Oct. 26, 1948. E. BROOKS 2,452,098

METHOD OF SECURING IDENTIFICATION TAGS TO SEALS

Filed May 15, 1945

Fig. 1

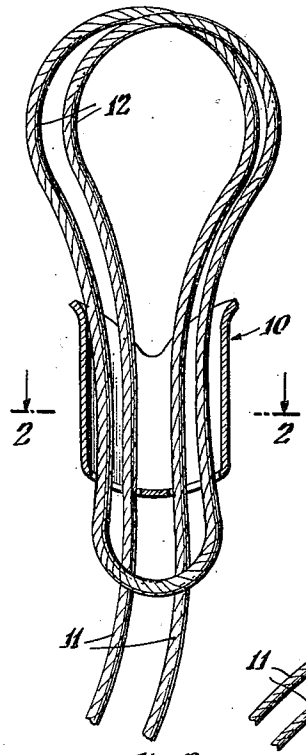


Fig. 3

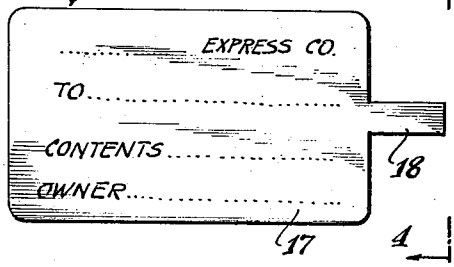


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

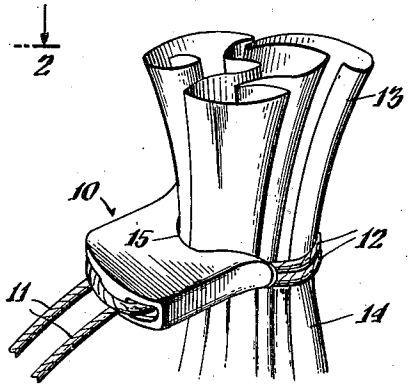


Fig. 6

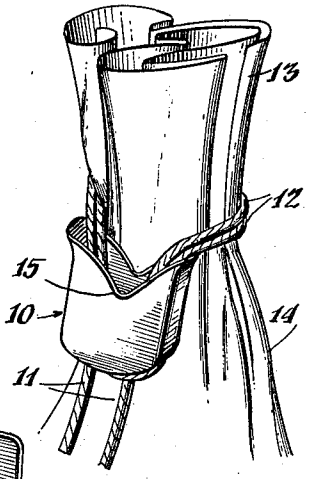


Fig. 2



Fig. 8

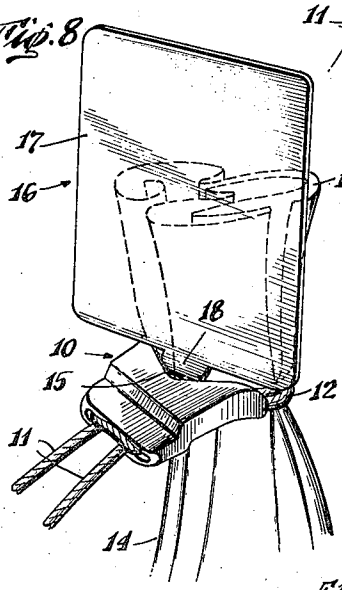


Fig. 7

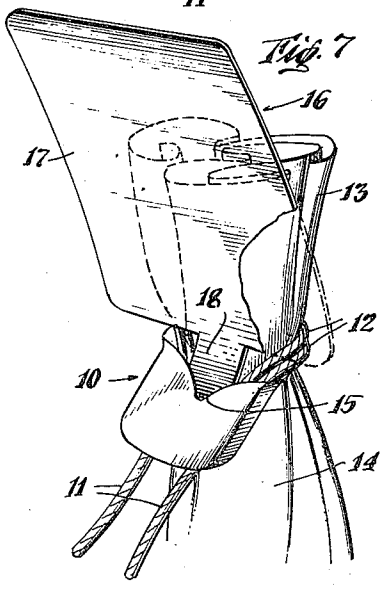
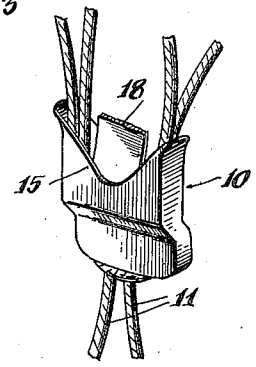


Fig. 9



INVENTOR

Elinor Brooks

BY

Axel V. Becker

ATTORNEY

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METHOD OF SECURING IDENTIFICATION TAGS TO SEALS

Elinor Brooks, Califon, N. J.

Application May 15, 1945, Serial No. 593,864

1 Claim. (Cl. 40—21)

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This invention relates to a method of securing an identification tag to sealing means and to the assemblage produced thereby.

In sealing coin bags such as are used by banks and other institutions, it has been customary to pass and tighten loops of a double-end strand around the mouth of the bag, said strand having previously been threaded and rethreaded through a sealing member, and then to press or deform the sealing member to grip the elements of the strand. When it has been desired to associate an identification tag with the bag and seal, it has been the custom to thread an element of the strand through a hole in the tag. The disadvantage of this is that, when the strand is severed to release the seal and to permit the bag to be opened, the tag remains uninjured and can be used again. As the tag usually contains a record of the contents of the bag as well as other indicia, a substitution can be made and fraud can be perpetrated.

It is the object of this invention to overcome this difficulty, in such a way that, if the identification tag is removed from the assemblage, said tag becomes mutilated and cannot be used again.

In the accompanying drawing, the invention is shown in a concrete and preferred form in which:

Fig. 1 is a vertical sectional view, substantially on the plane of line 1—1 of Fig. 2, showing the sealing means;

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view, substantially on the plane of line 2—2 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a preferred form of identification tag;

Fig. 4 is a view looking in the direction of line 4—4 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view, showing the loops of the sealing means preliminarily tightened around the flexible material of the mouth of the bag;

Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5 with the sleeve turned back and one end thereof exposed;

Fig. 7 is a view similar to Figs. 5 and 6 showing the tag inserted in the sleeve;

Fig. 8 is a view similar to Figs. 5, 6 and 7 but showing loops of the strand finally tightened around the bag and the seal deformed; and

Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing the strand severed, the tag ruptured and the sealing means removed from the bag.

The sealing means here employed are fully disclosed in U. S. Patent No. 2,342,244 of February 22, 1944. Such sealing means consist of a sealing and gripping member 10 composed of a flat sleeve of deformable sheet material, and of a double-end

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strand 11 which is threaded and rethreaded through said sleeve to form loops 12 that are passed and tightened around the material of mouth 13 of coin bag 14. In thus tightening loop 12 around the material of the bag, one end 15 of sleeve 10 is brought adjacent to and grips said material. 16 indicates an identification tag of paper, cardboard or other rupturable material, consisting here of a main portion 17, containing suitable indicia which may vary widely according to circumstances, and a tail portion 18.

The process of securing the tag to the sealing means is as follows:

Loops 12 are passed around the material of mouth 13 of the bag, and are preliminarily tightened so as to bring end 15 of sleeve 10 adjacent the material of said bag (see Fig. 5). Sleeve 10 is now bent downwardly to thereby temporarily expose that end 15 which is adjacent the material of the bag (see Fig. 6). While holding sleeve 10 in this position, the operator now inserts tail portion 18 of tag 16, through exposed end 15, into sleeve 10 (Fig. 7). After this, sleeve 10 is restored to the original position indicated in Fig. 5, and if strand 11 has previously been placed under sufficient tension, this may be accomplished merely by releasing sleeve 10 from the hand of the operator, thereby allowing sleeve 10 to snap back. A final tightening operation can now be imparted to loops 12, thus holding the tag in place. Sleeve 10 is now deformed, thereby gripping both strand 11 and one end of tag 16, that is tail portion 18, the other end 17 of said tag extending out between said sleeve 10 and material 13 of said bag (see Fig. 8). When it is now desired to open the bag, loops 12 are severed and the tag remains gripped in sleeve 10. If it is now attempted to remove said tag from sleeve 10, the tag becomes ruptured as tail portion 18 will remain securely gripped by sleeve 10 (see Fig. 9), and said tag cannot be reused.

I claim:

The method of securing a rupturable identification tag to bag sealing means, which bag sealing means consist of a sealing and gripping member, composed of a flat sleeve of deformable sheet material, and of a double-end flexible strand threaded and rethreaded through said sleeve to form loops to be passed and tightened around the material of the mouth of a bag, comprising: passing loops of said strand around the material of the mouth of the bag and preliminarily tightening said loops to thereby bring one end of said sleeve adjacent to the material of said bag, bending said sleeve downwardly to thereby temporarily

expose that end thereof which is adjacent the material of the bag, introducing a portion of said tag through the end thus exposed into said sleeve, restoring said sleeve to its original position and tightening said loops around the material of the bag, and then deforming said sleeve to thereby grip the strand and that portion of the tag that extends into the sleeve.

ELINOR BROOKS.

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