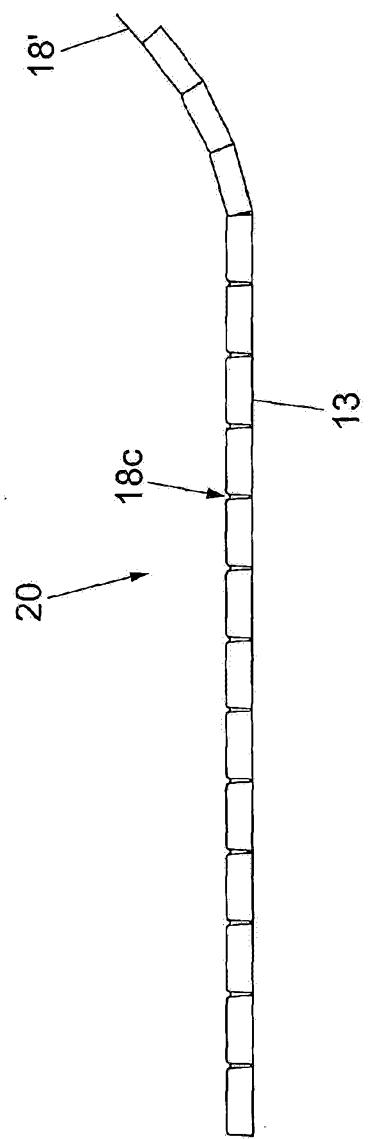


Fig. 1D

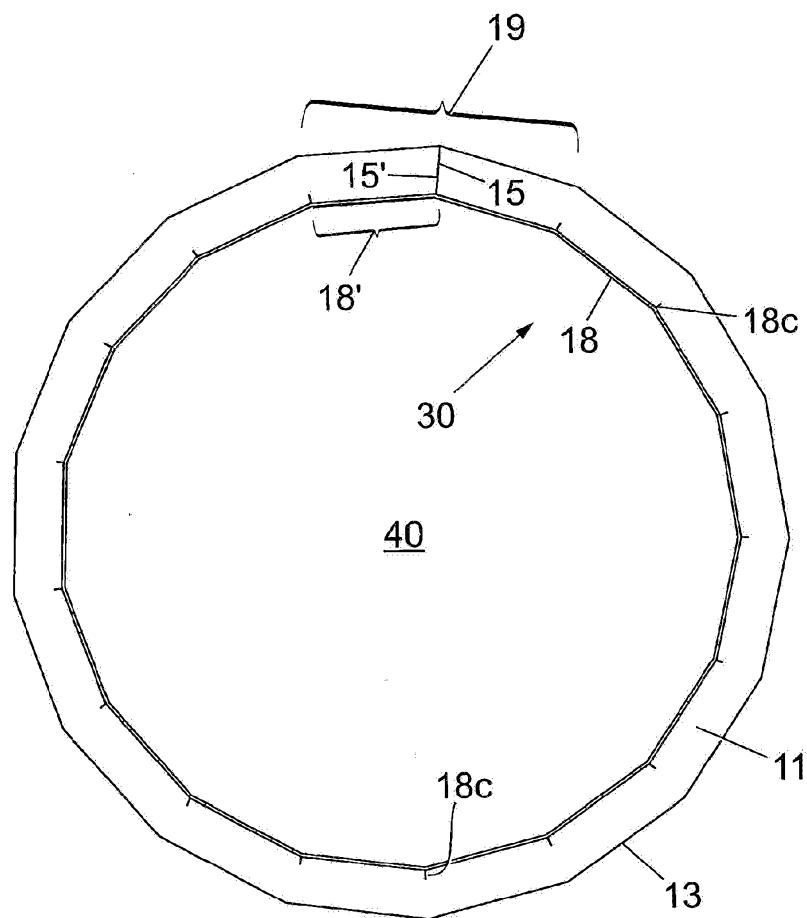


Fig. 1E

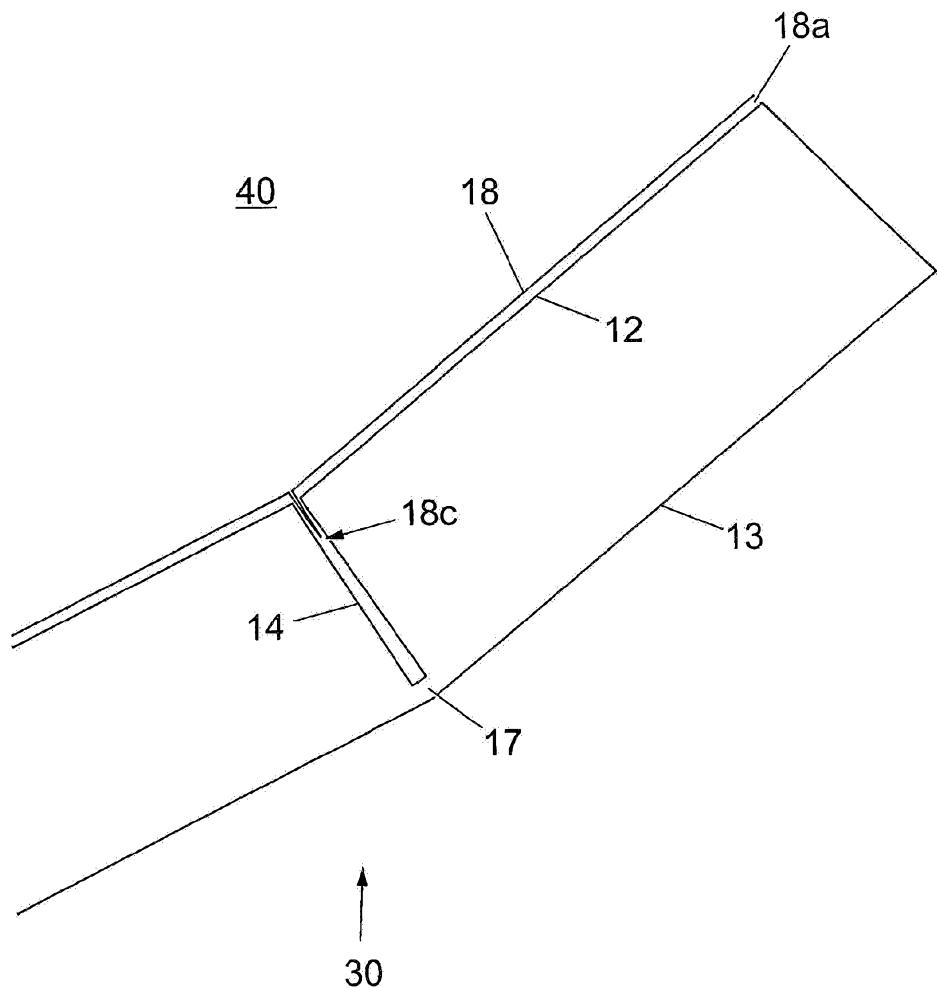


Fig. 1F

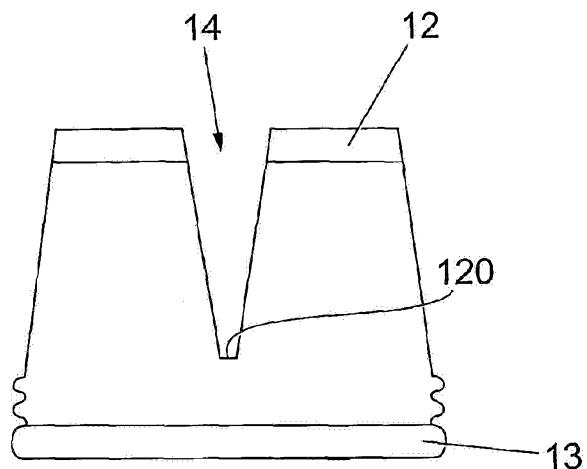


Fig. 2A

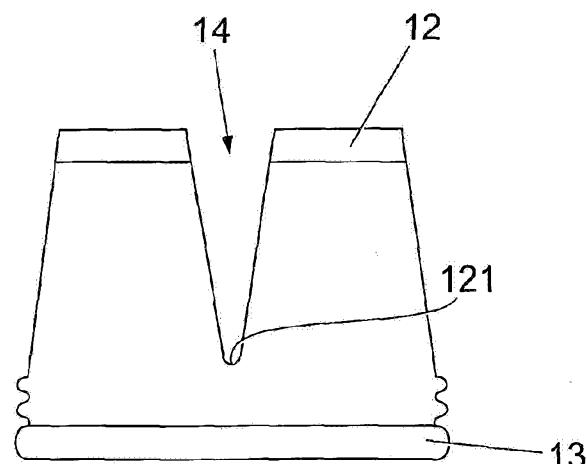
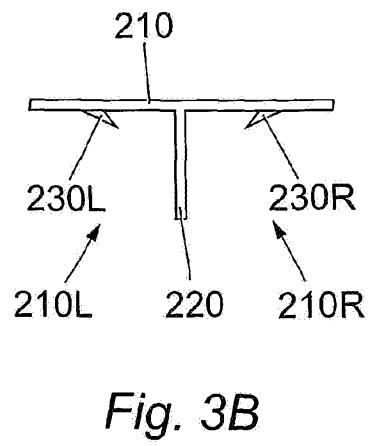
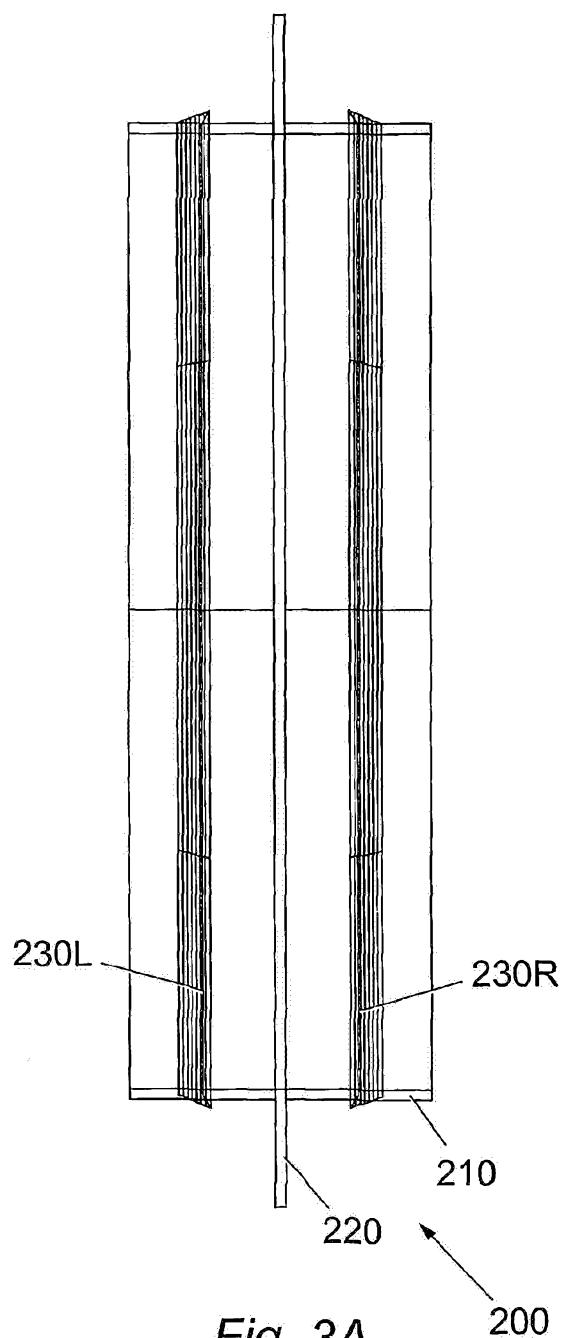


Fig. 2B



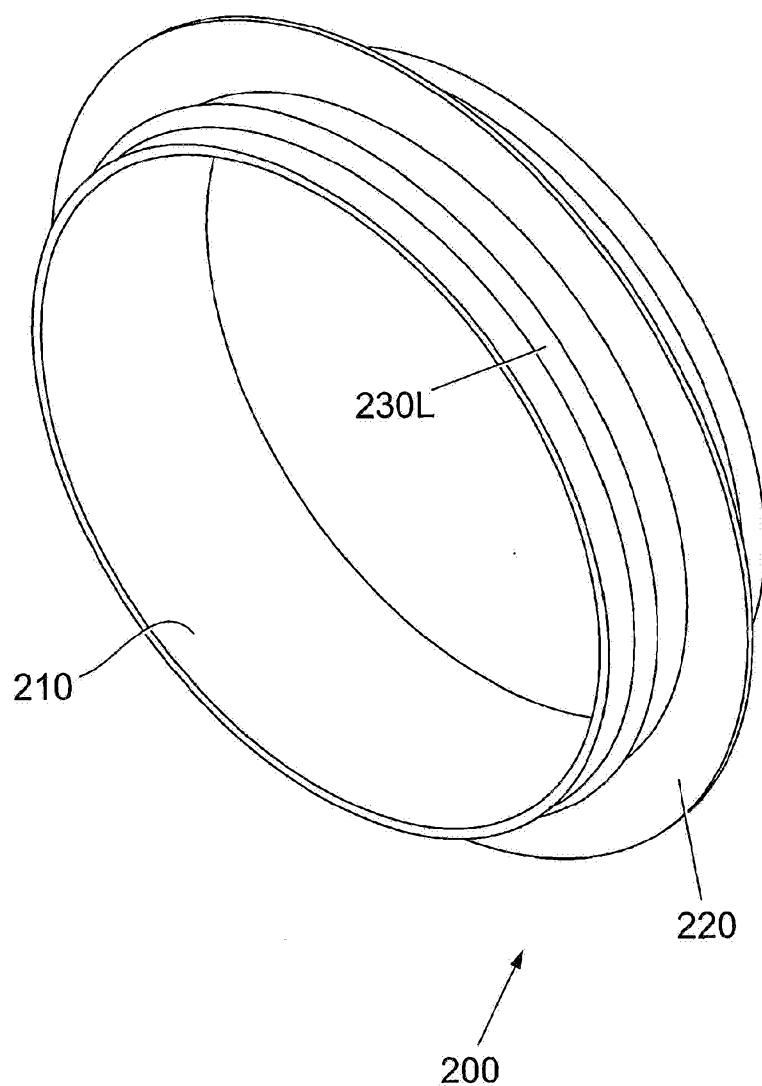


Fig. 3C

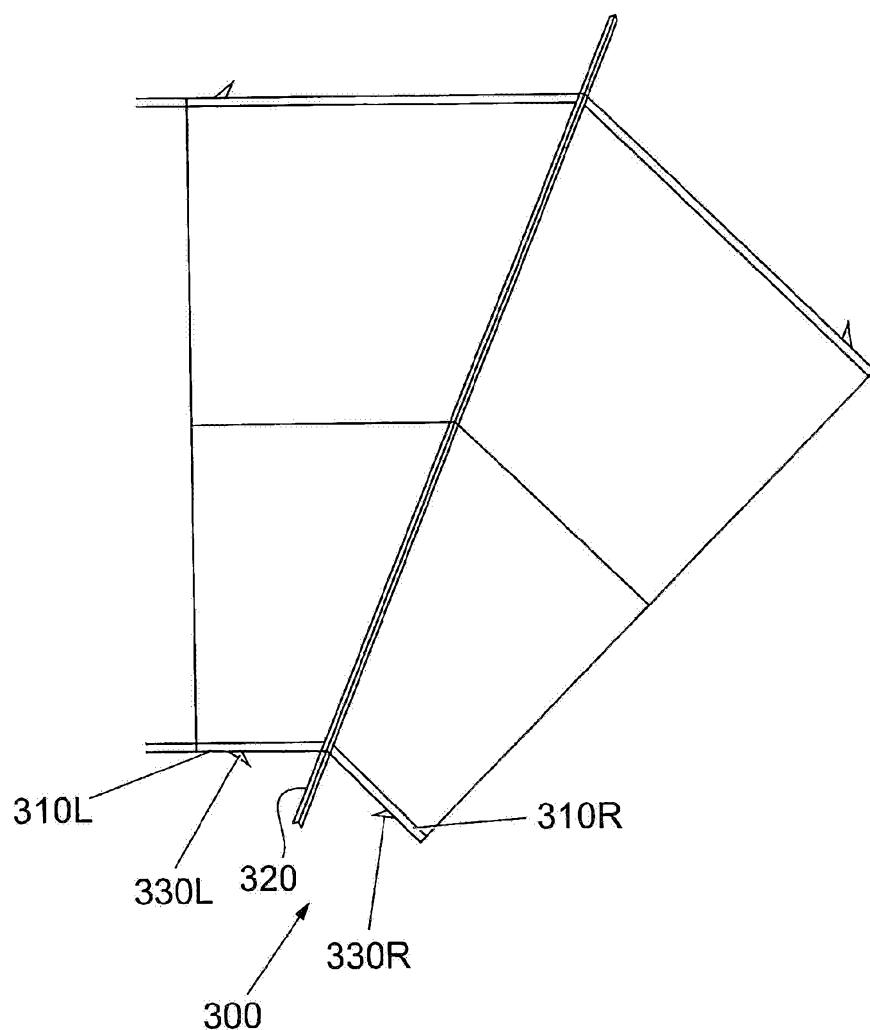


Fig. 4A

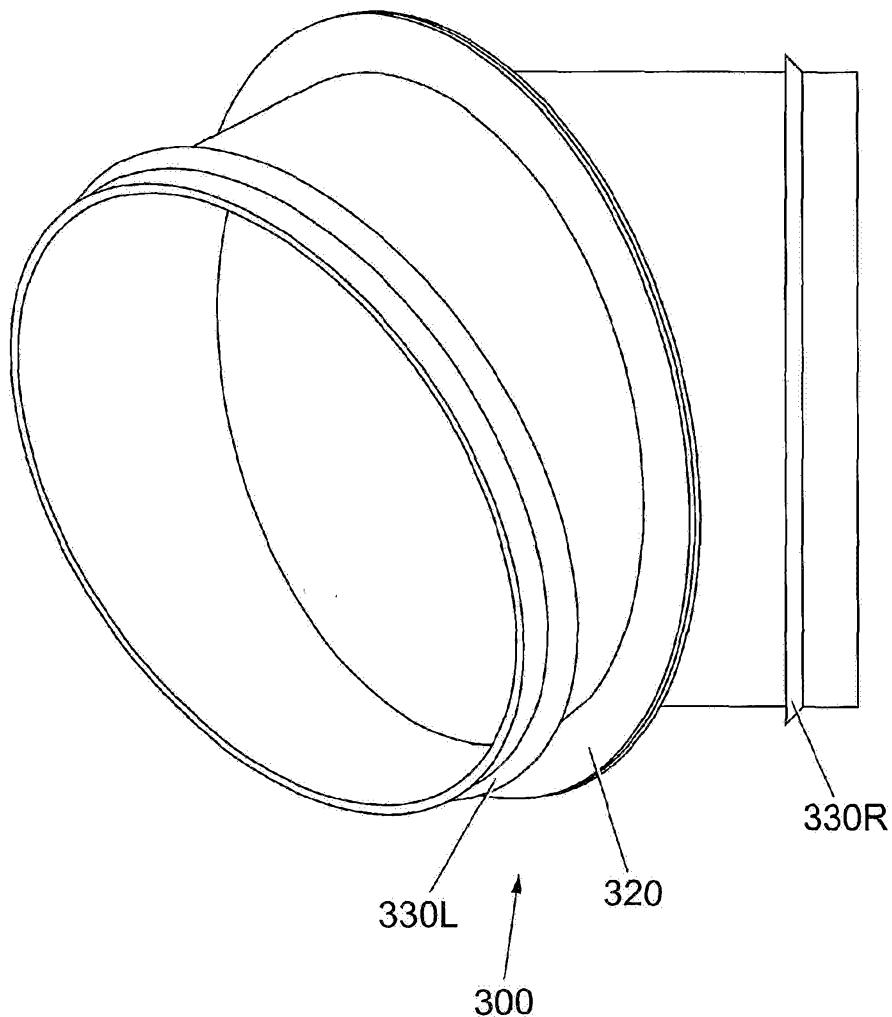


Fig. 4B

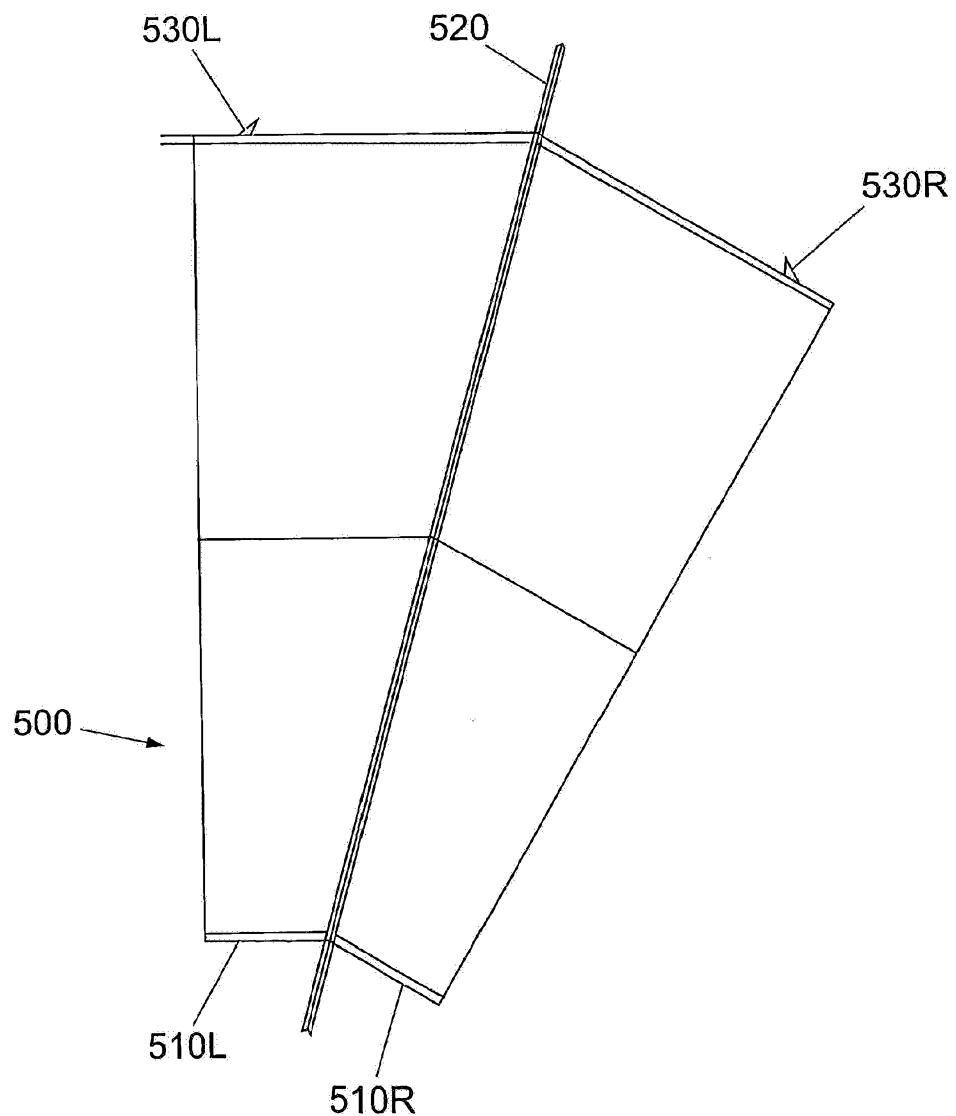


Fig. 5A

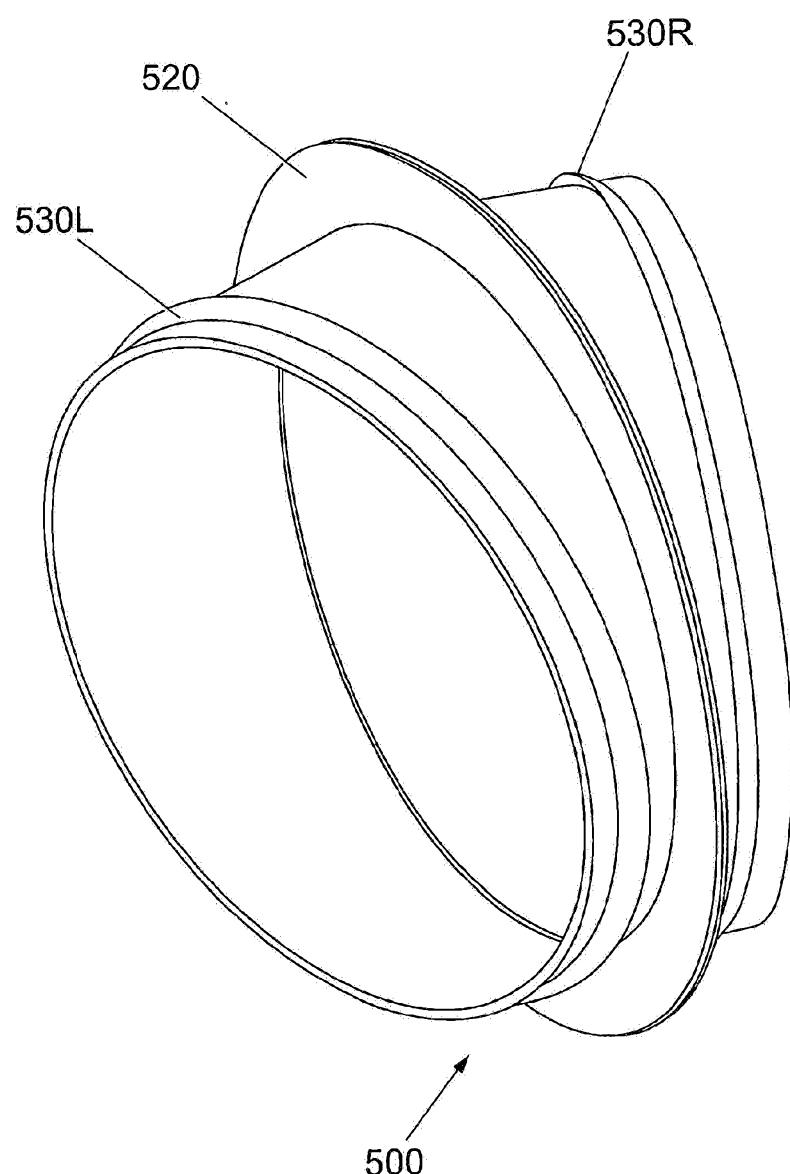


Fig. 5B

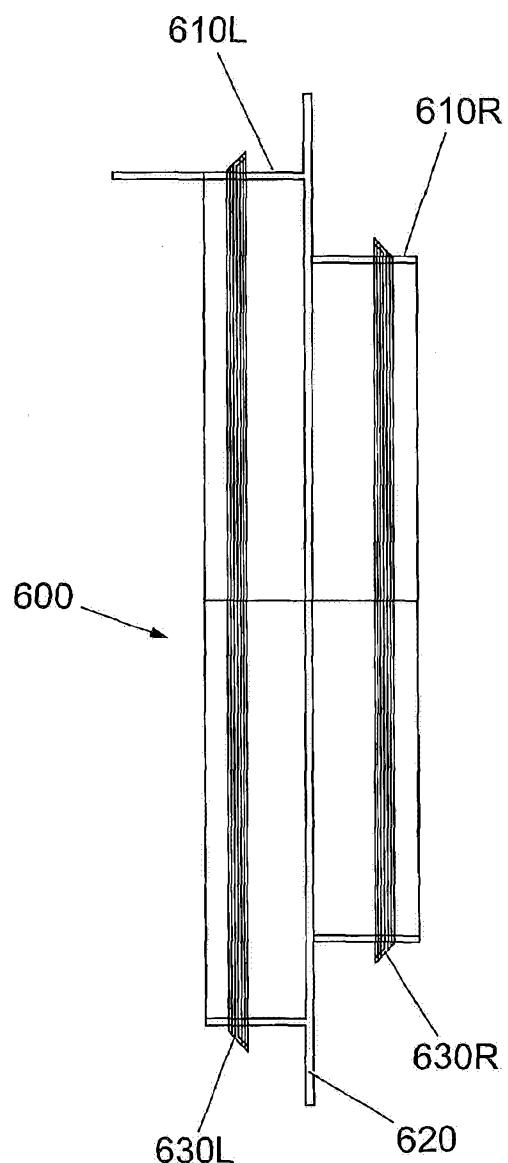


Fig. 6A

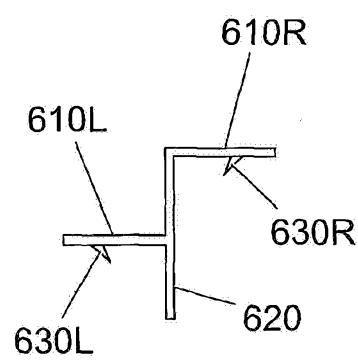


Fig. 6B

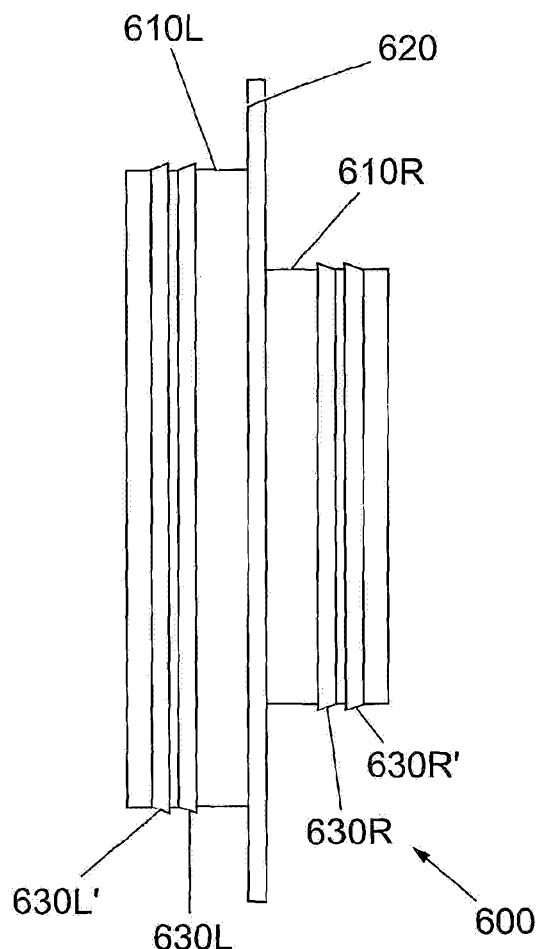
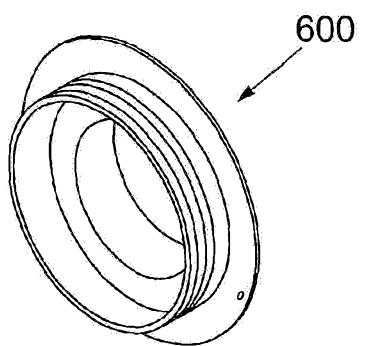
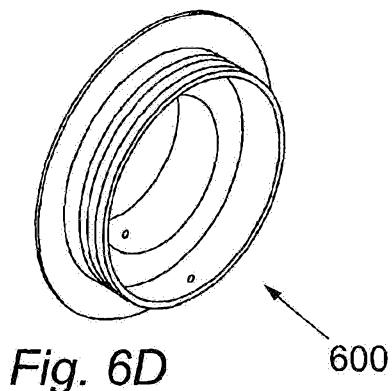


Fig. 6C

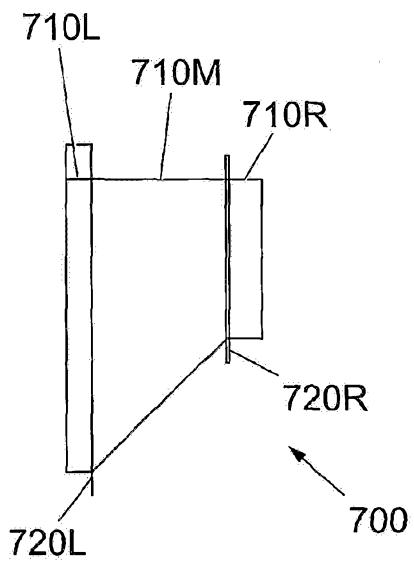


Fig. 7A

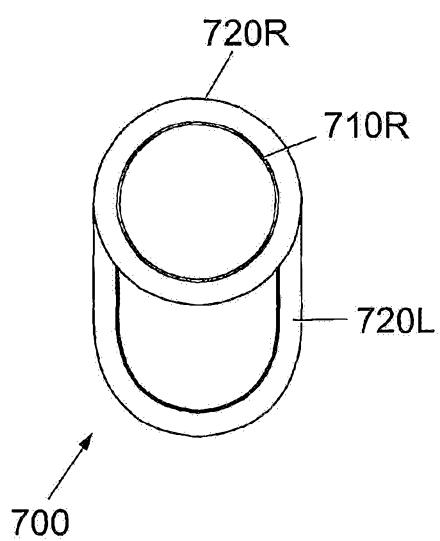


Fig. 7B

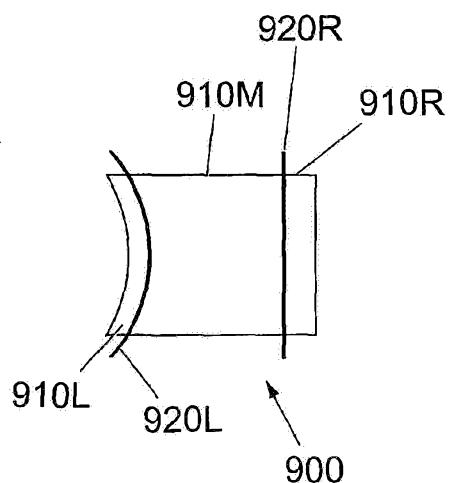


Fig. 9

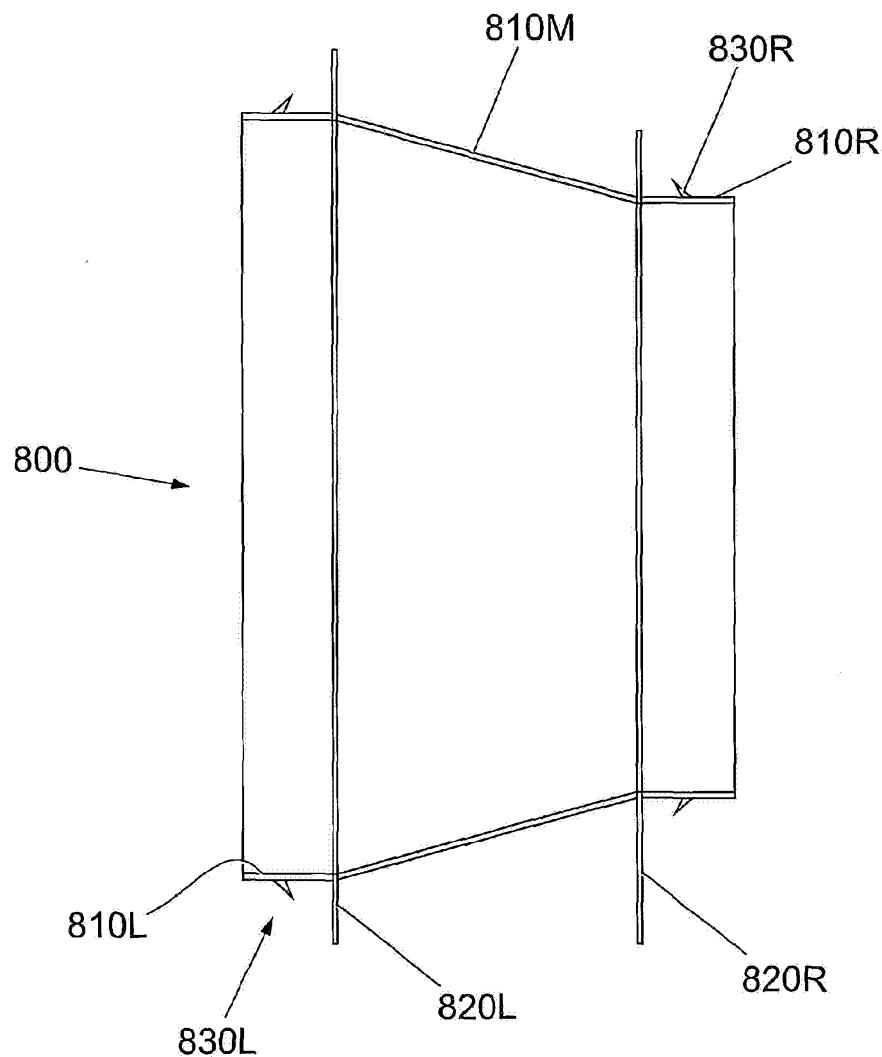


Fig. 8A

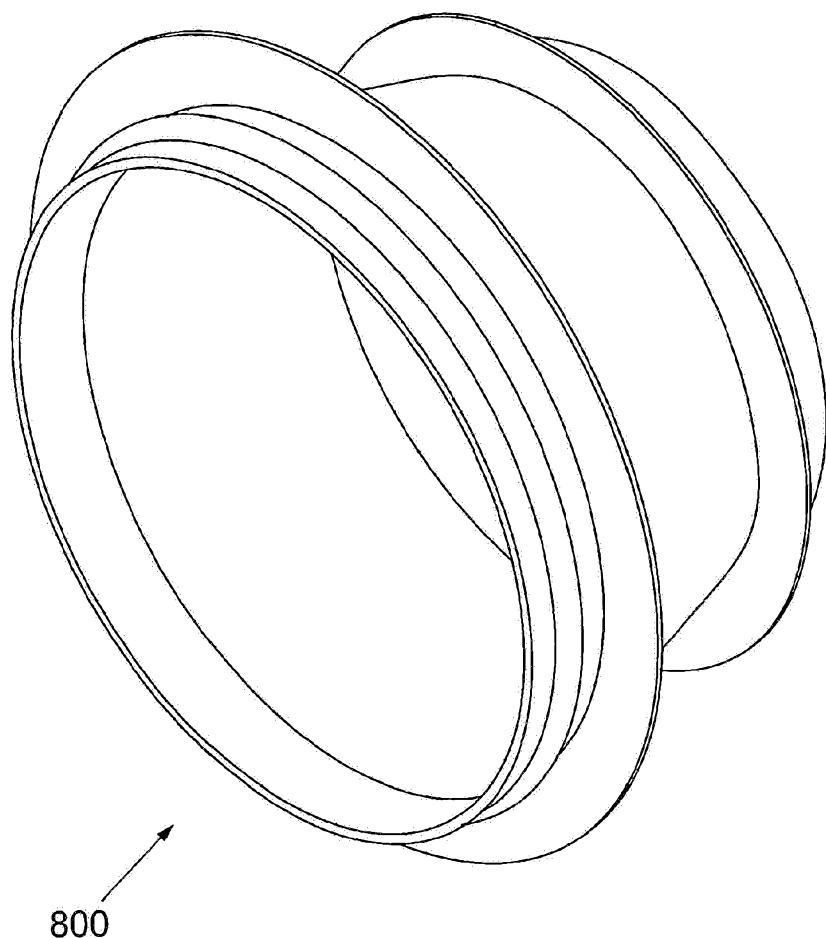


Fig. 8B