May 27, 1941. H. M. SEARS ET AL 2,243,320

TAG CABINET

Original Filed Dec. 2, 1936

FIG. 1.

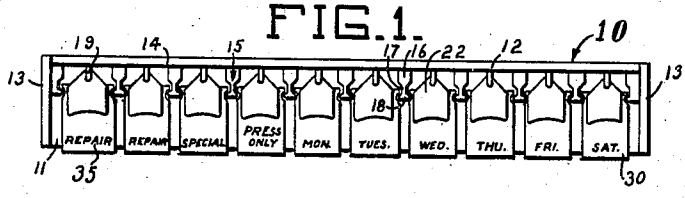


FIG. 2.

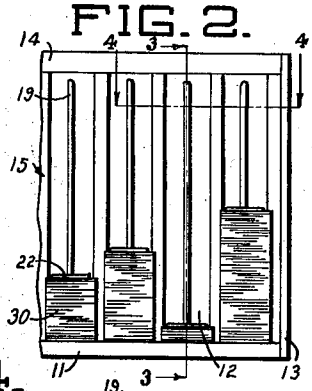


FIG. 3.

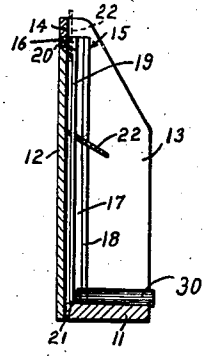
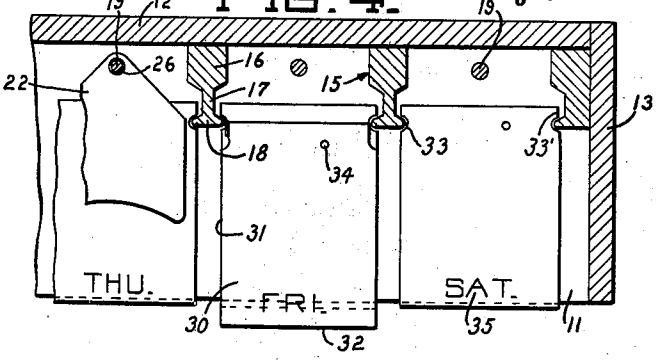


FIG. 4.



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TAG CABINET

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Original application December 2, 1936, Serial No. 113,778. Divided and this application October 25, 1937, Serial No. 170,842

3 Claims. (Cl. 211—50)

This invention relates to tag cabinets. This application is a division of application #113,778, filed December 2, 1936, which matured into Patent No. 2,126,980 on August 16, 1938.

The general object of the invention is to provide an improved cabinet for dispensing tags.

A more specific object of the invention is to provide a novel cabinet, including compartments for dispensing tags which are particularly adapted for use in marking articles to be cleaned and wherein the tag is made of fabric and is provided with a suitable filling or other material so that the tag is rendered somewhat flexible or resilient.

Other objects and advantages of our invention will be apparent from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a cabinet, showing a holder with tags therein and embodying the features of our invention;

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary front elevation of the cabinet with tags therein;

Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawing by reference characters we have shown our invention as embodied in a cabinet which is indicated generally at 10. As shown the cabinet includes a bottom 11, a back 12, ends 13 and a top rail 14.

Mounted on the back 12 and extending from the under side of the top 14 to the bottom 11 we show rail members 15. These rail members as shown in detail in Fig. 4 are preferably of substantially T-shape and each includes a base 16 which may be suitably secured as by glueing to the back 12. Each rail also includes a web 17 which is connected to a head 18. This head 18 is provided with rounded ends and the rails are so arranged that the heads provide opposed pairs of guides.

At the ends of the cabinet the rails 15 are provided with one guide rail only on the inner surface as shown in Fig. 4. The cabinet and guide rails are preferably made of wood or composition although the material depends upon the requirements in each instance.

Spaced slightly in advance of the back 12 and in the rear of the guide rails 15 we show rods 19 which have rearwardly directed ends 20 engaging the apertures in the back 12. The rods 19 at the lower end 21 are fitted in apertures in the bottom 11. The rods 19 are preferably made of metal and each receives a follower 22. The followers 22 are provided with apertures 26 which are slightly larger than the rods 19 so that the followers are free to engage on the top of tags and yet may be supported as shown in Fig. 3 when they are tilted away from the horizontal. The rods 19 are bent at the top so that the follower may be turned vertically as shown in dotted lines to allow the tags to be inserted.

As shown the cabinet receives tags 30 which have parallel sides 31 and parallel ends 32. The tags are preferably made of a light weight cloth and are treated with suitable sizing or other material so that they are rendered somewhat flexible and resilient. Each of the tags is provided with semi-circular notches 33 adjacent one end. These notches form tabs 33' which are resilient. The notches are of a size so that they fit in the guides in the guide rails 15 previously described.

Each of the tags 30 is provided with a small aperture 34 which is shown as disposed at one side of the center and adjacent one of the notches 33.

The tag device embodying the features of our invention is particularly adapted for use in cleaning establishments and the tags are preferably printed with suitable indicia such as the words "repair," "press only," "Monday," "Tuesday," etc. as shown at 35 in the drawing.

In use the operator places the finger or thumb on the uppermost tag in the proper stack of tags and pulling on the tag moves it to the position shown in Fig. 4 wherein the resilient tabs 33', it will be noted, are bent upwardly and into engagement with the edge of the rail. Further movement of the tag allows it to be withdrawn. This arrangement allows only one tag at a time to be removed since the operator can grasp only the top tag and the tags being smooth or slick the frictional engagement of the upper tag with the lower tag does not cause the lower tag to move.

After the upper tag is removed, the operator quickly inserts one end of a pin through the aperture 34. By having the aperture 34 already provided the point of the pin can be inserted through this aperture very quickly and then through the garment and through the other side of the tag the point piercing the tag and being held by the safety attachment. In addition to the indicia printed on the tag the operator may write suitable instructions such as the number of the order, etc. to meet the requirements in each case.

From the foregoing description it will be apparent that we have invented a novel tag cabi-

net and box which can be economically manufactured and which are highly efficient in use.

Having thus described our invention we claim:

1. A holding cabinet for laundry tags having opposed notches adjacent one end, including a bottom, a pair of ends, a back and a plurality of vertically extending partition members forming compartments, said partition members extending forwardly from the rear of the cabinet towards the front and having their outer ends spaced from the plane of the front, said partition members being notched on both sides near their outer ends to provide grooves to receive the ends of the tags, said grooves defining tongues at the outer ends of the partition members to engage the notches of the tags to be thereby retained.

2. A holding cabinet for laundry tags having opposed notches adjacent one end, having in combination a bottom, a pair of ends, a back and a plurality of vertically extending partition members forming compartments, said partition members extending forwardly from the rear of the cabinet towards the front and having their outer ends spaced from the plane of the front, said partition members being notched on both sides near their outer ends to provide grooves to receive the ends of the tags, said grooves defining tongues at the outer ends of the partition members to engage the notches of the tags to be thereby retained, and follower means retained in each of said compartments for sliding vertical movement, each of said followers having a portion extending beyond the ends of the partition members.

3. A holding cabinet for laundry tags having opposed notches adjacent one end, having in combination a bottom, a pair of ends, a back and a plurality of vertically extending partition members forming compartments, said partition members extending forwardly from the rear of the cabinet towards the front and having their outer ends spaced from the plane of the front, said partition members being notched on both sides near their outer ends to provide grooves to receive the ends of the tags, said grooves defining tongues at the outer ends of the partition members to engage the notches of the tags to be thereby retained, a vertically disposed rod in the rear of each compartment adjacent and in spaced relation to the back member of the cabinet, a follower member slidably retained on each of said rods, each of said followers having a portion extending beyond the outer ends of the said partition members.

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