Aug. 25, 1931. W. L. DEMING 1,820,184

WRITING PAD SUPPORT

Filed July 9, 1927 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

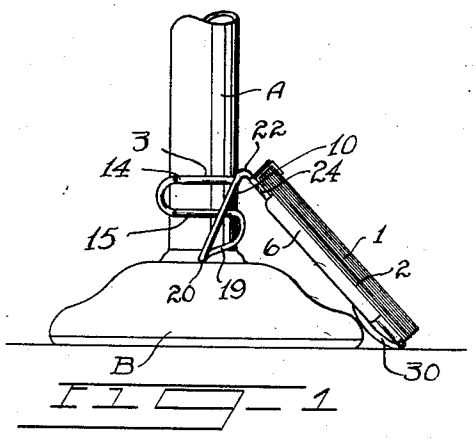


FIG. 1

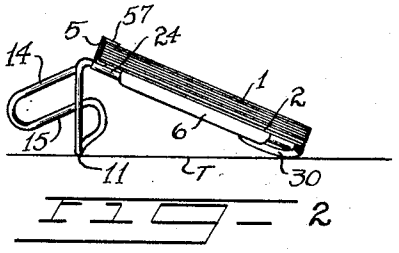


FIG. 2

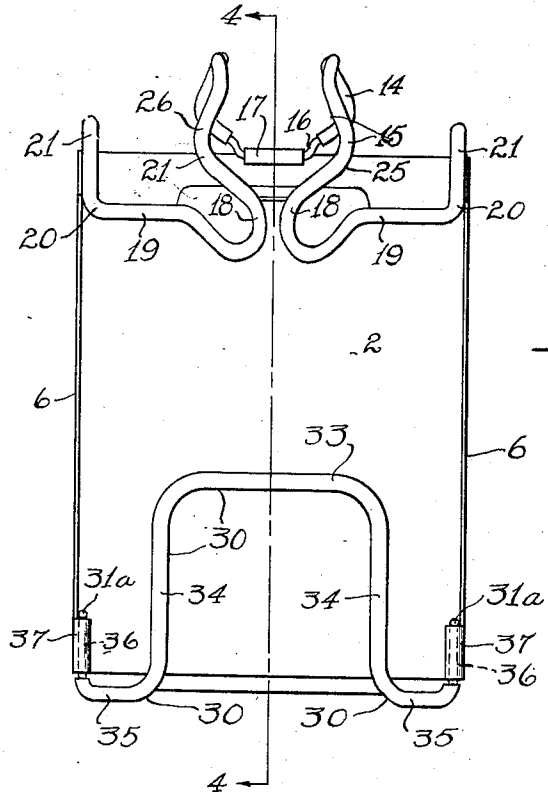


FIG. 3

Inventor

William L. Deming

By Bates, Macklin, Gobrick & Teare

Attorneys

Aug. 25, 1931. W. L. DEMING 1,820,184

WRITING PAD SUPPORT

Filed July 9, 1927 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

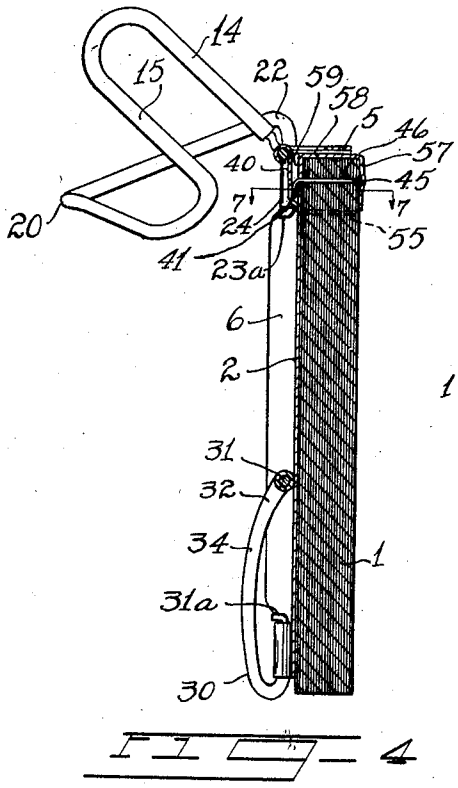


FIG 4

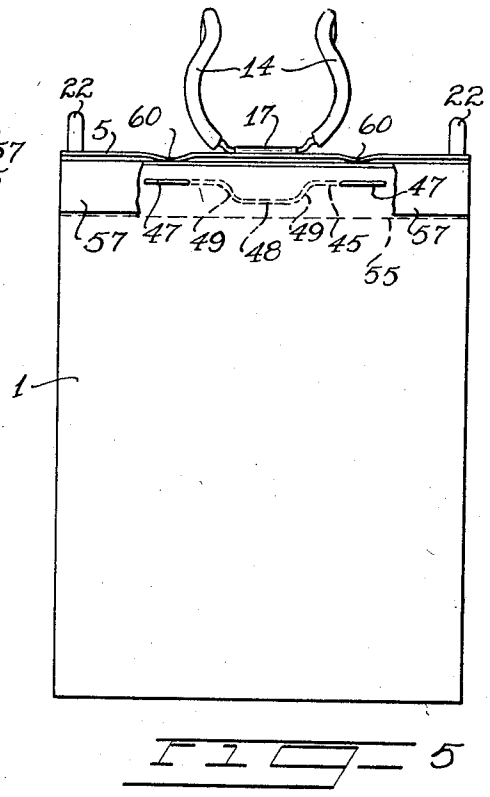


FIG 5

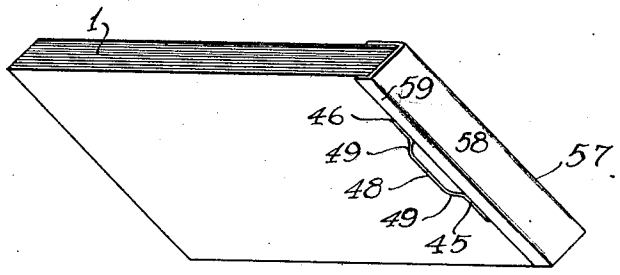


FIG 6

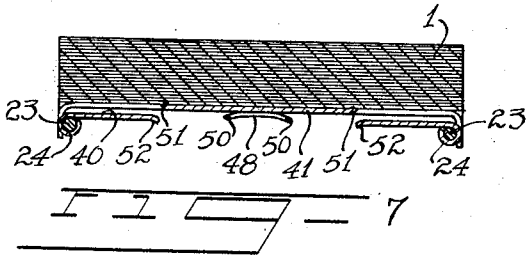


FIG 7

Inventor

William L. Deming

By Bates, Macklin, Golrick & Teare

Attorneys

Patented Aug. 25, 1931 1,820,184

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WILLIAM L. DEMING, OF SALEM, OHIO

WRITING PAD SUPPORT

Application filed July 9, 1927. Serial No. 204,492.

This invention relates generally to a support for a writing pad or the like, and specifically to an improvement in paper pads. More specifically the invention relates to a telephone pad holder and pad therefor.

The general object is to provide a writing pad holding device which may be easily applied to the ordinary desk telephone of the upright type, and which will hold the writing pad in substantially rigid position on the telephone.

A further object is to provide a pad support which may be easily and cheaply manufactured and assembled, and which will be light in weight and pleasing in appearance.

Further specific objects include the provision of a resilient bracket for a telephone pad holder which may be easily made from bent wire, but which shall be so formed as to cooperate with both the telephone column and base in properly supporting the pad to take a writing impression.

A further object is to provide a telephone pad support which may be easily and quickly attached to the telephone without the use of clamps, in the usual sense of the word, and which shall be so formed that it will hold the pad firmly enough to receive writing impressions when detached from the telephone and made to rest upon a horizontal surface, such as a table.

The device comprises generally a relatively stiff support to which the pad may be detachably secured, and the preferred bracket comprises a looped wire suitably coated to prevent abrasion of the telephone and formed to resiliently embrace the column, and to provide in effect legs to rest on the telephone base. When rested on a table the same legs serve to hold the pad in inclined and crosswise level position and, because of their arrangement, against accidental tipping when the pad is receiving the impression.

Further objects and novel features of the invention will become apparent from the following description relating to the accompanying drawings wherein I have shown my preferred form. The essential characteristics are summarized in the claims.

In the drawings Fig. 1 is a side elevation of the lower portion of a telephone of the usual "desk" type, showing the pad support and pad in position thereon; Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the device detached from the telephone and resting on a horizontal surface, such as a table. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the pad support; Fig. 4 is a vertical central cross section taken through the pad and support as indicated by the line 4—4 on Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the pad and holder; Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the pad showing its under side, and Fig. 7 is a cross sectional view through the pad and support as indicated by the line 7—7 on Fig. 4.

Referring in detail to the drawings the paper pad may comprise the usual bundle of individual sheets, suitably secured together, the pad being indicated at 1. The holder for the pad comprises, as shown, a substantially rectilinear member 2, preferably formed from pressed metal of light weight. The bracket for supporting the holder is shown at 3 and is preferably formed from coated wire to resiliently engage the column portion of the telephone, indicated at A.

The preferred construction of the pad supporting member 2 is as follows: Near its upper edge the supporting member may have an upwardly extending flange 5 adjacent the backing portion of the pad and at the side edges the metal of the support may be flanged downwardly as at 6, for substantially the entire length of the support. The flanges 6 serve as a longitudinal reinforce. For economy of manufacture the sheet metal blank which forms the member 2 is substantially rectangular to start with, various portions of this member being upstruck, severed and bent to provide attachments for the supporting bracket and an under rest member 30, to be later described in detail.

The bracket preferably comprises a single piece of wire, rod or the like, of suitable strength and resilient characteristics, bent, as shown, to provide a bifurcated clasping portion comprising upper and lower stretches 14 and 15 embracing the telephone column. The two upper stretches 14 are joined by a short connecting portion 16, shown as held in place by a curled-over lip 17. The lip is formed

as by shearing out a portion of the flange 5 along three sides and curling this partially severed portion downwardly around the wire as shown in Fig. 4. For convenience it may be said that the wire bracket begins at 16, then extends rearwardly at 14, forwardly at 15, the forward ends of the stretches 15 being brought comparatively close together as at 18, the wire then being bent outwardly and downwardly in opposite directions as at 19 in such manner as to engage the base B of the telephone at opposite points, preferably directly below the side edges of the supporting member 2. These points are indicated at 20. The wires then extend upwardly as at 21 to sharp bends 22 adjacent which the two free ends 23 engage curled-over clips 24 partially severed from the flanges 6. The extreme forward ends of the wire may be bent up sharply as at 23*a*, beyond the clips, to prevent endwise movement of the wires and detachment of the bracket.

Any suitable coating for the wire 3 may be used to prevent abrasion of the enamel on the telephone at such points as the wire might otherwise touch the same. Preferably, this coating extends over the entire length of the wire, except for the attaching portions 16 and the free ends 23. This coating may comprise a tube of rubber or the like slipped over the wire in two sections 25 and 26.

In order to provide against marring the telephone base when the device is attached to the telephone and for preventing marring of a table top on which the device may be rested, I preferably provide a cushioning member, such as shown in Figs. 1 to 4 at 30. This cushioning member preferably comprises a wire 31 having a suitable coating 32, such as a rubber tube. The member 30 has a cross stretch indicated at 33, forwardly extending stretches 34, laterally extending stretches 35 and rearwardly bent ends at 36 engaging curled-over portions 37 of the flange 6. These curled-over portions are formed similarly to the members 24, as shown. The free ends of the wire 31 may be bent downwardly adjacent the curled-over portions 37, as at 31*a*. The members 30 are carried below the plane of the flanges 6 at their longitudinally extending portions 34, as shown particularly in Figs. 1, 2 and 4. These portions thus provide separated cushioned rests for engaging the outward edge of the telephone base, as in Fig. 1, or for resting on a horizontal surface, as in Fig. 2.

The preferred means for attaching the pad comprises, in part, forming the support member 2 with a depressed portion 40 at its rear edge and adjacent the flange 5. This depressed portion preferably extends entirely across the holder to form, in effect, a channel below the pad-supporting surface. Near the front edge of the depression a portion of the metal extends rearwardly level with the general pad-supporting surface to form a lip overhanging the channel. The channel provides a guide for the means on the pad for engaging the lip as well as ample room for such means, whereby the pad will lie perfectly on the support. The pad may of course have a special tab formed at the back for engaging beneath the lip. This is the usual arrangement. I do away with the necessity for such special tab by reason of forming a binder staple, somewhat similar to those commonly used for holding a bundle of sheets together, in such manner that the staple engages the lip to hold the pad in place. The staple is shown at 45 having its ends passing through the pad as at 46 and bent over as at 47. The bent over portions preferably extend outwardly. Intermediately of the closed portion of the staple the wire thereof is bent forwardly in an open loop as at 48, the loop lying in a plane substantially parallel to the paper sheets in the pad. The corners of the loop should round gradually as at 49 in order to more easily guide the loop into engagement with the lip 41 when the pad is seated on the member 2 and slid laterally. The aligned portions of the staple, at each side of the loop 48 tightly engage the pad and preferably contact with the rearmost edge of the lip, and the sheet metal forming the flange 5 may be bowed forwardly as at 60 near each end of the flange, to resiliently press against the rear edge of the pad. This will maintain the contact, above mentioned, between the staple and lip, and thus resiliently hold the pad against lateral displacement.

A further refinement as to the securing means for the pad comprises slightly bending the edges of the loop 48 downwardly as at 50 near the corners, and bending the marginal edges of the lip upwardly as at 51. This permits easy insertion of the loop. Similarly the metal of the recess adjacent the lip may be curled downwardly as at 52 to permit easy removal of the loop by simply sliding the pad laterally.

The pad may have the usual perforations as at 55 to permit removal of the individual sheets as they are used, and the free ends of the clip may be effectively concealed by a short cover strip 57 of medium weight paper, glued or otherwise secured to the pad, the strip being extended across the end of the pad as at 58 and underlying the back of the pad as at 59. The portion of the cover strip at the top of the pad may have advertising matter printed thereon, for example the name of the article and that of the manufacturer or distributor.

I claim:—

1. A pad support for use with a telephone, and comprising in combination, a relatively stiff member adapted to detachably support a paper pad and positioned in inclined and forwardly extending relation to the tele-

phone column, a looped wire bracket engaging the said member and bifurcated to embrace the column, separate portions of the wire being extended downwardly to engage the top of the telephone base at each side of the column, and then being extended upwardly and laterally to the corners of the pad holding member.

2. A telephone pad holder comprising a pad supporting member arranged to extend forwardly in inclined relation to the telephone column near the base, a looped wire engaging the upper edge of said member centrally of the said member, said wire having portions embracing the telephone column and portions resting on the telephone base, and a wire bail-like member and a round tube of resilient cushioning material surrounding the wire and carried by the said member and interposed between the telephone base and said member near the front edge thereof.

3. A telephone pad holder comprising an inclined supporting member adapted to be positioned over a portion of the telephone base and extending adjacent the telephone column at its upper edge, an attaching member formed of a single piece of looped wire and having its intermediate portion secured to the said supporting member centrally thereof, the wire then extending rearwardly to embrace the telephone column, and then downwardly to rest on the telephone base, the extreme ends being rigidly attached to the said member.

4. A telephone pad support comprising a relatively stiff member adapted to be positioned in inclined relation to the telephone column, a supporting bracket formed of wire, the same being attached to the corners of the upper edge of said stiff member and extending rearwardly to embrace the telephone column, a wire member positioned on the under side of said stiff member and formed to rest on the telephone base at two points, and cushioning means interposed between that portion of the first named wire which embraces the telephone column and the column, and cushioning means interposed between said second named wire and the base.

5. A telephone pad support comprising a relatively stiff member adapted to be positioned in inclined relation to the telephone column, a supporting bracket formed of wire, the same being attached to the corners of the upper edge said stiff member and extending rearwardly to embrace the telephone column, a wire member positioned on the underside of said stiff member and formed to rest on the telephone base at the two points.

6. A telephone pad support comprising a relatively stiff member adapted to be positioned in inclined relation to the telephone column, a supporting bracket formed of wire, the same being attached to the upper edge of said stiff member and extending rearwardly to embrace the telephone column, a wire member positioned on the underside of said stiff member and formed to rest on the telephone base at the two points.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature.

WM. L. DEMING.