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FLAT PAPER TAPE MARKER FOR ROPE

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Fig. 1

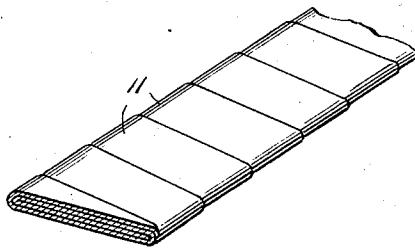
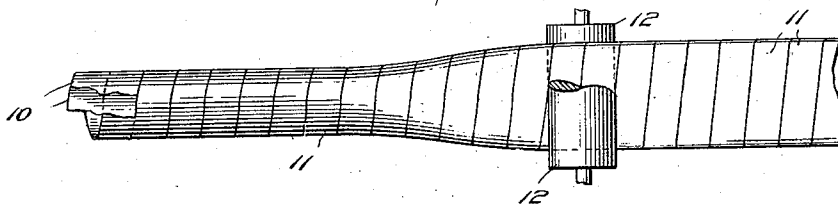


Fig. 2



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FLAT PAPER-TAPE MARKER FOR ROPE

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This invention relates to improvements in tape markers for ropes.

It has heretofore been attempted to produce, on a commercial basis, a compact paper tape of sufficient tensile strength to permit it to be used under circumstances where it may withstand stresses and bending without being quickly destroyed. More particularly, it has been sought to produce a paper tape capable of carrying printed matter and capable of being introduced into various forms of cordage for the purpose of identifying the latter after having been subjected to various usages which would ordinarily destroy or render indefinite other identifying means. Such prior attempts have been rather successful, although the cost of producing paper tape markers of this character has been higher than the trade considers to be entirely reasonable.

One object contemplated by the present invention is the provision of a paper tape which may be produced at a comparatively low cost and which is entirely capable of use as an identifying marker for cordage of all types.

In the accompanying drawings,—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a marker embodying the present invention; and

Fig. 2 is a more or less diagrammatical illustration of the method employed for producing markers according to the present invention.

In the present tape illustrated, a continuous flat ribbon of paper is wound spirally in tubular form, of required cross sectional dimension, with the successive convolutions overlapping. After the formation of the tubularly-shaped member the same is pressed into flat, tape-like form, such as shown in Fig. 1. Preferably, each convolution overlaps one-half of the next preceding convolution, whereby the finished tape will be of uniform thickness throughout its entire length. This particular degree of overlap of the successive convolutions is not, however, an absolute necessity.

In the diagrammatic illustration of the method of producing the present tape there is shown a tape slightly different from that

illustrated in Fig. 1. This difference resides in the fact that the tape illustrated in Fig. 2 is composed of a plurality of ribbons whereby the thickness, and of course the strength, of the finished tape is increased over that of the tape shown in Fig. 1. In the making of the tape the paper in flat, ribbon-like form 10, of the desired breadth, is first wound spirally with the convolutions 11 overlapped to the desired extent. The tube of paper thus formed is then passed between compressing rolls 12 and compressed into substantially flat tape-like form. As will be apparent, the thickness and strength of the finished product may be varied at will, depending upon the number of ribbons 10 used in the initial step of making up the spirally wound tube of paper. Likewise, the breadth of the finished product is readily varied as it will depend entirely and solely upon the diameter of the tube initially produced. A paper tape made in accordance with the present invention will be found highly capable for use as a carrier for identification data in cordage of all types, while, at the same time, it may be produced at a comparatively low cost due to the simplicity of the mechanism required for the carrying out of the process of producing it.

It should be added that it may be found desirable to treat the paper with some suitable adhesive in order to insure the convolutions retaining their proper relative positions. It should also be pointed out that after the spirally wound tube has been compressed into its final flat, tape-like form, it presents two substantially plane surfaces on either of which suitable printed matter for identification purposes may be impressed. In this way such identification matter may be placed on the paper after the tape has been formed with the same facility as it could be impressed on the paper in its preliminary ribbon-like condition.

It should be mentioned that materials other than paper may be used in the formation of the tape although, as before stated, a paper tape made in accordance with the present invention will possess the necessary

tensile strength and can be manufactured at a much lower cost than a tape composed of ribbons of fabric. Where cost is not the controlling factor, silk or other fabric ribbons may be used. Accordingly, the invention broadly considered relates to folded sheet material and the following claim is to be construed in this light except where paper ribbons are expressly defined.

5 What I claim is:

10 A rope marker consisting of a flat paper tape comprising a single ribbon of paper, said ribbon being wound in overlapped spiral convolutions and said overlapped con-

15 volutions permanently pressed into a substantially flat tape.

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