

No. 670,027.

Patented Mar. 19, 1901.

E. MALMBERG.

IDENTIFYING TAG OR CHECK.

(Application filed Oct. 4, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

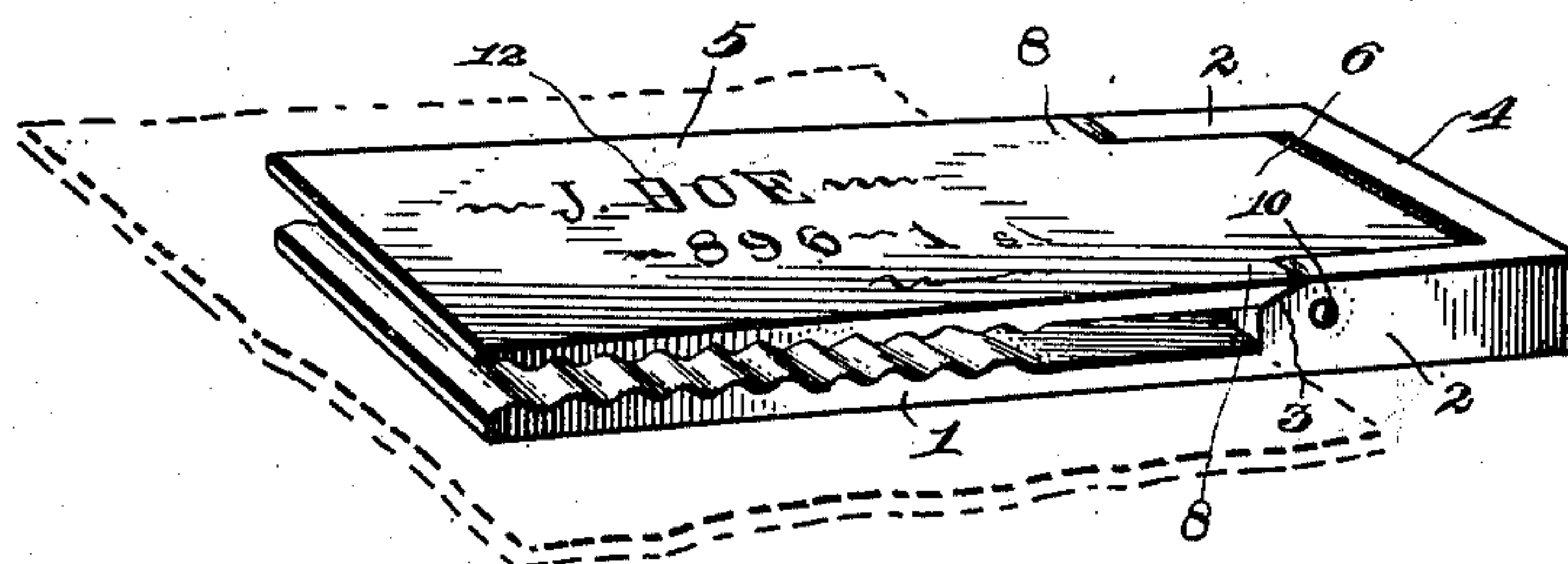
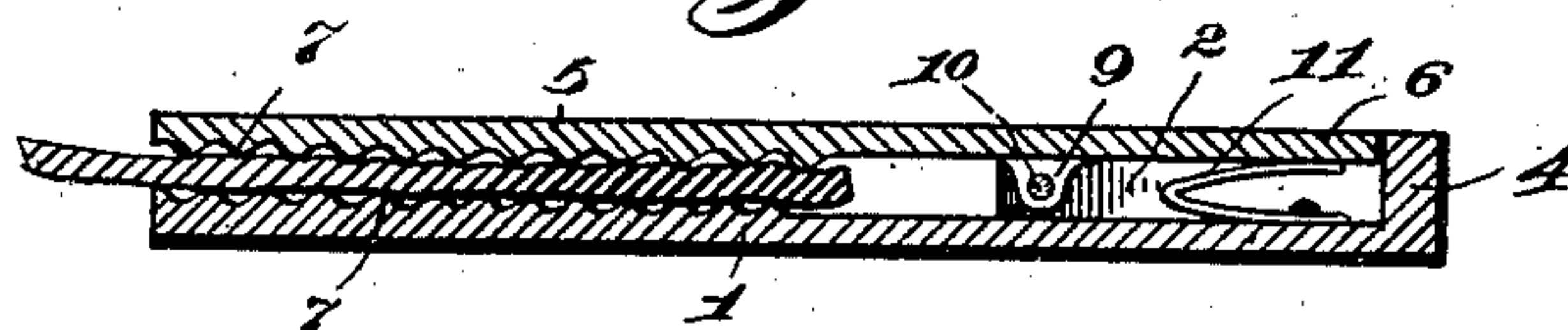


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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EDWARD MALMBERG, OF AUSTIN, PENNSYLVANIA.

IDENTIFYING TAG OR CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 670,027, dated March 19, 1901.

Application filed October 4, 1900. Serial No. 32,038. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD MALMBERG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Austin, in the county of Potter and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Identifying Tag or Check, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to checks for application to hats, coats, overshoes, and the like when left in the cloak-rooms of hotels, theaters, and similar places, and has for its object to provide an improved device of this character which may be conveniently applied to and removed from the article without perforating or otherwise damaging the latter.

With this and other objects in view the present invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claim, it being understood that changes in the form, proportion, size, and minor details may be made within the scope of the claim without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of an overshoe having the improved check applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the check. Fig. 3 is a central longitudinal sectional view thereof.

Corresponding parts are designated by like characters of reference in all of the figures of the drawings.

Referring particularly to Figs. 2 and 3 of the drawings, it will be seen that the present device comprises a thin flat body or back 1, the outer side of which is free from projections. At one end of this flat plate are the opposite short longitudinal flanges 2, which are of the same length and have their inner ends beveled downwardly, as indicated at 3. Extending across the adjacent end of the plate or body is an end flange 4, the opposite ends of which merge into the other flanges, thereby forming an open-sided box at one end of the body. Disposed longitudinally of the flanged side of the body is a rocking tongue 5, which has its rear end reduced in width, so as to form a finger-piece 6, which is loosely received between the flanges of the body. The major portion of this tongue is of the

same width as the body, and both of the members have their cooperating inner faces corrugated or roughened, as indicated at 7. By the reduction in width of the finger-piece outwardly-directed shoulders 8 are formed at opposite sides of the base or inner end thereof, and the inner faces of these shoulders are beveled or inclined, so as to correspond to the beveled ends of the respective side flanges. Slightly in advance of the shoulders and aligned transversely of the finger-piece are the bearing-ears 9, formed by perforate integral projections upon the inner side of the finger-piece, and a transverse pivot-pin or hinge-pintle 10 is passed through the side flanges and the bearing-ears, so as to hingedly connect the body and the tongue, thereby forming intermediately pivotally connected jaws. A suitable spring 11 is interposed between the body and the finger-piece, so as to bear in opposite directions thereagainst, and thereby force the opposite ends of the members together. By this arrangement the spring is conveniently housed and protected by the flanges and the finger-piece.

Either or both external sides of the check are provided with a suitable identifying inscription 12, such as the name of a person or a number, so that it may be effectively displayed. It is preferable to have the inscription upon the tongue, as the latter is usually the front of the device and forms the tag or check proper, which is pivoted intermediate of its ends to cooperate with the back or body, and thereby form a clasp for engagement with the article to be tagged or checked.

The application of the check has been shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, in which designates an ordinary overshoe to the upper edge of which the check is applied by receiving the same between the jaws or members of the device. Ordinarily the check is applied so as to embrace the adjacent portions of a pair of overshoes, so that a single check will be sufficient. It will now be apparent that the finger-piece is housed by the flanges of the body, so as to prevent the tongue from being accidentally forced away from the body, as this is possible only by pressing directly against the outer side of the finger-piece, so as to force the latter inwardly between the flanges. Ordinarily the thumb

is pressed against the finger-piece to open the jaws of the check and the tongue is preferably the outer side of the device, so that the finger-piece may be accessible when applied
5 to an article. Instead of the oblong shape shown in the drawings other shapes or designs may be employed, and the device may be ornamented in any desired manner.

What is claimed is—

10 A check of the character described, comprising a back, having opposite longitudinal side flanges at one end thereof, and an end flange extending between the side flanges, a tongue, having one end reduced in width to
15 form a finger-piece, which is loosely received

between the flanges and is flush with the outer sides thereof, transversely - alined bearing-ears projecting at the inner side of the finger-piece, a pivot-pin extending through the side flanges and the bearing-ears, a spring be- 20
tween the finger-piece and the back, and an identifying inscription carried by the outer side of the tongue.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in 25
the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD MALMBERG.

Witnesses:

CHARLY RYDIN,
JOHN O'BRIEN.