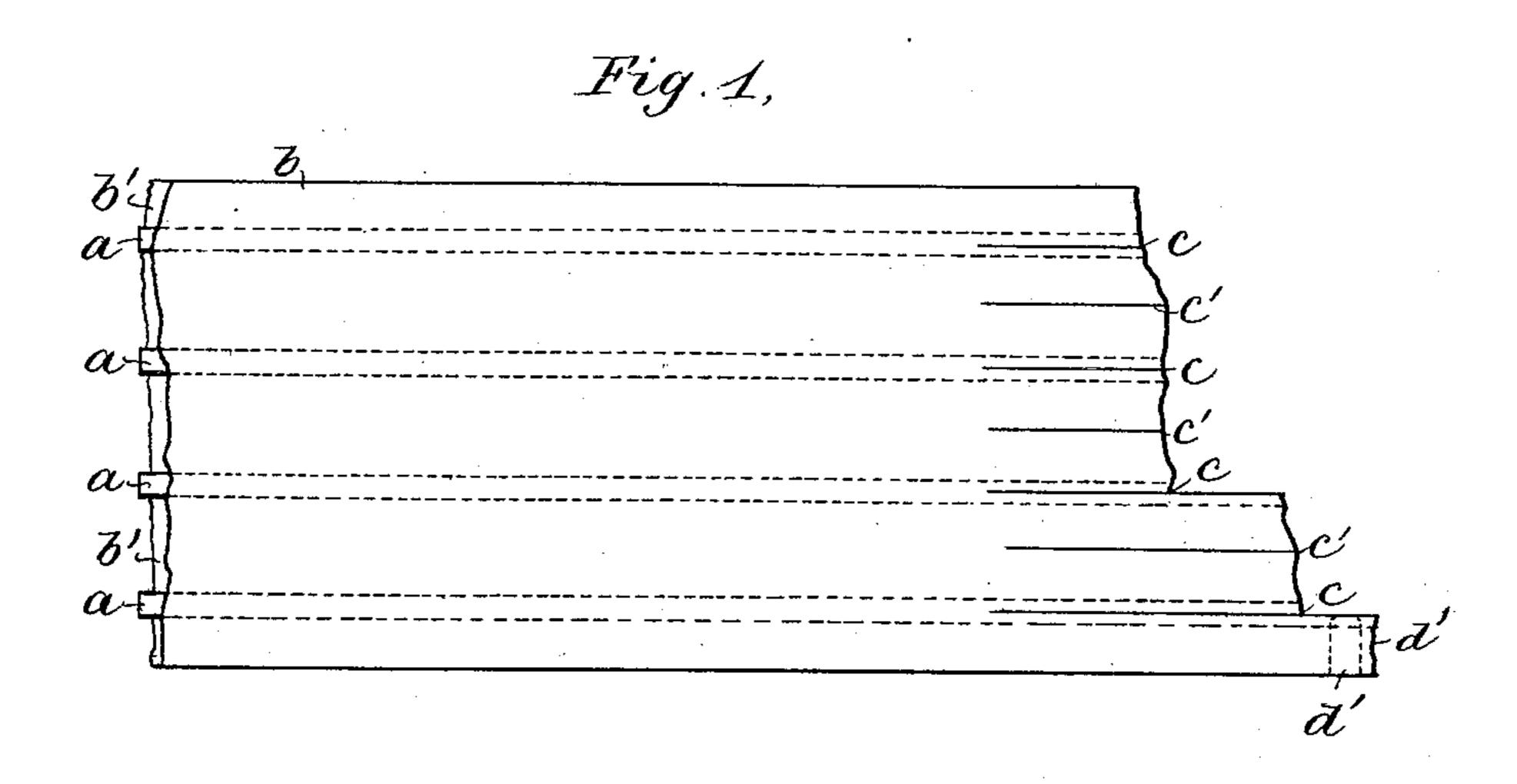
(No Model.)

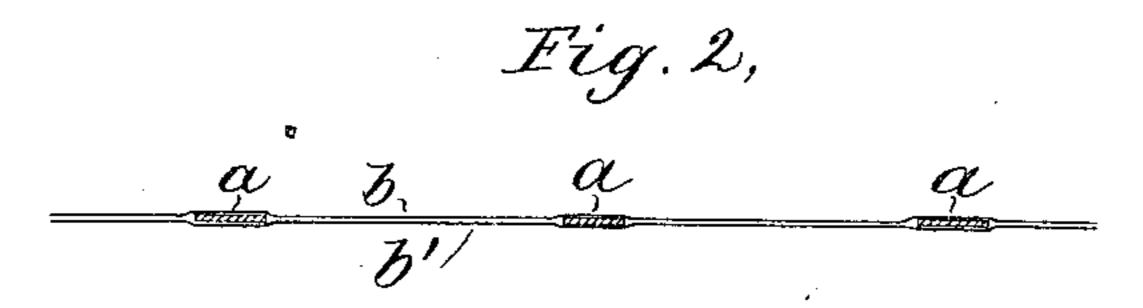
W. P. KIDDER.

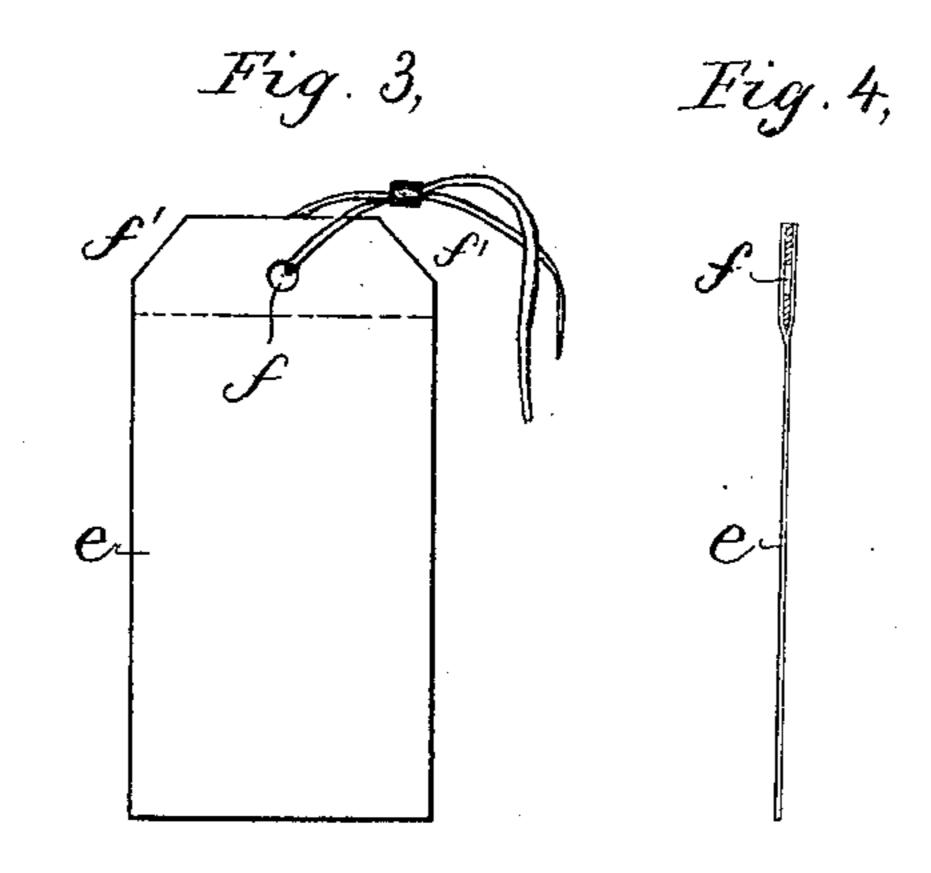
TAG AND MANUFACTURE OF THE SAME.

No. 377,109.

Patented Jan. 31, 1888.







Witnesses, Jas J. Maloney. Chas A. Whitney Inventor
Wellington P. Kidder
By Jo.P. Livenmore
Atty.

United States Patent Office.

WELLINGTON P. KIDDER, OF MALDEN, ASSIGNOR TO THE BOSTON TAG AND PRINTING COMPANY, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

TAG AND MANUFACTURE OF THE SAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 377,109, dated January 31, 1888.

Application filed April 8, 1886. Serial No. 193,193. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Beitknown that I, Wellington P. Kidder, of Malden, county of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Tags and Material for Making the Same, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification, like letters on the drawings representing like parts.

My invention, relating to the manufacture of tags, consists in a novel method of making tags and a novel material of which the tags are made, the tag itself also being of novel con-

struction.

rial of the body so as to provide a round the eye, or in some cases by folding the material of the body so as to provide several layers of thickness in the part where the eye is formed. Both of these methods involve a considerable expenditure of time for the production of each tag, thus making the tags of great

30 expense relative to the cost of the material employed for the tags.

This invention consists, essentially, in providing a continuous web of paper or material suitable for the body or main portion of the 35 tag, with a series of longitudinal strips of reenforcing material parallel with the length of the web and at a distance apart equal to twice the length of a finished tag. The paper thus re-enforced is slit or severed longitudinally at 40 the middle of the re-enforcing strips and at the middle of the paper between the strips, thus producing a series of strips re-enforced along one edge and of a width equal to the length of the tag. Each of the said strips is 45 then cut transversely into widths suitable for the separate tags, and the pieces properly shaped by beveling the corners and punched to produce the eyes for the fastening strings. The body of the tag material is preferably com-

50 posed of two webs of paper with the re-enforc-

ing strips between them, the said webs and strips being all fastened together by gum or other cementing material introduced between their surfaces.

Figure 1 is a face view of a portion of a strip 55 or web of tag material made in accordance with this invention; Fig. 2, a transverse section thereof on a larger scale, and Figs. 3 and 4 a face view and longitudinal section of one of the finished tags.

ished tags. The tag material is made in accordance with this invention by fastening by gum or cement a series of strips, a, of re-enforcing material to a continuous web, b, of paper suitable for the body of the tag, and preferably by fastening 65 a second web, b', to the web b on the opposite side of the re-enforcing strips a, which are thus embedded between the two webs, as best shown in Fig. 2. By this method a continuous web of tag material is produced having 70 smooth external surfaces, and provided with a series of strips of re-enforcing material in the body of the said web. The strips a are spaced so that the middle lines of the two outside ones are at a distance from the edge of the 75 web equal to the length of a finished tag, and the distance between the middle lines of the intermediate strips is equal to twice the length of a finished tag, as will be understood from Fig. 1. The said web is then slit longitudi- 80 nally along the middle lines of the re-enforcing strips, as indicated at c, Fig. 1, and also half-way between the intermediate re-enforcing strips, as indicated at c', thus forming a series of strips, d, each having a narrow strip 85 of re-enforcing material along one edge. The said strips are then cut up into pieces of a length equal to the width of the finished tag, as indicated at d', Fig. 1, and each of the said pieces may then be made into a finished tag, 90 as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, by punching an eye, f, in the re-enforced portion and by cutting or beveling the corners at the head of the tag, if desired, as shown at f', the entire operation

I claim—
1. The herein-described material for tags, consisting of a web of paper or other material 100

being extremely rapid, so that the cost of the 91

finished tags is only slightly in advance of the

cost of the material employed.

suitable for the body of the tag and a series of continuous longitudinal parallel strips of re enforcing material attached thereto at a distance apart equal to double the length of 5 the tags to be cut from said material, substan-

tially as described.

2. That improvement in the art or method of making tags which consists in fastening upon a web of paper a series of re-enforcing 10 strips, cutting the said web longitudinally through the re-enforcing strips and midway between the said strips, cutting the strips thus made transversely into pieces of a length equal to the width of the tag, and forming an 15 eye in the re-enforced end of the said pieces, substantially as described.

3. The herein-described strip of tag material, composed of a strip of paper or material

suitable for the body of a tag and a continuous strip of re-enforcing material attached to 20 and extending the entire length of one edge thereof, substantially as described.

4. The herein-described strip for tag material, composed of two strips of paper cemented together, combined with a continuous strip of 25 re-enforcing material inserted and cemented between the said strips, extending the entire length of one edge thereof, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name 30 to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WELLINGTON P. KIDDER.

Witnesses:

Jos. P. LIVERMORE, H. P. BATES.