

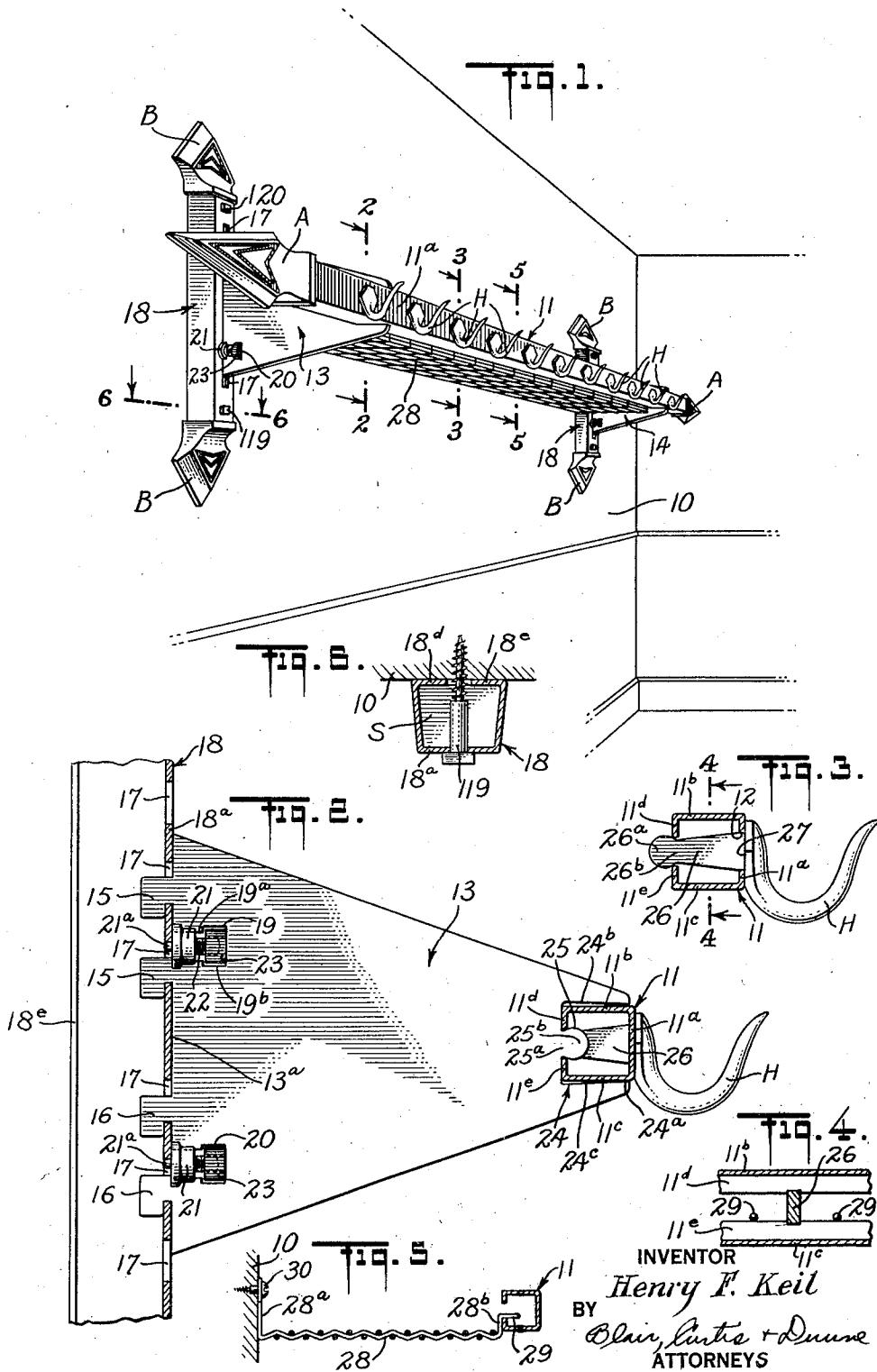
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BRACKET CONSTRUCTION

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BRACKET CONSTRUCTION

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This invention relates to bracket and support construction, particularly to such construction adapted to be related to a wall or the like for the support of hats, coats, garments, meats, or other articles that have to be hung or supported for display or storage.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide an inexpensive but strong and durable construction of the above-mentioned character. Another object is to provide a supporting structure of the above-mentioned type that is compact, strong and neat in appearance. Another object is to provide a construction of the above-mentioned character that may be quickly and easily installed and that is flexible in rearrangement or installation to meet varying conditions of practical use. Another object is to provide a construction of the above-mentioned character in which the individual parts may be inexpensively fabricated and easily and inexpensively assembled. Another object is to provide a construction of the above-mentioned character which may be shipped in knocked-down and compact form and capable of speedy assembly and installation without requiring unusual skill. Other objects will be in part obvious or in part pointed out hereinafter.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements, and arrangements of parts as will be exemplified in the structure to be hereinafter described and the scope of the application of which will be indicated in the following claims.

In the accompanying drawing in which is shown one of various possible embodiments of my invention,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an illustrative installation of a hook and bracket construction;

Figure 2 is a transverse sectional view, as seen along the line 2—2 of Figure 1, being on an enlarged scale;

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view on an enlarged scale, as seen along the line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a vertical sectional view, as seen along the line 4—4 of Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a transverse sectional view, as seen along the line 5—5 of Figure 1, and

Figure 6 is a horizontal sectional view, as seen along the line 6—6 of Figure 1.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views in the drawing.

As conducive to a clearer understanding of certain features of my invention, it may at this

point be noted that display or storage racks or supports, as heretofore constructed, for articles such as meats, shoulders of beef, hams, etc., particularly when employed in retail butcher shops and also when employed in storage rooms, whether refrigerated or not, have been crude, cumbersome, inefficient and unsightly, and incapable of speed or ease of installation, being in the main of a built-in construction usually both constructed and erected at the place of installation. One of the dominant aims of this invention is to provide a construction that avoids such difficulties and deficiencies as these and that dependably achieves such objects as have earlier above been noted.

Referring now to Figure 1, let it be assumed that the particular installation requires the mounting of a suitable number of hooks H, suitably spaced from each other and suitably spaced from the wall 10 of the room, building, or space in question.

Accordingly, I provide a beam-like member 11 of any desired length and I preferably construct the member 11 of a suitably heavy sheet metal, rolling, drawing, or otherwise forming it to give it a cross-section as is better shown in Figure 2. From Figure 2 it will be seen that the sheet metal member 11 is substantially square in cross-section and hence substantially hollow; it is formed or shaped to provide a front wall 11^a from which there extend rearwardly and substantially parallel to each other and at right-angles to the front wall 11^a the upper wall portion 11^b and a lower wall portion 11^c. The latter, however, are bent inwardly toward each other to provide two rear flanges 11^d and 11^e directed toward each other, extending parallel to the front wall 11^a, and lying in a common plane. In effect, it will be seen that the member 11, when viewed from the right in Figure 2, is substantially U-shaped.

At suitable intervals along the front wall 11^a of the beam 11 I provide therein slots or holes 12, these being preferably rectangular in shape, for a purpose later described in detail.

The thus-described shape or cross-section or construction of the beam 11 is one that may be easily fabricated and at low cost; moreover, it is one that is light in weight, but because of the shape of its cross-section and particularly because of the numerous angular relations between its walls and flanges, it is one that has great strength and great resistance to bending. If fabricated out of sheet metal of a thickness on the order of one-sixteenth of an inch or more, its rigidity and

strength are adequate to meet extremely severe conditions in practical use.

Moreover, the above-described cross-sectional shape of the beam 11 provides another feature of construction and action which coacts with other features in a unique and advantageous manner, as will later be described, but it might at this point be noted that the spring action of the metal of the upper and lower walls 11^b and 11^c (see Figure 2) and of the front wall 11^a and the angular relations therebetween make the otherwise fixed spacing between the parallel edges of the rear flanges 11^d and 11^e yieldably variable.

The beam 11 is supported in spaced relation with respect to the wall 10, preferably by brackets 13 and 14 (Figure 1), any suitable number of which, illustratively two and one adjacent each end of the beam 11, may be employed. The brackets 13—14 may be rigidly supported from the wall 10 by any suitable rigid support, illustratively the wall 10 by illustrative and preferred means later described. Brackets 13—14 are preferably of identical construction and hence the description in detail of one of them will suffice for all of them.

Accordingly, reference may now be made to Figure 2 in which bracket 13 is shown on an enlarged scale. Preferably the bracket 13 is made of a suitable heavy sheet metal, for example, a sheet metal of a thickness of one-eighth of an inch or more, and its shape, as about to be described, will be seen to be one that may be easily given it by stamping.

Still referring to Figure 2, it will be seen that the bracket 13 may be given the shape of a triangle, illustratively an isosceles triangle with its base edge 13^a extending vertically and adapted to be secured to the wall 10, that illustrative shape lending an attractive symmetry of appearance.

The left-hand or base edge 13^a of the bracket 13 may be provided with a plurality of pairs of hook-shaped parts 15—15 and 16—16 lying in the same plane with the bracket 13 and adapted to extend through suitably spaced slots 17 aligned vertically in a main support 18 whose cross-section may be substantially like that of the member 11, as viewed in Figure 2, and whose cross-section is better shown in Figure 6. Supporting member 18 may likewise be easily and inexpensively fabricated out of sheet metal, may be made in any desired length and with any desired number of appropriately spaced vertical slots 17 in the front wall 18^a, and may be secured to the wall 10, with the rear flanges 18^d and 18^e thereof resting flat against the wall 10 (see Figure 6). Suitable screws, bolts, expansion bolts, or the like, indicated at 19 and 20 (Figure 1) illustratively positioned at the respective ends of the member 18, rigidly secure the latter to the wall 10. As appears in Figure 1, a companion member 18 is provided for the other bracket 14.

The bracket 13 is also provided with one or more, illustratively two, slots 19 and 20, each opening in the base edge 13^a of the bracket. The slot 19 has a narrow portion 19^a extending from the base edge 13^a and a wider portion 19^b. The edges of the narrow portion 19^a of the slot 19 slidably support a cylindrical head 21, the latter being appropriately slotted externally at diametrically opposite places for that purpose, as is indicated in Figure 2. Moreover, the head 21 has, on its left-hand face, as viewed in Figure 2, a projection 21^a which, when the head 21 is forced to the left and into the position shown in Figure 2, just enters the upper portion of the slot 17

that is not occupied by the neck of the hook-shaped part 15 of the bracket 13, thereby preventing the bracket 13 from being intentionally or accidentally moved upwardly as would be necessary to disengage the hooks 15—15 and 16—16 from in back of the front wall 18^a of the support 18.

The bracket 13 and the support 18, interhooked as above described and as shown in Figure 2, are held in assembled or clamped relation by the head 21 upon whose threaded shank or screw 22 is a knurled nut 23 accommodated in the wider portion 19^b of the slot 19, the nut, thus interfitting with this wider portion 19^b of the slot, being prevented from axial movement in the direction of the screw 22—21.

Accordingly, when the nut 23 is rotated by manual manipulating, the head 21 and the screw 22 (formed as a unit) are forced to the left along the narrow portion 19^a of the slot and head 21 securely clamps the front wall 18^a of the support 18 between itself and the depending or hook-shaped parts of the members 15—15. A similar construction and arrangement may be associated with the hook-shaped parts 16—16. Thereby the vertical position of the brackets 13—14 may be determined or varied at will, depending upon the conditions met with in practice, and accordingly, the height of the beam 11 (see Figure 1) may be fixed as desired, since the beam 11 is carried or supported by the brackets 13—14.

Considering now the interrelation between the beam 11 and the bracket 13—14, it will suffice to consider the mechanical interconnection between the beam and only one of the brackets 13—14 for the connections are identical, and accordingly reference may be made to Figure 2 in which the mechanical interrelation between the beam 11 and the bracket 13 is shown and the description of which will suffice for the other.

Now the bracket 13, generally triangular in shape as above-mentioned, has, however, its apex cut off at a point such as to make the member 13, when viewed from the left in Figure 2, substantially trapezoidal, its upper side (the right-hand vertical side, as viewed in Figure 2) being of greater length than the vertical dimension of the beam 11, so that, in stamping or otherwise forming the bracket 13, a recess 24 of sufficient dimension to accommodate therein the beam 11 may be formed.

This recess or socket 24 is generally square in shape, thereby approximating the square cross-section of the beam 11. Its mouth 24^a just about equals the maximum vertical dimension of the beam 11, and accordingly the latter may be freely entered into the recess 24.

The depth of the recess 24, that is, its horizontal dimension, as viewed in Figure 2 is preferably just about equal to the depth or horizontal dimension of the beam 11, thereby bringing the front wall 11^a of the beam 11 in substantial alinement with the endmost or front portions of the bracket 13.

Integrally formed with the bracket 13, lying in the plane of the latter, and projecting into the recess or socket 24, is a part 25 which, when viewed as seen in Figure 2, is rounded or curved, being illustratively and conveniently shaped so that it has a neck-like part 25^a that is restricted or of less dimension than the major vertical dimension of the headed part 25^b thereof, all as viewed in Figure 2. The neck portion 25^a has a dimension just about equal to or preferably slightly greater than the normal spacing between

the rear flanges 11^d and 11^e of the beam 11 but the generally horizontal sides or edges 24^b and 24^c of the recess 24 are inclined toward each other and toward the mouth 24^a of the recess 24 by such degrees or angles that the side walls 24^b and 24^c of the socket or recess 24 will accommodate the upper and lower walls 11^b and 11^c of the beam 11 as the latter is forced into and ultimately bottomed in the socket 24; during this latter action the upper and lower curved edges or faces of the head portion 25^b of the locking member 25 cam the rear flanges 11^d and 11^e of the beam 11 away from each other, and correspondingly spring the upper and lower walls 11^b and 11^c apart, these parts, however, due to the resiliency or spring action earlier above described, returning substantially to normal, as shown in Figure 2, and the rear flanges 11^d and 11^e are thereby caused yieldingly but securely to grip therebetween the locking member 25 but at the neck portion 25^a thereof.

Inasmuch as the slot or space between the rear flanges 11^d and 11^e extends preferably continuously throughout the beam 11, as in the preferred construction of the latter as above described, it will be seen that the beam 11 may have related to it any number of brackets like bracket 13 or 14 and more particularly at any point or points in the length of the beam 11; hence wide flexibility of construction and arrangement are achieved.

Moreover, the beam 11 thus becomes detachably assembled to the bracket 13 and to any other similar brackets that may be related thereto but in a strong, durable and rigid manner, well adapted not only to take heavy strains due to direct load but also to resist, or to take up in the bracket 13, torsional strains or stresses that tend to rotate or swing the beam 11 about its longitudinal axis.

As earlier above mentioned the front wall 11^a of the beam 11 is provided with a suitable number of suitably spaced slots or holes 12 (Figure 3) preferably rectangular in shape. These slots are thereby adapted to coact with the rear flanges 11^d and 11^e of the beam 11 to hold and receive the shanks 26 (Figure 3) of such other supporting devices or brackets, illustratively the hooks H above-mentioned, and they do so preferably in the following way:—

Referring again to Figure 3, the part H may be given any suitable form or shape, depending upon the purpose to be accomplished; it may be given the shape of a hook adapted to retain garments, etc., or the like, or it may be given the shape of a relatively pointed hook, such as is better adapted to be engaged by articles or products, such as meats, quarters of beef, hams, etc., that are to be suspended. Preferably it has a rear flat face 27 adapted to rest flatwise against the front face 11^a of the beam 11 and integrally formed with the part H and extending rearwardly and at right angles to the rear face 27 thereof is the shank 26 already above mentioned, shank 26 being rectangular in cross-section (see Figure 4), its cross-section adjacent the rear face 27 substantially matching the rectangular shape of the slot or hole 12, thereby to insure snug interfitting therebetween. From that end of the shank 26, the latter preferably tapers when viewed from the side as it is seen in Figure 3, terminating in a head portion 26^a appropriately rounded, as shown in Figure 3, with a restricted or smaller-dimensioned neck portion 26^b therebetween.

tion 26^a, as viewed in Figure 3, is greater than the spacing between the edges of the flanges 11^d and 11^e and hence is greater than the width of the slot formed by these spaced flanges. The vertical dimension of the neck portion 26^b is just about equal to and preferably slightly in excess of the vertical dimension of the slot or space between the flanges 11^d and 11^e.

Accordingly, member H may be assembled to the beam 11 at any point along the length of the latter where there has been provided a slot 12 by simply inserting the shank 26 through the slot or hole 12 and then applying sufficient force to the member H or, as may also be the case in assembling the beam 11 to a bracket 13, by applying thereto an appropriate blow or tapping as by a mallet, to cause the curved faces of the headed portion 26^a to cam the parts 11^d—11^b and 11^e—11^c away from each other to permit the headed portion 26^a to pass through the slot between the flanges 11^d and 11^e. The member H with its shank 26 comes to rest with its rear face 27 flush against the front face of the wall 11^a of the beam 11, where it is held by the gripping action of the spring-pressed flanges 11^d and 11^e and by the resultant cam or drawing-in action thereof upon the headed portion 26^a, the spring action tending to cause the flanges 11^d and 11^e always to tend to bottom in the upper and lower recesses formed by the neck portion 26^b and which is slightly to the right (Figure 3) of the gripping flanges themselves.

Thus a simple but strong and secure and at the same time readily detachable assembly of the several parts is successfully achieved and, moreover, at minimum expense, for the parts H may be of inexpensive construction, being readily adapted to casting.

A similar drawing-in action takes place as a result of the gripping action of the flanges 11^d and 11^e upon the locking member 25 in the bracket 13 (Figure 2), and thereby the beam 11 is snugly bottomed in the recess 24, with the flanges 11^d and 11^e snugly held against the vertical bottom portions of the recess.

When completely assembled as in the illustration shown in Figure 1, it will be noted that the slot or lengthwise extending space between the rear flanges 11^d and 11^e of the beam 11 faces toward the wall, is thus not exposed to view, and the beam 11 has every appearance of being solid. The cross-section of the beam 11 and the substantially similar cross-section of the vertical supports 18—18 (Figure 1) lend themselves, furthermore, to inexpensive and simple carrying out of any desired decorative scheme; for example, referring to Figure 1, ornaments B, B, etc., and A, A, etc., of sheet metal, or any other suitable material, and appropriately shaped or designed for decorative purposes, are each provided with shanks, generally square in cross-section, one of which is shown at S in Figure 6 but all of which may be of the same configuration; they are shaped to be received within the open ends of the members 18 or 11 but instead of being exactly square in cross-section (see now Figure 6) each shank is somewhat trapezoidal in cross-section. The major dimension of this cross-section is the one that is to be received within the particular member 18 or 11 but remote from the front wall 18^a or 11^a, respectively, thereof, and that dimension is slightly greater than the inside spacing between the side walls of the generally channel-shaped members 18 and 11. In this manner, the above-described yielding or gripping action of the

side walls, illustratively the walls 11^b and 11^c of the member 11, as seen in Figure 3, may be utilized to hold the decorative devices B, B, etc., and A, A, etc., in assembled relation to their respective parts; they need simply be forced sufficiently to cause their shanks S to enter the open ends of these members and to be securely gripped as above described.

In practice it is frequently desirable to relate to structures of the kind above described, an auxiliary support, such as a shelf or, more frequently, a wire basket, particularly where the construction is to function as a garment rack, the shelf or basket being thereby available for the retention of hats, packages, or the like. I accordingly provide such a shelf and in Figure 5 I have shown it in vertical cross-section and in the form of any suitably woven wire member 28 which may be shaped to provide it with a rear wall 28^a and a front wall 28^b of any suitable height or depth. The front wall 28^b or the right-hand or front edge of the member 28 is provided at suitable intervals with laterally projecting lugs or extensions 29 which are adapted to be thereby received within the slot between the rear flanges 11^d and 11^e of the beam 11, and in those portions of the slot intervening the lugs 26 of the devices H. The member 28 may be of any appropriate dimension lengthwise of the beam 11, as may be desired, but its width or transverse dimension is substantially such that it snugly fits in between the wall 10 (Figure 5) and the rear face of the beam 11, thereby bringing its rear wall 28^a flush against the wall 10 to which it may be secured as by suitable screws or other fastening devices indicated at 30.

Thus, it will be seen that there has been provided in this invention a construction in which the various objects above noted, together with many thoroughly practical advantages, are successfully achieved. It will be seen that the construction is simple, inexpensive but strong and durable, may be easily and quickly installed and assembled, and is easily and quickly adapted to meet the varying and peculiar conditions met with in practice. It will be seen, furthermore, that its flexibility of assembly, coupled with the ease and inexpensiveness with which different lengths of beam or of vertical supports or of brackets and the like may be furnished make it possible in a facile and inexpensive way to meet a wide variety of practical requirements or conditions. Moreover, it will be seen that the construction is light yet strong, and rugged, yet neat in appearance.

As many possible embodiments may be made of the above invention and as many changes might be made in the embodiment above set forth, it is to be understood that all matter hereinbefore set forth, or shown in the accompanying drawing, is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

I claim:

1. In construction of the character described, in combination, a plurality of laterally spaced main supports, each having exposed forwardly thereof an open recess in the bottom of which is a locking member joined thereto by a neck portion of smaller dimension than the major dimension of said locking member, and a beam-like member of substantially channel-shaped cross-section whose front wall is provided with a series of slots and whose opposed rearwardly extending walls are provided with flanges extending toward one another but spaced apart by a dimension less

than the major dimension of said locking member, whereby said beam-like member may be inserted into said recesses of said supports and said flanges forced over the locking member and into engagement with said neck-like portion, and a plurality of auxiliary supports each provided with a shank having a forward portion shaped to fit one of said slots and a rear head-like portion whose major dimension is greater than the spacing between said flanges and capable of being forced through and beyond the space between said flanges.

2. In construction of the character described, in combination, a plurality of laterally spaced main supports, each having exposed forwardly thereof an open recess in the bottom of which is a locking member joined thereto by a neck portion of smaller dimension than the major dimension of said locking member, said recesses each being substantially trapezoidal in shape with said bottom being the larger base of said cross-section, and a sheet-metal beam-like member bridged across said supports and cross-sectioned to be received into and through the open end of said recess and having yieldable means at its rear face for being yieldably forced over said locking member to engage said neck portion, said trapezoidal cross-section of said recess permitting transverse expansion of said beam-like member as said means are forced over said locking member to take place.

3. In construction of the character described, in combination, a plurality of laterally spaced main supports, each having exposed forwardly thereof an open recess in the bottom of which is a locking member joined thereto by a neck portion of smaller dimension than the major dimension of said locking member, the mouth of said recesses being of smaller dimensions than the bottom thereof, and a cross-beam extending from one support to the next and dimensioned to be passed through the mouth of said recesses and being transversely and yieldably expandable to be thereby forced over said locking members and to engage the neck portions in said recesses.

4. In construction of the character described, in combination, a plurality of laterally spaced main supports, each having exposed forwardly thereof an open recess in the bottom of which is a locking member joined thereto by a neck portion of smaller dimension than the major dimension of said locking member, and a beam-like member extending from one support to the next and fitted into the recesses in said supports, said member having opposed relatively yieldable portions gripping said neck portions of the locking members in said recesses but yieldably relatively separable to permit them to be forced over said locking members.

5. In construction of the character described, in combination, a plurality of spaced supports each provided with a head-like portion joined thereto by a neck-like portion of lesser dimension than said head-like portion and each having, adjacent said head-like portion, means forming a seat, and a transverse supporting member extending from one support to the next and resting against the seats therein and having opposed members, one of which is yieldable relative to the other, adapted thereby to be passed over said head-like portion and to engage said neck-like portion.

6. In construction of the character described, in combination, a plurality of spaced supports

each provided with a head-like portion joined thereto by a neck-like portion of lesser dimension than said head-like portion and each having, adjacent said head-like portion, means forming a seat, and a transverse supporting member made of sheet metal and having a substantially U-shaped cross-section and extending from one support to another, the arms of said U-shaped cross-sectioned member being yieldable relative to one another and at their ends being spaced apart by a distance normally commensurate with the dimension of said neck-like portions, whereby said head-like portions may be forced in between said arms, said member having portions resting against the seats of said supports.

7. In construction of the character described, in combination, a plurality of spaced supports each provided with a head-like portion joined thereto by a neck-like portion of lesser dimension than said head-like portion and a tube-like transverse member extending from one support to the next, said tube-like member having a slit extending longitudinally thereof whose width is commensurate with the dimension of said neck-like portions, the latter being received in said slit and said head-like portions extending inside of said tube-like member.

8. In construction of the character described, in combination, a plurality of spaced supports each provided with a head-like portion joined thereto by a neck-like portion of lesser dimension than said head-like portion and a tube-like transverse member extending from one support to the next, said tube-like member having a slit extending longitudinally thereof whose width is commensurate with the dimension of said neck-like portions, the latter being received in said slit and said head-like portions extending inside of said tube-like member, and an auxiliary support carried by said tube-like member and having a part shaped to provide two portions joined by a smaller-dimensioned neck-like portion with the latter received in said slit and each of the former extending to one side of the wall in which said slit is.

9. In construction of the character described, in combination, a plurality of spaced supports each provided with a head-like portion joined thereto by a neck-like portion of lesser dimension than said head-like portion and a tube-like transverse member extending from one support to the next, said tube-like member having a slit extending longitudinally thereof whose width is commensurate with the dimension of said neck-like portions, the latter being received in said slit and said head-like portions extending inside of said tube-like member, said tube-like member having an aperture in a wall thereof opposite said slit, and an auxiliary support having a shank that passes through said aperture and terminates in an enlargement that extends exteriorly beyond said slit, said enlargement having a greater dimension than the width of said slit.

10. In construction of the character described, in combination, supporting means having head-like means projecting therefrom and joined thereto by neck-like means of smaller dimension than said head-like means, and means shaped to support an article or the like and secured to said supporting means by securing means which comprises two opposed relatively yieldable parts normally spaced apart by a dimension commensurate with the dimension of said neck-like means and adapted yieldably to be forced apart and over said head-like means.

11. In construction of the character described, in combination, an elongated member of sheet material substantially tubular in cross-section but having a slit extending lengthwise thereof and having a plurality of apertures substantially aligned with said slit but juxtaposed thereto, and a support having a part receivable through any one of said apertures and of a length sufficient to extend through and beyond said slit, the portion that extends beyond the slit having a dimension in excess of the width of the slit.

12. In construction of the character described, in combination, a tube-like support having a slot extending lengthwise thereof, the material of said member being resilient and thereby causing the walls of said slot to be yieldable one relative to the other, and a device adapted to coast in supporting an article or the like and having two portions joined by a neck-like part whose dimension is commensurate with the normal width of said slot, one of said portions being exterior of said tube-like member and the other being interior thereof with the neck-like part in said slot.

13. In construction of the character described, in combination, an elongated horizontally extending member and a plurality of hooks, each hook having a headed shank and said member having yieldable opposed gripping parts through which the headed portions of the shanks may be forced.

14. In construction of the character described, in combination, an elongated support having a plurality of apertures in the front wall thereof and having means to the rear of said front wall providing opposed yieldably acting gripping members extending throughout substantially the entire length of said front wall, and a member having means insertable through any selected aperture and provided with a part of greater dimension than the normal spacing between said gripping members and positioned to be forced in between and beyond the latter.

15. In construction of the character described, in combination, a sheet metal bracket stamping having two portions providing a seat with a cam-surfaced head-like member projecting away therefrom and joined thereto by a neck-like portion of lesser dimension than said head-like portion, and supporting means having two parts adapted to be seated against said seat, one of which portions is yieldable relative to the other, whereby said portions may be yieldably separated and forced over said cam-surfaced head-like portion and caused to grip said neck-like portion and to true said support against said seat.

16. In construction of the character described, in combination, a plurality of spaced supports, an elongated member extending from one support to the other, an auxiliary supporting member, one of said members having two opposed portions one of which is yieldable relative to the other, means detachably relating said supporting member to said elongated member and comprising a portion on the other of said members receivable between and grasped by said yieldable opposed portions of said one member, and means securing said elongated member to said spaced supports.

17. In construction of the character described, in combination, a tube-like member having a slot extending lengthwise thereof, said member being made of a material of suitable springiness so that the opposed walls of said slot are yieldable toward or away from each other, means supporting said tube-like member from a wall, or the like, 75

and means coacting with said slot and gripped by the opposed walls of the latter and at any selected point therealong for detachably relating to said tube-like member an auxiliary support,
5 device, or the like.

18. A construction as claimed in claim 16 in which said opposed yieldable portions are on said

elongated member and in which said securing means comprises parts on said spaced supports shaped to be received between and gripped by said yieldable opposed portions of said elongated member.

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