

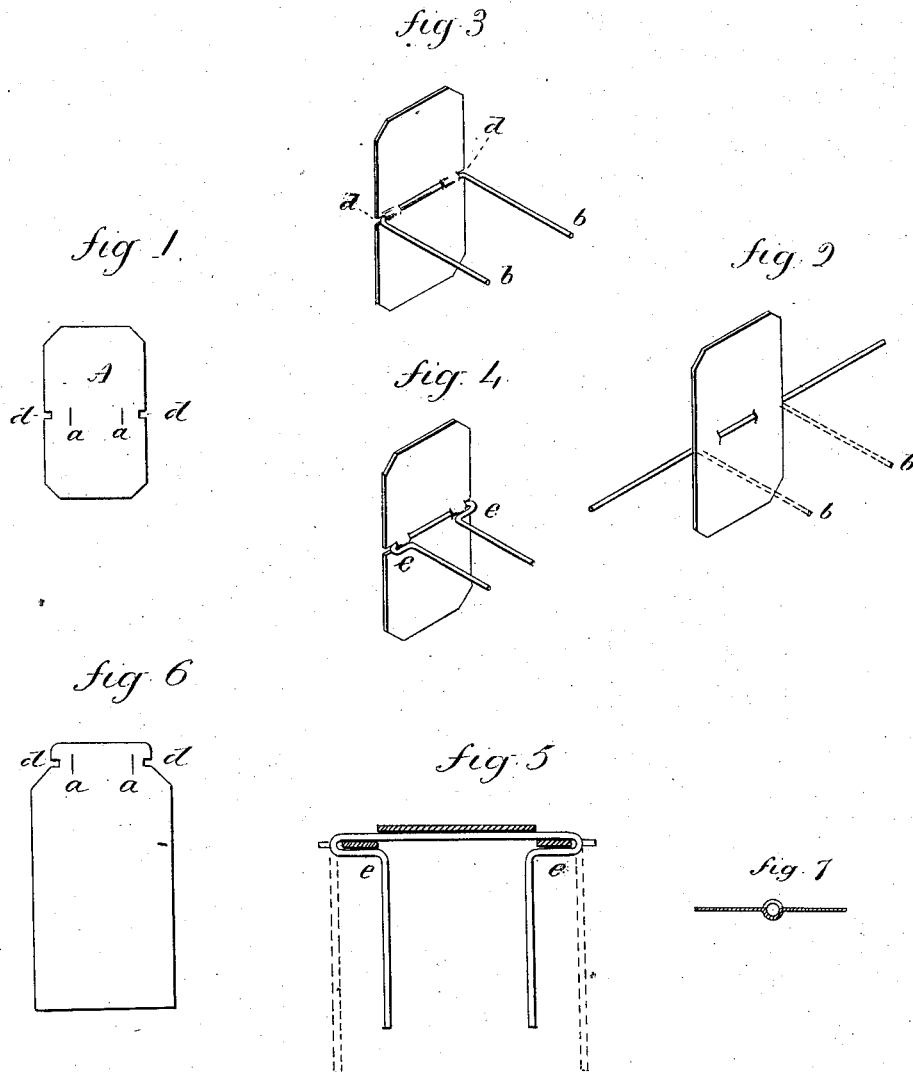
(No Model.)

E. A. G. ROULSTONE.

TAG.

No. 261,566.

Patented July 25, 1882.



Witnesses:  
*J. H. Murray*  
*J. C. Earle*

*Edw. A. G. Roulstone*  
Inventor  
By atty,  
*J. H. Earle*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD A. G. ROULSTONE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF  
ONE-HALF TO STILES FROST, OF SAME PLACE.

## TAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,566, dated July 25, 1882.

Application filed May 15, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD A. G. ROULSTONE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a  
5 new Improvement in Tags; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full,  
10 clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, the tag as cut preparatory to introducing the fastener; Fig. 2, a perspective view, showing the method of introduction;  
15 Figs. 3 and 4, perspective views of the tag complete; Fig. 5, a transverse section of the tag complete through the fastener; Fig. 6, a modification.

This invention relates to an improvement in  
20 that class of tags adapted to be attached to fabrics and like purposes—such as are provided with wire prongs, which will pass through the fabric and bend down on the opposite side to secure the tag to the fabric; and my invention  
25 consists in passing the body of the wire through the tag near one edge and returning it through the tag near the opposite edge, the ends of the wire turned at each side away from the tag to form the legs, as more fully herein-  
30 after described.

I first cut the tag A from any suitable material, as paper, parchment, leather, &c., and at two points cut short slits or holes *a a*, preferably one near each edge, and depress that  
35 part of the tag at the center between the two holes outward, which forms a groove upon the under side, and that part outside the holes downward, which forms corresponding grooves on the outside, and, as indicated in Fig. 1 and  
40 shown in section, Fig. 7, this groove forms a seat for the wire. I then cut from wire the requisite length for the fastener, and run it through the holes *a a*, first through one from one side of the tag, then return through the  
45 other from the opposite side, as seen in Fig. 2, the wire lying in the groove in the tag; then turn the two ends away from the tag at substantially right angles therewith to form the legs *b b*, as indicated in broken lines, Fig. 2.  
50 The legs in this case are bent down over the edge, so that the space between the two legs is equal to the width of the tag. The tag being thus inclosed between the two legs prevents movement of the tag on the fastening,

and the fastener being interlaced, as it were, 55  
with the tag prevents its accidental detachment.

It will be understood the legs of the fastener are upon the under or reverse side of the tag. These legs are run through the fabric, or whatever it is desired to secure the tag 60  
to, and then the legs bent down upon the opposite side, which clasps the tag upon the surface of the fabric or article.

Instead of bending the legs down directly 65  
over the edges of the tag, I prefer to cut a notch, *d*, in each edge and bend the legs through these notches, as seen in Fig. 3. As a further security I return each leg of the wire inward, as at *e*, Fig. 4, and seen enlarged in transverse section, Fig. 5. This bend *e* tends 70  
to hold the legs in their position at right angles to the under surface of the tag—that is, will prevent the legs turning in one direction or the other. The wire may be flat or round, as 75  
preferred.

In some cases a tag secured near one end is desirable. In that case I make the holes *a a* near one end, as seen in Fig. 6, and interlace the fastener in the same manner, as before de- 80  
scribed.

I do not broadly claim a tag provided with a staple-like fastening the legs of which may be passed through a fabric and bent down upon the opposite side, as such I am aware is not 85  
new; but

What I do claim is—

1. The herein-described improvement in the manufacture of tags, consisting in perforating the tag near each edge, as at *a a*, then inserting the wire through said perforations and transversely across the tag, the projecting ends of the wire bent down, returned upon the opposite side, and beneath the transverse portion of the wire above, and so that the wire 90  
closes upon the opposite sides of the tag, and then turned at right angles therefrom to form fastening-legs, substantially as described.

2. The tag constructed with the holes *a a* and the notch *d* at the edge, with the wire 100  
fastening interlaced with the tag through said holes *a a*, and turned through the notch *d* at the sides, substantially as described.

E. A. G. ROULSTONE.

Witnesses:

H. M. DAVIS,  
WM. BROOKE.