RECONFIGURABLE WALLING SYSTEM

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] The present application claims priority to EP Application No. 24305085.3 filed January 12, 2024, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/663,516 filed on June 24, 2024, the entirety of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

FIELD

[0002] The field relates to methods and systems for reconfigurably arranging a workspace.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0003] FIG. 1 is an exemplary configuration of a workspace in an existing architectural space.

[0004] FIG. 2 is an additional exemplary configuration of a workspace in the existing architectural space.

[0005] FIG. 3 is an exemplary configuration of a single room using the system disclosed herein.

[0006] FIG. 4 is an additional exemplary configuration of a single room using the system disclosed herein.

[0007] FIG. 5 is an exemplary grid layout using the system disclosed herein.

[0008] FIG. 6 is a top view of a ceiling connector of the system.

[0009] FIG. 7 is a side view of a ceiling connector of the system.

[00010] FIG. 8 is a perspective view of a ceiling connector of the system.

[00011] FIG. 9 is an exploded view of a telescopic post of the current disclosure.

[00012] FIG. 10 shows an assembled telescopic post.

[00013] FIG. 11 is a cross section from line 11-11 of FIG. 10.

[00014] FIG. 12 is a cross section from line 12-12 of FIG. 10.

[00015] FIG. 13 is a side view of the connection of a telescopic post to a ceiling connector that is connected to a ceiling.

[00016] FIG. 14 is a cross section of a telescopic post with clip members connected thereto.

[00017] FIG. 15 is a perspective view of an assembled single panel.

[00018] FIG. 16 is a perspective view of an assembled double panel.

[00019] FIG. 17 is a perspective view of an assembled curved panel.

[00020] FIG. 18 is a perspective view of an assembled sliding door assembly.

[00021] FIG. 19 is a perspective view of an assembled swinging door assembly.

[00022] FIG. 20 is a perspective view of an assembly with a plurality of assembled panels connected to telescopic posts.

[00023] FIG. 21 is a perspective view of a lower portion of an assembled panel connected to telescopic posts.

[00024] FIG. 22 is a perspective view of an assembled partially frameless panel.

[00025] FIG. 23 is a perspective view of an assembled fully frameless panel.

[00026] FIG. 24 is a perspective view of an assembled partially frameless panel connected to telescopic posts.

[00027] FIG. 25 is a cross section of a top frame member used in a panel assembly.

[00028] FIG. 26 is a cross section of a bottom frame member used in a panel assembly.

[00029] FIG. 27 is a cross section of a base member used in a panel assembly.

[00030] FIG. 28 is a cross section of a vertical frame member used in a panel assembly.

[00031] FIG. 29 is a cross section of a modular clip used in a panel assembly.

[00032] FIG. 30 is a cross section of a gap filler used in a panel assembly.

[00033] FIG. 31 is a cross section of a base plate used in a panel assembly.

[00034] FIG. 32 is a cross section of a top plate used in a panel assembly.

[00035] FIG. 33 is a cross section of a top connector used in a fameless panel assembly.

[00036] FIG. 34 is a cross section of a bottom connector used in a frameless panel assembly.

[00037] FIG. 35 is a cross section from line 35-35 of FIG. 15.

[00038] FIG. 36 is a cross section from line 36-36 of FIG. 15.

[00039] FIG. 37 is a perspective view looking into the bottom end of an assembled panel.

[00040] FIG. 38 is an additional perspective view looking into the bottom end of an assembled panel.

[00041] FIG. 39 is a perspective view looking at the top corner of an assembled panel.

[00042] FIG. 40 is a perspective view of an upper corner of an assembled frameless panel.

[00043] FIG. 41 is a perspective view of a lower corner of an assembled frameless panel.

[00044] FIG. 42 is a perspective view showing connectors for the bottom and vertical frames of a panel.

[00045] FIG. 43 is a cross section of a sliding door top frame member.

[00046] FIG. 44 is a cross section of a sliding door vertical frame member.

[00047] FIG. 45 is a cross section of a door panel frame member.

[00048] FIG. 46 is a cross section of a sliding door floor track.

[00049] FIG. 47 is a cross section from lines 47-47 of FIG. 18.

[00050] FIG. 48 is a cross section from lines 48-48 of FIG. 18.

[00051] FIG. 49 is a cross section from lines 49-49 of FIG. 18.

[00052] FIG. 50 is a cross section of a top clip mount.

[00053] FIG. 51 is a cross section of a door jamb for a swinging door.

[00054] FIG. 52 is a cross section from lines 52-52 of FIG. 19.

[00055] FIG. 53 is a cross section from lines 53-53 of FIG. 19.

[00056] FIG. 54 is a cross section from lines 54-54 of FIG. 19.

[00057] FIG. 55 is an exploded view of a swinging frame assembly.

[00058] FIG. 56 is a perspective view of multiple panel assemblies with soffits installed.

[00059] FIG. 57 is a side view showing the connection of a soffit clip to a telescopic post.

[00060] FIG. 58 is a cross section showing a soffit clip mount extending between telescopic posts.

[00061] FIG. 59 is a cross section showing soffit connections from the top of a panel to a ceiling.

[00062] FIG. 60 is a partial cross section of a dummy panel.

[00063] FIG. 61 is a horizontal cross section of a dummy panel extending between a telescopic post and a wall of the architectural space.

[00064] FIG. 62 is a partial cross section in perspective of a dummy panel connected to a telescopic post.

[00065] FIG. 63 is an exploded view of a sliding door assembly.

[00066] FIG. 64 is an exploded view of a typical door assembly.

[00067] FIG. 65 is an exploded view of a corner connection of a door.

[00068] FIG. 66 is an exploded view of a sliding door frame assembly.

[00069] FIG. 67 is an exploded view of a corner connection of a sliding door frame assembly.

DESCRIPTION OF AN EMBODIMENT

[00070] In the drawings and description that follow, like parts are typically marked throughout the specification and drawings with the same reference numerals, respectively. In addition, similar reference numerals may refer to similar components in different embodiments disclosed herein. The drawing figures are not necessarily to scale. Certain features may be shown exaggerated in scale or in somewhat schematic form and some details of conventional elements may not be shown in the interest of clarity and conciseness. Specific embodiments are described in detail and are shown in the drawings, with the understanding that the present disclosure is not intended to be limited to the embodiments illustrated and described herein. It is to be fully recognized that the different teachings of the embodiments discussed herein may be employed separately or in any suitable combination to produce desired results.

[00071] Unless otherwise specified, use of the terms "connect," "engage," "couple," "attach," or any other like term describing an interaction between elements is not meant to limit the interaction to direct interaction between the elements and may also include indirect interaction between the elements described. When a component is referred to as being “directly coupled,” “directly attached,” “directly connected,” and/or “directly joined” to another component, no intervening elements are present or contemplated.

[00072] As used herein, qualifiers like “substantially,” “about,” “approximately,” and combinations and variations thereof, are intended to include not only the exact amount or value that they qualify, but also some slight deviations therefrom, which may be due to manufacturing tolerances, measurement error, wear and tear, stresses exerted on various parts, and combinations thereof, for example.

[00073] The use of ordinal number terminology (i.e., "first", "second", "third", "fourth", etc.) is solely for the purpose of differentiating between two or more items and, unless explicitly stated otherwise, is not meant to imply any sequence or order or importance to one item over another or

any order of addition. The use of the term "at least one" or "one or more" will be understood to include one as well as any quantity more than one.

[00074] The singular forms "a," "an" and "the" as used in this specification and the appended claims include plural referents unless the content clearly dictates otherwise.

[00075] As used herein, directional and/or arbitrary terms, such as "top," "bottom," "left," "right," "up," "down," "upper," "lower," "inner," "outer," "internal," "external," "interior," "exterior," "proximal," "distal" and the like can be used solely to indicate relative directions and/or orientations and may not be otherwise intended to limit the scope of the disclosure, including the specification, invention, and/or claims.

[00076] Thus, it is seen that the apparatus and methods of the present invention readily achieve the ends and advantages mentioned as well as those inherent therein. While certain preferred embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described for purposes of the present disclosure, numerous changes in the arrangement and construction of parts and steps may be made by those skilled in the art, which changes are encompassed within the scope and spirit of the present invention. It is understood that this disclosure is not limited to parameters of the particularly exemplified systems, methods, apparatus, and/or kits which may vary. While the present disclosure will be described in detail with reference to specific configurations, the descriptions are illustrative only and are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the claimed invention. Various modifications can be made to the illustrated configurations without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the claims. Thus, while various aspects, embodiments, and/or implementations of the invention are described and/or disclosed herein, other aspects, implementations, and embodiments are also contemplated.

[00077] The current disclosure is directed to methods, systems, apparatus, and kits for reconfigurably arranging a workspace in an existing architectural space. Workspace as used herein is not limited to a work environment but is broad enough to include any open space in an existing architectural space, such as for example an existing building, warehouse, or other structure. The system comprises a plurality of components that are designed to be easily assembled and disassembled into desired workspace configurations. The system includes a plurality of interchangeable components that are connected to create fully assembled panel configurations of

different shapes and sizes, which can be easily installed and rearranged to configure and reconfigure a workspace. The panel assemblies are interchangeably attachable to telescopic supports, which are easily installed at different locations in a workspace. The system is adaptable to existing architecture and is fully compatible with and capable of carrying/hiding electrical and other wiring (ethernet, etc.). The system has components that are interchangeably connectable and have interfaces that are compatible with other components of the system. The system may be assembled and disassembled non-destructively, such that workspaces can be configured and reconfigured without the use of special tooling or specialized knowledge.

[00078] The system and kit 10 include telescopic posts that are connectable to a ceiling of an existing architectural space along with a plurality of prefabricated panels that are securable to the telescopic posts. In one non-limiting implementation, the system may be used in an existing architectural space where the height of the ceiling is as much as fourteen feet. The assembled panels have frame members that are connectable to the telescopic posts, such that the assembled panels can be removed and replaced with a different assembled panel. The initial configuring of a workspace in an existing architectural space may comprise, for example, creating a grid of ceiling connectors on the ceiling of the existing architecture. The grid may comprise a plurality of ceiling connectors aligned in parallel rows on the ceiling. The ceiling connectors in one embodiment may comprise generally u-shaped channels. The ceiling connectors have connection points with a uniform spacing thereon for connecting to telescopic posts. The spacing between rows may also be a uniform spacing, which in one implementation may be about 2.6 feet. The distance between adjacent connection points may be referred to as a single grid length. The distance between the connection points of the ceiling connectors is the same as the row spacing, so that the grid provides for the installation of a plurality of panel assemblies having standard widths for connection to the telescopic posts. For example, panel assemblies may be sized to fit a single grid length, or whole integer multiples thereof. Once the grid of ceiling connectors is in place, the floor plan can be designed, and telescopic posts connected to the ceiling connectors at the desired locations in the workspace. Assembled panels and/or door frames can be easily attached to the telescopic posts. The interfaces on the assembled panels and the telescopic posts have a tongue-and-groove like connection to allow the pre-assembled, prefabricated panels to be easily connected to and easily detached from the telescopic posts. Installation may comprise positioning a telescopic post at a desired location, extending the telescopic post to attach to a ceiling connector, and simply attaching

desired panel assemblies by simply inserting prongs on the telescopic posts into channels on the panel assemblies in a tongue and groove like fashion. The process can continue in the same fashion until the desired configuration is constructed. No tools are needed for installation, removal, and reconfiguration of a workspace.

[00079] Reconfiguration of and/or methods of reconfiguring a workspace can comprise disconnecting a telescopic post from the ceiling connector and detaching the assembled panel(s) from the telescopic post. The process can be repeated as necessary and posts/panel assemblies placed at new locations to create a reconfigured workspace.

[00080] Various implementations of the present disclosure are discussed in detail with reference to the appended drawings. It is appreciated that these drawings depict only typical implementations of the disclosure and are therefore not to be considered limiting of its scope.

[00081] A system 10 for reconfigurably arranging a workspace 11 is disclosed. System 10 may be used to arrange workspace 11 in any existing architectural space 12 in a variety of different configurations. Architectural space 12 has exterior walls 13 and windows 14 and may have interior support columns 16. Exemplary workspace configurations 15 and 20 are depicted in FIGS. 1 and 2. As shown in the figures, system 10 provides for a plurality of room sizes and shapes. Certain rooms in the figures are annotated with a number and letter (e.g., 15a, 15b, etc.) simply for ease of description and identification. System 10 includes panel assemblies that are easily removed and repositioned or rearranged to create a variety of different configurations. Thus, configuration 15 can easily be rearranged and reconfigured to configuration 20, and reversed again to configuration 15, or reconfigured to another desired configuration with relative ease. FIGS. 3 and 4 depict single rooms 25 and 30 of different size and shape that can be constructed and reconfigured as desired using system 10. The configurations in FIGS. 1-4 are not exhaustive and it is understood that there are countless space and room configurations and sizes that can be configured and reconfigured using system 10. The ease and simplicity of arranging a workspace, and of reconfiguring a workspace in an existing architectural space results from the use of a plurality of uniform and/or standardized components and preassembled panels that are easily connectable and disconnectable without the use of tools.

[00082] System 10 includes ceiling connectors 40, that are generally u-shaped connecting members 40. Ceiling connectors 40 are connected directly to a ceiling 17 of an architectural space 12. A plurality of ceiling connectors 40 are arranged in a grid 35 with uniform spacing between

connection points 44 in the grid 35 for telescopic posts 70 that will be connected thereto. Ceiling connectors 40 are the only components of the system that require the use of tools to install in the existing architectural space 12. Each of the ceiling connectors 40 have a plurality of connection locations 44, and in the described embodiment have three connection locations 44a, 44b and 44c. Connection locations 44a, 44b and 44c may comprise slotted openings to allow for adjustability of height of the telescopic posts 70. A length 42 is defined between the outer connection locations 44a and 44c on each connection member 40. Connection locations 44a and 44b and 44b and 44c have a generally identical, uniform distance 46 therebetween. Distance 46 is uniform and is one-half of length 42. Distance 46 may be in one non-limiting example be about 76.6 centimeters, which is the equivalent of about 2.6 feet. Distance 46 may be referred to herein as a single grid length. Other components, for example HVAC components may be connected to the ceiling connectors if desired.

[00083] Grid 35 may comprise a plurality of ceiling connectors 40 arranged in lateral and transverse rows 48 and 50, respectively. The spacing of the ceiling connectors 40 is such that the spacing for all connection points 44 is uniform. Thus, the spacing 52 between connection points 44 of adjacent ceiling connectors 40 in a lateral row 48 is the same as distance 46. Likewise, the spacing 54 between connection points 44 of adjacent ceiling connectors 40 in a transverse row 50 is the same as distance 46. Creating grid 35 with uniformly spaced connection locations provides for the use of assembled panels, door frames and other standardized components that are interchangeably connectable to the telescopic posts 70. The assembled panels and components are connectable without the use of tools resulting in easy, non-destructive installation and configuration of a workspace 11. Ceiling connectors 40 have a base member 56 with a pair of opposed, downwardly extending legs 58 and 60 in which the connection locations are defined. Base member 56 has a plurality of openings 62 through which fasteners 64 are inserted to connect the base member 56 to the ceiling 17 of the existing architectural space in which a workspace 11 is being configured and constructed.

[00084] System 10 may further comprise a plurality of telescopic posts 70. Telescopic post 70 comprises an outer member 72 with upper or first end 74 and lower or second end 76. A pair of connecting holes 75 are positioned at or near upper end 74. Telescopic post 70 comprises a body 78 with a plurality of arms 80 extending outwardly therefrom. A profile of body 78 may comprise a rectangular shaped body with the arms 80 extending outwardly from the corners thereof.

Crossbars 82 may be connected at the ends of arms 80. A clip engagement interface 84 may be defined at the ends of crossbars 82. Clip engagement interfaces 84 will cooperate with a plurality of different clip members to provide for the connection of assembled panels and frames to connect the panel assemblies and frames to telescopic posts 70. Clip engagement interfaces 84 may comprise a tip 86 that will connectively cooperate with panels and a flat surface 88 that will engage an inner surface of different clip members to be secured thereto.

[00085] Telescopic post 70 further comprises an inner member 90 that is slidingly and telescopically received in an interior of outer member 72. Inner member 90 has an upper end 92 and a lower end 94. Fastener holes 96 are defined at or near the upper end 92 of inner member 90. Fastener hole 96 is utilized to connect to ceiling connectors 40 with a pin 97 as further described herein. Inner member 90 has a plurality of openings 98 for fixing inner member 90 to outer member 72 at a desired height. A pin 100 may be used to extend through one of the openings 75 in outer member 72 into the desired opening 98 of inner member 90 to fix the telescopic post 70 at the desired height. Thus, the height of the telescopic post 70 can be adjusted to fit within an existing architectural space where the ceiling height can be, in a non-limiting example, anywhere from eight feet to as much as fourteen feet.

[00086] A foot 102 is positioned on a floor surface 104 of the existing architectural space. Foot 102 may have a washer 103 positioned therein and have a threaded connecting rod 105 extending upwardly therefrom. A plate 106 may be positioned in the interior of outer member 72 at the lower end thereof and fixed to outer member 72 of telescopic post 70 with fasteners extending into plate 106. Threaded rod 105 will extend upwardly from foot 102 into threaded plate 106. Rotation of the threaded rod 105 will urge the telescopic post 70 upwardly or downwardly depending upon the direction of rotation to generate a secure fit between the ground surface and ceiling for the telescopic post. A lower connecting element 107 with an outer profile identical to the outer profile of outer member 72 may be positioned over threaded rod 105. Additional adjustability is provided by the connection slots 44 in connection members 40 and by the ability to position the connecting pin 100 in either of the pair of vertically spaced connecting holes 75.

[00087] Telescopic posts 70 can be positioned in workspace 11 and connected to ceiling connectors 40 in a plurality of arrangements depending upon the desired configuration of the workspace to be constructed. A plurality of different clip members 119 that are interchangeably connectable to telescopic posts 70 may be utilized to create the desired configuration. The plurality

of clips may comprise, for example, flat clip members 120, panel clip members 122 and light clip members 124. The cross section in FIG. 14 shows one exemplary configuration but it is understood that others are possible. The cross section in FIG. 14 shows flat clip members 120 connected to three sides of telescopic post 70, and a panel clip member 122 connected to the fourth side. Other clip members, such as light clip members 124 that may be utilized to run wiring, lights, or other accessories.

[00088] Flat clip member 120 has a width 126 which is a uniform width for clip members 119. Each of the clip members 119 has a post connection interface that is securably connectable to telescopic post 70. Thus, flat clip member 120 may have a post connection interface 130 that comprises a pair of tines 132 with a length 134 having barbs 136 at or near the end thereof. Light clip members 124 are generally identical to flat clip members 120 but have a groove 125 in the center thereof for receiving a light 127, which may be a fluorescent or other light. Panel clip member 122 has a post connection interface 138 that may comprise tines 140 having a length 142 with barbs 144 at or near the end thereof. Flat clip post connection interface 130 cooperates with telescopic post 70 such that barbs 136 will engage tips 86. Likewise, barbs 144 on tines 140 of panel clip post connection interface 138 will engage tips 86. Thus, flat clip members 120, panel clip members 122 and light clip members 124 are interchangeably connectable to telescopic posts 70 so that a plurality of different configurations can be generated.

[00089] In the configuration of FIG. 14, an assembled panel, door frame or other component will be secured to and extend from panel clip member 122 while flat clip members 120 will serve as a terminating end. Panel clip member 122 has an outward facing panel connection interface 145 to cooperate and connect to panel assemblies, door frames and other components utilized in configuring and reconfiguring a workspace. Outward facing panel connection interface 145, which may be referred to also as a frame connection interface, may include a pair of spaced apart panel securing prongs, or securing members 146 extending from an outer surface 148 of panel clip member 122.

[00090] System 10 comprises a plurality of panel assemblies 149 that are connectable to telescopic posts 70 through panel clip members 122. Panel assemblies 149 are non-destructively removably connectable to telescopic posts 70, and may include single panel assemblies 150, double panel assemblies 152, curved panel assemblies 154, partially frameless panel assemblies 164 and fully frameless panel assemblies 166. The width of a single panel assembly 150 is

approximately a single grid length, and the width of a double panel assembly 152 is twice the width of a single panel assembly 150. The partially frameless panel assembly 164 and fully frameless panel assembly 166 are typically a single grid length. Reference to a single panel assembly, or single grid length panel assembly means a panel assembly with a width for connection to telescopic posts 70 connected at adjacent connection locations 44. Reference to a double panel assembly, or double grid length panel assembly means a panel assembly with a width for connection to telescopic posts 70 connected at connection locations 44 that are twice the length of a single grid length.

[00091] A plurality of frame members 169 are utilized to construct the frames for the various panel assemblies, and to construct sliding and swinging door frame assemblies. Frame members 169 may comprise, for example, a top frame member 170, a bottom frame member 172, and a vertical frame member 176. Panel assemblies 149 may also include a base member 174. A partially frameless panel assembly 164 will have a vertical frame member 176 along one side thereof, while a fully frameless panel assembly 166 has top and bottom frame members 170 and 172, but no vertical frame members 176 on either side. Vertical frame members 176 are configured to cooperate and connect with panel clip members 122 that are secured to telescopic posts 70 to connect the vertical frame members 176 to telescopic posts 70. The vertical frame members 176 are non-destructively detachably connected to panel clip members 122. As shown in the cross sections of the frame members in FIGS. 25-32, vertical frame members 176 may have a panel side interface 178 on the first side 180 thereof. A panel receiving channel 182 is included on panel side interface 178. Panel receiving channel 182 may have a plurality of grooves 184 for receiving gaskets therein to hold any panel that may be inserted into panel receiving channel 182. Circular openings 185 on panel side interface 178 of vertical frame member 176 will receive screws or other fasteners to connect bottom frame member 172 and top frame member 170 thereto.

[00092] A width 186 of vertical frame member 176 is generally the same as the width of the panel clip member 122. Panel side interface 178 likewise has opposed clip receiving channels 188. Modular clips which will be identified in more detail herein are received in opposed clip channels 188. A post side interface 190 of vertical frame member 176 includes a pair of post securement channels 192 for receiving securing prongs 146 that extend from panel clip member 122. Post securement channels 192 are sized to securely receive prongs 146 on panel clip 122. Prongs 146 and post securement channels 192 have a tongue-and-groove relationship so that panel assemblies

may be easily attached and detached from telescopic posts 70 without the use of any tools. Vertical frame member 176 has a length 194 that extends downwardly from a top of panel 150 to a lower end 196 thereof that is spaced upwardly from base member 174 to provide openings for wiring, plugs and other accessories. Post side interface 190 has a pair of alignment grooves 193 for receiving alignment squares 195 that will be inserted therein and into cooperating grooves on top frame member 170 and bottom frame member 172. Alignment squares 195 have legs 195a and 195b and are better seen in FIG. 42.

[00093] Top frame member 170 has panel side interface 202 and an upper profile or upper interface 204. Panel side interface 202 is like panel side interface 178 on vertical frame member 176 and thus includes clip receiving channels 188 and a panel receiving channel 182. Upper profile 204 has opposed plate receiving channels 206 configured to receive top plates 210 with a uniform securing configuration.

[00094] Top plate 210 has securing configuration 212 and is secured to top frame member 170. Securing configuration 212 comprises a pair of tines 214 with a space 216 therebetween. Tines 214 are inserted into and are secured by plate receiving channels 206. The bottom edge 220 of top plate 210 will engage a shoulder 222 on upper profile 204 of top panel frame member 170. Upper profile on top frame member 170 has channels 224 (referred to as 224a and 224b) that are shaped generally identical to channels 192 and are configured to receive a top frameless panel connector 310 that will be used to connect frameless panels together. Top frame member 170 has upstanding legs 225a and 225b. When assembled, top plates 210 and upstanding legs 225a and 225b define soffit receiving channels 223a and 223b. Top frame member 170 has alignment channels 221 to receive a leg of alignment squares 195.

[00095] Bottom frame member 172 has an upper or panel side interface 226 that is like panel side interface 178 on vertical panel frame member 176. Bottom frame member 172 has a lower plate 227 and a connecting plate 229 that defines cavity 231. Bottom frame member 172 has a threaded cavity 228 that will receive a threaded leveling rod 252. Bottom frame member 172 has a side profile with plate receiving channels 232 configured like plate receiving channels 206 on top panel frame member 170. Bottom frame member 172 has upper interior channels 233a and 233b and lower interior channels 235a and 235b for receiving bottom frameless panel connectors 312. Bottom frame member 172 has alignment grooves 241 to receive a leg of alignment squares 195, better seen in FIG. 42. Base member 174 is connected to bottom frame member 172 as more

clearly depicted in FIGS. 35 and 37.

[00096] A base plate 234 with securing configuration 236 is secured in plate receiving channels 232. Securing configuration 236 comprises a pair of tines 238 with a space 240 therebetween. Space 240 is identical to space 216 so that the securing configuration for base plate 234 and top plate 210 is identical and uniform. Base plate 234 will extend downwardly from bottom frame member 172 to engage a shoulder on base member 174 to create a smooth transition.

[00097] Base member 174 has a bottom panel 251 that will rest upon the floor surface 104 of the architectural space. Shoulders 253 are defined on the outer profile of base member 174 and may be engaged by base plate 234. Threaded leveling rod 252 will extend upwardly from a cavity 250 defined in base member 174 into threaded cavity 228 in bottom frame member 172. A nut is threaded onto a lower end of threaded leveling rod 252 in cavity 250. An adjustment nut 256 is fused to threaded leveling rod 252 above cavity 250. Rotation of adjustment nut 256 will raise and or lower bottom frame member 172 to allow the leveling of panel assemblies and the entire workspace configuration. Single panel assembly 150 has threaded leveling rods 252 at both left and right sides thereof. The double panel assembly 152 may have threaded leveling rods 252 at both left and right sides and in a center thereof.

[00098] Bottom frame member 172 has openings 260 in lower plate 227 to allow self-tapping screws 262 or other fasteners to pass through. The shank of fasteners 262 are inserted through openings 264 in connecting plate 229, and the heads of the fasteners will be larger than openings 264. This arrangement is better seen in FIG. 38 and FIG. 42. Fasteners 262 may be threaded into circular openings 185 on vertical frame member 176 to secure bottom frame member 172 to vertical frame members 176. A similar arrangement exists at the upper end of the panel. Thus, fasteners 262 will be inserted through openings 267 in top frame member 170 (FIG. 39) and threaded into circular openings 185 on vertical frame member 176. As a result of the connections of top and bottom frames 170 and 172 to vertical frame members 176, a completed panel assembly can be moved together. An assembled panel may be lifted by the panel extending between the top and bottom frame members 170 and 172, or by grasping top frame member 170 from the top, vertical frame members 176 on the sides, or any other lifting motion, and the screws 262, along with threaded leveling rods 252 will keep the entire panel assembly together for installation at a desired location in a workspace.

[00099] System 10 also includes a plurality of modular clips 270 with tines 272 having barbs

274 at the ends thereof. Tines 272 are configured to cooperate with clip receiving channels 188 on all of top, bottom, and vertical frame members 170, 172 and 176. Modular clip 270 has modular clip channels 280. Modular clip channels 280 allow for wires and other accessories to pass there through. Modular clip channel 280 is configured to cooperate with and receive a gap filler 282 that has tines 284 with barbs at the ends thereof. The gap fillers 282 will provide a seamless aesthetic appearance and will also cover any wiring or other accessories in the modular clip channel. Modular clip channels 280 are also configured to receive and secure a variety of different types of panels, for example, acoustic panels.

[000100] A prefabricated single panel assembly 150 is shown in FIG. 15. Assembled single panel assembly 150 has a frame comprised of top frame member 170, vertical frame members 176, bottom frame member 172 and base member 174. Single panel assembly 150 also includes a center panel 300, which may be a glass panel 300, and a pair of acoustic panels 302. Glass panel 300 is received in panel receiving channels 182 of top frame member 170 and bottom frame member 172 in vertical frame member 176. Acoustic panels 302 which only extend over a portion of the length of vertical frame member 176 are received in modular clip channels 280. A gap filler 282 may be inserted in the modular clip channel 280 where acoustic panel 302 does not extend. Assembled double and curved panel assemblies 152 and 154 are shown in FIGS. 16 and 17. Assembled single, double, and curved panel assemblies 150, 152 and 154 may be moved as an assembly, such that no further assembly is required onsite. Assembled panels 150, 152 and 154 will include at least top, bottom, and vertical frame members 170, 172 and 176 along with base member 174. Assembled panels may also include acoustic panels 302 and gap fillers 282.

[000101] Partially frameless and fully frameless panel assemblies 164 and 166 are shown in FIGS. 22 and 23 and include a center panel and at least top and bottom frame members 170 and 172, and base member 174. The frame for partially frameless panel assembly 164 also includes a vertical frame member 176, while the frame for the fully frameless panel assembly 166 includes only top and bottom frame members 170 and 172, along with base member 174. Partially frameless and fully frameless panel assemblies 164 and 166 include a top frameless panel connector 310 that is a generally L-shaped bottom frameless connector 312 with a hook 314 extending downwardly therefrom. A bottom frameless panel connector 316 is a generally u-shaped connector 318 with legs 322 and curved hooks 320 and 324 extending from the connecting beam 326 of the u-shaped connector 318. FIGS. 22, 23, 40 and 41 show the connections to the

frameless panels using top and bottom frameless connectors 310 and 316. L-shaped connectors 312 are positioned adjacent both of legs 225a and 225b of top frame member 170, such that a hook 314 of each top frameless panel connector 310 is received in channels 224a and 224b. Connectors 310 are fixed with screws to top frame member 170. One of connectors 310 will extend outwardly past an end of the top frame member 170 to which it is connected, and the other connector 310 will be set back from the same end. The connector 310 that is set back inwardly from the end of top frame member 170 may be referred to as connector 310a, and the extending connector as connector 310b. Set back connector 310a has a hook 336 fixed thereto and extending connector 310b has a latch 330 with triangular shaped catch 332 fixed thereto. Frameless panel assemblies are brought together, and a latch 330 with triangular shaped catch 332 connected to an adjacent frameless panel will be pivotable and will be received over hook 336.

[000102] A latch plate 338 is fixed to lower plate 227 of bottom frame member 172 at an end thereof on the frameless side of the partially and fully frameless panels 164 and 166. Latch plate 338 has a latch 330 with triangular shaped catch 332 and receiving hook 336. A bottom frameless panel connector 316 is inserted into an end of bottom panel frame member 172 so that legs 322 are received in channels 233a and 235a and extend outwardly therefrom. The bottom frameless panel connector 316 is inserted into the bottom frame member 172 on an adjacent partially or fully frameless panel 164 or 166 so that legs 322 are received in channels 233b and 235b thereof. When connected, the bottom frameless panel connectors 316 of frameless panels will be received in the corresponding channels 233a, 235a, 233b and 235b of the adjacent bottom frame member and the triangular catch will be received over hook 336. A partially frameless panel assembly 164 may be positioned adjacent another partially frameless panel 164 or may be positioned adjacent and connected to a fully frameless panel assembly 166. In the case where a fully frameless panel assembly 166 is utilized, partially frameless panels 164 will be positioned adjacent both frameless sides of the fully frameless panel assembly 166.

[000103] System 10 may also include a sliding door assembly 157 which comprises sliding door frame assembly 156 and sliding doors 158. Sliding door frame assembly 156 comprises a sliding door horizontal frame member 340, sliding door vertical frame members 342, and a sliding door floor track 344. Sliding doors 158 are comprised of door panel frame members 348 and door panels 350, which may be glass or other desired panels. Sliding door horizontal frame member 340 has a pair of plate receiving channels 352 which may be identical to channels 206 and thus are

configured to cooperate with and to receive top plates 210.

[000104] Sliding door horizontal frame member 340 includes a pair of upstanding legs 354 extending upward from an upper plate 356. Top plate 210 may be inserted into channels 352 and will define a soffit receiving channel 357. A door side interface 358 of horizontal frame member340 comprises door slide channels 360 and 362 in which doors 158 are slidingly received. One of sliding doors 158 will be fixed while the other will have a handle 363 connected thereto in any manner known in the art. The sliding door to which the handle 363 is connected will slide in its door slide channel 360 or 362. Horizontal frame member 340 has a pair of alignment grooves 364 for receiving a leg of an alignment square 195. Sliding door horizontal frame members 340 will be attached to sliding door vertical frame members 342 with cleats 366. This is explained in more detail below with reference to FIGS. 63 and 65-67. Sliding doors 158 may be referred to as sliding doors 158a and 158b, with sliding door 158a being slidable, and sliding door 158b being fixed.

[000105] Sliding door vertical frame members 342 have a post side interface 370 with securing channels 372 defined therein. Securing channels 372 are like channels 192 on vertical frame members 176 for receiving prongs 146 on panel clip member 122. Thus, sliding door vertical frame members 342 are configured to connect to panel clip members 122 attached to telescopic posts 70. The door side interface of vertical frame members 342 comprises opposed door slide channels 376 and 378 in which sliding doors 158 are received. Sliding door vertical frame member 342 has a pair of alignment grooves 379 to receive a leg of the alignment squares 195 that are received in alignment groves 364 of horizontal frame member 340. Floor track 344 is secured by engagement with the sliding door vertical frame members.

[000106] Sliding doors 158 comprise door panel frames 348 with a door panel interface 380. Door panel interface 380 comprises opposed outer channels 382 and a center channel 384. Center channel 384 will receive door panel 350 which may be a glass or other desired panel. Outer channels 382 may receive panels such as acoustic panels 302 and may have gap fillers 282 inserted into any portion of outer channels 382 in which no panel is received. Door panel frame 348 has circular openings 385 for receiving threaded screws. Door panel frame 348 has a door frame interface 386 that is configured to be received and to slide indoor slots 360 and 362 of sliding door horizontal frame member 340, and to be received in opposed door slots 376 and 378 of opposed sliding door vertical frame members 342. A frame cap 387 is defined on door frame interface 386.

Door panel frames 348 will be placed along the top, bottom and both sides of door panel 350 and may be referred to as 348t, 348b, and 348s. Screws 392 will be inserted through cap 387 in door panel frames 348t and 348b and threaded into circular openings 385 in both of door panel frames 348s. Alignment squares 195 may be inserted into alignment grooves 389 at the connection points of the top, side, and bottom frame members 348.

[000107] Because sliding door frame assembly 156 may be three grid lengths wide, moving an assembled sliding door frame assembly 156 as a unit may not be possible in elevators and stair wells. As a result, sliding door frame assembly 156 may be assembled on-site, as opposed to being installed as a completed assembly. However, because the horizontal frame member 340 and vertical frame members 342 are aligned with alignment squares 195 and connected with cleats 366, no fasteners or tools are needed for assembly.

[000108] Telescopic posts 70 will be placed at desired locations for the sliding door frame assembly 156. The telescopic posts 70 will have a panel clip member 122 affixed thereto which will be secured to post side interface 370 of sliding door vertical frame members 342 by inserting prongs 146 on panel clip member 122 into securing channels 372. Sliding door horizontal frame member 340 will be secured to sliding door vertical frame members 342 with cleats 366, which are generally L-shaped cleats with spring loaded detents 368. Cleats 366 have legs 366a and 366b with detents 368a and 368b. Sliding door horizontal frame member 340 has cleat channels 394 for receiving legs 366a and sliding door vertical frame members 342 has cleat channels 395 for receiving legs 366b. Detents 368a will be received in openings 396 in sliding door horizontal frame member 340, and detents 368b will be received in openings (not seen) in a lower plate 398 of cleat channels 395. Access to detents 398b is through openings 397 in sliding door vertical frame members 342. Alignment squares 195 may be received in alignment slots 399 in horizontal frame members 340 and 401 in vertical frame members 342. Sliding door 158a will slide along door slide 388 and fixed door 158b will be received in fixed door slot 390. Sliding doors 158 may be preassembled as described above and positioned in sliding door frame assembly 156 after sliding door frame assembly 156 has been secured to telescopic posts 70.

[000109] Swinging door assembly 159 comprises swinging door frame assembly 160 and swinging door 162. Vertical frame members 176 are used to construct swinging door frame assembly 160. Swinging door frame assembly 160 has sidelights 400 with a periphery 402. Periphery 402 includes a top 404, a bottom 406 and sides 408 and 410 of side lights 400. Sidelights

400 are bounded on the top 404, bottom 406, and sides 408 and 410 with vertical frame members 176. Sides 408 will be referred to as sides 408a and 408b. Vertical frame member 176 at sides 410a and 410b will be connected to a telescopic post 70 in the manner as previously described, namely by receiving prongs 146 on a panel clip member 122. Vertical frame members 176 at sides 408a and 408b will have door jamb 414 secured thereto. A top clip mount 412 will be secured at the top 404. Top clip mount 412 will extend from side 410a to 410b and will be secured to vertical frame members 176 at both of sides 410a and 410b with fasteners that extend through top clip mount 412 into fastener holes 185 of vertical frames members 176. Top clip mount 412 has upstanding legs 416 and a plate receiving channel 418 like plate receiving channel 206. A top plate 210 will be inserted into plate receiving channel 418 to define a soffit receiving channel 420.

[000110] Door jamb 414 for swinging door 162 has a door interface 422 which will engage door 162 at the top 424 and first and second sides 426 and 428 thereof. Door 162 has a lower end 430. Door jamb 414 has an outward facing interface with prongs 434 extending therefrom. Prongs 434 will be received in the vertical frame members 176 on sides 408a and 408b of sidelights 400 to secure door jamb 414 thereto. Prongs 434 will extend upwardly through an opening defined in top clip mount 412 at the top of door 162. A door panel 350 will be received in center channel 384 and an acoustic panel and gap fillers 282 may be placed in outer channels 382. A plurality of fastener holes 438 are defined in door jamb 414. Fasteners 440 may be inserted through top clip mount 412 and threaded into fastener holes 438 in door jamb 414 at sides 426 and 428 of door 162.

[000111] A threshold 442 may be fixed to door jamb 414 at the bottom thereof with fasteners 440 extending through threshold 442 into openings 438. Threshold 442 will extend across the swinging door frame assembly 160 between sides 410a and 410b and may also be connected to vertical frame members 176 at each of sides 410a, 410b, 408a, and 408b of sidelights 400 with fasteners extending therethrough into holes 185 in vertical frame members 176. Swinging door frame assembly 160, which includes sidelights 400, door jambs 414, top clip mount 412 and threshold 442 is a frame assembly that can be assembled and moved as a unit for installation in a workspace configuration and securement to telescopic posts 70. Assembled swinging doors 162 can be hingedly connected to the door jamb 414 and the entire assembly 159, which includes swinging door frame assembly 160 and swinging door 162 can be secured to a telescopic post as a fully assembled unit. Swinging doors 160 are assembled in the same manner as sliding doors

158.

[000112] Referring now to FIG. 20, a pair of assembled single panels 150 and an assembled double panel 152 are shown. Soffit panels 448 extend upwardly from the tops of the assembled panels 150 and 152. As shown in FIGS. 57 and 58, a soffit clip mount 452 is connected between adjacent telescopic posts 70 with soffit connectors 454. Soffit connectors 454 are generally L-shaped connectors and are pinned to telescopic posts 70. Specifically, soffit connectors 454 are pinned utilizing pins that extend through the openings in inner member 90 of telescopic posts 70. Soffit connectors 454 are connected with screws or other fasteners to soffit clip mount 452. Soffit clips 450 are secured to soffit clip mounts 452. Soffit clips 450 comprise a generally flat outer panel 456 with tines 458 having barbs for 460 thereon extending inwardly therefrom extend between adjacent telescopic posts 70 in which soffit panels 448 are ultimately received.

[000113] Soffit clip mounts 452 comprise top plate 462, a bottom plate 464, upwardly extending legs 466 and downwardly extending legs 468. Soffit clip mount 452 has clip receiving channels 470 that cooperate with and securely receive tines 458 on soffit clips 450 to secure soffit clips 450 thereto. Clip receiving channels 470 are configured like plate receiving channels 206. When soffit clips 450 are secured to soffit clip mount 452 a soffit receiving channel 472 is defined. As seen more clearly in FIGS. 56 and 59, soffit panels 448 are received in soffit receiving channels 472. An acoustic, insulation or other material 474 may be received in the space between opposed soffit panels 448. Soffit panels 448 may comprise PET (Polyethylene terephthalate). Mass loaded vinyl or other acoustic panels 473 may be positioned adjacent the soffit panels 448 and insulation, such as sheep's wool 474 may be positioned between the mass loaded vinyl panels. The acoustic panels 473 may be friction fit between the legs 58 and 60 of ceiling connectors 40. Likewise, the acoustic panels 473 may be friction fit between upstanding legs 466 on soffit clip mounts 452 and between the upstanding legs 225 of top plate 210. Soffit panels 448 are received in soffit channels 223 defined by top plate 210 and top panel frame member 170. Soffit panels 448 will be received in the soffit channels defined at the tops of assembled panels and assembled door frames. The embodiments described show only one soffit clip mount between the tops of the assembled panels and the ceiling. However, it is understood that more than one can be used if the ceiling height of the architectural space so demands.

[000114] As described herein, system 10 comprises a plurality of standard component parts and standard assemblies that can be configured and reconfigured in any existing architectural space.

The only custom, or bespoke part needed is in the case in which the size of the space is not exactly the size of the grid, leaving a space that is not accurately sized for one of the standard panels. In that case, a dummy panel is utilized.

[000115] Dummy panel 480 comprises a pair of opposed outer panels 482 which may be, for example, a medium density fiberboard, and an inner fill material 484 comprised, for example, of sheep's wool positioned between outer panels 482. The closeout frame 486, which may be a u-shaped closeout frame 486, is positioned at a closeout end 487 of the dummy panel and will securely engage a wall of the existing architectural space. The dummy panel will be pressed against the wall of the existing structure to help maintain stability of the dummy panel. The opposed end of the dummy panel 480 may have a panel clip member 122 affixed thereto with screws or other fasteners. Panel clip member 122 will be secured to a telescopic post 70 as previously described herein. A top clip mount 412 may be secured to an upper end 488 of dummy panel 480 and top plates 210 secured thereto in the manner described herein. Soffits and soffit clips will be cut to the appropriate width to allow for soffits to extend from the top of the dummy panel to the ceiling of the existing architectural space.

[000116] System 10 as described comprises a plurality of assembled panels and door frames that are movable and installable to provide for the creation of an initial workspace configuration 10 that can be easily transformed into any desired workspace. Once an existing architectural space has been cleared, ceiling connectors 40, in one implementation, will be connected directly to the ceiling of the architectural space. No dropped ceilings are used with system 10.

[000117] Referring to FIG. 1, workspace 15 comprising a plurality of rooms of different shapes and sizes has been created using system 10. In the initial configuration, the layout of the room, or workspace is determined, so that the location of the telescopic posts 70 can be identified. Once the configuration is determined a telescopic post 70 will be connected to a ceiling connector 40. Typically, the construction will start with a corner support post, for example, corner support post 70d in FIG. 3 will be connected to a ceiling connector at the desired location. Panels 152b and 150b can be releasably secured to corner support post 70d by inserting the prongs 146 on panel clips 122 into the channels 192 on the vertical frames 176 of panel assemblies 152b and 150b. Support posts 70c and 70e can then be connected to ceiling connectors 40, and the prongs of support posts 70c and 70e inserted into the channels 192 on assemblies 152b and 150b respectively. Panel 152c can then be secured to support post 70e, and panel assembly 150a secured to support

post 70c. This process continues until the configuration is complete. It may be necessary to apply a small amount of pressure to make the final connection of a panel assembly to a support post. For example, if all panel assemblies and all support posts are in place in the configuration of FIG.3, it may require some pressure to secure panel assembly 152a to support posts 70a and 70b.

[000118] Reconfiguration from workspace 15 to workspace 20 is easily accomplished by disconnecting telescopic posts, disconnecting the telescopic posts from connected panel assemblies or door frames, and reconfiguring as desired. The room configurations shown in FIGS. 3 and 4 may be used for description. To re-configure from room configuration 500 to room configuration 550 the process simply requires disconnecting telescopic posts 70a, 70b, 70h and 70j. Typically, a corner, or end support post 70 will be disconnected to begin the reconfiguration process. In one implementation, the corner post 70a will be disconnected from its ceiling connecter 40 prior to the disconnection of others. Once the corner support post 70a is disconnected, it can be easily detached from both panel assemblies 152a and 159, simply by applying a separating force. The separating force is applied by simply pulling in a generally horizontal direction on the post 70a to withdraw the prongs 146 from channels 192. A swinging door 162 may stay connected to swinging door frame assembly 160 as it is moved. After the telescopic post 70a is disconnected, panels 152a and 159 can simply be pulled away from posts 70b and 70j, respectively. Posts 70b and 70j can then be disconnected and pulled away from panels 150a and 154, respectively. Panel 154 can then be pulled from post 70h, which can thereafter be disconnected from the ceiling connector to which it is attached and pulled away from panel 152e. Panel 152e can be pulled away from post 70g, and the sliding door assembly 157 installed as depicted in FIG. 4. The sliding door assembly 157 can be constructed on-site, and fully assembled sliding doors 158 installed in sliding door frame assembly 156. The process can be reversed to recreate room configuration 500 or can be arranged in any desired fashion. The configurations of both of FIGS. 1 and 2 show the use of multiple panel assemblies 149, dummy panels 480 and sliding and swinging door assemblies 157 and 160. No tools or special equipment is needed to create a configuration once the ceiling connectors have been connected to the ceiling.

[000119] Embodiments include:

[000120] Embodiment 1. A system for reconfigurably arranging a workspace in an existing architectural space comprising a plurality of ceiling connectors directly connectable to a ceiling of the existing architectural space; a plurality of vertically adjustable support posts supportable on a

floor surface and connectable to the ceiling connectors, the adjustable support posts defining a plurality of clip engagement interfaces; a plurality of clip members interchangeably securable to the clip engagement interfaces of the adjustable support posts, the clip members comprising at least; a flat clip having a flat outer surface and a post connection interface that is securable to any of the clip engagement interfaces; and a panel clip member, the panel clip member having a post connection interface that is connectable to any of the clip engagement interfaces on the adjustable support posts, and having an outward facing panel connection interface connectable to a plurality of assembled panel assemblies; and a plurality of assembled panel assemblies connectable to the panel connection interface of the panel clip members.

[000121] Embodiment 2. The system of embodiment 1, the ceiling connectors having a plurality of spaced apart connection locations thereon, wherein the distance between connection locations on a ceiling connector is a single grid length, and wherein the ceiling connectors are arrangeable on the ceiling so that the distance between adjacent connection locations is a single grid length throughout the grid.

[000122] Embodiment 3. The system of either of embodiments 1 or 2, wherein the panel assemblies comprise: a plurality of differently sized panel assemblies, the panel assemblies sized to connect to adjacent adjustable support posts that are either a single or double grid length apart.

[000123] Embodiment 4. The system of any of embodiments 1-3, the panel assemblies comprising at least single grid length panel assemblies, double grid length panel assemblies, curved panel assemblies and door frame panel assemblies.

[000124] Embodiment 5. The system of any of embodiments 1-4, the panel assemblies having a panel connection interface and a post side interface, the post side interface of the panel assemblies being releasably securable to the adjustable support posts.

[000125] Embodiment 6. The system of any of embodiments 1-5, wherein the panel assemblies are releasable from the adjustable support posts by applying a separating force to one or both of the adjustable support posts or the panel assembly secured thereto.

[000126] Embodiment 7. The system of embodiment 6, the separating force comprising a horizontal pulling force applied to either of the panel assembly or the adjustable support to which the panel assembly is connected.

[000127] Embodiment 8. A method of reconfigurably arranging a workspace in an existing architectural space comprising: arranging a plurality of ceiling connectors on a ceiling of the

architectural space, the ceiling connectors defining a grid of uniformly spaced connection locations; placing a plurality of support posts in desired locations in the existing architectural space; telescopically extending the support posts; connecting the support posts to a ceiling connector at one of the connection locations; and removably securing panel assemblies with first and second sides to at least some of the plurality of support posts.

[000128] Embodiment 9. The method of embodiment 8, wherein the panel assemblies comprise a plurality of panel assemblies of different standard sizes, each of the panel assemblies having post side interfaces on the first and second sides thereof, the post side interfaces being spaced to connect to adjacent telescopic posts connected at the uniformly spaced connection locations.

[000129] Embodiment 10. The method of either of embodiments 8 or 9, wherein the distance between the uniformly spaced connection locations comprises a single grid length, and wherein the panel assemblies comprise single grid length panel assemblies, double grid length panel assemblies, door frame panel assemblies and curved panel assemblies.

[000130] Embodiment 11. The method of any of embodiments 8-10, further comprising: disconnecting at least some of the support posts from the ceiling connectors; detaching the panel assemblies from the disconnected support posts; repositioning the support posts in the workspace; extending the repositioned support posts upwardly to connect to the ceiling connectors; and removably securing panel assemblies to at least some of the repositioned support posts.

[000131] Embodiment 12. The method of any of embodiments 8-11, wherein the support posts have prongs extending therefrom and the panel assemblies have channels for receiving the prongs, the removably securing step comprising inserting the prongs on the support posts in the channels on the panel assemblies.

[000132] Embodiment 13. The method of any of embodiments 8-12, comprising: positioning a first support post at a desired location; telescopically extending the first support post; connecting the first support post to a ceiling connector; releasably securing the first side of a first panel assembly to at least one side of the first support post; positioning a second support post adjacent the second side of the first panel assembly; releasably securing the second side of the first panel assembly to the second support post; telescopically extending the second support post; and connecting the second support post to a ceiling connector.

[000133] Embodiment 14. The method of embodiment 13, further comprising: releasably securing the first side of a second panel assembly to the second support post; positioning a third

support post adjacent the second side of the second panel assembly; telescopically extending the third support post; connecting the third support post to a ceiling connector; and repeating the releasably securing, positioning, telescopically extending and connecting steps for a plurality of panel assemblies and support posts to achieve a desired configuration.

[000134] Embodiment 15. A system for reconfigurably arranging a workspace in an existing architectural space comprising: a plurality of ceiling connectors directly attached to the ceiling, the ceiling connectors each having a plurality of spaced apart connection points; a plurality of vertically adjustable support posts positioned on a floor surface, and telescopically adjusted to extend to and be connected to the plurality of ceiling connectors, the support posts defining a plurality of clip engagement interfaces; a plurality of clip members secured to the support posts at the clip engagement interfaces, each support post having at least one of a flat clip member and a panel clip member connected thereto, the flat clip member having a flat outer surface and the panel clip member defining an outward facing frame connection interface; and a plurality of assembled panel assemblies, the assembled panel assemblies being removably secured to the panel clip members.

[000135] Embodiment 16. The system of embodiment 15, wherein the ceiling connectors are connected in lateral and transverse rows to create a grid on the ceiling, and wherein the distance between adjacent connection locations is the same throughout the grid.

[000136] Embodiment 17. The system of either of claims 15 or 16, the panel assemblies comprising at least a single grid panel assembly, a double grid panel assembly, and a door frame panel assembly.

[000137] Embodiment 18. The embodiment of any of claims 15-17, the panel assemblies further comprising at least two partially frameless panel assemblies having a vertical frame member on a first side thereof and having a frameless side with no vertical frame member, wherein the second side of the partially frameless panels are connected to a frameless side of an adjacent partially or fully frameless panel.

[000138] Embodiment 19. The system of any of embodiments 15-18, the frame connection interface comprising a pair of outwardly extending prongs, and wherein the vertical frame members of each of the assembled panels has channels for securely receiving the prongs on the panel clip frame interface.

[000139] Embodiment 20. The system of any of embodiments 15-19, wherein the panel

assemblies are releasably and interchangeably connected to the support posts.

[000140] Thus, it is seen that the systems, kits and methods of the present invention readily achieve the ends and advantages mentioned as well as those inherent therein. While certain preferred embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described for purposes of the present disclosure, numerous changes in the arrangement and construction of parts and steps may be made by those skilled in the art, which changes are encompassed within the scope and spirit of the present invention.

[000141] Thus, it is seen that the systems, kits and methods of the present invention readily achieve the ends and advantages mentioned as well as those inherent therein. While certain preferred embodiments of the invention have been illustrated and described for purposes of the present disclosure, numerous changes in the arrangement and construction of parts and steps may be made by those skilled in the art, which changes are encompassed within the scope and spirit of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A system for reconfigurably arranging a workspace in an existing architectural space comprising:

a plurality of ceiling connectors directly connectable to a ceiling of the existing architectural space;

a plurality of vertically adjustable support posts supportable on a floor surface and connectable to the ceiling connectors, the adjustable support posts defining a plurality of clip engagement interfaces;

a plurality of clip members interchangeably securable to the clip engagement interfaces of the adjustable support posts, the clip members comprising at least;

a flat clip having a flat outer surface and a post connection interface that is securable to any of the clip engagement interfaces; and

a panel clip member, the panel clip member having a post connection interface that is connectable to any of the clip engagement interfaces on the adjustable support posts, and having an outward facing panel connection interface connectable to a plurality of assembled panel assemblies; and

a plurality of assembled panel assemblies connectable to the panel connection interface of the panel clip members.

2. The system of claim 1, the ceiling connectors having a plurality of spaced apart connection locations thereon, wherein the distance between connection locations on a ceiling connector is a single grid length, and wherein the ceiling connectors are arrangeable on the ceiling so that the distance between adjacent connection locations is a single grid length throughout the grid.

3. The system of claim 2, wherein the panel assemblies comprise:

a plurality of differently sized panel assemblies, the panel assemblies sized to connect to adjacent adjustable support posts that are either a single or double grid length apart.

4. The system of claim 2, the panel assemblies comprising at least single grid length panel assemblies, double grid length panel assemblies, curved panel assemblies and door frame panel assemblies.

5. The system of claim 1, the panel assemblies having a panel connection interface and a post side interface, the post side interface of the panel assemblies being releasably securable to the adjustable support posts.

6. The system of claim 5, wherein the panel assemblies are releasable from the adjustable support posts by applying a separating force to one or both of the adjustable support post or the panel assembly secured thereto.

7. The system of claim 6, the separating force comprising a horizontal pulling force applied to either of the panel assembly or the adjustable support post to which the panel assembly is connected.

8. A method of reconfigurably arranging a workspace in an existing architectural space comprising:

arranging a plurality of ceiling connectors on a ceiling of the architectural space, the ceiling connectors defining a grid of uniformly spaced connection locations;

placing a plurality of support posts in desired locations in the existing architectural space;

telescopically extending the support posts;

connecting the support posts to a ceiling connector at one of the connection locations; and

removably securing panel assemblies with first and second sides to at least some of the plurality of support posts.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the panel assemblies comprise a plurality of panel assemblies of different standard sizes, each of the panel assemblies having post side interfaces on the first and second sides thereof, the post side interfaces being spaced to connect to adjacent telescopic posts connected at the uniformly spaced connection locations.

10. The method of claim 8, wherein the distance between the uniformly spaced connection locations comprises a single grid length, and wherein the panel assemblies comprise single grid length panel assemblies, double grid length panel assemblies, door frame panel assemblies and curved panel assemblies.

11. The method of claim 8, further comprising:

disconnecting at least some of the support posts from the ceiling connectors;

detaching the panel assemblies from the disconnected support posts;

repositioning the support posts in the workspace;

extending the repositioned support posts upwardly to connect to the ceiling connectors; and

removably securing panel assemblies to at least some of the repositioned support posts.

12. The method of claim 8, wherein the support posts have prongs extending therefrom and the panel assemblies have channels for receiving the prongs, the removably securing step comprising inserting the prongs on the support posts in the channels on the panel assemblies.

13. The method of claim 8, comprising:

positioning a first support post at a desired location;

telescopically extending the first support post;

connecting the first support post to a ceiling connector;

releasably securing the first side of a first panel assembly to at least one side of the first support post;

positioning a second support post adjacent the second side of the first panel assembly;

releasably securing the second side of the first panel assembly to the second support post;

telescopically extending the second support post; and

connecting the second support post to a ceiling connector.

14. The method of claim 13, further comprising:

releasably securing the first side of a second panel assembly to the second support post;

positioning a third support post adjacent the second side of the second panel assembly;

telescopically extending the third support post;

connecting the third support post to a ceiling connector; and

repeating the releasably securing, positioning, telescopically extending and connecting steps for a plurality of panel assemblies and support posts to achieve a desired configuration.

15. A system for reconfigurably arranging a workspace in an existing architectural space comprising:

a plurality of ceiling connectors directly attached to the ceiling, the ceiling connectors each having a plurality of spaced apart connection points;

a plurality of vertically adjustable support posts positioned on a floor surface, and telescopically adjusted to extend to and be connected to the plurality of ceiling connectors, the support posts defining a plurality of clip engagement interfaces;

a plurality of clip members secured to the support posts at the clip engagement interfaces, each support post having at least one of a flat clip member and a panel clip member connected thereto, the flat clip member having a flat outer surface and the panel clip member defining an outward facing frame connection interface; and

a plurality of assembled panel assemblies, the assembled panel assemblies being removably secured to the panel clip members.

16. The system of claim 15, wherein the ceiling connectors are connected in lateral and transverse rows to create a grid on the ceiling, and wherein the distance between adjacent connection locations is the same throughout the grid.

17. The system of claim 14, the panel assemblies comprising at least a single grid panel assembly, a double grid panel assembly, and a door frame panel assembly.

18. The system of claim 15, the panel assemblies further comprising at least two partially frameless panel assemblies having a vertical frame member on a first side thereof and having a frameless side with no vertical frame member, wherein the second side of the partially frameless panels are connected to a frameless side of an adjacent partially or fully frameless panel.

19. The system of claim 15, the frame connection interface comprising a pair of outwardly extending prongs, and wherein the vertical frame members of each of the assembled panels has channels for securely receiving the prongs on the panel clip frame interface.

20. The system of claim 15, wherein the panel assemblies are releasably and interchangeably connected to the support posts.