May 16, 1939. G. P. SCHWABACHER 2,158,867

RIBBON WIRING

Filed Dec. 26, 1935

Fig. 1.

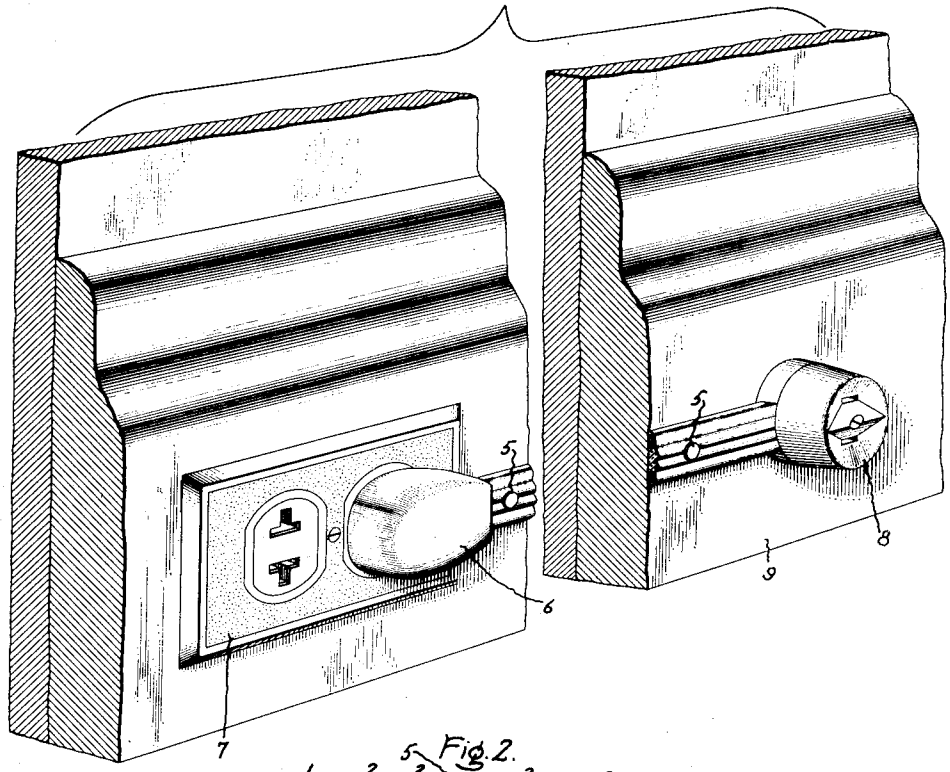


Fig. 2.

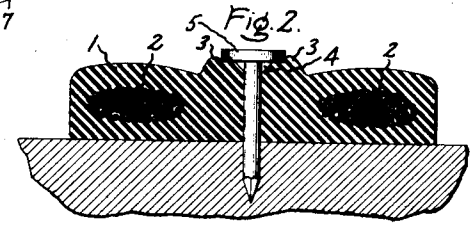
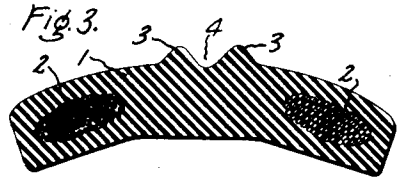


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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RIBBON WIRING

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Application December 26, 1935, Serial No. 56,214

1 Claim. (Cl. 174—117)

The present invention relates to multiple conductor cables for use in surface extensions of wiring systems, and particularly to cables which are adapted to be secured to baseboards, molding, and the like.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved cable to this type, and for a consideration of what I believe to be novel and my invention, attention is directed to the following description and the claim appended thereto.

In the drawing, Fig. 1 is a fragmentary view showing a cable embodying my invention attached to a baseboard and used as a surface extension of the wiring system from an outlet; Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the cable taken through one of the nails securing the cable to the baseboard; and Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the cable intermediate the nails.

Referring to the drawing, the cable comprises a flat strip 1 of flexible insulating material such as rubber, adjacent each edge of which is embedded a flexible electric conductor 2, which may be made of braided strands. The conductors are relatively flat so that they may be embedded in a relatively thin strip of rubber. The lower or surface contacting portion of the rubber strip is concave so that the edges will make good contact with the surface to which the cable is secured. The upper side of the rubber strip is provided with two longitudinal beads 3 defining a groove 4, which serves to locate the nails or other headed fastening means 5 which secure the cable in place. The beads 3 project above the surface of the rubber strip. When the cable is nailed in place, the heads of the nails engage the beads 3, as shown in Fig. 2, and are thereby prevented from being embedded in the rubber between the conductors. This decreases the likelihood of short circuiting the conductors through the nail heads. The likelihood of short circuiting the conductors is also prevented by the flow of rubber from under the nail heads to the space between the conductors. It is apparent that with this construction, there will be a safe amount of rubber between the nail and the conductors. Also, due to the presence of the groove 4 on the upper side of the cable, there is very little likelihood that the securing nails will be improperly located.

Fig. 1 shows an installation of the cable. The cable is connected at one end to a plug 6 which is connected to an outlet 7 and is connected at the other end to an electrical fixture, such as a receptacle 8. The intermediate length of cable is nailed at suitable intervals to a base board 9. It is obvious that other headed fastening means, such as screws, could be used in place of the nails.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

A cable adapted to be secured to and to lie flat on a surface comprising a flat substantially rectangular strip of flexible resilient insulating material, conductors embedded in said strip, said conductors being spaced apart sufficiently to permit securing the cable to a surface by fasteners extending through the strip between the conductors into the surface and parallel beads formed integrally with said resilient insulating material and extending above the upper surface of the rectangular strip between the conductors defining a groove therebetween for locating the fasteners and for preventing embedding of the fasteners in the strip of insulating material.

GERHARD P. SCHWABACHER.