(No Model.)

T. W. SEARING.

ATTACHING STRINGS TO TAGS.

No. 263,600. Patented Aug. 29, 1882.

Fig. 1.

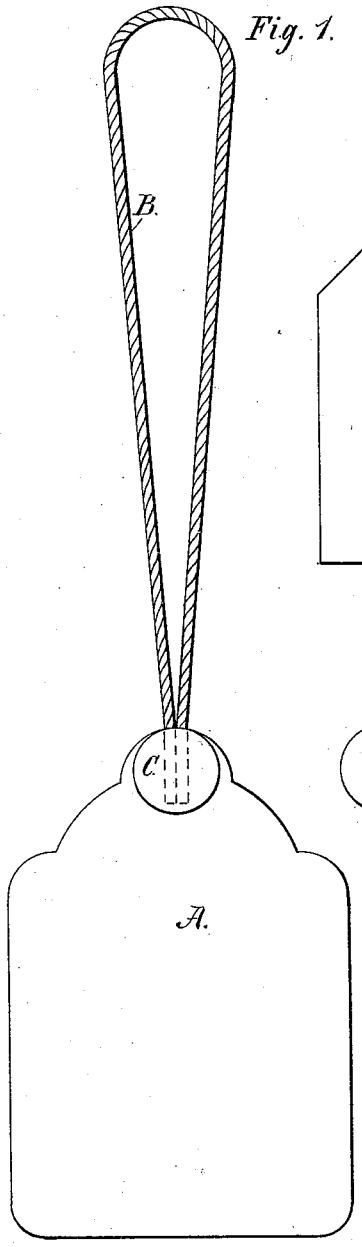


Fig. 2.

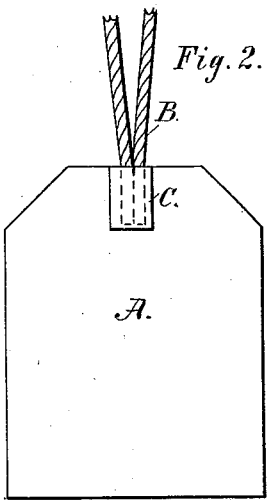


Fig. 3.

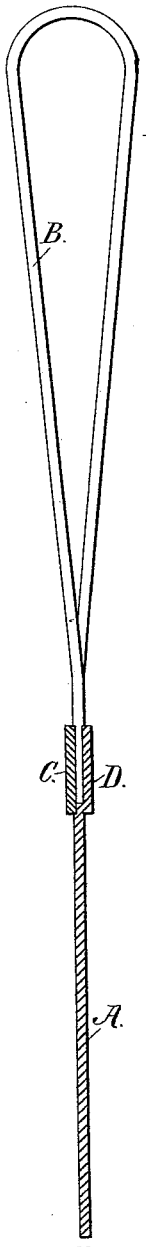
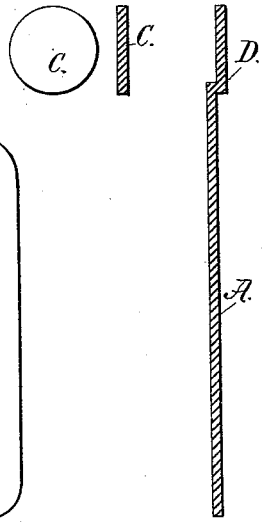


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE W. SEARING, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ATTACHING STRINGS TO TAGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 263,600, dated August 29, 1882.

Application filed September 24, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE W. SEARING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Harlem, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Attaching Strings to Tags, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the attachment of strings to tags.

The object of my improvement is to permanently secure the terminating ends of strings into tags.

To that end it consists in causing a depression to be made in that part of tags from which the string is usually suspended sufficient to bring the string central. Then into said depression the ends of the string are placed and secured by uniting a layer of absorbent material by means of paste or any well-known cement.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 show face views of the tag and string; Fig. 3, a sectional view with the arrangement of the string ends between the tag and what is called "clamping material." Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the tag, showing at the top a depression to center and receive the strings; this view also shows a face and sectional view of the clamping material. Fig. 2 is a view of a shipping-tag, designed also to show the adaptability of the improvement.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the tag, usually made from paper, the various designs of which I deem it unnecessary to describe. As shown in Fig. 4, the depression in the tag at D is made just sufficient to bring the string central to the material of which the tag is composed. Into this depression the two terminating ends of the string B are placed and arranged close together. Then the clamping material C is united to D with any well-known paste, glue, or cement. During the operation a pressure is applied to both C and D sufficient to firmly compress them and cause the string to flatten and sink into both materials. It will be observed that when the tag is finished C and D clamp the string central, as shown in Fig. 3, causing it to balance and hang plumb, also imparting a similar raised appearance to each side of A. This raised portion of the tag may be, if desirable, entirely obviated by increasing the aforesaid pressure to an extent that will make both sides of A parallel. I will add that in practice the depressions in the tag and the clamping material C correspond in size, shape, and design; a'so, the clamping-piece may be made of the same material that composes the tag, or any other absorbent material, cut plain, as shown, or in fancy shapes and colors. Heretofore tags, especially merchandise-tags, have been perforated and suspended by a string having a knot tied to secure the terminating ends, in which case the knot often comes untied or the perforation torn out, both of which I believe are obviated by my improvement.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The improved method of securing strings to tags, consisting in first depressing the central portion of the tag at one end, then placing the end or ends of the string into such depression, and securing the ends in place by a covering-piece coated with a suitable adhesive substance, all substantially as set forth.

2. A tag having one end centrally depressed, a string having its end or ends confined therein, and a covering-piece of material attached to such depression, all substantially as set forth.

THEODORE W. SEARING.

Witnesses:

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