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(54) **PARTITION SYSTEM AND ACCESSORIES FOR THE USE THEREWITH**

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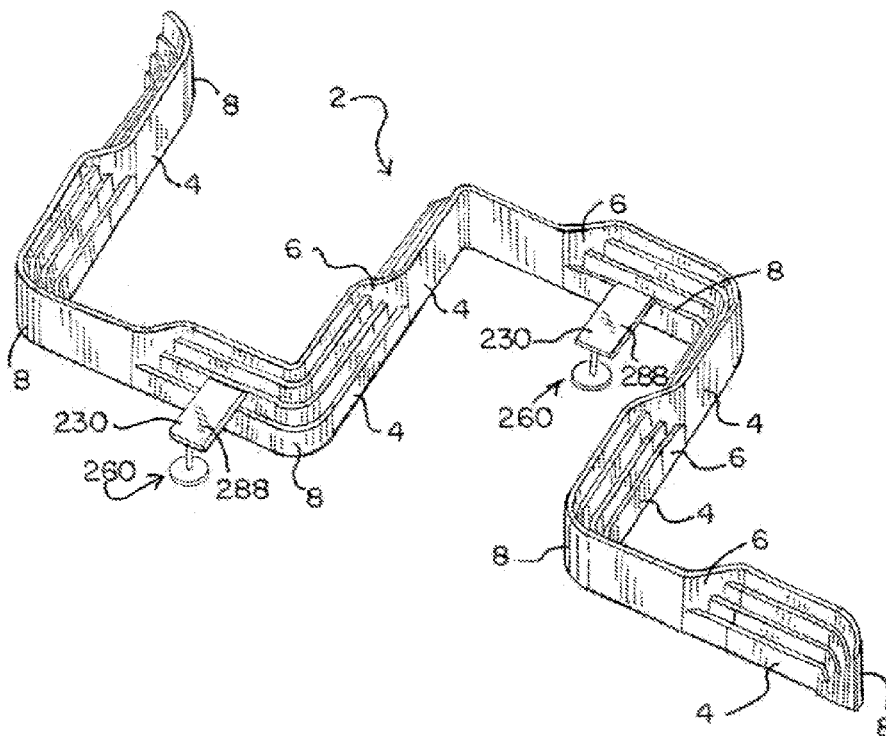
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(57)

ABSTRACT

A partition system includes various accessories that may be associated with a wall or base element. The accessories include without limitation a power strip, an adjustable shelf, various backdrops and a worksurface assembly. The wall element may be curved or linear in various embodiments. The wall element may include an upstanding wall or a channel, either or both of which are engaged by one or more accessories. In some embodiments, the accessories may be co-located at a single location, with one or more accessories accommodating the others with an expansion device.



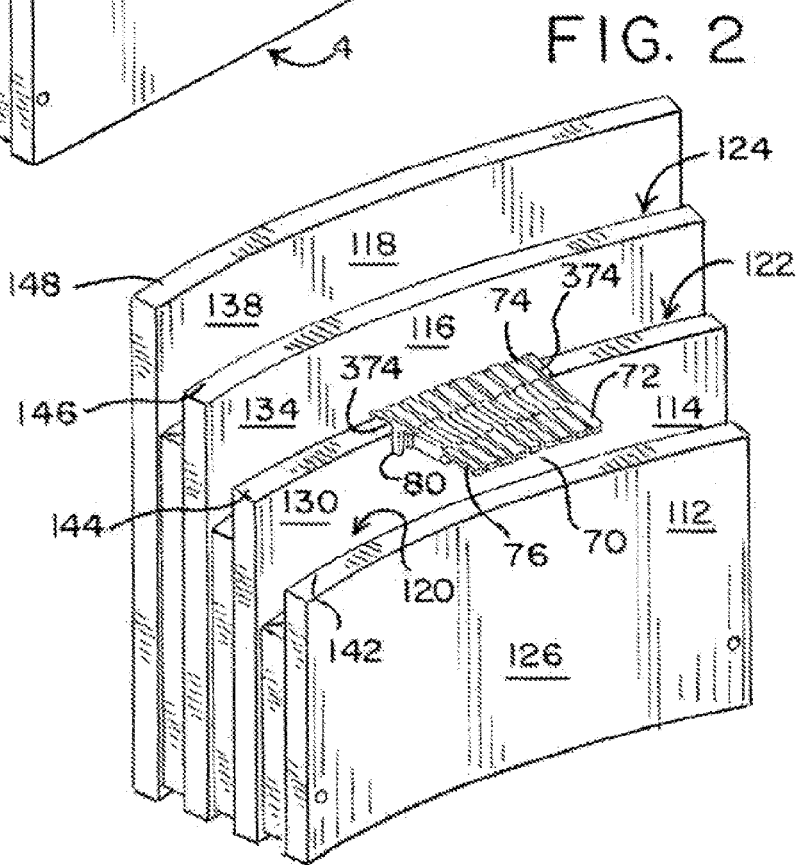
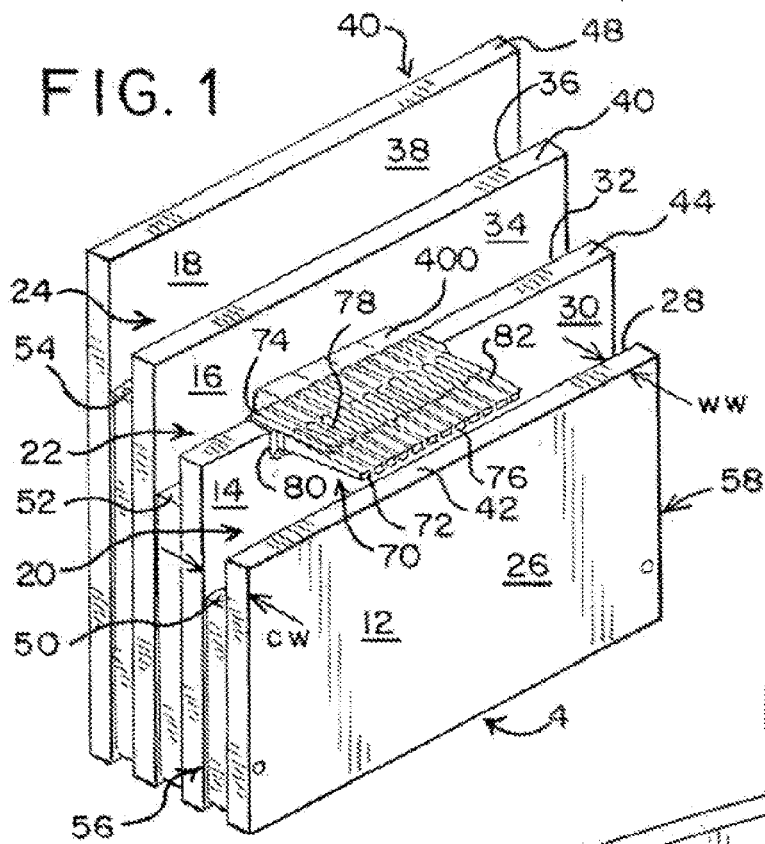


FIG. 4

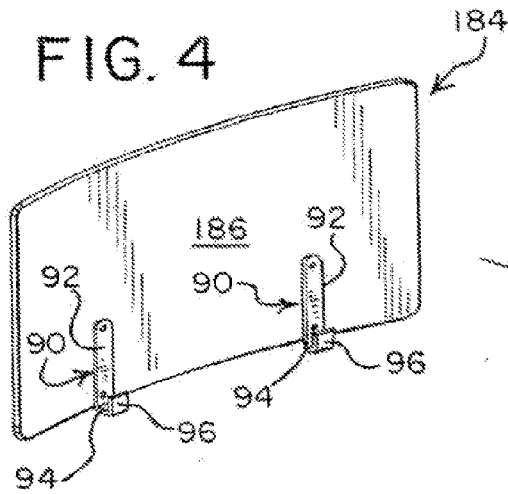


FIG. 6

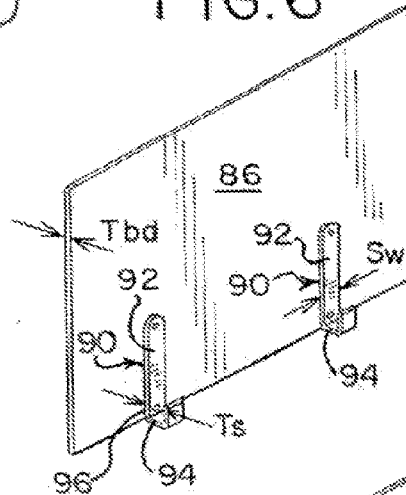


FIG. 3

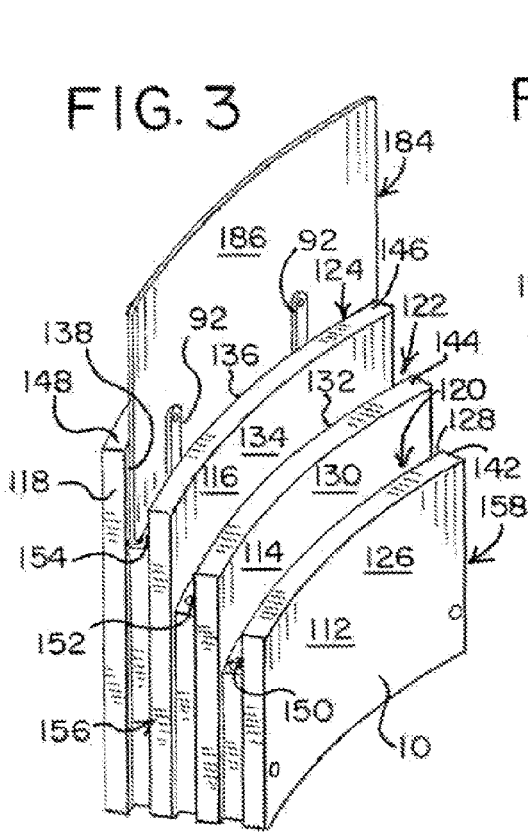
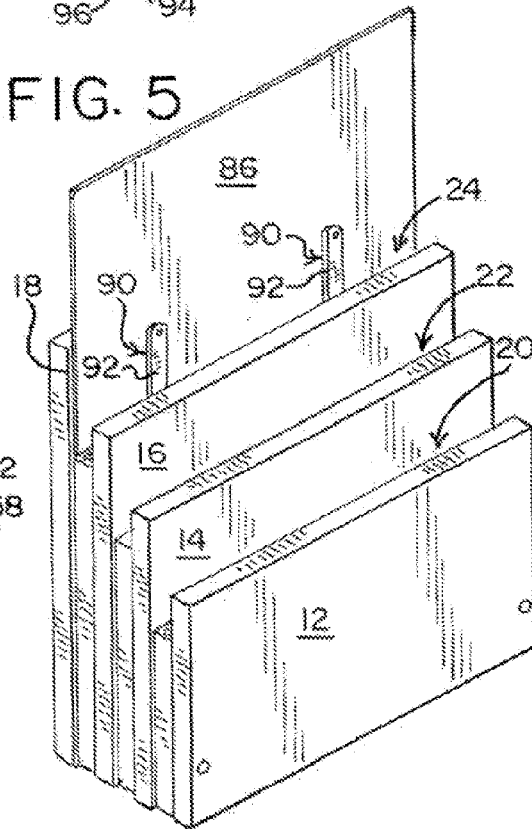


FIG. 5



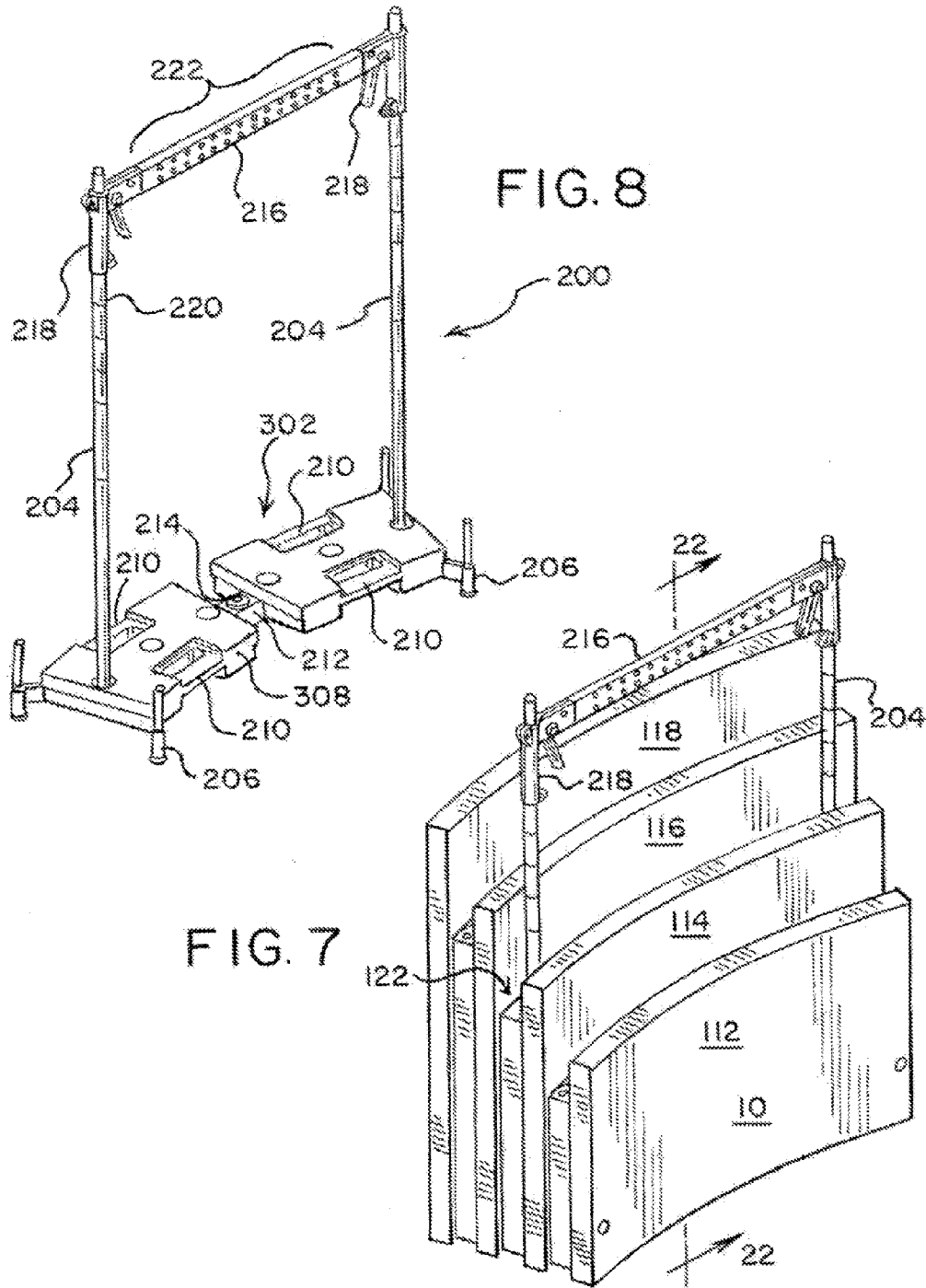


FIG. 8

FIG. 7

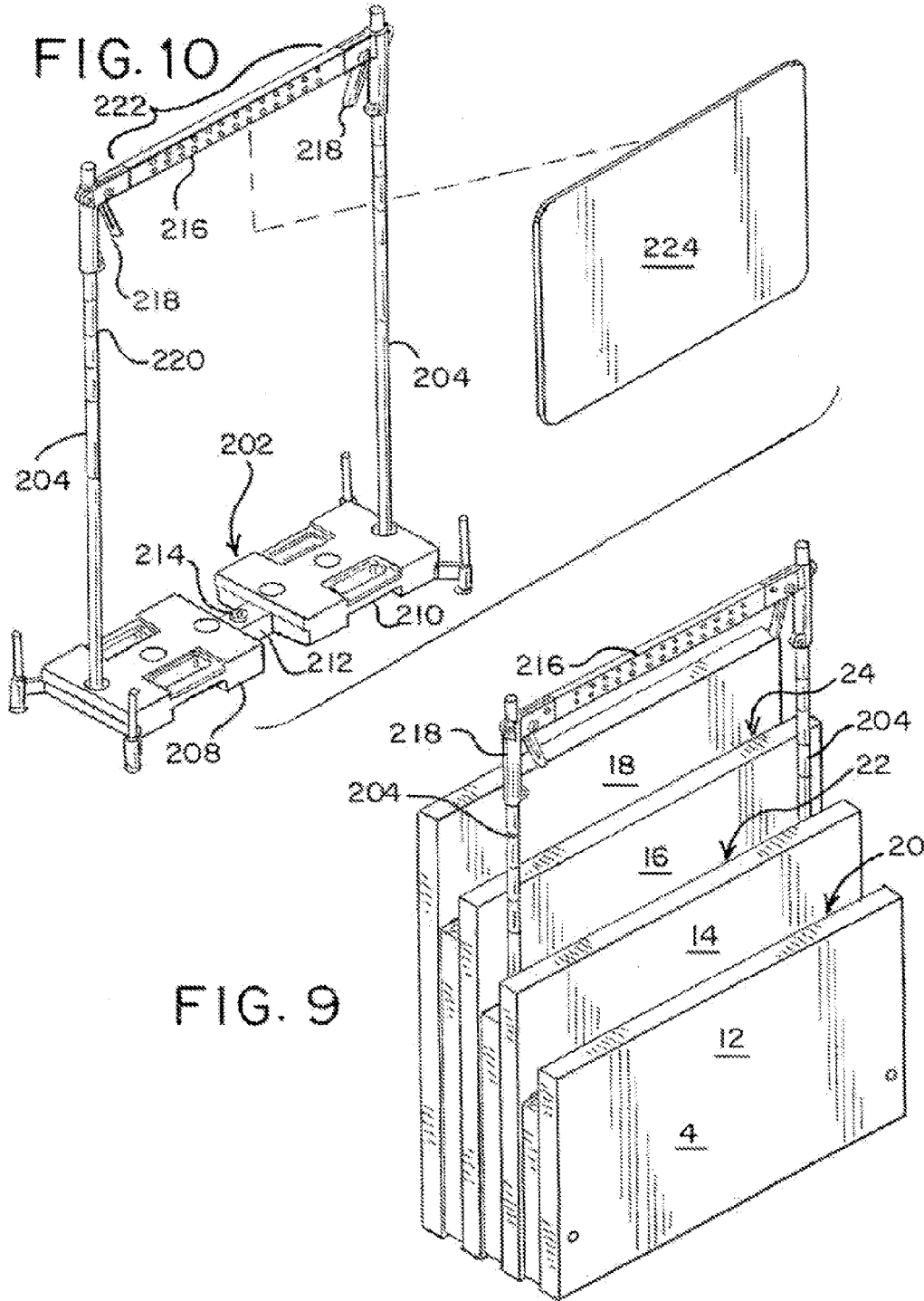


FIG. 11

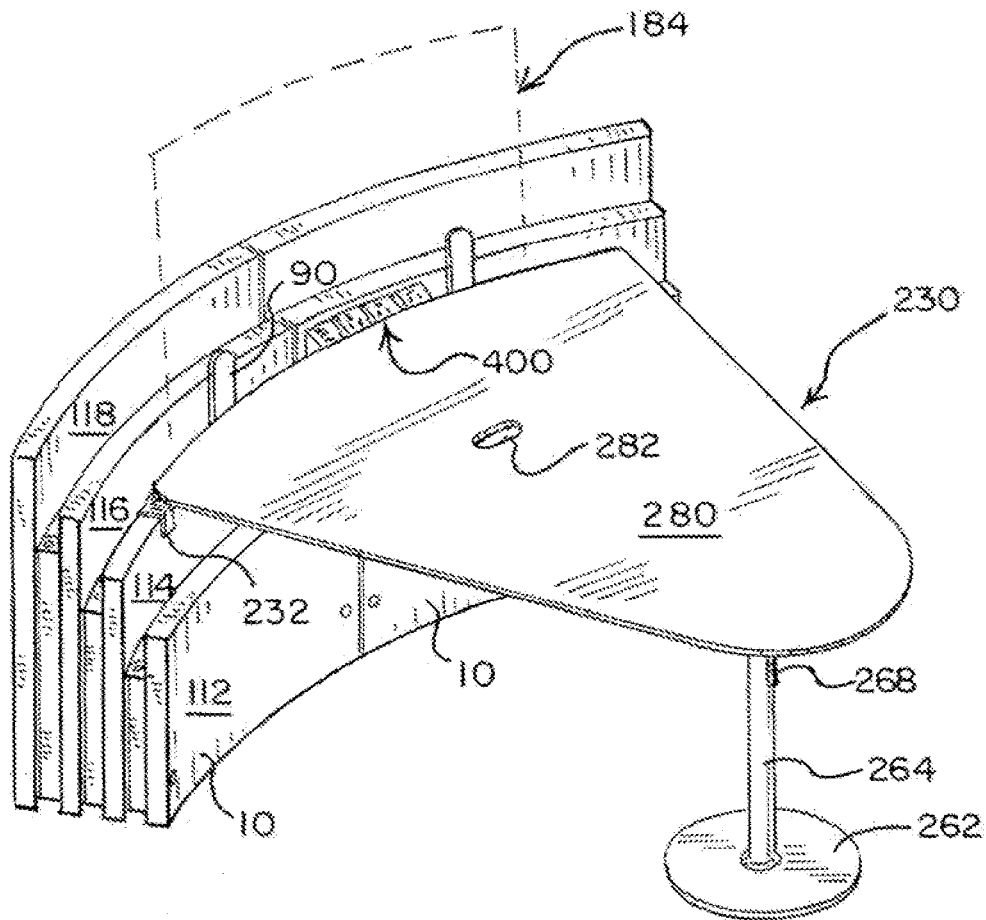


FIG. 12

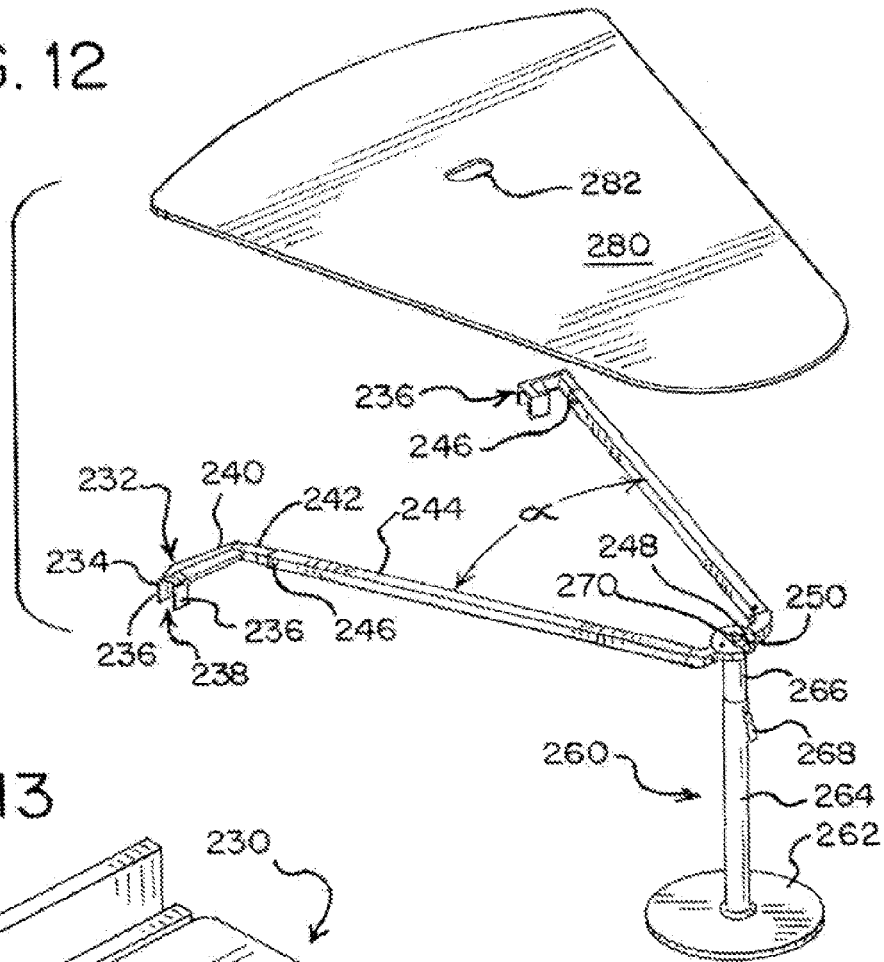
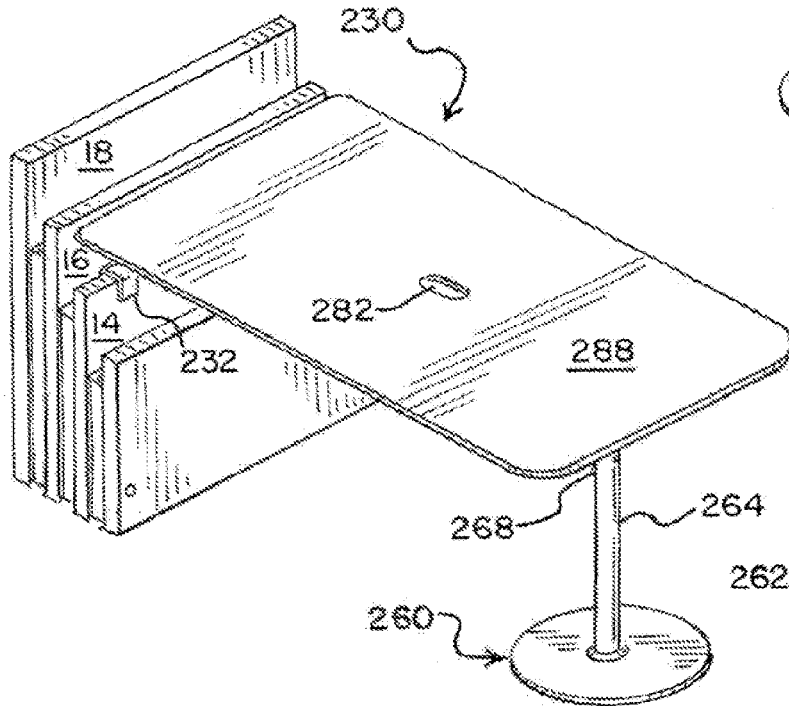
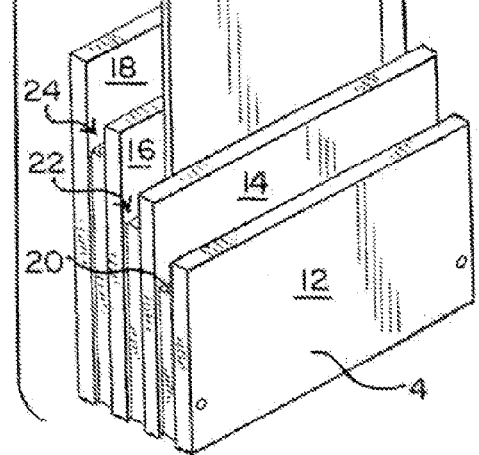
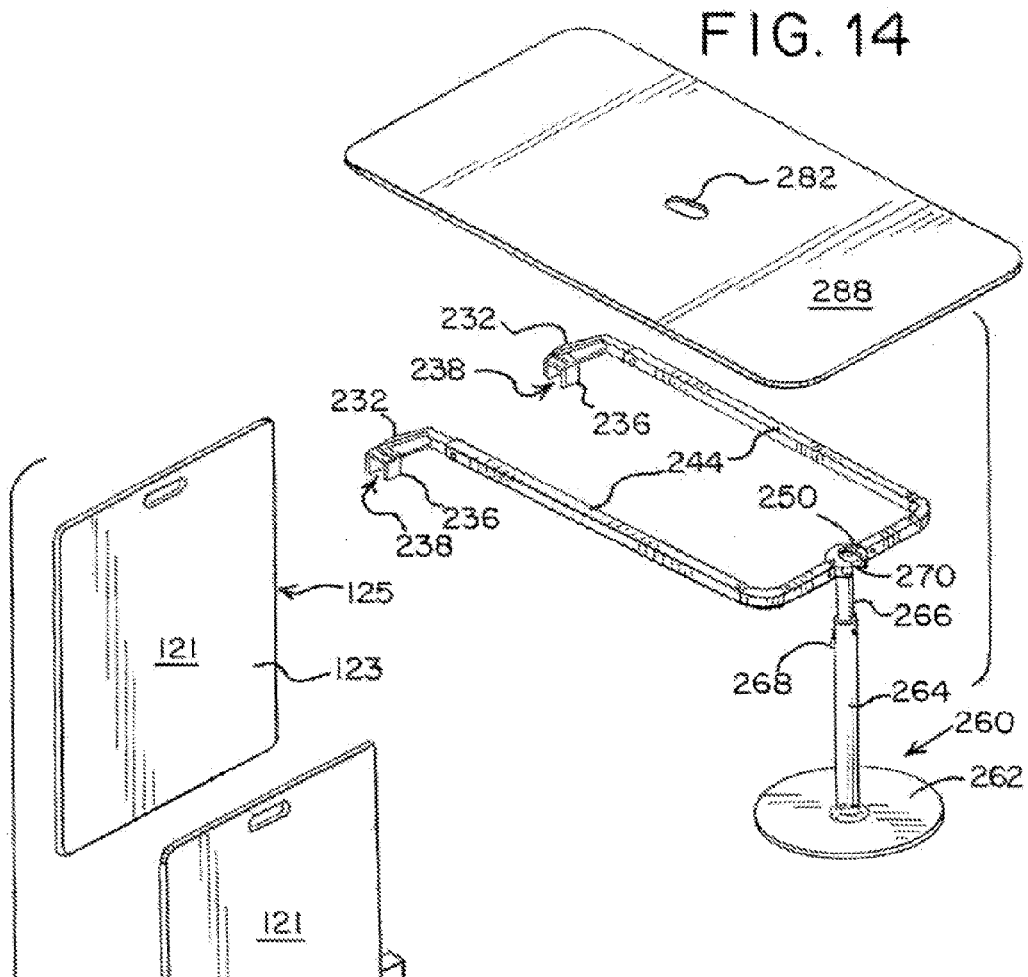


FIG. 13





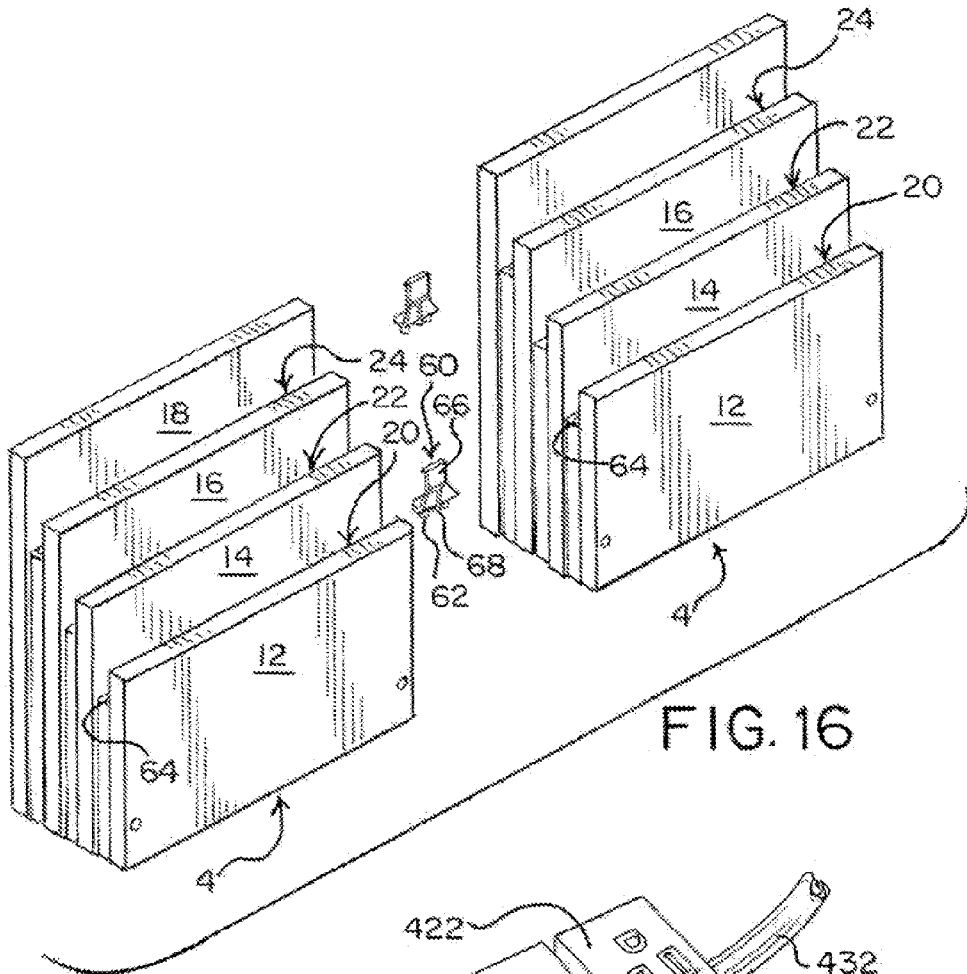


FIG. 16

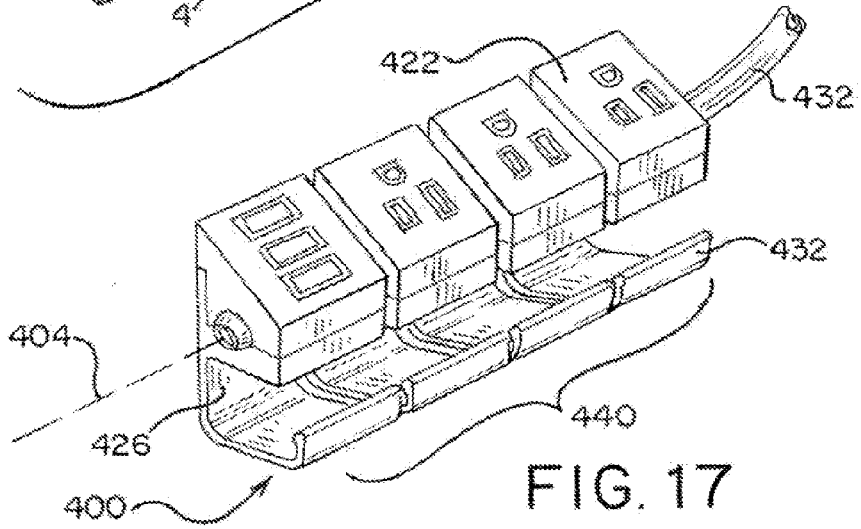
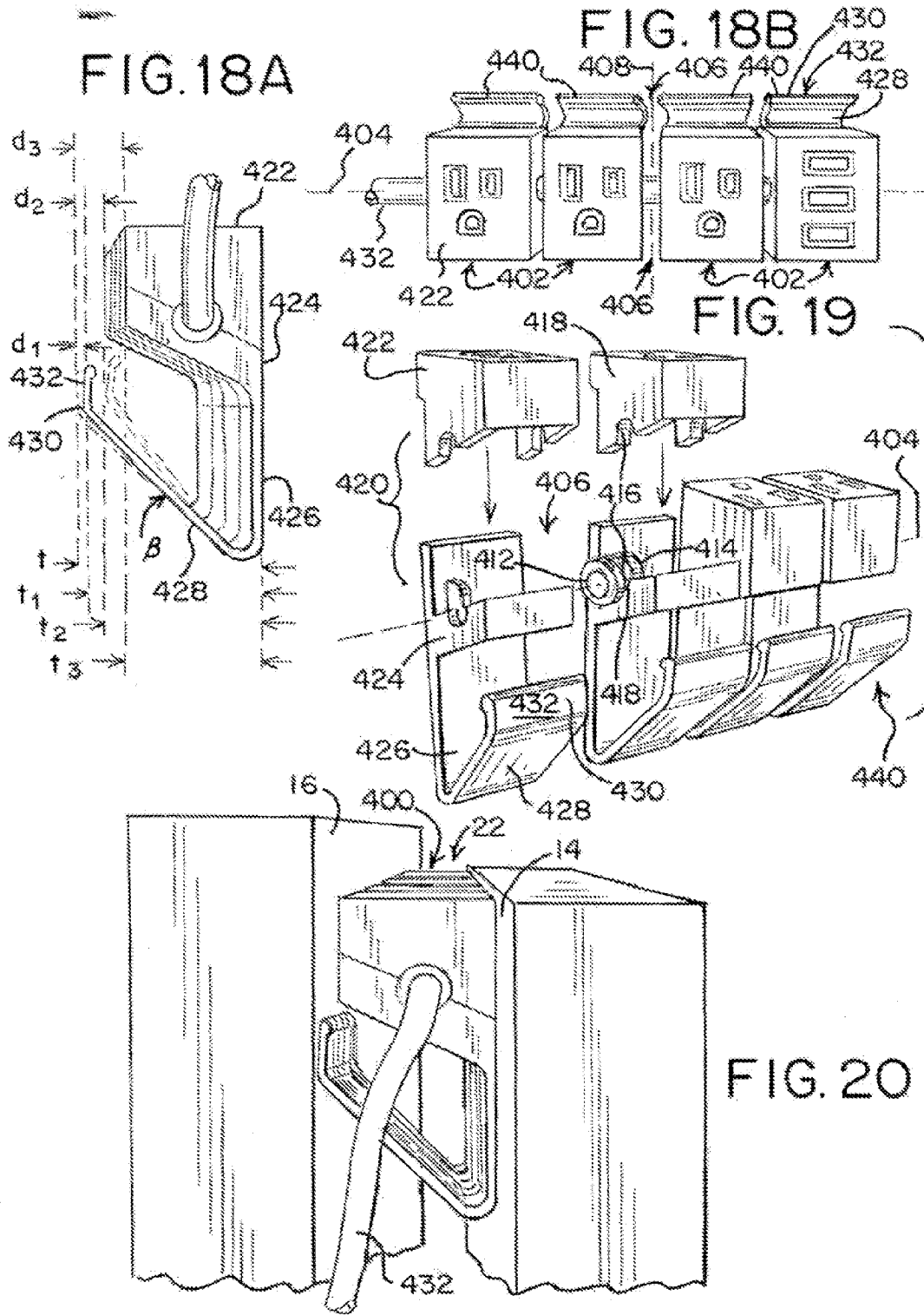


FIG. 17



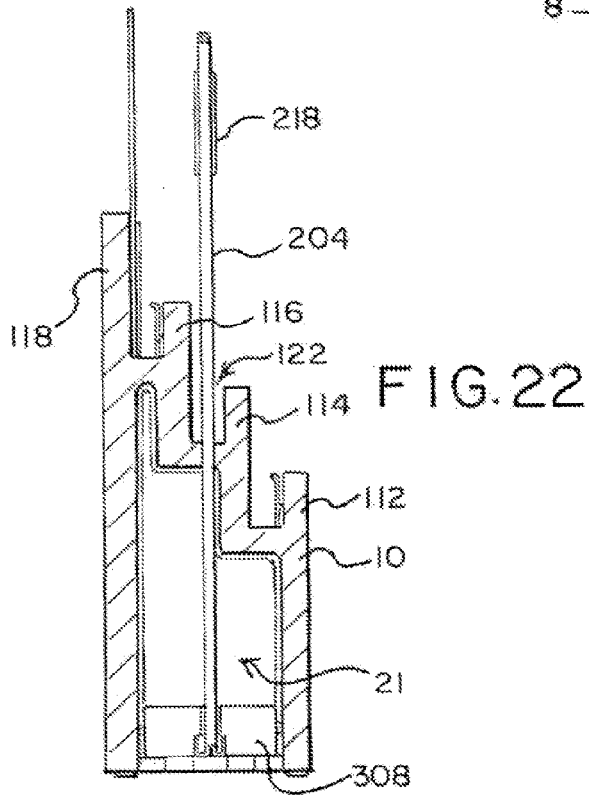
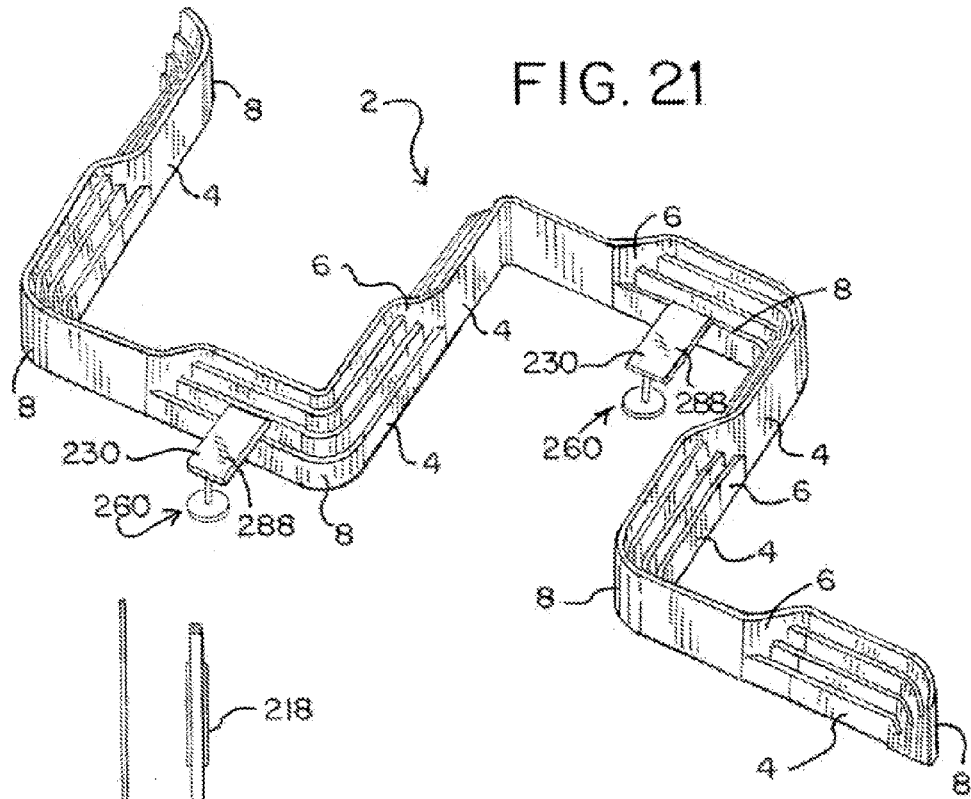


FIG. 23

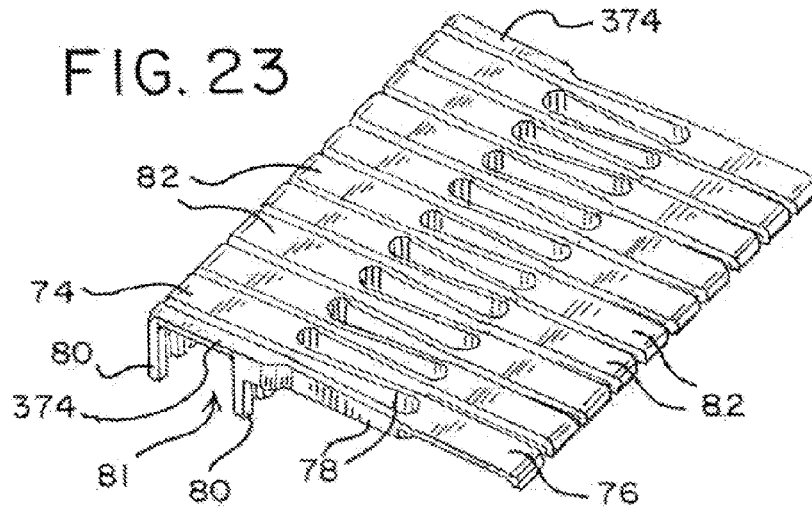


FIG. 24

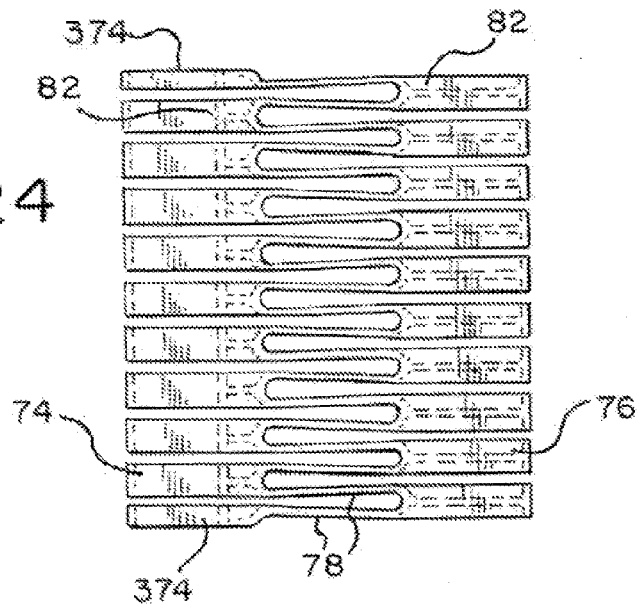


FIG. 26

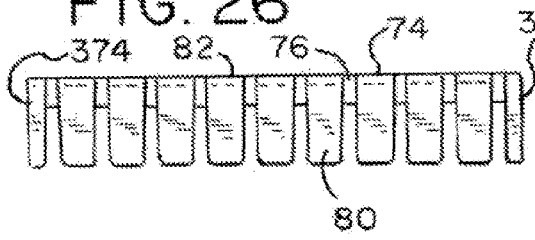


FIG. 25

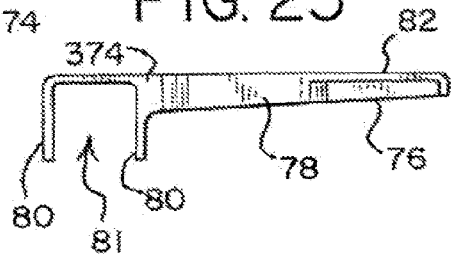


FIG. 27

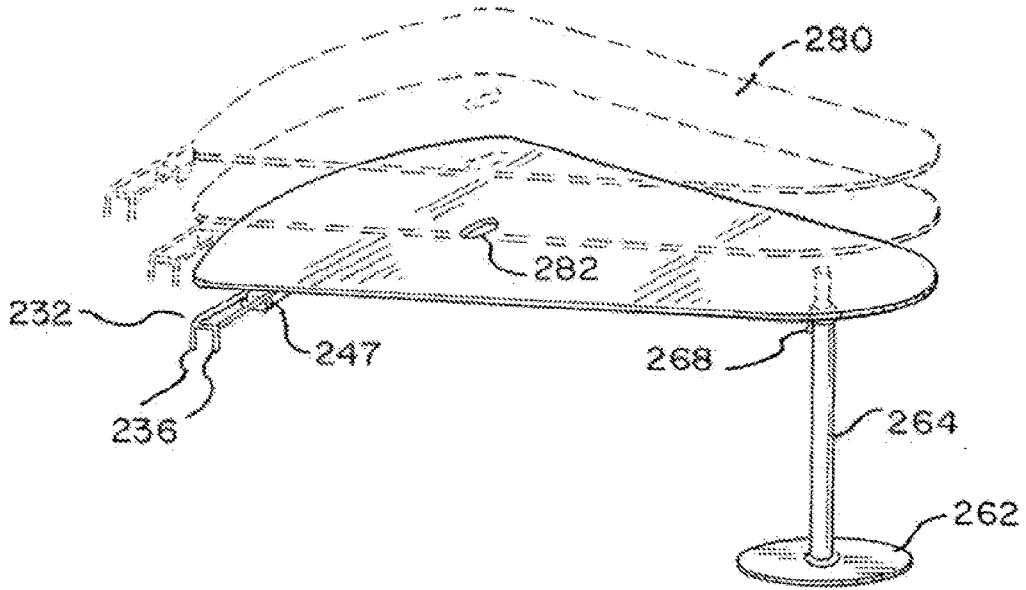
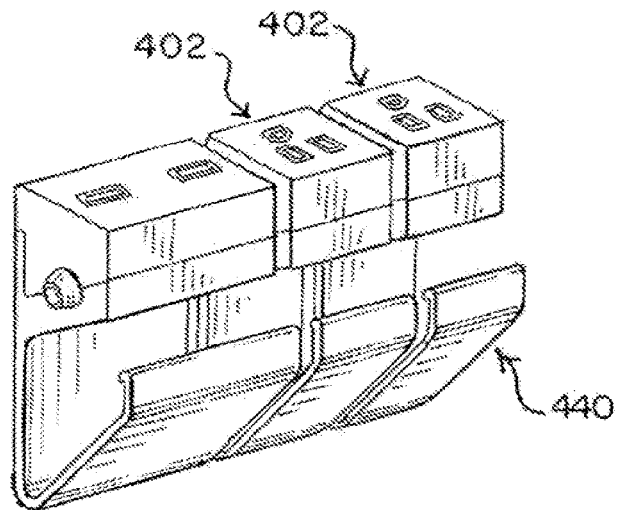


FIG. 28



PARTITION SYSTEM AND ACCESSORIES FOR THE USE THEREWITH

[0001] This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/011,359, filed on Aug. 27, 2013, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/693,489, filed Aug. 27, 2012, the entire disclosure of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention relates to a partition system, and in particular to various accessories that may be used therewith.

BACKGROUND

[0003] Partition systems, such as that disclosed in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2012/0159869, entitled "Partition System," the entirety of which is hereby incorporated herein by reference, have been developed to divide and define various workspaces. In some embodiments, the partition system includes a plurality of wall elements merging one into another. Some of the wall elements may be linear, while others may be curved. This variation in shape may make it more difficult to accommodate and support various furniture components and accessories thereon, including various worksurfaces, backdrops, shelving and storage arrangements, power supply and the like. In addition, some of the wall elements may be configured with one or more channels, which support the accessories. Often, such channels are capable of supporting only one furniture component or accessory at a particular location, thereby limiting the utility and reconfigurability of the system. Thus, the need remains for various accessories that may be adapted for use with curved and linear wall elements, and which may be used in combination at a common location.

SUMMARY

[0004] In one aspect, one embodiment of an accessory includes a power strip having a plurality of power modules disposed along a longitudinal axis. Each of the modules has a length defined along the longitudinal axis and a width defined transverse to the length. At least one flexible joint pivotally connects adjacent pairs of the power modules such that the adjacent pairs of power modules are pivotable relative to each other about an axis substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis. At least one of the power modules includes an expansion component, which is adjustable such that the width of at least one power module is variable. In various aspects, the power strip is disposed in an elongated channel of a base structure. The channel may be curved or straight.

[0005] In another aspect, one embodiment of an adjustable shelf includes a plurality of elongated supports each having a mounting portion disposed adjacent one end of the elongated support and an opposite distal end portion. Each of the elongated supports includes an upper support surface. A plurality of flexible joints connect the mounting portions and the distal end portions, wherein the plurality of elongated supports may be arranged in a linear or curved configuration.

[0006] In yet another aspect, one embodiment of a furniture assembly includes a base having a channel with a bottom and opposite side walls defining a width of the channel. A support bracket includes an upright portion and a base portion disposed in the channel. A backdrop is

coupled to the upright portion, wherein the base portion of the support bracket and the backdrop in combination have a thickness substantially equal to the width of the channel and engage the side walls of said channel such that the backdrop is removeably secured in the channel. In various embodiments, the channel may be straight or curved, with the backdrop also being straight or curved.

[0007] In yet another aspect, one embodiment of a furniture assembly includes a base having a wall with opposite sidewalls and an upper support surface. A claw defines a downwardly opening channel, which is received on the wall. A support member is coupled to the claw and extends laterally from the wall. A vertically adjustable leg supports the support member at a location laterally spaced from the base. A worksurface is supported by said support member. In various embodiments, the wall may be linear or curved.

[0008] In another aspect, a furniture assembly includes a base having a channel with opposite sidewalls defining a width and an upwardly opening mouth. A first auxiliary furniture component and a second auxiliary furniture component having an expansion device are disposed in the channel. The expansion device is adjustable such that a thickness of the first and second auxiliary furniture components in combination with the expansion device is substantially the same as the width of the channel, or alternatively, the thickness of the second auxiliary furniture component alone in combination with the expansion device is substantially the same as the width of the channel.

[0009] In yet another aspect, a furniture assembly includes a base defining an interior space and having an upper surface. A support stand includes a weighted base portion and a pair of spaced apart uprights extending upwardly from the weighted base portion. The weighted base portion and a portion of the uprights are disposed in the interior space of the base with said uprights extending upwardly through the upper surface. A cross bar is secured to, and bridges between, the uprights. The cross bar is adapted to support a media display, and is vertically adjustable along a length of the uprights. The base may be linear or curved.

[0010] The various aspects and embodiments provide significant advantages over other partition systems. For example and without limitation, the power strip, shelving arrangement, backdrop support and worksurface support may be used with both linear and curved base structures or wall elements. In this way, the furniture components, or accessories, are modular. In addition, the accessories may be used in combination at the same location, for example with the power strip positioned in alignment with and occupying the same space as one or more of the backdrop, shelving, and/or worksurface. Alternatively, the power strip, by way of the expansion device, may be used independently in the same space.

[0011] The foregoing paragraphs have been provided by way of general introduction, and are not intended to limit the scope of the following claims. The presently preferred embodiments, together with further advantages, will be best understood by reference to the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a linear wall element with an adjustable shelf applied thereto.

[0013] FIG. 2 is a perspective view of a curved wall element with an adjustable shelf applied thereto.

[0014] FIG. 3 is a perspective view of a curved wall element with a curved backdrop applied thereto.

[0015] FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the curved backdrop.

[0016] FIG. 5 is a perspective view of a linear wall element with a straight backdrop applied thereto.

[0017] FIG. 6 is a perspective view of a straight backdrop.

[0018] FIG. 7 is a perspective view of a curved wall element with a media support stand applied thereto.

[0019] FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the support stand shown in FIG. 7.

[0020] FIG. 9 is a perspective view of a linear wall element with a media support stand applied thereto.

[0021] FIG. 10 is a perspective view of the support stand shown in FIG. 9.

[0022] FIG. 11 is a perspective view of a curved wall assembly with a worksurface assembly supported thereon.

[0023] FIG. 12 is an exploded perspective view of the worksurface assembly shown in FIG. 11.

[0024] FIG. 13 is a perspective view of a linear wall assembly with a worksurface assembly supported thereon.

[0025] FIG. 14 is an exploded perspective view of the worksurface assembly shown in FIG. 13.

[0026] FIG. 15 is a linear wall element with a visualization board applied thereto.

[0027] FIG. 16 is an exploded perspective view of a pair of wall elements and a pair of connectors.

[0028] FIG. 17 is a perspective view of one embodiment of a power strip.

[0029] FIG. 18A is a side view of the power strip shown in FIG. 17, with the expansion device shown in three different positions.

[0030] FIG. 18B is a front view of the power strip shown in FIG. 17.

[0031] FIG. 19 is a partially exploded perspective view of the power strip shown in FIG. 17.

[0032] FIG. 20 is a side view of the power strip disposed in a channel of a wall element.

[0033] FIG. 21 is a perspective view of a partition assembly.

[0034] FIG. 22 is a cross-sectional view of the assembly shown in FIG. 7 taken along line 22-22.

[0035] FIG. 23 is a perspective view of an adjustable shelf.

[0036] FIG. 24 is a plan view of the adjustable shelf shown in FIG. 23.

[0037] FIG. 25 is a side view of the adjustable shelf shown in FIG. 23.

[0038] FIG. 26 is an end view of the adjustable shelf shown in FIG. 23.

[0039] FIG. 27 is a perspective view of the worksurface assembly shown in FIG. 11 at different elevations with the support members at different telescoping positions.

[0040] FIG. 28 is an alternative embodiment of a power strip.

various directions and portions of the wall element and furniture accessories coupled thereto as normally understood when viewed from the perspective of a user facing the wall element and interfacing with the accessories. It should be understood that the terms “mounted,” “connected,” “coupled,” “supported by,” and variations thereof, refer to two or more members or components that are joined, engaged or abutted, whether directly or indirectly, for example, by way of another component or member, and further that the two or more members, or intervening member(s) can be joined by being integrally formed, or by way of various fastening devices, including for example and without limitation, mechanical fasteners, adhesives, welding, press fit, bent-over tab members, etc. The term “plurality” means two or more. The terms “curved” and “linear” refer to the shape or configuration of a particular element or component in a plane view when being viewed from above, with “linear” being interchangeable with “straight.” It should be understood that the use of numerical terms “first,” “second,” “third,” etc., as used herein does not refer to any particular sequence or order of components; for example “first” and “second” auxiliary furniture components may refer to any sequence of such components, and is not limited to the first and second components of a particular configuration unless otherwise specified.

Wall Elements:

[0042] Referring to FIGS. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16 and 21, a partition system 2 is configured with a plurality of wall elements 4, 6, 8, 10 which may be arranged end-to-end in various configurations. The wall elements may be curved or linear elements 4, 10, or combinations thereof, and may include various transition and corner elements 6, 8. In one embodiment, the wall elements 4, 10 are configured as stepped element, which defines a plurality of walls 12, 14, 16, 18, 112, 114, 116, 118 arranged at different heights, and a plurality of channels 20, 22, 24, 120, 122, 124 arranged at different heights. Each of the walls 12, 14, 16, 18, 112, 114, 116, 118 has opposite sidewalls 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140 defining a width (WW) of the respective wall and an upper support surface 42, 44, 46, 48, 142, 144, 146, 148. Likewise, each of the channels 20, 22, 24, 120, 122, 124 has a bottom 50, 52, 54, 150, 152, 154 and opposite sidewalls 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138 defining a width (CW) of the channel. Pairs of walls define the channels therebetween, with the sidewalls of spaced apart walls corresponding to the sidewalls of the channel formed therebetween. In one embodiment, the wall elements are configured with four walls and three channels, although it should be understood that more or less walls and channels may be used. In various embodiments, the heights HW1, HW2, HW3, and HW4 of the walls 12, 14, 16, 18, 112, 114, 116, 118 are 42 inches, 35.5 inches, 29.00 inches and 22.5 inches respectively in one embodiment, and 41.625 inches, 35.312 inches, 29.00 inches and 22.69 inches respectively in another embodiment, while the height of the bottom 50, 52, 54, 150, 152, 154 of the channels HC1, HC2 and HC3 are 31.16 inches, 24.85 inches and 18.54 inches respectively, although other heights may be suitable. The walls, when configured with a worksurface component secured thereto, provide a worksurface at a counter height, a kitchen counter height, a work table height and a continental table height respectively. The depth of the channels (height of front wall to bottom of

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENTLY PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

General

[0041] The term “longitudinal” as used herein is intended to indicate a lengthwise direction, for example of a wall element, channel or wall. Similarly, the terms “front”, “side”, “back”, “forwardly”, “rearwardly”, “upwardly” and “downwardly” as used herein are intended to indicate the

channel) may be calculated, and is about 4.5 inches in one embodiment. In addition, the walls may have linear sides as shown, or may be tapered. The width (CW) of the channels **20, 22, 24, 120, 122, 124** is 2.00 inches, and preferably between 1 and 10 inches, while the width (WW) of the walls **12, 14, 16, 18, 112, 114, 116, 118** is also 2.00 inches, and preferably between 1 and 10 inches. It should be understood that other heights and widths may be suitable. Preferably, the widths of the walls are the same such that they are suited to support similar components, but varying widths may be employed. Likewise, the widths of the channels are the same to support similarly shaped and dimensioned components, but the widths may vary as deemed appropriate.

[0043] The wall elements **4, 6, 8, 10** have opposite end surfaces **56, 58, 156, 158**, which are abutted during assembly. Each wall element, otherwise referred to as a furniture “base,” may be made of EPP plastic. The wall elements may be configured with an interior space **21** formed therein, for example along a bottom of the wall element as shown in FIG. 22. Referring to FIG. 16, adjacent wall elements may be joined by one or more connector elements **60**. The connector elements are molded plastic in one embodiment, and include a pair of downwardly extending projections **62** that are received in openings **64** formed in the adjacent wall elements. The connector further includes an upwardly extending grippable portion **66**, or handle, which may be grasped by a user to facilitate installation and extraction of the connector. The connector further includes a septum **68** extending downwardly between the projections. The septum helps to locate the connector relative to the wall elements. The septum keeps the connector from twisting relative to the wall elements. The septum may be omitted in various embodiments. In one embodiment, a pair of connectors **60** joins adjacent wall elements in the uppermost and lowermost channels **20, 24, 120, 124**, although it should be understood that a connector may also be installed in an intermediate, or middle channel.

Adjustable Shelf:

[0044] Referring to FIGS. 1, 2 and 23-26, an adjustable shelf **70** is shown as including a plurality of elongated supports **72**, each having an upper support surface **82**. Each support **72** includes a mounting portion **74** formed at one end thereof and an opposite distal end portion **76**. In one embodiment, the mounting portion **74** is configured as a claw having a base and opposing arms **80** defining a downwardly opening channel **81**. The width of the channel **81** is sized to receive one of the walls **12, 14, 16, 18, 11, 114, 116, 118** with a snug fit. The distal end **76** is cantilevered away from the wall on which the shelf is mounted. The mounting portion and distal portion of each support are joined along an intermediate location between the mounting end and the distal free end with a flexible joint **78**. Each mounting portion, except a pair of bookend mounting portions **374**, are joined to a pair of distal end portions with a pair of flexible joints, and conversely, each distal end portion is joined to a pair of mounting portions with a pair of flexible joints. The mounting portions **374** are connected to a single distal end portion **76** via a flexible joint **78**.

[0045] In one embodiment, the flexible joint **78** is configured as a flexible strip that allows relative rotation about a vertical axis between the supports, with the either the mounting portions **74** or the distal end portions **76** being moved away from each other, depending on whether the

adjacent wall element is curved concavely or convexly, but with the strip resisting bending or flexing about a vertical axis. In this way, the supports **72** may be configured with their mounting portions forming a linear channel (FIG. 1) for engagement with a linear wall, or with the mounting portions forming a curved channel (FIG. 2) for engagement with a curved wall. In the latter configuration, the adjustable shelf forms a segment about a virtual center spaced from the shelf. The shelf may be made of ABS plastic.

Backdrop:

[0046] Referring to FIGS. 3-6, a backdrop **84, 184** includes a screen element **86, 186** and at least one support bracket **88**, and preferably a plurality of support brackets. The term “backdrop” refers to any type of screen or display, whether vertically self-supporting or supported by an internal or external frame. The backdrop may be made of wood, metal, plastic (e.g. acrylic), fiberglass, or other known and suitable materials, or combinations thereof, and may be covered (e.g., fabric) or uncovered. In one embodiment the backdrop is configured with an erasable whiteboard surface. The backdrop may function as a display surface for a projected image, whether from the front or back thereof. The backdrop may be planar (linear) **86** or curved **186**.

[0047] Each support bracket **88** includes a base portion **90** and an upright portion **92**. The base portion is configured as a U-shape, with a bottom **94** and a pair of upstanding leg portions **96**, one of which may be elongated to form the upright portion **92**. The backdrop is secured to the one or more support brackets with one or more fasteners. Alternatively, the backdrop may be secured to the support with adhesive, or interface by way of a groove or slit formed in the support. The backdrop **84, 184** may be secured to the upright **92** on an interior side above the bottom **94** of the base portion, or on an exterior side. In the latter configuration, the thickness of the support bracket (Ts) in combination with the thickness of the backdrop (Tbd) is substantially equal to the width (CW) of the channel, while in the first configuration, Ts is substantially equal to the width (CW) of the channel. The support brackets have a sufficiently small width (SW), in combination with the relatively large curvature of the channels **120, 122, 124**, e.g., about 77 inches in one embodiment, enabling one configuration of support bracket to be used with both the linear and curved wall elements.

[0048] Referring to FIG. 15, an alternative backdrop **121**, including for example opposite erasable marker and tackable surfaces **123, 125**, simply rests in the channel.

Support Stand:

[0049] Referring to FIGS. 7-10, a support stand **200** includes a weighted base portion **202, 302** and a pair of upstanding upright portions **204** extending upwardly from the base portion. The weight base portion includes in one embodiment a plurality of leveling feet **206** secured to a pair of interconnected ballast blocks **208, 308**. The leveling feet are configured as independently adjustable leveling glides. Each ballast block includes a pair of handles **210**, which may be gripped for moving the base portion. The ballast blocks **208, 308** may be filled with water, shot, or other appropriate and known ballast materials. The ballast blocks may be filled on site so as to facilitate handling and shipping between locations. The ballast blocks are joined by a bridge

element **212**, which includes a leveling bubble **214** visible to an installer. The installer may adjust the leveling glides **206** using the bubble to achieve a substantially level assembly. The base portion **202**, **302** and a lower portion of the uprights **204** are covered by a wall element **4**, **10**, which has an interior cavity shaped to receive the base portion and uprights. The uprights extend upwardly through an upper surface of the wall element, or base **4**, **10**, whether through a bottom of a channel as shown in FIGS. **7** and **9**, or through a wall. The base may be curved **302** (FIG. **8**) or linear **202** (FIG. **10**) so as to be accommodated by a curved (FIG. **7**) or linear (FIG. **9**) wall element **10**, **4**. The base portion may be made of steel.

[0050] A cross bar **216** is secured to and bridges between the uprights **204**. The cross bar is vertically adjustable along the uprights. For example, in one embodiment, a pair of locking clamps **218** are coupled to opposite ends of the cross bar. The locking clamps may be actuated between an unlocked and locked configuration, with a locking element acting as a brake providing friction between the clamp **218** and upright **204** to hold it in place. The upright may be configured with a plurality of circumferential grooves **220**. The cross bar is configured with a connector arrangement **222** configured to interface with a display **224**, such as a display monitor, TV, screen or other media interface. For example, in one embodiment, the cross bar is configured with an array of openings **222** arranged and shaped to mate with fasteners securing one or more displays thereto.

Worksurface Assembly:

[0051] Referring to FIGS. **11-14**, a worksurface assembly **230** is shown as including a pair of claws **232** having a base **234** and opposing arms **236** defining a downwardly opening channel **238**, which is shaped and configured to engage a wall **12**, **14**, **16**, **18**, **112**, **114**, **116**, **118**. Each claw includes an arm **240** and mounting portion **242**. In one embodiment, the mounting portion is configured as an insert portion shaped and sized to be slidably received in an elongated support member **244**, configured in one embodiment as a tube. In another embodiment, the mounting portion is configured as a socket shaped to receive an end portion of the support member. As shown in FIG. **27**, the mounting portion may be telescopically adjusted relative to the support member so as to adjust the location of the claw **232** relative to the support members. In one embodiment, the mounting portion is releasably secured to the support member, for example with a detent **246** and/or actuator or trigger **247**. The user actuates the trigger **247** to release the mounting portion so that it can be extended or retracted to the appropriate length and position. In other embodiments the mounting portion is coupled to the support member with a friction fit, fasteners, adhesives, welding or combinations thereof, or is integrally formed therewith.

[0052] Referring to the embodiment of FIGS. **11** and **12**, a pair of support members extend radially and laterally from the wall, and are angled relative to each other at an angle of α (e.g., 137.4 degrees), such that the channels of the claws are aligned with the underlying wall **114**. Distal ends of the support members are coupled to a housing **248**, for example by way of a spline, insert/socket interface, fasteners, welding, etc. The housing includes a coupling element, configured in one embodiment as a semicircular groove, with a mouth opening to one side thereof. The support members **244** may be arranged and angularly spaced such that the

claws engage a contiguous walls on adjacent curved wall elements **10** (FIG. **11**), or engage a curved wall on a single curved wall element **10**.

[0053] A vertically adjustable leg **260** includes a base **262**, a lower support tube **264** and an upper telescoping tube **266**. A latch member **268** engages and secures the upper tube in a plurality of vertical positions. The upper end of the upper tube is configured with a mounting portion **270** configured to be engaged by the coupling element **250** of the housing. For example, in one embodiment, the mounting portion **270** includes a circular flange, which is dimensioned to be received through the mouth and into the groove so to provide a quick connector. In an alternative embodiment, the upper leg is configured with a groove and the coupling element is configured with a circular flange. The interface of the upper leg and coupling element may include a snap feature to secure the leg to the socket of the mounting portion.

[0054] A worksurface **280** is disposed on the support members and may be secured thereto with a plurality of fasteners. The worksurface may be configured in various different shapes including a sector or pie shape, with a rear curved edge **284** having substantially the same radius as the underlying wall **114**. A bumper edge may be provided around the periphery of the worksurface. The worksurface may include an opening **282** therethrough which allows the user to grasp and lift the worksurface. At the same time, the opening may function as a raceway for various cords and the like to pass through the worksurface. In one embodiment, the opening is positioned proximate the center of gravity of the worksurface configured with a pair of support members and a coupling housing. The worksurface assembly is extremely portable and may be quickly and easily moved and deployed by one person.

[0055] The leg **260** may be vertically adjusted such that the worksurface **280** may be supported by any one of the plurality of the walls **112**, **114**, **116**, **118**, preferably with the worksurface in a substantially horizontal orientation. Moreover, the interface between the mounting portion **242** and the support member **244** may be telescoping such that the leg **260** may remain stationary even as the worksurface is supported by another wall. Alternatively, the leg is moved to accommodate the interface with the base.

[0056] As shown in FIGS. **13** and **14**, a worksurface assembly **330** includes a worksurface **288** having a substantially rectangular shape, with the support members being substantially parallel and with the channels of the claws being aligned so as to engage a linear wall **12**, **14**, **16**, **18**.

Power Strip:

[0057] Referring to FIGS. **17-20** and **28**, a power strip **400**, **600** is shown as including a plurality of power modules **402** disposed along a longitudinal axis **404**. Each module has a width (t). The modules are joined by flexible joints **406** which provide for relative rotation between adjacent module about at least one axes **408**. In one embodiment, the joint is configured as a bridge element having a hub portion **410** with a central through opening **412** and a pair end collars **414** or flanges. The hub portion **410** is received through an opening **416** or socket formed in an end wall **418** of the module, with the collar **414** trapped inside a module housing **420**. In one embodiment, the bridge element may be made of a flexible, elastomeric material. Alternatively, due to the captured configuration and relative dimensions of the collars, hub and socket, adjacent modules may be permitted to

rotate relative to each other about an axis **408** substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis **404**. In addition, adjacent modules may rotate (in either rotational direction) relative to each other about the longitudinal axis **404**. One or more power cords **432** is coupled to an end module, with various electrical conduits extending through the modules and bridges to provide power and/or data to the modules.

[0058] Each module housing includes a shell **424** and an outlet interface **422**. The outlet interface **422** may be equipped with a standard power outlet, including for example a HEYCO® Preassembled Cordset Component (Female Bridge—NEMA 5-15R), or one or more USB charging outlets (shown as three). The shell **424** and interface **422** each include a recess **416** that define the socket for the bridge when assembled. In this way, the bridge elements may be installed and captured by way of the interface being coupled to the shell, for example by way of a snap-fit.

[0059] At least one shell **424**, and preferably each of the shells, includes an expansion component or device **440**, which may be adjusted to vary the width (otherwise referred to as the thickness) of the power module. In one embodiment, the expansion device is configured as a biasing member, formed by a relative stiff and immobile downwardly extending leg **426** and a cantilevered spring portion **428**, configured in one embodiment as an angled leg forming an angle relative to the leg and an upstanding engagement portion **430** lying parallel to the leg. The engagement portion defines an engagement surface **432**. The biasing member may be biased inwardly to adjust the relative width or thickness of the power module (see, e.g., t , $t1$, $t2$ and $t3$; FIG. **18**).

[0060] Referring to the embodiment of FIG. **28**, the module housing need not be uniform size, but may be configured to support various configurations of outlets, for example having USB ports **431** arranged side to side. A front portion of the housing is chamfered so as to provide space for the expansion component.

[0061] In operation, the power strip **400** may be disposed in either a curved or linear channel **20**, **22**, **24**, **120**, **122**, **124**, with the engagement surface **432** of the expansion member engaging one side wall **28**, **30**, **32**, **34**, **36**, **38**, **128**, **130**, **132**, **134**, **136**, **138** of the channel and biasing the power strip against an opposite side wall. The bridge member allows the user to manipulate the power strip to a curved configuration for disposal in the curved channel **120**, **122**, **124**. The power cord may run along the channel, or may be routed through one or more internal raceways in the base.

Assembly:

[0062] It should be understood that the term “auxiliary furniture component” refers to any component other than the base or wall element, and includes one or more of the accessories disclosed described herein, including without limitation the power strip, adjustable shelf, backdrop, support stand and worksurface assembly, including the claws. As shown in FIGS. **1**, **11** and **18**, the various auxiliary furniture components may be co-located at the same location on the base. For example, the power strip **400** may be installed alone in a channel, be installed in the same channel in front of a backdrop (FIG. **11**) or behind an adjustable shelf (FIG. **1**) or worksurface assembly (FIG. **11**), or be installed in the same channel in front of a backdrop and in back of either an adjustable shelf or worksurface assembly (FIG.

11). In the first instance, and referring to FIG. **18**, the expansion device is compressed to vary the width of the module housing, for example the expansion device **440** may be compressed from an uncompressed thickness (t) a first predetermined amount ($d1$) so as to maintain a snug fit of the power strip, having thickness $t1$, in the channel.

[0063] In a second configuration, wherein two auxiliary components occupy the same channel space, the expansion device **440** is compressed a second predetermined amount ($d2$) giving the power strip a width or thickness $t2$, or the expansion device **440** may be compressed different second predetermined amounts $d2'$ or $d2''$ depending on the relative thickness of the second auxiliary furniture component (shelf or worksurface claw v. backdrop), such that the thickness of the two auxiliary furniture components in combination is substantially the same as the channel width CW . In one embodiment, the expansion device **440** biases the first auxiliary furniture component (e.g., the power strip) against one side wall of the channel and against the second auxiliary furniture component.

[0064] In a third configuration, where at least three auxiliary components occupy the same channel space, the expansion device **440** is compressed a third predetermined amount ($d3$) giving the power strip a width or thickness $t3$, such that the power strip is snugly secured in the channel, with the thickness of the three auxiliary furniture components in combination being substantially the same as the channel width CW . It should be understood that $t > t1 > t2 > t3$. In this embodiment, the first auxiliary furniture component would be biased between the second and third auxiliary furniture components, although it should be understood that the second and third auxiliary furniture components may be disposed on one side, with the first auxiliary furniture component engaging a side wall of the channel. It should be understood that auxiliary furniture components other than the power strip may be configured with one or more expansion devices, including without limitation the backdrop assembly, the shelf assembly, the worksurface assembly, a lighting assembly disposed in the channel, or combinations thereof.

[0065] As noted above, the worksurface may be supported by any one of the plurality of the walls **112**, **114**, **116**, **118**, preferably with the worksurface in a substantially horizontal orientation, with the support leg **260** being vertically adjusted, but remaining in the same location. Instead, the mounting portion **242** may be extended or retracted relative to the support member **244** such that the claws are properly positioned to engage the corresponding wall for a particular selected height. The worksurface may be reconfigured by actuating the three adjustment devices, one on the leg and two on the claws.

[0066] Although the present invention has been described with reference to preferred embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that changes may be made in form and detail without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. As such, it is intended that the foregoing detailed description be regarded as illustrative rather than limiting and that it is the appended claims, including all equivalents thereof, which are intended to define the scope of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A partition system comprising:
 - a partition comprising a plurality of walls with each wall having an upper edge, the plurality of walls spaced horizontally from one another to define one or more channels therebetween;
 - a base positioned in the partition;
 - a first upright extending from the base through a first channel;
 - a second upright extending from the base through the second channel; and
 - a cross bar extending between the first upright and the second upright.
2. The partition system of claim 1, wherein the base includes a first block and a second block.
3. The partition system of claim 2, wherein the first block and the second blocks are ballast blocks.
4. The partition system of claim 2, further comprising a bridge element extending between the first block and the second block.
5. The partition system of claim 1, wherein the base includes a first leveling foot and an independently adjustable second leveling foot.
6. The partition system of claim 5, wherein the base includes a leveling bubble.
7. The partition system of claim 1, wherein the base includes a handle.
8. The partition system of claim 1, wherein the cross bar is vertically adjustable on the first upright and the second upright.
9. The partition system of claim 8, wherein the cross bar includes a locking clamp.
10. The partition system of claim 1, wherein the cross bar includes a set of openings configured to mount a display device.
11. A partition system comprising:
 - a partition comprising a cavity, a first wall having a first upper surface, a second wall spaced horizontally from the first wall, and a channel positioned between the first wall and the second wall;
 - a base positioned in the cavity;
 - a first upright extending from the base through the channel;

- a second upright extending from the base through the channel; and
 - a cross bar extending between the first upright and the second upright and positioned at a height above the first upper surface.
12. The partition system accessory of claim 11, wherein the base includes a first block and a second block.
 13. The partition system accessory of claim 12, wherein the first block and the second blocks are ballast blocks.
 14. The partition system accessory of claim 12, further comprising a bridge element extending between the first block and the second block.
 15. The partition system accessory of claim 12, wherein the first block includes a first leveling foot and the second block includes a second leveling foot.
 16. The partition system accessory of claim 11, wherein the cross bar is vertically adjustable on the first and second uprights.
 17. The partition system accessory of claim 11, wherein the cross bar includes a set of openings configured to mount a display device.
 18. A method of connecting a display device to a partition comprising:
 - positioning a support stand on a surface, the support stand comprising a base, a first upright extending from the base, a second upright extending from the base, and a cross bar extending between the first upright and the second upright;
 - positioning a partition over the base with the first and second uprights extending through the partition; and
 - connecting a display device to the cross bar.
 19. The method of claim 18, further comprising adjusting the vertical position of the cross bar on the first and second uprights.
 20. The method of claim 19, further comprising securing the position of the cross bar with a locking clamp.
 21. The method of claim 18, further comprising leveling the base by adjusting a leveling foot connected to the base.
 22. The method of claim 18, further comprising filling the base with a ballast.

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