

(No Model.)

M. G. KELLOGG.

CONDUCTING CORD FOR TELEPHONES.

No. 306,495.

Patented Oct. 14, 1884.

Fig. 1.

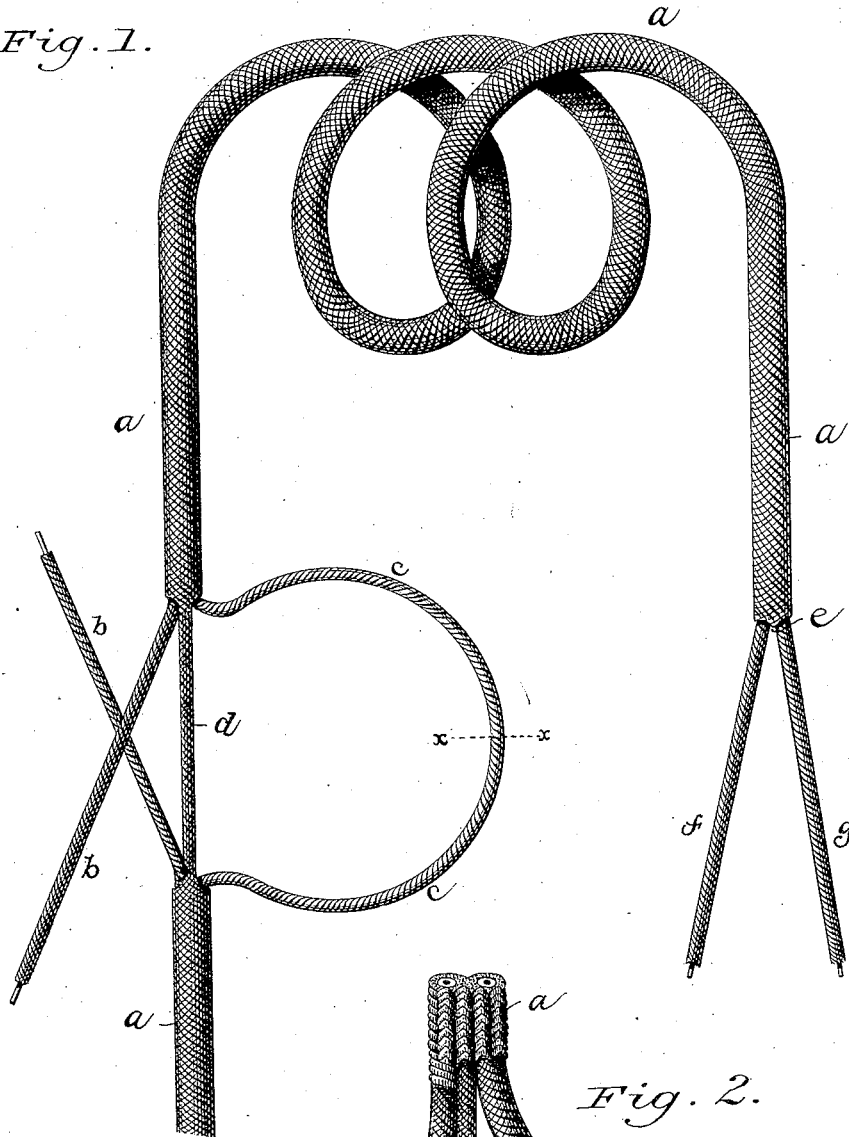
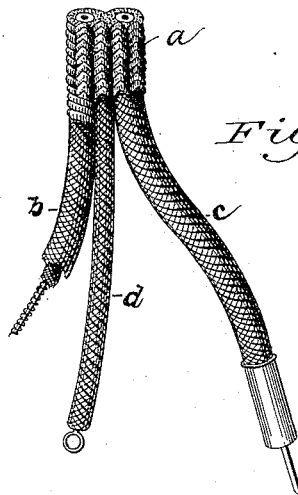


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
C. Shepherd
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILO G. KELLOGG, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO THE WESTERN
ELECTRIC COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

CONDUCTING-CORD FOR TELEPHONES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,495, dated October 14, 1884.

Application filed April 7, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MILO G. KELLOGG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, 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.

My invention herein was shown in my application No. 66,320, filed July 10, 1882, for the method of covering telephone-cords, said method consisting 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. This application is filed as a division of application No. 66,320, of July 10, 1882.

My invention herein consists of the article of manufacture. The serving is braided about the two conductors to the point where the tips diverge, at which point the serving is continued without including either of the conductors. The serving is thus left finished at the point where the tips diverge, and the continuation of the serving forms a suitable cord for the purpose of supporting the telephone and taking the strain off from the conductors.

I have sometimes found it convenient to place an eyelet in the end of the continuation of the serving, so as to attach it to the telephone.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a telephone-cord embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a view showing the continuation or end of the serving provided with an eyelet, as hereinbefore described.

Like parts are indicated by similar letters of reference in the different views.

The jacket or serving *a* is braided about the insulated conductors by means of the usual braiding-machine, and at the points where the tips *b c* are to diverge the said serving is continued in the form of a cord, *d*, without including either of said tips. As shown at *e*, Fig. 1, this continuation or end of the serving has been threaded under the jacket, so that at said point *e*, where the tips *f g* diverge, the jacket or serving is finished. I prefer, however, to leave the continuation of the serving for a support to the telephone, in which case the continuation *d* may be tied directly to an eye or ring attached to the telephone; or an eyelet may be provided on the end of the continuation *d*, as shown in Fig. 1, which may be attached to a hook on the telephone.

Any other well-known way of joining a cord to a telephone may be used.

I claim—

As a new article of manufacture, a telephone-cord consisting of two insulated strands and a serving, said serving binding the said strands together to the point where they diverge, and the continuation of said serving from said point, whereby the conductors are relieved from the strain of the weight of the telephone, as and for the purpose specified.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name this 19th day of March, A. D. 1884.

MILO G. KELLOGG.

Witnesses:

GEORGE P. BARTON,
C. C. SHEPHERD.