

Description

This invention relates to shelf-support brackets, and particularly such brackets which are attachable to display fixtures.

Shelf support brackets are typically used in retail or other merchandise outlet stores, and releasably attached to a display fixture on a wall. The support bracket may include a lip which is receivable within a channel on the display fixture. With the shelf support bracket firmly attached to the display fixture, a shelf is inserted in the shelf support bracket, so as to provide a cantilever shelf support. Various articles of merchandise may thereafter be placed on the shelf support for simple and attractive display.

EP-A 0 164 815 relates to a shelf support having a backplate, and upper and lower flanges. A shelf may be inserted between the flanges. The lower flange may include a groove (26) which may contain a strip of resilient material. The material may allow, to a very small extent, different thicknesses of shelves to be accommodated.

Typically, the shelf-support bracket would incorporate substantially parallel top and lower surfaces which define a space in which the shelf is received. Each support bracket would have top and lower surfaces which are a fixed distance apart, and which are specifically adapted for receiving a shelf of specific thickness.

Summary of the Invention

According to one aspect of the invention there is provided a support bracket comprising a rear wall; an upper wall extending outwardly from the rear wall, the upper wall having a lower surface; a lower wall extending outwardly from the rear wall, the lower wall having an upper surface, the upper and lower walls defining therebetween a space of fixed dimension, which, in use, receives a shelf which is supported by the upper and lower walls respectively in cantilever fashion; characterized by track means in the lower surface of the upper wall and the upper surface of the lower wall; and adjuster insert means for use in cooperation with the track means, the adjuster insert means having a tracking portion which registers with the track means to securely hold the adjuster insert means relative to the upper and lower walls respectively, the adjuster insert means, when inserted in the track means, varying the dimension of the space receiving the shelf, whereby shelves of differing thicknesses may be supported in the space.

Preferably, the bracket comprises a suspension lip affixed to the rear wall, the suspension lip, in use, attaching to a display fixture, and having a portion substantially continuous with the upper wall,

and projecting flange.

Conveniently, the track means in the lower surface of the upper wall and the upper surface of the lower wall are located in the upper and lower wall respectively at a location thereon remote from the rear wall. The track means may comprise a recess in the wall, the recess extending across the wall, the recess including a projection therein dividing the recess into two parallel channeled grooves. Preferably, the projection is eccentrically located in the recess thereby dividing the recess into a wide channel groove and a narrow channel groove.

The adjuster insert means may be an elongate body of substantially rectangular cross-section with a long side and a short side, the adjuster insert means having a slot along each of the long side and short side thereof, the slot being adapted, in use, to accommodate the projection in the recess, whereby the adjuster insert can be arranged in two positions with respect to the track means, the first position comprising the slot in the long side of the adjuster insert receiving the projection, the second position comprising the slot in the short side of the adjuster insert receiving the projection. Preferably, the adjuster insert means has one or more of its surfaces comprised of a series of ridges, the ridges on the surface of one insert adjuster means engaging spaces between the ridges on a second insert adjuster means wherein when two adjuster means are placed adjacent each other, the ridges engage preventing slippage or movement between the adjacent adjuster means.

Preferably, the rear wall has a rear surface, and further track means are provided in the rear surface, the track means being adapted to receive adjuster insert means having a tracking portion which registers with the track means. The track means in the rear surface of the rear wall are located at or near a lower end of the rear wall.

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a method of supporting a cantilever shelf with a bracket, by providing a shelf support bracket having a rear wall, an upper wall and a lower wall both fixed to the rear wall and immovable relative thereto, the upper and lower walls defining a space of fixed dimension therebetween for accommodating a shelf; the method characterized by providing tracking means in a lower surface of the upper wall and an upper surface of the lower wall; inserting an adjuster insert means in one or more of the track means in the space defined between the upper and lower walls so that the adjuster insert means, when inserted in the track means, varies the dimension of the space receiving the shelf, whereby shelves of differing thicknesses may be supported in the space.

Other particular embodiments of the invention are setting out in claims 4, 5

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a shelf support bracket of the invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a display fixture for use with the bracket.

Figure 3 is a side view of the shelf support bracket shown in Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a front view of the shelf support bracket shown in Figure 1.

Figure 5 is a top view of the shelf support bracket shown in Figure 1.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a bracket attached to a display fixture.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a shelf adjuster insert for use with the shelf support bracket shown in Figure 1.

Figure 8 is a perspective view of a bracket, shelf and adjuster inserts of the invention.

Figure 9 is a side view of a bracket, shelf and adjuster means of the invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

With reference to the drawings, there is shown a preferred embodiment of the invention, comprising a shelf support bracket which may be fixed to a display fixture 12, the display fixture 12 typically being attached to or forming a wall 14 and having a series of horizontal channels 16 spaced thereover. In the present embodiment, each horizontal channel comprises a mouth portion or slot 18 leading into a rectangular chamber portion 20. The channel 16 is preferably lined with a plastic or aluminum extruded insert 22 to prevent wear of those portions of the display fixture 12 which border the horizontal channels 16.

The shelf support bracket 10 comprises a rear vertical wall 24, an upper horizontal wall 26, and a lower horizontal wall 28. The upper horizontal wall 26 is located at the top of the rear vertical wall 24, while the lower horizontal wall 28 extends outwardly from the rear vertical wall 24 approximately one third of the way down its length. The upper and lower horizontal walls 26 and 28 define therebetween a rectangular space 30 which is adapted to receive a shelf 32, to be described in greater detail hereunder.

A reinforcing wall 34 extends between the outer end 36 of the lower horizontal wall 28 and the lower end 38 of the rear vertical wall 24. In this way, additional support is provided to the lower horizontal wall, which is thus well adapted to support in cantilever fashion a shelf 32, as well as any merchandise or articles which may be placed thereon.

A suspension lip 40 is also provided at the upper end of the vertical wall 24. The lip 40 com-

prises a horizontal portion 42 and a vertical flange 44. In use, the vertical flange is adapted to pass through the mouth portion or slot 18 of the horizontal channel 16 for location in the rectangular chamber portion 20. The horizontal portion 42 extends, when the bracket is attached to the wall 14, through the mouth portion or slot 18. An aperture 46 is provided in the vertical flange 44, so that the bracket 10 may be more permanently affixed to the display fixture by driving a nail or screw through the aperture 46 between the bracket 10 and the display fixture 12.

Tracking grooves 48 are positioned on the shelf support bracket 10 at various locations. A tracking groove 48a is located on the undersurface 50 of the upper horizontal wall 26, tracking groove 48b is located on the upper surface 52 of the lower horizontal wall 28 and tracking groove 48c is located on the rear surface 54 of the vertical wall 24. Each tracking groove 48 comprises a recess 56 having a projection 58 therein. The projection 58 is not centrally located within the recess 56, and divides the recess 56 into a wide groove 60 and a narrow groove 62.

It will be noted that the tracks 48 run across the entire width of the bracket 10 at their respective locations.

The shelf support bracket 10 further comprises a shelf adjuster insert 64, an insert optionally being used with each set of tracks 48. The shelf adjuster insert 64 is substantially rectangular in cross section, and is constructed for use with a track 48.

Each adjuster insert 64 has a short side 66 and a long side 68. A first slot 70 is fashioned in the adjuster insert so as to open along one short side 66 thereof, while a second slot 72 is fashioned in the long side 68 of the adjuster insert and is open at the long side 68. One or more sides of the adjuster insert 64 may be knurled, and in the presently shown embodiment in Figure 7, two sides (a long side and a short side) have such a knurled configuration.

In use, a shelf adjuster insert 64 may be used with any one or more of the tracks 48a, 48b, 48c. The adjuster insert 64 may be positioned with respect to each track 48 in two ways. In a first position, the adjuster insert 64 may be located in the track 48 such that the projection 58 extends into the second slot 72, with the arm 74 being located in the narrow groove 62 and a portion of the long side 68 being positioned in the wide groove 60. In a second position, the adjuster insert 64 may be positioned in any one of the tracks 48 whereby the projection 58 extends into the first slot 70, with the arms 76 and 78 straddling the projection 58.

With respect to the tracks 48a and 48b, positioning of the adjuster insert 64 in the first or

second positions will result in a narrowing of the space 30 by different amounts. Thus, the space 30 will be narrower when an adjuster insert 64 is located in the track 48b in the second position, than when the adjuster insert 64 is located in the track 48b in the first position. A similar situation would prevail with respect to location of an adjuster insert 64 in the track 48a.

Turning to the track 48c, at the lower end 38 of the rear vertical wall 24, positioning of an adjuster insert 64 therein in either the first or second position will have the effect of distancing the lower end 38 of the rear vertical wall from the display fixture 12 by different amounts. If no such adjuster insert 64 is positioned in the track 48c, the rear vertical wall 24 will typically lie adjacent the display fixture 12. Where the adjuster insert 64 is inserted in the track 48c in either the first or second position, the rear vertical wall will be moved away from the display fixture 12, and the effect will be that the entire bracket 10 will be slightly tilted with respect to the display fixture. It will be appreciated that tilting of the bracket 10 results in an adjustment of the angle of a shelf 32 in the space 30.

The shelf support bracket 10, used in combination with one or more shelf adjuster inserts 64, is readily adaptable for use with shelves 32 of differing thicknesses, and appropriate use of the inserts 64 can result in the shelf 32 being mounted at different angles, which may be conveniently selected depending upon the merchandise or display items to be located on the shelf 32.

With respect to a particular shelf support bracket 10, the thickest shelf 32 can be accommodated in the space 30 with no shelf adjuster inserts in place. Using a single shelf adjuster insert, the space 30 can be progressively narrowed. Thus, there may be an absence of a shelf adjuster insert 64 in track 48a, but an adjuster insert 64 may be located in either the first or second position in the track 48b. Alternatively, an adjuster insert 64 may be located in track 48a in a first position, and an adjuster insert 64 in track 48b in either the first or second position. Finally, an adjuster insert 64 may be located in the second position in the track 48a, with a further adjuster insert 64 located in track 48b in either the first or second position. Using this technique alone, it will be noted that shelves of seven different thicknesses may be located in a single bracket in the space 30 according to the use and configuration of adjuster inserts 64 in either of the tracks 48a and 48b. The thickness defined by the space 30 may thus be adjusted to be bigger or smaller in small increments, and the expense of providing a different size bracket for a particular thickness shelf is obviated. Further, it will also be noted that the large number of thicknesses can be provided with only a single size and shape shelf

adjuster insert 64.

The fine adjustment of the angle and tilt of the shelf 32 may further be varied, as set forth above, by location of a shelf adjuster insert 64 in the track 48c. The use and effect of an insert within the track 48c has already been described above.

It is also to be noted that the space 30 may be further narrowed in addition to the methods described above by placing a first shelf adjuster insert 64 in the track 48b, and placing a second adjuster insert on top of the first insert such that knurled surfaces of the adjuster insert are in contact with each other and thereby prevent slippage of the first insert with respect to the second insert. A similar arrangement can be used in the track 48a, although it will be appreciated that a second insert 64 requires the upward pressure of the shelf 32 to hold it against the first insert 64 located in the track 48a. However, since the shelf 32 would in any event have an upward force due to the cantilever arrangement thereof, more than one insert 64 may be used with respect to the track 48a. Also, each insert may be in either the first or second position.

Thus, using no, one, or two inserts with respect to any one or more of the tracks 48a and 48b can produce a very large number of space 30 adjustments whereby the space 30 can accommodate shelves 32 of varying thicknesses. The bracket is thus extremely versatile and has a wide application in that only a single bracket is necessary for shelves whose thickness may vary considerably. Since the shelf is supported in cantilever fashion in the space 30, there will be an upward force from the shelf at the track 48a, and a downward force by the shelf at the track 48b, and these forces will securely hold one or more shelf adjuster inserts in position over the tracks.

The invention is not limited to the precise construction or details hereinbefore described or illustrated. For example, tracks 48 need not be provided in both the undersurface 50 of the upper horizontal wall 26 and the upper surface 52 of the lower horizontal wall 28. Only one such track need be provided. Additionally, the track 48c may be omitted.

Any suitable shape shelf adjuster insert may be provided to meet the requirements for narrowing the space 30 above. Further, the tracks 48a and 48b may be located at different points along the undersurface 50 and upper surface 52 of the upper and lower horizontal walls 26 and 28 respectively.

Claims

1. A support bracket comprising:
 - a rear wall (24);
 - an upper wall (26) extending outwardly from the rear wall (24), the upper wall (26)



second positions will result in a narrowing of the space 30 by different amounts. Thus, the space 30 will be narrower when an adjuster insert 64 is located in the track 48b in the second position, than when the adjuster insert 64 is located in the track 48b in the first position. A similar situation would prevail with respect to location of an adjuster insert 64 in the track 48a.

Turning to the track 48c, at the lower end 38 of the rear vertical wall 24, positioning of an adjuster insert 64 therein in either the first or second position will have the effect of distancing the lower end 38 of the rear vertical wall from the display fixture 12 by different amounts. If no such adjuster insert 64 is positioned in the track 48c, the rear vertical wall 24 will typically lie adjacent the display fixture 12. Where the adjuster insert 64 is inserted in the track 48c in either the first or second position, the rear vertical wall will be moved away from the display fixture 12, and the effect will be that the entire bracket 10 will be slightly tilted with respect to the display fixture. It will be appreciated that tilting of the bracket 10 results in an adjustment of the angle of a shelf 32 in the space 30.

The shelf support bracket 10, used in combination with one or more shelf adjuster inserts 64, is readily adaptable for use with shelves 32 of differing thicknesses, and appropriate use of the inserts 64 can result in the shelf 32 being mounted at different angles, which may be conveniently selected depending upon the merchandise or display items to be located on the shelf 32.

With respect to a particular shelf support bracket 10, the thickest shelf 32 can be accommodated in the space 30 with no shelf adjuster inserts in place. Using a single shelf adjuster insert, the space 30 can be progressively narrowed. Thus, there may be an absence of a shelf adjuster insert 64 in track 48a, but an adjuster insert 64 may be located in either the first or second position in the track 48b. Alternatively, an adjuster insert 64 may be located in track 48a in a first position, and an adjuster insert 64 in track 48b in either the first or second position. Finally, an adjuster insert 64 may be located in the second position in the track 48a, with a further adjuster insert 64 located in track 48b in either the first or second position. Using this technique alone, it will be noted that shelves of seven different thicknesses may be located in a single bracket in the space 30 according to the use and configuration of adjuster inserts 64 in either of the tracks 48a and 48b. The thickness defined by the space 30 may thus be adjusted to be bigger or smaller in small increments, and the expense of providing a different size bracket for a particular thickness shelf is obviated. Further, it will also be noted that the large number of thicknesses can be provided with only a single size and shape shelf

adjuster insert 64.

The fine adjustment of the angle and tilt of the shelf 32 may further be varied, as set forth above, by location of a shelf adjuster insert 64 in the track 48c. The use and effect of an insert within the track 48c has already been described above.

It is also to be noted that the space 30 may be further narrowed in addition to the methods described above by placing a first shelf adjuster insert 64 in the track 48b, and placing a second adjuster insert on top of the first insert such that knurled surfaces of the adjuster insert are in contact with each other and thereby prevent slippage of the first insert with respect to the second insert. A similar arrangement can be used in the track 48a, although it will be appreciated that a second insert 64 requires the upward pressure of the shelf 32 to hold it against the first insert 64 located in the track 48a. However, since the shelf 32 would in any event have an upward force due to the cantilever arrangement thereof, more than one insert 64 may be used with respect to the track 48a. Also, each insert may be in either the first or second position.

Thus, using no, one, or two inserts with respect to any one or more of the tracks 48a and 48b can produce a very large number of space 30 adjustments whereby the space 30 can accommodate shelves 32 of varying thicknesses. The bracket is thus extremely versatile and has a wide application in that only a single bracket is necessary for shelves whose thickness may vary considerably. Since the shelf is supported in cantilever fashion in the space 30, there will be an upward force from the shelf at the track 48a, and a downward force by the shelf at the track 48b, and these forces will securely hold one or more shelf adjuster inserts in position over the tracks.

The invention is not limited to the precise construction or details hereinbefore described or illustrated. For example, tracks 48 need not be provided in both the undersurface 50 of the upper horizontal wall 26 and the upper surface 52 of the lower horizontal wall 28. Only one such track need be provided. Additionally, the track 48c may be omitted.

Any suitable shape shelf adjuster insert may be provided to meet the requirements for narrowing the space 30 above. Further, the tracks 48a and 48b may be located at different points along the undersurface 50 and upper surface 52 of the upper and lower horizontal walls 26 and 28 respectively.

Claims

1. A support bracket comprising:
 - a rear wall (24);
 - an upper wall (26) extending outwardly from the rear wall (24), the upper wall (26)

having a lower surface (50);

a lower wall (28) extending outwardly from the rear wall (24), the lower wall (28) having an upper surface (52), the upper (26) and lower (28) walls defining therebetween a space (30) of fixed dimension, which, in use, receives a shelf which is supported by the upper (26) and lower (28) walls respectively in cantilever fashion;

characterized by;

track means (48a, 48b) in the lower surface (50) of the upper wall (26) and the upper surface (52) of the lower wall (28); and

adjuster insert means (64) for use in cooperation with the track means (48a, 48b), the adjuster insert means (64) having a tracking portion (70, 72) which registers with the track means (48a, 48b) to securely hold the adjuster insert means (64) relative to the upper (26) and lower (28) walls respectively, the adjuster insert means (64), when inserted in the track means (48a or 48b), varying the dimension of the space receiving the shelf, whereby shelves of differing thicknesses may be supported in the space (30).

2. A bracket as claimed in claim 1 characterized by a suspension lip (40) affixed to the rear wall (24), the suspension lip (40), in use, attaching to a display fixture.
3. A bracket as claimed in claim 2 characterized in that the suspension lip (40) comprises a portion (42) substantially continuous with the upper wall (26), and a transverse projecting flange (44).
4. A bracket as claimed in claim 4 characterized in that the flange (44) incorporates an aperture (46) therein whereby the bracket may be affixed to the display fixture by means of a screw.
5. A bracket as claimed in claim 1 further characterized by a reinforcing wall (34) extending between an outer end of the lower wall (28) and a lower end of the rear wall (24) to provide additional support to the lower wall (28).
6. A bracket as claimed in claim 1 characterized in that the track means (48a, 48b) in the lower surface (50) of the upper wall (26) and the upper surface (52) of the lower wall (28) are located in the upper (26) and lower (28) walls respectively at a location thereon remote from the rear wall (24).

7. A bracket as claimed in claim 1 characterized in that the track means (48a, 48b) comprises a recess (56) extending across the wall, the recess (56) including a projection (58) therein dividing the recess (56) into two parallel channelled grooves (60, 62).

8. A bracket as claimed in claim 7 characterized in that the projection (58) is eccentrically located in the recess (56) thereby dividing the recess (56) into a wide channel groove (60) and narrow channel groove (62).

9. A bracket as claimed in claim 7 characterized in that the adjuster insert means (64) is an elongated body of substantially rectangular cross-section with a long side (68) and a short side (66), the adjuster insert means (64) having a slot (72, 70) along each of the long sides (68) and short sides (66) thereof, the slot (72, 70) being adapted, in use, to accommodate the projection (58) in the recess (56), whereby the adjuster insert means (64) can be arranged in two positions with respect to the track means (48a, 48b), the first position comprising the slot (72) in the long side (68) of the adjuster insert means (64) receiving the projection (58), the second position comprising the slot (70) in the short side (66) of the adjuster insert means (64) receiving the projection (58).

10. A bracket as claimed in claim 1 characterized in that the adjuster insert means (64) has one or more of its surfaces comprised of a series of ridges, the ridges on the surface of one insert adjuster means (64) engaging spaced between the ridges on a second insert adjuster means (64) wherein when two adjuster insert means (64) are placed adjacent each other, the ridges engage preventing slippage or movement between the adjacent adjuster insert means (64).

11. A bracket as claimed in claim 1 characterized in that the rear wall (24) has a rear surface (54), and further track means (48c) are provided in the rear surface (54), the track means (48c) being adapted to receive adjuster insert means (64) having a tracking portion which registers with the track means (48c).

12. A bracket as claimed in claim 11 characterized in that the track means (48c) in the rear surface (54) of the rear wall (24) is located at or near a lower end (38) of the rear wall (24).

13. A method of supporting a cantilever shelf with a bracket,



by providing a shelf support bracket (10) having a rear wall (24), an upper wall (26) and a lower wall (28) both fixed to the support wall (24) and immovable relative thereto, the upper (26) and lower (28) wall defining a space (30) of fixed dimension therebetween for accommodating a shelf,

the method characterized by: providing tracking means (48a, 48b) in a lower surface (50) of the upper wall (26) and upper surface (52) of the lower wall (26), and

inserting an adjuster means (64) in one or more of the track means (48a, 48b) in the space (30) defined between the upper (26) and lower (28) walls so that the adjuster insert means (64), when inserted in the track means (48a or 48b), varies the dimension of the space receiving the shelf, whereby shelves of differing thicknesses may be supported in the space (30).

Patentansprüche

1. Tragarm umfassend:
eine Rückwand (24);
eine obere Wand (26), die von der Rückwand (24) nach außen ragt, wobei die obere Wand (26) eine Unterseite (50) besitzt;
eine untere Wand (28), die von der Rückwand (24) nach außen ragt, wobei die untere Wand (28) eine Oberseite (52) besitzt, und die obere Wand (26) und die untere Wand (28) zwischen sich einen Zwischenraum (30) von fester Abmessung bilden, der im Gebrauch ein Regalbrett aufnimmt, das freitragend von der oberen (26) bzw. der unteren Wand (28) gehalten wird; gekennzeichnet durch:
Führungseinrichtungen (48a, 48b) in der Unterseite (50) der oberen Wand (26) und in der Oberseite (52) der unteren Wand (28); und
eine einsetzbare Einstelleinrichtung (64) zur Verwendung in Verbindung mit der Führungseinrichtung (48a, 48b), wobei die einsetzbare Einstelleinrichtung (64) einen Führungsabschnitt (70, 72) aufweist, der in die Führungseinrichtung (48a, 48b) eingreift, um die einsetzbare Einstelleinrichtung (64) sicher in bezug auf die obere Wand (26) bzw. die untere Wand (28) zu halten, wobei die einsetzbare Einstelleinrichtung (64) dann, wenn sie in die Führungseinrichtung (48a oder 48b) eingesetzt ist, die Abmessung des das Regalbrett aufnehmenden Zwischenraumes verändert, so daß Regalbretter unterschiedlicher Dicke in dem Zwischenraum (30) gehalten werden können.
2. Tragarm nach Anspruch 1, gekennzeichnet durch eine Aufhängelippe (40), die an der

Rückwand (24) befestigt ist, wobei die Aufhängelippe (40) im Gebrauch an einer Ausstellungsverrichtung befestigt ist.

3. Tragarm nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Aufhängelippe (40) einen Abschnitt (42) umfaßt, der im wesentlichen kontinuierlich mit der oberen Wand (26) verläuft, sowie einen seitlich abstehenden Rand (44).
4. Tragarm nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Rand (44) eine Öffnung (46) aufweist, durch die der Tragarm an der Ausstellungsverrichtung mittels einer Schraube befestigt werden kann.
5. Tragarm nach Anspruch 1, des weiteren gekennzeichnet durch eine Verstärkungswand (34), die zwischen einem äußeren Ende der unteren Wand (28) und einem unteren Ende der Rückwand (24) verläuft, um der unteren Wand (28) zusätzlichen Halt zu verleihen.
6. Tragarm nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Führungseinrichtungen (48a, 48b) in der Unterseite (50) der oberen Wand (26) und in der Oberseite (52) der unteren Wand (28) an einer von der Rückwand (24) entfernten Stelle in der oberen Wand (26) bzw. der unteren Wand (28) angeordnet sind.
7. Tragarm nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Führungseinrichtungen (48a, 48b) eine Ausnehmung (56) aufweisen, die quer über die Wand verläuft, wobei die Ausnehmung (56) einen Vorsprung (58) aufweist, der die Ausnehmung (56) in zwei parallele Nuten (60, 62) teilt.
8. Tragarm nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Vorsprung (58) in der Ausnehmung (56) exzentrisch angeordnet ist, so daß er die Ausnehmung (56) in eine breite Nut (60) und eine schmale Nut (62) teilt.
9. Tragarm nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die einsetzbare Einstelleinrichtung (64) ein langgestreckter Körper von im wesentlichen rechteckigem Querschnitt mit einer langen Seite (68) und einer kurzen Seite (66) ist, wobei die einsetzbare Einstelleinrichtung (64) entlang jeder der langen Seiten (68) und der kurzen Seiten (66) einen Schlitz (72, 70) aufweist, der im Gebrauch den Vorsprung (58) in der Ausnehmung (56) aufnehmen kann, so daß die einsetzbare Einstelleinrichtung (64) in zwei Positionen in bezug auf die Führungseinrichtungen (48a, 48b) angeordnet werden



kann, wobei in der ersten Position der Schlitz (72) in der langen Seite (68) der einsetzbaren Einstelleinrichtung (64) den Vorsprung (58) aufnimmt, und in der zweiten Position der Schlitz (70) in der kurzen Seite (66) der einsetzbaren Einstelleinrichtung (64) den Vorsprung (58) aufnimmt.

10. Tragarm nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine oder mehrere Oberflächen der einsetzbaren Einstelleinrichtung (64) mit einer Reihe von Rippen versehen ist bzw. sind, wobei die Rippen auf der Oberfläche einer einsetzbaren Einstelleinrichtung (64) mit einem Abstand in die Rippen auf einer zweiten einsetzbaren Einstelleinrichtung (64) eingreifen, so daß dann, wenn zwei einsetzbare Einstelleinrichtungen (64) nebeneinander angeordnet sind, die Rippen ineinandergreifen und dadurch ein Verrutschen bzw. eine Bewegung zwischen den benachbarten einsetzbaren Einstelleinrichtungen (64) verhindern.

11. Tragarm nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Rückwand (24) eine Rückseite (54) besitzt, und daß eine weitere Führungseinrichtung (48c) in der Rückseite (54) vorgesehen ist, wobei die Führungseinrichtung (48c) die einsetzbare Einstelleinrichtung (64) aufnehmen kann, die mit einem Führungsabschnitt versehen ist, der in die Führungseinrichtung (48c) paßt.

12. Tragarm nach Anspruch 11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Führungseinrichtung (48c) in der Rückseite (54) der Rückwand (24) an oder bei einem unteren Ende (38) der Rückwand (24) angeordnet ist.

13. Verfahren zur Halterung eines freitragenden Regalbrettes mit einem Tragarm, indem ein Tragarm (10) vorgesehen wird, der eine Rückwand (24), eine obere Wand (26) und eine untere Wand (28) aufweist, die beide an der Stützwand (24) befestigt sind und gegenüber dieser unbeweglich sind, wobei die obere Wand (26) und die untere Wand (28) zwischen sich einen Zwischenraum (30) von fester Abmessung bilden, in dem ein Regalbrett angeordnet wird, wobei das Verfahren gekennzeichnet ist durch die folgenden Schritte:
Vorsehen einer Führungseinrichtung (48a, 48b) in der Unterseite (50) der oberen Wand (26) und in der Oberseite (52) der unteren Wand (28), und
Einsetzen einer Einstelleinrichtung (64) in eine oder mehrere der Führungseinrichtungen (48a, 48b) in dem zwischen der oberen Wand (26)

und der unteren Wand (28) gebildeten Zwischenraum (30), so daß die einsetzbare Einstelleinrichtung (64) dann, wenn sie in die Führungseinrichtung (48a oder 48b) eingesetzt ist, die Abmessung des das Regalbrett aufnehmenden Zwischenraumes verändert, so daß Regalbretter unterschiedlicher Dicke in dem Zwischenraum (30) gehalten werden können.

Revendications

1. Equerre de support, comprenant :
une paroi arrière (24),
une paroi supérieure (26) dirigée vers l'extérieur de la paroi arrière (24), la paroi supérieure (26) ayant une surface inférieure (50),
une paroi inférieure (28) dépassant vers l'extérieur de la paroi arrière (24), la paroi inférieure (28) ayant une surface supérieure (52), les parois supérieure (26) et inférieure (28) délimitant entre elles un espace (30) de dimension fixe qui, pendant l'utilisation, loge une tablette supportée par les parois supérieure (26) et inférieure (28) respectivement, en porte-à-faux,
caractérisée par
des voies (48a, 48b) formées à la surface inférieure (50) de la paroi supérieure (26) et à la surface supérieure (52) de la paroi inférieure (28), et
un élément rapporté (64) d'ajustement destiné à être utilisé en coopération avec les voies (48a, 48b), l'élément rapporté (64) d'ajustement ayant une partie (70, 72) de voie qui coopère avec la voie (48a, 48b) afin que l'élément rapporté (64) soit retenu fermement par rapport aux parois supérieure (26) et inférieure (28) respectivement, l'élément rapporté (64) d'ajustement, lorsqu'il est introduit dans la voie (48a ou 48b), faisant varier la dimension de l'espace logeant la tablette, si bien que des tablettes d'épaisseurs différentes peuvent être supportées dans ledit espace (30).
2. Equerre selon la revendication 1, caractérisée par une lèvre (40) de suspension fixée à la paroi arrière (24), la lèvre (40) de suspension assurant, pendant l'utilisation, la fixation à un présentoir.
3. Equerre selon la revendication 2, caractérisée en ce que la lèvre de suspension (40) comporte une partie (42) qui prolonge pratiquement la paroi supérieure (26), et une joue transversale (44) qui est en saillie.
4. Equerre selon la revendication 3, caractérisée en ce que la joue (44) a une ouverture (46) qui



la traverse, si bien que l'équerre peut être fixée au présentoir par une vis.

5. Equerre selon la revendication 1, caractérisée par une paroi de renforcement (34) disposée entre l'extrémité externe de la paroi inférieure (28) et une extrémité inférieure de la paroi arrière (24) afin qu'elle assure un support supplémentaire de la paroi inférieure (28).

6. Equerre selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce que les voies (48a, 48b) de la surface inférieure (50) de la paroi supérieure (26) et de la surface supérieure (52) de la paroi inférieure (28) sont placées dans les parois supérieure (26) et inférieure (28) respectivement à un emplacement distant de la paroi arrière (24).

7. Equerre selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce que les voies (48a, 48b) comportent une cavité (56) disposée le long de la paroi; la cavité (56) ayant une saillie (58) qui divise la cavité (56) en deux gorges formant des canaux parallèles (60, 62).

8. Equerre selon la revendication 7, caractérisée en ce que la saillie (58) est disposée excentriquement dans la cavité (56) et divise ainsi la cavité (56) en une gorge (60) formant un canal large et une gorge (62) formant un canal étroit.

9. Equerre selon la revendication 7, caractérisée en ce que l'élément rapporté d'ajustement (64) est un corps allongé de section pratiquement rectangulaire ayant un grand côté (68) et un petit côté (66), l'élément rapporté (64) d'ajustement ayant une fente (72, 70) le long de chacun des grands côtés (68) et des petits côtés (66), la fente (72, 70) étant destinée à loger, pendant l'utilisation, la saillie (58) de la cavité (56), si bien que l'élément rapporté d'ajustement (64) peut être placé dans deux positions par rapport à la voie (48a, 48b), la première position étant telle que la fente (72) du grand côté (68) de l'élément rapporté (64) loge la saillie (58), la seconde position étant telle que la fente (70) du petit côté (66) de l'élément rapporté (64) loge la saillie (58).

10. Equerre selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce que l'élément rapporté (64) d'ajustement a une ou plusieurs surfaces ayant une série d'arêtes, les arêtes de la surface d'un élément rapporté (64) coopérant avec les espaces délimités entre les arêtes d'un second élément rapporté (64) si bien que, lorsque deux éléments rapportés (64) d'ajustement sont placés l'un près de l'autre, les arêtes sont en prise et

empêchent un glissement ou un déplacement des éléments rapportés adjacents (64).

11. Equerre selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce que la paroi arrière (24) a une surface arrière (54), et une autre voie (48c) est formée à la surface arrière (54), la voie (48c) étant destinée à loger un élément rapporté d'ajustement (64) qui a une partie de voie qui coopère avec ladite voie (48c).

12. Equerre selon la revendication 11, caractérisée en ce que la voie (48c) de la surface arrière (54) de la paroi arrière (24) est placée à l'extrémité inférieure (38) de la paroi arrière (24) ou près de cette extrémité.

13. Procédé de support d'une tablette en porte-faux à l'aide d'une équerre par réalisation d'une équerre (10) de support de tablette ayant une paroi arrière (24), une paroi supérieure (26) et une paroi inférieure (28) toutes deux fixées à la paroi de support (24) et immobiles par rapport à celle-ci, les parois supérieure (26) et inférieure (28) délimitant un espace (30) de dimension fixe entre elles pour le logement d'une tablette,

le procédé étant caractérisé par

la réalisation de voies (48a, 48b) à la surface inférieure (50) de la paroi supérieure (26) et à la surface supérieure (52) de la paroi inférieure (28), et

l'introduction d'un dispositif d'ajustement (64) dans l'une au moins des voies (48a, 48b) dans l'espace (30) délimité entre les parois supérieure (26) et inférieure (28), si bien que l'élément rapporté d'ajustement (64), lorsqu'il est introduit dans la voie (48a ou 48b), fait varier la dimension de l'espace logeant la tablette et que des tablettes d'épaisseurs différentes peuvent être supportées dans cet espace (30).

