

Aug. 8, 1933.

C. A. FLOOD

1,921,814

PIN TICKET

Filed June 11, 1932

Fig. 1

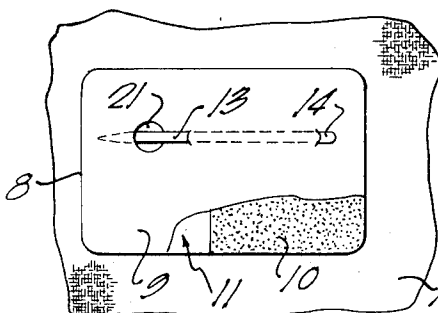


Fig. 4

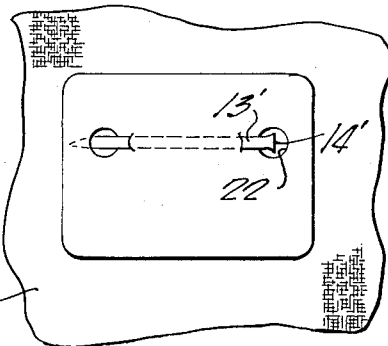


Fig. 2

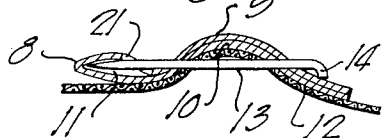


Fig. 5

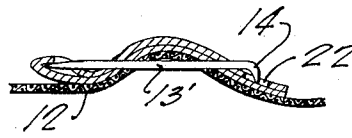


Fig. 6

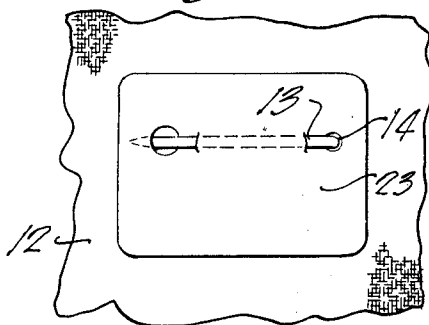


Fig. 3

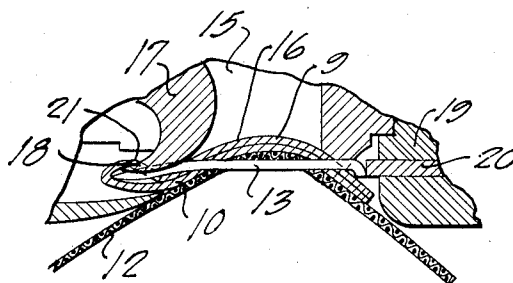


Fig. 7

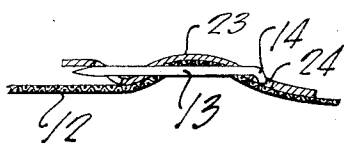


Fig. 8

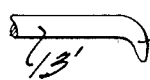
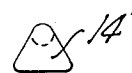


Fig. 9



Inventor
Carl A. Flood
by *Philo Cusumano & Woodberry*
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,921,814

PIN TICKET

Carl A. Flood, Framingham, Mass., assignor to
Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framing-
ham, Mass., a Corporation of Massachusetts

Application June 11, 1932. Serial No. 616,634

7 Claims. (Cl. 40—25)

This invention relates to pin tickets of the type used for marking various articles of merchandise to indicate the price, grade or other identifying characteristic of the goods.

5 While such tickets or price tags may be applied by manually threading the pin through the ticket and material, it is customary to employ a ticket attaching machine which feeds the tickets and pins to automatic mechanism for successively ad-
10 vancing the pins and securing the individual tickets to the fabric or goods to be tagged. Both the tickets and pins are usually fed into the machine in strip form or arrangement, and the apparatus for detaching the pins from the strip
15 and guiding them during movement toward the ticket is necessarily delicate and rather complicated.

Various forms of pin tickets and attaching machines have been devised with a view to pro-
20 ducing a made up ticket which affords the desired security of attachment to the goods and in which the point of the pin is concealed and guarded against catching upon other articles or injuring the person handling the tagged ma-
25 terial. Satisfactory anchorage and protective attachment of this character is furnished by the pin ticket described in my copending application Serial No. 486,360, filed October 4, 1930.

In my said application however, as well as in
30 prior arrangements generally, a common headed pin has been used as the attaching element for the ticket; and the pin head not only has caused an objectionable projection above the face of the
35 ticket but also has complicated the problem of providing efficient guiding elements for directing the pin in its proper course during its forward axial movement in the attaching machine. It is evident, for example, that the dimensions of
40 the guide channel must be large enough to allow passage of the pin head, and that consequently the point of the pin has considerable freedom of movement laterally within such a channel.

As a flange or shoulder of some sort is usually
45 necessary to limit axial movement of the pin through the tag, it is accordingly the principal purpose of the present invention to provide a pin ticket in which the pin is formed with a transverse shoulder or hook bent over toward
50 and preferably engaging the tag or ticket whereby the pin presents a smooth outer surface, free of upward projections which might catch on other materials tending to damage the materials and to loosen or dislodge the pin. Another ob-
55 ject of the invention is to produce a ticket of the character aforesaid, in which the thickness of the shoulder is no greater than that of the pin shank, so that the pin will pass through a relatively narrow guide channel of the attaching
60 machine and thus simplify the construction of

the machine elements and ensure proper guiding of the pin point.

Recommended embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a preferred form of the improved pin ticket;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken along the axis of the pin shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2, illustrating somewhat diagrammatically a preferred mode of mechanically attaching the ticket to the fabric or goods;

Figs. 4 and 5 are plan and sectional views of a modified construction;

Figs. 6 and 7 are similar views of a further modification; and

Figs. 8 and 9 are detail side and end views respectively of the pin shown in Figs. 4 and 5.

In the particular embodiment chosen for the
80 purpose of illustration in Figs. 1 to 3, the pin ticket comprises a piece of flexible sheet material such as cardboard or heavy paper folded at 8 to provide two plies 9 and 10 which are cemented or
85 otherwise connected together except adjacent the fold where a flat tubular portion 11 is provided between the plies. This ticket or tag is applied upon the goods 12 and the pin 13 is threaded through the tag and material, passing
90 through the front and rear plies 9 and 10 respectively, thence through the goods, back through the goods and tag plies, and finally rearwardly through the front ply so that its point is enclosed and concealed within the tubular
95 portion and between the two plies. The ticket is preferably flexed during insertion of the pin so that the latter may be forced point first into the tag and goods without bending or permanent deformation.

In accordance with the present invention, the
100 rearward end of the attached pin is formed with a hook or transverse shoulder 14 bent or curved over toward the front side of the ticket and preferably engaging the ticket body to prevent the
105 hook from catching on anything. In Figs. 1 to 3, the shoulder has a thickness no greater than that of the pin shank and lies between parallel planes extending along opposite sides of the shank; and the tip of the hook bears against the surface of the front ply. Hence, the pin may be driven
110 through a narrow guide groove or channel of the attaching apparatus, and the outer surface of the hooked end is substantially smooth and free from projections.

The particular pin-affixing apparatus shown
115 in Fig. 3, like that shown in my prior application Serial No. 565,466, filed September 28, 1931, comprises an abutment 15 having a curved bottom surface 16 and formed with a vertical slot within which is mounted a movable lever 17 having a
120

depending hook 18. The ticket or tag, together with the pliable material, is flexed or crimped against the curved base of the abutment 15 by means of an anvil (not shown) which presses upwardly against the goods. The pin 13 is advanced axially through the guiding groove or channel 19 and forced into the ticket by means of a reciprocating driver rod or plunger 20; and the point of the pin is finally guided inwardly through the front side of the ticket and into the tubular portion 11 thereof by the hook 18 of the swinging lever, the tip of the hook entering a preformed opening 21 in the front ply of the tag in advance of the pin to serve as a guide for the pin point.

When employing a pin as above described the guide channel 19 need be no wider than the diameter of the pin stock; consequently the point of the pin can not move laterally as it approaches the ticket and it can not buckle laterally as it thrusts through the ticket. As the pin advances through the guideway the point normally slides on the bottom of the guideway but when the point reaches the ticket it ordinarily rides up along the surface of the ticket (when using smooth hard surface tickets of the usual kind) until it abuts the upper wall of the guideway throughout substantially its entire length. Consequently there is less danger of buckling while the pin is being thrust through the ticket; the pin tends to buckle upwardly if at all because of the shape of the head, and upward buckling (as well as lateral buckling) is effectively resisted inasmuch as the pin seats in the upper end of the guideway.

In the optional form illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5, the hook 14' of pin 13' is flattened and has a relatively broad base bearing edgewise against the surface of the back ply, the front ply having a preformed opening 22 receiving the hooked end. Although the hoe shaped hook 14' is wider than the thickness of the pin shank, it has a better bearing surface against the ticket and thus more effectively resists any twisting or rotational movement of the pin.

In the form shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the tag 23 is single ply and has an opening 24 receiving the bent shoulder 14 of the pin 13. In this case the tip of the shoulder or hook does not bear against a surface of the tag, but the side of the hook would engage the periphery of the opening upon twisting of the pin and prevent the hook from turning to an upward or outward position. This is also true of the arrangement shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and in each instance the hooked end of the pin lies close to the front of the tag.

From the foregoing it is apparent that a made up pin ticket constructed as herein described affords ample means for withdrawing the pin when desired but at the same time it minimizes the danger of the pin accidentally catching on laces, knitted goods, netting, etc. It will also be understood that the opening 22 serves to restrain the pin from accidentally turning on its axis sufficiently to cause said shoulder to project from the tag, and that the wide base of the modification shown in Fig. 9 also serves the same purpose.

Ticket pins of the character herein described may be separately attached to an adhesive feeding strip in the manner disclosed in my copending application Serial No. 627,797 filed August 6, 1932; and the pin strip may be usefully employed in the pin attaching machine of my ap-

plication Serial No. 565,466, previously mentioned. It will be understood however that a pin ticket constructed in accordance with the present invention may be produced in any suitable way and that this invention includes all modifications and equivalents which fall within the scope of the following claims.

I claim:

1. A pin ticket comprising a tag, and a pin inserted at one side of the tag and threading into the body thereof, the rearward end of the pin having a shoulder on the side next to the tag and the outer surface of said pin end being free of projections, said shoulder being presented to the tag inside the boundary thereof, and means for restraining the pin from accidentally turning on its axis sufficiently to cause said shoulder to project from the tag.

2. A pin ticket comprising a tag and a pin inserted at one side of the tag and threading into the body thereof, the rearward end of the pin having a shoulder on the side next to the tag and the outer surface of said pin end being free of projections, said shoulder having a thickness no greater than that of the pin shank so that the shoulder lies between parallel planes extending along opposite sides of the shank, said shoulder being presented to the tag inside the boundary thereof, and means for restraining the pin from accidentally turning on its axis sufficiently to cause said shoulder to project from the tag.

3. A pin ticket comprising a tag and a pin inserted at one side of the tag and threading into the body thereof, the rearward end of the pin having a hook bent toward and engaging the tag and the outer surface of said hooked end being free of projections, said hook being flattened and having a relatively broad base bearing edgewise against a surface of the tag.

4. A pin ticket comprising a tag applied to the goods to be ticketed, and a pin inserted through the front of the tag thence through the goods and into the tag, the point of the pin being retained in and concealed by the tag, the opposite end of the pin having a hook bent toward and engaging the tag inside the boundary thereof and the outer surface of the hooked end being free of projections.

5. A pin ticket comprising a tag adapted to be fastened upon the material to be ticketed, the front side of the tag having an opening, and a pin inserted through said tag from the front and thence forwardly into the tag, the rearward end of the pin having a hook bent toward the tag and received in said opening, and the outer surface of the hooked end being free of projections.

6. A pin ticket comprising a tag adapted to be fastened upon the material to be ticketed, the front side of the tag having an opening, and a pin inserted through said tag from the front and thence forwardly into the tag, the point of the pin being retained in and concealed by the tag and the rearward end of the pin having a hook bent toward the tag and received in said opening, and the outer surface of the hooked end being free of projections.

7. A pin ticket comprising a tag, a pin threaded twice through the tag and thence into an opening in the tag, the rearward end of the pin having a shoulder on the side next to the tag and the outer surface of the pin being free of projections.

CARL A. FLOOD.