No. 678,156. Patented July 9, 1901.

W. J. BAKER.

LAUNDRY TAG.

(Application filed Apr. 11, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

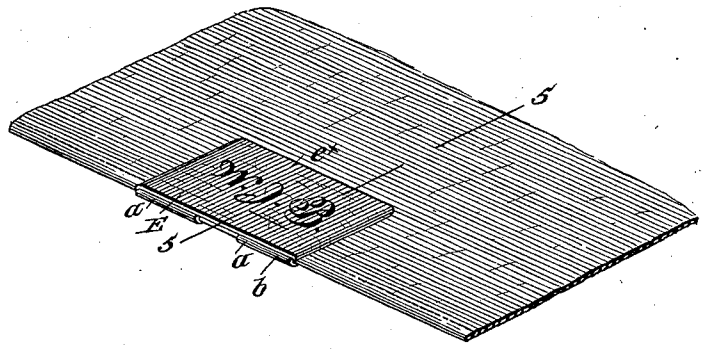


Fig. 2.

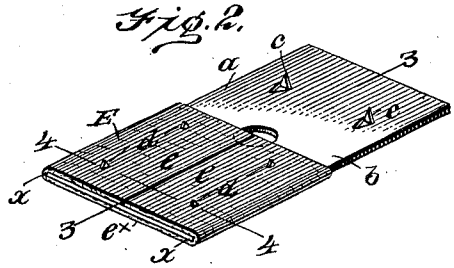


Fig. 3.

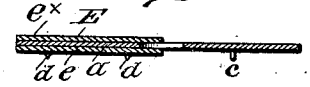


Fig. 4.

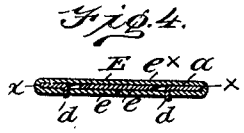


Fig. 5.

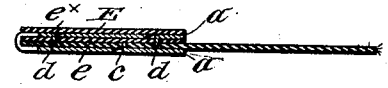


Fig. 6.

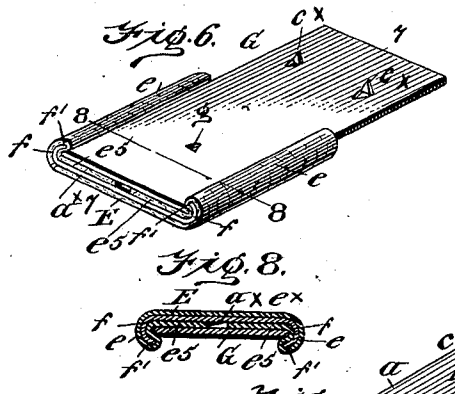


Fig. 7.

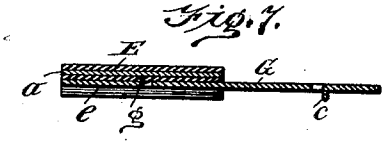
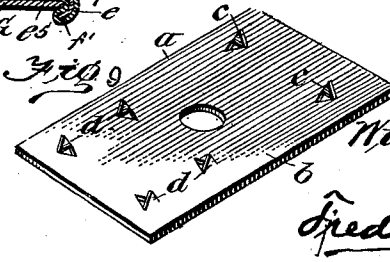


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.



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LAUNDRY-TAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 678,156, dated July 9, 1901.

Application filed April 11, 1901. Serial No. 55,353. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. BAKER, residing at Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and Improved Laundry-Tag, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in that class of laundry-tags formed of a thin flexible metal body capable of being bent upon itself and over the edge of the article to be identified; and the said invention has for its purpose to provide a tag of this character of a very simple and inexpensive construction that can be readily attached and cannot be accidentally disengaged.

My invention comprehends generally a sheet-metal blank capable of being bent upon itself, one end of which has prongs to enter the fabric, the other end of which has suitable means especially adapted for gripping the ends of a piece of tape adapted to be bent transversely thereover in such manner that the tensional strain of the tape ends pulling in opposite directions will cause the said tape to be firmly held upon the metallic body.

In its subordinate features my invention consists in certain details of construction hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of my laundry-tag as applied for use. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the preferred form of my invention, the same being shown as it appears before being folded over to grip the garment. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section of the same on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a transverse section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5 5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a modified form of my invention. Fig. 7 is a longitudinal and Fig. 8 a cross section thereof, taken, respectively, on the lines 7 and 8 8 of Fig. 6; and Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the preferred form of blank.

My improved tag in its preferred form consists of a sheet-metal blank *a* of suitable size. The blank *a* in practice is formed by a stamping-machine, and at one end it has a number of V-shaped prongs *c*, that extend crosswise the body *a* and with their points projected inwardly, as clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 9. At the opposite end the blank has at each side a set of prongs *d*, disposed to project longitudinally and with their points extending inwardly, the points of the prongs *d* at one side opposing the points of the prongs *d* at the opposite side.

E designates a short piece of tape of sufficient length to extend transversely over the side edge of the end *x* of the blank and with its opposite ends *e e* to engage the two opposing sets of prongs *d*.

In practice the ends *e e* of the band E are drawn tightly together to extend over and engage the upturned prongs *d*, (which also face the inner or garment-engaging surface of the blank *a*,) after which the prongs *d* are pressed inward flat over the marking-tape ends *e*.

By connecting the ends of the marking-tape in the manner shown and above described it is obvious that the tensional strain on the opposite ends of the tape E in opposite directions will tend to cause said tape to remain positively interlocked with the prongs *d*, and thereby reduce the danger of the marking-tape becoming accidentally separated from the pronged plate to the minimum. Said manner of joining the tape E to the plate also serves to hold the marking-face $e^{\times}$ of the tape flat and smooth on the outer face of the plate *a*.

The manner in which the preferred construction of my tag is used it is thought will be clearly understood by referring to the drawings. To attach, it is only necessary to bend the plate upon itself on the creased line to bring the prongs *c* in gripping-contact with the garment.

In Figs. 6 to 8, inclusive, I have illustrated a modified form of my invention, which differs from the other form only in the manner in which the tape mark is held in place. In this latter form two metal plates are used. The plate over which the tape is passed and indicated by $a^{\times}$ is smooth and without prongs, and the ends of said plate $a^{\times}$ are extended, as at *f*, and bent over to form guide-loops *f'*, which loops are, however, sufficiently open at their inner edge to permit the ends of the tape E being bent in under the said loops *f'*, as indicated by e^{5}, and said tape ends are held clamped within the said loops *f'* and the

body of the tape flatwise against the plate $a^{\times}$ by a second plate G, which plate G also forms a means for securing the tag to the fabric, it having a sufficient length to permit its ends that carry spurs $c^{\times}$ being bent down onto the tape-holding portion, and to further secure the tape the plate G is provided with an inturned spur g, as seen in Figs. 6 and 7, which engages the tape.

To remove the tag from the garment, it is only necessary to press open the two ends of the plate to disengage the prongs from the garment.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A laundry-tag, consisting of a sheet-metal body, bendable upon itself, one end of which has garment-engaging prongs, a flexible marking-strip, bent transversely over the other end, said body having means for holding the marking-strip end interlocked therewith and from endwise movement, as set forth.

2. A laundry-tag, consisting of a sheet-metal body bendable upon itself, one end of said body having prongs projected inwardly in a transverse direction, and a piece of marking-tape, adapted to be bent transversely over the opposite end of the body part, with its ends opposing each other, said body part having members near its edges, opposing each other, and adapted to interlock with the tape ends and hold them from spreading in a longitudinal direction, as set forth.

3. A laundry-tag, comprising a metal body, having a portion, adapted to bend upon itself to grip a garment, a marking-tape bendable in a transverse direction over one end of the metal body, said body having means for holding the tape interlocked therewith, substantially as shown and for the purposes specified.

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