April 30, 1929. O. D. CHANCEY 1,711,170

LABEL HOLDER

Filed May 18, 1927

Fig. 1.

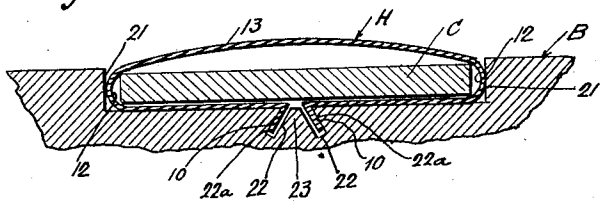


Fig. 2.

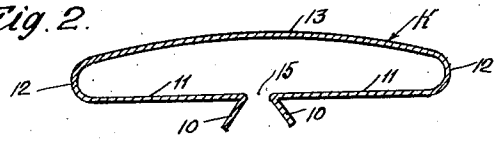


Fig. 3.

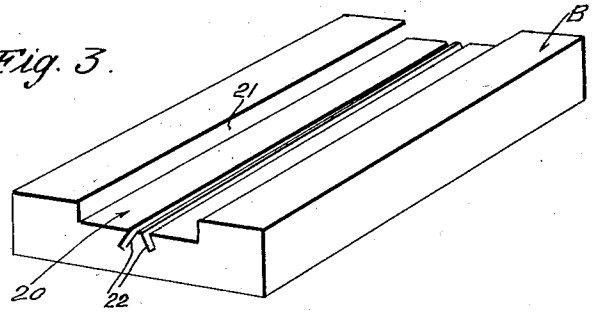
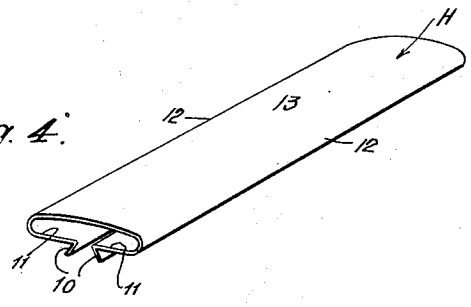


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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LABEL HOLDER.

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This invention has to do with such devices as label holders, an object of the invention being to provide a simple, neat and inexpensive form of label holder which may be easily applied to any object and in which a label may be removably held and when so held be protected against displacement or injury.

The invention in a preferred form contemplates the provision of a holder element made of a transparent flexible material, within which the label itself is held, and the holder element being so conformed, in relation to a complementary conformation of the object on which the holder is mounted, that the holder element may be easily applied to the object and, when so applied, will remain in place without any danger of accidental removal.

It will be understood that my improved label holder may be applied to any object, the invention not being limited in the use to which it may be put. Consequently in the drawing the object is represented merely diagrammatically as a block of wood or metal.

The nature of the invention will be best understood from the following detailed description of specific and preferred form of label holder illustrative of the invention, reference for this purpose being had to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a cross-section illustrating my improved label holder in place upon a body;

Fig. 2 is a similar section illustrating the label holder itself before application to the body;

Fig. 3 is a perspective showing the preferred configuration of the body adapted to receive the holder; and

Fig. 4 is a similar perspective of the label holder itself.

In the drawings let B represent the body to which the label holder is to be applied. The holder itself is shown at H and consists preferably of an elongated flattened tubular member composed preferably of a flexible and resilient transparent substance, such for instance as celluloid, xylonite or similar material. The holder is made up in the form best illustrated in Figs. 2 and 4, being made up of a sheet of the material bent or formed to the cross-sectional shape illustrated in Fig. 2, and the two longitudinal edge portions 10 of the sheet being formed into angularly spreading flanges at the bottom center of the holder. The bottom or back walls 11 of the holder are preferably flat, the edge walls, as indicated at 12, are preferably curved and the outer or top wall 13 is preferably somewhat convex; all as illustrated in the drawings. As initially formed the edge flanges 10 make a rather acute angle with the bottom walls 11, and a rather wide divergence with each other, but when the holder is applied to the grooved body B these flanges are bent down and inwardly to each other to relatively less acute angularity or less divergence, as may be seen by comparison of Fig. 2 with Fig. 1. It is not objectionable that an open space in the bottom of the holder be left at 15 between the flanges 10.

Body B is preferably grooved or recessed to receive the label holder in the manner shown in the drawings. Although not necessarily, body B is first provided with a rather broad, shallow groove or recess 20 so that the label holder when in place will lie substantially flush with the surface of the body, and so also as to provide side walls 21 against which the edges 12 of the label holder may press and thus may increase the frictional effect which retains the holder in place. However, the groove or recess 20 may be dispensed with if so desired, and the holder, when in place, project above the surface of body B, the dove-tailed groove hereinafter described being then cut directly in the surface of body B rather than in the bottom surface of recess 20.

To retain the holder in place a groove of dove tail form is cut in the surface against which the holder rests; in this case in the surface 20. This dove-tailed groove is preferably in the form of two divergent slots 22, which slots may easily be made with a saw or other slotting element. For the purposes of my holder it is not necessary that the triangular piece 23 between the two slots 22 be removed. In fact, the presence of this triangular piece or ridge 23 between the two divergent slots 22 performs a function of preventing the removal of the holder H directly outwardly, as will be hereinafter explained.

It will be noted that the divergent angularity of slots 22 is less than the original or normal unstressed divergent angularity of flanges 10. When the holder is applied to body B, which is preferably done by entering the ends of flanges 10 in the ends of slots 22 and then sliding the holder lengthwise, it is necessary first to somewhat press the two flanges 10 toward each other. The material of which the holder is made being resilient, the two flanges 10 have a constant resilient tendency to come back to their original angu-

larity, and therefore their edges are resiliently pressed outwardly against the outer walls 22ª of the two slots. This outward pressure against the overhanging outer wall of the two slots has two functions: it holds the holder H down against the body B and prevents the holder from being removed from the body by direct outward movement, and it creates a sufficient friction to prevent the holder from sliding lengthwise out of the slots. The presence of the triangular ridge 23 between the two slots 22 also assists in preventing direct outward dislocation of the holder. It will be seen from an inspection of Fig. 1 that although the slots 22 are in practice wide enough to take the flanges 10 rather freely, any direct upward movement of the holder would cause the flanges 10 to move further inwardly toward each other and cause their lower edges to come immediately into contact with the opposite sides of the triangular ridge 23, thus causing the flanges to bind in the slots and prevent such removal.

Further to oppose accidental removal of the holder by longitudinal sliding, the main groove 20 is preferably made of such width that the edges 12 of the holder will frictionally press against the side walls 21 of the groove. For this purpose the width of groove 20 may be made just slightly less than the width of the holder; and when the holder is inserted in the groove the holder will be slightly compressed transversely, this compression being taken up by a slight increase in the convexity of the outer or upper wall 13. This transverse compression of the holder will also move the flanges 10 slightly toward each other, slightly decreasing the open space at 15; but with all of the parts properly proportioned, the angular flanges 10 will bear against the outer overhanging walls 22ª of slots 22, as before explained.

It of course is not impossible to cut grooves 22 so that the angular flanges will fit those grooves tightly, thus giving additional friction tending to hold the holder in proper position. But in common practice it will ordinarily be the case, and not be objectionable, that slots 22 take the flanges somewhat loosely. Then if any additional assurance against endwise movement of the holder is desired, a slight amount of wax or other adhesive may be filled into the unfilled spaces at the ends of slots 22, thus securing the holder positively in place.

A label card or paper as illustrated at C in Fig. 1 may be inserted endwise in the tubular transparent holder. If the width and thickness of the label card is properly gauged in proportion to the dimensions of the holder, the card will be frictionally held in place by edge engagement with the edge walls of the holder. At the same time the label card is always removable and thus changeable, and is at all times protected by the transparent holder against injury or defacement.

I claim:

1. A device of the character described, comprising, in combination, a tubular label holder formed of a sheet of resilient material and having side walls, a body having in its face a groove with opposite side walls against which the side walls of said label holder press outwardly to resist dislocation, and means on said tubular label holder adapted to engage the body to further resist dislocation.

2. A device of the character described including, in combination, a body having in its face a groove with opposite walls, divergent slots in the bottom of said groove; and a tubular label holder, formed of resilient material and adapted to press outwardly against said opposite walls; said tubular label holder having two resilient angular flanges adapted to fit into said divergent slots.

3. A device of the character described, including in combination, a body having in its face a groove with opposite walls, two divergent slots in the bottom of said groove; a label holder composed of a sheet of resilient material formed into a flattened tubular form, the edges of said resilient sheet forming, at the under side of said flattened tubular label holder, two resilient angularly disposed flanges adapted to slidably fit into said divergent slots; the side walls of said label holder being adapted to press outwardly against said opposite groove walls.

4. A device of the character described including, in combination, a body having in its face a recess with opposite walls, a dove-tail groove in the bottom of said recess; a label holder formed of a sheet of resilient material formed into flattened tubular form, the two edges of said resilient sheet forming, at the under side of said flattened tubular label holder, two resilient angularly disposed flanges adapted to slidably fit into said dove-tail groove; the side walls of said label holder being adapted to press outwardly against said opposite recess walls.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 12th day of May 1927.

OTIS D. CHANCEY.