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2,317,899

TAB TAPE

Filed April 29, 1940

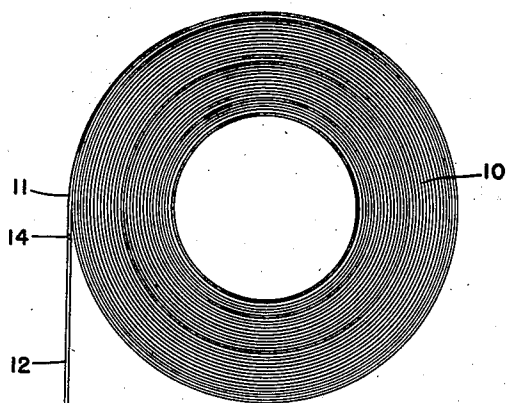


Figure 1.

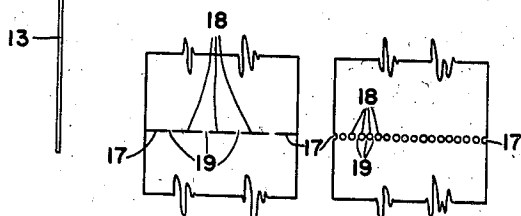


Figure 3.

Figure 4.

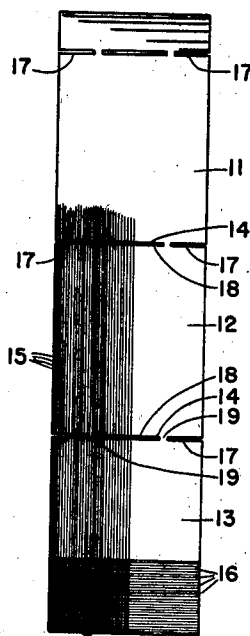


Figure 2.

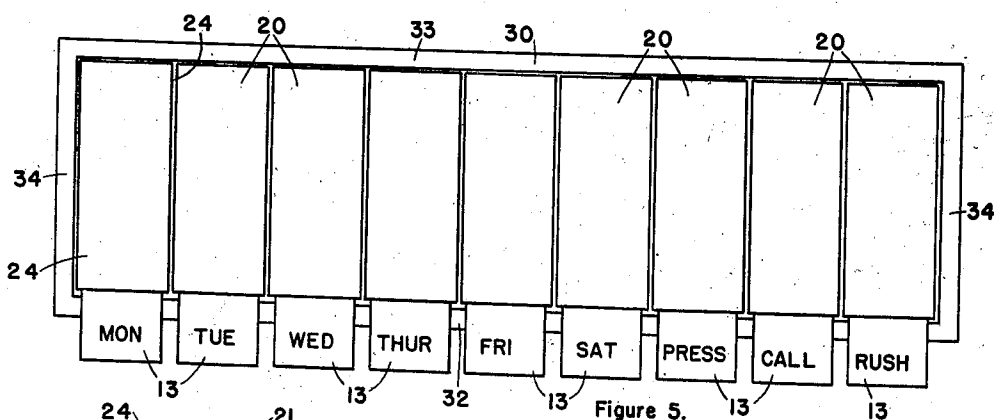


Figure 5.

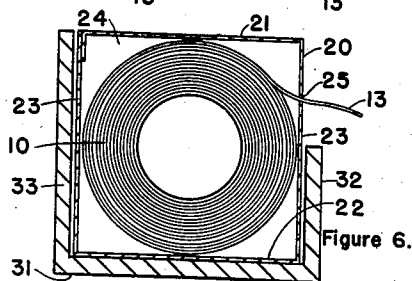


Figure 6.

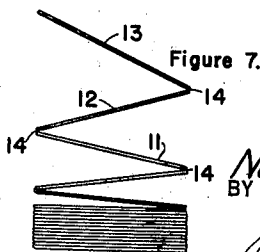


Figure 7.

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TAB TAPE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 40—2)

This invention relates to fabric tape and more particularly to fabric tape the length of which is subdivided into a series of connected but easily detachable tabs.

An object of the present invention is to provide in a continuous length of fabric tape a plurality of spaced transverse lines of tear or separation, adjacent pairs of which define a tab which is connected to but easily detachable from the length of tape without disturbing the other tabs.

Another object of the invention is to provide a container for a plurality of rolls of fabric tape wherein each roll is maintained in an upstanding side-by-side relationship and wherein all but the free outer end of the tape on each roll is enclosed to preclude soilage thereof.

A further object of the invention is to provide in a fabric tape a plurality of connected but easily detachable tabs wherein adjacent tabs are easily separable along a transverse score line without pulling out or otherwise disturbing or mutilating the threads of the tab from which it is severed.

Still a further object of the invention is to provide a transverse line of separation between adjacent tabs of a fabric tape wherein the longitudinal threads disposed in the side edges of the tape are severed along each line of separation to facilitate detachment of adjoining tabs without drawing or otherwise disturbing said longitudinal threads which are common to and extend for the entire length of the tape.

Still a further object of the invention is to provide in a continuous length of fabric tape a plurality of interconnected, though easily detachable, tabs wherein the length of tape may be rolled or folded accordion style.

These and other objects are attained by the means described herein and disclosed in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a roll of fabric tape embodying the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the roll of tape of Fig. 1, disclosing the transverse lines of separation or tear which divide the length of tape into a plurality of individual tabs.

Figs. 3 and 4 disclose modified transverse lines of separation which comprise a detail of the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a top elevation of a container housing a plurality of smaller containers or cartons, each of which houses a roll of fabric tape of Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 is a section taken through 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a side elevation of a length of fabric tape of the present invention in which the indi-

vidual tabs are stacked one upon another in accordion style.

Heretofore, it has been the custom in the dry cleaning art to pin or otherwise detachably secure a fabric tag, bearing suitable notations or instructions, to garments prior to their being cleaned or otherwise serviced. Such tags have been kept loose in drawers, boxes or other containers, where they would become tangled up, and often soiled. In order to use such tags, it was necessary for an operator to select a tag from the tangled lot, align the tag as to top and bottom and front and/or rear faces, and then, after such alignment, inscribe suitable instructions thereupon, after which it was ready to be pinned to the garment.

With reference to Fig. 1, the numeral 10 represents generally a roll of fabric tape having tabs 11, 12 and 13 depending therefrom. With reference to Fig. 2, it is seen that each tab is partially severed from an adjoining tab by means of a separation line 14 disposed transversely of the longitudinal axis of the tape.

It should be observed that the tape fabric comprises a series of interwoven threads, some of which extend longitudinally thereof, as denoted generally by the numeral 15, and others which extend transversely thereof as denoted by the numeral 16, as shown. The longitudinal threads 15 adjacent the side edges of the tape are completely severed at opposite ends of each separation line by means of a through cut 17. One or more intermediate cuts or perforations 18 may be provided between and in transverse alignment with each pair of spaced cuts 17 in such a manner as to have adjacent tabs interconnected by means of the relatively narrow connector strips 19. In the preferred embodiment of the invention, each narrow strip 19 comprises a small number of longitudinal threads such as, by way of example, 3 or 4. In this manner adjoining tabs are united at points 19 with sufficient firmness to permit withdrawal of successive tabs from a roll when mounted within a carton, as illustrated in Fig. 6, without accidental severance.

However when a pull is directed to a tab at an oblique angle to the longitudinal axis of the tape, the threads comprising the connector strip 19 are easily and cleanly severed along the line of separation 14 whereby the tab is neatly severed from its adjacent tab. It should be noted that by limiting the width of connector strips 19 to a small number of longitudinal threads, an oblique pull directed to the free, endmost tab will sever the connector threads 19 interconnecting tabs 12 and 13. It should be further noted that

said severance will occur before the tearing effect is transmitted through the longitudinal threads of tab 12 to the connector strips 19 between tabs 11 and 12.

It should further be noted that it is by reason of the severance of the edge-adjacent longitudinal threads of the tape, by through cuts 17, that it is possible to obtain the necessary obliquity of pull, upon the connector threads, to accomplish the hereinabove described result.

Each roll of tape may, if desired, be individually housed within a suitable container 20, which may be fabricated from cardboard or the like, Fig. 6. The container may comprise a top 21, bottom 22, and two pair of spaced parallel side walls 23 and 24. A discharge slot or aperture 25 may be provided through one side wall, through which the free end of the roll of tape is adapted to project or extend, as illustrated. It should be noted that by reason of thusly housing the roll of tape 10 a two-fold result is accomplished: first the tape extending between discharge aperture 25 and the roll proper is maintained in a flat condition and in parallelism with the tape on the roll so that only a direct pull, that is, at right angles to a transverse line of separation, will be transmitted to the tape housed within container 20. In this manner it becomes impossible for a tab to be severed from its adjoining tab while any part of the tab being severed is disposed within the container. In this manner both ends of the tab being severed will always extend and be presented from discharge slot 25 before the tab can be severed from the roll. This effectively prevents "losing" the free end of the tape.

The second result obtained by housing roll 10 within container 20, is effective protection from and against accidental or unintentional soilage. Inasmuch as the tabs are pinned directly to garments, it is essential that they be clean and free from any grease, dirt or grime.

In order to provide maximum efficiency, it is desirable to mount a plurality of containers 20 in a side-by-side upstanding relationship whereby the tabs of each roll are quickly and easily accessible. If desired, a rack 30 comprising a bottom 31, front and rear walls 32 and 33, respectively, and side walls 34 (Figs. 5 and 6) may be provided. Each container 20 is adapted to be mounted in rack 30 as shown.

In those instances where it is desirable to fold the length of tab tape in accordion form rather than in roll form, the tape of Fig. 2 may be suitably folded to provide the accordion stack of Fig. 7. It should be noted that successive tabs are folded along separation line 14, whereby the body portion of adjacent interconnected tabs are disposed in coplanar abutment, as illustrated.

It should be understood that the color of the tape of the rolls of Fig. 5 may be different and, if desired, suitable legends may be imprinted on the tabs of each roll whereby to facilitate proper

marking of the garments to which the tabs are attached.

From the foregoing it is apparent that I have provided a roll of fabric tape, the length of which is subdivided into a plurality of attached tabs, each of which may be detached from its adjoining tab only when pulled obliquely thereto. It should be understood that in lieu of the slots 17 and 18 and connector strips 19 of Fig. 2, the slots and connector strips of Figs. 3 and 4 may be used with the same results.

What is claimed is:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a fabric label tape in the form of a continuous length of tape which is subdivided into a plurality of similar consecutive sections the endmost of which is severable from the tape in response to an oblique pull applied to the endmost section, said tape comprising interwoven longitudinal and transverse threads, each section being defined by and separated from its adjoining sections by transversely extending rows of aligned slits, the slits comprising a row severing the longitudinally extending threads of the tape at opposite ends of a row and at spaced intervals therebetween leaving spaced groups of longitudinally extending threads interconnecting consecutive sections, said threads being continuous in length and extending through consecutive sections, said endmost section being severable from its adjacent section in response to an oblique pull which is transmitted to and concentrated on that group of connector threads nearest to the point of application of pull for severing said group of threads for establishing a line of severance between the endmost and next consecutive section without disturbing or severing the groups of threads interconnecting the other sections of the tape.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a fabric label tape in the form of a continuous length of tape which is subdivided into a plurality of similar consecutive sections which are severable from the tape in response to an oblique pull applied to one of said sections, said tape comprising interwoven longitudinal and transverse threads, each section being defined by and separated from its adjoining sections by transversely extending rows of aligned slits, the slits comprising a row severing the longitudinally extending threads of the tape at opposite ends of a row and at spaced intervals therebetween leaving spaced groups of longitudinally extending threads interconnecting consecutive sections, said threads being continuous in length and extending through consecutive sections, adjacent sections being severable from one another in response to an oblique pull which is transmitted to and concentrated on that group of connector threads nearest to the point of application of pull for severing said group of threads for establishing a line of severance between said adjacent sections without disturbing or severing the groups of threads interconnecting the other sections of the tape.

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