

(19) **DANMARK**



Patent- og
Varemærkestyrelsen

(10) **DK/EP 2886752 T3**

(12) **Oversættelse af
europæisk patentskrift**

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- (51) Int.Cl.: **E 04 H 12/12 (2006.01)**
- (45) Oversættelsen bekendtgjort den: **2021-02-15**
- (80) Dato for Den Europæiske Patentmyndigheds
bekendtgørelse om meddelelse af patentet: **2021-01-13**
- (86) Europæisk ansøgning nr.: **14199983.9**
- (86) Europæisk indleveringsdag: **2014-12-23**
- (87) Den europæiske ansøgnings publiceringsdag: **2015-06-24**
- (30) Prioritet: **2013-12-23 ES 201331902**
- (84) Designerede stater: **AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV
MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR**
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- (54) Benævnelse: **VINDMØLLE, DER OMFATTER ET TÅRN Udstyret med en flerhed af kilesten, og
Fremgangsmåde til konstruktion af vindmøllen**
- (56) Fremdragne publikationer:
WO-A1-2013/022341
DE-A1- 2 235 499
DE-A1- 2 903 573
DE-U1- 9 112 112
FR-A1- 2 784 706

DESCRIPTION

OBJECT OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention can be included in the technical field of voussoirs comprising an integrated sealing element and more specifically a sealing element which allows the filler material to be maintained in the cavity created between adjacent voussoirs.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The goal of wind energy consists of generating electricity from wind by wind turbines at maximum efficiency and minimum cost. The said wind turbines basically consist of a tower, a nacelle which houses the generator and a rotor formed by at least two blades. The tower is in charge of supporting all elements incorporated into the nacelle and transmitting to the foundations all reaction forces generated due to the different aerodynamic actions and operating conditions in the wind turbine.

[0003] Generally, given the size of the turbine and thus of the tower, said tower is made of reinforced concrete modular sections called voussoirs. For the union of these voussoirs, all the vertical and horizontal joints must remain joined together by pouring filler into them (usually mortar).

[0004] The process of pouring mortar into vertical joints involves the use of some auxiliary elements called formwork whose mission is to retain the filler material. They are usually attached to adjacent voussoirs between which the joint with the filler material is placed. This work is done in field once the voussoirs are positioned to form a section according to dimensional tolerances and is a job that requires several hours. When the filler material sets, the formwork is removed. This work is also repeated in the case of horizontal joints.

[0005] Traditionally the filler material is poured into the vertical joints and it is the force of gravity that facilitates the filling of this type of joint. The hydrostatic pressure generated by the column of filler material (mortar), given the dimensions of the voussoirs, makes it necessary for the auxiliary means (formwork) to have a good system of attachment to the said voussoirs to prevent possible leakage of filler. The finish of the voussoirs and irregular surface make it necessary for this formwork to be adaptable.

[0006] Therefore the fixing of the formwork to specific voussoirs and the conditions required for installation and for the mortar setting process to be completed with a guaranteed quality implies a cost in assembly times attributable to said formwork.

[0007] Also during assembly of the towers of concrete at low temperatures it is necessary to

ensure minimum conditions of temperature (5°C) of the voussoirs before pouring the mortar and of the mortar poured into the vertical and horizontal joints, to ensure a proper setting so that the mortar can develop all its necessary mechanical properties (resistance).

[0008] The setting of the vertical joints currently represents a bottleneck in the process of assembling wind turbine towers since the voussoirs are usually assembled in sections and then hoisted. It is therefore necessary for the bonding process between adjacent voussoirs to be accelerated as much as possible without jeopardizing the quality of these vertical joints.

[0009] Two types of formwork used in the process of pouring mortar vertical joints are currently known. These are auxiliary physical elements which act as mechanical stop to the pressure generated by the mortar, which is in a state of "pseudo-fluid" during the pouring process and which is set in place in field after placing the voussoirs.

[0010] First type are metal formworks (which can be made of wood or any other material) and another type are chemical formworks.

[0011] Metal formwork is typically executed with steel profiles with side holes that are clamped on both sides of the joint. The problem with the metal formwork is the adjustment of the profiles to the side surfaces and the clamping pressure (to be able to withstand the hydrostatic pressure), and the adaptability to the side surfaces of the concrete. Chemical formworks are usually resins which after setting become very hard. The advantage of the latter alternative is its adaptability to the surface irregularities of the voussoirs but its drawback is the high cost.

[0012] From the state of the art it is known document WO2013022341 which describes a method of assembling a wall from prefabricated wall parts, wherein first and second sealing members are included in the gap to each act between said edge surfaces of the wall parts. The sealing members define a cavity which is filled with a solidifying liquid such that the solidifying liquid acts on a cavity facing surface of each sealing member and presses the sealing member into engagement with at least one of the edge surfaces.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0013] The present disclosure proposes a voussoir which is not claimed, with at least one integrated sealing element disposed at one side of the voussoir intended to be placed facing the flank of another adjacent voussoir. The space defined between the flanks of adjacent voussoirs and at least two sealing elements is a cavity which is intended to receive a filler material which will ensure the joining between the voussoirs. The sealing element is of an elastomeric material and allows the filler material to be retained within the cavity.

[0014] The voussoir comprises an inner side, which, in the case of using it to build a wind turbine tower, is disposed towards the inside of said tower, and comprises an outer face which, in the case of using it to build a wind turbine tower, is oriented towards the outside of said

tower.

[0015] The sealing element has a dimension, measured in a plane perpendicular to the flank on which it is located, greater than the minimum distance between adjacent voussoirs when these are joined, measured at the point where the sealing element contacts the flank of the adjacent voussoir.

[0016] Thus, when two adjacent voussoirs are arranged in the final position in which they are joined, the sealing element of one of the voussoirs is in contact with the flank of the adjacent voussoir. The sealing element acquires its final shape after deformation brought by the force of the adjacent voussoir in combination with the hydrostatic force of the filler material poured into the cavity. The shape acquired by the inner surface of the sealing element (i.e. the surface side facing the cavity) when subjected to hydrostatic pressure of the filler promotes a resultant sealing force that ensures said function.

[0017] This effect may be enhanced by a decreasing thickness of the sealing element from a support section (section in contact with the flank of the voussoir where it is located) to the opposite end which is intended to stay in contact with the flank of the adjacent voussoir. Thus, the area of the opposite end of the sealing element can bend due to the effect of hydrostatic pressure or to the effect of the adjacent voussoir pressure and adopt its final shape.

[0018] One object of the invention is a wind turbine according to appended claim 1.

[0019] In one embodiment of the invention the wind turbine tower comprises at least one longitudinal section composed of an even number of voussoirs and part of these voussoirs comprise two sealing elements in contact with the inner face and other voussoirs comprise two sealing in contact with the outer face. In another embodiment the tower section may comprise an odd number of voussoirs between which, apart from being the types of voussoirs described above, there is at least one voussoir with a sealing element in contact with the outer face and one sealing element in contact with the inner face.

[0020] Another object of the invention is a method of construction of wind turbines according to appended claim 13.

[0021] The present invention eliminates the process of setting up both chemical and metal formwork so that assembly times of wind turbine towers in field are reduced.

[0022] Another advantage of the present invention is that the sealing element of the voussoirs, due to its material and its geometry, ensures the sealing of cavity throughout the lifetime of the wind turbine, preventing dirt and moisture entering the joints between voussoirs of the tower.

[0023] The sealing element integrated in the voussoir also acts as a thermal insulator during the pouring process allowing the pouring of the filler material (preferably mortar) to be more effective at low temperatures.

[0024] Additionally, a good bond is guaranteed between voussoirs to resist the hydrostatic pressure, and the dynamic properties of said joints are improved by incorporating such new vibration dissipating element.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0025] To complement the description being made and in order to aid a better understanding of the characteristics of the invention according to a preferred practical embodiment thereof, accompanying as an integral part of said description, a set of illustrative drawings, of a non-limiting nature, is attached to this document, which shows the following:

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of two voussoirs with integrated sealing element.

Figure 2a shows a view of the sealing element of a voussoir in one embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2b figure shows a view of the cavity created between the sealing elements of two voussoirs as shown in Figure 2a.

Figure 2c shows the resultant force on the sealing element due to the hydrostatic pressure of the filler material.

Figure 3a shows a view of the sealing element of the voussoir in an embodiment which comprises a reinforcement section.

Figure 3b shows a view of the sealing element from figure 3a when it has come into contact with the adjacent voussoir.

Figure 4 shows a view of the sealing element of the voussoir in an alternative solution not part of the present invention.

Figure 5 shows a view in which some voussoirs are shown with a recess in an alternative solution not part of the present invention.

Figure 6a shows a view of the sealing element of the voussoir in an alternative solution not part of the present invention.

Figure 6b shows a view of the cavity created between the sealing elements of two voussoirs as shown in Figure 6a. (not part of the present invention)

Figure 6c shows the movement of the assembly of two voussoirs as shown in Figure 6a. (not part of the present invention)

Figure 7 shows a view of a sealing element of the voussoir in an alternative solution not part of the present invention

Figure 8 shows a section of a wind turbine tower of the present invention in which voussoirs with sealing elements distributed in different places can be seen.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENT OF THE INVENTION

[0026] The following shows, with the help of figures 1-3b and 8, an exemplary embodiment of the invention.

[0027] A voussoir is proposed with at least one integrated sealing element, a wind turbine comprising a tower with a plurality of voussoirs with integrated sealing element and a method of construction of the wind turbine.

[0028] Figure 1 shows the voussoir with an integrated sealing element that is protected. Said voussoir comprises an inner face (1), an outer face (2) and at least one flank (3) configured to be facing the flank (4) of an adjacent voussoir (5) to create a cavity (6) for receiving a filler material to join the two voussoirs. Preferably the sealing element (7) extends along the entire flank (3).

[0029] The key of the voussoir of the present invention is that said flank (3) comprises a sealing element (7) of elastomeric material with a closure section (8) designed to be in contact with the flank (4) of the adjacent voussoir (5) closing the cavity (6) laterally and maintaining the filler material within said cavity (6).

[0030] Preferably said flank (3) is a lateral flank of the voussoir and the cavity (6) that is created between voussoirs is vertical.

[0031] Thus, the filler material poured into the cavity (6) is retained inside said cavity because the closure section (8) of the sealing element (7) is deformable and contacts with the adjacent voussoir (4) increasing the contact surface between both elements due to the hydrostatic pressure after the filler material (preferably mortar) has been poured in.

[0032] The sealing element (7) has a height (L) greater than the distance (D) between the flank (3) where it is situated and the flank (4) of the adjacent voussoir (5) to which it is joined. It thus remains in contact with the flank (4) of the adjacent voussoir allowing the sealing of the cavity (6).

[0033] Preferably the sealing element (7) is attached to the flank (3) by a support section (13) and comprises an opposite end with at least one deformable closure section (8) designed to be in contact with the flank (4) of an adjacent voussoir.

[0034] In one embodiment of the invention the closure section (8) of the sealing element

acquires an inclined angle in relation to said flank (4) when the filler is inside the cavity (6), as shown for example in figures 2b, 3b. This is because the closure section (8) is deformable and acquires its final shape after the positioning of the voussoir (3) and the adjacent voussoir (4) and by the action of hydrostatic pressure exerted after pouring the filler material into the cavity (6) increasing the contact surface of the closure section (8) with the adjacent voussoir (4) after this process.

[0035] The closure section (8) has an inner surface (16) configured to remain in contact with the filler material and an outer surface (15) designed to remain in contact with the flank (4) of an adjacent voussoir.

[0036] In the position described (adjacently arranged voussoirs with the sealing elements in contact with the adjacent voussoir) the outer surface (15) of the closure section (8) comes into contact with the flank (4) of the adjacent voussoir so that it generates an watertight closure. Furthermore, in one embodiment of the invention, the inner surface (16) of the sealing element (7) adopts curved geometry, with the centre of curvature disposed toward the inside of the cavity. The force resulting from the hydrostatic pressure of the filler material (with which the cavity (6) is filled) on the inner surface (16) of the sealing element (7) (i.e. the surface of the sealing element (7) which is oriented into the cavity (6)) results in a force with a perpendicular component toward the surface of the flank of the adjacent voussoir, as seen in Figure 2c.

[0037] The hydrostatic pressure of the filler material exerts a resultant force perpendicular to the inner surface (16) of the sealing element (7) and the geometry adopted by the sealing element (7) upon deformation causes its inner surface (16) (the surface which is oriented towards the cavity (6)) to be preferably oblique, whereby said pressure results in a self-sealing force. This self-sealing force is achieved by the combination of both the geometry and the elastic properties of the sealing element (7).

[0038] In one embodiment, the sealing element (7) has a geometry as shown in Figure 2a which extends from the flank (3) with at least one curved section with respect to said flank (3) with a centre of curvature located in the cavity (6). The sealing element (7) has a dimension (L) in a plane perpendicular to the direction of the flank (3) substantially greater than the shortest distance (D) between adjacently arranged voussoirs ($L > D$) as shown in figures 2a and 2b.

[0039] The present invention allows different embodiments. For example there may be embodiments in which the very placing of the voussoirs causes the deformation of the sealing element (7) so that it acquires its final shape, and there may be embodiments in which the sealing element (7) and the surface of the flank of the adjacent voussoir are arranged in contact without applied force.

[0040] The sealing element (7) can be preassembled in the voussoir in the factory or in field, prior to the placing of the voussoir in preformed sections, thus simplifying assembly and reducing times.

[0041] In one embodiment shown in Figure 3a the sealing element (7) further comprises a reinforcing section (14) which is a wall extending from the support section (13) to the closure section (8) and is designed to strengthen the sealing element (3). Figure 3b shows the position in which the sealing element (7) is found when it enters in contact with the flank (4) of the adjacent voussoir (5).

[0042] As shown for example in figures 2a and 3a the closure section (8) of the sealing element (7) may have a decreasing thickness from the support section (13) to the opposite end intended to remain in contact with the flank (4) of the adjacent voussoir (5).

[0043] Figure 6a shows an alternative solution not part of the present invention, wherein the closure section (8) extends perpendicular to the flank (3) in which the voussoir is located. Figure 6b shows another alternative solution not part of the present invention wherein a cavity (6) is formed between sealing elements (7). Similarly, figure 6c (not part of the present invention) illustrates the movement transmitted to the voussoirs comprising a sealing element (7). It can be seen how the end sections (8) of said sealing elements (7) are deformed during the assembly operation even if then in the final position they are not deformed.

[0044] Figure 7, illustrates an alternative solution not part of the present invention, wherein the closure section (8) extends inclined to the flank (3) and to the flank (4) of the adjacent voussoir with which it enters into contact.

[0045] The sealing element (7) takes its final form after the pouring of the filler material. The geometry of the sealing element (7) in cooperation with the geometry of the voussoir increases the surface contact with the opposite voussoir due to the effect of the hydrostatic pressure of said filler material. Furthermore, as previously described, the height of the sealing element (7) measured in a plane perpendicular to the flank (3) of the voussoir is greater than the distance between the flanks (3, 4) of adjacent voussoirs so that the sealing effect of the sealing element (7) increases.

[0046] Figure 4 shows an alternative solution not part of the present invention, which illustrates a joint between adjacent voussoirs in which both have a sealing element (7). Figure 5 shows another alternative solution not part of the present invention in which the voussoir further comprises a recess (9) on the flank (3) designed to receive a sealing element (10) from an adjacent voussoir (5) and further comprising a recess (11) in the interior of the voussoir with the sealing element (7).

[0047] A further object of the invention is a wind turbine comprising a tower made up of longitudinal sections in turn comprising a plurality of voussoirs wherein adjacent voussoirs are as described above. These adjacent voussoirs create a cavity (6) between them designed to receive the filler material that is retained in said cavity (6) by means of the sealing elements (7) of the voussoirs.

[0048] Preferably each voussoir has two sealing elements. More preferably some of the

voussoirs have the two sealing elements (7) in the flank (3) in contact with the inner face (1) of the voussoir and in the adjacent voussoirs the sealing elements (7) are in the flank (3) in contact with the outer face (2) alternately in one section of the tower. Thus, the cavity (6) is completely closed. The volume of the cavity (6) is delimited by the two sealing elements (7).

[0049] In the sealing elements (7), whether they are arranged in contact with the inner face (1) or with the outer face (2), the closure section (8) is always oriented towards the cavity (6) to ensure the sealing of said cavity (6).

[0050] In one embodiment of the invention the wind turbine tower comprises at least one longitudinal section which in turn comprises an even number of voussoirs of which some voussoirs comprise two sealing elements (7) in contact with the inner face (1) and other voussoirs comprising two sealing elements (7) in contact with the outer face (2). In another embodiment of the invention the wind turbine tower comprises at least one longitudinal section which in turn comprises an odd number of voussoirs of which some voussoirs have two sealing elements (7) in contact with the inner face (1), other voussoirs have two sealing elements (7) in contact with the outer face (2) and at least one voussoir comprises a sealing element in contact with the outer face (2) and another with the inner face (1).

[0051] Also an object of the present invention is a method of constructing the above-described wind turbine comprising the steps of:

- arranging the voussoirs that make up the wind turbine tower adjacent one another creating a cavity (6),
- joining adjacent voussoirs until the sealing element (7) of each voussoir enters in contact with the flank (4) of the adjacent voussoir,
- pouring filler material into the cavity (6).

[0052] Each voussoir is configured to be arranged with a movement substantially parallel to the flank so that the sealing element (7) is deformed in the direction of relative movement of the voussoir on which it is integrated. Thus, the inner surface (16) of the sealing element (7) (i.e. the surface facing the cavity) adopts the appropriate form. Therefore the sealing elements (7) must be placed in contact with the inner and outer faces considering the order of assembly of the voussoirs that make up the section.

[0053] In a section with an even number of voussoirs there are voussoirs of two types: voussoirs comprising two sealing elements (7) in contact with the inner face (1) and voussoirs comprising two sealing elements (7) in contact with the outer face (2) (each of the sealing elements is in an opposite flank (3) of the voussoir). In this case the first voussoir mounted has two sealing elements (7) in contact with the outer face (2) and the last voussoir to be mounted has the sealing elements (7) in contact with the inner face (1).

[0054] In a section with an odd number of voussoirs there are three different types of

voussoirs: voussoirs with two sealing elements (7) in contact with the inner face (1), voussoirs with two sealing elements (7) in contact with the outer face (2) and at least one voussoir with a sealing element in contact with the outer face (2) and the other with the inner face (1).

[0055] In this case the first voussoir that is mounted has the sealing elements (7) in contact with the outer face (2), the last voussoir to be mounted has a sealing element (7) in contact with the inner face (1) and another element sealant (7) in contact with the outer face (2). In intermediate stages the voussoirs which have the two sealing elements (7) in contact with the inner face (1) and the remaining voussoirs that have two sealing elements (7) in contact with the outer face (2) are mounted adjacent to one another, as shown for example in figure 8.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- WO2013022341A [0012]

Patentkrav

1. Vindmølle, der omfatter et tårn, der består af langsgående sektioner, der igen omfatter en flerhed af kilesten, hvor kilestenene omfatter en indre flade (1), en ydre flade (2) og mindst én side (3), der er konfigureret til at vende mod en side (4) af en tilstødende kilesten (5) for at afgrænse et hulrum (6), der er konfigureret til mindst delvist at blive fyldt med et fyldstof, og hver kilesten omfatter mindst ét tætningselement (7) af elastomermateriale, der er konfigureret til at forblive i kontakt med siden (4) af den tilstødende kilesten og dermed lukke hulrummet (6) lateralt, hvilket tætningselement (7) har en højde målt i en retning vinkelret på siden (3), der er større end afstanden mellem siden (3), hvor tætningselementet er anbragt, og siden (4) af den tilstødende kilesten (5), når de er forbundet, hvorved hver kilesten omfatter to modsatte sider (3), der er konfigureret til at vende mod en side (4) af en tilstødende kilesten, og kilestenene i hver side (3) omfatter et tætningselement (7), der er anbragt i kontakt med kilestenens indre flade (1) eller anbragt i kontakt med kilestenens ydre overflade (2), og hvorved kilestenene er anbragt således, at en side, i hvilken tætningselementet (7) er anbragt i kontakt med den indre overflade (1), er anbragt tilstødende en side af en tilstødende kilesten, hvorpå tætningselementet er i kontakt med den ydre side (2), **kendetegnet ved, at** hver kilesten er konfigureret til at blive placeret med en bevægelse, der er i det væsentlige er parallel med siden, således at tætningselementet (7) deformeres i retningen af relativ bevægelse af kilestenen, hvorpå det er integreret.

2. Vindmølle ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved, at** hver sektion omfatter mindst én kilesten med to tætningselementer, der er i kontakt med den ydre flade (2), én i hver side (3).

3. Vindmølle ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved, at** hver sektion yderligere omfatter mindst én kilesten med to tætningselementer, der er i kontakt med den indre flade (1), én i hver side (3).

4. Vindmølle ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved, at** den yderligere omfatter mindst én kilesten med to tætningselementer, én i kontakt med den indre flade (1) og én i kontakt med den ydre flade (2), én i hver side (3).
5. Vindmølle ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved, at** tætningselementet (7) er forbundet med siden (3) ved hjælp af en understøtningssektion (13) og omfatter en modsat ende med mindst én deformerbar lukkesektion (8), således at kontakt med den tilstødende kilesten (5) finder sted i lukkesektionen (8).
6. Vindmølle ifølge krav 5, **kendetegnet ved, at** lukkesektionen (8) har en indre overflade (16), der er konfigureret til at være i kontakt med fyldstoffet, og en ydre overflade (15), der er udformet til at være i kontakt med siden (4) af en tilstødende kilesten.
7. Vindmølle ifølge krav 6, **kendetegnet ved, at** lukkesektionens (8) indre overflade (16) har en rundet geometrisk udformning med dens rundingscentrum placeret mod hulrummets (6) inderside.
8. Vindmølle ifølge krav 5, **kendetegnet ved, at** tætningselementet (7) yderligere omfatter en forstærkende sektion (14), der er en væg, der strækker sig fra understøtningssektionen (13) til lukkesektionen (8) og er udformet til at forstærke tætningselementet (7).
9. Vindmølle ifølge krav 5, **kendetegnet ved, at** lukkesektionen (8) har en faldende tykkelse fra understøtningssektionen (13) til enden, der er udformet til at være i kontakt med siden (4) af det tilstødende tætningselement (5).
10. Vindmølle ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved, at** tætningselementet (7) strækker sig langs hele siden (3).

11. Vindmølle ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved, at** kilestenene yderligere omfatter en fordybning (9) på siden (3), der er udformet til at modtage et tætningselement (10) på en tilstødende kilesten (5).

12. Vindmølle ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved, at** kilestenene yderligere omfatter en fordybning (11) på siden (3) i det indre, hvor tætningselementet (7) er anbragt.

13. Fremgangsmåde til konstruktion af vindmøllen beskrevet i et hvilket som helst af kravene 1 til 12, **kendetegnet ved, at** den omfatter trinnene:

- at anbringe kilestenene, der udgør vindmøllens tårn, tilstødende hinanden for at skabe et hulrum (6) med en bevægelse, der er i det væsentlige parallel med siden, således at tætningselementet (7) deformeres i retningen af relativ bevægelse af kilestenen, på hvilken det er integreret,
- at forbinde tilstødende kilesten, indtil tætningselementet (7) på hver kommer i kontakt med siden (4) af den tilstødende kilesten,
- at hælde fyldstof i hulrummet (6).

14. Fremgangsmåde til konstruktion ifølge krav 13, **kendetegnet ved, at** mindst én langsgående sektion af vindmøllens tårn omfatter et lige antal kilesten, hvoraf nogle kilesten omfatter to tætningselementer (7), der er i kontakt med den indre flade (1), og andre kilesten omfatter to tætningselementer (7), der er i kontakt med den ydre flade (2), og trinnet med at anbringe kilestenene udføres i følgende rækkefølge:

- først at opsætte én af kilestene, hvorpå tætningselementerne (7) er i kontakt med den ydre flade (2),
- til sidst at opsætte én af kilestenene, hvorpå tætningselementerne (7) er i kontakt med den indre flade (1).

15. Fremgangsmåde til konstruktion ifølge krav 13, **kendetegnet ved, at** mindst én langsgående sektion af vindmøllens tårn omfatter et ulige antal kilesten, hvoraf nogle kilesten har to tætningselementer (7), der er i kontakt med den indre flade (1), mens andre kilesten har to tætningselementer (7), der er i kontakt med den ydre flade (2), og mindst

én kilesten omfatter et tætningselement, der er i kontakt med den ydre flade (2), og et andet, der er i kontakt med den indre flade (1), og trinnet med at anbringe kilestenene udføres i følgende rækkefølge:

- først at opsætte én af kilestene, hvorpå tætningselementerne (7) er i kontakt med den ydre flade (2),
- i mellemtrin at opsætte kilesten, hvorpå to tætningselementer (7) er i kontakt med den indre flade (1), og kilesten, hvorpå to tætningselementer (7) er i kontakt med den ydre flade (2), tilstødende hinanden,
- til sidst at opsætte kilesten, hvorpå et tætningselement (7) er i kontakt med den indre flade (1) og et andet tætningselement (7) er i kontakt med den ydre flade (2).

16. Fremgangsmåde til konstruktion ifølge krav 13, **kendetegnet ved, at** tætningselementerne (7) anbringes i kontakt med de indre og ydre flader under hensyntagen til rækkefølgen af samling af kilestenene, der udgør den langsgående sektion.

DRAWINGS

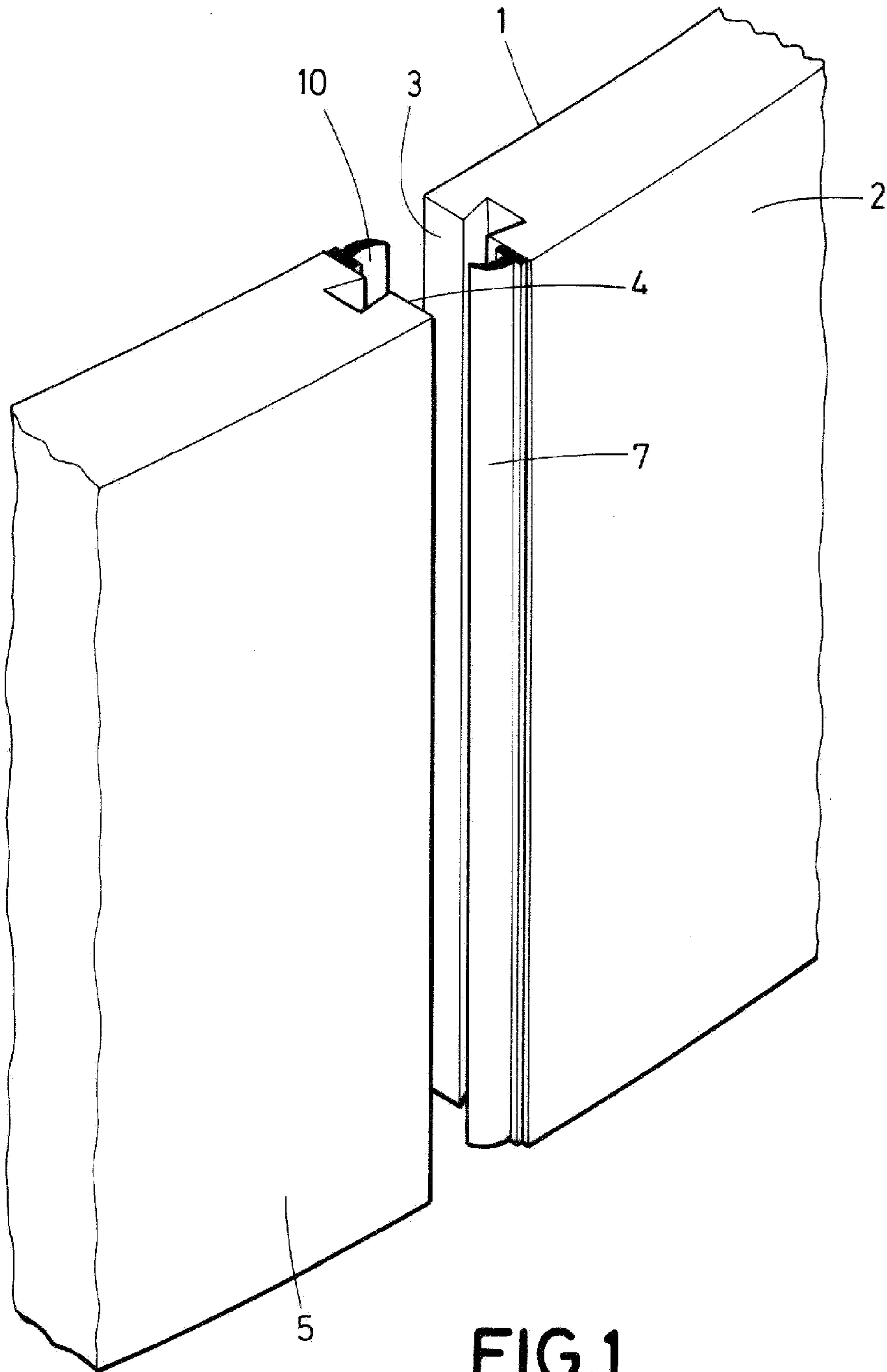


FIG.1

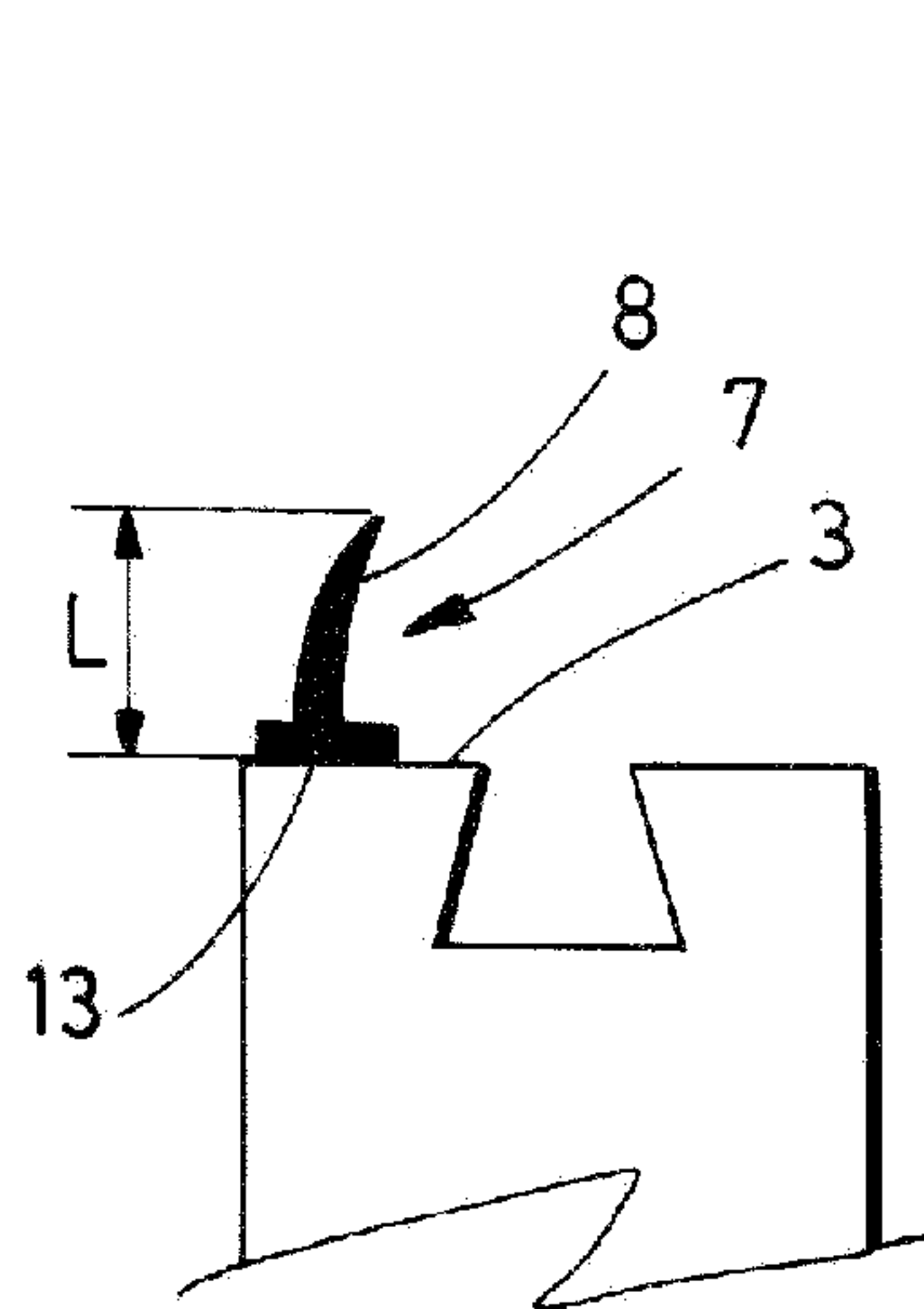


FIG. 2a

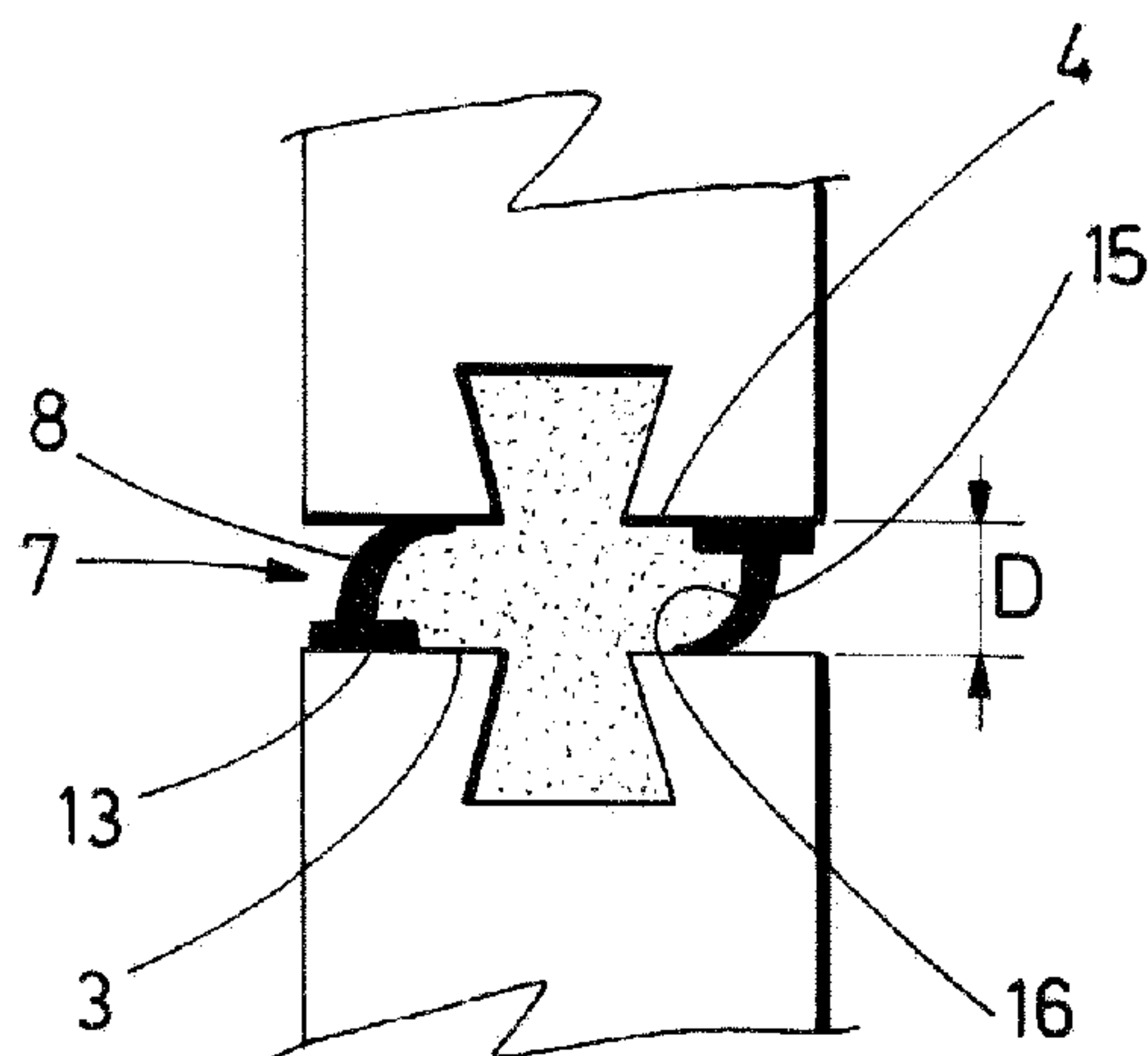


FIG. 2b

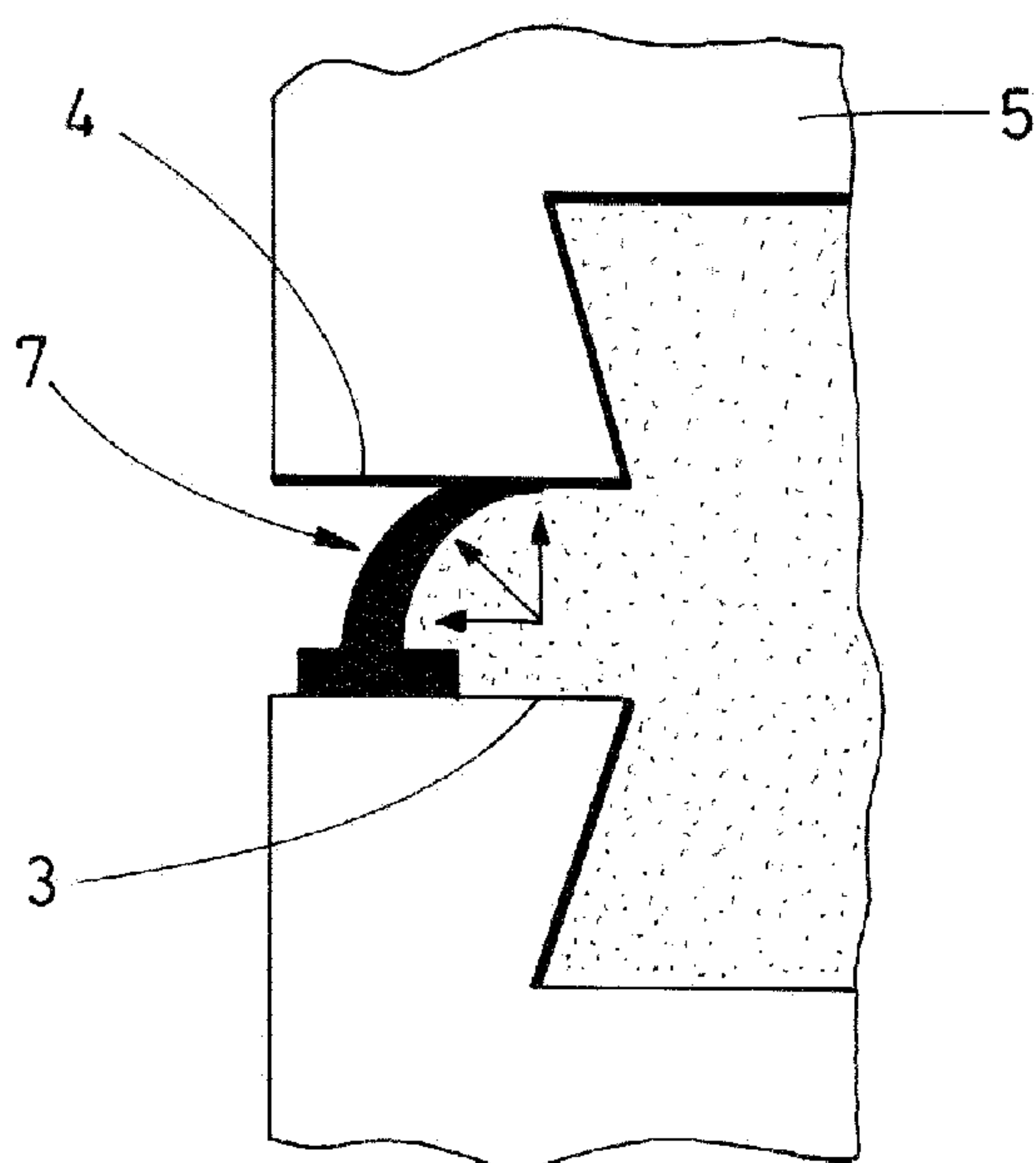


FIG. 2c

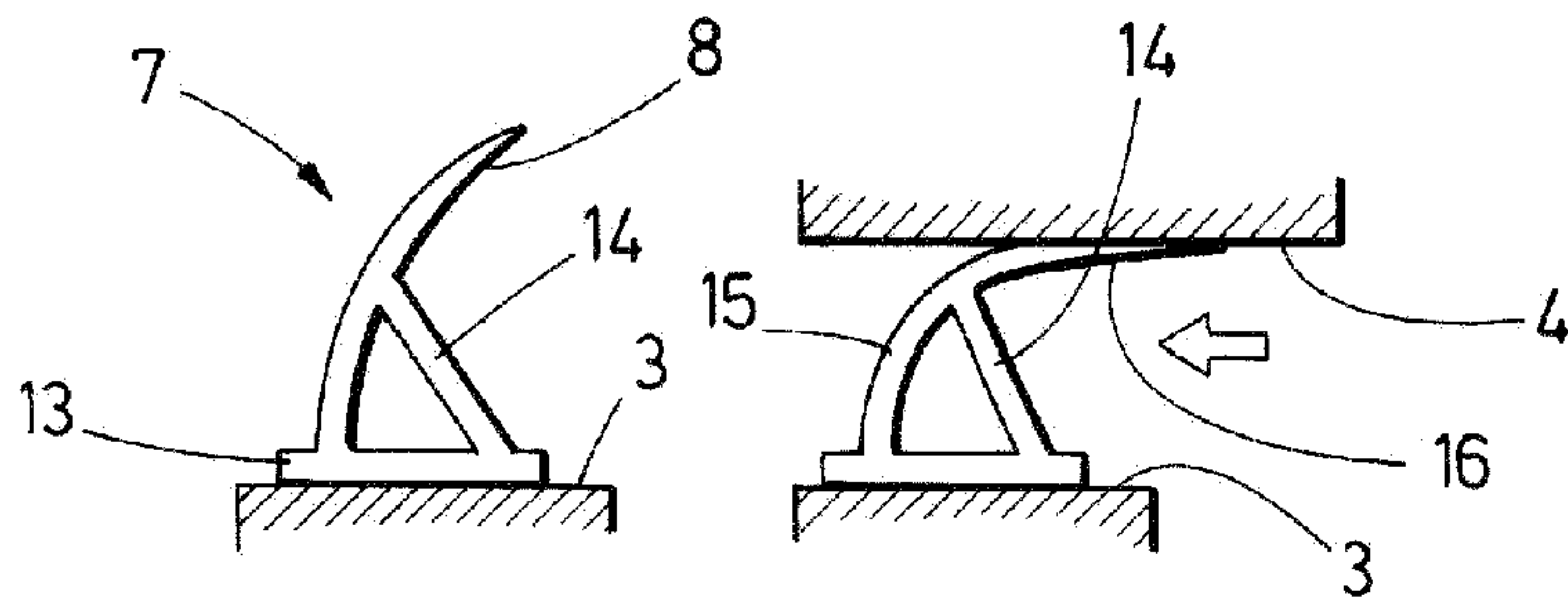


FIG.3a FIG.3b

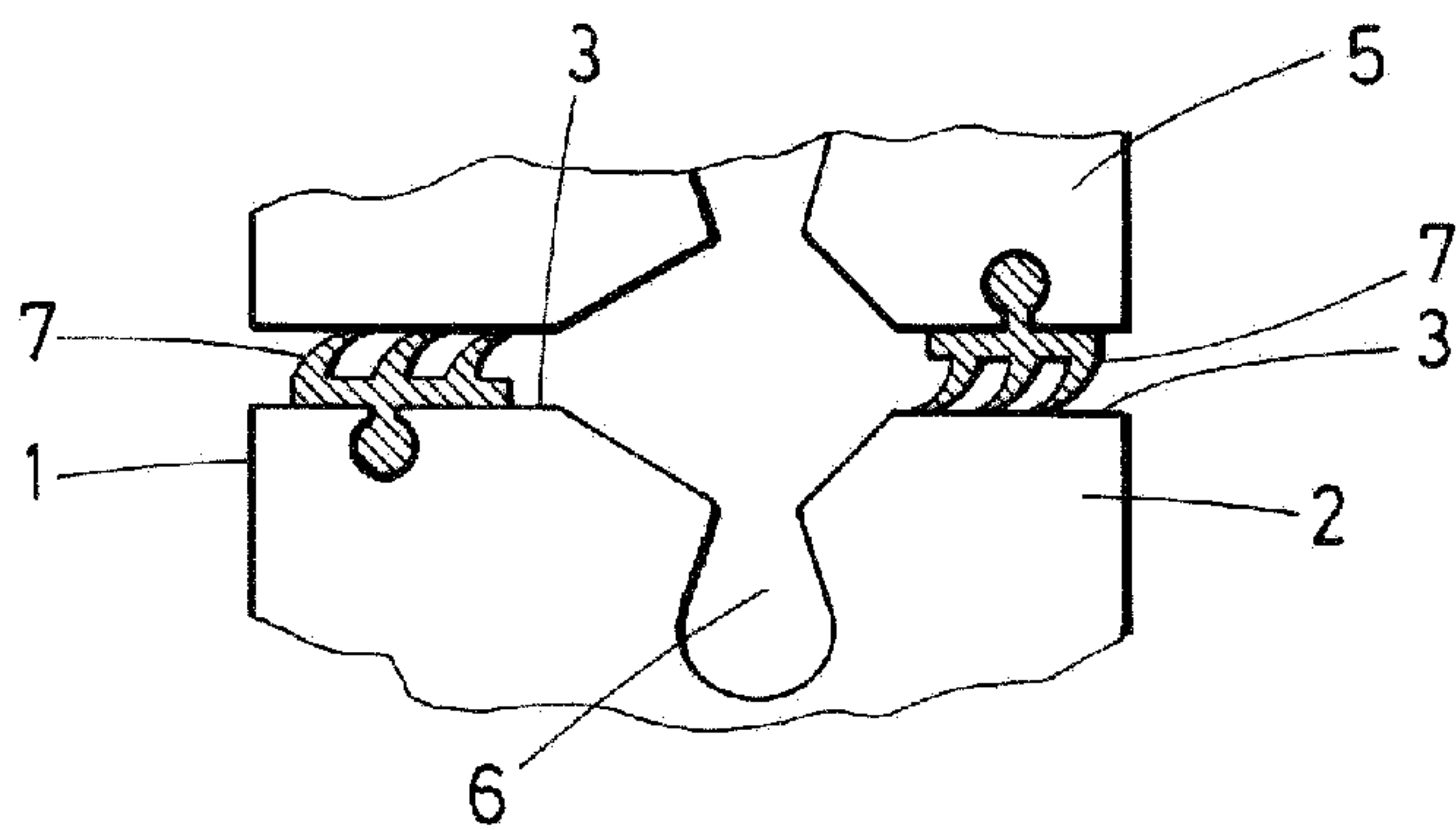


FIG.4

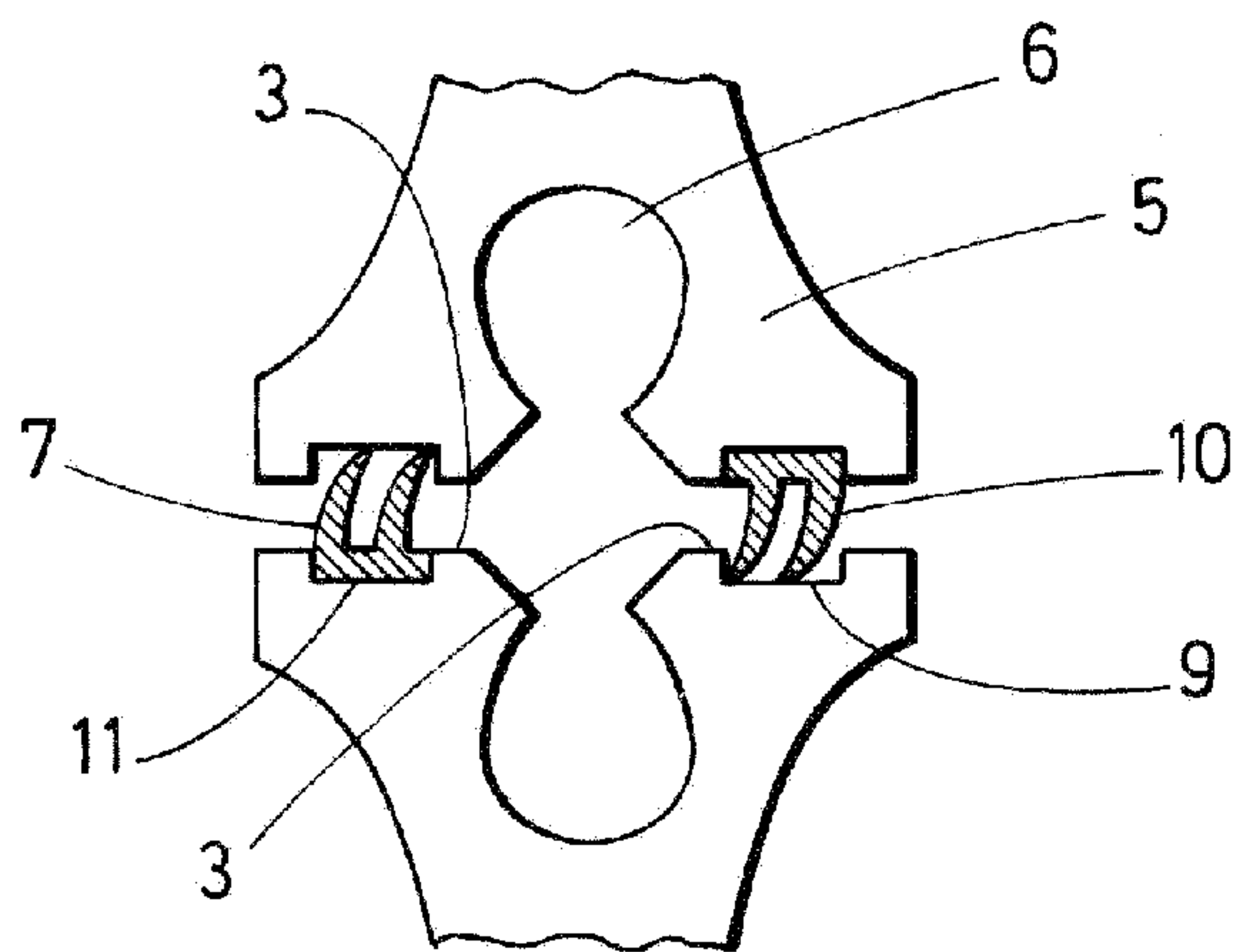


FIG.5

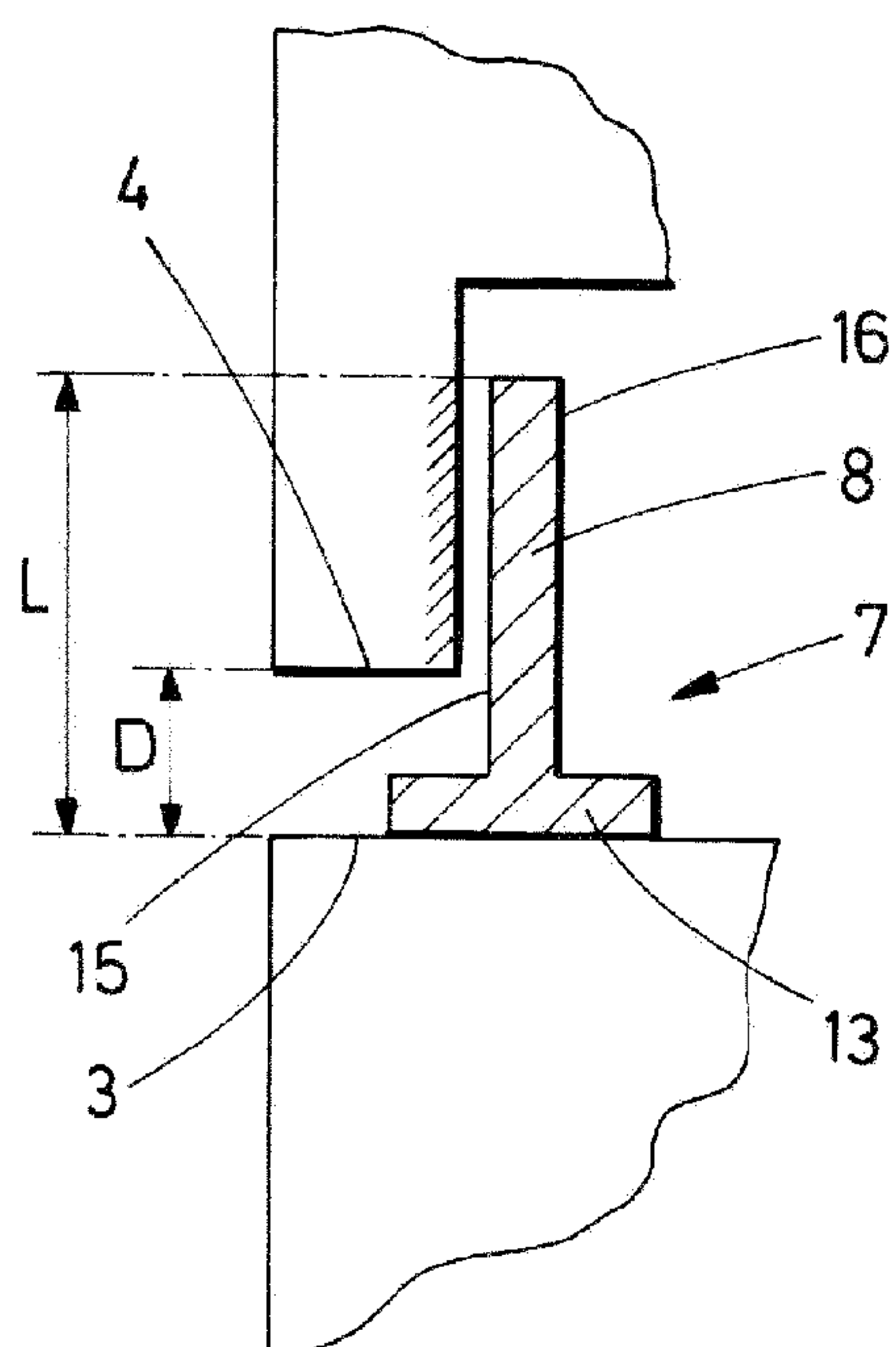


FIG. 6a

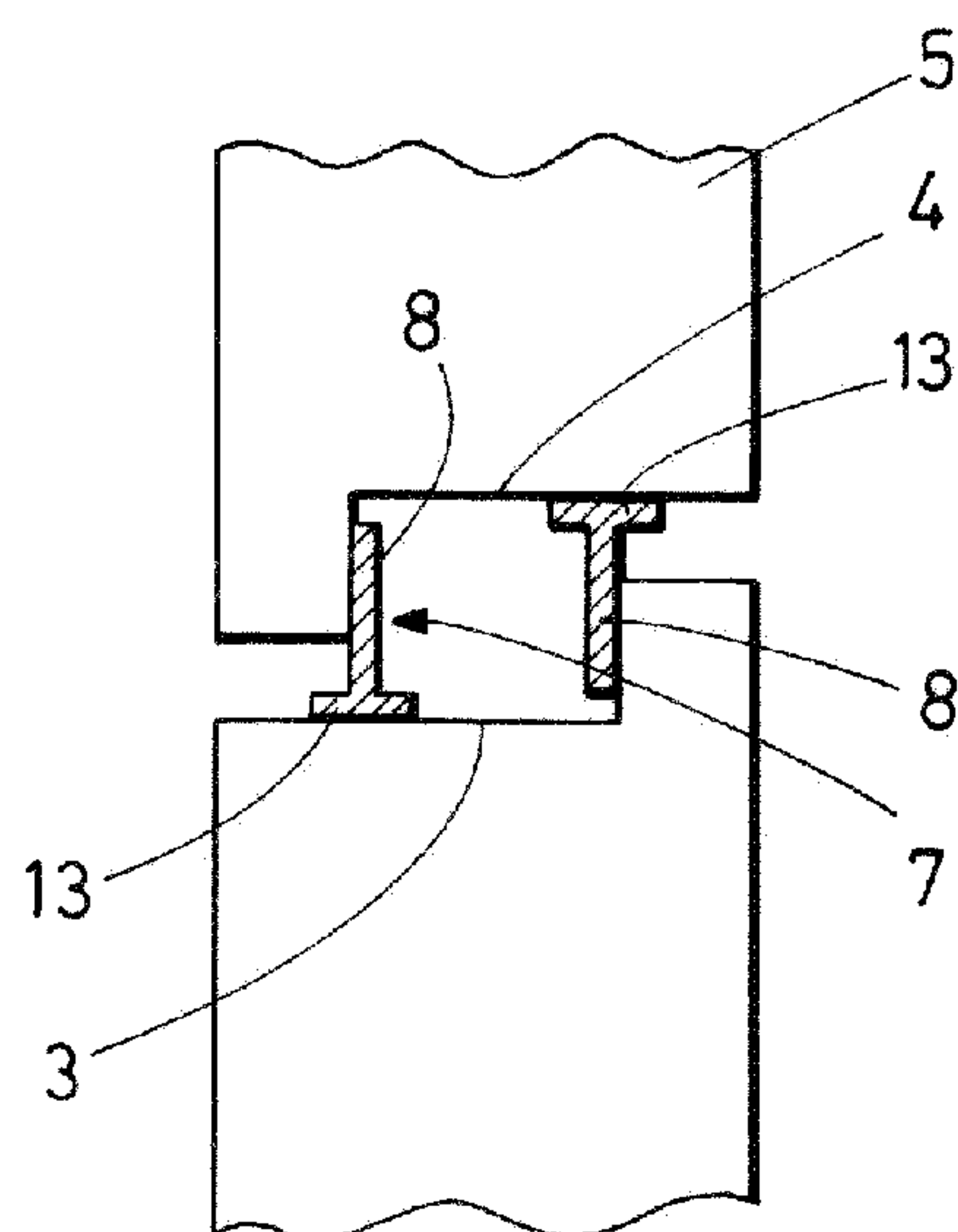


FIG. 6b

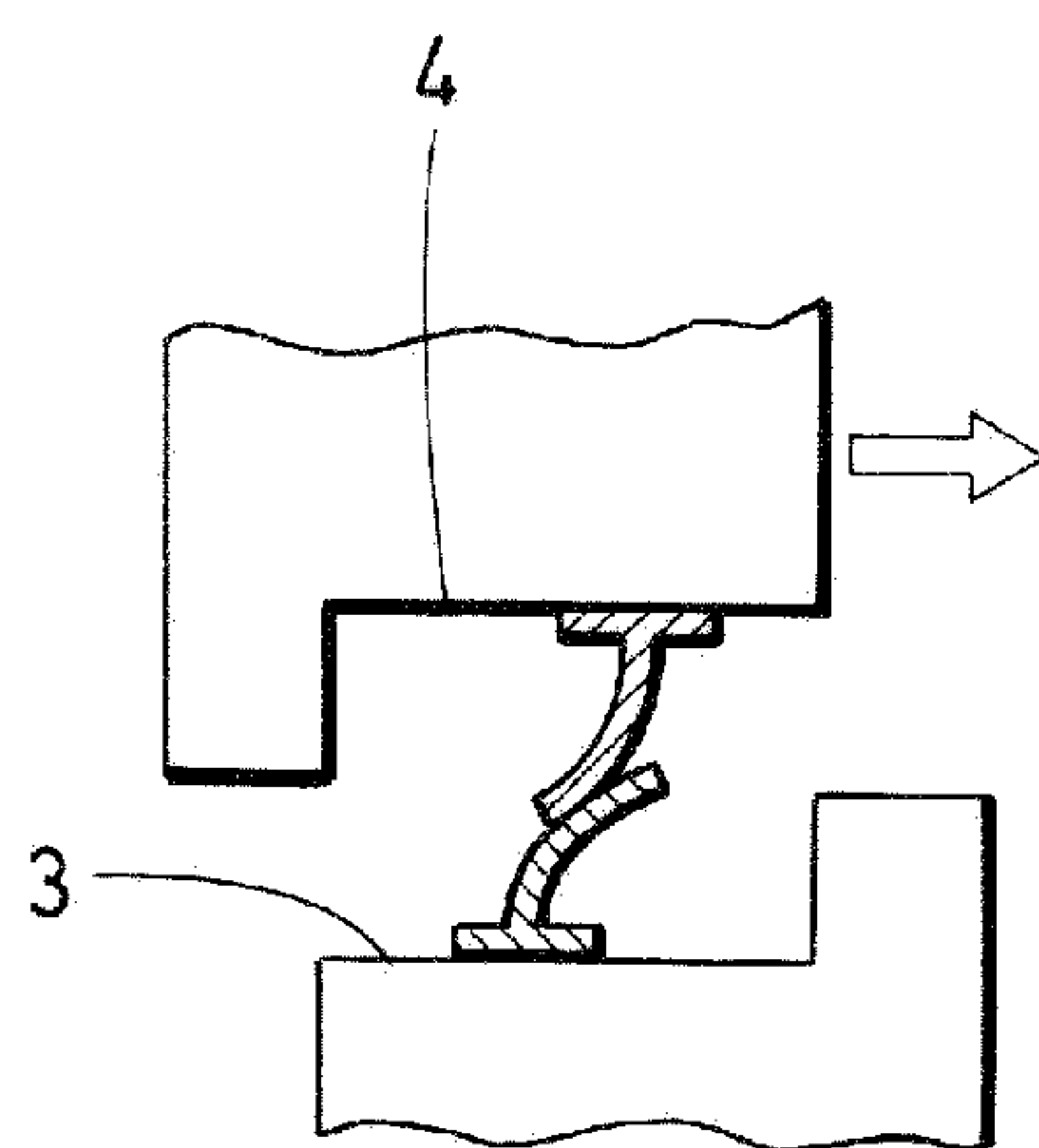


FIG. 6c

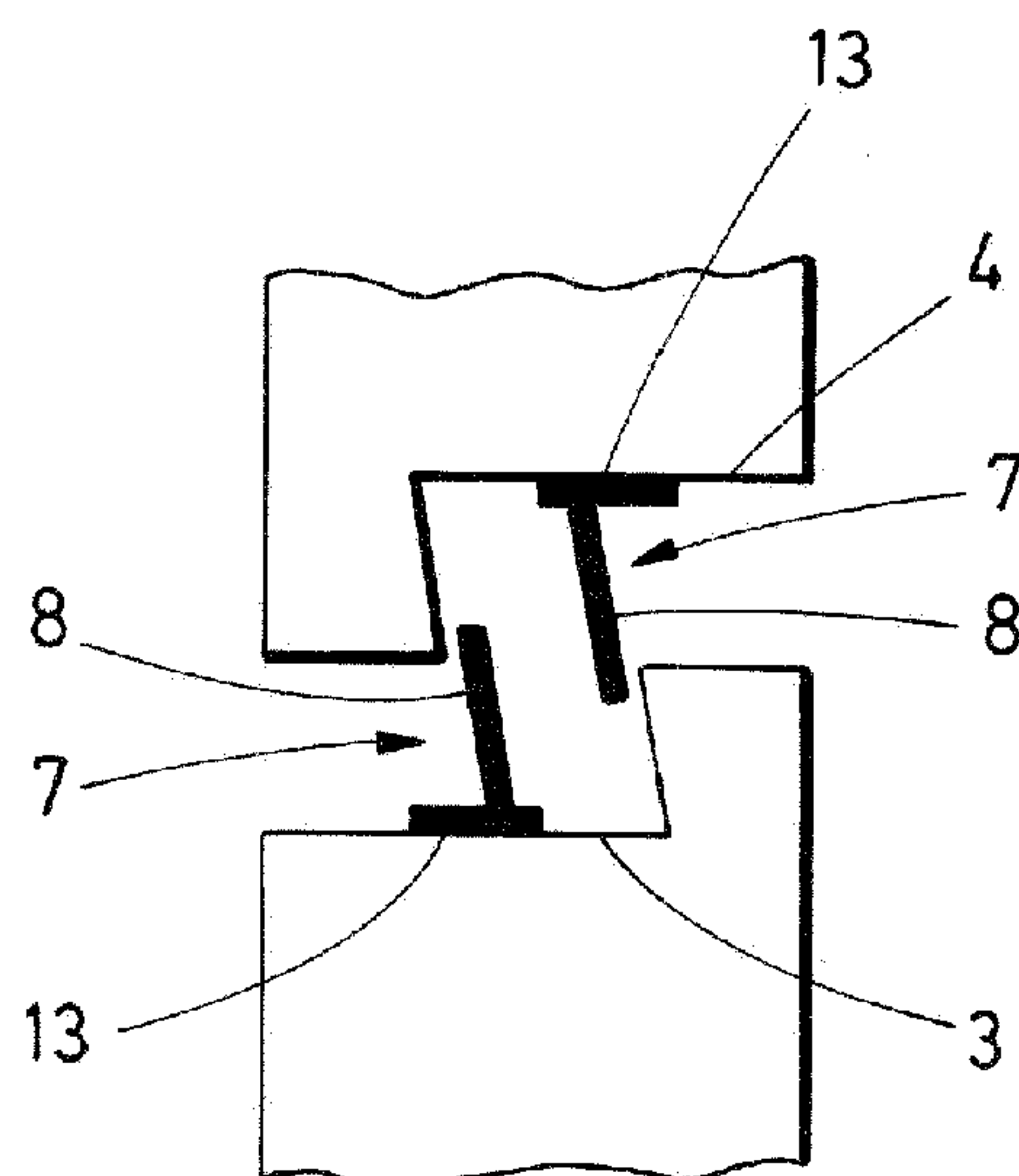


FIG. 7

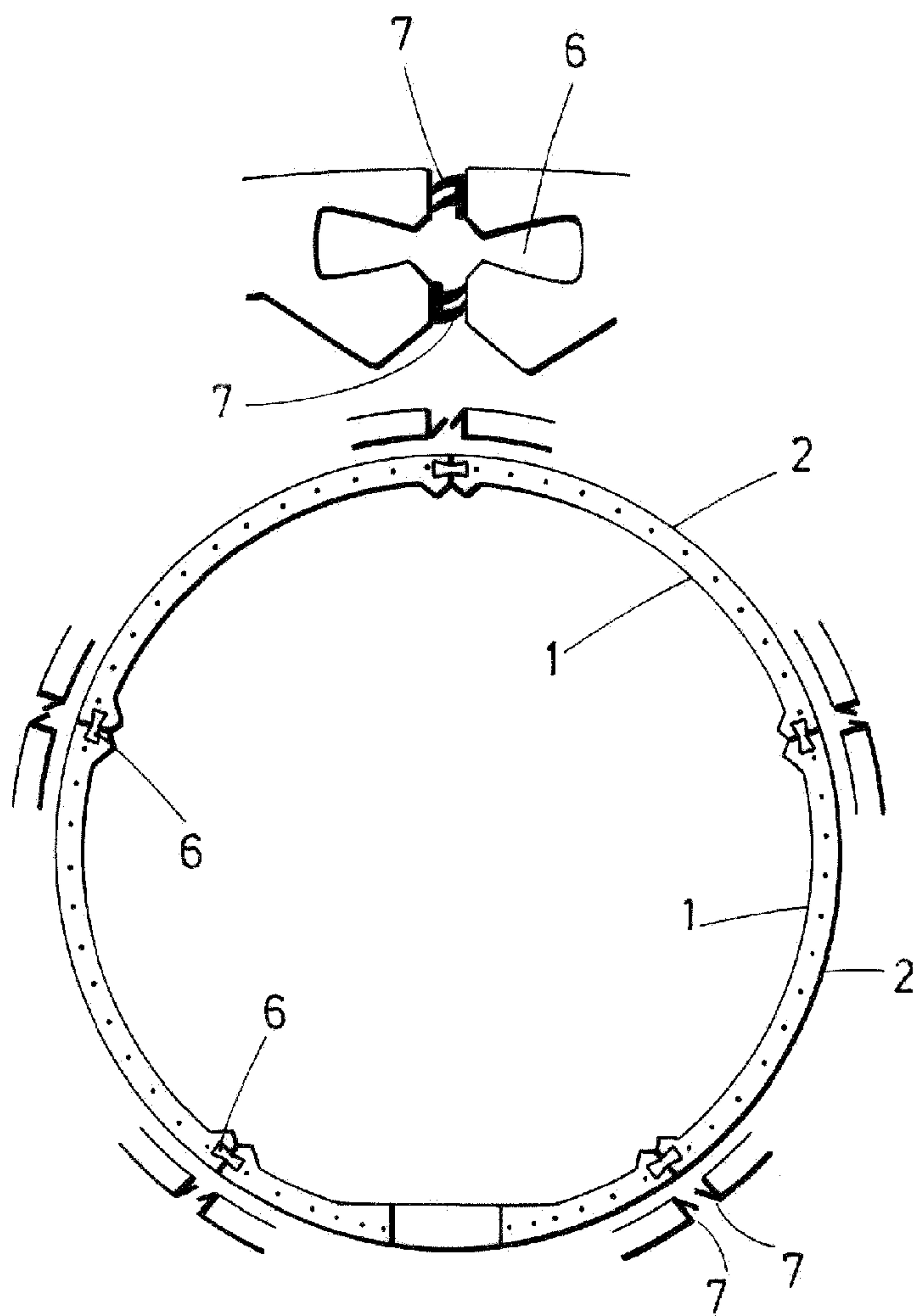


FIG.8