(No Model.)

M. HESS.

PACKAGE ENVELOPE.

No. 502,966. Patented Aug. 8, 1893.

Fig 1.

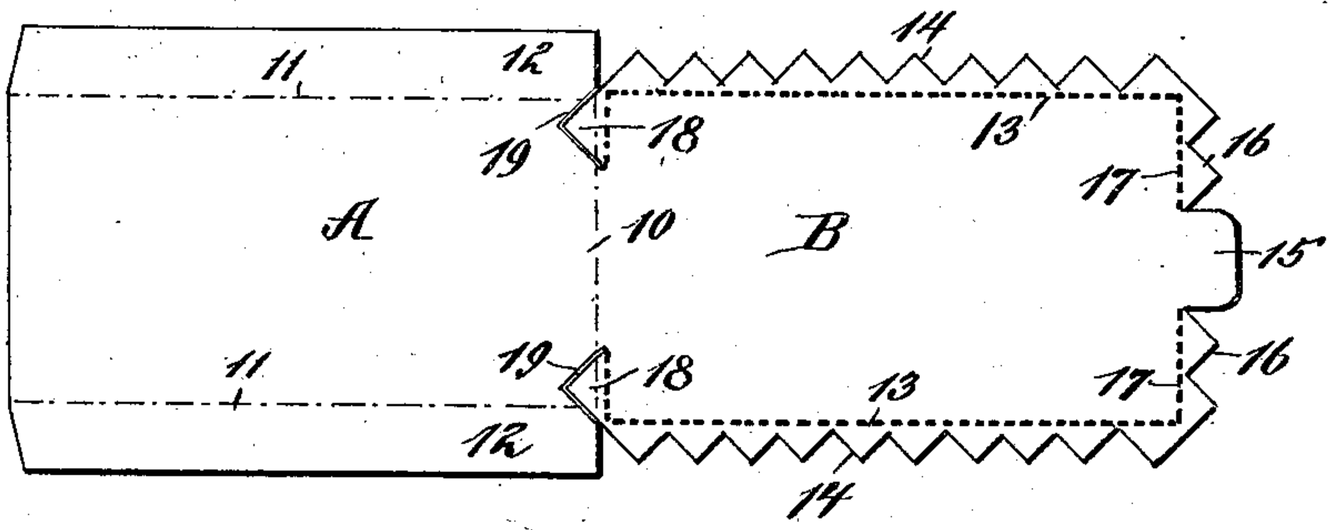
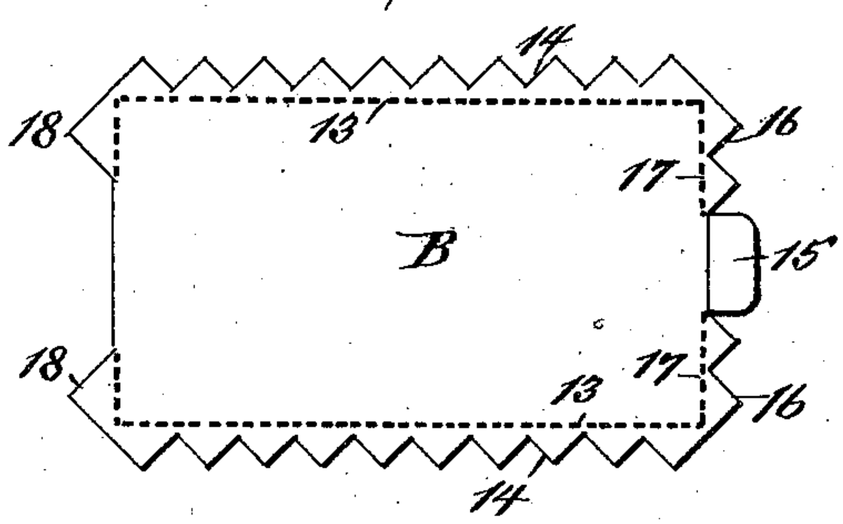


Fig 3.

Fig 2.



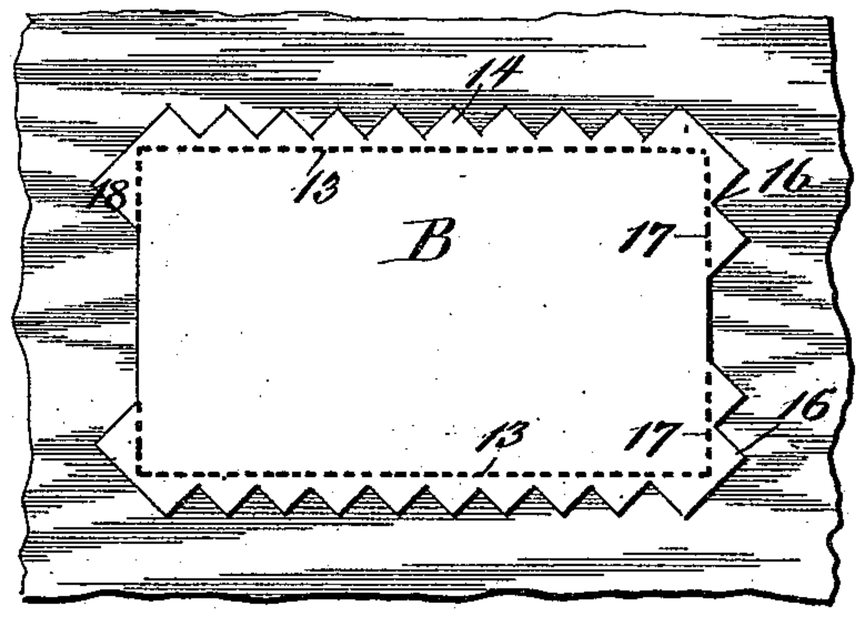
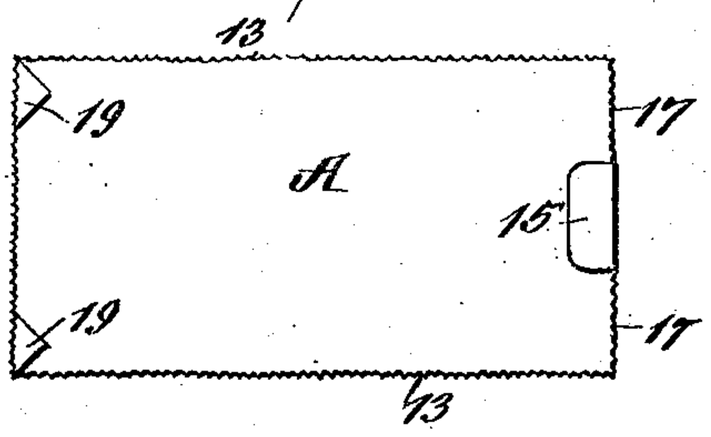
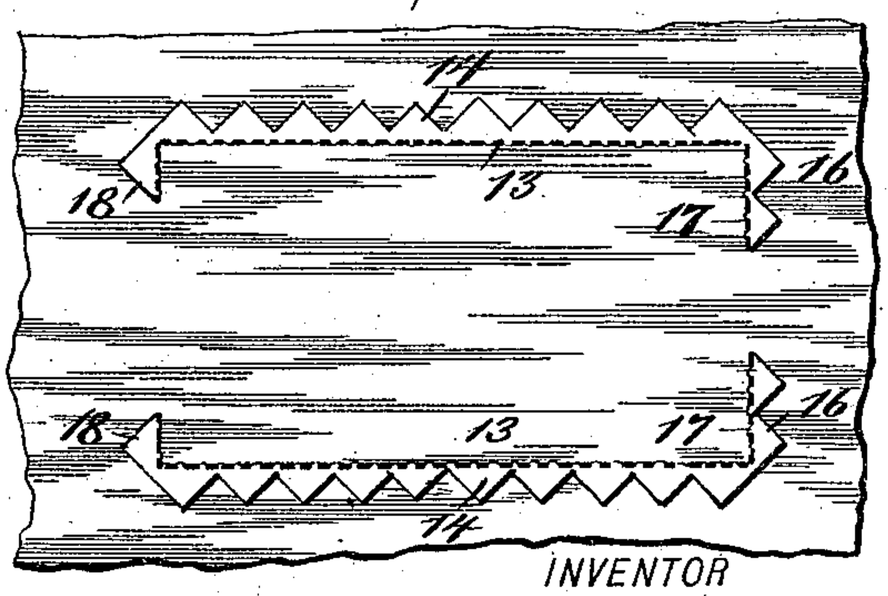


Fig 5.

Fig 4.





WITNESSES:

H. Walker

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR

M. Hess

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MARTIN HESS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

PACKAGE-ENVELOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 502,966, dated August 8, 1893.

Application filed October 15, 1892. Serial No. 448,987. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MARTIN HESS, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Package-Envelope, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in package envelopes, and has for its object to provide an envelope adapted to be attached to packages and to contain a bill, or bills, or messages to be conveyed simultaneously with the package.

A further object of the invention is to provide a means whereby the envelope may be readily applied to a package, may contain the address of the person to whom the package is to be sent, and whereby further when the envelope reaches its destination it may be expeditiously and conveniently removed from the package without injury to either, the envelope remaining sealed after being detached.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures and letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from which the envelope is constructed. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the folded envelope, showing it in position to be attached to a package. Fig. 3 illustrates the envelope sealed and applied to a package. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the envelope after it is removed from the package; and Fig. 5 is an exterior view of that portion of the package to which the envelope has been applied and showing the appearance of the package after the envelope is removed.

The blank from which the envelope is made may be constructed of any approved material; ordinarily a tough paper is employed. The blank is divided into two sections A and B by means of a score line 10; the section A, which is to constitute the back of the envelope, is preferably wider than the section B, as at each side of the section A, parallel with its margins a score line 11, is produced, that portion of the material between the score lines 11 and the outer edges of the section A constituting flaps 12. The score lines 11 meet lines of perforations 13, and these lines of perforations extend from the transverse score line 10 to the outer end of the front section B. The lines of perforations 13, are near the side margins of the section B of the blank, but the side margins proper are made up of a series of scallops 14. A sealing flap 15, is formed at the outer end margin of the section B preferably at its center, and scallops 16, are located at each side of that flap, the inner line of the end scallops being defined by lines of perforations 17, joining the side lines of perforations 13.

In that portion of the rear section A of the envelope blank adjacent to the transverse or dividing score line 10, preferably near the outer ends of that line, one or more scallops 18, are produced, and these scallops are formed by producing cuts 19 in the section, as shown in Fig. 4, the inner line of scallops 18, being likewise defined by lines of perforations.

In forming the envelope the side flaps 12 of the section A, are gummed upon their under faces, and are then turned over upon the body of the section inward in direction of each other; and the faces of all of the scallops, including also the sealing flap 15, are likewise gummed. After the flaps 12, are folded over upon the section A, the gummed surface is dampened and the front section B of the blank is then carried over on the score line 10 and is connected with the rear section by means of the said gummed flaps of the latter. By this means an envelope is made closed at one end and at the sides, and provided with a mouth at the opposite end. A bill, for example, is made out for a distant purchaser; the bill is placed in the envelope and upon the front of the envelope the address of the proper party is inscribed. The sealing flap 15, is next dampened and carried over the mouth of the envelope, to engage with the mouth thereof, as shown in Fig. 4. This envelope, containing the bill, is then handed to the packer, and after the goods have been packed the gummed scallops of the envelope are dampened, and by means of these scallops the envelope is attached to the package. The envelope then appears as shown in Fig. 3. When the goods reach their destina-

tion, the envelope containing the bill is at hand also, and the person receiving the goods may quickly remove the envelope without injuring it in the least, by simply passing a finger, or any suitable instrument under one end of the envelope and tearing it away from the package. The envelope will leave the package on the lines of perforations 13 and 17, and the scallops will remain upon the package as shown in Fig. 5, while the envelope when removed will appear as shown in Fig. 4. By opening the mouth of the envelope in the usual manner the contents of said envelope are rendered visible.

It is obvious that an envelope constructed as above described may be manipulated in an expeditious and convenient manner, and further that the envelope will save the time and work of one address, since the address upon the envelope may be utilized as the address for the package of goods. Furthermore it is a great convenience to the purchaser as the bill of the goods will arrive simultaneously with said goods.

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

1. An envelope provided with a series of scallop-like projections along its margin and extending therefrom, said scallops being adapted to receive a cementing compound, and a line of perforations dividing the scallop-like projections from the body of the envelope, as and for the purpose set forth.

2. An envelope provided with a series of marginal projections, lines of perforations separating the body of the envelope from the projections, and a flap adapted to close the mouth of the envelope, as and for the purpose specified.

3. A blank for envelopes consisting of an outer section provided with marginal projections and a line of perforations dividing such projections from the body, and an inner section having attaching flaps adapted to be gummed to the outer section, at a point inside the aforesaid line of perforations when the two sections are joined to form the envelope, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. A package envelope formed of a blank folded to form overlapping sections A B, the section B having marginal projections whereby it can be secured to the page, such section having lines of perforations separating the projections from the body of the section B, the section A having its edges gummed to the section B at a point inside the aforesaid perforations, all substantially as and for the purpose described.

MARTIN HESS.

Witnesses:
HENRY NELSON,
LEOPOLD VEIT.