Feb. 3, 1970 W. A. GRAHAM 3,493,224

FRAMING DEVICE

Filed July 18, 1966 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

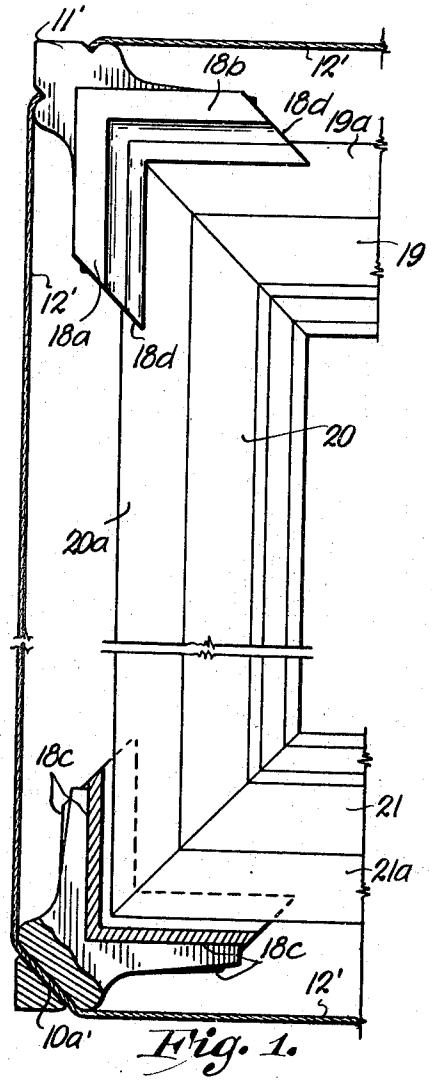


Fig. 1.

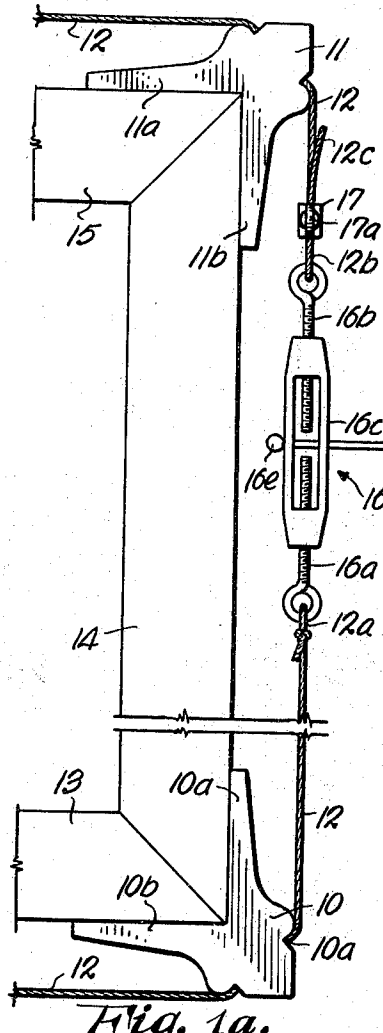


Fig. 1a.

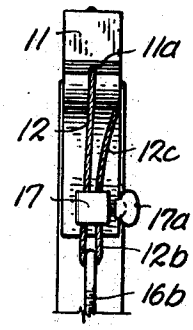


Fig. 2a.

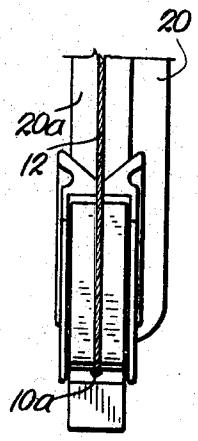


Fig. 2.

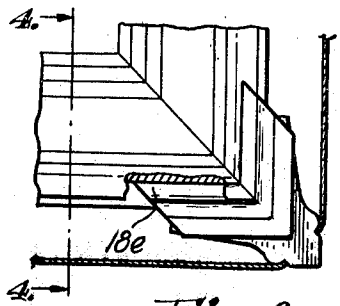


Fig. 3.

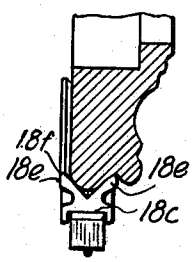


Fig. 4.

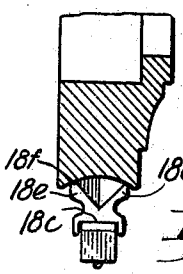


Fig. 5.

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FRAMING DEVICE

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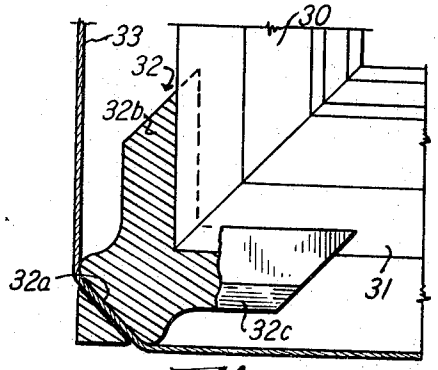


Fig. 6.

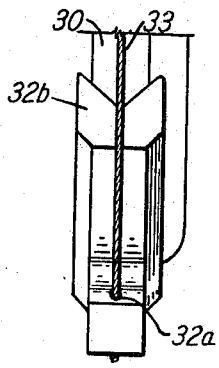


Fig. 7.

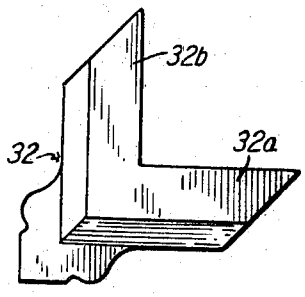


Fig. 8.

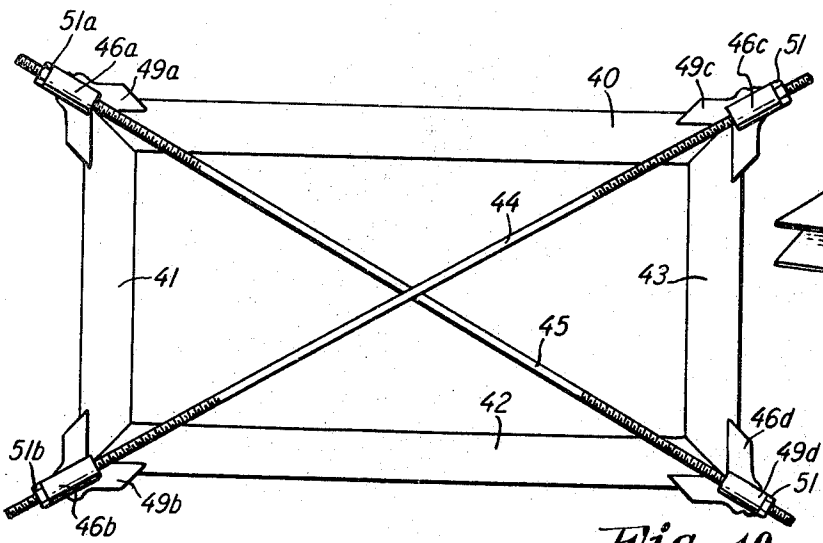


Fig. 10.

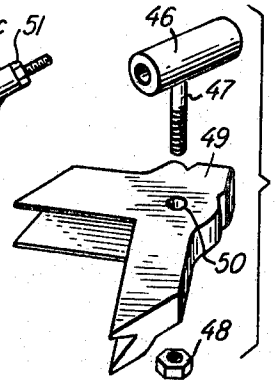


Fig. 9.

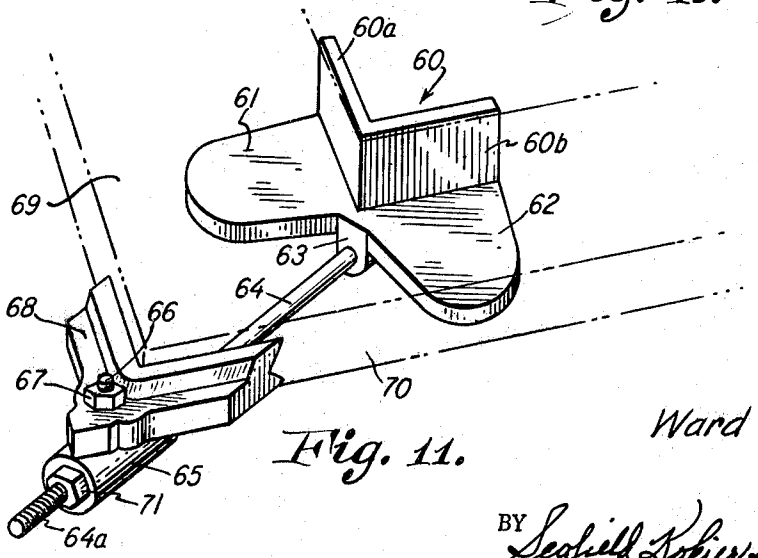


Fig. 11.

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3,493,224

FRAMING DEVICE

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Filed July 18, 1966, Ser. No. 565,832
Int. Cl. B25b 5/14
U.S. Cl. 269—108 3 Claims

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A device for aiding the assembly and repair of frame construction comprising a plurality of corner pieces configured in cross section to engage a multiplicity of variously contoured frame edges or moldings and the means to compress the pieces on the corners of the work.

This invention particularly relates to framing devices for use in picture framing, frame construction, repair and the like, but additionally relates to devices aiding in carpentry practice, home and building construction, furniture construction and repair, mold assembly, etc. The invention refers and relates to means and apparatus devices particularly for use by a single artisan or individual to align, position and thereafter rigidly hold the most varied sorts of construction, furniture, picture framing, container and like elements whereby to join and connect same.

This invention is an improvement over the construction seen in my Patent 3,224,754, issued Dec. 21, 1965 for "Framing Device."

An object of the invention is to provide improved means for aiding the assembly of picture frames, furniture pieces or the like whereby same are easier to operate, more highly efficient and quicker in terms of results than the known prior art.

Another object of the invention is to provide adjuncts for use with the construction of my Patent No. 3,224,-754, supra, which vastly increases the range of applicability of said device with respect to different frame constructions.

Another object of the invention is to provide simple, cheap, versatile fittings for use with the construction of my patent, supra, wherein the capacity of the device of said patent to adjust to a large multiplicity of frame size ranges and to aid in the assembly of variously shaped structures of various frame types are retained, while additionally, the capacity to accommodate structures of varying transverse edge section is additionally achieved.

Another object of the invention is to provide a framing or frame assembling device operating to provide a concentration of compressive forces across the bodies of varied frame structural members in advantageous manner virtually guaranteeing the success of the framing or assembly jobs attempted, same independent of the overall size range of the frame, the circumferential configuration of the frame or the transverse sectional edge shape thereof.

Another object of the invention is to provide associate elements for use with the framing construction or means of my Patent 3,224,754, supra, wherein one or any greater number of said associate elements may be employed to accommodate to the external shape and edge transverse section configurations of extremely complicated or varied structure frames.

Another object of the invention is to provide a framing or frame assembly aiding device for use in carpentry, furniture work, picture frame assembly, etc. where no structural engagement elements as nails, screws, corners, dowel pins or the like are required in assembly of the particular construction or frame, only glue or adhesive, the compression of the device or frame being assembled

by my device being so great that only adhesive or glue is required.

Another object of the invention is to provide a highly versatile device for aiding in the assembly and connection of multiple elements of a rigid frame or array which is of extreme simplicity, is safe in operation, wherein all parts thereof are readily accessible for adjustment, repair or cleaning and wherein the entire apparatus may be disassembled and reassembled for replacement, removal or addition of one or more of its various parts.

Another object of the invention is to provide framing means adaptable to many and varied edge sections of the constructions being assembled wherein the means for adjusting the apparatus to the various edge sections are so constructed, in combination with the apparatus itself, as to permit the user or operator to tighten the framing assembly with one hand at any desired speed, while using the other hand to finally adjust or align the frame members.

Another object of the invention is to provide framing means of varied type wherein a frame periphery corner engaging element of unique type is employed therewith to greatly facilitate and aid in frame assembly.

Other and further objects of the invention will appear in the course of the following description thereof.

In the drawings, which form a part of the instant specification and are to be read in conjunction therewith, embodiments of the instant invention are shown and, in the various views, like numerals are employed to indicate like parts.

FIG. 1 is a front view of the left-hand side of a picture frame element assembly with the improved subject apparatus engaged thereon in joining relationship and action. Portions of the frame and device are in section and cut away to better illustrate the construction and engagements of the various parts of the device and the particular frame shown.

FIG. 1*a* is a view like that of FIG. 1, but showing the basic frame element engaging assembly of my Patent No. 3,224,754, supra, engaging a conventional square edge section frame, this view to illustrate the typical construction of members adaptable to engage with my improved frame edge section adapter members constituting the instant invention.

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary elevation of one corner of FIG. 1, such as the left-hand side of the lower portion of FIG. 1.

FIG. 2*a* is a view like that of FIG. 2, but comprising a view taken looking to the left in the upper right-hand corner of the view of FIG. 1*a*.

FIG. 3 is a fragmentary view analogous to that of the lower portion of FIG. 1 but showing the framing device positioned on the lower right-hand side of the frame and showing the construction of FIG. 1 engaging a frame of edge section as seen in FIG. 4.

FIG. 4 is a view taken along the line 4—4 of FIG. 3 in the direction of the arrows.

FIG. 5 is a view like that of FIG. 4, but showing the construction of the instant improvement engaging a frame of different edge cross section.

FIG. 6 is a fragmentary view analogous to the showing of FIG. 3, but showing a modified form of framing device of one piece construction.

FIG. 7 is an end view of the FIG. 6 construction, taken from the left of FIG. 6 looking to the right in the view.

FIG. 8 is a side view of the device seen in FIGS. 6 and 7.

FIG. 9 is an exploded view of the corner frame engaging pieces of the framing assembly of FIG. 10.

FIG. 10 is a top plan view of a frame having mounted thereon a second modified form of framing device utiliz-

ing corner pieces analogous to those seen in FIGS. 6–8, inclusive, and FIG. 9.

FIG. 11 is a third modified form of framing means showing one corner of a rectangular frame being assembled, the view three-quarter perspective from above.

Referring to the drawings nad particularly FIGS. 1*a* and 2*a*, the framing device assembly includes individual right angle corner members, usually four in number, of which only two are shown, **10** and **11**, joined together in series by a single length **12** of high tensile strength wire, cord, chain, etc. Cable or wire **12** is threaded through openings **10***a* and **11***a* provided through each of the respective corner members. Passages or openings **10***a* and **11***a*, inclusive, are preferably drilled perpendicularly to a line bisecting the interior engaging face angle of the corner member. Each opening or passage is received internally of the respective corner member and is preferably so constructed or aligned as to be relatively friction free.

The picture frame members illustrated in FIGS. 1*a* and 2*a* extend at right angles to one another and are designated **13–15**, inclusive. The ends thereof are mitered at 45° to provide a right angle juncture with one another. Should there be an equiangular triangular frame structure to be joined together, the device corner members would comprise three in number, each having an internal facing angle of 60°. For an hexagonal frame, there would be provided six corner members, each having an internal facing angle of 120°, etc.

One end of cable or wire **12** is connected as at **12***a* to the loop of one screw member **16***a* of a turnbuckle **16**. Turnbuckle **16** has other screw member **16***b*, through the loop of which the other end of the wire threads as at **12***b* and cage **16***c*. Cage **16***c* has preferably two openings through the sides thereof (not seen) through which slidably extend a shaft **16***d* of a turning handle having enlarged ends **16***e*. Ends **16***e* are enlarged whereby not to pass through said shaft openings. Turning handle **16***d* oscillates back and forth through the openings in cage **16***c* as the turnbuckle is turned each 180° to give a lever action and ease the effort required to tighten down the assembly.

A rough tightening clip generally designated **17** has parallel cable or wire receiving passages (not seen) therethrough, one of the latter having a set screw **17***a* associated therewith adapted to compress cable or wire portions passing therethrough. The free end of the cable **12** is seen at **12***c*. The total length of cable or wire **12** is variable according to the circumferential length of the frame or furniture assembly which is desired to be enclosed and compressed. There must be sufficient cable length to reach around the assembly, pass through all of the end-place corner members, engage turnbuckle screw portion **16***b* and loop back through the set screw containing passage in clip **17** after initially passing through the non-setscrew passage thereof.

Alternatively, one or more engaging and tightening devices as seen in FIG. 4 of my Patent 3,224,754, supra, may be employed in association with the loops of turnbuckle screw members **16***a* and **16***b* in the manner described in the patent. This structure will not be repeated or detailed here.

In use of the device with frame members as seen in FIGS. 1*a* and 2*a*, the frame members **13–15**, inclusive, are first glue-applied at their miter-engaging faces and then set in level and relatively proper position with all matching faces in contact. This is preferably on some horizontal surface such as a workbench top. The framing device is then fitted around members **13–15** (and other like members, not seen) with corner members **10**, **11**, etc. engaging each frame corner. At this time, clip **17** is open by backing off setscrew **17***a* and cable **12** is slipped therethrough to provide an ample length of cable to easily and conveniently set the framing corner members **10**, **11**, etc. in place. The depth of the corner members **10**, **11**, etc. is shown as less than the depth of the framing pieces. This is not preferable in a rectangular edge section frame, the optimal in such case having a corner member depth greater than the depth of the framing pieces. It is best if the depth of the framing members is at least equal to the depth of the frame pieces whereby there will not be an excess of force applied to only a portion of the depth of the frame pieces and possible grooving or the like theref occurring under strong compression.

Also during the initial fitting process, turnbuckle **16** is so adjusted that cage **16***c* is backed off screw members **16***a* and **16***b* (the opposite of the situation shown in FIG. 1*a*). Once the corner members are all in place, the operator grasps the turnbuckle cage **16***c* with one hand to hold it stable relative to the entire assembly and the free end **12***c* of cable or wire **12** in the other and pulls the wire tight by sliding it through the loop of screw member **16***b* and the two passages in clip **17**. Only a preliminary tautness or tightness is achieved thus and then setscrew **17***a* is turned down and cable **12** locked into relative position by clip **17**. Turnbuckle **16** is then tightened to the desired degree to apply the final precise degree of force desired. The tension in the wire is transmitted by means of corner members **10**, etc. to frame pieces **12**, etc. and the frame pieces are thereby compressed into the corner members whereby compressive force is applied directly to and into the matching mitered engaging frame member faces in the glued portions thereof. The entire frame assembly process can be accomplished in some two to five minutes time plus the drying time of the glue used. Once turnbuckle **16** is tightened down, no further attention is required to the framing assembly or the frame pieces as there is complete automatic adjustment and a stable structure in force equilibrium. Once the glue has dried, the operator may remove the device by backing off turnbuckle **16** to a lesser tension level and then releasing said screw **17***a*. The entire framing device, as a unit assembly, may then be lifted off the completed frame.

The instant improvement comprises the addition to the foregoing described structure seen in FIGS. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, namely, an extra corner piece generally designated **18** characterized by two outstanding structural features. The first of these lies in a grooved or slotted periphery adapted to receive therein a rigid mating engagement, a corner member of the character of members **10** and **11**. The second of these comprises the provision of an outwardly inverted V-notched inner body portion adapted to fit and engage the most varied frame edge cross-sectional structure or configuration as seen in said FIGS. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Referring to all of the figures, except FIGS. 1*a* and 2*a*, the body portion **18***a* of corner pieces **18** may be relieved centrally, externally, as at **18***b*. The corner pieces **18** shown in these views are those which would be used on a conventional rectangular or square frame with the frame members meeting at 90° or forming a 90° corner. The description will be, in terms of additive corner pieces **18** to cooperate with right angle corner members **10** and **11**. There are two legs to each corner piece **18**, said legs extending at right angles to one another. The external surface of each leg is relieved inwardly to form a rectangular slot **18***c* or groove **18***c*, each groove **18***c* operative to receive the inward rectangular portion of a leg **11***a* or **11***b* or **10***a* or **10***b* therein. The width of such groove or slot **18***c* is preferably substantially that of the width or depth of the legs **10***a*–**11***b*, inclusive. The depth of the grooves or slots **18***c* is preferably substantially the height or thickness of the legs **10***a*–**11***b*, inclusive, so same are substantially fully received therein, as best seen in the lower left-hand corner of FIG. 1. The length of the grooves or slots **18***c* may vary with respect to the length of legs **10***a*-**11***b*, inclusive, but is preferably substantially the same, as also best seen in the lower left-hand corner of FIG. 1. The essence of the mating configuration of the outer portions of pieces **18** and the inner portions of the members **10**, **11**, etc. is that there be no relative move-

ment of the one with respect to the other, when tension is taken up on the cable or wire **12** or **12'**, the latter seen in FIG. 1, the former seen in FIG. 1*a*.

The frame configuration in the view of FIG. 1 differs that of the frame in FIG. 1*a*. There are seen three mitered end edge frame members **19**, **20** and **21**, the other portions thereof **19***a*, **20***a* and **21***a* being substantially of the configuration of the rectangular frames **13–15**, inclusive, of FIG. 1*a*, however the inward portions of these frame members of FIG. 1 being of considerably more complex structure as indicated in the view of FIG. 2. The end extremities of the corner pieces **18** may be beveled in their direction of extension as seen at **18***d* to provide a maximum frame engagement at the corners with a minimum use of metal.

The innermost portions of the additive corner pieces **18**, best seen in end view in FIGS. 4 and 5 comprise a pair of inwardly extending, outwardly angled legs **18***e* converging outwardly to a common base, whereby to be V-shaped, inverted, in transverse section. The inward edges **18***f* of these legs are rounded or beveled. Such rounded or beveling typically can be on a ⅛ inch radius. This rounded radius picks up a convex surface at two points and will not dent and scratch, as seen in FIG. 4. In a concave surface, the effect is seen as at FIG. 5. The use of the device on a rectangular type frame peripheral edge is seen in FIGS. 1 and 2 where the legs of the pieces **18** embrace the edges of the frame, best seen in FIG. 2 and the lower left-hand corner of FIG. 1.

Typical optional, but optimal dimensions for such a cross-sectional configuration are V-leg lengths 0.625 inch and distance between radiused V-leg extremities of 0.88 inch.

It may be seen, in operation of the entire frame assembly, as previously described with respect to the simple members **10** and **11**, the additional corner pieces, mated within the members **10'** and **11'** or rigidly engaged thereby, with the inner angled legs riding on the frame, in the case of a concave frame as in FIG. 5, or around the frame periphery as in FIGS. 1 and 4, will create a far more secure and exact engagement of the entire framing assembly with the frame as the turnbuckle **16** is tightened down and thus cause all of the frame members **10'**, **11'** and **18** positioned therewithin to contract on the frame members **19–21**, inclusive, etc. thus confining the frame members in contact with one another and also aiding their adjustment and planar alignment, one with the other, as the length of the cable or wire **12** or **12'** goes to a minimum as the turnbuckle is tightened down. Thus, the only difference in operation between the construction of FIGS. 1*a* and 2*a* and the other figures lies in the initial positioning of the pieces or members **18** between the members **10'**, **11'**, etc. and the frame. Thereafter, the operation is the same, with the newly included pieces giving a much improved gripping action between the cable engaged members **10'** and **11'** and the frame, per se, via the outer slots on the bodies **18***a* and the inner legs **18***e* thereof.

Referring to FIGS. 6–8, inclusive, therein is shown a modification of the invention which represents a simplification of the structure seen in FIGS. 1–5, inclusive. In FIGS. 1–5, inclusive, there was provided an encircling array of apparatus comprising the turnbuckles **16**, the cable **12**, the clamp **17**, four corner members exemplified by **10'** and **11'** and, for cooperation with the latter, corner pieces **18** adapted to be engaged by the members **10'**, **11'**, etc. for framing purposes, as seen in the various views of FIGS. 1–5, inclusive. This latter arrangement has many advantages, in that the operator or user has the option of using the flat centered members **10**, **11**, **10'**, **11'**, etc. or the optional corner pieces **18**, the later permitting the use of the device with complexly configured frame constructions.

The modification of FIGS. 6–8, inclusive, fuses the separate corner members and pieces **10'** and **18**, for example, to make a single piece which has the functional characteristics of the member **18**. Thus, in FIGS. 6 and 7, there is seen a frame construction having members **30** and **31**, the mitered end edges of which are engaged by the corner piece generally designated **32**. There are provided, generally speaking, four members **32**, same carried by a cable **33** of the same type as cables **12** and **12'**. Member **32** has opening **32***a* therethrough, same being provided with two legs **32***b* and **32***c*, each leg **32***b* and **32***c*, in transverse section, comprising a pair of inwardly extending, outwardly angled legs converging outwardly to a common base, whereby to be V-shaped, inverted, in transverse section. Again, the inward edges of these legs are rounded or beveled. Comparing the views of FIGS. 2 and 7, one may see that the configuration is substantially identical, save for the two-piece construction of FIG. 2 and the relieving of the corner piece **18** at **18***b* for weight purposes. This may be done, if desired, with the construction of FIGS. 6–8, inclusive.

Referring to FIGS. 9 and 10, therein is shown a modified construction for use in framing purposes. The frame in FIG. 10 has members **40**, **41**, **42** and **43**. Each of these members has mitered ends for mating purposes, comparable to the views of FIGS. 1, 3 and 6. In the construction of FIGS. 9 and 10, the cable, turnbuckle, clip or clamp **17** arrangement is replaced by a less versatile (in terms of adaptation to different shapes, numbers of corners, configuration complexity, etc.) construction, but one which has certain advantages.

This modification consists in a pair of elongate, circular in cross section rods **44** and **45**, each of which is externally threaded at the ends thereof. Rods **44** and **45** may be hollow tubes or solid rods of steel or other suitable material. Rods **44** and **45** could be cables having externally threaded end pieces, if desired. Referring to FIG. 9, therein is shown the corner assembly at each end of the rods **44** and **45**. Hollow tube **46** has threaded rod **47** extending at right angles to the axis thereof, the latter threadably engageable by nut **48**. The member generally designated **49** is identical in construction to the piece **32** of FIGS. 6–8, inclusive, save that the cable passage **32***a* is replaced by opening or hole **50** which permits the passage of threaded rod **47** therethrough. Member **49** has wedging legs in the same manner as members **32**. It should be noted that the members **49** may be replaced by members of the structure seen at **10** and **11** in FIGS. 1*a* and 2*a* to cooperate with members of the character **18**, if desired. An additional nut **51** is provided to engage each end threaded rod **44** and **45**.

In operation of the device of FIGS. 9 and 10, the frame elements **40–43**, inclusive, are roughly aligned with the mitered ends thereof substantially in place. Glue or adhesive of the desired type is first applied to the mating faces of the mitered ends. On each of rods **44** and **45**, there is positioned a tube **46**, in this case designated **46***a* and **46***b* for rods **45** and **44**, respectively. Rigidly attached via the threaded rods **47** and nuts **48**, not seen in the view of FIG. 10, are members **49***a* and **49***b*. Nuts **51***a* and **51***b* are screwed down to a position inward of the ends of rods **45** and **44**, dependent to a certain extent on the size of the total frame. With members **49***a* and **49***b* engaging the ends of frame members **40**, **41** and **42**, the tubes **46**, **46***c* and **46***d* are slid onto the other ends of rods **44** and **45**, respectively, whereby to engage the opposite frame corners with corner pieces or members **49***c* and **49***d*. Once the frame is generally adjusted, loosely, additional nuts **51** may be screwed onto the ends of the rods **44** and **45** and the entire framing assembly tightened down via these nuts. Note that there is one such nut shown on the opposite end of rod **45** from that carrying nut **51***a* whereby to indicate that the member **49***d* is being finally adjusted with respect to distance apart with respect to members **49***a*.

As previously mentioned, if members **49** are replaced by members equivalent to those seen at **10** and **11** in FIGS 1*a* and 2*a*, then members equivalent to those seen

at **18** in FIGS. 1–5, inclusive, must be inserted between the said members **10** and **11** and the frames, unless same are flat peripheried frames of the construction seen at **13, 14** and **15** in FIG. 1*a*.

The construction of FIG. 11 differs from all the constructions previously seen in that the individual corner members of a framing assembly are not connected to one another. In the two different constructions of FIGS. 1–5, inclusive, and FIGS. 6–8, inclusive, respectively, all the corner members were mounted on a single cable, either **12'** or **33**. In the construction of FIGS. 9 and 10, opposed pairs of corner members, such as **49***a* and **49***d*, were connected by a single rod or cable **45**. However, as mentioned, the construction of FIG. 11 shows the wedging corner piece of the previous figures, indicated generally at **32** and **49** in FIGS. 6 and 9, respectively, adapted to an isolated cornering frame member. These may be employed separately, in pairs or in other numbers, as required by the frame construction.

Referring to the specific construction of FIG. 11, there is shown an inner piece generally designated **60** comprising a right-angled L-piece having legs **60***a* and **60***b* welded, fixedly attached to or formed integrally with a flat plate having side portions **61** and **62**. A stud or enlargement **63** on the other side of plate portions **61** and **62** mounts a rod **64** in rigid attachment thereto, said rod **64** extending at an angle which bisects the right angle of legs **60***a* and **60***b*. The outward end **64***a* of rod **64** is externally threaded.

Slidable along rod **64** is a hollow tube **65** of the type seen at **46** in FIG. 9. An elongate externally threaded rod **66** analogous to rod **47** is connected thereto extending at right angles to the axis thereof. Nut **67** is threadably engageable therewith in the manner of nut **48**. Member **68** is of the same construction as member **49** in FIG. 9. It should be noted that member **68** can be replaced with a member or device of the type of member **10** or **11** in FIG. 1*a*, same to cooperate with a corner piece or member of the type seen at **18** in FIGS. 1–5, inclusive. A pair of frame members **69** and **70** are to be joined by the assembly of FIG. 11.

In operation of the device seen in FIG. 11, the frame members **69** and **70**, having mitered corners or ends of the type seen at **30** and **31** in FIG. 6, are overlaid on plates **61** and **62** with the inner faces thereof abutting against the outward faces of legs **60***a* and **60***b*. Tube **65** is then slid on shaft **64** until the angled legs of member **68** abut the peripheries of the frame pieces **69** and **70**. It is not necessary that nuts **48** and **67** be too tightly threaded down on rods **66** and **47**, provided the shafts **47** and **66** have a close sliding fit through the openings in the members **49** and **68** as seen at **50** in FIG. 9. This permits up and down adjustment of members **68** and **49** on the shafts **47** and **66**. Alternatively, shims of various types may be mounted on each side of the shafts **47** and **66** on either or both sides of the members **68** and **49**, between tubes **46** and **65** and nuts **48** and **67**. Once the vertical adjustment of the frame member **68** is made with respect to nut **67** and tube **65**, with or without shims or washers, nut **71** is screwed onto threaded portion **64***a* of shaft **64** whereby to tighten member **68** toward legs **60***a* and **60***b*, thereby wedging and fixing the frame pieces **69** and **70** in gluing position.

It should be noted that the two V-angles of the frame members may vary according to specific framing purposes. Thus, the side view V-angle (say, of legs **32***b* and **32***c* of FIG. 6 with respect to one another) may be formed for specific framing or construction purposes of angle greater or lesser than the conventionally more useful 90° shown. Likewise, the V-angle in transverse section of the inner faces of the legs of the corner member may typically vary from an optimal, lesser angle of 60° to the 90° showing of FIGS. 4 and 5 or even greater. The lengths of the legs in side and transverse view may likewise be varied as desired.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that this invention is well adapted to attain all of the ends and objects hereinabove set forth together with other advantages which are obvious and which are inherent to the structure.

It will be understood that certain features and subcombinations are of utility and may be employed without reference to other features and subcombinations. This is contemplated by and is within the scope of the claims.

As many possible embodiments of the invention may be made without departing from the scope thereof, it is to be understood that all matter herein set forth or shown in the accompanying drawings is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A corner piece for a framing assembly comprising a free, rigid, two legged member V-shaped in side view, each leg of the V also V-shaped in transverse section on the sides thereof facing one another, the end edges of the V-legs facing one another rounded in transverse section.

2. A device as in claim **1** wherein the transverse sectional V-leg lengths are substantially 0.6 inch long and the distance between the end edges of the transverse sectional V-legs is substantially 0.88 inch.

3. A corner piece as in claim **1**, including

a cooperating two-legged member, the outer peripheral sides of the V-shaped member and the inner facing sides of the legs of the cooperating member so configured as to fixedly engage one another when the inner facing sides of the legs of the cooperating member abut the outer peripheral sides of the V-shaped member in overlying fashion, whereby to prevent movement between said members when engaging a corner of a frame.

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