(No Model.)

W. GRITTEN & A. PARMLEY.

MOLDING FOR ELECTRIC WIRES.

No. 469,241. Patented Feb. 23, 1892.

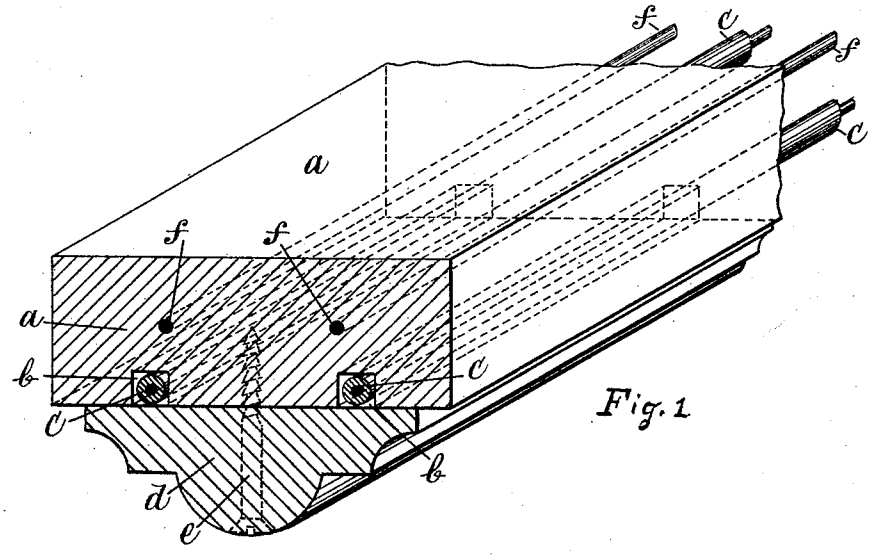

Fig. 1

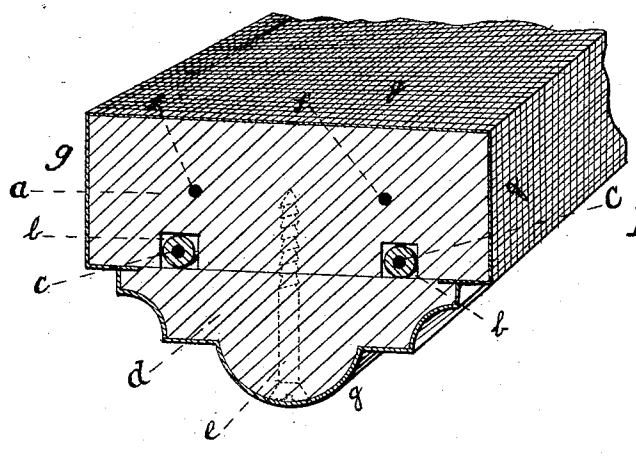

Fig 2

Witnesses:
J. C. Wilson
R. W. Mourse.

Inventors:
Walter Gritten
Arthur Parmley
by
Whitman & Wilkinson,
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER GRITTEN AND ARTHUR PARMLEY, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

MOLDING FOR ELECTRIC WIRES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 469,241, dated February 23, 1892.

Application filed April 27, 1891. Serial No. 390,680. (No model.) Patented in England February 15, 1890, No. 2,491.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WALTER GRITTEN and ARTHUR PARMLEY, both subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at London, in the county of Middlesex, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Casings, Beadings, and Moldings for Containing, Covering, and Insulating Electric Wires for Lighting or other Purposes, (for which we have received Letters Patent in England, No. 2,491, dated February 15, 1890,) of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to casings, beadings, and moldings used for containing the insulated wires used in dwelling-houses and other places for carrying currents of electricity for lighting or other purposes.

The object of our improvement is to provide a novel method of and materials for making such casings, so that they are absolutely incombustible, inexpensive, and durable, and can be readily rendered as ornamental as desired.

Reference is had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 represents a sectional perspective view of a beading constructed according to our invention and showing two insulated wires. Fig. 2 represents a similar view of a modification, showing an outer coating of canvas.

a is a strip of sufficient length, and preferably rectangular in section, of a composition consisting of plaster, cement, clay, or other substance of the like kind, with which is incorporated what is well known as "silicate-cotton" or "slag-wool," "fibers of asbestus," or the like fibrous incombustible material non-conducting of electricity. The composition is made into strips of suitable length, which may be straight or curved to suit the position in which they are to be used by pressure in presses, rolling, or other equivalent means, one or more longitudinal grooves or channels *b b* being made along one or more of the sides of the strip *a* to receive the electrical conducting-wires *c c* in the usual way. These grooves or channels *b b* are shown made in the outer face or surface of the strip, and a corresponding strip of similar material *d* is used to cover the grooves *b* and insulated wires *c*, such covering-strip *d* being held in its place by screws *e* or equivalent means, and its outer surface being made as ornamental as may be desired. We do not confine ourselves to any particular proportion of silicate-cotton or slag-wool or asbestus fiber, which may be varied more or less, as may be found desirable. A mixture of about two-thirds of the composition with one-third of the fiber forms an effective compound.

The strips containing the insulated wires are screwed or otherwise fixed in the position which they are to occupy, and in order to give them greater strength we sometimes insert into their substance during the process of manufacture one or more metallic wires or rods *f f* or strings or cords or strips of canvas or other suitable material. A strip of canvas or other strengthening material may be applied to and fixed at the back or to the sides of the strips of non-conducting and incombustible material.

We do not confine ourselves to any particular size, shape, or proportions of the strips, which may be varied as may be found desirable, according to the circumstances and conditions in which they are to be used.

Casings for electrical conducting-wires constructed according to our invention are incombustible, durable, inexpensive, and can be made of ornamental appearance, and are very effective.

We claim—

1. In an insulating device, a casing, beading, or molding made of thin strips of fibrous non-combustible non-conducting material held together by a suitable non-combustible non-conducting adherent and having longitudinal grooves therein for the reception of the electric wires, substantially as described.

2. In an insulating device, a casing, beading, or molding made of slag-wool and a suitable non-conducting adherent molded into shape and having grooves or channels therein for the reception of the electric conducting-wires, substantially as described.

3. In an insulating device, a casing, beading, or molding made of slag-wool and plaster-of-paris molded into shape and having grooves or channels therein for the reception of the electric conducting-wires, substantially as described.

4. In an insulating device, a casing, bead-

ing, or molding made of approximately two-thirds of plaster-of-paris and one-third of slag-wool molded into shape and having grooves or channels therein for the reception of the electric conducting-wires, substantially as described.

5. In an insulating device, a casing, beading, or molding made of slag-wool and plaster-of-paris molded into shape and having grooves or channels therein for the reception of the electric wires, and a strip of similar material covering the said grooves in the said casing, substantially as described.

6. In an insulating device, a casing, beading, or molding made of slag-wool and plaster-of-paris molded into shape and having grooves or channels therein for the reception of the electric wires, and a strip of similar material covering the said grooves in the said casing, and a coating of canvas covering the said strip and beading for protecting the same from injury, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in thepresence of two witnesses.

WALTER GRITTEN.
ARTHUR PARMLEY.

Witnesses:
JAMES A. RIDGWAY,
HAROLD MOORE.