Feb. 16, 1943. M. CANTER 2,311,152

TAG SEAL

Filed March 9, 1942

Fig. 1.

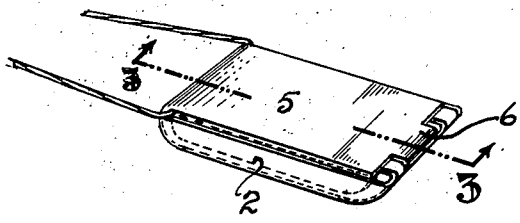


Fig. 5.

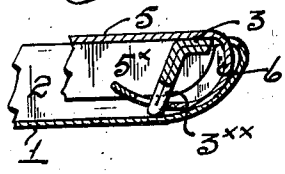


Fig. 2.

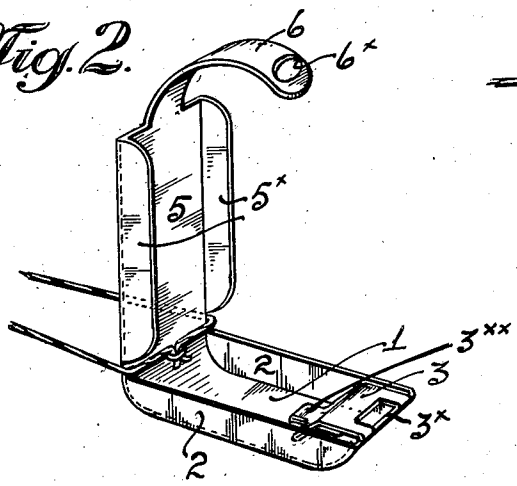


Fig. 3.

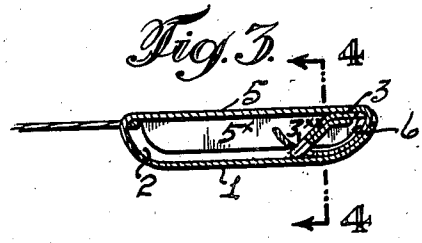


Fig. 4.

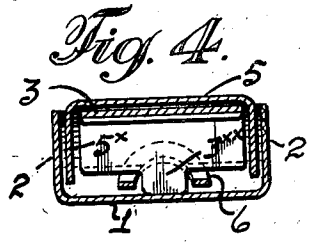


Fig. 6.

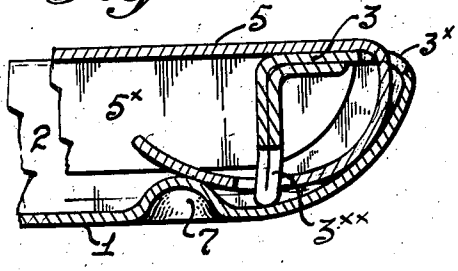
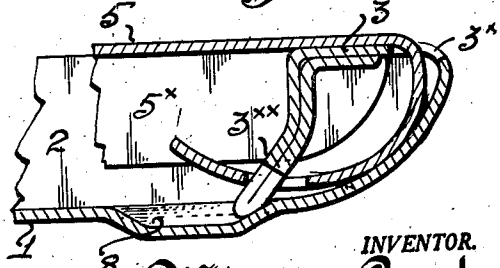


Fig. 7.



INVENTOR.
Morris Canter
BY
H. Lee Holmes

Patented Feb. 16, 1943 2,311,152

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,311,152

TAG SEAL

Morris Canter, New York, N. Y.

Application March 9, 1942, Serial No. 433,956

2 Claims. (Cl. 292—325)

The object of the present invention is to provide a tag seal of the form in which the knotted cord of a tag attached to any article may be so sealed that the tag cannot be removed from the article without destroying the seal or breaking the cord.

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of the invention, showing a fragment of a tag cord attached thereto, the view being enlarged and the seal being in closed and locked position.

Figure 2 is a perspective view showing the seal in open position and a tag cord in position preliminary to a movement of the upper section of the seal to closed and locked position.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal section on the line 3—3, Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a transverse section on the line 4—4, Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a fragmentary longitudinal cross section through an end of the device.

Figure 6 is an enlarged fragmentary longitudinal section taken through an end of a modified form of the device as to the lower wall.

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 6, showing a further modification.

Referring to the drawing, it will be seen that the seal is constructed of a unitary piece of sheet metal and comprises a bottom wall 1 carried by the lower section of the seal, said section having side walls 2, and having a front end upwardly inclined and formed with a front horizontal locking shelf 3, from which depends a downwardly directed extension having a lip 3*xx*. This downwardly directed extension and its lip is designed to withstand very substantial strains as where attempts are made to open the seal when it is once locked. To that end, the downwardly directed extension consists of a strip of metal reversely bent upon itself and thence extending along the underface of the horizontal locking shelf 3.

Horizontal wall 3 is formed with a transversely extending slot or aperture at 3*x* for a purpose now to be described.

The upper section of the seal comprises a top wall 5 unitary with bottom wall 1, and wall 5 carries depending flanges 5*x* which are spaced apart the equivalent of the distance between walls 2, 2 of the lower section. The front end of top wall 5 is formed with an elongated tongue 6 in which is cut an aperture 6*x* of a size to receive the lip 3*xx*.

In the use of the seal the knotted string or cord carried by a tag is placed in position as shown in Figure 2. If desired, the seal may be formed with two holes or openings through which the ends of the string or cord may be passed and the ends may then be tied within the seal preliminary to the closing and locking thereof. The next and final step is to press the upper section downwardly until the tongue 6 enters the slot at 3*x*. At this point the top wall 5 will lie in firm contact with the horizontal locking shelf and the parts will assume the position shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5.

In Figure 6 I have shown a modification in that the bottom wall is formed with a cam projection 7. The action of the cam projection will be to press the tongue upwardly until its slot 6*x* comes into register with lip 3*xx* whereupon the spring tension upon the lip will cause it to snap downwardly into locking position.

In Figure 7 I have shown a modification in that the bottom wall is formed with the depression serving as a pocket, the pocket being shown at 8. In such form of the device the inward movement of the tongue moves the lip 3*xx* upwardly until slot 6*x* of the tongue comes into register with the lip, whereupon the spring tension upon the lip will cause it to snap downwardly against a side wall of the pocket as shown in Figure 7, completing the locking operation. Thus attempts to open the device by stresses upon the tongue will be resisted by a side wall of the pocket.

I prefer that the horizontal wall 3 and its carried parts be disposed at the end of the seal, with corresponding placement of the tongue, but these members may be otherwise placed, as at the side of the seal, if desired.

By means of the invention a tag seal is provided which is of low cost, easily manufactured by stamping and die operations, and which cannot be opened without its destruction.

Having described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. A tag seal comprising a bottom section and an upper section formed of a unitary piece of sheet metal, the sections having side walls so formed that the side walls of one section may be placed within the side walls of a second section, one of said sections carrying an inwardly directed wall carrying a depending lip, the wall and lip comprising a unitary strip bent upon itself to form a plural-wall structure, said inwardly directed wall being formed with an aperture, and the second section carrying a tongue formed with a line-receiving aperture.

2. A tag seal constructed in accordance with claim 1, in which the bottom section comprises a bottom wall formed with a pocket depression into which the lip projects and against a face of which the lip rests when the seal is closed.

MORRIS CANTER.