

(No Model.)

J. L. VATTIER.
ENVELOPE.

No. 464,208.

Patented Dec. 1, 1891.

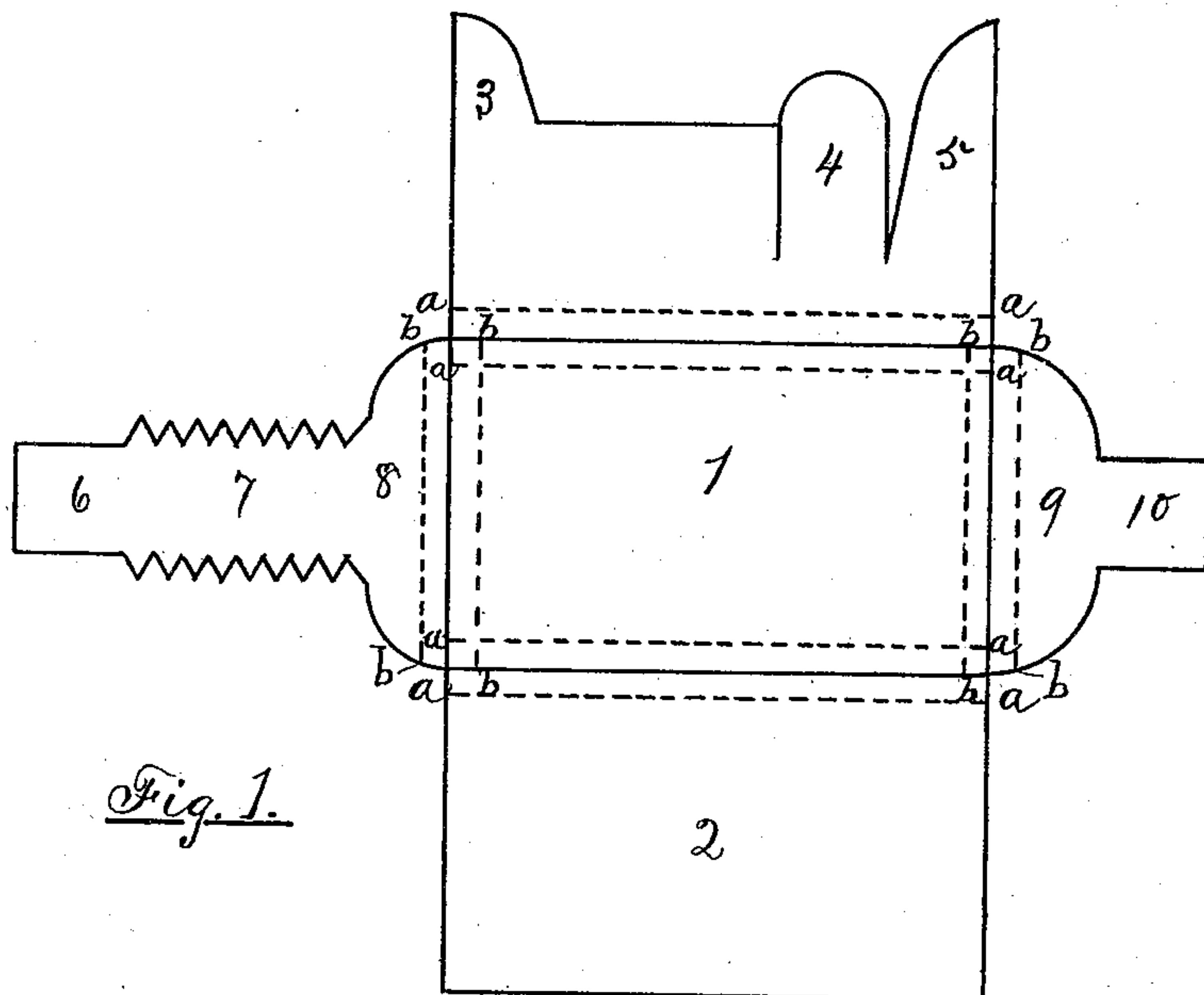


Fig. 1.

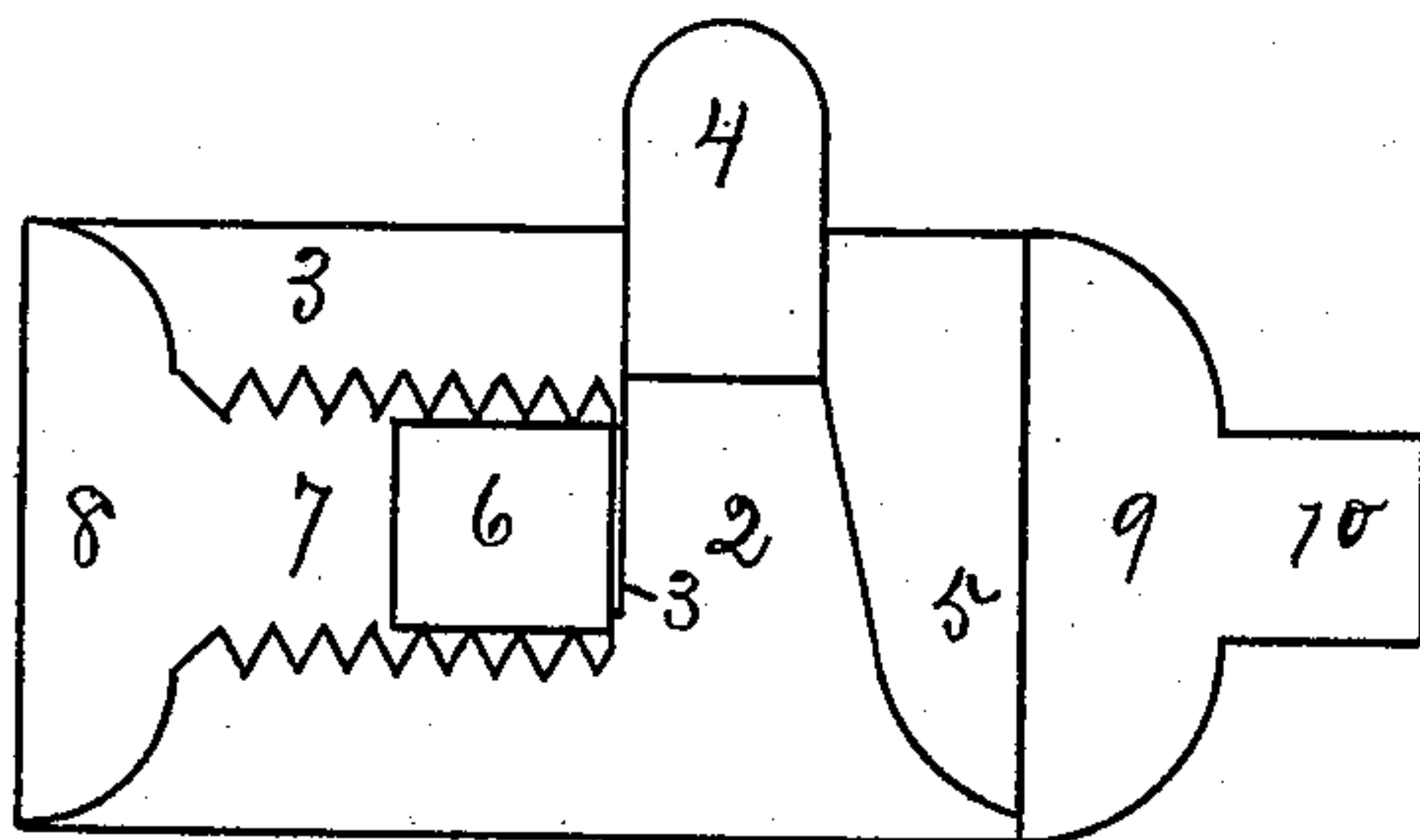


Fig. 2.

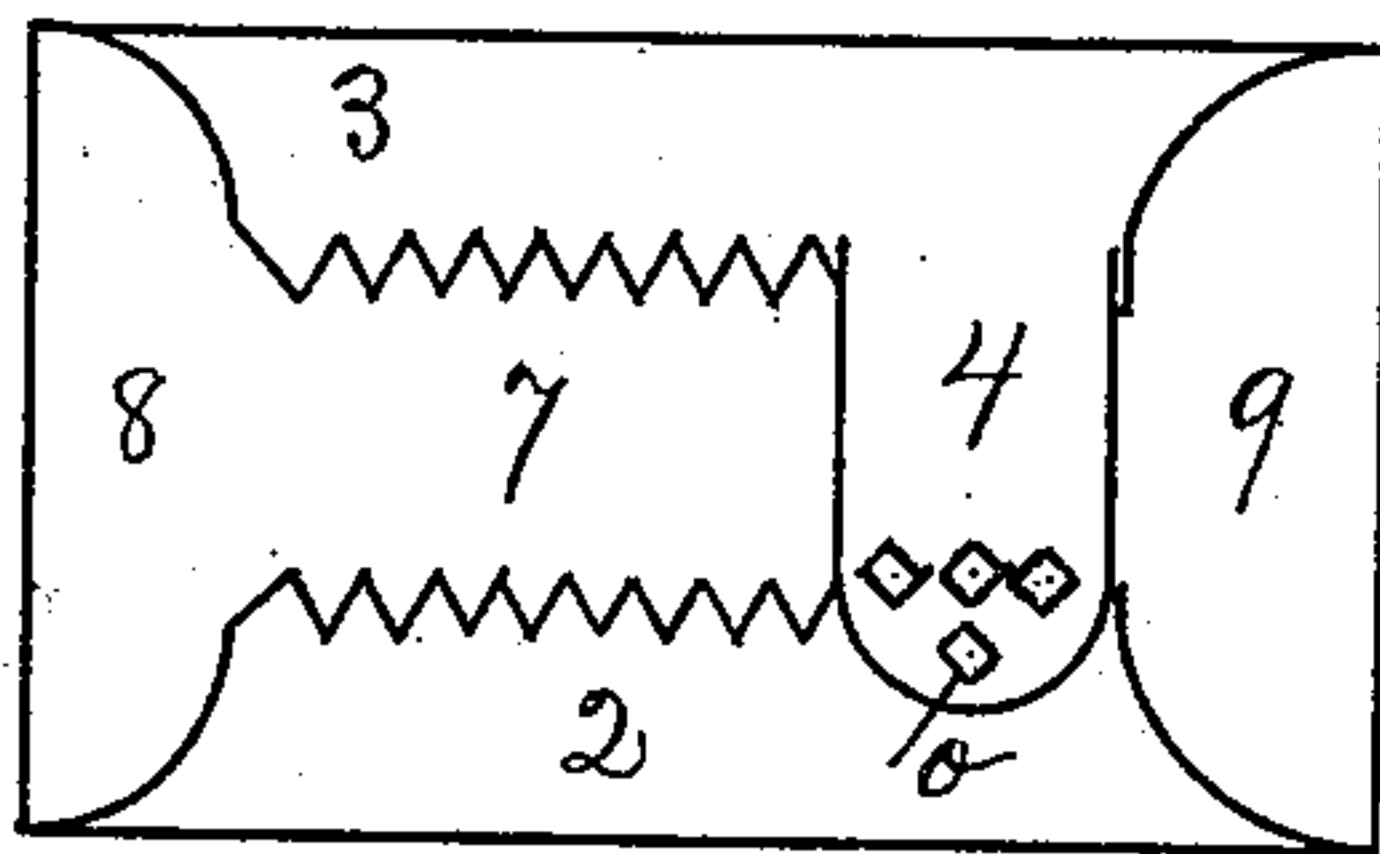


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN L. VATTIER, OF KENNEDY, OHIO.

ENVELOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 464,208, dated December 1, 1891.

Application filed February 17, 1890. Serial No. 340,692. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN L. VATTIER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Kennedy, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Envelopes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in the manufacture of envelopes.

The object of my invention is to devise an envelope for use in inclosing letters and packages for mailing and other purposes and which will answer all of the requirements of such envelopes.

The invention relates, particularly, to envelopes for registering letters and packages, but may be used advantageously for other purposes.

Figure 1 is an inside plan view of the piece of paper of which such an envelope is made. Fig. 2 is a plan view where portions of the envelope are shown folded in place and shows the envelope as manufactured and ready for use. Fig. 3 is a plan view where all of the parts of the envelope are folded together and shows the envelope in the closed condition.

The same numbers refer to the same parts in different figures.

1 indicates one side of the envelope, which is of the size shown in Fig. 3, and is included within the central rectangle drawn in solid lines in Fig. 1. The piece shown in Fig. 1 is continuous and integral. The part 2 forms one side of the envelope. The parts 3 4 5 are connected together at their bases and are continuous with the side 1 and are formed by cutting indentations of the shape shown. The projecting part 6 7 8 is cut of the shape shown and is continuous with the side 1. The projection 9 10 is also continuous with the side 1.

To form the envelope herein described the side piece 2 is folded along the line of juncture with the central rectangle 1 and flat upon the side 1. The parts 3 4 5 are then folded down along their juncture with the rectangle 1 and upon the side piece 2, after which the part 4 is turned back upon itself, as shown in Fig. 2. The end projection 6 7 8 is next folded along its juncture with the rectangle 1 down upon the piece 3 and its end 6

is folded back upon itself adjacent the edge of the inner extremity of the piece 3, as shown in Fig. 2. Mucilage is placed on the margin of the piece 3 and on the pieces 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 before any folding is done and on the upper or inner side. The pieces above mentioned are pasted down in place as they are folded. Consequently in Fig. 2 the pieces 3 and 5 are pasted to the exterior of the side piece 2. Mucilage is placed on the under side of the piece 2 along its outer margin, so that its mucilage comes outside or above when it is folded down upon the side 1, and consequently its margin will be thereby pasted to the base portion of the parts 3 4 5. When the part 6 7 8 is folded down, the parts 7 and 8 are pasted to the exterior of the part 3. The envelope then appears as shown in Fig. 2, when it is complete for purposes of sale and use, the contents being introduced at the end 9. The closing operation consists in moistening the mucilage on parts 4 6 9 10 and then folding and pasting 9 and 10 down upon the parts 2 and 5, then folding and pasting part 6 down upon part 10, and finally folding and pasting part 4 upon and to part 6, when the envelope is closed.

In order to strengthen the envelope I paste strips of textile material, as muslin or linen, interiorly and along the edges of the envelope, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. There *a a a* are strips of such material pasted on the upper side of the envelope-blank along and over the side edges of the envelope. *b b* are strips of the same material pasted along and over the end edges. Hence the said strips come within the envelope when folded. The holes *o* in the piece 4, Fig. 3, are intended as means for indicating any tampering with the closed envelope, since any means for removing the piece 4 would mar the mucilage spots within the holes *o*. Sealing-wax could also be used in the holes *o* for the same purpose.

I claim—

The envelope, substantially as described, consisting of a rectangular central part forming one side, a second side continuous with the first and folded along one side edge of the first, a flap continuous with the first side along the side edge opposite the said fold edge and end parts continuous with the ends

of the first side, the said flap having three principal partially-separated sections or projections, one end part having a base the width of the envelope, a central extension, and an
5 end projection, and the other end part having a base the width of the envelope and an integral central projection, the open envelope being formed by pasting the exterior flap projections upon the second envelope side and
10 pasting the base and central extension of the closed end part upon the adjacent flap section, and the envelope being closed by pasting the open end part's projection upon the

adjacent flap-section and upon the exposed portion of the second envelope-side, then 15 pasting the end projection of the closed end part upon the projection of the open end part, and finally pasting the middle flap-section exteriorly upon the end projection of the closed end part. 20

In testimony whereof I now affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN L. VATTIER.

Witnesses:

EDWARD P. ROBBINS,
HENRY F. LENZER.