

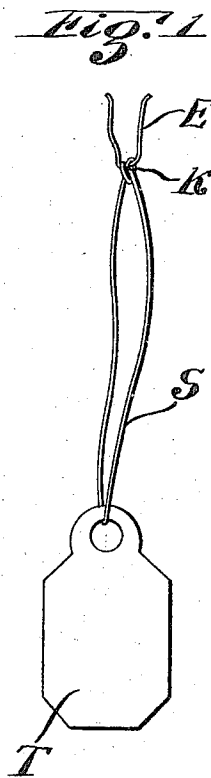
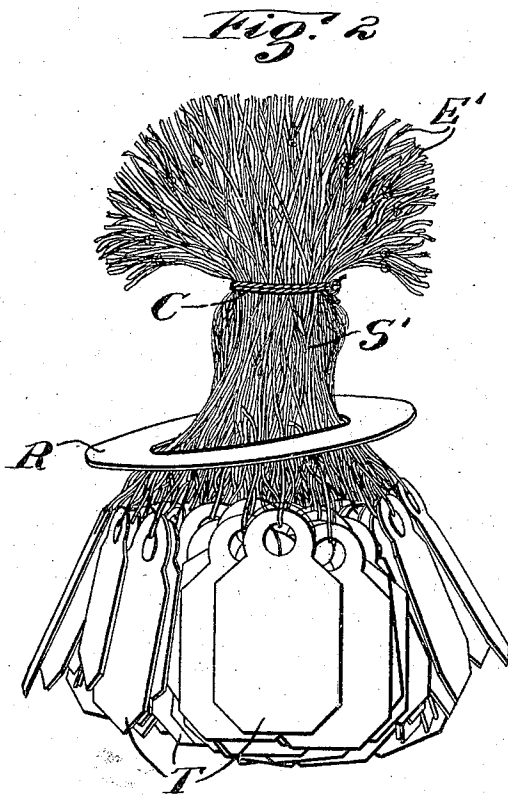
Jan. 29, 1924.

H. A. CHANDLER

1,482,285

TAG PACKAGE

Filed Oct. 27, 1922



Inventor
Harry A. Chandler
by Robert Roberts & Cushman
Atty's.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY AUGUSTUS CHANDLER, OF FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO
DENNISON MANUFACTURING CO., OF FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

TAG PACKAGE.

Application filed October 27, 1922. Serial No. 597,349.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY AUGUSTUS CHANDLER, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Framingham, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tag Packages, of which the following is a specification.

My invention consists of an improved parcel or package of tags, with their attached cords, and relates especially to the parceling of small tags such as marking tags for small articles. Tags of this character are ill adapted to packing in boxes, and are easily scattered if separate and loose. It has been the practice to assemble such tags in bunches of—say—one hundred, with the cords gathered into a sheaf, the sheaf tied with two binder cords which form strictures in the elastic sheaf, one near the tags, the other near the free ends of the gathered cords. From such a bunch the tags may be removed one by one as required, by drawing the tag away from the bunch, pulling its cord against the restraint produced by the binders, which have usually been of elastic, soft cord, somewhat larger than the tag cords.

The binders, applied to the sheaf of cords near the tag-ends and also near the free ends have served to prevent the cords from becoming entangled, but the double stricture thus produced presses the tag cords rather more closely together than is desirable, especially where the full quota of tags is bunched; since a relatively hard pull is required to detach the first tag to be drawn from the bunch.

By means of the improvement herein described, a single binder suffices to hold the sheaf of tag-cords, exacting only slight resistance to the withdrawal of a tag, while the cords and tags are effectually prevented from becoming entangled by means of a collar which loosely encircles the sheaf of tag-cords and is held in place nevertheless by the spreading mass of tags at one end of the cords, and the tuft formed by the free ends beyond the binder.

In the drawing hereto annexed, which illustrates my invention in what I believe to be its best form,

Fig. 1 shows a simple tag of the character

to which the improvement is believed to be best adapted, and

Fig. 2 shows a bunch of such tags, forming with its adjuncts the improved tag-parcel.

Each tag T has a loop of string S passed through its eye, the ends of the string being knotted at K leaving short ends E. A quantity T' (Fig. 2) of such tags is gathered together, the tag-cords S bunched together in substantial parallelism to form a sheaf S'. At a point in the sheaf nearer the cord ends than to the tags, but sufficiently removed from the free ends to allow these ends to spread out into a broad tuft, the sheaf is tied with the binder cord C, tightly enough to form a pronounced stricture in the sheaf of tag cords. The binder is preferably of soft, elastic cord so that the elasticity of the sheaf, together with that of the binder will permit any one of the tag cords to be drawn from the sheaf by pulling on its tag.

A collar, R, of light, stiff material such as cardboard, with an aperture large enough to enable it to pass over the constricted region of the sheaf of tag-cords, but substantially smaller than the tuft of free cord ends, E', and thus also much smaller than the mass of assembled tags T', is slipped over the tuft, which has to be compressed or gathered for the purpose, on to the neck of the sheaf of cords. The collar R is wide enough to prevent the tags from falling over it and becoming entangled with the free ends of the cords, should the parcel thus formed be turned over, so that the tags come uppermost. The loose, wide, stiff collar R provides all the security that is necessary against entanglement of tag-cords with one another, but offers no resistance to withdrawal of a tag from the parcel. The bunch of tags at one end of the parcel, and the tuft of free cord ends at the other, furnish barriers which prevent the light collar from slipping off. The tuft will serve this purpose even after a considerable number of tag-cords have been withdrawn.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. In combination, a bunch of tags, each with cord attached, the cords of the bunch

gathered into a sheaf, a binder embracing the sheaf of cords near the free ends thereof to form a stricture and a spreading tuft of cord ends beyond the stricture, and a collar of light, stiff material encircling the sheaf between the tags and the stricture, and wide enough to serve as a barrier between the tags and the free cord-ends, the collar aperture being smaller than the tuft of free cord ends beyond the stricture. 15

2. In combination, a bunch of tags, each with cord attached, the cords of the bunch gathered into a sheaf, a binder embracing the sheaf of cords near the free ends thereof to form a stricture and a spreading tuft of cord ends beyond the stricture, and a ring of sheet material encircling the sheaf between the tags and the stricture, the plane of the sheet being transverse of the sheath, the ring being radially wide enough to serve as a barrier between the tags and the free cord-ends, and the ring aperture being smaller than the tuft of free cord ends beyond the stricture. 20

Signed by me at Framingham, Massachusetts, this 25 day of October, 1922. 25

HARRY AUGUSTUS CHANDLER.