P. H. GOODSELL & W. E. MAYNARD.

LABEL.

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1,071,226. Patented Aug. 26, 1913.

Fig. 1

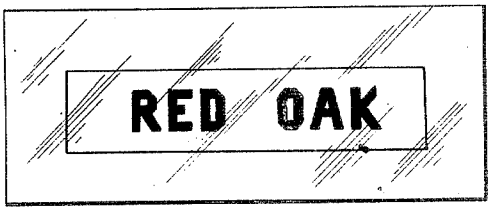


Fig. 2.

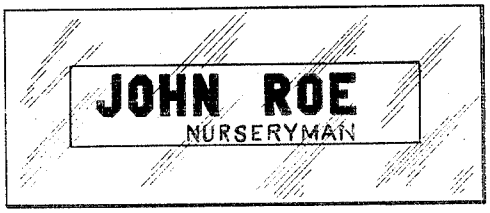
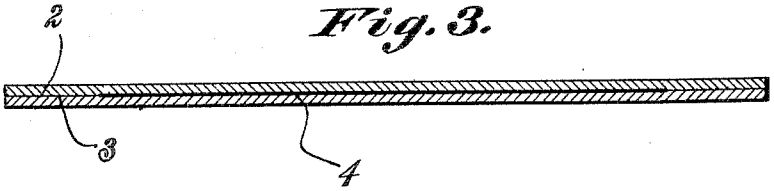


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LABEL.

1,071,226. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 26, 1913.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PERCY H. GOODSELL and WILLIAM E. MAYNARD, citizens of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Labels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to labels. The label may be advantageously employed in a variety of different connections, although it is of especial utility for marking trees, plants, flowers and the like.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a simple and effective device of the character which can be inexpensively and readily manufactured.

The label comprises two sheets, at least one of which is transparent, and an interposed indicating device. Preferably both said sheets are transparent and they are cohesively united, so that with the intermediate indicating device, the article is practically or to all intents and purposes integral, which is probably one of the most important features of the invention.

The indicating device as will be gathered from the remarks already made, may vary greatly, its nature depending upon the use to which the article is put; it may, for instance, consist of a strip or piece of paper, cloth or other suitable material upon which is printed or otherwise placed the identifying data.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of the present specification, there is shown one form of embodiment of the invention which to enable those skilled in the art to practice the same will be set forth fully in the following description, while the novelty of the invention will be included in the claims succeeding said description. From such statements it will be clear that the invention is not restricted to such disclosure, as certain departures may be made therefrom within the scope of said claims. Hereinafter will also be set forth a practical method by which the article or label in question can be obtained, although other procedures may be followed to obtain the article.

Referring to the drawings: Figures 1 and 2 are opposite face views of the label, and, Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the same. Like characters refer to like parts throughout the several figures.

Preferably the label involves in its make-up two sheets of transparent substance, the size of which will be governed by the particular use to which the label is to be put. The materials from which these sheets are made may be of different types, celluloid or what is known in commerce as "pyrolin" having been found satisfactory. It is conceivable, of course, that other transparent materials of a radically different nature may be just as well employed.

As will hereinafter appear, the adjacent faces of the sheets as 2 and 3 will be slightly fused or softened, and the identifying device or label proper 4 will be placed on one of such sheets after which the companion sheet is laid upon the first sheet and the two sheets with the intervening label proper 4, then preferably subjected to a high degree of compression so as to cohesively unite the sheets and effectually inclose said label proper or identifying device 4 therebetween. Sheets thus united are made practically integral, and it follows that there is no possibility of the label proper or identifying device within the same being attacked or affected by moisture or the elements. As a matter of fact the label in its entirety, that is the article comprising the envelop and its inclosed identifying device or label proper, can be soaked in water without any effect. It is also clear that the device cannot be torn or broken. The interposed identifying device, as it has been termed, may bear printing on both sides. For instance, in the case of a horticultural label, on one face of the identifying device could be printed the name of a flower or something of a similar character or even a symbol, while the opposite face might bear advertising matter of a florist or nurseryman. It is also possible that the label may be perforated to receive a wire. They can also be made in different sizes and owing to the fact that they are thoroughly flexible, can be bent around a tree being preferably heated for this purpose. One form of identifying device has been described, others of a decidedly different nature might be employed. As intimated the transparent sheets to facilitate their cohesion, are preferably fused or softened each on one face thereof, and various ways can be adopted for obtaining such action. For instance, the sheets of celluloid, pyrolin or equivalent material, can be passed slowly through

a vapor of denatured grain alcohol or some like substance. Such vapor will fuse or soften the surface of the pyrolin, celluloid or analogous material sufficiently to cause it to cohere to a similarly prepared sheet.

To make our label a sheet such as that to which allusion has been made, will be subjected to the treatment alluded to, and it is then put on a steam table or equivalent heater to prevent cooling thereof and the maintenance of the fused condition. In case a steam table is employed the steam will be at a pressure of between 30 to 40 pounds. When the sheet is on the heater, the indicating device or label proper is laid on the upper or fused surface of the sheet and will adhere thereto. A second sheet is then subjected to the action of the alcohol vapor or otherwise until its surface is fused at which point it is placed upon the previously prepared sheet while on the heating table. The result will be two sheets and an intermediate label proper. The three part article is then subjected to pressure, for instance hydraulic pressure of about 3,000 pounds to the square inch, the pressure being applied for practically but an instant. This pressure firmly and substantially cohesively unites the sheets so that when taken from the press they are practically one. After being subjected to pressure the article is preferably suspended for about twenty-four hours, in a room heated to approximately 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit which prevents warping and shrinking. At the expiration of such period the label will be taken from the heating room and after being cooled if necessary is ready for use. There may be cases where it is not imperative that at least one of the thin sheets (2 and 3) be transparent. One of the sheets might be altogether opaque and the other transparent if not translucent. In the latter event the label proper might be read by holding up the article to the light or otherwise. In other words, transparency is not essential, although quite desirable.

By cohesively uniting the two outer sheets of our label, which cohesion is preferably accomplished by fusing together the sheets, we avoid altogether the necessity of employing any adhesive, foreign or extraneous substance to unite the sheets. The fusing together of the sheets holds them securely together making them when connected practically integral or in reality so. In addition to this the label proper or intervening indicating device is held in place avoiding also the use of any adhesive or cement of any kind for this purpose.

What is claimed is:

1. A label comprising two cohesively united sheets and an interposed indicating element, at least one of said sheets being sufficiently translucent to admit of the indication being observed.

2. A label comprising two cohesively united flexible sheets and an interposed indicating element, at least one of said sheets being sufficiently translucent to admit of the indication being observed.

3. A label comprising two cohesively united celluloid sheets inclosing an indicating element, at least one of said sheets being transparent.

4. A label comprising two cohesively united flat sheets, and an interposed indicating element, at least one of the sheets being sufficiently translucent to admit of the indication being observed.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

PERCY H. GOODSELL.
WILLIAM E. MAYNARD.

Witnesses:
N. H. MULL,
H. GULARLEN.