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F. F. AKERLY & W. BORCHERT.

LAUNDRY TAG.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 30, 1906.

Fig. 1.

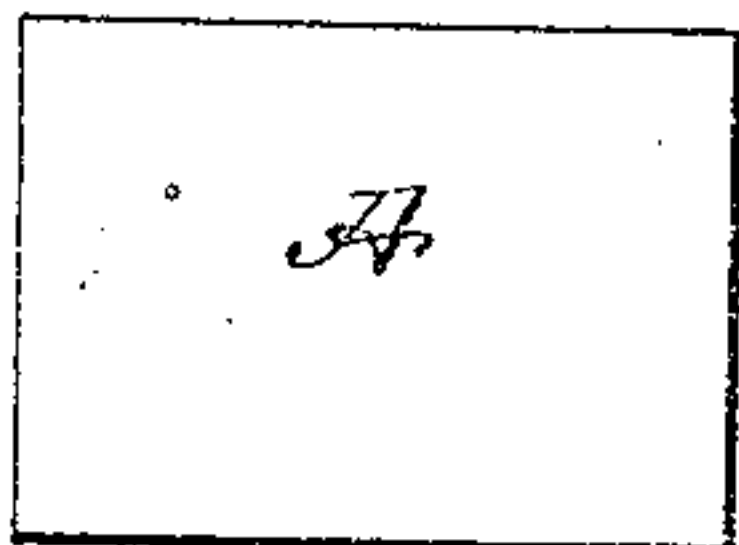


Fig. 2.

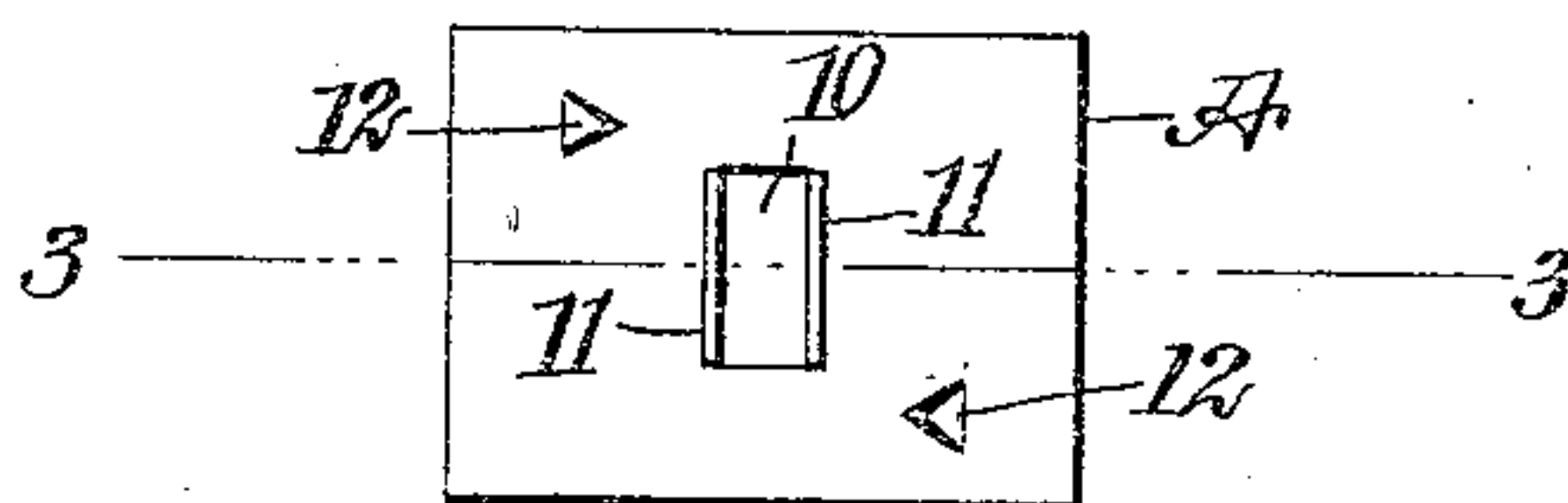


Fig. 3.

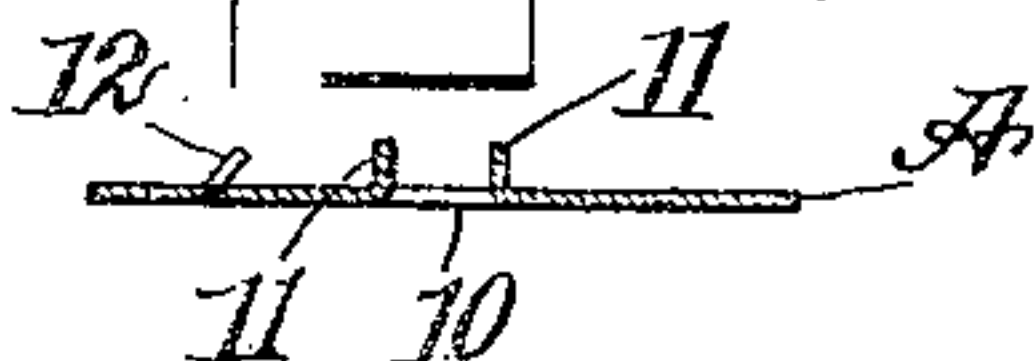


Fig. 4.

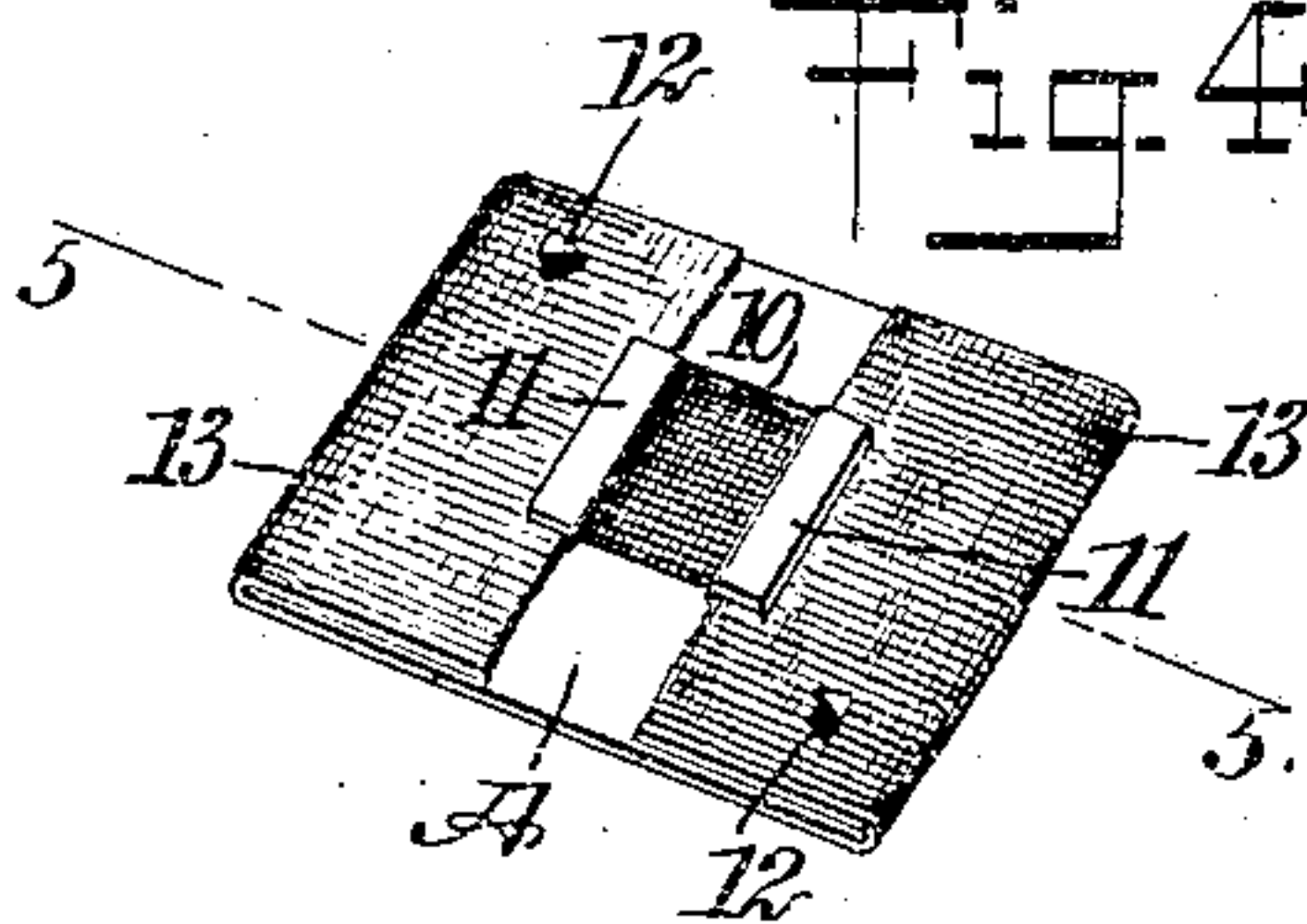


Fig. 5.

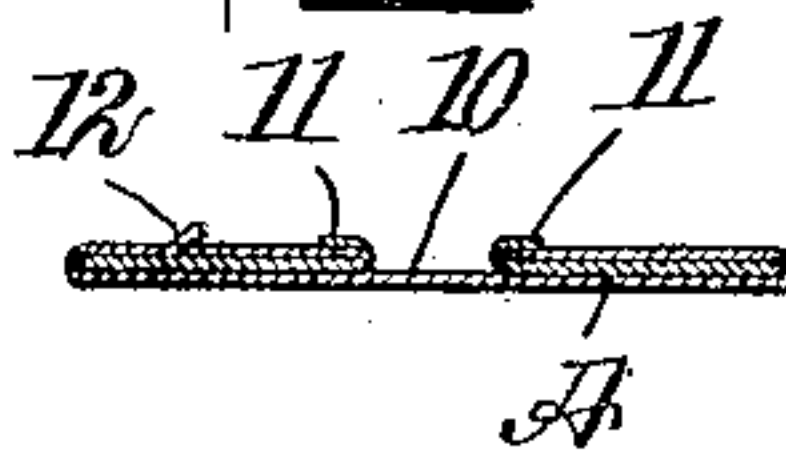


Fig. 6.

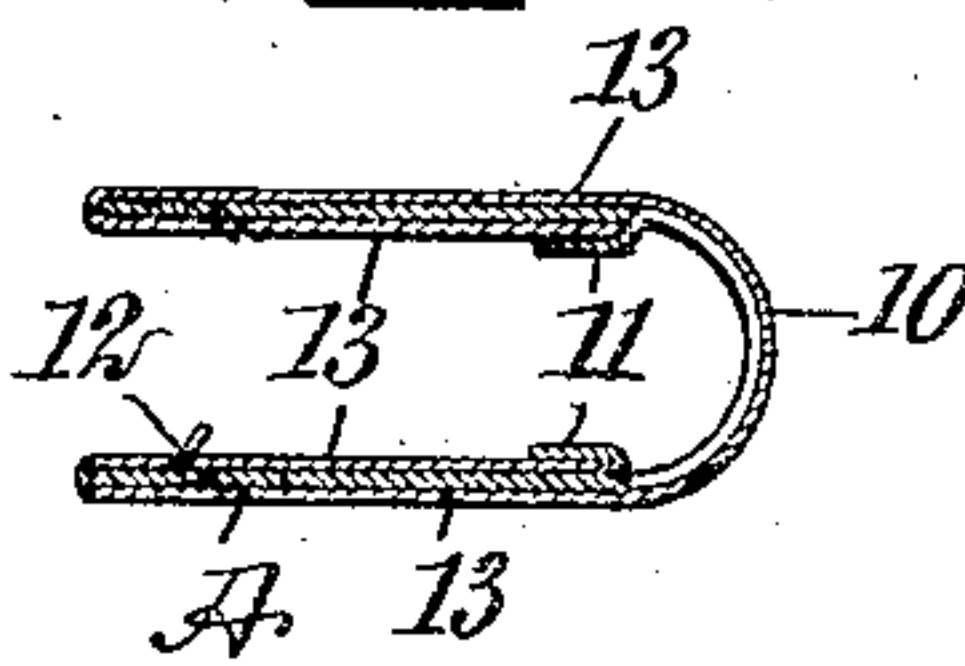


Fig. 7.

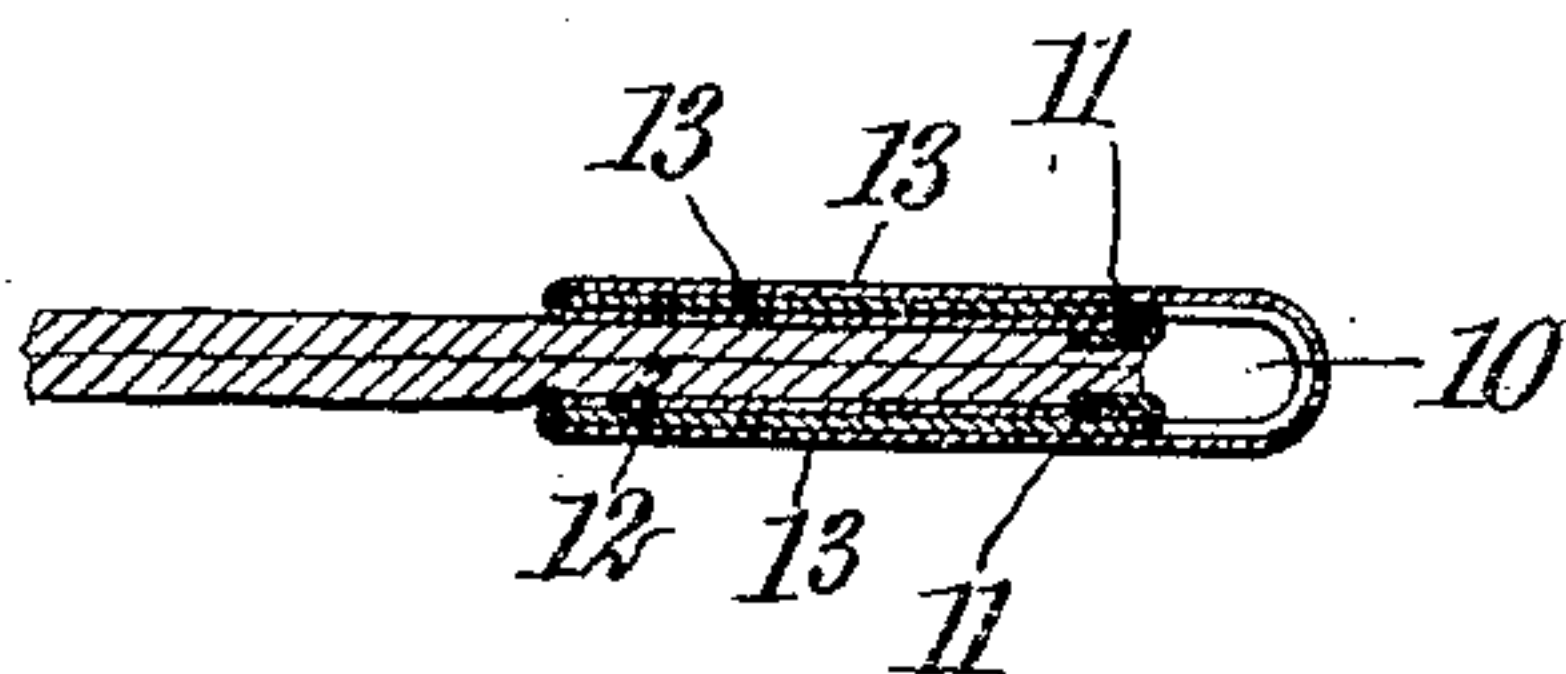
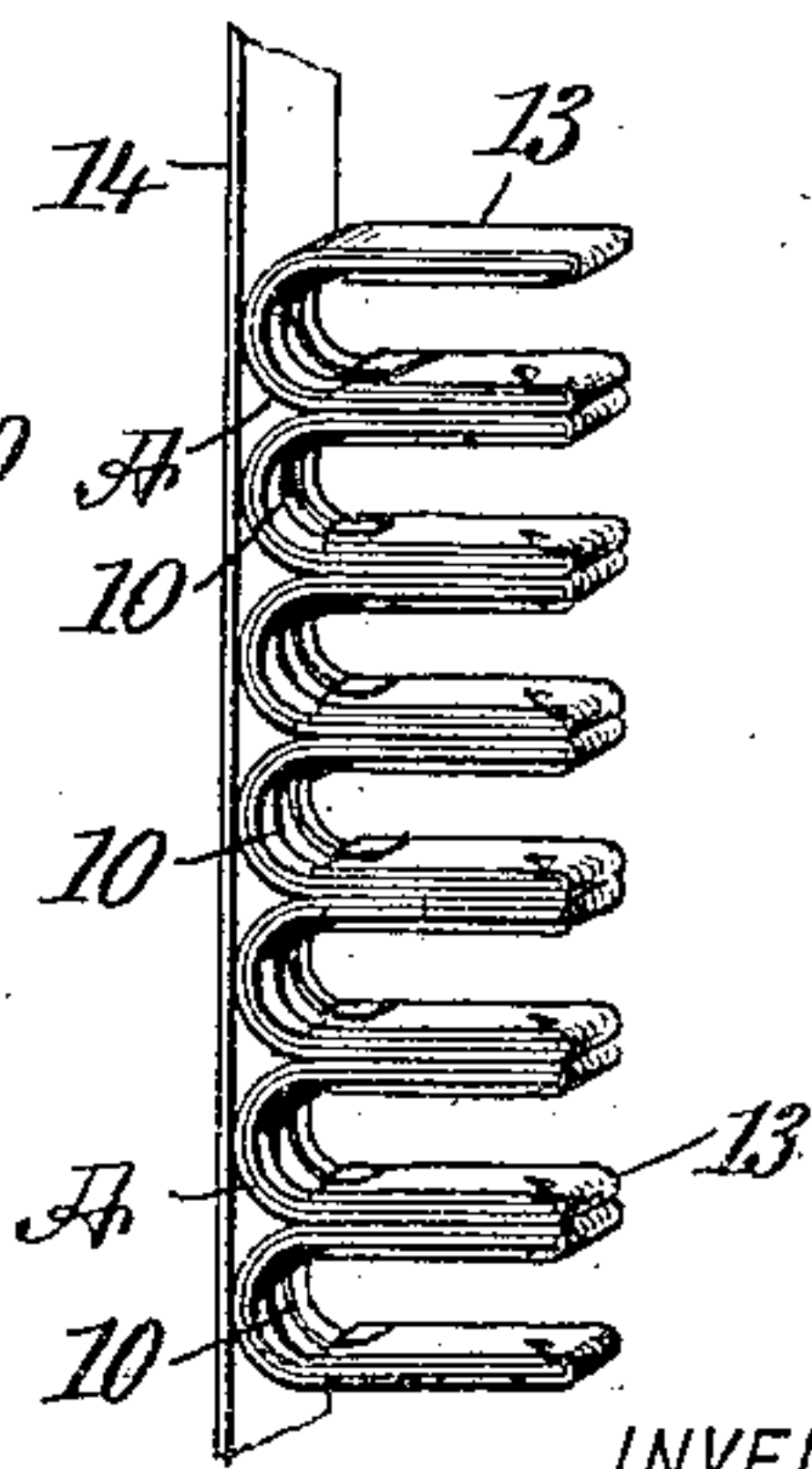


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES:

William P. Goebel.
J. H. Harker.

INVENTORS
Frank F. Akerly
William Borchert
BY

Mumma & Co.
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK F. AKERLY AND WILLIAM BORCHERT, OF RENO, NEVADA.

LAUNDRY-TAG.

No. 835,383.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 6, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK F. AKERLY and WILLIAM BORCHERT, citizens of the United States, and residents of Reno, in the county of Washoe and State of Nevada, have invented a new and Improved Laundry-Tag, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a tag especially adapted for laundry use and which can be quickly and conveniently applied to any article to be laundered and which will remain on the article until purposely removed, the removal being very readily accomplished.

Another purpose of the invention is to provide a metal tag enveloped in cloth in such manner as to insulate or protect the garment from rust and to so construct the tag that it will present a maximum of surface for marking purposes.

Another purpose of the invention is to provide a laundry-tag which can be applied by hand or by a suitable machine and one which is simple and economic in construction.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a metal blank from which the body of the tag is to be constructed. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the blank finished for use. Fig. 3 is a section through the blank, the section being taken practically on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the covered blank. Fig. 5 is a section through the covered blank, taken substantially on the line 5 5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a section through a tag completed for use. Fig. 7 is a section through the complete tag and an article to which it is applied, and Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a series of tags attached to a paper strip and adapted to be loaded in a machine suitable for individually applying them to the articles to be identified.

A represents a rectangular blank made of pliable metal—such as tin, for example—and said blank is provided with a central opening 10. At each side of the said opening the metal is carried outward from the body of the blank to form clenching members 11, and

preferably adjacent to opposite diagonal corners of the blank spurs 12 are struck up from the blank, extending from the same direction as do the clenching members 11, as is best shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

An envelop 13 of fabric of any desired color, preferably a light color, is made to cover entirely the back of the blank, and the end portions of the said fabric are carried over the inner face of the blank to an engagement with the clenching members 11, and said clenching members are then bent down firmly upon said edges of the fabric, thus effectually holding the fabric envelop upon the body of the tag formed from the said blank A. The spurs 12, which extend through the envelop, are not bent down, but are left standing to enter the material to be gripped by the tag. The blank A is then bent upon itself at its central portion to substantially a U shape, as is shown in Fig. 6, and such bending is readily accomplished without detriment to the material of the body by reason of the opening 10 produced in said body. This opening is made of sufficient length to extend entirely across the bow or curved section of the article.

When the tag is to be applied to an article, said article at a certain point is received between its members, and said members are pinched together, so as to firmly engage with the article, as is shown in Fig. 7, and cause the spurs 12 to enter the same, and as the envelop 13 covers all other portions of the device, excepting the clenching members 11, which would otherwise come in direct contact with the article to which it is to be applied, said article is protected from rust except at such points. Furthermore, it will be observed that both outer faces of the device can be utilized for marking purposes, thus materially increasing the area for such purpose over ordinary forms of tags.

The device is furthermore particularly adapted for laundry purposes, since it is not injured by being placed in boiling water, and the device at such time will in no manner injure the article to which it is applied.

The clamping of a tag upon an article may be done by hand; but we contemplate employing a machine for such purpose, and to that end a series of devices are glued or otherwise temporarily attached at their bow portions to a strip of paper 14 or like material, from which they may be readily drawn as the machine is brought into action to cause the

attachment of one tag after the other to the various articles to which they are to be secured.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A laundry-tag consisting of a body-strip of pliable metal bent upon itself substantially to a U shape, a fabric envelop for the body-plate, means for securing the envelop upon the body-plate to substantially insulate or protect from rust the garment to which the device is applied, spurs extending from the body-strip at its inner faces, which spurs extend also through said envelop, and a strip of thin material capable of being readily torn and upon which the tags are cemented in rows.

2. A laundry-tag, consisting of a body-strip of pliable metal bent upon itself substantially to U shape and provided with an opening at its curved portion and flanges at opposite sides of the opening, a fabric envelop for the body-plate held in position by said flanges, and spurs extending from the body-strip at its inner side faces and through said envelop.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

FRANK F. AKERLY.
WILLIAM BORCHERT.

Witnesses:

T. R. CHEATHAM,
ROBT. McLEOD.