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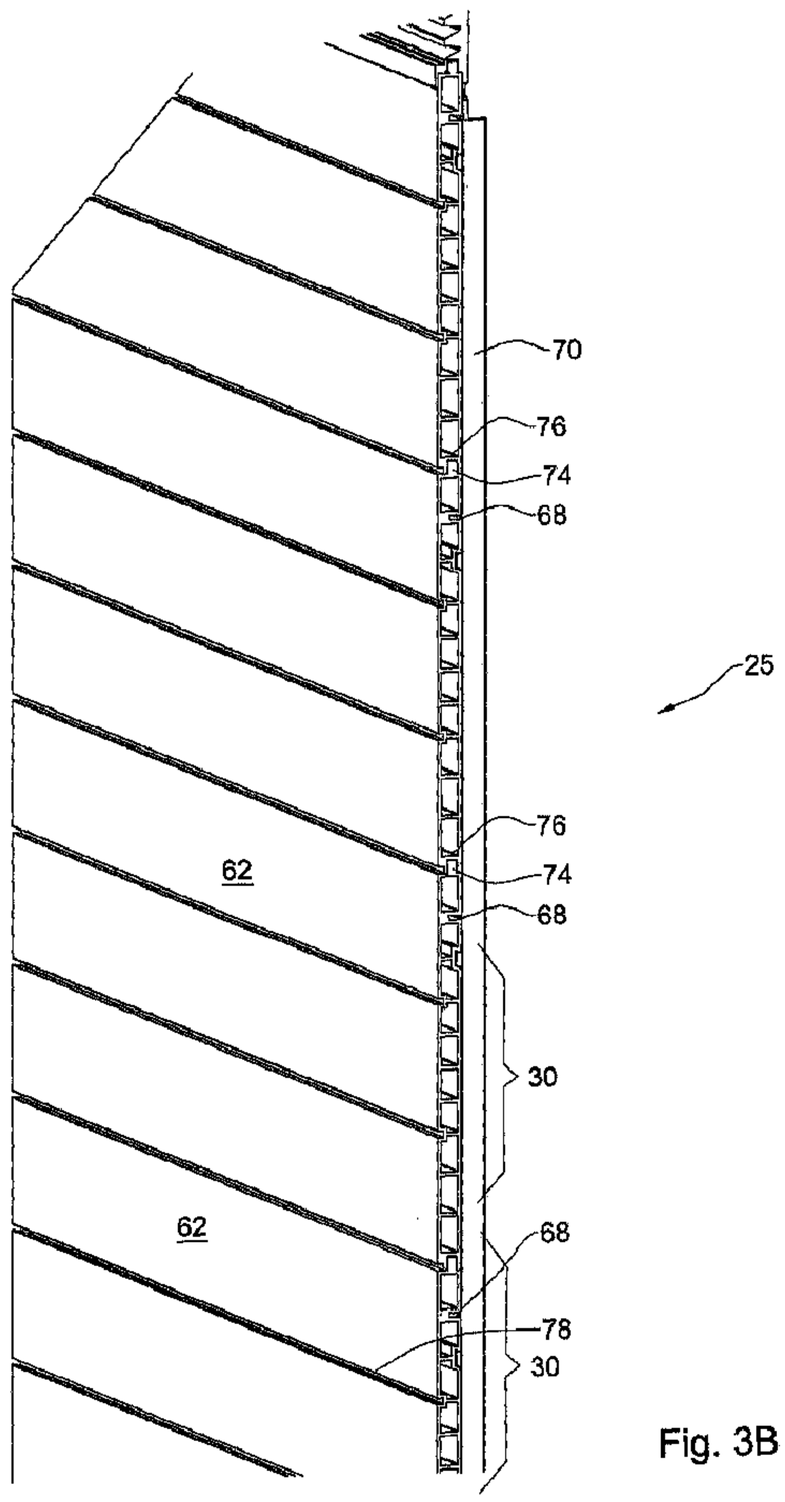

Fig. 3B

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:
The disclosed subject matter pertains to an artificial panel (30) comprising a spaced apart first wall (60) and second wall (62). Each of the walls (60, 62) has an inside surface and an outside surface, and at least one fastener location (68) configured at an outside

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(57) Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):
surface of the at least one of the first wall (60) and second wall (62) of the panel (30). The fastener location (68) is configured for receiving therethrough a fastener and wherein one or more ribs extend between the first wall (60) and the second wall (62), along at least a portion of the panel (30), the fastener location (68) being indicative of the location thereof.

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[Continued on next page]

(54) **Title**: PANEL WITH DEFINED FASTENER LOCATION

(57) **Abstract**: The disclosed subject matter pertains to an artificial panel (30) comprising a spaced apart first wall (60) and second wall (62). Each of the walls (60, 62) has an inside surface and an outside surface, and at least one fastener location (68) configured at an outside surface of the at least one of the first wall (60) and second wall (62) of the panel (30). The fastener location (68) is configured for receiving therethrough a fastener and wherein one or more ribs extend between the first wall (60) and the second wall (62), along at least a portion of the panel (30), the fastener location (68) being indicative of the location thereof.

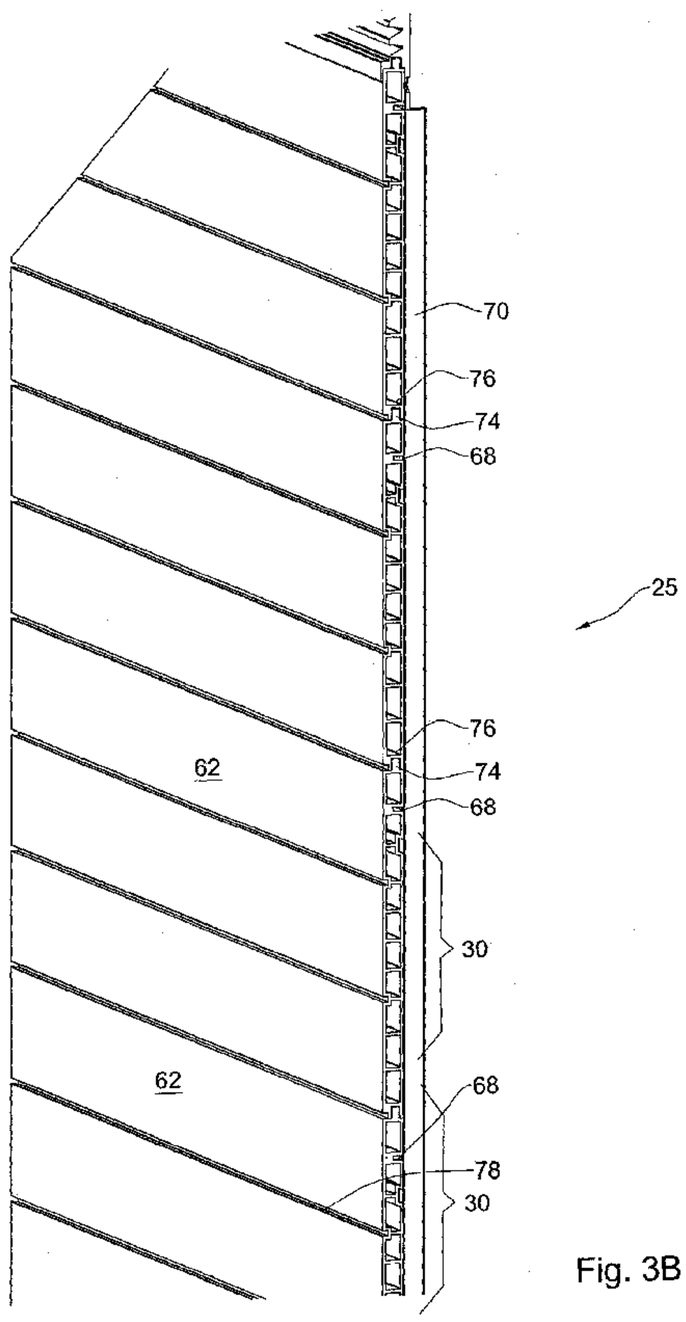

Fig. 3B

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STRUCTURE ASSEMBLY SYSTEM AND METHOD

TECHNOLOGICAL FIELD

The presently disclosed subject matter is in the field of structure assembling. According to a first of its aspects, the disclosure is concerned with a panel fastening system for a structure. According to a second aspect of the disclosure there is a modular door system and a method for its assembly. According to yet an aspect there is disclosed a corner coupler for a structure.

BACKGROUND

Construction assembly of different structures, such as garden cabins, partition walls, fences and the like, has become very common at the DIY market.

An important consideration among DIY manufactures is modularity of components, i.e. the ability to manufacture as little components as possible, however suitable to serve for different purposes. This has an important weight in the overall manufacturing costs.

Yet an important consideration is the provision of easy to assemble components, requiring minimal use of tools, minimal force and only little professional knowledge.

These, along with other criteria, such as light weight components, durability and environmental considerations, such as use of recycled material, render certain products to be desired over other products in the same market.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

According to a first of its aspects, the present disclosed subject matter calls for an artificial panel of material for use in the assembly of constructions. Such panels are required to be fixed in a tight fashion to a support structure, or required to be attached thereto to various elements such as shelves and the like, typically by fasteners. It is desired to render fastening of such panels in an easy manner, i.e. fast and easy, yet in a sturdy manner.

The term *artificial panel* as used herein in the specification and claims denotes a panel of material made of molded or extruded material such as different plastic materials. According to one particular embodiment, the panel is made of WPC (a common abbreviation for 'Wood Plastic Composite').

An artificial panel constructed from the above-mentioned materials is considered inferior in strength compared to traditional construction materials such as wood or metal and can also be ductile. Moreover, such materials are often brittle.

An artificial panel according to the first aspect of the disclosure is configured with a spaced apart first wall and second wall, each wall defining an inside surface and an outside surface, and at least one fastener location configured at an outside surface of the panel, for receiving therethrough a fastener.

The term *fastener* as used herein in the specification and claims denotes a screw (e.g. self threading or regular, a blind rivet, and the like).

The location configured for receiving a fastener is designed to overcome the artificial material inferiority in strength, ductillness, and brittlness compared to traditional construction materials.

Any one or more of the following configurations, designs, and embodiments can be associated with a panel according to the present disclosure, solely or in various combinations:

- The first side wall and the second wall can be of uniform thickness or have a varying thickness;
- The first wall and the second wall can be parallel to one another;
- One or more ribs can extend between the first wall and the second wall, along at least a portion of the panel, at any orientation:
    - The one or more ribs can be parallel to at least one of the first wall and the second wall;
    - The one or more ribs can be perpendicular to at least one of the first wall and the second wall;
    - The one or more ribs can extend inclined with respect to at least one of the first wall and the second wall;
    - The one or more ribs can be conical over at least a portion thereof;

- The one or more ribs is conical and connected at its apex to the one of the first wall and the second wall through an extension rib, which is substantially thinner that the respective wall to which it connects.

- A fastener location can extend through the first wall and the second wall;
- The one or more ribs can be configured for receiving a fastener therethrough;
- Neighboring ribs can extend in close proximity to one another, with a gap therebetween, said gap constituting threading walls for a fastener to attach thereto;
- The gap between the neighboring ribs can be initially sealed by a wall surface, said sealing being pierced upon introducing a fastener therethrough;
- A pre-formed partial bore can extend thorough at least a portion of the rib, for receiving a fastener therethrough;
- The panel can be configured with male-female edges for mating with respective opposite male-female edges of a neighboring like panel or construction element;
- The male-female edges of the panel are configured for tight, seamless attachment to a neighboring panel;
- The panel can be made of or can comprise a light passing portion;
- The panel can be truculent or opaque;
- The panel can be made of recycled plastic material or of combinations thereof, such as WPC;
- One or both of the first face and the second face of the panel can be texturized and or colored, e.g. to impart it a natural wood-like appearance, a cement wall appearance, etc.;
- When concealed (i.e. with a fastener opening not pre formed at the walls of the panel), a fastener location can be marked e.g. by a groove, an indention and the like, said marking corresponding with the fastener location;
- The panel is configured as an elongate slat for horizontal assembly;
- The panel is configured for at least partially overlapping with a like panel, along their mating edges.

According to the second aspect of the presently disclosed subject matter, there is disclosed a modular, interchangeable door system, wherein same components of the door serve for both a left side door and a right side door.

The door system comprises a main body configured with an outside face, an inside face, a first edge rail-mount and a second edge rail-mount, a hinge stile and a locking stile, a first (TOP) rail and a second (BOTTOM) rail configured for interchangingly articulating to the first edge rail-mount and the second edge rail-mount, and at least one cladding panel configured for attaching over at least a portion of the outside face of the main body, at either an upright or a bottoms-up orientation thereof.

The arrangement being such that the door system can be used as either a 'left door' or a 'right door' by rotating the main body at 180° about the plane of the main body (i.e. into a bottom-up orientation).

Any one or more of the following configurations, designs, and embodiments can be associated with a door system according to the present disclosure, alone or in various combinations:

- At least the main body and the at least one cladding panel are made of molded material, such as plastic, WPC, etc;
- The outside face is an external face of the door;
- The cladding panel is readily replaceable;
- The outside face of the main body can be symmetrical about a partition line;
- The cladding panel can have a decorative appearance and can be, for example, patterned, texturized, colored, etc.;
- The first edge rail-mount and the second edge rail-mount are substantially identical;
- The first (TOP) rail and a second (BOTTOM) rail are substantially identical and interchangeable and configured for top/bottom mount;
- The main body is configured with symmetrically disposed apertures, serving as windows or venting ports, wherein at either position thereof the cladding panel conceals one or more such apertures;
- The cladding panel can be articulated over the outside face of the main body at an upright orientation and at a bottoms-up orientation.

According to a third aspect of the disclosure there is disclosed a corner coupler for securing wall members to one another at an angle about a corner.

The corner coupler according to the disclosure is generally an Ω (omega)-like shaped member comprising an inter-wall gap support from which extend a first wall support arm and a second wall support arm, both disposed at an angle of at least 90° with respect to the inter-wall gap support; the first wall support arm is configured at a free end thereof with a first wall gripping edge, and the second wall support arm is configured at a free end thereof with a second wall gripping edge.

The arrangement is such that when the corner coupler mounted at a corner of two wall members of a structure, the inter-wall gap support is configured for extending between facing edges of the wall members, the first wall support arm and a second wall support arm are configured for bearing against respective portions of the first wall member and the second wall member and the first wall gripping edge and the second wall gripping edge are configured for arresting within a groove extending at the first wall member and the second wall member, respectively.

At the mounted position the corner coupler is secured to the respective wall members by fasteners, such as screws and rivets extending through openings configured at the first wall support arm and the second wall support arm. Additional adhering agents can be applied if required.

Any one or more of the following configurations, designs, and embodiments can be associated with a corner coupler according to the present disclosure, solely or in various combinations:

- The wall support arms can bear flush against the wall members;
- The corner coupler can be made of metal sheet material;
- The corner coupler can be made of elastic sheet material;
- At least the wall support arms of the corner coupler can be elastic;
- The corner coupler can be symmetric about its longitudinal axis, or it can be a-symmetric so as to conform with different shapes of the wall members. For example, differences can take place in any one or more of the following:
    - the length of the first wall support arm and the second wall support arm can be different;

- the length of the first wall gripping edge can be different from the length of the second wall gripping edge; and
- the angle of the first wall gripping edge with respect to the first wall support arm can be different from the angle of the second wall gripping edge with respect to the second wall support arm.

- The corner coupler can extend the entire length of the wall members or it can be segmented and be secured to respective portions of the wall members;
- The number and dispersion of apertures formed along the corner coupler can differ;
- The radial extent (length) of the inter-wall gap support can alter so as to span the entire gap between the wall members, or a portion thereof;
- The inter-wall gap support can be made of two spaced apart walls or be a solid portion;
- The outside wall surface of the inter-wall gap support can be parallel to one another or be inclined with respect to one another;
- According to a particular example the first wall support arm and the second wall support arm are spaced apart at 90° and a central axis of the inter-wall gap support is disposed at 135° with respect to the wall support arms (i.e. at 180° with a bisector extending between the first wall support arm and the second wall support arm); according to yet a particular example the first wall gripping edge and the second wall gripping edge are disposed at a 90° with respect to the wall support arms
- The wall gripping edge extend from an edge of the respective wall support arms, with an intermediate indent bulging inwards in direction of a space between the support arms;
- An edge of the inter-wall gap support can extend the entire gap between the wall members;
- An edge of the inter-wall gap support can be configured with a concealing cover to be fitted at an external face of the wall members;
- The first wall support arm and a second wall support arm are disposed at an obtuse angle with respect to the inter-wall gap support; and/or

- The first wall support arm and a second wall support arm are disposed at an angle slightly greater than their nominal angular value, so as to generate an engaging force bearing within the groove at the respective wall members.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order to better understand the subject matter that is disclosed herein and to exemplify how it may be carried out in practice, embodiments will now be described, by way of non-limiting examples only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 illustrates a structure constructed with side walls composed of panels according to a first aspect of the present disclosure, the structure further configured with a modular, interchangeable door system according to a second aspect of the present disclosure;

Fig. 2A is a horizontal planer section along plane I in Fig. 1;

Fig. 2B is a vertical planer section along plane II in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3A is an enlarged view of the portion marked III in Fig. 2B;

Fig. 3B is a view of the portion illustrated in Fig. 3A from the outside thereof;

Fig. 4A is a schematic section through a panel according to the first aspect of the present disclosure, the panel illustrating different fastener locations;

Fig. 4B illustrates the panel of Fig. 4A, with fasteners secured at the different fastener locations;

Figs. 4C and **4D** illustrate a schematic section through a panel according to another example of the disclosed subject matter, illustrating yet another fastener location in Fig. 4C, with Fig. 4D illustrating a fastener secured at the fastener location;

Fig. 5A is a perspective front view of a front wall of a cabin, configured with two doors according to a second aspect of the present disclosure;

Fig. 5B is a perspective rear (inside) view of Fig. 5A;

Fig. 6A is a vertical section through an assembled door, taken along line V-V in Fig. 5A;

Fig. 6B is a horizontal section through an assembled door, taken along line VI-VI in Fig. 5A;

Fig. 7A is an exploded front perspective view of a right door seen in Fig. 5A;

Fig. 7B is a rear view of Fig. 7A;

Fig. 8 is an exploded perspective front view of the door's main body and the cladding panel at a right wing door configuration;

Fig. 9 is an exploded perspective front view of the door's main body and the cladding panel at a left wing door configuration;

Fig. 10 is an enlarged view of the portion marked X in Fig. 2A, illustrating a corner of the structure configured with a corner coupler according to a third aspect of the disclosure;

Fig. 11 is an enlarged top view of the portion marked XI in Fig. 10;

Fig. 12 is a perspective view of the corner coupler seen in Fig. 11; and

Fig. 13 is a top view illustrating a modification of the corner coupler articulated to wall members.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

Attention is first directed to Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings, illustrating a cabin generally designated **20**, comprising walls **25** (front, rear and side walls), all made of horizontally disposed panels, said panels generally designated **30**. The cabin further comprises a front door composed of a right wing door **40R** and a left wing door **40L**, roof **48**, a floor **50** and other elements not seen in Fig. 1

As mentioned, and as can best be seen in Figs. 3A and 3B, the panels **30** are horizontally disposed. The panels **30** are made of molded or extruded material, such as plastic materials, WPC (Wood Plastic Composite), etc., with a variety of additives possibly added thereto, e.g. color, UV repellent, etc. Each panel **30** comprises a first (inside surface) wall **60** and a parallely disposed, spaced apart, second (outside surface) wall **62**. Each of the panels **30** is formed at its inside face **60**, with a plurality of fastener locations designated **68**, for receiving a fastener therethrough (Fig. 4B) and securing the panel **30** to a support member such as a beam (mullion/muntin) **70**, or for mounting to the panel an article, such a shelf, picture and the like (not shown). Figs 4A and 4B make particular reference to different examples of fastener locations.

It is further seen that the horizontally disposed panels **30** are configured with male-female engaging elongate edges **74** and **76**, respectively (best seen in Fig. 4A).

The panels **30** have a smooth, flat inside surface **60**, whilst the outside surface **62** is formed with a longitudinally extending groove **78** (Figs. 3B and 4A) imparting a

single panel **30** with the appearance of several panels articulated to one another. Likewise, the male-female engaging elongate edges **74** and **76**, respectively provide tight and water resistant attaching of neighboring panels **30**, yet with an eye pleasing gap (non functional), and extending at a fixed vertical distance, with some overlapping between mating edges of neighboring panels.

Different aesthetic features can be imparted to the panels, such colors and patterns and likewise, the panels can be or comprise translucent (see through or light-passing) portions. Also, the panels **30** can comprise venting grids **80**, widows **82** (fixed or openable).

Turning now to figures 4A and 4B particular examples of fastener locations are illustrated and exemplified. In the present examples the illustrated fastener is a self screw **94** (e.g. self tapping screw), though it is appreciated that other types of fasteners can be used, such as other types of screws and blind rivets.

Detail '**A**' in figures 4A and 4B is directed to a fastener location designated **90**, wherein a thickened wall portion **92** is provided at the inside surface of inside wall **60** of the panel **30**, with a self screw **94** threaded directly into the fastener location **90** and projecting into the internal space **96** of the panel. If desired, a noticeable mark can be applied on the surface of the panel (not shown, however such a mark can be a slight groove similar to that illustrated in connection with detail '**D**' discussed hereinafter, or an indentation (not shown), such a visible mark can serve for easy identifying the locations of the fastener location and for eye-pleasing equi-distant applying of fasteners.

Detail '**B**' in figures 4A and 4B is directed to a fastener location designated **100** which is a narrow gap between two neighboring ribs **102A** and **102B**. the gap **100** can be a bore open at the inside surface of wall **60** of the panel, or it can be filled with a soft material, such as a resin and the like, for eye pleasing, i.e. such that unused fastener locations are not open bores seen at the inside of the panel. Screw is screwed and retained within the tight gap **100**. It will be appreciated that the gap can be non existent such that the rib is substantially solid, made from the same material as the remainder of the panel.

Detail '**C**' in figures 4A and 4B is directed to a fastener location designated **110** wherein a rib **112** is disposed parallely between inside wall **60** and outside wall **62**, and where a self screw **94** is threaded directly into the fastener location **110** and penetrates

through both the wall **60** and the rib **112**, projecting into the internal space **114** of the panel.

If desired, a noticeable mark can be applied on the surface of the panel (not shown), however such a mark can be a slight groove or notch similar to that illustrated in connection with detail '**D**' discussed hereinafter, or an indention (not shown). Such a visible mark can serve for easy identifying the locations of the fastener location and for eye-pleasing equi-distant applying of fasteners. It will be appreciated that the mark can also be an outwardly protruding element.

Detail '**D**' in figures 4A and 4B is directed to a fastener location designated **120** in the form of a longitudinal groove **122** extending through the panel **30** between two parallel ribs **124A** and **124B** and with a groove or indention **126** formed at the inside face of inside wall **60**, for identification and easy location of the fastener location **120**, such that a self screw **94** can easily be threaded into the fastener location **120**.

Figs. 4C and 4D illustrate another example of the fastener location designated 120' (same elements are designated using same numerals as in connection with the previous example, while elements having different configuration, are marked with "'" following the numeral). Detail '**E**' in figures 4C and 4D is directed to a fastener location designated **100'** which is in the form of a solid conical rib extending between the two opposite walls **60** and **62**. It will be appreciated that the central longitudinal axis of the rib, is perpendicular to the walls **60** and **62**. As in the previous example, the outer face of the inner wall **60** comprises a groove or indention **126'**, for identification and easy location of the fastener location **100'**, such that a self screw **94** can easily be threaded into the fastener location **100'**.

The fastener location in the form of a conical rib **100'** is comprised in accordance with this example of a conical solid portion **121** and a narrower extension rib **123** connecting the conical portion to the inside surface of the outer wall **62**, such that the fastening element, e.g. a screw as seen in Fig. 4D, extends substantially therethrough. It will be appreciated that the screw can be screwed into the conical portion **121** only. This structure allows having a solid fastening location for tight threading, while the outer wall **62** of the panel is not affected by sink marks, which might result from fastener locations having a broader rib portion connecting to the outer wall **62** of the panel **30**. This maintains an eye-pleasing surface on the outer wall, without giving a hint to the presence of the rib and the screw threaded therethrough. In

addition, such a configuration allows economy in the plastic material used for the panel. The screw in accordance with an example of the disclosed subject matter can at least partially outwardly extend (e.g. its threads) beyond outer surface of the rib, thus to a certain degree resembling the function of the masonry anchor. It will be appreciated that the conical portion of the rib can be provided with a bore, e.g. filled with a soft material.

As seen in any one of the details described hereinabove, the screw does not require a fastening bolt and yet it does not penetrate through an external face of the panel, however without deteriorating fastening/gripping force of the bolt to the panel. The screw screws into the rib and is maintained securely in its position without unintentional falling out, or causing any damage to the outer surface such as cracks which might appear due to the type of the material used which is often brittle when compared with other materials. In particular, with panels having relatively thin walls which might be needed due to weight considerations or material saving considerations, it will be a tendency of a composite material for example such as WPC to exhibit fragility/brittleness when screwed into. Provision of the fastening locations in accordance with the disclosed subject matter allows reducing and preventing such unintentional defects.

It is appreciated that the provision of air voids in the panel improved its thermal and noise isolation properties, and further, that the provision of support ribs improved rigidity of the panels.

Attention is now directed to Figures 5 to 9 directed to a second aspect of the present disclosure, concerned with a modular door.

The cabin **20** is configured at its front wall with a right door **40R** and a left door **40L** (also seen in Fig. 1). As will become apparent hereinafter, the two doors **40R** and **40L** are composed of same components, rendering the system modularity, simplicity and cost effective.

Each of the door systems comprises a main body **200** made of molded plastic or WPC material and configured with an outside face **204**, an inside face **208** bounded between a first (top) edge rail-mount **210** and a second (bottom) edge rail-mount **212**, a hinge stile **216** and a locking stile **218**.

Snapingly articulated within the first (top) edge rail-mount **210** there is received a first (top) rail **222** and likewise, a second (bottom) rail **224** is snapingly articulated within the first (top) edge rail-mount **210**. Each of the first rail **222** and the second rail

224 is fitted with a projecting hinge portion **226** (best seen in Fig. 7A) and configured for rotatably receiving within a door bushing **228** of the door jamb **230**.

According to a particular configuration, the first (top) rail **222** and the second (bottom) rail **224** are identical and are configured for interchangingly articulating within either the respective first (top) edge rail-mount **210** and the second (bottom) edge rail-mount **212**. However, in such a configuration the projecting hinge portion is configurable for respective projecting upwards or downwards such that after mounting on the respective top or bottom edge it projects from the door. This can be obtained by a fixed hinge projection extending at both sides of the rail, or for example by a hinge projection displaceably mounted between a top projection configuration and a bottom projecting configuration, respectively.

As seen in the figures, the main body **200** is configured with a central portion **234** in the form of solid sheet panel symmetrically extending between the hinge stile **216** and the locking stile **218** and between two venting grid portions **236A** and **236B** and further, two window portions **238A** and **238B**. The central solid portion **234** is configured at its front face **204** with a plurality of reinforcing ribs **242** (longitudinal in the present example) projecting from the surface of the front surface. The back, inside face **208**, is substantially flat though texturized with longitudinal grooves **246** so as to impart the central portion with a mating panel-like appearance.

The central portion **234** and the venting grid portions **236A** and **236B** are configured with a plurality of openings **250** and the front surface of the central portion **234** and the venting grid portions **236A** and **236B** are configured with a plurality of snap locations **254**.

A cladding panel **260** is configured with a flat outside panel portion **262** (designed with a grid pattern for imparting a mating-like panel appearance), a translucent window portion **264** conforming as far as shape and size with the venting grid portions **236A** and **236B**, and a venting portion **266** conforming as far as shape and size with the window portion **238A** and **238B**. In the particular example the window portion **264** is an opening in the cladding panel, though according to a different example (not shown) the venting portion can be a grid-like portion.

An inside face of the panel portion **265** is configured with a plurality of coupling bolts **270** sized and spaced apart in register with the plurality of openings **250**

configured at the main body **200**, and a plurality of snapping members **274** extending in register with the plurality of snap locations **254** configured at the main body **200**.

The cladding panel is mounted and secured to the outside face **204** of the main body **200** by snap articulation of the snapping members **274** of the cladding panel **260** to the snap locations **274** of the main body **200,** and further by screws extending from the inside face **208** of the main body **200**, through openings **250** and coupled to the bolts **270** of the cladding panel **260**.

It is seen that the cladding panel can be articulated to the outside face **204** of the main body **200** at either an upright position (right side door configuration) or a bottoms up position of the main body **200** upon rotating at 180° in the plane of the door (arrowed line **213** in Fig. 9; left side door configuration), wherein the cladding panel **260** remains at an upright position as indicated by arrow **215**, i.e. its orientation does not change while assembling a door at either orientation thereof.

In both a right side door orientation (Fig. 8) and a left side door orientation (Fig. 9) the cladding panel **260** covers (covers so as to conceal and render same nonfunctional) the respective bottom venting grid portion **236A** and the respective, whilst the respective top venting grid portions **236B** and the respective top window portion **238B** remain functional, i.e. the top venting grid portion **236B** of the main body extends in register with the window portion **264** of the cladding panel **260** and the top window portion **238B** of the main body **200** extends in register with the translucent window portion **264** of the cladding panel **260**.

According to the disclosed arrangement, the door system disclosed hereinabove can be configured as either a right door configuration or a left door configuration, however using the same components, rendering the door system complete modularity.

It is appreciated that the door system can be configured with any one or both of the venting units and the window.

The door is further fitted with a locking system generally designated **280** comprising a lock, a lever and vertically displaceable locking latches (Fig. 7A).

It is also appreciated that while in the disclosure above the door system comprises a single cladding panel configured for articulation at a front face of the door (i.e. external face of a door), a cladding panel may also be applied at an inside face of the door and even more so, the cladding panel can be composed of several panel segments.

Further attention is now directed to Figures 10 to 13 of the drawings, directed to a third aspect of the present disclosure, concerned with a corner coupler configured for coupling two wall members.

As seen in Figs. 2A and 2B, and better so in Fig. 10, the cabin 20 has wall members designated **25A** (back wall of the cabin **20**) and **25B** (right side wall of the cabin **20**) articulated at a corner of the cabin through a corner coupler generally designated **300**.

As can be seen in the drawings, the corner coupler **300** is generally a symmetric Ω - like shaped metal-sheet member, comprising a U-like shaped inter-wall gap support **304** from which extend a first wall support arm **308A** and a second wall support arm **308B**, both disposed at an angle α of at least 90° with respect to the inter-wall gap support **304**. The first wall support arm **308A** is configured at a free end thereof with a first wall gripping edge **310A**, and the second wall support arm **308B** is configured at a free end thereof with a second wall gripping edge **310B**.

Whilst in the present disclosure the interconnecting portion **312** of the inter-wall gap support **304** is straight and disposed at 90° with respect to its side members **314A** and **314B** (parallely disposed), an arched configuration can be formed as well, concave or convex with respect to a bisector **X** symmetrically extending between the first wall support arm **308A** and the second wall support arm **308B**.

The first wall support arm **308A** and the second wall support arm **308B** as well as the interconnecting portion **312** of the inter-wall gap support **304** are configured with a plurality of openings **320**. The openings formed at the first wall support arm **308A** and the second wall support arm **308B** are configured for coupling the corner coupler **300** to the wall members **25A** and **25B**, respectively, through a plurality of screws **325**. Openings **320** at the interconnecting portion **312** of the inter-wall gap support **304** serve for securing an external cap profile **330** (represented in Fig. 11 by dashed lines) concealing an outside of the gap **311** (referred to as an 'inter-wall gap').

The arrangement is such that when the corner coupler **300** is mounted at a corner between two wall members **25A** and **25B** of the cabin **20**, the inter-wall gap support **304** extends between facing chamfered edges **332A** and **332B** of the wall members **25A** and 25B, respectively, with said chamfered edges **332A** and **332B** bearing against the side members **314A** and **314B** of the inter-wall gap support **304**, and the first wall support arm **308A** and the second wall support arm **308B** bear against respective portions of the

first wall member **25A** and the second wall member **25B**, with the first wall gripping edge **310A** and the second wall gripping edge **310B** bearing within a groove **27A** and **27B** (best seen in Fig. 11) of the wall member **25A** and the second wall member **25B**, respectively.

It is seen that in Fig. 11 the first wall support arm **308A** and the second wall support arm 308B are slightly spaced apart from the respective wall members **25A** and **25B**, wherein the extent of fastening the screws **325** governs elasticity thereof. However, in the example of Fig. 13 first wall support arms bear flush against the respective wall members, as will be explained hereinafter.

Fig. 13 illustrates a corner coupler **350** similar to corner coupler **300** disclosed in Figs. 10 to 12, however with some differences. In the embodiment illustrated in Fig. 13, the side members of the **352A** and **352B** of the inter-wall gap support **354** extend the full depth of the inter-wall gap **356**, such that interconnecting portion **358** extends in-line with the external edges of the chamfered edges **332A** and **332B** of the wall members **25A** and **25B**, respectively.

Furthermore, first wall support arm **360A** and the second wall support arm **360B** are configured for flush bearing against the respective wall members **25A** and **25B** and securing thereto by screws (not shown) through openings **320**. It is seen that the first wall gripping edge **370A** and the second wall gripping edge **370B** extend at the free ends of the first wall support arm **360A** and the second wall support arm **360B**, however via an intermediate, inwardly curved portion **374** imparting the wall support arms resiliency for spring biasing into the respective grooves **27A** and **27B** of the wall members **25A** and **25B**.

CLAIMS:

1. An artificial panel comprising a spaced apart first wall and second wall, each wall having an inside surface and an outside surface, and at least one fastener location configured at an outside surface of the at least one of the first wall and second wall of the panel, the fastener location being configured for receiving therethrough a fastener and wherein one or more ribs extend between the first wall and the second wall, along at least a portion of the panel, said fastener location being indicative of the location thereof.

2. An artificial panel in accordance with Claim 1, wherein the first side wall and the second wall are of uniform thickness or have a varying thickness.

3. An artificial panel in accordance with Claim 1, wherein the first wall and the second wall are parallel to one another.

4. An artificial panel in accordance with Claim 1, wherein the one or more ribs is parallel to at least one of the first wall and the second wall.

5. An artificial panel in accordance with Claim 1, wherein the one or more ribs has a central longitudinal axis perpendicular to at least one of the first wall and the second wall.

6. An artificial panel in accordance with Claim 1, wherein the one or more ribs extends inclined with respect to at least one of the first wall and the second wall.

7. An artificial panel in accordance with Claim 1, wherein fastener location extends through the first wall and the second wall.

8. An artificial panel in accordance with Claim 1, wherein the one or more ribs is configured for receiving a fastener therethrough.

9. An artificial panel in accordance with Claim 1, wherein two or more neighboring ribs extend in close proximity to one another defining a gap therebetween, said walls defining the gap constituting threading walls for a fastener to attach thereto.

10. An artificial panel in accordance with Claim 9, wherein the gap between the neighboring ribs is sealed by a wall surface, said sealing being configure to be pierced upon introducing a fastener therethrough.

11. An artificial panel in accordance with Claim 1, wherein a pre-formed partial bore extends through the rib, the bore being configured for receiving a fastener therethrough.

12. An artificial panel in accordance with Claim 1, wherein the pre-formed partial bore extending through the rib, is concealed and wherein a fastener location can be marked such that said marking corresponds with the fastener location.

13. An artificial panel in accordance with Claim 1, wherein the rib extending between the two opposite walls is substantially conical in configuration.

14. An artificial panel in accordance with Claim 13, wherein the base of the rib corresponds to the entry port of the fastener.

15. An artificial panel in accordance with Claim 1, wherein the rib is conical such that its vertex extends to the inside surface of the wall extending opposite the fastener location.

16. An artificial panel in accordance with Claim 1, wherein the panel is made of plastic material or composite material comprising plastic material.

17. A door system comprising a main body configured with a first face, a second face, a first edge rail-mount and a second edge rail-mount, a hinge stile and a locking stile, a first rail and a second rail configured for interchangingly articulating to the first edge rail-mount and the second edge rail-mount, and at least one cladding panel configured for attaching over at least a portion of the first face of the main body, at either an upright or a bottoms-up orientation of the main body, wherein same components of the door system serve for both a left side door and a right side door.

18. A corner coupler for securing two wall members, said corner coupler being generally an Ω-like shaped member comprising an inter-wall gap support from which extend a first wall support arm and a second wall support arm, both disposed at an angle of at least 90° with respect to the inter-wall gap support; the first wall support arm is configured at a free end thereof with a first wall gripping edge, and the second wall support arm is configured at a free end thereof with a second wall gripping edge.

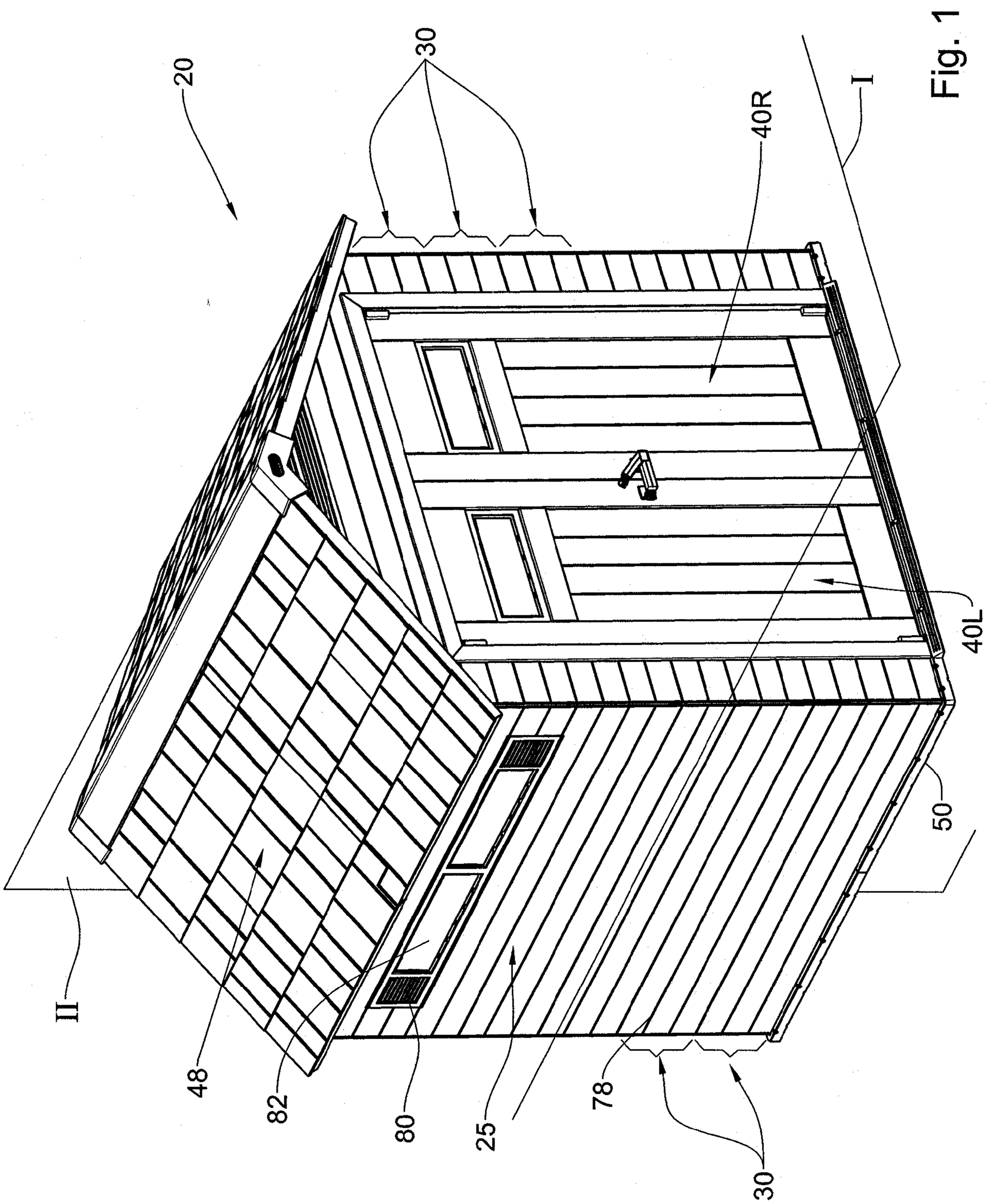


Fig. 1

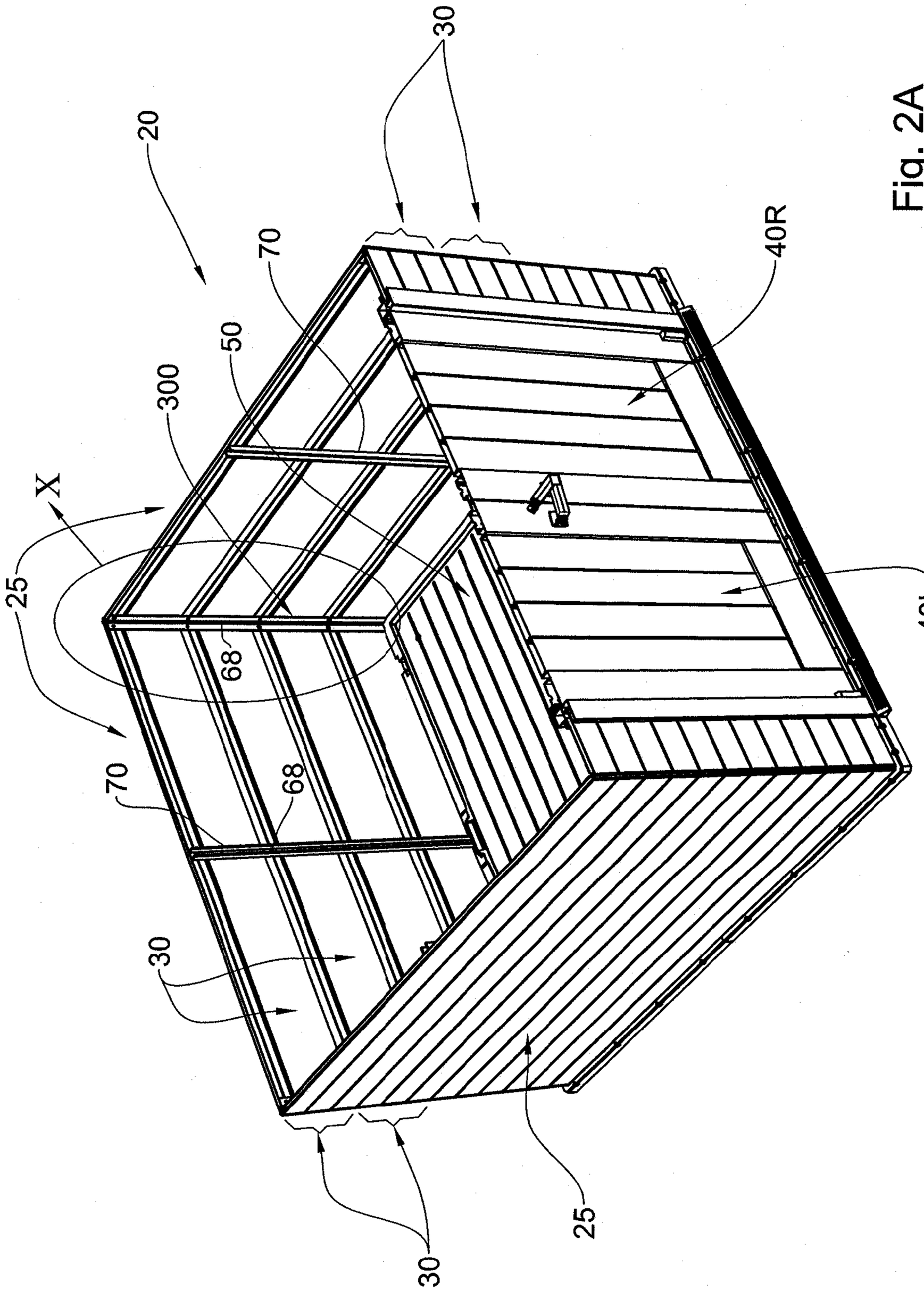


Fig. 2A

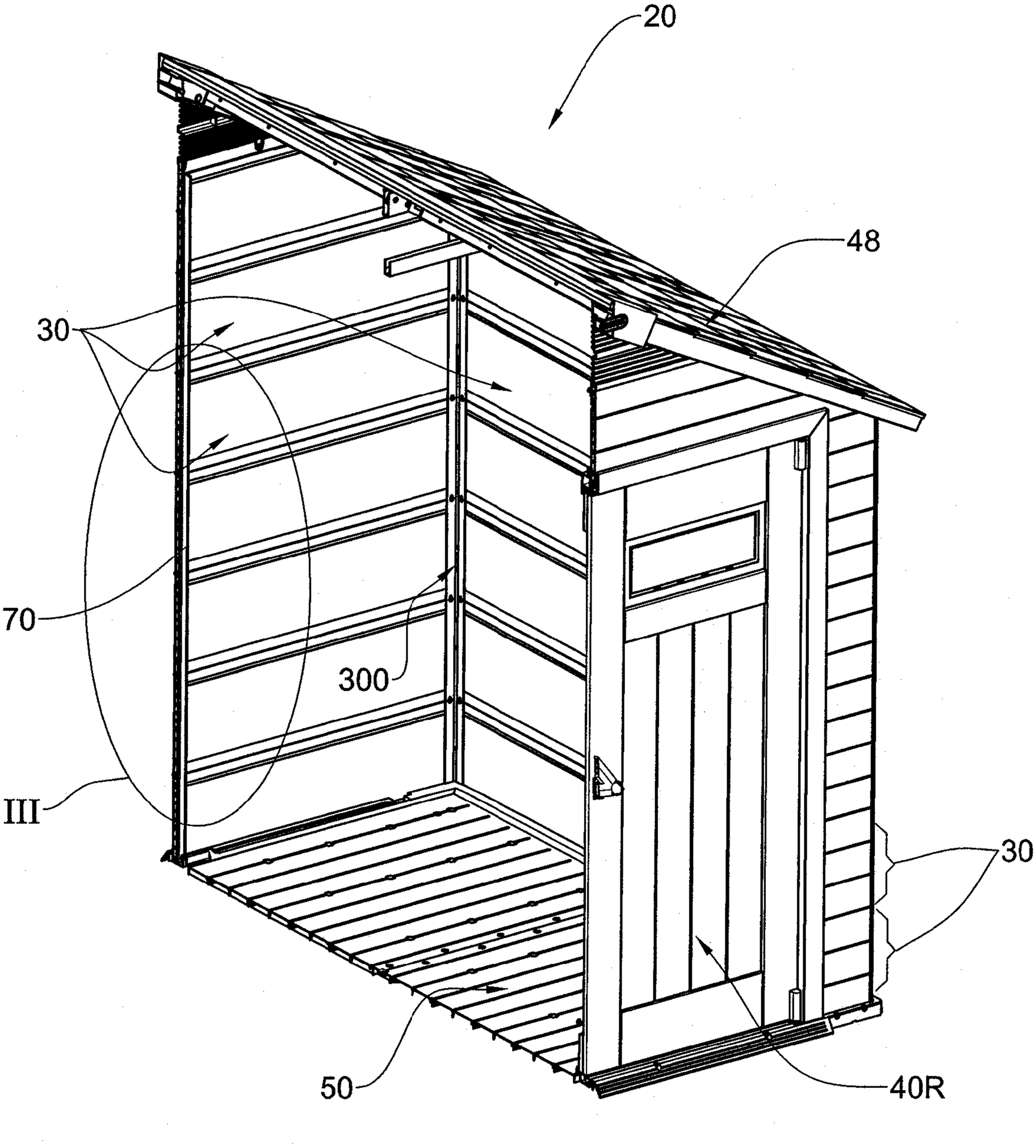


Fig. 2B

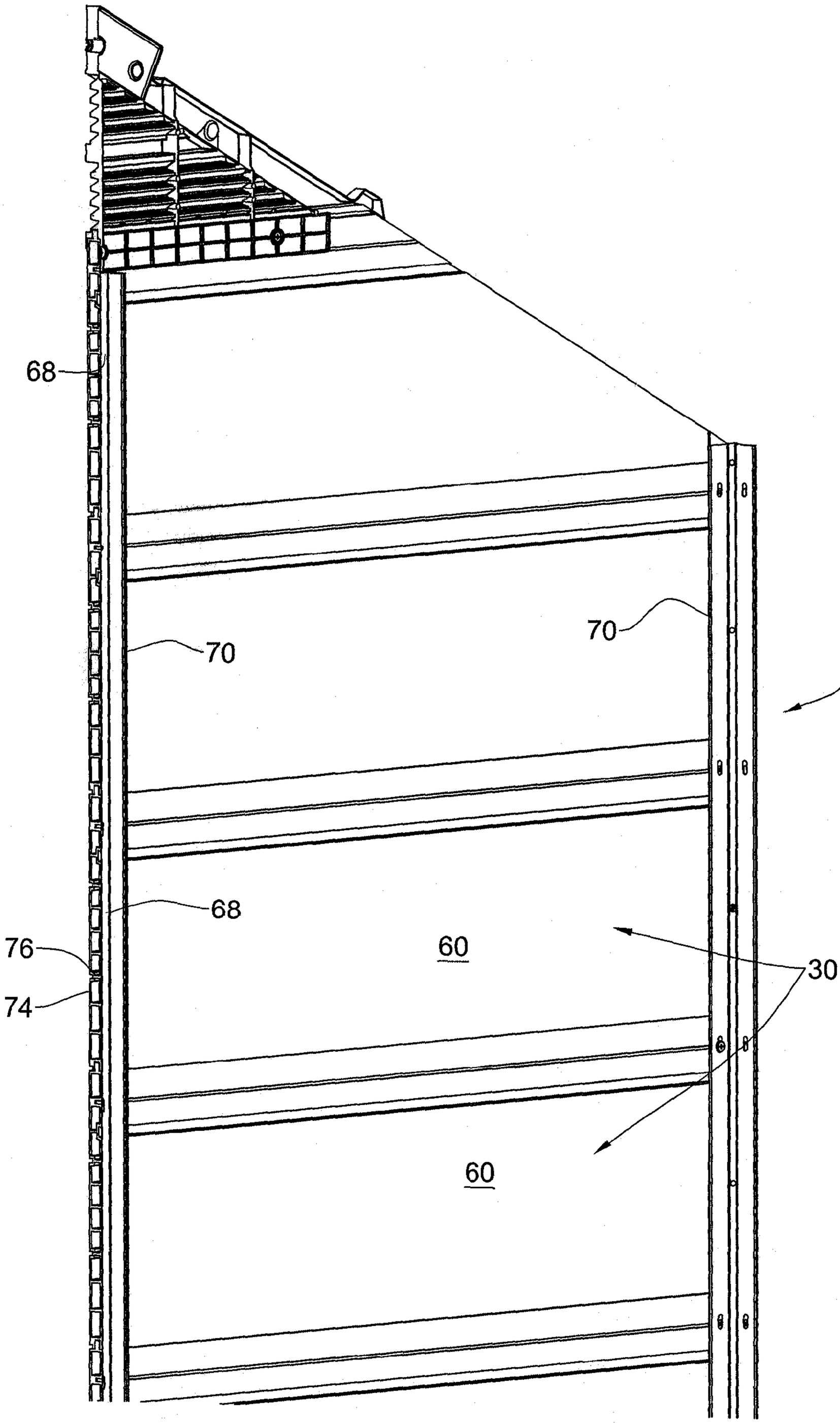


Fig. 3A

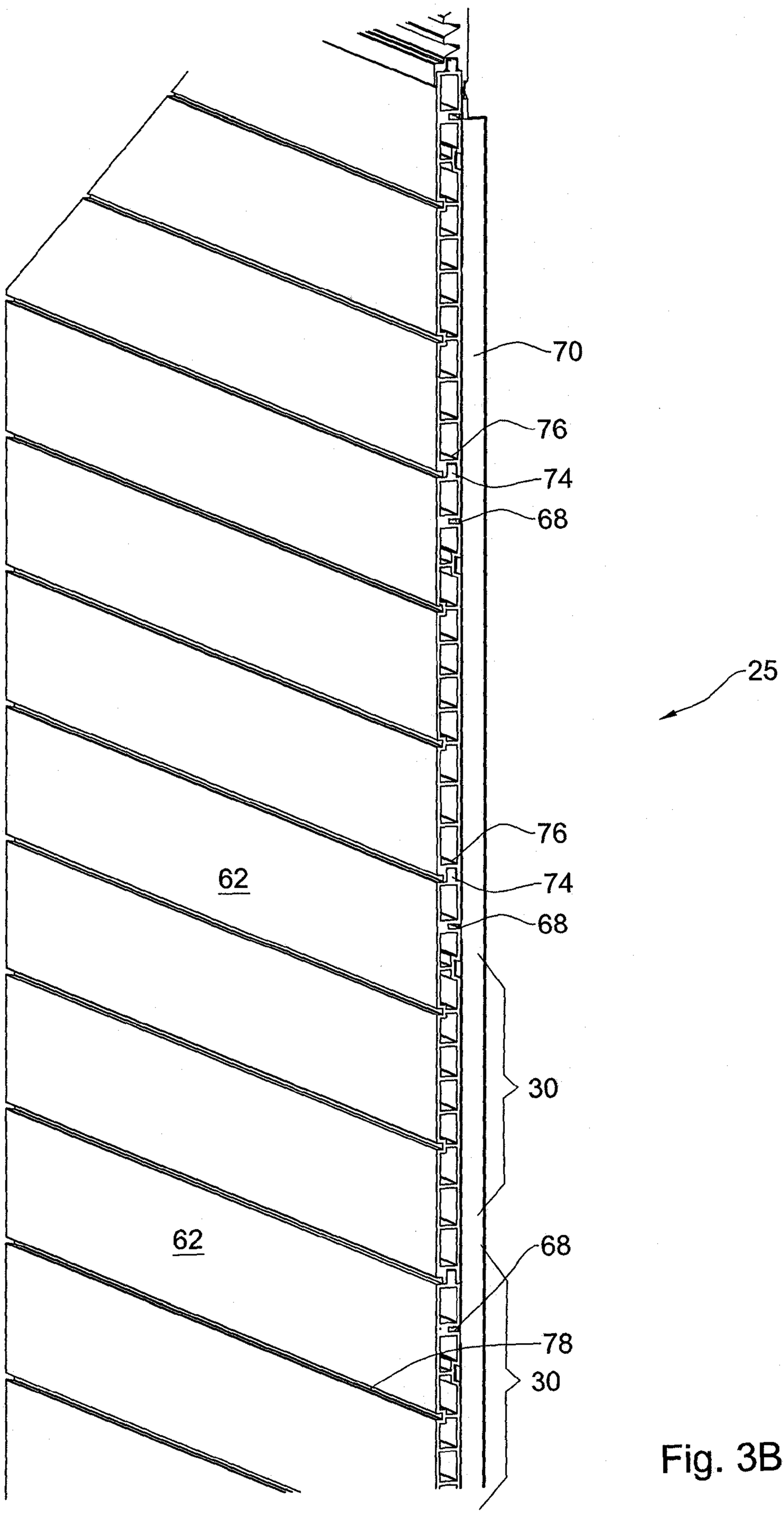


Fig. 3B

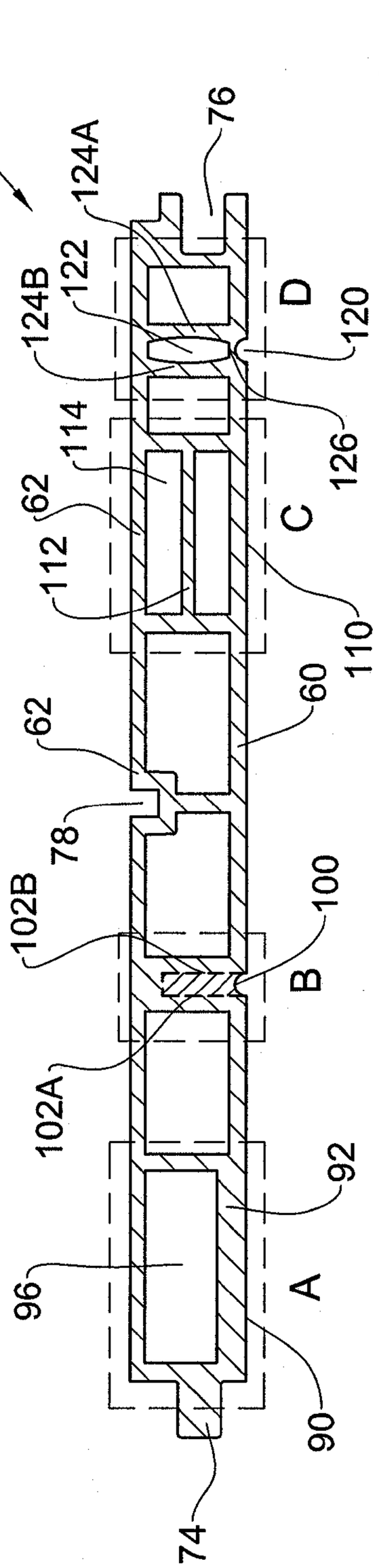
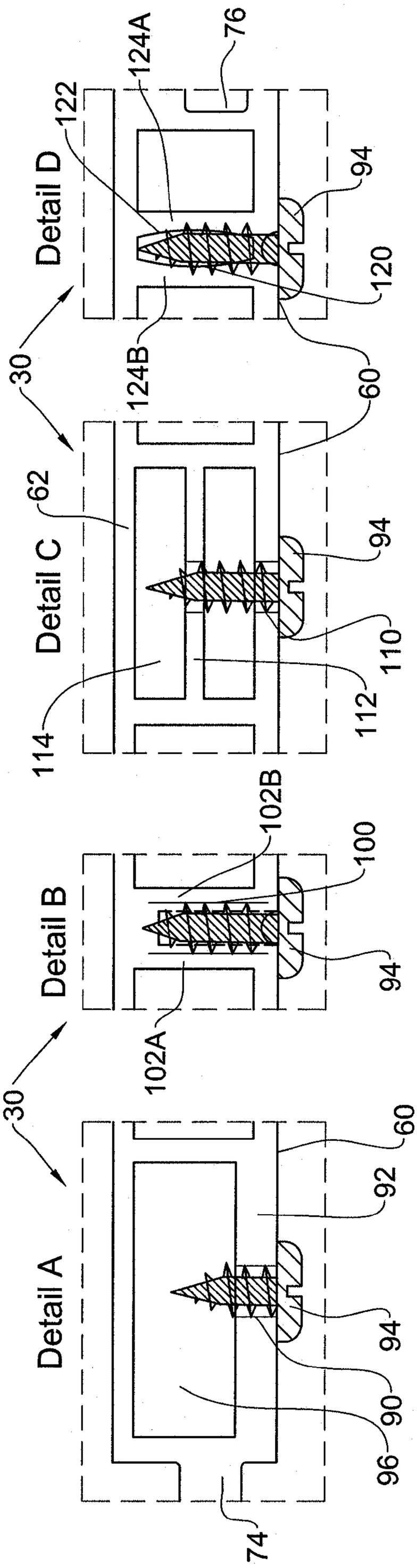

30
76
124A
122
124B
D
120
114
126
62
112
C
110
60
62
78
102B
B
100
102A
92
96
A
90
74

Fig. 4A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94
120
30
124B
60
Detail C
62
94
114
112
110
Detail B
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100
102A
94
30
60
92
Detail A
94
90
96
74

Fig. 4B

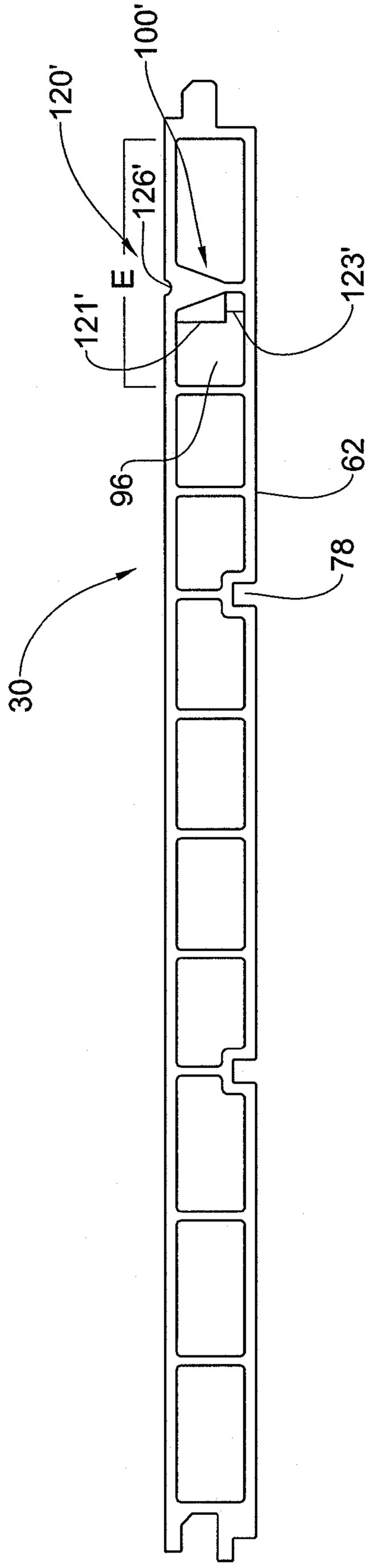


Fig. 4C

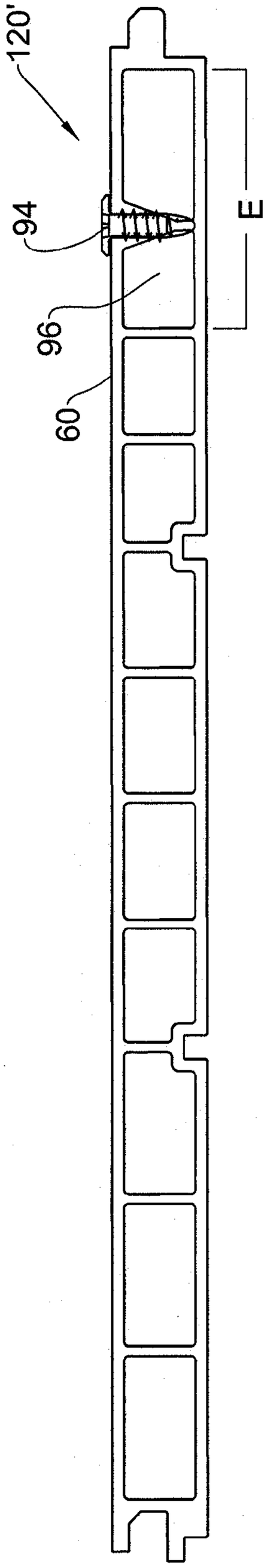


Fig. 4D

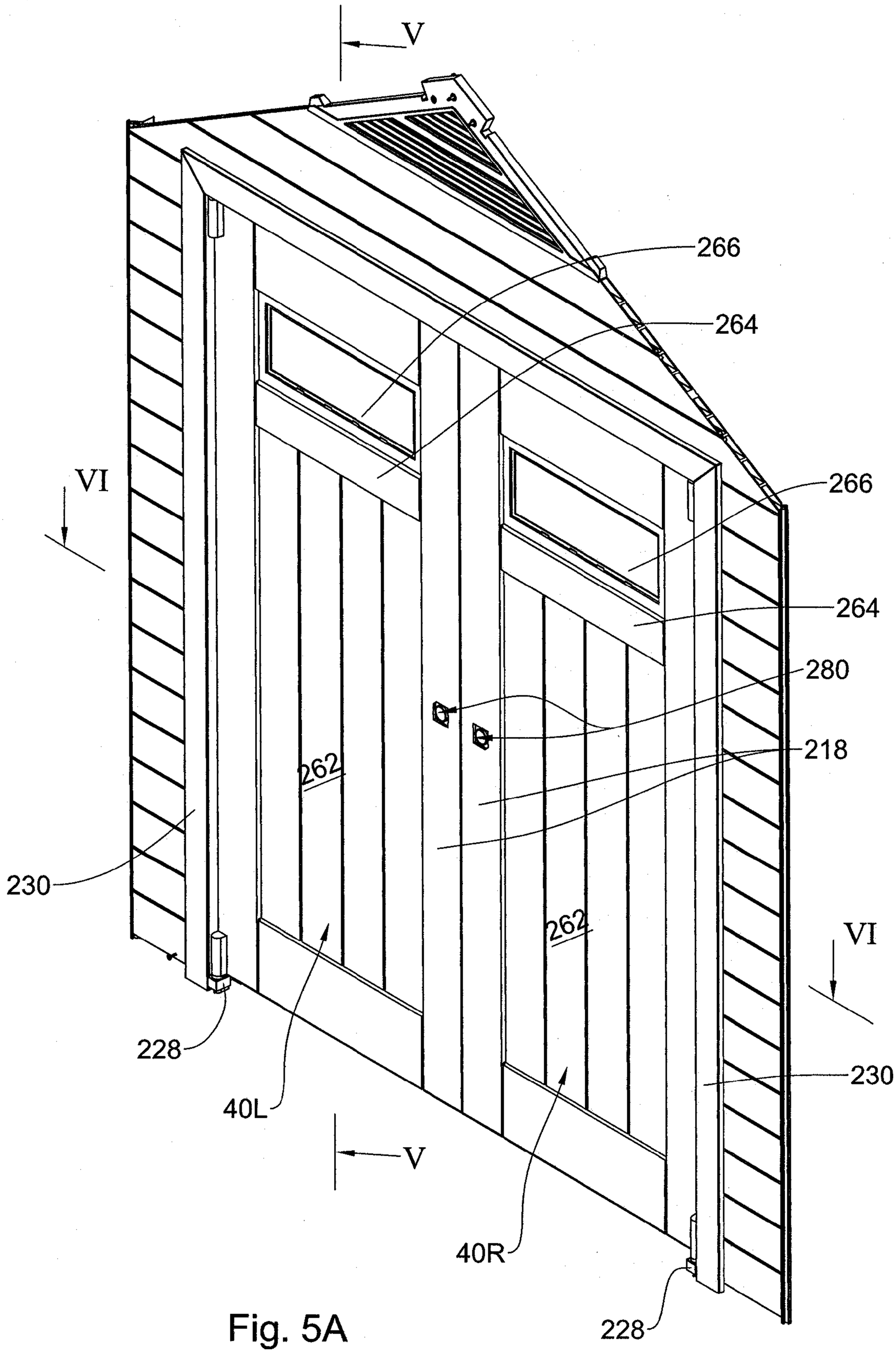
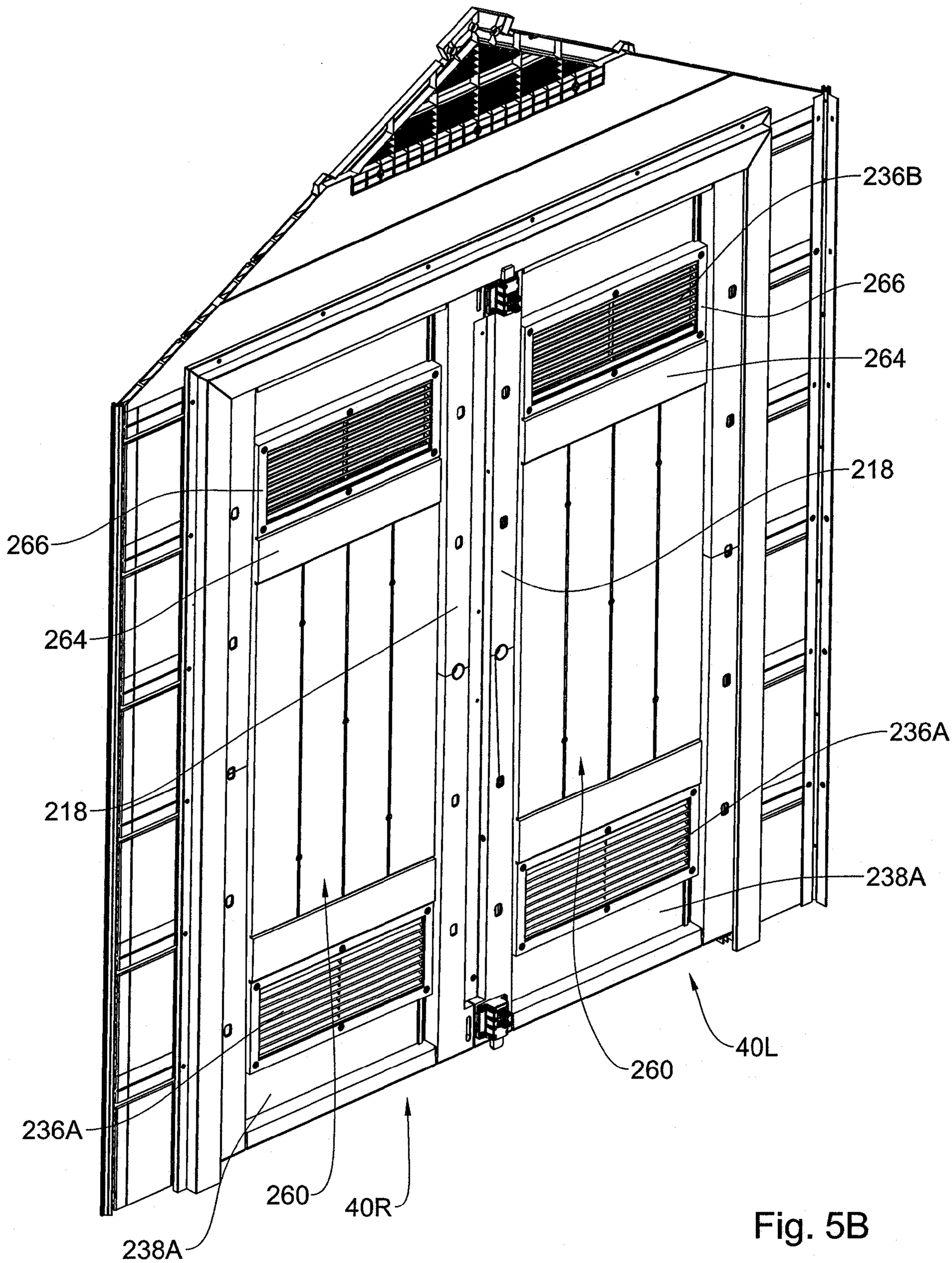


Fig. 5A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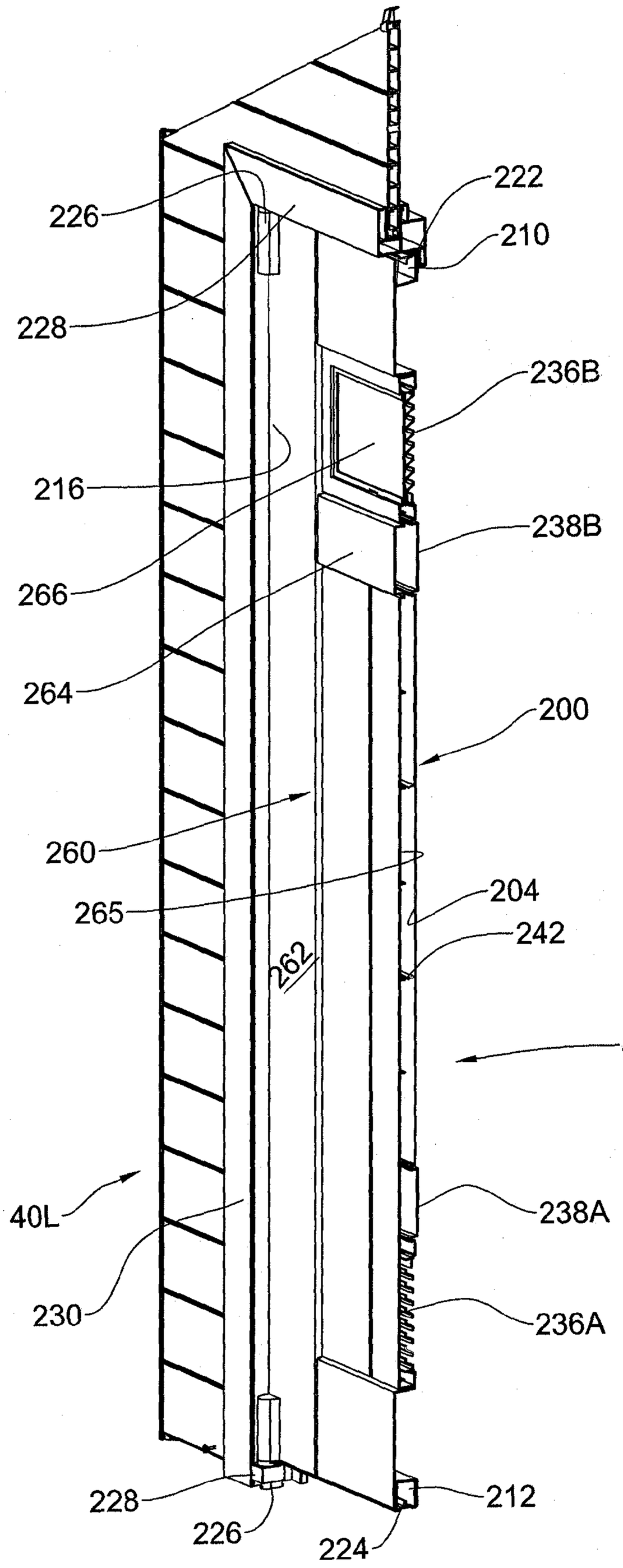
264
218
266
264
218
236A
238A
40L
260
236A
260
40R
238A

Fig. 5B


226
222
210
228
236B
216
238B
266
264
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260
265
204
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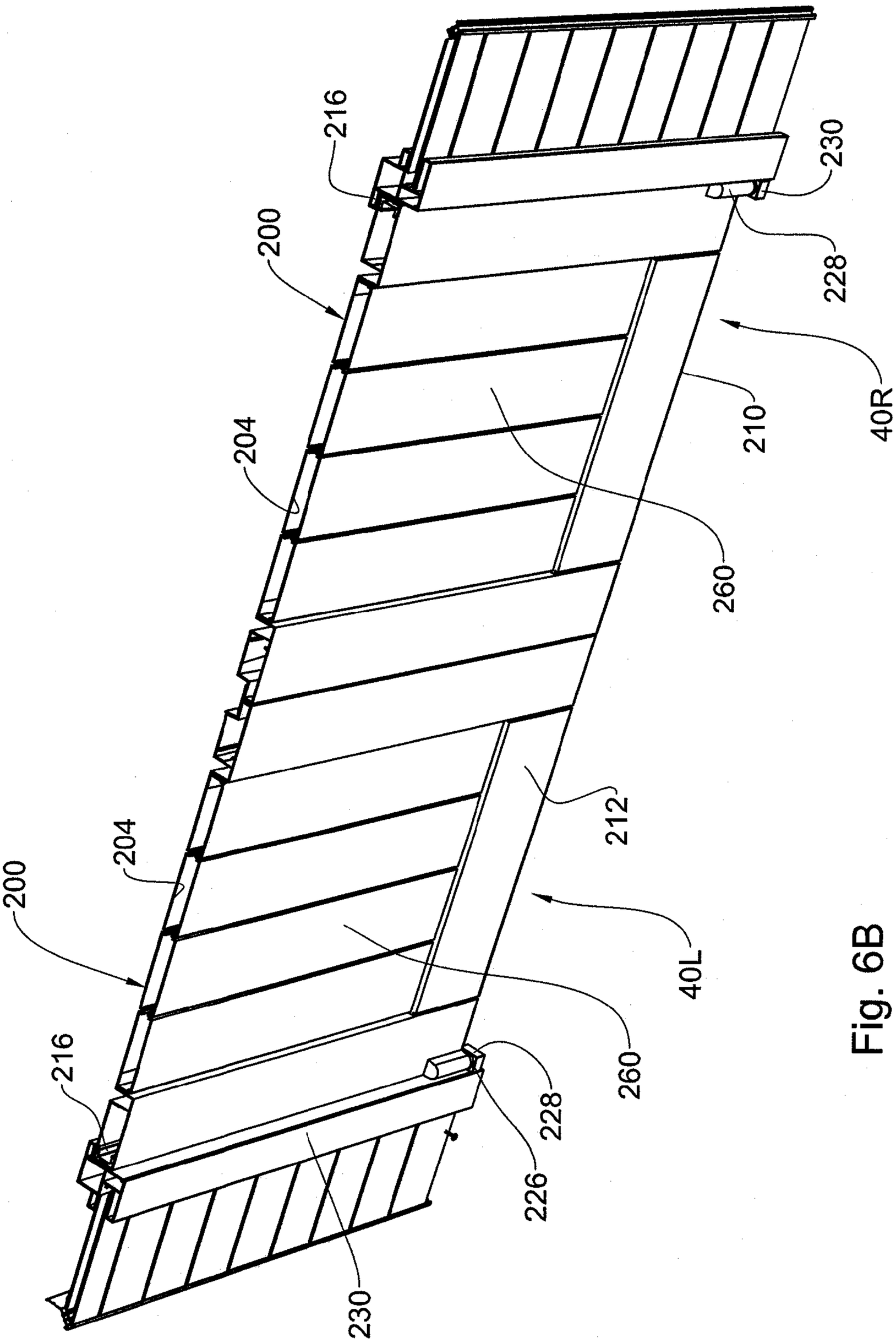
262
40R
40L
238A
230
236A
228
226
224
212

Fig. 6A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210
40R
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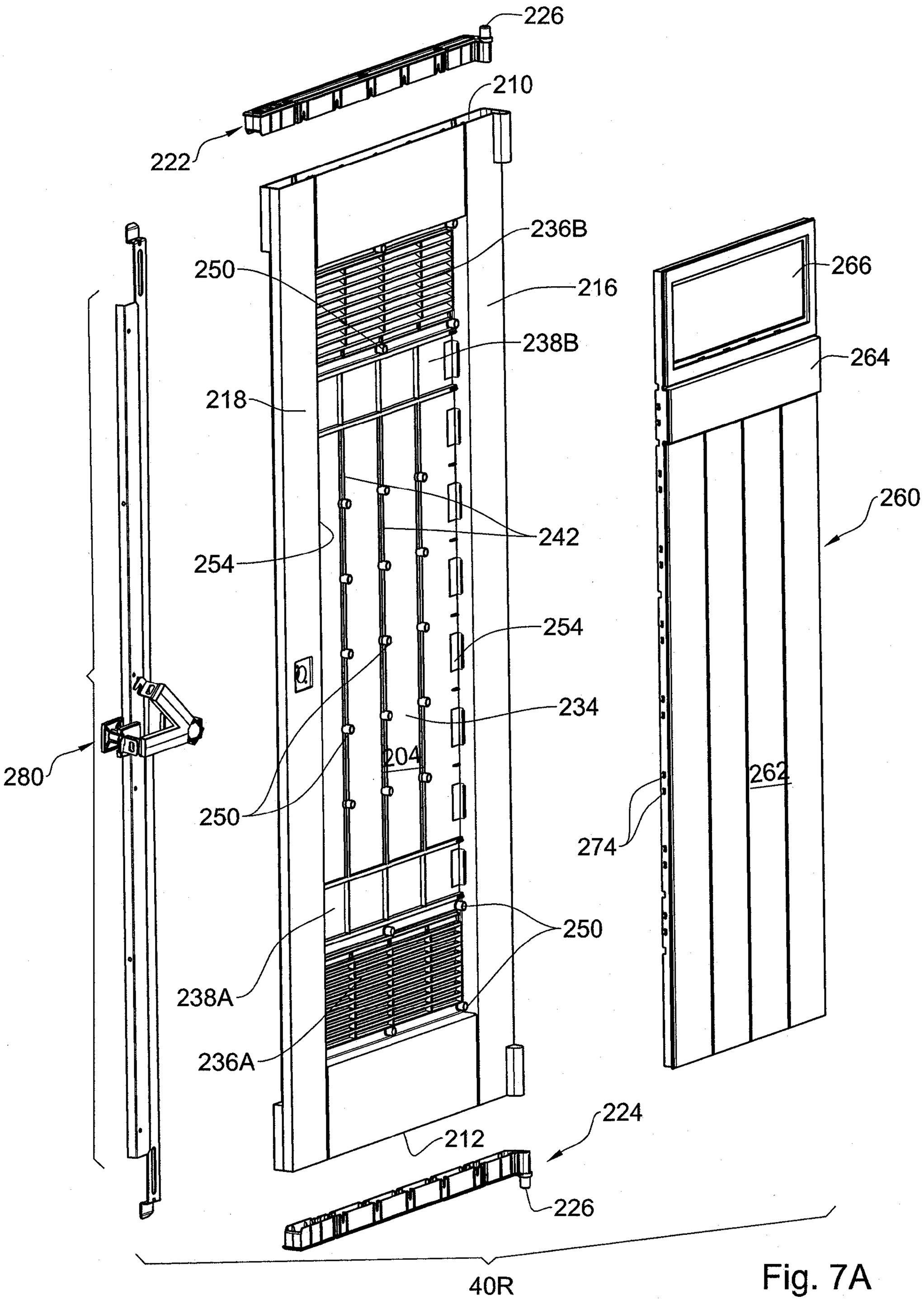
200
204
212
40L
216
228
260
226
230

Fig. 6B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238A
236A
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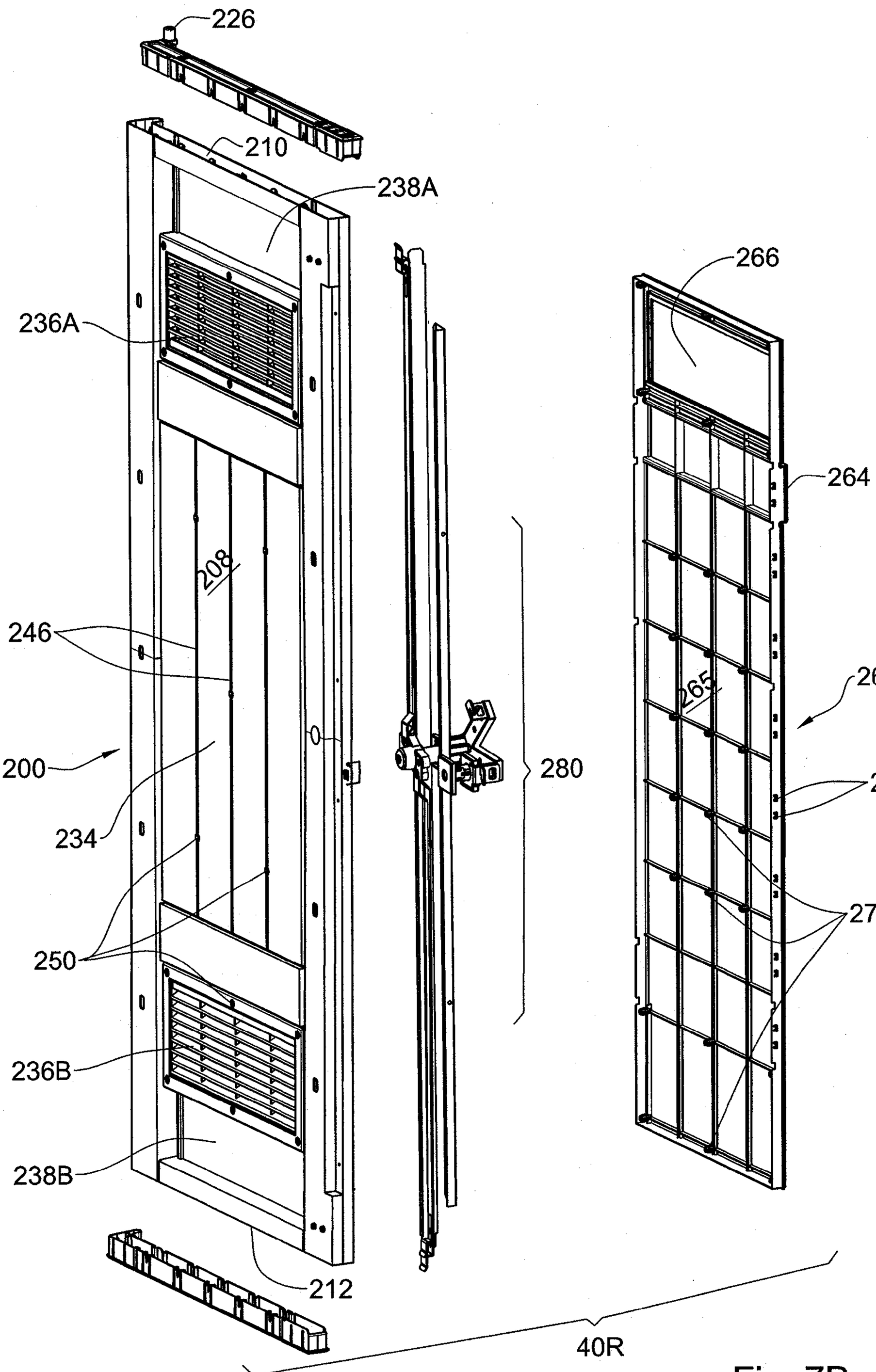
40R

Fig. 7A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238A
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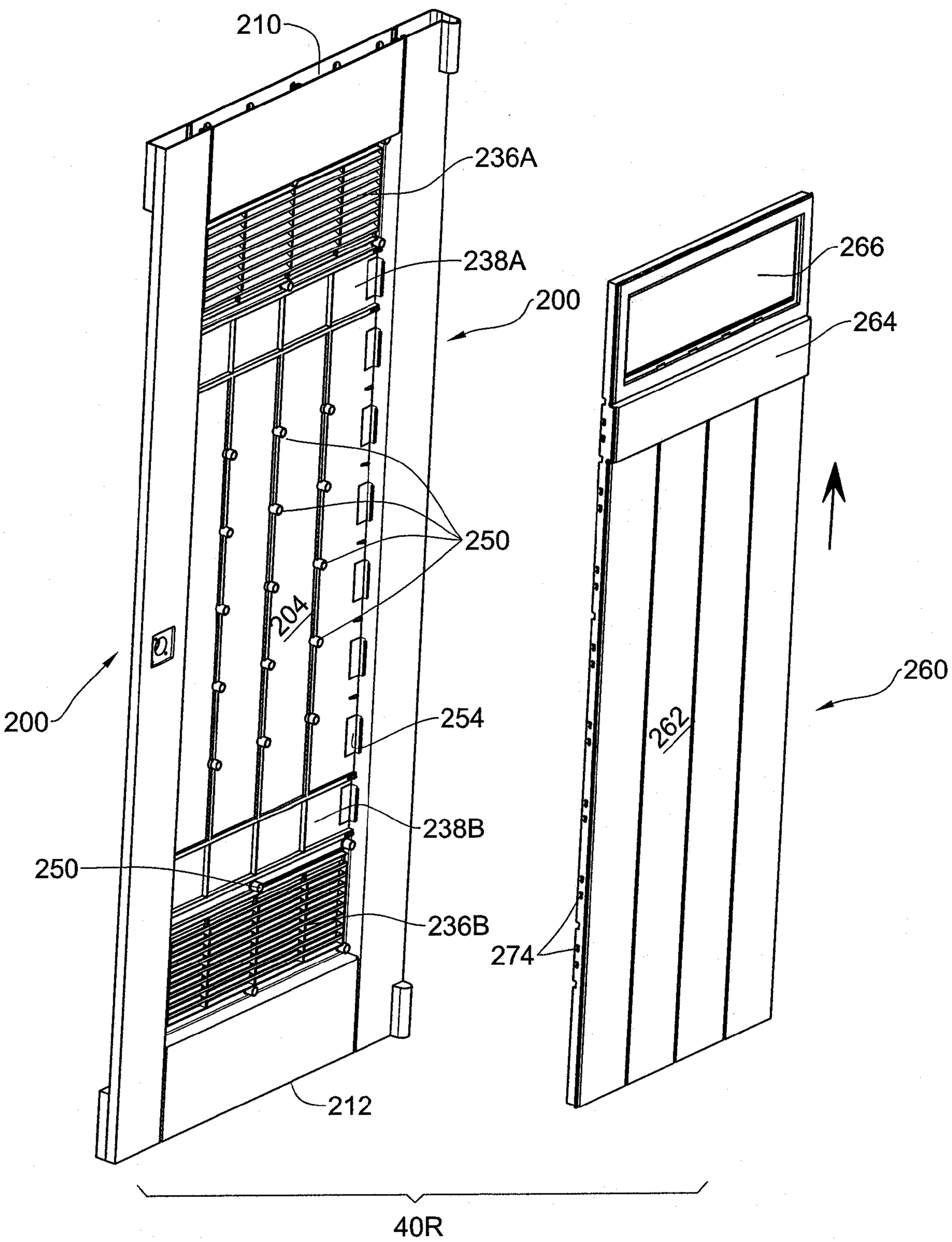
236B
238B
212
280
266
264
265
260
274
270
40R

Fig. 7B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238B
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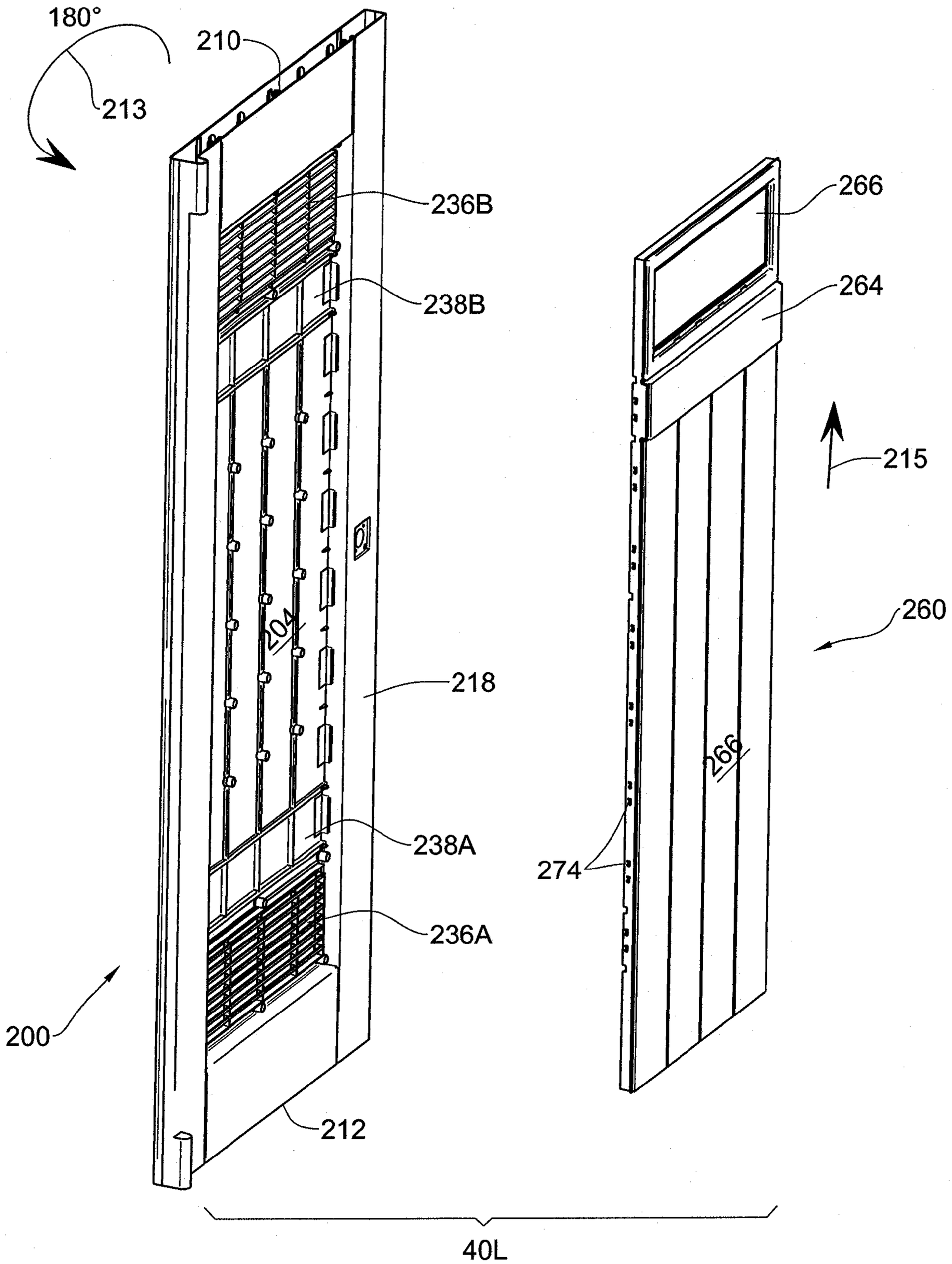
236B
274
212
40R
266
264
260
262

Fig. 8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213
236B
238B
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204
238A
236A
200
212
40L
266
264
215
260
266
274

Fig. 9

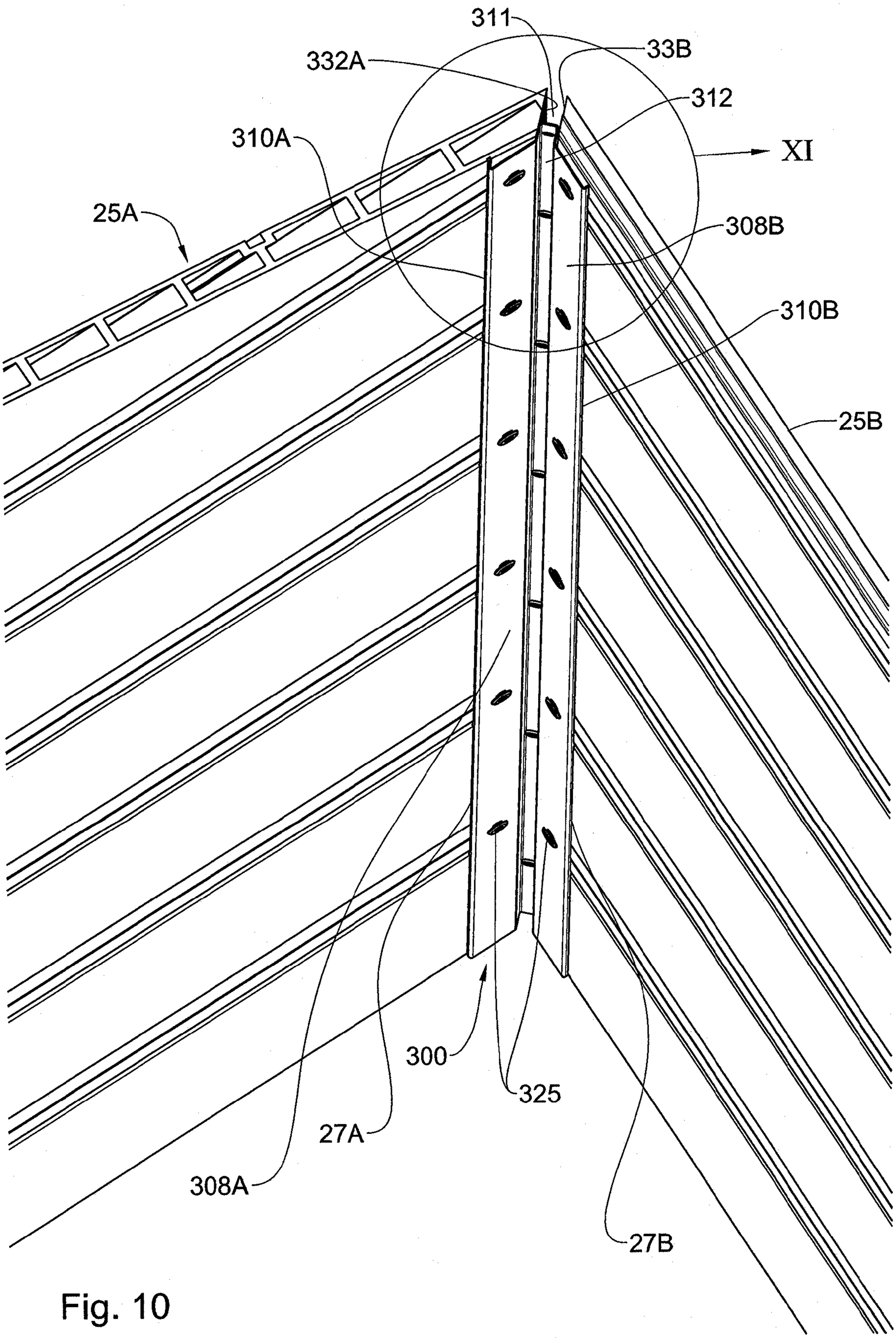
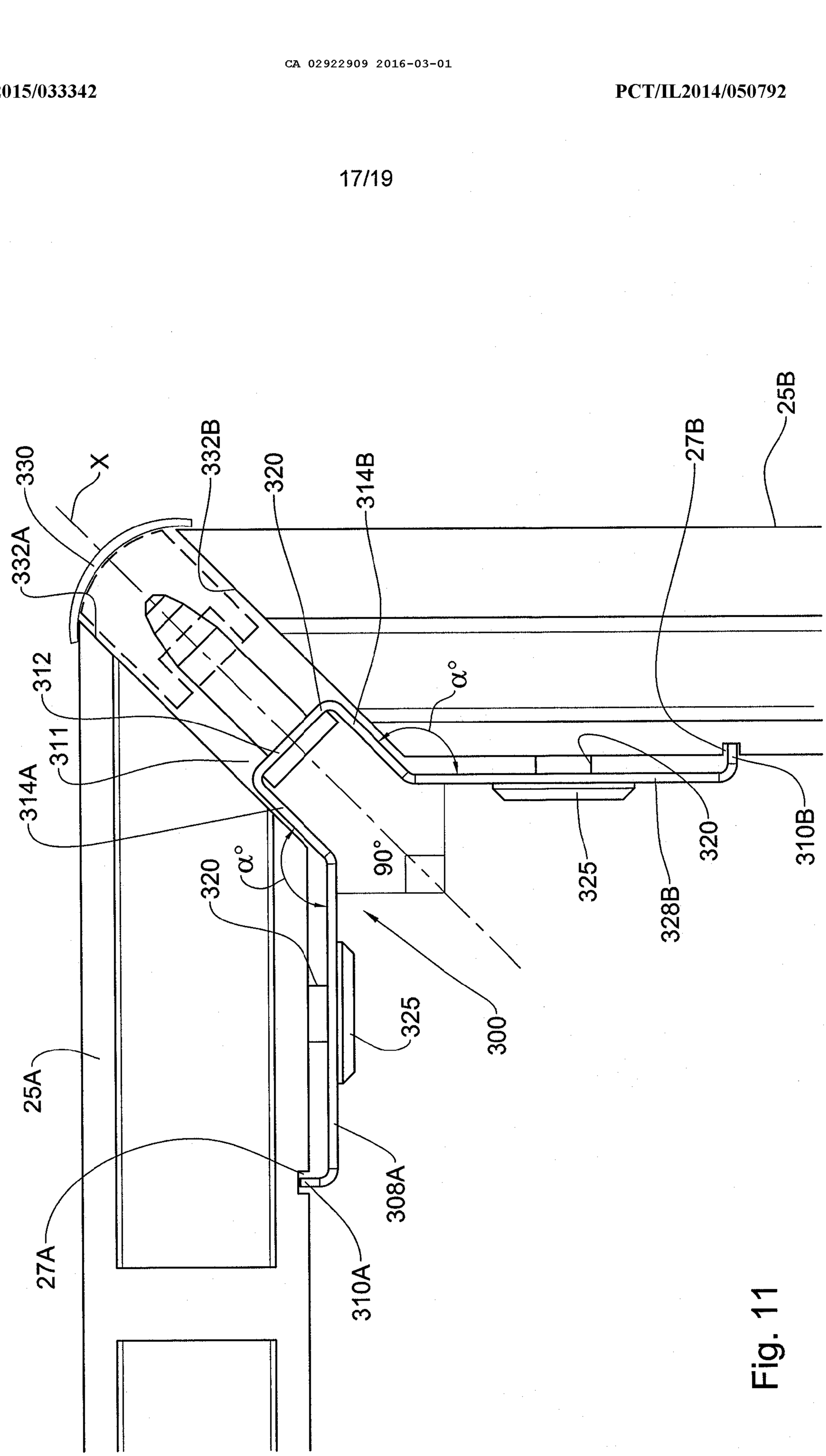


Fig. 10


330
X
332B
320
314B
27B
332A
312
311
314A
α°
320
α°
90°
325
328B
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310B
25A
27A
325
300
308A
310A

Fig. 11

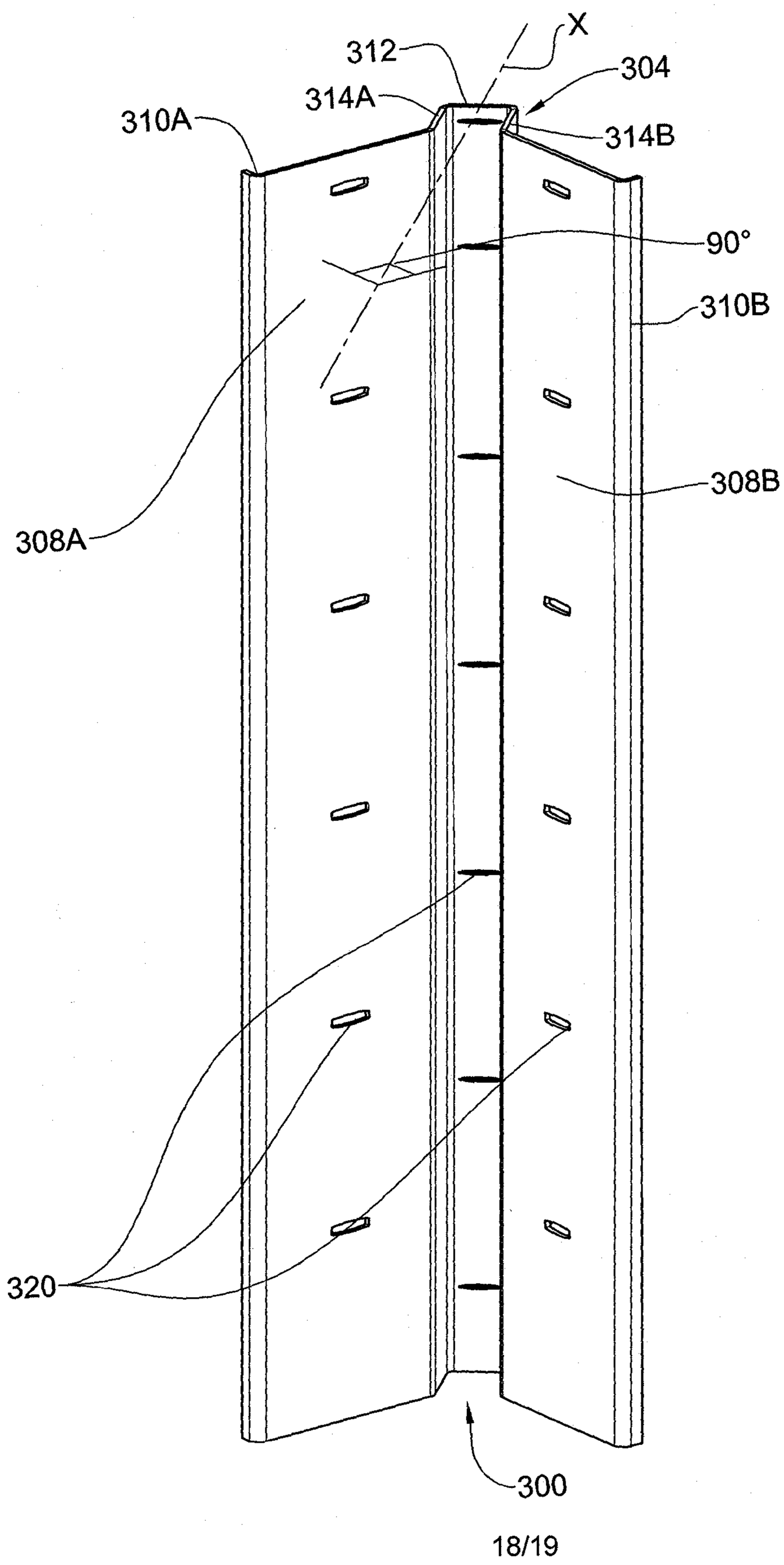
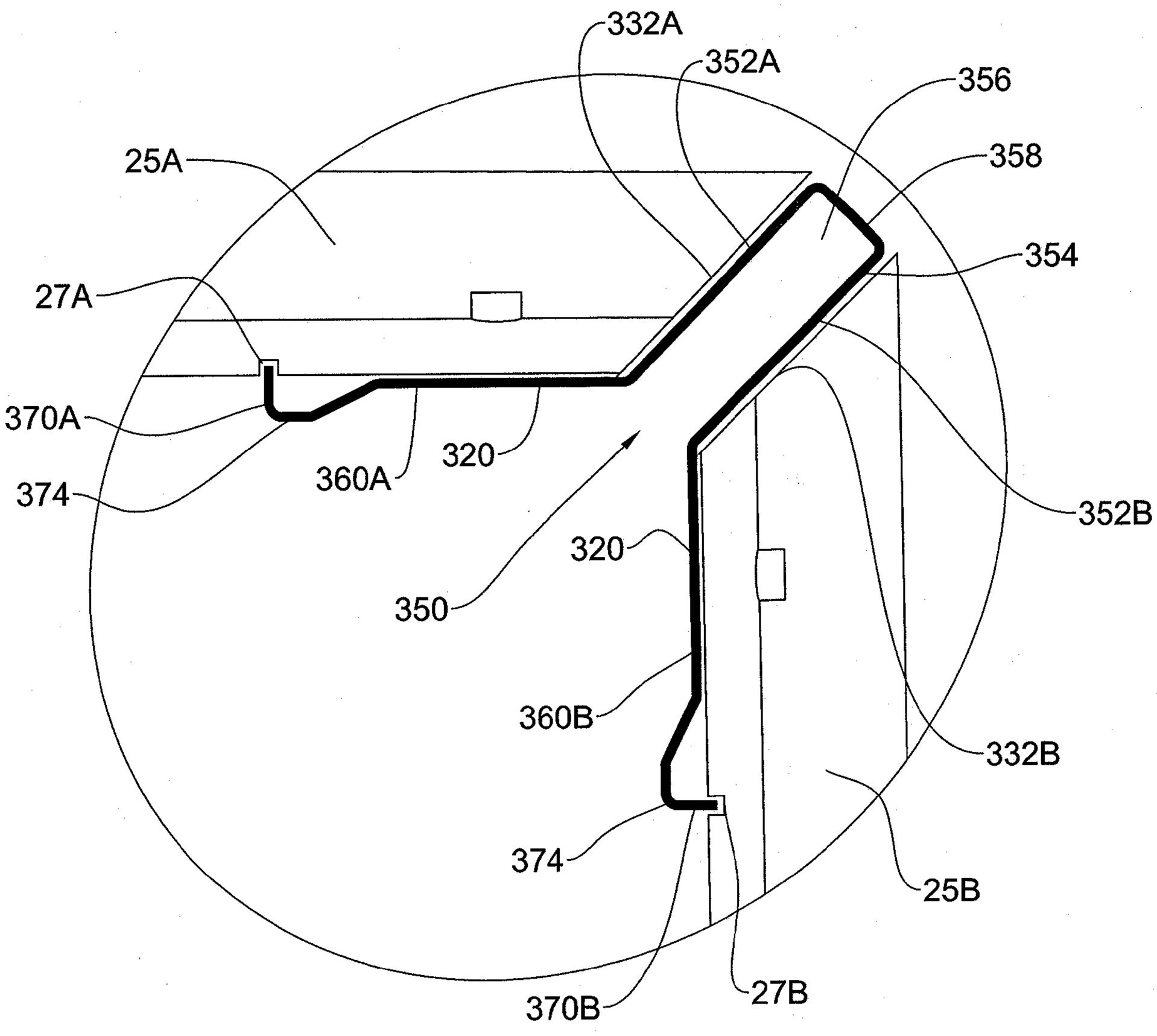


Fig. 12


332A
352A
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358
25A
354
27A
370A
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360A
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352B
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350
360B
332B
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25B
370B
27B

Fig. 13

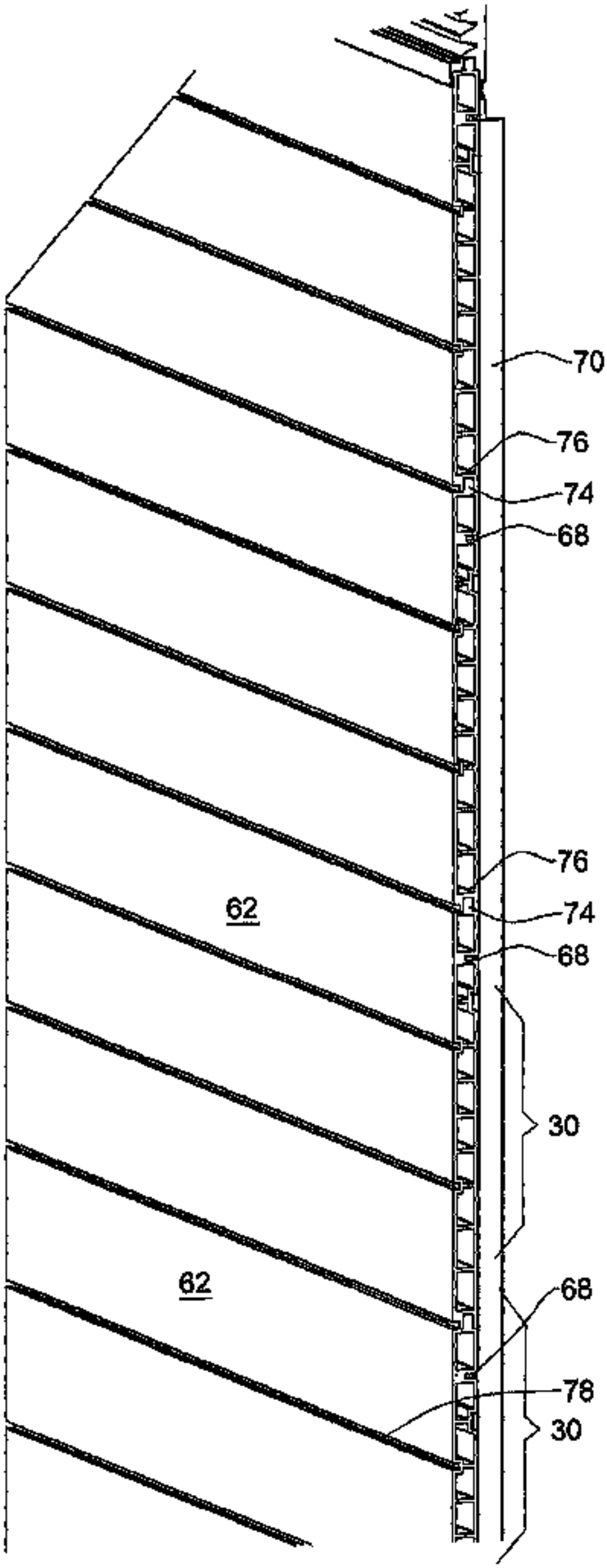

Fig. 3B