No. 777,207. PATENTED DEC. 13, 1904.

H. HIGGIN.

LAUNDRY TAG.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 25, 1904.

NO MODEL.

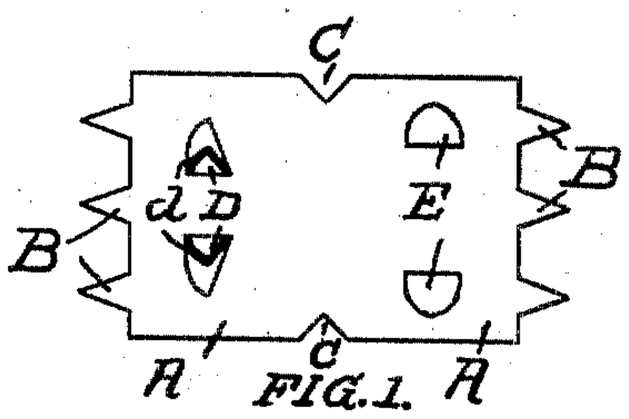


FIG. 1.

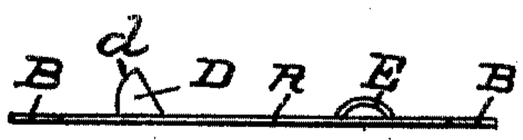


FIG. 2.

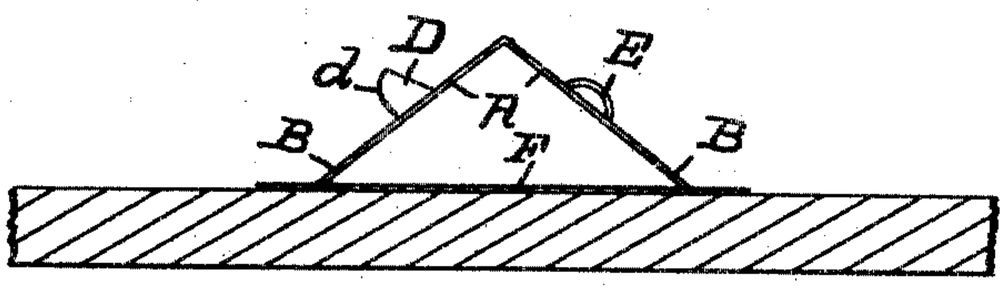


FIG. 3.

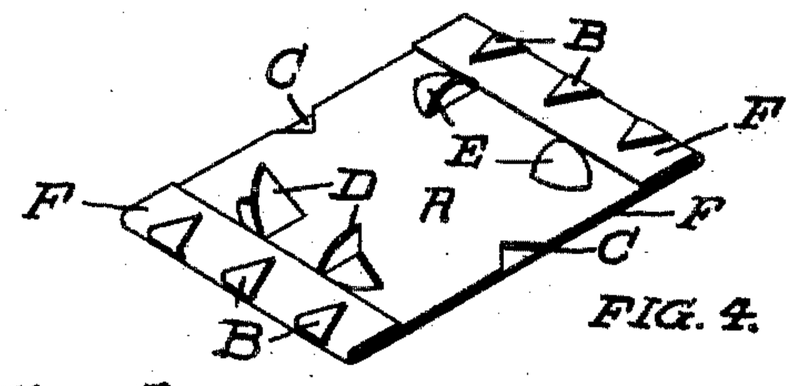
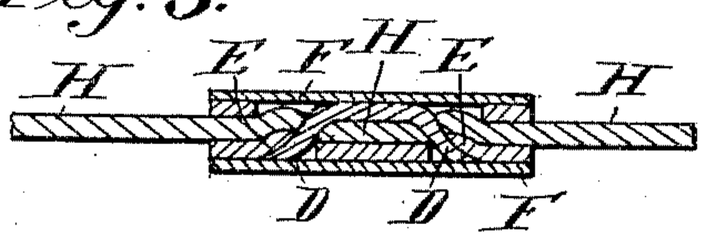


FIG. 4.

Fig. 5.



Witnesses
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No. 777,207. Patented December 13, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY HIGGIN, OF NEWPORT, KENTUCKY, ASSIGNOR TO THE HIGGIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.

LAUNDRY-TAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 777,207, dated December 13, 1904.

Application filed July 25, 1904. Serial No. 218,010. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY HIGGIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Laundry-Tags, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved tag for marking articles for laundry or other purposes; and my invention consists in the improved tag hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the metallic part of a tag embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a side view corresponding to Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a side view showing the metallic part in position for receiving the marking-tape; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the finished tag; and Fig. 5, an enlarged cross-section of the tag, in which the thickness of the parts has been exaggerated.

The body portion of the tag is formed from a plate A, having tangs B projecting from each end thereof and in the same general plane as the body A. On a central line V-shaped cuts C are provided in order to establish a bending-line between them. On one side of plate A tangs D are struck up from the inner face, and at the other side cups or sockets E are struck up from plate A in such position as to receive and cover the points of tangs D when the two sides of plate A are pressed together over the edge of an article. In order to facilitate the entry of tangs D in sockets E, one side of the tangs is rounded off or beveled at *d*.

The marking-tape F is applied as indicated in Fig. 3. Plate A is bent at an angle on the line joining cuts C and is applied to the tape F, lying on a table G. By pressing downwardly on the plate A while in this position tangs B are forced through the tape, and as the plate is flattened out the tape is drawn tightly across the outer side of the plate, where it is secured by bending back tangs B, as shown in Fig. 4. It will be observed that the tape between the lines where the points of tangs B first contact with and penetrate tape F is the tape which covers the outer sides of plate A, so that by regulating the angle at which the plate A is set to cause the length of tape included between the points of the tangs to be a little shorter than the length of the body of plate A between the bases of the tangs a very tight and smooth fit of the tape to the plate may be obtained.

In use the tag is attached to a garment or other article H by bending the tag on the line between cuts C C, so as to cause both tangs D and sockets E to approach each other, and then pressing or hammering the two halves of plate A together over the edge of the article. The tangs D are situated somewhat farther in from the edge of the plate than sockets E and are given a slight inclination outwardly, so that when the two halves of plate A are brought together with the edge of the garment between them the points of the tangs are in such position as to strike the cloth or plate just in front of the mouths of the sockets and be forced outwardly into the sockets. As the cloth lies over the sockets, the points of the tangs must necessarily pass through the cloth to enter the sockets. When the halves of plate A have been pressed or hammered tightly together, the cloth H is partly forced into the space from which tangs D have been removed, so as to cause both sides of the tag to lie perfectly flat and permit marking on both sides. If it is desired for any reason to remove the tag from an article, this may be done by prying the two halves of the tag open. When this is done, the tangs D are necessarily more or less straightened out by their withdrawal from sockets E, enabling the tag to be removed without tearing the cloth.

It will be noted that this construction produces a tag covered on both sides by the marking-tape, thus having the metallic part entirely protected from contact with the person or other articles of apparel and capable of being marked on both sides.

I claim as my invention—

1. A tag having a metallic body adapted to be secured over the edge of an article by bending, said metallic body being covered by a marking-tape extending the full length of the

body and secured over the ends thereof, substantially as specified.

2. A tag having a metallic body adapted to be secured over the edge of an article by bending and provided with tangs extending from each end in substantially the same plane as their respective ends, said body being covered by a marking-tape extending the full length of the body and secured thereto by means of said tangs, substantially as specified.

3. A tag adapted to be bent over the edge of an article comprising one or more sockets E struck up from one side of the tag and projecting toward the other side of the tag; and corresponding tangs D adapted to engage in said sockets, substantially as specified.

4. A tag having one or more tangs D and sockets E, and covered by a marking-tape secured in position by means of tangs B, substantially as specified.

HENRY HIGGIN.

Witnesses:
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