

J. SCHADE & B. H. LOCKWOOD.
Envelope.

No. 204,256.

Patented May 28, 1878.

Fig 3.

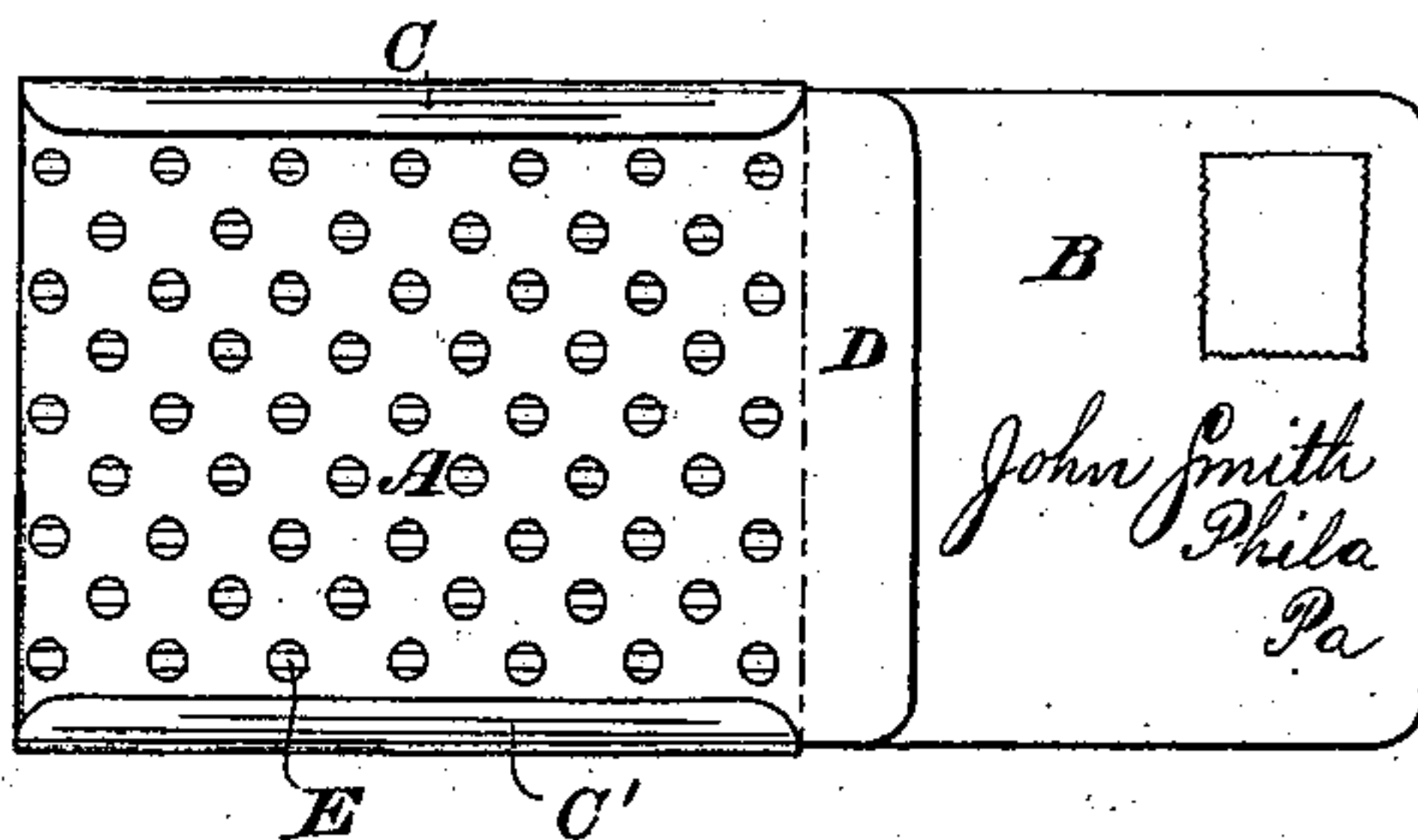


Fig 1

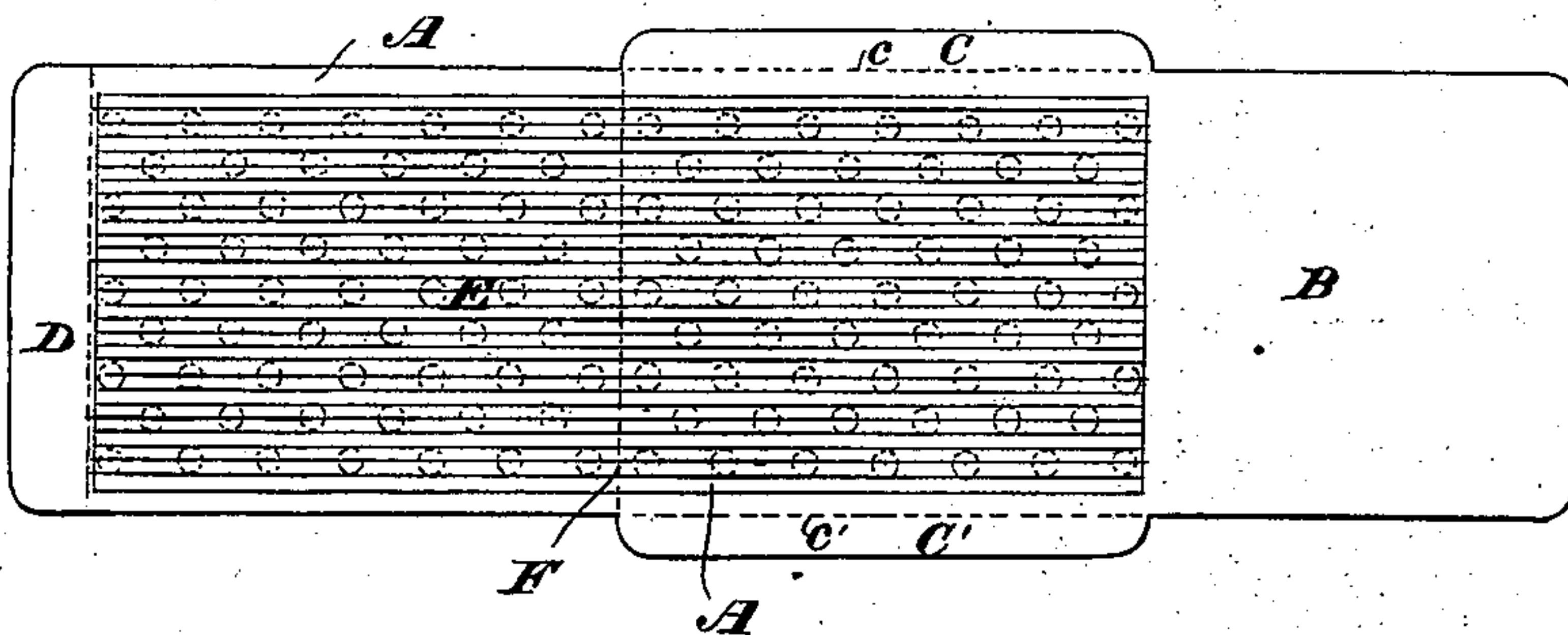


Fig 4

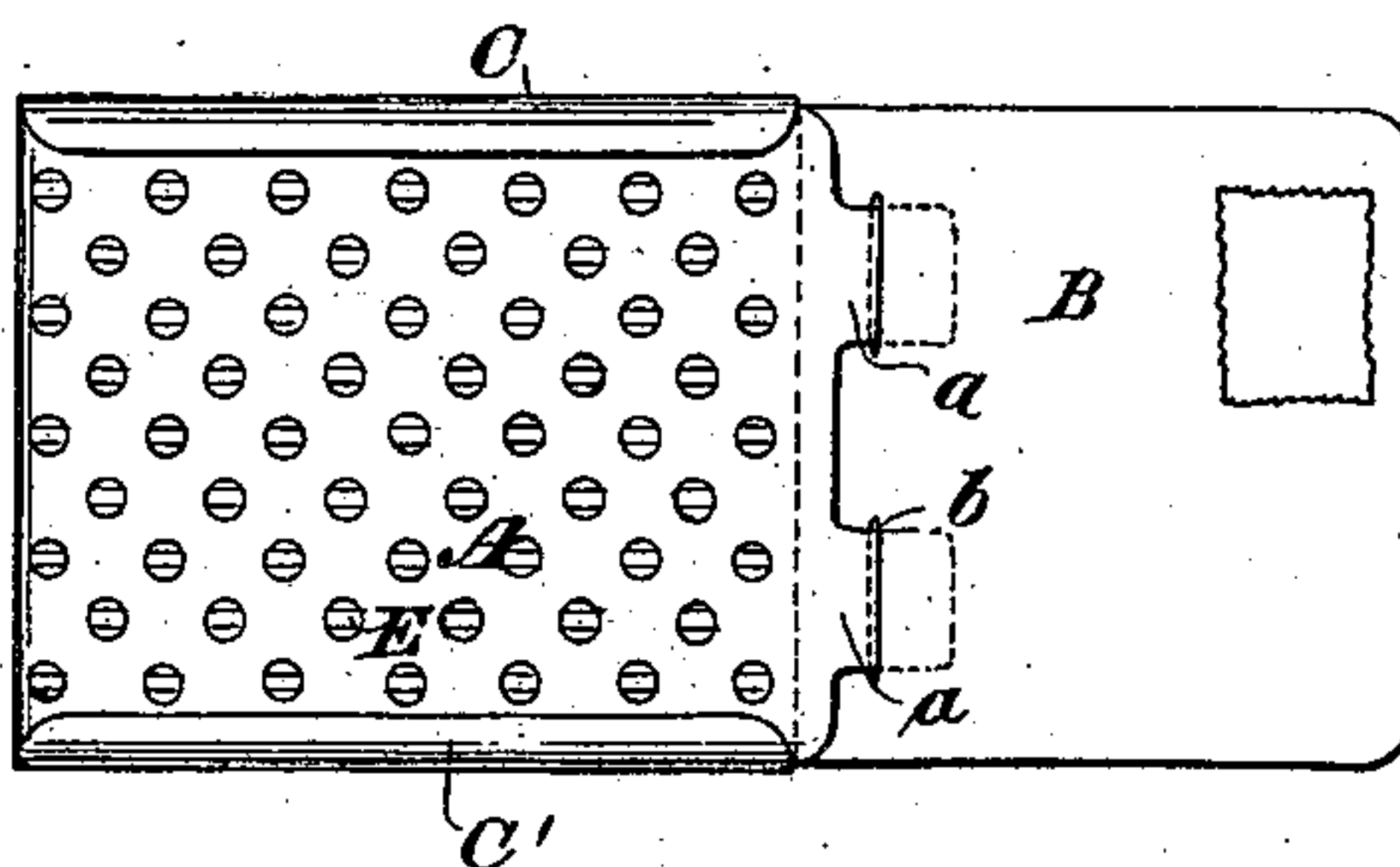
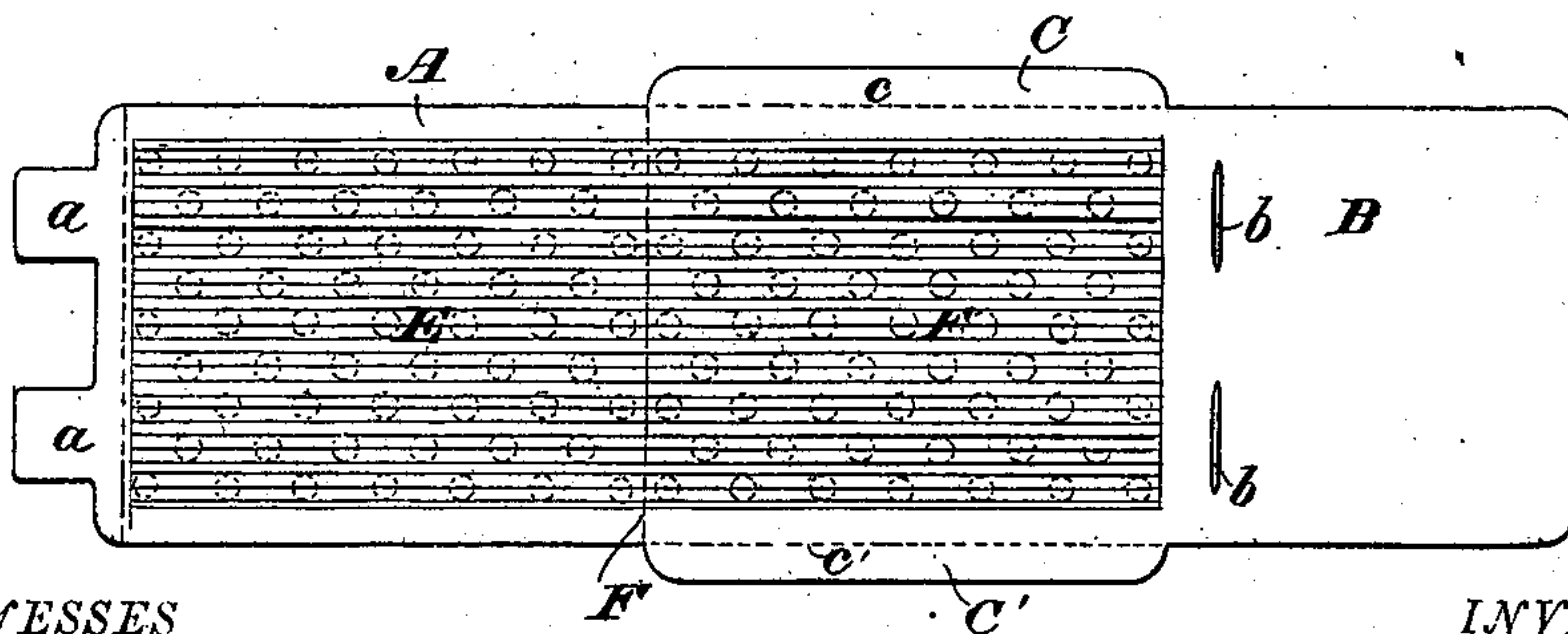


Fig 2



WITNESSES

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INVENTORS

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SCHADE AND BYRON H. LOCKWOOD, OF STAMFORD, CONN., ASSIGNORS
TO THEMSELVES AND GEORGE H. SHERMAN, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN ENVELOPES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **204,256**, dated May 28, 1878; application filed
March 18, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JOHN SCHADE and BYRON H. LOCKWOOD, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented certain Improvements in Envelopes, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention consists in a transparent envelope for the transmission of merchandise for samples—such as flour, seeds, and other like granular articles—through the mails, which may be securely closed in order to prevent loss or damage to other mail matter by leakage, and at the same time admit of inspection by the postal officials. We provide our envelope with a tag or end for receiving the address and stamp, so that the stamp may be canceled without injury to the envelope or its contents.

The envelope proper is made of a perforated paper or other suitable material, covered either inside or outside with a transparent substance, such as thin cloth, paper, gum, or mica.

The tag may be made of one piece with the perforated paper or other material of the envelope; but, of course, it is not perforated.

Our envelope may be formed by folding a blank in any well-known way, and providing it with the address and stamp tag.

In the drawings, Figure 1 illustrates a suitable perforated blank to be folded; and Fig. 2, a similar blank, provided with tongues and slots. Figs. 3 and 4 represent completed envelopes.

A indicates the perforations; B, the address-tag; C C', the side flaps, and D the closing-flap. In Fig. 2, *a* and *b* indicate the tongues and slots, which will serve to close the envelopes in exceptional cases, in which it may be desirable for officials to open them.

To form our envelope of the blanks shown, we first line the perforated blank with the impermeable substance E, and then fold it at the lines F and *c c'*, securing the flaps C C' by some adhesive material, thus completing the

envelope and leaving the projecting tag B. To close the envelope, when thus formed, the gummed flap D is made to adhere to the tag, as in Fig. 3; or the tongues and slots may be employed, as in Fig. 4.

We are aware that envelopes have been made wholly of transparent substance, and that such envelopes, as well as others, have been provided with address and stamp tags.

We are aware, also, that an opaque envelope has been provided with a single large aperture on one side, covered with a transparent substance, so as to form a large window, as in the patent of Kinner of March 29, 1876; and, although we believe we are the first to show two opposite coincident openings in an opaque envelope, each covered with a transparent substance, being officially advised that that is only a duplication of Kinner's device, and not a patentable invention, we therefore do not claim it, and we only claim the otherwise peculiar and improved construction of our envelope, which we design to overcome material practical defects in other constructions.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A perforated envelope provided with a stamp and address tag, the envelope and tag being composed of a single piece of perforated and folded material lined with a transparent substance, substantially as described.

2. An envelope composed of a body with a number of coincident perforations through it, lined with an impermeable transparent substance, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

JOHN SCHADE.
B. H. LOCKWOOD.

Witnesses:

E. D. OGDEN, Jr.,
SCHUYLER MERRITT.