

1,438,043.

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PRICE TAG.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 28, 1921.

Patented Dec. 5, 1922.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

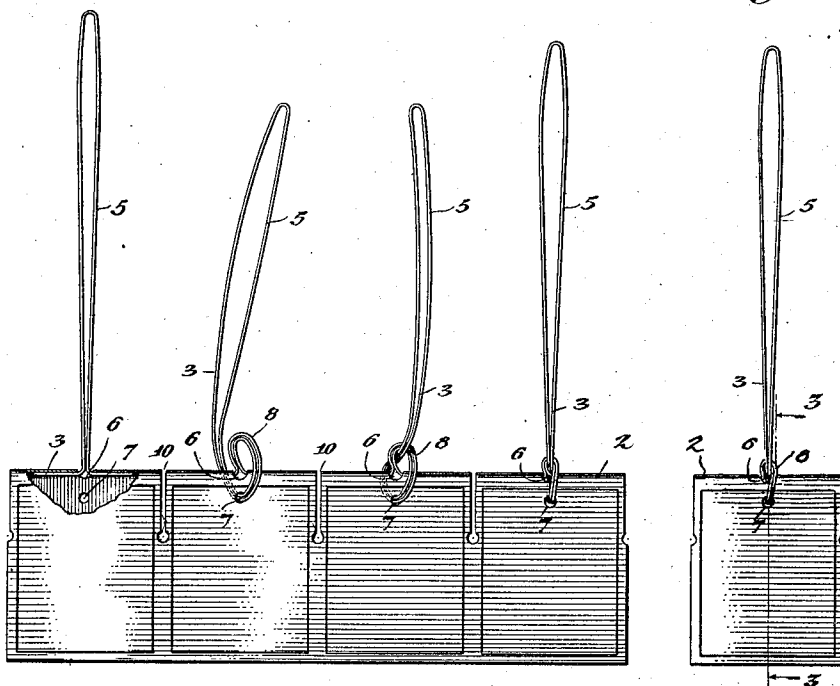
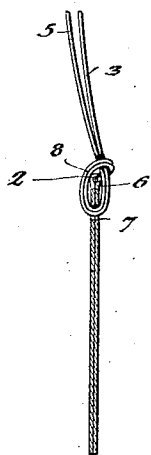


Fig. 3.



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FREDERICK KOHNLE, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE MONARCH MARKING SYSTEM COMPANY, OF DAYTON, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF OHIO.

PRICE TAG.

Application filed July 28, 1921. Serial No. 488,174.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK KOHNLE, a citizen of the United States, and residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Price Tags (Case A), of which the following specification is a full disclosure.

This invention relates to tickets or tags used for marking goods with the sales price, or any data necessary for identification, classification, and for the general purposes for which tags and labels are used, and particularly to a type of tag known as a "string" tag.

The tag is provided with a loop section of a string extending centrally from the upper end of the tag, the string furnishing fastening means for securing the tags to the merchandise.

The invention primarily relates to the method of applying or securing the string to the tag and in general is characteristic of the type of tag shown and described in prior Letters Patent No. 1,194,508, issued to me as assignor to The Monarch Tag Company, dated August 15, 1916, for price tag, and upon which the present invention is an improvement.

Tags having a string fastener, as shown in said Letters Patent, have the opposite ends of a string secured or imbedded between the plies of the tag and along the upper edge of the tag and the intermediate portion of the string, in the form of a loop, extending centrally from one edge of the tag. The string end, when secured between the tag plies, as above mentioned, and as shown in said Letters Patent, under a pulling strain of the loop will slit the paper longitudinally with the imbedded string end and permit the tag to become detached from the string or merchandise to which the tag may be secured by the string.

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a more efficient method of securing the string to the tag by looping the string around the edge of the tag and through an aperture in the tag central of and near the edge of the tag and in the form of a chain knot tied to the tag.

The tag, as an article of commerce, may represent a single or individual tag, or tags in gang form, to possess certain character-

istics of utility for feeding the gang strip through the marking machines.

The features of the invention will be more fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in the drawings like characters of reference denote corresponding parts throughout the several views, of which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a portion of a gang tag strip in which the strings for the tags are shown in several stages of the method of applying the string, and in the finished form.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of a single tag.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged section on line 3, 3, of Fig. 1.

The gang strip or individual tag represents a strip of paper folded upon itself to provide a thickness of several ply with the layers adhesively secured together. The method of folding and the number of plies is optional, and, as shown, comprises a tag and gang strip of a double ply thickness, presenting a fold along one edge, as the upper edge of the tag, for encircling or enveloping the string ends. The string or cord 3 is inserted between the edge fold of the tag during the process of folding a strip of paper to the tag length dimension, bringing the fold at one edge longitudinally of the strip and representing the top edge of the tag.

As the string is inserted between the fold of the strip or fold edge of the tag, it is drawn through an aperture forming a loop 5, the aperture of the unfolded strip being converted into a notch 6 in the tag, centrally thereof, so that the opposite ends of the string extend relatively in opposite directions from the notch.

With the ends of the string thus imbedded between the plies of tag, it has been experienced that these ends serve to sever the paper along the fold, if sufficient pulling strain is applied to the loop runs, resulting in the tag becoming detached. To obviate this objection, I provide the tag with an aperture or perforation 7 centrally of the tag, an appropriate degree of spacing from the notch 6, through which the loop 5 is threaded and through the loop formed thereby, as shown in Fig. 1, tying the two strands of the fastener loop in the form of a chain

knot to the tag, whereby the imbedded cord ends are relieved of any pulling strains.

The method of making the knot is more clearly perceptible from the illustration of the successive steps in the process of manufacture, shown in Fig. 1.

The first tag at the left of the number of tags shown, illustrates the string ends secured between the plies and the loop extended medially therefrom. The second tag shows the loop threaded through the aperture 7, forming a knot-loop 8, through which the loop, as strands, are inserted, as shown in the third tag of the series.

The threading and knotting of the strands of the string loop about that portion of the tag intermediate of the notch 6 and aperture 7, is accomplished by a machine operation for doing the work quickly though not necessarily in exactly the manner of a band threading and knotting operation, and although only approximately following the steps exemplified in the drawings, forming of the knot would be equally well accomplished.

It is also obvious that the style of knot employed is not a controlling factor, since any form or style of knot may be used and such use is herein contemplated.

I also contemplate the simple threading of the strands through the aperture, without tying or knotting the same, this operation being in itself sufficient to prevent the tearing of the ends of the strand from their anchorage between the plies of the tab.

Fig. 1 also represents the tags as a gang tag strip, the individual tags of the strip being identified by the divisional notches or slits 10. The slits or notches expose opposite edges of the adjacent tags, the edges providing shoulders for engaging and cooperating with the feeding mechanism of a marking machine for a regulated step advance of the strip, in machine tag-marking and severing from the strip.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. A new article of manufacture, comprising a tag of several ply thickness, having a string loop extending from the central portion of one edge of the tag, with the ends of the string imbedded between the plies of the tag, and the loop threaded through an aper-

ture in the tag and formed into a chain knot secured about the portion of the tag intermediate the edge of the tag and aforesaid aperture.

2. A new article of manufacture, comprising a tag of several ply thickness, having a string loop extending from one edge of the tag, with the ends of the string imbedded between the plies of the tag and the strands of the string loop threaded through an aperture in the tag and about the portion of the tag intermediate the edge of the tag and aforesaid aperture, for forming a knot for securing the string loop to the tag.

3. A new article of manufacture, comprising a tag of several ply thickness, having a string loop extending from an edge of the tag, with ends of the string imbedded between the plies of the tag and the strands of the loop interlaced and threaded through the tag to provide a loop knot connection with the tag.

4. A new article of manufacture, comprising a tag of plural ply having a string loop extending from an edge of the tag, and in knot formation connecting with the tag, with the free ends of the string secured and imbedded between the plies of the tag.

5. In a plural ply tag strip, formed by folding a paper sheet upon itself, a series of slots inwardly directed from and along the fold edge thereof defining tag width, notches along said fold edge, one midway of each pair of slots, an opening respectively adjacent each notch, fastener means for each tag, comprising a flexible element folded upon itself, its terminals being held between said plies respectively at opposite sides of said notch, the looped end of said element being passed through said opening, adjacent said notch and subsequently through the loop thus formed and drawn to produce a simple knot about said notch and opening.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name, as attested by the two subscribing witnesses.

FREDERICK KOHNLE.

Witnesses:

L. A. BECK,
N. M. SCHMIDT.