

No. 789,543.

PATENTED MAY 9, 1905.

H. HIGGIN.  
LAUNDRY TAG.  
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 11, 1905.

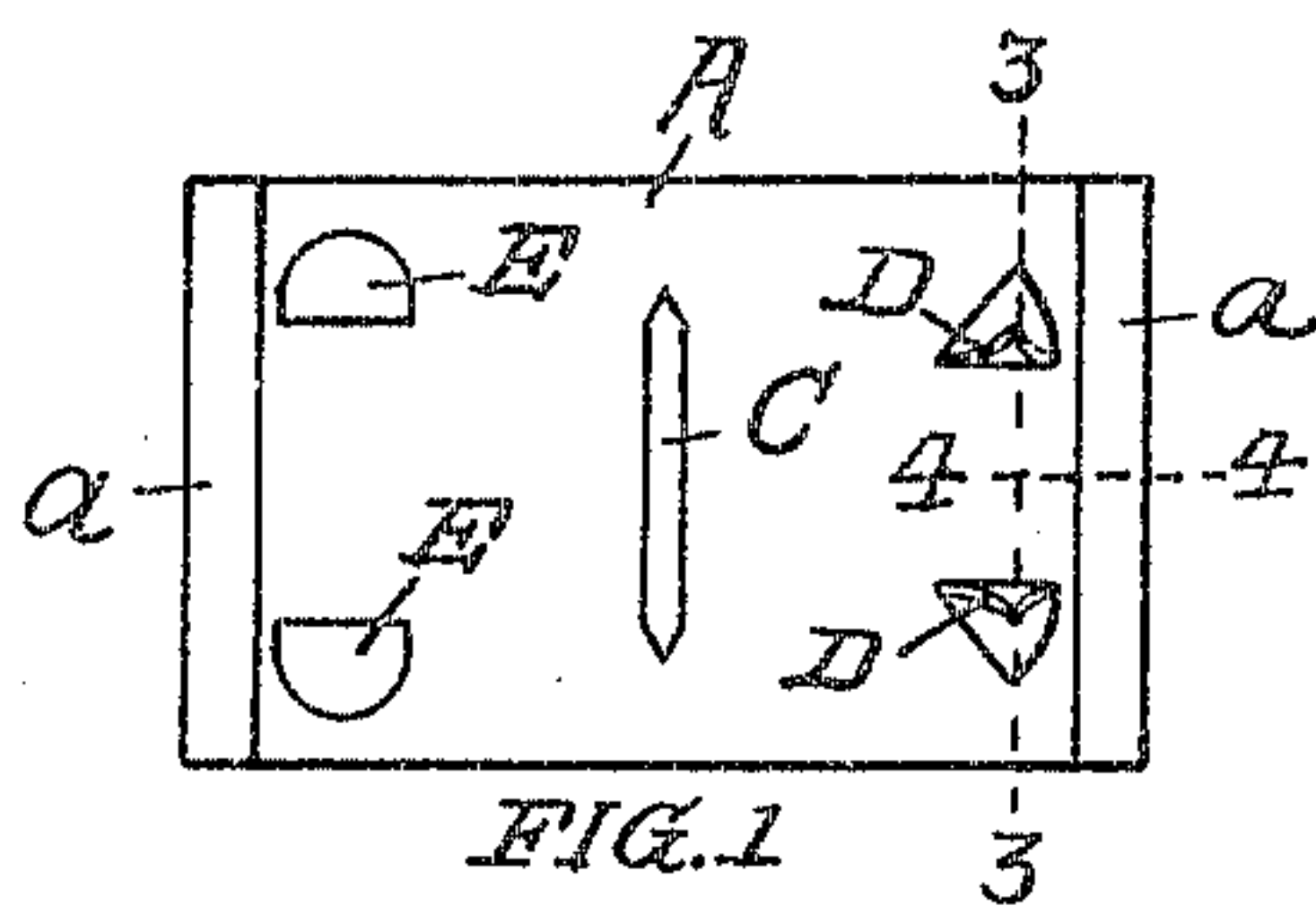


FIG. 1

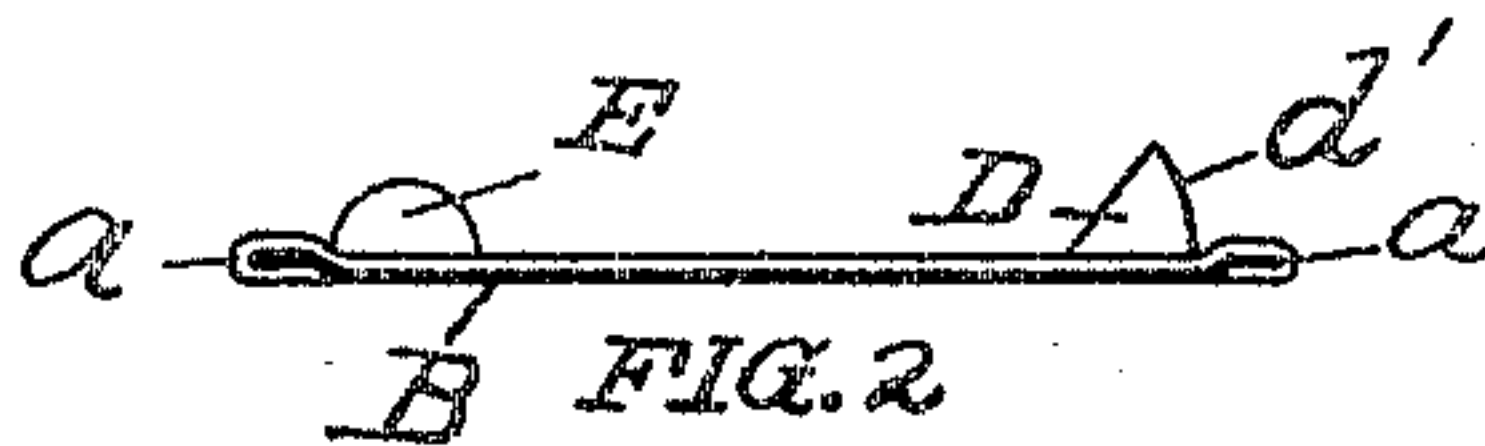


FIG. 2



FIG. 3.

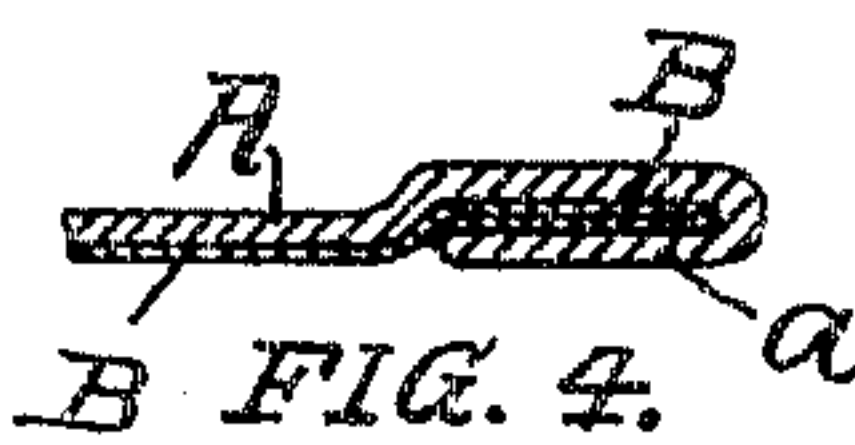


FIG. 4.

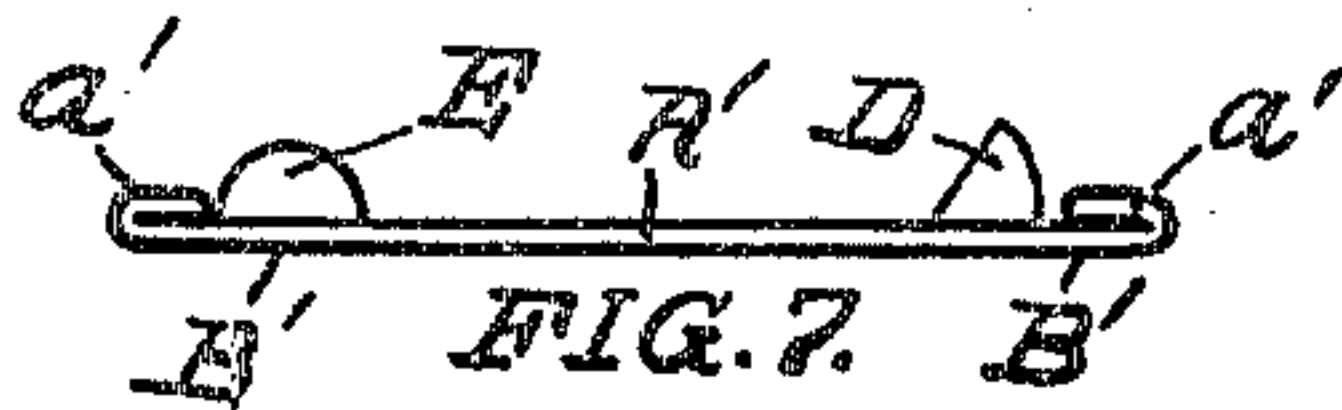


FIG. 7.

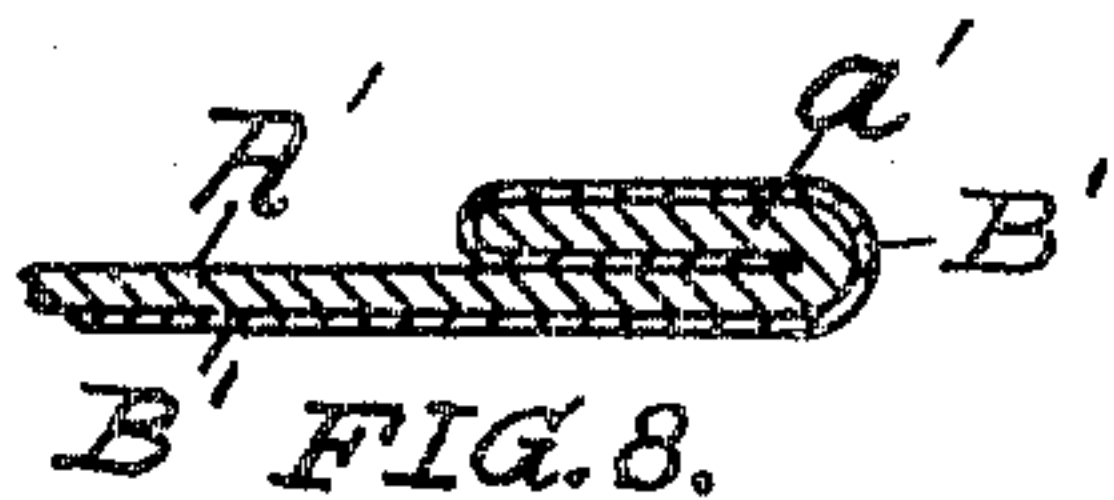


FIG. 8.

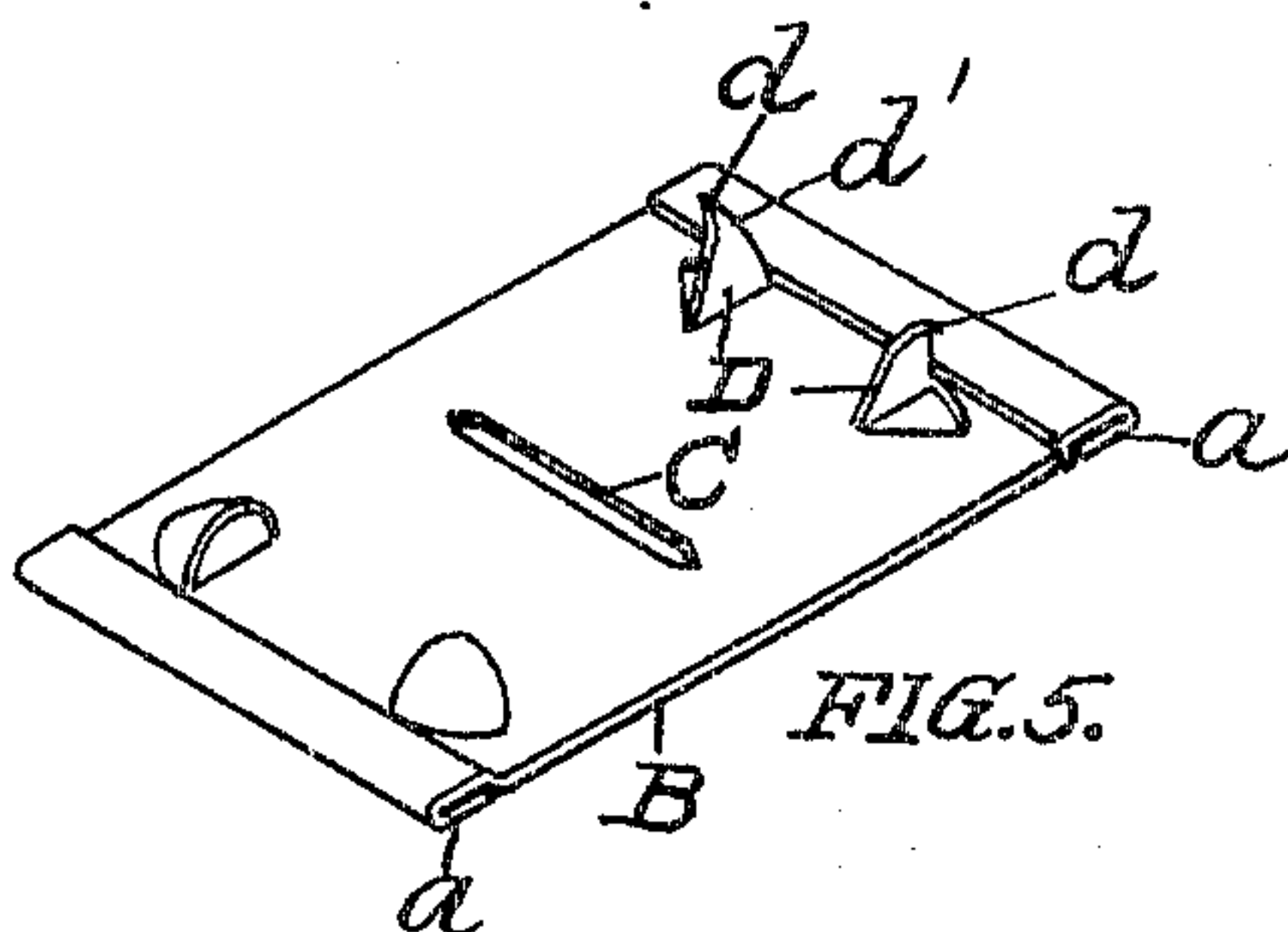


FIG. 5.

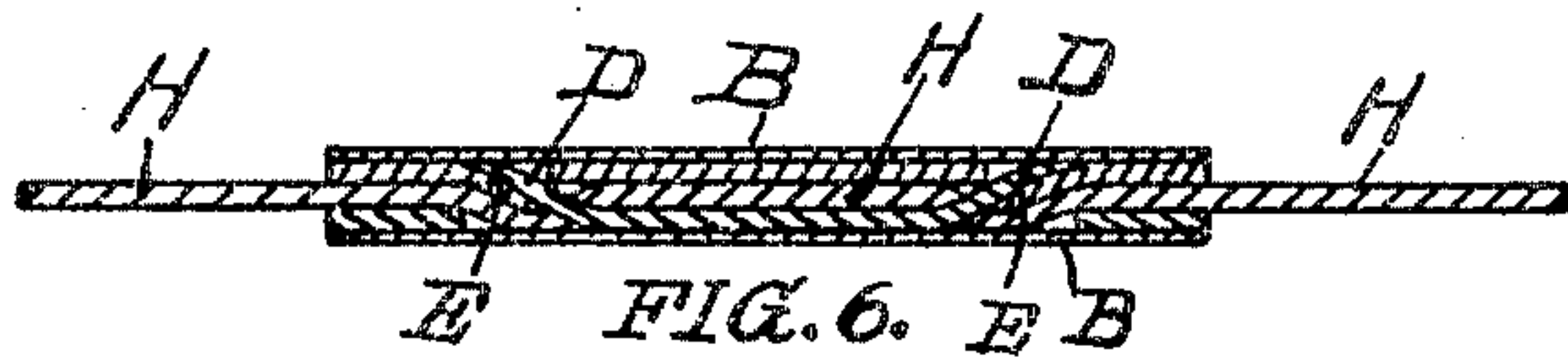


FIG. 6.

Witnesses.  
Earle Russell  
Agnes B. Grant.

Inventor  
Henry Higgin  
By Parkinson + Richards  
his Attorneys

# 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. 789,543, dated May 9, 1905.

Application filed January 11, 1905. Serial No. 240,529.

*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 a tag embodying my invention; Fig. 2, a side view of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4, an enlarged section on line 4 4 of Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a perspective view of the tag; Fig. 6, an enlarged section of the tag shown as in use and in which the thicknesses of the several parts have been exaggerated for the sake of clearness; Fig. 7, a side view of a different method of securing the marking-tape, and Fig. 8 an enlarged section through the end of Fig. 7.

The body portion of the tag is formed from a plate A, which is covered on one side by the marking cloth or tape B. The tape B is secured in position by laying a piece of tape substantially the full length of plate A on the back thereof and folding the ends *a* of plate A back onto the tape. This incloses the doubled end of the tape in the fold, as shown in Fig. 4. By this construction a double thickness of the tape of full strength is afforded to prevent cutting by the edge of the folded-back ends, and the folded ends of the body-piece engage the ends of the tape through their entire width. In order to present a perfectly flat surface on one side for marking purposes, the folded ends are bent out of the plane of the body of the tag to bring their surfaces on the tape side flush with the surfaces of the tape, as shown. This process tends to stretch the tape more tightly over the plate A.

A slot C is cut out of the body-piece A to establish a bending-line. On one side of the plate A tangs D are struck up from the inner face, and at the other side cups or sockets E

are also struck up 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. The points *d* of tangs D are bent over, as shown, so that when in fastening they strike against the plate A in front of sockets E they will not tend to penetrate the plate, but will be turned back as they enter the sockets. This turning back of the points *d* also tends to prevent them from penetrating the marking-tape B, which lies over the open sides of sockets E. In order to facilitate the entry of tangs D into sockets E, one side of the tangs is rounded off or beveled at *d'*.

In use the tag is attached to a garment or other article H by bending the tag on the line of slot C, so as to cause 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. This action is facilitated by the bent points *d* of the tangs, which prevent penetration of the plate or the marking-tape, as above explained. 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. 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.

In Figs. 7 and 8 I have illustrated a differ-



ent method for securing the tape B' to the body-piece A'. In this case the tape is secured by doubling its ends over with the ends *a'* of the body-piece, so as to inclose the ends of the tape, as clearly shown in Fig. 8. By this construction the outside of the tag is completely covered by the tape, and the folded ends of the body-piece engage the ends of the tape through their entire width.

10 It will be noted that these constructions produce a tag in which the marking-tape is securely held in position thereon, and the danger of penetration of either the body of the tag or the marking-tape by the tangs is obvi-  
15 ated.

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  
20 marking-tape secured thereto by folding the ends of the metallic body to engage the ends of the tape, substantially as specified.

2. 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  
25 marking-tape secured thereto by folding back

the ends of the metallic body onto the tape, substantially as specified.

3. 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 secured thereto by folding back the ends of the metallic body onto the folded ends of the tape, substantially as specified. 30

4. A tag adapted to be bent over the edge of an article, comprising one or more sockets E and tangs D having bent points *d* adapted to engage in said sockets, said tangs and sockets being struck up from the same side of the tag so as to approach each other when the tag  
40 is bent over the edge of an article, substantially as specified.

5. A tag comprising a metallic body-piece A, having one or more tangs D, with bent points *d* and sockets E, said body-piece A being covered by a marking-tape B secured in position by the folded-back ends *a*, substantially as specified. 45

HENRY HIGGIN.

Witnesses:

AGNES B. GRANT,

BRAYTON G. RICHARDS.