CLAIMS

1. A secondary beam joining method comprising:

a joining process of arranging a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, and a structural member in a state in which a gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member, and joining the secondary beam to the structural member at an upper side of the gap;

a fixing process of inserting into the gap a first wedge component including a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the structural member in the horizontal direction, and fixing the first wedge component to the lower flange; and

a press-fitting process of moving a second wedge component toward a lower side while sliding an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face of the second wedge component against the first inclined face, and press-fitting the second wedge component between the structural member and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the first wedge component includes a downward-facing first guide face inclined toward the lower side on progression from one width direction side toward another width direction side of the secondary beam;

the second wedge component includes an upward-facing second guide face inclined toward the lower side on progression from the one width direction side toward the other width direction side of the secondary beam; and

in the press-fitting process, the second wedge component is moved toward the lower side by sliding the second guide face against the first guide face while moving the second wedge component from the one width direction side toward the other width direction side of the secondary beam.

2. A secondary beam joining method comprising:

a joining process of arranging a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, and a structural member in a state in which a gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member, and joining the secondary beam to the structural member at an upper side of the gap;

a fixing process of inserting into the gap a first wedge component including a first

inclined face facing obliquely upward so as to oppose the lower flange and fixing the first wedge component to the structural member; and

a press-fitting process of moving a second wedge component toward a lower side while sliding an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face of the second wedge component against the first inclined face, and press-fitting the second wedge component between the lower flange and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the first wedge component includes a downward-facing first guide face inclined toward the lower side on progression from one width direction side toward another width direction side of the secondary beam;

the second wedge component includes an upward-facing second guide face inclined toward the lower side on progression from the one width direction side toward the other width direction side of the secondary beam; and

in the press-fitting process, the second wedge component is moved toward the lower side by sliding the second guide face against the first guide face while moving the second wedge component from the one width direction side toward the other width direction side of the secondary beam.

3. The secondary beam joining method of claim 1 or claim 2, wherein:

in the press-fitting process, the second wedge component is prevented from coming out by anchoring the second guide face to the first guide face from the lower side.

4. A secondary beam joining method comprising:

a joining process of arranging a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, and a structural member in a state in which a gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member, and joining the secondary beam to the structural member at an upper side of the gap;

a fixing process of inserting into the gap a first wedge component including a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the structural member in the horizontal direction, and fixing the first wedge component to the lower flange; and

a press-fitting process of moving a second wedge component toward a lower side while sliding an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face of the second wedge component against the first inclined face, and press-fitting the second wedge component

between the structural member and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the first wedge component is formed with a first groove opening onto the first inclined face and also open at a side face of the first wedge component;

the second wedge component is formed with a second groove opening onto the second inclined face and also open at a side face of the second wedge component; and

in the press-fitting process, the second wedge component is moved toward the lower side by inserting a third wedge component between an upper side wall face of the first groove and a lower side wall face of the second groove.

5. A secondary beam joining method comprising:

a joining process of arranging a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, and a structural member in a state in which a gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member, and joining the secondary beam to the structural member at an upper side of the gap;

a fixing process of inserting into the gap a first wedge component including a first inclined face facing obliquely upward so as to oppose the lower flange and fixing the first wedge component to the structural member; and

a press-fitting process of moving a second wedge component toward a lower side while sliding an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face of the second wedge component against the first inclined face, and press-fitting the second wedge component between the lower flange and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the first wedge component is formed with a first groove opening onto the first inclined face and also open at a side face of the first wedge component;

the second wedge component is formed with a second groove opening onto the second inclined face and also open at a side face of the second wedge component; and

in the press-fitting process, the second wedge component is moved toward the lower side by inserting a third wedge component between an upper side wall face of the first groove and a lower side wall face of the second groove.

6. The secondary beam joining method of claim 1 or claim 4, wherein:

a face on a structural member side of the second wedge component is formed with a

protrusion projecting toward the structural member; and

in the press-fitting process, the second wedge component is prevented from coming out by causing the protrusion to bite into the structural member.

7. The secondary beam joining method of claim 2 or claim 5, wherein:

a face on a lower flange side of the second wedge component is formed with a protrusion projecting toward the lower flange; and

in the press-fitting process, the second wedge component is prevented from coming out by causing the protrusion to bite into the lower flange.

8. The secondary beam joining method of any one of claim 1 to claim 7, wherein:

the structural member is a primary beam configured from wide flange beam;

the lower flange of the secondary beam is positioned further toward the upper side than a lower flange of the primary beam;

a web of the primary beam is formed with a rib extending in the horizontal direction with the gap formed between the rib and the lower flange of the secondary beam; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the rib.

9. The secondary beam joining method of any one of claim 1 to claim 7, wherein:

the structural member is a primary beam configured from wide flange beam;

the lower flange of the secondary beam is positioned further toward the upper side than a lower flange of the primary beam;

the gap is formed between the lower flange of the secondary beam and a web of the primary beam; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the web.

10. A secondary beam joining method comprising:

a joining process of arranging a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, and a structural member in a state in which a gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member, and joining the secondary beam to the structural member at an upper side of the gap;

a fixing process of inserting into the gap a first wedge component including a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the structural member in the horizontal direction, and fixing the first wedge component to the lower flange; and

a press-fitting process of moving a second wedge component toward a lower side while sliding an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face of the second wedge component against the first inclined face, and press-fitting the second wedge component between the structural member and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the structural member is a steel-reinforced concrete column or a steel-encased steel-reinforced concrete column;

the gap is formed between the lower flange of the secondary beam and a side face of the column; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the side face.

11. A secondary beam joining method comprising:

a joining process of arranging a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, and a structural member in a state in which a gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member, and joining the secondary beam to the structural member at an upper side of the gap;

a fixing process of inserting into the gap a first wedge component including a first inclined face facing obliquely upward so as to oppose the lower flange and fixing the first wedge component to the structural member; and

a press-fitting process of moving a second wedge component toward a lower side while sliding an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face of the second wedge component against the first inclined face, and press-fitting the second wedge component between the lower flange and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the structural member is a steel-reinforced concrete column or a steel-encased steel-reinforced concrete column;

the gap is formed between the lower flange of the secondary beam and a side face of the column; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap

between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the side face.

12. A secondary beam joining method comprising:

a joining process of arranging a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, and a structural member in a state in which a gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member, and joining the secondary beam to the structural member at an upper side of the gap;

a fixing process of inserting into the gap a first wedge component including a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the structural member in the horizontal direction, and fixing the first wedge component to the lower flange; and

a press-fitting process of moving a second wedge component toward a lower side while sliding an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face of the second wedge component against the first inclined face, and press-fitting the second wedge component between the structural member and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the structural member is a wall made from steel-reinforced concrete;

the gap is formed between the lower flange of the secondary beam and a side face of the wall; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the side face.

13. A secondary beam joining method comprising:

a joining process of arranging a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, and a structural member in a state in which a gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member, and joining the secondary beam to the structural member at an upper side of the gap;

a fixing process of inserting into the gap a first wedge component including a first inclined face facing obliquely upward so as to oppose the lower flange and fixing the first wedge component to the structural member; and

a press-fitting process of moving a second wedge component toward a lower side while sliding an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face of the second wedge component against the first inclined face, and press-fitting the second wedge component

between the lower flange and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the structural member is a wall made from steel-reinforced concrete;

the gap is formed between the lower flange of the secondary beam and a side face of the wall; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the side face.

14. A secondary beam joining method comprising:

a joining process of arranging a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, and a structural member in a state in which a gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member, and joining the secondary beam to the structural member at an upper side of the gap;

a fixing process of inserting into the gap a first wedge component including a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the structural member in the horizontal direction, and fixing the first wedge component to the lower flange; and

a press-fitting process of moving a second wedge component toward a lower side while sliding an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face of the second wedge component against the first inclined face, and press-fitting the second wedge component between the structural member and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the structural member is a primary beam made from steel-reinforced concrete;

the gap is formed between the lower flange of the secondary beam and a side face of the primary beam; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the side face.

15. A secondary beam joining method comprising:

a joining process of arranging a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, and a structural member in a state in which a gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member, and joining the secondary beam to the structural member at an upper side of the gap;

a fixing process of inserting into the gap a first wedge component including a first inclined face facing obliquely upward so as to oppose the lower flange and fixing the first wedge component to the structural member; and

a press-fitting process of moving a second wedge component toward a lower side while sliding an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face of the second wedge component against the first inclined face, and press-fitting the second wedge component between the lower flange and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the structural member is a primary beam made from steel-reinforced concrete;

the gap is formed between the lower flange of the secondary beam and a side face of the primary beam; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the side face.

16. The secondary beam joining method of any one of claim 10 to claim 15, wherein:

the first wedge component includes a downward-facing first guide face inclined toward the lower side on progression from one width direction side toward another width direction side of the secondary beam;

the second wedge component includes an upward-facing second guide face inclined toward the lower side on progression from the one width direction side toward the other width direction side of the secondary beam; and

in the press-fitting process, the second wedge component is moved toward the lower side by sliding the second guide face against the first guide face while moving the second wedge component from the one width direction side toward the other width direction side of the secondary beam.

17. The secondary beam joining method of any one of claim 10 to claim 15, wherein:

the first wedge component is formed with a first groove opening onto the first inclined face and also open at a side face of the first wedge component;

the second wedge component is formed with a second groove opening onto the second inclined face and also open at a side face of the second wedge component; and

in the press-fitting process, the second wedge component is moved toward the lower side by inserting a third wedge component between an upper side wall face of the first groove and a lower side wall face of the second groove.

18. A secondary beam joint detail comprising:

a joint component configured to join a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, with a structural member at an upper side of a gap in a state in which the gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member;

a first wedge component configured to be inserted into the gap and fixed to the lower flange and including a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the structural member in the horizontal direction; and

a second wedge component that includes an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face configured to contact the first inclined face, and that is configured to be press-fitted between the structural member and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the first wedge component includes a downward-facing first guide face inclined toward a lower side on progression from one width direction side toward another width direction side of the secondary beam;

the second wedge component includes an upward-facing second guide face inclined toward the lower side on progression from the one width direction side toward the other width direction side of the secondary beam; and

the second guide face is configured to contact the first guide face.

19. A secondary beam joint detail comprising:

a joint component configured to join a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, with a structural member at an upper side of a gap in a state in which the gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member;

a first wedge component configured to be inserted into the gap and fixed to the structural member and including a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the lower flange; and

a second wedge component that includes an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face configured to contact the first inclined face, and that is configured to be press-fitted between the lower flange and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the first wedge component includes a downward-facing first guide face inclined toward a lower side on progression from one width direction side toward another width

direction side of the secondary beam;

the second wedge component includes an upward-facing second guide face inclined toward the lower side on progression from the one width direction side toward the other width direction side of the secondary beam; and

the second guide face is configured to contact the first guide face.

20. The secondary beam joint detail of claim 18 or claim 19, wherein:

the second guide face is anchored to the first guide face from a lower side.

21. A secondary beam joint detail comprising:

a joint component configured to join a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, with a structural member at an upper side of a gap in a state in which the gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member;

a first wedge component configured to be inserted into the gap and fixed to the lower flange and including a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the structural member in the horizontal direction; and

a second wedge component that includes an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face configured to contact the first inclined face, and that is configured to be press-fitted between the structural member and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the first wedge component is formed with a first groove opening onto the first inclined face and also open at a side face of the first wedge component;

the second wedge component is formed with a second groove opening onto the second inclined face and also open at a side face of the second wedge component; and

a third wedge component is inserted between an upper side wall face of the first groove and a lower side wall face of the second groove.

22. A secondary beam joint detail comprising:

a joint component configured to join a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, with a structural member at an upper side of a gap in a state in which the gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member;

a first wedge component configured to be inserted into the gap and fixed to the

structural member and including a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the lower flange; and

a second wedge component that includes an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face configured to contact the first inclined face, and that is configured to be press-fitted between the lower flange and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the first wedge component is formed with a first groove opening onto the first inclined face and also open at a side face of the first wedge component;

the second wedge component is formed with a second groove opening onto the second inclined face and also open at a side face of the second wedge component; and

a third wedge component is inserted between an upper side wall face of the first groove and a lower side wall face of the second groove.

23. The secondary beam joint detail of claim 18 or claim 21, wherein:

a face on a structural member side of the second wedge component is formed with a protrusion projecting toward the structural member; and

the protrusion is configured to bite into the structural member.

24. The secondary beam joint detail of claim 19 or claim 22, wherein:

a face on a lower flange side of the second wedge component is formed with a protrusion projecting toward the lower flange; and

the protrusion is configured to bite into the lower flange.

25. The secondary beam joint detail of any one of claim 18 to claim 24, wherein:

the structural member is a primary beam configured from wide flange beam;

the lower flange of the secondary beam is positioned further toward the upper side than a lower flange of the primary beam;

a web of the primary beam is formed with a rib extending in the horizontal direction with the gap formed between the rib and the lower flange of the secondary beam; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the rib.

26. The secondary beam joint detail of any one of claim 18 to claim 24, wherein:

the structural member is a primary beam configured from wide flange beam;

the lower flange of the secondary beam is positioned further toward the upper side than a lower flange of the primary beam;

the gap is formed between the lower flange of the secondary beam and a web of the primary beam; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the web.

27. A secondary beam joint detail comprising:

a joint component configured to join a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, with a structural member at an upper side of a gap in a state in which the gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member;

a first wedge component configured to be inserted into the gap and fixed to the lower flange and including a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the structural member in the horizontal direction; and

a second wedge component that includes an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face configured to contact the first inclined face, and that is configured to be press-fitted between the structural member and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the structural member is a steel-reinforced concrete column or a steel-encased steel-reinforced concrete column;

the gap is formed between the lower flange of the secondary beam and a side face of the column; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the side face.

28. A secondary beam joint detail comprising:

a joint component configured to join a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, with a structural member at an upper side of a gap in a state in which the gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member;

a first wedge component configured to be inserted into the gap and fixed to the structural member and including a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the lower flange; and

a second wedge component that includes an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face configured to contact the first inclined face, and that is configured to be press-fitted between the lower flange and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the structural member is a steel-reinforced concrete column or a steel-encased steel-reinforced concrete column;

the gap is formed between the lower flange of the secondary beam and a side face of the column; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the side face.

29. A secondary beam joint detail comprising:

a joint component configured to join a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, with a structural member at an upper side of a gap in a state in which the gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member;

a first wedge component configured to be inserted into the gap and fixed to the lower flange and including a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the structural member in the horizontal direction; and

a second wedge component that includes an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face configured to contact the first inclined face, and that is configured to be press-fitted between the structural member and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the structural member is a wall made from steel-reinforced concrete;

the gap is formed between the lower flange of the secondary beam and a side face of the wall; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the side face.

30. A secondary beam joint detail comprising:

a joint component configured to join a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, with a structural member at an upper side of a gap in a state in which the gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member;

a first wedge component configured to be inserted into the gap and fixed to the structural member and including a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the lower flange; and

a second wedge component that includes an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face configured to contact the first inclined face, and that is configured to be press-fitted between the lower flange and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the structural member is a wall made from steel-reinforced concrete;

the gap is formed between the lower flange of the secondary beam and a side face of the wall; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the side face.

31. A secondary beam joint detail comprising:

a joint component configured to join a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, with a structural member at an upper side of a gap in a state in which the gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member;

a first wedge component configured to be inserted into the gap and fixed to the lower flange and including a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the structural member in the horizontal direction; and

a second wedge component that includes an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face configured to contact the first inclined face, and that is configured to be press-fitted between the structural member and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the structural member is a primary beam made from steel-reinforced concrete;

the gap is formed between the lower flange of the secondary beam and a side face of the primary beam; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the side face.

32. A secondary beam joint detail comprising:

a joint component configured to join a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, with a structural member at an upper side of

a gap in a state in which the gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member;

a first wedge component configured to be inserted into the gap and fixed to the structural member and including a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the lower flange; and

a second wedge component that includes an obliquely downward-facing second inclined face configured to contact the first inclined face, and that is configured to be press-fitted between the lower flange and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the structural member is a primary beam made from steel-reinforced concrete;

the gap is formed between the lower flange of the secondary beam and a side face of the primary beam; and

the first wedge component and the second wedge component are disposed in the gap between the lower flange of the secondary beam and the side face.

33. The secondary beam joint detail of any one of claim 27 to claim 32, wherein:

the first wedge component includes a downward-facing first guide face inclined toward a lower side on progression from one width direction side toward another width direction side of the secondary beam;

the second wedge component includes an upward-facing second guide face inclined toward the lower side on progression from the one width direction side toward the other width direction side of the secondary beam; and

the second guide face is configured to contact the first guide face.

34. The secondary beam joint detail of any one of claim 27 to claim 32, wherein:

the first wedge component is formed with a first groove opening onto the first inclined face and also open at a side face of the first wedge component;

the second wedge component is formed with a second groove opening onto the second inclined face and also open at a side face of the second wedge component; and

a third wedge component is inserted between an upper side wall face of the first groove and a lower side wall face of the second groove.

35. A supporting member employed in a secondary beam joint detail including a joint component configured to join a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and

extending along a horizontal direction, with a structural member at an upper side of a gap in a state in which the gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member, the supporting member comprising:

a first wedge component that includes a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the structural member in the horizontal direction, and that is configured to be inserted into the gap and fixed to the lower flange; and

a second wedge component that includes a second inclined face that faces obliquely downward so as to contact the first inclined face, and that is configured to be press-fitted between the structural member and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the first wedge component includes a downward-facing first guide face inclined toward a lower side on progression from one width direction side toward another width direction side of the secondary beam; and

the second wedge component includes an upward-facing second guide face inclined toward the lower side on progression from the one width direction side toward the other width direction side of the secondary beam and configured to contact the first guide face.

36. A supporting member employed in a secondary beam joint detail including a joint component configured to join a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, with a structural member at an upper side of a gap in a state in which the gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member, the supporting member comprising:

a first wedge component that includes a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the lower flange, and that is configured to be inserted into the gap and fixed to the structural member; and

a second wedge component that includes a second inclined face that faces obliquely downward so as to contact the first inclined face, and that is configured to be press-fitted between the lower flange and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the first wedge component includes a downward-facing first guide face inclined toward a lower side on progression from one width direction side toward another width direction side of the secondary beam; and

the second wedge component includes an upward-facing second guide face inclined toward the lower side on progression from the one width direction side toward the other width

direction side of the secondary beam and configured to contact the first guide face.

37. The supporting member of claim 35 or claim 36, wherein:

the second guide face is configured to be anchored to the first guide face from a lower side.

38. A supporting member employed in a secondary beam joint detail including a joint component configured to join a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, with a structural member at an upper side of a gap in a state in which the gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member, the supporting member comprising:

a first wedge component that includes a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the structural member in the horizontal direction, and that is configured to be inserted into the gap and fixed to the lower flange; and

a second wedge component that includes a second inclined face that faces obliquely downward so as to contact the first inclined face, and that is configured to be press-fitted between the structural member and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the first wedge component is formed with a first groove opening onto the first inclined face and also open at a side face of the first wedge component;

the second wedge component is formed with a second groove opening onto the second inclined face and also open at a side face of the second wedge component; and

the supporting member further includes a third wedge component configured to be inserted between an upper side wall face of the first groove and a lower side wall face of the second groove.

39. A supporting member employed in a secondary beam joint detail including a joint component configured to join a secondary beam, configured by wide flange beam and extending along a horizontal direction, with a structural member at an upper side of a gap in a state in which the gap is formed in the horizontal direction between a lower flange of the secondary beam and the structural member, the supporting member comprising:

a first wedge component that includes a first inclined face that faces obliquely upward so as to oppose the lower flange, and that is configured to be inserted into the gap and fixed to the structural member; and

a second wedge component that includes a second inclined face that faces obliquely downward so as to contact the first inclined face, and that is configured to be press-fitted between the lower flange and the first wedge component,

wherein:

the first wedge component is formed with a first groove opening onto the first inclined face and also open at a side face of the first wedge component;

the second wedge component is formed with a second groove opening onto the second inclined face and also open at a side face of the second wedge component; and

the supporting member further includes a third wedge component configured to be inserted between an upper side wall face of the first groove and a lower side wall face of the second groove.

40. The supporting member of claim 35 or claim 38, wherein a face on a structural member side of the second wedge component is formed with a protrusion projecting toward the structural member.

41. The supporting member of claim 36 or claim 39, wherein a face on a lower flange side of the second wedge component is formed with a protrusion projecting toward the lower flange.