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The present invention relates to a carrier arrangement according to the preamble of claim 1.

Both in commercial dishwashing and in the industrial cleaning of parts and also in the sterilization of medical instruments and the like, carrier arrangements of the type in question are required for suitably storing, during the cleaning or sterilizing process, the dishes or the parts that are to be cleaned or sterilized.

In addition, carrier arrangements of the type in question here can also be used otherwise in logistics, particularly industrial logistics, for transporting and/or storing components, dishes and the like. One carrier arrangement is known from DE 20 2014 102 215 U1, Figs. 12 and 15. The fastening base of the holding pins shown therein is clampingly fastened to the lattice bars at the intersection of two lattice bars. As a result, a total of four openings are required for clampingly fastening a fastening base to the lattice-shaped structure. Practical experience shows that this way of fastening the fastening base to the lattice-shaped structure is relatively unstable, and therefore it may happen in practice that the fastening base is inadvertently detached from the lattice-shaped structure.

DE 20 2014 102 215 U1 further discloses in Fig. 13 a second type of fastening base, which is configured in the shape of a bayonet fitting. However, in order to be able to fasten this in a carrier plate, the carrier plate requires openings that are specially adapted to this shape, as shown in Fig. 14 of DE 20 2014 102 215 U1. These openings are no longer rectangular and are therefore not of the type in question here. They have the disadvantage that such openings take up a relatively large amount of space, and therefore the openings have to be spaced relatively far apart, as a result of which the flexibility in terms of the positioning of the fastening base in the lattice-shaped structure is limited. Moreover, such lattice-shaped structures having non-rectangular openings, which are not of the type in

question here, are often relatively susceptible to the accumulation of dirt and the like.

EP 2 860 126 A1 and EP 2 860 127 A1 disclose carrier arrangements of the type in question here, wherein the lattice-shaped structure is formed by intersecting wires arranged in different planes. US 2013/0118938 A1 discloses prior art which is not of the type in question here, since in said document the openings in the lattice are not rectangular.

The object of the invention is to propose, for a carrier arrangement of the abovementioned type having a lattice-shaped structure with rectangular, in particular square, openings, a way of fastening the fastening base in the lattice-shaped structure that is as space-saving as possible but nevertheless stable.

To this end, the invention proposes a carrier arrangement according to claim 1.

One fundamental concept is to clampingly fasten a fastening base in a single rectangular, in particular square, opening of the lattice-shaped structure. In other words, only a single one of the rectangular, in particular square, openings is required for clampingly fastening the fastening base. As a result, it is for example possible, where necessary, to clampingly fasten a fastening base in each case in directly adjacent rectangular, in particular square, openings. As a result, the fastening bases can be arranged very close to one another, if this is desirable for the respective use scenario. This provides maximum freedom in terms of the choice of opening and therefore the position on the carrier plate at which the respective fastening base is to be clampingly fastened. There is therefore great flexibility in the equipping of the carrier arrangement. In addition, it has surprisingly been found that a very stable fastening can be achieved when a fastening base is clampingly fastened in just a single one of the rectangular, in particular square, openings.

To avoid misinterpretations, it will be noted for the sake of completeness that the invention does not mean that a fastening base can only be clampingly fastened in a single one of the rectangular, in particular square, openings and not in any other opening. Instead, it is particularly provided in the invention that, due to the preferably identical shape of the rectangular, in particular square, openings, a single fastening base can be fastened in a plurality of different openings. However, it is also provided according to the invention that a single one of said openings suffices for clampingly fastening the fastening base therein and thus to the carrier plate.

As already mentioned above, carrier arrangements according to the invention are suitable for and/or intended for storing and/or transporting and/or cleaning dishes or other articles. In particular, they can be used in commercial dishwashing and/or in the industrial cleaning of parts. Carrier arrangements according to the invention are also particularly suitable for use in the sterilization of medical instruments for example. The storage, in particular industrial storage, and the transport, in particular industrial transport, of dishes and other articles are also among the sectors in which carrier arrangements according to the invention can be used or for which the latter may be intended.

The invention provides a very flexible modular system by which the carrier arrangement can be adapted to the respective task in question, that is to say in particular to the articles to be stored therein and/or thereon, for example the dishes or the industrial components or the instruments to be sterilized. On the one hand, the fastening bases can be fastened to the carrier plate at the desired positions. On the other hand, a wide variety of support structures or other structures can be fastened to the fastening bases. Said support structures or other structures can be fixed or fastened to the fastening base either in one piece therewith or via a connecting device, preferably a non-destructively releasable connecting device, such as, for example, a thread or the like. It is particularly preferably

provided that the fastening base has a non-destructively releasable connecting device, preferably in the form of a threaded bushing, for fastening a support structure or some other structure to the fastening base. The threaded bushing may
5 be made of metal for example. The support structures or other structures may be, for example, pins, webs, walls, handles, cross-shaped, fir-tree-shaped, multi-pronged or rod-shaped uprights, or also uprights which serve for stacking a plurality of carrier arrangements one on top of the other. In principle,
10 a wide variety of structures can be fastened to the fastening bases, so that the carrier arrangement can be adapted to the particular use as required. With a corresponding wall-shaped structure, a configuration of the carrier arrangement as a basket is possible in particular.

15 The carrier plate may have the lattice-shaped structure and also other regions which are not lattice-shaped. However, the carrier plate may also be configured entirely as a lattice-shaped structure. The rectangular, in particular square, openings may
20 be through-openings which extend all the way through the carrier plate, but they may also be blind holes or the like. The lattice bars may have very different shapes. For example, they may be rib-shaped and/or web-shaped structures or the like. The invention provides that the lattice bars surrounding the
25 openings each have at least one bead for clampingly fastening the fastening base in the opening. The bead is a region which has a wider cross-section than the rest of the lattice bar. The bead may, but need not, have a circular cross-section at least in some regions. It may also have other shapes, such as, for
30 example, the structure of a mushroom head or the like. For example, one or more undercuts may also be formed on the bead, which undercuts aid the clamping fastening of the fastening base in the opening. The bead is in any event advantageously formed on a side of the lattice bars that forms a surface of the carrier
35 plate. It is provided that all the beads of the carrier plate end in a common plane and/or in other words form a common plane. In yet other words, therefore, all the beads protrude by the same distance beyond the other regions of the lattice bars, so

that their ends pointing away from the other regions of the lattice bars all lie in a common plane.

5 In preferred embodiments, ribs and/or web-shaped structures of the lattice bars are formed on the bead, preferably on all the beads. This preferably entails the ribs and/or web-shaped structures being formed on the beads in one piece therewith. The ribs and/or web-shaped structures of the lattice bars advantageously all protrude from the beads on the same side of
10 the carrier plate. By virtue of such ribs and/or web-shaped structures, the stability or load-bearing capacity of the carrier plate can be significantly improved.

The edge length of the rectangular, in particular square, openings of the lattice-shaped structure advantageously lies in
15 the range from 4 mm (millimetres) to 35 mm, particularly preferably from 6 mm to 18 mm.

The invention provides that the fastening base has four latching
20 tongues located opposite one another in pairs.

The latching tongues for fastening the fastening base in the opening each engage behind the bead of one of the lattice bars surrounding the opening. Arranged on the latching tongues are
25 undercuts which aid or stabilize the clamped fastening of the fastening base in the respective opening. The latching tongues have undercuts for engaging behind a bead. It may additionally be provided that, to facilitate elastic deformation of the latching tongues, a gap is arranged preferably between each two
30 respectively adjacent latching tongues.

It is also provided that the fastening base has a plate, wherein the bead can be or is clamped, preferably without play, between the undercuts of the latching tongues and the plate, wherein the
35 undercuts of all the latching tongues of the fastening base are at an equal distance from the plate.

It is preferably also provided that the latching tongues located opposite one another in pairs are elastically biased, preferably in the direction away from one another. Elastic biasing is to be understood here to mean in particular that the latching
5 tongues, when moved from a starting position, are acted upon by elastic restoring forces which are directed such that they bias the latching tongues in the direction of their starting position. The latching tongues need not be elastically biased in the starting position itself.

10

Within the context of optimal adaptation to the rectangular or in particular square shape of the openings, preferred variants of the invention provide that the fastening base has four latching tongues and said latching tongues run, at least in some
15 regions, along the sides of an imaginary rectangle, in particular square. In order to clampingly fasten the fastening base in the opening and/or to release it again from this clamped fastening, preferred variants provide that the fastening base has, preferably in the region between the latching tongues, at
20 least one recess for engagement of a rotary tool. The shape of the recess may be adapted to specific rotary tools, such as, for example, screwdrivers, Allen keys and the like. Said recesses may therefore be, for example, slot-shaped or cross-shaped recesses or hexagonal recesses.

25

However, a different type of recess can also serve to receive an expanding pin or an expanding screw. This recess for receiving an expanding pin or an expanding screw is particularly preferably formed between the latching tongues of the fastening
30 base. It can serve the purpose that an expanding pin inserted into the recess or an expanding screw screwed into the recess prevents the latching tongues from being able to be deflected. As a result, the fastening base can be clampingly fastened in the opening in a particularly secure and stable manner. It may
35 thus be provided that an expanding pin or an expanding screw is received in a recess of the fastening base between latching tongues of the fastening base.

There are different variants in terms of the way in which the fastening base is introduced into the opening and thus also in terms of the design of the fastening base. A first group of said variants provides that the fastening base can be or is clampingly fastened to the lattice-shaped structure solely by pressing, preferably in a linear fashion, the fastening base, preferably the latching tongues thereof, into the opening. In other words, in these variants, the fastening base is simply pressed far enough into the opening. In preferred variants, the latching tongues are elastically deflected at the beads of the lattice bars. In the end position, in which the fastening base is clampingly fastened in the opening, the latching tongues then advantageously engage behind the bead.

In contrast, however, in another group of fastening bases according to the invention, it may also be provided that the fastening base can be or is clampingly fastened to the lattice-shaped structure preferably solely by introducing, preferably in a linear fashion, the fastening base, preferably the latching tongues thereof, into the opening and then rotating the fastening base in the opening. This type of fastening base thus forms a kind of bayonet fitting, which nevertheless, in contrast to the prior art mentioned in the introduction, can be fastened in rectangular, in particular square, openings. This type of fastening base is particularly insusceptible to wear and is thus durable and fit for use. Particularly in these variants, it is advantageously provided that intermediate sides are provided between the latching tongues of the fastening base, which intermediate sides are at a smaller distance than the latching tongues themselves from the axis of rotation about which the fastening base is rotated in the opening. It may thus be provided that an intermediate side of the fastening base is in each case located between two respectively adjacent latching tongues, wherein the intermediate sides are arranged at a smaller distance than the latching tongues from an axis of rotation of the fastening base. As seen in plan view, the latching tongues and the intermediate sides may create an octagonal structure. This structure advantageously has axial symmetry and/or point

symmetry. These intermediate sides may for example be oriented parallel to the lattice bars as the fastening base is being introduced into the opening. By rotating the fastening base in the opening, the latching tongues of the fastening base then come to engage on the lattice bars or particularly preferably on the beads thereof, thus resulting in the clamped fastening of the fastening base in the opening on the lattice-shaped structure. To release such fastening bases from the clamped fastening, the fastening bases can either be further rotated or can be rotated back counter to the initial direction. Thereafter, the fastening bases can be pulled back out of the openings. The intermediate sides advantageously lie parallel once again to the lattice bars.

In carrier arrangements according to the invention, both the carrier plate and the fastening bases may in principle also be made of metal, ceramic or other materials. However, particularly preferred embodiments of the invention provide that the carrier plate and/or the fastening base is or are at least partially, preferably completely, made of plastic. Such carrier plates and/or fastening bases can advantageously be made for example from thermoplastic, particularly preferably as injection-moulded parts.

Further features and details of preferred embodiment variants of the invention will be explained below with reference to the description of the figures, in which:

Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of an exemplary embodiment of a carrier arrangement according to the invention;

Fig. 2 shows a plan view of said exemplary embodiment;

Fig. 3 shows a view from below of a portion of said exemplary embodiment;

Fig. 4 shows a longitudinal section through a portion of said exemplary embodiment;

Figs. 5 to 9 show diagrams of a first exemplary embodiment of a first type of fastening base for said carrier arrangement;

Fig. 10 shows a diagram to illustrate the way in which the type of fastening base shown in Figs. 5 to 9 is fastened in the lattice-shaped structure;

Figs. 11 to 15 show a second type of fastening base according to the invention, and

Figs. 16 to 20 show different examples of support structures or other structures as can be realized on fastening bases according to the invention.

10 The carrier plate 2 of the carrier arrangement 1 shown here in Fig. 1 has, in this exemplary embodiment, square openings 4 which are each surrounded by lattice bars 5 correspondingly arranged in a square. The openings 4 of this lattice structure 3 in this exemplary embodiment are configured as through-holes and all have the same size. The same choice is advantageously
15 also made in other preferred embodiments of the carrier arrangement 1. This has the advantage that the fastening bases 6 can be clampingly fastened in all the openings 4. According to the invention, each of the fastening bases 6 shown here is clampingly fastened in a single one of the openings 4, which
20 here are of square shape. A wide variety of support structures or other structures or components can be fastened to the fastening bases 6, either in one piece therewith or in a detachable manner. For example, the handles 18 are shown in this exemplary embodiment, which are clampingly fastened to the carrier plate 2 by means of fastening bases 6 according to the invention. In addition, the different fastening bases 6 in this
25 exemplary embodiment also carry a wide range of support structures, such as, for example, the cross-shaped uprights 13, the fir-tree-shaped uprights 14, the multi-pronged uprights 15, and also the rod-shaped uprights 16. The cross-shaped, fir-tree-shaped and multi-pronged uprights 13, 14, 15 are each formed on the corresponding fastening base 6 in one piece therewith. As can be seen in Fig. 4, the rod-shaped uprights 16 are screwed
30 to the respective fastening base 6 by one of the expanding screws 12 in each case. Some of the fastening bases 6 shown here carry a threaded bushing 19 internally. Any other components can then be fastened to said threaded bushing by screwing. In preferred

embodiments, both the carrier plate 2 and the fastening bases 6 are advantageously made of plastic. The alternatives to this have already been mentioned above. However, the threaded bushings 19 are preferably made of metal. Instead of the threaded bushings 19, however, the fastening bases 6 may also have simple fastening holes 22, in which corresponding support structures or other structures can then be fastened in a suitable manner. In a manner differing from the exemplary embodiment shown here, wall-shaped structures can also be clampingly fastened in the carrier plate 2 via corresponding fastening bases 6, for example in order to form corresponding baskets.

In Fig. 1, stacking uprights 17 are provided at the four corners of the carrier plate 2 by means of corresponding fastening bases 16. Said stacking uprights serve to enable a further carrier plate 2' of a further carrier arrangement 1 to be stacked thereon and thus on top of the illustrated carrier arrangement 1. This is indicated in the top right-hand corner of Fig. 1.

The beads 7 of the lattice bars 5 can also clearly be seen in the perspective view shown in Fig. 1, said beads in this case being of circular cross-section at least in some regions. In the exemplary embodiments shown here, the beads 7 serve for fastening the fastening bases 6 in the respective opening 4.

Fig. 2 shows a plan view of the carrier arrangement 1 according to Fig. 1, but the stacked-on further carrier plate 2' indicated at the top right-hand edge in Fig. 1 has been omitted. Fig. 2 shows particularly clearly that each of the fastening bases 6 is clampingly fastened in a single one of the openings 4, which are of square shape here.

Fig. 3 shows a view from below of a portion of the carrier arrangement 1 of Fig. 1.

In Figs. 1 to 3, all but one of the fastening bases 6 are shown in the position in which they are clampingly fastened in the respective square opening 4. The sole exception to this is the

fastening base designated by reference sign 25. As will be explained in further detail below, this fastening base is already inserted into the opening 4 but has not yet been clampingly fastened therein.

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The sectional view shown in Fig. 4 clearly shows, in the first instance, the design of the beads 7 on the lattice bars 5 on one of the surfaces of the carrier plate 2. It can also clearly be seen how, in the exemplary embodiments shown, the latching
10 tongues 8 of the different fastening bases 6 engage with their undercuts 23 behind the beads 7, in order thus to clampingly fasten the respective fastening base 6 according to the invention in a single one of the openings 4. The latching tongues
15 8 are each accordingly elastically biased in the direction in which they engage behind the bead 7.

All the exemplary embodiments of fastening bases 6 shown here have, between the latching tongues 8, recesses 11 into which an expanding pin, or here an expanding screw 12, can be introduced.
20 The expanding screws 12, like the expanding pins (not shown here), support the latching tongues 8 such that the latter can no longer be deflected from their clamped position, with the result that the respective fastening base 6 is clampingly fastened in the respective opening 4 in a particularly secure
25 manner. As also shown here, the expanding screws 12 can at the same time be used to fasten corresponding support structures or other components to the fastening base 6. In Fig. 4, this is illustrated by way of example on the basis of the rod-shaped uprights 16, which are fastened to the respective fastening base
30 6 by means of the expanding screws 12.

Figs. 5 to 9 show an exemplary embodiment of a first type of fastening base 6, which can be clampingly fastened to the lattice-shaped structure 3 by introducing the fastening base 6
35 into the opening 4 and then rotating the fastening base 6 in the opening 4. To this end, the fastening base 6 is rotated about the axis of rotation 26. As can be seen particularly clearly in the view from below shown in Fig. 5, the fastening base 6 has

four latching tongues 8 located opposite one another in pairs. The latching tongues 8 located opposite one another in pairs are elastically biased in the manner mentioned above. The four latching tongues 8 run at least in some regions along the sides of an imaginary square 9, which is likewise indicated in Fig. 5. Located between each two adjacent latching tongues 8 is an intermediate side 21 which is arranged at a smaller distance than the latching tongues 8 from the axis of rotation 26. In preferred embodiments, like the one shown here, the latching tongues 8 and the intermediate sides 21 create a structure that on the whole is octagonal, and here also has axial symmetry and also point symmetry.

Located between the latching tongues 8 is the recess 11, into which an expanding pin or an expanding screw 12 can be screwed in order to support or fix the latching tongues 8 in their clamping position. In addition, as shown in Figs. 5 to 9, the fastening base 6 also has recesses 10 for engagement of a rotary tool. In the exemplary embodiment shown here, the two recesses 10 form a slot for a screwdriver. The latter can be used to rotate the fastening base 6 about the axis of rotation 26 in order either to clampingly fasten the fastening base 6 in the opening 4 or to release said clamped fastening again.

The respective undercut 23 on the latching tongues 8 can also be clearly seen in the perspective views shown in Figs. 6 and 9. With this undercut 23, the latching tongues 8 engage behind the beads 7, as shown in Fig. 4.

In the exemplary embodiments shown here, the fastening base 6 also has a plate 20. In the exemplary embodiments shown here, the latter serves as a kind of abutment, so that the respective bead 7 can be clamped, preferably without play, between the latching tongues 8 and the plate 20. A wide variety of support structures or other structures or the like can be fastened to the fastening hole 22.

As can also be clearly seen in Fig. 4, in preferred exemplary embodiments of the invention it is provided that, when the fastening base 6 is fastened in an opening 4, the lattice bars 5 protrude beyond the respective fastening base 6 on one side of the lattice-shaped structure 3. As a result, the fastening bases 6 on this side of the carrier plate 2 are concealed between the lattice bars 5 and do not protrude beyond these on this side of the carrier plate 2. This is advantageously the side of the carrier plate 2 that is arranged opposite the beads 7. As a result, when the fastening bases 6 are fastened in an opening 4 of the carrier plate 2, they do not protrude beyond the carrier plate 2 in the downward direction. This makes it possible, for example, to slide the carrier plate 2 over a flat surface without the fastening bases 6 being able to collide with said surface.

Fig. 10 serves to illustrate the way in which the fastening base shown in Figs. 5 to 9 is fastened in the opening 4 of the lattice-shaped structure 3 of the carrier plate 2. To fasten the fastening base 6 in a single opening 4 of the lattice-shaped structure 3, the fastening base 6 in the position shown above in Fig. is introduced in a linear fashion into the opening 4. In this position, the intermediate sides 21 are oriented parallel to the lattice bars 5. Since the intermediate sides 21 are located closer than the latching tongues 8 to the axis of rotation 26, it is readily possible in this position to introduce the fastening base 6 into the opening 4. Once the fastening base 6 with its latching tongues 8 has been introduced in this way into the opening 4, the fastening base 6 is rotated about the axis of rotation 26, for example by introducing a screwdriver into the recesses 10, until the latching tongues 8 clampingly engage behind the beads 7, whereby the fastening base 6 is then clampingly fastened in the opening 4. The corresponding end position is shown at the bottom in Fig. 10.

In this end position, the corresponding expanding screw 12 can also be screwed into the recess 11 if this is deemed necessary, whereby the latching tongues 8 are then additionally supported at the rear in order to achieve a particularly secure and stable

clamped connection between the fastening base 6 and the lattice-shaped structure 3.

5 If the fastening base 6 is to be moved back from the position shown at the bottom in Fig. 10 to the position shown at the top in Fig. 10 in order to remove the fastening base 6 from the opening 4, the fastening base 6 can either be rotated further in the same direction in which it was rotated into the clamping position. Alternatively, a backward rotation about the axis of
10 rotation 26 in the opposite direction is also possible. In the position shown in Fig. 10, the fastening base 6 can then be easily removed again from the opening 4.

Figs. 11 to 15 show, by way of example, an alternative type of
15 fastening base 6. This type of fastening base 6 is intended for the purpose that the fastening base 6 is clampingly fastened to the lattice-shaped structure 3 solely by pressing, preferably in a linear fashion, the fastening base 6 into the opening 4. Here, too, the four latching tongues 8 are arranged to run along
20 an imaginary square 9. These latching tongues 8 again create a structure that has axial symmetry and also point symmetry. Gaps 24 are in each case located between the latching tongues 8, which gaps facilitate elastic deformation of the latching tongues 8 when the fastening base 6 is being pressed into or
25 pulled out from the opening 4 in the lattice-shaped structure 3, particularly when the latching tongues 8 have to be pushed in or pulled out between the beads 7. Here, too, the latching tongues 8 each have an undercut 23, with which they engage behind the bead 7. In the clamped position of the fastening base 6 in
30 the opening 4, the beads 7 of the lattice bars 5 are clamped between the plate 20 and the respective undercut 23 of the latching tongue 8. In this exemplary embodiment, too, a recess 11 is provided between the latching tongues 8, into which an expanding screw 12 or a corresponding expanding pin can be
35 introduced, if necessary, in order to support the latching tongues 8 at the rear and thus achieve a particularly stable clamped fastening of the fastening base 6 in the opening 4. A recess 11 for a rotary tool is not provided here, since this

type of fastening base 6 is not rotated when being introduced into and removed from the opening 4.

5 Figs. 16 to 20 once again show fastening bases 6 according to the invention, on which different support structures are arranged by way of example. In Figs. 16, 18, 19 and 20, the respective uprights 13, 14, 15 and 17 are each formed in one piece therewith. Fig. 17 shows a further exemplary embodiment
10 of a fastening base 6, in which a threaded bushing 19 is provided which is preferably made of metal and onto which any desired support structure or other structure can be screwed.

Key to reference numerals:

	1	carrier arrangement
	2, 2'	carrier plate
5	3	lattice-shaped structure
	4	opening
	5	lattice bar
	6	fastening base
	7	bead
10	8	latching tongue
	9	imaginary square
	10	recess
	11	recess
	12	expanding screw
15	13	cross-shaped uprights
	14	fir-tree-shaped uprights
	15	multi-pronged uprights
	16	rod-shaped uprights
	17	stacking uprights
20	18	handle
	19	threaded bushing
	20	plate
	21	intermediate side
	22	fastening hole
25	23	undercut
	24	gap
	25	fastening base
	26	axis of rotation

P a t e n t k r a v

1. Bæreranordning (1) til opbevaring og/eller transport og/eller rengøring af service eller andre genstande, hvor bæreranordningen (1) har mindst en bæ-
5 rerplade (2) med mindst en gitterformet struktur (3), hvor den gitterformede struktur (3) er udformet af gitterstænger (5), som er anbragt rektangulært, især kvadratisk, og omslutter rektangulære, især kvadratiske, åbninger (4), og hvor bæreranordningen (1) har mindst en fastgørelsessokkel (6), som på en klem-
10 mende måde kan fastgøres eller er fastgjort på den gitterformede struktur (3), hvor fastgørelsessoklen (6) på en klemmende måde kan fastgøres eller er fastgjort i en enkelt af de rektangulære, især kvadratiske, åbninger (4), og gitterstængerne (5), som omslutter åbningerne (4), har respektivt mindst en vulst (7) til klemmende fastgørelse af fastgørelsessoklen (6) i åbningen (4), og fastgørelsessoklen (6) har en plade (20), hvor mellem underskæringer (23) af lå-
15 setunger (8) af fastgørelsessoklen (6) og pladen (20) vulsten (7), fortrinsvis spillerumsfrit, kan klemmes ind eller er klemmt ind, **kendetegnet ved, at** fastgørelsessoklen (6) har fire låsetunger (8), som parvist ligger over for hinanden, og underskæringerne (23) af alle låsetunger (8) af fastgørelsessoklen (6) befinder sig i samme afstand fra pladen (20), og at alle vulster (7) af bærerpladen
20 (2) ender i et fælles plan.

2. Bæreranordning (1) ifølge krav 1, **kendetegnet ved, at** hver vulst (7) er udformet på en side af gitterstængerne (5), hvilken side danner en overflade af bærerpladen (2).

3. Bæreranordning (1) ifølge krav 1 eller 2, **kendetegnet ved, at** låsetungerne (8) til fastgørelse af fastgørelsessoklen (6) i åbningen (4) griber respektivt om bag vulsten (7) af en af gitterstængerne (5), som omslutter åbningen (4), og/eller at låsetungerne (8), der ligger parvist over for hinanden, er elastisk forspændt fortrinsvis i retning væk fra hinanden.

4. Bæreranordning (1) ifølge et af kravene 1 til 3, **kendetegnet ved, at** der til forenkling af en elastisk deformation af låsetungerne (8) er anbragt fortrinsvis respektivt en spalte (24) mellem respektivt to låsetunger (8), der er naboliggende til hinanden.

5. Bæreranordning (1) ifølge et af kravene 1 til 4, **kendetegnet ved, at** låsetungerne (8) i det mindste områdevist forløber langs siderne af et tænkt rektangel, især et kvadrat (9).

5 6. Bæreranordning (1) ifølge krav 5, **kendetegnet ved, at** der mellem to låsetunger (8), der er naboliggende til hinanden, befinder sig respektivt en mellemside (21) af fastgørelsessoklen (6), hvor mellemsiderne (21) er anbragt i en mindre afstand end låsetungerne (8) fra en drejeakse (26) af fastgørelsessoklen (6).

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7. Bæreranordning (1) ifølge et af kravene 1 til 6, **kendetegnet ved, at** bærerpladen (2) og/eller fastgørelsessoklen (6) er i det mindste delvist, fortrinsvis fuldstændigt, fremstillet af kunststof.

15

8. Bæreranordning (1) ifølge et af kravene 1 til 7, **kendetegnet ved, at** gitterstængerne (5) i en fastgjort tilstand af fastgørelsessoklen (6) i en af åbningerne (4) på en side af den gitterformede struktur (3) rager ud over fastgørelsessoklen (6).

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9. Bæreranordning (1) ifølge et af kravene 1 til 8, **kendetegnet ved, at** fastgørelsessoklen (6), fortrinsvis i området mellem låsetungerne (8), har mindst en udsparring (10) til indgreb af et drejeværktøj, fortrinsvis en skruetrækker, og/eller at en spredstift eller en spredeskruer (12) er optaget i en udsparring (11) af fastgørelsessoklen (6) mellem fastgørelsessoklens (6) låsetunger (8).

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10. Bæreranordning (1) ifølge et af kravene 1 til 9, **kendetegnet ved, at** fastgørelsessoklen (6) har en forbindelsesindretning, der kan løsnes uden at blive beskadiget, fortrinsvis i form af en gevindbøsning (19), til fastgørelse af en støttestruktur eller en anden struktur på fastgørelsessoklen (6).

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11. Bæreranordning (1) ifølge et af kravene 1 til 10, **kendetegnet ved, at** fastgørelsessoklen (6) på en klemmende måde kan fastgøres eller er fastgjort på den gitterformede struktur (3) udelukkende ved at trykke fastgørelsessoklen (6), fortrinsvis dens låsetunger (8), lineært ind i åbningen (4).

35

- 5 **12.** Bæreranordning (1) ifølge et af kravene 1 til 10, **kendetegnet ved, at** fastgørelsessoklen (6), på en klemmende måde kan fastgøres eller er fastgjort på den gitterformede struktur (3), fortrinsvis udelukkende ved at føre fortrinsvis lineært fastgørelsessoklen (6), fortrinsvis dens låsetunger (8), ind i åbningen (4) og derefter dreje fastgørelsessoklen (6) i åbningen (4).

Fig. 1

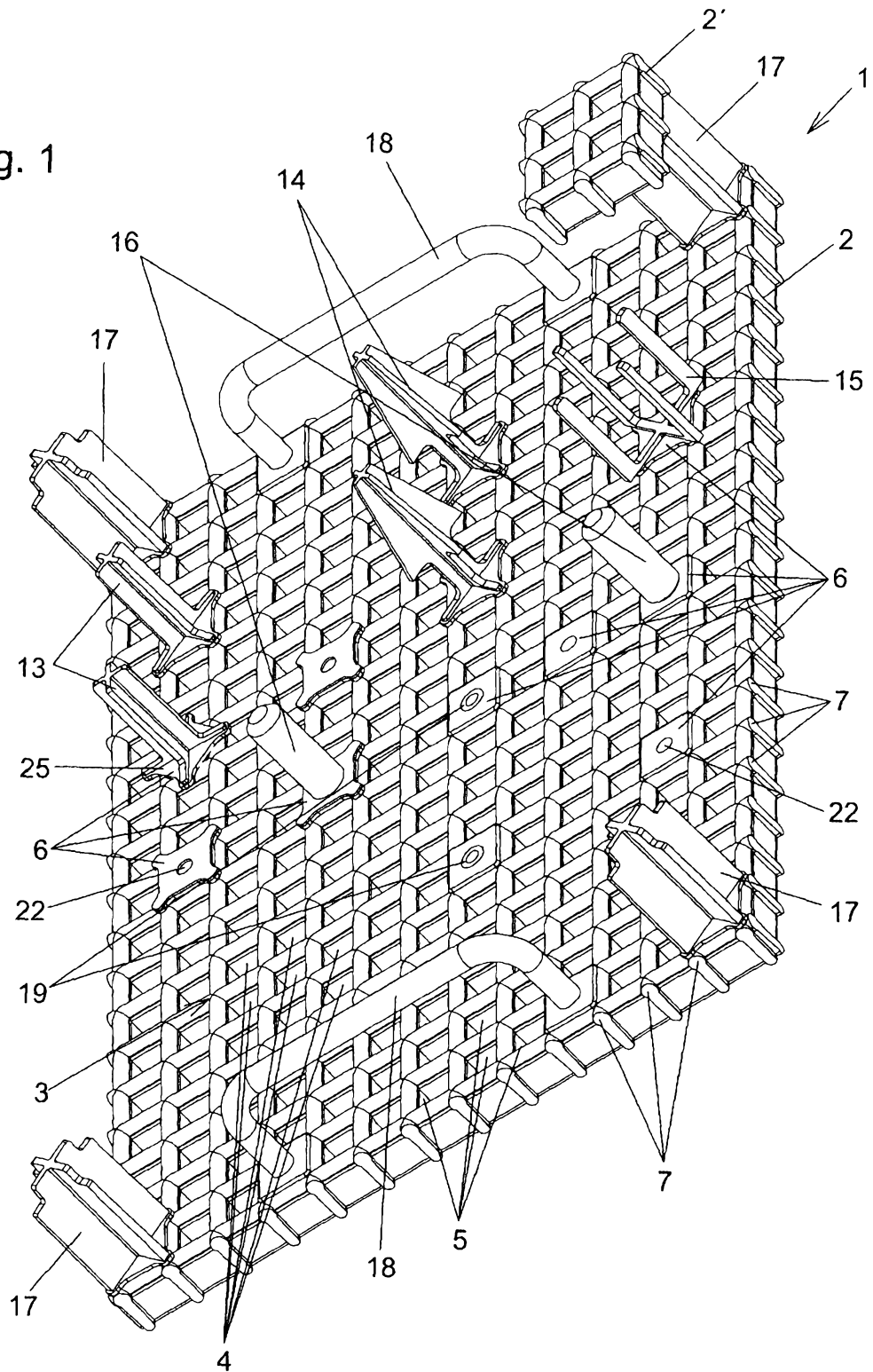


Fig. 2

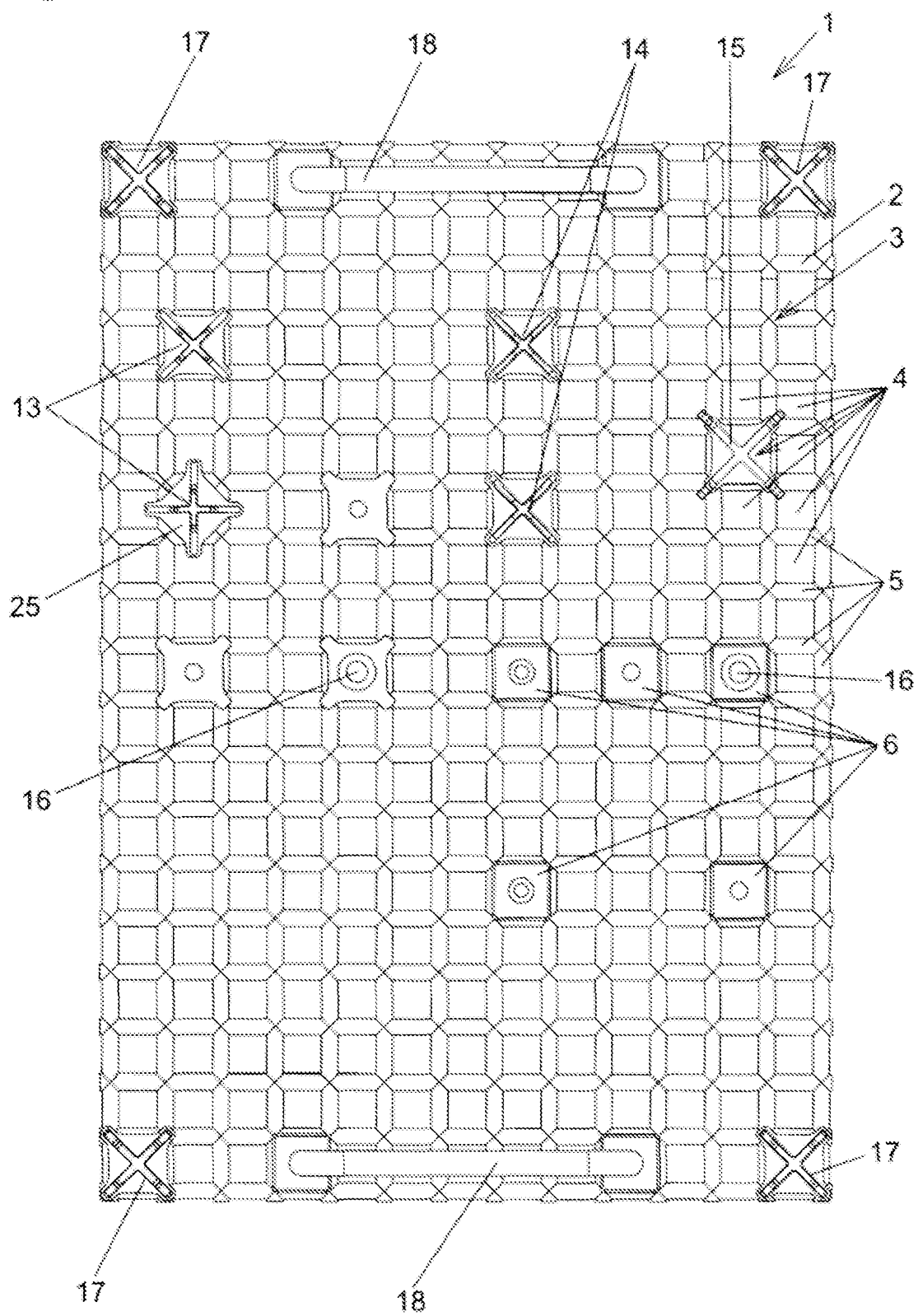


Fig. 3

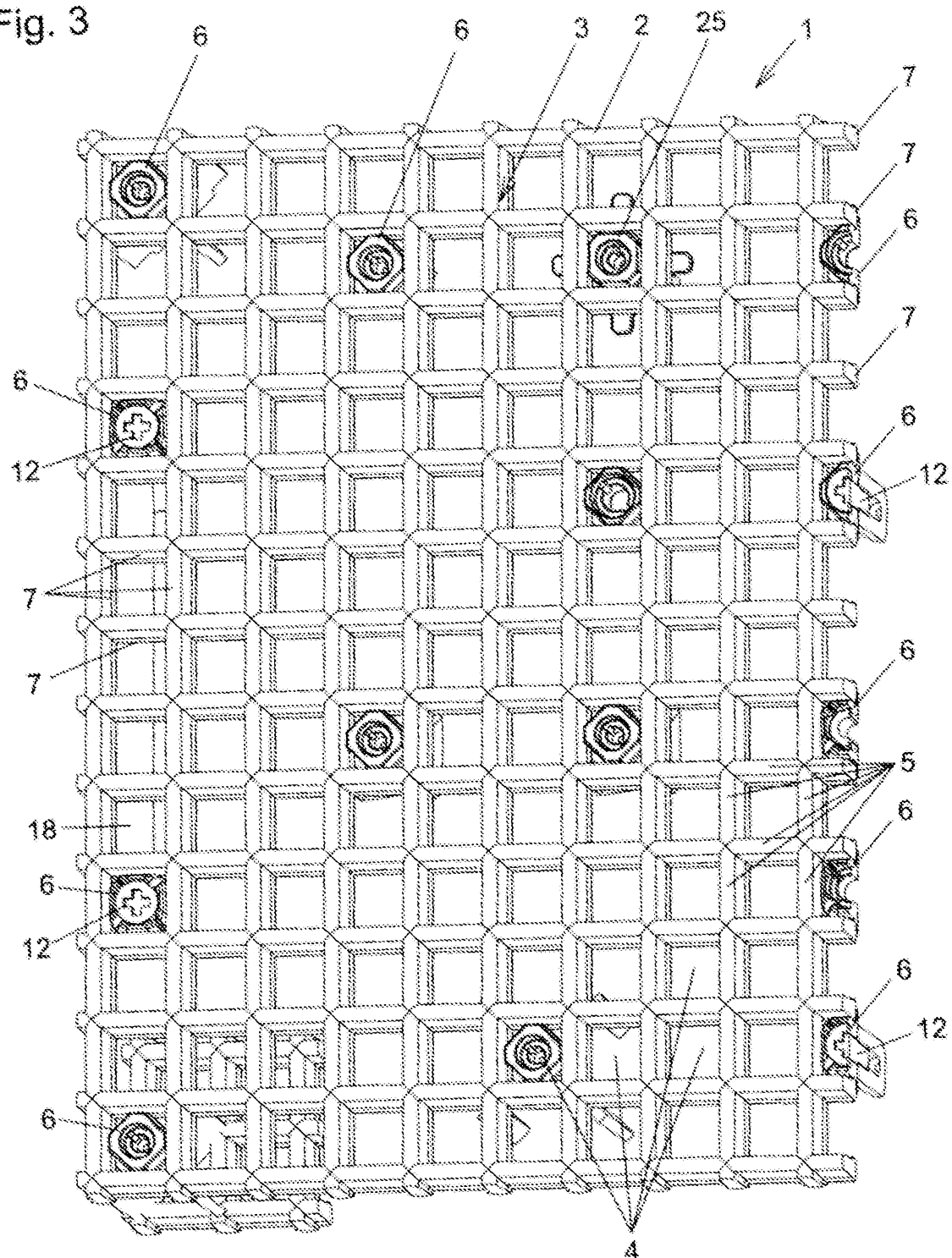


Fig. 4

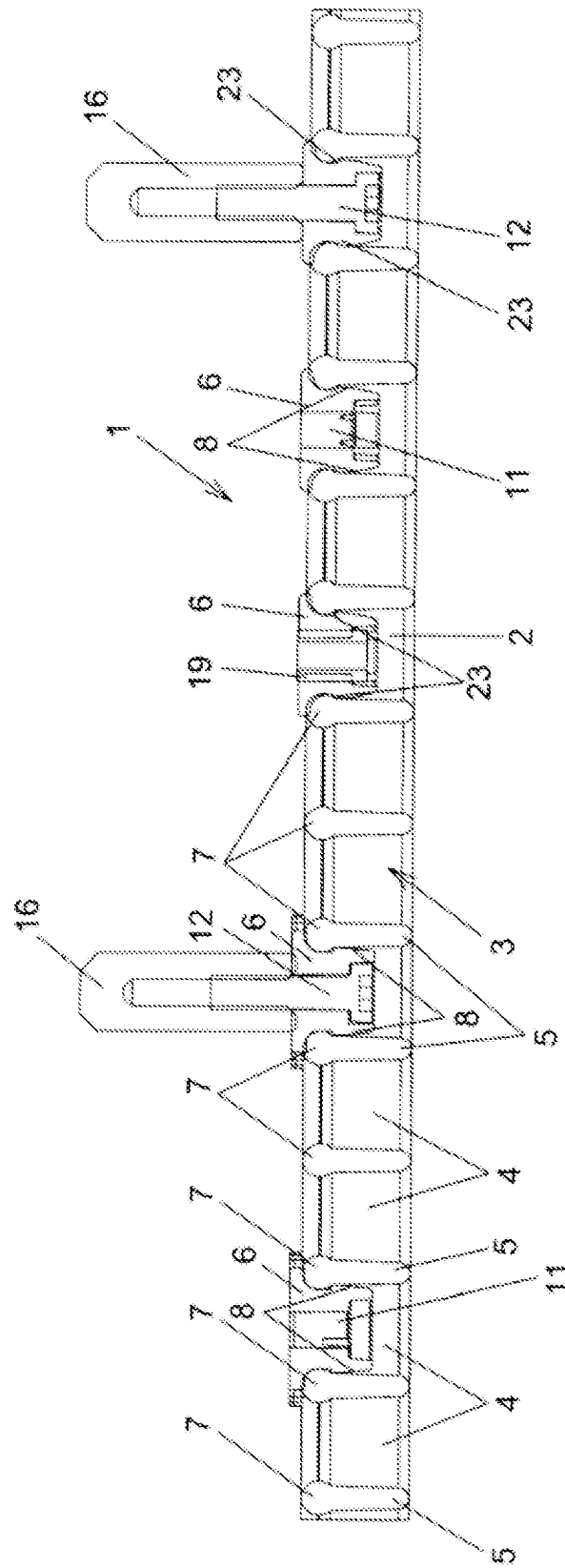


Fig. 5

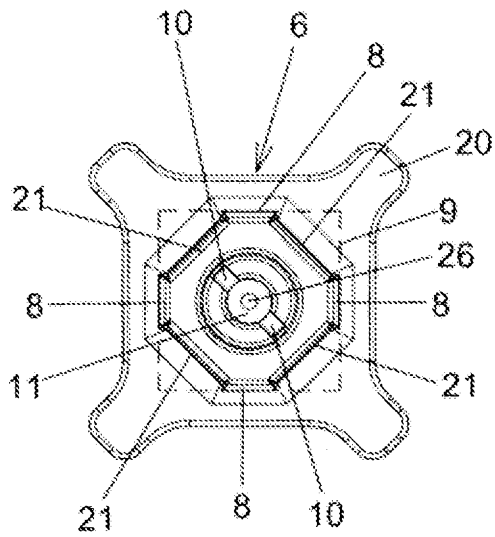


Fig. 6

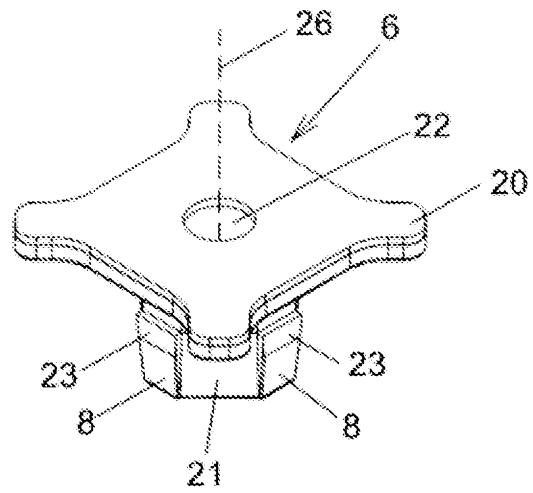


Fig. 7

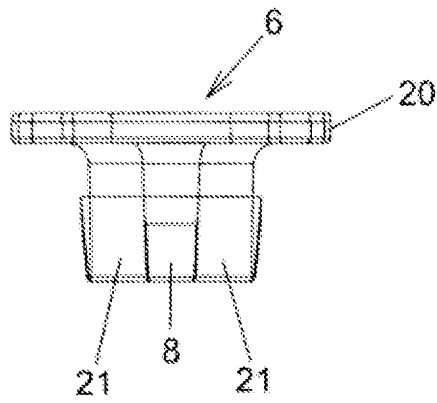


Fig. 8

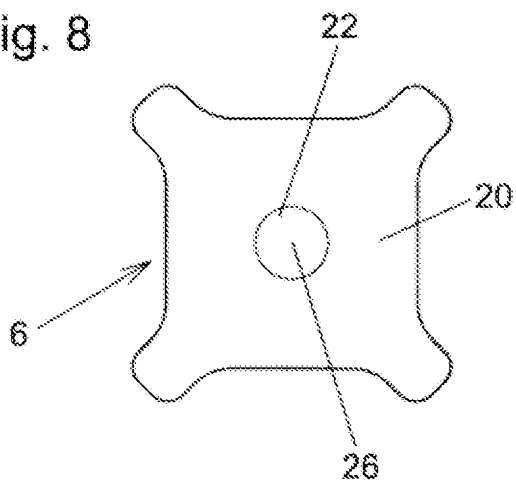


Fig. 9

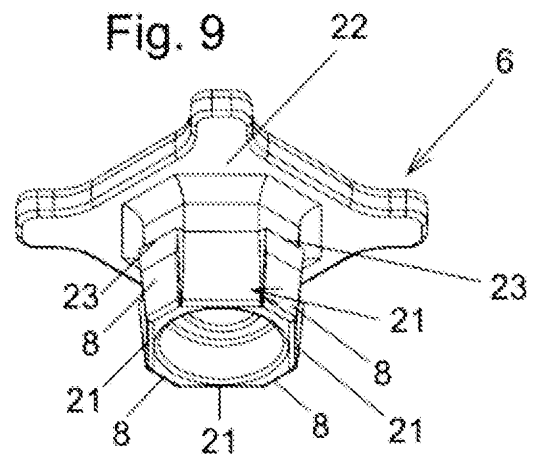


Fig. 10

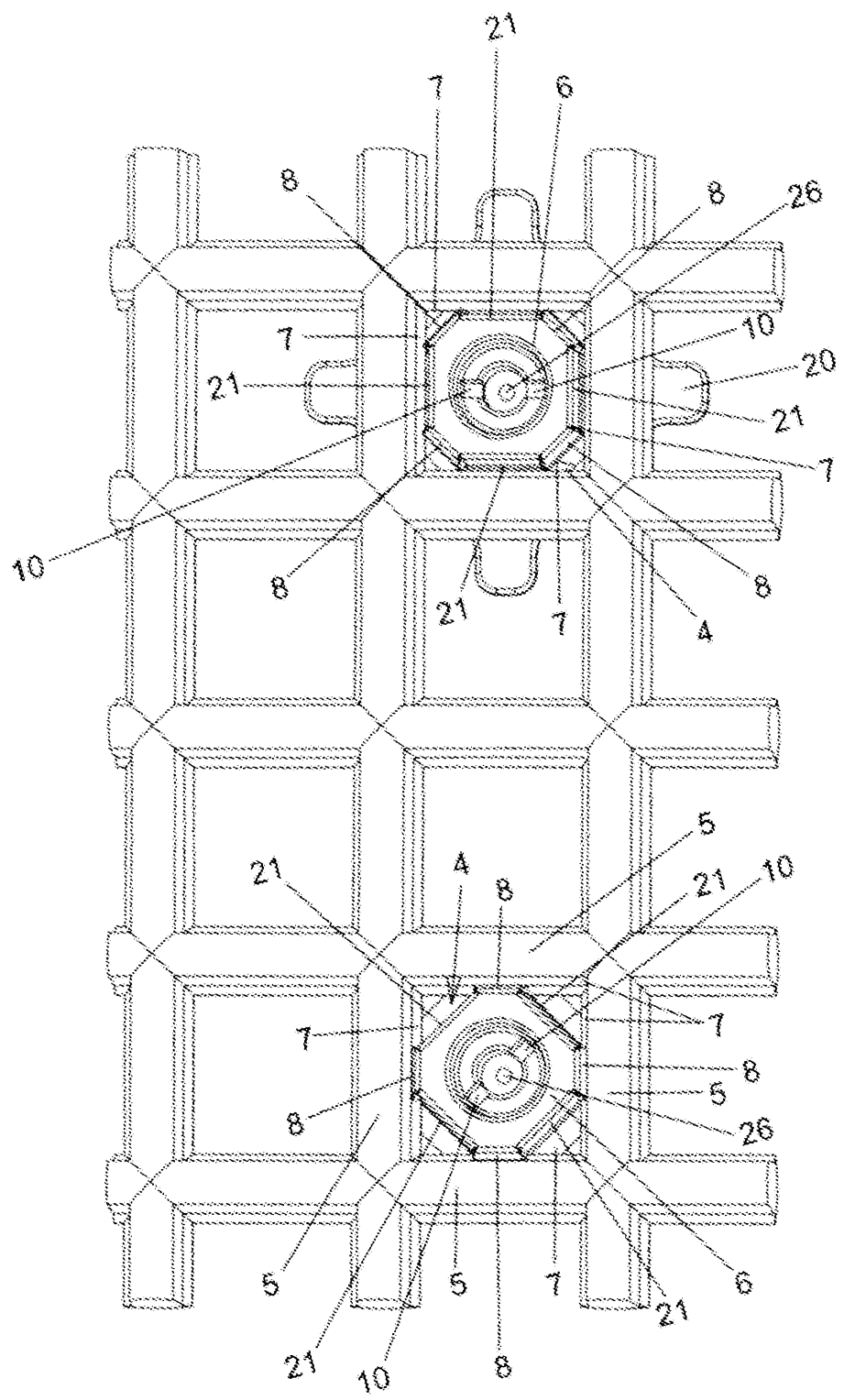


Fig. 11

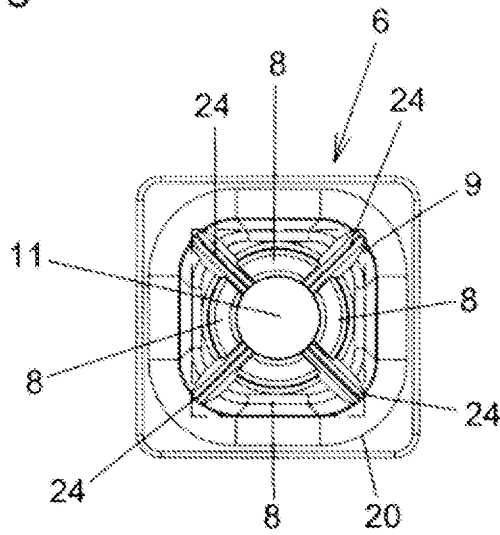


Fig. 12

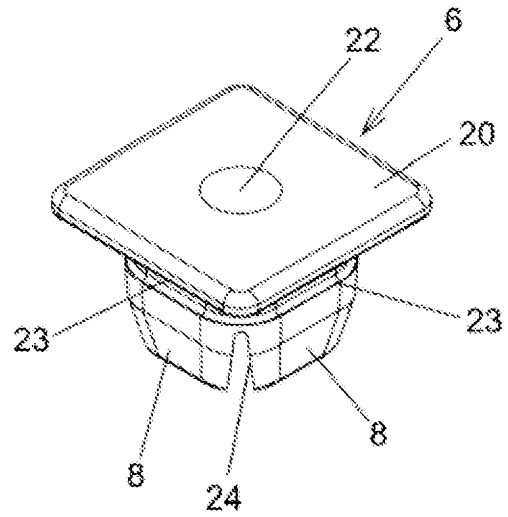


Fig. 13

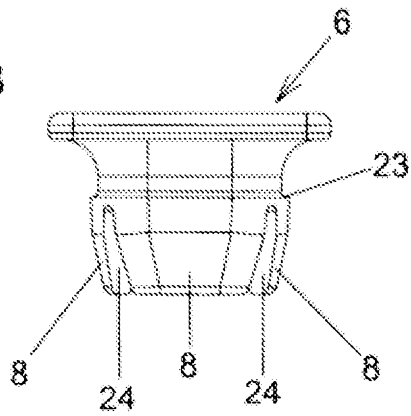


Fig. 14

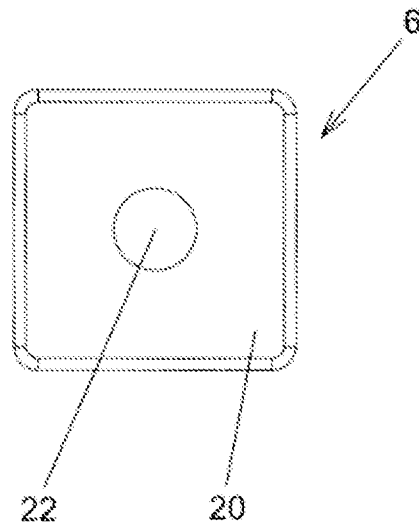


Fig. 15

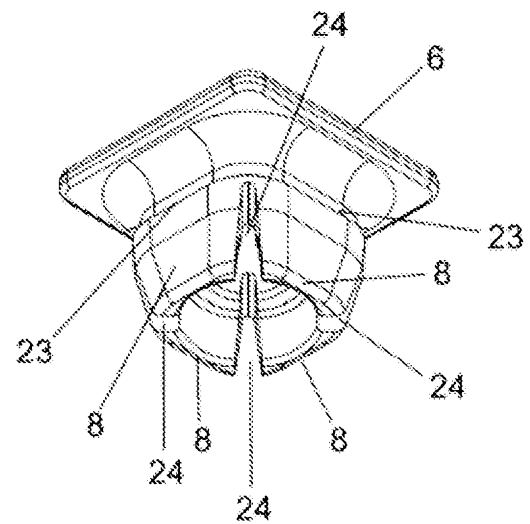


Fig. 16

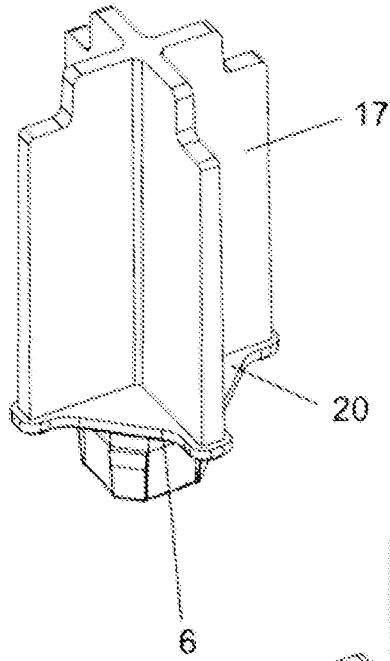


Fig. 17

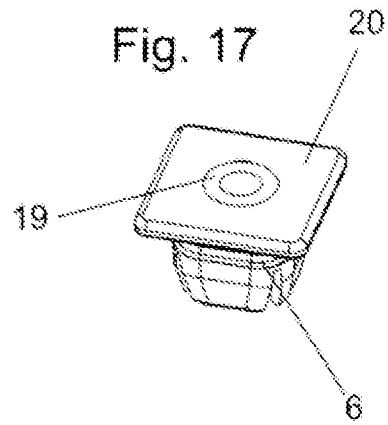


Fig. 18

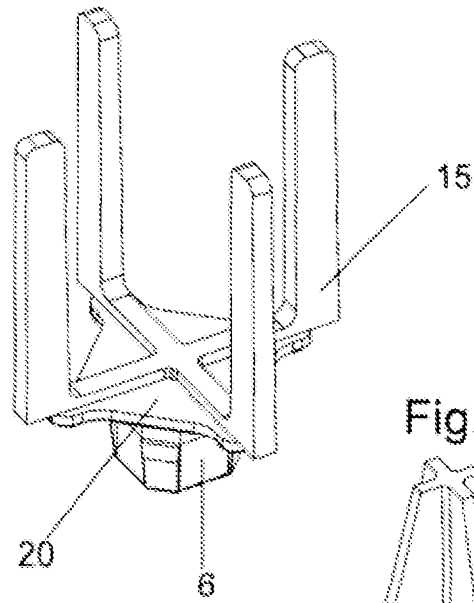


Fig. 19

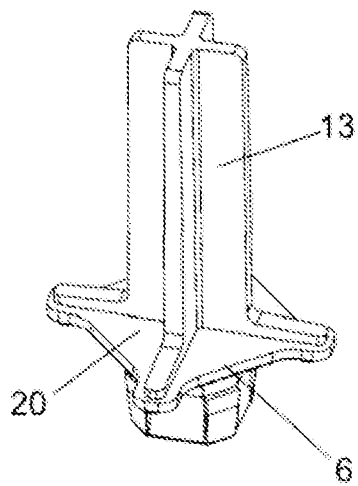


Fig. 20

