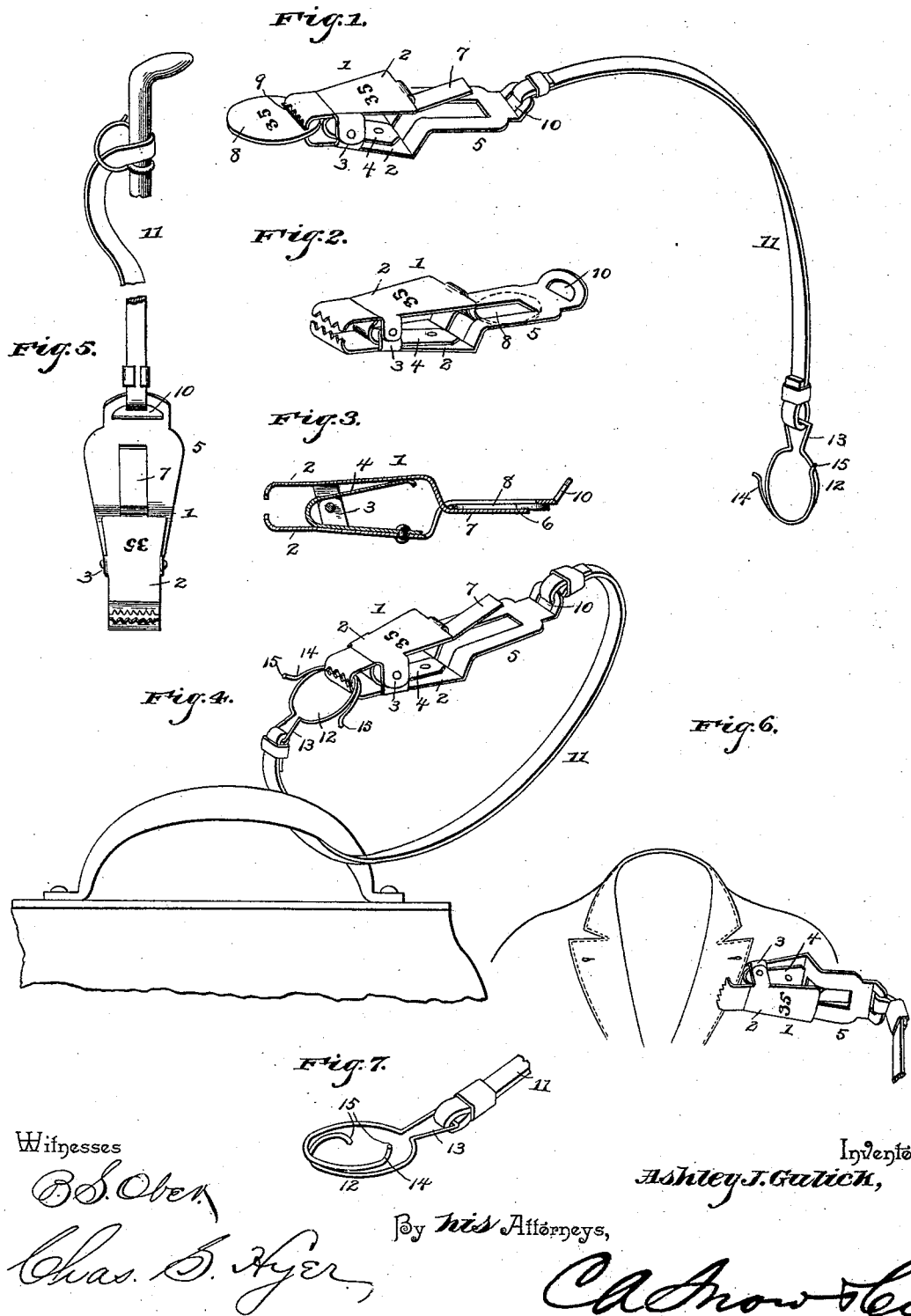


(No Model.)

A. J. GULICK.  
BAGGAGE CHECK.

No. 490,806.

Patented Jan. 31, 1893.



Witnesses

B. S. Ober,  
Chas. B. Hyer,

Inventor

Ashley J. Gulick,

By his Attorneys,

Chas. B. Hyer

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ASHLEY J. GULICK, OF CLEARFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA.

## BAGGAGE-CHECK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 490,806, dated January 31, 1893.

Application filed April 15, 1892. Serial No. 429,344. (No model.)

### *To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ASHLEY J. GULICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Clearfield, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Baggage-Check, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in baggage checks, and has especial reference to that class of devices which are employed in marking baggage which is temporarily stored; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of the parts thereof as will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of this invention is to provide means whereby all classes of baggage in waiting-rooms or check-boxes in public buildings or places of entertainment, may be quickly and readily provided with a distinguishing mark or indicator, and can be quickly and easily attached to or detached from the articles checked in whatsoever form they may be.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved baggage check, showing the manner of supporting the return-check in connection therewith. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the checking device, showing the return-check supported in a different manner in connection therewith. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal vertical section of the checking device as shown by Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view showing the manner of applying the device in connection with a grip-sack. Fig. 5 is a similar view showing the manner of applying the device to a cane. Fig. 6 is a view showing the manner of applying the checking device to the lapel of a coat. Fig. 7 is a detail perspective view on an enlarged scale of the ring on the end of the check-strap.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the checking device proper, which consists of a clasp having a pair of jaws 2, 2, whose engaging ends are serrated or otherwise constructed as may be desired or found necessary for different purposes. Each of the said jaws is formed with ears 3, at the sides thereof adapted to engage with each other and be pivoted to form a hinge connection for the said jaws. Between the jaws is located a

spring 4, which tends normally to force the engaging ends of the jaws into contact with each other. One of the jaws 2 is formed with a rear extension or grip 5, which is bent at an angle to provide an engaging seat 6, and slotted for the passage therethrough of an angularly bent finger 7, carried at the rear of the other jaw 2. In some instances this will be the complete form of the checking device where it is used in marking or designating fabrics or soft materials, and which may be applied to the lapel of a coat, as is fully shown in Fig. 6. When the checking device is employed in this form, a return-check 8 is used in connection therewith and is normally carried between the finger 7 and the engaging seat 6 of the extension or grip 5, or as shown in the remaining figures of the drawings, the engaging or biting ends of the jaws 2 may be caused to fit in a slot 9 formed in the return-check. In each instance, however, the checking device will have impressed therein, or suitably applied thereto, a distinguishing number, and the return-check 8 in connection therewith will bear a corresponding number, as will be readily understood. In either of the manners of supporting the return-check, it may be readily detached by slightly pressing the jaws together or opening the engaging ends, when the said return-check will be quickly released and dropped into the hand of the agent or attendant. When the return-check is supported in connection with the checking device, as shown in Fig. 2, the jaws are pressed toward each other at the rear in order to release the finger 7 from engagement with the said return-check, so that the latter can drop away from the seat 6 into the hand, which may be accomplished while the checking device or clasp is being applied to the article to be checked.

In checking certain articles of baggage it becomes necessary to employ a strap, and to still preserve the continuity of use of the checking device set forth and adapt it for all purposes, the extension or grip 5 is formed with a slot 10 to which is fixed, by insertion therethrough, a strap 11, of suitable length and having a split or coiled ring 12 at the free end thereof, which will be more fully hereinafter set forth. As shown in Figs. 4, 5, the strap is illustrated as being connected to the

handle of a grip-sack and to a cane. As shown by Fig. 4, the checking device in this form can be readily applied by quickly engaging the jaws of the clasp with the ring 12 at the opposite end of the strap. In Fig. 5 the strap is shown in engagement with the ring 12 and fitted over the head of a cane. In addition to these modes of application, many other and varied methods might be employed and used as found necessary and convenient.

The ring 12 is constructed with an attaching loop 13 from which extend curved arms 14, passing under each other freely and having outward bent ends 15, which provide means for ready entrance of the strap. The curved arms 14 are situated loosely over each other and the ring as an entirety is constructed of spring-wire, preferably, though it may be constructed of flat stock if desired. In connecting the strap with the ring as set forth, it is pushed in between either one of the outward bent ends and between the curved arms into the ring as an entirety and bears against the two curved arms, as is obviously apparent.

This device forms a convenient means of attachment and may be readily manipulated to connect or disconnect the strap in the manner set forth.

The simplicity of the device as an entirety, and the many uses and modes of usage as has been fully set forth, renders the same in such form as to provide a valuable and advantageous improvement in the art.

It will be understood that the device may be made of wire to lighten and cheapen the same, the use of said material being permissible without materially affecting the nature of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. A baggage check, consisting of a clasp composed of two jaws pivotally connected and spring actuated, one of said jaws having a rear downwardly bent finger and the other jaw formed with a slot in the rear part thereof for the free movement therethrough for the said finger and the said slotted jaw being bent upward at the point where the slot thereof is formed to provide a table, said finger and slotted portion of the jaws of the clasp being formed to removably hold a return check between the same and said return check and the clasp being provided with corresponding numbers, substantially as described.

2. A baggage check, consisting of a strap having a clasp at one end thereof and a ring at the opposite end of the same, provided with operating arms and a return-check, said clasp and check having corresponding numbers thereon, substantially as described.

3. A baggage check, consisting of a strap having at one end thereof a clasp and a ring at the other end of the same composed of two curved arms continuous from a rear attaching loop and provided with outward bent ends, adapted to freely open away from each other and a return-check adapted to be employed in connection with said device, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ASHLEY J. GULICK.

Witnesses:

H. W. CROFT,  
ED. B. REED.