

(No Model.)

W. H. ANDERSON.
TAG AND PARCEL TYER.

No. 454,105.

Patented June 16, 1891.

Fig. 1.

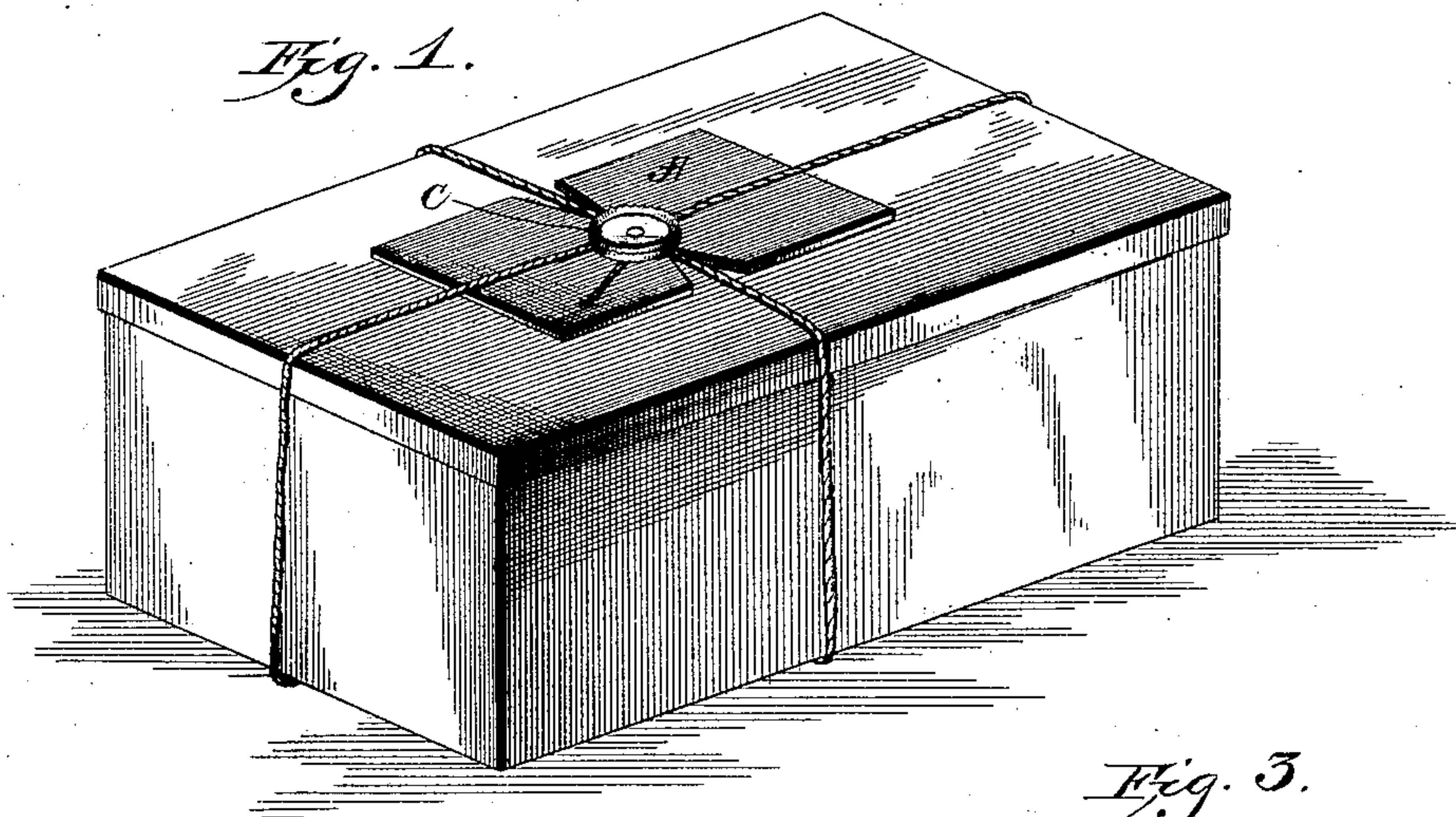


Fig. 3.

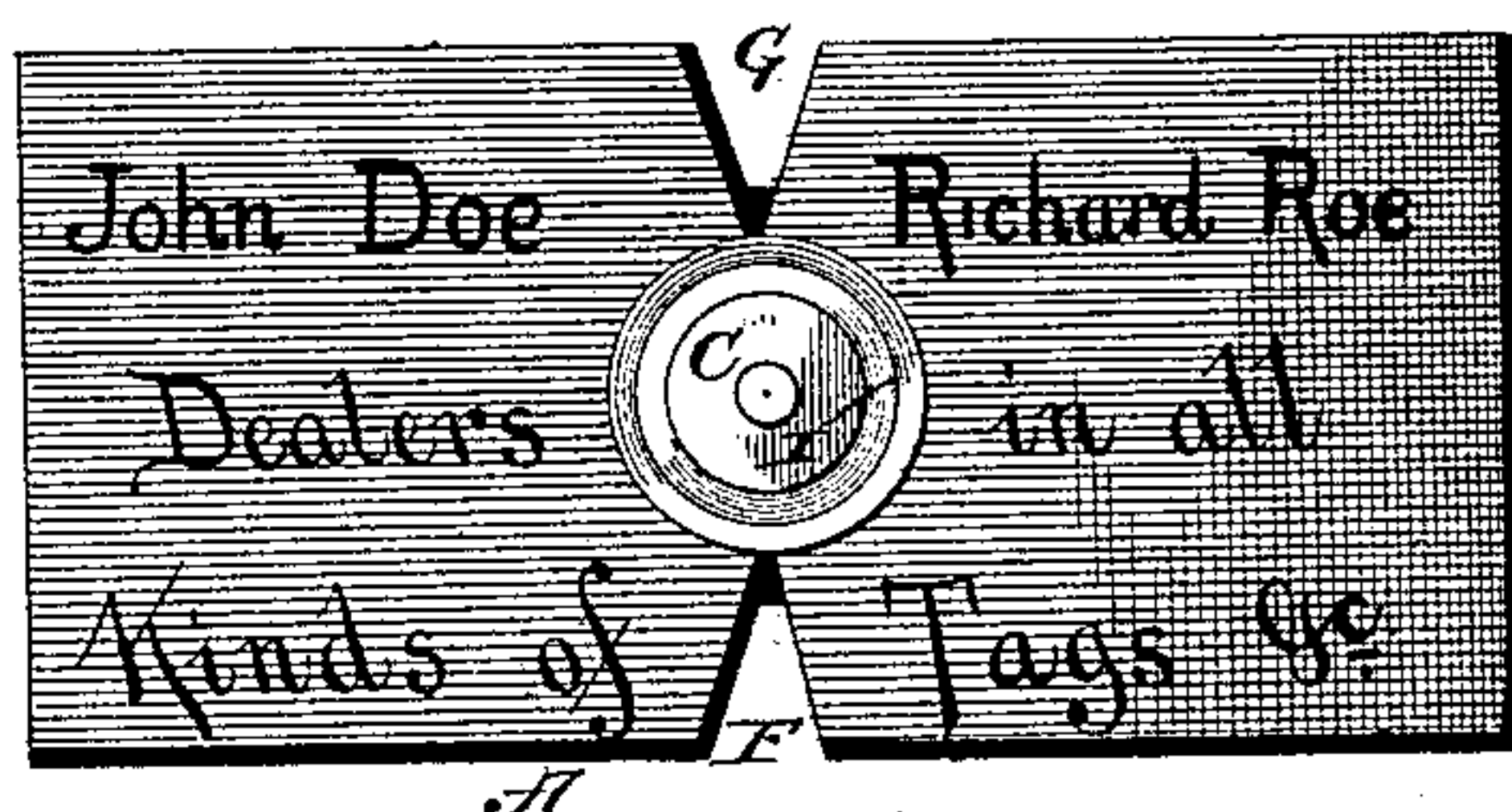


Fig. 2.

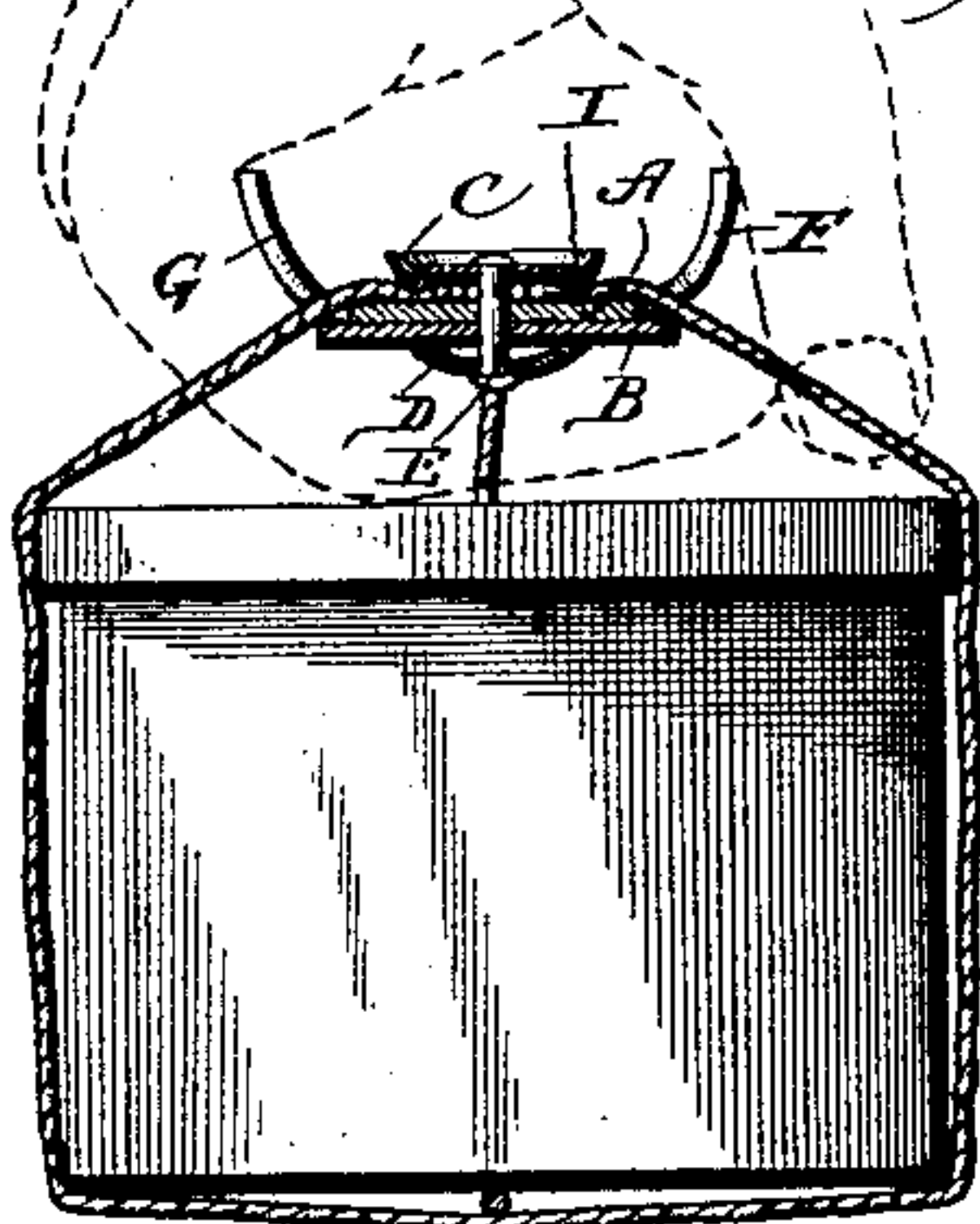
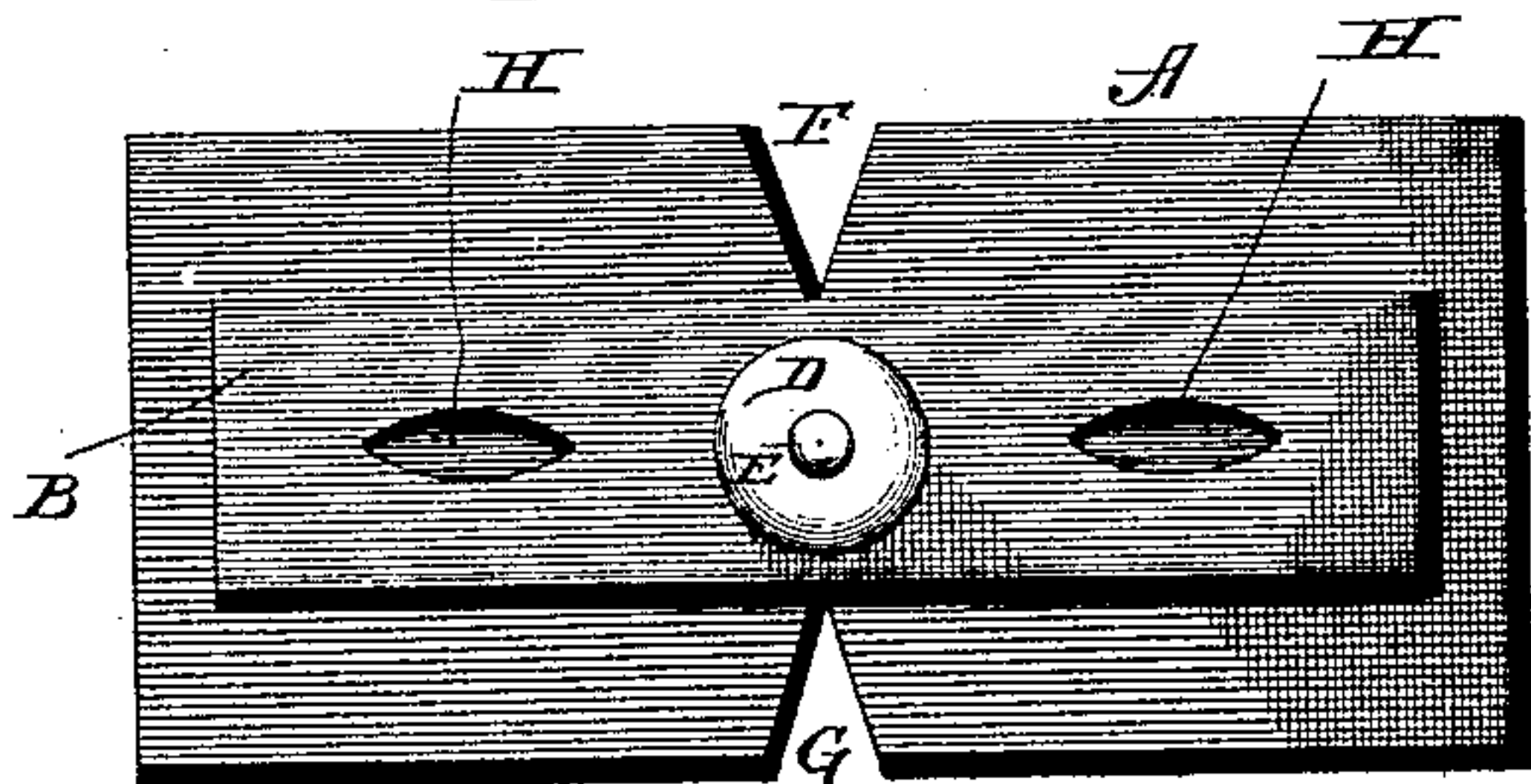
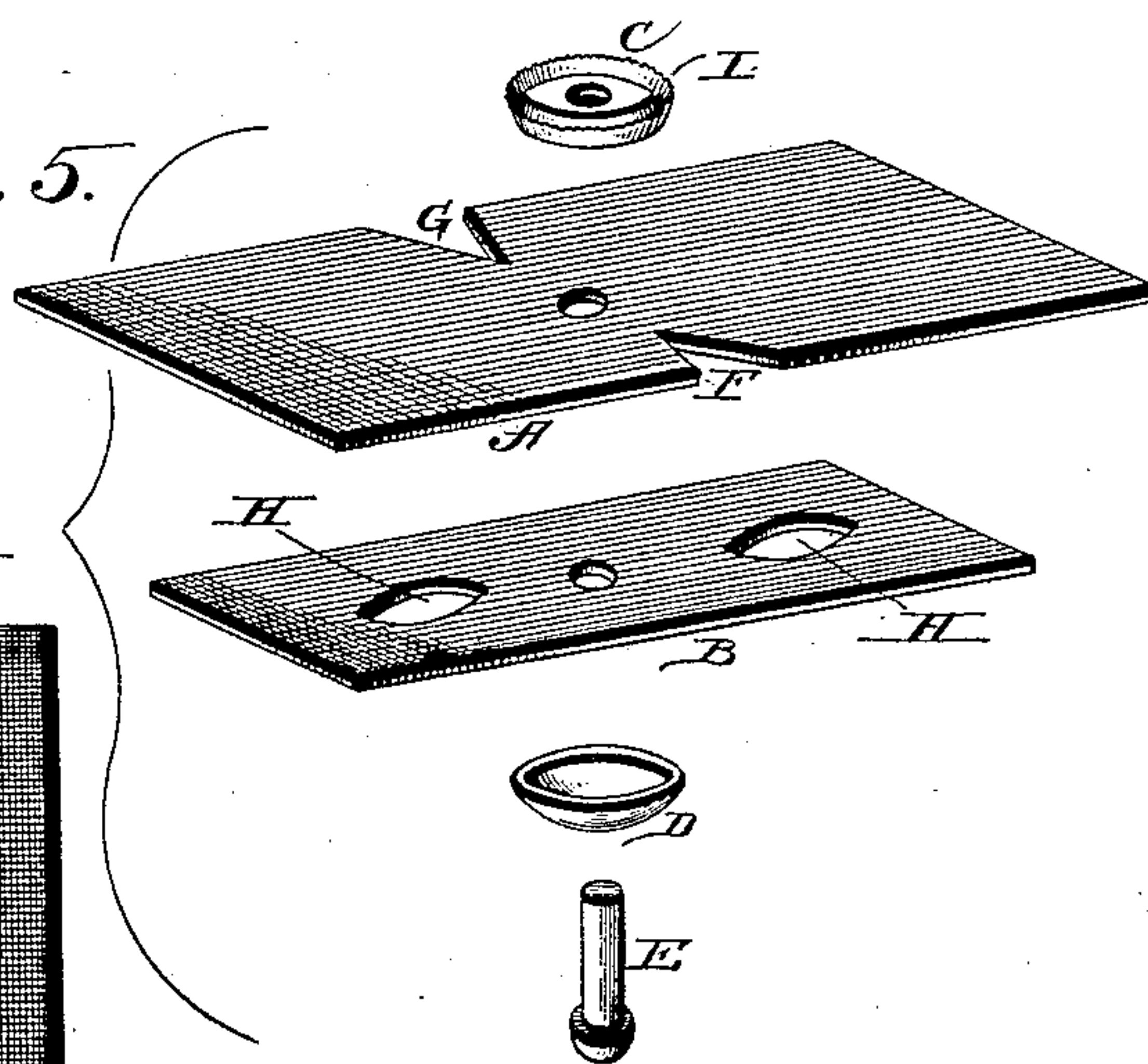


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES
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Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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TAG AND PARCEL TYER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,105, dated June 16, 1891.

Application filed August 28, 1890. Serial No. 363,325. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Riverside, in the county of San Bernardino and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tags and Parcel Tyers; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to tags and parcel fasteners, which can also be utilized as a handle for carrying the parcel and also for advertising and other purposes; and it consists, broadly, in two or more thicknesses of flexible material, which are united by means of buttons or clamping-pieces, between which and the flexible material the cord or binding material is wound or secured, as will be hereinafter more particularly set forth.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which the same letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each of the figures, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my invention applied to a parcel. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the tag. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view. Fig. 5 is a view of the parts detached.

The tag and handle consist of two pieces A and B of flexible material, preferably of good tough paper, two clamping-pieces C and D, preferably of tin, and a rivet E. The pieces A and B are of different widths, the upper one A being the wider of the two and provided upon its side edges with the two notches F and G. The narrower piece B is a trifle wider than the distance between the inner points of the notches F and G, so that when the two pieces are placed together the edges of the narrower pieces will project just beyond the inner portions of the notches. The ends of the narrower piece are each provided with a hole or opening H. The clamping-pieces are preferably circular with a hole in the center. The upper piece C has a crease I formed around it near its periphery, which causes its outer edge to stand up or away from the top flexible piece A. It also causes the central por-

tion of the disk to stand away from the paper, leaving only a narrow rim to bear against the paper. The rivet E is passed up through the holes through the clamps and flexible pieces and riveted, which will bind them all fast together.

In using the device the end of a string is wrapped around between the upper or creased disk until it is securely fastened. It is then placed upon top of the bundle to be tied and the string or cord is passed around the bundle in the same manner that it would be for making the ordinary tie—that is, it is passed over one end of the tag and around the bundle and brought up over the opposite end of the tag and wrapped one or more times around under the disk at the center. It is then passed over and around the sides of the bundle, which causes it to pass into the notches in the edges of the wider or top piece and bear upon the exposed edges of the under piece. The free end of the string is then wrapped around under the disk until it is well secured, and it is then broken off and the parcel is ready for delivery to the customer. The customer then passes the fingers under the tag with two fingers on each side of the string that passes around the bundle crosswise of the tag. Then by closing the hand upon the tag the two flexible pieces are slightly bent around the string which passes over the ends of the pieces, and it thus makes a round handle, which will prevent the string from cutting the fingers, as shown in Fig. 2. The top piece is a trifle longer than the lower piece, so that the cord will bend it down over the lower piece, and thus will prevent the cord from cutting through the edge of the paper. The notches at the sides of the top pieces permit the paper to turn or curl up in the hand, although the cord passes down around the bundle. To prevent the cord from cutting into the edge of the paper at the bottom of the notches, the lower piece of paper is made to project just far enough to support the weight upon the cord, which it does without danger of being cut or torn by the cord, as the piece is so narrow that it is not turned up to such a great extent as the upper piece of paper.

By creasing the upper clamp or button, as shown, there is plenty of room around the rivet for the turns of cord, while the crease

will hold the end of the cord and prevent its coming loose, and by turning the outer edge up and roughening it a trifle it will act as a cutter, by means of which the cord can be severed when the bundle has been tied. To utilize the edge for this purpose, all that is necessary is to draw the cord over any portion of the edge and give it a good strong pull or a slight jerk, which will cut the cord as nicely as though it were done with a knife.

I propose to utilize the plain surface of the upper piece of paper for advertising purposes, by which a dealer can have his card, &c., printed upon it in any manner that he may choose. In this way the device will advertise his business, and if the parcel should happen to be lost it will indicate where it can be returned with the most likelihood of its being restored to the owner. The printing may be done upon the top piece before the tag is put together, or it can be done afterward. The latter will permit of the cards being carried in stock blank. The tags may also be used for shipping purposes by printing them for that purpose, or by writing the address of the consignee upon them in the usual manner.

The holes in the ends of the narrow piece B serve two purposes—that is, they cause the card to crease along the center and also roughen the surface of the card and prevent its slipping out of the hand in being carried. They also assist in causing it to make the double curve caused by the cord drawing down upon its edges at the notches and turning upward in the hand nearer the ends, as the card will crease from the point where the cord crosses it to the inner ends of the holes, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 4. The lower paper or card prevents the cord from coming in contact with the edge of the lower button or clamp and being cut by the weight of the parcel. The edge of this button is turned up by making the button slightly concave, and it is of such a size that it will register with the crease of the upper button, which causes the crease to hold the cord as tight as desired. The concavity of this button will prevent its edges coming in contact with the fingers when the hand is passed under the cards for carrying the bundle. It also acts in connection with the upper button, which is raised above the crease, in giving elasticity to the clamp for holding the cord. To further increase this elasticity a disk of rubber or other yielding material may be inserted between the disks or the cards. The flare on the edge of the upper button will act as a guide in wrapping the cord around it, as it will cause

the cord to pass in under it more readily than if it were flat upon the paper or card.

The holes in the ends of the narrow piece B may also be utilized for suspending the tag upon the buttons of the dress when the tag is used as a spool-holder, which can readily be done by passing a cord through the spool and wrapping the ends around the clamp, as in tying a bundle. The edge of the outer clamp can be used as a thread-cutter by drawing the thread over it.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A tag and parcel tyer consisting of pieces of flexible material of different widths, one upon the other, the wider one being provided with notches upon its edges, and clamping-pieces, one upon each side of said flexible pieces, and one of which is for receiving and retaining the cord, all secured together, substantially as described.

2. A tag and parcel tyer consisting of pieces of flexible material, one upon the other, and an upper and a lower clamping piece or button upon the opposite sides of said flexible pieces, the top one being creased near its periphery and the lower one being concaved and having its edge register with the crease of the upper one, all secured together, substantially as described.

3. A tag and parcel tyer consisting of two pieces of paper or flexible material, one upon the other, the lower one of which is narrower than the upper one and is provided with a hole near each end, whereby it is creased along the middle when used for a handle, and means for clamping the pieces together and for receiving and retaining a cord, substantially as described.

4. A tag and parcel tyer consisting of two pieces of flexible material, the wider one of which is provided with two notches upon its side edges and the narrower one of which is of a greater width than the distance between the inner points of the notches and having an oblong slot or opening near each end, and two circular disks at the center between the notches of the wider piece, the lower disk being of a less diameter than the width of the narrower piece of flexible material, and a rivet for securing them together, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

W. S. BOYD,

CHARLES W. HANDY.