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DESCRIPTION

[0001] The invention relates to a support profile with an adjusting element for adjusting plates during assembly in U-profiles and its use for adjusting the plates.

Prior art

[0002] Glass constructions are known in which a plate is inserted into a U-shaped profile body for a clamped holder. The holder is usually designed as a U-profile with two profile limbs arranged parallel to one another.

[0003] In DE 10 2010 053 407 A1 the glass plate is anchored between the profile limbs of the retaining profile with two differently designed spacers as clamping elements. On one side of the glass plate, relatively flat clamping elements made entirely of plastic are used, which can be clamped between the top of the limb end area of the associated profile limb and a groove made therein. The corresponding side of the profile limb is therefore flat on the inside so that the glass plate can be placed against the spacer body on this side in a uniform and vertically aligned manner and is positioned approximately in the middle between the two profile limbs. On the side opposite the flat spacer body, rod bodies made of deformable material such as, in particular, plastic are used, which are inserted from above into the gap between the outside of the glass plate and the inside of the profile limb. For this purpose, the inside of the corresponding profile limb is profiled with a wedge-shaped shoulder, which becomes thicker with increasing distance from the top of the end area of the profile limb and accordingly tapers the gap between the glass plate on the one hand and the profile limb on the other. The deeper the rod-shaped spacer is then pressed down in the area of the wedge-shaped shoulder projection, the higher the clamping stress in the lower end area of the glass plate. While the relatively flat profile body can be formed integrally with a sealing lip, a second sealing lip is arranged as a cover profile above the rod-shaped spacer body. An adaptation to different glass plate thicknesses can be achieved by using different rod bodies. To align the glass plate, the rod body can be positioned higher or pushed further down in order to influence the vertical alignment of the glass plate plane by interacting with a U-shaped profile seal arranged on the base of the holding profile.

[0004] From DE 10 2010 053 409 A1 a holding device is known in which wedge-shaped spacers are inserted on both sides between the glass plate and the profile limb, which cooperate with a profile seal protruding from the base of the profile limb to the profile end area in order to increase the clamping force by inserting the wedge-shaped clamping elements at different

depths on the one hand and to align the glass plate in its vertical position on the other hand.

[0005] DE 20 2016 003 860 U1 discloses a disc railing with a dimensionally stable U-profile, between the two limbs of which the foot area of a plate of a railing is held clamped, the U-shaped profile body having a first spacer body on one limb and a second spacer body, which is designed as a round bar, on the other limb.

[0006] EP 3 312 361 A1 discloses a support profile according to the preamble of claim 1. The invention relates to a glazed railing system and a horizontal rail, such as a lower rail or handrail for the glazed railing system. The module rail comprises a glazing groove for a glazing structure. As a fastening structure for fastening the glazing structure, the horizontal rail in the wall of the horizontal rail, which surrounds the glazing groove, comprises an integral tightening projection that can be angled with respect to the wall, and in addition a chamber that guides the sliding element that can be inserted into the chamber wherein the chamber is arranged to guide the sliding element, that is insertable into the chamber, in order to urge the integral bendable tightening projection from the side towards the glazing groove.

[0007] The disadvantage of the known built-in elements is that their mounting in the mouth area of U-profiles is variable and, for example, the round rod is not held securely.

[0008] The object of the invention is therefore to provide a means of securing a built-in element which enables simple insertion and simple fine adjustment of a plate.

Disclosure of the invention

[0009] The invention is disclosed by the features of the main claim. Embodiments and further developments are the subject of the further claims following the main claim.

[0010] The invention discloses an adjustability of a plate within a support profile section. The adjustability is brought about by the forces exerted by the introduction of a one-part or multi-part movable element, in particular by screwing in a screw, and the force exerted thereby on an adjusting element arranged on at least one side of the support profile section. The force is exerted, depending on the screw-in depth, via the adjusting element on which the screw engages, on a bending limb of the adjusting element, which can thereby spread to different degrees. The adjusting force of the adjusting body thus acts on the insertable plate or plate via the bending limb. The adjusting element can be arranged on one or both profile limbs of the support profile.

[0011] If the adjusting element is only arranged on one of the two profile limbs, the adjustment force can be exerted via the plate on a body, in particular a pressure or rubber body, of the

opposite profile limb of the support profile section, wherein the profile limb can bend or spread within certain limits and thus the displaceability or adjustability of the plate is made possible depending on the screw to be screwed in on one side in the adjusting element arranged on one side. The body arranged opposite the adjusting element, like the profile limb itself, can be deformable within certain limits.

[0012] The adjusting element is in particular made in one piece and has a bendable area, the bending limb. The movable element that can be inserted, in particular the screw that rests on the bending limb, acts on the adjusting element or its area that can be bent or spread apart. The adjusting element has a pressure surface that is applied to the profile limb. The screw to be used therefore rests against the profile limb via the pressure surface.

[0013] In an alternative embodiment, the insertable element can also be made in two parts, i.e. the screw can also act on an insertable or already inserted pressure element which, depending on the screw-in depth of this screw, also acts on the bending limb. In this two-part design, the insertable pressure element can, for example, be a wedge block, a rubber body, a round rod or the like, which is inserted in front of the screw. The screw is then screwed in and then presses the pressure element onto the bending limb of the adjusting element. The deeper the screw is screwed in, the higher the force that acts on the pressure element and the further the bending limb is spread apart. As a result, a stronger force is exerted on the plate to be adjusted or the plate.

[0014] By changing the position of the bending limb, the position of the plate to be adjusted within the support profile is changed in such a way that the angular position of the plate within the support profile can be adjusted.

[0015] The adjusting element can assume different positions. The adjusting element can be adjusted in height and/or shifted or adjusted in an oblique direction on the longitudinal axis.

[0016] The invention is described in detail below. The plate to be used is arranged within a support profile. This plate can be designed as a plate, but also made of other materials such as wood, plastic, or the like. The plate should be held clamped by the profile limbs of the support profile. For this purpose, when the adjusting element is arranged on one side, the supporting profile has at least one pressure body, in particular a pressure rubber, on its opposite profile limb, which is usually arranged in an opening area of one profile limb.

[0017] The plate for a partition system, or for a plate of a railing or facade construction, or the like, is inserted into the support profile and is initially oriented at an angle deviating from the vertical for assembly reasons. After the alignment between the two profile limbs of the support

profile in the foot area of the support profile, the plate should be clamped approximately vertically or held in a desired angular position deviating therefrom.

[0018] The profile limbs of the support profile are formed in particular from aluminum or aluminum alloys.

[0019] The adjustability is achieved in that the adjusting element is arranged on at least one profile limb of the support profile on its upper edge, in particular by latching. The adjusting element can then be acted upon by a movable element, for example a bolt, a screw or the like. The opening for inserting the screw is formed in the adjusting element itself. The screw is introduced directly into the adjusting element through this opening or is inserted, for example, from the side through a hole in the profile limb, whereby it then only passes through an opening in the adjusting element itself. In the following, the effect of the screw on the adjusting element is described as an example. However, this effect can also be achieved with alternative elements that can be introduced. The adjusting element has the bending limb, which is designed to be tiltable or spreadable about a rotation or bending area. The desired adjustability can be achieved by means of the screw and its force applied to the bending limb of the adjusting element, in that the bending limb is spread apart in the desired degree range. It is thus pushed open by the part of the screw that acts on it. The screw can be inserted from different directions and can then act on the bending limb.

[0020] The screw is designed in particular as a grub screw. This screw acts on the adjusting element to adjust the inclination of the plate, which can be changed by the arrangement or the insertion or screw-in depth of the screw and thus the effect on the bending limb. The screw to be screwed in is inserted directly into the upper area of the adjusting element and can thus apply its force to the bending limb. The opening provided for this purpose can, depending on the design requirements, be guided in different directions, in particular from above or from the front into the adjusting element, from the tip of the profile limb or in another embodiment from the side through the profile limb, respectively, in order to exert its effect on the adjusting element or bending limb.

[0021] Also, two adjusting elements, one on each profile limb, can be used. The degree of spreading of the bending elements can be set by the screw-in depth of the screws and thus the adjustability of the plate in the support profile is made possible. In this embodiment, the plate in the support profile can be pivoted or adjusted on both sides.

[0022] The installation of the plate can be done in different ways. On the one hand, an adjusting element can be introduced, in particular clipped in, on one or both of the profile

limbs. Then the plate or disk is inserted and adjusted. On the other hand, the plate can be inserted beforehand and then the adjusting element can be introduced on the side of the profile limb that is required in each case. The profile can also be attached to the structure in advance.

[0023] This enables greater ease of installation through a suitable structural design of the support profile for screwing in, in combination with the action of the adjusting element, as well as considerable time savings during installation. The adjusting element can be designed and dimensioned differently.

[0024] The adjusting element is designed in particular as a short piece or as an aluminum rod in any length. It can also be designed as a plastic part. The adjusting element is releasably locked and the bending limb bends when it is screwed in with the grub screw. The adjusting element is manufactured in a "bent up" state and bent together for insertion or bent in with a pressing machine. After drilling the hole for the screw to be inserted, the bending limb is bent back again. The holes can be arranged in a non-continuous manner, i.e. by drilling groups for inserting the screws at a certain distance from one another. This is statically advantageous because the number and position of the holes can be matched to the application. It can be varied for the respective element that is to be set.

[0025] The height and the inclination can thus be adjusted, so that there is a height securing and a securing of the position of the plate clamped therewith. Load is transferred via the adjusting element. The assembly of the adjusting element can take place before or after the assembly of the plate. The assembly can also take place alternately, i.e. first the adjusting element can be arranged on one side on the outside, then the plate can be arranged and then the second element can be inserted on the other profile limb. This is done, for example, when mounting on a so-called French balcony: when the plate is inserted, the area on the house side can no longer be reached, so that it makes sense to arrange the adjusting element before the plate is arranged.

[0026] In order to prevent metal or aluminum contacting the plate to be adjusted, the adjusting element can have a cover hood made of a plastic material, in particular a rubber or a dimensionally stable plastic suitable for long-term use. The cover hood is attached, in particular clipped on, to the bending limb on that side of the adjusting element which points in the direction of the plate, for example a glass or plexiglass pane. For this purpose, the cover hood has suitable clip or locking devices and can thus be latched with the bending limb. This avoids glass/metal contact if the actuator body is made entirely of metal.

[0027] The adjusting element according to the invention is suitable for fine adjustment with

free-standing walls for perpendicular or vertical alignment. This also applies to self-supporting partition walls, parapet elements, privacy protection elements, room dividers or other walls that are not connected to a ceiling surface, for example also for floor-to-ceiling glazing. All-glass railings in particular are playing an increasingly important role in parapet systems in modern architecture. They offer the greatest possible transparency. In these and the designs as partitions, parapet elements or the like, the aim is that, for example, with all-glass railings, no handrail or other elements should be placed on the upper edge of the plate. Due to the manufacturing process, panels are not always completely flat, but rather have a bend or are curved. This can also be done with the arrangement on a reference edge, a wall or a corner. Especially in the case of tall elements that are not connected to a wall and/or a ceiling, there is a risk of the panes arranged next to one another being offset. In particular, therefore, the exact adjustment or fine adjustment of the plate within the support profile is necessary. This is therefore achieved on the one hand through the two-sided adjustability through the arrangement of two adjusting elements, and on the other hand through the aforementioned provision of at least one spreadable profile limb of the support profile with the support of the fixed pressure body attached there and the adjusting element arranged on the other profile limb. By using the screw on the adjusting element, different positions of the bending limb are made possible, the latter being shifted or tilted or pivoted in its position. This tiltable, variable bending limb has a defined pivot support around which it can be tilted. Alternatively, the adjusting element can also be used for the construction of posts for a balcony railing.

[0028] To separate the support profile section from the plate, a rubber or support element can be used in order to avoid direct contact of the metallic support profile section with the plate.

[0029] Further advantages and advantageous embodiments of the invention can be found in the following description of the figures, the drawings and the claims.

[0030] An exemplary embodiment of the solution according to the invention is explained in more detail below with reference to the accompanying schematic drawings. In particular:

Fig. 1 shows an adjusting element with a bending limb,

Fig. 2 shows the U-profile with a vertical arrangement of the plate between two adjusting elements,

Fig. 3 shows an L-profile with a U-shaped profile area with a one-sided arrangement of an adjusting element,

Fig. 4 shows the L-profile with a perpendicular plate,

Fig. 5 shows a plate pressed in the direction of a pressure body of a profile body,

Fig. 6 shows a reversed arrangement of an adjusting element and pressure body,

Fig. 7 shows a two-sided attachment of adjusting elements with an inclined position of the plate,

Fig. 8 shows the adjustment of the plate in a vertical orientation, the figures each being shown in section,

Fig. 9 shows the adjusting element with a pressed-in bending limb and

Fig. 10 shows the adjusting element with a spreaded bending limb, each showing a) a view from the front, b) a sectional view, c) a top view, d) a transparent oblique view from the side of the bending limb and e) an oblique view.

[0031] In Fig. 1, an adjusting element 10 is shown. The adjusting element 10 has a bending limb 12. The bending limb 12 is designed to be foldable, tiltable or spreadable about a bending point 14. A cavity 16 is formed within the bending limb 12.

[0032] The adjusting element 10 is formed in one piece. It has an elongated contact area 18 with which the adjusting element 10 is arranged, in particular locked, on a profile limb. The contact area 18 can be designed as a locking area. The bending limb 12 has a cover hood 20. The cover hood 20 is arranged, in particular clipped on, on the side of the bending limb 12 facing towards a plate. For this purpose, the cover hood 20 has an upper clip limb 22 and a lower clip limb 24, which are releasably clipped onto suitable, nearly angular edges 26, 28 of the adjusting element 10. The terms "above" and "below" each relate to the placement within an upright holding profile for the plate to be inserted therein.

[0033] The adjusting element 10 has an insertion opening 30 for a set screw, in particular a grub screw. Depending on the screw-in depth of the set screw, a force is exerted on the bending limb 12 of the adjusting element 10, which is then spread out in a direction towards the plate to be inserted.

[0034] In Fig. 2, two adjusting elements 10, 10′, each with a bending limb 12, 12′, are arranged within a support profile 34. The support profile 34 has a profile base 36 and two opposing profile limbs 38, 38'.

[0035] A plate 40 is to be arranged between the two profile limbs 38, 38' and held in a clamping manner. In this exemplary embodiment, the plate 40 is designed as a glass plate 40.

[0036] The two adjusting elements 10, 10' are formed in one piece. They are each arranged latched in their profile limbs 38, 38'. For this purpose, the adjusting elements 10, 10' have locking lugs 42, 42' which engage in hanging openings 44, 44'. Once the adjusting elements 10, 10' have engaged, the set screw 32 can be inserted through the respective insertion holes 30, 30'

in order to cause the desired spreading of the adjusting elements 10, 10' by screwing in.

[0037] As a result, the adjusting elements 10, 10' with the cover hoods 20 are guided on the plate 40 and their position within the two profile limbs 38, 38' can be fine-tuned by varying the screw-in depth of the respective set screw 32.

[0038] In Fig. 3, an L-profile 45 with a U-shaped profile area 46 for receiving a plate 40 is shown. The protruding area of the L-profile 45 can for example be arranged on a building plate. The U-shaped profile area 46 can have a protrusion. The U-shaped profile area 46 has the profile limb 38 and the further profile limb 38'. The profile limb 38' has a pressure body 48 and the other profile limb 38 has the adjusting element 10, so that the fine adjustment is also carried out by applying the force of the set screw 32 simply by applying force to the single adjusting element 10 arranged on one side. The plate 40 is inclined inwardly, that is to say in the direction of the adjusting element 10. The set screw 32 is only screwed in slightly. The pressure and deformation body 48 is arranged on the profile limb 38', in particular latched or clipped in.

[0039] In this exemplary embodiment, the bending limb 12 of the adjusting element 10 is designed as a solid body without a cavity. To avoid metal or aluminum contact with the plate to be adjusted, the bending limb 12 has a coating made of a plastic, a coating film or the like.

[0040] A sealing element 50 is arranged on the profile limb 38 in its upper area facing away from the profile sole 36. The sealing element 50 engages with a clip-like hanging lug 52 in a sealing groove 54 of the adjusting element 10. A sealing hanging lug 53 is formed therein. The set screw 32 is guided through the insertion opening 30 and presses on the bending limb 12.

[0041] At the beginning of the assembly, the plate 40 is introduced, deviating from the horizontal, in the direction of the profile limb 38, away from the other profile limb 38'. By screwing in the set screw 32, the bending limb 12 can be pressed against the plate 40 in such a way that it can be precisely adjusted within its U-profile-shaped area 46.

[0042] The contact area 18 of the adjusting element 10 is designed as a pressure surface on the profile limb 38. The set screw 32 rests on the pressure surface at least at one pressure point.

[0043] In Fig. 4, the L-profile 45 is shown, wherein the plate 40 was brought perpendicularly vertically into a plumb line within its profile limbs 38, 38'. The locking lug 42 of the adjusting element 10 is clipped into the hanging opening 44 of the profile limb 38. The hanging lug 56 of the pressure body 48 is introduced into the hanging opening 44′ of the profile limb 38′. The pressure body 48 is latched or clipped into a further locking device 58 at the upper end of the profile limb 38′.

[0044] Fig. 5 shows the plate 40, which is adjusted in the direction of the pressure body 48 and is designed as a plate. The screw 32 is screwed in so far that it presses the bending limb 12 with the cover hood 20 against the plate 40 with an increased force. The bending limb 12 tilts around the bending point 14 away from the contact area 18, which is designed as a contact area for the profile limb 38. In the lower area of the U-shaped area 46 a small rubber or support element 60 is positioned above the profile sole 36.

[0045] Fig. 6 shows a reversed arrangement of the adjusting element 10 and the pressure body 48. Thus, the plate 40 is transferred to the bending limb 12 of the adjusting element 10 by the force of the screw 32 depending on its screw-in depth and acts on the plate 40. The plate 40 is thereby in turn pressed against the pressure body 48, which is latched in the profile limb 38. The plate 40 is therefore adjustable as a function of the screw-in depth.

[0046] Fig. 7 shows a bilateral arrangement of adjusting elements 10, 10′, which are arranged opposite one another on each of the limbs 38 and 38′ of the L-profile 45 in the U-shaped area 46. The plate 40 is inserted with a certain inclination deviating from the vertical in a small rubber or support element 60 between the limbs 38 and 38'. The set screw 32 engages the bending limb 12 and the set screw 32' engages the bending limb 12' of the opposing adjusting elements 10, 10'. The respective screw-in depth of the set screw 32 and/or 32' results in the degree of spreading of the respective bending limbs 12, 12' and thereby the inclination or vertical position of the plate 40 is affected. The adjustment screw(s) can also be introduced from the respective outer side 47, 47' of the profile limbs 38, 38'. A channel for a movable element is shown in dashed lines, which can be one-sided or two-sided. The set screws 32, 32' can also act on previously inserted pressure elements. In this two-part embodiment, the insertable pressure element can, for example, be a wedge block, a rubber body, a round rod or the like, which is inserted before the set screw 32, 32'. The set screw 32, 32' is then screwed in and then presses the pressure element onto the respective bending limb 12, 12' of the adjusting element 10, 10'.

[0047] Fig. 8 shows the vertical alignment of the plate 40 by means of an approximately matching screw-in depth of the respective set screws 32, 32', so that the bending limbs 12, 12' are roughly spread apart equally relative to the contact area 18, 18' of the respective adjusting element 10, 10' and act on the plate 40 from both sides in approximately the same way.

[0048] Fig. 9 shows the adjusting element 10 in a bent position of the bending limb 12 in different views.

[0049] Fig. 9a) shows the adjusting element 10 in a front view in which the contact area 18 is

shown. This contact area 18 serves as a contact surface of the adjusting element 10 on the profile limb on which the adjusting element 10 is arranged. The drill holes 66, 66' are shown with a dashed outline. These drill holes 66, 66' are used to insert the set screw, which is intended to act on the bending limb 12 at a later time.

[0050] The adjusting element 10 is manufactured in a "bent up" state and bent together for insertion or bent in with a pressing machine. After drilling the drill holes 66, 66' for the screw to be inserted, the bending limb 12 is bent back again. The drill holes 66, 66' can be arranged in a non-continuous manner, i.e. drilling groups for the insertion of the screws are drilled at a certain distance from one another. This is statically advantageous.

[0051] Fig. 9b) shows a sectional view in which the screwed-in set screw 32 acts on the bending limb 12. The bending limb 12 is moved or folded around the bending point 14 so that it can be bent up from the bent position shown here in the direction of the plate to be adjusted (not shown). The contact area 18 has a locking lug 42 by means of which the adjusting element 10 is pressed or clipped into a corresponding opening in the profile limb of the U-profile in which the adjusting element 10 is to be locked. The set screw 32 is screwed in the upper area of the adjusting element 10 only a little way in the direction of the bending limb 12 and rests against it.

[0052] In Fig. 9c), a top view is shown which shows the drill holes 66, 66′ from above the adjusting element 10. The drill holes 66, 66' each have a thread through which set screws 32 can be turned in or screwed in.

[0053] Fig. 9d) is a transparent oblique view from the side of the bending limb 12, i.e. from the inside of the U-profile, in which the plate or plate to be inserted therein is to be arranged and adjusted. In this view, the bending limb 12 is shown in a bent position around the bending point 14.

[0054] Fig. 9e) shows an oblique view of the adjusting element 10 with the bending limb 12 in a bent position.

[0055] Fig. 10 shows the adjusting element 10 with a spreaded bending limb 12.

[0056] Fig. 10a) shows a view from the front,

[0057] Fig. 10b) shows a sectional view in which the set screw 32 is screwed deeply through the drill hole 66 and presses the bending limb 12 around the bending point 14 so that it applies a compressive force to the plate to be adjusted.

[0058] Fig. 10c) shows a plan view,

[0059] Fig. 10d) represents a transparent oblique view from the side of the bending limb 12,

which is shown in a widely spread state. The set screws 32 are screwed far through their respective drill holes 66, 66', also generally indicated as "insertion openings" 30, 30' in Fig. 1 and 2.

[0060] Fig. 10e) shows an oblique view with the set screws 32 screwed into the drill holes 66, 66′ and the bending limb 12 spread open.

List of reference symbols

[0061]

10 adjusting element
10' adjusting element
12 bending limb
12' bending limb
14 bending point
16 cavity
18 contact area
18' contact area
20 cover hood
22 upper clip limb
24 lower clip limb
26 upper edge
28 lower edge
30 insertion opening
30' insertion opening
32 adjusting screw
32' adjusting screw
34 support profile
36 profile sole
38 profile limb
38' profile limb
40 plate
42 locking lug
42' locking lug
44 hanging opening profile limb 38

44' hanging opening profile limb 38'

45 L-profile

46 U-shaped profile area

47 outside of profile limb 38

47' outside of profile limb 38'

48 pressure body

50 sealing element

52 hanging lug

53 sealing hook

54 sealing groove adjusting element

56 hanging lug pressure body

58 locking device

60 rubber or support element

64 hook element

64' hook element

66 drill hole

66' drill hole

PATENTKRAV

1. Bæreprofil (34, 45) med et første profilben (38) og et andet profilben (38') samt en profilbund (36), hvor der mellem det første profilben (38) og det andet profilben (38') holdes et område af en plade (40), hvor der på mindst et profilben (38, 38') af bæreprofilen (34, 45) er anbragt et justeringselement (10, 10'), hvor hvert justeringselement (10, 10') har et bøjeligt ben (12, 12'), der kan spredes ud og ligger op ad pladen (40), og hvor det bøjelige bens (12, 12') position kan varieres afhængigt af en indskruningsdybde af et indførbart element (32), hvorved pladens (40) vinkelposition kan justeres inde i bæreprofilen (34, 45),
kendetegnet ved, at
justeringselementet (10, 10') er indsat aftageligt på bæreprofilens (34) respektive profilben (38, 38'), og at justeringselementet (10, 10') har en belægning i det mindste på den side, der peger mod pladen (40).

2. Bæreprofil (34, 45) ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved, at** der er anbragt et respektivt justeringselement (10, 10') på hvert et profilben (38, 38').

3. Bæreprofil (34, 45) ifølge et af kravene 1 eller 2, **kendetegnet ved, at** justeringselementet (10, 10') har en respektiv indskubningsåbning (30, 30'), gennem hvilket det indførbare element (32) kan indføres.

4. Bæreprofil (34, 45) ifølge krav 3, **kendetegnet ved, at** indskubningsåbningen (30, 30') er udformet som borehul (66, 66') med et gevind.

5. Bæreprofil (34, 45) ifølge et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved**, at det indførbare element (32) er udformet som stilleskrue (32), navnlig som gevindstift.

6. Bæreprofil (34, 45) ifølge krav 5, **kendetegnet ved, at** stilleskruen (32) er anbragt i en ende af det første profilben (38) og/eller det andet profilben (38'), der vender væk fra bæreprofilens (34, 45) profilbund (36), i langs- og/eller tværgående retning af det respektive profilbens (38, 38') udstrækning.

7. Bæreprofil (34, 45) ifølge et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at**pladens (40) vinkelposition afhænger af, hvor meget justeringselementets (10, 10') bøjelige ben (12, 12') er spredt udad og/eller af duktiliteten af i det mindste det ene profilben (38) og/eller af

afhængigheden af forholdet mellem de to profilbens (38, 38') duktilitet til hinanden.

8. Bæreprofil (34, 45) ifølge et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at** et tryklegeme (48), som er anbragt på et af de to profilben (38, 38'), kan deformeres under påvirkning af kræfter, der virker herpå.

9. Bæreprofil (34, 45) ifølge et af de foregående krav, **kendetegnet ved, at** justeringselementet (10, 10') har en afdækningsskærm (20).

10. Bæreprofil (34, 45) ifølge krav 9, **kendetegnet ved, at** afdækningsskærmen (20) er limet på det bøjelige ben (12, 12'), der kan spredes ud.

11. Bæreprofil (34, 45) ifølge krav 9, **kendetegnet ved, at** afdækningsskærmen (29) er clipset på det bøjelige ben (12, 12'), der kan spredes ud, og til dette har et øvre clipsben (22) og et nedre clipsben (24), hvor det øvre clipsben (22) griber rundt om en øvre kant (26) og det nedre clipsben (24) om en nedre kant (28) af det bøjelige ben (12, 12'), der kan spredes ud.

12. Anvendelse af et variabelt justeringselement (10, 10') til finjustering af en plade (40) inde i profilbenet (38, 38') på en bæreprofil (34, 45) ifølge krav 1, hvor kraften af det indførbare element (32) virker på det bøjelige ben (12, 12'), der kan spredes ud, og i det mindste herved pladens (40) vinkelposition kan justeres inde i bæreprofilen (34),
kendetegnet ved, at
justeringselementet (10, 10') er indsat aftageligt på bæreprofilens (34) respektive profilben (38, 38'), og justeringselementet (10, 10') har en belægning i det mindste på den side, der peger mod pladen (40).

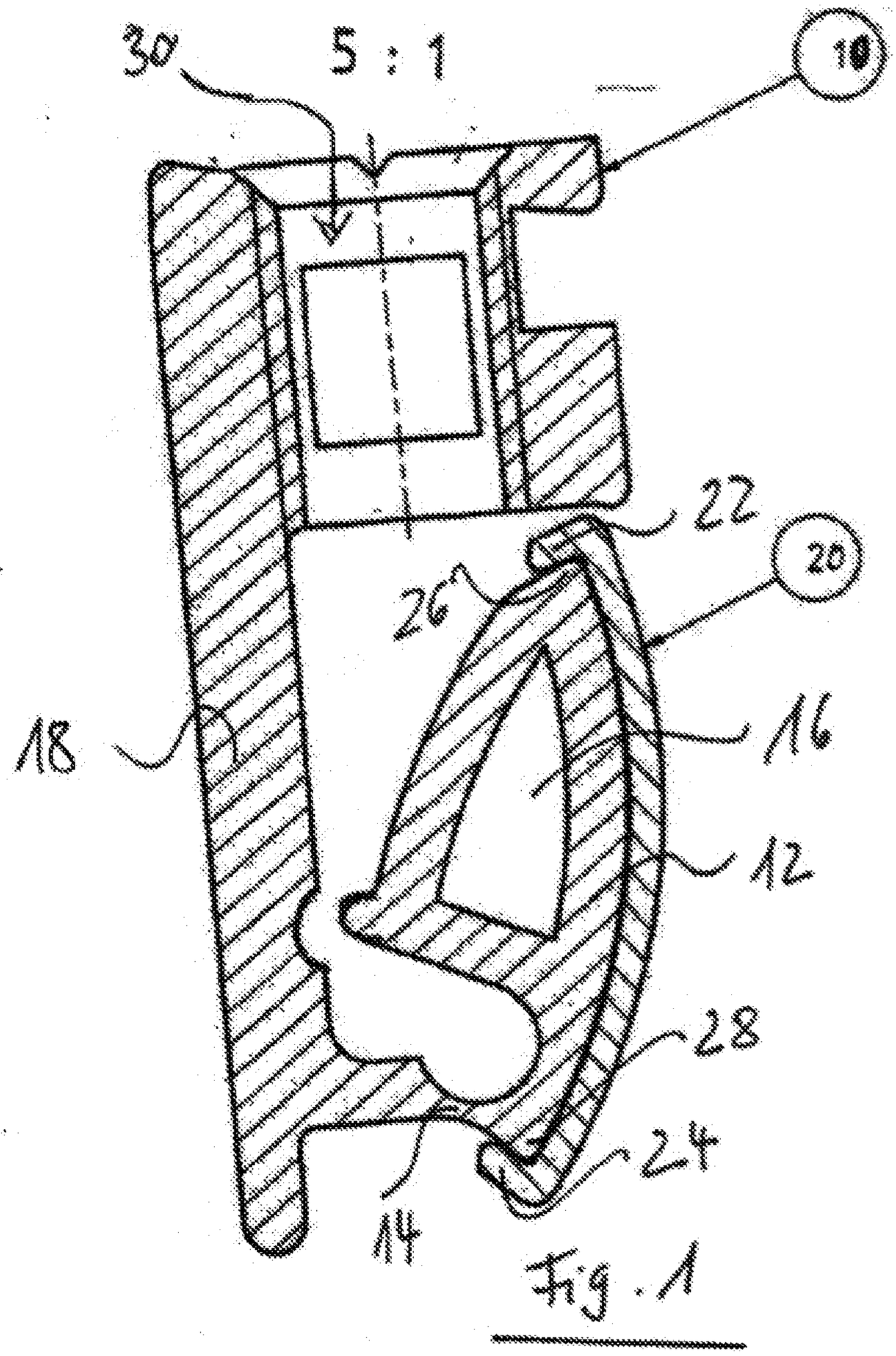


Fig. 1

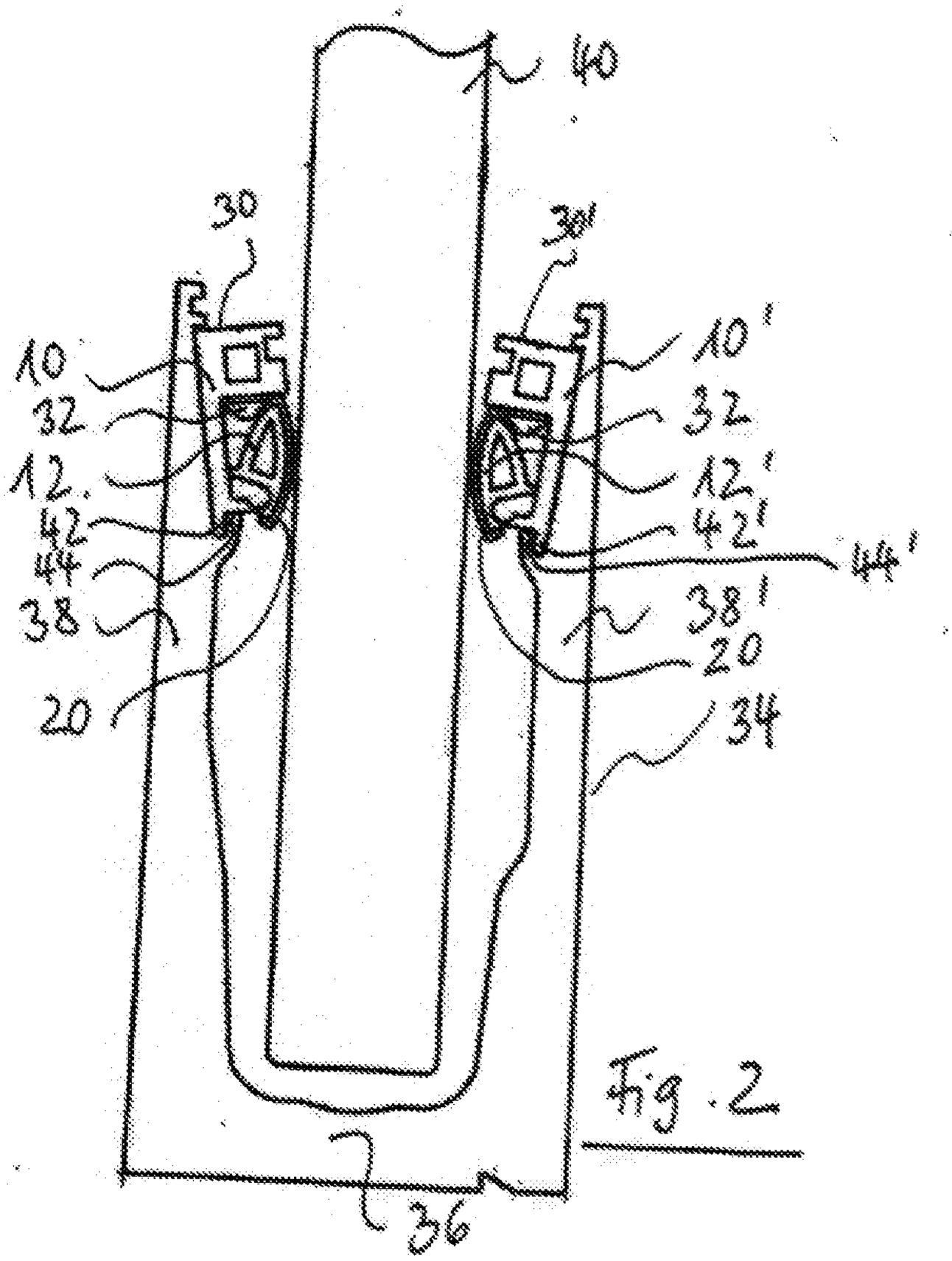


Fig. 2

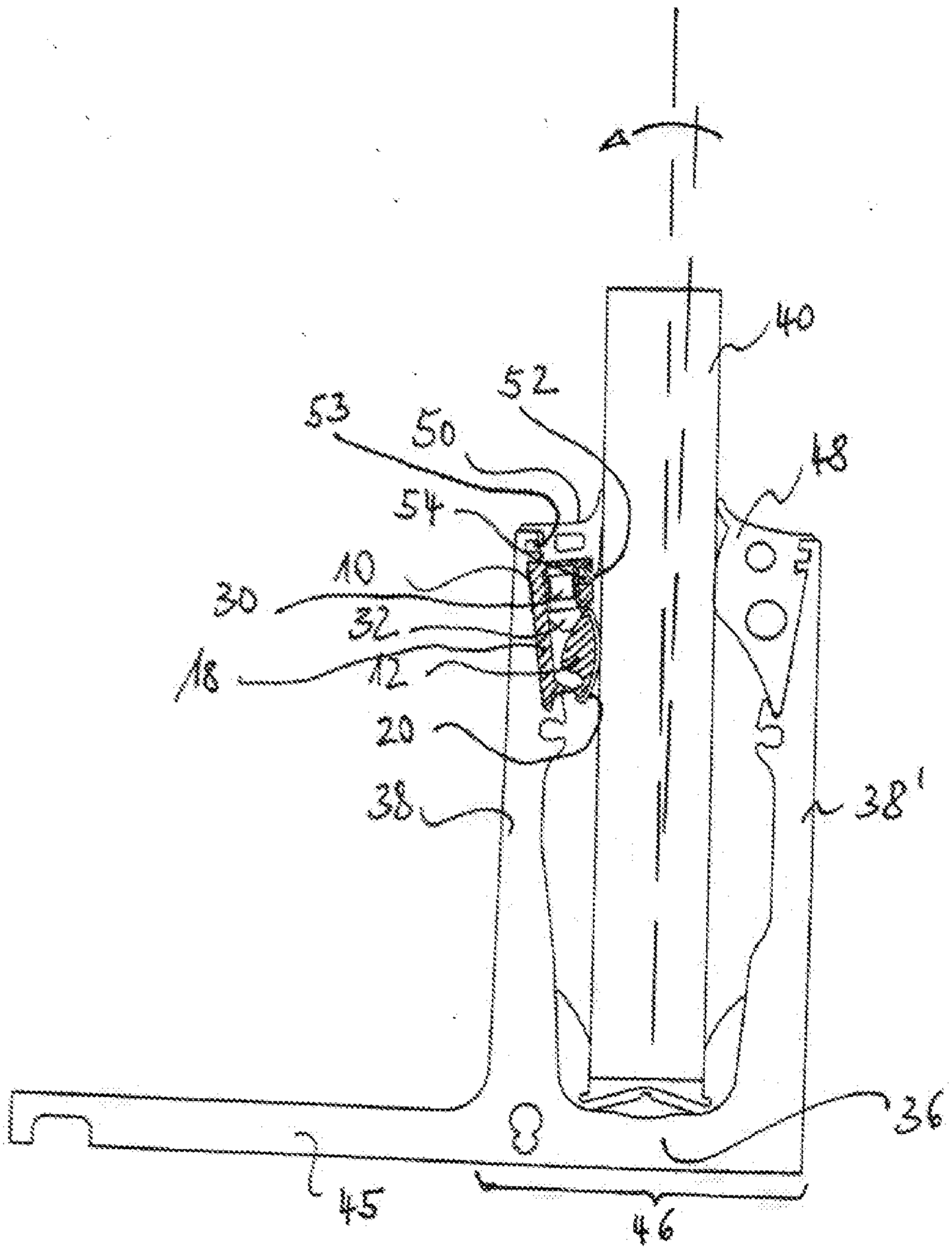


Fig. 3

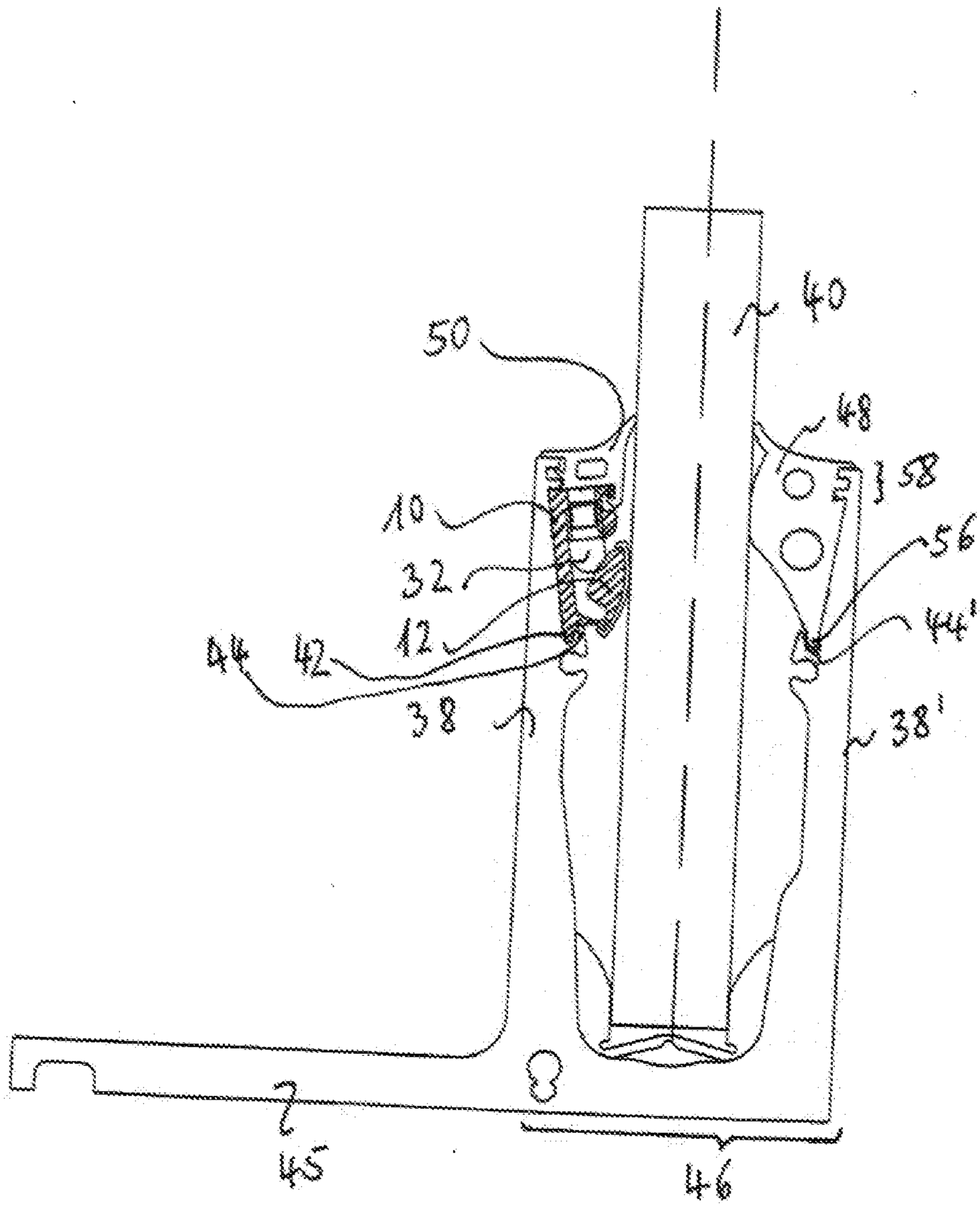


Fig. 4

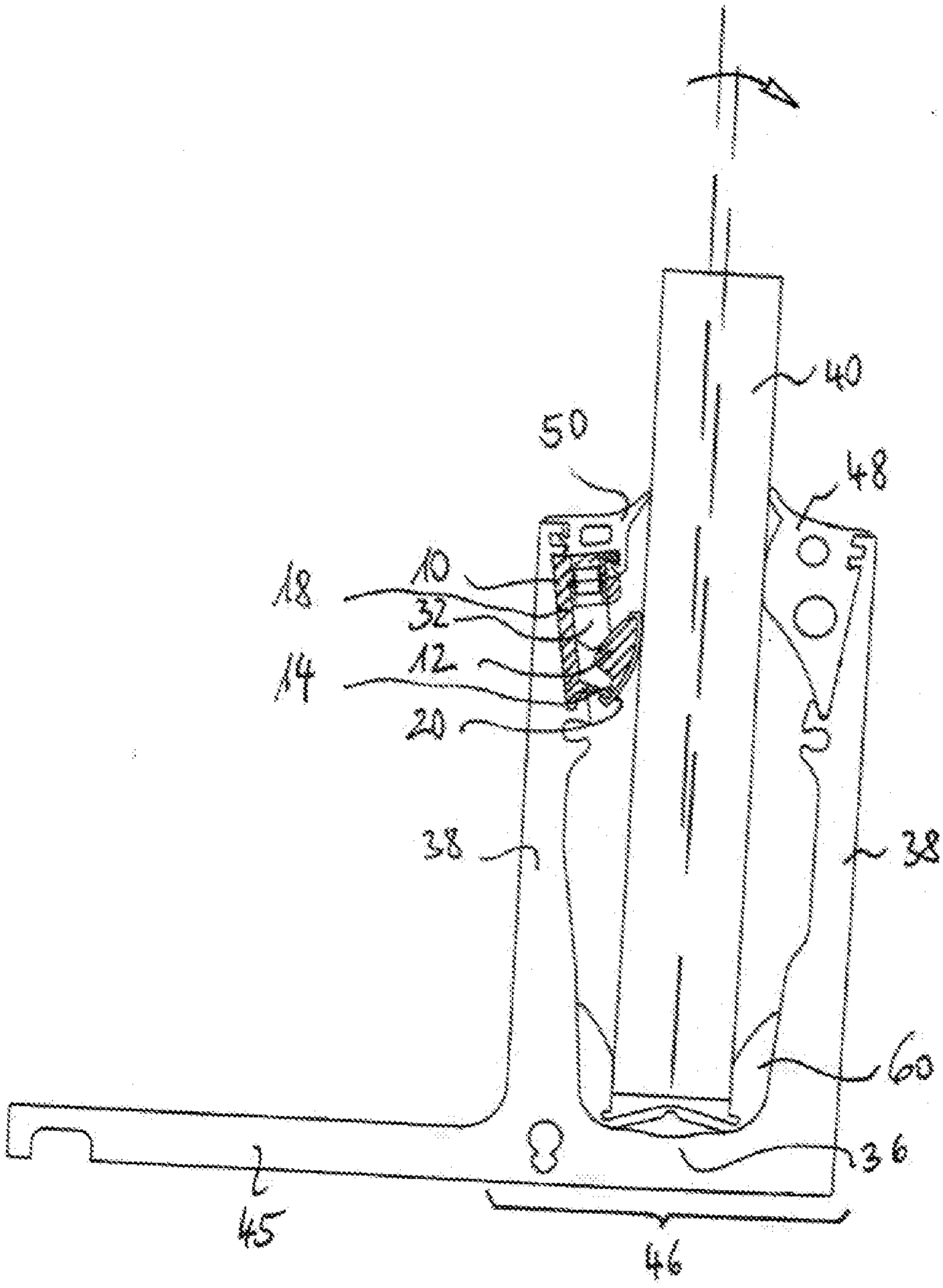


Fig. 5

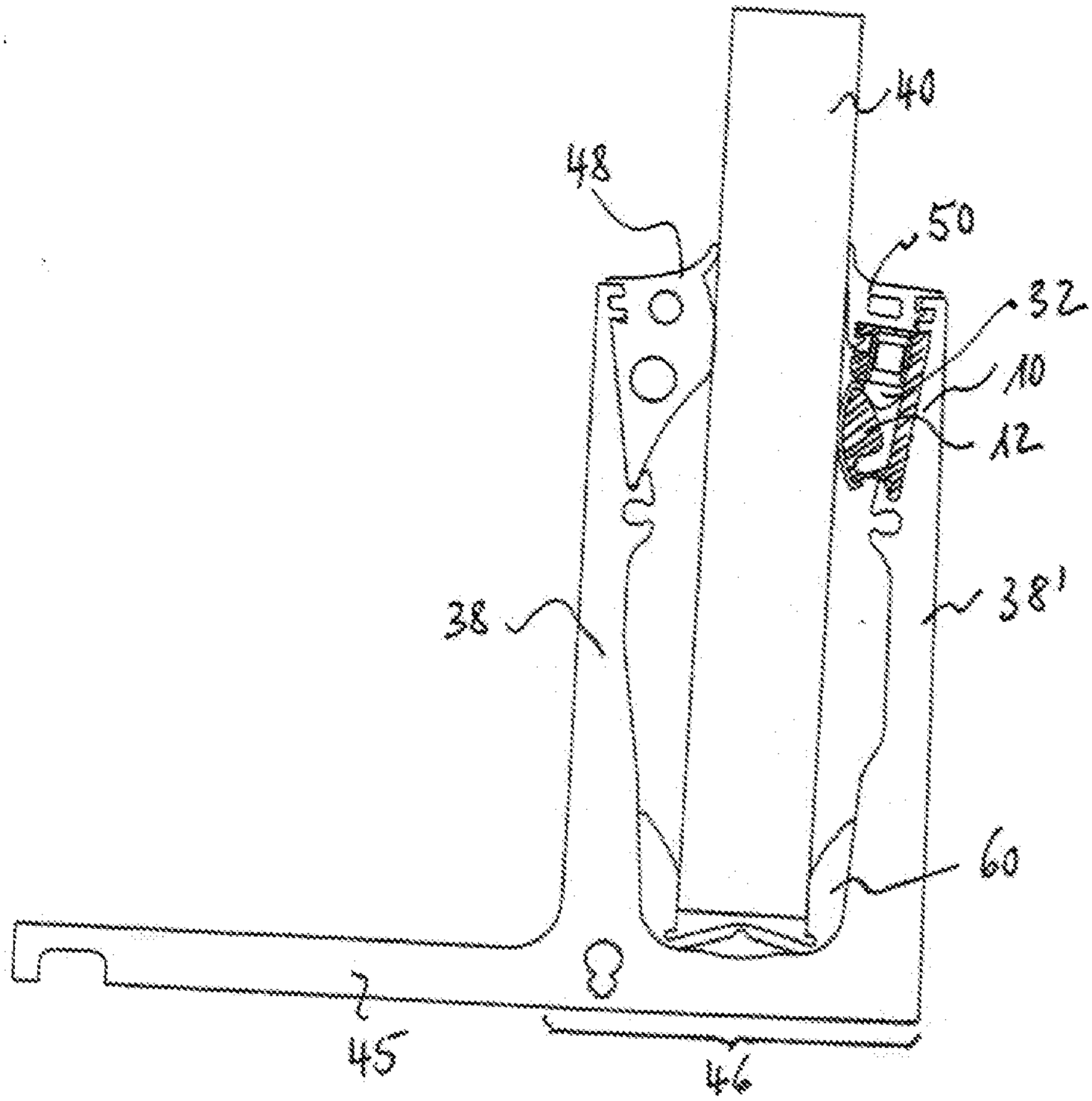


Fig. 6

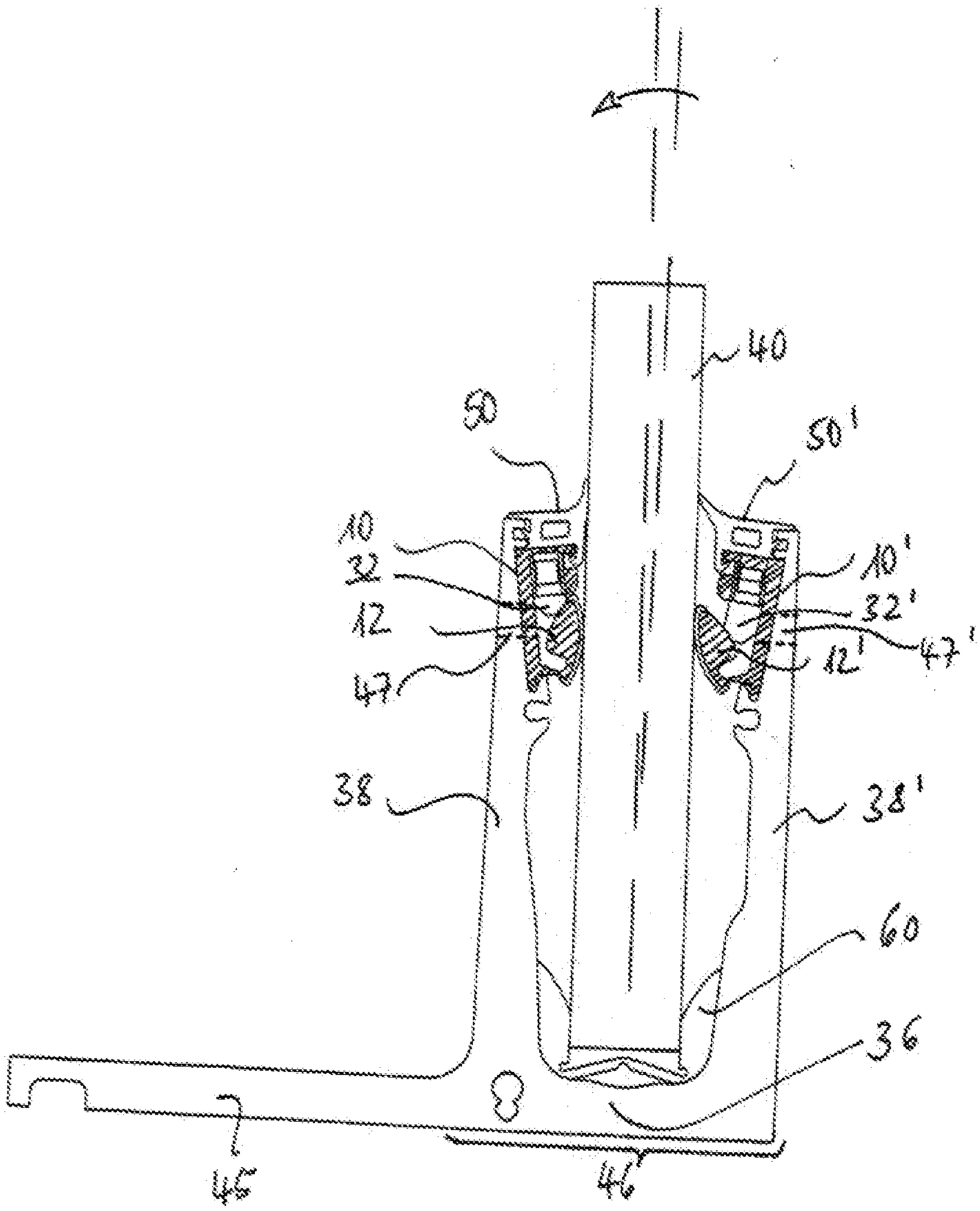


Fig. 7

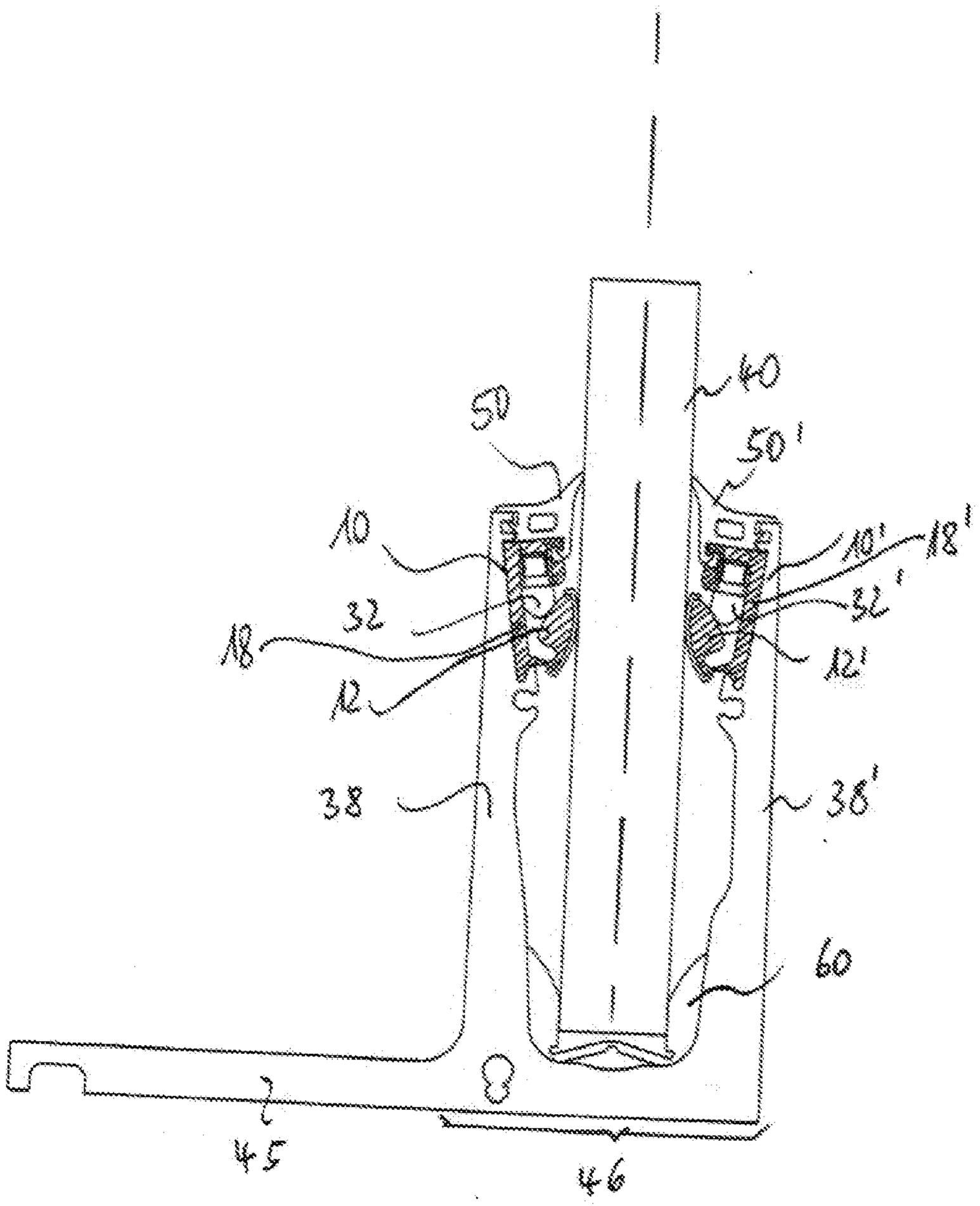
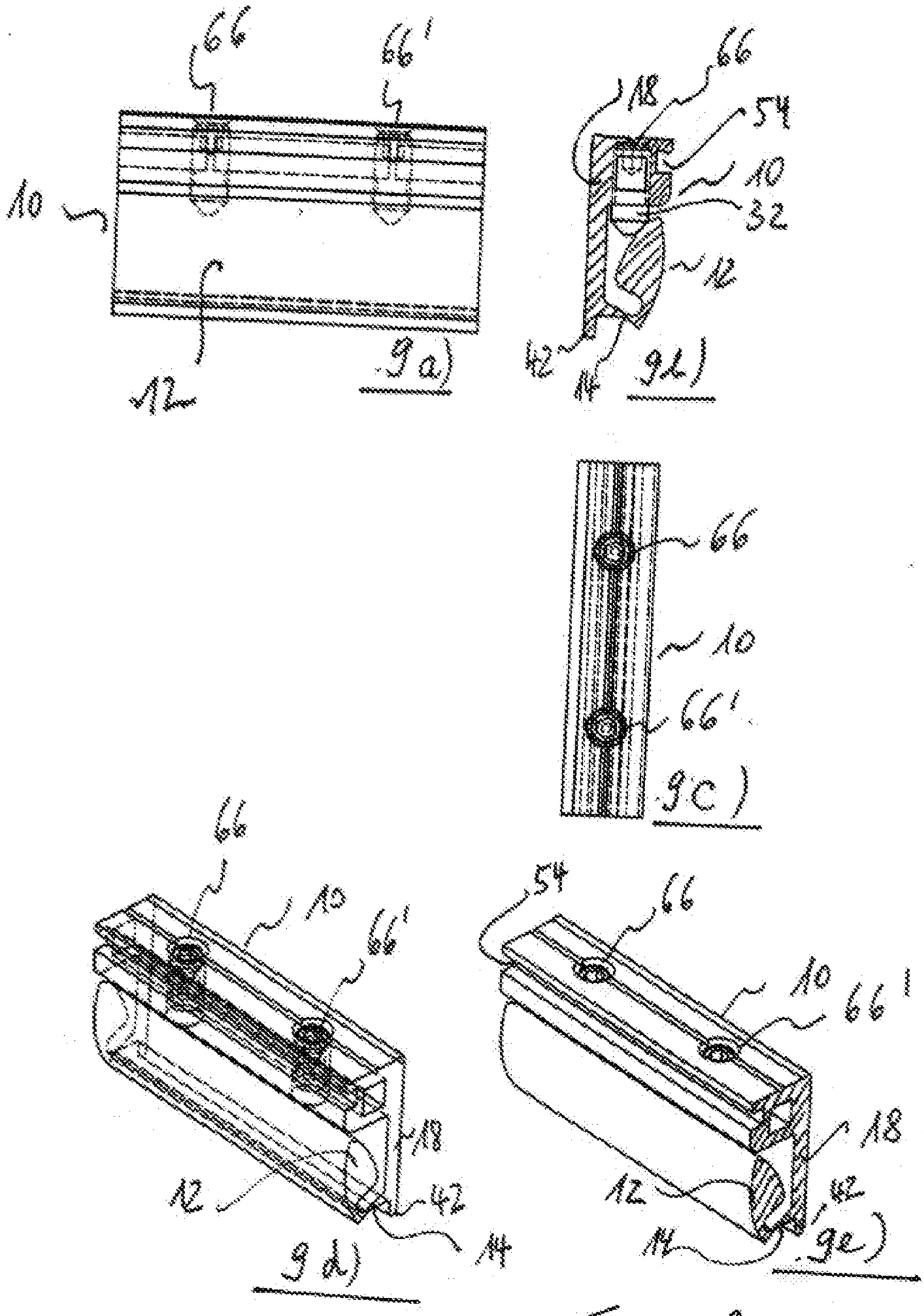


Fig. 8


66
66'
10
12
9a)
18
66
54
10
32
42
14
9b)
66
66'
9c)
54
66
10
66'
18
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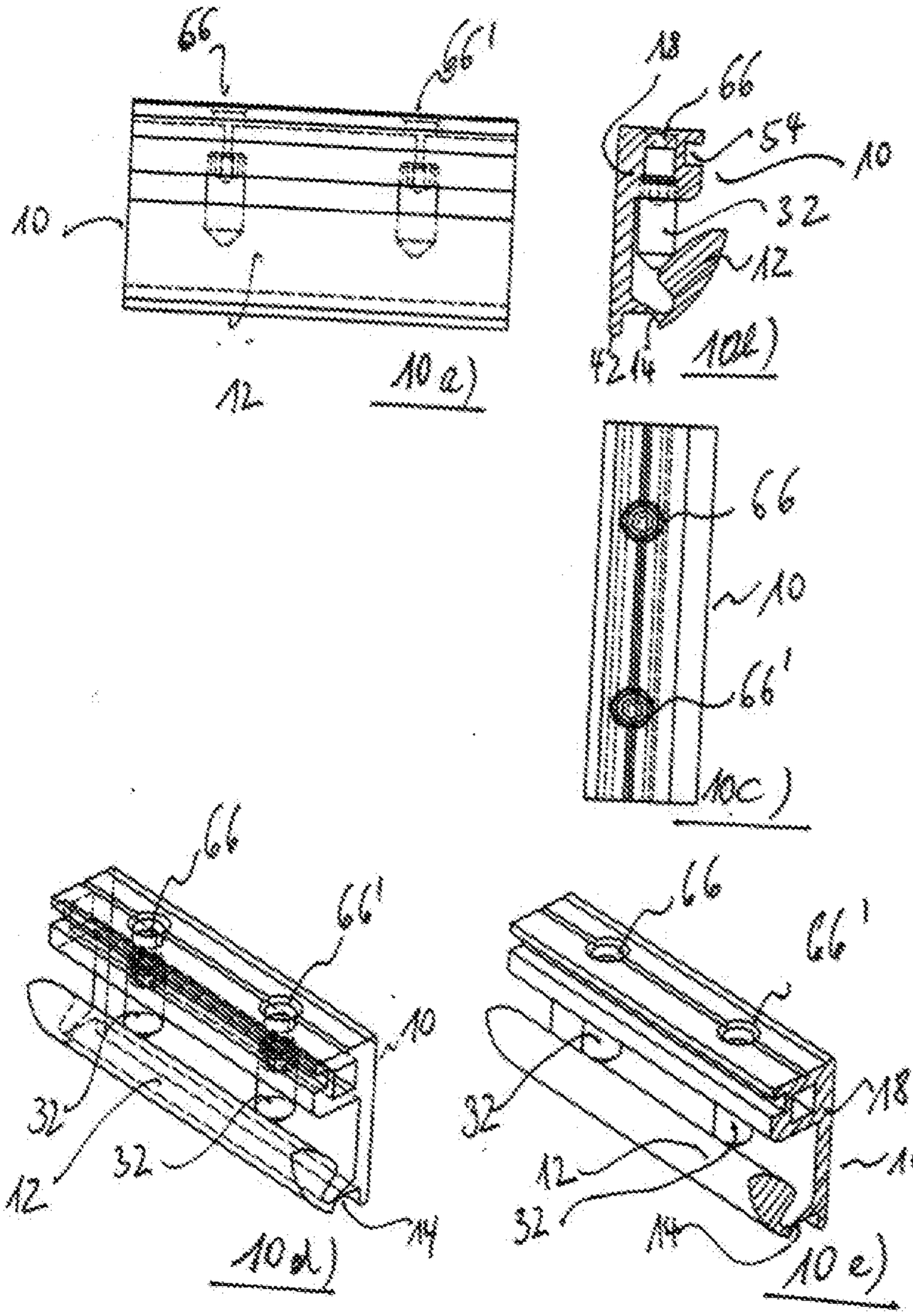
42
14
9d)
54
66
10
66'
18
12
42
14
9e)

Fig. 9


66
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10b)
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66'
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12
10
52
14
10e)

Fig 10