

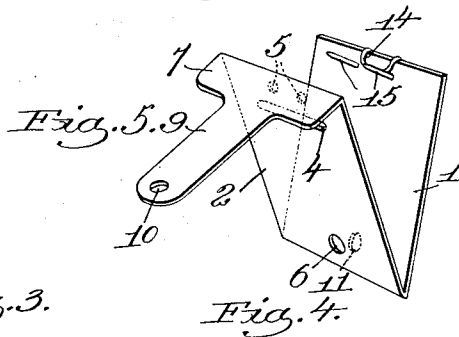
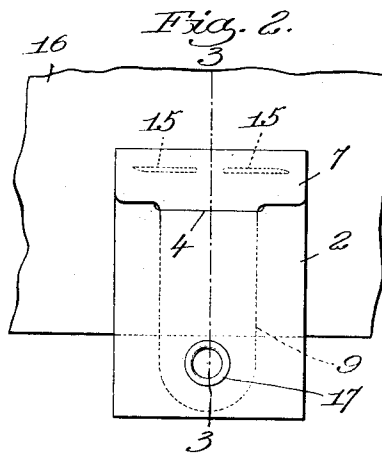
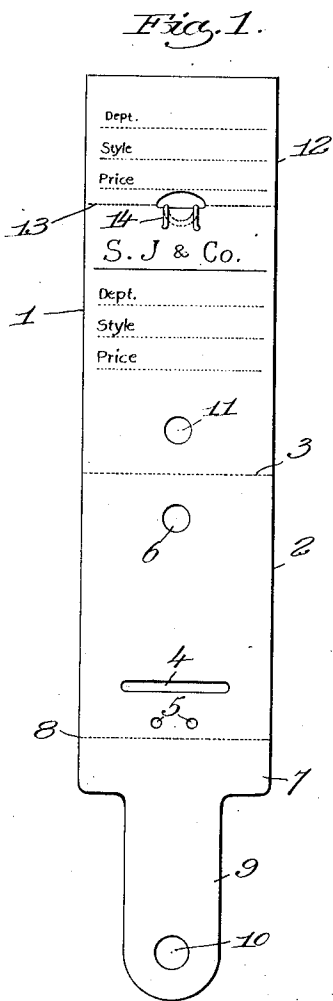
M. A. MARSH & G. A. WALLIN.

MARKING TICKET.

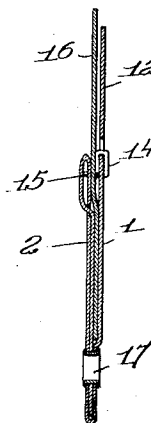
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 3, 1912.

1,054,927.

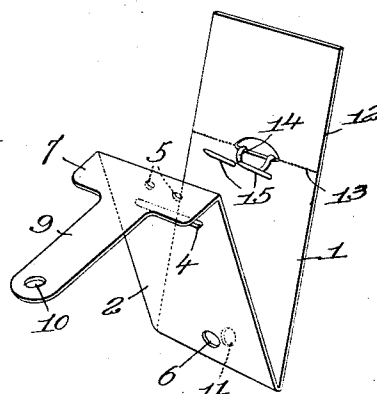
Patented Mar. 4, 1913.



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Witnesses:*

*Fred. S. Grumbel*  
*Marion W. Hilt*

*Inventors*  
*Melville A. Marsh*  
*Gustaf A. Wallin*  
*By Edwards Hand & Smith*  
*attys.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MELVILLE A. MARSH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., AND GUSTAF A. WALLIN, OF SCOTCH PLAINS, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNORS TO A. KIMBALL COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

## MARKING-TICKET.

1,054,927.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 4, 1913.

Application filed September 3, 1912. Serial No. 718,206.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, MELVILLE A. MARSH, a citizen of the United States, and resident of New York, county of New York, State of New York, and GUSTAF A. WALLIN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Scotch Plains, Union county, New Jersey, have invented an Improvement in Marking-Tickets, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like characters on the drawing representing like parts.

This invention has for its object the production of a convenient and useful ticket for marking fabrics, garments and the like with the price, quality, or such other information as may be desired, the ticket being so constructed that when applied to the fabric to be marked it can be affixed thereto in such manner that it cannot be removed without the practical destruction of the ticket.

The security or safety feature of the ticket is of value when it is used to mark a made up garment or other article which may be sent to the customer on approval, for if the article is thereafter returned and the ticket is damaged or missing it is obvious that an attempt has been made, more or less successfully, to remove the ticket and to use the article to which the ticket was attached.

All business houses refuse to credit returned articles if they show indications of use, but with the ordinary commercial marking ticket it is usually not a difficult matter to remove it from the article, use the latter with care and then re-attach the ticket, without detection.

Our present invention provides a marking ticket which can be applied easily and without injury to the goods, but which will indicate clearly and unmistakably any attempt to detach it.

We have also provided the ticket with a readily detachable record flap or extension, whereby a record of the article sent out is retained, the salesman detaching the flap and retaining it as a coupon, as will be apparent.

The novel features of our invention will be fully described in the subjoined specification and particularly pointed out in the following claim.

Figure 1 is a view in plan of a marking ticket embodying our invention, the indicating or outer face of the ticket being shown; Fig. 2 is a view of the ticket applied to the goods to be marked and locked permanently thereon, showing the back of the ticket; Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3-3, Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the ticket partly folded and ready for application to the article to be marked; Fig. 5 is a similar view of the ticket without the record flap, partly folded and ready for application to the article to be marked.

Referring to the drawing, the marking ticket, usually made of cardboard, stiff paper, or other suitable flexible and readily foldable material, comprises two connected and like flaps 1, 2 foldable along the dotted line 3, the flap 2 having a transverse slot 4 and adjacent apertures 5 near its free end, and a larger aperture 6 near its opposite end, adjacent the fold line 3.

The free end of the flap 2 has an extension 7 constituting a terminal-covering or protective flap, foldable on the dotted line 8, Fig. 1, and provided with a centrally disposed, elongated tongue 9 of a width to pass easily through the slot 4, the combined length of the flap 7 and its tongue being nearly equal to the length of the flap 2. Said tongue has an aperture 10 adjacent its tip, so located that when the ticket is in use the apertures 10 and 6 will register with each other and with a similar aperture 11 in the flap 1.

By reference to the drawing it will be seen that the length of the protecting or covering flap 7 is somewhat less than the distance of the slot 4 from the free end of the flap 2, in order that the tongue can be passed readily through said slot, the apertures 5 being located between the slot and the fold line 8.

We have herein shown the flap 1 as provided with a readily detachable extension or record flap 12, Figs. 1 to 4, a line of perforations 13 enabling the flap 12 to be easily and quickly detached, and adjacent such line of separation the flap 1 is provided with a suitable fastening device, preferably and as herein shown a staple 14, fixedly secured to the flap and provided with pointed flexible terminals 15.

When the ticket is applied to the fabric

the flaps 1 and 2 are folded toward each other, and the fabric 16, Figs. 2 and 3 is inserted between them, with its edge far enough from the connected ends of the flap 5 as to expose the alined apertures 6 and 11. The fastening terminals 15 are pushed through the fabric and through the apertures 5 and turned down upon the flap 2, as shown by dotted lines Fig. 2. The fabric 10 16 is now held securely between the fabric-receiving or embracing flaps 1 and 2, and to protect the points of the fastening device the tongue 9 is passed through the slot 4, bringing the protecting flap 7 into operative position, Figs. 2 and 3. As shown in 15 said figures the tongue extends between the flaps 1 and 2 substantially to their connected ends, and the aperture 10 will register with the apertures 6 and 11. A suitable locking device, preferably a tubular eyelet or rivet 20 17, is passed through the three alined apertures and upset or headed, thereby locking permanently the tongue to and between the flaps 1 and 2.

25 It will be apparent that the only way to remove the ticket from the goods without injury to the latter is to turn up and withdraw the fastening terminals 15 from the flap 2 and then from the fabric, but this 30 cannot be done until the protective or covering flap 7 is swung up and away from the flap 2. So long, however, as the tongue 9 is locked, as described, the protective flap cannot be swung up to expose the fastening terminals. Hence, to remove the ticket it must 35 be destroyed in whole or in part, and the resulting rupture or defacement of the ticket would at once indicate that it had been tampered with and probably had been removed and replaced. Thus the locking of 40 the protective flap 7 affords the desired safety or security against an unauthorized removal of the ticket and use of the article to which it is attached, and without in any 45 way injuring the article or interfering with the ready application thereto of the ticket.

The record flap 12, which we prefer to use

in connection with the ticket, will in practice have displayed upon it suitable data, such as the price, style, etc., of the article, 50 and the department of the store in which it is located, corresponding to similar data on the outer face of the flap 1, as indicated in Fig. 1.

When a sale is made the record or coupon flap 12 is torn off by the salesman and 55 retained as a record of the transaction.

When the record flap is used in connection with the ticket it lies against the face of the article marked until the latter is sold, 60 and presents no objectionable feature.

Having fully described our invention, what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A pin ticket comprising two connected 65 foldable flaps adapted to receive between them the fabric to be marked and to extend at their connected ends beyond the fabric edge, one flap having a transverse slot near its free end, a fastening device 70 carried by the other flap and having terminals which are adapted to pass through the fabric and the slotted flap and to be turned down thereupon, and a terminal-covering flap on the free end of said slotted flap, 75 having an elongated tongue apertured near its tip and which is adapted to pass through the slot and extend between the fabric-receiving flaps substantially to their connected ends, the latter two flaps having each an 80 aperture to register with the aperture in the tongue, for the reception of a fastening device to connect permanently the fabric-receiving flaps and interposed tongue beyond the edge of the fabric to be marked. 85

In testimony whereof, we have signed our names to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MELVILLE A. MARSH.  
GUSTAF A. WALLIN.

Witnesses:

LOUIS K. HYDE,  
CHARLES A. SWENSON.