

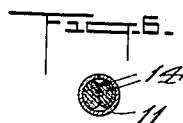
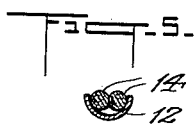
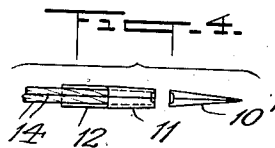
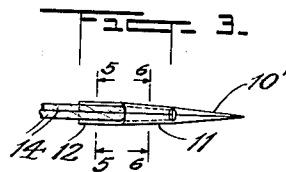
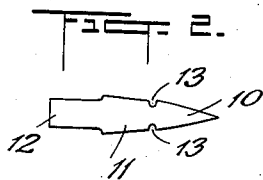
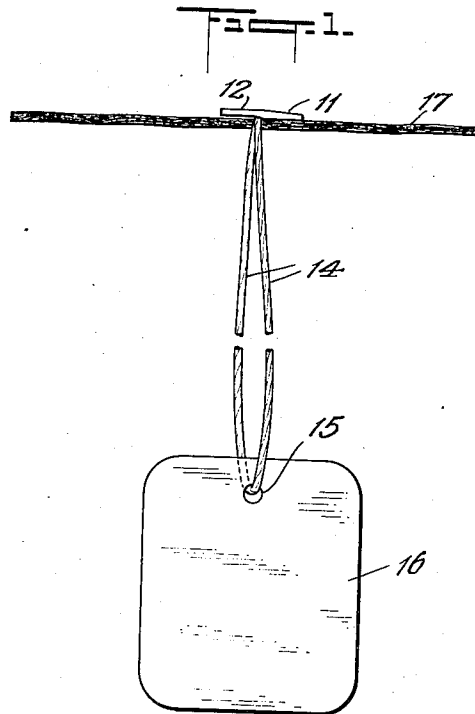
July 12, 1932.

H. SCHWARTZMAN

1,867,330

ATTACHING DEVICE

Filed Jan. 28, 1932



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HARRY SCHWARTZMAN, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY

ATTACHING DEVICE

Application filed January 23, 1932. Serial No. 589,358.

My invention relates to devices which are chiefly used for the purpose of fastening tags or tickets to dresses or other kinds of clothing or to fabric and it may also be used for any purpose where it is desired to affix a flexible filamentary strand to any material or article.

At present the usual methods of attaching tags to garments, for example, are either to tie the tags to the garment or to sew or pin them thereto. In many instances there is no suitable place to which a tag may be tied and even if the tag can be tied to the garment it may be easily removed and replaced. Furthermore, the knot by which the tag is tied to the garment is always visible and this detracts from the appearance of the article. On the other hand, when tags are sewed to the garment, there is always a danger that the fabric may be torn in removing the tag unless this operation is carefully performed. Also, the use of pin tickets is objectionable due to the danger of tearing the fabric and also because the finger is often pricked, either in inserting or removing the pin ticket, which may result in spotting the fabric with blood.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide means for tagging or otherwise marking an article in such a way that the tag may be firmly attached to the article itself without injury thereto. Another object of my invention is to enable the tag easily to be removed from the article without danger of injury thereto.

Still another object of my invention is to prevent the tag's being reattached to the article after it has once been removed therefrom. This feature of my invention is particularly important in the retail garment trade where dresses are sometimes purchased, worn and then returned. When attaching means for tags, made according to my invention, are utilized, the seller of the garment may insist upon the garment's being returned with the original tag attached thereto. My invention makes it practically impossible to remove the tag and reaffix it to the garment without either tearing the tag, cutting and retying the string to which

the tag is tied, or injuring the fabric in re-affixing the tag.

Another object of my invention is to lessen the objectionable appearance resulting from attaching a tag to an article.

Other objects, advantages, and uses of my invention will be apparent from a reading of this specification. Thus, for example, my attaching device is particularly suitable for attaching filamentary belt straps to women's dresses. Such straps, when made of twisted yarn or cord, are to-day ordinarily sewed to the garment. By supplying the strap with my device it may be more readily and quickly affixed to the garment; it will be more firmly affixed thereto; and strain on the strap will be less liable to result in tearing of the fabric of the garment.

The preferred form of my invention is described in this specification and shown in the accompanying drawing forming a part hereof in which—

Fig. 1 shows my attaching device after it has been applied to an article which is here shown as a piece of fabric;

Fig. 2 shows the blank from which my attaching device is formed;

Fig. 3 shows the attaching device after the string or other flexible filamentary strand has been affixed thereto;

Fig. 4 is the same as Fig. 3 except that the pointed portion of my device has been detached therefrom;

Fig. 5 is a cross section of my attaching device taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 3; and

Fig. 6 is a cross section of my device taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 3.

My attaching device is preferably formed of a blank of bendable sheet material having approximately the form shown in Fig. 2. It will be noted that this blank comprises three portions, named a pointed portion 10 and a comparatively broad substantially rectangular portion 11 and a narrower substantially rectangular portion 12. The portions 10 and 11 are separated by indentations or recesses 13, 13, formed symmetrically on each side of the blank.

In forming my attaching device the two ends of a string or other flexible filamentary

strand 14, are laid along the blank so as to lie on the longitudinal center of the portions 11 and 12 thereof. The portion 10 of the blank is then bent into a needlepoint form (as shown for example at 10' in Fig. 3). The portion 11 is bent into substantially cylindrical form around the ends of the string so as tightly to clamp the same therein; this portion of the finished device is shown in section in Fig. 6. The portion 12 of the blank is bent into substantially semi-cylindrical form so as partially to surround but not to clamp the free portion of the string; this portion of the device is shown in section in Fig. 5.

If desired, the string or flexible strand may be passed through the eye, 15, of a tag or other marking device, 16, before the ends of the string are clamped in the attaching device. With this arrangement the tag cannot be removed from the attaching device without cutting the string or tearing the tag. It is of course to be understood that my invention may be used with two separate pieces of string or that the string may merely consist of a loop to which a tag may subsequently be tied or otherwise affixed. It is to be understood, however, that the string is permanently affixed to the attaching device.

In attaching a tag to a garment or other piece of fabric, 17, for example, by means of my attaching device, the attaching device is pushed through the fabric like a needle and a portion of the string is drawn through with it. This may be done without injury to the fabric and without making an objectionable hole therein because of the fact that a needle point is provided and the remainder of the attaching device including the string is so formed that it is substantially cylindrical in shape and of approximately the same size as the larger end of the pointed portion 10'. Due to the configuration and shaping of the device together with the attached string, the cylindrical portion thereof is smooth throughout its length so that there is no danger of its pulling a thread or catching or tearing the fabric while the device is being passed therethrough.

After the attaching device has been passed through the fabric, the needle portion 10' thereof may easily be separated by fracture from the main portion thereof. This results from the use of the indentations or recesses 13, provided between the needle portion and the remainder of the device. These notches create a zone of weakness so that by bending the device at the juncture between the needle point and the rest of the device, the needle point can be broken off. Thereby the availability of the device for reuse is practically destroyed, since without the needle point it cannot be passed through fabric without injuring the same. Furthermore, as the device no longer has a sharp point, there is no danger of pricking the finger and spot-

ting the fabric with blood in handling the article to which the device is attached or in removing the attaching device therefrom.

The attaching device having been passed through the fabric and the needle point having been separated therefrom, the balance of the attaching device may be made to lie flat on the back of the fabric, 17, in such a way that it cannot be pulled back through the fabric—the device and string assuming the position shown in Fig. 1. This is made possible by the fact that the string is permanently affixed only to the portion 11 of the attaching device and not to the portion 12 thereof. In this manner the string is firmly affixed to the fabric and cannot be pulled out. With this arrangement, the appearance of the article to which the device is attached is considerably improved as compared to the usual method of attaching a tag, since nothing but the string and tag appear on the outer side of the fabric.

To remove the tag it becomes necessary to cut the string. If, on the other hand, an effort is made to remove the string by reversing the procedure for attaching the string, considerable difficulty will be encountered in passing the attaching device through the fabric in the opposite direction and also there will be considerable danger of tearing the fabric. Even if this should successfully be done, it would still be difficult to replace the attaching device in the fabric without injury thereto since the attaching device no longer has a needle point.

When my attaching device is used with a belt strap as above suggested, one end of the strap may be provided with a device which itself is not provided with a pointed needle portion (i. e., a device having no needle-like portion 10' but being otherwise like that shown in Fig. 3) whereas the other end of the strap is provided with the device as shown in Fig. 3. In such instance, to attach the strap, the pointed member is first passed through the garment from inside—the strap being drawn through with it—and then again passed through from the outside and the point broken off. Thereupon, the strap is affixed to the garment at two points and only the strap and not the attaching devices are visible.

It will readily be understood that modifications may be made in my attaching device without departing from the spirit of my invention and I desire protection for all such modifications as come within the scope of the appended claims.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. An attaching device comprising a needle-like member having a substantially semi-circular groove extending longitudinally thereof to an intermediate point in said member, securing means adjacent the inner end of said groove, a filamentary strand adapted

to lie in said groove and having its end held by said securing means, said member having its pointed portion connected by a relatively frangible portions to the main portion thereof to which said strand is attached.

2. An attaching device, comprising a needle-like member having a substantially semi-cylindrical portion extending longitudinally thereof to a point adjacent the middle portion of said member, substantially cylindrical securing means adjacent the inner end of said semi-cylindrical portion, a loop comprising a filamentary strand having its ends held by said securing means, said member having its pointed portion readily separable from the main portion thereof to which said strand is attached.

3. A blank for an attaching device, comprising a piece of bendable sheet material, the said blank having a substantially rectangular end portion adapted to be bent into semi-cylindrical form, a wider central portion adapted to be bent into cylindrical form to form securing means for a filamentary strand, and a substantially triangular end portion adapted to be bent into conical form having a penetrating point thereon.

4. A blank for an attaching device, comprising a piece of bendable sheet material, the said blank having a substantially rectangular end portion adapted to be bent into semi-cylindrical form, a wider central portion adapted to be bent into cylindrical form to form securing means for a filamentary strand, and a substantially triangular end portion adapted to be bent into conical form having a penetrating point thereon, there being a zone of weakness between said two last mentioned portions.

5. A blank for an attaching device, comprising a strip of bendable sheet material, said strip being pointed on one end and provided with indentations on its opposite edges to define the portions thereof and to allow accurate bending into the desired form.

6. A device of the character described, comprising a substantially cylindrical portion, a substantially semi-cylindrical portion substantially co-axial with said first mentioned portion, and a flexible filamentary strand which is clamped within said cylindrical portion and which is adapted to lie within said semi-cylindrical portion while the device is being passed through an article.

7. An attaching device, comprising in linear succession a substantially cone-shaped pointed portion, a portion having means for securing the end of a filamentary strand thereto, and a longitudinally grooved portion, the pointed portion being connected by a relatively frangible portion to the remainder of the device.

8. A device of the character described, comprising a substantially cone-shaped pointed portion, an adjacent clamping por-

tion, and a flexible filamentary strand secured to said clamping portion, the free portion of the strand projecting from that end of the clamping portion which is not adjacent to the pointed portion, and the pointed portion being readily separable from the clamping portion.

9. An attaching device comprising a body portion and a needle-like portion, means on said body portion for securing a flexible filamentary strand thereto, and relatively frangible means connecting said body portion and said needle-like portion.

Signed at New York city, New York, this 27th day of January, 1932.

HARRY SCHWARTZMAN.

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DISCLAIMER

1,867,330.—*Harry Schwartzman*, Jersey City, N. J. ATTACHING DEVICE. Patent dated July 12, 1932. Disclaimer filed March 7, 1936, by the patentee. Hereby enters this disclaimer to claims 3 and 6 of said Letters Patent. [Official Gazette March 31, 1936.]