C. JORDAN.

MANUFACTURE OF LABELS.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 14, 1916.

1,225,253. Patented May 8, 1917.

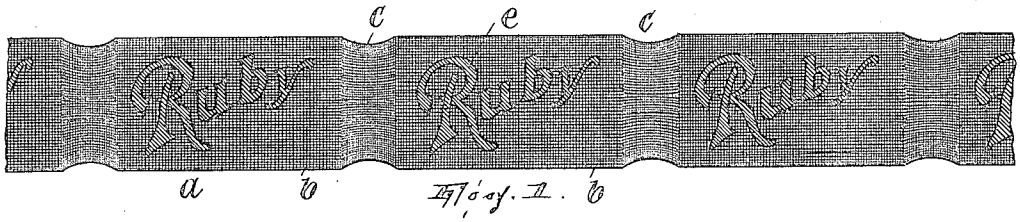


Fig. 1.

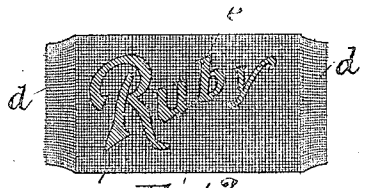


Fig. 2.

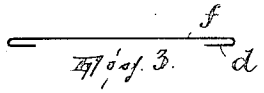


Fig. 3.

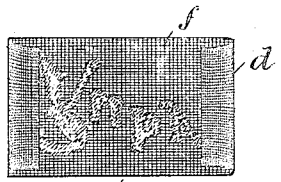


Fig. 4.

WITNESS:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MANUFACTURE OF LABELS.

1,225,253. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 8, 1917.

Application filed November 14, 1916. Serial No. 131,325.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORNELIUS JORDAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Weehawken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Manufacture of Labels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the manufacture of labels having folded-back ends, such, for instance, as are attached to garments. Labels having folded-back ends as now commonly made are objectionable because the ends being as wide as the body of the label itself, if the folding back thereof is not done with absolute precision or if the material at the ends stretches transversely, corners of such ends are likely to project, and in order that the work of stitching the labels in place may be effected with an appearance of neatness and finish such imperfect labels have either to be discarded or tediously corrected when the sewing-on thereof is done.

My object is to avoid this difficulty, and I accomplish the purpose in view by forming the ends of the label reduced. In the preferred practice of my invention I form the labels by first weaving them in a continuous strip or tape with portions of such tape at intervals narrowed, then cutting the strip across through such narrowed portions, and finally folding back the narrowed portions or ends resulting on each piece thus cut from the strip so that the lines of fold are substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the piece.

In the accompanying drawing, wherein my invention is fully illustrated,

Figure 1 is a plan of a strip or tape which is woven as the first step in forming the labels according to the preferred method;

Fig. 2 shows one of the pieces cut from such strip;

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of such piece after its ends have been folded back; and,

Fig. 4 is an underneath plan of what is shown in Fig. 3.

In carrying out my invention according to the preferred method I weave a strip *a* in such manner that there result the series of portions *b* which are to form the body parts of the labels and the alternating series of narrowed portions *c* which are to be utilized to afford the folded back ends of the labels. The narrowing of the material to form the portions *c* may be accomplished in any way known to the weaver's art, for instance, either by changing the weave where the narrowed portions occur so that the weave is tightened and hence shrinkage in the width of the material occurs or by employing a reed whose dents are convergent and moving the same to first contract and then expand the warp while the shuttle continues to lay in the weft or filling in the regular way. Either of these results in each narrowed portion *c* being reduced in width gradually from the width of either flanking portion *b*, so that it involves in effect a tapered extension of the latter.

I next cut the strip through each portion *c* about half-way between the ends of the adjoining portions *b*.

Finally the pieces thus cut from the strip have their reduced end portions *d* (Fig. 2) folded back as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

It will be understood that each piece so cut out from the strip and then folded to produce the label will have inscriptions or other markings *e* placed thereon, usually as an incident to the weaving process; but when or how this is done is not material to the invention.

The product, Fig. 4, is a label whose folded back ends *d*, because they are narrower than the body part *f* of the label, will not project from beneath the body part *f* when the label is stitched in place on account either of the lines of fold not having been defined with accuracy or of stretching of the ends transversely of the material.

The tapered reduction, as distinguished from an abrupt reduction, of the folded back ends is desirable because the line of fold need not be absolutely coincident with the line of junction between the body part *f* and end *d* in order to produce the desired finish at the corners of the label, as it would of course on

the other hand have to be if the reduction were abrupt.

I claim:

The art of forming labels which consists in weaving a strip of material with portions at intervals narrowed, dividing the strip through each narrowed portion to form pieces each including a body portion and reduced ends, and then folding back each end approximately at the junction line between the same and the body portion.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CORNELIUS JORDAN.