

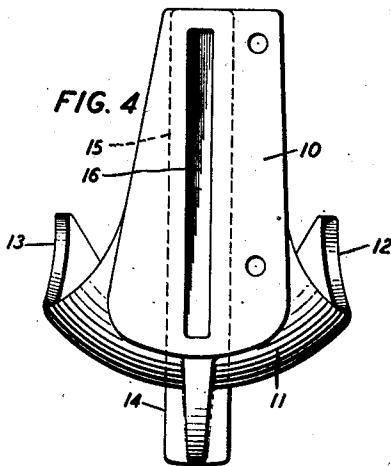
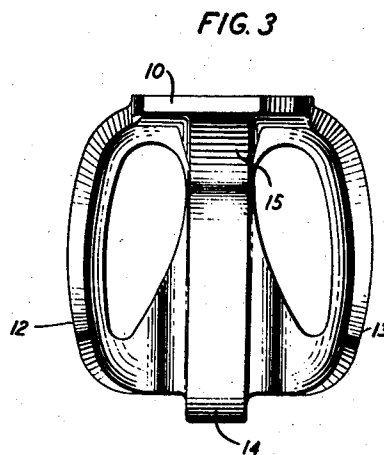
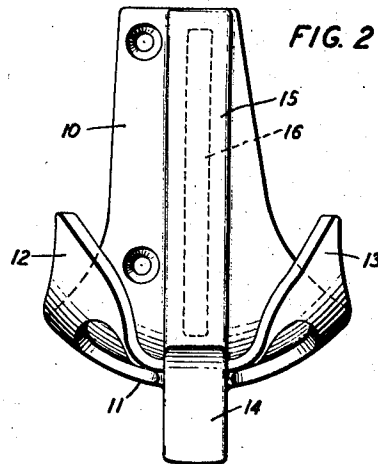
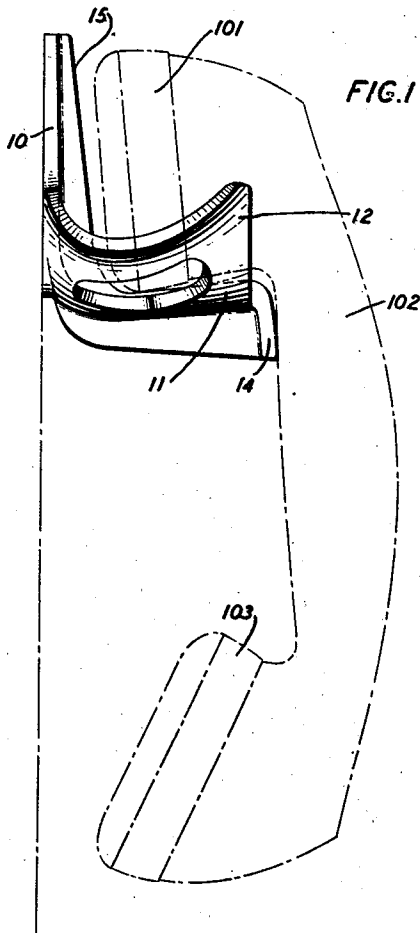
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TELEPHONE HANDSET HANGER

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TELEPHONE HANDSET HANGER

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3 Claims. (Cl. 179-146)

This invention relates to hangers or supports for telephone handsets or other devices and particularly to a hanger for supporting the handset in a suspended position upon special service switchboards in which the circuit connections for the handset are provided by keys or plugs instead of the hook or plunger controlled contacts as in individual subscribers' sets.

An object of the invention is to provide a unitary structure of convenient and pleasing form which may be easily mounted upon the supporting surface and which by reason of its form will constitute a protection against the marring of the switchboard surface that might result from careless placement of the handset or other device on the support.

In accordance with an object of the invention, a support is provided which comprises generally an attachment plate terminating in its lower end in a concave supporting member for a handset receiver or similar device and with a stop member on the plate to prevent banging of the receiver against the switchboard and a second stop member below the receiver support to prevent inward swing of the handset and the striking of the transmitter against the woodwork of the switchboard.

The device for holding the handset in the desired position is in effect an arrangement of cantilever design, the handset being a vertical cantilever member and the hanger a socket for supporting and preventing movement of rotation of the handset beyond a definite point in a certain general direction or arc.

A more detailed description of the embodiment of the invention chosen for illustration follows and is illustrated in the accompanying drawing.

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of the hanger with a handset resting therein;

Fig. 2 is a front elevation view of the hanger;

Fig. 3 is a top elevation view of the hanger;

Fig. 4 is a rear elevation view of the hanger.

Similar reference characters on the several figures of the drawing refer to similar parts of the apparatus.

Fig. 1, showing a side elevation of the hanger and a handset resting therein, especially illustrates the relationship of the abutment and contact surfaces of the hanger to the handset in holding the latter in a substantially vertically suspended position away from the surface of the switchboard or any other apparatus to which the hanger is attached. The hanger as shown in the drawing is designed more particularly for die-casting but it may be made by sand-casting or

modified for stamping from sheet material. The attaching plate 10 forms the back of the hanger and is drilled for bolting to a mounting surface such as that of a switchboard. The lower part or socket body 11 of the hanger is suitably concaved or dish-shaped to fit around and hold the receiver of the handset. The left and right upwardly extending sides or ears 12 and 13 of the body act as gripping pressure points and prevent the receiver 101 of the handset from slipping out of the socket body while the lower vertical abutment or stop pad 14 engages the handle connecting member 102 of the handset as a fulcrum to prevent its swinging inwardly and the transmitter 103 hitting the mounting surface of the equipment, to which the hanger is attached. In other words when the handset is placed in the hanger, the ears 12 and 13 and the lower abutment pad 14 act as load pressure and fulcrum points to grip the handset as a vertical cantilever member and prevent its rotation in a clockwise direction, as viewed in the drawing, thus preventing the transmitter from striking the mounting surface. An upper vertical abutment or stop pad 15 extends along the inner side of the back plate 10 of the hanger. The front face of this pad is substantially parallel to the face of the ear-piece of the handset when it is in the hanger. The back plate 10 and the pad 15 extend above the top of the ear-piece 101 a sufficient distance so that in placing the handset in the hanger, it prevents the mounting surface above the hanger being hit and marred by the ear-piece. The stop pads 14 and 15 are of sufficient area to avoid undue wear to the contacting surfaces of the handset.

Figs. 2, 3 and 4 show front, top and rear elevation views, respectively, and the description of Fig. 1 is so applicable to these views as to require practically no further description. The back of the abutment 15 is formed with a hollow portion 16 to avoid waste of material and a mass which may be objectionable in the die-casting process.

While this invention has been described more particularly with reference to supporting telephone handsets it is also applicable to similarly supporting other devices designed to properly engage the support member.

What is claimed is:

1. A unitary hanger or support for telephone handsets comprising an attaching portion, a concavely contoured supporting portion for a handset receiver, and a stop portion extending beyond the boundary of the concavely contoured portion for

limiting the swing of the handset when positioned in the hanger.

2. A hanger or support for telephone handsets comprising an attaching plate, a concavely formed supporting member for a handset receiver, a longitudinally extending protecting rib located centrally with respect to the attaching plate, and a stop member located beneath the concavely formed supporting member to limit the inward swing of the handset when resting in the support.

3. A hanger or support for telephone handsets comprising an attaching plate, a striking surface or rib located upon the front face of the attaching plate, a concave supporting member for a handset receiver carried at the lower end of the attaching plate, and a stop member located beneath the supporting member and centrally thereof to limit the inner swing of the handset when positioned in the support.

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