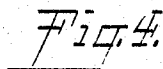
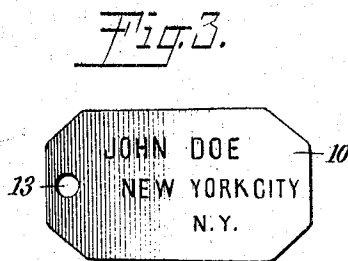
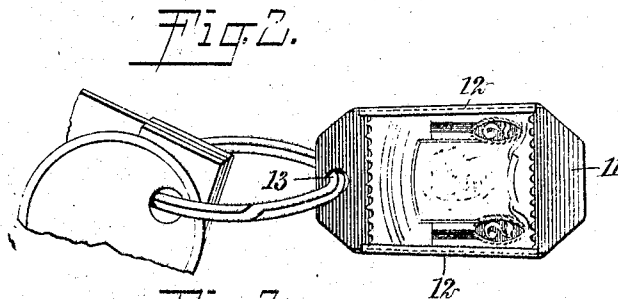
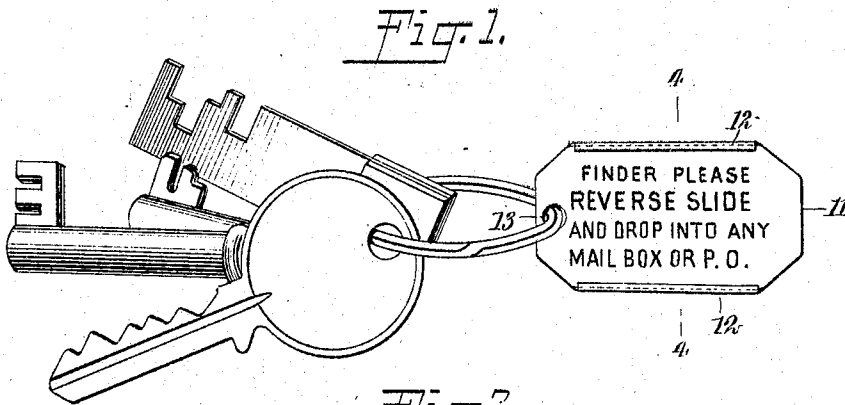


H. E. MILLESON.
KEY RING TAG.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 6, 1908.

930,776.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOLLIS EUGENE MILLESON, OF SHELBYVILLE, INDIANA.

KEY-RING TAG.

No. 930,776.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 10, 1909.

Application filed November 6, 1908. Serial No. 461,315.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOLLIS EUGENE MILLESON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Shelbyville, in the county of Shelby and State of Indiana, have invented a new and Improved Key-Ring Tag, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention involves a tag adapted to be secured to a key ring, to identify the owner thereof and also to serve as a mailing tag to facilitate the return of the key ring through the mail to its owner in case it has been lost.

The special object of my invention is to so construct the tag that the finder need not readdress the same in mailing, nor need he even go to the trouble or expense of applying a postage stamp as the tag itself may bear both the name and the stamp, but the stamp is normally concealed from view and protected against wear, so that it will not become disfigured or injured through the carrying of the ring and tag in the pocket.

My invention consists in the forming of the tag of two separate plates, one constituting an identification plate and the other constituting a stamp-bearing plate; the two plates being so connected together that the stamp is normally protected yet may be readily exposed to view.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a key ring provided with my improved tag and showing the parts in their normal position; Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the stamp-bearing plate reversed to expose the stamp; Fig. 3 is a view of the face of the identification plates; and Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

In the specific form of tag illustrated in the accompanying drawings, I employ two separate plates, one plate, 10, constituting an identification plate and the other plate 11, constituting a stamp-bearing plate. The two plates are normally held together with the stamp concealed from view and protected from wear. The two plates are of substantially the same size and shape, although one of them, preferably the identification plate 10, is provided with upwardly and inwardly-turned flanges 12, extending along opposite sides thereof and constituting guides or a

slideway for the other plate. The two plates at one end are provided with registering apertures 13, adapted to receive the key ring, which latter serves to hold the plates against relative movement. The flanges or guides 12 prevent any movement of the two plates in respect to each other, save a longitudinal movement, and the ring in passing through the registering openings 13 normally prevents a sliding movement of the two plates, and they are, therefore, securely held together. The identification plate is marked on its outer surface in such a way as to identify the owner of the key ring, or, at least, facilitate the return of the key ring to the owner. A simple form of identification might be the man's name and postoffice address, as indicated in Fig. 3. In case the keys were very valuable ones and the finder might be tempted to retain them for fraudulent purposes, the identification plate might bear merely the postoffice box number, so that the finder would not realize the value of his find.

The stamp-bearing plate 11 preferably on its outer surface, bears suitable instructions to the finder, for instance, as indicated in Fig. 1, and its opposite side is adapted to receive a postage stamp of sufficient value to carry the keys, ring and tag through the mail. The stamp is preferably permanently fixed to the inner surface of the plate 11, so that in case the keys are lost, the finder need go to no expense whatsoever in returning them, and very little, if any, trouble is involved. The finder merely has to remove the tag from the key ring, slide the stamp-bearing plate 11 out of engagement with the identification plate, reverse the former, restore it to the identification plate with the stamp on the outside, replace the tag on the key ring, and drop the same in any mail box or postoffice. The postoffice authorities will then return the keys, together with the ring and tag, to the owner.

Various forms of key ring tags have been devised, but I am not aware of any in which an identification plate and a stamp-bearing plate are so connected together as to normally conceal and protect the stamp, yet readily permit of the stamp being exposed to view and the entire device transmitted through the mails.

Of course it is evident that my improved tag could be used with other small objects instead of a key ring, but it is only designed for objects that could readily be sent

through the mail without inclosing them in a package.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters
5 Patent:

The combination with a ring, of a tag including an identification plate indicating upon one surface the owner thereof, and a postage stamp bearing plate detachable
10 therefrom and reversible in respect thereto but normally held in contact therewith by the ring, said second plate having a stamp-

bearing face adjacent the identification plate and concealed and protected thereby, said tag presenting an address upon one side and a postage stamp upon the other side
15 when said stamp-bearing plate is reversed. In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HOLLIS EUGENE MILLESON.

Witnesses:

MILLARD F. MILLESON,
ALONZO BLAIR.