Feb. 8, 1944. M. NEDELL 2,341,467

IDENTIFICATION BADGE

Filed Jan. 7, 1943

Fig. 1

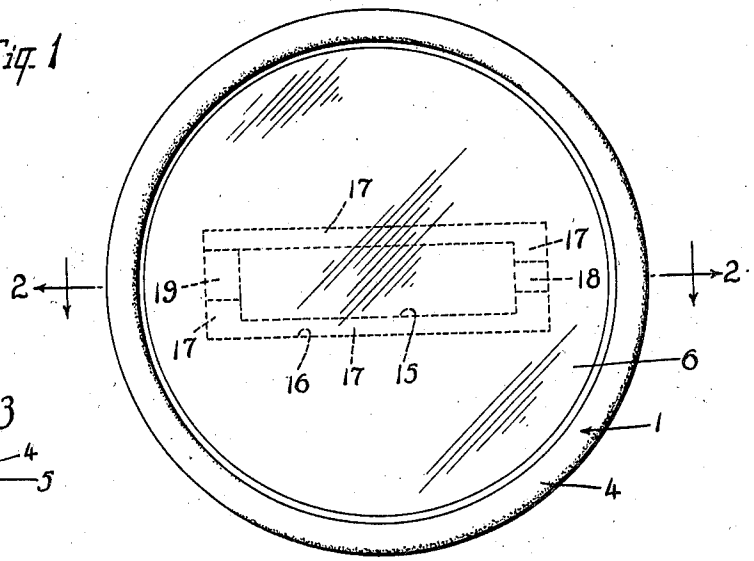


Fig. 3

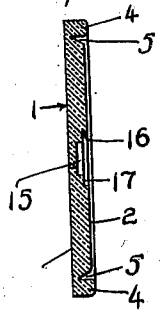


Fig. 2

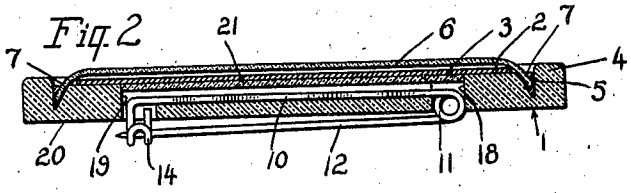


Fig. 5

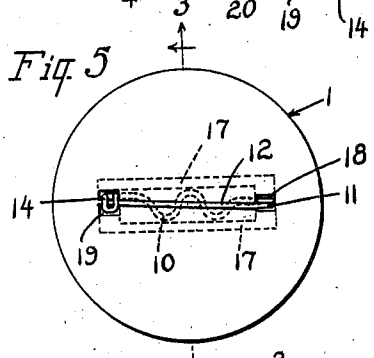


Fig. 6

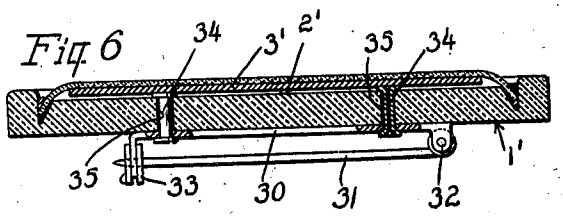


Fig. 4

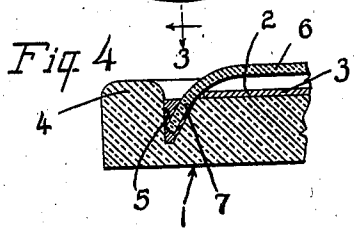
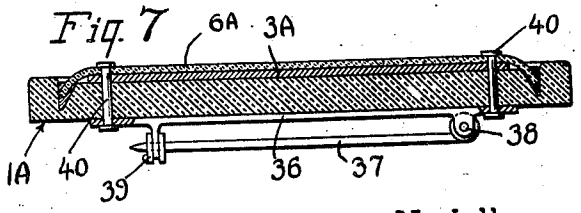


Fig. 7



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IDENTIFICATION BADGE

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Application January 7, 1943, Serial No. 471,527

5 Claims. (Cl. 40—1.5)

This invention relates to identification badges such as are required by the United States Government for working men in war equipment producing plants, government departments, agencies, etc.

An object of the invention is to provide an attractive completely tamper-proof identification badge which requires only a simple closing operation to include the identification data therein; such operation being performed without the use of closing tools, closing presses or special operations whereby the badge may be closed and sealed at the plant or agency to seal the identification data therein.

Another object of the invention is to provide an identification badge which is made of plastic resulting in the savings of an appreciable quantity of metal and in a light weight badge which will not tear clothing or hang in an unsightly manner on women's silk or light weight clothing.

With these and other objects in view, as may appear from the accompanying specification, the invention consists of various features of construction and combination of parts, which will be first described in connection with the accompanying drawing, showing an identification badge of the preferred form embodying the invention, and the features forming the invention will be specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the drawing—

Figure 1 is a face or front elevation of the improved badge.

Figure 2 is a cross-section through the badge taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a detailed cross-section through a part of the badge and taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 5.

Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary section of a part of the badge.

Figure 5 is a rear view of the badge.

Figure 6 is a cross-section through a modified form of the badge.

Figure 7 is a cross-section through a still further modified form of the badge.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, the improved identification badge includes a main body 1 which is made of any suitable plastic, preferably cellulose acetate, and it has its front side or face indented to provide a flat surface 2 for receiving thereon a suitable card 3 or the like which carries the identification data for the individual worker. The provision of the indented front face 2 provides an annular rim 4 about the outer edge of the body 1 and the body 1 is provided with an annular groove 5, the inner edge of which inclines outwardly as it extends towards the back face 20 of the body 1 as clearly shown in Figures 2, 3, and 4 of the drawing. A crystal or lens member 6 is provided which also is made of any suitable plastic such as cellulose acetate, it being made of the same material of which the body 1 is made. The crystal or lens 6 is cupped so that its edge portion 7 is interned for seating in the groove 5. When assembling, the identification indicia card 3 is placed against the front indented portion 2 of the body 1 and the lens or crystal 6 is placed there-over with its edge 7 placed in the groove 5, after which a small quantity of bonding agent, preferably acetone in liquid form, is placed in the groove and flows around the inner perimeter of the edge of the crystal to securely bond both sides of the edges of the crystal to the body 1 as is clearly shown in Figures 2 and 4 of the drawing. This acetone being a bonderizing agent for the material of which the body 1 and the crystal or lens 6 are constructed, in effect, forms them into a unitary structure preventing tampering with the identification indicia placed beneath the crystal or lens. The fact that the acetone bonderizes the inner surface of the edge of the crystal to the body 1, as well as the outer surface of the edge of the crystal to the body prevents the cutting away of the bonderizing connection with a knife and the subsequent removal of the crystal so that the only possible way that the identification indicia can be removed is by destroying the crystal or lens 6.

All of the forms of the invention including the modified forms shown in Figures 6 and 7 are constructed in the above manner, the various forms differing only in the manner of connecting the attaching pin or means to the body 1.

In the form shown in Figures 1 to 5 inclusive, an attaching pin of what is commercially known as the spring type is employed. This type of pin is of an approved form which can be purchased upon the open market, and it comprises the attaching carrying body portion 10 which is sinuously curved as clearly shown in Figure 5 of the drawing, and has the coiled spring provided portion 11 formed on one end serving to connect piercing pin 12 to the body 10. The piercing pin receiving and holding loop 14 is formed upon the end of the body 10 opposite to the coil spring forming portion 11. When this type of attaching pin is employed, the body 1 is provided with a diametrically extending groove 15 extending inwardly from the face 2 of the body 1, and with a countersunk grooved portion 16 opening into

the face 2 and providing shoulders 17. Rectangular openings 18 and 19 extend inwardly from the back surface or side 20 of the body 1 into the ends of the groove 15 and when assembling the identification badge, the sinuous carrying body 10 is threaded through the opening 18 and placed along the groove 15 with the hook 14 extending outwardly through the opening 19 so that the pointed end of the attaching pin 12 may be engaged in the loop to hold the identification badge attached to the clothing of the wearer. The attaching pin structure is placed in its proper position in the groove 15 before the lens or crystal 6 is attached, and a cover plate 21 of plastic of the same material of which the body 1 is formed is placed in the countersunk groove 16 and is bonderized to the body 1 by placing drops of acetone on the shoulders 17 and thus the carrying pin is thoroughly sealed in its position on the body 1.

In the modified form of the construction shown in Figure 6 of the drawing, an attaching pin of what is known as the safety type is attached rather than the spring type which is shown in Figures 2 and 5. This safety type of attaching pin is also of approved construction which may be purchased upon the open market and it comprises a flat carrying body 30 to which the piercing pin 31 is pivotally connected at one end as shown at 32. The piercing pin 31 engages in a safety type of retainer 33 to hold it against accidental opening. The safety type of attaching pin is connected to the main body 1' of the identification badge by means of rivets 34 which extend through suitable openings 35 in the body 1' and through the flat attaching body 30, the inner heads of the rivets rest against the indented face 2' of the body inwardly of the identification data card 3'.

Figure 7 shows a still further modified construction of the manner of connecting the attaching pin structure to the identification badge. The pin structure shown in Figure 7 is of the safety clip type which may be purchased upon the open market and it comprises a flat attaching body 36 to which the piercing pin 37 is pivotally connected at one end as shown at 38, while the point of the piercing pin is received and held in place against accidental displacement by means of the usual type of safety lock 39. In Figure 7, the flat attaching body 36 is illustrated as extending beyond the pivot 38 and the safety lock 39, but it is to be understood that the same identical construction of safety type attaching pin shown in Figure 6 may be used in the form shown in Figure 7 without departing from the spirit of the invention. In this form shown in Figure 7 of the drawing, the body 1A, the identification carrying member 3A, and the lens or crystal 6A, and the body 36 are all provided with aligning openings through which rivets 40 are inserted. The rivets 40 are then headed so as to securely bind the various elements in firm connection.

It will be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the specific construction or arrangement of parts shown, but that they may be widely modified within the invention defined by the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. In an identification badge, a plastic carrying body provided with a tapered groove extending inwardly from one face of the body, a plastic crystal having interned edge portions for fitting into said groove, an acetone bonding agent in said groove for bonding said interned edge portion and said body into a unit, said carrying body provided with special openings extending therethrough, an attaching pin, said openings forming means to facilitate attachment of said attaching pin to said body.

2. In an identification badge, a plastic carrying body provided with a tapered groove extending inwardly from one face of the body, a plastic crystal having interned edge portions for fitting into said groove, an acetone bonding agent in said groove for bonding said interned edge portion and said body into a unit, an attaching pin, and means extending into said body for connecting the pin to the body.

3. In an identification badge, a plastic carrying body provided with a tapered groove extending inwardly from one face of the body, a plastic crystal having interned edge portions for fitting into said groove, an acetone bonding agent in said groove for bonding said interned edge portion and said body into a unit, said tapered groove having its outer wall extending at an acute angle to the edge portion of the crystal to permit a relatively substantial quantity of the acetone bonding agent to accumulate between the outer surface of the edge portion of the crystal and the facing wall of the groove.

4. In an identification badge, a plastic carrying body provided with a tapered groove extending inwardly from one face of the body, a plastic crystal having interned edge portions for fitting into said groove, an acetone bonding agent in said groove for bonding said interned edge portion and said body into a unit, said tapered groove having its outer wall extending at an acute angle to the edge portion of the crystal to permit a relatively substantial quantity of the acetone bonding agent to accumulate between the outer surface of the edge portion of the crystal and the facing wall of the groove, an attaching pin, and means extending into said body for connecting the pin to the body.

5. In an identification badge, a plastic carrying body provided with a groove extending inwardly from one face of the body, a crystal having interned edge portions for fitting into said groove, a bonding agent in said groove for bonding said interned edge portion and said body into a unit, said body being provided with a groove opening out through the front side of the body and with openings at each end of said groove opening out through the rear side of the body, an attaching pin including an attaching body, and said attaching body seated in said groove.

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