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C. BENDER ET AL

2,022,269

CHECKING TAG

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Fig 1

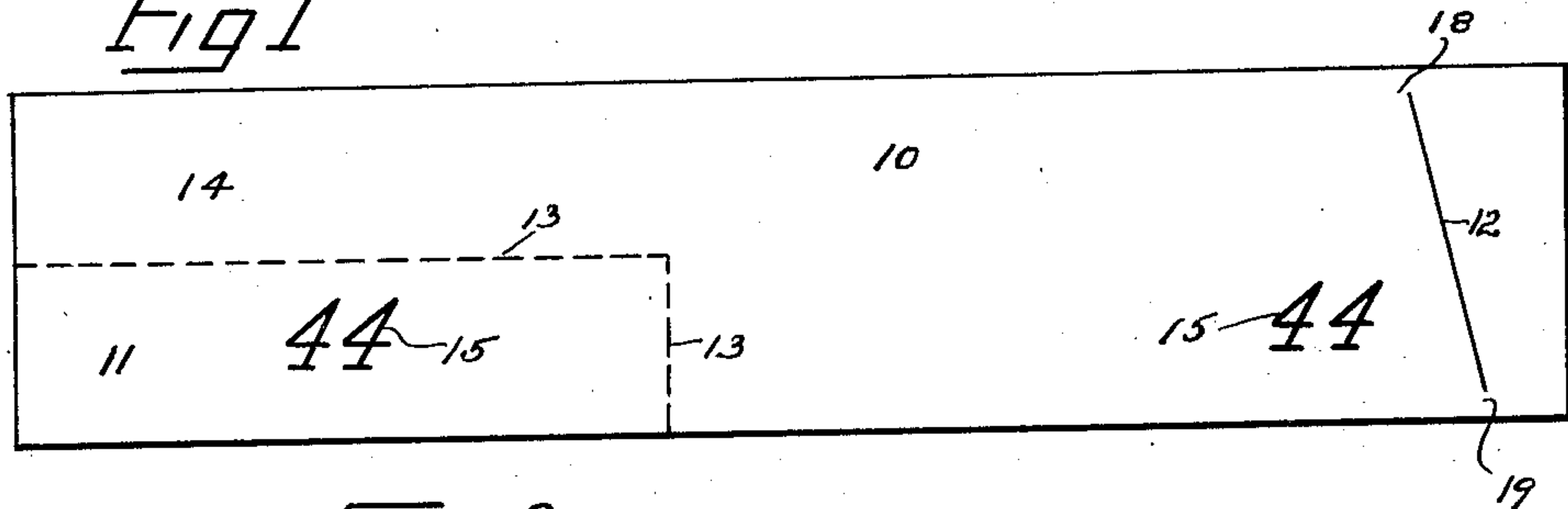


Fig 2

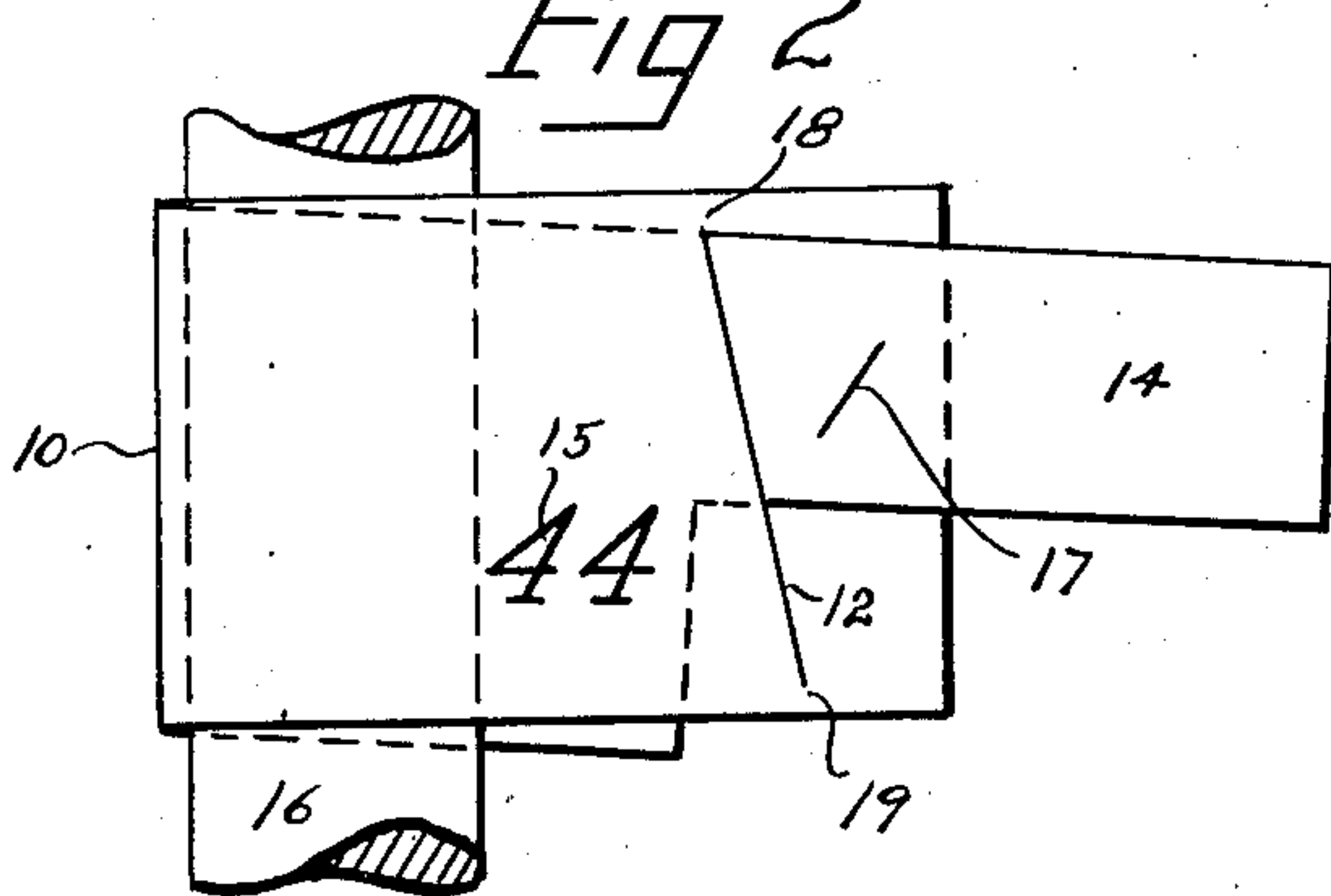


Fig 4

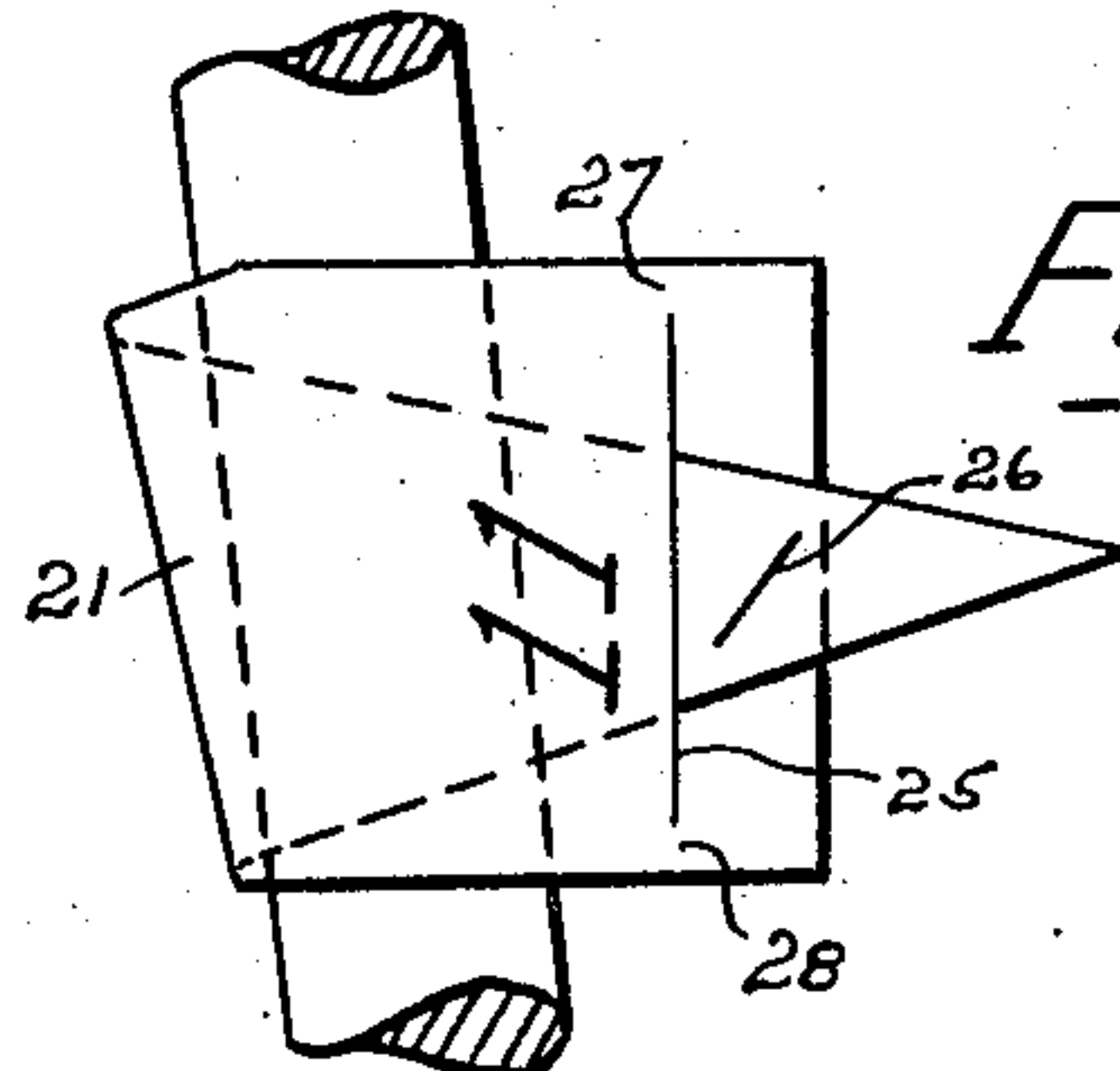


Fig 3

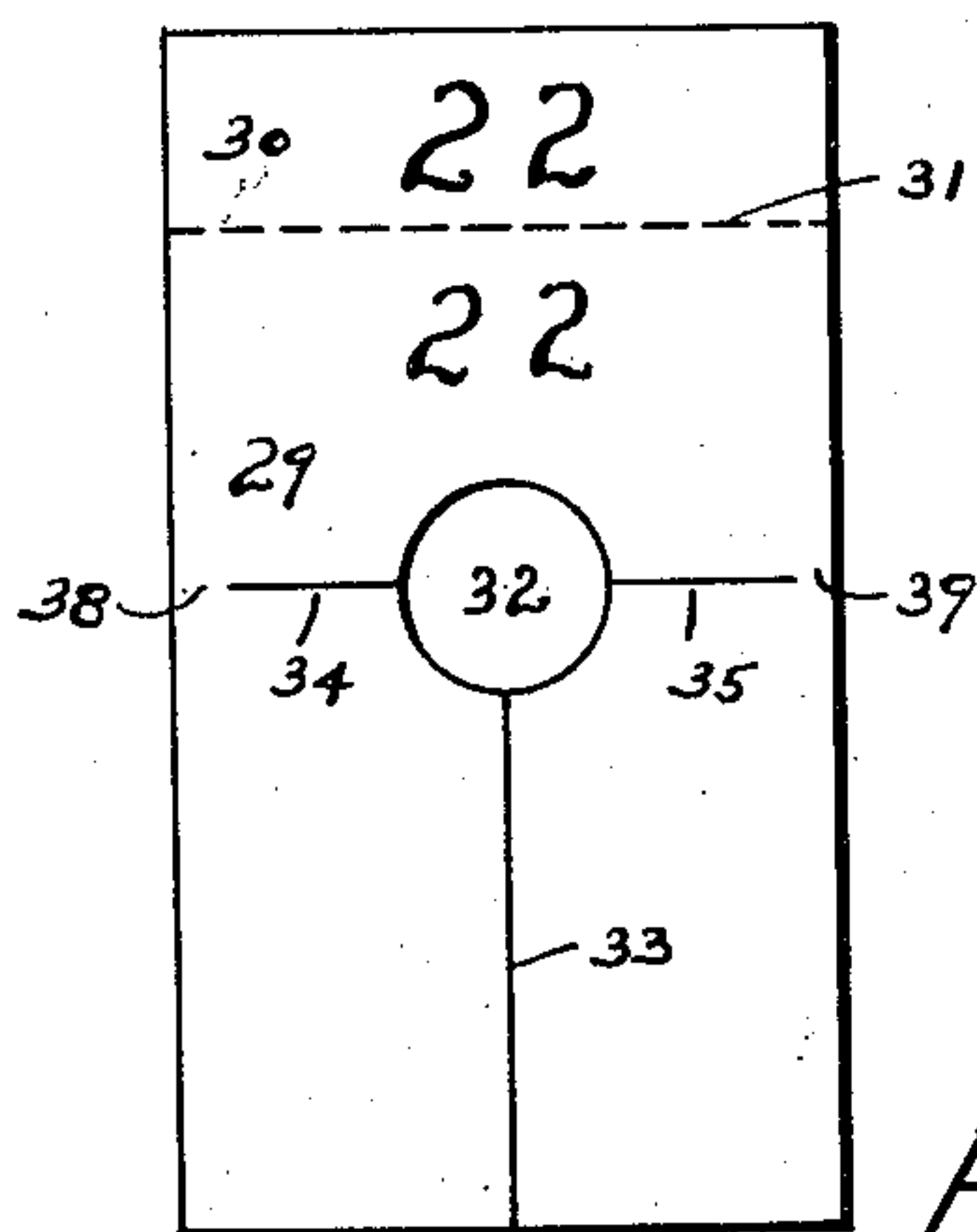
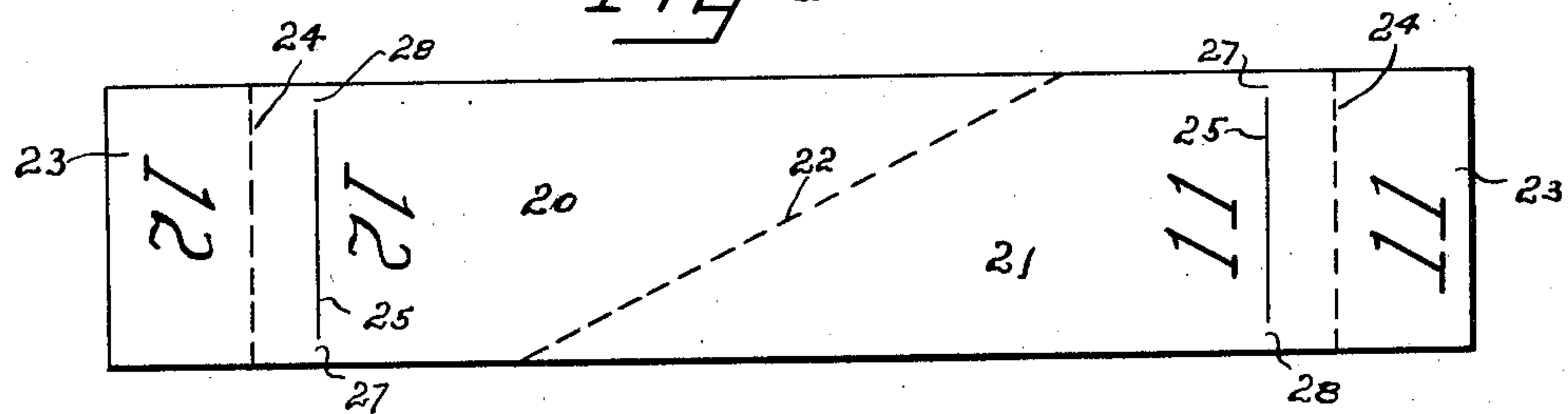
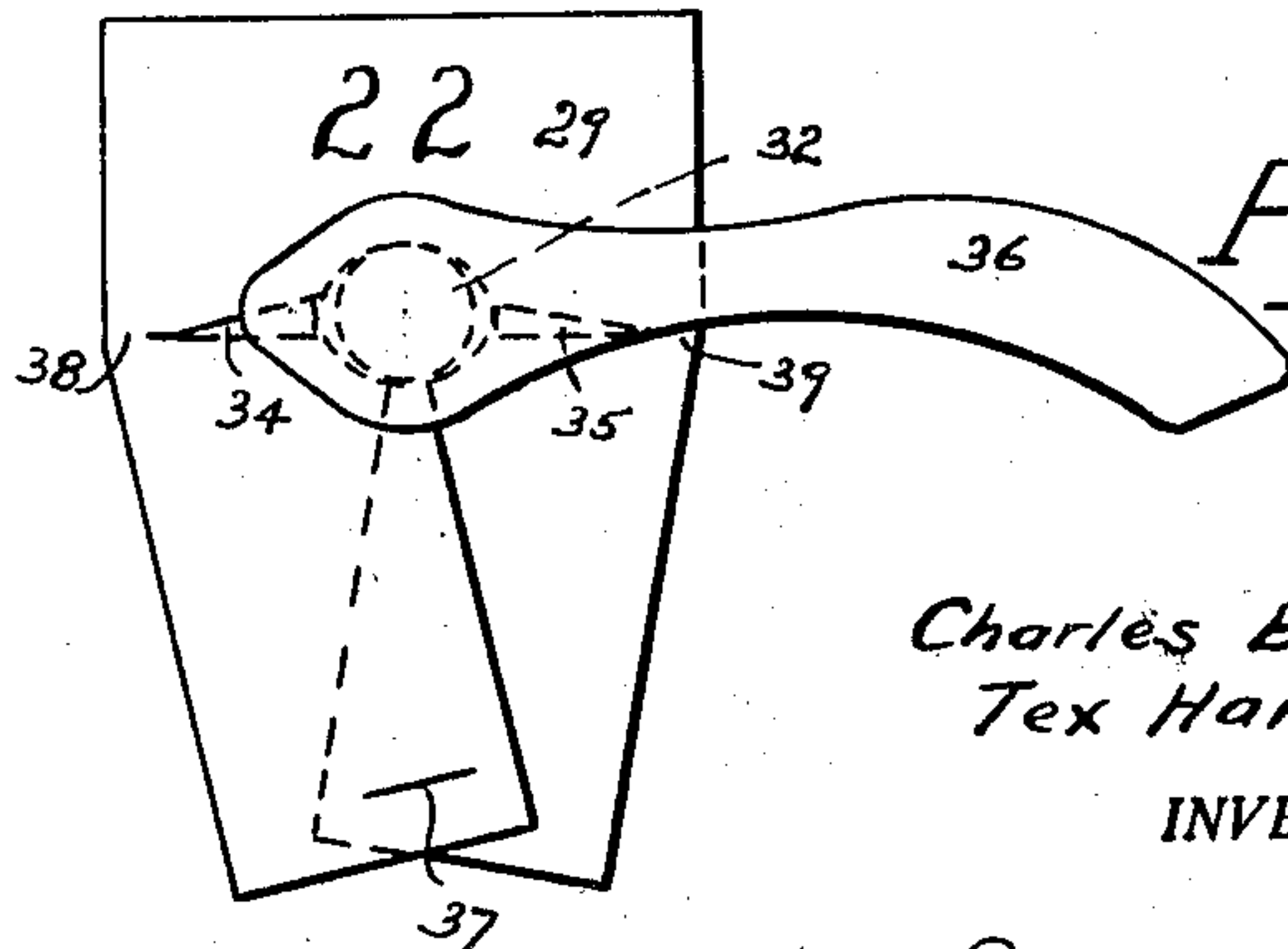


Fig 5

Fig 6



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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## CHECKING TAG

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2 Claims. (Cl. 40—20)

The invention relates to tags used on articles which are checked for a period of time at a parking space, check room, or similar place. The invention has for its main object to provide a tag which may be secured on any article and which will not readily be accidentally displaced. A further object is to provide a tag which can not be re-used after once having been attached to an article. A further object is to provide a tag of extremely simple and inexpensive construction which can be attached to the article with a minimum expenditure of labor and time.

These and various other objects and advantages will be readily understood from the following description and from the accompanying drawing of preferred embodiments of the invention, in which, however, modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the appended claims. In the drawing

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a tag made in accordance with the invention,

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same tag applied to an article which has been checked,

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a slightly modified form of the tag,

Fig. 4 is a plan view of one of the tags shown in Fig. 3 applied to an article,

Fig. 5 is a front view of a modification of the tag, and

Fig. 6 is another front view of the tag shown at Fig. 5 applied to an article.

Referring first to Fig. 1, the checking tag consists of a long strip of cardboard or other material 10 on one end of which a ticket 11 is printed and in the other end of which a slit 12 is formed. The strip is perforated, as shown at 13, so that the ticket 11 may readily be severed from the strip, leaving a long tongue 14 at the end of the strip. The strip is imprinted with two similar numerals 15, one numeral being printed on the ticket and the other at the end of the strip close to the slit 12.

The tag just described is particularly well adapted for checking automobiles. When a car is to be checked, the ticket 11 is severed from the strip and given to the owner of the car. The rest of the strip is then placed around any object on the car, such as for example the hand wheel 16, shown in Fig. 2. The tongue 14 is pushed through the slit 12 and a staple 17 is clinched through the tongue and the other end of the strip, as plainly shown in Fig. 2.

The staple is applied by a stapling punch carried by the party in charge of the checking. It will be noted that the only way the tag can now

be removed is by severing the small uncut portions 18 and 19 at each end of the slit 12. Thus, to remove the tag it must be destroyed.

Figs. 3 and 4 show a similar strip which consists of two tags 20 and 21 which can be severed by tearing the perforations 22. Each of the tags is provided with a ticket 23, which may be severed from the tag itself on the perforated line 24, and each of the tags is provided with a slit 25. When this tag is attached to an article, as shown in Fig. 4, the ticket is removed and given to the owner of the article, while the tag itself is attached by winding the tongue around the article and pushing it through the slit 25. After the staple 26 has been clinched through the end of the tongue and the end of the tag, the tag can only be removed by severing the uncut portions 27 and 28.

Figs. 5 and 6 show a somewhat modified tag 29. This is supplied with a ticket 30 which may be severed from the tag on the perforated line 31, and with a circular opening 32 which is punched in the tag. A slit 33 is cut from the opening 32 to the end of the tag, while two lateral slits 34 and 35 are made from the opening and to a short distance from the edges of the tag. This tag is particularly suitable for use on the handle of a door of an automobile.

After the ticket has been given to the owner, the tag is placed back of the handle 36 by pushing the slit 33 over it until the round hole fits over the back of the handle. The lower ends of the tag are now pushed together, as shown in Fig. 6, and a staple 37 clinched through both of these ends, as shown. In this case the uncut portions 38 and 39 must be severed before the tag can be removed.

It will be noticed that not only is this tag cheap to make and easy to apply, but that, inasmuch as it cannot be used a second time, it is an effective check on the operator to prevent second use of the ticket and the consequent pocketing of fees.

While I have shown the tags as used in combination with an automobile, it is evident that they may be used for checking other articles of various kinds. I do not therefore wish to limit the tag to any particular use. It is evident that advertising matter of various kind may be placed on the tags. Likewise the tags may be made of any suitable material and of any suitable size.

Having described our invention and its objects, what we claim as new and wish to protect by Letters Patent is:

1. A checking tag of the class described com-



prising a strip of material having a ticket im-  
printed adjacent to one end and along one edge  
thereof, a plurality of perforations made in the  
strip to enable the ticket to be severed from the  
5 strip, similar numerals imprinted on said ticket  
and on said strip, a slit formed in the opposite  
end of the strip, a tongue formed by the sever-  
ance of the ticket and insertable through said slit  
after the strip has been folded around the object  
10 to which it is to be attached, and means for se-  
curing the overlapping ends together.

2. A checking tag of the class described com-

prising a strip of material having a ticket im-  
printed adjacent to one end and along one edge  
thereof, a plurality of perforations made in the  
strip to enable the ticket to be severed from the  
strip, a slit formed in the opposite end of the  
5 strip, a tongue formed by the severance of the  
ticket and insertable through said slit after the  
strip has been folded around the object to which  
it is to be attached, and means for securing the  
overlapping ends together. 10

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