Nov. 19, 1940. G. W. HENRY, JR 2,222,535

TAG

Filed Oct. 9, 1939

Fig. 1.

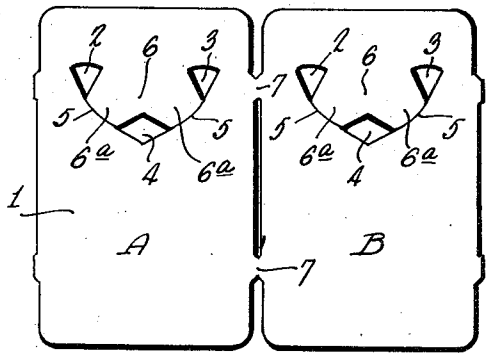


Fig. 2.

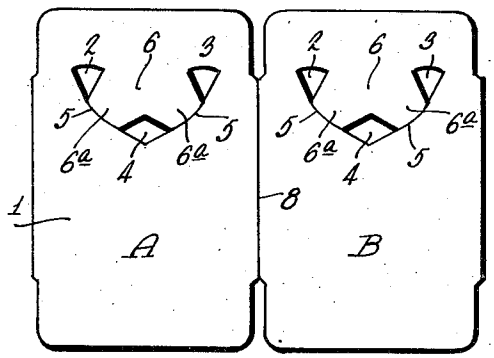


Fig. 3.

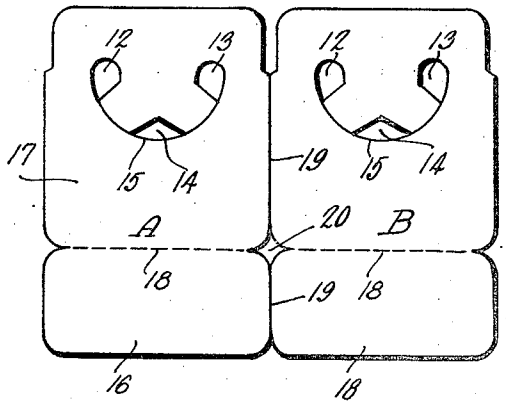


Fig. 4.

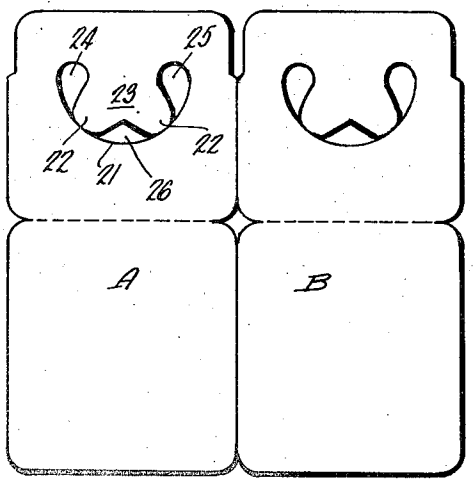
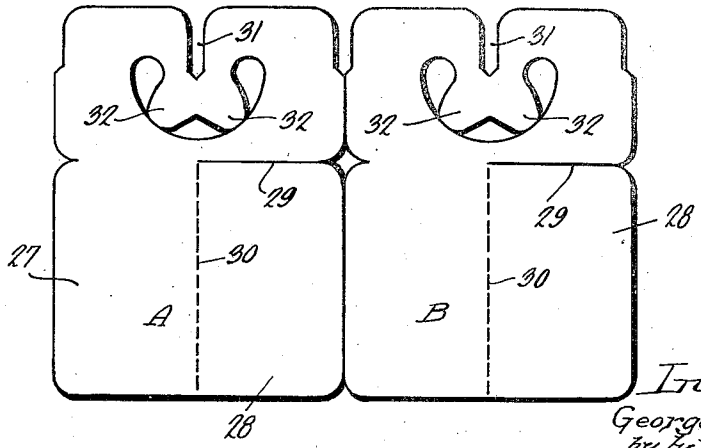


Fig. 5.



Inventor
George W. Henry Jr.
by his Attorneys
Howson & Howson

Patented Nov. 19, 1940

2,222,535

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,222,535

TAG

George W. Henry, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Soabar Company, Philadelphia, Pa., a corporation of Pennsylvania

Application October 9, 1939, Serial No. 298,663

2 Claims. (Cl. 40—20)

This invention relates to improvements in tags of the character employed for labeling textile goods and fabrics, and more particularly to improvements in the specific character of tag disclosed and claimed in the prior U. S. Patent No. 2,077,285.

It has been found that tags of the stated type, particularly for use with the finer classes of fabrics, should be free from sharply defined points or protruding angles which might penetrate or mar the fabric; or that if the tag exhibits such points or angles, they shall be so arranged as to preclude the aforesaid penetration or marring of the fabric to which the tag may be applied.

A principal object of the present invention, therefore, is to provide a tag having the advantages inherent in the particular structural forms disclosed in the aforesaid U. S. patent and which at the same time will be free from any tendency to damage or mar the fabric to which the tag is applied.

A more specific object of the invention is to provide a tag of the stated type, wherein the gripping action of the tag upon the fabric shall occur along smoothly curved lines, to thereby avoid any tendency of the tag to penetrate or injure the fabric, all as hereinafter more fully described.

Another object of the invention is to provide a tag that throughout shall be free from sharply protruding angular formations which might have an injurious effect upon the fabric.

The invention resides further in the novel structural details and forms illustrated in the attached drawing, in which Figures 1 to 5, respectively, are face views of several different forms of tag made in accordance with my invention.

With reference to Fig. 1 of the drawing, the tag therein illustrated consists of a rectangular body member 1 which may suitably be made of cardboard in accordance with the usual practice, said body member having towards its upper end three apertures, 2, 3 and 4, in triangular arrangement. The apertures 2 and 3 are identical and take the form, in effect, of inverted triangles the bases of which lie substantially parallel to the top edge of the body member 1, and the aperture 4, which occupies a position midway between the apertures 2 and 3 and offset from the latter toward the center of the body member, is of diamond-shape, as illustrated. The apex of each of the triangular apertures 2 and 3 is connected to the proximate end of the diamond-shaped aperture 4 by means of a slit 5, each of said slits following a smoothly curved line, and these slits define the free edges of a tab 6, which tab is joined to the body 1 of the tag along a line extending between the proximate ends of the bases of the triangular apertures 2 and 3. It is to be noted that the aperture 4 functions to divide the outer free end of the tab 6 into the laterally spaced tongues 6a, 6a, which terminate in the slit 5, and that the slit within each of the tongue areas describes a smooth arc.

In attaching the tag to a fabric, the tab 6 is displaced rearwardly from the face of the tag, and one edge of the fabric is inserted between the rear face of the tag and the tab, so that the edge of the fabric extends through the apertures 2 and 3 and across the front face of the tab. The tab 6 is then pressed forwardly past its normal position in the plane of the tag, so that in effect the fabric is snubbed between the edges of the tab and the body of the tag along the lines of the slits 5, 5. Since the active snubbing or pinching edges of the tag lie, in effect, along a smoothly curved and relatively wide arc, are relatively short in length, and occupy spaced positions on opposite sides of the arc, the displacement of the fabric in the tag is relatively smooth and strainless, and the fabric is not subjected to the strain or damaging effect of any sharply protruding angular portion of either the tab or the body of the tag, yet the formation of the apertures and of the tab, which provides the two separate spaced areas of active snubbing, is functionally highly effective.

Tags of this character are commonly formed in strips, from which the individaul tags may be separated as required. Two tags of the strip are illustrated in each of the figures and are designated respectively A and B. In Fig. 1, the tags are united at their adjoinnig edges by two integral short webs 7, 7 which may be readily ruptured in separating the one tag from the other. The tearing of the webs 7 in separating the tags has a tendency to leave ragged edges which are undesirable, in that they sometimes exhibit a tendency to catch in and to mutilate the more sheer fabrics to which the tag may be attached. To avoid this effect, I prefer to employ the construction shown in Fig. 2, wherein the two tags A and B are joined together along a relatively long line 8. This line of juncture is scored deeply to an extent such that when the one tag is bent sharply from the plane of the other, there is a clean rupture and separation

of the tags along the extended line of juncture and an absolute avoidance of ragged edge formation.

In Fig. 3, I have illustrated a modification of the tab formation described above and shown in Figs. 1 and 2. In this case the apertures **12** and **13**, which correspond to the apertures **2** and **3** of the previously described embodiment, are formed at the tops on a smooth arc, with the avoidance of the relatively sharp interior corners which characterize the form of aperture shown in Fig. 1. In this case also, the aperture **14**, which corresponds to the aperture **4** of the previously described embodiment, is modified as to form, so that the line **15** which defines the edge of the tab recess may extend on a continuous arc from the upper end of one of the apertures **12** or **13** to the upper end of the other of said apertures. This modification in accordance with the principles set forth above operates still further towards the avoidance of angular formations within the tab area. The tag in this instance comprises a separable portion **16** which is joined to the body proper **17** by means of a scored line **18** and which is adapted to be separated from the body as required. The individual tabs of the strip are joined together in this instance along a heavily scored line **19** after the manner of the tag illustrated in Fig. 2, and at the juncture of the line **18** with the line **19** an aperture **20** is provided which is so shaped that when the portions **16** are separated from the bodies of the individual tabs, a smoothly rounded corner is left on the remaining body portion **17**.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 4, the tab formation is still further modified in a direction to avoid sharp corners which might have a mutilating effect upon the fabric to which the tag is applied. In this instance, the line **21** of the tab recess is formed on a continuous arc after the manner shown in Fig. 3. The forms of the apertures **24**, **25** and **26** is such, however, that the tongues **22**, **22** of the tab **23** are substantially smoothly rounded at their outer ends so as to avoid the more or less angular corners which characterize the tongues in the previously described embodiments. In this instance, in fact, the tab as a whole as well as the tab opening is substantially free from acute angular formations which might, as described above, tend to damage the finer fabrics to which the tag may be attached.

The embodiment of Fig. 5 corresponds, so far as tab formation is concerned, with that shown in the preceding figure, but in this instance, the form of the tag as a whole differs from that previously set forth. The body **27** of the tag comprises a separable portion **28** which is defined by the scored lines **29** and **30**. To facilitate duplicate printing of the tag in the marking machine, the body of the tag is recessed at **31** from the upper edge and centrally of the tab **32**, as illustrated.

It will be apparent that the invention described above is applicable in principle to other forms of tag than those illustrated, and that there may be minor modifications in the tab formations without departure from the principles of the invention as defined in the attached claims.

I claim:

1. A tag comprising a body of sheet material having therein a pair of apertures and a slit connecting said apertures and defining the free edges of a tab joined to said body along a line between said apertures, and a third aperture dividing the outer end of said tab into laterally spaced tongues each terminating in said slit, the sides of said apertures adjoining the tab being shaped so as to afford the said tongues smoothly curved contours.

2. A tag comprising a body of sheet material having therein a pair of apertures and a slit connecting said apertures and defining the free edges of a tab joined to said body along a line between said apertures, and a third aperture dividing the outer free end of said tab into laterally spaced tongues each terminating in said slit, said slit and apertures being shaped so as to exclude therefrom, and from the tab, projecting angular formations.

GEORGE W. HENRY, JR.