W. GOODROW.

MOLDING.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 26, 1912.

1,076,975. Patented Oct. 28, 1913.

Fig. 1.

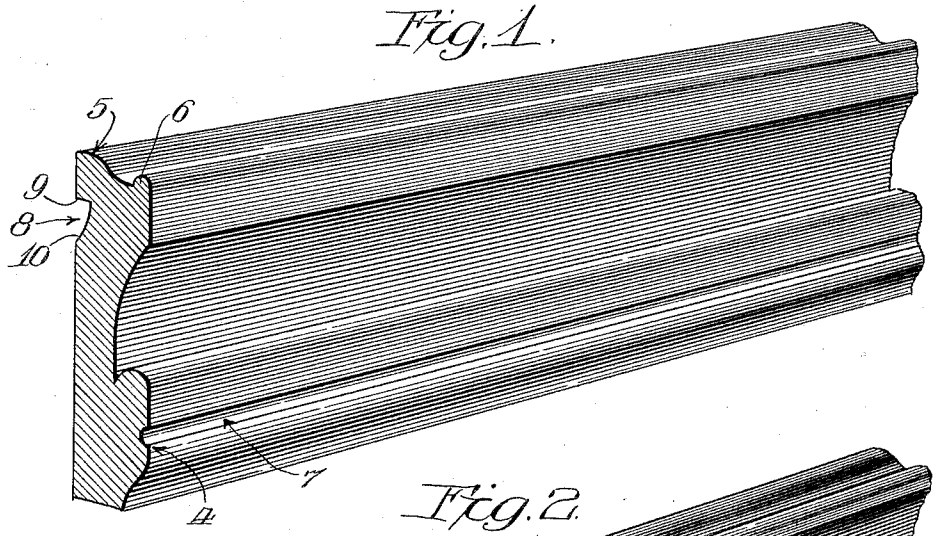


Fig. 2.

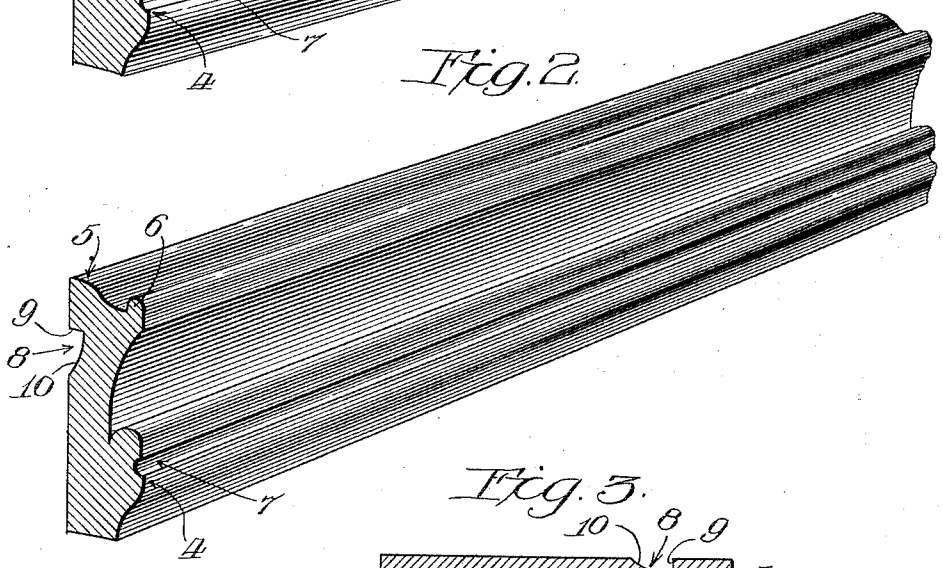
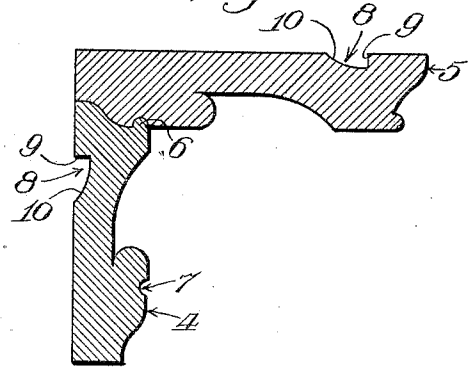


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
Harry S. Gaither
E. Thaine Banning

Inventor:
William Goodrow.
by Banning & Banning
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM GOODROW, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MOLDING.

1,076,975. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 28, 1913.

Application filed December 26, 1912. Serial No. 738,700.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM GOODROW, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Moldings, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a new and useful manufacture in the form of a molding which can be used either as a chair rail or the like, or in any other desired manner, but which is nevertheless adapted for use with another companion molding for the purpose of forming a plate rail or the like.

The invention relates to the form or shape of the molding whereby it is peculiarly adapted for combination or association with another companion molding for the production of the plate rail. Nevertheless, each strip of molding may be used separately as a chair rail or the like in the usual manner, and without the necessity of any change in its contour or shape and without detriment to its appearance and value.

In the drawing: Figure 1 shows in perspective a length of one form of my improved molding of a given size; Fig. 2 shows a view similar to that of Fig. 1 with the exception that the molding is of a different size; and Fig. 3 shows a cross section taken through two moldings similar to those of Figs. 1 and 2 when they have been set together for use as a plate rail.

It will be seen from an examination of the several figures that the completed plate rail comprises two separate and distinct strips of molding, which strips have been set and locked together at right angles to each other. I am familiar with certain forms of plate rail which are made from two separate strips, but in all such cases with which I am familiar, no form of interlock has been provided, and furthermore the strips have not been of suitable contour for use individually as chair rails, for example. The strips of the present molding, on the other hand, are so formed in standard sizes and shapes that two individual strips may be set and locked together, as shown in Fig. 3, or each strip may be used separately as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In order to adapt several strips for use together as a plate rail, I have formed each strip with two of its surfaces as complements of each other. In a plate rail one of the strips lies flat against the wall while the other strip projects out at right angles to the same. Therefore, I provide these complementary surfaces on portions of each strip of molding which lie at right angles to each other. By so doing, two similar strips may be placed and set together at right angles to each other, and an account of the complementary nature of their surfaces, the latter will fit and lock together. In the particular moldings illustrated in the drawing, the surfaces 4 are formed as complements to the surfaces 5, and the surfaces 4 lie at right angles to the surfaces 5. Therefore, the two strips may be set together, as shown in Fig. 3 with the surface 4 of one strip lying against the surface 5 of the other strip, and a direct joint will be established between the two strips when lying in this position.

Obviously, as far as the above result is concerned, the two separate strips do not have to be of equal size, the only requirement being that the surfaces 4 shall be of equal size on all strips, that the same shall be true of all of the surfaces 5, and that the surfaces 4 shall be complementary to the surfaces 5. Thus, in the particular molding strips illustrated in the drawing, the strip of Fig. 1 is of greater height than that of Fig. 2, so that when the two strips are set together, as shown in Fig. 3, one arm of the plate rail is of greater length than the other arm. However, it is perfectly apparent that two strips of equal size might have been used in which case the arms would have been of equal length.

It was also stated that one of the objects of the invention was to so form the strips that when set together they would be locked with respect to each other, and the desirability of securing this result will be apparent when it is realized that the two strips must be joined together in the firmest and most rigid manner possible. To accomplish this result, I have formed the complementary surfaces 4 and 5 so that they not only fit together, but also lock when brought into engagement. For this purpose, one of the surfaces, preferably 5, is provided with a bead 6, a complementary depression or groove 7 being formed in the other surface. By forming the strips in this manner they will be locked together, as shown in Fig. 3, so that any sidewise movement of the horizontal arm of the completed plate rail with respect to the vertical arm thereof will be firmly and effectually resisted. The desirability of ac-

complishing this result will be better understood and appreciated when it is remembered that the ordinary plate rail is provided with a groove in its horizontal arm into which may be entered the edges of the plates which stand on the rail. In the molding illustrated this is the groove 8. Obviously, the plates standing obliquely on the horizontal arm of the plate rail and having their lower portions entered into the groove 8 will create a side thrust on the horizontal arm of the plate rail, which thrust will be effectually resisted by reason of the interlock between the horizontal and vertical strips.

In order to make the several strips perfectly interchangeable, I provide each of them with one of the grooves 8 on its rear face, but, of course, only that groove which is formed in the horizontal arm of the completed plate rail is exposed and becomes of utility for supporting plates on the completed rail. However, as above stated such a groove is provided on each strip so as to secure perfect interchangeability of the completed product.

It will be seen that there is a peculiar relationship between the groove 8 and the surface 5 of each strip. This relationship exists by reason of the fact that, when any given strip is used in the horizontal position, the surface 5 thereof is the exposed edge surface of such strip and the groove 8 must be placed in a definite relationship with respect to said edge surface. For example, the groove 8, in order to be of practical utility, must be so formed as to effectually resist the movement of the plates which may be stood on the rail. To this end, such groove has its surface 9 which lies adjacent the end surface 5 formed practically parallel to said surface, while the surface 10 extends back on a gradual incline. This formation of the groove 8 is peculiarly adapted to the present service, so that there is a peculiar relationship between the form and position of the groove 8 with respect to the surface 5.

I wish to call attention to the fact that I do not limit myself to the contours and surfaces illustrated in the drawing except as called for in the claims, but I include within the scope of my invention any molding having two of its surfaces lying at substantially right angles to each other formed as complements to each other, and particularly such a molding wherein the two surfaces are provided with irregularities in their contours, so that they will lock together to accomplish substantially the results indicated.

I claim:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a combined molding strip and plate rail section of ornamental surface contour formed with an engaging surface extending adjacent the upper edge of the molding and constituting a portion of the surface ornamentation, said article being further formed with a complementary engaging surface adjacent its lower edge and likewise constituting a portion of the surface ornamentation, the distance between the first mentioned engaging surface and the upper edge of the back of the molding being equal to the distance between the complementary engaging surface and the lower edge of the outer surface of the molding, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a combined molding strip and plate rail section of ornamental surface contour formed with an engaging surface extending adjacent the upper edge and constituting a portion of the surface ornamentation and further formed with a complementary engaging surface adjacent its lower edge likewise constituting a portion of the surface ornamentation, the distance between the first mentioned engaging surface and the upper edge of the back of the molding being equal to the distance between the complementary engaging surface and the lower edge of the outer surface of the molding, a configured surface adjacent the first mentioned engaging surface and constituting a portion of the surface ornamentation and a configured surface adjacent the complementary engaging surface and forming a portion of the surface ornamentation, said two configured surfaces being arranged to mesh one with the other, substantially as described.

WILLIAM GOODROW.

Witnesses:
THOMAS A. BANNING, JR.,
FRANCES M. FROST.

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