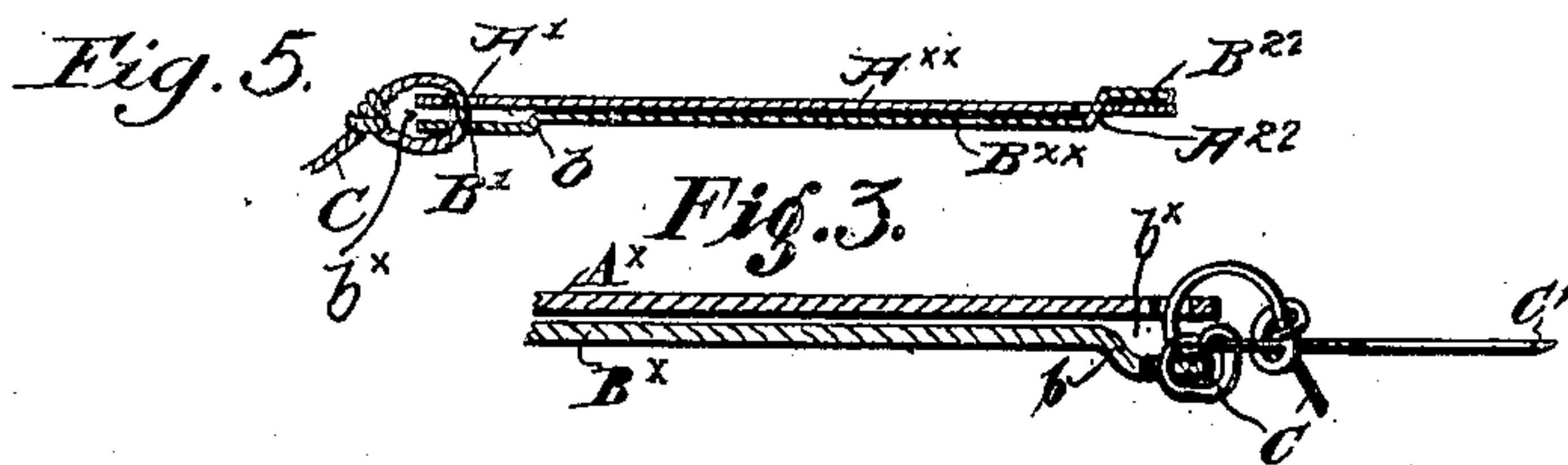
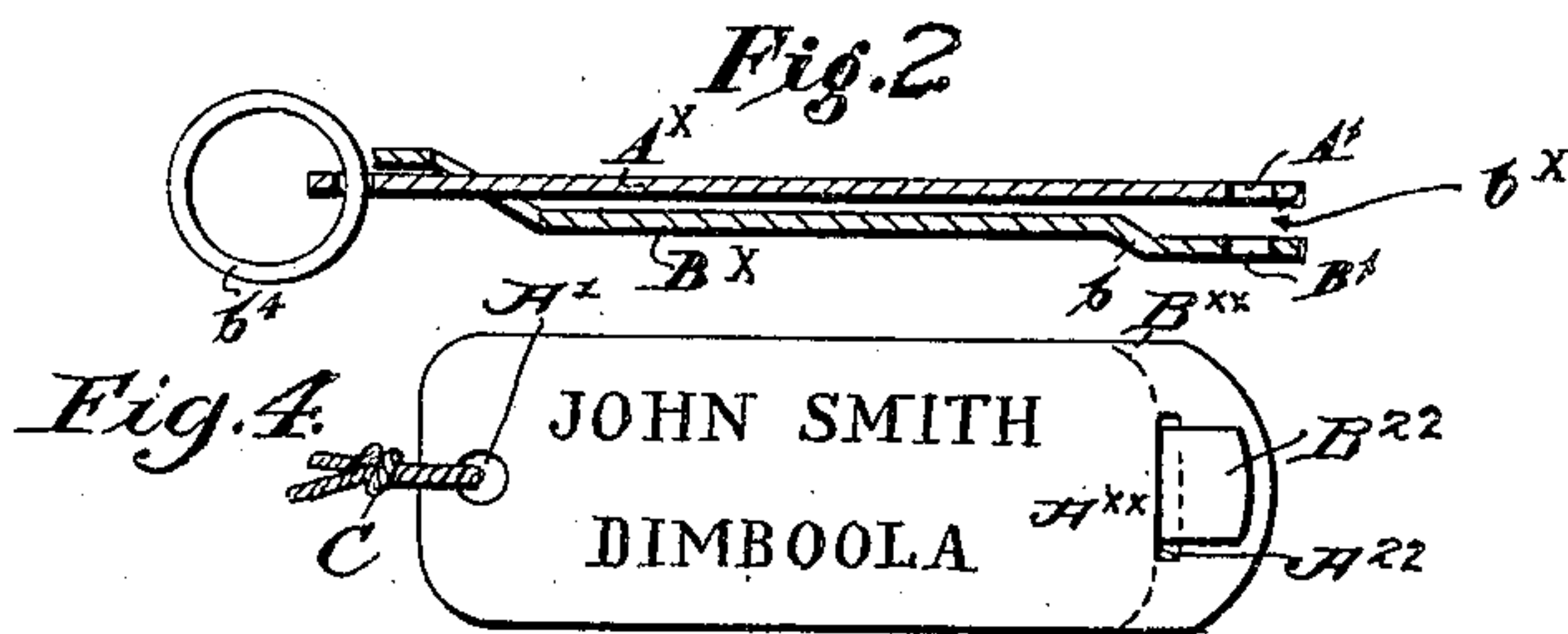
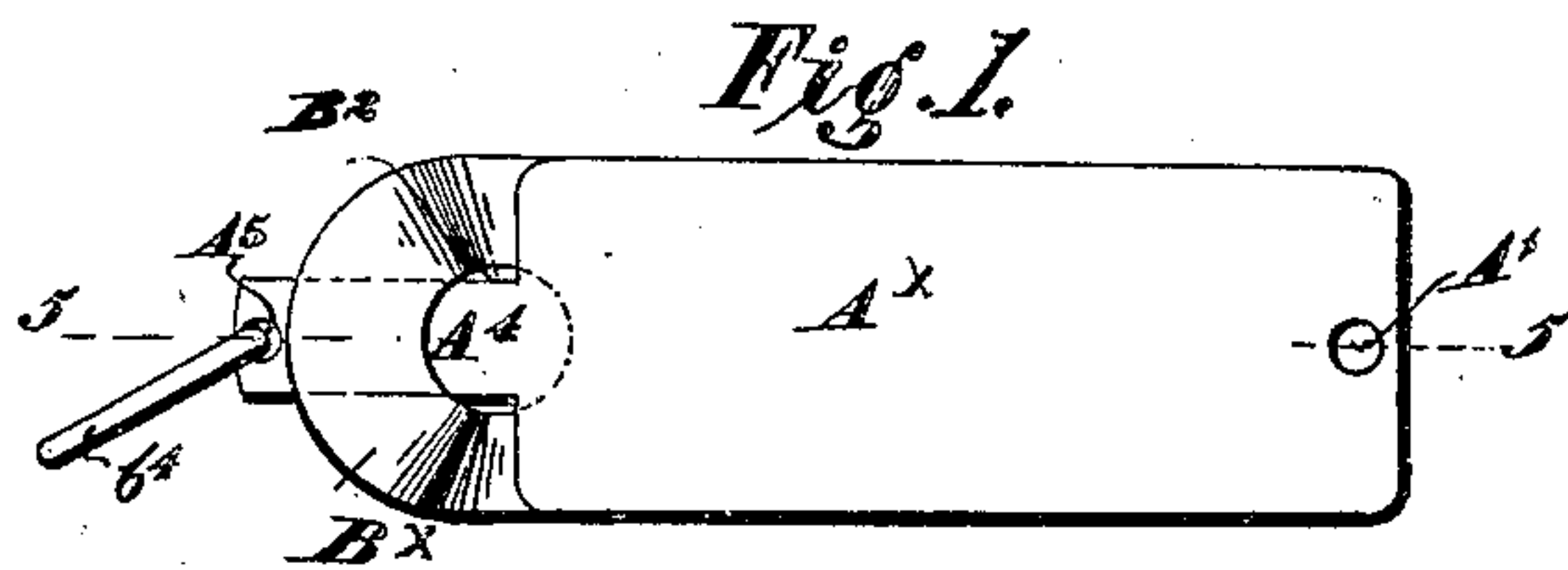


T. J. WHELAN.
 REVERSIBLE LABEL AND ADDRESS HOLDER.
 APPLICATION FILED NOV. 1, 1905.

919,666.

Patented Apr. 27, 1909.



Witnesses:
 Albert Hamilton
 Madeline Campion

Inventor:
 Thomas Joseph Whelan
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS JOSEPH WHELAN, OF HAWTHORN, NEAR MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

REVERSIBLE LABEL AND ADDRESS HOLDER.

No. 919,666.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 27, 1909.

Application filed November 1, 1905. Serial No. 285,463.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS JOSEPH WHELAN, a citizen of the Commonwealth of Australia, residing at Hawthorn, near Melbourne, in the State of Victoria and said Commonwealth, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Reversible Label and Address Holders, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in reversible labels and address holders; and an object of my invention is to provide a simple, convenient and efficient device of this character.

In the drawings illustrating the principle of my invention and the best mode now known to me of applying that principle, Figure 1 is a plan view of one form of my invention; Fig. 2 is a section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a detail showing the position of the cord which ties the plates together at one end; Fig. 4 is a plan of another form of label embodying my invention; and Fig. 5 is a central longitudinal section of the label shown in Fig. 4.

In Figs. 1 and 2 is shown one form of my new reversible label and address holder. In this form the address-plate A^x is formed with a straight rectangular tongue A^4 which extends through the hole B^2 formed in the base plate B^x . The free end of the tongue A^4 is formed with a hole A^5 through which is passed a locking ring b^4 of such size that it cannot be pulled through the hole B^2 . By referring to Fig. 2, it will be seen that the base plate B^x is formed with a downward bend b ; that is, the right hand end of the base plate B^x in Fig. 2 is bent away from the address-plate A^x , while the opposite end of the base plate B^x is bent in the reverse direction. The bend b affords a space b^x within which may lie the knot of the cord C , as is shown in diagrammatic view in Fig. 3. The end C^1 of the cord C is passed through the hole B^1 and knotted to the other part of the cord so that the cord will always be secured and available. Then the end C^1 is tied to the package and the other end of the cord is passed through the hole A^1 after which the two parts of the cord are tied together, whereby the label is secured to the package and the two plates are secured together. The space

b^x permits the plates to fit neatly together, despite the presence of the cord and its knot between the plates.

In Figs. 4 and 5, the plate A^{xx} is formed with a slot A^{22} at one end through which projects the tongue B^{22} bent upwardly from the lower plate B^{xx} . The latter is bent downwardly at its other end at b , whereby is left a space b^x which serves the same purpose as the same space shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The plate A^{xx} has a different name and address written, printed or stamped upon the two sides thereof; so that by exposing one side, one address (say, John Smith, Dimboola) will be shown; and by withdrawing the tongue B^{22} from out of the slot A^{22} and reversing the plate A^{xx} , and then replacing the tongue B^{22} in the slot A^{22} , the other address will be shown and the label may be used for the return of the package or receptacle to the consignor.

The plates may be made of any suitable material such as tin, brass, zinc or other suitable metal, leather, celluloid or the like.

The device may be attached to the package by means of a string, wire or the like passed through the hole A^5 in the tongue A^4 ; or the ring b^4 may be attached to the package.

I claim:

1. In a device of the character described, the combination of a pair of cooperating plates the end portions of one of which are bent in opposite directions; one of said plates being formed with an aperture through which is passed an end portion of the other plate; and means for holding said plates together.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination of a pair of cooperating plates the end portions of one of which are bent in opposite directions; one of said plates being formed with an aperture through which is passed an end portion of the other plate; means for locking the last-named end portion against withdrawal from said aperture; and means for holding said plates together.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS JOSEPH WHELAN.

Witnesses:

CLEM HACK,
CHARLES HARKETT.