

Modular construction for installation of decorationTechnical Field

The present invention relates to a modular construction for installation of decoration, in particular a film exterior decoration simulating a real structure. More particularly, the invention relates to the installation of a decoration, e.g. on a building or a mobile container.

Background of the Invention

When shooting exterior scenes for a film, one-time large-scale constructions of buildings or entire streets and other structures are usually built. Different exteriors are simulated, e.g. The Manhattan Chinatown in New York for shooting in studios in Europe, or buildings from London or European scenery for shooting in studios in the USA, etc. The decorations built in this way usually stay built as long as possible to make their manufacture financially worthwhile. The costs associated with such construction are enormous and its disassembly or disposal is in every way difficult and environmentally unfriendly. For projects with large budgets, the entire crew is relocated to the actual locations where the plot of the film or series takes place, a strategy that has recently been abandoned due to a lack of capacity in terms of both time and manpower. With a rapidly growing global population of people heading mainly to the major cities of each country, the possibility of closure of major streets and traffic is complicated, making it impossible to shoot any film projects in such places.

The following documents have been found in the patent literature. The document CN208097419U describes a base provided with latches into which a vertical TV backdrop can be easily inserted, which can be easily folded and transported again. The document

US2246960A describes an (interior) backdrop stop, virtually a plain wooden base with stops and catches. KR101263111 describes a demountable modular construction for building a TV studio (for interior shooting). CN208097419U elevator usable for theatre-related items — lifts, backdrops. The documents US7810792B2 and US8033528B2 describe applications regarding handling of theatrical backdrops. The document 5 US6271629B1 describes a modular lighting set for a film that can be switched and changed in various ways. A scene is not built just once but needs to be rebuilt several times for one film and for other films. The document US11085183B2 describes one large display connected from several small displays that is modular, adaptable.

10 Summary of the Invention

The above shortcomings are to a certain extent eliminated by a modular construction for installation of decoration, in particular a film exterior decoration simulating a real structure. The essence of the modular construction of the present invention lies in the fact that it comprises a supporting construction, wherein the supporting construction 15 comprises at least one fastening element for fastening the supporting construction to an object and/or at least one support element for propping the supporting construction up against a solid substrate, wherein the modular construction further comprises at least one frame for supporting a decoration piece removably attachable to the supporting construction. The supporting construction comprises at least one guide profile, wherein 20 each frame comprises at least one travelling mechanism slidingly movable on the guide profile, wherein this frame is slidingly movable relative to the supporting construction via the travelling mechanism and the guide profile.

The main advantage of the modular construction of the present invention lies in the fact that it allows the decoration to be installed in essentially any place, and therefore 25 there is no need to move the equipment, actors, or crew to the specific location where the plot of the film takes place. This significantly saves time and financial costs. The modular construction with decoration can also be built in a relatively short time and can be disassembled again just as efficiently after shooting to be reused for building the same or

a different decoration in a different place. Thus, the decoration does not remain in the place of the previous shooting, nor does it have to be disposed of in a complicated or environmentally unfriendly manner afterwards. The resulting decoration is created by mounting frames with individual decoration pieces on the supporting construction, which
5 are used to fill the required area, e.g. the area needed to shoot the scenes.

In order for the supporting construction to perform its function reliably, i.e. to form a statically load-bearing framework and to allow the individual frames with the individual decoration pieces to be removably attached to it, it is necessary to ensure its stability. For this purpose, the supporting construction comprises at least one fastening element for
10 fastening the supporting construction to the object and/or at least one support element for propping the supporting construction up against a solid substrate. Thus, the supporting construction can only be fastened to the object, wherein in this case it no longer needs to be supported by a solid substrate, typically a solid substrate next to the object. Alternatively, the supporting construction can be fastened to the object and also
15 supported by a solid substrate. Alternatively, the supporting construction is not fastened to the object, but in this case it must be at least supported by a solid substrate. The supporting construction thus comprises at least one element from a fastening element and a support element. Preferably, it comprises both of these elements.

Said object can be e.g. a wall, a building or other building construction or other
20 object, e.g. including a mobile object such as a mobile container. The object can be an exterior object or an interior object (e.g. a construction available in an atelier). Most often said object is a building or a mobile container. Individual objects (e.g. mobile containers, typically shipping containers) can also be connected together behind, next to or on top of each other in order to create an object for a large-area decoration installation. The
25 fastening element for fastening the supporting construction to the object can be e.g. an anchoring screw, wherein the anchoring screws can be placed e.g. on a longitudinal profile that the supporting construction can comprise. Alternatively, the fastening elements can be placed on another part of the supporting construction, e.g. on offsetting means, which will be described below.

30 The support element for propping the supporting construction up against a solid substrate can be a guide profile. Thus, the guide profile may not only be used to provide the sliding movement of the frame relative to the construction but may also provide support for the construction against a solid substrate, e.g. a solid substrate next to the

object. Alternatively, the support element can be another part of the supporting construction, e.g. a supporting profile, which will be described below. The supporting construction can comprise a larger number of support elements to provide better stability of the supporting construction and to increase its load bearing capacity. The supporting construction can be supported e.g. by at least two guide profiles and at least one supporting profile. Alternatively, these support elements can also be legs, which can be advantageously used e.g. when installing a decoration on a mobile container. The support element can also be fixed into a solid substrate (floor or ground), especially if the supporting construction does not include fastening elements for fastening the supporting construction to the object.

In principle, it is sufficient if the supporting construction comprises at least one guide profile, if the stability of the supporting construction is ensured at the same time, i.e. if the supporting construction is at least fastened to the object or at least propped up against a solid substrate.

The removable attachment of the frame to the supporting construction lies in the fact that the frame can be mounted on the at least one guide profile by means of at least one travelling mechanism and can also be removed from the guide profile. By removing the frames, the formed decoration can be easily disassembled and then stored, transported, and built in a different place or in a different resulting form. The frames can be stored and transported either with the decoration pieces fastened, or the decoration pieces can be disassembled from the frames and stored and transported separately. Mounting of the frame onto the guide profile can be done from the end of the guide profile, e.g. from above, if the guide profile is oriented vertically, or preferably through at least one entry opening that can be formed in the guide profile in a certain place between the ends of the guide profile.

The frame can have e.g. the shape of a rectangle and can comprise two mutually parallel longitudinal rails, connected by three transverse rails that are perpendicular to these longitudinal rails. The frame can also comprise braces for reinforcement. The two outermost transverse rails can together with the longitudinal rails form the outer perimeter of the frame and the middle transverse rail can be located e.g. halfway along the width of the frame. Preferably, two travelling mechanisms are arranged on each of the outermost transverse rails to provide sliding movement of the frame on the guide profiles, i.e. generally to provide sliding movement of the frame relative to the supporting construction.

Alternatively, however, the frame can have a different shape (e.g., square or other geometric shape) and can comprise a different number or locations of the travelling mechanisms. E.g. if at least one guide profile is oriented horizontally, the travelling mechanism can be arranged on a longitudinal rail of the frame, specifically, for example,
5 on both longitudinal rails of the frame.

The sliding movement of the at least one travelling mechanism on the at least one guide profile can be implemented in different ways, e.g. the guide profile can comprise a groove in which the travelling mechanism is housed slidingly. Alternatively, the guide profile can comprise a rail on which the travelling mechanism is slidingly mounted. All of
10 these alternatives conform to the more general formulation that at least one travelling mechanism is slidingly movable on the guide profile.

The supporting construction preferably comprises at least two mutually offset and mutually parallel guide profiles, wherein each frame comprises at least two travelling mechanisms slidingly movable on different guide profiles. As a result, each frame is
15 attached to two different guide profiles, for example on two opposite sides of the frame – e.g. on the top and bottom sides for horizontal mounting of the frame when the guide profiles are oriented horizontally, or e.g. on the left and right sides of the frame when the guide profiles are oriented vertically. The mutual offset of these parallel guide profiles is preferably chosen according to the dimensions of the frame or the dimensions of the
20 installed decoration pieces. E.g. if the guide profiles are oriented vertically, their mutual offset preferably corresponds to the width of the frame, and if the guide profiles are oriented horizontally, their mutual offset preferably corresponds to the height of the frame. Alternatively, the supporting construction can also comprise a different number of guide profiles and, overall, the number of parts of the supporting construction or its dimensions
25 can vary as necessary to allow the desired area of the resulting decoration to be created.

The guide profile preferably comprises a lock to secure the frame in a fixed position relative to the guide profile. In other words, this means that the lock enables the frame to be secured in a fixed position relative to the supporting construction. By means of the lock, the frame can thus be fixed to the supporting construction in a suitable place, e.g.
30 at a given height (on a given floor), without the need to install the decoration in sequence from the bottom floor – i.e. such that the frame with the installed decoration piece would rest on a frame with another decoration piece at the bottom. This generally improves the modularity of the construction and offers more different procedures for the installation of

the decoration. The position of the lock relative to the guide profile can be selected as required, wherein it can also be adjustable. This adjustability can be ensured e.g. by making a series of openings in the guide profile, and before securing the frame into the lock, the lock can be fastened into one of these openings.

5 The lock preferably comprises a latch, wherein the latch is rotationally movably fastened in the guide profile. Thus, the frame is secured in the guide profile by simply moving the latch down, which is stopped by a travelling mechanism mounted on the guide profile. The travelling mechanism preferably comprises a beveled area for stopping the latch moved down by the beveled area. Alternatively, the lock can be implemented in
10 such a way that the latch moved down is stopped by another part of the travelling mechanism, e.g. the housing of the travelling mechanism. Alternatively, the lock can be implemented in other ways if it provides a reliable fixation of the frame to the guide profile, e.g. it can be implemented by means of a securing screw or pin placed in pre-drilled openings in the guide profile. Alternatively, the lock can be implemented as an
15 electromagnetic lock.

 The supporting construction preferably comprises offsetting means for offsetting the guide profiles in a horizontal direction away from the object. Preferably, the offsetting means run perpendicularly from the object wall and preferably are fastened to at least one guide profile by means of a fastening profile. For fastening the supporting
20 construction to the object, the supporting construction can also comprise at least one longitudinal profile, wherein the longitudinal profile can be fastened to the object e.g. by means of anchoring screws or other fastening elements. The fastening of the supporting construction to the object can also be implemented via the offsetting means themselves, provided that corresponding fastening elements are fitted therein. The offsetting means
25 can also be fastened to the object preferably by being extendable or tiltable from the object. Thanks to the offsetting means, a space is created between the guide profiles and the object, which can be used e.g. for movement of operators or actors when shooting scenes in windows that may be part of the decoration.

 The modular construction preferably comprises a catwalk, wherein the catwalk is
30 arranged on the offsetting means. The catwalk can be merely laid on the offsetting means, or alternatively it can be fastened to the offsetting means, e.g. it can be screwed to the top side of the offsetting means. The supporting construction can comprise offsetting means in multiple rows above each other, wherein the catwalk can be arranged on each

row of offsetting means. This allows for comfortable movement of actors or operators across the different floors of the modular construction.

Preferably, the offsetting means house in a sliding manner extensions, which are used to support the decoration pieces that comprise a visual layer with a distinctive spatial relief protruding from the object. These are e.g. pieces with a visual layer simulating American-style fire escapes or balconies, which can be supported using the extension. The sliding housing of the extension in the offsetting means allows the extension to be extended to the desired distance as required, depending on the particular shape of the visual layer of the decoration piece.

Preferably the frame comprises at least one slide rail and the travelling mechanism comprises at least one travel element, wherein there is a defined space between the travel element and the slide rail for clamping a part of the guide profile. The travel element can be e.g. a wheel. The slide rail can be made of e.g. nylon or other material that sufficiently reduces friction between the guide profile and the frame. Preferably, the guide profile has a shape resembling the letter H or a serif letter I, which defines two guide grooves. In particular, the guide profile can comprise two flanges that are interconnected by a guide profile dividing wall. The first flange forms the face of the guide profile and the second flange forms the back of the guide profile, wherein the face of the guide profile is facing the frame and is closer to the frame than the back of the guide profile. Thus, each guide groove is defined by a guide profile dividing wall, a part of the guide profile face and a part of the guide profile back. Each guide groove of one guide profile is then used for mounting and sliding movement of different frames. Thus, the travel element is slidingly movable along the inner side of the face of the guide profile after being mounted into the guide groove and the outer side of the face of the guide profile is slidingly movable along at least one slide rail. The number or position of the slide rails on the frame can generally vary. The slide rails can be arranged e.g. on the outermost transverse rails of the frame and on the middle transverse rail of the frame.

Alternatively, the guide profile can have a different shape and the travelling mechanism can also be implemented in a different manner, e.g. it can comprise a wheel with a recess that abuts on the face of the guide profile or on another part of the guide profile via this recess. Alternatively, the travelling mechanism can comprise at least two travel elements, e.g. two wheels, which, when the travelling mechanism is slid onto the guide profile, abut on the individual flanges of the guide profile. In other words, the two

travel elements are housed in a guide groove, wherein the first travel element abuts on the face of the guide profile and the second travel element abuts on the back of the guide profile. This can provide the sliding movement of the frame on the guide profile even without the use of a slide rail.

5 The modular construction preferably comprises a pulling system for providing sliding movement of the travelling mechanism on the guide profile, wherein the pulling system comprises a pulling element and an attachment element for connecting the pulling element to the frame. Thanks to the pulling system, the installation of the decoration can be even faster and, in particular, the decoration can be installed at higher heights, e.g. in
10 case a scene is to be shot at a taller, multi-floor building. The pulling element can be, for example, a rope or a chain. The pulling system preferably also comprises a winch, which comprises a motor for exerting the pulling force. Alternatively, the source of the pulling force can be a person who can pull the pulling element and pull the frame, e.g. using a pulley or pulley assembly. It is therefore necessary to provide the connection of the pulling
15 element to the frame, which can be achieved by means of e.g. a hook or other attachment element. The frame itself can then be adapted to receive the attachment element, e.g. it can comprise an opening for hooking the hook.

 The frame so attached can be efficiently moved along the guide profiles to the desired position using the pulling system. The pulling system can be used not only to
20 move the frame up and down along the guide profiles, but can also be used analogously if the guide profiles are oriented horizontally and adapted for horizontal frame mounting.

 The supporting construction preferably comprises at least one supporting profile, wherein the supporting profile is at least one support element for propping up the supporting construction against a solid substrate. The supporting profile is preferably
25 oriented vertically. It is also possible to fasten the guide profiles to the supporting profile in a horizontal direction, thus allowing the frames with the decoration pieces to be mounted horizontally. In order to ensure sufficient load-bearing capacity of the supporting construction and to create a decoration over a larger area, the supporting construction can comprise a larger number of supporting profiles, e.g. by always having one guide
30 profile between two adjacent supporting profiles.

 Preferably, the supporting construction comprises at least one supporting profile, wherein the supporting profile is at least one support element for propping up the

supporting construction against a solid substrate, wherein the pulling element is housed in the supporting profile. The housing of the pulling element in the supporting profile is advantageous because the pulling element does not restrict the sliding movement of the frame in any way, nor does it interfere with the installation of the decoration or even with the actual shooting. Thus, the supporting profile does not only serve as a support element for propping up the supporting construction against a solid substrate but it is given this additional function. If the pulling system comprises a winch, this winch can be fastened to the top end of the supporting profile, e.g. by means of a cover that is mounted on and fastened to the top end of the supporting profile. After the frame has been mounted on the supporting construction and after the pulling element has been attached to the frame by means of the attachment element, it is thus possible to move the frame relative to the supporting construction. By winding or unwinding the pulling element, the frame can be moved to the desired height or to the desired distance if the guide profiles are oriented horizontally.

Preferably, all guide profiles are oriented vertically or all guide profiles are oriented horizontally. Thus, the modular construction can be assembled either to allow the frames to be mounted vertically, or it can be assembled to allow the frames to be mounted horizontally. Preferably, the guide profiles and frames (and hence the installed decoration pieces) are therefore oriented parallel to the wall of the object. Alternatively, however, the guide profiles can be inclined with respect to the horizontal or vertical plane, which also allows for the creation of an inclined/oblique decoration. Thus, the decoration can e.g. be inclined with respect to the wall of the object and not be parallel to the wall of the object.

The object is preferably a mobile container. In other words, the supporting construction comprises at least one fastening element for fastening the supporting construction to a mobile container and/or at least one support element for propping the supporting construction up against a solid substrate next to the mobile container. A mobile container can be preferably used instead of a construction object, e.g. a building or a wall, as it can be taken virtually anywhere and there is no need to search for a suitable structure or even to build one. This makes it possible to build the decoration or even a whole complex of decorations on a so-called greenfield site, i.e. on a completely new location. The term mobile container refers to a container (e.g. a shipping container or container home) that can be relocated to a specific place.

The supporting construction preferably comprises at least one connecting element, wherein the at least one connecting element and the at least one guide profile are slid into each other. The connecting elements can be fastened, e.g. to the offsetting means or to the legs, which serve as support elements for propping the supporting construction up against a solid substrate. These connecting elements can be e.g. spikes that are slid into the guide profiles. Alternatively, the connecting elements can be troughs into which, on the other hand, the guide profiles are slid. Due to the mutual sliding insertion of the guide profiles and the connecting elements, the supporting construction is easy to assemble and disassemble and can be easily rebuilt.

The modular construction comprises at least one decoration piece, wherein preferably the decoration piece is fastened to the frame and comprises a visual layer which, when the visual layer is viewed from the front, covers the entire frame. Preferably, the decoration piece can be removably or demountably fastened to the frame, e.g. by means of screws. A visual layer here means e.g. a layer that simulates a real object (typically a real structure) or a real environment (e.g. a natural scenery). Thus, the visual layer can be, for example, a physically modeled decoration, e.g. a decoration simulating the facade of a building or other objects – e.g., decoration for amusement park attractions. Alternatively, the visual layer can also be e.g. a screen or board onto which an image or video (e.g., an animation) can be projected, or a screen or board adapted for green screen or blue screen technology where the resulting decoration is simulated using later computer technology. The visual layer can also simulate e.g. the sea surface or other natural scenery. Alternatively, the visual layer can be e.g. an LED panel or any other layer that simulates a real object or real environment, e.g. using other modern technologies. Alternatively, the visual layer can be interactive, for example using LED technology, video, or VR content. The decoration created in this way can be used e.g. for educational purposes in various historical towns, open-air museums, nature trails, etc. The visual layer can also simulate the setting of towns or city districts, which can be used e.g. for army exercises. For example, the real setting of army firing ranges can also be simulated.

The decoration piece preferably comprises a base piece, wherein the base piece is fastened to the frame and the visual layer is on the base piece. The base piece can be implemented e.g. in the form of a board, frame, grid, or other construction that can be fastened to the frame attached to the guide profile. Preferably, the base piece is fastened to the frame removably or demountably by means of screws. Alternatively, the base piece

can be rigidly connected to the frame and can also be stored or transported with this base piece. The visual layer is on the base piece, which means that it can be fastened on the base piece, e.g. screwed or glued, if the visual layer is implemented as a physically modeled decoration, a screen (e.g. green screen, blue screen) or an LED panel.

5 However, the visual layer can be only arranged on the base piece, which means that it can be implemented e.g. as a coating on the base piece, e.g. as a green coating providing green screen technology. The visual layer can thus be part of the base piece.

Description of Drawings

10 A summary of the invention is further clarified using exemplary embodiments thereof, which are described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

- fig. 1 shows the supporting construction and frame of the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention,
- fig. 2 shows the supporting construction and frame in a top view,
- 15 fig. 3 shows a detail of the bottom floor of the supporting construction with the catwalk placed on the offsetting means,
- fig. 4 shows the supporting construction fastened to a building,
- fig. 5 shows the supporting construction fastened to a building in view of the corner of the building,
- 20 fig. 6a shows the frame in the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention in a rear view,
- fig. 6b shows the frame in a side view,
- fig. 6c shows the frame in a top view,
- fig. 7 shows a detail of the travelling mechanism in the first exemplary
- 25 embodiment of the present invention in a side view,

- fig. 8 shows a detail of the travelling mechanism housed in the guide profile,
- fig. 9a shows the mounting of the frame on the guide profile through an entry opening in the guide profile,
- fig. 9b shows the displacement of the frame in the guide profile towards the lock,
- 5 fig. 9c shows the securing of the frame in the guide profile by the lock,
- fig. 10a shows the pulling system in the first exemplary embodiment of the present invention,
- fig. 10b shows the pulling system housed in the supporting profile,
- fig. 11 shows a detail of the attachment of the pulling system to the frame by means
10 of an attachment element, showing a section through the supporting profile,
- fig. 12 shows a detail of the travelling mechanism for sliding movement of the frame on a horizontal guide profile of the second exemplary embodiment of the present invention,
- fig. 13a shows the frame with a fastened base piece in a rear view,
- 15 fig. 13b shows the frame with a fastened base piece in a side view,
- fig. 14a shows the frame with the base piece and the visual layer fastened in a front view,
- fig. 14b shows the frame with the base piece and visual layer fastened in a side view,
- 20 fig. 15a shows the first variant of the corner frame with the base piece fastened,
- fig. 15b shows the second variant of the corner frame with the base piece fastened,
- fig. 16a shows the modular construction with the decoration pieces installed along part of one wall of a building,
- fig. 16b shows the modular construction with the decoration pieces installed along
25 two walls of a building,
- fig. 17a shows a mobile container with legs and connecting elements of the third exemplary embodiment,

fig. 17b shows a mobile container is shown with the supporting construction being built, after the guide profiles and supporting profiles have been mounted on the connecting elements,

fig. 17c shows a mobile container with a multi-floor supporting construction and

5 fig. 17d shows the modular construction with the decoration pieces installed along one wall of the mobile container.

Exemplary Embodiments of the Invention

The invention will be further clarified using exemplary embodiments with reference to the respective drawings.

10 Example 1:

In the first exemplary embodiment, the modular construction for installation of decoration comprises a supporting construction 15 and at least one frame 1 for supporting a decoration piece 3, wherein the supporting construction 15 in this first embodiment comprises at least two guide profiles 17 and at least one supporting profile 34, as best
15 seen in fig. 1. In addition to the supporting profile 34 and the guide profiles 17, the supporting construction 15 in this exemplary embodiment also comprises other components; namely, at least one longitudinal profile 16 that serves for fastening the supporting construction 15 to the object 11, a number of offsetting means 13 for horizontally offsetting the guide profiles 17 from the object 11, as well as catwalks 2
20 arranged on the offsetting means 13 or railings 20 connecting the guide profiles 17 and the supporting profile 34 at a certain height above the respective catwalks 2.

In this exemplary embodiment, the guide profiles 17 as well as at least one supporting profile 34 are oriented vertically and parallel to each other, wherein they rest on the ground with their bottom ends, i.e. on a solid substrate next to the object 11, or are
25 anchored, for example concreted, into this solid substrate. Thus, both the guide profiles 17 and the supporting profile 34 represent support elements for propping the supporting construction 15 up against the solid substrate, thereby at least partially ensuring the

stability of the supporting construction 15. In addition, the supporting construction 15 is also fastened to the object 11, for example by means of longitudinal profiles 16 that run horizontally and perpendicularly to the guide profiles 17 and to the supporting profile 34.

As can also be seen in the top view of fig. 2, the longitudinal profiles 16 are, in this first exemplary embodiment, offset from the guide profiles 17 in a horizontal direction towards the object 11 by means of the offsetting means 13. In other words, it can be said that the offsetting means 13 serve to offset the guide profiles 17 in the horizontal direction away from the object 11. The offsetting means 13 are fastened to the guide profiles 17 by means of a fastening profile 14 that runs parallel to the longitudinal profile 16 and therefore also horizontally and perpendicularly to the guide profiles 17 and to the supporting profile 34. The guide profiles 17, the supporting profile 34, the fastening profiles 14, the longitudinal profiles 16, and the offsetting means 13 are connected to each other, e.g. by means of screw connections. For fastening the supporting structure 15 to the object 11, i.e. e.g. to a wall of a building or other construction object, the longitudinal profiles 16 are fastened e.g. by means of anchoring screws or other fastening elements. The fastening of the supporting construction 15 to the object 11 can also be implemented via the offsetting means 13 themselves, provided that corresponding fastening elements are fitted therein.

It can be seen from fig. 1 that the longer (i.e. higher) the provided guide profiles 17, the more individual floors the supporting construction 15 can comprise and the more floors of decoration can be created from the decoration pieces 3. Specifically, fig. 1 shows a supporting construction 15 with four floors, wherein each floor comprises an assembly of offsetting means 13 and a catwalk 2 arranged thereon, i.e. e.g. screwed to the top side of the offsetting means 13 or merely laid on the offsetting means 13.

The specific dimensions of the individual components of the supporting construction 15 (hence also of the frame 1) are chosen according to the dimensions of the installed decoration pieces 3, as are, for example, the number or mutual spacing of the offsetting means 13 arranged between two adjacent guide profiles 17. In the first exemplary embodiment shown, as seen e.g. in fig. 1 to fig. 5, the guide profiles 17 are at a mutual distance of 5 m, corresponding to the width of the frame 1 or the width of the installed decoration piece 3, and a row of six offsetting means 13 are at a mutual distance of 1 m apart between the individual guide profiles 17. For example, the first floor is located at a height of 0,5 m and the spacing between the floors, i.e. the height distance between

the individual catwalks 2, is for example 3 m, which corresponds to the height of the frame 1 or the height of the installed decoration piece 3.

As can be seen in fig. 3 to fig. 5, the supporting construction 15 can be variable not only in height (i.e. in number of floors) but also in length, i.e. it can also include more than two vertically oriented guide profiles 17 and more than one vertically oriented supporting profile 34. In this first exemplary embodiment shown, one supporting profile 34 is placed between each two guide profiles 17, and thus the guide profiles 17 alternate with the supporting profiles 34 in the direction along the object 11, thereby allowing the decoration to be installed over a larger area, i.e. typically next to larger objects 11. An exception to this is the arrangement of the supporting construction 15 at the corner of the object 11, as best seen in fig. 5, where for example two guide profiles 17 are used side by side, without the supporting profile 34 being placed between them. As will be further described below, a specific corner frame 1 is used for the case of these corner guide profiles 17, which is shown in two different variants in fig. 15a and fig. 15b.

The creation of a space between the object 11 and the guide profiles 17, i.e. the horizontal offset of the guide profiles 17 by means of the offsetting means 13, can also be clearly seen in fig. 3 and fig. 5. This space can be used for movement of operators or actors, e.g. when shooting scenes in windows that may be part of the decoration, specifically as an opening in the decoration piece 3. The actors can move comfortably along the catwalks 2, as can be seen e.g. in fig. 3. This space can also be used by a crew with camera, grip, or other equipment.

As can also be seen in fig. 3, the offsetting means 13 house in a sliding manner extensions 21. The extension 21 comprises an elongated part slidably housed in the offsetting means 13, and also a vertical rod extending in a perpendicular direction from the elongated part. The vertical rod serves primarily for handling the elongate part of the extension 21 and is for example removably fastened thereto. These extensions 21 are used to support those decoration pieces 3 that comprise a visual layer 6 with a distinctive spatial relief extending away from the object 11. This is e.g. a visual layer 6 simulating a fire escape (more particularly an American-style fire escape) or balconies, which can be supported using the extension 21. The sliding housing of the extension 21 in the offsetting means 13 allows the extension 21 to be extended to the distance as required, depending on the particular shape of the visual layer 6 of the decoration piece 3. As mentioned

above, the vertical rod can be removed and does not have to be used for the actual support of the decoration.

At least one frame 1 for carrying the decoration piece 3 is further mounted in the guide profiles 17, wherein each frame 1 comprises at least two travelling mechanisms 4.
5 An exemplary embodiment of the frame 1 is shown in fig. 6a to fig. 6c in a rear, side, and top view. In this embodiment, the frame 1 has a rectangular shape and comprises two mutually parallel longitudinal rails that are connected by three transverse rails that are perpendicular to these longitudinal rails. The frame also comprises braces 8 that interconnect said longitudinal rails and transverse rails. The two outermost transverse
10 rails together with the longitudinal rails form the outer perimeter of the frame 1 and the middle transverse rail is located, for example, halfway along the width of the frame 1. This middle transverse rail also comprises an opening 32 for an attachment element 35, which is part of a pulling system 33, which will be described in more detail below. As can be seen in fig. 6a, the two outermost transverse rails and also the middle transverse rail
15 comprise slide rails 7 that are arranged on the rear side of the frame 1, i.e. on the side of the frame 1 that is used to mount the frame 1 on the supporting construction 15.

Two travelling mechanisms 4 are arranged on each of the outermost transverse rails to provide sliding movement of the frame 1 on the guide profiles 17, i.e. generally to provide sliding movement of the frame 1 relative to the supporting construction 15. Thus,
20 in total, the frame 1 in this embodiment comprises four travelling mechanisms 4, as shown in fig. 6a. Each end transverse rail then comprises three slide rails 7, one above the first (top) travelling mechanism 4, one below the second (bottom) travelling mechanism 4, and a third between the first and second travelling mechanisms 4. In the first exemplary embodiment shown, at least one further slide rail 7 is also arranged on the middle
25 transverse rail.

A detailed arrangement of the travelling mechanism 4 can be seen e.g. in fig. 7 and, in connection with the guide profile 17, also in fig. 8. The travelling mechanism 4 comprises a housing 9 of the travelling mechanism 4 and a travel element 10, e.g. a wheel, housed in this housing 9 of the travelling mechanism 4. The housing 9 of the
30 travelling mechanism 4 is fastened to the frame 1 by a connecting part comprising at least one beveled area 28 of the travelling mechanism 4. As can be seen in fig. 7, this connecting part in this exemplary embodiment is substantially trapezoidal in shape and thus comprises two beveled areas 28 of the travelling mechanism 4 – one above the

housing 9 of the travelling mechanism 4 and one below the housing 9 of the travelling mechanism 4. The beveled area 28 of the travelling mechanism 4 is used for cooperation with the lock 12, as will be described in more detail below.

As can be seen in fig. 8, in this first exemplary embodiment shown, the guide profile 17 has a shape which, when viewed from above, resembles a rotated letter H, or better said resembles a serif letter I, and which defines two guide grooves 23. In particular, the guide profile 17 comprises two flanges that are interconnected by the dividing wall 24 of the guide profile 17. The first flange forms the face 22 of the guide profile 17 and the second flange forms the back 25 of the guide profile 17, wherein the face 22 of the guide profile 17 is facing the frame 1 and is closer to the frame 1 than the back 25 of the guide profile 17. The dividing wall 24 of the guide profile divides the guide profile 17 into two imaginary halves, each of which comprises a guide groove 23. Thus, each guide groove 23 is defined by the dividing wall 24 of the guide profile 17, a part of the face 22 of the guide profile 17 and a part of the back 25 of the guide profile 17. Each guide groove 23 of one guide profile 17 is then used for the mounting and sliding movement of different frames 1.

The sliding movement of the frame 1 in the guide groove 23 is ensured by providing a defined space between the travel element 10 and the slide rail 7 for clamping a part of the guide profile 17, more particularly for clamping the face 22 of the guide profile 17. Thus, the travel element 10 is slidably movable along the inner side of the face 22 of the guide profile 17 after being mounted into the guide groove 23 and the outer side of the face 22 of the guide profile 17 is slidably movable along the slide rail 7. For example, the slide rail 7 is made of nylon or other material that sufficiently reduces friction between the guide profile 17 and the frame 1.

The mounting of the frame 1 into the guide profiles 17, more particularly into the guide grooves 23 of the two different guide profiles 17, can be made e.g. from the top end of the guide profiles 17. However, more preferably, the mounting of the frame 1 is implemented through at least one entry opening 18 that is made in the face 22 of the guide profile 17, as can be seen e.g. in the series of figs. 9a to 9c. For mounting the frame 1 on the guide profiles 17, the frame 1 is brought closer to and mounted on the pair of guide profiles 17 such that the fastening mechanism 4 is slid through the entry opening 18 into the guide groove 23. This movement is indicated by the arrow in fig. 9a. As can also be seen in fig. 1, in this exemplary embodiment each guide profile 17 comprises two

entry openings 18. These entry openings 18 are arranged at the same mutual distance (height) as the mutual distance of the travelling mechanisms 4 on the corresponding side of the frame 1, i.e. on the corresponding outermost transverse rail. Thus, the frame 1 is mounted by the four travelling mechanisms 4 into the four entry openings 18.

5 Subsequently, the sliding movement of the frame 1 so mounted on the guide profile 17 is enabled, as already described with reference to fig. 8. It is thus possible to move the frame 1 in the vertical direction. In order to secure the frame 1 (and thus also the decoration piece 3 since it is carried by the frame 1) in a fixed position relative to the guide profile 17, the guide profile 17 comprises at least one lock 12, an exemplary embodiment
10 of which is shown in fig. 9a to fig. 9c. In this embodiment, the lock 12 is fastened to the back 25 of the guide profile 17 and comprises a rotational latch fastened rotationally and movably in the guide profile 17, wherein by selecting the place (here height) where the lock 12 is fastened, it is possible to select in which position (here height) the frame will be fixed. In addition, the position of the lock 12 can be adjustable, e.g. in such a way that the
15 guide profile 17 comprises several openings above each other into which the lock 12 can be fastened as required, e.g. by means of a securing pin or screw. Securing of the frame 1 using the lock 12 is accomplished in such a way that after the travelling mechanism 4 is slid into the guide profile 17 (fig. 9a), the frame 1 is displaced upwards (fig. 9b) above the lock 12 and then the lock 12 is rotated/moved down, typically by a manual operator,
20 to stop the lock 12 by the beveled area 28 of the travelling mechanism 4. The moving down of the latch is indicated by the arrow in fig. 9c. As can be seen, e.g. in fig. 1, each guide profile 12 comprises several locks 12, one lock 12 for each floor.

To ensure the sliding movement of the travelling mechanism 4 on the guide profile 17, the modular construction in the first exemplary embodiment also comprises a pulling
25 system 33. This pulling system 33 comprises a pulling element 36, an attachment element 35, and a winch 37, as shown in fig. 10a or fig. 10b. The pulling element 36 is e.g. a pulling rope or a pulling chain, wherein the pulling element 36 is connected at one its end to the winch 37 and at its other end it is connected to the attachment element 35. The pulling system 33 is housed in the supporting profile 34, wherein the winch 37 is fastened
30 to a cover that can be mounted and fastened to the top end of the supporting profile 34. The attachment element 35 is implemented in this embodiment as a piece to which a hook is rotationally movably fastened for connection to the frame 1. This hook projects from the supporting profile 34, as can be seen in fig. 10b, wherein when the attachment

element 35 approaches the frame 1 from above, the hook pivots towards the supporting profile 34. However, after the hook has reached the same height as the opening 32 for the attachment element 35 in the frame 1, the hook is (e.g. by spring force) tipped back out of the supporting profile 34 and is caught in this opening 32 for the attachment element 35 in the frame 1. This is best seen in fig. 11. Subsequently, it is possible to effectively move the attached frame 1 along the guide profiles 17 to the desired position, wherein the upward movement of the frame 1 is implemented by pulling or winding up the pulling element 36, and the downward movement of the frame 1 is implemented by lowering or unwinding the pulling element 36.

10 To form the decoration, a decoration piece 3 is removably fastened to the frame 1, wherein the decoration piece 3 comprises a base piece 5 and a visual layer 6, as best seen in fig. 14b. In the first exemplary embodiment of fig. 13a to fig. 14b, the base piece 5 is implemented as a base board, for example made of wood, plywood, or plastic or other material. The base piece 5, in the form of a base board, covers the entire frame 1 when
15 viewed from the front. When viewed from the rear as shown in fig. 13a, the frame 1 is visible. The connection of the base piece 5 to the frame 1 is implemented for example by a removable connection, e.g. by means of screws that screw the base piece 5 to the transverse and longitudinal rails of the frame 1.

Attached to this base piece 5, e.g. by means of screws or by means of glue, is a
20 visual layer 6 which, in the shown embodiment according to fig. 14a, is implemented as a modeled physical decoration and which, when viewed from the front of the visual layer 6, simulates a real object, in this embodiment namely a wall of a building. In fig. 14a, it can be seen that the visual layer 6, when viewed from the front, covers the base piece 5 and that it also comprises windows or various decorative elements. In fig. 14b, it can be
25 seen that this visual layer 6 has a 3D relief when viewed from the side. The decoration piece 3 can in practice be fastened to the frame 1 before the corresponding frame 1 is mounted on the guide profiles 17 and slid into the desired position. The fastening of the decoration piece 3 to the frame 1 can also be carried out in a different place before the installation of the decoration takes place, and the prepared frames 1 with the
30 corresponding decoration pieces 3 can be transported to the installation place, e.g. a building, mobile container, or other object 11, on a suitably adapted transport trolley.

The individual frames 1 with the individual decoration pieces 3 are then mounted on the guide profiles 17 and, by means of the sliding movement principle described

above, are slid into the corresponding position where they are secured by means of the locks 12. In this manner, the decoration pieces 3 are placed one above the other (in different floors) and side by side (within a given floor), as shown in fig. 16a and fig. 16b. In this way, it is possible to create the resulting decoration on the desired area, or to cover
5 the entire object 11 with this decoration, not only on one side thereof but e.g. also on two or more sides. To form the corner parts of the decoration, as can be seen in fig. 16b, special frames 1 and base pieces 5 are designed, that are shown in two alternatives in fig. 15a and fig. 15b. These frames 1 differ from the frames 1 described above of fig. 6a to fig. 6c only in their shape, however, they also comprise corresponding travelling
10 mechanisms 4 and slide rails 7.

The resulting decoration can be formed, as desired, by combining different decoration pieces 3, i.e. in particular, decoration pieces 3 with a different visual layer 6. The first floor in the left part of fig. 16b comprises e.g. decoration pieces 3 with the visual layer 6 implemented as a green screen. This green screen then simulates e.g. the facade
15 of a building or another part of a real structure using computer technology implemented subsequently.

Example 2:

In the second exemplary embodiment, all the guide profiles 17 are oriented horizontally, wherein in contrast to the first exemplary embodiment, the fastening profiles
20 14 are not oriented horizontally but are oriented vertically. Thus, the supporting construction 15 comprises at least one vertical supporting profile 34 and at least one vertical fastening profile 14, which can also fulfill the function of propping the supporting construction 15 up against a solid substrate like the supporting profile 34. For the installation of the decoration over a larger area, the supporting construction 15 is
25 assembled such that the supporting profile 34 and the fastening profile 14 alternate, i.e. there is one fastening profile 14 between two adjacent supporting profiles 34, and conversely there is one supporting profile 34 between two adjacent fastening profiles 14. The supporting construction 15 also comprises offsetting means 13 for horizontal offset from the object 11 and the catwalk 2, as already described in more detail in the first
30 exemplary embodiment. The offsetting means 13 are oriented perpendicular to the guide profiles 17 and also perpendicular to the fastening profiles 14 and the supporting profiles 34. For example, the longitudinal profiles 16 are used for fastening of the offsetting means 13 to the object 11, as has also been described in the first exemplary embodiment.

Compared to the first exemplary embodiment, in the second exemplary embodiment, shown in fig. 12, the travelling mechanism 4 is modified, as well as the particular way in which the locking mechanism 4 moves along the guide profile 17. In this shown embodiment, the travel element 10 of the locking mechanism moves along the
5 face 22 of the guide profile 17, wherein specifically the travel element 10 is implemented as a wheel with a dent. By means of this dent, the wheel abuts on the face 22 of the guide profile 17, which it uses as a rail, wherein one lateral side of the wheel is located outside the guide profile 17 and the other lateral side of the wheel is located inside the guide profile 17, i.e. in the guide groove 23.

10 As can be seen in fig. 12, the guide profile 17 has, as in the first exemplary embodiment, the shape of the letter H or a rotated serif letter I. In particular, the guide profile 17 thus comprises three walls – a face 22 of the guide profile 17, a back 25 of the guide profile 17, and a dividing wall 24 of the guide profile 17 that is perpendicular to the face 22 of the guide profile 17 and the back 25 of the guide profile 17 and that connects
15 these two parts. The travelling mechanism 4 of the next frame 1 can move along the second part of the face 22 of the guide profile 17, thus the down oriented part. In this way, it is possible to install the decoration pieces 3 in several floors above each other. At the same time, in this embodiment, each frame 1 is mounted in two different horizontal guide profiles 17 that are vertically offset from each other (here specifically by 3 m, which in this
20 embodiment also corresponds to the height of the frame 1). The frame 1 is mounted into the guide profiles 17 via at least one travelling mechanism 4 on the top side of the frame 1 (i.e. on the top longitudinal rail of the frame 1) and via at least one travelling mechanism 4 on the bottom side of the frame 1 (i.e. on the bottom longitudinal rail of the frame 1).

Like in the first exemplary embodiment, the modular construction comprises the
25 pulling system 33, however, since the guide profiles 17 are oriented horizontally, the pulling system 33 is used to move the frame 1 in the horizontal direction, not to pull the frame 1 up and down in the vertical direction. Similarly, the guide profile 17 comprises at least one lock 12 for securing the frame 1 (and thus also the frame 1 with the decoration piece 3) in the desired position, here in the desired horizontal position on the guide profile
30 17. For example, the frame 1 is fastened to the guide profile 17 in the desired position by means of screws.

Example 3:

In the third exemplary embodiment, the modular construction is described with respect to the installation of the decoration to the mobile container, wherein the individual sub-phases of the assembly of the supporting construction 15 and the subsequent installation of the decoration pieces 3 are shown in figs. 17a to 17d.

5 As can be seen in fig. 17a, the legs 19 are first fastened to the object 11, specifically to the mobile container, which are used to bring the object 11 to a horizontal position. Further, other legs 19 are also fastened to the object 11 by means of offsetting means 13 facing perpendicularly away from the object 11. In the shown embodiment (where a 12 m long container is used), the individual offsetting means 13 are arranged at 2,5 m intervals and the catwalk 2 is arranged thereon. The offsetting means 13 of this first row of
10 offsetting means 13, which can be seen in fig. 17a, are extendable or tiltable from the object 11, particularly from the bottom part thereof. The legs 19 are fastened at the ends of the offsetting means 13, and are thus supported by a solid substrate at a certain horizontal distance from the object 11, thus constituting support elements for propping
15 the supporting construction 15 up against the solid substrate.

 In the opposite direction, i.e. up, the connecting elements 27, which in the shown embodiment are implemented as spikes, extend from the end of the offsetting means 13. On these connecting elements 27, vertical guide profiles 17 and vertical supporting profiles 34 are mounted, wherein the spikes are adapted in shape and dimensions to be
20 mounted into the guide profiles 17 and the supporting profiles 34. As can be seen in fig. 17b, in this exemplary embodiment, the guide profiles 17 are mounted on the two outermost connecting elements 27, i.e. on the first and fifth connecting element 27, and also on the middle, third connecting element 27. Supporting profiles 34 are mounted on the second and fourth connecting elements 27.

25 As can be seen in fig. 17c, the supporting construction 15 in this embodiment also comprises two further rows of offsetting means 13, i.e. has a total of three floors. The second row of offsetting means 13 is fastened to the ceiling of the object 11, and the third row of offsetting means 13 is fastened to the part of the supporting construction 15 that is constructed above the object 11. These offsetting means 13 have catwalks 2 arranged
30 thereon as well. The supporting construction 15 comprises, in addition to the legs 19, the offsetting means 13, the guide profiles 17, and the supporting profiles 34, bracing profiles that contribute to the greater stability and strength of the supporting construction 15.

These bracing profiles are e.g. fastened diagonally between the supporting profile 34 and the guide profile 17 adjacent thereto.

The implementation of the guide profiles 17 and the supporting profiles 34 in this exemplary embodiment is the same as already described in detail in the first exemplary embodiment. Thus, the guide profiles 17 also comprise entry openings 18 for mounting
5 the frame 1 and locks 12 for securing the frame 1 in the desired position, namely at the desired height. The individual supporting profiles 34 also house the pulling systems 33 described above for pulling up or lowering the frame 1 along the guide profiles 17, as described in more detail above. In the same manner as already described in the first
10 exemplary embodiment, the sliding movement of the frames 1 on the guide profiles 17 is also implemented by means of the travelling mechanisms 4 arranged on the frame 1. The frame is also implemented as in the first embodiment, except that in the shown embodiment of fig. 17a to fig. 17d, the height of the frames 1 (and also the height of the installed decoration pieces 3) is 2,5 m.

The final step to form the resulting decoration is to install the frames 1 with the decoration pieces 3 on the supporting construction 15. In fig. 17d, the resulting decoration is formed by six decoration pieces 3, the visual layer of which simulates the facade of a house with windows. This decoration was created e.g. in the following way. The first frame
15 1 was pulled by the pulling system 33 up to the upper floor of the supporting construction 15 and there it was secured by means of the lock 12. The second frame 1 was pulled up by the pulling system 33 and then fixed by means of the lock 12 under the first frame 1 one floor below. Subsequently, a third frame 1 was mounted on the guide profiles 17 to the lowest floor, thereby forming a column of three decoration pieces 3 one above the other. Subsequently, another column of three decoration pieces 3 one above the other
20 was formed in the same manner next to this column.

As can be seen in figs. 17a to 17d, at least a part of the supporting construction 15 is also built on the other side of the object 11, wherein this part of the supporting construction 15 is used here for the placement of a weight that prevents the object 11 from tipping over. However, at the same time, the decoration pieces 3 can also be
30 installed on this supporting construction 15. When using corner frames 1, such as those shown e.g. in figs. 15a or 15b, the decoration can also be created along all sides of the object 11.

The above-described exemplary embodiments of the modular construction for installation of decoration can be modified or combined in various ways. For example, the modular construction of the third embodiment can be used for fastening to a building or generally to an object other than a mobile container. Various alternative embodiments
5 can also have the individual elements of the modular construction, e.g. the sliding movement of the frame 1 relative to the guide profiles 17 can be implemented by a different travelling mechanism 4, by a shape of the guide profile 17 different from what was described in the examples, etc. Alternatively, the modular construction can comprise only one guide profile 17. Also, the visual layer 6 of the decoration piece 3 does not have
10 to be implemented as a physically modelled decoration, but e.g. also as a green screen, blue screen, or LED panel.

Industrial applicability

The above-described modular construction can be used not only for installing an exterior film decoration simulating a real structure but also e.g. for installing an interior
15 decoration or a decoration simulating a real environment, such as e.g. sea level or other natural scenery. In addition to the film industry, the modular construction can also be used e.g. in the entertainment industry, e.g., as a decoration at amusement park attractions or at various other events.

In addition to physically formed decoration pieces, the modular construction can
20 also be used to install decoration based on modern technologies, e.g. green screen, blue screen, or LED technology, or technologies that are yet to be developed. The modular construction can also be used to create an interactive decoration (possibly linked to LED technology, video, or VR content), e.g. for educational purposes. This can be used, for example, in historical towns, open-air museums or along nature trails.

25 Other applications of the modular construction can be found in the creation of a decoration simulating army training grounds, e.g. in simulating the real environment of cities or urban districts, or simulating the real environment at firing ranges.

List of Reference Signs

- 1 - frame
- 2 - catwalk
- 3 - decoration piece
- 4 - travelling mechanism
- 5 - base piece
- 6 - visual layer
- 7 - slide rail
- 8 - brace
- 9 - housing of the travelling mechanism
- 10 - travel element
- 11 - object
- 12 - lock
- 13 - offsetting means
- 14 - fastening profile
- 15 - supporting construction
- 16 - longitudinal profile
- 17 - guide profile
- 18 - entry opening
- 19 - leg
- 20 - railing
- 21 - extension
- 22 - face of the guide profile

- 23 - guide groove
- 24 - dividing wall of the guide profile
- 25 - back of the guide profile
- 27 - connecting element
- 28 - beveled area of the travelling mechanism
- 32 - opening for the attachment element
- 33 - pulling system
- 34 - supporting profile
- 35 - attachment element
- 36 - pulling element
- 37 - winch

CLAIMS

1. A modular construction for installation of decoration, in particular a film exterior decoration simulating a real structure, **characterized in that** it comprises a supporting construction (15), wherein the supporting construction (15) comprises at least one fastening element for fastening the supporting construction (15) to the object (11) and/or at least one support element for propping the supporting construction (15) up against a solid substrate, wherein the modular construction further comprises at least one frame (1) for supporting a decoration piece (3) removably attachable to the supporting construction (15), wherein the supporting construction (15) comprises at least one guide profile (17), wherein each frame (1) comprises at least one travelling mechanism (4) slidably movable on the guide profile (17), wherein this frame (1) is slidably movable relative to the supporting construction (15) via the travelling mechanism (4) and the guide profile (17).
2. The modular construction according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the supporting construction (15) comprises at least two mutually offset and mutually parallel guide profiles (17), wherein each frame (1) comprises at least two travelling mechanisms (4) slidably movable on different guide profiles (17).
3. The modular construction according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the guide profile (17) comprises a lock (12) for securing the frame (1) in a fixed position relative to the guide profile (17).
4. The modular construction according to claim 3, **characterized in that** the lock (12) comprises a latch, wherein the latch is rotationally movably fastened in the guide profile (17).
5. The modular construction according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the supporting construction (15) comprises offsetting means (13) for offsetting the guide profiles (17) in a horizontal direction from the object (11).
6. The modular construction according to claim 5, **characterized in that** it comprises a catwalk (2), wherein the catwalk (2) is arranged on the offsetting means (13).
7. The modular construction according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the frame (1) comprises at least one slide rail (7) and the travelling mechanism (4) comprises at least one travel element (10), wherein

space for clamping a part of the guide profile (17) is defined between the travel element (10) and the slide rail (7).

- 5 8. The modular construction according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** it comprises a pulling system (33) for providing sliding movement of the travelling mechanism (4) on the guide profile (17), wherein the pulling system (33) comprises a pulling element (36) and an attachment element (35) for connecting the pulling element (36) to the frame (1).
- 10 9. The modular construction according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the supporting construction (15) comprises at least one supporting profile (34), wherein the supporting profile (34) is at least one support element for propping the supporting construction (15) up against a solid substrate.
- 15 10. The modular construction according to claim 8, **characterized in that** the supporting construction (15) comprises at least one supporting profile (34), wherein the supporting profile (34) is at least one support element for propping up the supporting construction (15) against a solid substrate, wherein the pulling element (36) is housed in the supporting profile (34).
- 20 11. The modular construction according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** all guide profiles (17) are oriented vertically, or all guide profiles (17) are oriented horizontally.
- 25 12. The modular construction according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the object (11) is a mobile container.
- 30 13. The modular construction according to claim 12, **characterized in that** the supporting construction (15) comprises at least one connecting element (27), wherein the at least one connecting element (27) and the at least one guide profile (17) are slid into each other.
14. Modular construction according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** it comprises at least one decoration piece (3), wherein the decoration piece (3) is fastened to the frame (1) and comprises a visual layer (6) which, when the visual layer (6) is viewed from the front, covers the entire frame (1).
15. The modular construction according to claim 14, **characterized in that** the decoration piece (3) comprises a base piece (5), wherein the base piece (5) is fastened to the frame (1) and the visual layer (6) is on the base piece (5).