

(No Model.)

M. ALSHULER.

TAG FASTENER.

No. 284,706.

Patented Sept. 11, 1883.

Fig. 1.

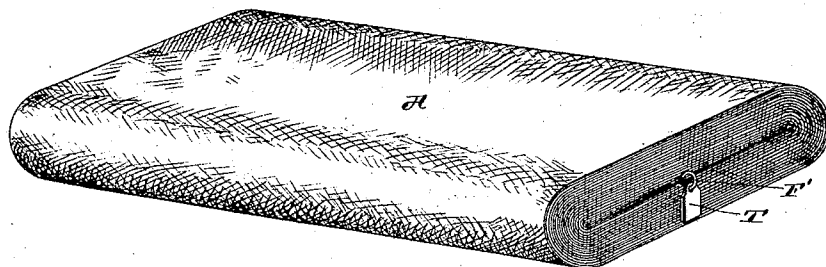


Fig. 2.

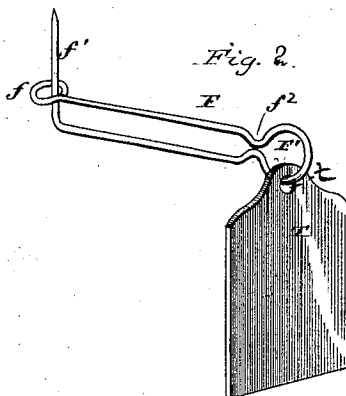


Fig. 3.

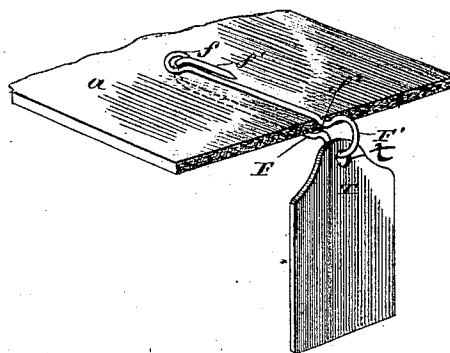
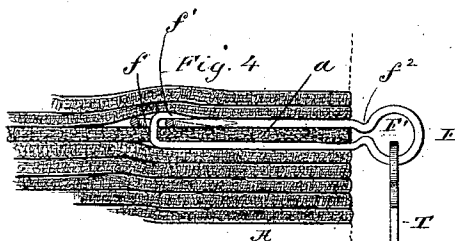


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

Jno. W. Stockelt.

C. C. Poole

Inventor

Moses Alshuler
per W. Dayton
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MOSES ALSHULER, OF MATTOON, ILLINOIS.

TAG-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 284,706, dated September 11, 1883.

Application filed May 31, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MOSES ALSHULER, of Mattoon, in the county of Coles and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful improvements in tags and their fasteners for bolts of cloth and similar articles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to price-tags provided with holders or fasteners by which the tags may be attached to cloth in bolts and similar articles.

The object of the invention is to provide, as a new and useful article of manufacture, a tag and fastener wherein the fastening is adapted to be secured to a central fold of a cloth-bolt in a horizontal position, and is constructed to allow the tag to hang flexibly from its exposed end when so attached, and to naturally assume a position flatwise against or parallel with the end face of the bolt, so as to insure the plain exhibition of the mark thereon to the eye.

The invention also has for an object to provide a tag and fastener wherein, when applied to a central or inner fold of a cloth-bolt, the end or ends of the fastener will be covered or guarded.

The general form of fastening herein employed and illustrated is in some respects similar to that shown in Letters Patent No. 123,553, granted February 13, 1872, to Sheldon Cary, and any features claimed or shown by said Letters Patent form no part of this invention. As related to said form of fastening, an essential difference between the construction shown by Cary, when applied to a tag for a cloth-bolt, and that herein described, consists in this, to wit: that in Cary's device the fastening requires to be detached from the tag before applying it to the bolt, and the connection of the fastening with the tag is such that the ring or loop (forming part of the fastening) projects rigidly from the tag, and will cause the latter to project horizontally or to rest edgewise against the end of the cloth-bolt. In the construction here shown, on the other hand, the fastening does not require to be detached from the tag, the fastening has its rigid

attachment with the cloth-bolt, the tag is flexibly suspended from the fastening, the direction of the loop is contrived to be such that when the fastening is applied to the bolt the tag will freely hang flatwise against the end of the bolt, and the point of the pin is concealed or guarded by the cloth. By reason of these differences the improved device here described presents an inscribed surface of the tag constantly and fairly to the eye, and the tag lies in a position in which it is far less liable to be torn or otherwise detached from the bolt. These and other peculiarities and advantages of my improved construction will be more fully understood from the following description.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bolt of cloth having my improved device thereto applied. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the tag and fastener connected with each other, as prepared ready for market or use, and detached from the bolt. Fig. 3 is a perspective showing the tag and fastening applied to the inner corner or fold of the cloth forming the bolt shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical longitudinal section of the cloth-bolt, having my improved tag and fastening attached to a central fold thereof.

A represents a bolt of cloth, of which *a* is a central fold, which fold, when the bolt lies on the shelf or counter, occupies a horizontal position. T is a marking or price tag, of cardboard or similar material, having an aperture, *t*, near the top, for the insertion and free movement of the fastening. F is the fastening, preferably made of soft wire and of the form shown—that is to say, having a loop, *F'*, formed in the middle of the wire, for connection, as shown, with the hole *t* of the tag, ring *f* at one end, in a plane at right angles with the loop *F'*, and the bent point *f'* at the other end, the latter being arranged to project through the ring *f*, as indicated in Fig. 2, and to clinch in the position shown in Fig. 4 when the fastening is applied to a fold of cloth in the bolt A.

In applying the fastening to a horizontal thickness of cloth, one arm of the fastening lies on the upper side and the other arm on the lower side of the cloth. In order that the tag so applied may hang parallel with the end

of the bolt, therefore the loop F' is constructed to stand vertical, or in the same plane with the arms of the fastening, as plainly indicated in the drawings. The fastener being thus attached to the bolt, the short pointed end is concealed and guarded by the goods, and the fastener is held practically rigid with the bolt. By the free movement provided for the tag upon the vertical tag ring or loop F' , the said tag may be readily lifted for the inspection of its rear surface, and on being released it will at once fall to its original position; or, if marked on both sides with the same figures or characters, it will invariably present the mark plainly to the eye, by reason of the vertical direction of said tag-ring, no matter which side up the bolt may be placed on the shelf.

The article will be usually furnished to the trade in the form illustrated in Fig. 2, or with the tag T connected with the fastening F , ready to be marked and attached to the bolt. Inasmuch as it will be unnecessary to remove the fastenings from the tags in applying them to the bolt, I prefer to make the loop F' closed by bringing the wires together at f^2 , by which means the tag is permanently held at the proper point on the fastening and prevented from accidental detachment in handling. Except in the claim embracing this special fea-

ture, however, said feature is not made essential to my invention.

The devices of the ring f and bent point f' at the ends of the arms of the fastening are desirable, as calculated to firmly and permanently hold the loop F' in the desired vertical position; but a modification of such devices or other means of holding said loop in this position are permissible within the scope of my invention.

I claim as my invention—

The tag-fastener herein described, consisting of the wire F , bent to form the central eye, F' , for the tag, and two branching arms, one terminating in a ring, f , occupying a plane at right angles with that of the central eye, F' , and the other arm terminating in a projecting point, f' , adapted, when inserted through a fold of fabric, to pass through the ring f and to be bent over on a plane with such arms, all substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MOSES ALSHULER.

Witnesses:

HARRY L. KNAPP,
CHAS. LINDLEY.