

May 30, 1967

D. L. BROWN ET AL
BASEBOARD CONSTRUCTION

3,321,878

Filed March 10, 1964

4 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG-2

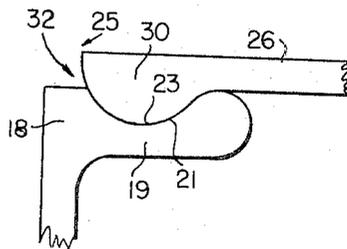
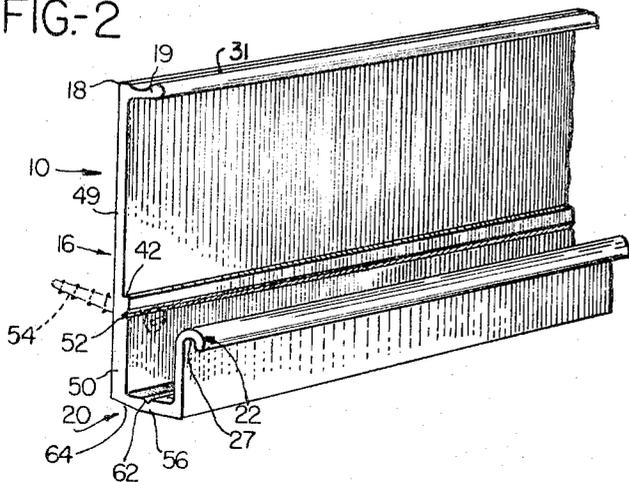


FIG-4

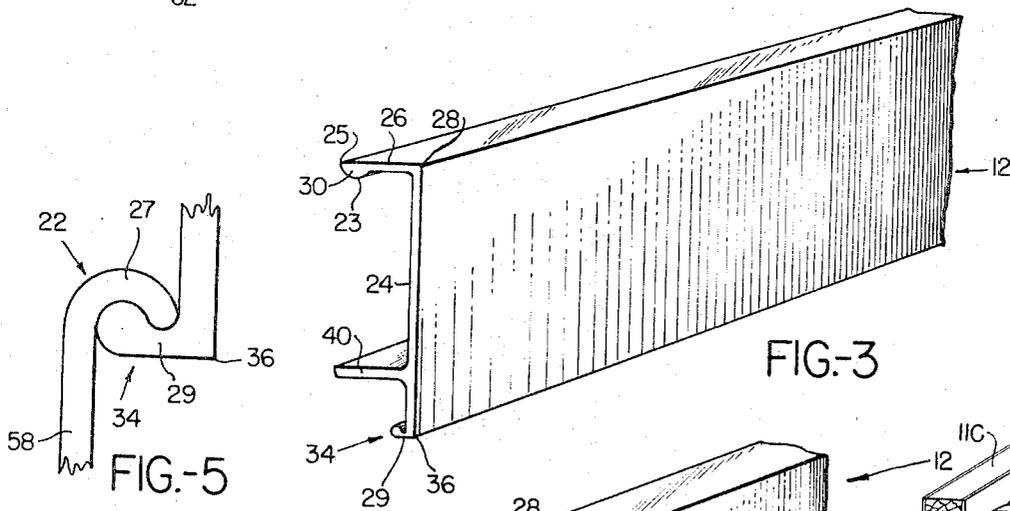


FIG-3

FIG-5

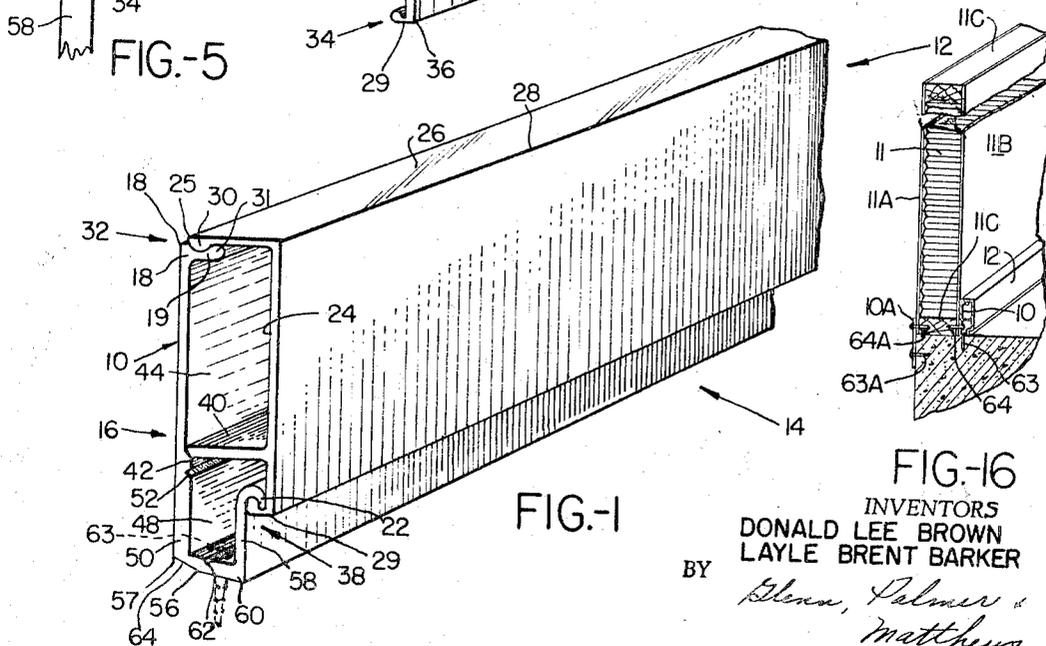


FIG-1

FIG-16

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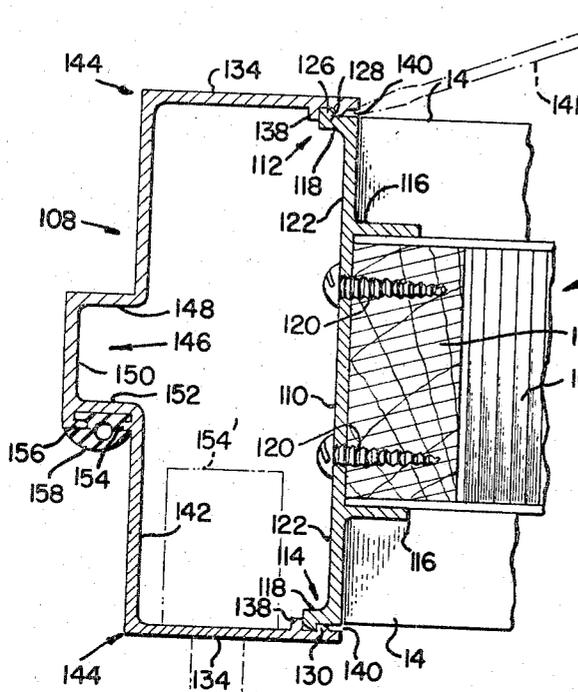


FIG-6

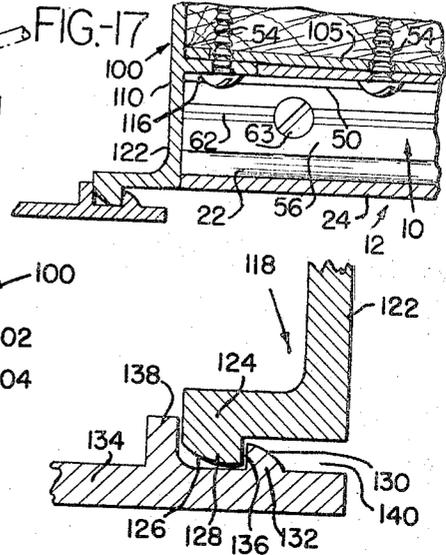


FIG-7

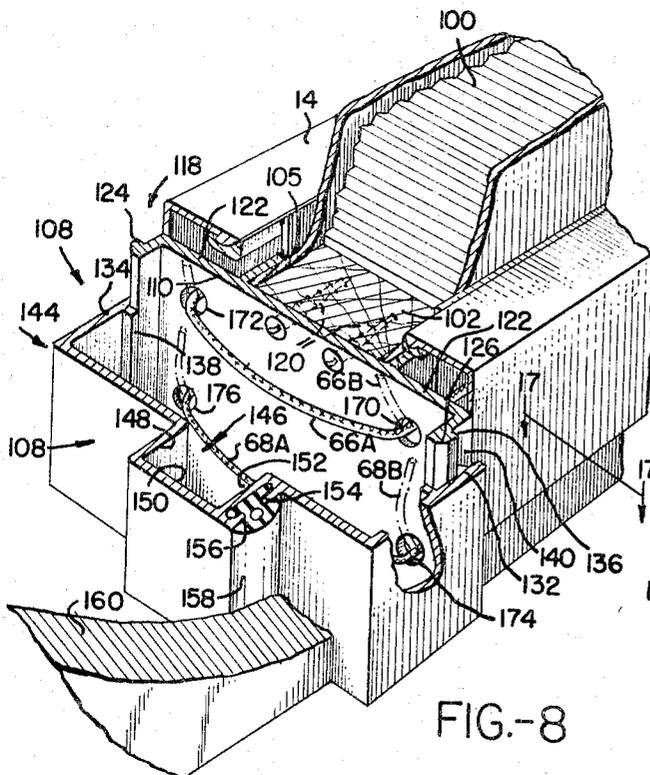


FIG-8

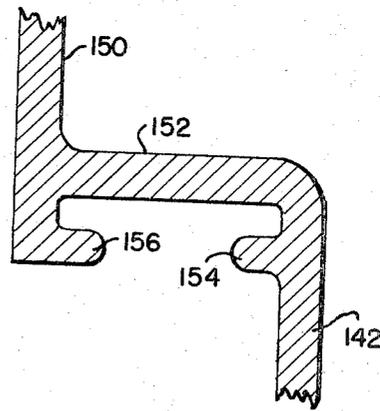


FIG-9

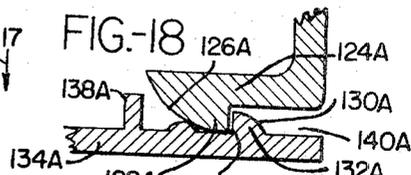


FIG-18

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FIG.-10

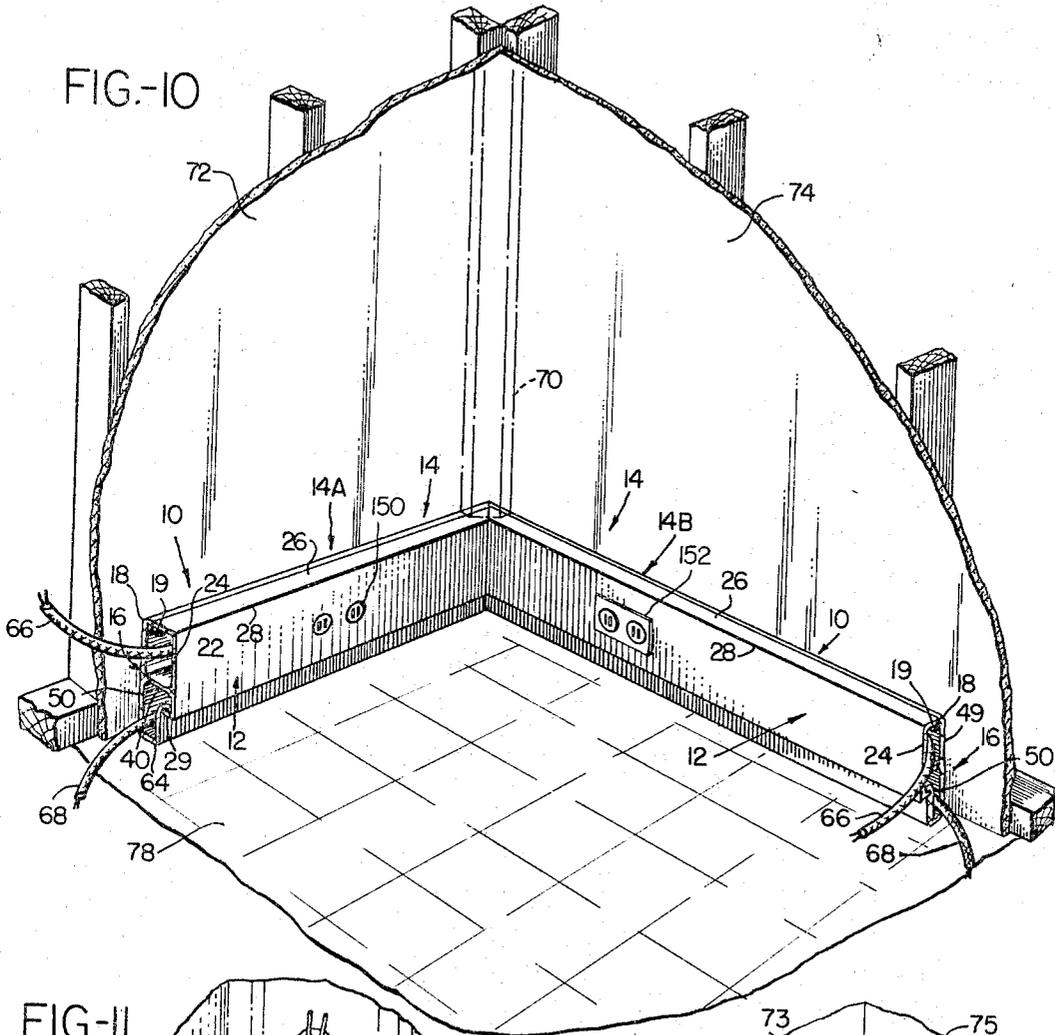


FIG.-11

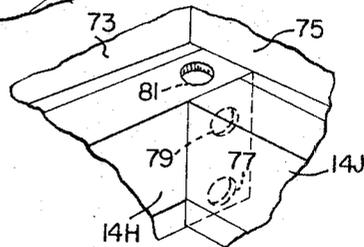
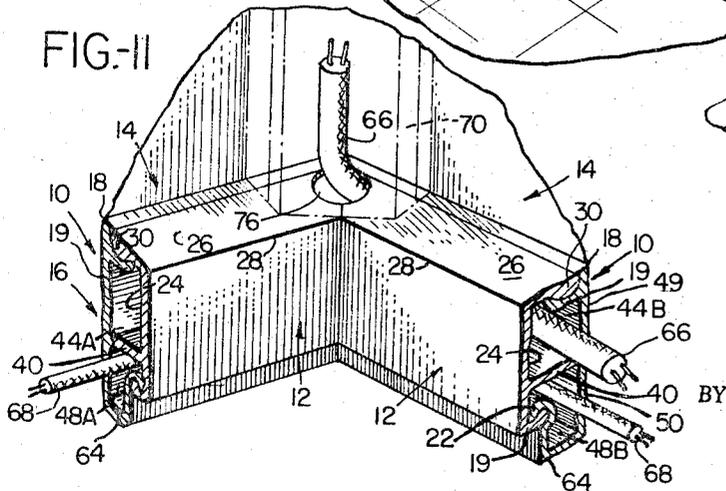


FIG.-12

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FIG.-13

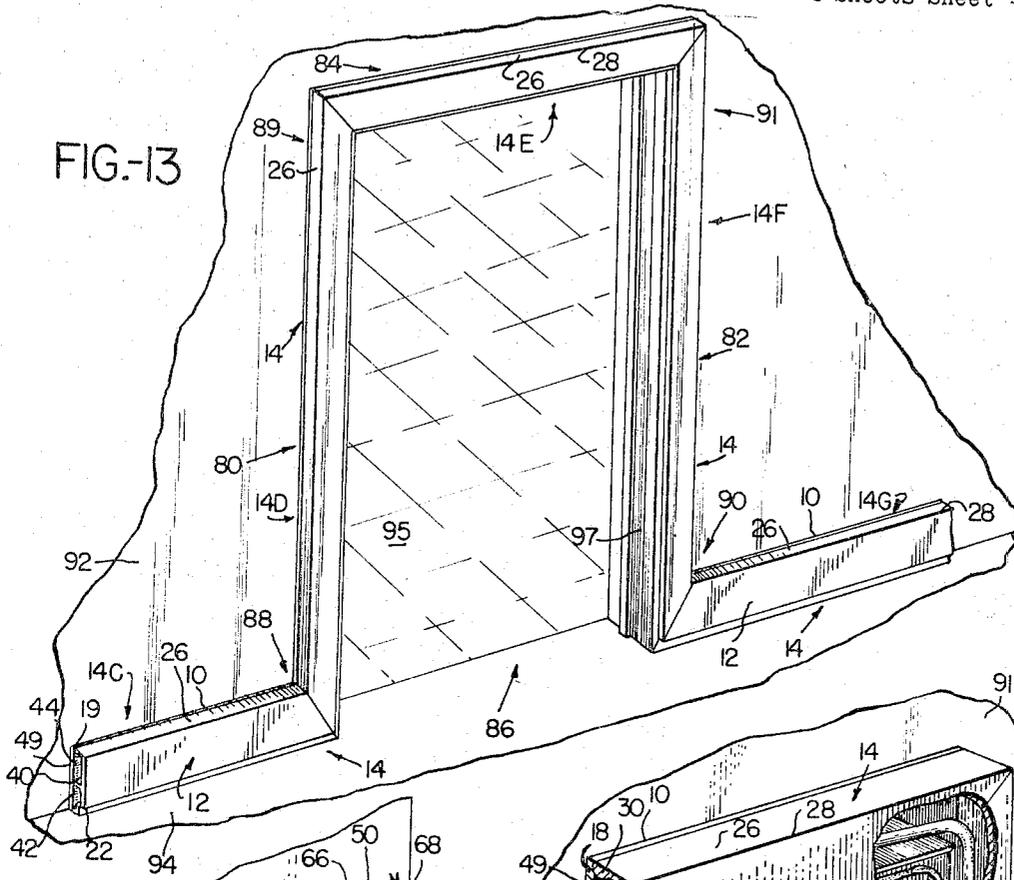


FIG.-15

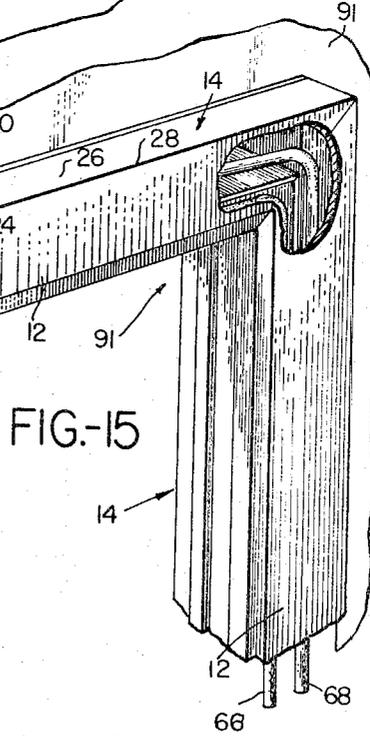
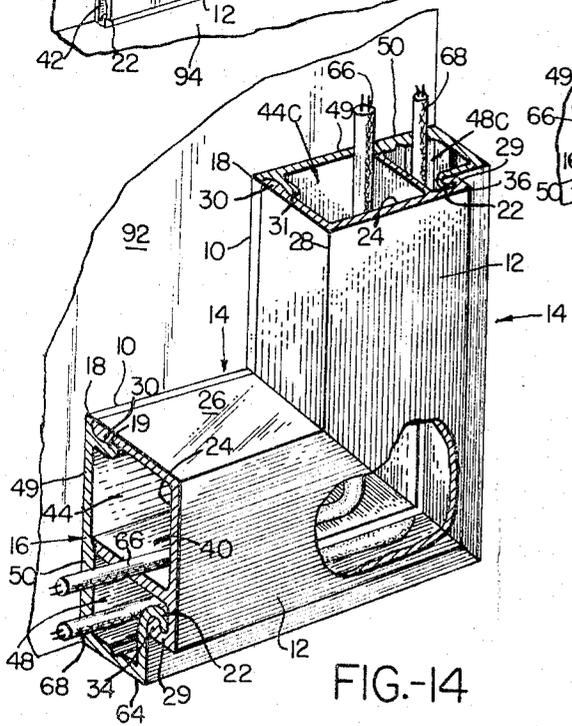


FIG.-14



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BASEBOARD CONSTRUCTION

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 Filed Mar. 10, 1964, Ser. No. 350,743
 13 Claims. (Cl. 52-211)

This invention relates to baseboard and doorjamb construction and method which may be used at various places in a building and the like.

A baseboard construction and method of this invention may include an attachment member which may be preliminarily attached to a sidewall partition and/or to a floor partition where such partitions adjoin to form a horizontal corner. Such baseboard may also have a cover member which then may be detachably secured to the attachment member to provide a completely installed baseboard.

Such baseboard also may provide a plurality of receiving compartments to receive insulated wires, such as one or more electric power insulated wires and/or one or more electric telephone insulated wires. These compartments may be separated from each other.

The insulated wires may be installed on the attachment member before the cover member has been secured to the attachment member. However, the cover member may be temporarily removed from the attachment member and then one or more of the insulated wires may be installed on the attachment member and the cover may then be replaced.

A doorjamb construction may also be used which may be combined with the baseboard construction. This doorjamb construction may include an attachment member and a cover member. The attachment member may be first secured to the edge of the wall partition which surrounds a doorway, and then the cover member may be removably secured to the attachment member.

Such doorjamb construction may have an insulated wire receiving compartment which may be connected with the wire compartment or compartments of the baseboard so that any of the wires may be taken around the edge of the doorway from one baseboard at one lower doorway corner to another baseboard at the other lower corner of the doorway.

Also, if desired, any of the wires may be taken from a baseboard on one side of the wall partition to a baseboard on the other side of the wall partition. Such wires may be taken from one baseboard at a lower corner of the doorway to another baseboard on the other side of the wall partition, which last named baseboard may be at the same lower doorway corner or at the opposite lower doorway corner.

Also, if desired, the baseboard construction may be used to provide doorway molding which may provide continuous separated wire receiving compartments completely around the edge of the doorway construction.

The baseboard wire receiving compartments may be connected to hollow vertical molding constructions at the vertical corners of the building.

The various attaching members and cover members of this invention may be made from relatively long continuously uniformly cross sectioned extrusions, which may be made from any suitable material, such as a plastic or metallic material, as desired. The walls of the extrusion may be thickened at certain parts of the cross section for structural reasons, as shown. In this manner these members are easily made and at the same time provide easily assembled baseboards and/or doorjamb constructions.

Other features of this invention are apparent from this description, the appended claimed subject matter and/or the accompanying drawings in which:

FIGURE 1 is a view in perspective of a baseboard combination and the like according to this invention.

FIGURE 2 is a view in perspective of the partition contacting and attaching member of the baseboard combination.

FIGURE 3 is a view in perspective of the cover member of the baseboard combination.

FIGURE 4 is an enlarged view of the upper joint forming members of the combination shown in FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 5 is an enlarged view of the lower joint forming members of the combination shown in FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 6 is a horizontal cross section of a doorjamb construction combined with the baseboard combination of FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 7 is an enlarged cross section of the attachment means along the edges of the construction shown in FIGURE 6.

FIGURE 8 is a perspective view of the combination of the doorjamb and baseboard constructions shown in FIGURE 6.

FIGURE 9 is an enlarged detail of a portion of FIGURE 6.

FIGURE 10 is a perspective view of a plurality of the baseboard combinations installed at two horizontal corners and a vertical corner between two vertical partitions and a horizontal partition of a building and the like.

FIGURE 11 is an enlargement of a portion of FIGURE 10, and showing how an electrical wire can be connected from a conductor or insulated wire receiving compartment of the baseboard into an adjacent vertical corner molding member, which has a conductor or insulated wire receiving compartment within it.

FIGURE 12 shows another embodiment somewhat similar to that shown in FIGURE 11.

FIGURE 13 is a perspective view showing how a plurality of baseboard combinations according to FIGURE 1, and the like, may be combined with each other to form a continuous conduit receiving construction along two sides and the top of a doorway in a vertical building wall partition and along the adjacent corners between the wall partition and the floor partition.

FIGURE 14 is an enlargement, partly in cross section, of a corner portion of FIGURE 13.

FIGURE 15 is an enlargement of another corner portion of FIGURE 13.

FIGURE 16 is a cross sectional view, in reduced scale showing the side wall and slab attaching feature of the invention.

FIGURE 17 is a horizontal cross section along the line 17-17 of FIGURE 8.

FIGURE 18 shows a cross section similar to FIGURE 7 but of another embodiment.

Words are used in this description indicating direction, relative position, and the like, for the sake of brevity and clearness. However, it is to be understood that such descriptions and words are intended to apply to the specific disclosure shown in the drawings, but that the elements so shown in the drawings and described may have different relative positions, directions and the like, from that illustrated in the drawings. Examples of such words are "upper," "lower," "horizontal," "vertical," etc.

One embodiment of this invention for brevity is described as a baseboard, but it is to be understood that it is useful for other uses and in other positions. Also, this embodiment is described in connection with various partitions of a building, such as the side wall partitions of a room and the like, and a horizontal partition, such as the floor and the like. The word "partition" is used herein in a broad sense to describe any partition that produces a side or vertical wall, ceiling, floor and the like, of any structure or building.

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A combination according to this invention, which may be a baseboard combination and the like, may include a relatively long continuous partition contacting and attaching member 10, shown in FIGURES 1 and 2, and a relatively long continuous cover member 12, shown in FIGURES 1 and 3, such combination 14 being shown in assembled relationship in FIGURE 1.

The contacting and attaching member 10 is so constructed that it can be attached to one or both of adjoining building partitions, such as shown in FIGURES 6-14, and then the cover member 12 may be secured to the attaching member 10, as shown in FIGURE 1. Joint forming members are provided on the attaching member 10 and on the cover member 12, so that they may be secured together in a firmly attached condition, as shown in FIGURE 1. However, they may be separated, if desired, to make any alterations, such as to add electrical wires and the like after the parts have been firmly attached together.

The attaching member 10 and the cover member 12 may each be a homogeneous, uniformly cross sectioned, one piece, extruded metal member.

The attaching member 10 may include a relatively wide partition contact wall 16 with a first, or upper joint forming single layer member 19 at a first or upper contacting wall edge 18, and with an angle forming or angled single layer flange 20 at a second or lower contacting wall edge with a lower single layer second joint forming member 22 at such angled flange edge.

The relatively long continuous cover member 12 may include a relatively wide facing wall 24, which may face toward the interior of the room and the like. This facing wall 24 may be provided with a single layer relatively narrow facing flange 26 at a facing wall edge 28. The facing flange 26 may have a third or upper single layer joint forming member 30 which engages and forms a joint 32, FIGURE 1, with said upper first joint forming member 19. The wide facing wall 24 has a lower fourth single layer joint forming member 34 at its other facing wall edge 36 which engages and forms another or lower joint 38 with said lower second joint forming member 22.

Either the attaching wall 16 or the facing wall 24 may have a compartment forming intermediate single layer flange 40 which engages an intermediate part of the opposite wall 16 or 24, such as the part or horizontal extrusion formed irregularly or shoulder 42 of the partition contacting wall 16 to form a pair of insulated wire receiving compartments 44 and 48 with one each of such compartments on opposite sides of the intermediate flange 40.

The first or upper joint member may be in the form of a substantially right angled, slightly resilient flange 19 at such first contacting wall edge 18. This right angled flange may have a joint forming arc shaped indentation 21, which forms the joint 32 with the upper joint member 30 which has a joint forming arc shaped protrusion 23.

The arc shaped indentation 21 and the arc shaped protrusion 23 are so shaped that they can be firmly snapped together to hold the members 10 and 12 firmly together until it is desired to separate them.

To separate the members 10 and 12 the exposed extension 25 of the protrusion 23 may be actuated by any suitable tool to separate the members 10 and 12. For example, a screwdriver may be inserted in the joint 32 where the arrow of FIGURE 4 indicates. The screwdriver may be twisted to disconnect the joint 32.

The lower joint forming member 22 of wall member 10 may be in the form of an arc shaped hook 27 which engages the lower joint member 34 of wall 12 which also may be in the form of a hook 29 with a rounded protrusion at its end to provide a smooth turning movement between the hooks 27 and 29.

When securing the members 10 and 12 together, the oppositely directed hooks 27 and 29 are engaged together as shown in FIGURE 5, and then the protrusion 23 is

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snapped over the rounded end 31 of flange 19 to form the joint 32, as shown in FIGURE 4.

The wall 16 has a compartment forming shoulder at 42, which is located between the first and second wall edges 18 and 20.

The contacting wall 16 may have a relatively thin portion 49 between the shoulder 42 and the edge 18 and may have a relatively thick portion 50 between the shoulder 42 and the wall edge 20. The intermediate flange 40 of member 12 may engage the wall 16 adjacent the shoulder 42.

The relatively thick portion 50 may have a longitudinal fastener locating groove 52, which preferably is located slightly above in relation to the hook 22, so that openings may be formed or drilled in the thick portion 50 along the groove 52, so that fasteners or screws 54 may be driven through such openings into the adjacent partition against which the wall 16 is placed, such as the vertical partitions shown in FIGURES 6-15.

The lower angled flange 20 may be in the form of two flange walls 56 and 58 formed at a relatively large angle 60 to each other and with the wall 56 joining the thick portion 50 at angle 57. The wall 56 also may be relatively thick, and it may have a continuous longitudinal fastener locating groove 62 for the purpose of guiding the drilling or forming of openings to receive fasteners, such as screws 63, which may be inserted into a horizontal or floor partition or the like. If desired, the wall 56 may be slightly tapered at 64.

The members 10 and 12, as well as the members 110 and 142 hereinafter described, may be formed from substantially uniform cross sectioned extrusions, of any suitable material, such as a plastic or metal material. A suitable metal for use may be an aluminum alloy, such as aluminum alloy 6063-T5.

An advantage of the construction shown in FIGURES 1, 2 and 3 is that the parts may be anodized, painted, or extruded separately in a black color, for example, may be applied to the lower portion of the construction which will effectively conceal unevenness in the floor.

Another advantage of the structure shown in FIGURE 2 is that the lower angle members 50 and 56 are purposely made relatively thick, forming a structural angle or panel anchor of particular value in slab construction, so that this member has a structural function as well as an electrical function. For example, it is to be noted that walls must be tied to floors to resist vertical uplift caused by wind forces acting against roof surfaces, particularly in hurricane areas. Therefore, the electrical base 50, 56 becomes a structural anchor to resist these vertical uplift forces, serving completely to tie an interior wall panel to the floor system when two bases 50, 56 are respectively secured on opposite sides of the wall panel by screws 54, FIGURE 2, in the wall panels and screws 63 in the slab.

In FIGURE 16 an exterior panel 11 is tied down to the slab 13 on one side by member 10 and screws 63 and 64. If the panel 11 is an exterior panel, then a plurality of exterior anchors or vertical tie rods 10A may tie the outer panel aluminum sheet 11A to the slab 13 by means of screws 63A and 64A. The panel 11 may have an inner aluminum sheet 11B, and may have edge frame members 11C on all four edges. The interior of the panel may be honeycomb material.

If the panel 11 of FIGURE 16 were an interior panel, then there would be another set of members 10 and 12 on the opposite side of the panel 11 to tie down the sheet 11A to the slab.

A plurality of combinations 14A and 14B, FIGURES 1, 10 and 11, may be combined with each other to form continuous wire receiving compartments 44A, 44B and 48A and 48B, FIGURE 11, which may be made continuous by the formation of a 45° mitered joint, as shown in FIGURES 10 and 11, so that one power line electrical

wire 66 or more, may be placed in the compartments 44A and 44B and one telephone electrical wire 68, or more, may be placed in compartments 48A and 48B. If any hollow molding member 70 is placed at the vertical corner formed by the vertical partitions 72 and 74, then the power line 66, or a branch thereof, may be passed through an opening 76 which may be cut in one or both of the flanges 26 of the cover member 12 of each of the combinations 14A and 14B. This construction is applicable where there are two vertical partitions 72 and 74, and a horizontal partition or floor 78. These partitions may be of any desired construction, such as diagrammatically indicated in FIGURES 10, 11 or 16.

If desired, a 90° joint may be formed as shown in FIGURE 12 wherein the baseboard combination 14H may be attached to partition 73 and may be extended substantially to abut against partition 75. The baseboard combination 14J may abut the combination 14H and may be attached to partition 75. The conduit partitions corresponding to 44 and 48 may be connected by openings 77 and 79 from baseboard 14H to baseboard 14J. A branch conduit may be extended upwardly through an opening 81 into a vertical hollow molding similar to molding 70. The combinations 14D and 14F and 14E, FIGURES 13-15, and the corresponding combinations in room 95 may have their members 10 attached by screws which pass through openings along the groove 52, as indicated in FIGURE 2, and which screws may enter the doorframe construction of the usual type. Along these door edges, no openings are to be made along the groove 62, of FIGURE 2, since the walls 56 are exposed along the edge of the doorway and form an ornamental door edge.

Whenever desired, additional openings may be formed along any part of the walls 16, 50, 56 and/or 64 through which additional fasteners or screws may be inserted wherever desired.

Three combinations, such as shown in FIGURE 1, may be combined with each other along two sides 80 and 82 and the top 84 of a doorway 86 of FIGURE 13. Two combinations, such as shown in FIGURE 1, may also extend from the lower door corners 88 and 90 along the horizontal corners formed between the side wall partition 92 and the floor partition 94 of the building or the like. These five combinations are indicated at 14C, 14D, 14E, 14F and 14G. Continuous wire receiving compartments 44 and 48 may be produced along the sides 80 and 82 and top 84 of the doorway 86 and along the adjacent corners 88, 89, 90 and 91 as shown in FIGURES 13-15, where the continuity of the compartments is obtained by cutting the combinations with 45° mitered joints, so that the power lines 66 and the telephone lines 68 may be taken along the edges and top of the doorway, without requiring the lines to be inserted in any part of the wall or floor partitions 92 or 94. In this manner separate conduits may be provided for the power lines and the telephone lines, and they may be maintained in separate compartments along the doorjamb constructions of the doorway 86 as shown in FIGURES 13-15 and around a corner such as shown in FIGURES 10, 11 and 12.

A similar arrangement may be provided on the other side of the doorway 86 in the room 95.

The combinations 14D, 14E and 14F, and corresponding combinations in room 95, may be attached to any desired type of doorjamb construction 97, such as any of the doorjamb constructions now known. The combinations 14D, 14E and 14F etc., are used as door moldings in such a construction.

FIGURES 6-9 show a doorjamb construction according to this invention. Such doorjamb construction may be used in a doorway similar to that shown in FIGURES 13-15.

In FIGURES 6-9, 17 and 18, a dry wall or honeycomb wall 100 is illustrated for use in a doorway similar to that shown in FIGURE 13. For example, the wall 100

may be made of wall panel members including wood panel edge frame members 102 which may completely border the sides and top of the doorway. The remainder of the wall may include paper honeycomb material 104 or the like and metal sheets 105, of aluminum alloy, and the like, which extend along the sides of the wall panels and may also extend along the sides of the wood panel frames 102.

When the wall 100 is a dry wall construction, the sheets may be the usual dry wall panels now on the market which may be attached to a suitable "rough" wood doorframe 102.

A plurality of doorjamb constructions 108 may extend along the two sides of the doorway, corresponding to the sides 80 and 82 of FIGURE 13 and also along the top or lintel corresponding to 84 of the doorway of FIGURE 13. Such constructions may be provided with 45° miter joints at corners corresponding to 89 and 91 of FIGURE 13. However the corners corresponding to 88 and 90 of FIGURE 13 may be 90° or square miters of the type shown in FIGURES 6 and 8.

Each doorjamb construction 108 may include a relatively long continuous extruded partition contacting and attachment wall member 110 with two edges 112 and 114. It may have two wall edge embracing and attachment flanges 116 extending from one side of such member 110. These flanges 116 may be intermediate the edges 112 and 114. The member 110 may also have attaching joint forming means 118 adjacent the edges 112 and 114.

The flanges 116 may embrace the wood panel edge members 102 of the partitions 100 and may be attached to such partition 100 by fasteners or screws 120 which may be driven through holes made in the wall member 110 and into the panel wood frame members 102. The frame members 102 may be laminated or adhesively secured to the metal sheet members 105 of the panels.

The attachment member 10 of such baseboard combination 14 may be secured by screws 54 as shown in FIGURES 2 and 17. These screws 54 may be inserted through the attachment wall 50 of FIGURE 2, through the panel sheet 105 and into the wood frame 102. Screws 63 of FIGURE 1 may also be used if desired and may be inserted into the floor. The baseboard combinations 14 may substantially abut the wall portions 122 of the attachment member 110.

The screws 54, as shown in FIGURE 17, secure the wall panels 100 to the base member 50, 56, and the screws 63 secure such base member 50, 56 to the floor or slab, in a manner similar to that shown in FIGURE 16.

The screws 54 shown in FIGURE 17 also positively electrically connect the panel sides 105, the doorjamb member 110 and the base member 50, 56. Any one of these members may be grounded to a suitable ground member. This effectively and safely grounds the entire system so there is no danger of electrical shock from any of the exposed metal parts.

The resiliency of the wall panel constructions and of the base members permits the formation of a substantially unnoticeable joint between the doorjamb, wall panels and the base members.

Each of the attaching joint forming means 118 may include a slightly resilient flange 124 or 124A, FIGURES 7 and 18 (where the letter A has been added to the numerals of FIGURE 18 to indicate corresponding members), with a curved tapered engaging surface 126 and 126A of shoulder 128 or 128A which may slide over the curved tapered engaging surface 130 or 130A of the shoulder 132 or 132A of the flanges 134 or 134A to be described. The flanges 134 or 134A may be slightly resilient so they snap into locking engagement at perpendicular surfaces 136 or 136A. A limiting shoulder 138 or 138A engages the end of flange 124 or 124A and limits the rightward movement of the flanges 134. A clearance 140 or 140A is provided, into which a suitable tool, such

as a screwdriver 141, may be inserted if it should be desired to detach the flanges 134 or 134A from the attachment flanges 124 or 124A.

A relatively long continuous extruded doorjamb wall member 142 may have two edges 144 and may have a door abutment formation 146 on one side of such doorjamb wall member 142 intermediate the edges 144. The member 142 may have the doorjamb forming flanges 134 extending from the edges 144 with the flanges 134 being directed toward the other or partition side and with the attachment means 132 on such flanges detachably joined to the joint forming means 118 of the attachment wall member 110.

The door abutment formation 146 may include the offset forming walls 148, 150 and 152. A pair of seal holding flanges 154 and 156 may receive and hold a resilient rubber-like seal 158 against which the door 160 abuts.

The doorjamb construction 108 of FIGURES 6-9, 17 and 18 may be provided with one or more openings, such as 170, 172, 174 and 176 which may connect with the wire compartments 44 and/or 48 of the baseboard 14 on one or both sides of the partition wall 100. The wire or wires 66A and/or 68A may connect baseboards on both sides of the wall, while the wires 66B and 68B may connect baseboards at one lower doorway corner, such as 90 in FIGURE 13, with baseboards on the other lower doorway corner such as 88 in FIGURE 13 with such connections extending on the same side or the opposite side of the wall 100. If desired, such wires may be protected by suitable sheaths while passing through the doorjamb construction.

Suitable hinges, not shown, may be secured to the wall member 142 on the opposite side of the doorway, as is obvious. Suitable latch means, not shown, also may be provided on the door 160 and on the wall member 142, as is obvious.

It is to be noted that self drilling screws are on the market which can be driven into the members herein disclosed without previous drilling of holes. This is particularly applicable when the members are made of suitable extruded aluminum alloys as they may be made, according to this invention.

Suitable "wall plugs," "wall switches" and "telephone plugs," not shown, may be provided on the baseboard and/or doorjamb constructions herein disclosed. These plugs and switches may be connected to the proper wiring within such constructions. The plugs and/or switches may be mounted on any of the cover members, such as cover members 12 and 142 to be available anywhere along the baseboard and/or doorjamb constructions, as desired. The plugs and/or switches may also be placed on any of the attaching members 10 and/or 110, if space is available. These plugs and/or switches may be mounted by providing suitable openings in the cover members and/or attaching members, as desired. Sample illustrations are shown at 150, 152 and 154A where such wall plugs 150 have no cover and plugs 152 have a cover plate.

In the claims, for the sake of brevity and clarity, certain words are used to describe the various members of the combinations in the positions which they have when the combinations are installed in certain illustrated positions, such as shown in FIGURES 1-3 and FIGURE 8. However, it is to be understood that such words are used solely for the purpose of describing and identifying the parts. However, it is understood that such claims apply to the members when their combinations are in other positions, such as in vertical or horizontal positions which are different from the ones indicated.

The baseboard constructions and the doorjamb constructions provide metallic raceways or passageways that are improved substitutes for previous metallic wire receiving conduits which are unsightly if left exposed and which must be enclosed in the wall or floor construction to avoid such unsightliness.

A new, unobvious and useful building construction and

method have been provided in which the parts may be used at various parts of a building or structure, and may be installed as required. A baseboard type of construction has been provided with an attaching member which may be attached to a building partition, or to a plurality of partitions at a corner and the like and then the cover member may be detachably secured to the attaching member. These members produce separate conduit compartments for installation of power electric conductors or wires and telephone electric conductors or wires, and the like.

A doorjamb construction and method have also been provided which may be used with the baseboard construction and method in an efficient manner.

One or more of the electric lines or wires may be carried in the doorjamb construction upwardly around the doorway from one horizontal baseboard which is at one lower corner of the doorway to another horizontal baseboard on the other lower corner of the doorway. Also such electric conductors or wires may be carried in the doorjamb from one side of the partition to the other side of the partition.

Other new, unobvious and useful construction and method features have been provided.

While the form of the invention now preferred has been disclosed as required by statute, other forms may be used, all coming within the scope of the claimed subject matter which follows.

What is claimed is:

1. In combination: a homogeneous, uniformly cross sectioned, one piece, extruded metal relatively long continuous vertical partition contacting and attachment member including a relatively wide partition contacting wall with an upper single layer first joint forming member adjacent the upper edge of said attachment member and with an angled single layer flange at the lower edge of said attachment member with a lower second joint forming member at said angled flange edge; and a homogeneous, uniformly cross sectioned, one piece, extruded metal relatively long continuous vertical cover member including a relatively wide facing wall with a substantially horizontal single layer relatively narrow facing flange adjacent the upper facing wall edge, said facing flange having an upper single layer third joint member at said upper facing flange edge which engages and forms a joint with said upper first joint member, said wide facing wall having a lower fourth joint member at its lower facing wall edge which engages and forms another joint with said lower second joint member, one of said walls having a compartment forming intermediate single layer flange engaging an intermediate horizontal extrusion formed irregularity of the other of said walls and forming a pair of electric conductor receiving compartments with one each of said compartments on opposite sides of said intermediate flange.

2. A combination according to claim 1 with said upper first joint member including a substantially right angled flange at said contacting wall upper edge, said right angled flange having a joint forming arc shaped indentation, and with said upper third joint member including a joint forming arc shaped protrusion on said facing flange edge to engage said arc shaped indentation.

3. A combination according to claim 2 with said lower second joint member including an arc shaped first hook at said lower facing flange edge, and with said lower fourth joint member including an arc shaped second hook at said lower facing wall edge with a rounded protrusion at its end to provide a smooth turning movement between said hooks.

4. A combination according to claim 1 with said wide partition contacting wall having a horizontal, extrusion formed compartment forming shoulder between said first and second contacting wall edges, said contacting wall having a relatively thin portion between said shoulder and said first contacting wall edge and having a relatively

thick portion between said shoulder and said second contacting wall edge, and said intermediate flange being formed on said wide facing wall and engaging said contacting wall edge adjacent said shoulder.

5. A combination according to claim 4 with said angled flange being in the form of two flange walls joined at a relatively large angle to each other with a first of said flange walls joining said thick portion at said second contacting wall edge.

6. A combination according to claim 5 with said first of said flange walls being relatively thick.

7. A combination according to claim 1 combined with another combination according to claim 1 to form continuous electric conductor receiving compartments at a corner between two vertical partitions and a horizontal partition.

8. A combination according to claim 7 with one of said conductor receiving compartments being connectable with a hollow molding construction extending outside said vertical partitions along said corner formed between said vertical partitions.

9. A combination according to claim 1 combined with four other combinations according to claim 1 to form continuous conductor receiving compartments along two sides and the lintel of a doorway in a vertical building wall partition and along adjacent corners between said wall partition and a floor building partition.

10. A combination according to claim 1 with a power electric conductor received in one of said compartments and with a telephone electric conductor received in the other of said compartments.

11. A combination according to claim 1 combined with and abutting a relatively long continuous extruded partition contacting and attachment wall member with two edges and with two partition edge embracing and attachment flanges extending from one side of said member intermediate its edges and with attaching joint forming means adjacent its edges; and a relatively long continuous extruded doorjamb wall member with two edges and with a door abutment formation on one side of said doorjamb wall member intermediate its edges and with doorjamb forming flanges along its edges and directed toward its other side and with attachment means on said flanges detachably joined to said joint forming means.

12. In combination: a relatively long continuous vertical partition contacting and attachment member including a relatively wide partition contacting wall with an upper first joint forming member adjacent the upper edge of said attachment member and with an angled flange at the lower edge of said attachment member with a lower second joint forming member at said angled flange edge; and a relatively long continuous vertical cover member including a relatively wide facing wall with a substantially horizontal relatively narrow facing flange adjacent the upper facing wall edge, said facing flange having an upper third joint member at said upper facing flange edge which engages and forms a joint with said upper first joint member, said wide facing wall having a lower fourth joint member at its lower facing wall edge which engages and forms another joint with said lower second joint member, one of said walls having a compartment forming intermediate flange engaging an intermediate part of the other of said walls and forming a pair of electric conductor receiving compartments with one

each of said compartments on opposite sides of said intermediate flange, with said wide partition contacting wall having a compartment forming shoulder between said first and second contacting wall edges, said contacting wall having a relatively thin portion between said shoulder and said first contacting wall edge and having a relatively thick portion between said shoulder and said second contacting wall edge, and said intermediate flange being formed on said wide facing wall and engaging said contacting wall edge adjacent said shoulder, with said relatively thick portion of said contacting wall having a longitudinal fastener locating groove.

13. In combination: a relatively long continuous vertical partition contacting and attachment member including a relatively wide partition contacting wall with an upper first joint forming member adjacent the upper edge of said attachment member and with an angled flange at the lower edge of said attachment member with a lower second joint forming member at said angled flange edge; and a relatively long continuous vertical cover member including a relatively wide facing wall with a substantially horizontal relatively narrow facing flange adjacent the upper facing wall edge, said facing flange having an upper third joint member at said upper facing flange edge which engages and forms a joint with said upper first joint member, said wide facing wall having a lower fourth joint member at its lower facing wall edge which engages and forms another joint with said lower second joint member, one of said walls having a compartment forming intermediate flange engaging an intermediate part of the other of said walls and forming a pair of electric conductor receiving compartments with one each of said compartments on opposite sides of said intermediate flange, with said wide partition contacting wall having a compartment forming shoulder between said first and second contacting wall edges, said contacting wall having a relatively thin portion between said shoulder and said first contacting wall edge and having a relatively thick portion between said shoulder and said second contacting wall edge, and said intermediate flange being formed on said wide facing wall and engaging said contacting wall edge adjacent said shoulder, with said angled flange being in the form of two flange walls joined at an angle to each other with a first of said flange walls joining said thick portion at said second contacting wall edge, with said first of said flange walls being relatively thick, with said first of said flange walls having a longitudinal fastener locating groove.

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