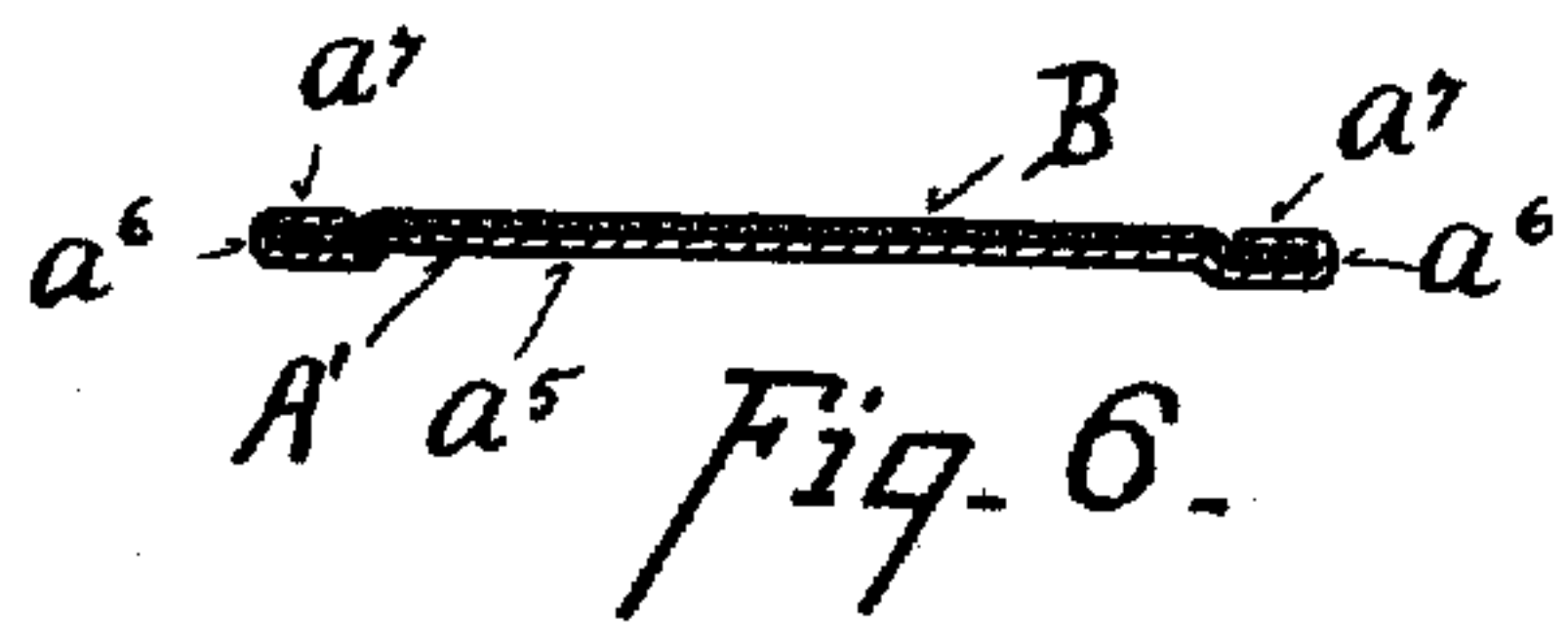
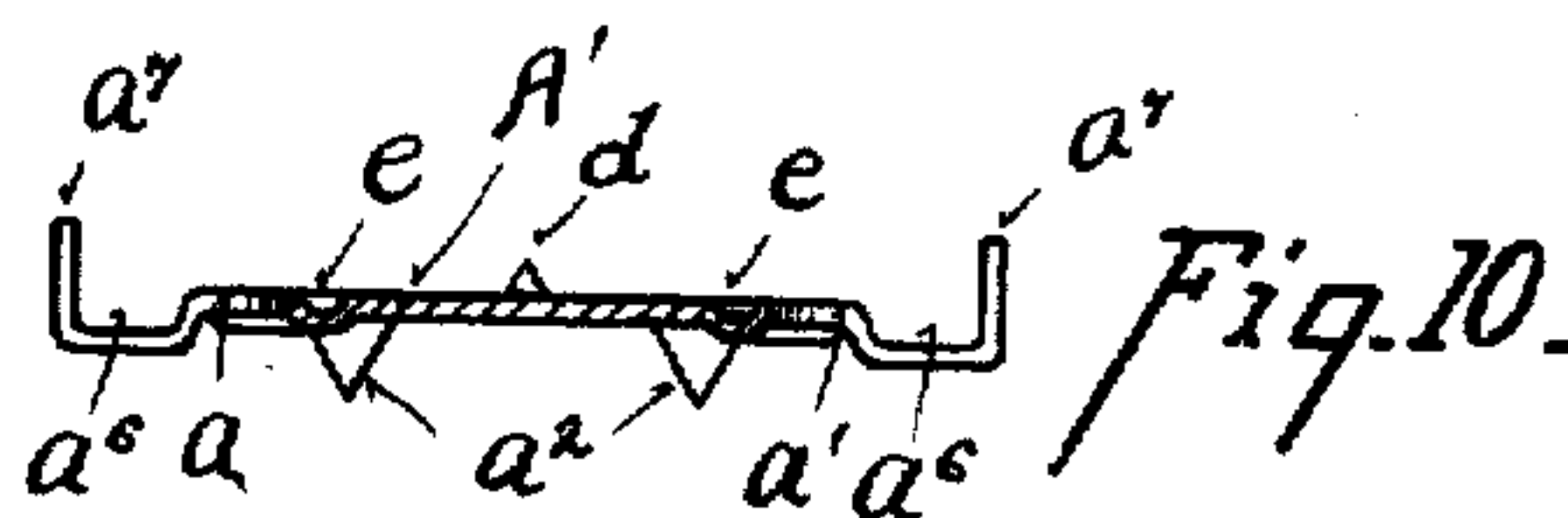
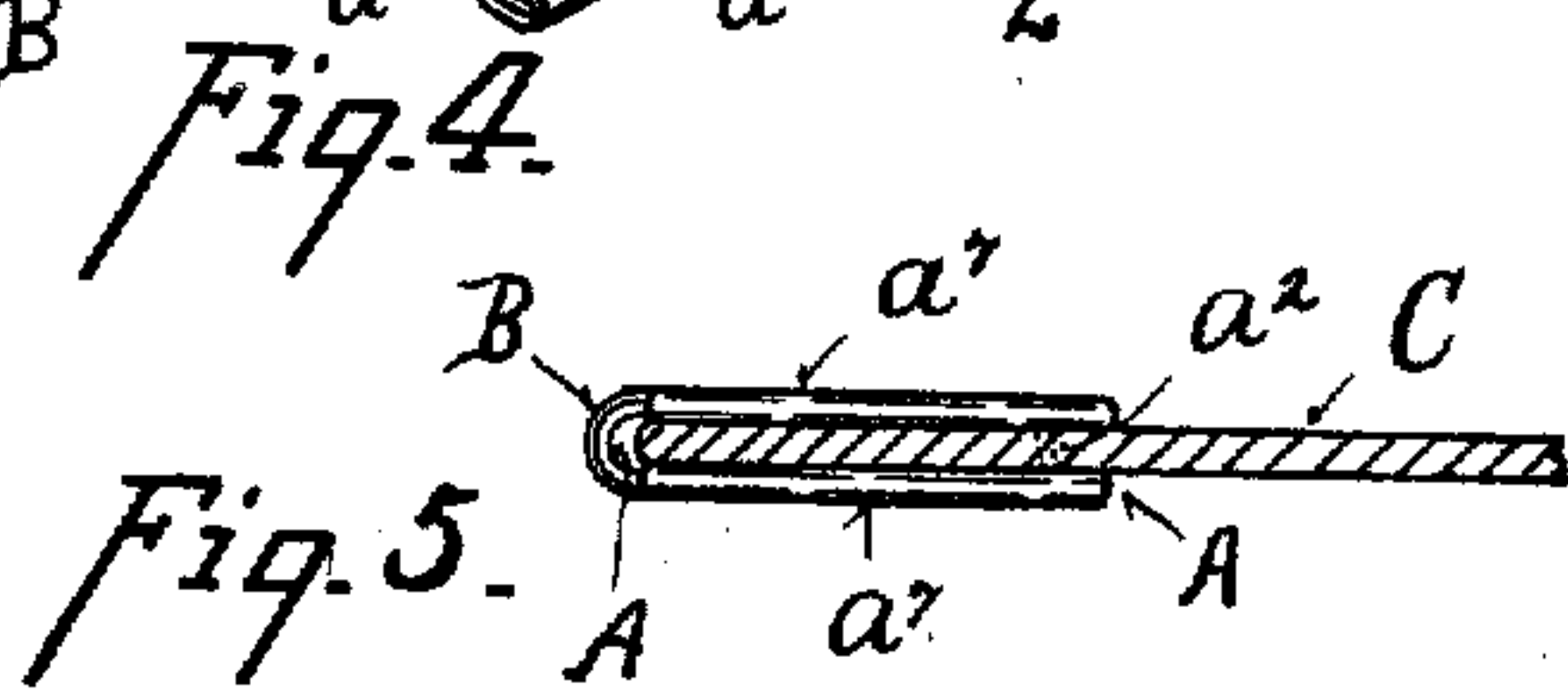
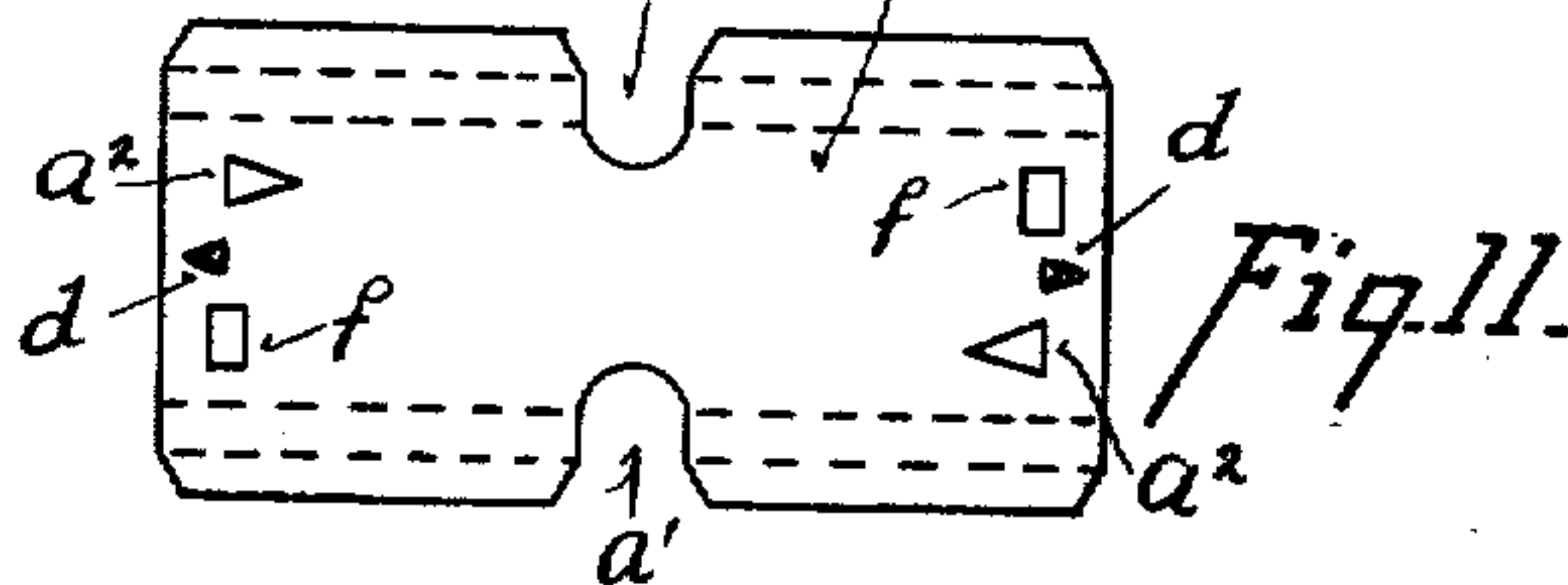
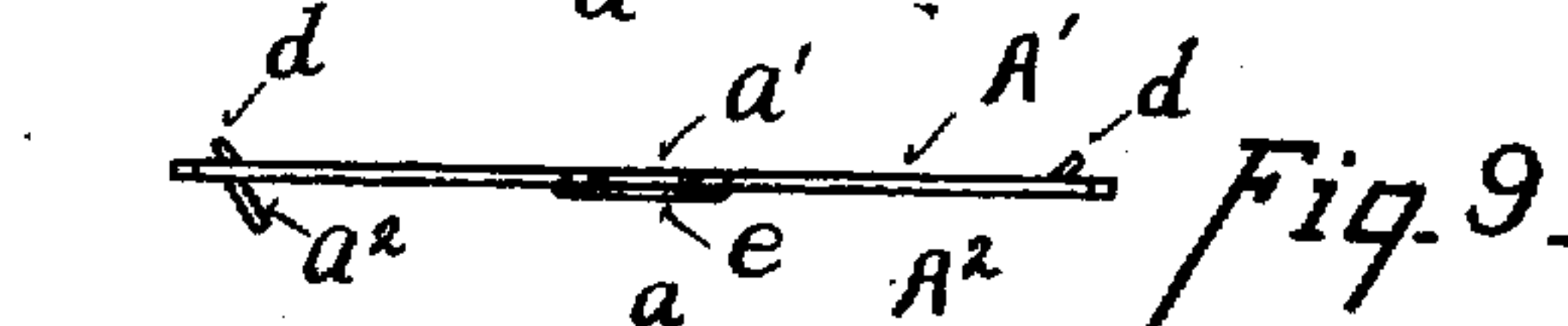
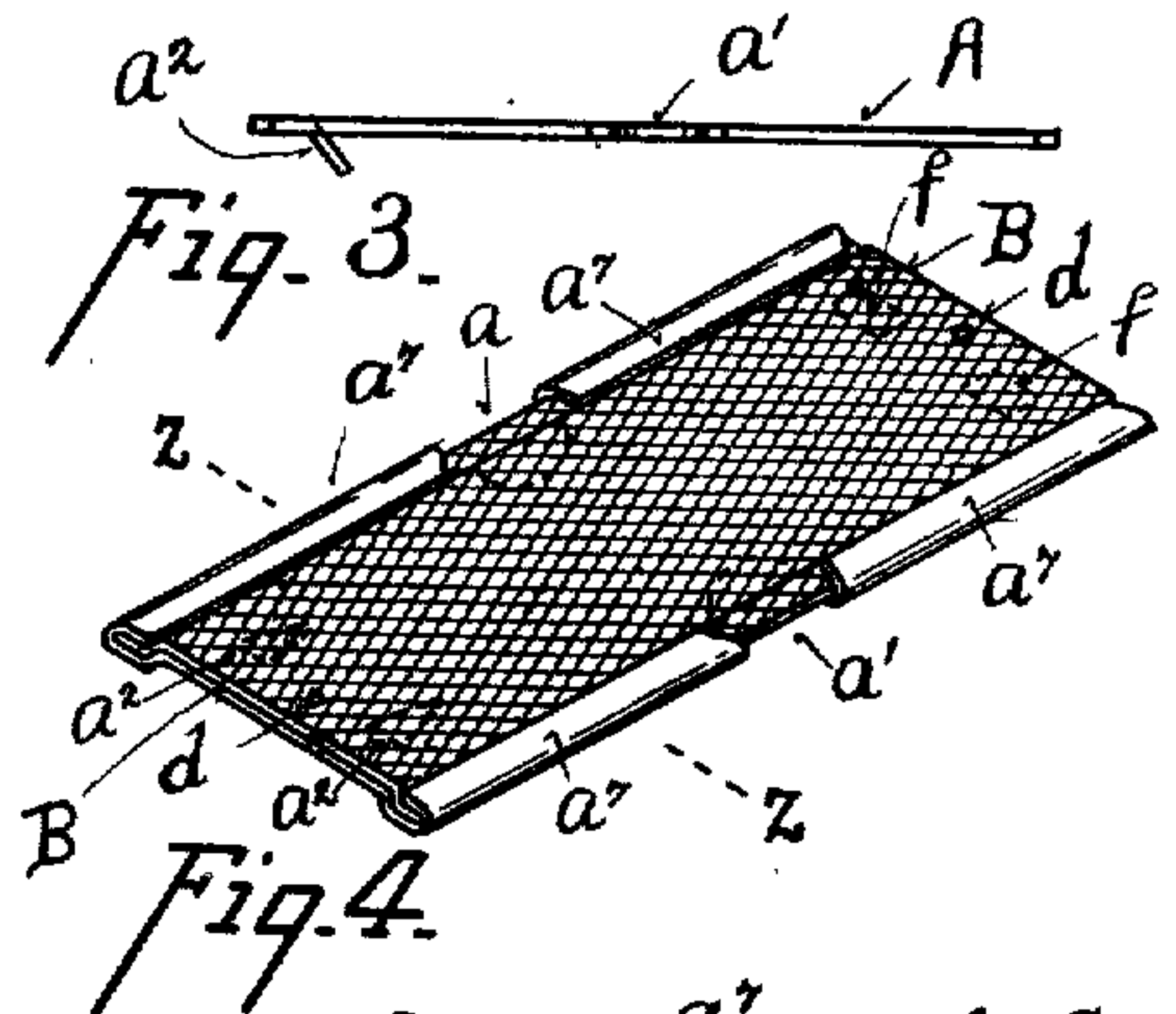
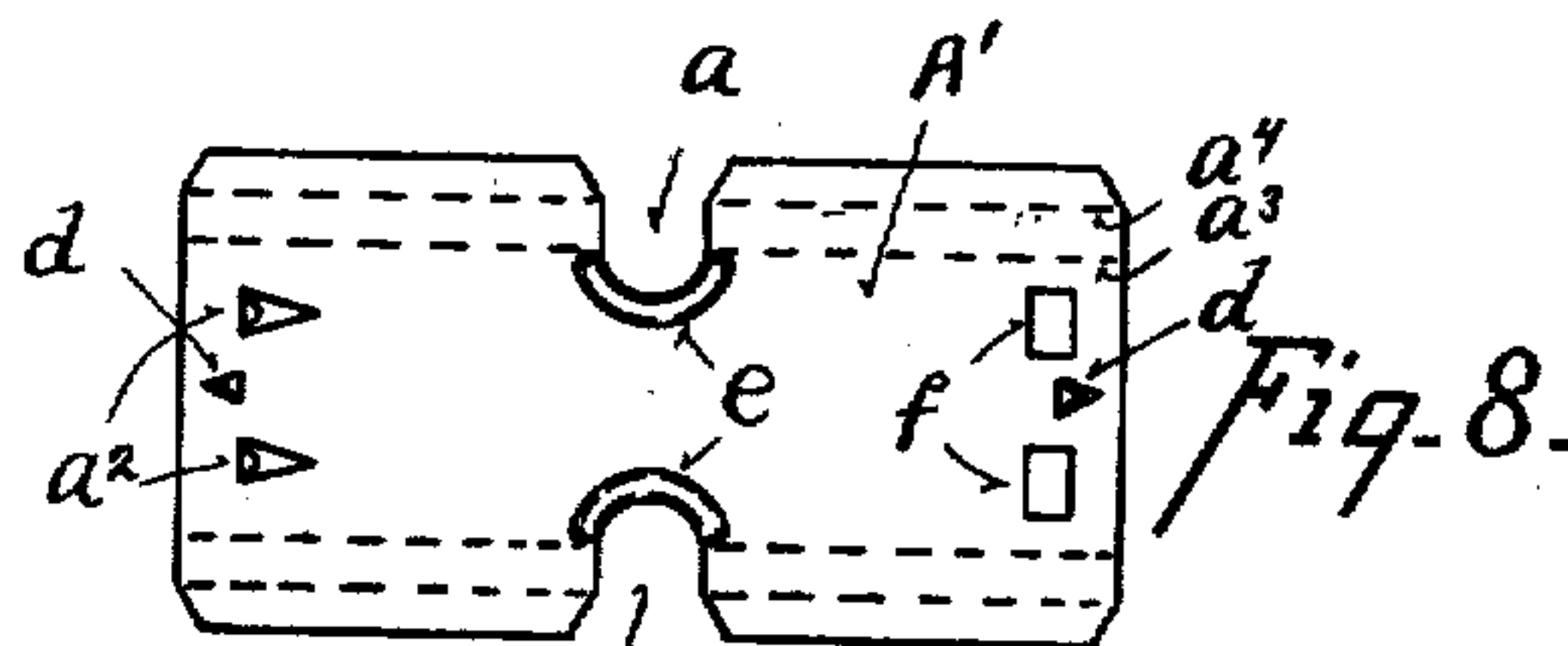
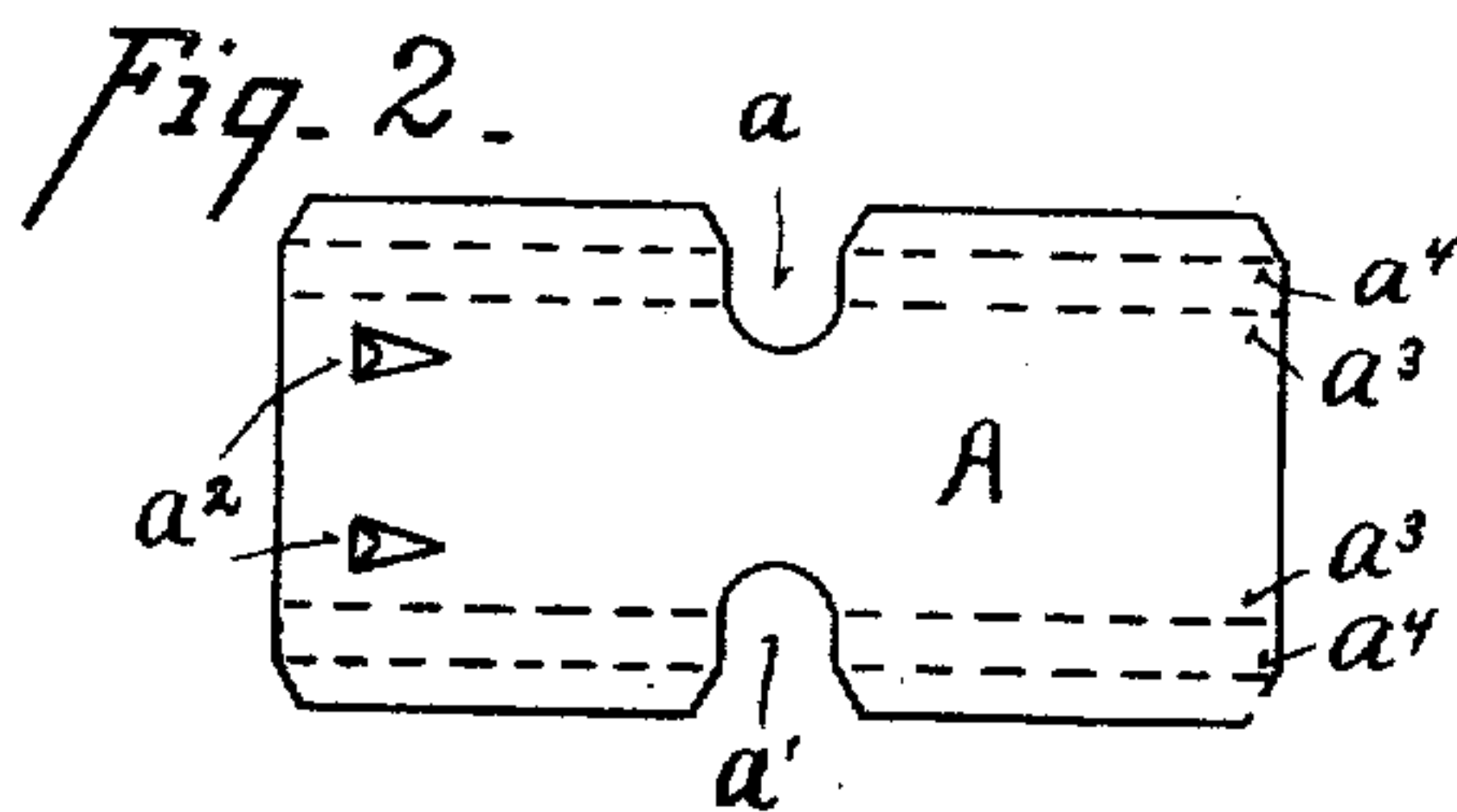
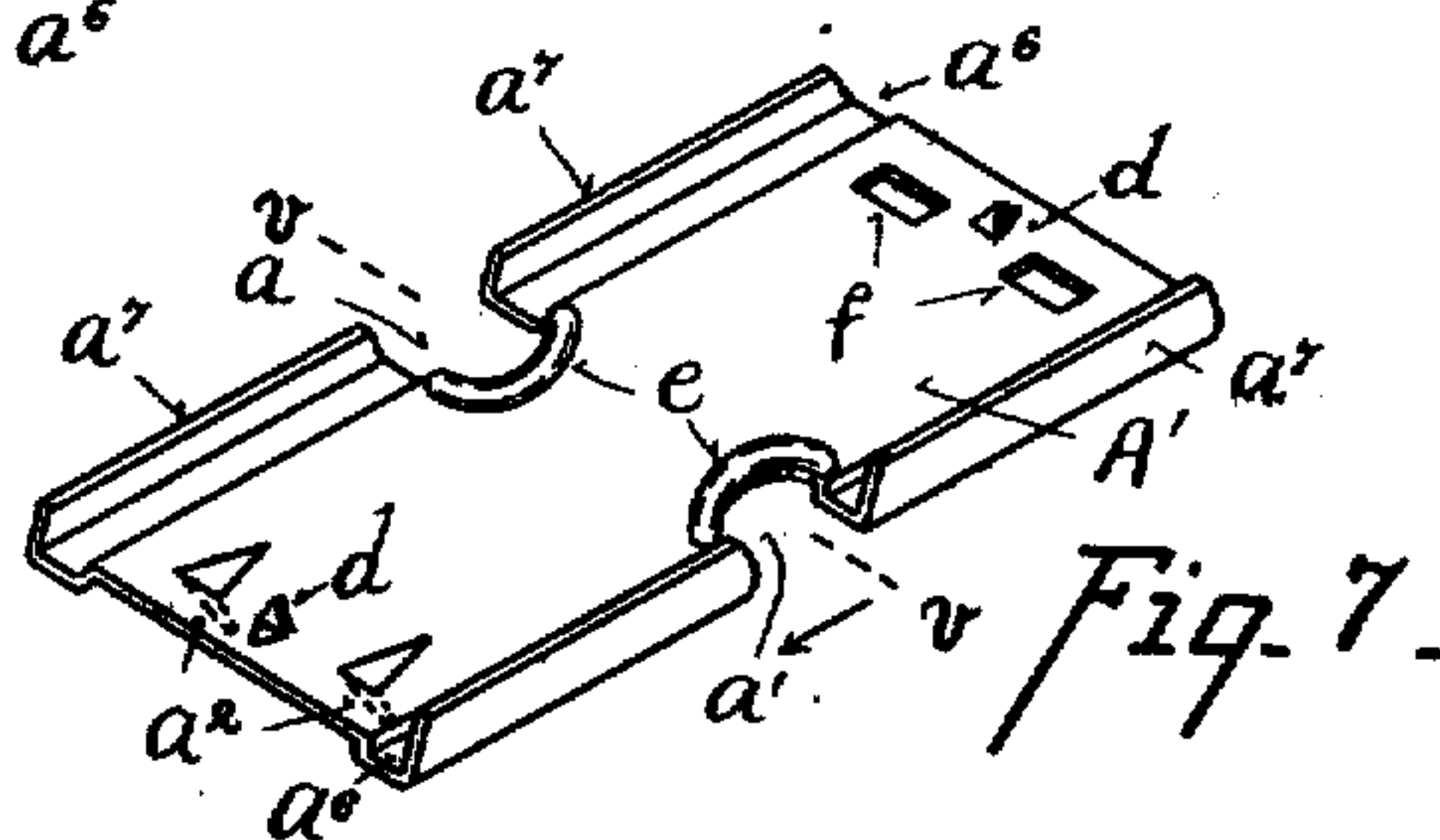


**LAUNDRY TAG.**

**916,939.**

**Patented Mar. 30, 1909.**



Witnesses  
A. Mc Cormack;  
Walter J. Murray

Inventor  
George Allen Willard  
C. W. Miles  
Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE ALLEN WILLARD, OF NORWOOD, OHIO.

## LAUNDRY-TAG.

No. 916,939.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 30, 1909.

Application filed April 13, 1908. Serial No. 426,724.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE ALLEN WILLARD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Norwood, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Laundry-Tags, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in laundry tags.

One of its objects is to provide a tag in which the tape is firmly secured to the metal member, producing a better surface to stamp or write upon.

Another object is to provide a metal member of thinner material having the requisite rigidity and strength.

Another object is to provide for bending the metal at the center without liability of breaking it.

Another object is to provide an improved arrangement of parts to facilitate the complete and rapid production of the tags by machinery.

It further consists in certain details of form, combination and arrangement, all of which will be more fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of metal member ready to receive the tape. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the flat blank from which the member Fig. 1 is to be formed. Fig. 3 is an edge view of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a completed tag. Fig. 5 is an edge elevation of the tag Fig. 4 applied to a garment. Fig. 6 is an enlarged section on line Z Z of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing a modification thereof. Fig. 8 is a plan view of the blank from which Fig. 7 is to be formed. Fig. 9 is an edge view of Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is an enlarged section on line v v of Fig. 7. Fig. 11 is a view similar to Fig. 8 of another modification.

In the production of my improved tag a piece of thin sheet metal A is stamped to the outline shown in Fig. 2 with curved notches  $a^1$  to control the point at which the metal is to bend, and to enable the metal to bend in an even curve, as indicated at Fig. 5 instead of a sharp bend which would be liable to break the metal at this point. One or more points or tangs  $a^2$  are projected downwardly from the blank A to engage the article C and attach the tag thereto. The blank A is bent along the dotted lines  $a^3$   $a^4$  to cause it to as-

sume the shape indicated in Fig. 1 with a raised center  $a^5$ , side channels  $a^6$ , and upwardly projecting edges  $a^7$ . A piece of marking tape B is then fed into position above the metal member A and between its upwardly turned edges  $a^7$ , which are then lapped over and pressed down upon the edges of the tape drawing the tape tightly across the center  $a^5$ , and firmly locking the edges of the tape into the side channels  $a^6$ .

In the modification Figs. 7 to 10 I have shown a member A' having in addition to the parts shown in Fig. 1 small upwardly projecting points or tangs  $d$  at opposite ends which penetrate the ends of the tape and are bent down thereon to prevent any tendency of the ends of the tape pulling away from the ends of the metal member. In practice the tangs  $d$  may be employed or not as desired. I have also shown stamped ribs  $e$  crossing the central or bending portion of the metal member, which are preferably semi-circular downwardly projected ribs, and serve to stiffen the metal at this point and to insure a curved bend instead of a sharp bend. These ribs also permit the use of a thinner grade of sheet metal. I have also shown perforations  $f$  at one end of the member A', which perforations when the tag is bent upon a garment come opposite the points of tangs  $a^2$ , which may thus pass entirely through the garment and enter the perforations  $f$ .

As illustrated in Fig. 11, the tangs  $a^2$  and perforations  $f$  are located one at each end of the member A' while the ribs  $e$  of Fig. 8 are omitted.

In practice the stamping or blanking, and the bending operations are performed almost simultaneously, and the metal member is ready to receive and attach the tape without removal from the die, thus requiring no intermediate handling, and permitting automatic machine construction.

The device herein illustrated and described is capable of considerable modification within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the principle of my invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

1. A tag comprising a metallic member adapted to be secured over the edge of an article by bending, and provided with one or more projecting tangs to engage said article, a marking tape covering said member and extending the full length of the member and secured thereto by means of side channels



and the overlapped side edges of said member.

2. In an article of the character indicated, a metallic member adapted to be secured over the edge of an article by bending, said member comprising side channels and overlapped side edges, and oppositely projecting tangs at the ends, and a marking tape covering said metallic member and secured thereto at the sides by said overlapped edges and at the ends by one set of said tangs.

3. In an article of the character indicated, a metallic member adapted to be secured to an article by bending, said member comprising side channels and overlapped side edges,

stamped ribs crossing the bending section, and projecting tangs to engage the article, said member being provided with curved side notches severing said channels and overlapping edges to control the bend, and a marking tape covering said metallic member and secured thereto at the sides by said overlapped edges.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE ALLEN WILLARD.

Witnesses:

C. W. MILES,  
A. McCORMACK.