C. E. MANN.

TRUNK TAG,

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 1, 1920.

1,373,089. **Patented Mar. 29, 1921.**

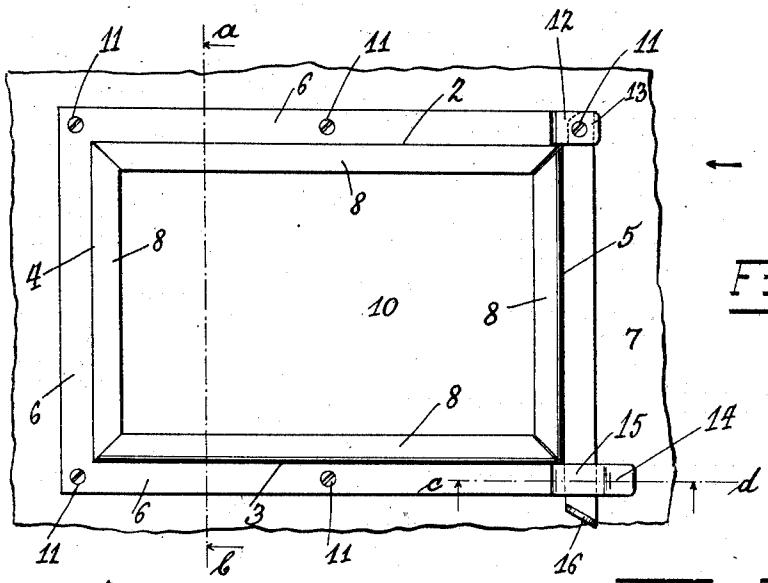


Fig. 1.

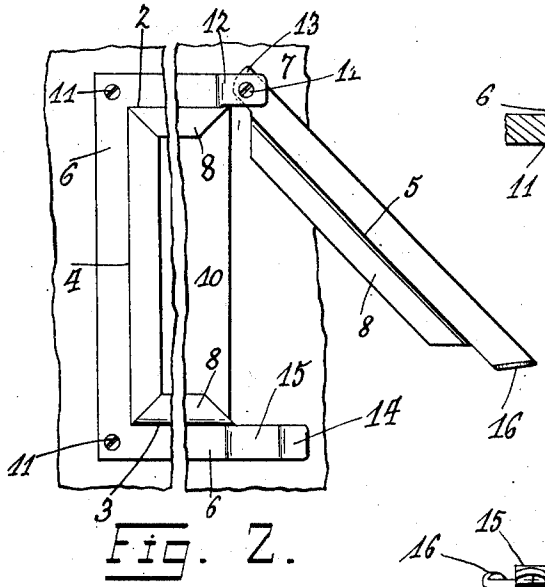


Fig. 2.

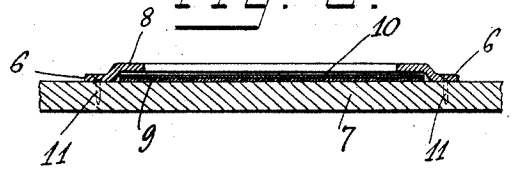


Fig. 3.

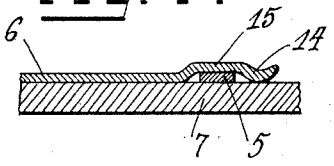


Fig. 4.

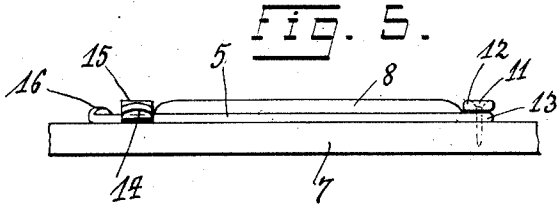


Fig. 5.

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TRUNK-TAG.

1,373,089. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 29, 1921.

Application filed June 1, 1920. Serial No. 385,477.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES EDWARD MANN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Trunk-Tags, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

This invention relates to trunk tags, and particularly to a trunk tag having a tag frame adapted to secure positive holding, and permit ready insertion therein or removal therefrom, of a tag.

The main object of the present invention is to provide an improved trunk tag the holder frame of which is so constructed that a pivoted side member may be swung to be engaged and positively held under the spring end of a side member to inclose an address tag or card, this construction also permitting instant removal of such tag when necessary and ready insertion of the same or another tag as desired.

These and other objects of the invention will be hereinafter described and claimed and are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view showing a portion of a trunk having attached thereto the tag holder of the present invention, the view illustrating the parts in their closed position for inclosing a tag.

Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the parts of the holder in the open position to permit removal or insertion of a tag.

Fig. 3 is a section taken on the line *a*—*b*, Fig. 1, and shows an inclosed card and a transparent protector therefor.

Fig. 4 is a section taken on the line *c*—*d*, Fig. 1, and shows the swinging end of the pivoted member held under the spring portion of a side member, and

Fig. 5 is an elevation taken from the right in Fig. 1.

Similar characters designate like parts in all the figures of the drawing.

The trunk tag of the present invention embraces an address tag and its holder, the latter preferably of metal, and here shown as rectangular and having two sides 2 and 3, an end member 4 unitary therewith, and a pivoted end member 5 adapted to close the frame and secure the tag or card in position. The members 2, 3, 4 and 5 are so formed that their outer portions 6 contact with the surface of a trunk 7, while their inner portions 8 are raised to form a contacting receptacle for the tag, here shown as blank. The ordinary celluloid or other transparent protector may be used over said tag 9 and is designated herein by 10. Screws 11 are here shown for securing the frame to the trunk. The end of the side member 2 as shown has a slightly raised portion 12 to permit the insertion thereunder of the end member 5, after which its screw 11 is inserted, the inclosed end 13 being suitably cut away to permit pivotal movement within the space formed by the raised portion 12.

The positive holding means for securing the swinging end of the member 5 is shown herein as a spring portion 14 so shaped as to be raised at 15 to form a channel or groove thereunder for the reception of the said end portion after it has been sprung or snapped thereunder. A struck-up portion or tab 16 at the end of the member 5 serves as a finger-hold for facilitating manipulation of this swinging arm.

The method of operation is as follows. Supposing the frame to be in the open position shown in Fig. 2, the tag 9 and its transparent protector, if desired, will be inserted under the flanges 8 of the sides 2, 3 and 4. By means of the tab 16 the end member 5 is moved until it reaches the spring end 14 of the side 3, under which it is forced until it rests in the channel formed by the raised portion 15, at which time the extreme end of said member 3 is in contact with the trunk. The member 5 is thus locked in position and the inclosed tag and protector are secured positively until the member 5 is again manipulated to open the frame, when the card may be removed and another inserted, if desired.

Ordinarily it will not be necessary to use special spring material for the member 3, as ordinary sheet metal will usually have sufficient spring to secure the necessary holding effect.

It will be obvious that simple means other than that shown may be used to assure positive locking of the member 5 under the member 3. Thus a simple projection struck up in the material of the spring tongue 3 may engage a complementary struck-up portion

of the member 5 to position and hold the same after said member has been sprung under the member 3.

What I claim is:

1. A trunk tag, embodying a frame adapted to be fastened to a trunk and to form a card-receiving channel between said frame and the surface of a trunk, said frame having side members and an end member integral therewith, one of said side members having a channeled spring end, and a movable card-retaining end member pivoted near the end of the side member opposite said spring member and adapted to be engaged at its other end and held in the channel under said spring end to permit positive holding and instant release of said movable end member for the insertion or removal of an address tag.

2. A trunk tag, embodying a frame adapted to be fastened to a trunk and to form a card-receiving channel between said frame and the surface of a trunk, said frame having side members and an end member integral therewith, one of said side members having a channeled spring end, a movable card-retaining end member pivoted near the end of the side member opposite said spring member and adapted to be engaged at its other end and held in the channel under said spring end to permit positive holding and instant release of said movable end member for the insertion or removal of an address tag, and a finger-hold struck up from the swinging end of said retaining end member.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

C. EDWARD MANN.