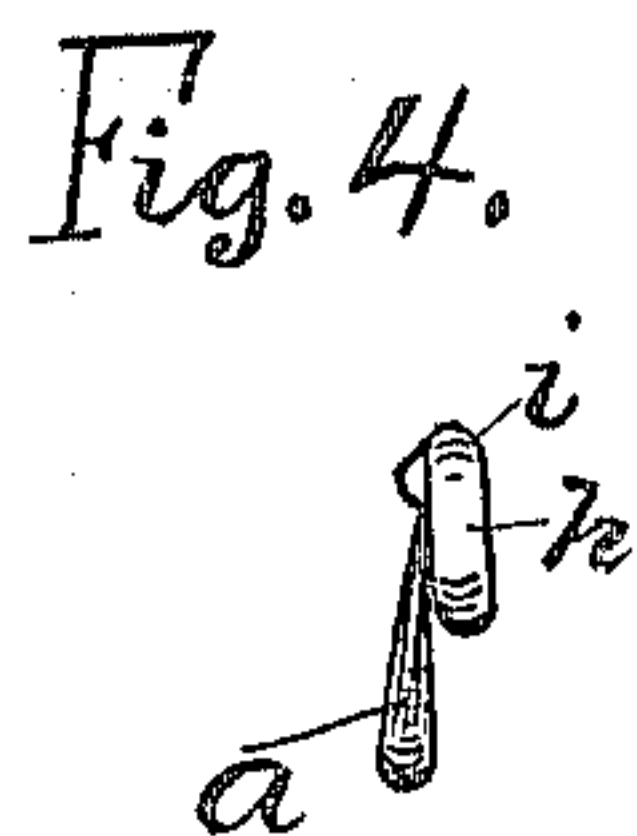
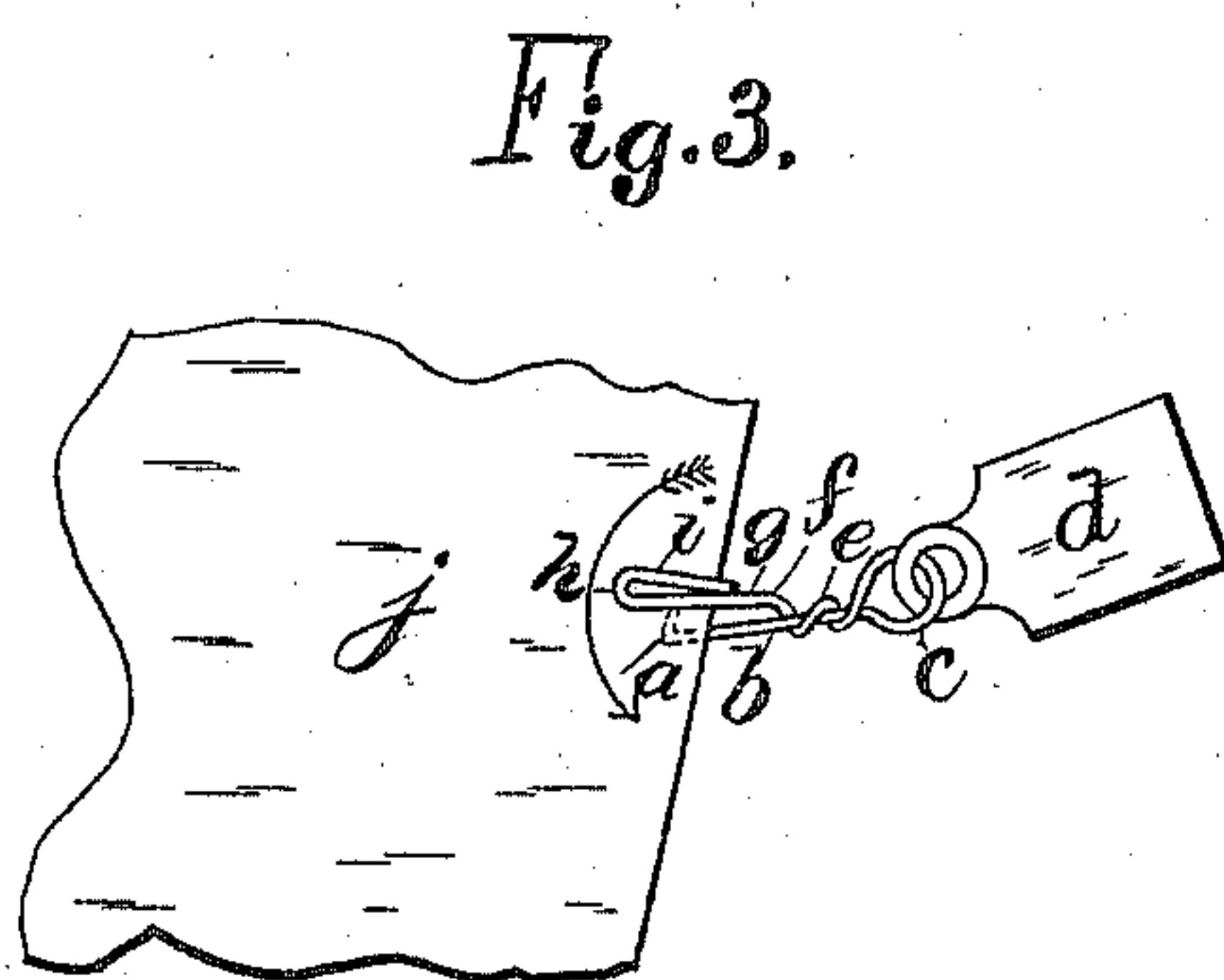
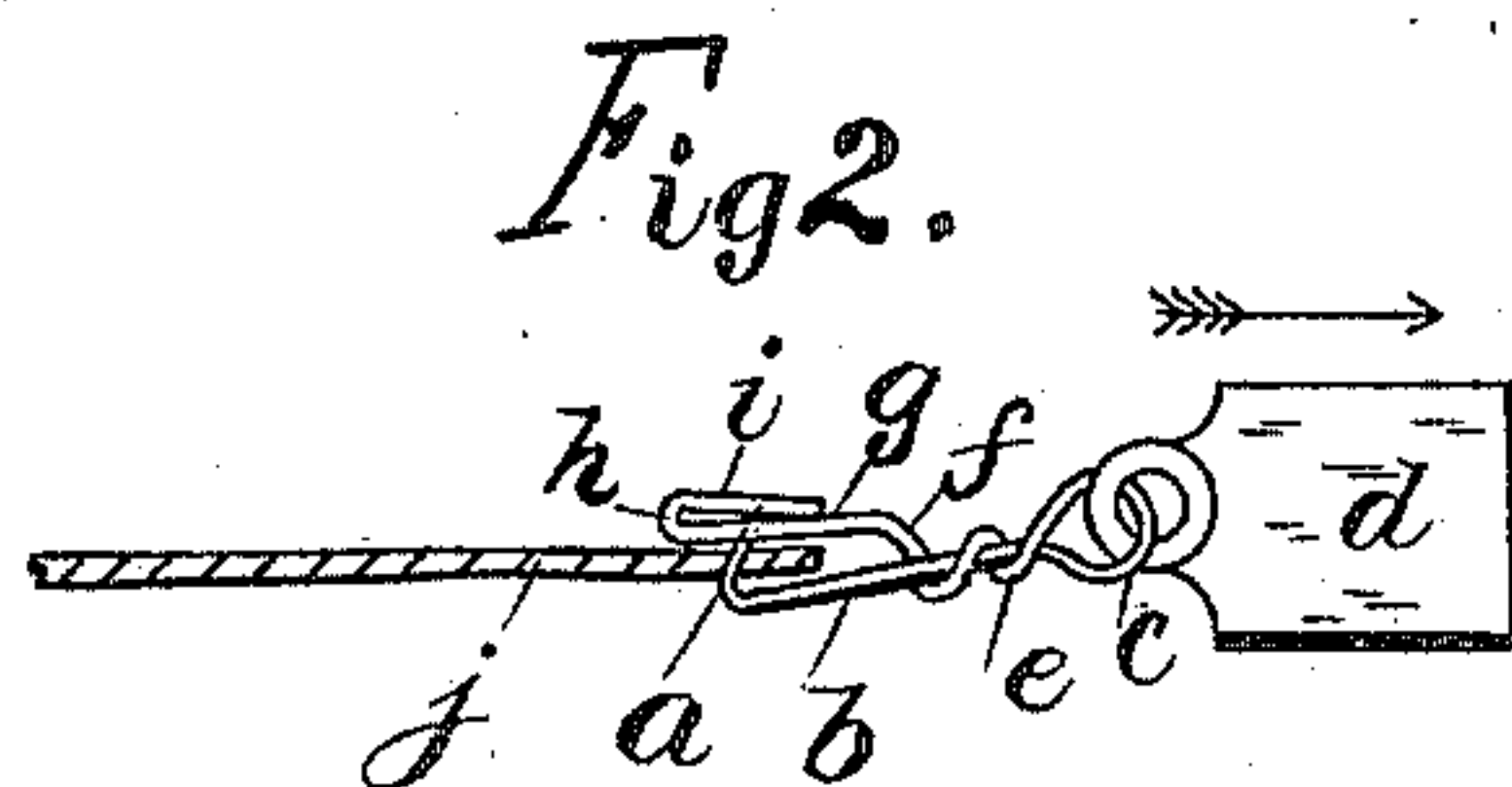
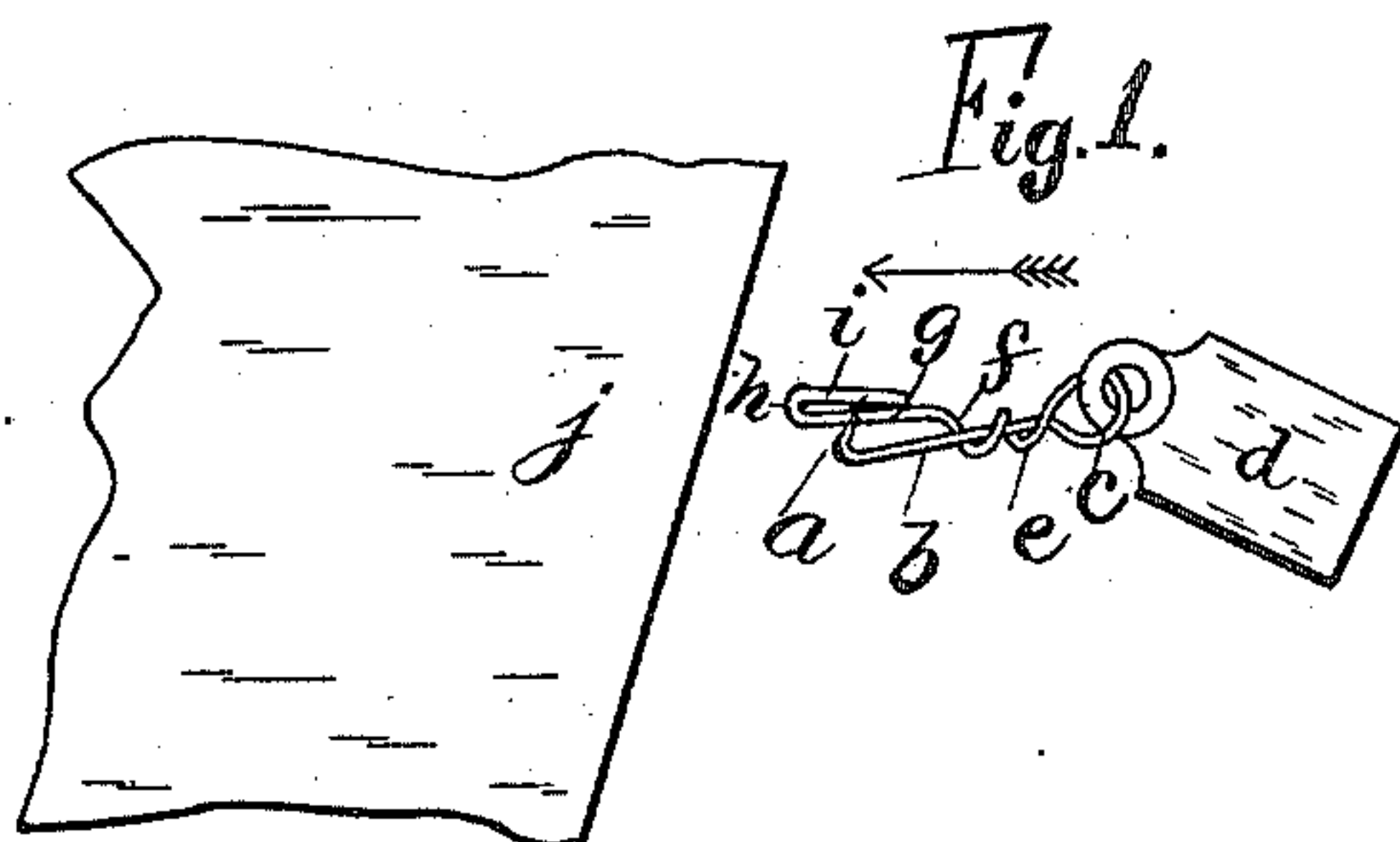


(No Model.)

J. KYDD.
TAG HOLDER.

No. 301,132.

Patented July 1, 1884.



WITNESSES.

W. J. Morgan
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att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES KYDD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TAG-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 301,132, dated July 1, 1884.

Application filed April 22, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES KYDD, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tag-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists of an improved construction of wire holders for attaching marking-tags to woven fabrics, samples, mail matter, and other articles adapted for the connection of tags by means of hooks, the said improved construction being designed to provide tags that will hold better and be more reliable and durable, and will not be objectionable on account of projecting points, as heretofore constructed, as hereinafter fully described, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the hook and tag and of a piece of fabric, with an arrow indicating the direction in which the hook is presented to the goods for attaching it. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the hook and tag and section of a piece of fabric, with an arrow indicating the way the hook is forced through the cloth. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the holder and tag and a piece of fabric, indicating the manner of detaching the hook from the fabric; and Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the holder.

I take a piece of rather stiff spring-wire and make a short pointed hook, *a*, on one end, turning it back toward the shank *b* a little more than a right angle, and with a rather short bend, from which the point is nearly straight to the end. From the hook *a* the shank *b* extends in a straight line, or thereabout, a suitable length for the shank, and has an eye, *c*, for connecting the tag *d*, said eye being formed by turning a loop on the shank. The tag *d* is then hooked into the loop, and the wire is coiled once or twice, preferably twice, around the shank *b* at *e*, and from the last coil it is bent at *f* nearly parallel to shank *a*, and forms a guard, *g*, that extends along close by one side of the point *a* and bears laterally against it by the "set" of the bend at the coil, and a short distance beyond the point where it is doubled back at *h* over guard *g*,

forming part *i*, that extends back toward eye *c* about as much beyond the point in that direction as parts *g* and *i* extend the other way; but it is not necessary to be exact as to the length of these parts. The parts *ig* and shank *a* are all in or about in one plane, except that it is preferable to have part *i* bear a little to the side of part *g*, on which the point *a* is located, as indicated in Fig. 4, so that said point, which does not swing past or above part *i*, will rest close against the side of said part *i* not higher than the middle of it, so that the said part *i* constitutes a shield to prevent the point from catching on the goods or other objects with which such points do catch, except when effectually guarded and protected, and it will be seen that the arrangement is such that the movements of the hook and the guard with relation to each other for opening and closing are in a plane at right angles to the plane of the hook and its shank.

To connect the holder with a woven fabric, *j*, said holder will be held by the thumb and finger of the right hand and turned over nearly flatwise—that is to say, parallel with the plane of the fabric *j*, but not entirely so—while the fabric is stretched with a little tension by the left hand. Part *g* of the hook will then be placed on the upper surface of the fabric, so that the edge of the fabric will be presented to the holder at the angle between hook *a* and the part *g*, when by a little push of the holder against the edge of the fabric the guard *g* will be forced open by springing laterally—that is to say, sidewise—away from the hook, and the point of the hook will be forced back of the edge of the cloth, to hook into it by turning the holder up to a plane perpendicular to the plane of the fabric, or nearly so, as shown in Fig. 2, and pulling the holder lightly in the direction of the arrow in Fig. 2. When the holder is to be detached from the fabric, it is to be again turned over parallel to the plane of the fabric, or nearly so, as seen in Fig. 3, and pushed much the same as for attaching it, but with a turn in the direction, as indicated by the arrow in Fig. 3.

It will be seen that the guard *g* is only required to spring away from the side of the

point laterally for opening to connect and disconnect the hook, and the "set" of the coil *e*, which forms the spring of the guard, may be such that the guard may bear with considerable pressure against the side of the hook without obstructing the opening of the guard for inserting the fabric between the guard and the hook, and it will also be seen that the arrangement is such that the guard is effectually prevented from swinging clear of the point of the hook in the plane of the hook, so that the point cannot be exposed in that way, as in other hooks.

The shank on which the hook is formed may be rigid, the spring being wholly in the guard, and said spring is mainly formed by the coil *e* around the shank *b*. It will also be seen that the arrangement of the guard to open and close against the side of the point of the hook in a plane at right angles thereto insures the retention of the guard in its position at the point of the hook for preventing the point from catching the fabric and scratching the hands of the person handling the goods much better than if the guard opened and closed and bore in the plane of the hook, because in such case the guard is liable to turn to one side or the other and escape past the point of the hook by the resilience of the guard intended to keep the guard and the hook in contact, while in this case the resilience of the guard has no tendency to turn the guard away from its bearing-point.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with the hook *a b*, having an eye, *c*, for attaching a tag, *d*, of a guard-wire, *g*, arranged to bear sidewise against the side of the hook to open and close at right angles to the plane of the hook, for connecting

or disconnecting the hook with the fabric, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the hook *a b*, having an eye, *c*, for attaching a tag, *d*, of a guard-wire, *g*, arranged to bear sidewise against the side of the hook to open and close at right angles to the plane of the hook, for connecting and disconnecting the hook, and having an extension, *h*, beyond the back of the point of the hook for a guide to direct the fabric into the angle between the guard and the point of the hook, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with the hook *a b*, having an eye, *c*, for attaching a tag, *d*, of a guard-wire, *g*, bearing laterally against the side of the hook, and having an extension, *h*, beyond the back of the hook, and a return-bend, *i*, extending to a point forward of the point of the hook, and also having a lateral inclination from the plane of parts *b g* in the direction of the point of said hook, for overhanging it to protect fabrics from said point, substantially as described.

4. The improved tag-holder, consisting of point *a*, formed on wire *b*, tag-eye *c*, also one or more coils, *e*, of the wire around shank *a*, between eye *c* and the point, and also the guard *g i*, said guard being arranged to bear laterally against the side of the hook, also to extend beyond the back of the hook and to overhang and protect the point of said hook, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JAMES KYDD.

Witnesses:

W. J. MORGAN,
S. H. MORGAN.