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2,277,758

SHIELD

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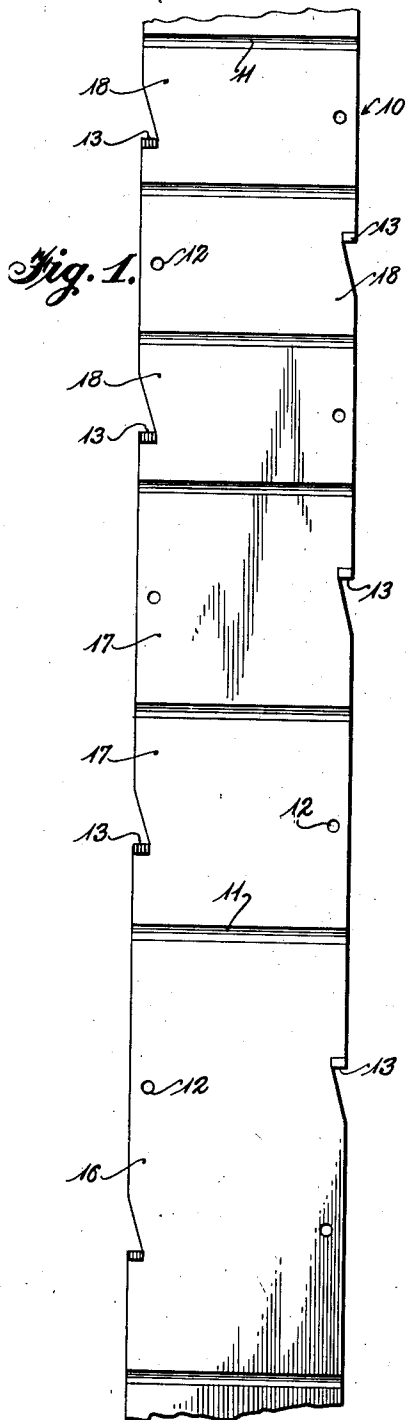


Fig. 1.

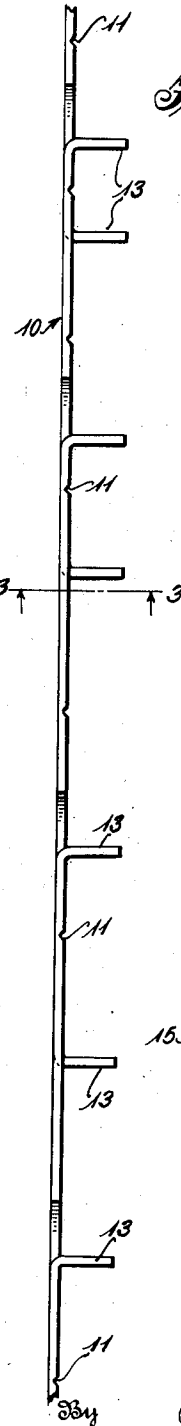


Fig. 2.

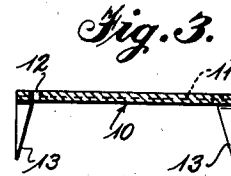


Fig. 3.

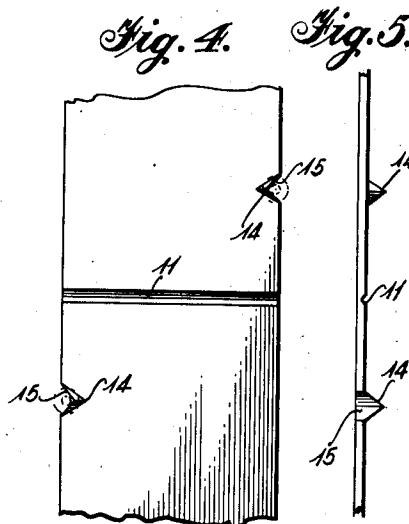


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

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SHIELD

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1 Claim. (Cl. 189—34)

The invention relates to shield strips of a character to be applied over an electric cable or conduit to make it impossible for a subsequently driven nail to damage wiring.

It is an object of the invention to provide a strip of readily separable units from which as many units as necessary may be removed for application to a specific location.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a strip of the character described in which each unit shall have provision for fastening means.

It is a still further object of the invention to provide a shield of this character wherein at least certain of the units making up the strip are provided with means formed integral therewith by which the strip may be secured either temporarily, until nails or screws may be driven, or permanently without use of added nails or screws.

Further objects of the invention will appear from the following description when read in connection with the accompanying drawing showing illustrative embodiments of the invention, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a plan view;

Fig. 2 is an end view;

Fig. 3 is a transverse section on line 3—3 of Figure 2; and

Figs. 4 and 5 are detail plan and edge views respectively showing a modified form of the attaching means.

As shown the device comprises a strip of material 10 formed, for instance, of soft steel and provided with lines 11 of weakness, shown as caused by depressing the metal so as to make the strip readily frangible upon these lines. The depth of the depressions provided to produce the lines of weakness may depend to some extent upon the frangibility of the metal.

To receive fastening elements as nails or screws, perforations 12 are shown which are arranged upon the strip preferably in staggered relation, as illustrated, in order to better support the strips adjacent the ends of the sections than would be the case if they were placed centrally thereof. It will be understood that more perforations than the two shown in each section may be provided or any other arrangement of perforations preferred may be used.

In addition to or in lieu of fastening elements inserted through the perforations 12, the material may be secured in place by spurs 13 struck out from the material of the strip desirably at an edge thereof, as shown.

With the spurs 13 present and also the perforations 12, the strip may be placed over the wiring to be protected and struck with a hammer, where it will stay either temporarily while other fastening elements are provided or if it is desired to make the spurs of sufficient length, they may be depended upon for finally securing of the material in place.

In Figures 4 and 5 there is shown a spur 14 provided by striking the material from the strip resulting in a depression 15 in the edge of the strip and when so formed a nail or screw may be driven with its shank in the depression when its head will overlie the face of the shield sufficiently to provide a permanent fastening. It will be understood that the spurs 14 may be formed interiorly of the body of the strip but the edge location thereof is preferred since the interior formation would give an opportunity for a later driven nail to pass through, with possible damage to the electric wiring.

The width of the strip as a whole and the length of the individual sections may be anything desirable for the purpose. Desirably the length of the sections may be twice the width of the strip whereby when a certain number of sections do not cover a space to be protected, and one more will be too long, a single section may be broken off and placed transversely so that any given space may be protected to within less than the width of the strip as a whole.

It will be seen that in Figure 1 the lower section 16 of the strip is formed of a length substantially twice the width of the strip. The two sections 17 are each one-half of section 16, and the three sections 18 are each one-third of the section 16. It is to be understood that each length of the strip may be made up of sections 16 alone. If desired the strip may be made as above indicated all of length 16, but the provision of the length of material as shown in Figure 1 at 17 and 18 gives an added ability to the worker to fill in any given space very nearly completely.

Those skilled in the art will understand that use of the device of the invention is not limited to directly covering a conduit or string of cable, but its normal use is upon a beam, joist or stud over the location of wiring passed through a hole spaced from such surface less than the length of a nail.

Minor changes may be made in the physical embodiment of the invention within the scope of the appended claim, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim:

A stock shield strip from which varying lengths

may be removed for application to building structures externally of the location of electric wiring to protect the same from injury by subsequently driven nails, comprising a strip of metal of thickness and resistance to penetration sufficient to turn a nail capable of damaging wiring, said strip bearing lines of weakness marking the same into unit lengths and other lines of weakness dividing the same into other lengths comprising aliquot parts of said units whereby a 10

length closely corresponding to a needed length may be readily broken off from the stock strip, said unit and certain of said aliquot part lengths forming adjacent the edges thereof with means for reception of securing means, whereby said securing means will not touch the wiring when driven to attach the shield to the structure to be protected.

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