W. G. FARLEY.

WALL BRACKET FOR TELEPHONE STANDS.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 11, 1914.

1,231,869. Patented July 3, 1917.

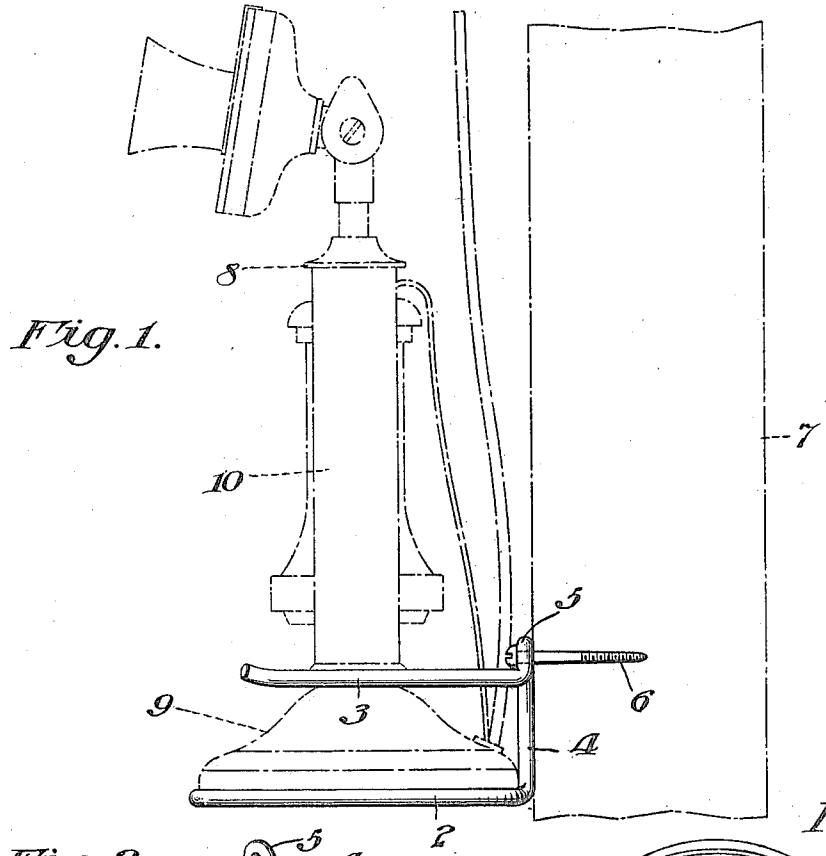


Fig. 1.

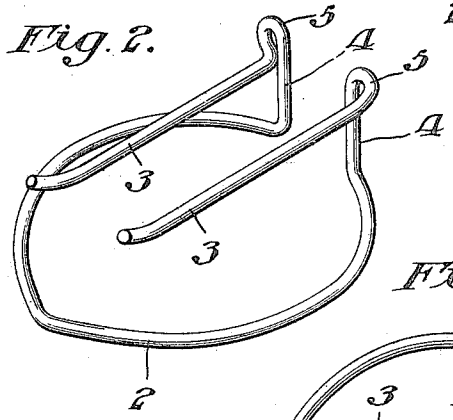


Fig. 2.

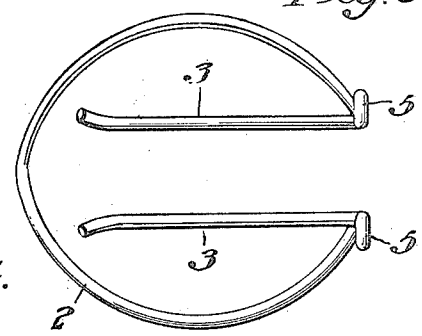


Fig. 3.

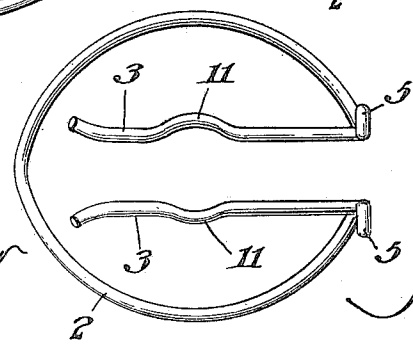


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES:

R. Schleecher

G. P. Sharkey.

INVENTOR:

Walter G. Farley,

BY

A. V. Frowty

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER G. FARLEY, OF CYNWYD, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO PROGRESSIVE WIRE GOODS CO., OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, A CORPORATION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WALL-BRACKET FOR TELEPHONE-STANDS.

1,231,869. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 3, 1917.

Application filed April 11, 1914. Serial No. 831,127.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER G. FARLEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cynwyd, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wall-Brackets for Telephone-Stands, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a wall bracket for telephone stands, of novel, simple and efficient construction, formed of wire and fashioned to be suitably secured to a vertical wall and to properly support a telephone stand and permit it to be readily applied to or removed from the bracket, as desired. To this end my invented device consists of the novel construction and arrangement and combinations of the elements thereof, as will be hereinafter fully described and particularly claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating my invention:

Figure 1, is a side view of my improved bracket applied to a wall and supporting a telephone stand, the wall, the securing means and the telephone stand being shown by dot-and-dash lines.

Fig. 2, is a perspective view of the bracket.

Fig. 3, is a plan of the bracket.

Fig. 4, is a plan of a modified form of the bracket.

Referring to the drawings, my improved bracket comprises a base portion 2, a pair of arms 3, and parts 4 connecting the rearward ends of the base 2 and pair of arms 3, screw-receiving eyes 5 being formed at the top of the parts 4.

The bracket is formed of a single piece of wire, the central portion whereof is bent to form an expanded loop which constitutes the base portion 2. All parts of the base loop 2 lie in the same horizontal plane and the rearward end of the loop 2 is open, as shown. The wire is then bent to extend upwardly from each side of the open end of the loop 2 and form the two laterally-spaced vertical parts 4 which connect the base portion 2 and arms 3. At the upper ends of the spaced parts 4 the wire is bent to form the two screw-receiving eyes 5, and the terminal or end portions of the wire are then bent to extend forwardly from the eyes 5 and form the pair of arms 3, having free forward ends which are bent to flare outwardly and upwardly, as shown.

The arms 3 are spaced laterally from each other and are in the same horizontal plane with each other above and spaced from the base loop 2, and the wire forming the eyes 5 is in a vertical plane with the vertical parts 4 and at right angles to the planes of the base loop 2 and arms 3, so that when the screws 6 are inserted into the eyes 5 to secure the bracket to the wall 7, as shown in Fig. 1, the screws 6 will hold the vertical parts 4 and arms 3 spaced from each other and will give rigidity to the entire structure.

When the bracket is applied to the wall 7, as shown in Fig. 1, the telephone stand 8 may be readily applied thereto by inserting the base 9 of the stand between the base 2 and pair of arms 3 and by inserting the post 10 of the stand between the arms 3 of the pair. In this position the base loop 2 will support the stand 8 and the arms 3 will prevent accidental lateral displacement of the stand. It will be observed that the base 2 is braced by the vertical parts 4 which are pressed back against the wall 7 by the downward pressure of the stand 8 upon the base loop of the bracket.

In the modification shown in Fig. 4, I have formed outwardly bowed or expanded portions 11 in the arms 3 and brought the arms 3 closer together forwardly of the expanded portions 11, and I have arranged the parts of the arms 3 so that when the stand 8 is applied to the bracket, the post 10 will first force the arms 3 apart slightly until the post 10 comes into registry with the expanded portions 11, when the arms 3 will spring toward each other and the post 10 will be embraced and clamped by the expanded portions 11. Thus accidental outward displacement of the telephone stand from the bracket is prevented. When it is desired to remove the stand from the bracket, the same may be done by outward pressure against the stand which will spring the arms 3 apart and permit the removal.

In the construction shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the space between the straight arms 3 is normally less than the diameter of the post 10 of the telephone stand, so that when the post is inserted between the arms 3, the post will spring the arms apart and the spring pressure of the arms against the post will prevent accidental outward displacement of the stand. Also the normal distance between the arms 3 and the base loop 2 is such

that the arms 3 will press downwardly upon the top of the base 2 of the stand 8 when it is inserted into the bracket.

I claim:

A wall bracket for telephone stands, comprising a single piece of wire having the central portion thereof bent to form a horizontal base loop having an open rearward end, then bent to extend upwardly from the open end of the base loop to form spaced vertical wall-engaging parts, then bent downwardly to form a pair of screw-receiving eyes at the upper end of the wall-engaging parts, and then bent to extend horizontally above the base loop and below said eyes and form a pair of spaced arms having free forward ends and adapted to receive the vertical post of a telephone stand therebetween.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER G. FARLEY.

Witnesses:
S. I. HARPER,
A. V. GROUPE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."