Aug. 8, 1967 G. A. HOFFMANN, JR 3,334,465

FURRING CLIP AND FLUSH RUNNER ASSEMBLY

Original Filed May 16, 1962 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

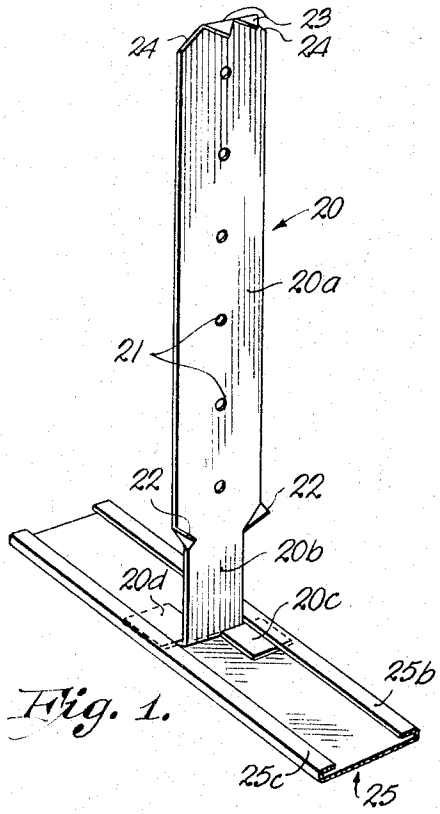


Fig. 1.

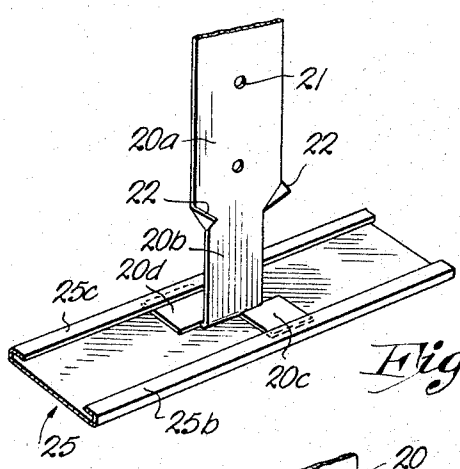


Fig. 2.

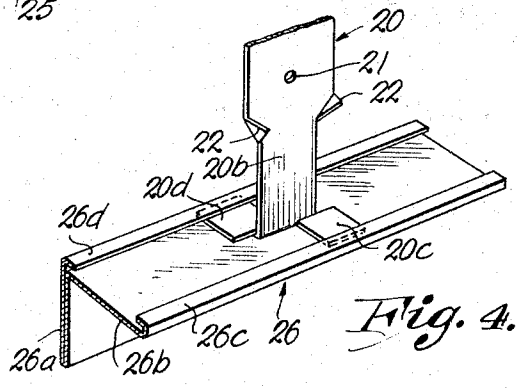


Fig. 4.

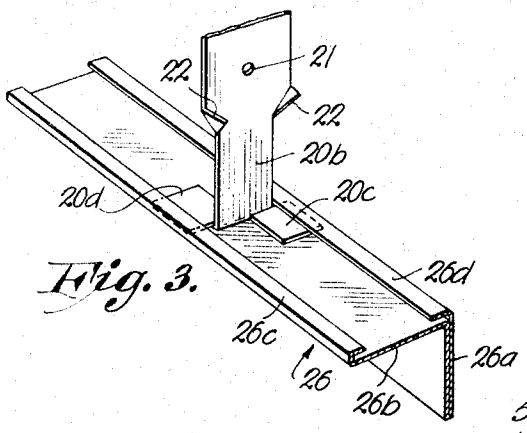


Fig. 3.

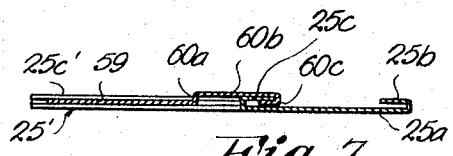


Fig. 7.

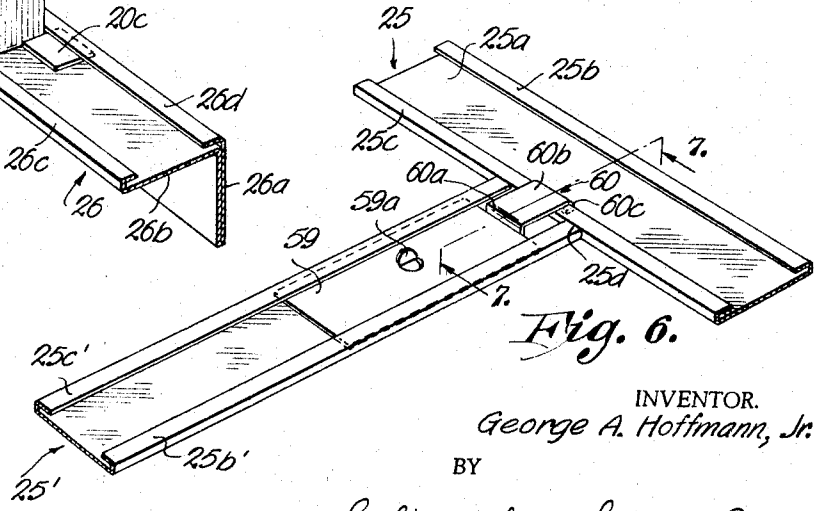


Fig. 6.

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FURRING CLIP AND FLUSH RUNNER ASSEMBLY

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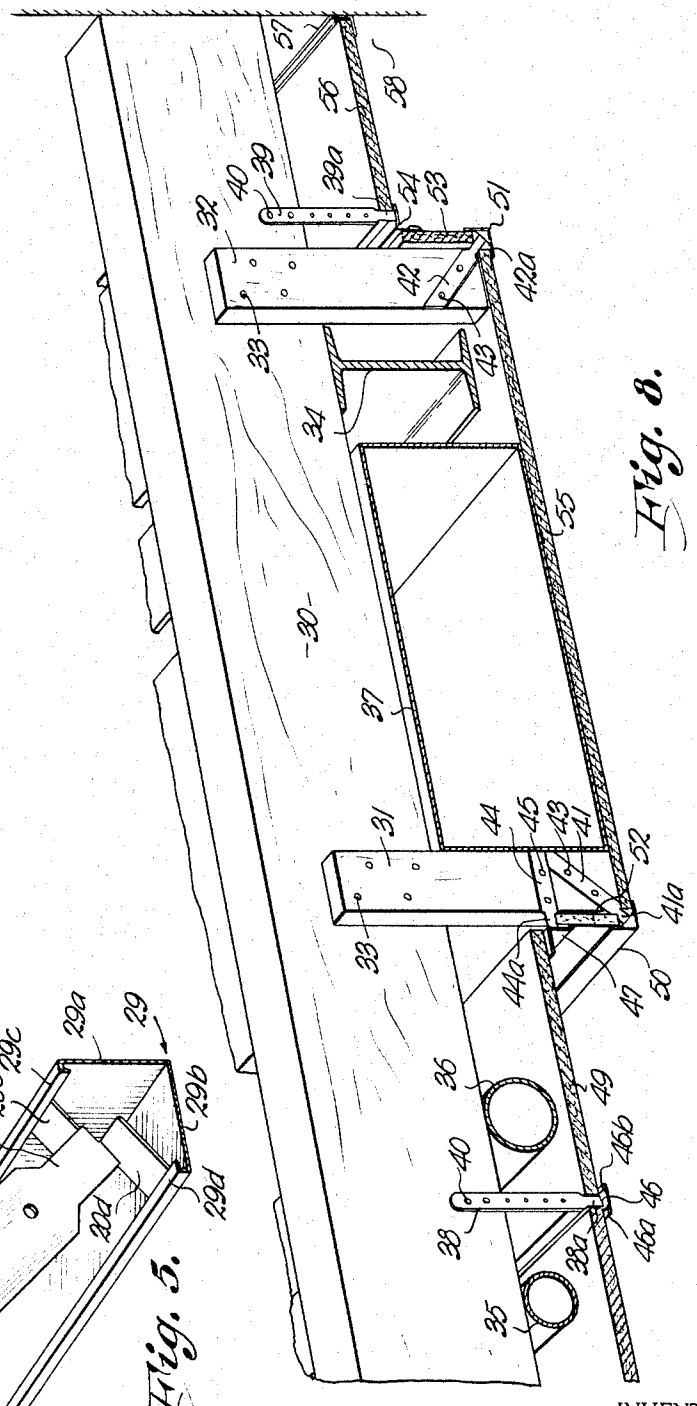


Fig. 8.

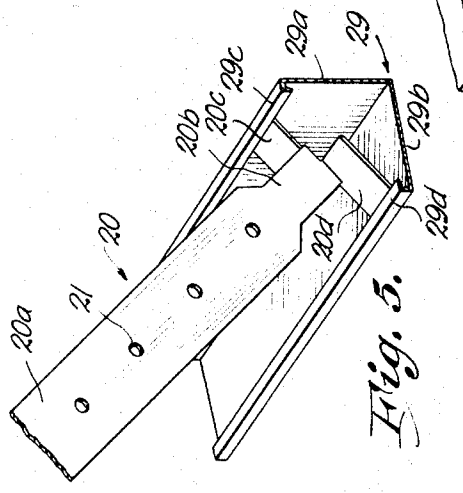


Fig. 5.

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FURRING CLIP AND FLUSH RUNNER ASSEMBLY

Original Filed May 16, 1962 4 Sheets-Sheet 3

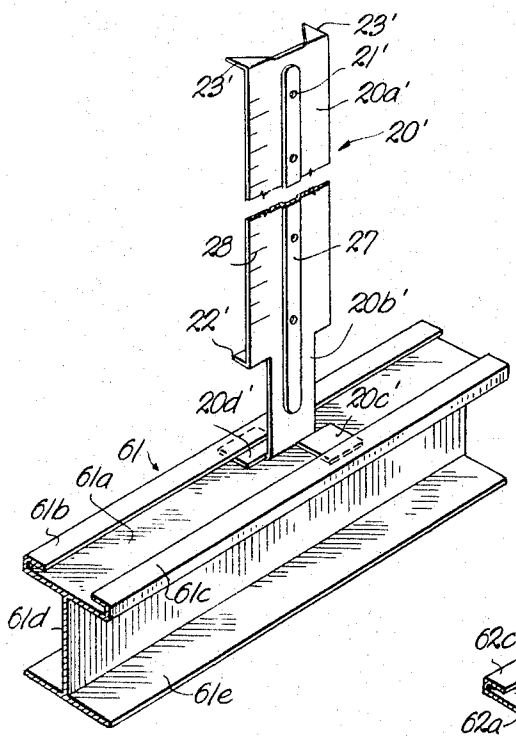


Fig. 9.

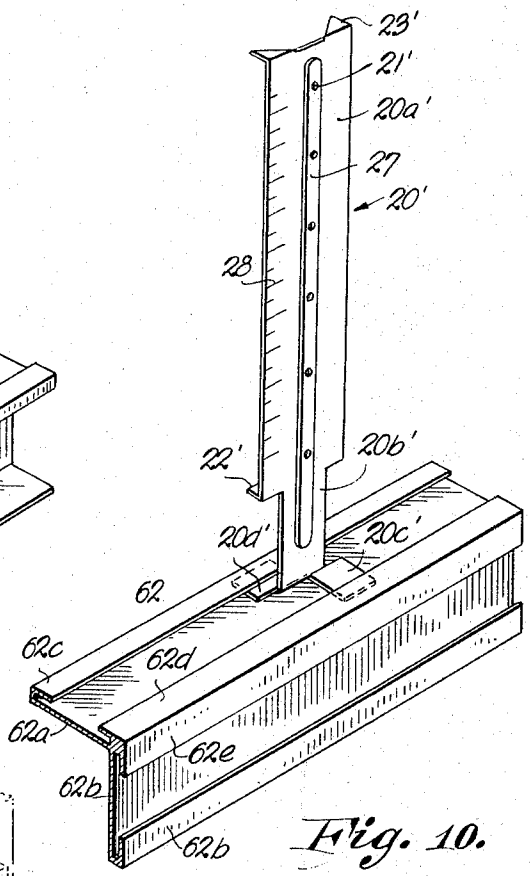


Fig. 10.

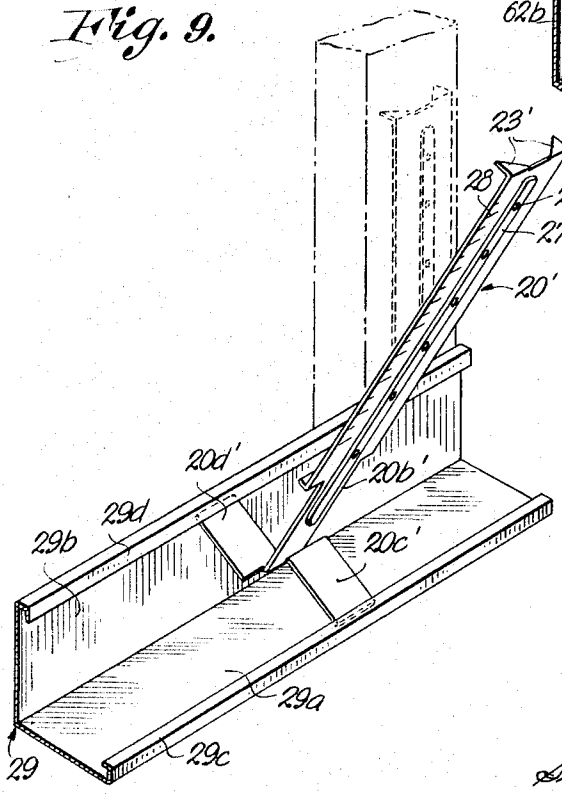


Fig. 11.

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FURRING CLIP AND FLUSH RUNNER ASSEMBLY

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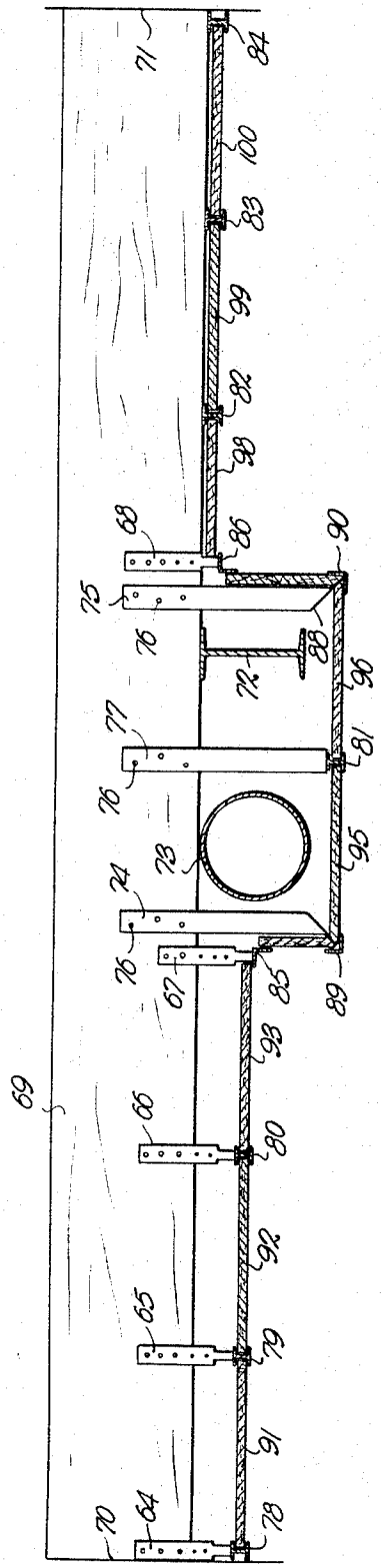


Fig. 13.

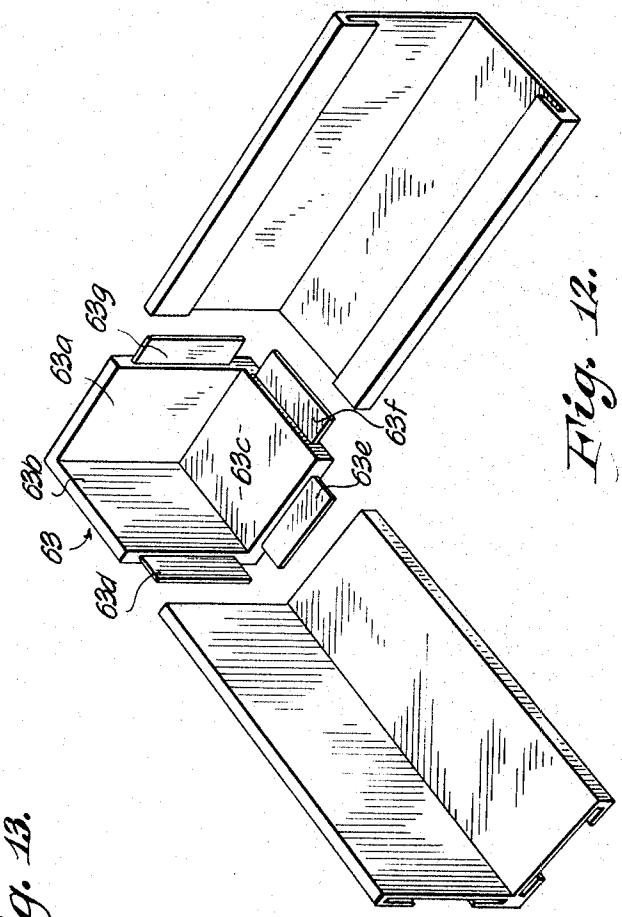


Fig. 12.

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United States Patent Office 3,334,465 Patented Aug. 8, 1967

3,334,465 FURRING CLIP AND FLUSH RUNNER ASSEMBLY

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Continuation of abandoned application Ser. No. 195,679, May 16, 1962. This application Sept. 9, 1965, Ser. No. 490,766

1 Claim. (Cl. 52—718)

This is a continuation of Ser. No. 195,679, filed May 16, 1962, and now abandoned, entitled, "Adjustable Panel Board Suspension System."

This invention relates to ceiling panel suspension systems and refers more particularly to the frame support member thereof.

An object of the invention is to provide an adjustable panel board suspension system which will permit the installation of a panel type ceiling flush or below obstructions such as pipe, ducts, electrical conduits, etc.

Another object of the invention is to provide furring clip-runner construction combinations which cooperate to furr below mechanical obstructions or can be used in conjunction with standard wood furring strips to drop the ceiling supported thereby below ducts, beams, etc.

Another object of the invention is to provide an adjustable furring clip and runner track combination wherein the said furring clip may be inserted in the track for installation with its body either parallel or perpendicular to the framing member, thus permitting connection of a clip to a joist or the like with the track either parallel to or normal to the joist.

Another object of the invention is to provide an adjustable furring clip having means integral therewith for temporarily securing the clip to the framing members before final alignment of the system and nailing.

Another object of the invention is to provide an adjustable furring clip having stop means integral therewith, which means provide a positive stop for installing the ceiling flush to the framing members, the stop means also providing a guide for securing the clip at a 45° angle to wood furring strips whereby to accurately install exterior runner tracks.

Another object of the invention is to provide an adjustable furring clip which may be employed to engage and cooperate with a variety of runner track constructions in a ceiling panel suspension system.

Another object of the invention is to provide a wide variety of useful runner track constructions, each of which will cooperate with a single type of furring clip.

Another object of the invention is to provide an adjustable panel board suspension system utilizing adjustable furring clips, a variety of runner track constructions engageable therewith, corner track engagement means and means to secure a cross T between two runner tracks.

Another object of the invention is to provide an adjustable panel board suspension system which is adaptable for both a rigid and semi-rigid panel, the latter type panel being more suitable and desirable because it can be snapped into place between in-place suspension members.

Another object of the invention is to provide an adjustable panel board suspension which may be used in basements where ceiling obstructions such as pipes, beams and ducts can be "boxed in" using internal and external corner supports.

Another object of the invention is to provide such a suspension system which may be used by the home owner, who is not a skilled mechanic, and who has no special tools.

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

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

FIG. 1 is a perspective view from above of a furring clip engaged in a flush runner member adapted to support insulation tiles or panels, the engagement such that the runner would be oriented perpendicular to the joist surface carrying the clip.

FIG. 2 is a fragmentary view showing the same type furring clip as in FIG. 1 engaged with a flush runner of like type in such manner that the latter would run parallel to the joist surface carrying the furring clip.

FIG. 3 shows the engagement, in a perspective view from above, of the subject furring clip with an interior runner member in such manner that the latter would run perpendicular to the joist surface supporting the furring clip.

FIG. 4 is a view similar to that of FIG. 3 showing a perspective view from above, the subject furring clip engaged with an interior runner member in such manner that the latter would run parallel to the joist surface supporting the furring clip.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view from above showing the subject furring clip engaged with an exterior runner member in such manner that the latter runs perpendicular to the joist surface supporting the furring clip.

FIG. 6 is a perspective view from above of an intersection between two flush runner members with a connecting member engaging the two runners.

FIG. 7 is a view taken along the line 7—7 of FIG. 6 in the direction of the arrows.

FIG. 8 is a perspective view from above of a typical ceiling construction showing a panel suspension system arranged with respect to the ceiling joists, I-beams and other ceiling structures with a plurality of the subject furring clips engaging the several types of runner members illustrated in the previous views in such manner as to suspend ceiling boards, panels or tiles whereby to provide a flush or furred roof or ceiling.

FIG. 9 is a perspective view from above of a somewhat modified form of a furring clip engaged in a modified form of flush furring channel member adapted to support insulation tiles or panels, the engagement such that the channel would be oriented or extend perpendicular to the joist surface carrying the clip, analogous to the FIG. 2 engagement.

FIG. 10 is a perspective view from above of the furring clip of FIG. 9 engaged in a modified form of interior furring channel member in such manner that the latter would run parallel to the joist surface supporting the furring clip, analogous to the engagement in FIG. 4.

FIG. 11 is a perspective view from above showing the modified furring clip of FIGS. 9 and 10 engaged with an exterior runner member or furring channel like that shown in FIG. 5 in such manner that the latter runs parallel to the joist or other surface supporting the said furring clip, the full line showing of the clip before bending of the body of the same to engage the joist or other support surface, the dotted line showing after bending thereof and in said engagement.

FIG. 12 is a perspective view from above of an interior and exterior corner member, shown centrally of the view, exploded from its end engagement with an exterior furring channel (see FIG. 11) and an interior furring channel (on the left in the view, see FIG. 10).

FIG. 13 is an end view of a typical ceiling construction showing a panel suspension system arranged with respect to the ceiling joists, I-beams and other ceiling structures with a plurality of the furring clips of the types shown in FIGS. 9–12, inclusive, engaging the several types of

runner or channel members in the same figures in such manner as to suspend ceiling boards, panels or tiles therefrom whereby to provide a furred roof or ceiling.

Turning to the drawings, and particularly FIG. 1, at **20** is generally designated a furring clip. Clip **20** has an elongate flat metallic strip upper body portion **20***a* with parallel longitudinal edges, an intermediate body portion **20***b* of lesser width than the upper body portion and connected to the lower end thereof, and a lower body portion made up of a pair of opposed, primary ears **20***c* and **20***d* which extend in substantially the same place, one on each side of the intermediate body portion **20***b* and substantially normal thereto. Ears **20***c* and **20***d* are of a combined width greater than the width of the intermediate body portion **20***b* and preferably have a combined length equal to their combined width. The combined width of the ears is also preferably substantially equal to the width of the upper body portion. Ears **20***c* and **20***d* are preferably rectangular in form. Upper body portion **20***a* has a vertical row of perforations **21** centrally thereof and extending substantially from the top to the bottom thereof spaced equi-distant from one another.

A pair of secondary ears **22** are connected to or integral with the lower edge of body portion **20** and extend substantially normal thereto on one side of the said upper body portion **20***a*. Ears **22**, as shown, are preferably the lower rectangular edges of body portion **20***a* bent on a 45° bias from the longitudinal axis of the clip whereby to provide pointed tips thereon. A pair of tertiary ears **23** may be formed integral with upper body portion **20***a*, or attached thereto, and extend normal to the same face or upper body portion **20***a* that ears **22** extend from. Ears **23**, in the modification of the clip shown in FIGS. 1–8, inclusive, preferably are positioned centrally of the upper edge of body portion **20***a*, the upper edge portions **24** outboard thereof preferably bevelled at an approximate 45° angle. Ears **23** are preferably pointed.

Reference is now made to the flush runner or furring channel **25** engaged by primary clip ears **20***c* and **20***d* in FIGS. 1 and 2. It should be noted that FIGS. 1 and 2 are identical with respect to the runner or channel structure, the only difference being in that the body portion of the clip is turned 90° between the two views. Thus, in FIG. 1, the flush runner, generally designated **25**, will extend normal to the joist or other surface carrying body portion **20***a*, while in FIG. 2, the flush runner **25** will extend parallel to said surface.

At any rate, flush runner or channel **25** comprises an elongate flat strip of metal **25***a* of uniform width having crimped or formed over side edges **25***b* and **25***c*. Edges **25***b* and **25***c* are of equal width and positioned over the same side of strip **25***a* whereby to provide two channels thereunder operative to receive clips **20***c* and **20***d*. The width of strip **25***a* to its upturned edges, under the same, is preferably only very slightly greater than the combined width or length of clip ears **20***c* and **20***d* whereby to provide a sliding but rigid fit therewith. Ears **20***c* and **20***d* are inserted in the channels created by overturned edges **25***b* and **25***c* by rotating into position. (The ears disengage at 45° and engage at 0° or 90°.) The height of the channels between strip **25***a* and the opposed surfaces of edges **25***b* and **25***c* is preferably only very slightly greater than the thickness of ears **20***c* and **20***d* whereby to provide a sliding yet friction fit therewith.

FIGS. 3 and 4 show engagement of furring clip **20**, in the two alternate positions, with an interior runner or furring channel generally designated **26**. Thus, in FIG. 3, clip **20** is engaged so that the interior runner or channel extends normal to the surface mounting body portion **20***a* of the clip, while the reverse is true in FIG. 4.

Runner or channel **26** comprises an L-shaped member in transverse cross section having one leg of the L, **26***a*, connected at one edge thereof to the elongate side edge of the other leg **26***b*. A pair of overturned edges **26***c* and **26***d* are provided at the side edges of strip **26***b* on the exterior surface of the L. The width of strip **26***b* is as described relative to the width of strip **25**. The width of the overlying portions of edges **26***c* and **26***d*, as is the case in the overlying portions of edges **25***b* and **25***c*, must not be greater than the lateral extension of clip ears **20***c* and **20***d* from the side edges of intermediate body portion **20***b* of clip **20**. It may be seen that edge **26***d* is most easily provided by having leg **26***a* a folded or double sheet with the free edge of the longer side of the folded sheet providing edge **26***d*. The entire runner may be made of a single elongate strip of metal or extrusion by forming as is shown in FIGS. 3 and 4 or it may be extended in a single piece. The latter applies to all furring channels in FIGS. 1–8, inclusive.

In FIGS. 9–11, inclusive, and **13** are shown a modification of the furring clip of the earlier figures which is generally designated **20′**. Like parts to the parts of furring clip **20** are numbered the same, but primed. Differences will now be described. Thus, upper body portion **20***a′* has secondary and tertiary ears **22′** and **23′** formed from the lower and upper edges therefrom or connected thereto. Ears **22′** are not pointed and are preferably formed along or bent over on an edge normal to the longitudinal axis of upper body portion **20***a′*. They are preferably the width that the intermediate body portion **20***b′* is reduced on each side from upper body portion **20***a′*. Upper tertiary ears **23′** are positioned adjacent the outer edges of the upper edge of the upper body portion **20***a′* and are preferably pointed as shown. Raised ridge **27** on the side opposite the secondary and tertiary ear extension carries perforations or openings **21′**. Ridge **27** extends substantially the length of upper body portion **20***a′* and into intermediate body portion **20***b′* to improve strength and rigidity of the clip. A length scale **28**, preferably an inch scale, is provided along one longitudinal edge of the side of upper body portion **28′** opposite from the direction of extension of the secondary and tertiary ears. The rest of the characteristics of clip **20′**, particularly primary ears **20***c′* and **20***d′* are identical to the characteristics of clip **20**.

FIGS. 5 and 11 show clips **20′** and **20** engaged with an exterior runner or furring channel generally designated **29**. Exterior runner **29** comprises an elongate metallic strip L-shaped in transverse cross section, the legs **29***a* and **29***b* of the L preferably of equal length. The free longitudinal edges of legs **29***a* and **29***b* are crimped over or extruded to provide channels or L-shaped flanges **29***c* of the same character as channels **25***b* and **25***c* and **26***c* and **26***d* whereby to receive thereunder the respective outer edges of clips **20** or **20′**, bent as seen. The clearance of edges **29***c* and **29***d* from strips **29***a* and **29***b* is the same as previously mentioned. However, the width thereof may be less than the width of the corresponding edges in the runners shown in FIGS. 1–4, inclusive. The length of legs **29***a* and **29***b* must be such that, when ears **20***c* and **20***d* or **20***c′* and **20***d′* are rotated and fitted into the channel guides as illustrated, the outer edges thereof substantially abut the limiting edges of strips **29***a* and **29***b*. It should be noted that clips **20** and **20′** may be engaged with the exterior runner in either manner as seen in FIGS. 5 and 11, whereby to position the exterior runner member **29** either perpendicular or parallel to the surface against which the clip is attached.

The manner of attachment of the furring clips to wood furring strips in supporting the exterior channel or runner is seen in the lower left center and lower right center of FIG. 8 in the connection of FIG. 5, while the connection of FIG. 11 is substantially shown in the lower left center and lower right center of FIG. 13. The dotted line showing of FIG. 11 comprises the bending of the upper body portion of the clip so as to attach it to a wood furring strip or joist of limited width.

Referring to FIG. 8, therein is shown the manner of mounting and using furring strip **20**, together with the furring channels or runners of FIGS. 1 and 2, 3 and 4,

5 and 11. Numeral **30** designates a joist in the ceiling of a room to which are attached on one side thereof wooden furring strips **31** and **32** by nails **33**. The joist and other joist members like it and parallel thereto are supported by an I-beam **34**. Pipes **35** and **36** run under joist **30** normal thereto as does heating or ventilation duct **37**.

The goal of the panel suspension system is to furr the ceiling panels neatly below, around and enclosing the ceiling structure member and other system structures of the house or building to provide an attractive panel system, covering up and enclosing I-beams, heating ducts and pipes and other miscellaneous like members. To accomplish this, furring clips **38** and **39** are nailed by nails **40** to the vertical side of the joist whereby to extend vertically downwardly therebelow with the lower engaging ear portions thereof. Transversely attached to one side face of each wood furring strip **31** and **32** (connected to joist **30** by nails **33**) are two furring clips **41** and **42** by nails **43**. Secondary ears **22** of clips **41** and **42** engage the lower side edges of wood furring strips **31** and **32** to achieve the desired 45° mounting angle. The upper edges of clips **41** and **42** analogous to portions **20***a* may be trimmed as seen to match the edges of the wood furring strips or other furring clip supporting members. One other furring clip **44** is attached by nails **45** to the side face of wood furring strip **31** (above clip **41**) extending in a horizontal direction. A flat runner or furring channel **46** (per FIG. 1) is engaged by the lower primary ears of furring clip **38** whereby to extend in a horizontal direaction, normal to the side of joist **30** to which clip **38** is attached. An interior runner or furring channel **47** is engaged by the ears of furring clip **44** in the manner shown in FIG. 3. Insulation panels **48** and **49** each are carried on one edge thereof by cross runner **46** and panel **49** by the other edge thereof on interior runner **47**. It should be noted that the edges of panels **48** and **49** abut the intermediate body portion **38***a* of clip **38**, while resting on the overturned clip ear engaging edges **46***a* and **46***b* of flush channel **46**.

Clips **41** and **42** engage exterior furring runners or channels in the precise manner as shown in FIG. 5, that is, with the channels extending normal to the face of the furring strip which carries the furring clip upper body portions. The lower edges of insulation panel strips **52** and **53** are carried between the upwardly extending flanges of channels **50** and **51** and intermediate body portions **41***a* and **42***a* of clips **41** and **42**. The upper edge of panel **52** is received against intermediate body portion **44***a* of clip **44**. The upper edge of panel **53** is received between the side face of furring strip **32** and one leg of interior furring channel or runner **54** which is engaged by furring clip **39** in the manner shown in FIG. 3. Insulation panel **55** of relatively great width is carried on one L leg of furring channels or strips **50** and **51** with the side edges thereof abutting intermediate body portions **41***a* and **42***a* of clips **41** and **42**.

Insulation panel **56** is carried on one edge thereof by the end of one L leg of runner **54** abutting against intermediate body portion **39***a* of clip **39** and at the other side edge thereof by exterior furring channel or runner **57** which is nailed or otherwise fixedly attached to the outer wall **58** of the room. The opposite ends of the insulation panels **48**, **49**, **52**, **55**, **53** and **56** are mounted on the opposite ends of the various furring channels and strips previously described with like furring clips supporting the same spaced from their opposite numbers above described.

Reference is now made to FIG. 6 wherein is shown connecting means for an intersection of the end one flush runner or furring channel **25** with the side edge another like flush runner or channel in a T-connection. It should be noted that two flush runners, one flush runner and one interior furring channel as in FIG. 3 or two interior furring channels as in FIG. 3 may be connected by this means and in this manner. Likewise connections may be made with the furring strips and channels of FIG. 9 and FIG. 10 between themselves or other of the members immediately before mentioned. For distinction of the two FIG. 1 type flush runners shown in FIG. 6, the numerals identifying the parts of one will be primed. The connecting means comprises an elongated flat strip of metal **59** of a width and thickness to frictionally slide and engage in the channels on a flush runner **25**, here **25'**. Hook strip **60** is provided having a rise flange **60***a* thereon of a height such that top connector plate **60***b* thereof will overlie channel edge **25***c* with hook-in portion **60***c* engaged under overturned edge **25***c*. Plate **60***b* is of greater length than the width of channel edge **25***c*.

A punch-out flange **59***a* may be provided to aid movement of plate **50** sliding in channel **25'**. To engage channel **25'** with channel **25**, plate **59** is slid therealong until close to channel **25**. The free end **25***d* of channel **25'** is then elevated slightly to permit the hook end **60***c* of engaging member **60** to slide over edge **25***c*. End **25***d* is then dropped and plate **59** slid to the left in FIG. 6 to engage the hook with the edge **25***c*. Disengagement is carried out in the opposite manner.

Reference is now made to FIG. 9 wherein is shown a modified type of flush runner or furring channel which may be compared with the construction shown in FIGS 1 and 2. Furring clip **20'** has already been described. Flush channel **61** comprises an elongate flat upper strip **61***a* having overlying edges **61***b* and **61***c* analogous to the channel construction of FIG. 1, but with, in addition, a vertical flange fixed centrally to the opposite face thereof as at **61***d* which has itself an elongate strip **61***e* fixed normal thereto like strip **61***a*, of the same substantial width. A furring clip **20** or **20'** may engage therewith in the manner shown in either FIG. 1, FIG. 2 or FIG. 9, the latter essentialy the same as FIG. 2.

FIG. 10 shows a variation on the interior runner or furring channel **26** shown in FIG. 3. This member is generally designated **62** and comprises two L legs **62***a* and **62***b* in transverse cross section which have L flanges or inturned edge analogues **62***c*–**62***f*, inclusive, on the outside faces of the L legs. The distinction between the structures of FIGS. 3 and 10 lies in the provision of an extra pair of flanges **62***e* and **62***f*, say on the outer other L leg face. It should be observed that the furring runners in any of the constructions shown in any of the figures can be either multiply configured or bent elongate strips as in FIG. 3 or aluminum or other like metal extrusions as seen in FIGS. 9 and 10.

Referring to FIG. 12, therein is shown a corner engagement member generally designated **63** exploded from its engagement with an interior runner, on the left (per FIG. 10) and an exterior runner on the right per FIG. 11. Member **63** has three square or rectangular panel members **63***a–c*, inclusive, joined at right angles to one another at the side edges thereof to form a cubic corner, the outwardly extending adjacent free edges thereof having engagement plates **63***d–g*, inclusive, thereon adapted to frictionally engage space and connect members such as those described. It should be noted that plates **63***d–g*, inclusive, should be of such size and so placed on the edges mounting them that there will be such described fit. Thus, the opposed most distant edges of plates **63***g* and **63***f* must substantially seat against the channel interior edges of the exterior runner **29** and likewise with the opposed, furthest away edges of plates **63***d* and relative to the other furring member.

Referring to FIG. 13, as previously mentioned, a ceiling installation of the channel members of FIGS. 9–11 with the subject furring clips is therein shown. Thus a plurality of vertically disposed furring clips **64**–**68**, inclusive, are connected by the upper body portion thereof to joist **69** which extends between walls **70** and **71**. An I-beam **72** supports the ceiling joists, while duct or pipe **73** runs parallel thereto. It is desired to provide a furred panel suspension system relative to these latter members.

Wooden furring strips **74** and **75** are attached by nails **76** to the visible face of joist **69** with the lower edges thereof angled 45° as seen. Wooden furring strip **77** is also connected to joist **69** by nails **76** with the lower end thereof squared off. A plurality of flush furring channels of the type seen in FIG. 9 are connected or engaged with the ears of furring clips **64–66**, inclusive but in a manner 90° opposed to the connection illustrated in FIG. 9, that is, with the upper body portions of the clips at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the flush furring channel **61**. Additional flush furring channels of the type shown in FIG. 9 are connected by nails or other conventional means to the side of wooden furring strip **77** and the side of joist **69** as seen as **81–84**, inclusive. An interior runner **85** which may be either of the construction shown in FIG. 10 or that in FIGS. 3 and 4 is connected to or engaged by furring strip **67** in the manner of FIG. 3, that is, with the runner extending normal to the surface mounting the furring strip upper face. Likewise, another interior runner **86** is mounted by furring clip **68** in the same manner. It should be particularly noted that the secondary ears of the type shown at **22'** in FIG. 9 will locate the desired position of clip **68** relative to joist **69**, namely, normal to the lower edge thereof.

A pair of furring clips **87** and **88** engaging exterior furring channels **89** and **90** of the types shown in FIGS. 5 and 11, (in the manner of FIG. 11) are connected to the angled lower faces of the wooden furring strips **74** and **75**.

Panel elements **91–100**, inclusive, are carried by the various channels. Thus, panel **91** is carried between two flush furring channels of the type shown in FIG. 9, as are panels **92**, **99** and **100**, although the latter are nailed or otherwise fixedly attached to the under side of the joist, rather than carried by furring clips. Panels **93** and **98** are carried between a flush furring channel of the type shown in FIG. 9 and an interior furring channel of the type shown in FIG. 10 or FIGS. 3 and 4. Panels **94** and **97** are carried between the latter type furring channels and the exterior furring type channels **89** and **90**. Panels **95** and **96** are carried between the latter type of furring channels and the flush furring strip or channel shown in FIG. 9.

With the use of resilient "snap-in" type ceiling panels of the type shown in the patent to J. F. Stephens No. 2,994,112, issued Aug. 1, 1961, "Acoustical Insulation Paneling System," it will be seen that all of the furring clips and the suspension channels carried thereby are readily accessible for repair, replacement or removal. Snap in or multidimensionally resilient panels of the type disclosed in said Stephens patent as seen at the left in FIG. 2 between members **78–80** involving H members as in FIG. 9 is particularly useful and valuable with the panel retained between the H legs and readily snapped in and out of the system for various purposes as in the Stephens patent and its parent case.

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

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

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

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

A furring clip and flush runner strip engaged to provide a furring assembly, comprising,

in the furring clip, an upper elongate flat body portion having integrally attached thereto at the lower end thereof a lower body portion,

the latter comprising a pair of opposed, rectangular ears exetnding outwardly in the same plane and in opposite directions from one another and normal to the flat sides of said upper body portion,

each one of said ears extending on one flat side of said body portion and extending laterally past the side edge of said upper body portion,

the combined width of said ears, including their said lateral extension, greater than the width of the upper body portion thereabove,

the combined length of the ears, including their extension outwardly from the flat sides of the upper body portion equal to the combined width of the ears,

the runner strip comprising an elongate strip having connected to each side edge thereof and overlying on the same single face thereof an elongate flange L-shaped in cross section,

the lower body portion ears of said clip engaged with said flanges in one of the length and width-wise orientations thereof,

and rotatable 90° for re-engagement with said flanges in the other of said orientations,

the distance between adjacent opposed runner strip overlying flange edges less than the length and width-wise extensions of said lower body portion ears,

the width of the upper body portion above the lower body portion ears less than the distance between adjacent opposed runner strip overlying flange edges.

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