

(Model.)

A. ACKERMAN.
SAMPLE ENVELOPE.

No. 315,692.

Patented Apr. 14, 1885.

Fig. 1.

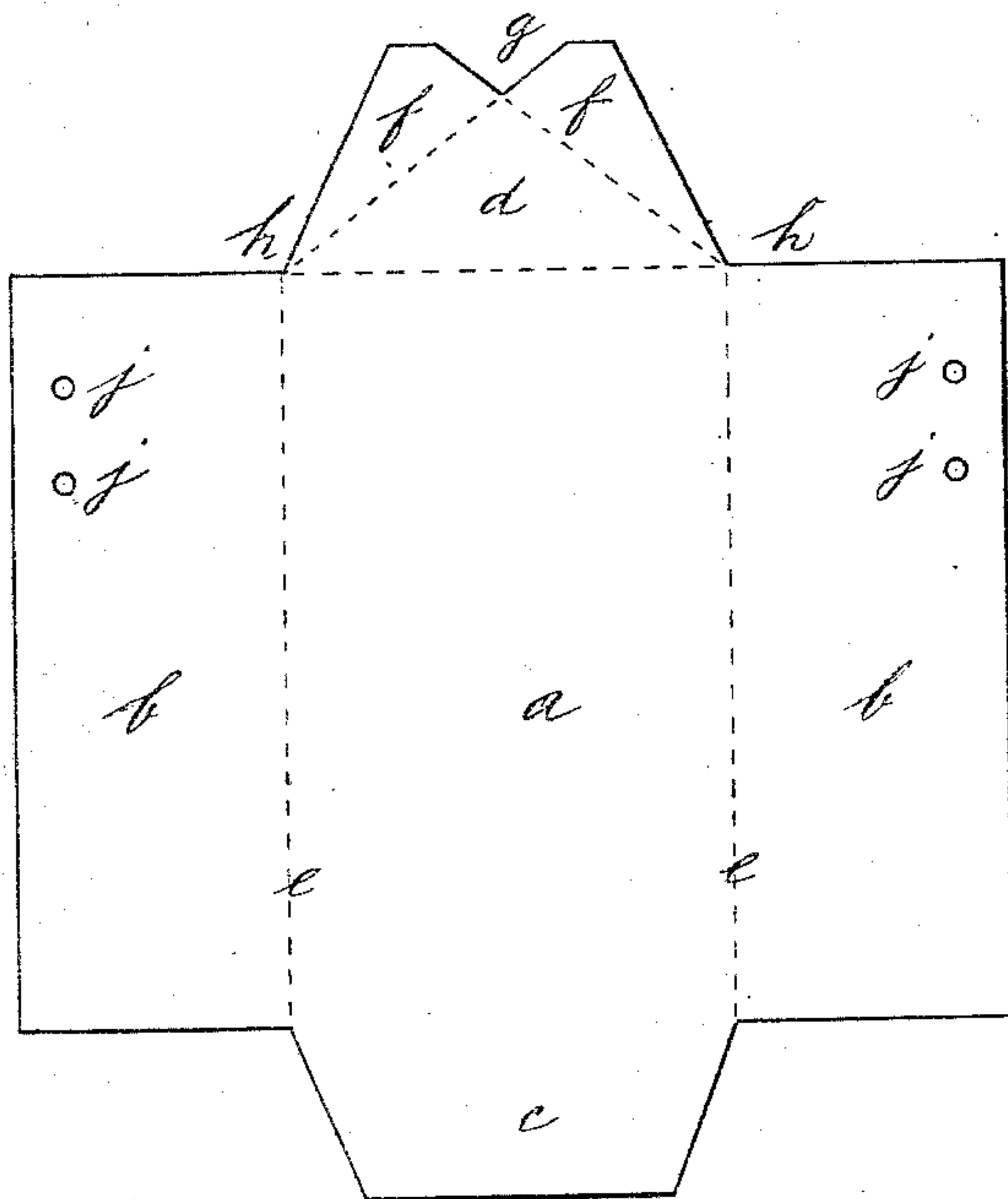


Fig. 2.

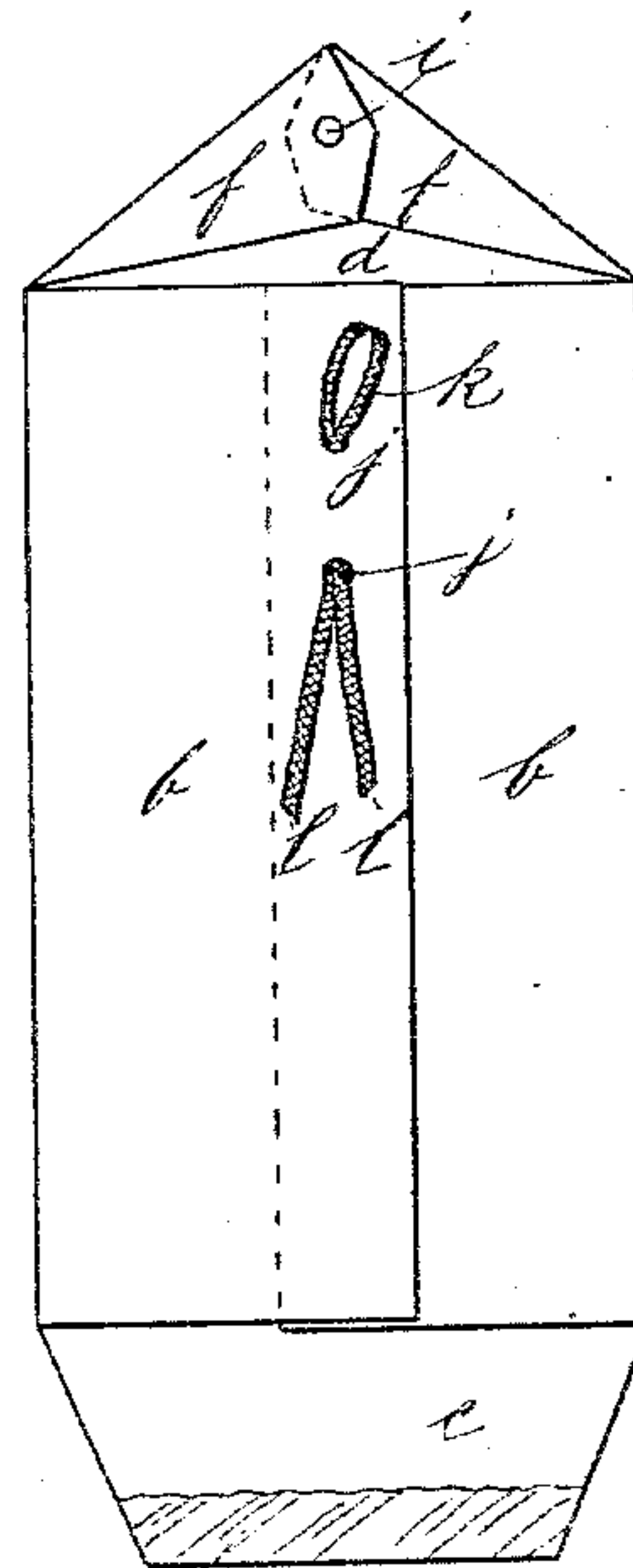
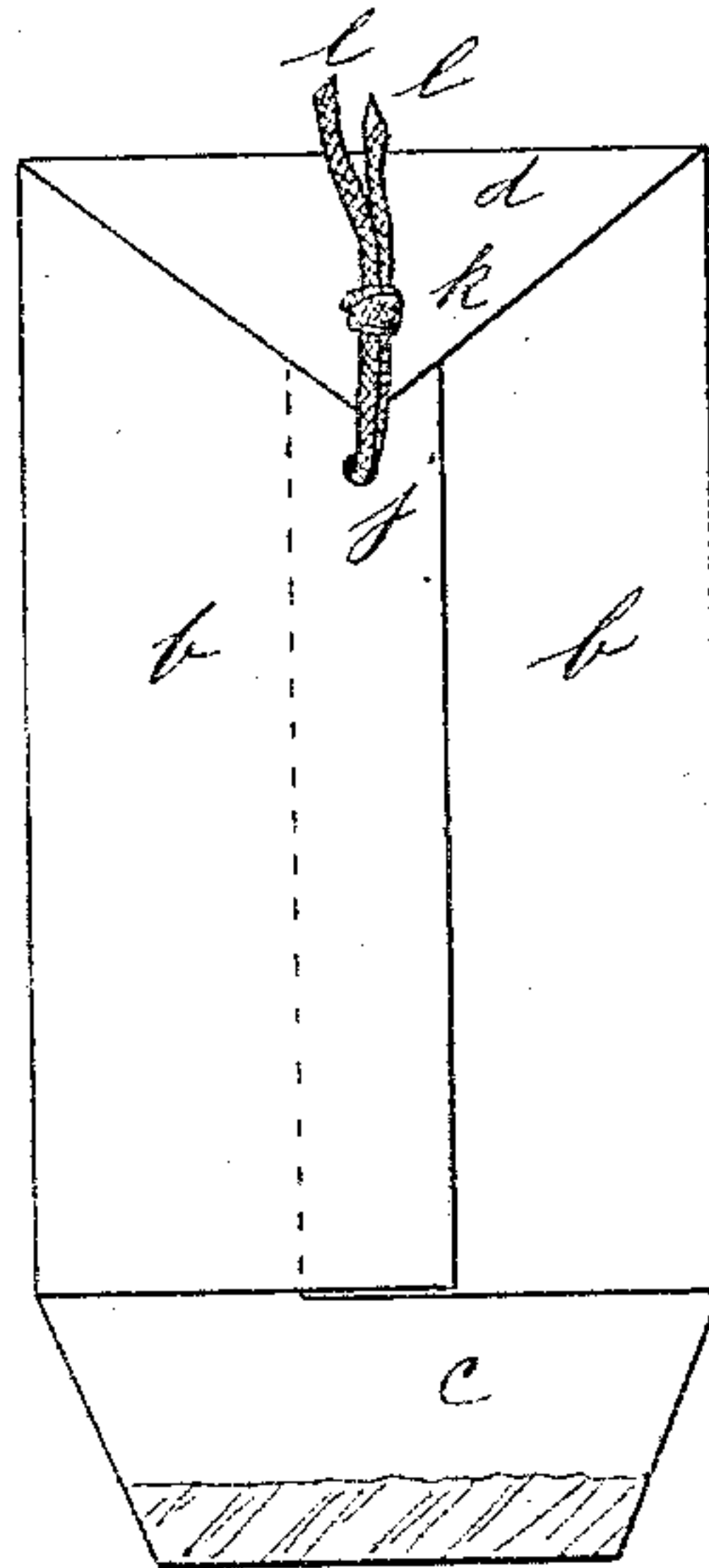


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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SAMPLE-ENVELOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 315,692, dated April 14, 1885.

Application filed November 14, 1883. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM ACKERMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sample-Envelopes, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a diagram of the form of the sheet of paper as I make it preparatory to folding, pasting, and tying the envelope in the form in which it is prepared for use. Fig. 2 is a plan of the envelope folded, pasted, and fitted with the string preparatory to tying the flap that is to be detachably fastened in compliance with the requirements of the Post-Office Department, and Fig. 3 is a plan of the envelope completed preparatory to filling.

In the use of these sample-envelopes, extensively employed for sending samples of many kinds of goods and other small articles by mail, it is found most convenient and expeditious to tie up the end that is to be capable of being opened in the post-office when the envelopes are made, and leave the other end open for filling, which end is then to be closed by a pasted or gummed flap. It is therefore important to be able to construct the envelopes rapidly and cheaply with ties for fastening them, and of such a character that the ties may be neatly and quickly fastened, and especially to make the ties very flat, so that in putting up the envelopes in packages or boxes for sale to the users the knots of the ties will not interfere very much with packing them closely as when the knots project from the sides of the envelopes.

For the blank sheet to fold up and form the envelope, I cut out a rectangular sheet of paper comprising the part *a* for the back and the two parts *b* for the front, with the beveled cornered flap *c* for closing the pasting end, and the tapered and notched flap *d* for the tying end, which blank I fold first along the dotted lines *e* to overlap the parts *b*, one on the other, and paste together. Then I fold the corners *f* of flaps *d* from the apex of notch *g* to the angles *h*, and paste them down on each other and on the inner face of the flap, as shown in Fig. 2, then punch the hole *i* through them for the tie, and fold the flap *d* over on the folded parts *b*, and insert the tie, for which the holes *j* are made in the flaps *b* subsequently to the cutting of the blank and prior to the folding, but

may be made at the same time that the sheet is cut out, which it is to be understood is to be done with a cutter having the form of the outline of the blank, and to which cutter the punches for making the holes *j* will be attached when simultaneously making the holes, the punches being arranged to act in advance of the cutters on the sheet that is being fed to the cutters.

By cutting the notch *g* in the upper end of the flap *d* and folding the corners *f* from the apex of the notch *g*, the corners *f* fold over each other, as represented in Fig. 2, so that the hole *i*, formed in the longitudinal center line of the envelope coincident with the holes *j* when flaps *b* are folded, is made through three thicknesses of the sheet, which, being pasted together, afford sufficient strength of material to hold the tie, and by cutting away the sheet in the angles *h* between the ends of flaps *b* and the sides of flap *d* considerable labor of folding these portions over onto the flaps *b* (as has been heretofore done) is saved, each corner piece being twice folded to be laid on the flaps *b*, so as to fold with them. The folds of such corner pieces also have to be punched coincident with the holes *j* for the tie, and as they cannot well be punched simultaneously with the cutting out of the paper sheet nor independently of the holes *j*, because any little incorrectness in the folding of them would fail to place the holes in them properly with holes *j*, said holes, together with holes *j*, must be punched after said corners are folded, which involves another operation besides the extra labor of folding. As there is no difficulty of folding the flaps *b* so that the holes *j* of the two flaps will register properly, said holes may, as before stated, be punched simultaneously with the cutting of the blank. Said flaps *b* and corners *f* are then to be folded and pasted, hole *i* punched, and the flap *d* folded and the tie inserted, by which such sample-envelopes are produced with much less labor than as heretofore made.

For the tie I propose to use a looped thread, tape, cord, or other approved fillet, *k*, inserting the loop from the outside through the lower hole *j*, thence through the upper hole *j*, from the inside, and thence through the hole *i* of the flap *d* from the inside, and then pass the ends *l* upward through the loop and draw

the bight of the loop down firmly on the ends, passing through it, and also draw up said ends, taking up all the slack, which makes a flat tie, which protrudes much less than the overhand or slip knot heretofore used, and thus enables the envelopes to pack in boxes or packages much better and in less space than as heretofore tied; but I do not claim the form of the blank sheet merely, as substantially the same form of blank has been heretofore employed.

The subject-matter of my invention is the blank thus made and having the two holes *j* through the overlapping edges of flaps *b*, together with the hole *i* through the folded end flap *d*, coincident with one of the holes *j* when flap *d* is folded over on flap *b*, and being secured preparatory to filling through the open or pasting end by the looped cord or tape *k*, attached by inserting the bight of the loop through the lower hole *j*—that is to say, the one not overlapped by the flap *d*—to the inside of the envelope and then passing it through the upper hole, *j*, and also through the hole *i* of flap *d*, and secured by passing the ends of the tape through the bight of the loop projecting out through the holes *j* and *i*, and drawing it up tight in a running knot or noose, which makes a simple tie that is entirely reliable. It is to be noted that in this arrangement of the tie the pull of the flap by the pressure of the contents of the envelope is resisted by the end of the loop extending out of hole *i* at right angles to the plane of the flap,

which in that condition is an effectual holder of the tie, whereas if the tie was inserted the reverse way and the loop end projected out of the lower hole *j*, to be secured by the ends of the tie drawn through the bight of the loop from hole *i*, the pull of the flap would draw said ends and unfasten the tie.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The improved sample-envelope, consisting of back *a*, overlapping front flaps, *b*, pasting end flap, *c*, and tying end flap, *d f*, said front flaps, *b*, having two tie-holes, *j*, and the flap *d f* having tie-hole *i*, which coincides with one of the holes *j* when folded, the said tying end being secured preparatory to filling by a looped tie, *k*, so arranged in the holes that the bight of the loop extends from within the envelope through upper hole *j* and hole *i*, and is secured by the ends of the loop drawn through it from the lower hole *j*, whereby the pull of the flap is crosswise or perpendicular to the loop, and thus is effectually secured by a running knot or noose, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ABRAHAM ACKERMAN.

Witnesses:

W. J. MORGAN,
A. P. THAYER.