

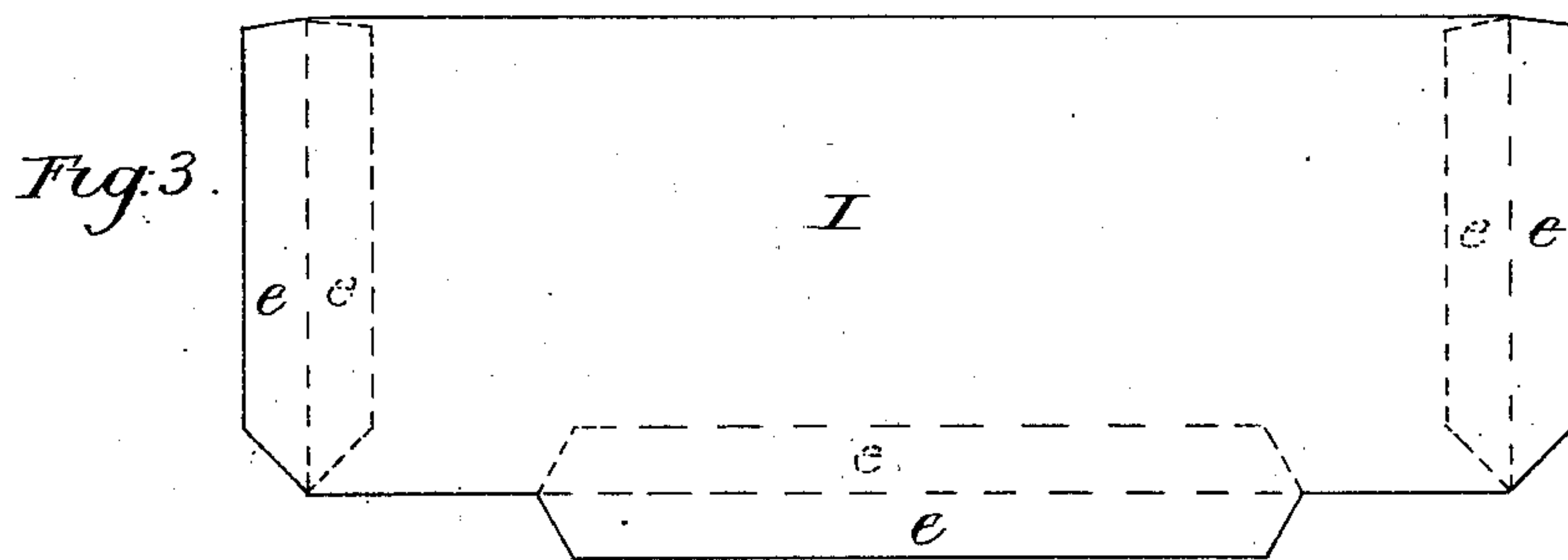
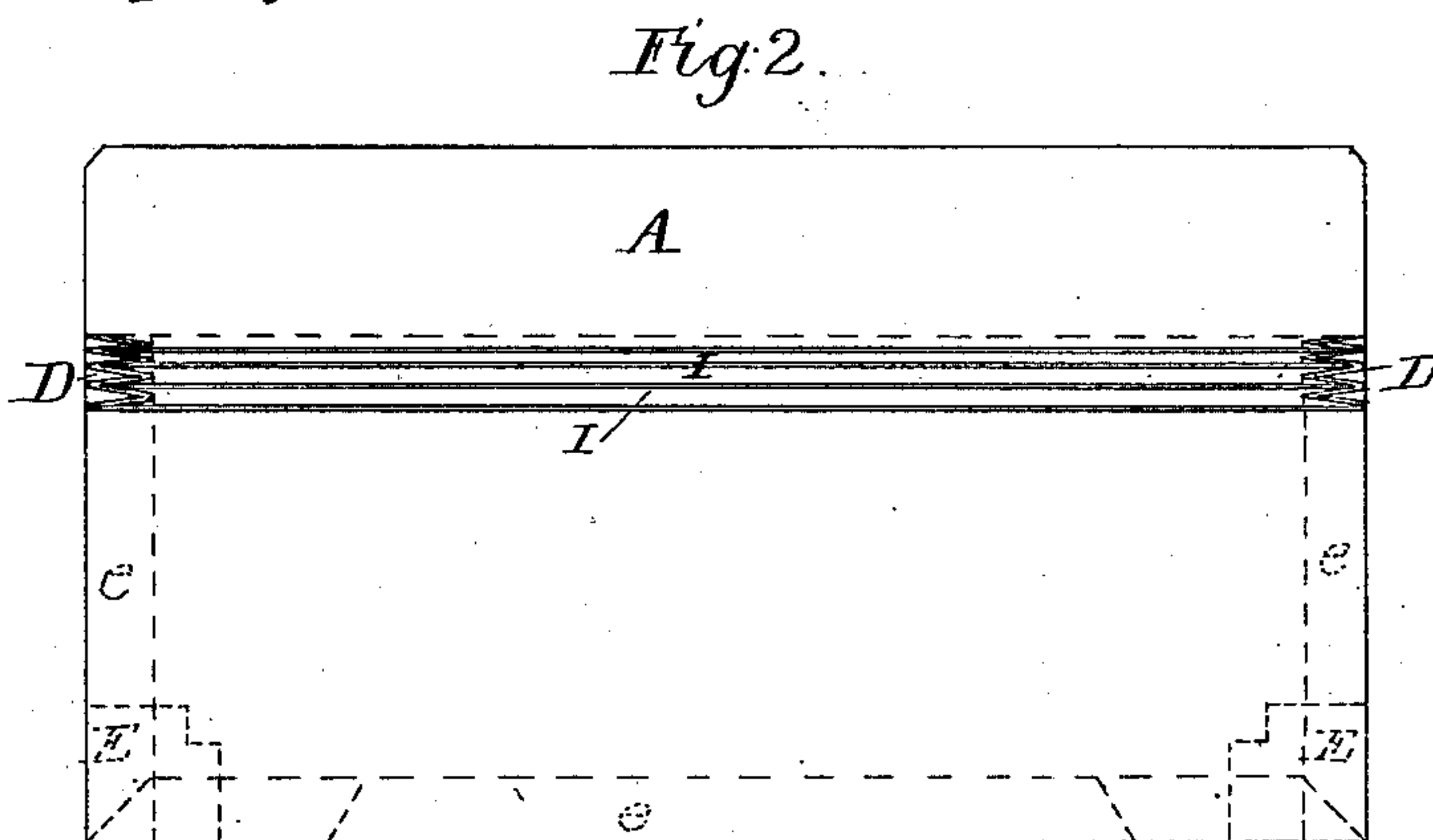
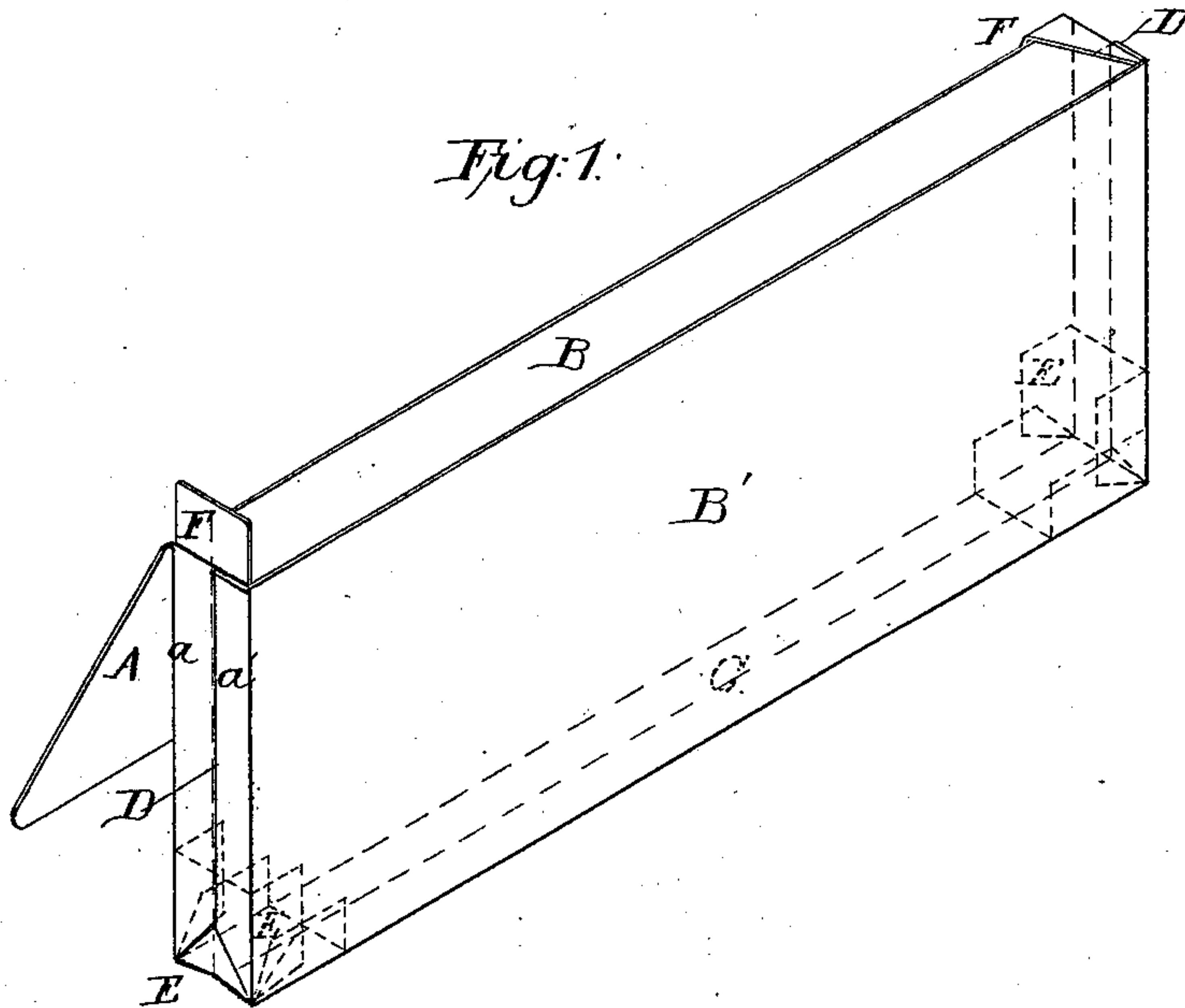
(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

E. J. TRUM.
DOCUMENT ENVELOPE.

No. 349,188.

Patented Sept. 14, 1886.



Witnesses:

A. B. Dodge.
Ernest B. Payne.

by

Inventor:
E. J. Trum
McDermott
Attorney.

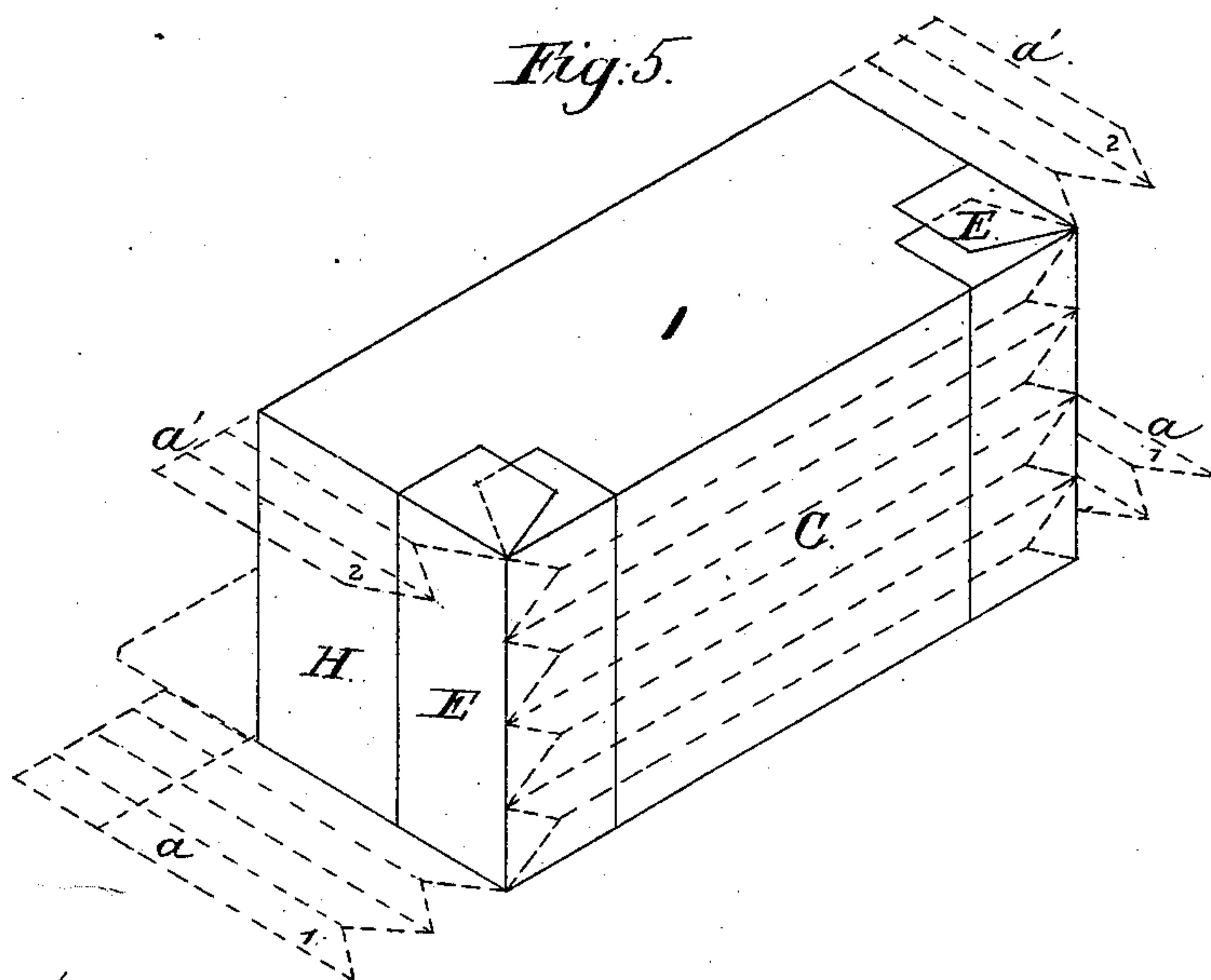
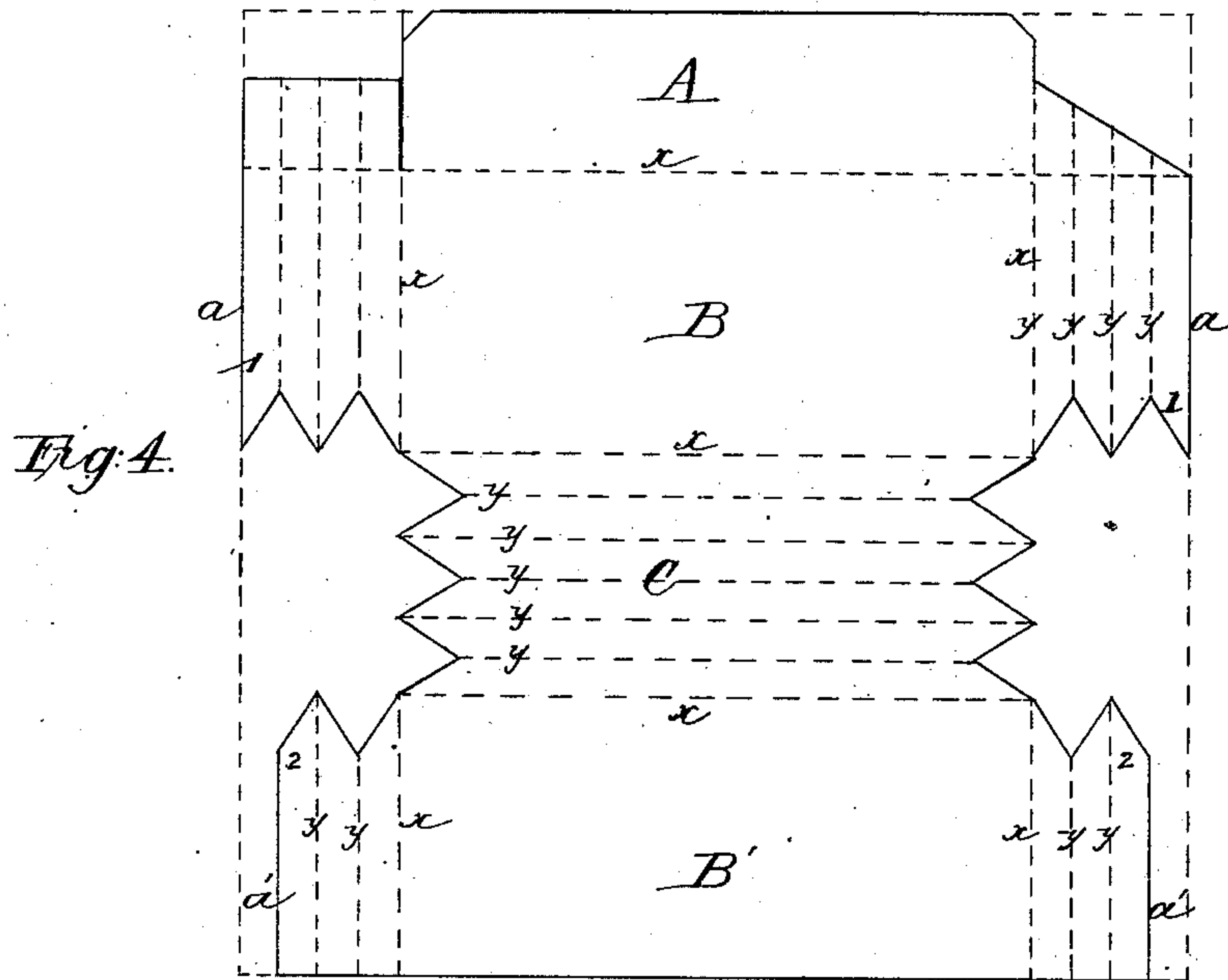
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E. J. Trum
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Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMANUEL J. TRUM, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

DOCUMENT-ENVELOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 349,188, dated September 14, 1886.

Application filed May 23, 1884. Serial No. 132,511. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMANUEL J. TRUM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Document-Envelope, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to expansible document-envelopes, files, and similar articles, and to a blank formed from a single piece of paper or other suitable material.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of my improved document-envelope. Fig. 2 represents a letter or invoice file constructed on the same principle. Fig. 3 represents the partition of the file by which the pockets are formed. Fig. 4 represents the blank from which the envelope or file is made. Fig. 5 illustrates the manner of forming the envelope, file, &c., from the blank.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the flap of the envelope; B B', the sides; C, the gusseted bottom, and D D the gusseted ends. The sides B B' are bent up at right angles to the bottom C, and the bottom being bent or folded inward at its middle longitudinal line a gusset is thereby formed. When the sides are bent up, the two parts *a a'*, the latter of which is narrower than the former to the extent of the width of one fold of the gusset, are pasted together, and thus form the ends of the envelope. Between the end gussets, D, and the bottom gussets, C, an opening is left when the ends are pasted together, and this opening is closed up by a piece of cloth or other suitable material, E, of a right-angular form, which is placed over the opening from the inside and pasted to the adjacent surfaces of the ends, bottom, and sides. The part of the cloth which covers the opening is shown by the solid lines in Fig. 1, and the part which is pasted to the sides, bottom, and ends is indicated by the dotted lines, Figs. 1 and 2. The cloth piece is arranged to fold evenly with the end and bottom to form corner gussets.

To close the openings which are formed between the ends D D and the flap A when the ends are expanded to their fullest width, the wider part, *a*, of the gusseted end is extended above the sides, so as to form a flap, F, which,

when the flap A is closed, folds down under the flap.

The blank from which the sides, bottom, and ends of the envelope are made is shown in Fig. 4. A rectangular sheet of paper or other suitable material, the outlines of which are indicated by dotted lines, is cut by a suitable die so as to form the flap A, sides B B', gusset-bottom C, and gusset end parts, *a a'*. The dotted lines *x* indicate the outlines of the sides, and outside of these dotted lines are the end pieces, *a a'*, and at the middle of the blank between the lines *x x* of the sides B B' is the bottom piece, C. On each side the material is cut out so that the adjacent edges of the end pieces and the bottom piece are formed into V-shaped points, and from the angles of these points indentations *y* are made in lines parallel to the lines *x x*, which indentations form the folding-lines of the gussets which compose the ends and bottom. The parts *a'* of the ends, it will be observed, are one fold narrower than the parts *a*, so that when the two parts are brought together the fold 1 of *a* lies against and is pasted to the fold 2 of *a'*.

If the envelope is to be unprovided with closing pieces or flaps F, the end pieces, *a a'*, are of the same length—that is, their top edges correspond to the edges of the sides B B'; but if the flap F is to be made on the envelope the end pieces *a*, which are on the flap side of the envelope, are made longer, so as to form the flap-pieces F, which are cut or separated from the flap A, if of rectangular form, as shown on one side of Figs. 1 and 4; but if made of triangular form, as shown on the opposite side of the said figures, the flap is not separated from flap A, but is folded so as to turn inward and downward when the envelope is closed.

In making the envelope, a block, H, is used as a form over which the blank is laid and pasted together. This block has the same length and width as the envelope is intended to have when expanded to its greatest extent. The first step in the process of manufacture after cutting out the blank is to lay the cloth piece E over the corners of the block. Then the blank, after the glue is laid on the fold 1 of the ends, and on that portion of the ends and bottom to which the cloth is to be secured, is

placed on the block, the sides are bent up against the sides of the block, and the ends of the bottom part, C, are caused to adhere to the cloth pieces E. The parts *a a'* are then folded
 5 down and pasted together and to E. The block is now removed and the ends and bottom are folded on the indented lines *y*, alternately in and out, (if there is more than one gusset,) to form the gussets, whereupon the envelope is
 10 completed. By making the corners of cloth or muslin any thickness of paper or other material can be used for the body of the envelope without interfering with the contraction and expansion of the envelope.

15 If a letter or invoice file is wanted containing pockets, partitions are placed in the envelope in the grooves formed by the outwardly-projecting folds of the gussets. Fig. 2 illustrates such a file, and Fig. 3 shows one of the
 20 partitions. The partitions are to be placed in the envelope so as to strengthen the gusseted ends and bottom. The partitions are indicated by I. They are made just long enough to slip in the grooves of the end gussets and extend from the bottom of the envelope to the top thereof. On the ends and bottom are projections or lips *e*, which are intended to be bent up at acute angles and rest against the sides of the end and bottom gussets, to which they are pasted. These leaves or
 25 partitions thus connect the ends of the envelope together, and thereby prevent the ends from bulging, and also fasten the bottom, so that it will not sag under the weight of the
 30 papers placed in the file.

From the same form of blank herein shown and described oblong envelopes and files can be made. The gusseted ends can be formed entirely on one side, if desired—that is to say, the piece *a* can be made sufficiently long to
 40 paste directly to the side B', and the part *a'* may be omitted.

I claim—

1. An expansible envelope made with its sides and bottom continuous, the ends in two
 45 parts, which are continuous with their respective sides, the said parts being pasted together and the ends and bottom connected together by separate pieces, substantially as specified.

2. In an expansible envelope or file, the
 50 combination of the sides B B' and bottom C, formed of one continuous piece, the ends D, composed of two parts which project from the sides B B', and are pasted together, the said two parts being of unequal width, and pieces
 55 connecting the bottom and ends and closing the openings between the same, substantially as specified.

3. A blank for expansible envelopes, files, &c., consisting of the sides B B', having, respectively, extensions or projections *a a a' a'*, to
 60 form the ends D D, the part C, connecting the sides B B', and the V-shaped projections on the contiguous edges of the parts C *a a a' a'*, for the purpose substantially as specified.

EMANUEL J. TRUM.

Witnesses:

LEOPOLD SELDNER,
 ISAAC SELDNER.