

P. T. KENNY.
METAL MOLDING.
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938,768.

Patented Nov. 2, 1909.

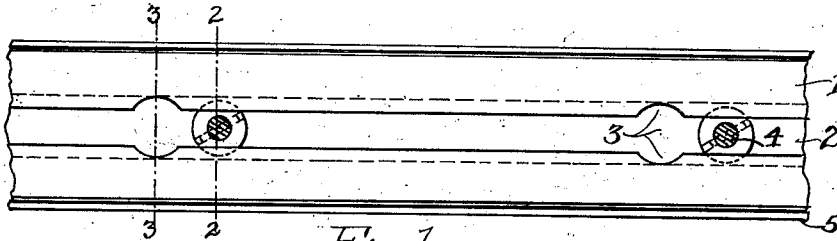


Fig. 1

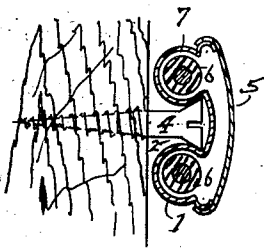


Fig. 2.

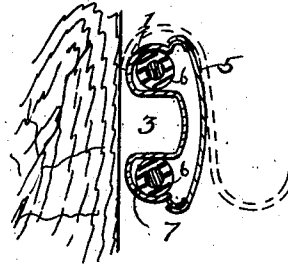


Fig. 3.

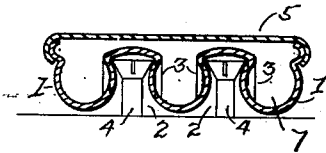


Fig. 4

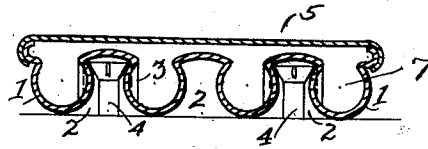


Fig. 5

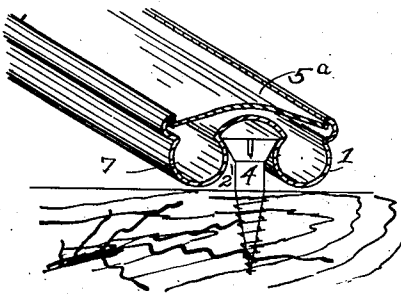


Fig. 6

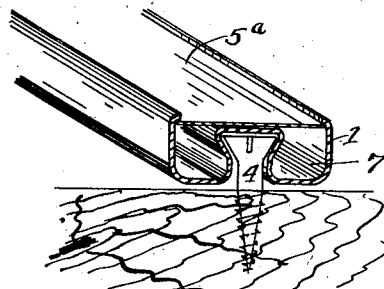


Fig. 7

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METAL MOLDING.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL T. KENNY, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Manhattan, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metal Molding, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of the invention are, in a metal molding adapted to carry electric wires or to support pictures or both, to enable the molding to be put up after its sustaining screws or equivalent supporting devices have been sunk into the wall or ceiling, to insure the retention of the wires in the molding while the latter is being erected, to enable the molding to be supported clear of the wall or other supporting base, to present improved two-part molding construction, and to minimize the cost and labor of installation.

The invention may be said to consist in the various features of construction and combinations of parts by which these ends are attained; and in the specification and the accompanying drawings will be described and illustrated some of the possible embodiments of the invention, while the appended claims will set forth the essence of the invention in its various phases.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a bottom plan of a form of molding embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a cross section on the line 2-2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a cross section on the line 3-3, Fig. 1, showing a picture hook in dotted lines; Fig. 4 is a cross section of a three-wire construction, instead of a two-wire construction as in the preceding views; Fig. 5 is a similar view of a four-wire construction; and Figs. 6 and 7 are two perspective views of forms of molding embodying the invention and provided with alternative forms of capping devices.

Metal moldings constructed after my invention may comprise such a trough or body as designated by the numeral 1 in the several views, which is provided interiorly with any desired number of grooves or channels 7 adapted to receive wires, if the molding is used for electrical purposes. Figs. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 show two-wire constructions; and Figs. 4 and 5 show three and four wire constructions, respectively. This trough or body 1 may be provided with a separate capping member or plate such as that designated by the numeral 5 in Figs. 1 to 5. Ac-

cording to this particular construction, the capping 5 clasps at its longitudinal edges over the upper and outer edges of the trough-shaped body 1; and it is preferred that the metal of the molding be sufficiently resilient to allow the cap to be sprung on and off the body. Or other two-piece constructions may be employed, such, for example, as illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7, where a capping plate 5^a slides in the upper edges of the trough-shaped body 1.

One of the primary features of novelty of the invention is the provision of sockets in the underside of the body of the molding, which are adapted to be received over the heads of screws 4 or equivalent devices, after the latter have been inserted in the wall, ceiling or other base. These sockets are advantageously provided in the form of the external grooves 2, alternating with the internal wire grooves 7 as the result of the corrugation of the metal plate from which the body 1 was formed. This socket or groove 2 represents on the underside of the body 1 the ridge which separates the grooves. This ridge is wider above and below, whereby there is a two-fold result: First, the grooves 7 are constructed to hold the wires irrespective of capping; and, second, the groove 2 is constricted to receive and hold the heads of the fastening devices 4. Preferably the bottoms of the grooves 7 are rounded, so that the mouth of the groove 2 flares somewhat to insure easy entry of the heads of the devices 4. Or, as indicated in the views, enlarged entrances 3 may be formed at intervals along the grooves 2, into which the heads of the devices 4 may enter without springing the molding body 1, after which the molding may be locked in position by sliding it longitudinally to the position indicated in Fig. 1.

The advantages of my socket construction are most important. In the first place, the labor and expense of installation are greatly reduced, this for the reasons that it is much easier to insert the fastening devices 4 in the supporting base without holding the molding in place during the operation, and that the wires do not have to be held in the molding by a helper during the erecting operation, since they are securely held in place by the capping 5 or 5^a, which does not have to be removed during installation. Further, all screw holes in the molding are avoided, thus guarding against the admission of mois-

ture. Moreover, as indicated in the views, further to guard against entrance of moisture, the molding may be held away from the surface of the wall or other supporting base, by reason of the length of the exposed portion of the supporting devices 4. Another salient feature of novelty is the construction of the wire-receiving grooves 7, so that, irrespective of the capping 5 or 5^a, the wires will be held in position during the erection of the molding. This is accomplished, as clearly shown in the views, by constricting the grooves 7 above their bases, so that the wires 6 have to be forced into them and are held by reason of the constricted opening being narrower than their diameter. By reason of this feature, the molding can be erected before putting on the capping, if desired, without entailing difficulty by reason of any tendency of the wires to fall out of the body of the molding.

Of course, it is to be understood that the molding, viewed as an electrical molding, may be enameled, as is customary, or treated in any other way to make it conformable to the requirements of the underwriters.

What I claim as new is:

1. A metal molding adapted to carry electric wires or to serve as a picture molding, consisting of a trough-shaped body and a cover therefor, said body being bent from sheet metal to present interiorly a plurality of grooves for the reception of electric wires, and a ridge separating said grooves, said ridge forming a groove on the underside of the body which is constricted to receive and hold the heads of fastening devices projecting from a suitable base.

2. A metal molding adapted to carry electric wires or to serve as a picture molding, consisting of a trough-shaped body and a

cover therefor, said body being bent from sheet metal to present interiorly a plurality of grooves for the reception of electric wires, and a ridge separating said grooves and forming a groove on the underside of the body, said ridge being wider above than below, whereby said grooves are constricted for the secure retention of the wires and the groove formed by said ridge on the underside of the body is constricted to receive and hold the heads of fastening devices projecting from a suitable base.

3. A metal molding adapted to carry electric wires or to serve as a picture molding, consisting of a trough-shaped body and a cover therefor, said body being bent from sheet metal to present interiorly a plurality of grooves for the reception of electric wires, and a ridge separating said grooves, said ridge forming a groove on the underside of the body which is constricted to receive and hold the heads of fastening devices projecting from a suitable base and is provided at intervals with enlarged entrances for such heads.

4. A metal molding adapted to carry electric wires or to serve as a picture molding, consisting of a trough-shaped body and a cover therefor, said body being bent from sheet metal to present interiorly a plurality of grooves for the reception of electric wires, and a ridge separating said grooves, said ridge forming a groove on the underside of the body which is flared at the mouth and restricted inside the mouth to receive and hold the heads of securing devices projecting from a suitable base.

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Witnesses:

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