

W. H. G. KIRKPATRICK.
MOLDING FOR ELECTRIC WIRING.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 27, 1908.

936,639.

Patented Oct. 12, 1909.

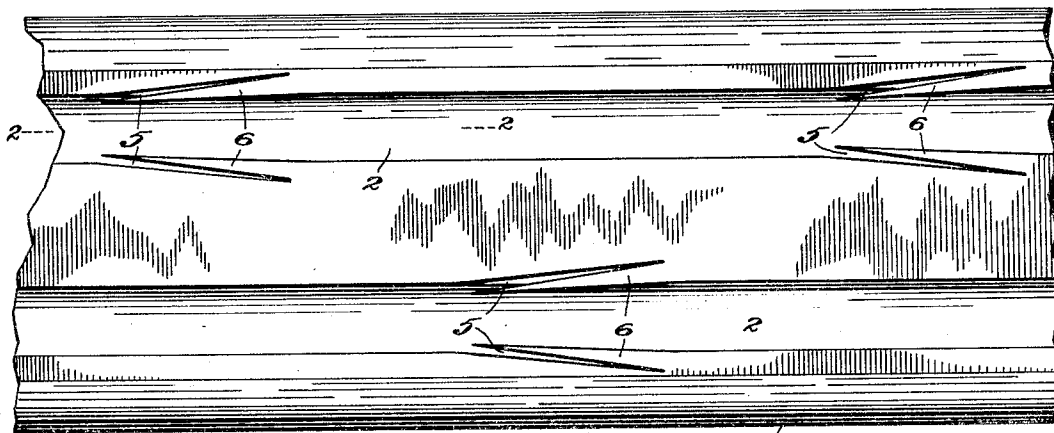


Fig. 1

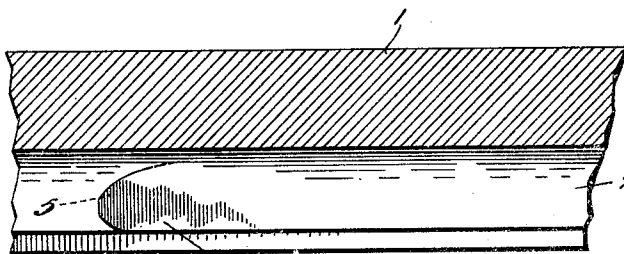


Fig. 2

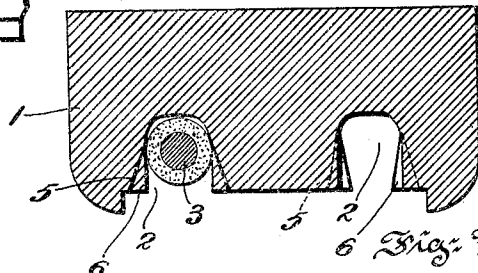


Fig. 3

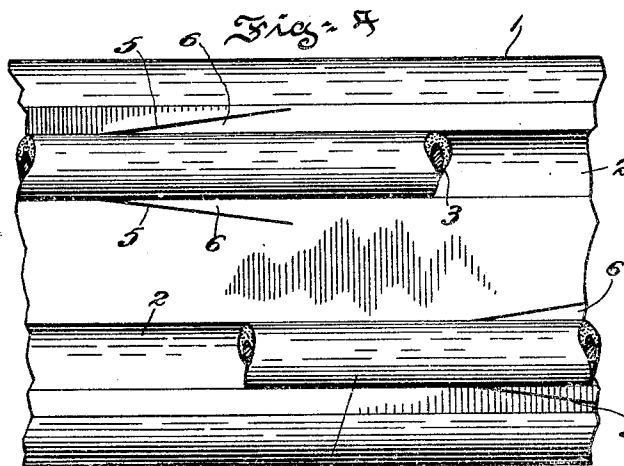


Fig. 4

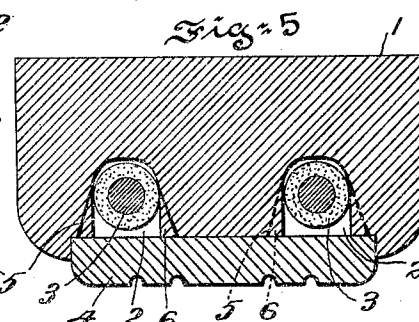


Fig. 5

WITNESSES:

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MOLDING FOR ELECTRIC WIRING.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. G. KIRKPATRICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Moldings for Electric Wiring, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in moldings such, for instance, as are used for receiving and holding in suspended position electric wires, the same being an improvement upon the invention granted to me under date of September 27, 1907, in United States Letters Patent No. 867,140. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a molding efficient in character and at the same time capable of being manufactured and sold at a cost not in excess of the cost of ordinary molding as used at the present time.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide a molding of the class recited that is commercially valuable and which is simple in construction, effective in use and which can be made by machinery in a single and continuous operation thereby producing a molding that can be made and sold for the same price as the common form of moldings now upon the market.

Other objects of the invention relate to general details of construction and arrangement of parts.

The invention consists of the improvements hereinafter described and finally claimed.

The nature, characteristic features and scope of the invention will be more fully understood from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings forming part hereof and in which:

Figure 1, is a face view of the under side of a molding embodying the invention. Fig. 2, is a vertical longitudinal view in section taken upon the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3, is a transverse view in section illustrating a wire contained within one of the grooves and held to place therein in accordance with the invention. Fig. 4, is a face view of the under side of the molding illustrating wires held to place within the grooves; and Fig. 5, is a view in transverse section of the molding in its complete form.

In the drawings the molding 1, may be provided upon its under side with two or more longitudinal grooves 2, adapted to receive and retain in suspended position elec-

trical wires 3. Moldings of the present type, usually of wood, are used largely for attachment to ceilings and when so located assume the position shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 5. Obviously when the wires are suspended within their respective grooves some means must be present to maintain them in place prior to the attachment of the molding cap 4. Attempts have been made in the past to provide a molding efficient in use and inexpensive in nature for facilitating this suspension, and while moldings at present available are efficient in use, the cost of manufacture is so far in excess of the cost of ordinary molding, that they are commercially, practically useless. In order to overcome these disadvantageous features, use is made in the present invention of ordinary molding the longitudinal grooves of which are at intervals throughout the length of the molding provided with yielding or resilient portions that normally protrude within the said grooves and in the path of a wire about to be inserted therein. As clearly illustrated in Fig. 1, the side walls of the longitudinal grooves 2, are incised or cut in a diagonal manner inwardly or away from said grooves as at 5. By means of this incision there are provided generally wedge-shaped pieces 6, integral with the molding. These wedge-shaped pieces shown as being oppositely disposed, protrude within the grooves 2, and in practice are more or less yielding or resilient, and serve to exert pressure upon a wire when suspended within its groove. In the manufacture of this molding the machinery used for gouging out the grooves 2, and otherwise shaping the molding may be equipped with rotary elements provided with cutting tools for forming the above described wedge-like resilient parts 6. By this operation while the wood is being run through the molding machine to shape it and cut the grooves 2, the rotary elements will operate upon the said molding as the same is about to leave the machine, thereby in one operation and without any rehandling of the wood or stopping of the machine producing a commercially valuable molding at a cost not in excess of the cost of manufacture of ordinary molding.

When a wire is inserted for suspension within a groove of the molding of the invention the parts 6, above described yield to the pressure necessary to insert the wire and assume the position shown in Fig. 4, thus at intervals throughout the length of the

molding clenching or holding firm the wire and preventing its falling from out its groove as is clearly illustrated in Fig. 3, until the molding cap 4, is applied as shown in Fig. 5.

In practice it is customary to apply to the finished molding a coat of paint and in the present instance it has been found that when paint is applied the same enters the incision or cuts 5, and swells as it were the connecting parts or joints of the wedge-like pieces 6, and serves to spread the said pieces 6, and add to their yielding qualities. As shown in Figs. 1, and 4, the yielding pieces 6, of one groove are shown in staggered relation with the said pieces of the other groove.

What I claim is:

1. A molding of the class recited equipped with a longitudinal wire receiving groove the opposite walls of said groove having retaining portions at intervals which project

within the said groove for retaining a wire therein.

2. A molding of the class recited provided with a longitudinal wire receiving groove, one of the walls of the said groove having at intervals retaining portions projecting within the said groove for retaining a wire therein.

3. A molding of the class recited equipped with a longitudinal wire receiving groove the opposite walls of said groove being incised at intervals to form retaining pieces projecting within the said groove for engaging and holding a wire.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name.

WILLIAM H. G. KIRKPATRICK.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM J. JACKSON,
M. E. EASTLACK.