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(54) Benævnelse: **Indretning til fastgørelse af en sanitær genstand og anvendelse af en sådan indretning**

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EP-A2- 1 990 547
DE-A1- 19 958 627
DE-C- 20 068
FR-A- 1 070 804
FR-A1- 2 874 040

Device for fastening a sanitary object and use of such a device

The invention relates to a device for fastening a sanitary object, in particular a wash basin or a mounting frame for holding a sanitary object, on a building wall or on a support, with a bolt-shaped or rod-shaped screw element, which has an external thread at least along a length section, and a screw nut-like counter element, wherein the counter element is composed of a channel-shaped connecting part comprising an internal partial thread and a latch, wherein the connecting part has a free space into which the screw element is radially displaceable in order to release the screw element from the internal partial thread. The invention also relates to the use of such a device.

A similar device is known from EP 1 260 639 B1. This device called a wall bracket comprises a connecting rod which is fastened at one end to a mounting frame for sanitary apparatuses, and a fastening part, which is attached at the other end of the connecting rod and is fastened to a building wall. The connecting rod and the fastening part are detachably connected to one another by means of an attached lock, which is formed as a U-shaped clip nut. The fastening part to this end has a shaft with a smooth-walled passage into which the end of the connecting rod facing away from the mounting frame is inserted. The shaft is provided with openings into which the clip nut is inserted as a lock and therefore is attached transversely to the longitudinal axis of the connecting rod on the same. This device enables quick mounting of the mounting frame with a rough setting of the mounting depth and a subsequent fine adjustment. However, this known wall bracket seems like it can still be improved in regard to a simple operation that is easy for the user to understand.

EP 1 990 547 A2, which represents the closest prior art, shows a connecting element for mounting pipes, profiles and other objects to building structures. The connecting element consists of a body with a groove-shaped internal thread for receiving a threaded rod and two axially-spaced flanges for receiving pipes or profiles. The holding mechanism is based on the use of the groove-shaped internal thread with at least one threaded rod and at least one lock, with the internal thread being configured such that the threaded rod is freely displaceable in the connecting element until the lock displaces the threaded rod radially into a contact position with the groove-shaped internal thread of the connecting element through a displacement in the axial direction of the threaded rod middle axis. Additional latch elements on the slide engage in this slide position either into the thread of the threaded rod or into

provided regions of the connecting element and in doing so prevent the slide and the contact position from being released. Through this mechanism, the connecting element can be quickly positioned and secured. However, neither a manual fine adjustment can be carried out, nor can the contact position be released via reverse displacement of the slide.

A displaceable screw nut is known from DE 20068 C. However, this screw nut offers neither the possibility of a tool-free fine adjustment nor the possibility of fastening the nuts to a mounting frame.

FR 2 874 040 A1 discloses a device for fastening C-shaped hollow profiles to a fixed support structure, in particular for the mounting of wall cladding or suspended ceilings. To this end, the device has a grooved-shaped internal thread and a free space for receiving a threaded rod. The threaded rod can in this case be moved freely in the device until a cam actuated by a lever moves the threaded rod into the contact position with the internal thread of the device. Therefore, the device enables quick setting of the mounting depth. However, the mounting depth can no longer be finely adjusted since the thread of the threaded rod has been moved to the contact position with the inner thread of the device.

Based on this, the object underlying the invention is to provide a fastening device of the type mentioned at the outset, which can be manufactured cost-effectively and offers an easy-to-operate quick setting without a tool.

This object is achieved by a device with the features indicated in claim 1. Preferred and advantageous configurations of the fastening device according to the invention are indicated in the dependent claims.

According to the invention, the latch is displaceable on the connecting part substantially axially to the longitudinal axis of the screw element from a non-contact position into a contact position and vice versa, with the latch, in the contact position, holding the screw element in engagement with the internal partial thread and with the latch being configured as an axial slide for coarse adjustment and as a rotary handle for manually finely adjusting of a mounting depth or an axial position.

The fastening device according to the invention can be manufactured cost-effectively and can be easily and quickly adjusted without tools. The internal partial thread of the channel-shaped connecting part can also consist of a plurality of internal partial threads in this case.

The channel-shaped connecting part preferably has a sleeve-shaped section to which a channel-shaped section is axially connected.

The latch, which can also be designated as a slide and which is displaceable axially to the longitudinal axis of the screw element and to the longitudinal axis of the channel-shaped connecting part, serves not only for the coarse adjustment, but rather as a rotary handle for manually finely adjusting a mounting depth or axial position. Though the particular embodiment of the latch as an axial slide and rotary handle, the user of the fastening device according to the invention quickly recognises and understands the mode of functioning. The quick recognition of the mode of functioning can also be increased by a corresponding shape and/or surface design of the latch. Thus, typical handle surfaces, e.g. fluting and/or symbols, e.g. arrows, preferably double arrows and/or locking and/or unlocking symbols are preferably provided or formed on the latch. Quick recognition of the mode of functioning of the fastening device according to the invention can for example be optimised by different colouring of the components of the fastening device, in particular of the latch and channel-shaped connecting part.

In order to be able to move the latch reliably from the non-contact position into the contact position and vice versa and to hold it in the respective position relative to the connecting rod, the channel-shaped connecting part, on its outside, preferably has at least two radial shoulders, which are provided on opposite circumferential sections of the connecting part and are axially spaced apart from each other. In this connection, it is also advantageous when at least one of the shoulders, preferably the respective shoulder, has a sliding edge or sliding surface extending obliquely to the longitudinal axis of the channel-shaped connecting part. Through the sliding edge or sliding surface, the latch can be moved more easily from the non-contact position into the contact position and vice versa.

According to a further preferred configuration of the fastening kit according to the invention, the latch is designed in the form of a ring or sleeve. In this way, it can be ensured that the contact section of the latch facing the bolt-shaped or rod-shaped screw element rests without clearance on the external thread. In addition, the design of the latch as a ring-shaped or sleeve-shaped latch causes the slide to be arranged on the channel-shaped connecting part in a manner so as it cannot be or virtually cannot be lost. The latch does not, however, necessarily have to have a closed ring or sleeve shape. In fact, it is also part of the invention to design the

ring-shaped or sleeve-shaped latch in the form of a clamping ring comprising an axial slot or a correspondingly designed clamping sleeve.

A further advantageous configuration of the device according to the invention is characterised in that the internal partial thread of the channel-shaped connecting part is formed as a channel-shaped partial thread. The internal partial thread of the connecting part serves as a counter thread for the external thread of the bolt-shaped or rod-shaped screw element. When the external thread engages with the channel-shaped partial thread, a fine adjustment for example of the mounting depth of a mounting frame can be performed by rotating the screw element. The internal partial thread can also be designated as a channel-shaped thread base. Furthermore, the channel-shaped connecting part comprising the internal partial thread and the latch (slide) together can also be designated as a two-part nut.

It is advantageous for a reliable engagement of the external thread of the bolt-shaped or rod-shaped screw element into the channel-shaped internal thread (partial thread) of the channel-shaped connecting part when, according to a further configuration of the invention, the latch has a projecting contact section facing the screw element. Through the projecting contact section of the latch, the external thread of the screw element can be pressed with optimal pressure against the internal partial thread of the channel-shaped connecting part such that a very reliable thread engagement results.

In regard to a compact, space-saving design of the fastening device, it is also advantageous when, according to a further configuration, the channel-shaped connecting part has a channel-shaped section, whose longitudinal opening defines an axial guide for the latch, with the projecting contact section of the latch being received in the longitudinal opening in the contact position. The channel-shaped section or the longitudinal opening of the channel-shaped connecting part preferably extends over at least half the length of the connecting part.

A further advantageous configuration of the fastening device according to the invention provides that the channel-shaped connecting part has on its outside at least one recess into which a latch element connected to the latch can be latched. In this way, the latch can be locked in the contact position against an unintended movement into the non-contact position or vice versa.

According to a further advantageous configuration of the device according to the invention, the channel-shaped connecting part has a radially protruding fastening section, via which the connecting part can be connected in a form-fitting manner to a mounting frame at a passage

opening of the mounting frame. A gap is preferably formed in the fastening section, into which a section of a profile rod can be inserted. The gap can in this case be defined by two flanges formed on the channel-shaped connecting part. For example, the fastening section of the channel-shaped connecting part can have at least one substantially oval or non-circular flange, which can be guided through a correspondingly shaped passage opening of the mounting frame, with a further flange or stop being designed on the connecting part axially spaced from the flange following in the insert direction. After guiding the substantially oval or non-circular flange through the correspondingly shaped passage opening of the mounting frame and by rotating the channel-shaped connecting part, for example by 90°, an axial fixing of the channel-shaped connecting part on the mounting frame results in cooperation with the further flange or stop.

The teaching of the present invention also includes the use of a device according to the invention, in particular in one of the aforementioned configurations, for fastening a sanitary object or a mounting frame for one or a plurality of sanitary objects, for example for a cistern, a WC bowl and/or a wash basin to a building wall or to a support.

The invention will be explained in more detail below on the basis of a drawing representing exemplary embodiments, in which is shown:

Fig. 1 a fastening kit, which is fastened to an upper section of a hollow profile rod of a mounting frame and is located in an unlocked state, in a perspective side view;

Fig. 2 the fastening kit according to Fig. 1 in a corresponding perspective side view, but with parts of the fastening kit and the upper section of the hollow profile rod being represented in a vertically cut manner;

Fig. 3 the fastening kit according to Fig. 1 in a corresponding perspective side view, with the fastening kit being in a locked state;

Fig. 4 the fastening kit according to Fig. 3 in a corresponding perspective side view, but with parts of the fastening kit and the upper section of the hollow profile rod in turn being represented in a vertically cut manner;

Fig. 5 and 6 a fastening device according to the invention in a perspective side view, in an unlocked and a locked state, with parts of the device, which are axially

displaceable in relation to one another, each being shown in an axially cut manner;

Fig. 7 the device from Fig. 5 fastened to an upper section of a hollow profile rod, which is vertically cut, without a threaded rod, in a perspective side view;

Fig. 8 the parts from Fig. 7 in an exploded representation; and

Fig. 9 the parts from Fig. 7 and 8 horizontally cut, in a further perspective view.

The device 1 represented in the drawing serves to fasten a sanitary object, for example a wash basin or a mounting frame to hold a sanitary object, on a building wall or on a support. The fastening device 1 according to the invention is in particular shown in Figs. 5 and 6. Furthermore, the device according to the invention is represented in Fig. 1 to 4 and 7 to 9 together with optional parts as a fastening kit. The device 1 according to the invention can, however, be used to fasten a sanitary object or the like even without or with other parts as the optional parts of the fastening kit.

From the mounting frame, only an upper section of a hollow profile rod 2 to be vertically aligned is shown in the drawing. The mounting frame usually has at least two hollow profile rods 2 to be vertically aligned, which are connected to one another by one or a plurality of cross members (cross struts). The hollow profile rods 2 can for example consist of square tubes or of open profile rods, which are designed in the cross-section substantially in a C-shape. Moreover, the hollow profile rods 2 can have longitudinal grooves 2.1, 2.2 designed on at least two of their adjacent longitudinal edges, which serve to clamp a connector in a form-fitting manner to fasten one or a plurality of further hollow profile rods.

The fastening kit 1 is composed of a fastening part 3 to be fastened to a building wall, a bolt-shaped or rod-shaped screw element 4, a channel-shaped connecting part 5, which can be detachably connected to the mounting frame, and a latch 6, which can be moved axially in relation to the longitudinal axis of the screw element 4. The screw element 4 is configured as a threaded rod. It has an external thread 4.1 at least over one longitudinal section.

Opposing passage openings (holes) 2.3, 2.4 are in each case incorporated at the upper end of the hollow profile rods 2, which are to be vertically aligned, of the mounting frame, which are used for the fastening of the channel-shaped connecting part 5. The connecting part 5, to

this end, has a fastening section 5.1, via which it can be connected in a form-fitting manner to the mounting frame. The fastening section 5.1 is preferably designed such that, via said fastening section 5.1, the connecting part 5 can be axially fixed to the mounting frame by means of an insert part 7. For example, the fastening section, to this end, has a gap 5.2, into which a section of the mounting frame, namely a section of the hollow profile rod 2 delimiting the passage opening 2.4, can be introduced. The gap 5.2 is defined by two flanges 5.3, 5.4 formed on the channel-shaped connecting part.

The flange 5.3 arranged on the front end of the channel-shaped connecting part 5 is preferably designed in a circular or cylindrical shape. The flange 5.4 spaced axially apart therefrom is not circular, for example it is formed in an oval shape. The gap 5.2 or axial distance between the two flanges 5.3, 5.4 corresponds to the wall thickness or is somewhat greater than the wall thickness of the hollow profile rod 2.

The two passage openings 2.3, 2.4 of the hollow profile rod 2 are also designed differently. The opening 2.3, which is incorporated in the hollow profile rod side facing the room, is preferably configured as a circular hole, while the other opening 2.4, which is incorporated in the hollow profile rod side facing the building wall, is configured as an oval hole. The smallest inner width of the oval hole 2.4 is notably smaller than the diameter of the other opening 2.3 and also notably smaller than the outer diameter of the circular flange 5.3 of the channel-shaped connecting part. The passage openings 2.3, 2.4 are dimensioned such that the connecting part 5 can be introduced into the oval opening 2.4 through the circular opening 2.3 until the circular flange 5.3 stops on the inner side of the wall 2.5 of the hollow profile rod 2 comprising the oval opening 2.4 (cf. Figs. 8 and 9). The oval flange 5.4 is in this case guided through the oval hole 2.4 and is then located on the outer side of the wall 2.5.

Then, the insert part 7 is inserted from above into the hollow profile rod 2 in order to axially fix the channel-shaped connecting part 5 on the mounting frame. The insert part 7 is preferably designed as a plug or cap in order to seal the upper end opening 2.6 of the hollow profile rod 2. The insert part 7, which can also be designated as a closing cap, has a lid-like section 7.1, whose upper side is preferably designed substantially flat. Projections 7.2, 7.3, which can be inserted into the hollow profile rod 2, are designed on the underside of the lid-like section 7.1. One of these projections is for example designed in the form of a circumferential collar 7.2, which has four side sections arranged substantially at right angles to one another, with the respective side section having a concave indentation 7.21. The

circular flange 5.3 of the connecting part 5 partially engages into one of these indentations 7.21. The side sections of the collar 7.2 run in the mounted state of the closing cap 7 close or tightly to the inner sides of the hollow profile rod 2 (cf. Figs. 2 and 4).

The other projections 7.3 of the cap 7 are arranged inside the collar 7.2 and protrude notably deeper into the hollow profile rod 2 than the collar-shaped projection 7.2. The projections 7.3 each have a substantially L-shaped or angular cross-sectional profile. They delimit a cross-shaped passage (cf. Fig. 9), with the bolt-shaped or rod-shaped screw element (threaded rod) 4 in the mounted state of the fastening kit 1 running coaxially to one of the intersecting axes of the passage 8. The edges 7.31 of two of the projections 7.3 running vertically in the mounted state of the cap 7 rest directly or with little clearance on the circular flange 5.3 of the inserted connecting part such that the connecting part 5.3 is axially fixed on the mounting frame or the hollow profile rod 2.

The fastening part 3 to be attached to a building wall has a threaded hole 3.1, into which the screw element 4 can be screwed. The fastening part 3 has a plate-shaped section 3.2 with a passage opening 3.3 for attaching a fastening screw (not shown), with the head of the screw in the mounted state preferably resting with a washer on the inner side of the fastening part 3. The passage opening 3.3 is preferably designed as an oblong hole. Moreover, the fastening part 3 has webs 3.4 projecting from the plate-shaped section. The webs 3.4 include a screw boss 3.5 comprising the threaded hole 3.1 for screwing in the screw element 4 or they are formed on the screw boss 3.5. The end of the screw boss 3.5 facing the mounting frame and the edges of the webs 3.4 facing the mounting frame preferably finish substantially flush to one another.

The screw element (threaded rod) 4 is guided in the channel-shaped connecting part 5 in an axially displaceable manner. The connecting part 5 has a sleeve-shaped section 5.5, to which a channel-shaped section 5.6 axially adjoins. The flanges 5.3, 5.4 are arranged on the sleeve-shaped section 5.5. The connecting part 5 has an oval inner cross-sectional surface along its sleeve-shaped section 5.5. The inner side of the sleeve-shaped section 5.5 is preferably designed smooth or substantially smooth. The smallest inner width of the oval inner cross-sectional surface of the sleeve-shaped section 5.5 is greater than the outer diameter of the thread 4.1 of the screw element 4. The channel-shaped section 5.6 of the connecting part has a channel-shaped internal partial thread 5.7 (cf. Figs. 5, 7 and 9) on the inside. The internal partial thread 5.7 is designed to fit the external thread 4.1 of the screw element. Through a

determined radial displacement or a lowering of the connecting part 5 axially fixed on the mounting frame with respect to the screw element 4 fastened on the fastening part 3 by an amount which is for example in the order of 2 to 4 mm, the channel-shaped internal partial thread 5.7 of the connecting part and the external thread 4.1 of the screw element can be disengaged and the connecting part 5 can then be axially displaced along the screw element 4. The mentioned radial displacement and the axial displacement are indicated in Fig. 5 by a small vertical arrow P or a double arrow D.

The latch 6, formed as a slide, sits on the channel-shaped connecting part 5. It is displaceable axially in relation to the longitudinal axis of the connecting part 5 from a non-contact position into a contact position and vice versa and has a contact section 6.1 facing the bolt-shaped or rod-shaped screw element 4, which, in the contact position, rests on the external thread 4.1 of the screw element 4. The contact section 6.1 of the latch is designed as a projection. The longitudinal opening 5.61 of the channel-shaped section 5.6 of the connecting part defines an axial guide for the latch 6, with the contact section 6.1 of the latch being received in the longitudinal opening 5.61 in the locking position.

It is easily discernible from Figs. 2 and 4 to 6 that the channel-shaped connecting part 5 has on its outer side two radial shoulders 5.8, 5.9 which are arranged on opposing circumferential sections of the connecting part 5 and are spaced axially apart from one another. Both shoulders 5.8, 5.9 each have a sliding edge or sliding surface 5.81, 5.91 running obliquely to the longitudinal axis of the connecting part 5. The two sliding edges or sliding surfaces 5.81, 5.91 are designed on ends of both shoulders 5.8, 5.9 facing one another. In addition, a sliding edge or sliding surface 5.10 running obliquely to the longitudinal axis of the connecting part 5 is formed at the transition between the channel-shaped section 5.6 and the sleeve-shaped section 5.5 and namely at the border of the longitudinal opening 5.61.

The latch 6 has a sliding edge or sliding surface 6.8 assigned to the sliding edges or sliding surfaces 5.81, 5.10 on the inside which also runs obliquely to the longitudinal axis of the latch 6 or the connecting part 5.

Moreover, the channel-shaped connecting part 5 has on its outer side recesses 5.11, 5.12 spaced axially apart from one another, to which is assigned a latching element 6.2 connected to the latch 6. The latching element 6.2 is for example designed in the form of a resilient latch arm. It latches in two different positions of the latch 6 relative to the connecting part 5 into one of the two recesses 5.11, 5.12. The recesses 5.11, 5.12 are, on the one hand, assigned to

an unlocking state and, on the other hand, to a locking state. The possible movement directions of the latch 6 are marked by embossed or printed-on double arrows 6.3. In addition, the latch 6 is provided with two symbols 6.4, 6.5 which symbolise a closed and an open bracket lock and indicate, in combination with the double arrows 6.3, the displacement direction to set the unlocking state or the locking state. Moreover, the latch 6 has on its outer surface two opposingly arranged rib surfaces 6.6, 6.7 which, as anti-slip gripping surfaces, facilitate the manual, tool-free displacement of the latch 6.

In the locking position, the latch 6 together with the channel-shaped connecting part 5 forms a (two-part) nut. In this position, the latch 6 together with the connecting part 5 can be rotated around the longitudinal axis of the screw element 4 and therefore a fine adjustment of the mounting depth of the mounting frame can be performed. For a quick rough setting of the mounting depth, the latch 6 is pushed into the unlocking position and in doing so the engagement of the internal partial thread 5.7 of the connecting part 5 into the external thread 4.1 of the screw element 4 is released through a radial movement of the connecting part 5. Then, the screw element (threaded rod) 4 and the channel-shaped connecting part 5 can be displaced axially relative to one another and therefore the mounting depth of the mounting frame can be quickly and roughly set. After this, the internal partial thread 5.7 of the connecting part and the external thread 4.1 of the screw element are engaged again through a reverse radial movement of the connecting part 5 and locked into the locking position through displacement of the latch 6. If necessary, a fine adjustment of the mounting depth can be performed by rotating the latch 6 together with the connecting part 5 locked therewith around the longitudinal axis of the screw element 4.

The implementation of the invention is not limited to the exemplary embodiments represented in the drawing. In fact, different modifications are possible which also make use of the invention indicted in the claims in the case of a configuration deviating from the examples shown. Thus, for example, the flange 5.4 of the connecting part 5 can also be omitted.

Patentkrav

1. Indretning (1) til fastgørelse af en sanitær genstand, især en vaskekumme eller et monteringsstel til at holde en sanitær genstand, på en bygningsvæg eller på en bærer, med
et bolt- eller stangformet skrueelement (4), som i det mindste langs med et langsgående afsnit har et udvendigt gevind (4.1), og
et skruemøtriklignende modelement,
hvor modelementet er sammensat af en kanalformet forbindelsesdel (5), der har et indvendigt delgevind (5.7), og en rigle (6),
hvor forbindelsesdelen (5) har et frirum, i hvilket skrueelementet (4) kan forskydes radialt ind i for at løsne skrueelementet (4) fra det indvendige delgevind (5.7),
hvor riglen (6) kan forskydes på forbindelsesdelen i det væsentlige aksialt på skrueelementets (4) langsgående akse fra en ikke-kontaktstilling til en kontaktstilling og omvendt,
hvor riglen (6) i kontaktstillingen holder skrueelementet (4) i indgreb med det indvendige delgevind (5.7), og
hvor riglen (6) er udført som en skyder, der er aksial på skrueelementets (4) langsgående akse, til grovindstilling og som drejegreb til manuel finindstilling af en monteringsdybde hhv. en aksialposition.

2. Indretning ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved, at** den kanalformede forbindelsesdel (5) på sin yderside har mindst to radiale afsatser (5.8, 5.9), som er tilvejebragt på modsatte omkredsafsnit af forbindelsesdelen (5) og er anbragt i aksial afstand fra hinanden.

3. Indretning ifølge krav 2, **kendetegnet ved, at** mindst en af afsatserne (5.8, 5.9) har en glidekant eller glideflade (5.81, 5.91), der forløber skråt i forhold til forbindelsesdelens (5) langsgående akse.

4. Indretning ifølge et af kravene 1 til 3, **kendetegnet ved, at** riglen (6) er udformet ring- eller hylsterformet.

5. Indretning ifølge et af kravene 1 til 4, **kendetegnet ved, at** det indvendige delgevind (5.7) af den kanalformede forbindelsesdel (5) er udformet som et

rendeformet delgevind.

6. Indretning ifølge et af kravene 1 til 5, **kendetegnet ved, at** riglen (6) har et udragende kontaktafsnit (6.1), som vender mod det bolt- eller stangformede skrueelement (4).

7. Indretning ifølge krav 6, **kendetegnet ved, at** den kanalformede forbindelsesdel (5) har et rendeformet afsnit (5.6) med en langsgående åbning (5.61), som definerer en aksial føring til riglen (6), hvor riglens (6) udragende kontaktafsnit (6.1) i kontaktstillingen er optaget i den langsgående åbning (5.61).

8. Indretning ifølge et af kravene 1 til 7, **kendetegnet ved, at** den kanalformede forbindelsesdel (5) på sin yderside har mindst en fordybning (5.11, 5.12), som et indgrebselement (6.2), der er forbundet med riglen (6), kan gribe ind i.

9. Indretning ifølge et af kravene 1 til 8, **kendetegnet ved, at** den kanalformede forbindelsesdel (5) har et radialt udragende forbindelsesafsnit (5.1), ved hjælp af hvilket forbindelsesdelen (5) kan forbindes formsluttende med et monteringsstel ved en gennemgangsåbning af monteringsstellet.

10. Indretning ifølge krav 9, **kendetegnet ved, at** fastgørelsesafsnittet (5.1) har en spalte (5.2), i hvilken der kan indføres et afsnit af en profilstang (2).

11. Indretning ifølge krav 10, **kendetegnet ved, at** spalten (5.2) er defineret af to flanger (5.3, 5.4), der er udformet på den kanalformede forbindelsesdel (5).

12. Anvendelse af en indretning (1) ifølge et af kravene 1 til 11 til fastgørelse af et sanitært objekt eller et monteringsstel til et eller flere sanitære objekter, især til en skyllecisterne, en WC-kumme og/eller en vaskekumme, på en væg.

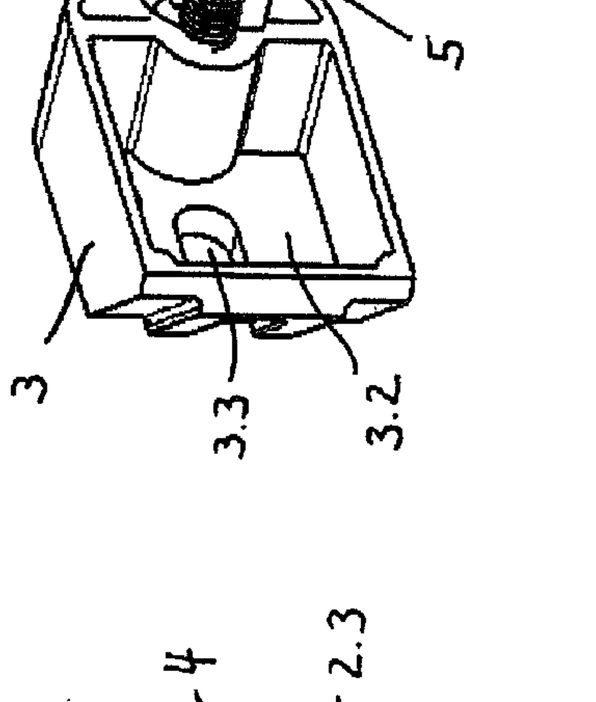


FIG. 2

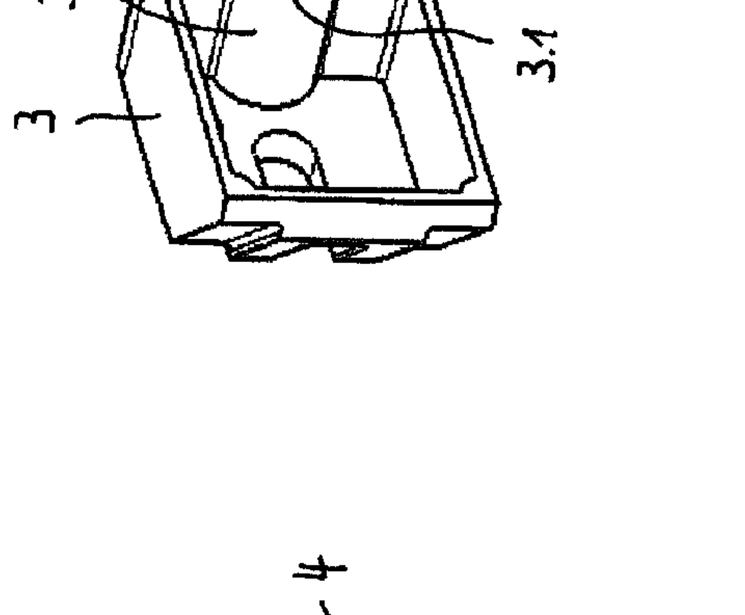


FIG. 4

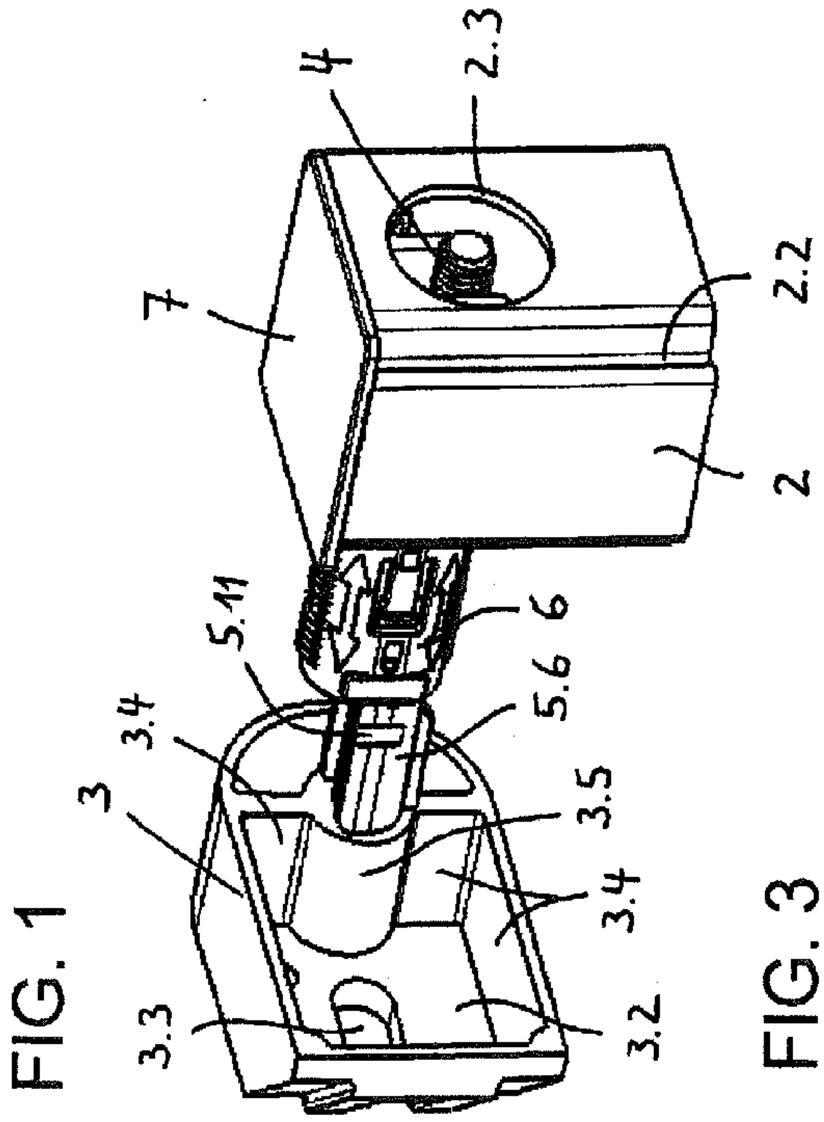


FIG. 1

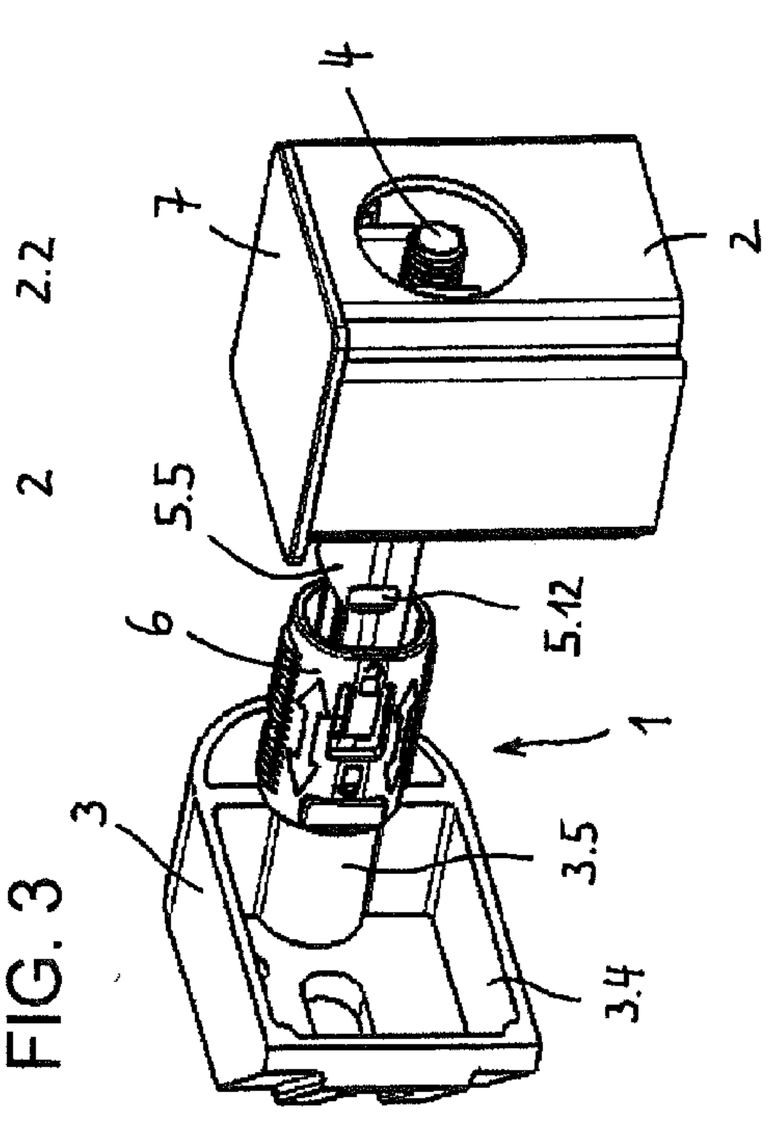
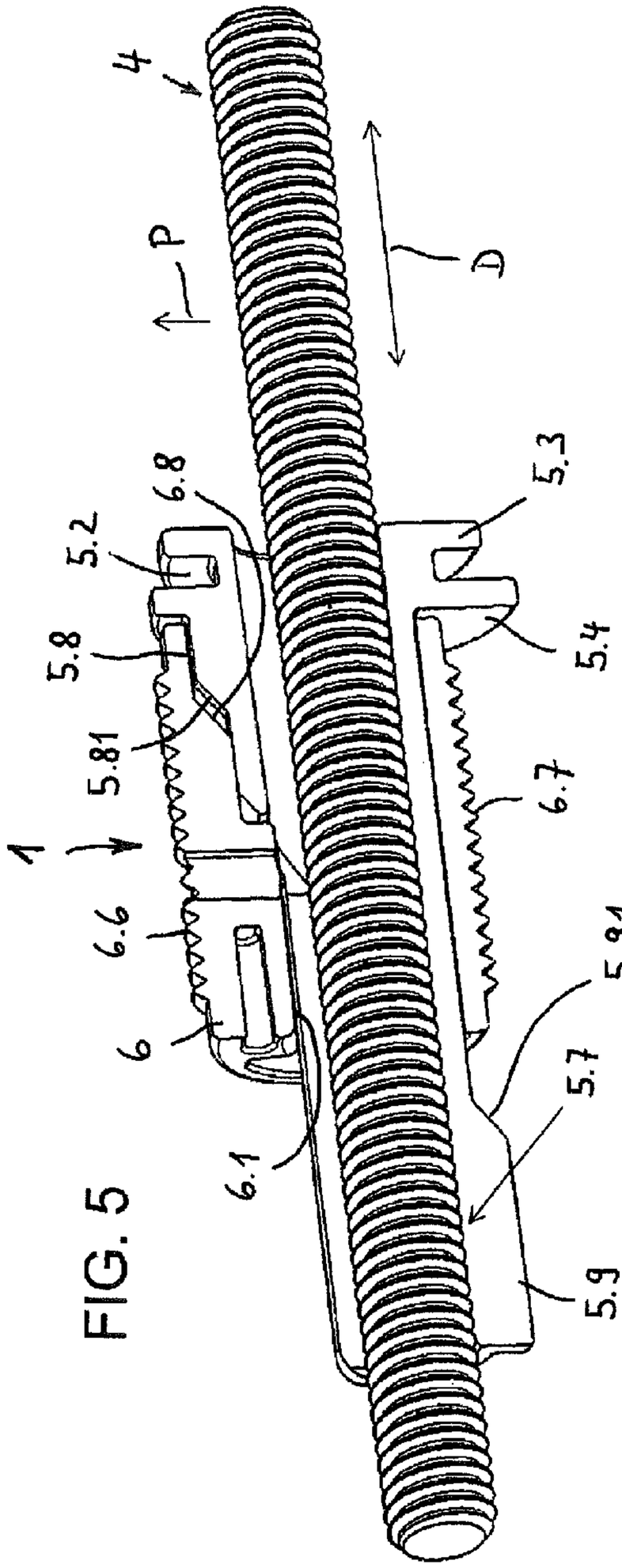


FIG. 3


4
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5.3
6.8
5.2
5.8
5.4
5.81
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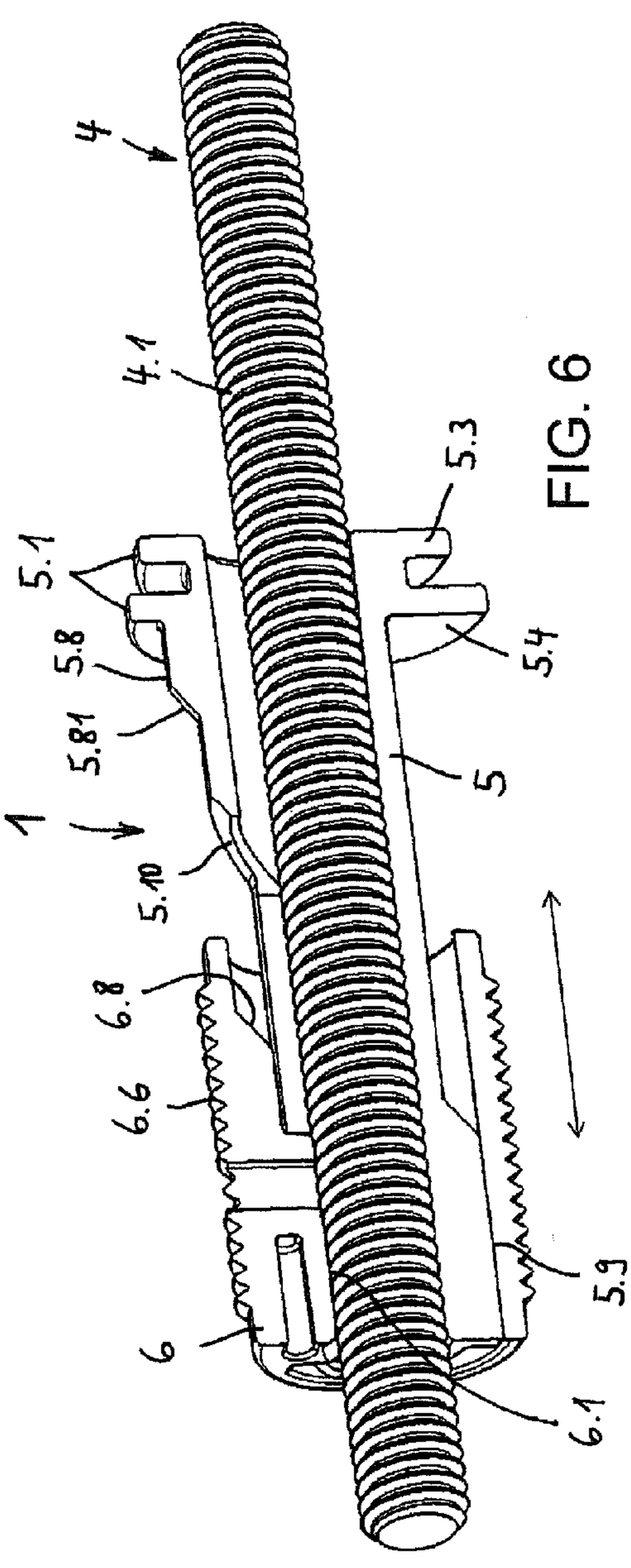
6.6
6
6.7
5.91
6.1
5.7
5.9

FIG. 5


4
4.1
5.3
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6.1

FIG. 6

FIG. 8

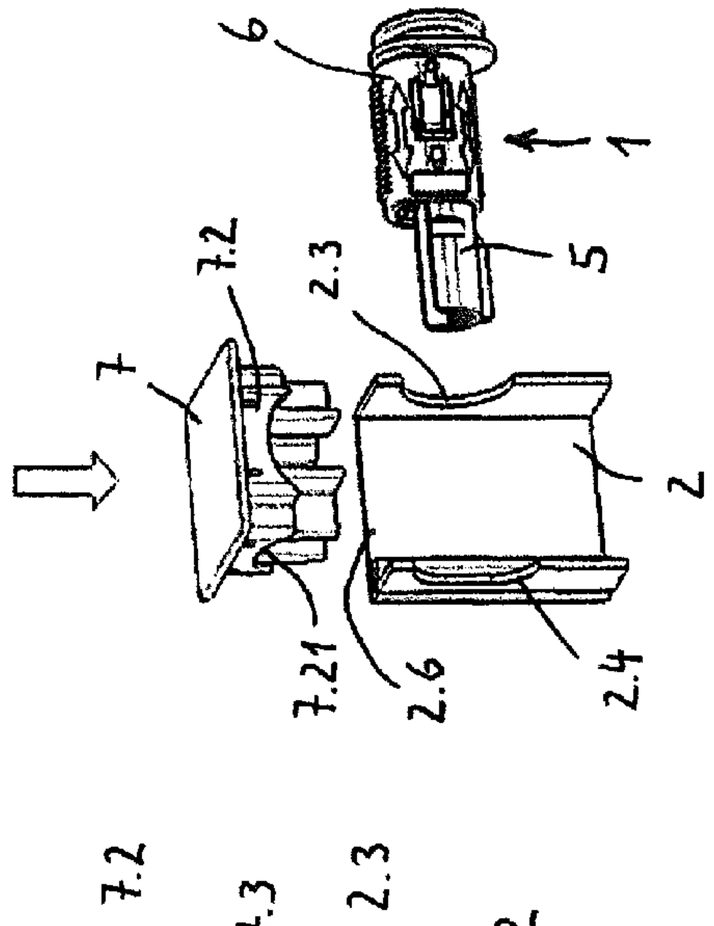

FIG. 7

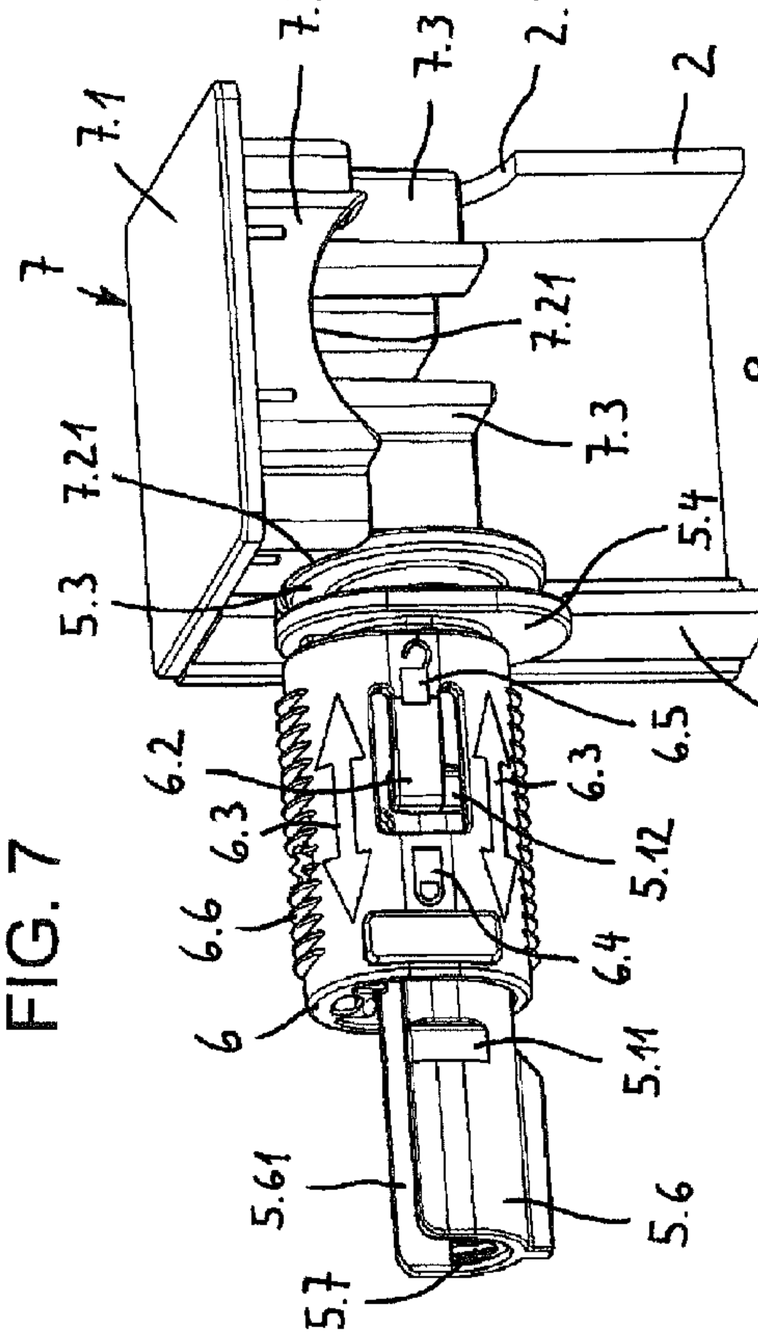

FIG. 9