(No Model.)

C. T. JACKSON.

ELECTRICAL CONDUCTOR.

No. 303,735. Patented Aug. 19, 1884.

Fig 1

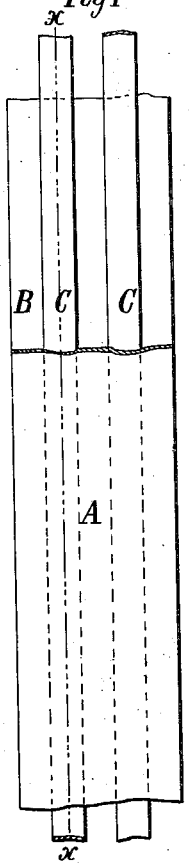

Fig 2

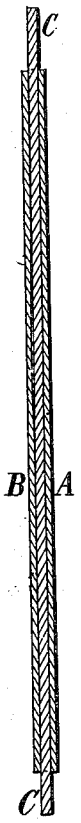

Fig 3

Witnesses

Rudolf H. Kjellman

Thomas E. Crossman

Inventor

Charles Temple Jackson

per James A. Whitney

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES TEMPLE JACKSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ELECTRICAL CONDUCTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 303,735, dated August 19, 1884.

Application filed December 8, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES TEMPLE JACKSON, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Electrical Conductors, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a cheap, simple, durable, and efficient electrical conductor, which may be readily applied in place without any of the defects or drawbacks incident to the use of the ordinary insulated wires; and it comprises certain novel combinations of parts whereby said objects are secured.

Figure 1 is a side view and partial sectional view representing my said invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same, taken in the line *x x* of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view of the same.

A and B are two strips of paper, which may be of any desired thickness, width, or length, but which in practice will ordinarily be, say, one inch wide, of the thickness, more or less, of "Manila paper," so called, and of a length proportioned to the distance through which the electrical current is to be passed.

C C are flat thin strips of sheet-copper, which in practice may be about one-quarter of an inch, more or less, in width, and which are placed between two thicknesses, A B, of paper, the said strips being at a distance of, say, one-fourth of an inch, more or less, from each other. The strips A B of paper are cemented together by means of glue, paste, or other suitable cementing or adhering material, and the paper being to all practical intents and purposes a non-conductor, the two strips or conductors C are insulated, not only from each other, but from contact, connection, or communication with conductors external to the paper A B, except where the same may be designedly connected at their ends.

In order to apply the conductors in place—as, for example, for transmitting the current of "an electric light," so called—the device is placed flatwise upon the walls or ceiling of the building and attached thereto.

In order to provide for the cheap, efficient, and convenient attachment of the device to the wall or ceiling, as aforesaid, the outer surface of one of the strips of paper is coated with "gum" or "mucilage," so called—such, for example, as is used upon the adhesive flaps of letter-envelopes—so that by moistening this coating of gum and then pressing the gummed surface of the device against the surface of the wall or ceiling, as the case may be, the device is firmly held in place. When preferred, this last-mentioned feature—the use of the adhesive material for attaching the device in position—may be dispensed with, and the device attached in any other suitable way. It is much preferred, however, that this feature of the invention be embraced in the construction of the device, inasmuch as it provides a cheap, simple, and efficient means of affixing the device in place.

By means of my invention I avoid disfiguring the walls or ceilings of rooms, as is incident to the use of the conductors of electricity hitherto used for electric lights and similar purposes. Furthermore, by means of my said invention I secure a great economy of time and labor in putting up and taking down the electrical conductors, and I also avoid the necessity of driving tacks or nails in walls, and of tearing up floors, &c. When desired, the outer surface of the outermost strip, A, of paper, may be made of a color to correspond to that of the painting or paper of the wall or ceiling, or it may be painted over with the same color or tint of such wall or ceiling, and thus be made practically unobservable.

It is of course to be understood that while for all practical purposes—as, for example, in electric lighting, &c.—the device should, in most cases comprise two parallel strips of the flat sheet-copper confined in relation with each other, as hereinbefore explained, yet where it is desired that only a single strip shall be employed, such may be done as within the scope of my invention. Furthermore, although copper is, of course, the best conducting material, yet, when desired, the strips C C may be made of iron or other suitable metal.

What I claim as my invention, is—

1. The combination of one or more metallic strips, C, with two conjoined strips, A B, of paper cemented together and inclosing the metallic strips or conductors between them to

insulate the same, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

2. The combination of an external coating of gum or adhesive material with the device composed of one or more flat metallic conductors of electricity inclosed between two strips, A B, of paper cemented together and inclosing the metallic conductors between them, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

CHARLES TEMPLE JACKSON.

Witnesses:

THOMAS E. CROSSMAN,

RUDOLF H. RJELLMAN.