July 26, 1932. A. M. GREIS 1,869,145

ELECTRIC CIRCUIT MOLDING

Filed March 24, 1928

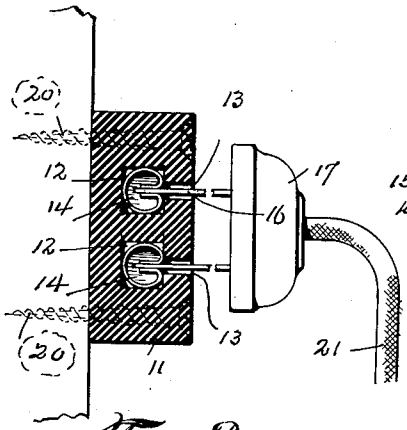


Fig. 2.

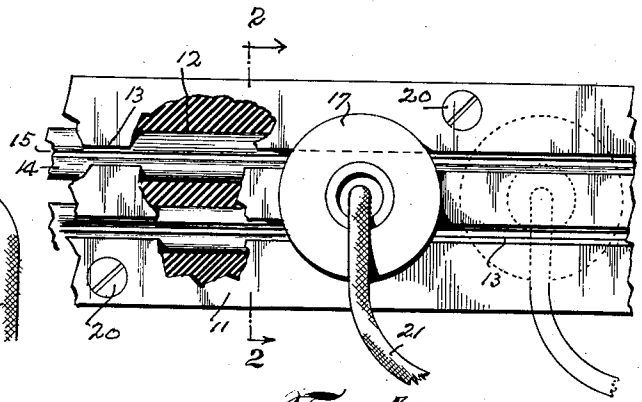


Fig. 1.

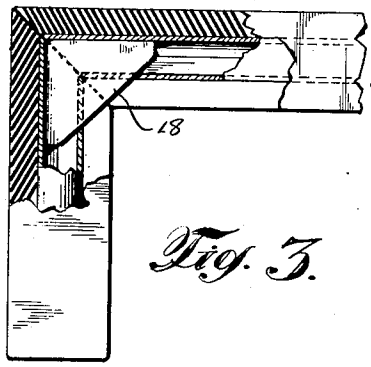


Fig. 3.

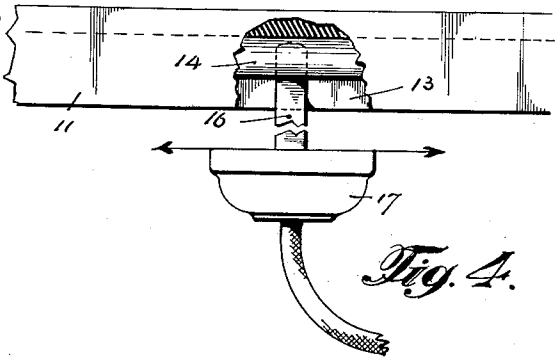


Fig. 4.

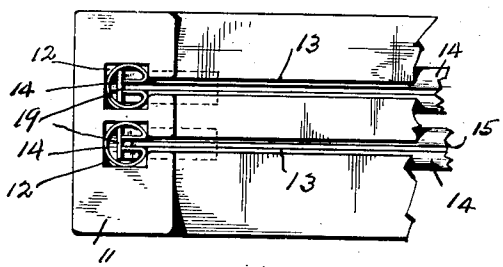


Fig. 5.

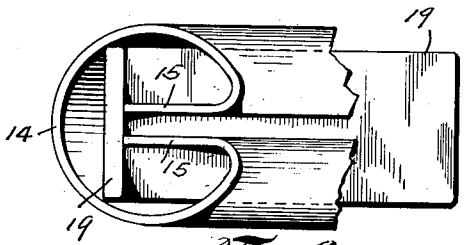


Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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ELECTRIC CIRCUIT MOLDING

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Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are: To provide means for tapping said circuit without restriction in the length thereof; to provide means for electrically uniting sections of said molding; and to cheapen and simplify the construction of the molding.

Drawing:

Figure 1 is a front view of a short fragment of a conductor molding constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention, said molding being partially cut away to show the interior construction thereof.

Figure 2 is a cross section of the same, the section being taken as on the line 2—2 in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a top edge view of a fragment of a molding, constructed and arranged in accordance with the present invention, the molding being cut away to show the interior construction of a corner section thereof.

Figure 4 is a top edge view partially cut away to show the interior construction, and in conjunction therewith a connecting plug of usual construction.

Figure 5 is a side end view of a corner junction of molding, constructed and arranged in accordance with the modified form of the invention.

Figure 6 is a detailed view of the same on enlarged scale.

Description:

As seen in the drawing, the molding is constructed in convenient lengths and is preferably rectangular in cross section. The body 11 is preferably constructed of rubber or other insulating composition which may be cast or molded. The body is preferably provided with lengthwise disposed channels 12 which, as seen in Figures 2 and 5 of the drawing, may be rectangular in cross section. Communicating with the channels 12 and leading through the outer face of the body 11 are open slots 13 which extend lengthwise of the molding.

It will be understood that the strips of molding above described may be constructed of any length and in any desired cross section which would provide for the disposition of the channels 12 extended lengthwise of the molding.

In the preferred form of the molding, split metallic tubes are inserted in the channels 12. As seen best in Figure 6 of the drawing, these tubes have inturned portions 15 which constitute resilient lips that would grip and press upon blades 16 such as are shown extended as electrical terminals from the button 17.

Tubes 14 are disposed in parallel relation and so arranged that the opening between the lips 15 align with the slots 13, and the slots 13 are separated the distance between the blades 16 with which the usual buttons 17 are provided, it being understood that the slots 13 are continuous as well as the opening between the lips 15. It is obvious that the button 17 may be attached by means of the blades 16 at any point along the length of the molding.

When it becomes necessary to pass around the corner of a room, the electrical contact between the sections of the tubes is carried over by means of an insert or bridge 18 which is extended between the lips 15 of the juxtaposed ends of the tubes forming the junction at the corner. A similar arrangement is provided where the ends of two sections of the molding are joined, short pieces of flat metal forming the bridge and contact between the juxtaposed ends.

A modified form of the corner coupling of the molding is shown in Figures 5 and 6 of the drawing, wherein the connectors 19 are employed, which are forced into the tube at the back thereof or behind the inner ends of the lips 15. One advantage of this form of the connection is that the sections of the molding adjacent the corners are not rendered inaccessible to the inturned portions 15 of the button 17.

The molding 11 is installed in service by being fastened to the side wall of a standing structure using for that purpose, if so desired, screws 20. In the drawing these screws are shown as being disposed at the upper and lower portion of the molding. It will be understood, however, that single screws may be driven through the body of the molding into the standing structure, the screws passing

through the center of the molding between the channels 12 thereof. It is equally obvious that the button 17 having the lamp cord 21 thereto attached, may be moved lengthwise of the molding without restriction. When a room is thus equipped with molding constructed as herein disclosed, the plugs 17 may be inserted in spaces suitable to the work that they are to perform.

I claim:

1. In an electric circuit molding, the combination of elongated non-conducting molding sections, each having spaced parallel uninterrupted open channels therein, uninterrupted conducting elements disposed in said channels, and plate bridging connectors adapted for disposition in the adjacent ends of said channels in said sections, whereby said sections may be permanently disposed in any desired angular arrangement to conform to the wall surfaces and corners of a room.

2. In an electric circuit molding, the combination of elongated non-conducting molding sections, each having spaced parallel uninterrupted open channels therein, uninterrupted conducting elements disposed in said channels, and plate bridging connectors adapted for disposition in the adjacent ends of said channels in said sections, whereby said sections may be permanently disposed in any desired angular arrangement to conform to the wall surfaces and corners of a room, and a branch circuit employing a plug having contact blades for engaging in said slots in said conducting elements.

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