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SEAL FOR STRING, RIBBON, OR THE LIKE

Filed Nov. 27, 1935

Fig. 1

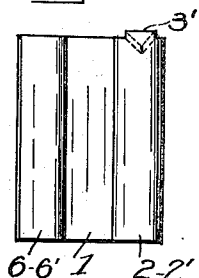


Fig. 3

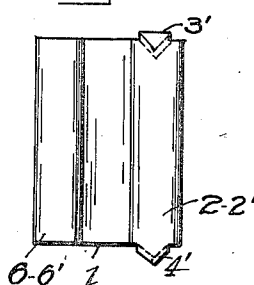


Fig. 2

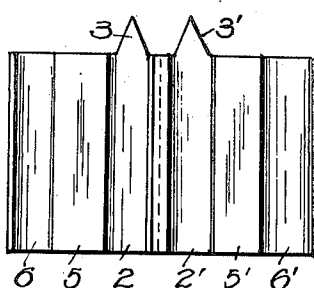


Fig. 4

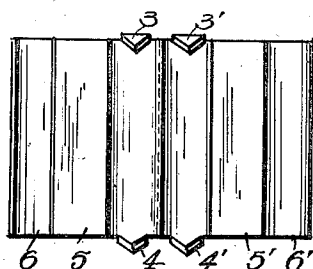


Fig. 6

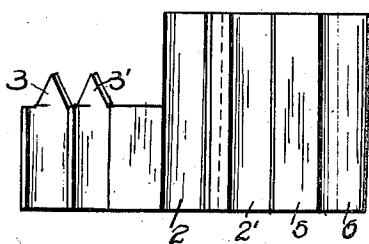
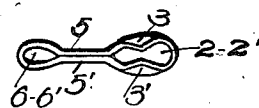


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SEAL FOR STRING, RIBBON, OR THE LIKE

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Application November 27, 1935, Serial No. 51,808
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3 Claims. (Cl. 292—325)

The present invention relates to a sealing device for string, ribbon, and like material used for the closing of packages, such as sacks and cases.

It has been proposed heretofore to provide a sealing device for cord or string used for tying packages and the like comprising a body having two channels therein, in one of which the cord is permanently fixed whilst the other channel has inwardly-projecting teeth for allowing the cord to pass in one direction only, the said teeth being stamped out from the walls of the channel.

It has also been proposed to cover the tube or passage by a cover or other similar arrangement, in order to prevent the teeth being easily accessible from the outside.

It has also been proposed to provide a device for attaching a label to an article such as a golf club or the like comprising a flexible toothed, metallic wire adapted to be placed around the club and the ends passed through an apertured body secured to the said label, the apertured body having resilient means therein adapted to engage in the teeth of the wire to allow the said wire to pass through in one direction only.

The object of the present invention is to provide an improved sealing device in white metal, sheet iron, copper or other appropriate metal, which is cheap to manufacture and which at the same time retains every security as to its inviolability.

Further the construction according to the present invention also allows of the use of ribbons, laces, and other materials, ribbons being a better closing substance than string, the latter on account of its round shape being liable to be displaced and to roll up even to the point of leaving the top of the sack.

According to the present invention the improved sealing device comprises a body of iron, white metal, copper or like material having means for permanently fastening one end of the string or ribbon thereto and a channel provided with inwardly-projecting teeth which allow the free end of the string or ribbon to pass in one direction only, the said teeth being formed on the edge of the body blank or on the edge of a separate tubular element fixedly mounted within the said channel.

Preferably, the teeth are provided at the entry to the channel, and if desired, similar teeth may also be provided at the exit of the channel in order to increase the hold upon the string or ribbon.

In the attached drawing, wherein several em-

bodiments of the present invention are illustrated by way of example:

Fig. 1 is an elevation of a seal according to one form of the invention having teeth folded or bent towards the interior of the entrance hole of the cord.

Fig. 2 is a development according to Fig. 1, the arrangement of teeth still being set up on the edge of the hole of entry to the channel, and before being folded towards the outside.

Fig. 3 is an identical view to Fig. 1, except that a tooth arrangement set up and bent in a convenient manner is provided at the exit hole of the seal.

Fig. 4 is a development following on Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a plan of the seal following Figs. 1 and 3.

Fig. 6 shows a similar device, the teeth being rolled towards the interior of the seal.

According to Figs. 1 to 6, 1 is the band of sheet-iron, cut or stamped out and bent to shape. The portions 2—2' which together form the channel or passage through which the free end of the cord is passed, are supplied on their upper edge with a teeth arrangement 3—3'. The edge of the exit hole may also be supplied with an arrangement of teeth 4—4' in order to ensure a greater hold on the string.

After the folding of the tooth arrangement 3—3' towards the interior, the smooth parts 5—5' are brought one against the other and pressed in such a way that the arched parts 2—2' fitted with the arrangement of teeth 3—3', and perhaps 4—4', form a smooth passage in which is passed the string or other analogous article.

As can be seen clearly from the drawing, and from the description given above, the teeth 3—3' prevent the return of the cord passed through the passage 2—2' seeing that the edge of the entrance hole is provided with a tooth-arrangement turned towards the interior permitting of the entrance but not of the exit, since the teeth claw into the cord as and when this latter advances.

The passage 6—6' serves to carry one of the ends of the cord fixedly. This fixing is obtained by pinching parts of the channel.

The number of teeth forming the tooth-arrangement may be whatever is desired.

The teeth may be rolled towards the interior of the seal, instead of being bent, as shown in Fig. 6.

When the seal blanks have been bent to shape the adjoining edges may be united by soldering, welding or the like.

The principal advantages of the sealing device described above are the following:

- (1) The mass is not weakened by the grooves made when cutting the teeth in the walls of the channels.
- (2) An economy is realized in labor and in material.
- (3) Greater ease for the use of flat laces, ribbons and analogous articles, instead of cords which are round.

The invention is described and illustrated simply by way of indication, and is by no means so limited and it is evident that numerous modifications may be made as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A sealing device for string, ribbon, and like material, comprising a metallic body blank bent to form a body having means for permanently fastening one end of the string, ribbon, and like material thereto, and a channel provided with teeth formed on the edge of the body blank, these teeth allowing the free end of the string,

ribbon, and like material to pass in one direction only.

2. A sealing device for string, ribbon, and like material, comprising a metallic body blank bent to form a body having means for permanently fastening one end of the string, ribbon, and like material thereto, and a channel provided with teeth formed on the edge of the body blank, these teeth allowing the free end of the string, ribbon, and like material to pass in one direction only and being provided at the entry to the channel.

3. A sealing device for string, ribbon, and like material, comprising a metallic body blank bent to form a body having means for permanently fastening one end of the string, ribbon, and like material thereto, a channel provided with teeth formed on the edge of the body blank, these teeth allowing the free end of the string, ribbon, and like material to pass in one direction only and being provided at the entry to the channel, and similar teeth provided at the exit of said channel.

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