

(Model.)

H. S. CROOKE.  
Envelope.

No. 233,923.

Patented Nov. 2, 1880.

Fig. 1.

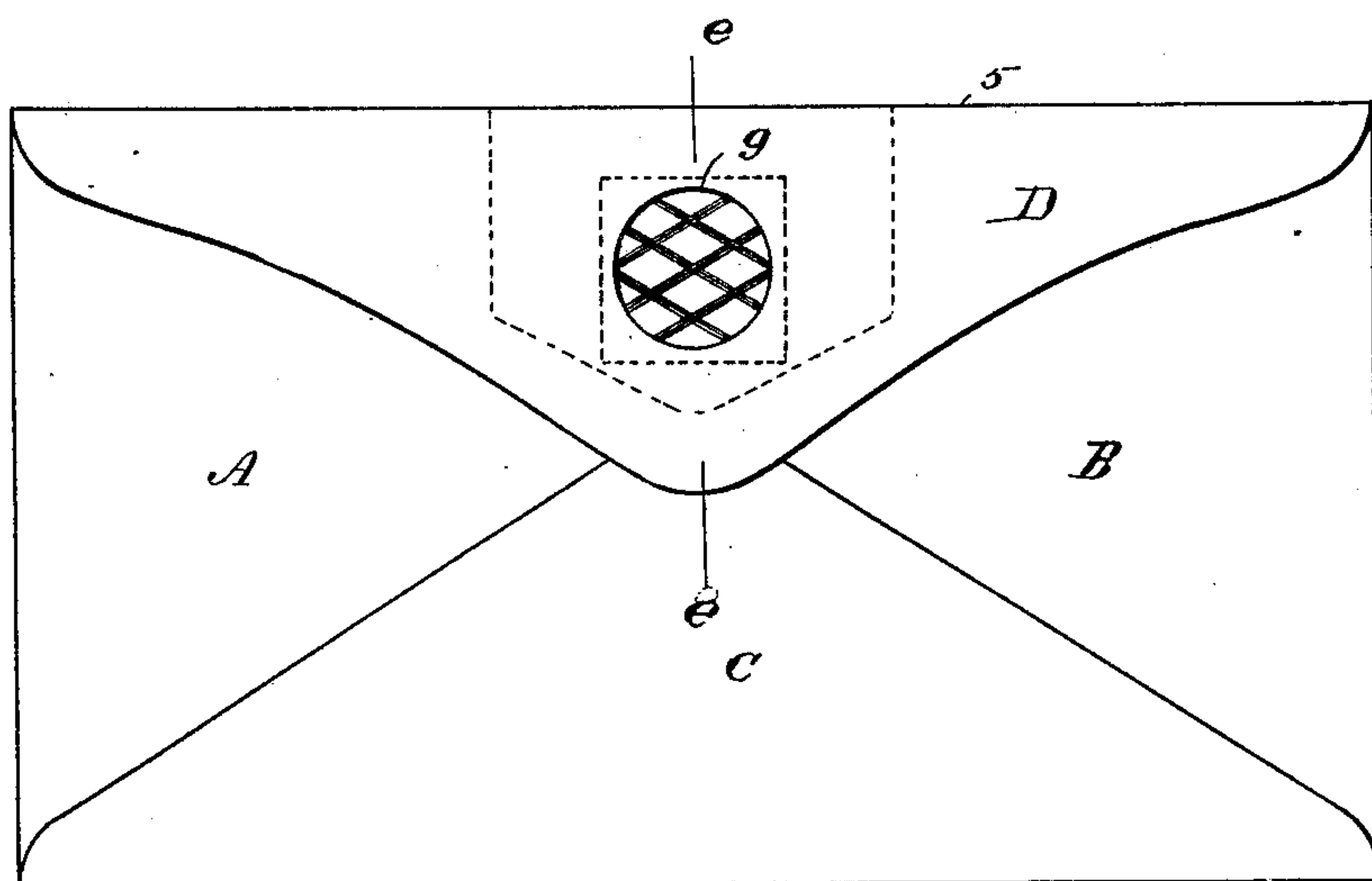


Fig. 3.



Fig. 2.

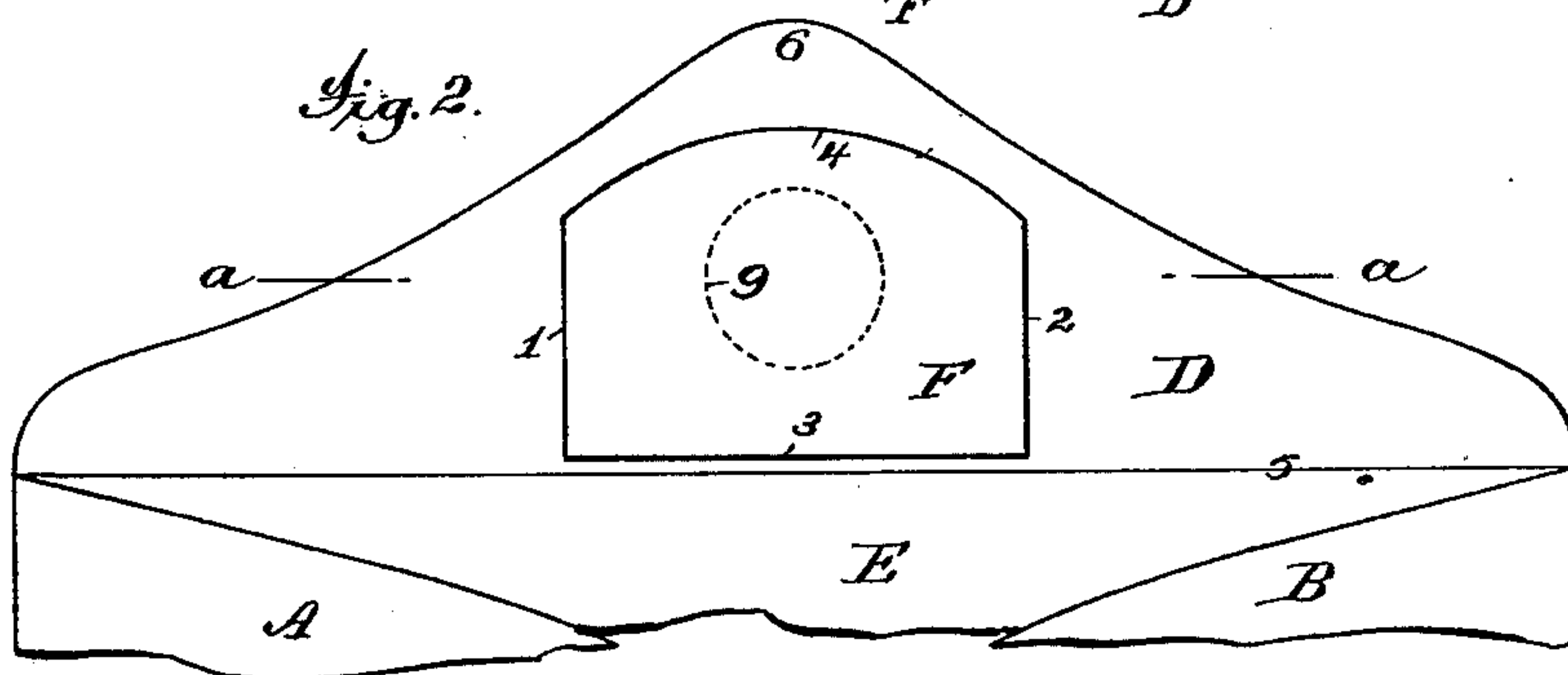


Fig. 4.

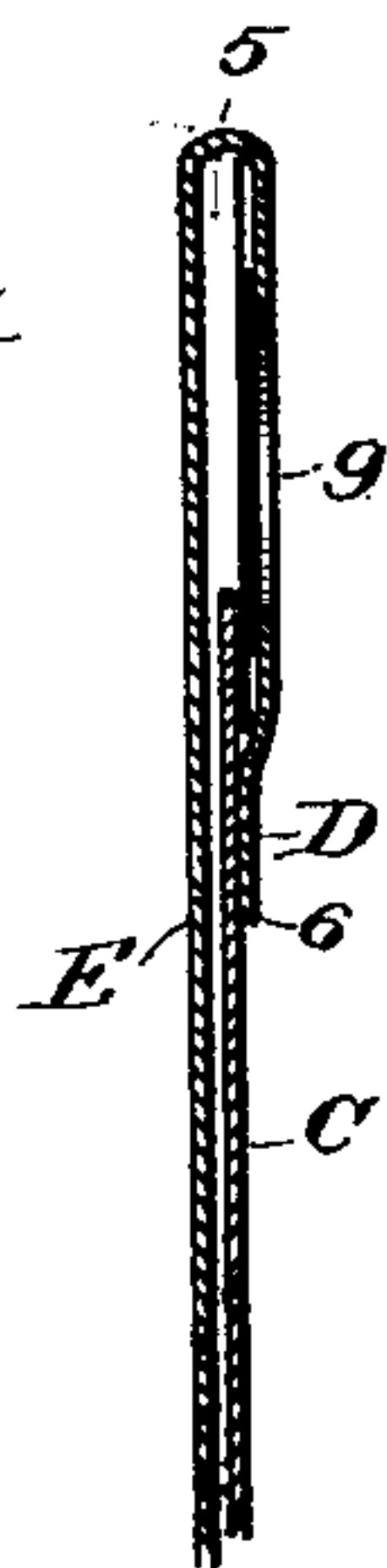
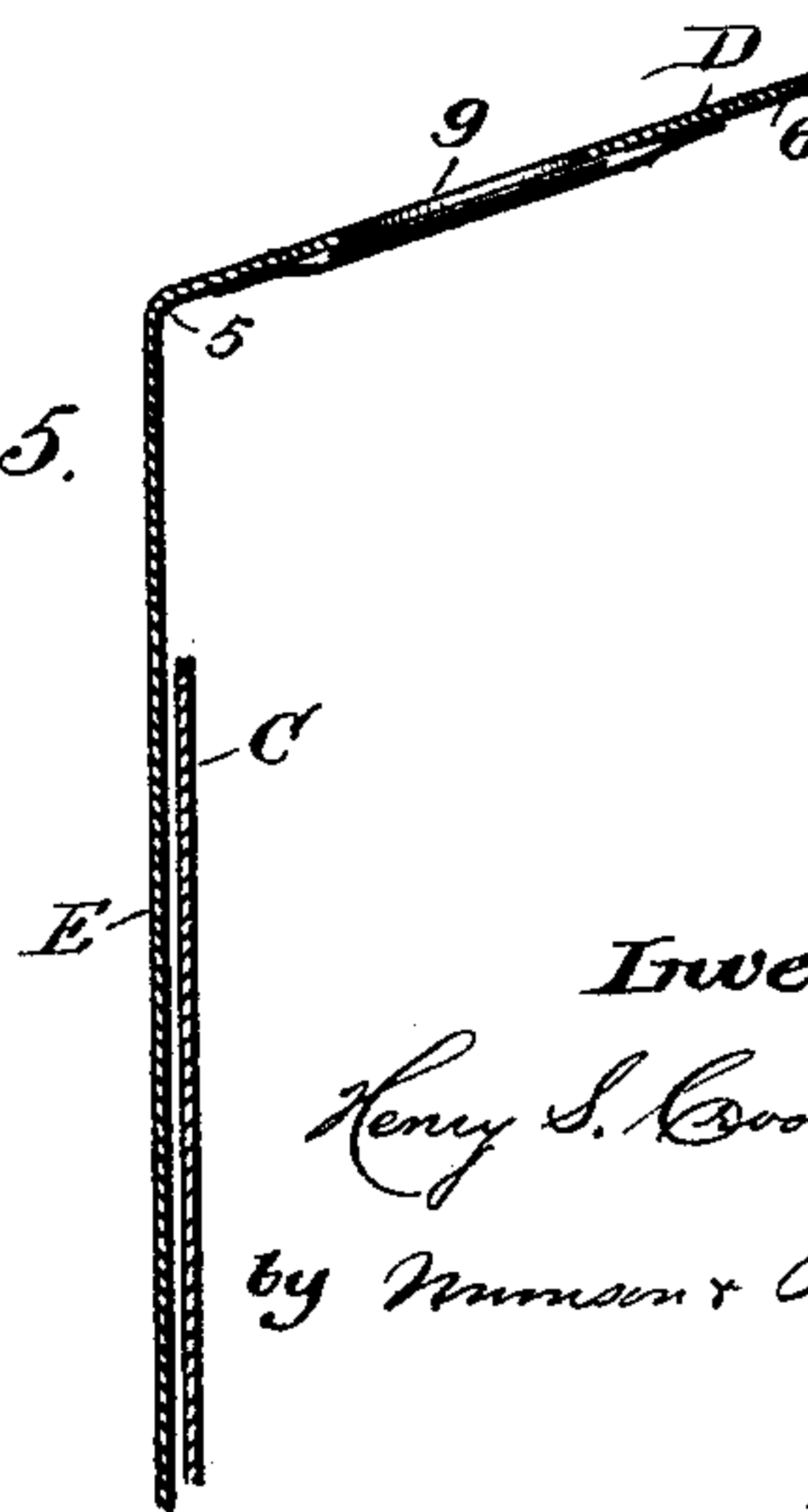


Fig. 5.



Attest;  
*Geo. H. Graham*  
*A. W. Jaschera.*

Inventor  
*Henry S. Crooke,*  
by *Wmman & Philipp,*  
*Attys.*



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY S. CROOKE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## ENVELOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 233,923, dated November 2, 1880.

Application filed September 9, 1880. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY S. CROOKE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of New York, county of New York, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Envelopes, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

10 This improvement relates to the means whereby a sample of a manufacturer—as foil, fabrics, and materials usually made and sold in sheet form—may be safely transported within an envelope in which a letter, circular, and the like is carried, and yet be exposed to view and examination without unsealing or injuring said envelope.

20 The invention consists of an envelope furnished with an auxiliary pocket independent of that in which the letter is carried, which auxiliary pocket has an opening whereby its contents may be exposed to view when the envelope is closed or sealed.

25 The drawings illustrating the invention show, in Figure 1, an elevation of the back of an envelope with the closing-flap turned down, and in Fig. 2 a similar view of the upper portion of an envelope with its closing-flap raised, so as to expose its inner face. Fig. 30 3 represents a longitudinal sectional view of the closing-flap on the line *a* of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a vertical sectional view of the upper portion of a closed envelope cut on the line *e* of Fig. 1, and Fig. 5 represents a similar view of an open envelope with its closing-flap extended.

35 The custom of selling goods by samples, and of advertising the same by conspicuously exhibiting such samples, has led to the large production and general use of a great variety of means for cheaply mailing samples and the adoption of numerous expedients for advertising various manufactures.

45 This invention is designed to combine with an envelope or similar cover or wrapper adapted for the carriage of a letter or other matter a means for supporting and exposing a sample of goods or a manufacture, so that the envelope may not only properly transport its main contents, but safely carry a sample of goods conveniently exposed to view or inspection;

and though the invention is best adapted to the carriage and exhibition of sheet goods—as cloth, foil, paper, leather, and similar ornamental material—it may with equal facility be similarly used for more bulky material, as will be readily apparent.

55 As herein illustrated, the invention is shown as embodied in an envelope of common structure and form, the same being composed by inwardly folding and uniting four flaps, as A B C D, that project from a rectangular body, as E.

60 The free or closing flap D is provided on its inner face with an auxiliary pocket, that covers an opening, 9, cut through said flap, whereby the contents of said pocket may be exposed when the flap D is fastened to close the envelope. Said pocket is formed by attaching to its inner face a piece of material, as F, which may be united thereto by two or more of its edges by any suitable cement or other means of fastening paper, cloth, and similar material together, as sewing, stapling, and the like. This piece F will be of dimensions adapted to the size and shape of the material to be retained within the pocket. This piece may be secured along its edges 1 2 only, thus permitting a free passage-way for the material to be introduced within the pocket by passing the same between either of the edges 3 or 4 and the surface of the flap. Thus constructed, the folding-line 5 of the flap D will form a stop near the unattached edge 3, and the edge 6 of said flap will, when attached to the body of the envelope to close the same, form a stop near the unattached edge 4, thus retaining the contents of the pocket securely within it and firmly retaining the same smoothly spread over the opening 9, so as to perfectly expose its face for simple inspection or careful examination.

90 Of course, the edges 1 2 3 or any other three edges might all be attached to the flap and still provide an efficient pocket, and the remaining edge might be gummed, so as to be capable of ready attachment to entirely close the pocket, independent of the folding-line 5 or fastening-edge 6.

95 The envelope may be made in any of the usual forms and of any common structure and material, providing a main receptacle for the more bulky contents and an auxiliary pocket



for holding the sample, which pocket has an opening for displaying said sample. Thus the flat form of envelope shown may be used, or the shape of the composing-blank may be such as to provide a tubular main pocket with one or more loose closing-flaps that lap upon or tuck into the body portion, such as are known as "document - envelopes," "tuck - boxes," "packing-bags," and the like; and, further, this auxiliary pocket may be located at any point of the body, or upon any of the flaps or sides, and when the nature of the sample is such as to require it—for example, gold-foil or lace—the opening 9 may be covered by a gelatinous sheet, or by using glass, to protect the sample and prevent its destruction or injury. An envelope provided with this auxiliary pocket is thus adapted for the reception and carriage of its usual contents, irrespective of the material placed within said pocket, which latter may consequently be used as a means for the retention and exposition of a sample of such contents, as a holder for a business-card printed or embossed upon different and much more costly material, for the exhibition of a sample of a novel or costly article of manufacture, or for the display of a decoration, as a coat-of-arms, monogram, and the like.

Though this article of manufacture is especially designed to display fine decorative

goods, as the highly-ornamental tin-foils now extensively produced as covering material, the constantly-varying novel styles of which may by its use be exhibited to the public in the course of business correspondence without expense to the manufacturer, it will be found of great utility in various trades where it is desired to exhibit new styles of goods or materials, as fineshades or qualities of silks and new patterns of dress-goods or laces. It will also provide for the safe transportation of samples of foils and similar fragile material, and thus not only constitute a means of advertising wares, but provide a vehicle for exposing handsomely-designed business-cards, which cannot be cheaply formed upon the body of envelopes, while they may thus be inexpensively combined with them.

What is claimed is—

As an article of manufacture, an envelope provided with an auxiliary pocket, with an opening cut through the body of the envelope to communicate with said pocket and expose its contents, all substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY S. CROOKE.

Witnesses:

T. H. PALMER,  
H. T. MUNSON.