

(No. Model.)

A. HANSEN.  
MONEY ENVELOP.

No. 598,659.

Patented Feb. 8, 1898.

Fig. 2.

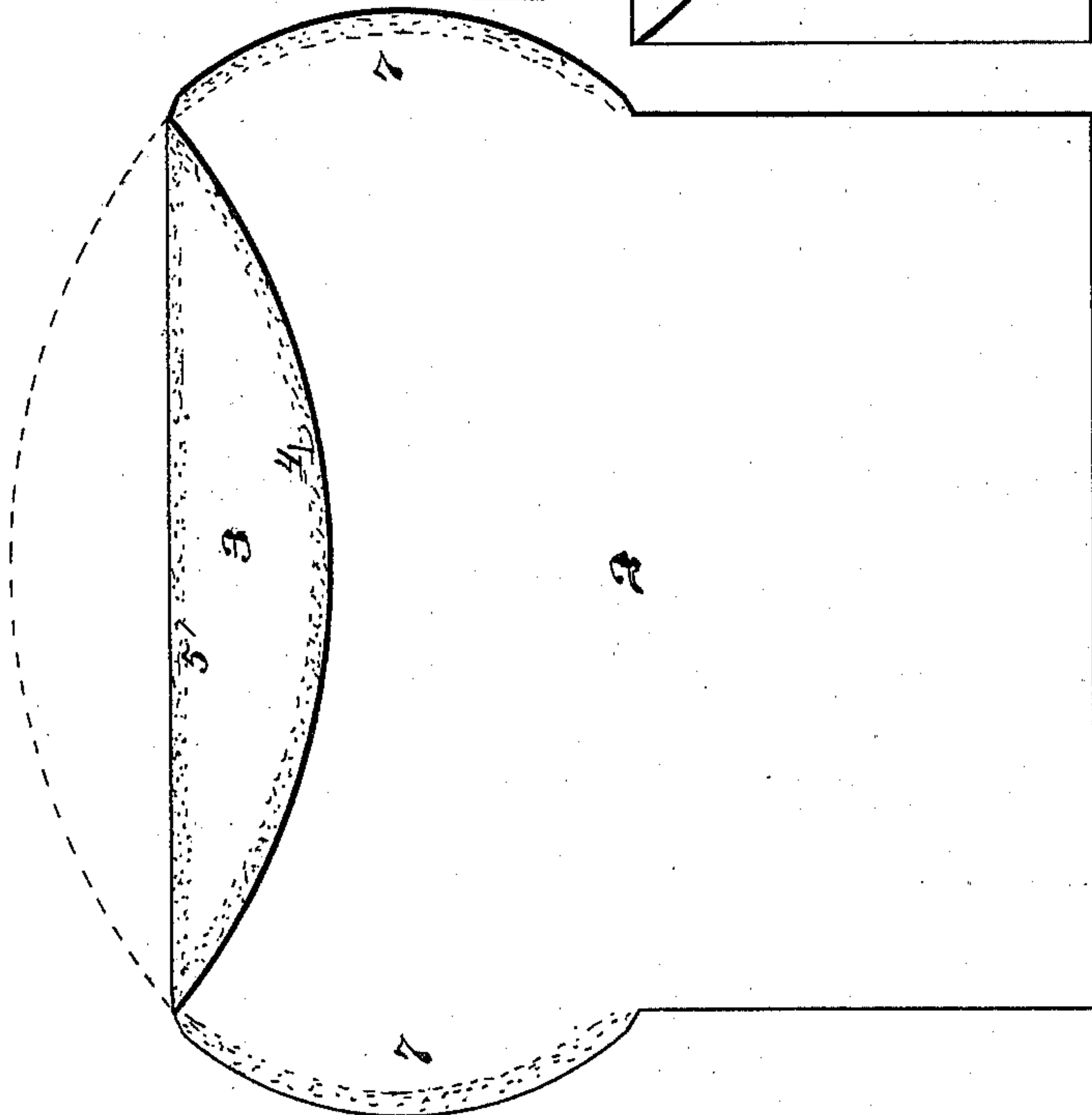
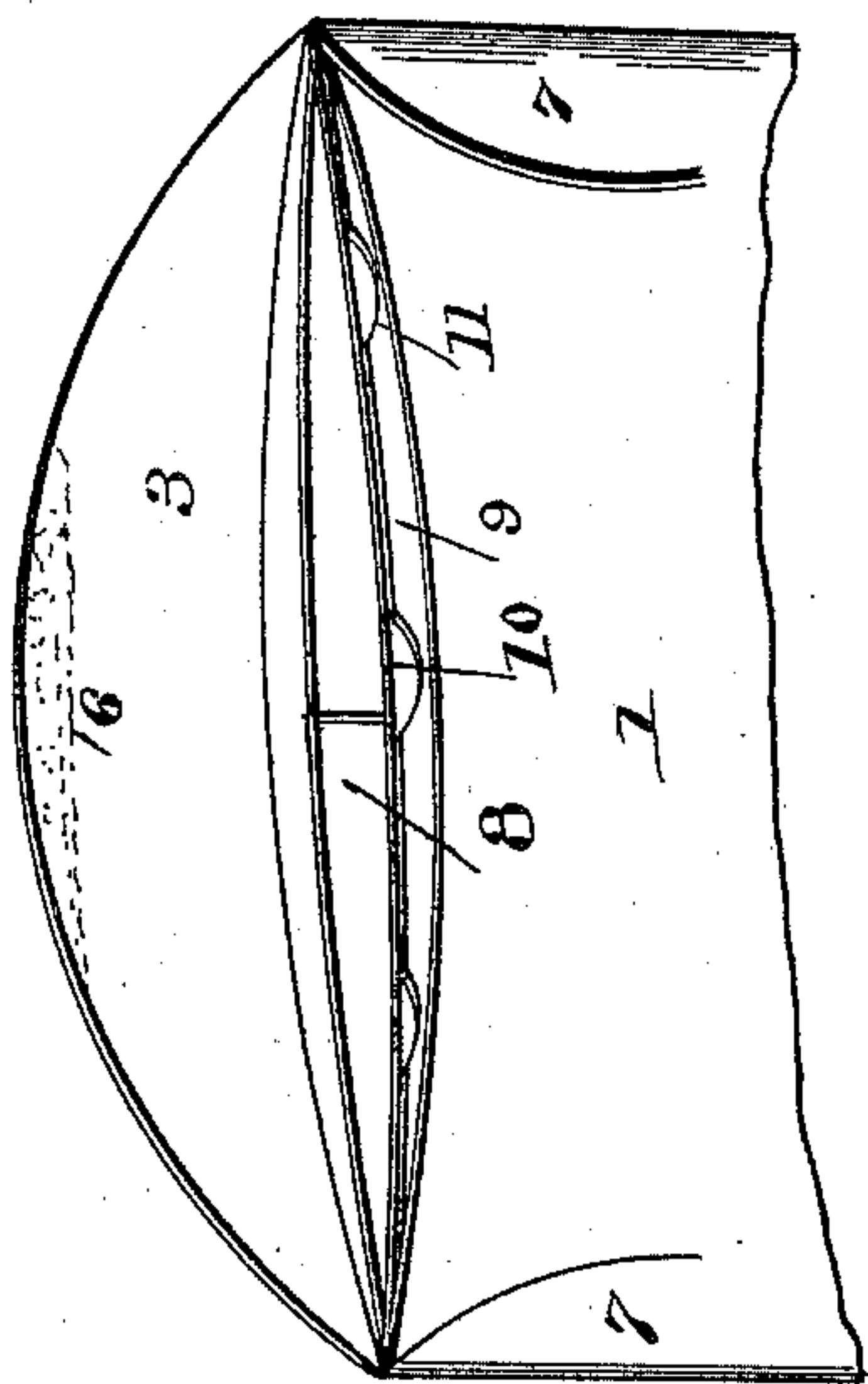


Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

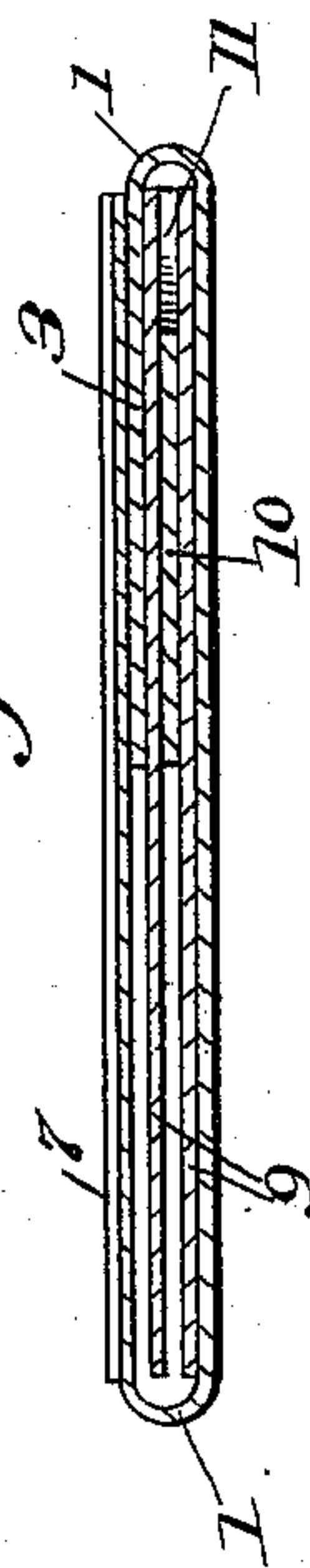
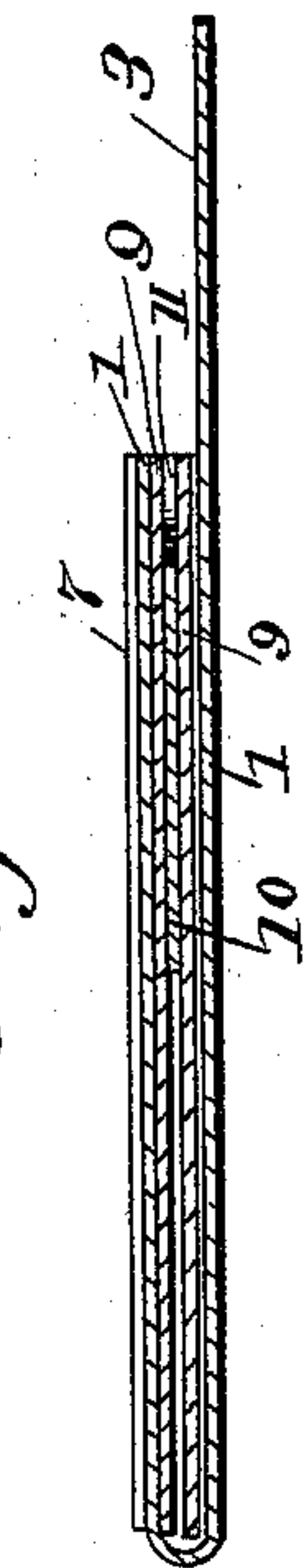


Fig. 3.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT HANSEN, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## MONEY-ENVELOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,659, dated February 8, 1898.

Application filed April 20, 1897. Serial No. 632,926. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALBERT HANSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Money-Envelops; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to envelops; and it consists of the construction and arrangement of the several parts, which will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

The object of the invention is to provide means in connection with an envelop for inclosing coins of varying denominations and prevent movement thereof during the transportation of the envelop through the mails, and also assuring protection against ready tampering with the envelop by improper persons and also obviating the formation of a bulky exposure on the said envelop.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a blank embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the envelop shown open and exposing the interior thereof. Fig. 3 is a central transverse vertical section of the improved envelop, showing the parts open. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3, showing the parts of the envelop closed.

Referring to the drawings, wherein similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in the several views, the numeral 1 designates an outer envelop, which is formed from the blank 2. (Shown in Fig. 1.) The difference between the ordinary form of envelop and this outer envelop 1 is that the flap 3 is adapted to be inserted within the envelop and has gummed portions 4 and 5 on the outer side and an inner lower gummed portion 6. The blank is also folded at the center, the front and back of the envelop being similar in shape, with the exception that the back has opposite straight end edges and is embraced by the edges of the front, as will now be set forth. Also in the present form of outer envelop the back extends up closely to the folding-line of the

flap, and the blank is formed with end flaps 7, which are folded over the back, as clearly shown. Within the said outer envelop 1 is securely fitted a pocket 8, which is formed from the blanks 9 and 10. The two ends of the blank 9 are secured together by suitable mucilaginous material, and at regular intervals in the upper edge of the central portion the said blank 9 is formed with a series of curved or other similar indentations 11, which form convenient means for entering separate pockets constructed by applying the flap 10 against one side of the blank 9 in such manner that three pockets 12, 13, and 14, at least, will be provided, varying in dimension and adapted to receive fractional currency. These pockets 12, 13, and 14 are open at the top and are divided by lines of adhesive substances applied to the blank 10, as shown. In rear of the pockets 12, 13, and 14 the money-carrying attachment is also arranged to provide a pocket for any use that may be desired, and when ready for transportation the flap of the outer envelop is closed over the upper part of the pocket, the lines of adhesive material thereon being first moistened and a pressure applied which will cause a securement of the attachment within the envelop and at the same time cover the money attachment within the envelop.

The advantages of this form of envelop are many and will be readily appreciated by those who send fractional currency through the mail, and even if one end of the envelop be opened the coin carried by the attachment will not be exposed and will necessitate the destruction of the entire envelop to obtain the contents of the attachment.

The size and form of the envelop may be varied at will, and the additional cost in the manufacture of the envelop will be compensated for by the convenience and safety in transmitting the money without resorting to registration in the mails.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

The combination with an outer envelop having a flap gummed on both sides in the manner specified, of a pocket fitted within the envelop and consisting of upper smaller pockets therein for the reception of fractional cur-

rency, and a larger pocket at one side independent of the outer containing-envelop, and the said smaller pockets formed by the application of a flap on the rear side of a blank  
5. provided with upper indentations, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed this

specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALBERT HANSEN.

Witnesses:

ROBERT A. KUENZ,  
EDWARD F. LONERGAN.