

NON-ORTHOGONAL CABLE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

[0001] The present invention generally relates to a cable management system for interconnecting electronics or fiber optic cables and more specifically to a cable management system having patch panels and wire managers arranged in a non-orthogonal geometry.

[0002] Numerous cable management systems exist today and are used in various electronics equipment applications, such as telecommunications, data transmission, networking, video and the like. Typically, to install a cable management system, a rack frame is securely mounted to the floor within the room in which the system is to be maintained. Multiple patch panels or boxes are then secured to the frame in a stacked arrangement. Each patch panel includes multiple connector ports (e.g. RJ45 connector ports) along the front face thereof. Each connector port is adapted to receive a plug on a mating cable.

[0003] As information technology evolves and improves, the need increases for each patch panel system to support more and more individual users. As the number of users increases so does the need for more connector ports and cables which increases the overall physical size. To add capacity at the connectivity interface, the front face is expanded vertically by stacking additional patch panels upon one another. Alternatively or in addition, the connectivity interface is expanded laterally by increasing the width of each patch panel.

[0004] Cable management systems may also comprise, in addition to one or more stacked patch panels, one or more groups of wire managers arranged along one or both sides of the stack of patch panels. The wire managers, generally provided on opposite sides of the patch panels, have been constructed with a square or rectangular horizontal cross sectional geometry or footprint. Hence, the combined footprint (e.g. horizontal cross sectional geometry) of the combination of the wire managers and patch panels similarly is square or rectangular.

[0005] The wire managers heretofore have been constructed to afford access to the wires retained therein either through the front face of the wire manager or the outer sides of the wire managers. However, as the capacity of the cable management system

increases, the number of individual cables similarly increases. As the number of cables increases, heretofore, wire managers have been widened laterally relative to the patch panels or constructed deeper (i.e. in the direction transverse to the front face of the patch panels).

[0006] However, the current problem is that cable management systems are reaching the size limits afforded by certain standards and/or by physical constraints of rooms and environments in which they are mounted. In addition, conventional wire managers have grown to such a size that cables in the back of the wire managers become inaccessible when behind a large number of other cables.

[0007] The solution to the problem is provided by an improved cable management system having a more space efficient geometry, overall, as well as within the wire managers, comprising a patch panel and a wire manager. The patch panel has a first connectivity interface configured to connect with electronics cables. The wire manager is located proximate the patch panel and has a body with a curved envelope. The wire manager is oriented in a non-orthogonal relation to the patch panel such that the body extends rearward at a non-orthogonal angle from the first connectivity interface. The patch panel and wire manager may be arranged to extend along a common non-linear path such as a circular path or to form a C-shape.

[0008] The cable management system may include a frame or alternatively the patch panels and wire managers may be joined in a free standing arrangement independent of a frame. The wire managers and patch panels include side walls that are oriented and arranged to abut with one another and extend along radial axis projecting through a center of the cable management system. Optionally, the curved interior contour may resemble a semi-circle, while the back wall may be shaped convex to bow into the cavity. The side walls may be constructed to flare outward from one another as the side walls extend from the back wall to the front wall.

[0009] The invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings in which

[0010] Figure 1 illustrates an isometric view of a cable management system formed in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0011] Figure 2 illustrates an isometric view of the cable management system of Figure 1 with several patch panels and wire managers removed.

[0012] Figure 3 illustrates an isometric view of a wire manager formed in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0013] Figure 4 illustrates a reversed isometric view of the wire manager of Figure 3 formed in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0014] Figure 5 illustrates a front isometric view of a patch panel formed in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0015] Figure 6 illustrates a rear isometric view of the patch panel of Figure 5.

[0016] Figure 7 illustrates an exploded isometric view of the intersection between a patch panel and wire manager.

[0017] Figure 8 illustrates a top view of the cable management system of Figure 1.

[0018] Figure 9 illustrates a cable management system formed in accordance with an alternative embodiment.

[0019] Figure 10 illustrates a patch panel having connector modules that directly connect to cables in accordance with an alternative embodiment.

[0020] Figure 11 illustrates an isometric view of a group of wire managers with an exemplary subset of cables routed therethrough.

[0021] Figure 12 illustrates a front isometric view of stacked patch panels into which a subset of cables and connector jacks have been plugged.

[0022] Figure 13 illustrates a front isometric view of a portion of the patch panels.

[0023] Figure 14 illustrates a rear isometric view of stacked patch panels.

[0024] Figure 15 illustrates a top plan view of a cable management system formed in accordance with an alternative embodiment.

[0025] Figure 16 illustrates a side isometric view of a cable management system formed in accordance with an alternative embodiment having hingeably mounted wire managers.

[0026] Figure 17 illustrates a side isometric view of a cable management system having hingeably mounted patch panels in accordance with an alternative embodiment.

[0027] Figure 18 illustrates a top plan view of a cable management system formed in accordance with an alternative embodiment having wire managers radially shifted relative to the patch panels.

[0028] Figure 1 illustrates a cable management system 10 formed in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. The cable management system 10 includes a frame 12 that is configured to be mounted to the floor and/or ceiling of an applications room. A plurality of patch panels 14 are arranged in a manner stacked upon one another forming a distribution assembly 15. The patch panels 14 are securely attached to the frame 12. A plurality of wire managers 16 are also stacked upon one another and arranged in first and second groups on opposite sides of the patch panels 14 forming wire manager modules 18 and 20. The frame 12 extends upward through each of the wire managers 16 and is securely attached to each wire manager 16 and to each patch panel 14 in a manner explained below in more detail. The frame 12 includes a base plate 24 having an upper flange 26 that is joined to support brackets 28 and 30.

[0029] An equipment system 22 (such as a switching network) is also shown in Figure 1, although the system 22 may be entirely removed or may be located in a different location. The system 22 is not considered part of the cable management system 10.

[0030] The patch panels 14 and wire managers 16 are arranged in a non-orthogonal relationship to one another. The term “non-orthogonal”, as used throughout, shall include any non-parallel or non-perpendicular angle or geometry.

[0031] Figure 2 illustrates the cable management system 10 with a majority of the patch panels 14 and wire managers 16 removed. Each wire manager 16 includes an opening 32 there through which permits the wire managers 16 to be loaded onto corresponding support brackets 28 or 30. Once each wire manager 16 is loaded onto the corresponding support bracket 28 or 30, the wire manager 16 is secured to the corresponding support bracket 28 or 30 through any of several conventional fastening means, such as bolts, screws, welding, adhesive, hooks and the like. In the exemplary embodiment of Figure 2, a series of holes 34 are provided through each wire manager 16 which align with holes 36 in the corresponding support bracket 28 or 30. Pins or bolts are inserted through the holes 34 and 36 to achieve a secure connection.

[0032] Figure 3 illustrates an individual wire manager 16 in more detail. The wire manager 16 includes a body 38 that is constructed with a generally curved geometry or contour. More specifically, the body 38 includes a front wall 40, a back wall 42 and side walls 44 and 46. The front, back and side walls 40, 42, 44 and 46 surround a cavity 48 having a curved interior contour. The cavities 48 of a wire management module 18 or 20 define a vertical wire guide. The curved interior of the cavity 48 may take many shapes other than the shape illustrated in Figure 3. In Figure 3, the cavity 48 is shown with a semi-circular geometry, however it is understood that the interior contour is not limited to semi-circular. Instead, the geometry of the interior contour may resemble a circle, an oval, a triangle, an S-shape, a wave shape a polygon (other than a square or rectangle, such as a pentagon, an octagon and the like) or any other non-square or non-rectangular shape. Optionally, the front walls 40 of the wire managers 16 may be shaped as N-sided polygons where N is two or greater. As N approaches a large number, the surface described resembles a cylindrical or ellipsoidal section.

[0033] In the example of Figure 3, the back wall 42 is convex bowing into the cavity 48, while the front, back and side walls 40, 42, 44 and 46 are formed integral with one another. Optionally, the wire manager 16 may be formed from multiple separate discrete pieces that are joined with one another in a variety of manners, such as screws, hooks, soldering, welding, mortise and tenon and the like. Optionally, the wire manager 16 may be constructed in two or more separate components that are not fully joined with one another,

but instead are separately mounted to the frame 12. The front wall 40 includes an opening 32, through which cables are inserted. Optionally, the opening 32 may be closable with a closure member, such as a hinged door with a latch that shuts to enclose fully cavity 48.

[0034] In the example of Figure 3, the front wall 40 is divided at opening 32 into first and second segments 50 and 52 that are formed integrally with the corresponding side walls 44 and 46 via bracket segments 54 and 56, respectively. Optionally, the wire manager 16 may be configured to permit segments 50 and 52 to close opening 32 and secure to one another. The bracket segments 54 and 56 include inner surfaces 58 and 60 configured to flushly abut against the front surface 62 (Fig. 2) of a corresponding support bracket 28 or 30. The holes 34 in the bracket segments 54 and 56 are shown in more detail in Figure 3. The side walls 44 and 46 of the wire manager 16 flare outward from one another as the side walls 44 and 46 extend from the back wall 42 towards the front wall 40.

[0035] The wire manager 16 also includes manager interconnects 64 which are formed at the intersections of the back wall 42 and side walls 44 and 46. The manager interconnects 64 include mounting posts 66 that project in a direction (generally denoted by arrow A) outward transversely from the plane generally containing the body 38 of the wire manager 16. The manager interconnects 64 also include post receptacles 68 aligned transversely to the plane of the body 38, but opening in a direction opposite to that of the mounting post 66. The post receptacles 68 are configured to mate with adjoining mounting posts 66 when wire managers 16 are stacked upon one another (as shown in Figures 1 and 2). Optionally, the manager interconnects 64 may be entirely removed or provided at different positions along the body 38. Further, only a single or more than two manager interconnects 64 may be used. As a further alternative, the manager interconnects 64 may be alternated, such that the mounting posts 66 upon a pair of manager interconnects 64 on a single wire manager 16 face in opposite directions, as well as the corresponding post receptacles 68.

[0036] The side walls 44 and 46 include outer surfaces 70 having rails 72 formed thereon and extending outward therefrom. Each rail extends along the length of the corresponding side wall 44 or 46 and is configured to be received in a corresponding slot in a patch panel 14 (Fig. 1) when joined. Optionally, the rails 72 may be of different dimensions

to provide a keying-feature, such as a dovetail, to ensure proper orientation and alignment of corresponding patch panels 14.

[0037] Figure 4 illustrates the wire manager 16 turned in the opposite direction to better illustrate the mounting posts 66 and the contour of the front wall 40. More specifically, the front wall 40 includes a notched-out section 74 formed in the edge 75 of segment 50. The outer end of the notched-out section 74 includes a ridge 76. The notched-out section 74 permits a desired subset of cables to enter/exit the wire manager 16 at a desired vertical position along the height of the wire manager module 18 or 20 (Fig. 1). The ridge 76 prevents the cables from moving into the opening 32.

[0038] Figure 5 illustrates a more detailed view of a patch panel 14. The patch panel 14 includes a body 80 comprised of a base 82, side walls 84 and 86 and a front face 88. The patch panel 14 generally includes front and rear connectivity interfaces 90 and 92, respectively. The front connectivity interface 90 includes multiple connector modules 94, each of which includes an array or matrix of openings that hold receptacle jacks or ports 96. In the example of Figure 5, each connector module 94 contains twelve receptacle jacks 96 arranged in a 2x6 matrix.

[0039] Optionally, the number of receptacle jacks 96 may be varied as may the dimensions of the matrix. For instance, each connector module 94 may hold a single row of discrete or grouped receptacle jacks 96 or may hold receptacle jacks 96 arranged in 2x2, 3x2, 3x3, 4x3 matrices and the like. As a further option, the jack configuration of different connector modules 94 in the front connectivity interface 90 may be varied. For example, the receptacle jacks 96 may constitute RJ45 connectors, optical connectors, power connectors and the like. However, many other types of connectors may be substituted and utilized. In the example of Figure 5, each receptacle jack 96 receives a connector plug and cable that conveys a single stream of information, such as associated with a single source or destination. As an example, a single stream of information may be from one user station. At this point, power distribution, optical signal combining, distribution, or amplification, signal indication (such as with LEDs) and optical or electrical signal conditioning may be added.

[0040] The patch panel 14 includes one or more circuit boards 83 mounted on the base 82. The circuit board 83 is generally semi-circular in shape to follow the curvature of the base 82. The circuit board 83 includes conductive signal paths provided thereon, such as traces or in a lead frame. The traces interconnect individual contacts within each connector module 94 with a corresponding multiport connector 98 which is mounted on the circuit board 83. The patch panel 14 includes multiple multiport connectors 98 mounted on the circuit board 83. The multiport connectors 98 each include a receptacle 100 (Fig. 6) which is configured to receive a multiport plug and cable that convey multiple independent data streams. In the exemplary embodiment, the receptacle jacks 96 on the front connectivity interface 90 are each associated with a single or sub-set of data streams and/or power feeds, a group of which are collected within an associated multiport connector 98. Optionally, the power feed may be maintained as a separate path independently of the multiport connector 98. The individual data streams from the receptacle jacks 96 are not merged with one another, but instead are grouped at receptacle 100 for a single plug and cable configured to convey multiple independent data streams. Examples of the receptacle 100 are RJ-21, D-Subminiature, MPO, SCSI connectors and the like. The multiport connectors 98 define the rear connectivity interface 92.

[0041] Alternately, a wire or optical fiber may be directly terminated to the rear face of the receptacle jacks 96 through means of crimping, soldering, adhesives, insulation displacement termination, splicing, connectorization and the like.

[0042] The body 80 of the patch panel 14 further includes retention tabs 102 formed proximate both side walls 84 and 86. The retention tabs 102 include holes 104 and extend laterally outward at an obtuse angle from the side walls 84 and 86. The retention tabs 102 are configured to fit against the outer surface 59 of a related bracket segment 54 on a corresponding wire manager 16.

[0043] Figure 6 illustrates a rear view of the patch panel 14 to better illustrate the multiport connectors 98 and the side walls 84. Each side wall 84 includes a slot 106 having an open back end which is configured to fit over corresponding rails 72 (Fig. 3) when the patch panels 14 are loaded onto the cable management system 10. The rear end 108 of the base 82 includes notches 110, within which the cables may rest or be secured once

plugged into the receptacles 100 in the multiport connectors 98. As illustrated in Figure 6, the base 82 formed in a semi-circular arc. Optionally, the circuit board 83 may be rectangular or divided into rectangular or wedge shaped separate boards and may contain fiber optic components. For example, a multiplexed fiber optic signal may be distributed from a single connector, actively, passively, with fibers or electronically.

[0044] Returning to Figure 5, the front face 88 is formed with multiple sections 112 that have planar front surfaces 114. Each section 112 includes an opening 116 that receives a corresponding connector module 94. The sections 112 are formed integrally with one another at bends 113 in the example of Figure 5, but may be formed discrete from one another. The front sections 112 intersect at bends 113 at obtuse angles with respect to one another to define collectively an N-sided portion of a polygon. In the example of Figure 5, four sections 112 are illustrated; however the number of sections 112 may be varied. For example, three sections or more than four sections 112 may be utilized. The sections 112 join along a substantially arcuate path. A comparison of Figures 5 and 6 illustrates that the front and rear connectivity interfaces 90 and 92 are arranged along concentric arcuate paths (generally denoted by arrows B and C in Figure 6). The retention 102 or bracket segment 54 may be hinged for ease of assembly and access.

[0045] Figure 7 illustrates an enlarged view of the interface between a patch panel 14 and a corresponding wire manager 16. As shown in Figure 7, the wire manager 16 is secured at bracket segment 54 to the frame 12 (not shown in Figure 7) by a screw 118. Once the wire manager 16 is attached to the frame 12, the patch panel 14 is added such that the retention tab 102 fits over the bracket segment 54. An enlarged hole 120 aligns with a screw 118, while screws 122 secure the patch panel 14 to the frame 12. Optionally, retention tab 102 and/or segment 54 may be hinged.

[0046] Figure 8 illustrates a top view of the cable management system 10. The switch system 22 is mounted within the frame 12 above the base plate 24. A pair of wire manager modules 18 and 20 are mounted on opposite sides of patch panels 14 to form a C-shaped geometry. Optionally, the frame 12 may be entirely removed and the patch panels 14 and wire manager modules 18 and 20 joined as shown to be free standing independent of and without any need for the frame 12. The C-shaped geometry formed by the wire manager

modules 18 and 20 and patch panels 14 affords a very stable footprint that may not necessarily need any additional supporting structure. The patch panels 14 and wire manager modules 18 and 20 extend along common interior and exterior circular arcs as denoted by arrows D and E, respectively. As better shown in Figure 8, the back walls 42 of the wire managers 16 are bowed convexly along an arc equaling the arc of the rear edge 108 of the base 82 of the patch panel 14.

[0047] The patch panels 14 join with each of the wire manager modules 18 and 20 at respective abutting side walls 44 and 46, on the wire managers 16, and 84 and 86 on the patch panels 14. The side walls 44 and 46 of the wire managers 16 and the side walls 84 and 86 of the patch panels 14 are oriented to abut against one another along radial axes generally denoted by arrows F and G which extend outward from a center 124 of the cable management system 10.

[0048] Optionally, the patch panels 14 and wire managers 16 may be constructed in other non-orthogonal geometrics other than a C-shape. For example, the non-orthogonal geometry may resemble other cylindrical shapes, such as a complete circle, a complete or partial oval, a complete or partial polygon, and the like.

[0049] Figure 9 illustrates an alternative embodiment for a cable management system 200 that includes a frame 212, patch panels 214 and wire managers 216. In the alternative embodiment of Figure 9, the patch panels 214 have been divided into two separate groups 215 and 217 arranged at the front and back of the cable management system 200. Each of the patch panels 214 in group 215 and in group 217 may be constructed similarly and if so would be interchangeable. By adding the group 217, the overall interconnectivity of the cable management system 200 is doubled. Optionally, individual or small groups of patch panels 214 and/or wire managers 216 may be replaced by spaces to facilitate access to the inner cavity or rear of the patch panels 214.

[0050] While the overall geometry of the cable management system 200 resembles a complete cylinder, alternative non-orthogonal geometry's may be utilized. For example, the size and curvature of the patch panels 214 may be increased to form a more oval

shape with longer arcuate connectivity interfaces on the exterior of the patch panels 214 in each of groups 215 and 217.

[0051] Figure 10 illustrates a patch panel 414 formed in accordance with an alternative embodiment. The patch panel 414 includes a front connectivity interface 490 comprised of multiple sections 412. Each section 412 includes a connector module 494 comprised of an array of receptacle jacks 496. The rear face 495 of the connector module 494 is configured to be directly terminated to cables 497, thereby avoiding the use of a multiport connector as explained above. The cables 497 may be electrical, fiber optic and the like. The cables 497 may be terminated at individual contacts 499 within each receptacle jack 496 through a variety of means, such as crimping, insulation displacement, soldering, and the like.

[0052] The foregoing cable management systems may also be retrofit into existing switching networks. To retrofit such structures, the existing rectangular wire managers and planar patch panels may be removed wholly or partially and replaced with patch panels and wire managers having the above described various structures and geometries.

[0053] Figure 11 illustrates a side isometric view of a portion of a cable management system 310 and more specifically a wire management module 318 that receives a plurality of individual cables 321. The cables 321 are collected into a cable group 323 and guided along a vertical cable management direction generally denoted by arrow H. Cable subsets 325 are separately directed through notched-out sections 374 located between adjacent wire managers 316. The wire managers 316 enable the cables 321 to be directed along the vertical cable management direction H until located at a vertical position along the cable management system 310, at which the cables 321 are to be plugged into a corresponding patch panel.

[0054] Figure 12 illustrates a patch panel module 327 comprised of multiple stacked patch panels 329. Each patch panel 329 receives individual cables 321 plugged into respective receptacle jackets 396. As also illustrated in Figure 11, a plurality of multiport cables 331 extend below the patch panel module 327 downward into a switching system 332.

[0055] Figure 13 illustrates a more detailed view of cables 321 with corresponding single port plugs 333 mounted in respective receptacle jacks 396. Figure 12 further illustrates a connector module 335 having a front face oriented at an acute non-parallel angle to the front surface 337 of the corresponding section 339 of one of the patch panels 314.

[0056] Figure 14 illustrates a portion of a patch panel 314 on which numerous multiport connectors 339 are mounted. Multiport jacks 341 and multiport cables are plugged into the multiport connectors 339.

[0057] Figure 15 illustrates a top plan view of a cable management system 510 formed in accordance with an alternative embodiment. The cable management system 510 includes a frame 512 to which patch panels 514 and wire managers 516 are hingeably mounted. The patch panels 514 include retention tabs 502 that are hingeably mounted to the support brackets 528 and 530 of the frame 512. As shown in Figure 15, the patch panels 514 are hinged at one end to the frame 512 and permitted to rotate along path J from one of the support brackets 528 and 530. As also shown in Figure 15, the wire managers 516, when hingeably mounted, are permitted to rotate outward and forward along an arcuate path K away from the cable management system 510 and relative to a corresponding support bracket 528 or 530.

[0058] Figures 16 and 17 illustrate side isometric views of the cable management system 510 of Figure 15 in more detail. As shown in Figure 16, the wire managers 516 pivot about the bracket segments 554 or 560 which are secured to the front surfaces 562 of the support brackets 528 and 530.

[0059] As shown in Figure 17, the patch panel 514 includes a hinge 517 at the retention tab 502 to permit the arcuate rotation of patch panel 514.

[0060] Figure 18 illustrates a cable management system 610 formed in accordance with an alternative embodiment which includes a frame 612 to which patch panels 614 and wire managers 616 are mounted. In the embodiment of Figure 18, the wire managers 616 are shifted outward from the center 624 of the cable management system 610 along radius L and M. The wire managers 616, although shifted outward relative to the center 624, continue to be aligned in a non-orthogonal relation with the patch panel 614.

[0061] While the invention has been described in terms of various specific embodiments, those skilled in the art will recognize that the invention can be practiced with modification within the spirit and scope of the claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A cable management system (10), having a patch panel (14) with a first connectivity interface (92) configured to connect with cables, characterized by: a wire manager (16) located proximate said patch panel, said wire manager having a body with a curved interior contour, said wire manager being oriented in a non-orthogonal relation to said patch panel such that said body extends at a non-orthogonal angle from said first connectivity interface.
2. The cable management system of claim 1, wherein said patch panel and said wire manager extend along a common non-linear path.
3. The cable management system of claim 1, further comprising a pair of wire managers (16) mounted on opposite sides of said patch panel, said pair of wire managers and said patch panel forming a C-shape.
4. The cable management system of claim 1, wherein said patch panel and wire manager are joined to one another to be free-standing independent of a frame.
5. The cable management system of claim 1, wherein said wire manager and patch panel include adjoining sides (44, 84, 46, 86) that abut against one another, said adjoining sides extending along a radial axis through a center of the cable management system.
6. The cable management system of claim 1, wherein said body of said wire manager includes a convex back wall (42) that bows into an interior cavity of said body.
7. The cable management system of claim 1, wherein said body of said wire manager includes back (42), side (44, 46) and front (40) walls formed integral with one another, said side walls flaring outward from one another as said side walls extend from said back wall toward said front wall.

8. The cable management system of claim 1, wherein said body includes walls surrounding a cavity configured to hold cables, said walls having a semi-circular interior contour.

9. The cable management system of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of patch panels stacked on one another and first and second stacks of said wire managers provided along opposite sides of said plurality of patch panels.

10. The cable management system of claim 1, further comprising a plurality of said wire managers, each wire manager including a mounting post (66) projecting transversely in one direction from said body and a post receptacle (68) opening transversely in an opposite second direction from said body, said mounting posts and post receptacles on adjacent being configured to mate when said plurality of said wire managers are stacked on one another.

11. The cable management system of claim 1, further comprising a frame (12), at least one of said patch panel and wire manager being mounted to said frame.