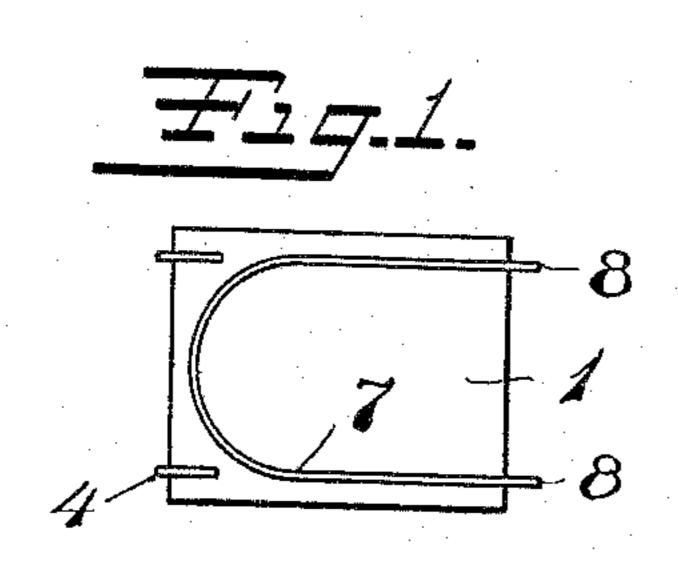
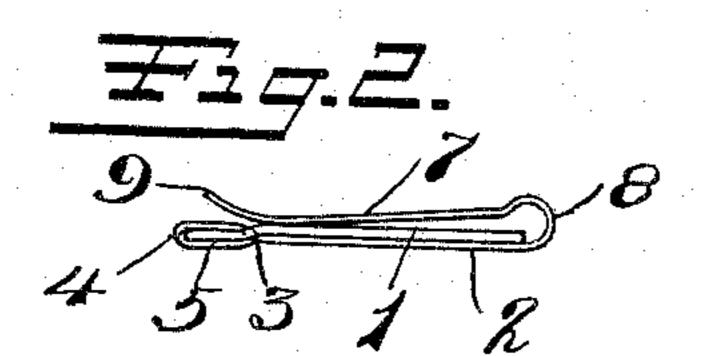
C. M. THALIMER. TAG FASTENER.

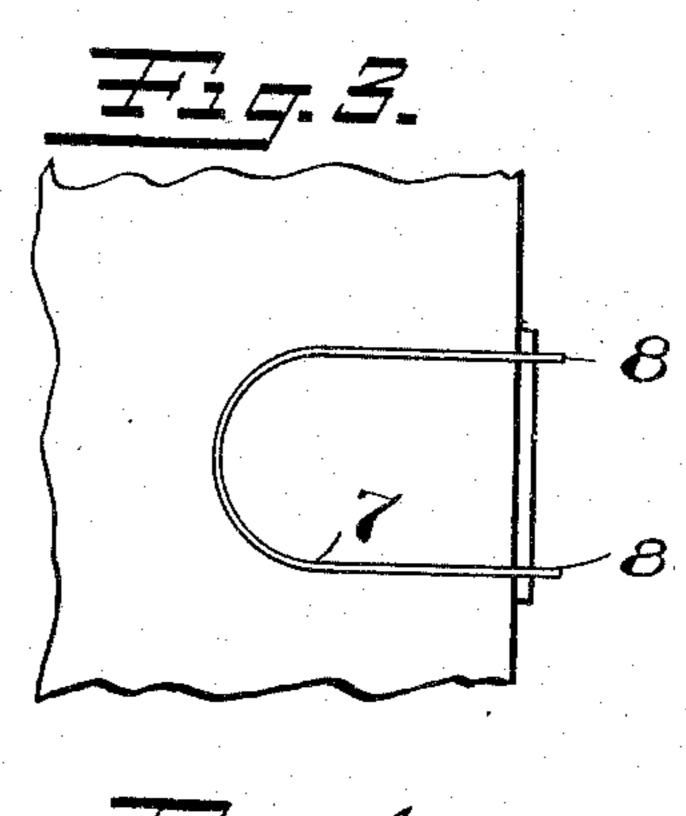
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 28, 1909.

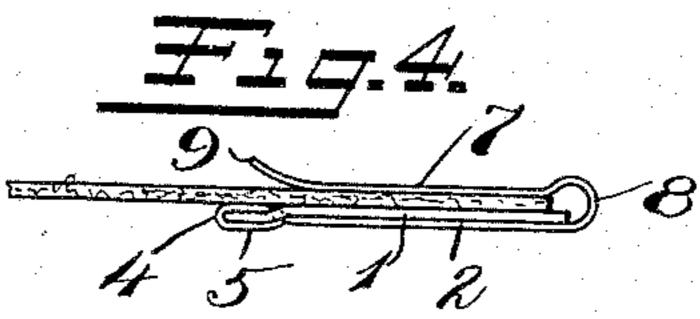
947,286.

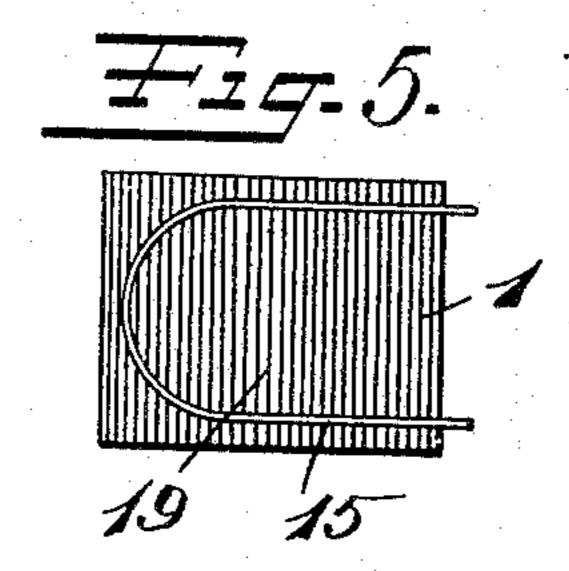
Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

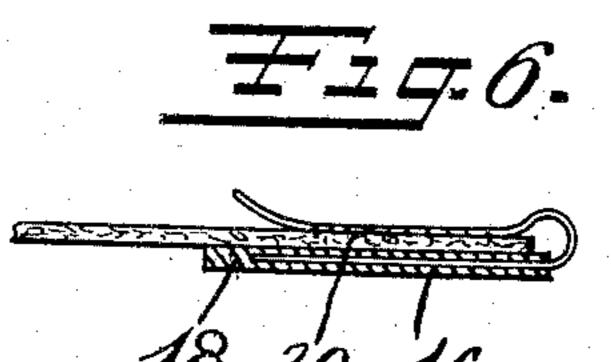












Witnesses:

Acette Prairie of Milener

ANDREW. B. GRAHAM CO., PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHERS, WARHINGTON, D.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE M. THALIMER, OF MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

TAG-FASTENER.

947,286.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

Application filed January 28, 1909. Serial No. 474,769.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Clarence M. Thalimer, a citizen of the United States, residing at Mount Vernon, county of Westchester, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tag-Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description

and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in the attaching means for price tags and the like, and the object of the invention is to dispense entirely with sharp engaging points or pins in conjunction with the attaching clips whereby mutilation of the material to which the tags are attached and injury to the user is avoided.

A further object of the invention is to so construct the spring tongue of said clip as to afford a more secure hold upon the material.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, preferred embodiments of which are illustrated in the ac-

25 companying drawings, in which,

Figure 1 is an under view of a price tag and clip embodying my invention, Fig. 2 is an edge view of the construction shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view of the device shown in Fig. 1, showing the tag attached to fabric or other material. Fig. 4 is an edge view of parts shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a view of a further modification, Fig. 6 is an edge view of the device shown in Fig. 5.

In the embodiment of my invention illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 inclusive, the same comprises the tag 1, which may be of cardboard or other suitable material, to which the clip 2 is secured by passing the shank 40 thereof through perforations in the tag as at 3, the ends of the shank being bent over at 4 and down upon the opposite side of the tag as at 5, the extreme ends of the members of the shank being bent inwardly and em-45 bedded within the material of the tag, as shown. By this construction no sharp loose ends are exposed. The gripping member of the clip consists of a loop 7, which is connected with the shank by means of re-50 silient bends 8 from which the gripping member extends in substantially a straight line to approximately the opposite end of the tag with which said gripping member

engages when the tag is not in use and is bent upwardly as at 9 to form a receiving 55 throat for the material to which the tag is attached.

By an inspection of Fig. 2, it will be seen that the gripping loop 7 at its end adjacent the bends 8 is spaced slightly away 60 from the surface of the tag. This space may be substantially equal to the average thickness of the material to which the tag is to be applied. By this construction in conjunction with the substantially straight 65 line extension of the gripping loop from the bends 8 to its free end, said gripping member will, when the tag is engaged over the edge of the fabric or material to which it is applied, engage the latter continuously 70 throughout the length of said gripping loop, as illustrated in Fig. 4. By this means, a much more secure hold upon the fabric is afforded. By reason of the loop form of the gripping member 7 and the fact that 75 the extremities of the members of the clip shank are embedded within the material of the tag, all sharp or pin points which might mutilate the material or injure the user are avoided.

In Fig. 5 is illustrated a gripping member 15 having shank members 16, which are embedded or inclosed within the material of the tag 18 and are securely attached thereto. In other respects the gripping 85 member in this construction is similar to that illustrated in Figs. 1 and 4. To afford a still more secure hold upon the fabric between the gripping member and tag, the inner or lower surface of the tag may be 90 roughened somewhat, as indicated at 19, as by securing a layer of fabric thereto or in any other desired manner. In some cases it may be desirable to roughen or nick the inner surface of the clip member as at 20 to 95 enable the same to more securely engage the fabric.

What I claim is:

A tag fastener comprising a paper tag member, a metallic gripping member in- 100 closing the tag and formed of wire doubled intermediate its length, the extremities of said gripping member being bent under and secured to said tag member, that portion of said gripping member adjacent to the rear 105 edge of the tag being bent up and spaced

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away from the tag, and that portion of said gripping member arranged above the surface of said tag extending in a substantially straight line from said bent-up portion to and in yielding engagement with the adjacent surface of said tag, whereby in use substantially the entire length of said gripping member will form a gripping contact with the fabric to which the tag is attached.

CLARENCE M. THALIMER.

Witnesses:

R. C. POWELL,
CHAS. A. PEARDY.

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