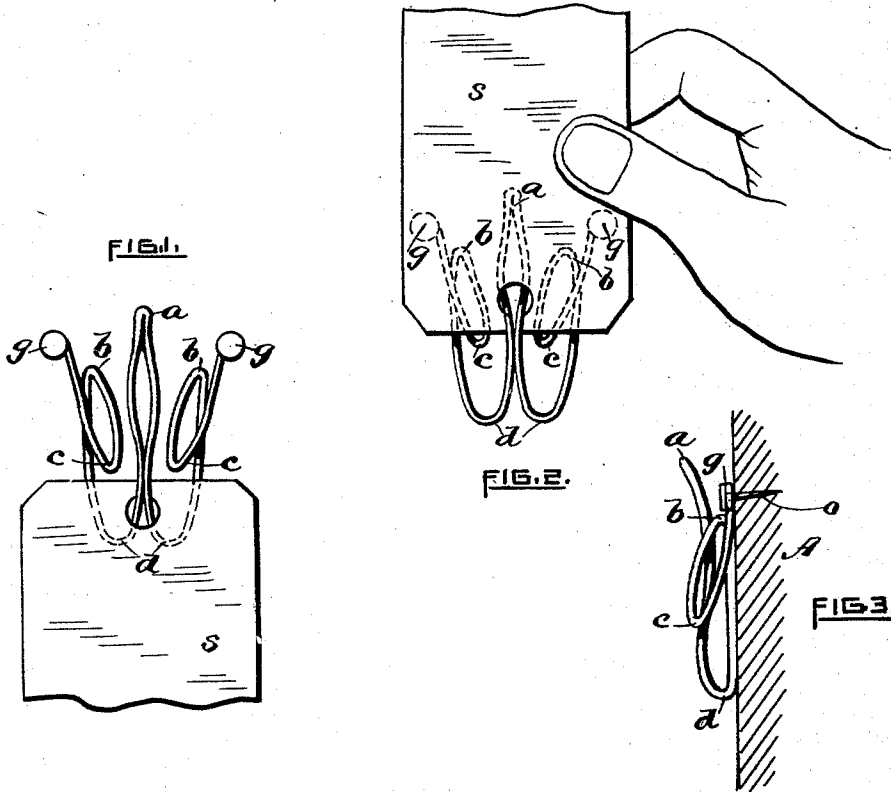


(No Model.)

I. J. TRUE.
TAG HOLDER.

No. 483,314.

Patented Sept. 27, 1892.



WITNESSES.

Charles Hannigan.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRVING J. TRUE, OF HOPE VALLEY, RHODE ISLAND.

TAG-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,314, dated September 27, 1892.

Application filed October 12, 1891. Serial No. 408,525. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, IRVING J. TRUE, of Hope Valley, in the county of Washington, in the State of Rhode Island, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tag-Holders, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of the same.

This invention relates to that class of merchandise-tags used for what are called "return" cases, boxes, baskets, and cans for express goods or otherwise and returnable receptacles for shipping-packages generally that after serving for one transit are returned, to be used over again for the same or other purposes.

Its object is to facilitate the changing of the tags used in sending the articles in one direction for other tags and to make sure of their return to the starting-place. It is accomplished by furnishing such tag holders or fasteners as will allow the tags to be easily and readily taken off or removed and the return-tags replaced in the least possible time. It is fully illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a representation of the front of the tag-holder with a tag on it. Fig. 2 shows the same tag-holder as seen in Fig. 1 with the tag in process of being removed. Fig. 3 represents a side view of the tag-holder, the front of which is shown in Fig. 1.

This tag-holder, as represented in Fig. 1, consists of a piece of wire folded close together in its middle at *a*. The wire on each side of that fold is carried down some distance to the points *d d*, and, turning one to the right and the other to the left, is carried up again to the points *b b*, not quite to the level of the point *a*. Then both branches are turned over toward the center and brought down about half-way to the points *c c*, where they again take short turns up to *g g*, one to the right

and the other to the left, and when they reach the level of the bends *b* they are both bent outward into circles, through which the screws, nails, or rivets are put to fasten the holder to the box, basket, or receptacle *A*; or the wires may be cast in a metal ear or plate to be soldered to a can or fastened to a box, &c., though the ends of the wires may be bent square back and carried through the part *A* and clinched on the other side, as shown in Figs. 5 and 7. The tongue *a*, formed by doubling the wire in the middle, is bent out forward to *a* that distance, as seen in Fig. 3, to allow the tag *S* to be easily threaded on, and the loops *c c* on each side of the tongue are also brought out forward a little. (See Fig. 3.) The purpose of the side loops *c c* is to effectually prevent the tag *S* from coming off of the tongue *a*, if it should be pushed up, as the upper edge of the tag will in that case catch under the loops *c* and they would hold it on. When it is desired to remove the tag, it is turned up by the thumb and forefinger, as seen in Fig. 2, when the top edge of the tag will be turned down, and in that position the tag readily be drawn up over the side loops *c* and off of the tongue *a*.

Having thus described this improvement, I claim—

A tag-holder comprising the central outwardly-bent upwardly-extending tongue *a* and the downwardly-depending loops or tongues lying upon each side thereof and projecting outwardly at their lower ends, comprising a single piece of wire bent and formed substantially as shown, the free ends of which are provided with attaching means, substantially as set forth.

IRVING J. TRUE.

Witnesses:

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