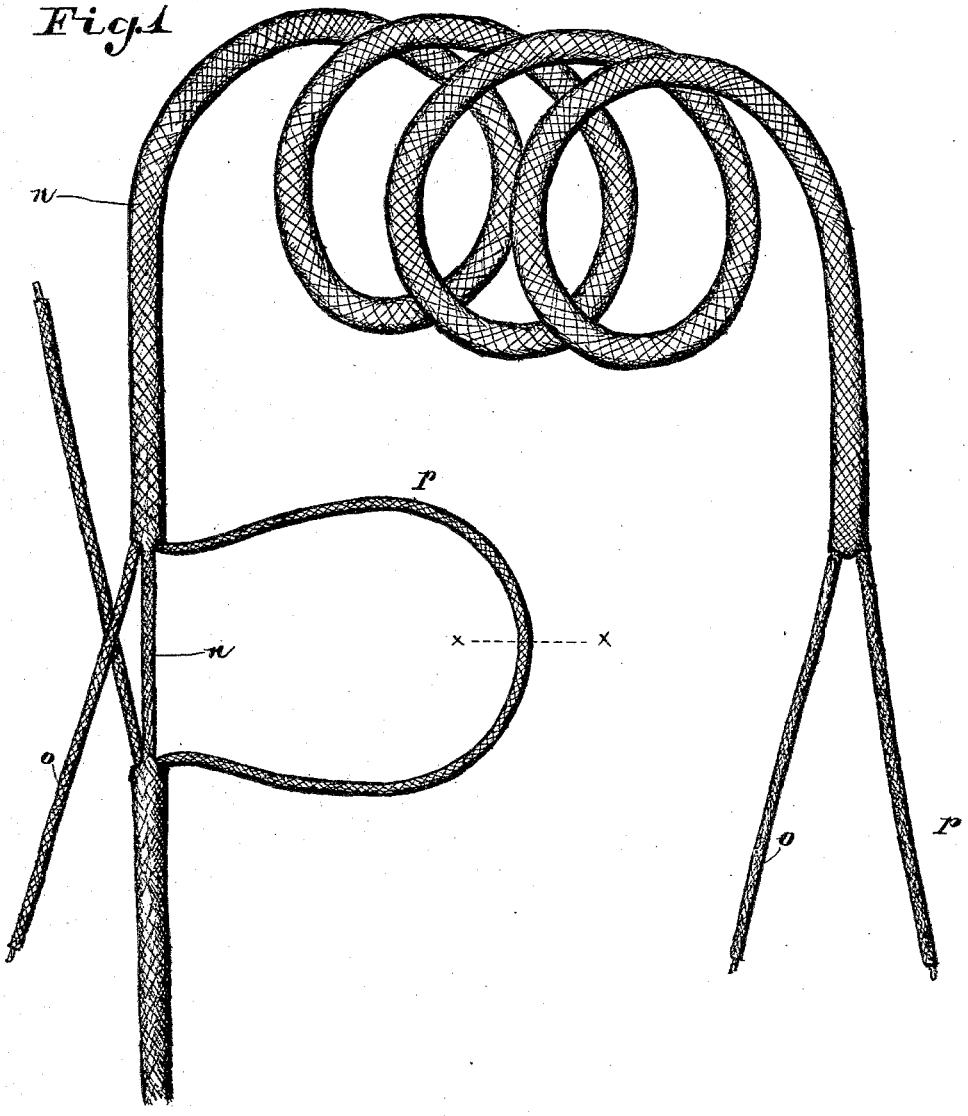
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

# M. G. KELLOGG.

## CONDUCTING CORD FOR TELEPHONES.

No. 301,499. Patented July 8, 1884.

Fig. 1




Attest

Paul A. Staley
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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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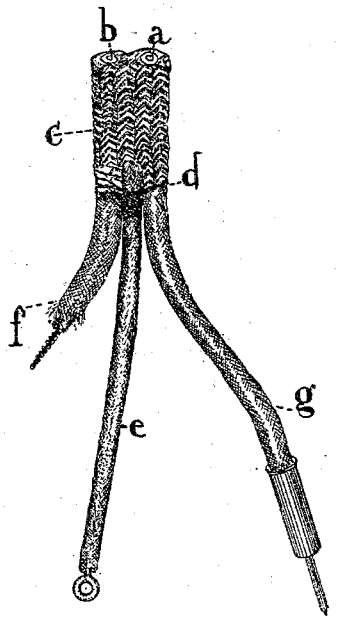
## CONDUCTING CORD FOR TELEPHONES.

No. 301,499. Patented July 8, 1884.

*Fig. 2.*




Witnesses.
Chas. A. Warren.
F. S. Baker.

Inventor
Milo G. Kellogg
By George P. Barton
Atty.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILO G. KELLOGG, OF HYDE PARK, ASSIGNOR TO THE WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## CONDUCTING-CORD FOR TELEPHONES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 301,499, dated July 8, 1884.

Application filed July 10, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it ~~may~~ concern:*

Be it known that I, MILO G. KELLOGG, a citizen of the United States, doing business at Chicago, Illinois, and residing at Hyde Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Conducting-Cords for Telephones, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification.

My invention relates to the jacket or serving which is braided about the insulated conductors of telephone-cords. Prior to my invention it was usual to braid a continuous covering or serving over the two strands of the cord, and in order to bring out the ends of the conductors so as to connect with the different ends of the coil of the electro-magnet of the telephone it was necessary to slit the serving and then tie a thread about the cord at the point of separation of the projecting strands or tips, in order to keep the serving from fraying out. Another method of covering the strands is shown in Letters Patent No. 206,821, granted Eugene F. Phillips, August 6, 1878, for telephone-conductors.

My improvement consists in braiding the serving upon the cord to the point where the strands or tips diverge, and then taking out the said strands and continuing the serving in the form of a cord without including either of the said insulated conducting-strands. After continuing the serving for a short distance in this manner, the insulated strands are again included within the serving. Thus in braiding the jacket over the conductors I leave at intervals portions of the insulated conductors which are not covered by the serving, the serving, however, being continued in an independent cord, so that the serving will be finished at the point where the strands are taken out, and also at the point where they are again included within the jacket or serving. By cutting the strands and cord midway between the points where the strands are left uncovered by the serving, I have two projecting tips which may be connected to the different sides of the coil of the telephone or to the binding-posts of the telephone-line. The continued portion or end of the serving may be disposed of in any suitable manner. It may be tucked or threaded under the jacket or tied about the jacket; or it may be provided with an eyelet and attached to the telephone or table, so as to take the strain off from the tips. In the latter case it should be cut off a little, so as to be somewhat shorter than the projecting strands or tips of the conducting-cord. My method is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows two sections of the conductors, connected together by the serving *n*, continued in the form of a cord, without including either of the conductors *o p*. The conductors are preferably cut as indicated by dotted line *x x*, as they pass through the braiding-machine. Fig. 2 shows the insulated conductors *a* and *b*, which are bound together, as shown, by the serving *c*. This serving is continued from the point *d*, as shown, forming the cord *e*, which does not include either of the branching ends or strands *f g* of the insulated conductors. It will be seen that the serving is finished at the point *d*, so that no serving is necessary to keep the same from fraying out. I have shown the wire of the strand *f* uncovered. The strand *g* is shown provided with the usual metallic tip. The continuation *e* of the serving I have provided with an eyelet, which may be attached to the telephone or to the table, as the case may be.

I claim—

The method of covering telephone-cords, which consists in braiding the serving upon the conductors to the point where the strands or tips are to diverge, and then taking out the said strands and continuing the serving in the form of a cord, without including therein either of the conductors, and after a short distance again including the conductors within the serving, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name this 7th day of July, A. D. 1882.

MILO G. KELLOGG.

Witnesses:
F. S. BAKER,
GEORGE P. BARTON.