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- (54) Benævnelse: **Universel monteringsmekanisme til montering af et telekommunikationschassis til et telekommunikationsfikstur**
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US-A1- 2004 227 443
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DESCRIPTION

Field of the Invention

[0001] The present invention relates to an optical fiber distribution system, including a rack, and elements which populate the rack, including fiber terminations, patching, fiber splitters, and fiber splices.

Background of the Invention

[0002] Optical fiber distribution systems include fiber terminations and other equipment which is typically rack mounted. US 2010/0150518 discloses a prior art optical fiber distribution hub with a mounting mechanism for releasably mounting circuit trays in a distribution module cabinet. Various concerns exist for the optical fiber distribution systems, including density, ease of use, and cable management. There is a continuing need for improvements in the optical fiber distribution area.

Summary of the Invention

[0003] One implementation of a system in accordance with the examples of the disclosure includes a building block element mountable to a rack or other structure. The element includes a chassis and a movable tray. The tray is movably mounted to chassis with a slide mechanism that allows the tray to slide relative to the chassis. The slide mechanism includes a synchronized movement feature for managing the cables extending to and from the tray, such that cable pull at the entry and exit locations is reduced or eliminated as the tray is moved.

[0004] One synchronized movement feature includes gears, including a rack and pinion system. Another synchronized movement feature includes wheels and wires.

[0005] The tray preferably includes mounting structures for holding cable terminations, splitters, and/or splices. One mounting structure includes an open shaped frame member for connector access. In one example, two frame members are provided, one positioned over the other. For improved access, the frame members are hingedly mounted to the tray. In a termination arrangement, the adapters are arranged so that the connector axes are horizontal and extend in a perpendicular direction to the direction of travel for the tray.

[0006] Each frame member can be populated with adapter blocks. Pathways guide cables to the adapter ports of the adapter blocks for fiber optic cables terminated with connectors to be received therein. The cables follow a general S-shaped pathway from a side of each element to the adapter blocks. The S-shaped pathway includes two levels inside of the tray to

segregate cables between the two frame members. Various flanges and radius limiters can be provided to assist with cable management.

[0007] The elements can be stacked in a column with each tray mounted horizontally, or used in a group or block mounted vertically. In the case of a column of elements, a selected tray is pulled outward to access the desired tray, and then the frame members on the tray can be pivoted as needed.

[0008] One side of each element can be for patch cables, and the opposite side can be for cable termination of an incoming cable, such as a distribution cable or a feeder cable. Because of the synchronized movement feature, cables can be secured along the sides of the elements and still allow for sliding movement of the trays without a need for large amounts or any cable slack.

[0009] The tray and the frame members allow for easy top and bottom access to connectors on either side of the adapters. Openings are provided in the tray bottom for hand access if desired.

[0010] The cable mounts for the distribution cables or feeder cables can be snap mounted to the elements and/or mounted in a longitudinal slide mount, and include strength member clamps and cable clamps.

[0011] Groupings of loose cables can be managed with cable wraps or other cable guides such as flexible troughs.

[0012] The elements can be configured as desired and form building blocks for an optical fiber distribution system (ODF).

[0013] When the elements are mounted in a column in a rack, the cables can be placed in vertical cable guides to enter and exit the selected element.

[0014] The example rack is front accessible, however, the elements can be used in other racks, frames, cabinets or boxes including in arrangements where rear access is desirable or useful.

[0015] The invention is directed to a universal mounting mechanism configured for mounting a telecommunications chassis to a telecommunications fixture, the mounting mechanism comprising a mounting bracket defining a rear portion configured for mounting to the telecommunications fixture and a front portion configured to slidably receive the telecommunications chassis, the front portion including a latch opening, a locking spring configured to be mounted to the telecommunications chassis, the locking spring defining a portion configured to flex laterally to snap in to the latch opening, a release handle configured to be slidably mounted to the telecommunications chassis, the release handle defining a deflection tab for moving the locking spring out of the latch opening of the mounting bracket

when the release handle is slid along a rearward to forward direction with respect to the telecommunications chassis, and a cover configured to be mounted to the telecommunications chassis, the cover defining a deflection ramp configured to interact with the deflection tab of the release handle for moving the deflection tab laterally to contact the locking spring when the release handle is slid with respect to the telecommunications chassis.

[0016] According to another aspect, the disclosure is directed to a telecommunications system that includes the universal mounting bracket mounted between the telecommunications chassis and the telecommunications fixture.

[0017] The invention is further directed to a method of releasably mounting a telecommunications chassis to a telecommunications rack according to claim 9.

Brief Description of the Figures

[0018]

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a first embodiment of an optical fiber distribution element in accordance with aspects of the present disclosure;

Figure 2 is a top view of the element of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the element of Figure 1 showing the tray pulled forward from the chassis;

Figure 4 shows one of the tray frame members pivoted upwardly from the tray;

Figure 5 shows a second frame member pivoted upwardly relative to the tray;

Figure 6 shows a portion of a cable management area of the element of Figure 1;

Figure 7 shows a similar view to Figure 6, with one of the frame members pivoted upwardly;

Figure 8 shows an alternative embodiment of an element with different cable management at the entry points;

Figure 9 shows three of the elements of Figure 8 mounted in a block formation, with cable radius limiters at the entry point mounted in an alternative position;

Figure 10 is a perspective view of the block of Figure 9;

Figure 11 is a view of the block of Figure 9, with the tray of the middle element pulled forward for access to the fiber terminations;

Figure 12 shows an enlarged portion of an entry point for one of the elements with a cable radius limiter in a first position;

Figure 13 shows a similar view as in Figure 12, with the cable radius limiter positioned in an alternate position;

Figure 14 shows an exploded view of a cable mount;

Figure 15 shows an element with a cable mount on one side, and a cable radius limiter on an opposite side;

Figure 16 shows an alternative cable mount;

Figures 17-29 show various views of the elements shown in Figures 1-16 including additional details and cable routings shown for illustration purposes;

Figure 30 shows an alternative embodiment of a block of two alternative elements;

Figure 31 shows a tray pulled forward from the chassis of one of the elements of the block of Figure 30;

Figure 32 shows the tray extended forward as in the view of Figure 31, with one of the frame members pivoted upwardly;

Figure 33 is a view similar to the view of Figure 32, with a second frame member pivoted upwardly;

Figure 34 shows a block including two elements;

Figure 35 shows an exploded view of the two elements of the block of Figure 34;

Figure 36 shows a single element;

Figure 37 shows an exploded view of the element of Figure 36;

Figure 38 shows the element of Figure 37, without the top cover;

Figure 39 is a top view of the element of Figure 38;

Figure 40 is an alternative view of the element of Figure 38, showing alternative devices at the cable entry points;

Figure 41 is a top view of the element of Figure 40;

Figure 42 shows an alternative embodiment of an element in a top view with an alternative synchronized movement feature;

Figure 43 is a perspective view of the element of Figure 42;

Figures 44 and 45 show movement of the various components of the synchronized movement feature of Figures 42 and 43;

Figures 46 and 47 show an element with an alternative radius limiter at the cable entry and exit locations;

Figure 48 shows a cross-sectional view of a portion of a universal mounting mechanism having features that are examples of inventive aspects of the disclosure, the universal mounting mechanism configured for mounting an optical fiber distribution element similar to those shown in Figures 30-47 of the present disclosure to a telecommunications rack, the mounting mechanism shown in a locked position;

Figure 49 illustrates the universal mounting mechanism of Figure 48 in an unlocked position;

Figure 50 illustrates a partially exploded perspective view of a portion of the universal mounting mechanism of Figures 48-49 being used on an optical fiber distribution element similar to the elements shown in Figures 30-47;

Figure 51 illustrates the universal mounting mechanism of Figure 50 with the universal mounting brackets of the mechanism mounted to the element of Figure 50;

Figure 51A is a close-up view of a portion of the universal mounting mechanism of Figure 51, illustrating the locking spring in a locked position with respect to the universal mounting bracket; and

Figure 52 is a cross-sectional view of a portion of the universal mounting mechanism of Figure 48 showing the positional relationship between the universal mounting bracket and the release handle of the mounting mechanism when the mounting mechanism is in a locked state.

Detailed Description

[0019] Referring now to Figures 1-16, various embodiments of an optical fiber distribution element 10, or element 10, are shown. The elements 10 can be individually mounted as desired to telecommunications equipment including racks, frames, or cabinets. The elements 10 can be mounted in groups or blocks 12 which form a stacked arrangement. In one embodiment, a vertical stack of elements 10 populates an optical fiber distribution rack.

[0020] Each element 10 holds fiber terminations, or other fiber components including fiber splitters and/or fiber splices. In the case of fiber terminations, incoming cables are connected to outgoing cables through connectorized cable ends which are connected by adapters, as will be described below.

[0021] Each element includes a chassis 20 and a movable tray 24. Tray 24 is movable with a slide mechanism 30 including one or more gears 32 and a set of two toothed racks or linear members 34.

[0022] Slide mechanism 30 provides for synchronized movement for managing the cables extending to and from tray 24. Entry points 36 on either side of chassis 20 allow for fixation of

the input and output cables associated with each element 10. The radius limiters 38 associated with each slide mechanism 30 move in synchronized movement relative to chassis 20 and tray 24 to maintain fiber slack, without causing fibers to be bent, pinched, or pulled.

[0023] Each tray 24 includes mounting structure 50 defining one or more fiber terminations, fiber splitters, fiber splices, or other fiber components. As shown, mounting structure 50 holds adapters 52 which allow for interconnection of two connectorized ends of cables. Each tray 24 includes one or more frame members 56. In the example shown, two frame members 56 are provided. As illustrated, each frame member 56 is T-shaped. Also, each tray 24 includes two frame members 56 which are hingedly mounted at hinges 58. A top frame member 62 is positioned above a bottom frame member 64. The mounting structure 50 associated with each frame member 62, 64 includes one or more integrally formed adapter blocks 70. Adapter blocks 70 include a plurality of adapter ports for interconnecting to fiber optic connectors. A pathway 76 defines a generally S-shape from radius limiters 38 to adapter blocks 70. As shown, pathway 76 includes an upper level 78 and a lower level 80 in the interior. A portion 84 of pathway 76 is positioned adjacent to hinges 58 to avoid potentially damaging cable pull during pivoting movement of frame members 56. Flanges 86 and radius limiters 90 help maintain cables in pathways 76.

[0024] Tray 24 includes openings 96 to allow for technician access to the cable terminations at adapter blocks 70. In addition, the T-shapes of frame members 56 further facilitate technician access to the connectors.

[0025] Cables extending to and from element 10 can be affixed with a cable mount 100 as desired. Additional protection of the fiber breakouts can be handled with cable wraps 102. Radius limiters 106 can be additionally used to support and protect the cables.

[0026] Referring now to Figures 17-29, various examples of cable routings are illustrated for element 10.

[0027] If desired, more than one feeder cable can supply cabling to more than one element 10.

[0028] Referring now to Figures 30-41, various additional embodiments of elements 210 are shown. Element 210 includes a chassis 220 in a movable tray 224 mounted with a slide mechanism 230 which promotes synchronized movement of radius limiters 238. Each tray 224 includes two hingedly mounted frame members 256. Each frame member 256 has a middle portion 260 separated by openings 262 from side portions 264. Middle portion 260 can hold fiber terminations. Side portions 264 include radius limiters 270. Cover 266 goes over tray 224. Latches 268 latch tray 224 to cover 266 in the closed position.

[0029] A pathway 276 extends from either side of tray 224 to supply cables to each of trays 224. An upper level 278 and a lower level 280 supply the respective frame members 256 with cabling. A general S-shaped pathway 276 is defined wherein the pathway 276 passes close to

hinges 258.

[0030] A dovetail 288 is used to hold cable mounts 286 and radius limiters 284.

[0031] An opening 290 in tray 224 allows for connector access by the technician. Similarly, openings 262 on each frame member 256 allow for technician access to the individual connectors.

[0032] To form a block 292 of plural elements 210, bars 294 and fasteners 296 are used. Bars 294 give a small spacing between each element 210.

[0033] Referring now to Figures 42-45, an alternative slide mechanism 330 is shown in alternative element 310. Slide mechanism 330 allows for movement of the trays and related radius limiters and synchronized movement similar to slide mechanism 30, 230. Alternative slide mechanism 330 includes two wheels 332 and two wires 334, 336. The wheels 332 are located on second part 342. The wires are looped in opposite directions and are connected to the first part 340 and the third part 344.

[0034] Referring now to Figures 46 and 47, an alternative radius limiter 420 is shown on alternative element 410. Radius limiter 420 includes friction members 430 which limit the amount of sliding movement of cables passing through radius limiter 420, to assist with cable management. Friction members 430 include flexible fingers which press lightly on the cables in radius limiter 420 to reduce or eliminate sliding movement of the cables in the radius limiter 420.

[0035] Referring now to Figures 48-52, a universal mounting mechanism 500 for releasably mounting a telecommunications chassis to a telecommunications fixture, such as an optical fiber distribution rack, is illustrated. In Figures 48-52, the universal mounting mechanism 500 is shown as having been adapted for and being used on an optical fiber distribution element 510 having features similar to those elements 210, 410 shown in Figures 30-47 of the present disclosure. With the universal mounting mechanism 500 of Figures 48-52, telecommunications chassis or elements such as elements 210, 410, and 510 can be mounted as desired to telecommunications fixtures or equipment such as racks, frames, or cabinets.

[0036] It should be noted that although the universal mounting mechanism 500 of the present disclosure has been shown as being used on a piece of telecommunications equipment such as the optical fiber distribution element 510 (which has similar features to those elements 210 and 410 of Figures 30-47), the optical fiber distribution element 510 is simply one example of telecommunications equipment or chassis on which the mounting mechanism 500 may be used for mounting to equipment such as telecommunications racks, frames, or cabinets. For use with the universal mounting mechanism 500 of Figures 48-52, the element 510 has been adapted to receive certain portions of the mounting mechanism 500. However, it should be understood that the mounting mechanism 500 of the present disclosure can be used on other types of optical fiber distribution elements as long as the elements or chassis thereof are

adapted to receive portions of the mounting mechanism 500.

[0037] Still referring to Figures 48-52, the universal mounting mechanism 500 will now be described in further detail.

[0038] Figure 48 shows a cross-sectional view of a portion of the universal mounting mechanism 500, wherein the mounting mechanism 500 is in a locked state or position. Figure 49 illustrates the universal mounting mechanism 500 in an unlocked position. Figure 50 illustrates a partially exploded perspective view of a portion of the universal mounting mechanism 500 being used with the optical fiber distribution element 510, which is similar to the elements 210, 410 shown in Figures 30-47, as noted above. Figure 51 illustrates the universal mounting mechanism 500 with the universal mounting brackets 502 of the mechanism 500 mounted to the element 510. Figure 51A is a close-up view of a portion of the universal mounting mechanism 500, illustrating a locking spring 504 of the mechanism 500 in a locked position with respect to the universal mounting bracket 502 of the mechanism 500. Figure 52 is a cross-sectional view of a portion of the universal mounting mechanism 500 showing the positional relationship between the universal mounting bracket 502 and a release handle 506 of the mounting mechanism 500 when the mechanism 500 is in a locked state.

[0039] The universal mounting mechanism 500 generally includes the right and left universal mounting brackets 502, release handles 506 for each of the mounting brackets 502, a cover 508 for each of the mounting brackets 502, and the locking spring 504 for each of the mounting brackets 502.

[0040] In the depicted embodiment, each of the universal mounting brackets 502 is designed for mounting two stacked elements 510. Thus, each of the right and left mounting brackets 502 includes two latch openings 512 adjacent the front 514 of the mounting bracket 502 (one for each element 510) and upper and lower mounting tabs 516 at the rear 518 of the bracket 502.

[0041] In the given embodiment, the mounting tabs 516 at the rear 518 of the mounting brackets 502 are designed to slidably mount the brackets 502 to fixtures such as telecommunications racks along a sideway or lateral direction. As such, in mounting elements 510 to a rack, the universal mounting brackets 502 are initially slid into openings provided on the rack using the mounting tabs 516. Once the brackets 502 are secured on a rack, the elements 510 can be slid onto the brackets 502 in a sliding fashion, as will be described in further detail. The latch openings 512 of the brackets 502 are then used to lock the elements 510 in place.

[0042] In using the universal mounting mechanism 500 of the present disclosure, each element 510, on each of the right and left sides thereof, defines a bracket channel 520. The channel 520 is configured to slidably receive the front portions 514 of the mounting brackets 502. The cover 508 closes the bracket channel 520 to the exterior of each element 510. The cover 508 defines a deflection ramp 522 at the inner face thereof, the purpose of which will be discussed in further detail below. The locking spring 504 is mounted to each element 510 such

that an end portion 524 of the locking spring 504 can flex in and out of the latch opening 512 of the universal mounting bracket 502. As shown in the cross-sectional views of Figures 48 and 49 and in Figures 51 and 51A, the end portion 524 of the locking spring 504 defines a perpendicular locking face 526 and an angular insertion face 528. When an element 510 is initially being slidably mounted on the mounting bracket 502, the angled insertion face 528 rides over the front end 530 of the front portion 514 of the mounting bracket 502 until the end portion 524 of the locking spring 504 flexibly snaps into the latch opening 512.

[0043] The element 510, at this point, is prevented from being pulled out forwardly. The locking spring 504 abuts an inner front face 532 defined by the latch opening 512 of the mounting bracket 502 to prevent removal of the chassis from a rack.

[0044] The release handle 506 is positioned between the locking spring 504 and the cover 508. The release handle 506 has a grip portion 534 for pulling the release handle 504 forwardly to release the chassis for removal from the mounting brackets 502. The release handle 504 also defines a deflection tab 536 at the rear end 538. The deflection tab 536 is configured to ride over the deflection ramp 522 of the cover 508 when the grip portion 534 is pulled forwardly. The interaction of the deflection tab 536 and the deflection ramp 522 causes lateral inward movement of the deflection tab 536, which in turn, pushes the spring 504 laterally inwardly, clearing the end portion 524 of the locking spring 504 from the latching opening 512. In this manner, when the release handle 506 is pulled forwardly, the interaction of the deflection tab 536 and the deflection ramp 522 causes the release of the spring 504, and thus the entire element 510, from the mounting bracket 502. The chassis and the entire element 510 can be pulled forwardly from the mounting bracket 502.

[0045] In using the universal mounting mechanism 500 on the element 510, a tray of the element 510 has to be pulled from its chassis to allow enough room for gripping the release handle 506 as seen in Figure 52, to pull it forwardly. In initially mounting the element 510 to a rack using the universal mounting mechanism 500, the release handle 506 has to be either pushed rearwardly by the user to allow the spring 504 to be positioned in its locking position or the user can simply push a tray of the element 510 rearwardly to contact the grip portion 534 of the release handle 506 to push the release handle 506 rearwardly. Thus, when the element 510 is mounted to a rack using the universal mounting mechanism 500, the release handle 506 must be in its rearward position to allow the spring 504 to be in its locking position. Otherwise, if the release handle 506 is in its forward position, the element 510 can simply slide out of the brackets 502.

[0046] The release handle 506 defines a positive stop 540 that is configured to abut a stop face 542 defined by a portion of a slide mechanism 544 within the element 510. The abutment of the stop 540 with the stop face 542 prevents further forward pulling of the release handle 506.

[0047] The universal mounting mechanism 500 includes a design that may be retrofitted on a number of telecommunications chassis. As long as a bracket channel 520 is provided in the

chassis and the chassis includes enough spacing on the sides thereof for receiving a locking spring 504, a release handle 506, and a cover 508 for interacting with the release handle 506 and closing the mounting mechanism 500 to the exterior of the chassis, the universal mounting mechanism 500 can be utilized on a given chassis.

[0048] Also, as noted above, the rear portion 518 of the mounting brackets 502 may be modified to fit different types of mounting configurations on different types of telecommunications racks, frames, or cabinets. The mounting arrangement of the brackets 502 of the present disclosure that utilizes the tabs 516 for lateral slide-locking is simply one example of a mounting arrangement. Also, even though the mounting mechanism 500 of the present disclosure has been shown with mounting brackets 502 that can accommodate two vertically stacked elements 510, the mounting brackets 502 can be modified to receive other number of chassis, including a single chassis per bracket 502.

[0049] In the given embodiment, the locking spring 504 is fixed to the chassis with fasteners 545, allowing the end portion 524 of the locking spring 504 to be flexible. Other fixing methods may be used for the locking spring 504 in other types of telecommunications equipment.

Parts List

[0050]

10	
	element
12	
	block
20	
	chassis
24	
	tray
30	
	slide mechanism
32	
	gears
34	
	rack
36	
	entry points
38	
	radius limiters
50	
	mounting structure
52	

	adapters
56	
	T-shaped frame member
58	
	hinge
62	
	top frame member
64	
	bottom frame member
70	
	adapter blocks
72	
	connectors
74	
	cables
76	
	pathway
78	
	upper level
80	
	lower level
84	
	portion
86	
	flanges
90	
	radius limiters
96	
	openings
100	
	cable mount
102	
	cable wrap
106	
	radius limiters
210	
	element
220	
	chassis
224	
	tray
230	
	slide mechanism
238	

	radius limiters
256	
	frame members
258	
	hinges
260	
	middle portion
262	
	openings
264	
	side portions
266	
	cover
268	
	latches
270	
	radius limiters
276	
	pathway
278	
	upper level
280	
	lower level
284	
	radius limiters
286	
	cable mounts
288	
	dovetail
290	
	opening
292	
	block
294	
	bar
296	
	fasteners
310	
	element
330	
	slide mechanism
332	
	wheels
334	

336 wire
340 wire
342 first part
344 second part
410 third part
420 element
430 radius limiter
500 friction members
502 universal mounting mechanism
504 universal mounting bracket
506 locking spring
508 release handle
510 cover
512 element
514 latch openings
516 front portion of the mounting bracket
518 mounting tabs
520 rear portion of the mounting bracket
522 bracket channel
524 deflection ramp
526 end portion of the locking spring
528 perpendicular locking face

	angular insertion face
530	
	front end
532	
	inner front face
534	
	grip portion
536	
	deflection tab
538	
	rear end of the release handle
540	
	positive stop
542	
	stop face
544	
	slide mechanism
545	
	fasteners

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- US20100150518A [0002]

PATENTKRAV

1. En monteringsmekanisme (500) til montering af et telekommunikationschassis til et telekommunikationsfikstur, monteringsmekanismen (500) omfatter:
 - 5 et monteringsbeslag (502), som definerer en bagerste del (518) konfigureret til montering til telekommunikationsfiksturet og en forreste del (514) konfigureret til glidende at modtage telekommunikationschassiset, den forreste del (514) omfatter en låseåbning (512);
 - en låsefjeder (504) konfigureret til at blive monteret til telekommunikationschassiset, låsefjederen (504) definerer en del (524) konfigureret til at flekse lateralt for at indfange låseåbningen (512);
 - 10 et sliphåndtag (506) konfigureret til at blive monteret til telekommunikationschassiset, karakteriseret ved, at sliphåndtaget (506) er konfigureret til at blive monteret glidende til telekommunikationschassiset, sliphåndtaget (506) definerer en nedbøjningsindsats (536) til bevægelse af låsefjederen (504) ud af låseåbningen (512) på monteringsbeslaget (502), når sliphåndtaget (506) glider langs en retning bagfra og frem med hensyn til telekommunikationschassiset; og ved at monteringsmekanismen derudover omfatter
 - 20 en afdækning (508) konfigureret til at blive monteret til telekommunikationschassiset, afdækningen (508) definerer en nedbøjningsrampe (522) konfigureret til at interagere med nedbøjningsindsatsen (536) på sliphåndtaget (506) til bevægelse af nedbøjningsindsatsen (536) lateralt til at komme i kontakt med låsefjederen (504), når sliphåndtaget (506) glider med hensyn til telekommunikationschassiset.
- 25 2. En monteringsmekanisme (500) ifølge krav 1, hvor sliphåndtaget (506) omfatter en grebsdel (534) tilstødende en frontende på sliphåndtaget (506) til glidende at trække sliphåndtaget (506).
3. En monteringsmekanisme (500) ifølge krav 1, derudover omfattende to af
30 monteringsbeslagene (502), to af låsefjedrene (504), to af sliphåndtagene (506) og to af afdækningerne (508), et sæt konfigureret til at blive monteret til en højre side og et sæt konfigureret til at blive monteret til en venstre side af chassiset.
4. En monteringsmekanisme (500) ifølge krav 1, hvor telekommunikationsfiksturet er et
35 telekommunikationsrack konfigureret til at modtage telekommunikationschassiset i et vertikalt stakket arrangement.
5. En monteringsmekanisme (500) ifølge krav 1, hvor telekommunikationschassiset

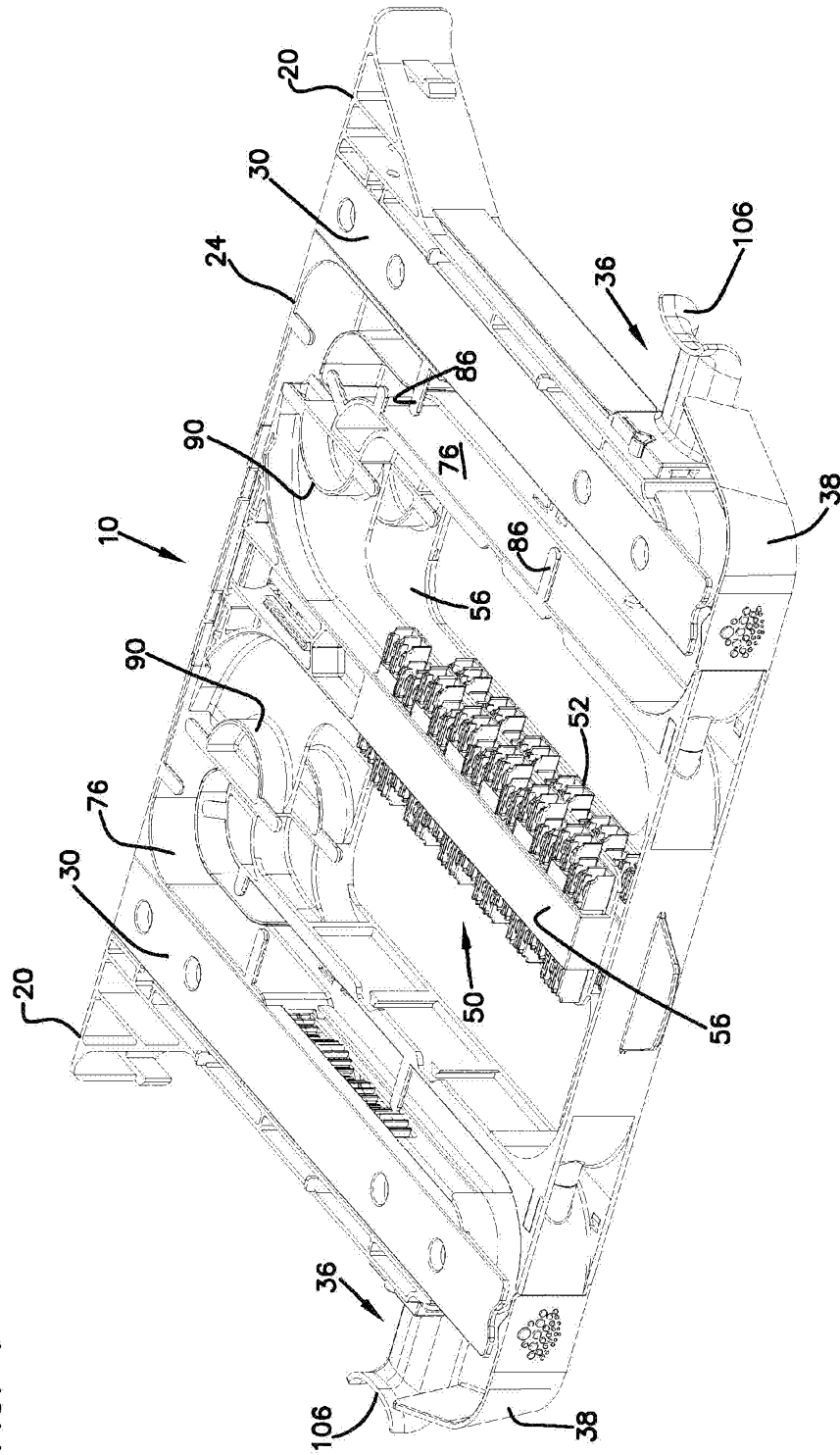
omfatter en glidende bakke (224) med fiberoptisk udstyr.

6. En monteringsmekanisme (500) ifølge krav 1, hvor frontdelen (514) af monteringsbeslaget (502) er konfigureret til at blive glidende indført i en beslagskanal (520) defineret af telekommunikationschassiset.
7. Et telekommunikationssystem, hvor monteringsmekanismen (500) ifølge krav 1 er monteret mellem telekommunikationschassiset og telekommunikationsfiksturet.
8. Et telekommunikationssystem ifølge krav 7, hvor låsefjederen (504) er monteret til telekommunikationschassiset med fastgørelser (545).
9. En metode til brug af et telekommunikationschassiset, metoden omfatter:
 - montering af monteringsbeslaget (502) til et telekommunikationsfikstur, monteringsbeslaget (502) definerer en frontdel (514) inklusive en låseåbning (512);
 - glidende den forreste del (514) af monteringsbeslaget (502) i en beslagskanal (520) defineret på mindst en side af telekommunikationschassiset;
 - lateralt fleksende en låsefjeder (504) til at indfange mindst en del af låsefjederen (504) i låseåbningen (512); og
 - trækkende et sliphåndtag (506) på telekommunikationschassiset langs en retning bagfra og frem for at nedbøje låsefjederen (504) ud af låseåbningen (512), karakteriseret ved, at låsehåndtaget (506) definerer en nedbøjningsindsats (536), som interagerer med en nedbøjningsrampe (522) tilvejebragt på telekommunikationschassiset for lateralt at bevæge låsefjederen (504) ud af låseåbningen (512) i monteringsbeslaget (502), når sliphåndtaget (506) glider langs en retning bagfra og frem med hensyn til telekommunikationschassiset.
10. En metode ifølge krav 9, hvor nedbøjningsrampen (522) er defineret af en afdækning (508), som er monteret på telekommunikationschassiset for at definere beslagskanalen (520).
11. En metode ifølge krav 9, derudover omfattende glidning af den forreste del (514) af monteringsbeslaget (502) tilbage i beslagskanalen (520) i telekommunikationschassiset og lateralt fleksende låsefjederen (504) til at indfange mindst en del af låsefjederen (504) i låseåbningen (512).
12. En metode ifølge krav 9, derudover omfattende montering af to monteringsbeslag (502)

- 5 til telekommunikationsfiksturet, hvert monteringsbeslag (502) definerer en forreste del (514) inklusive en låseåbning (512) og glidende den forreste del (514) af et af monteringsbeslagene (502) i en beslagskanal (520) defineret på den højre side af telekommunikationschassiset og glidende den forreste del (514) af det andet af monteringsbeslagene (502) i en beslagskanal (520) defineret på den venstre side af telekommunikationschassiset.
- 10 13. En metode ifølge krav 9, hvor telekommunikationsfiksturet er et telekommunikationsrack konfigureret til at modtage telekommunikationschassiset i et vertikalt stakket arrangement.
14. En metode ifølge krav 9, hvor telekommunikationschassiset omfatter en glidende bakke (224) med fiberoptisk udstyr.

DRAWINGS

FIG. 1



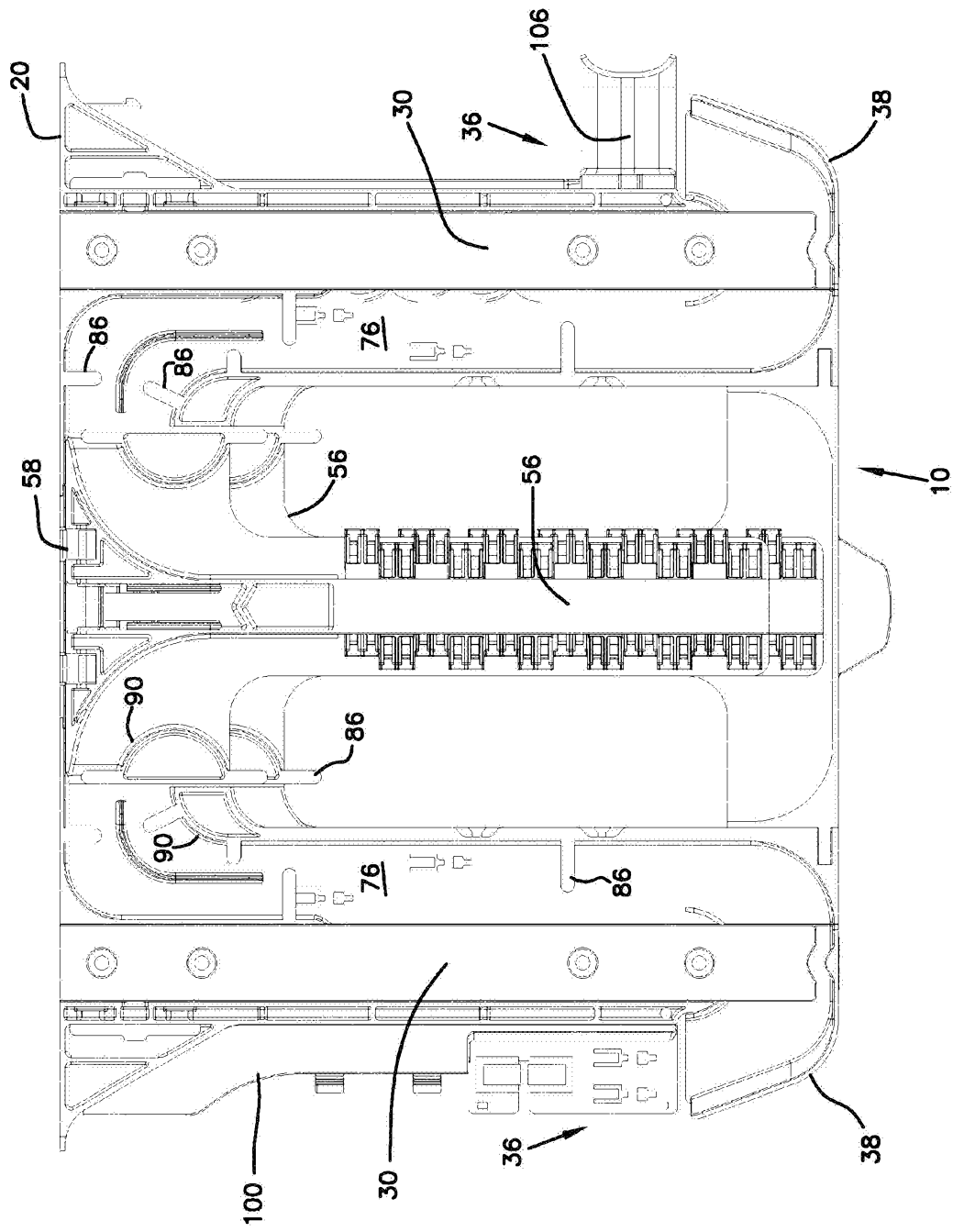


FIG. 3

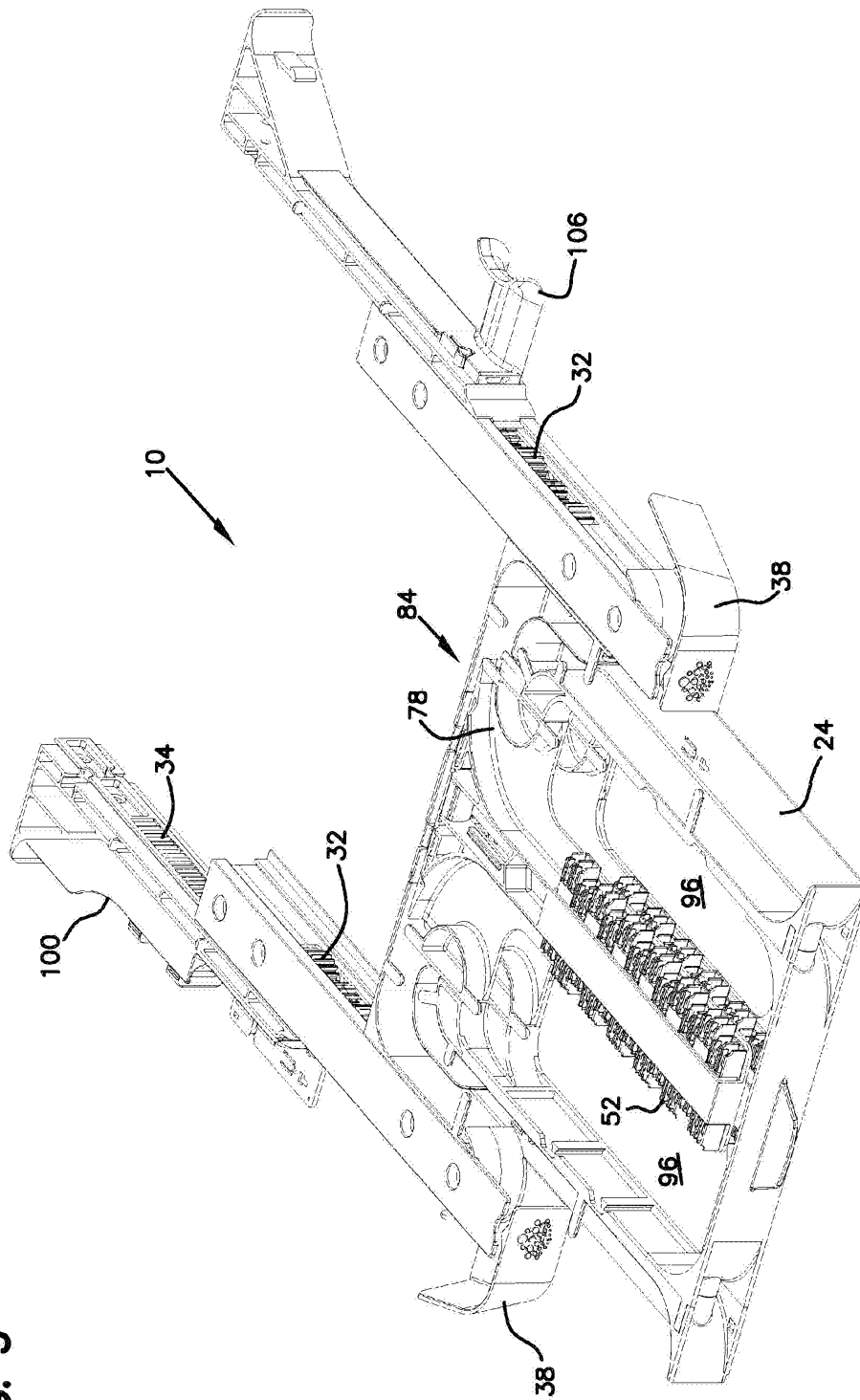


FIG. 4

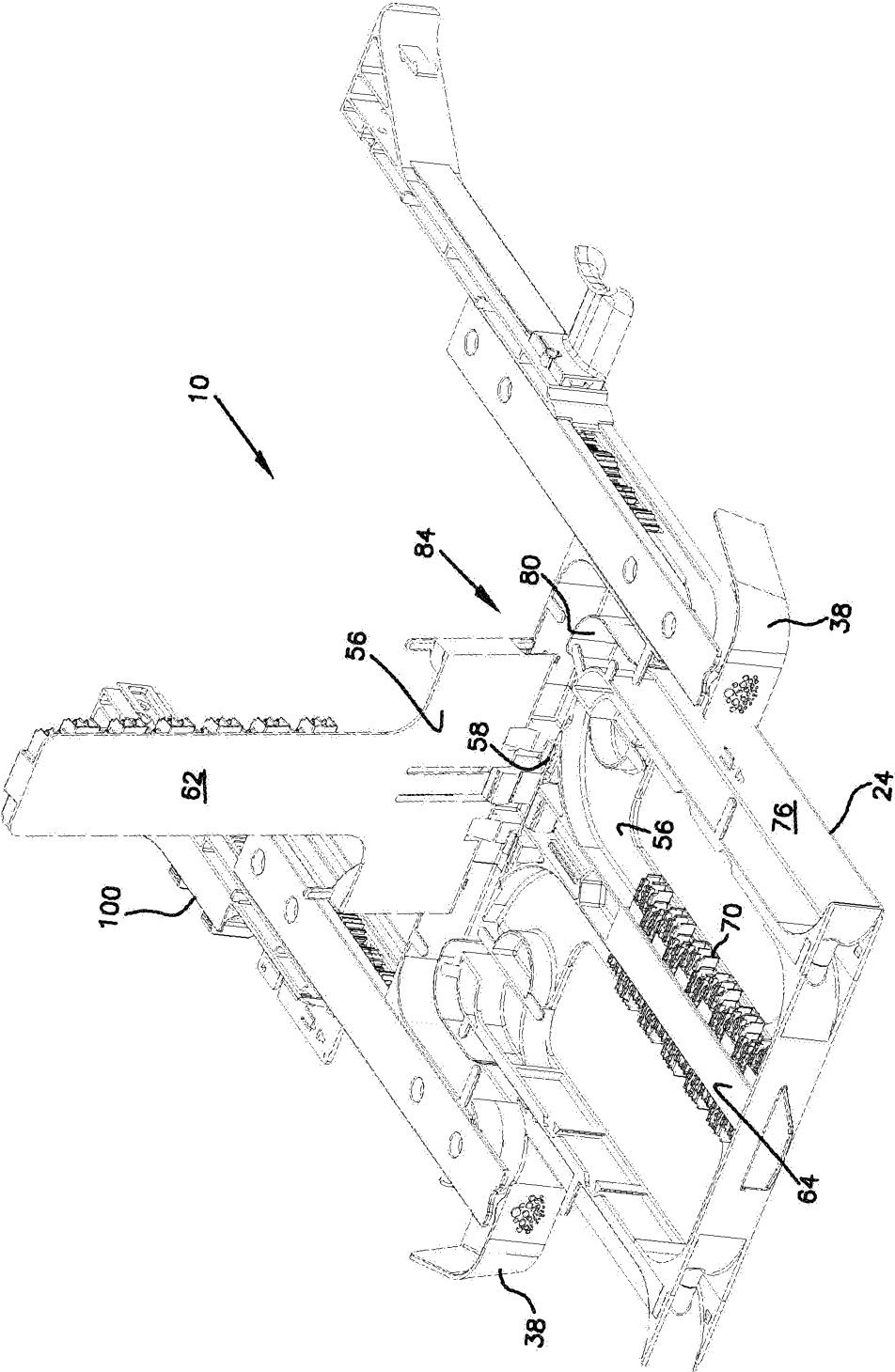
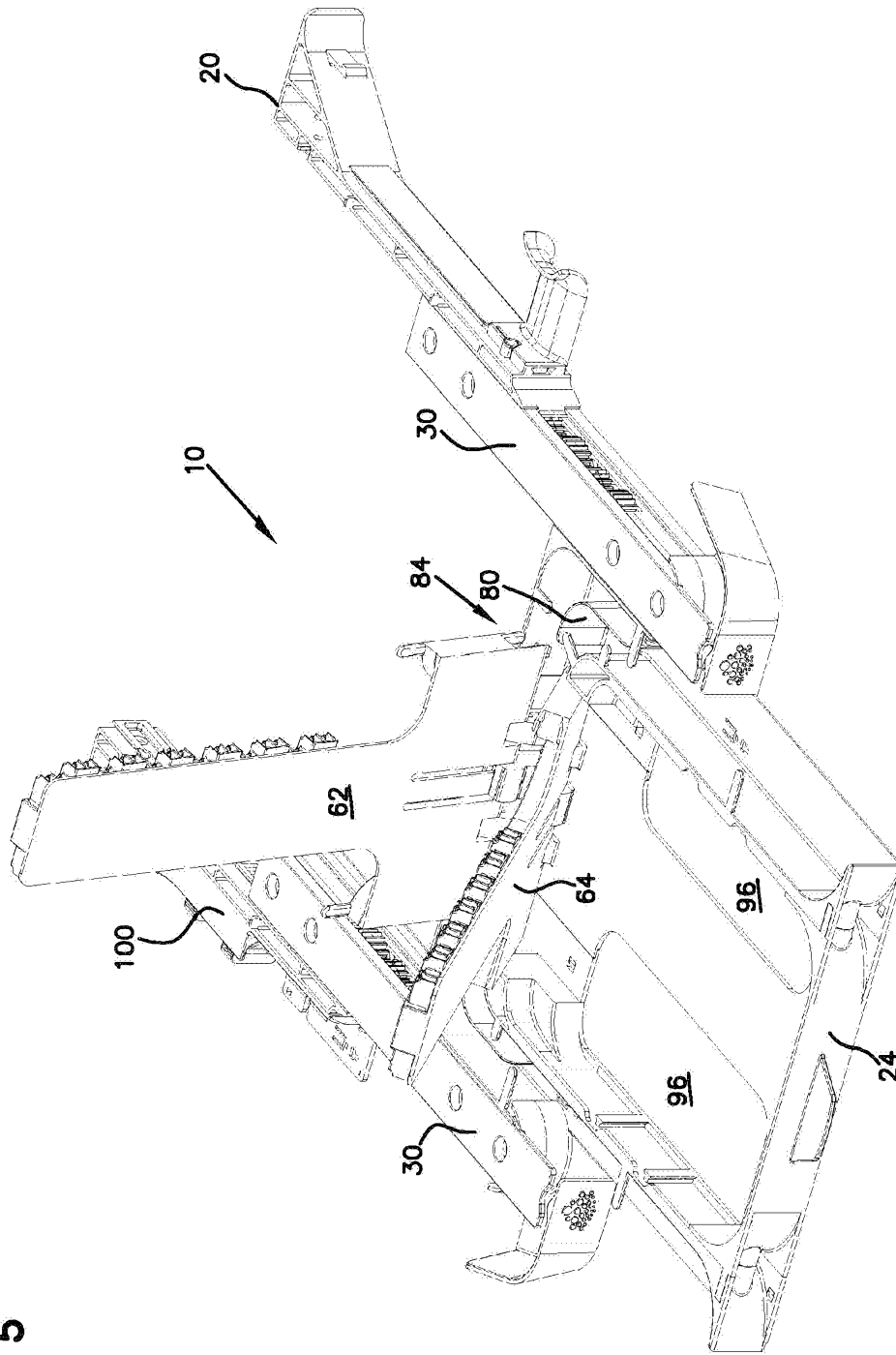


FIG. 5



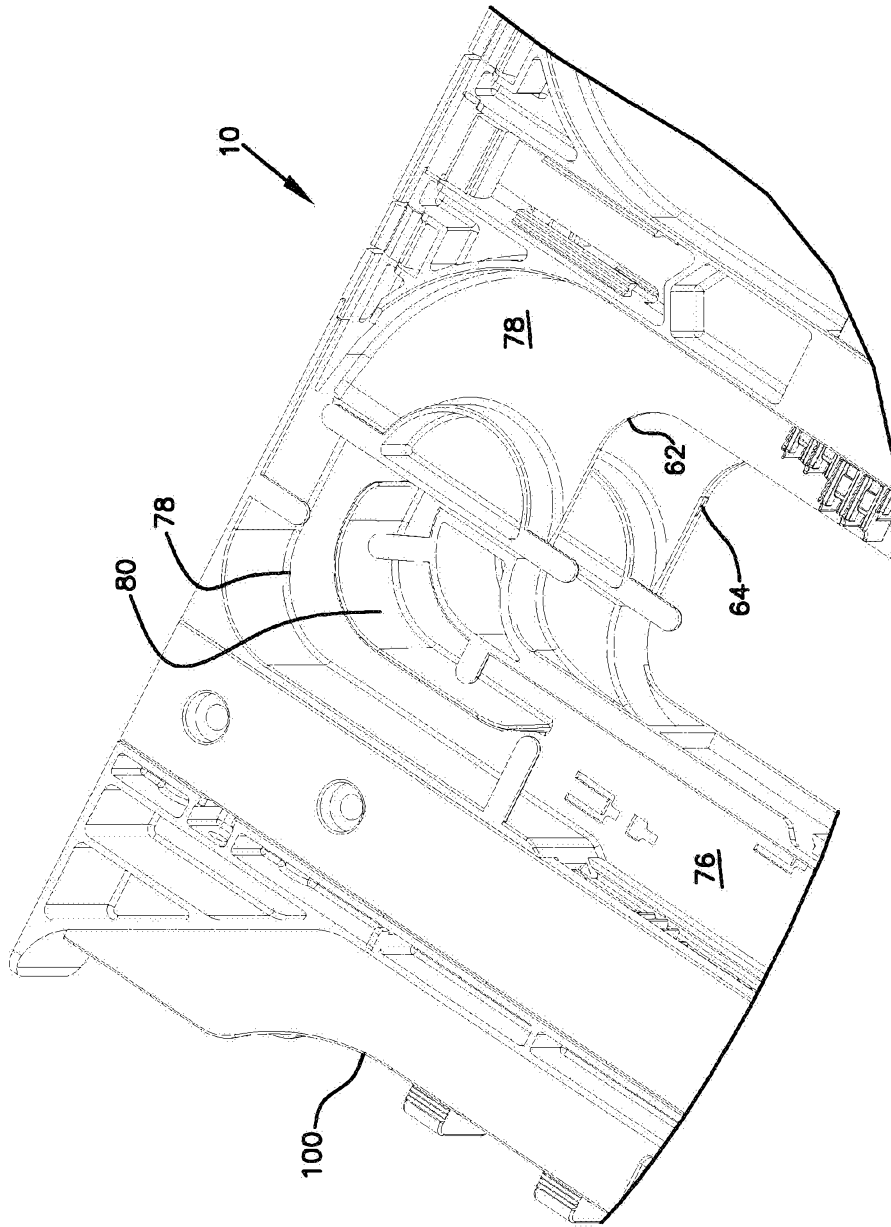


FIG. 6

FIG. 7

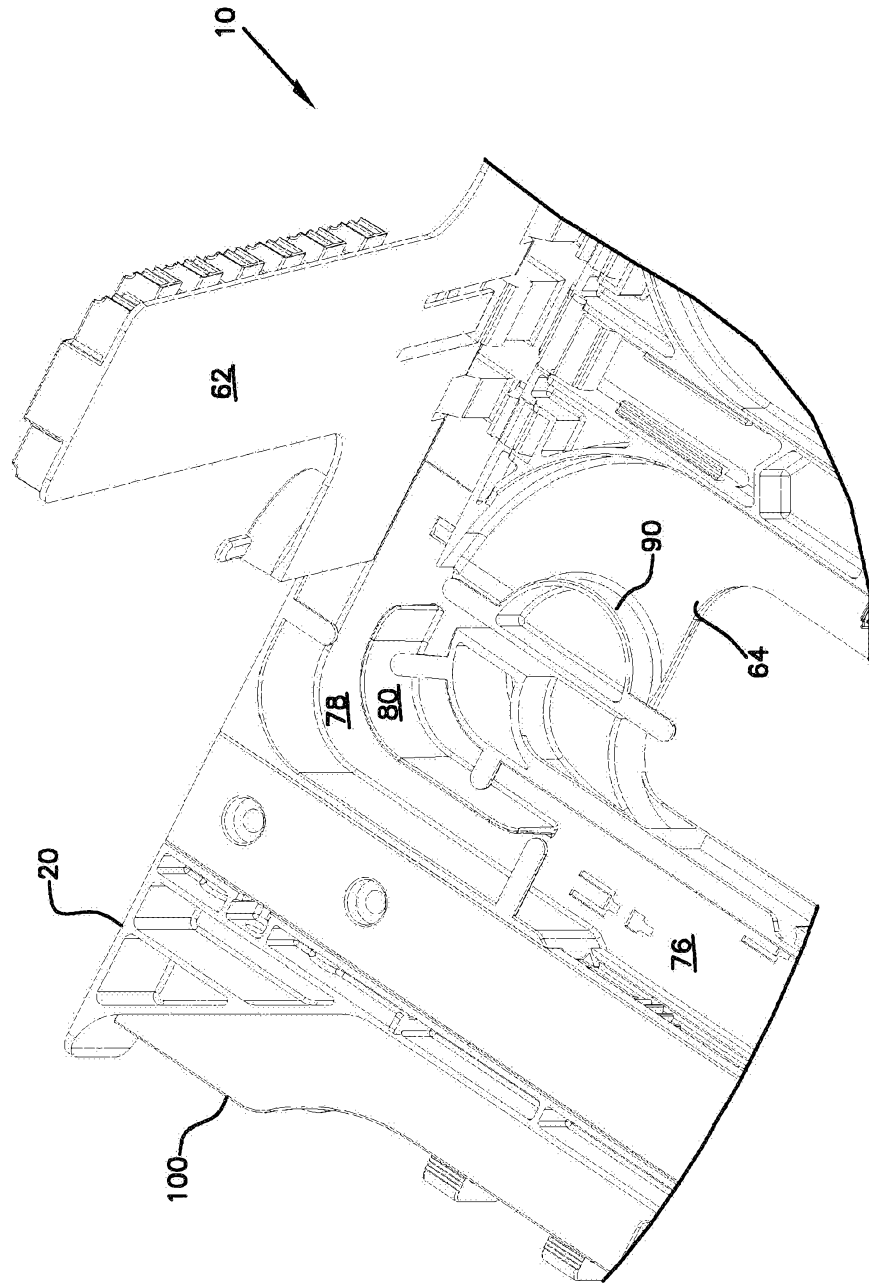


FIG. 8

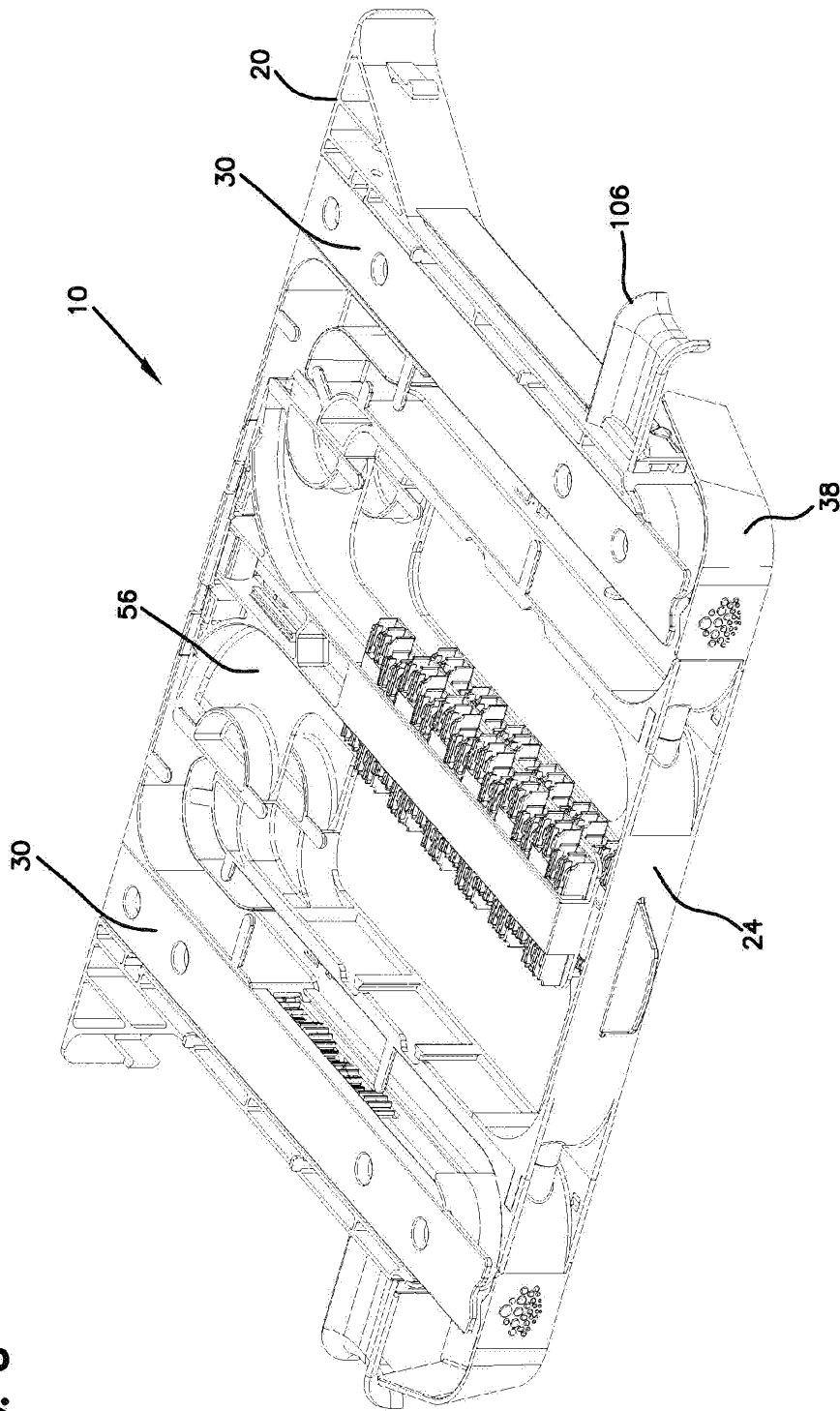
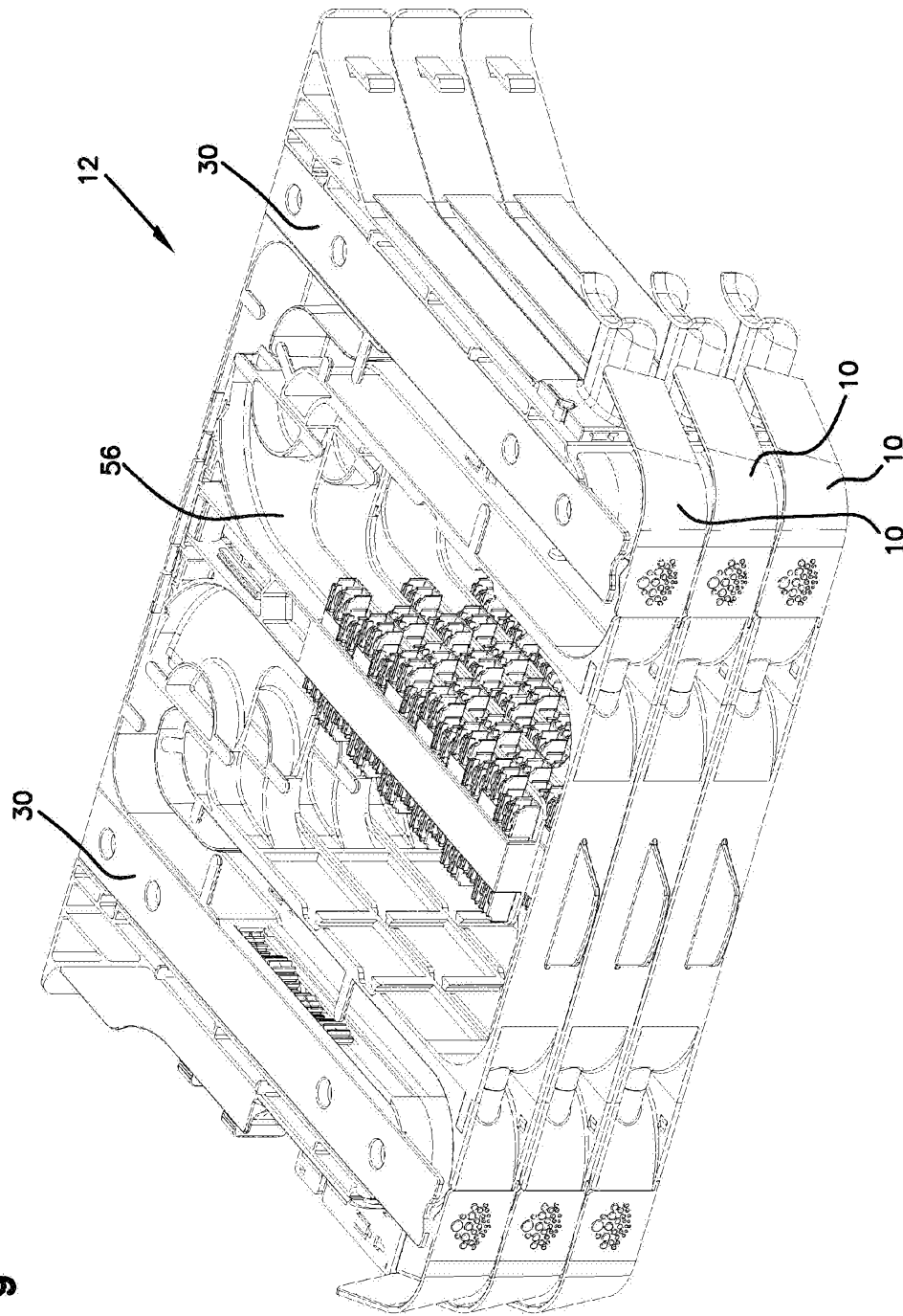


FIG. 9



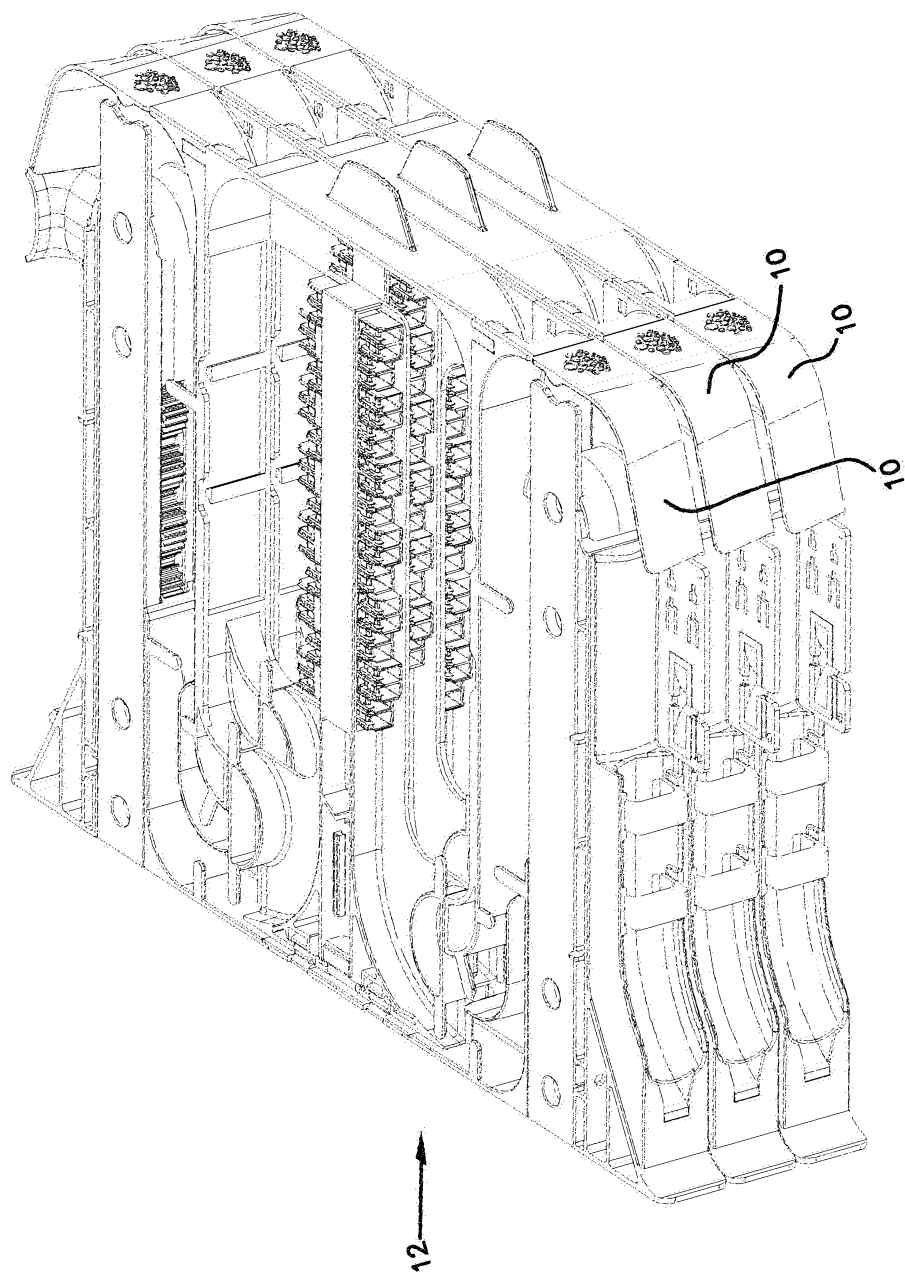


FIG. 10

FIG. 11

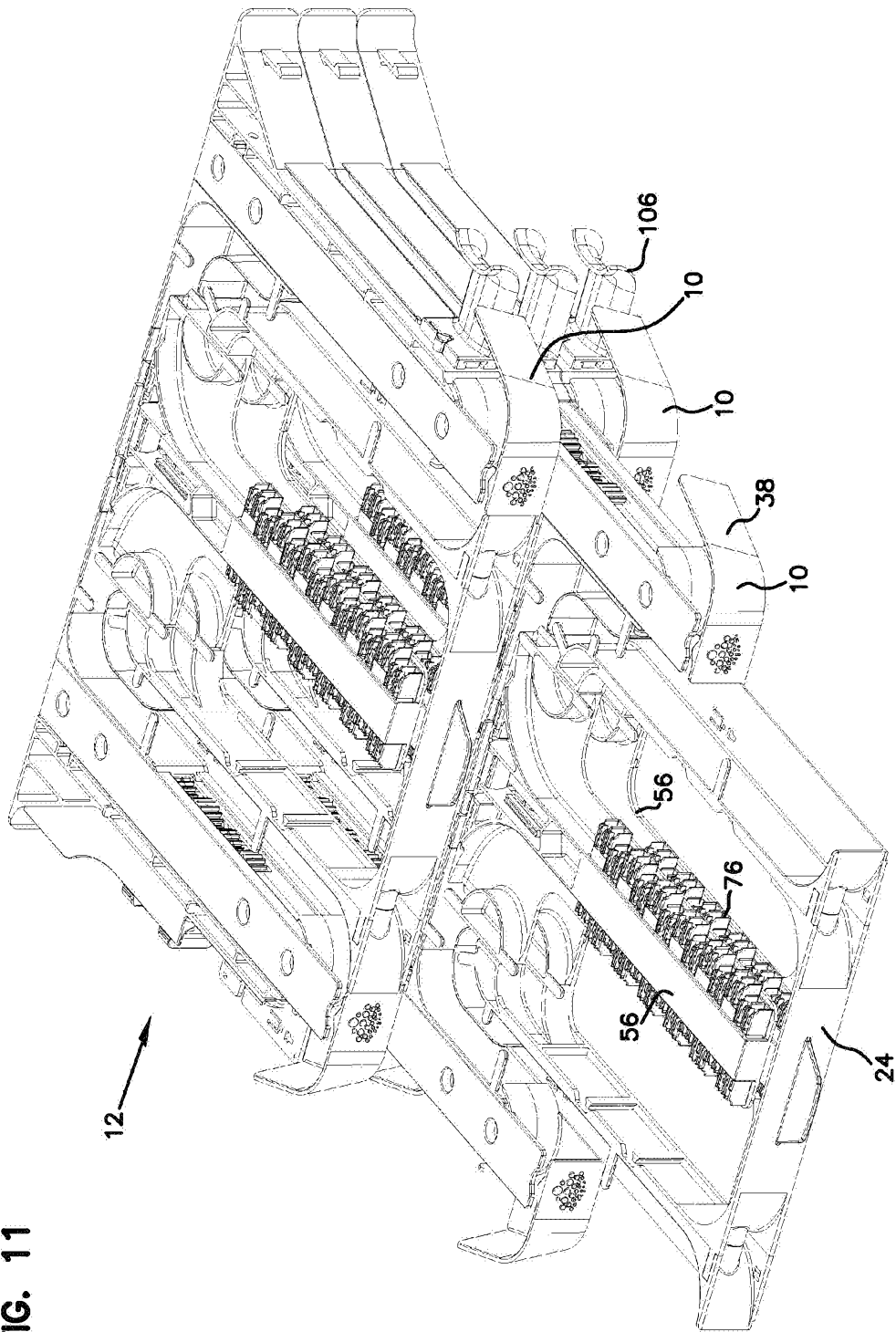


FIG. 12

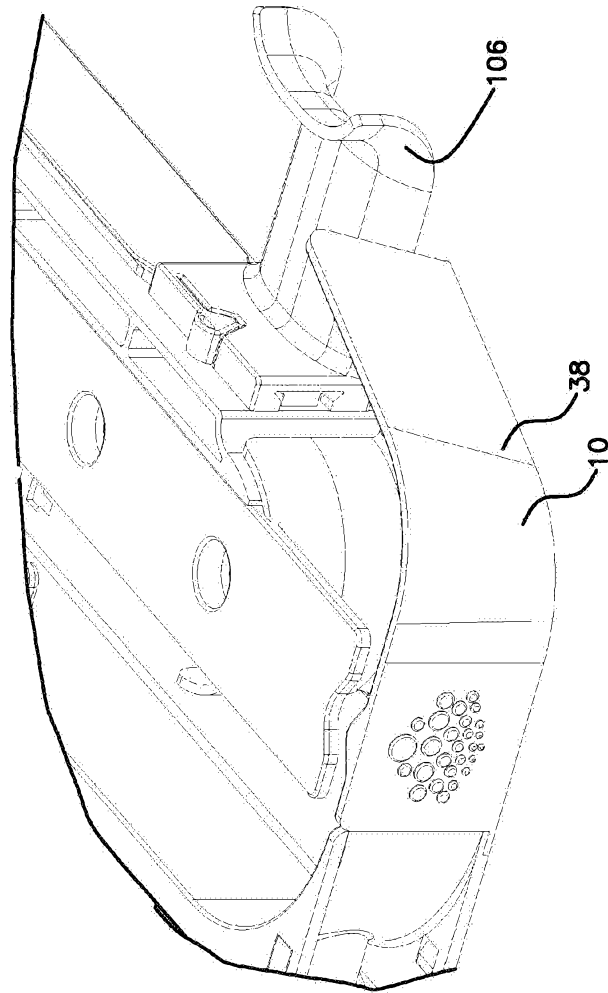


FIG. 13

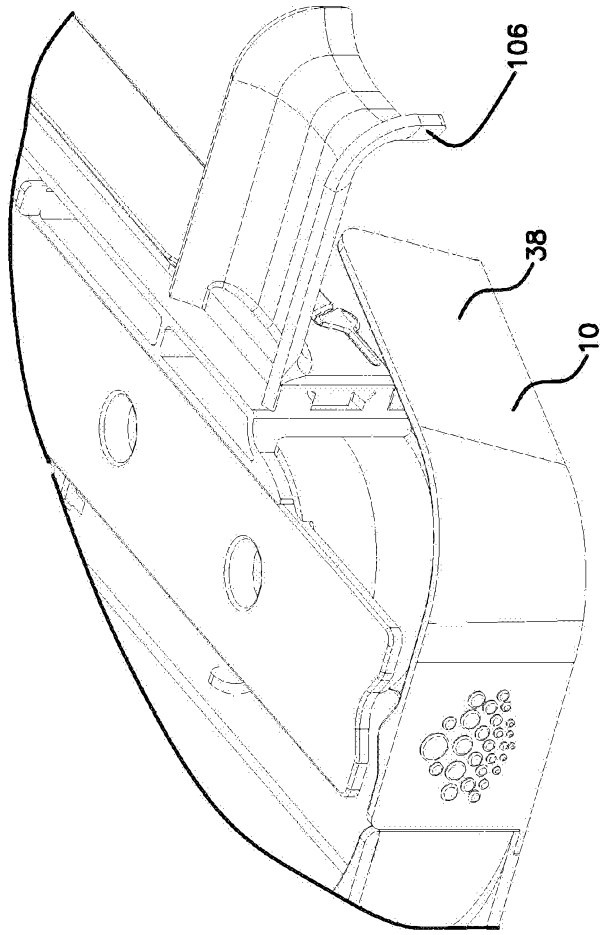


FIG. 14

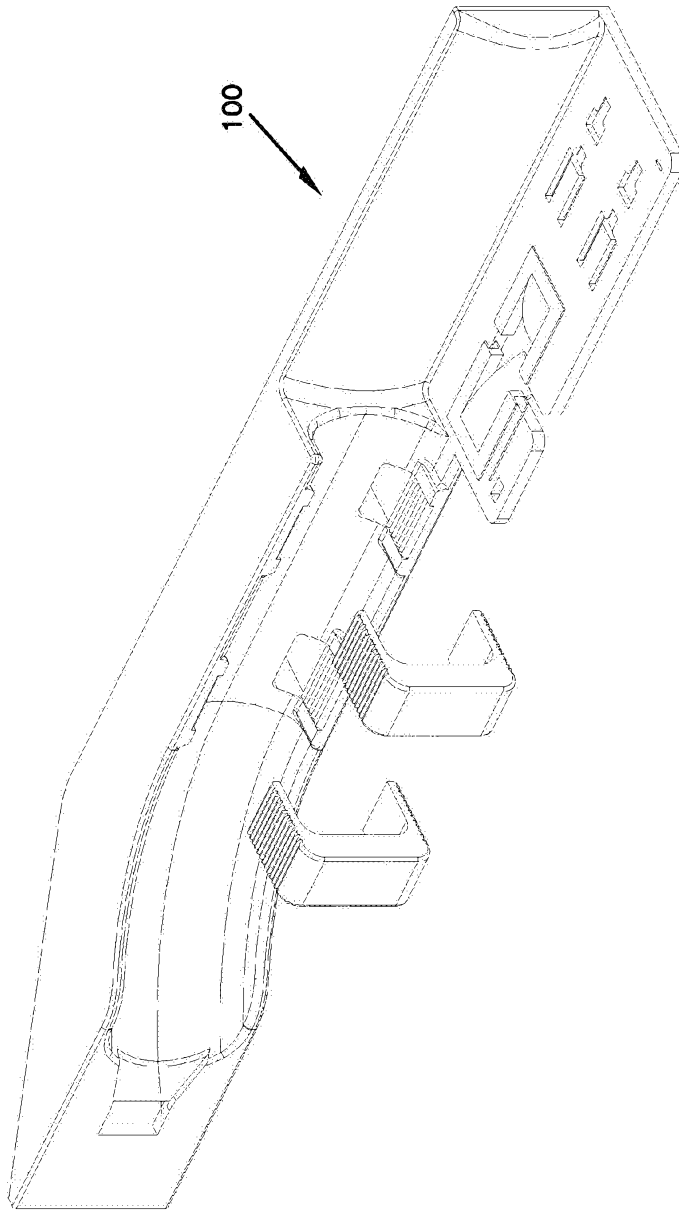


FIG. 15

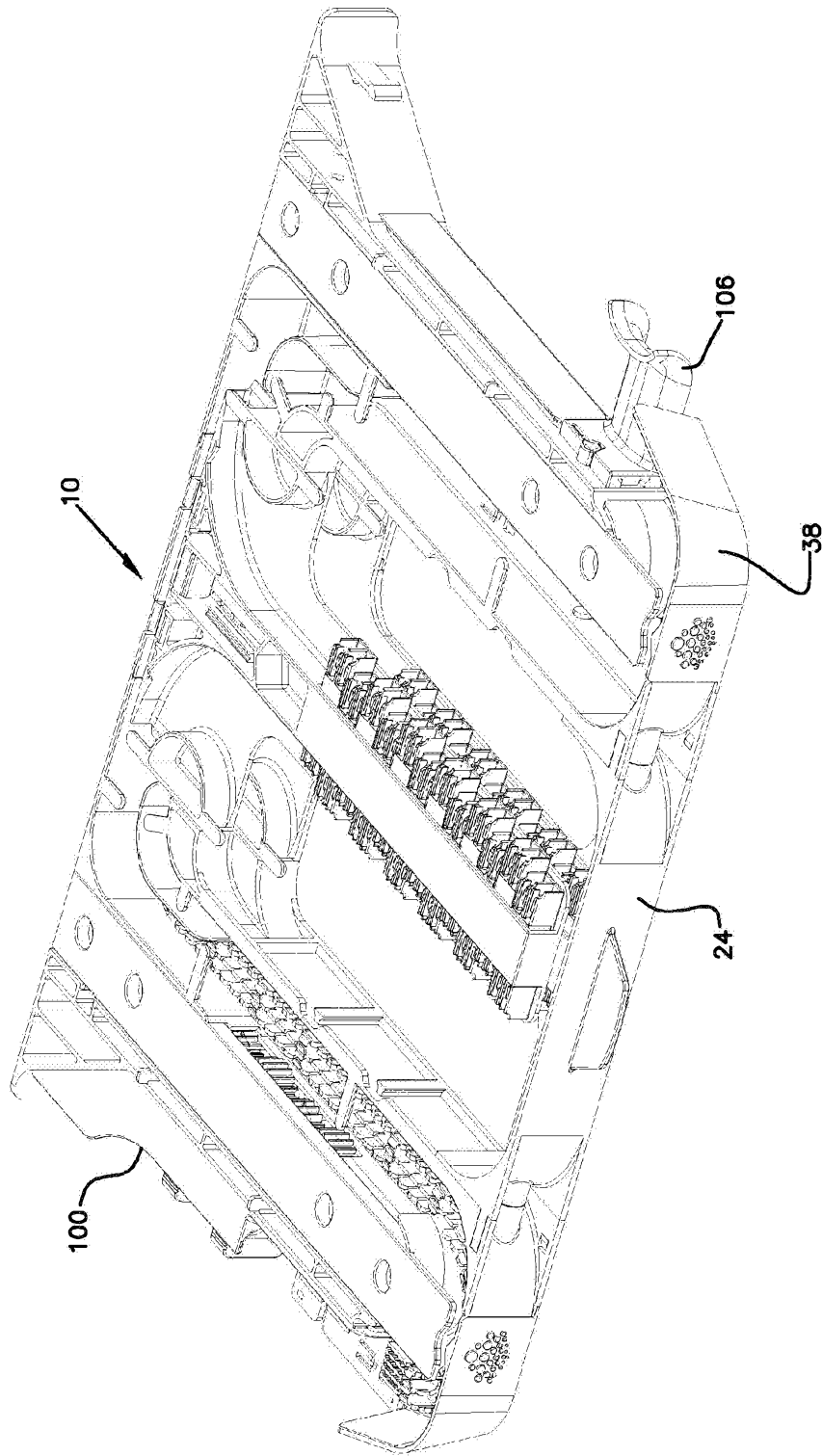
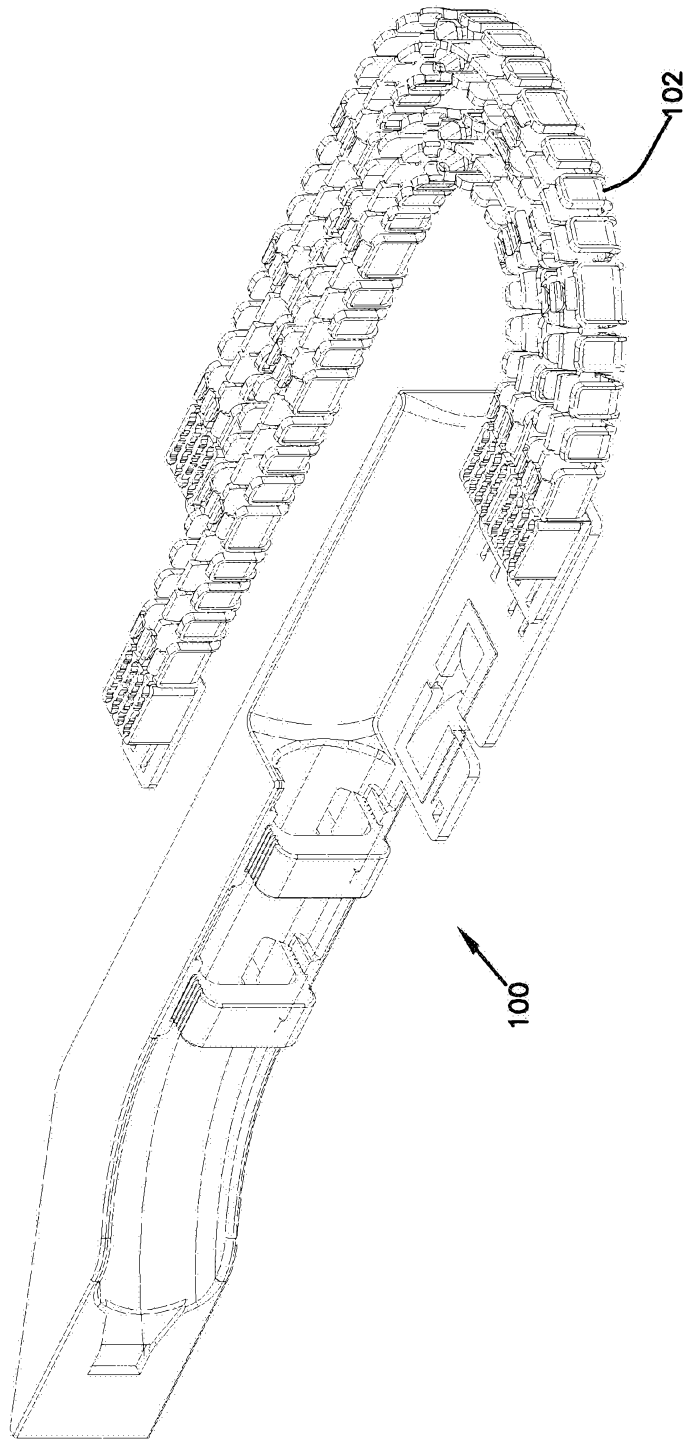


FIG. 16



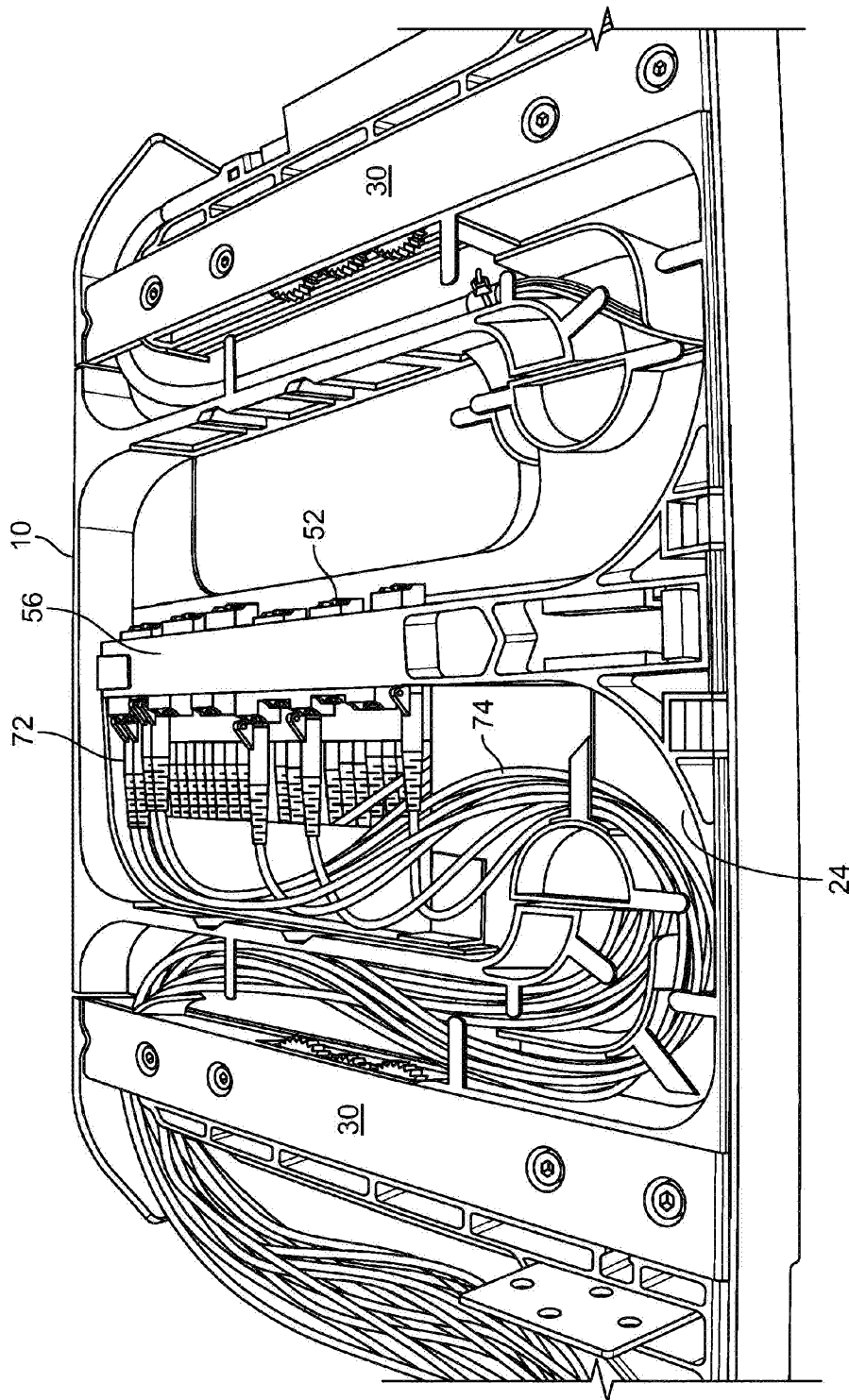


FIG. 17

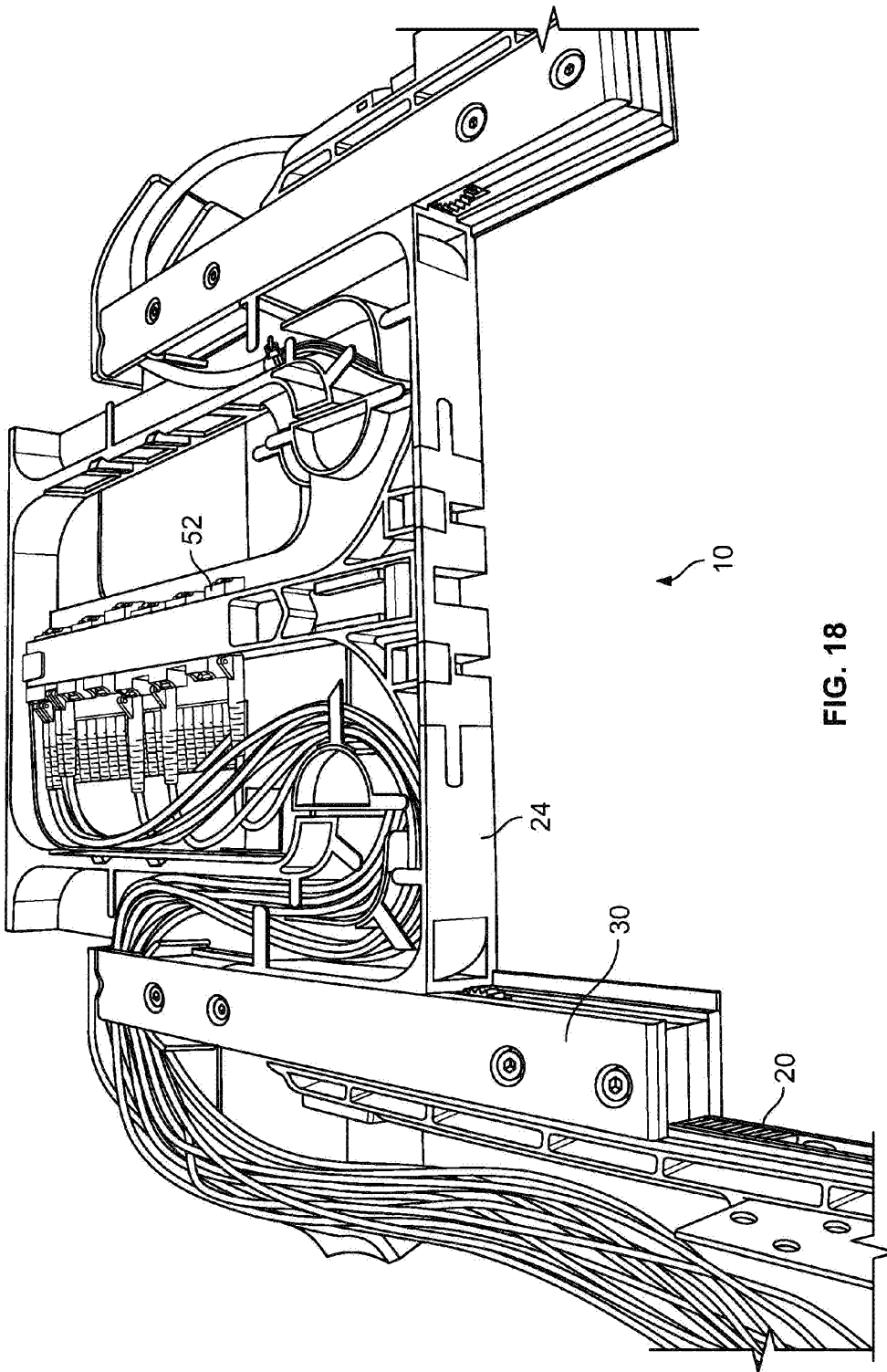
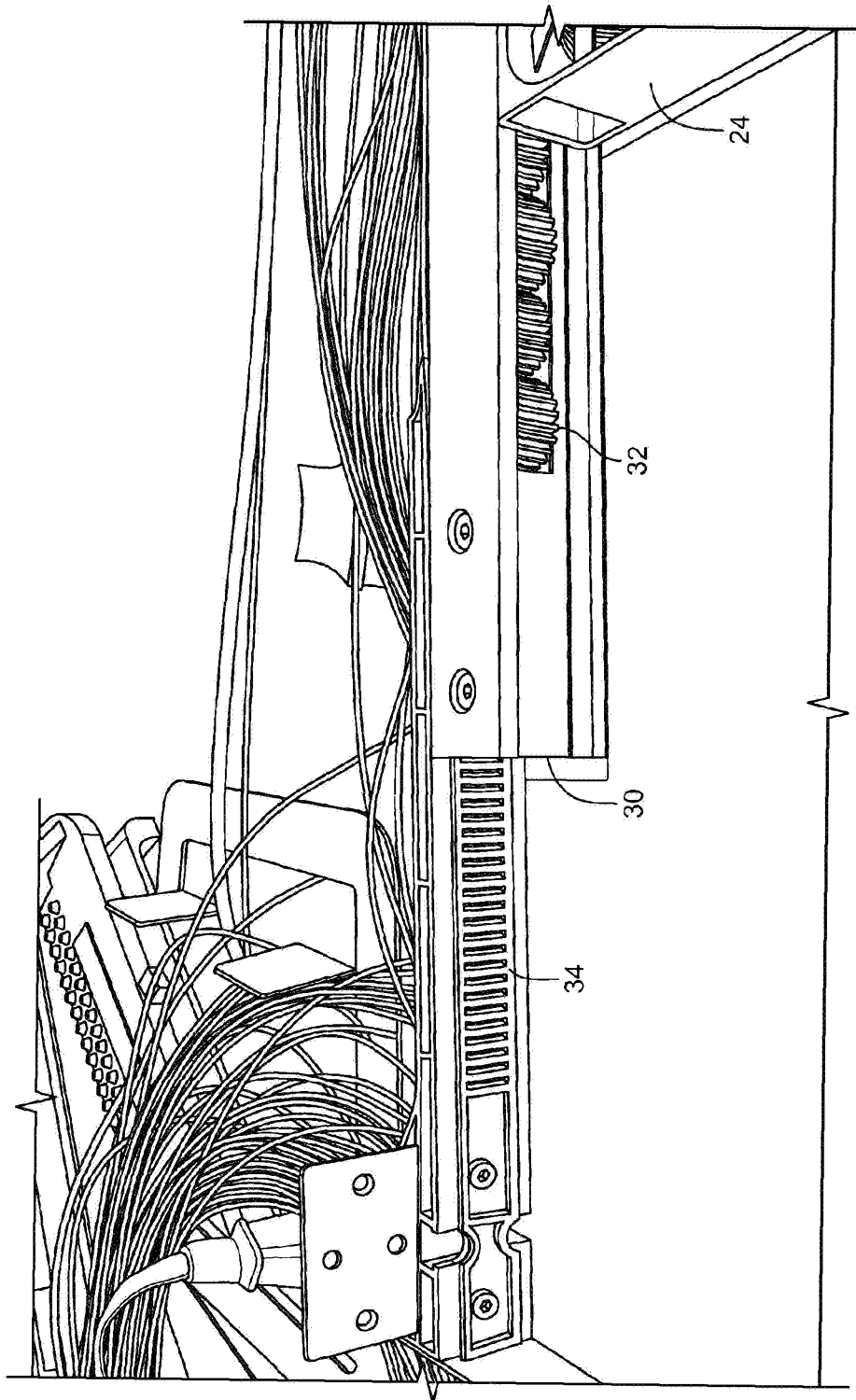
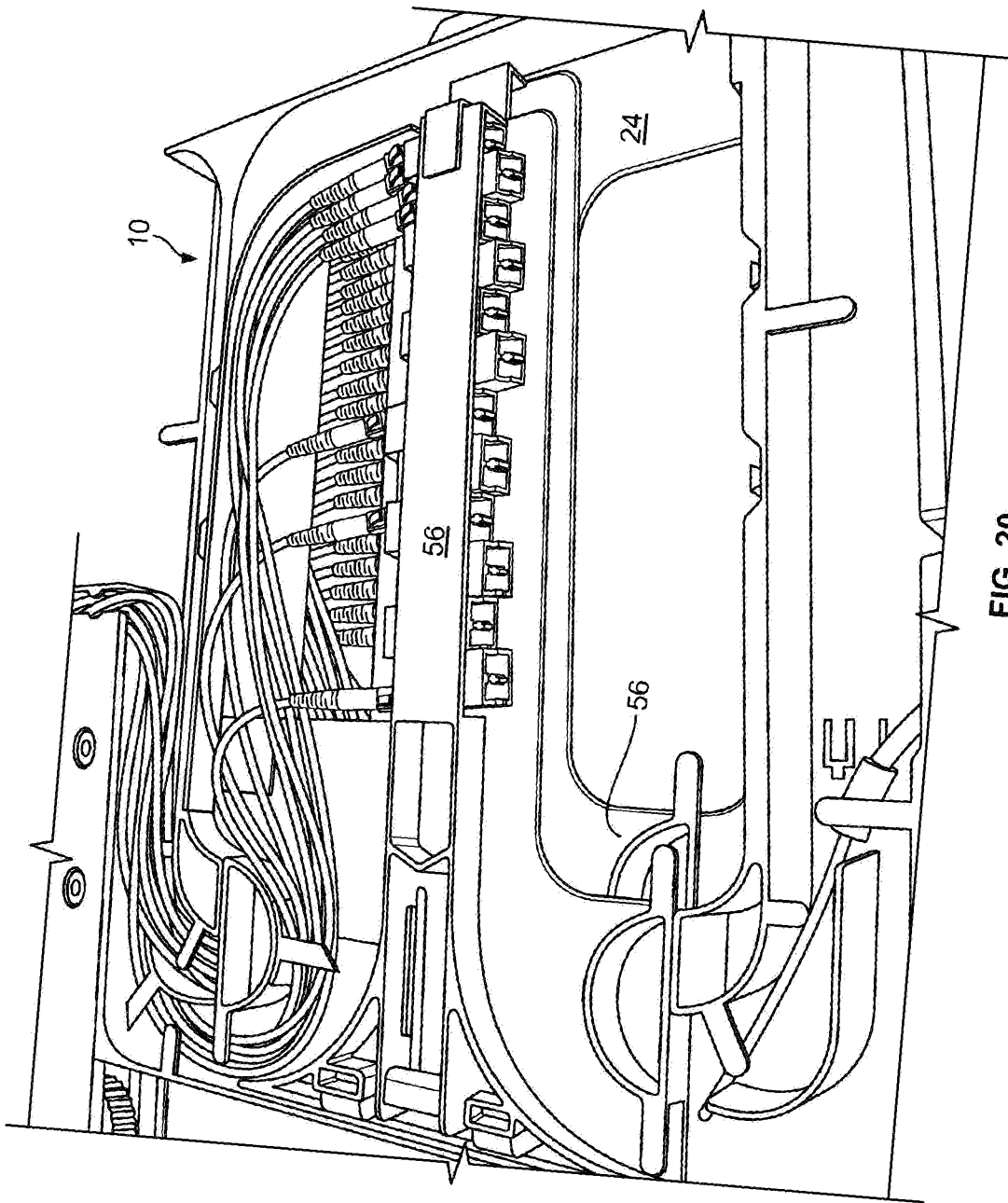


FIG. 18





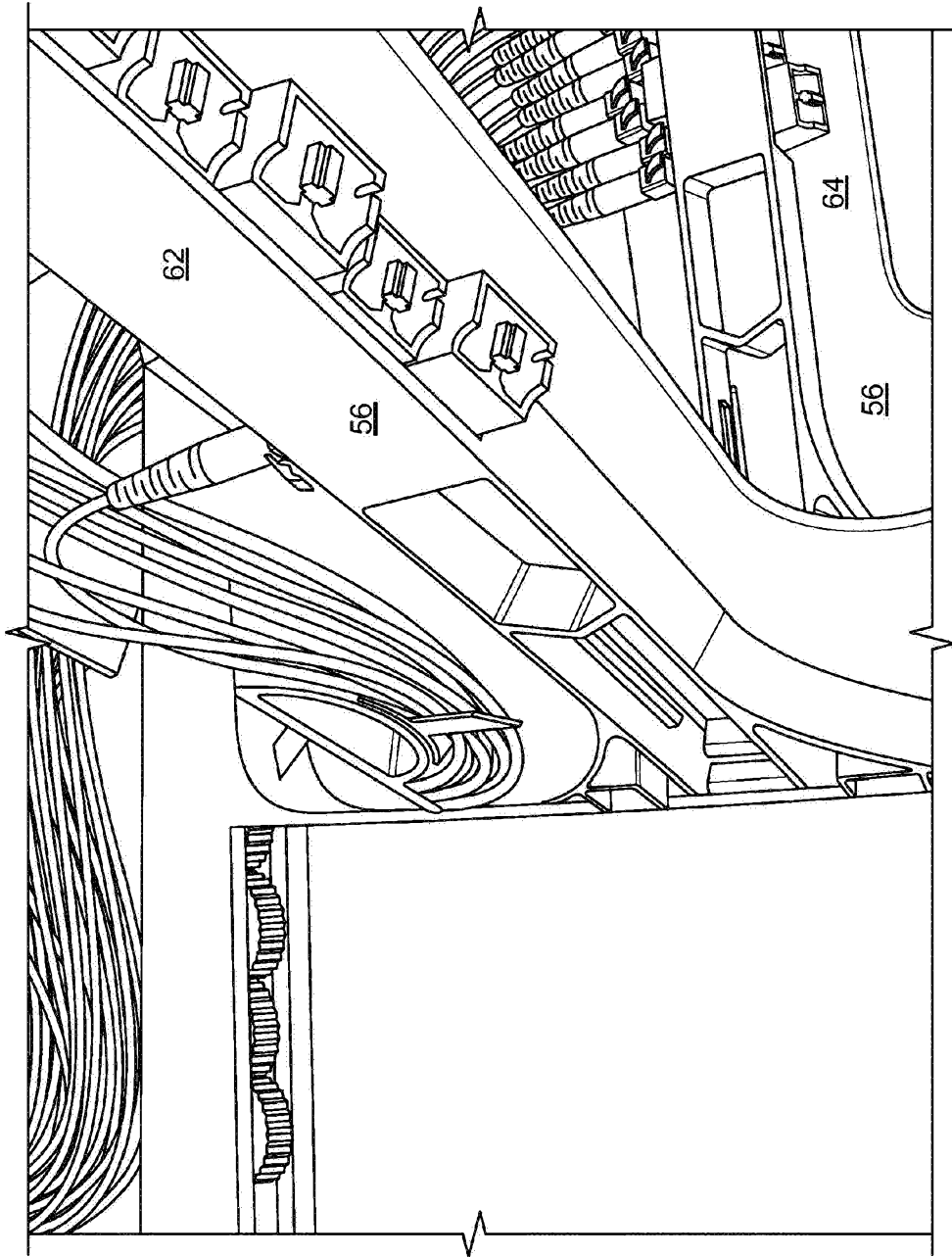


FIG. 21

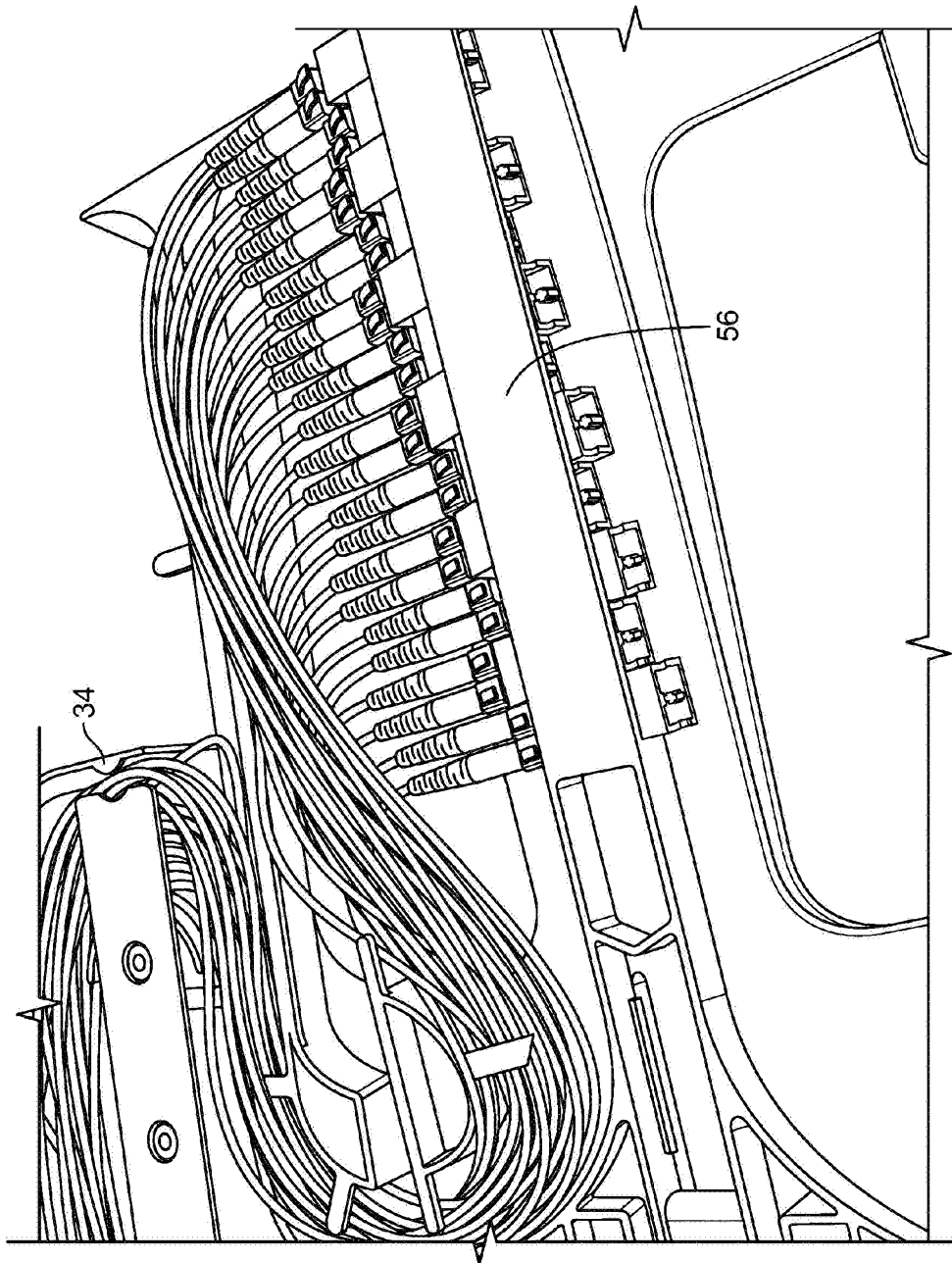


FIG. 22

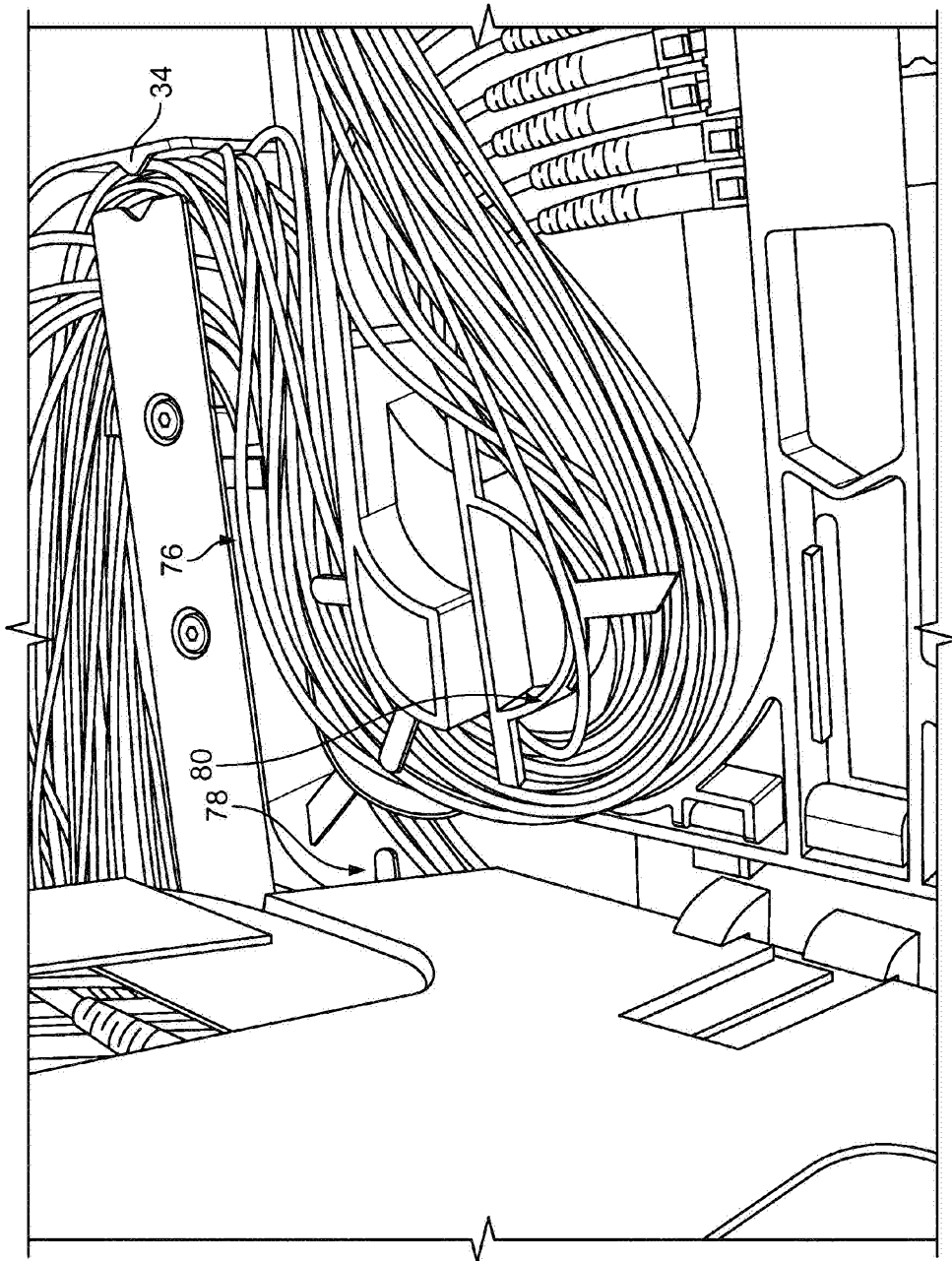


FIG. 23

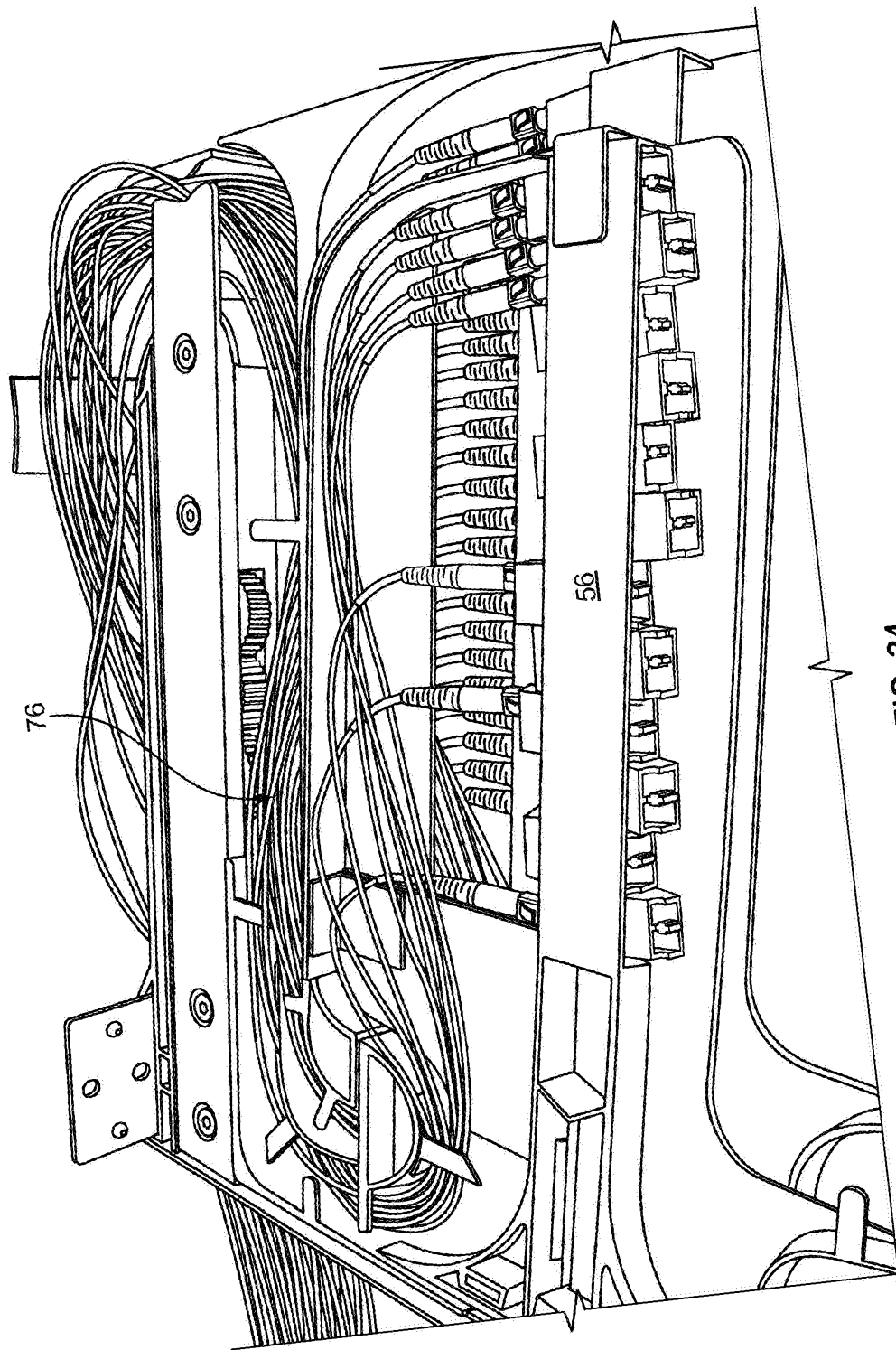


FIG. 24

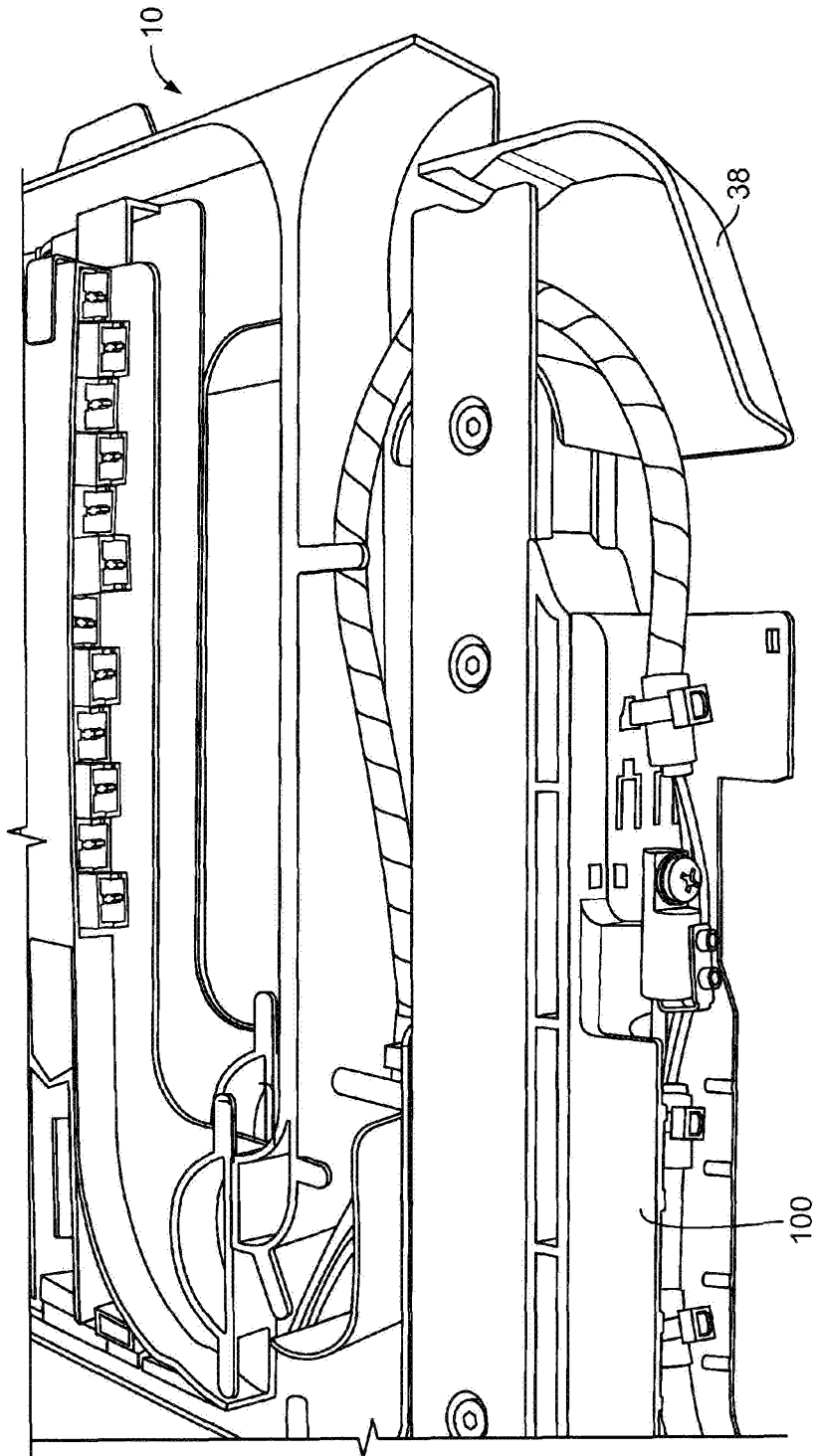


FIG. 25

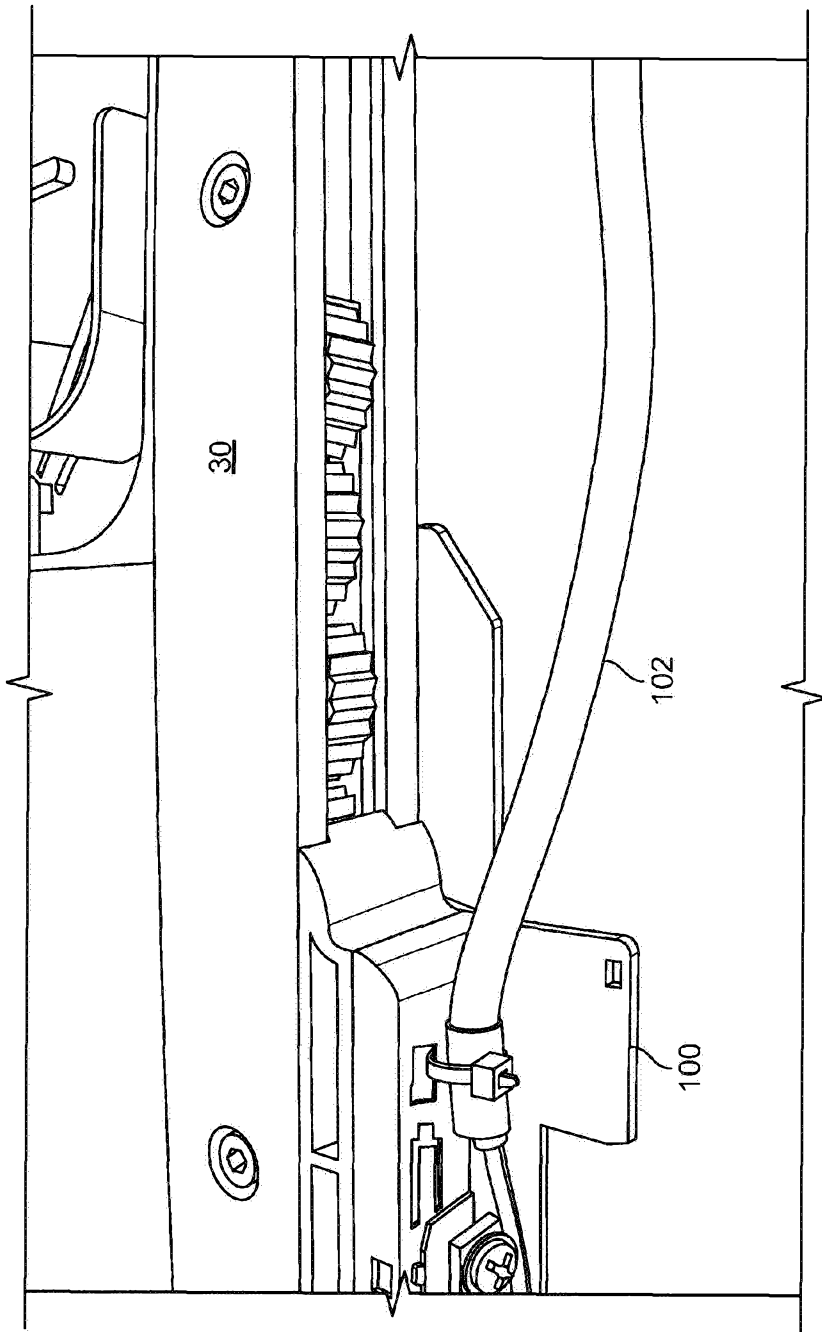


FIG. 26

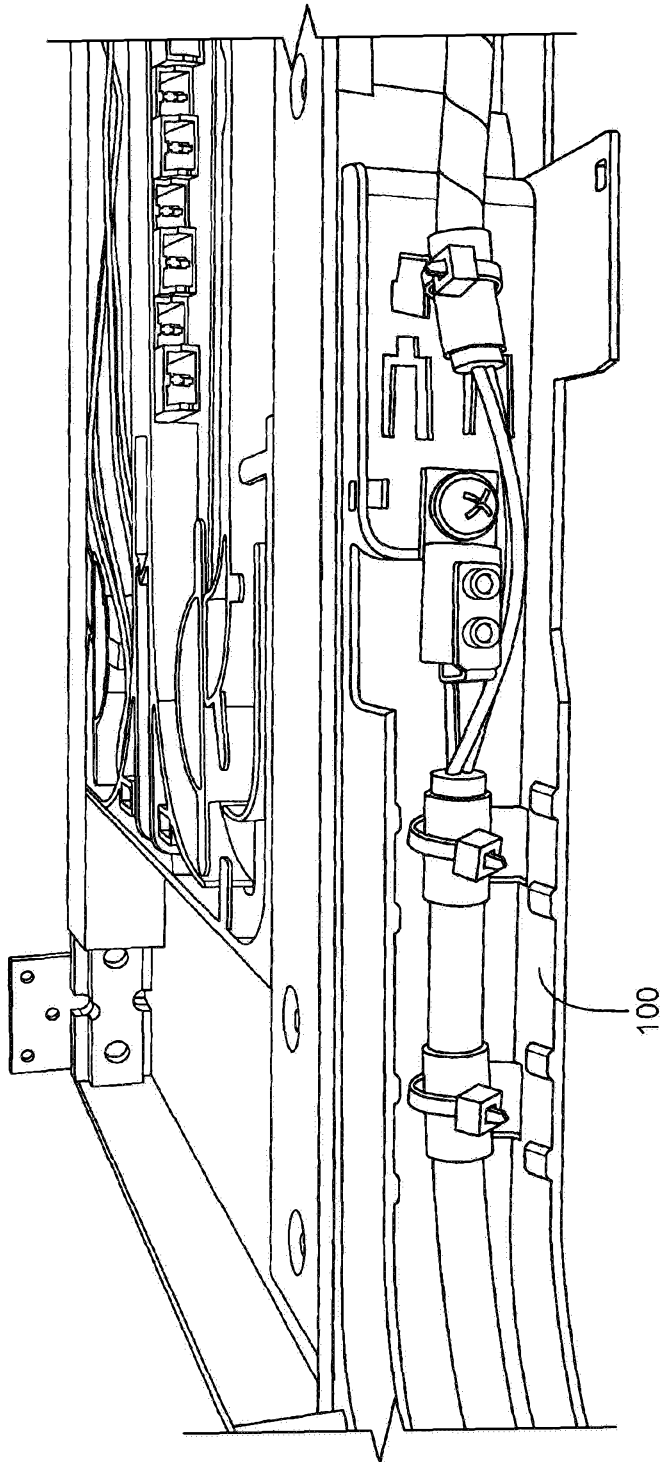


FIG. 27

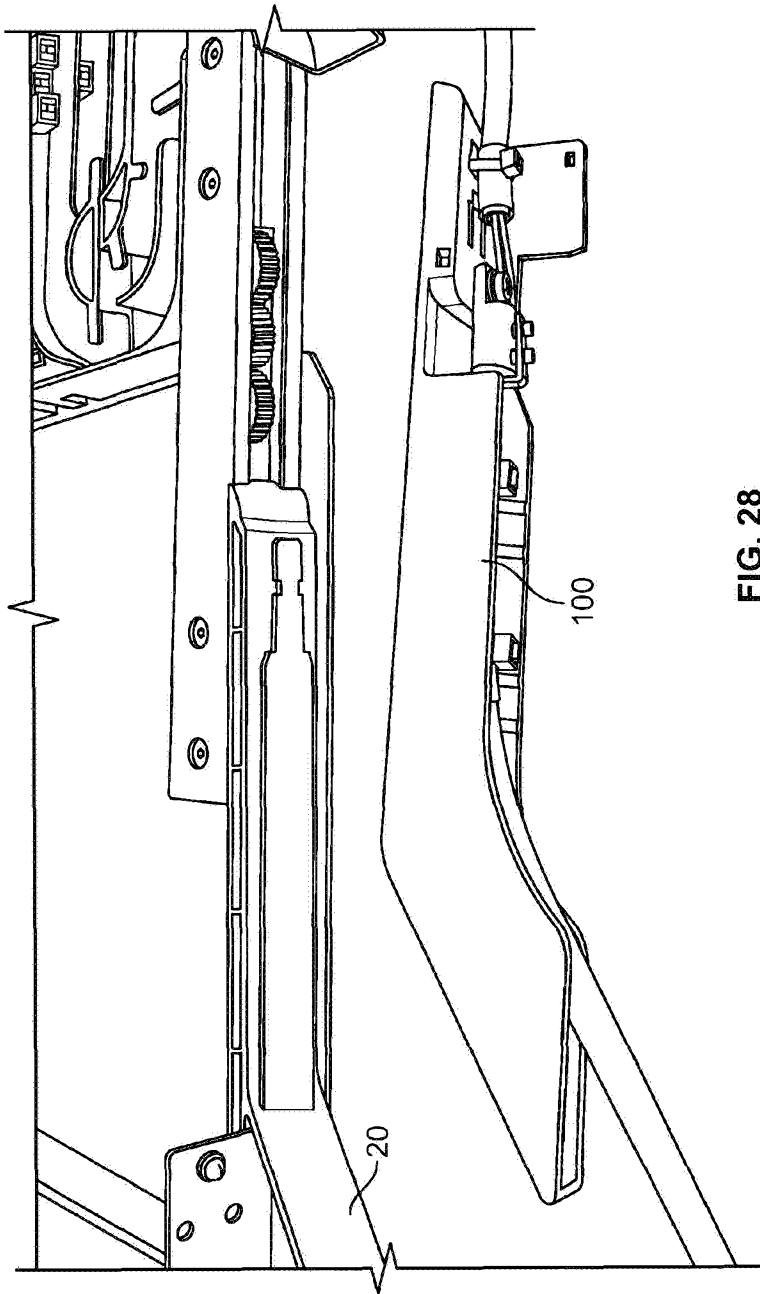


FIG. 28

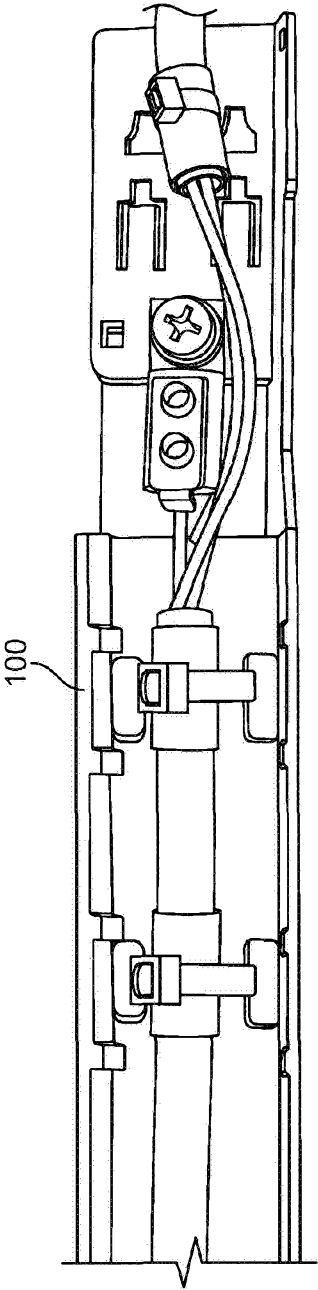


FIG. 29

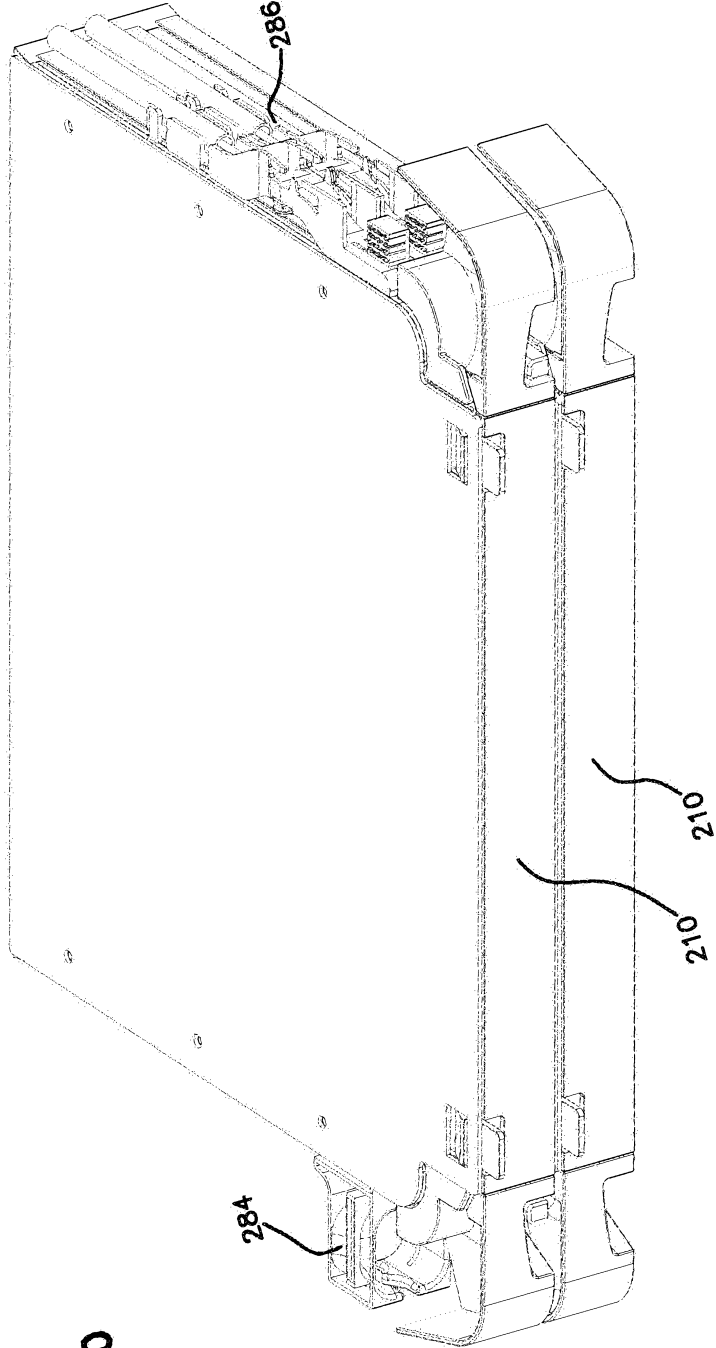
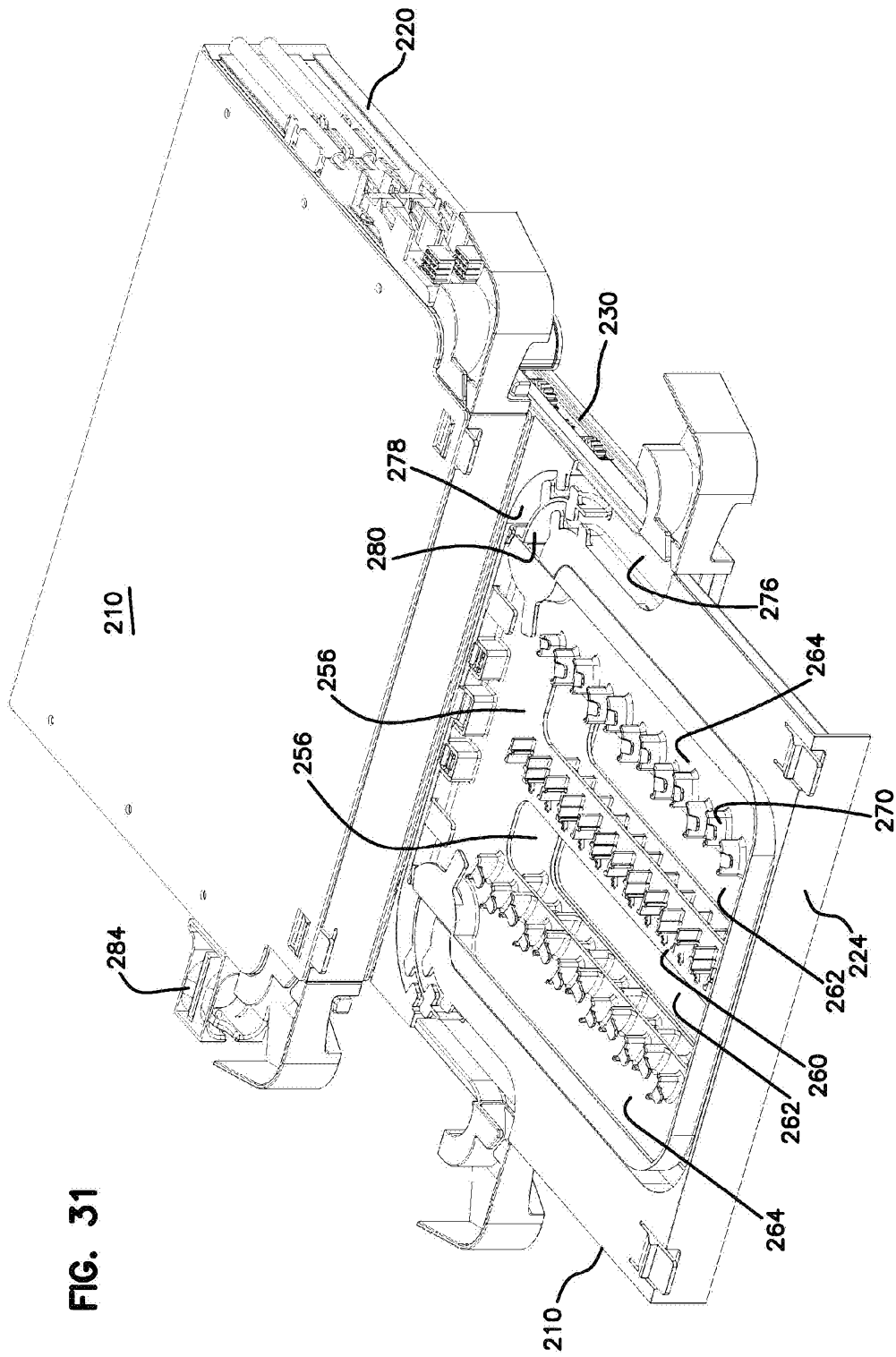


FIG. 30

FIG. 31



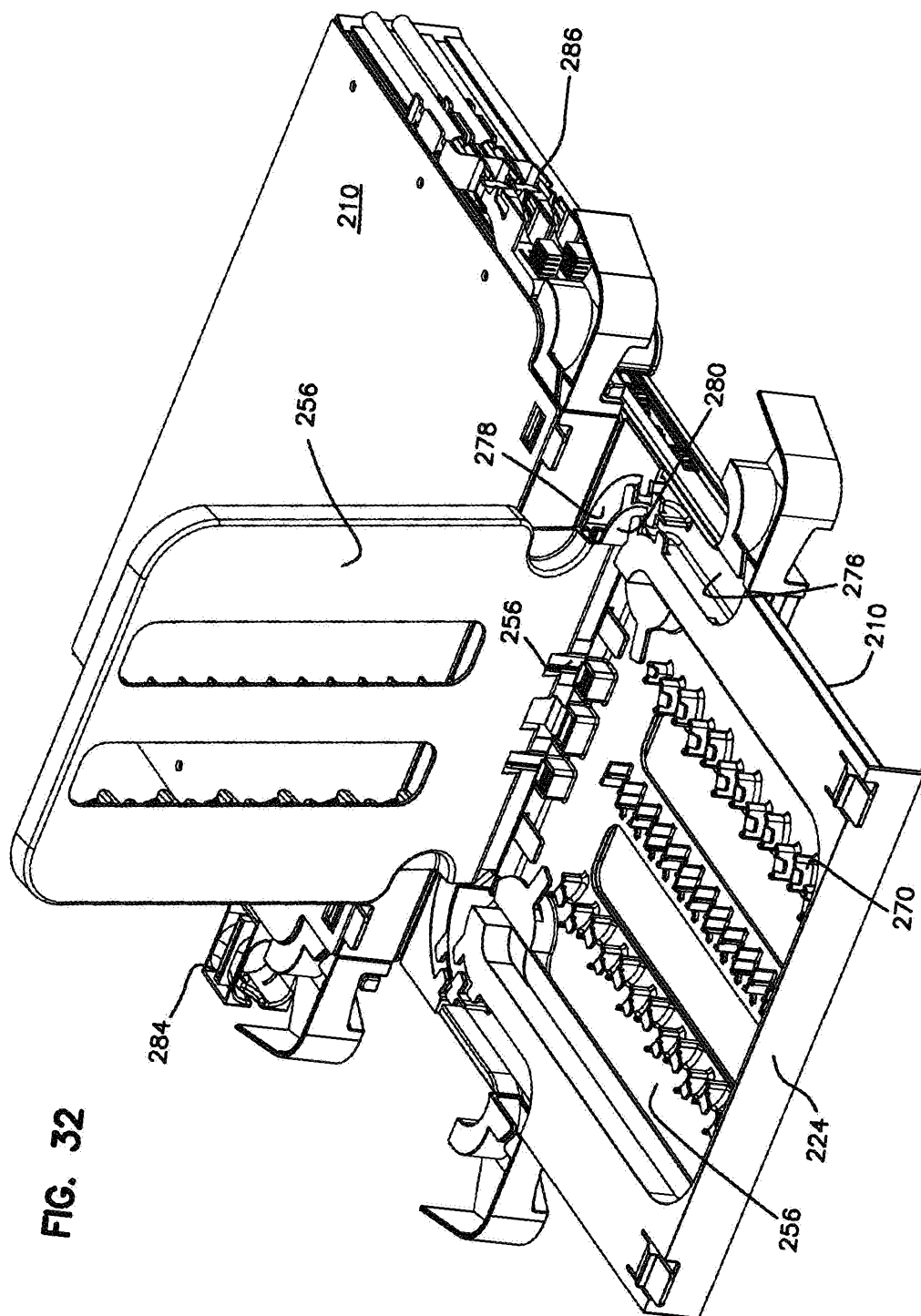


FIG. 32

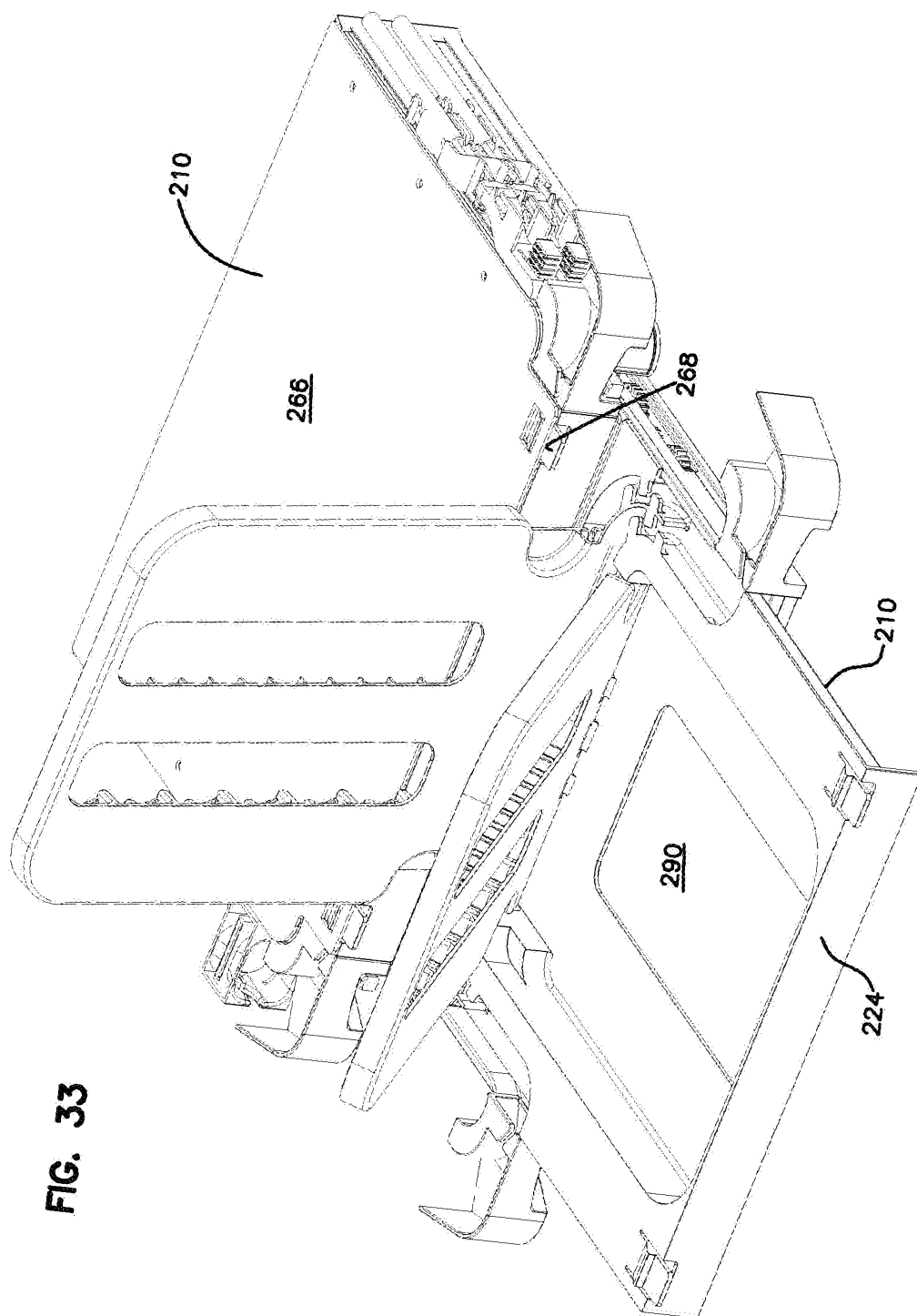
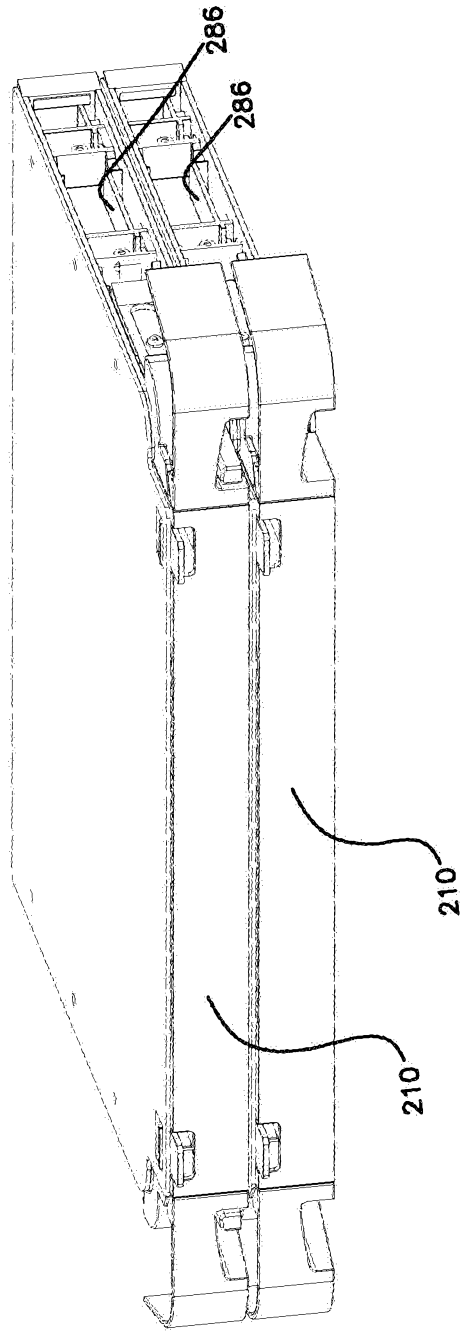


FIG. 33

FIG. 34



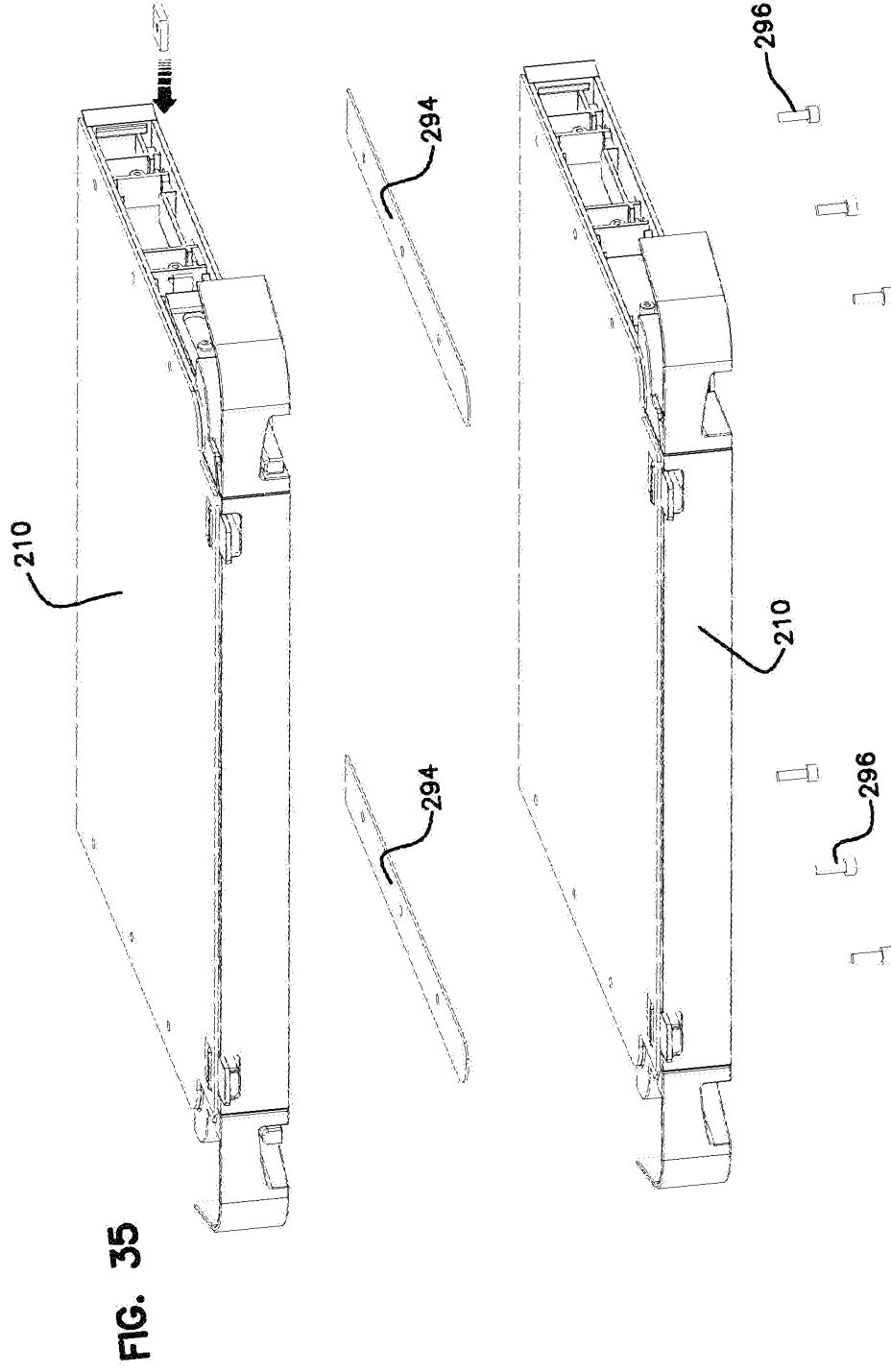


FIG. 36

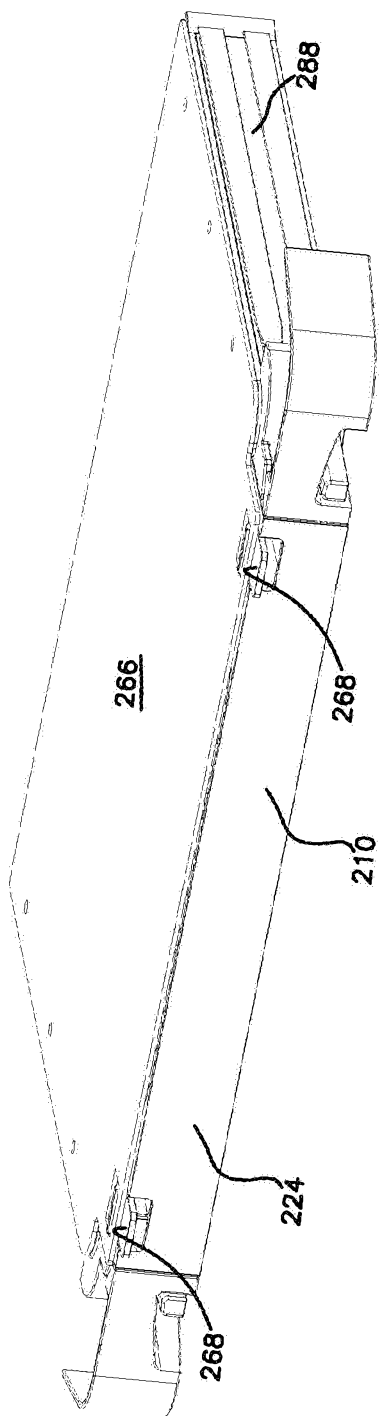
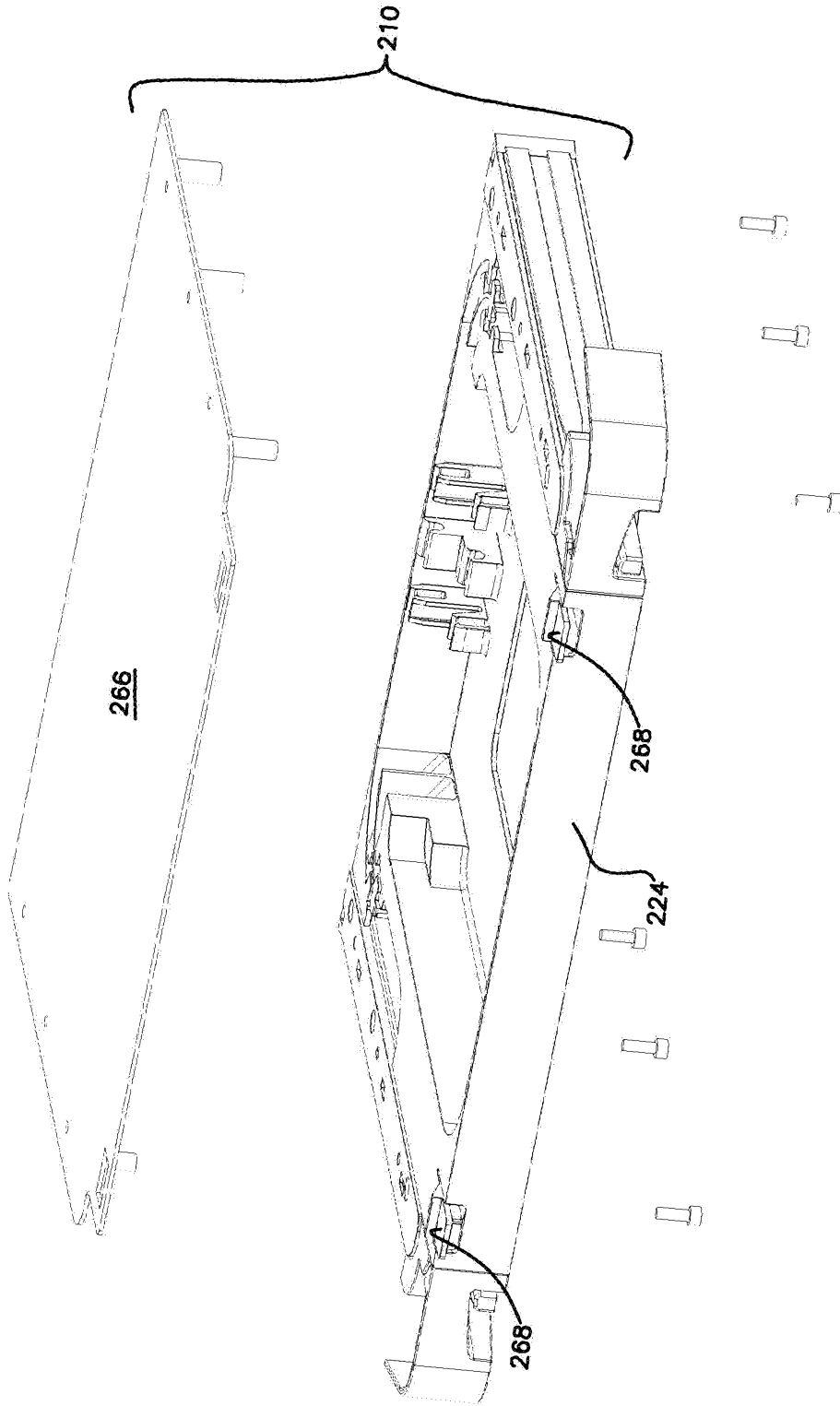


FIG. 37



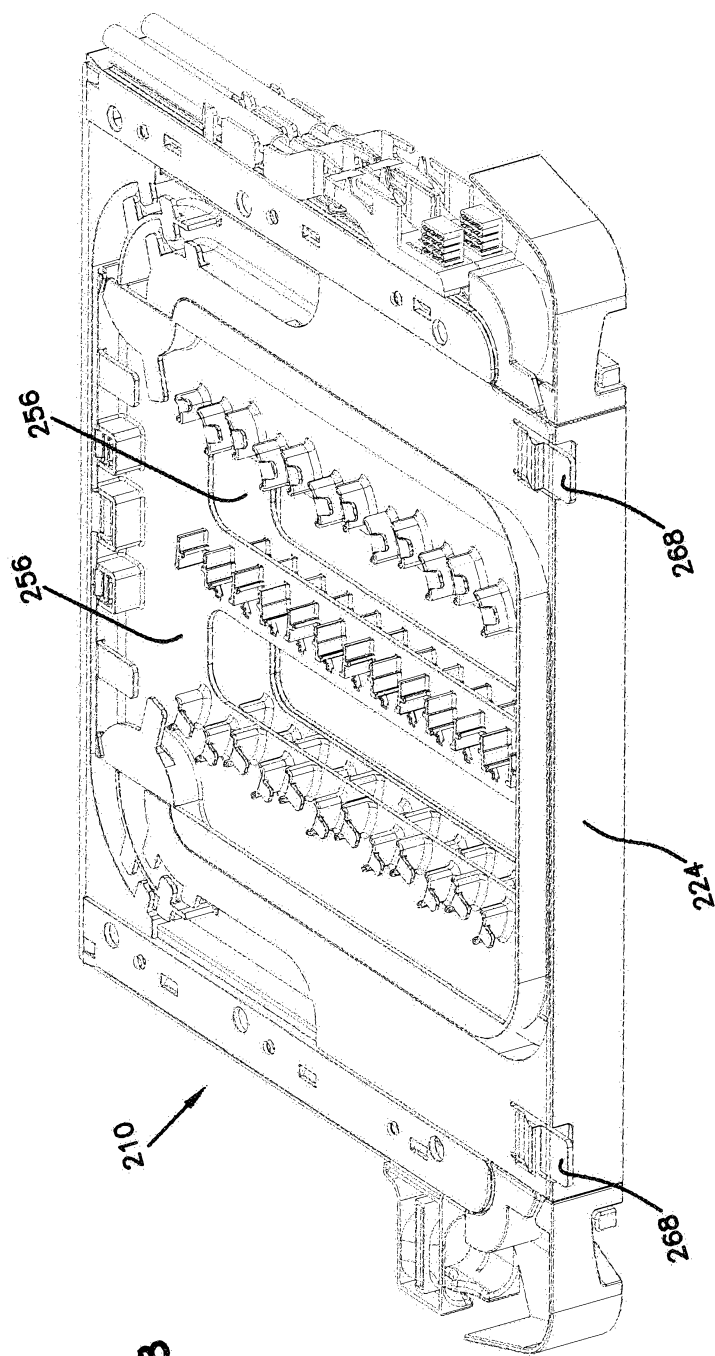
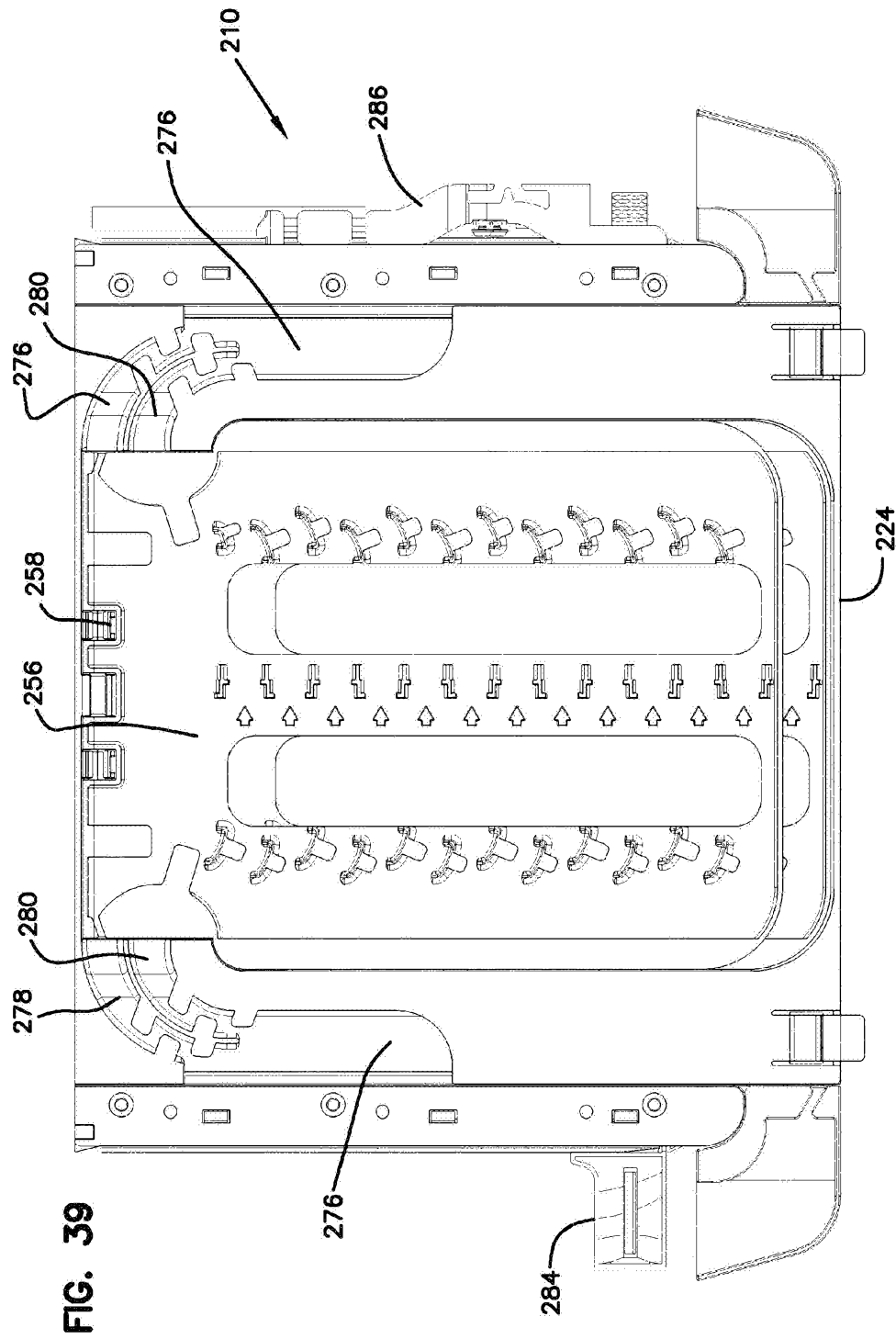
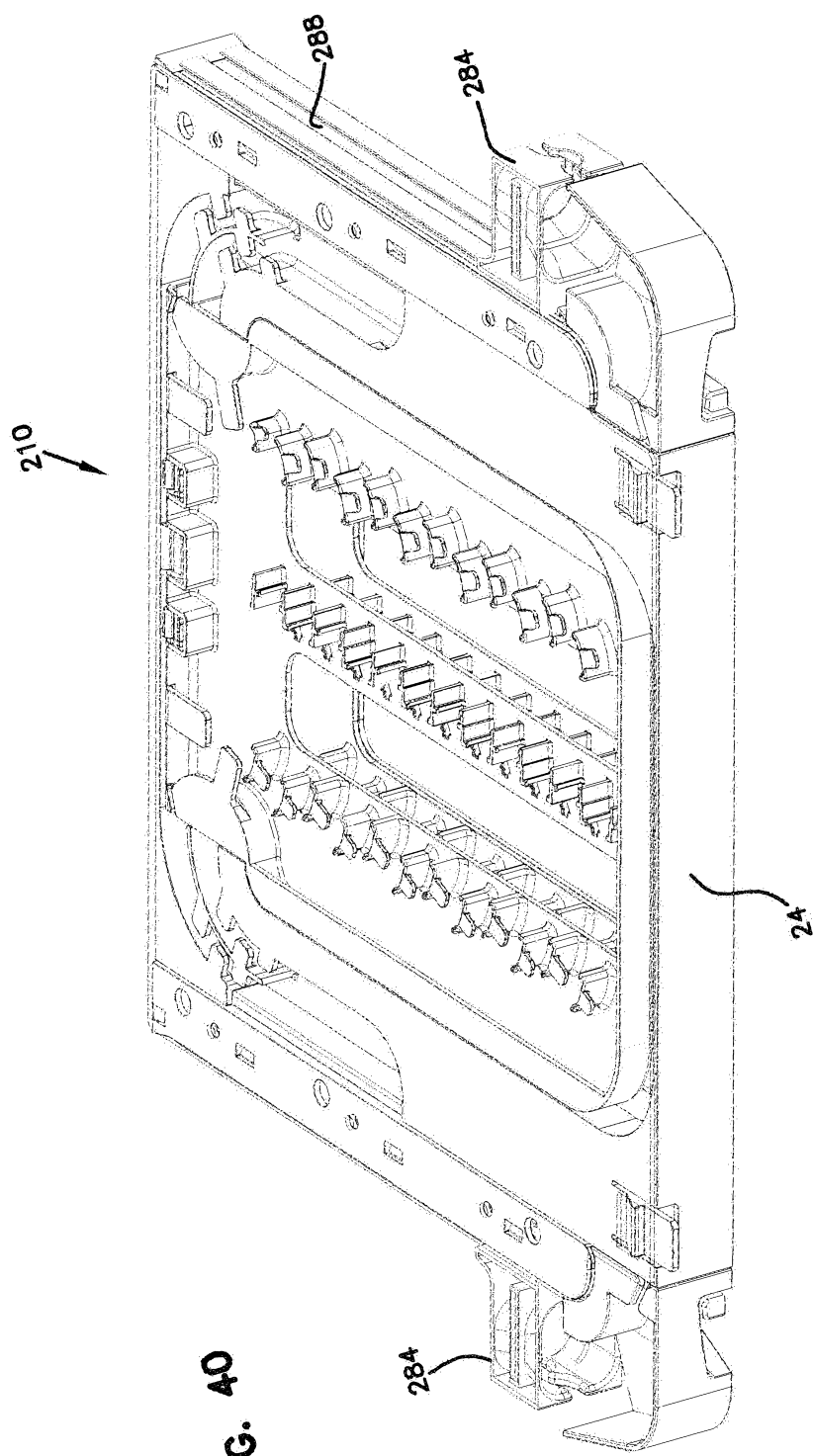
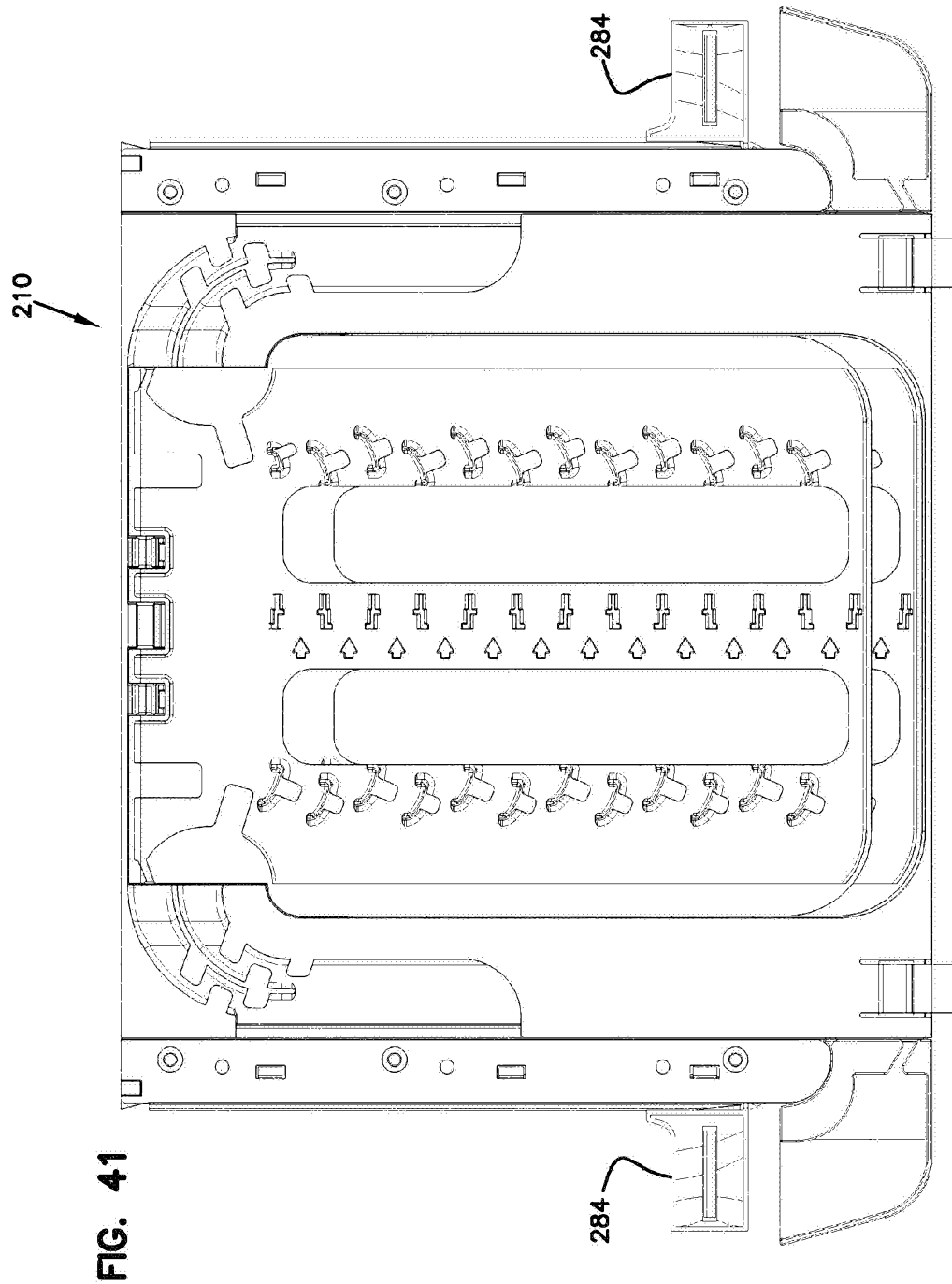


FIG. 38







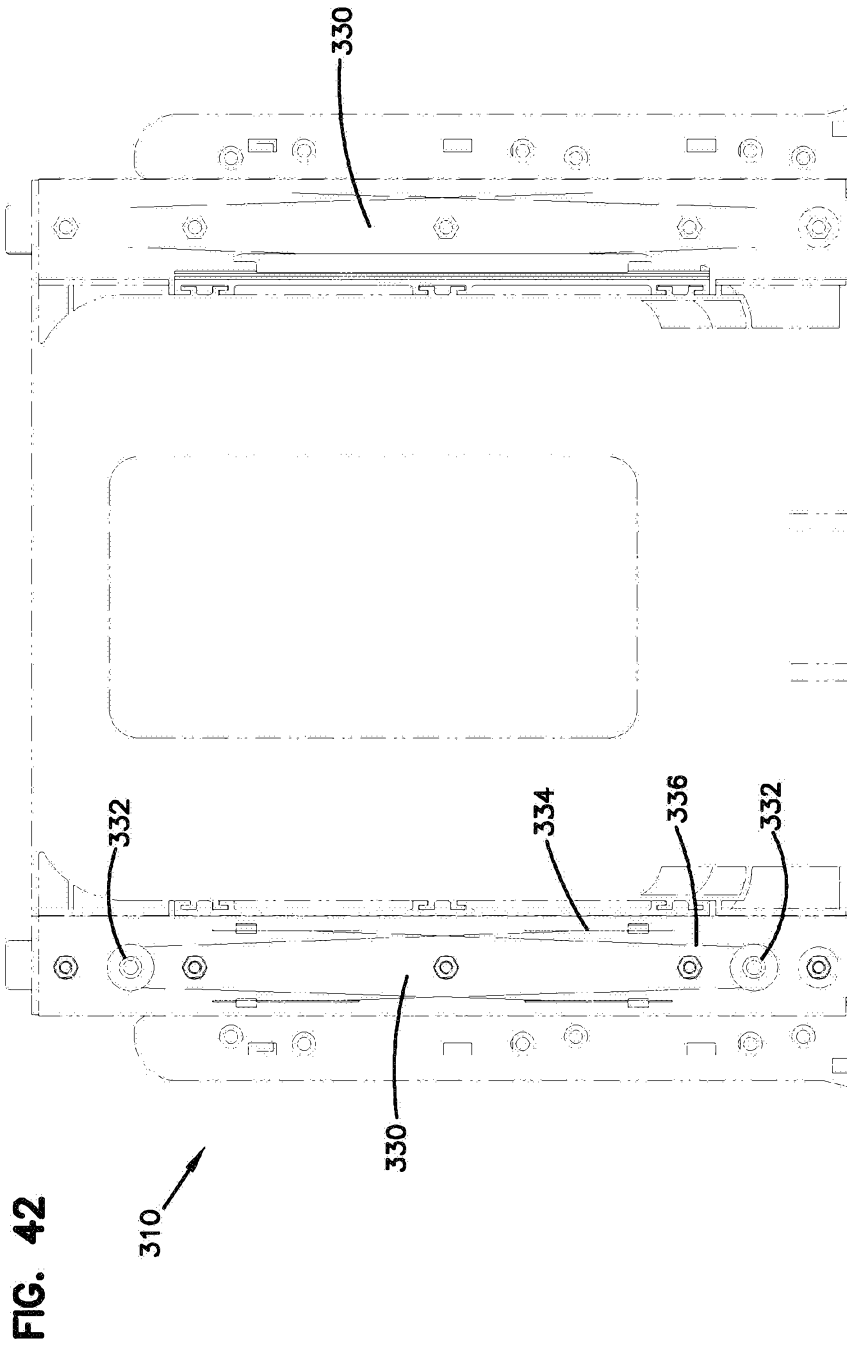
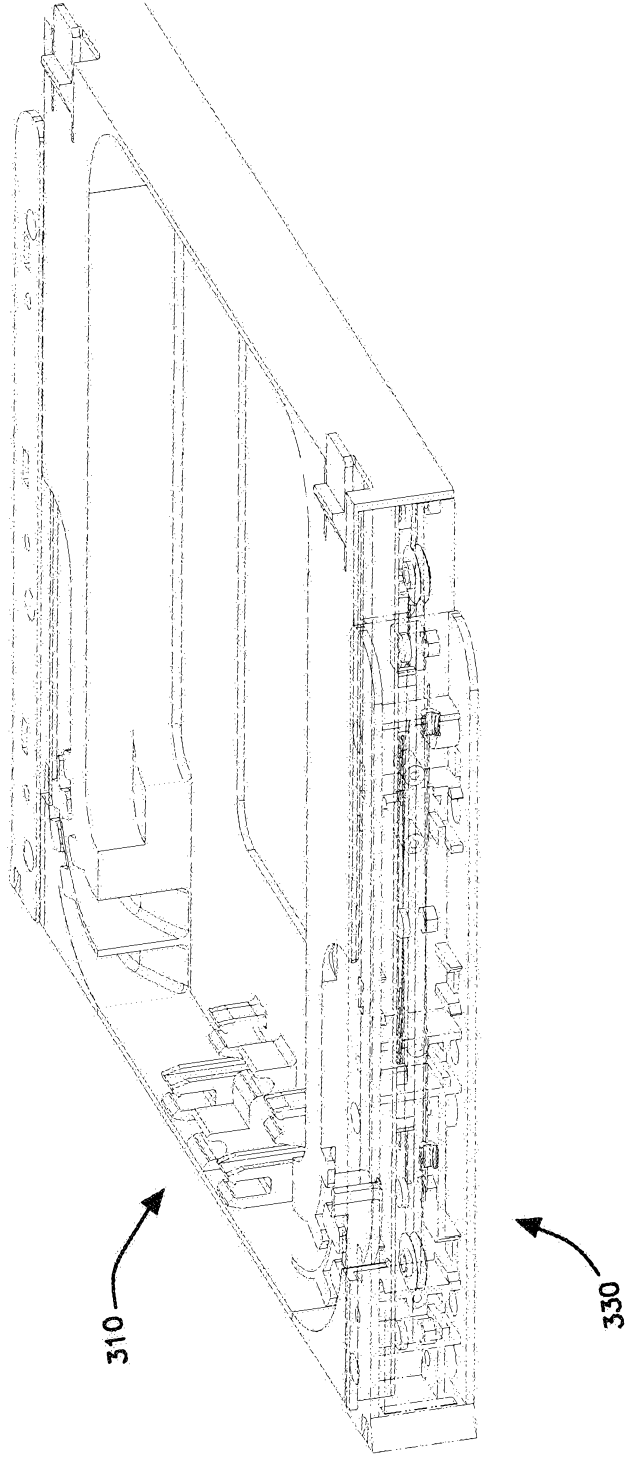


FIG. 43



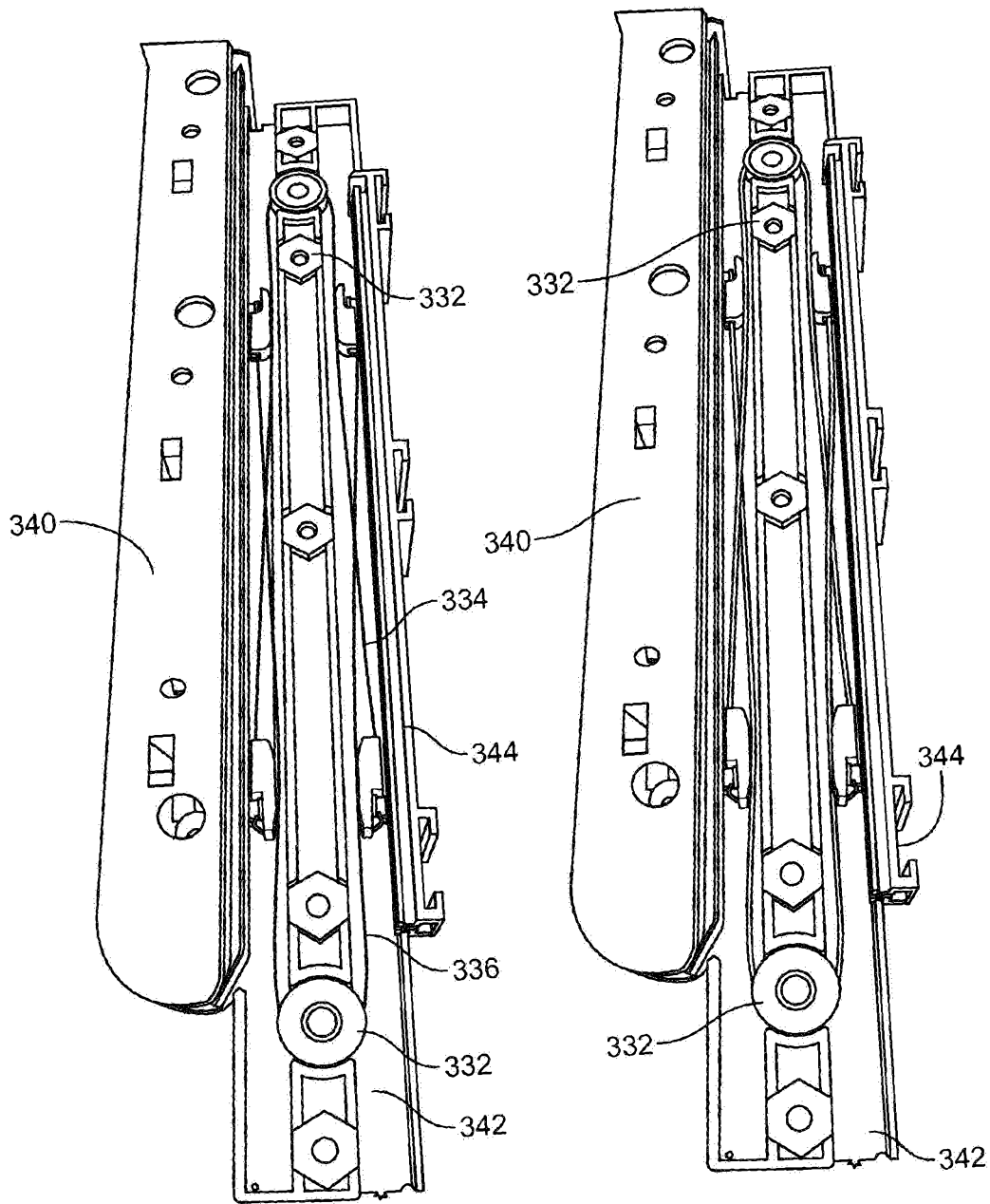


FIG. 44

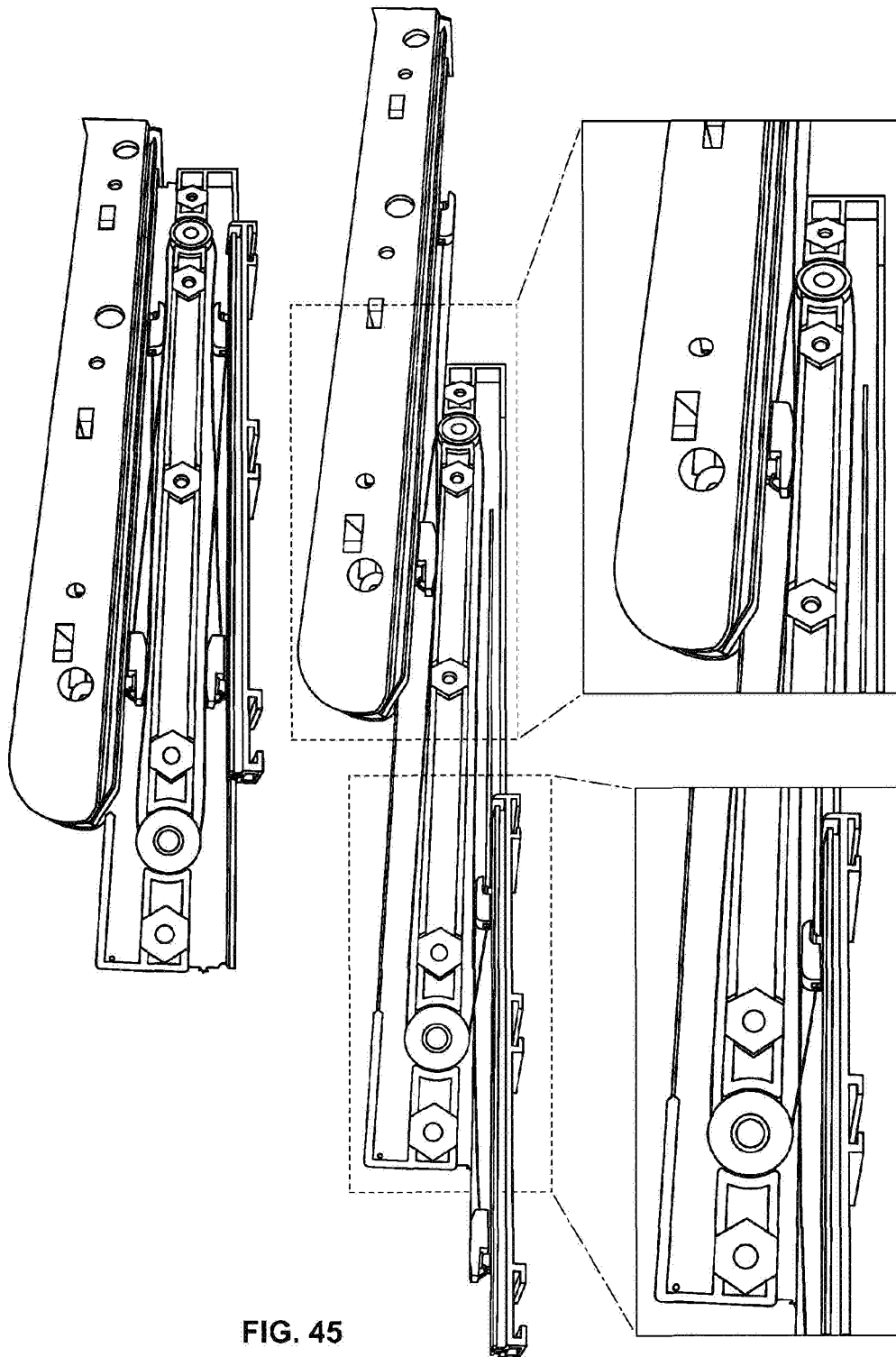


FIG. 45

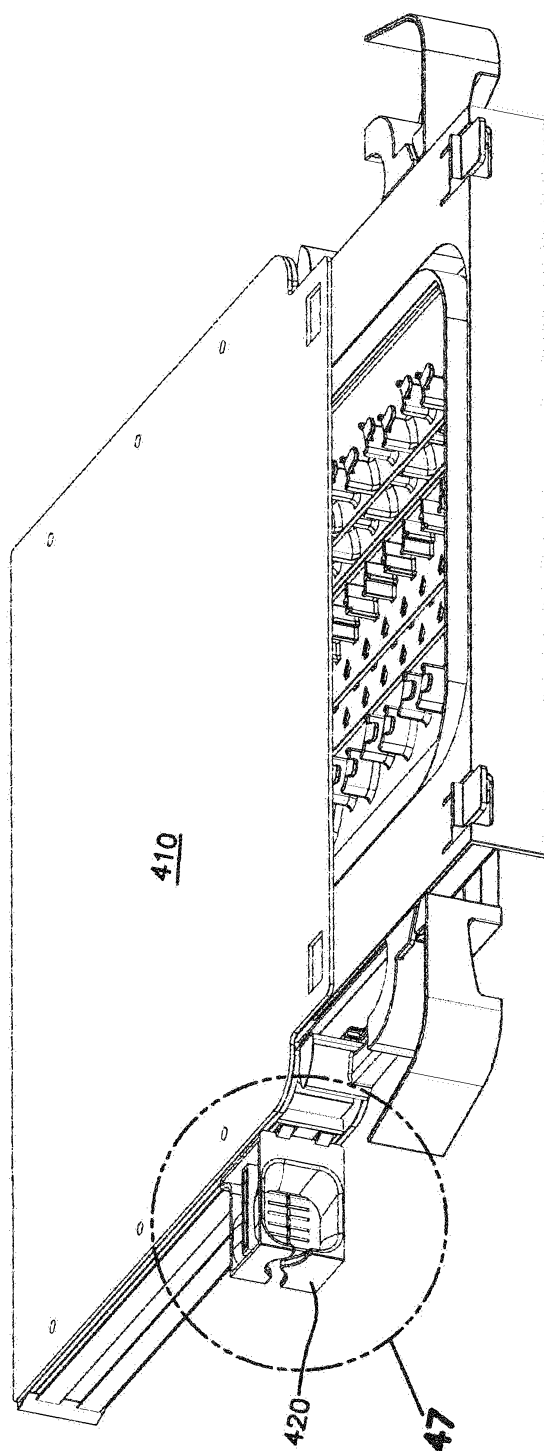


FIG. 46

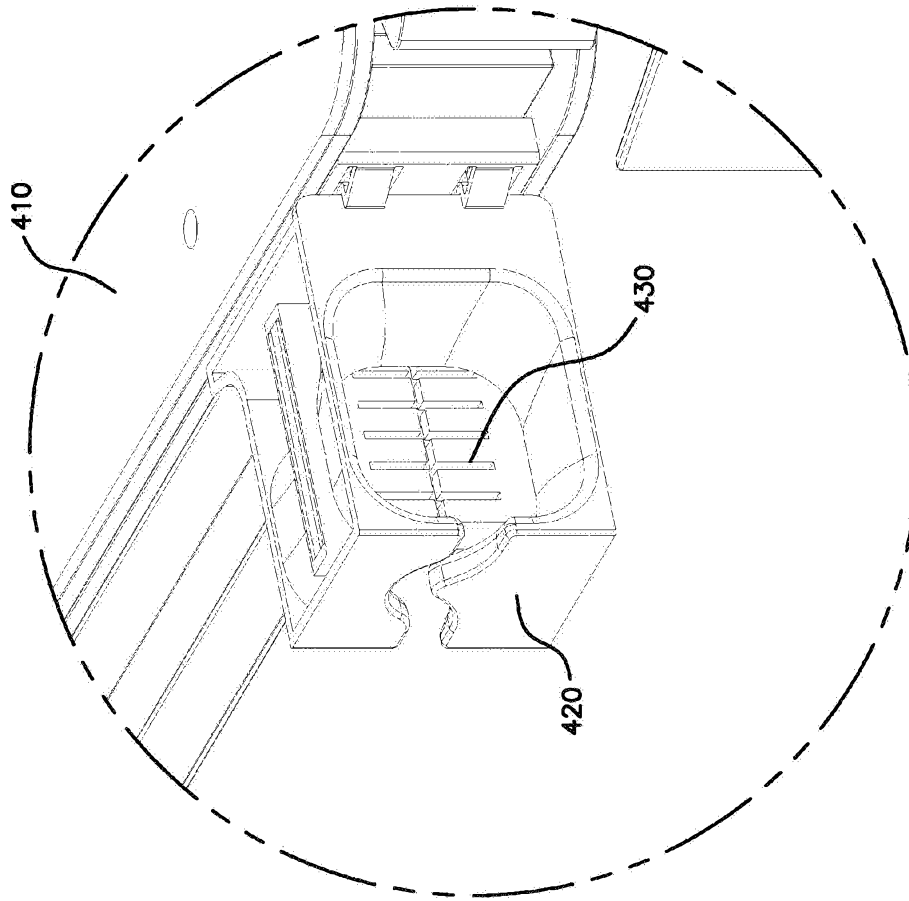


FIG. 47

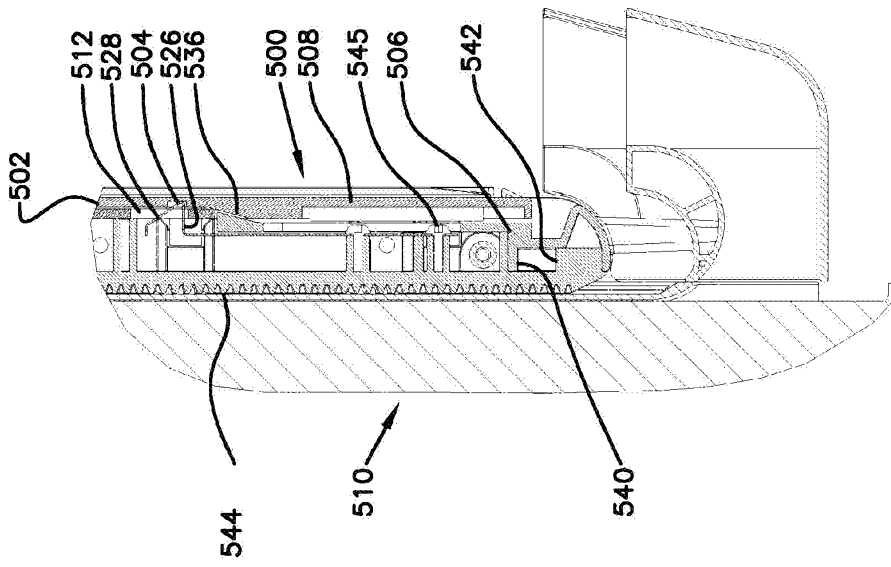
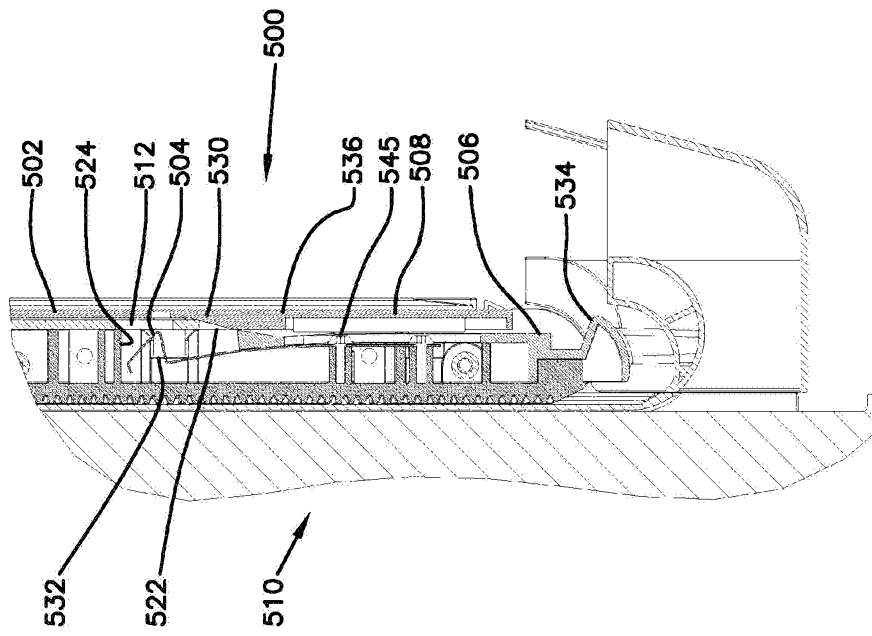


FIG. 49



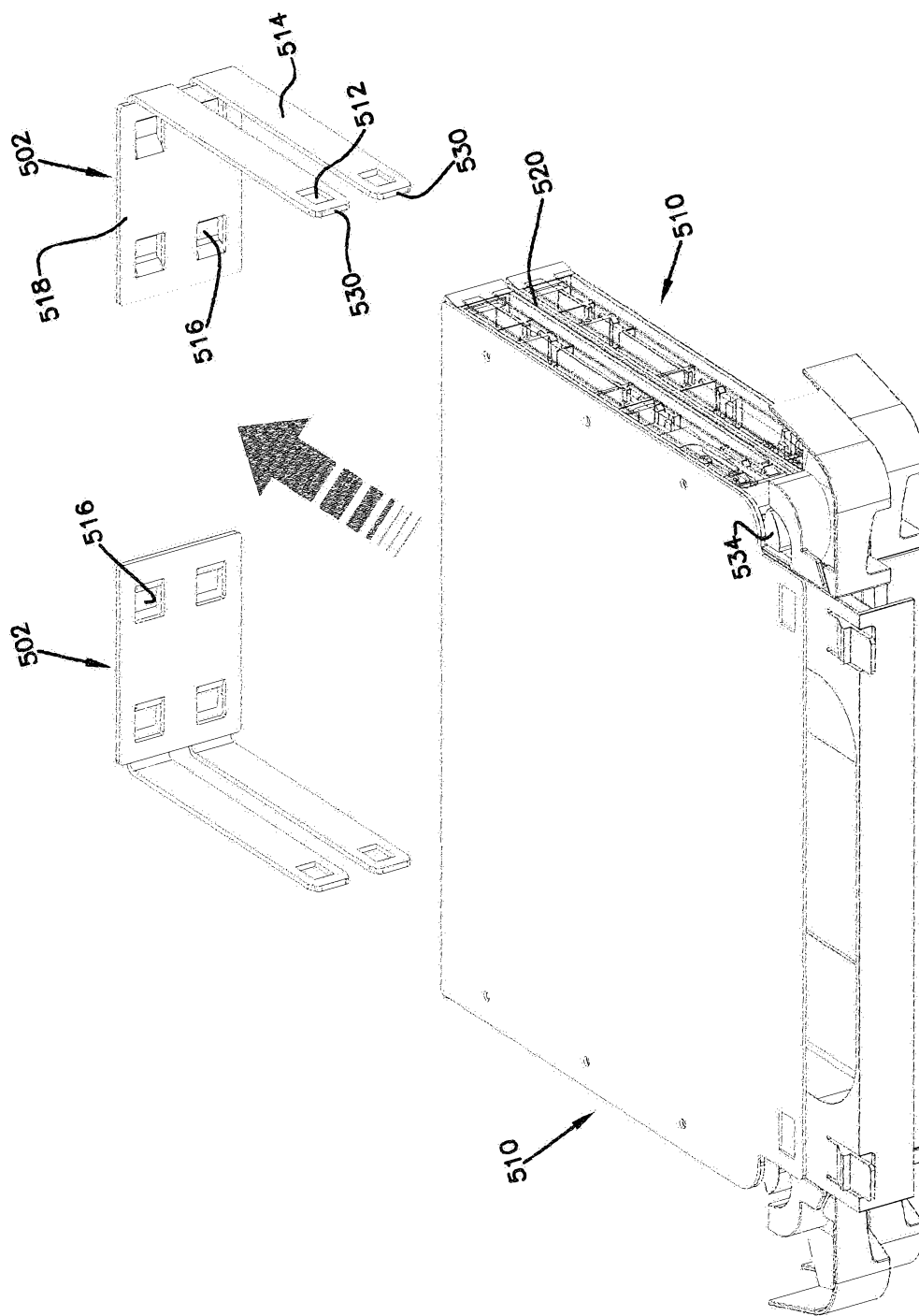


FIG. 50

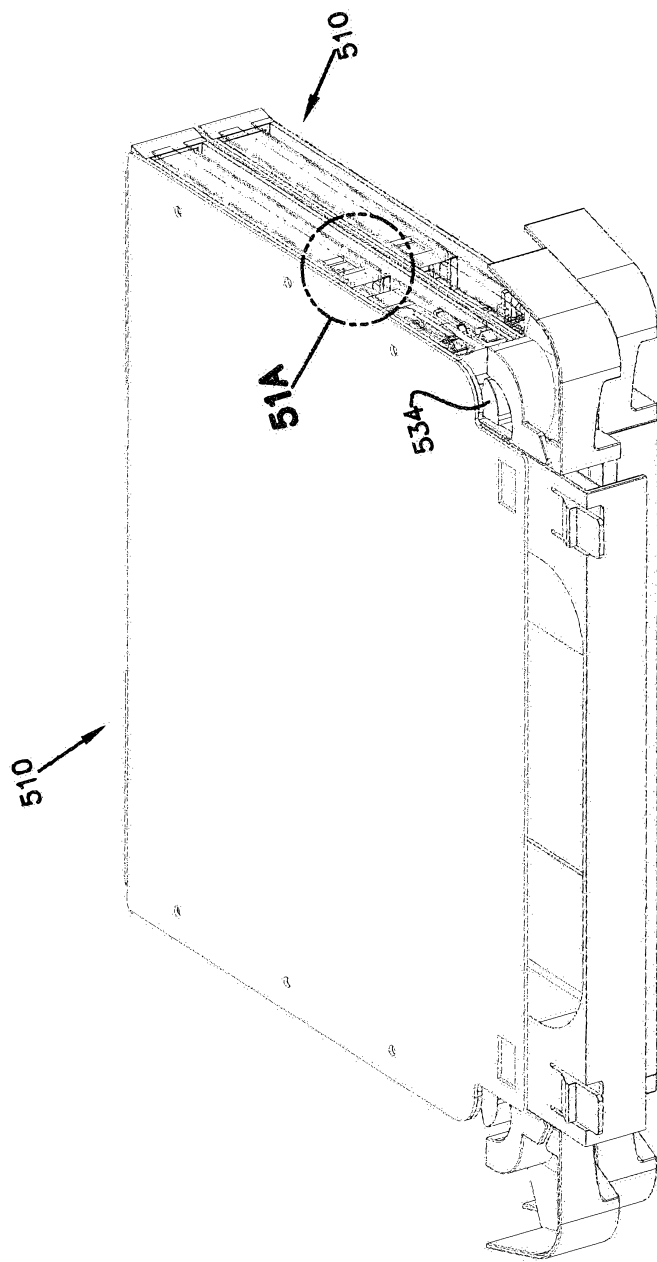


FIG. 51

FIG. 51A

