No. 622,453.

Patented Apr. 4, 1899.

E. C. DUNLAP.

TAG PIN.

(Application filed Dec. 17, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

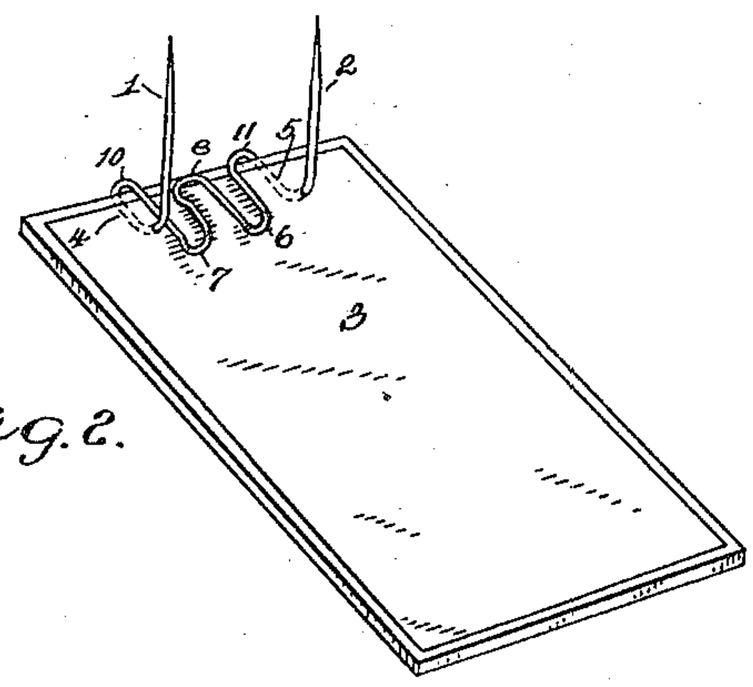


Fig. 3.

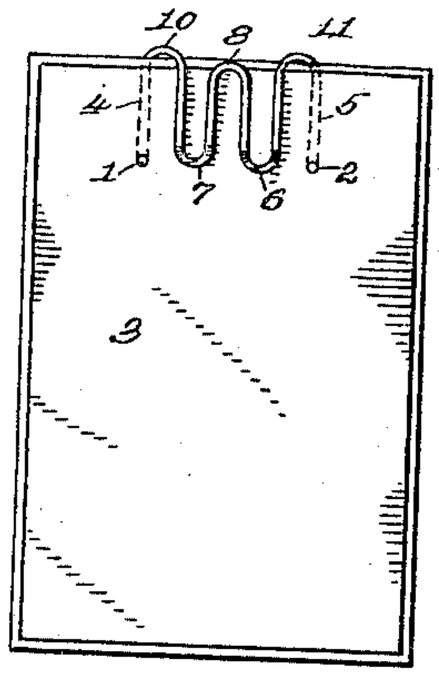


Fig. 4.

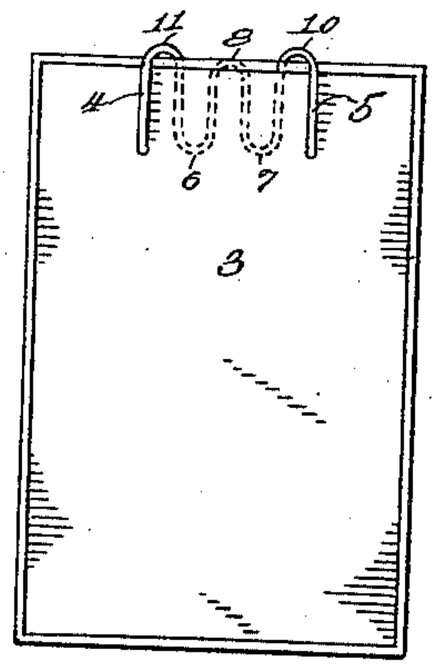
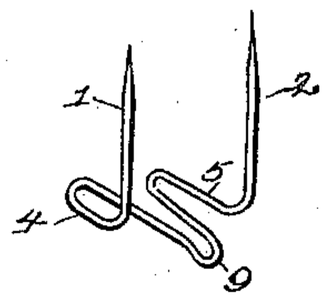


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:
A. J. Tanner.
M. J. Keane.

INVENTOR:
Edgar C. Dunlap.
By his Atty.
Geo. D. Phillips.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR C. DUNLAP, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO A. KIMBALL CO., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TAG-PIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 622,453, dated April 4, 1899.

Application filed December 17, 1897. Serial No. 662,254. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDGAR C. DUNLAP, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tag-Pins, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in tag-pins; and it consists in so forming the base portion of the pin that greater strength and a much better supporting-surface may be imparted to the whole structure.

To enable others to understand my invention, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the pin detached. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the reverse side of a tag with the pin attached thereto. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the reverse side of pin and tag. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the obverse or front of the tag and pin connected therewith. Fig. 5 is a modified construction of the pin.

Its construction and operation are as follows: The pin is made from a single piece of wire, as shown, having the central portion double scalloped to form the base, while the two free ends 1 and 2 form the points to engage with the fabric to which the tag is intended to be attached. When the pin is mounted on the tag 3, its obverse or front side (see Fig. 4) will show only the two arms 4 and 5, thus leaving a large surface of the tag for the printing. On the reverse side, Figs. 2 and 3, it will be observed that the scallop formation of the base has produced the two forwardly-projecting loops 6 and 7 and also the central and rearwardly-projecting loop 8, which loop extends back to the upper edge of the tag, while the loops 6 and 7 project forward far enough to be on a line with the points or prongs 1 and 2, as shown at Figs. 1, 3, and 4. To still further increase the bearing-surface for the pin, these loops may extend beyond the line of said points or prongs, as shown at Fig. 2, and in all cases the extreme ends of these forwardly-extending loops may be bent downward and caused to form an indentation in the reverse side of the tag, so as to insure a firm holding of the pin to the tag.

In the modification shown at Fig. 5 there is but one loop 9, which also projects beyond the line of the prongs, and its end is also deflected downward and is embedded in the tag when attached thereto.

A pin constructed as above described will give much greater support to the upward-projecting fastening-prongs than the pins now in use, as the said prongs are so thoroughly braced at their base by the loops 10 and 11, passing around the end of the tag, combined with the long forwardly-projecting loops 6 and 7, embedded in the tag, and the rearwardly-projecting loop 8, that the surface of the tag between the prongs is so completely covered that there is no possible chance of the device getting loose when subjected to the rough treatment of attaching the tag to very tough material. This matter of constructing the base of the pin so that the attaching-points are firmly supported is of vital importance and the principal object sought for in constructing tag-pins, as the slightest movement or working of the base will prevent the points being quickly and properly inserted in the fabric. Besides, any movement of the structure below the point where the prongs protrude through the tag will tend to tear the tag. If required, the end of the rearwardly-projecting loop 8 may also be bent downward so as to indent the tag.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A tag-pin provided with one or more horizontal loops located in between its ends, and which loop or loops have their ends turned at an angle to the length of the loops and in an opposite direction to the ends of the pin, substantially as shown.

2. A tag-pin formed from a single straight piece of wire, the central portion being formed of one or more loops which have their ends turned at an angle to the ends of the loop and in an opposite direction to the ends of the pin, so as to have the ends of the loop catch in the object to which the pin is applied, and having

the two end portions turned outwardly at right angles to the loops, combined with a tag to which the pin is applied, and through which the points of the pin are made to pass while the ends of the loops press downwardly upon its top surface, substantially as described.

Signed at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, this 16th day of December, A. D. 1897.

EDGAR C. DUNLAP.

Witnesses:
JOHN B. CLAPP,
HENRY SCHADT.