(No Model.)

D. LUBIN.

ENVELOPE.

No. 257,352. Patented May 2, 1882.

Fig. 1.

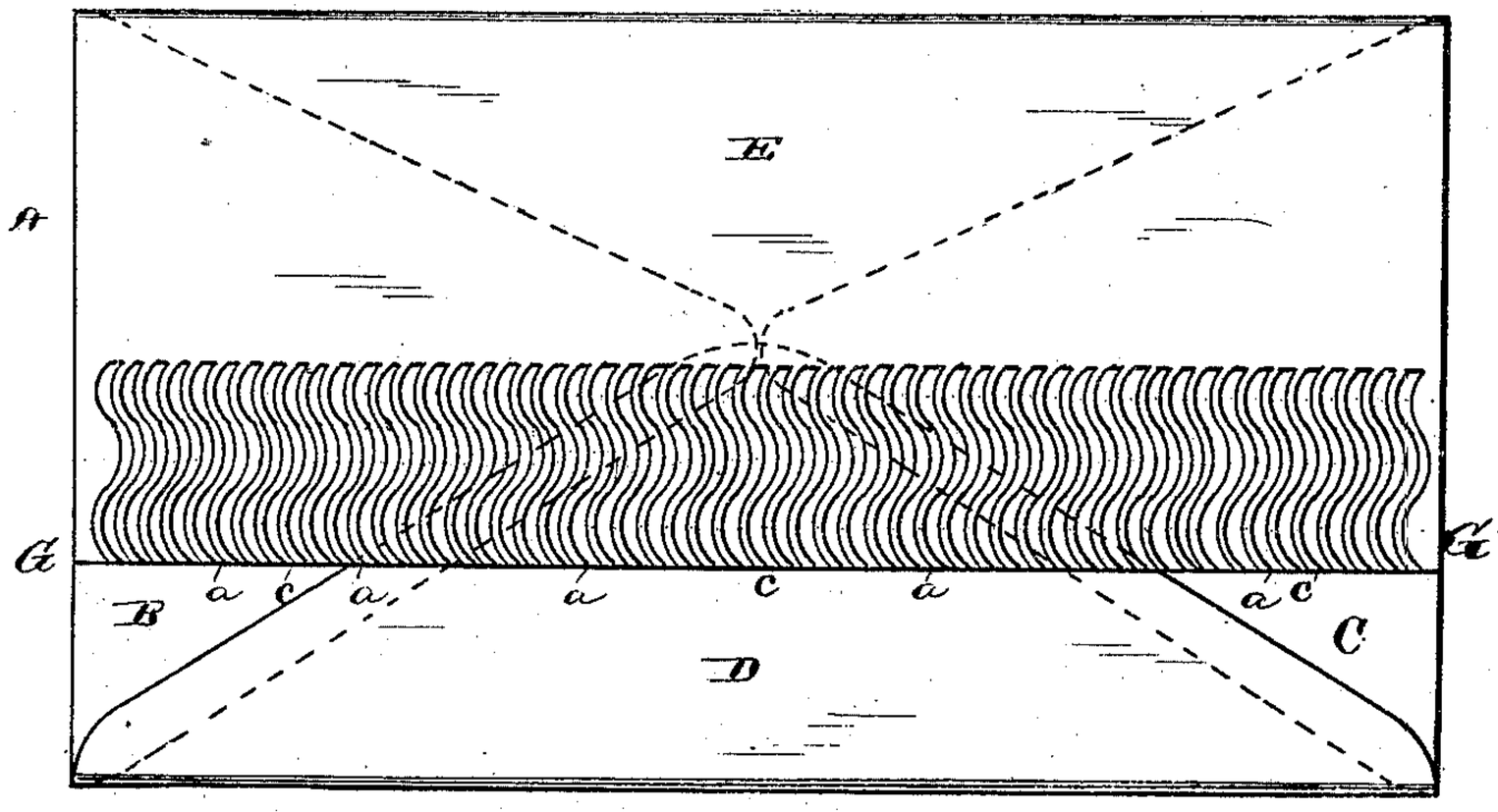


Fig. 2.

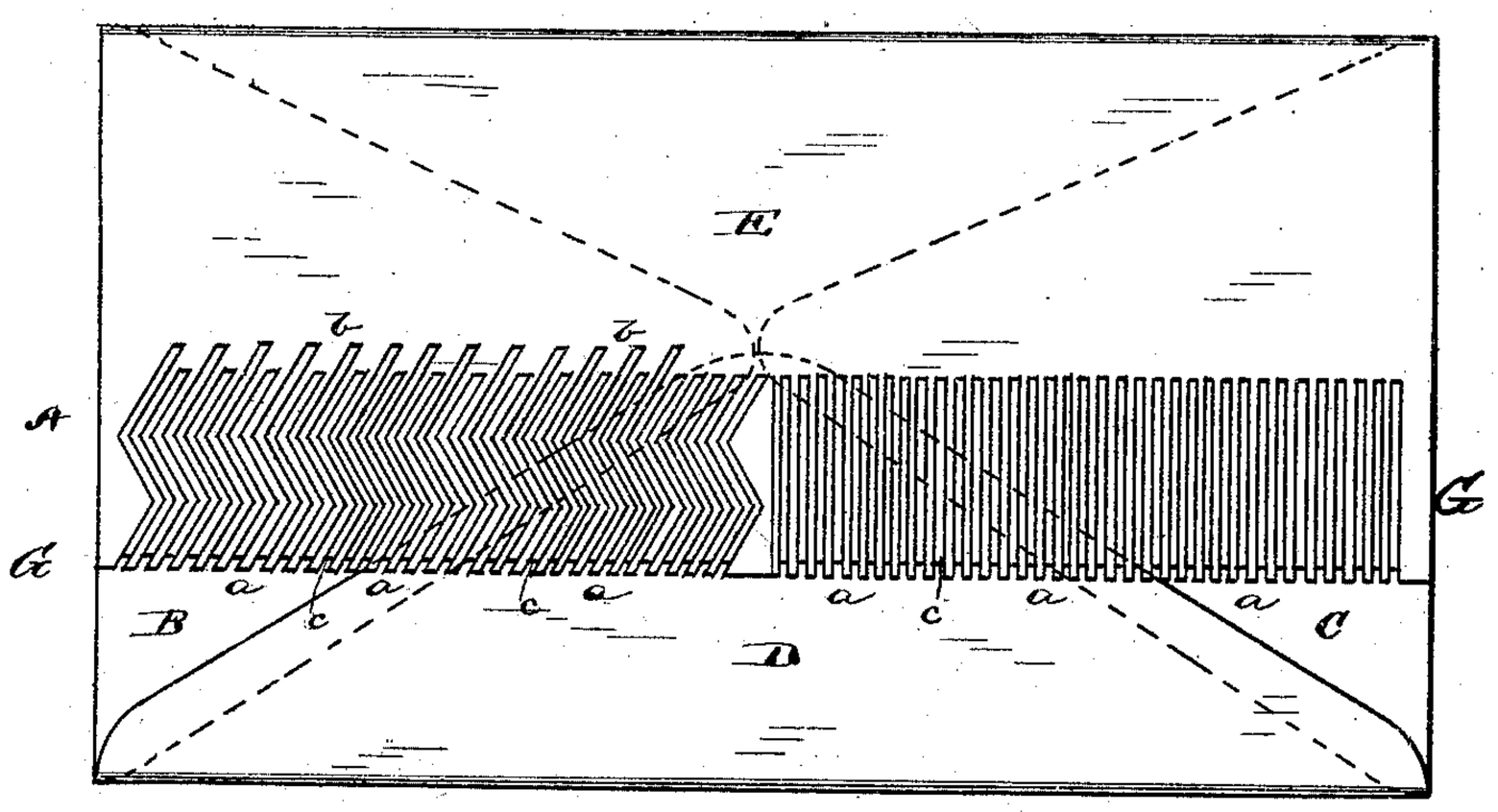
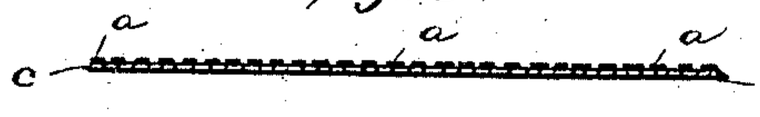


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
Edwin L. Yerrell.
H. Aubrey Faulkner

Inventor.
David Lubin
C. M. Alexander
his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID LUBIN, OF SACRAMENTO CITY, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HARRIS WEINSTOCK, OF SAME PLACE.

ENVELOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 257,352, dated May 2, 1882.

Application filed January 31, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID LUBIN, of Sacramento City, in the county of Sacramento, and in the State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Envelopes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

This invention relates to letter-envelopes which are especially designed for containing valuable matter transmitted through the mail; and the nature of my invention consists in providing the closing or sealing flap of an envelope with a fringed edge cemented to a very thin strip of tissue-paper, the inside surface of which is coated with a suitable mucilage or cement for sealing the free edge of the flap to the back of the envelope, as will be hereinafter explained.

In the annexed drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the back of my improved envelope, the closing-flap of which is provided with a fringe, the slips of which are of a serpentine form. Fig. 2 is a similar view of an envelope, the closing-flap of which is provided with a zigzag fringe and a straight fringe, these being modifications of the serpentine fringe. Fig. 3 is a sectional view.

The following description of my invention, when taken in connection with the annexed drawings, will enable others skilled in the art to understand it.

A designates the envelope, having four back flaps, three of which, lettered B, C, and D, may be shaped and cemented together by their edges in the usual well-known manner. The flap E, which I denominate the "closing-flap," may be made with a straight edge extending from end to end of the envelope, as shown. By means of suitable machinery the straight edge of the flap E is fringed, as indicated by the letter G. The fringe is broadly cut, and the slips *a* are separated from each other by narrow spaces.

The fringe-slips *a* may be of a serpentine form, they may be zigzag, or they may be straight, or of any other suitable shape.

Instead of having the slips *a* of a uniform length, as shown in the drawings, Fig. 1, I prefer to have, say, every alternate slip extend into the flap E deeper than the intermediate slips, as indicated at *b*, Fig. 2. By these means it will be impossible to open an envelope by cutting through the flap E above the fringe, and to seal the cut portion to its place again, without the fact of its having been tampered with clearly appearing.

Having produced the fringe, as described, I neatly paste or cement to the inner side thereof a strip, *c*, of very thin tissue-paper, leaving every slip *a* adhering firmly to said strip *c*, and all of the slips as nearly parallel to each other as possible. The slips are thus connected together by very thin and frail webs of tissue-paper. The inner side of the strip *c* is then coated with a suitable cement, by moistening which the fringed edge of the closing-flap E can be caused to adhere firmly to the back of the envelope.

Fig. 2 shows the free ends of the slips *a* extended a short distance beyond the edge of the tissue-paper backing. By this construction the extremities of the slips can be brought in direct contact with and cemented to the back of the envelope, which will afford additional security against a successful tampering with the envelope.

If it is desired to apply my invention to angular flaps, this may be done by having narrow fringe-seals on the oblique edges of the closing-flaps and an intermediate fringe-seal at the central angle of said flaps. These fringe-seals will be made substantially as described for the straight-edge flaps. It is obvious that instead of leaving spaces between the slips of the fringe the fringe may be formed by simply slitting the paper.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. An envelope having its closing-flaps fringed, as described, and a tissue paper backing cemented to the fringe, substantially as described.

2. An envelope having slips *a*, of different

lengths, formed on its flap, and a tissue-paper backing cemented to said slips, for the purpose substantially as described.

3. An envelope having its closing-flap fringed and the ends of the slips *a* extended beyond the tissue-paper backing sealed to the fringe and gummed, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 30th day of January, 1882.

DAVID LUBIN.

Witnesses:

H. AUBREY TOULMIN,

J. J. MCCARTHY.