

(No Model.)

O. A. A. MOLDAL.  
ENVELOP.

No. 601,583.

Patented Mar. 29, 1898.

Fig. 1.

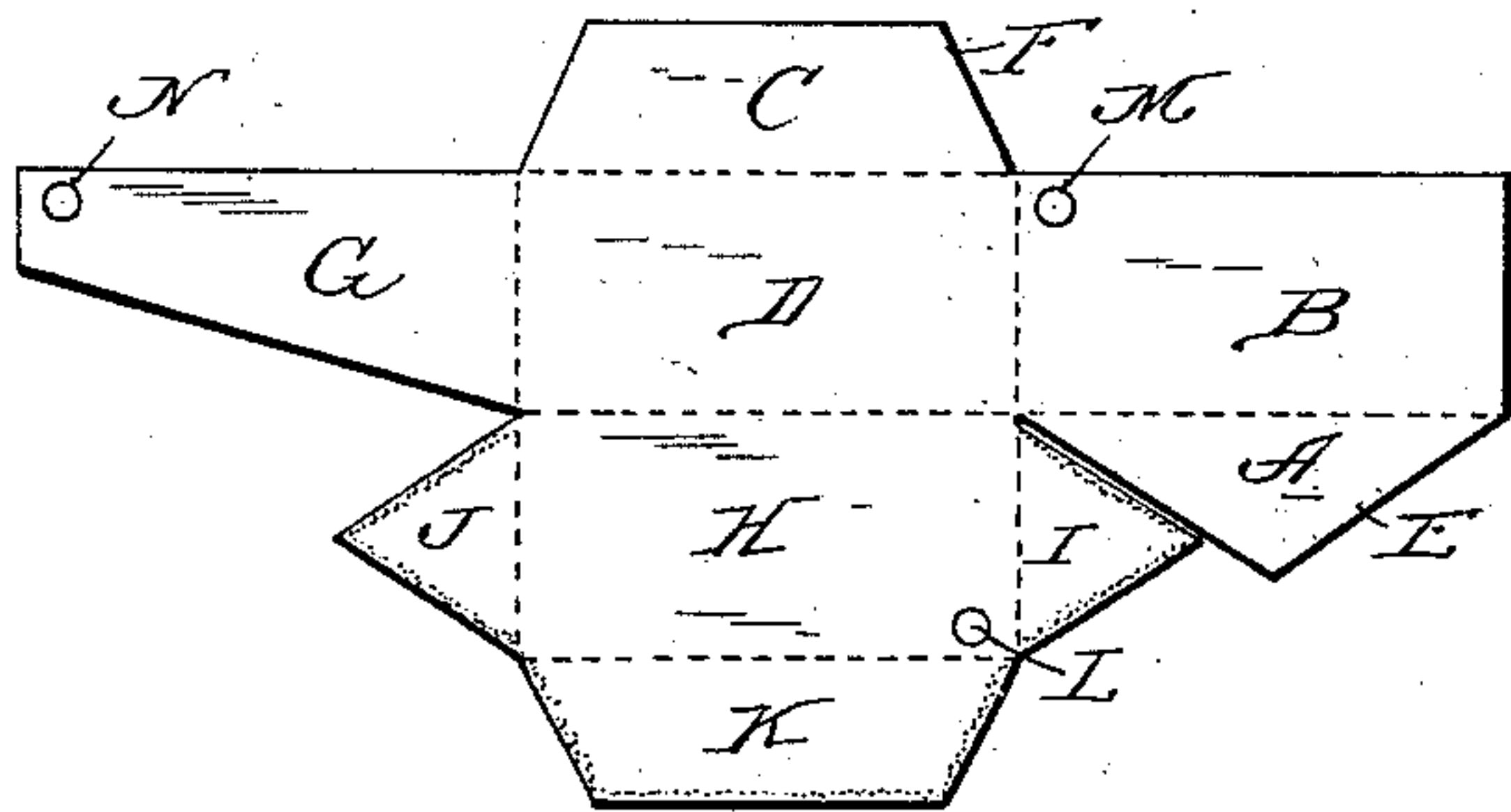


Fig. 2.

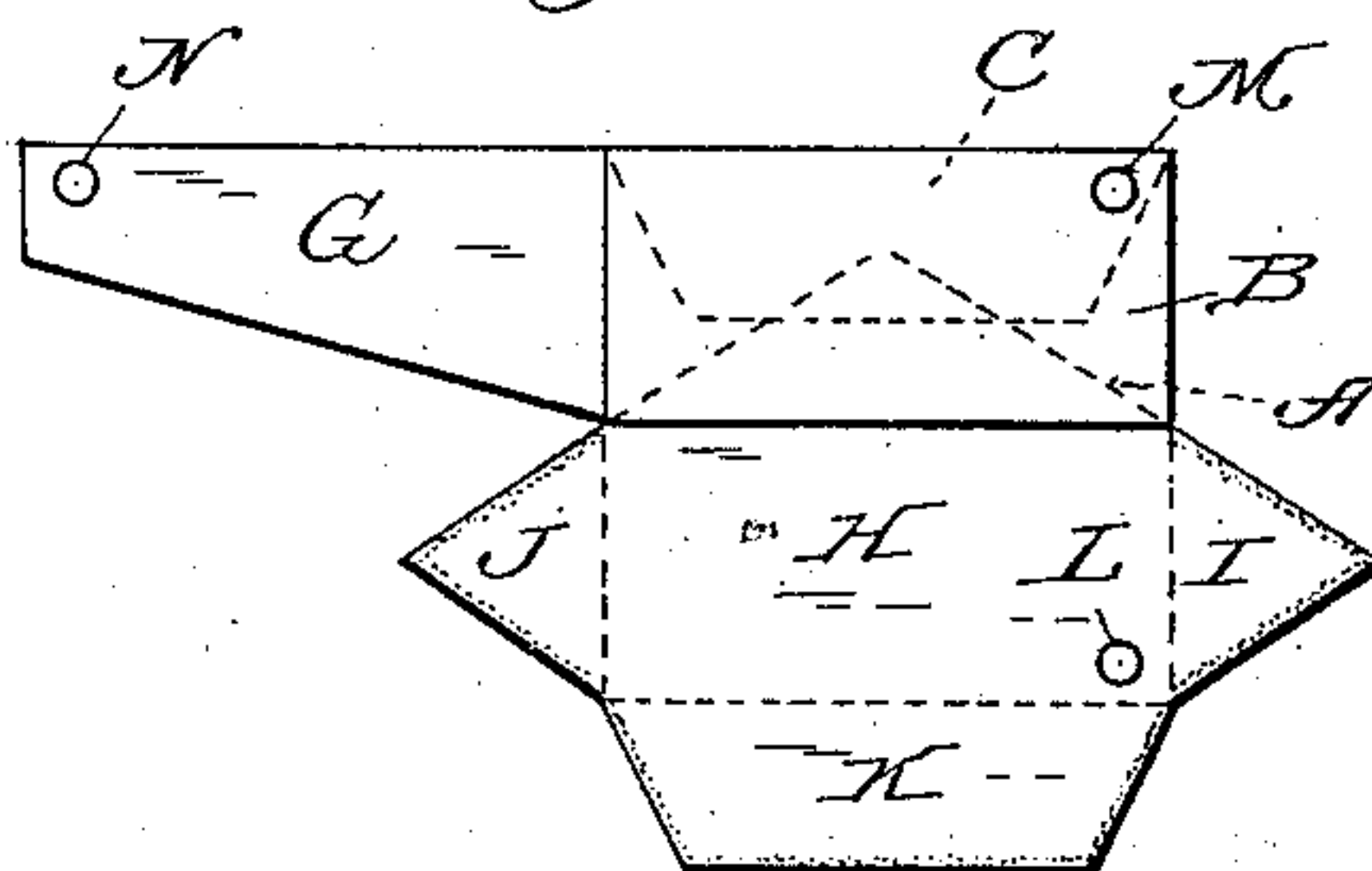


Fig. 3.

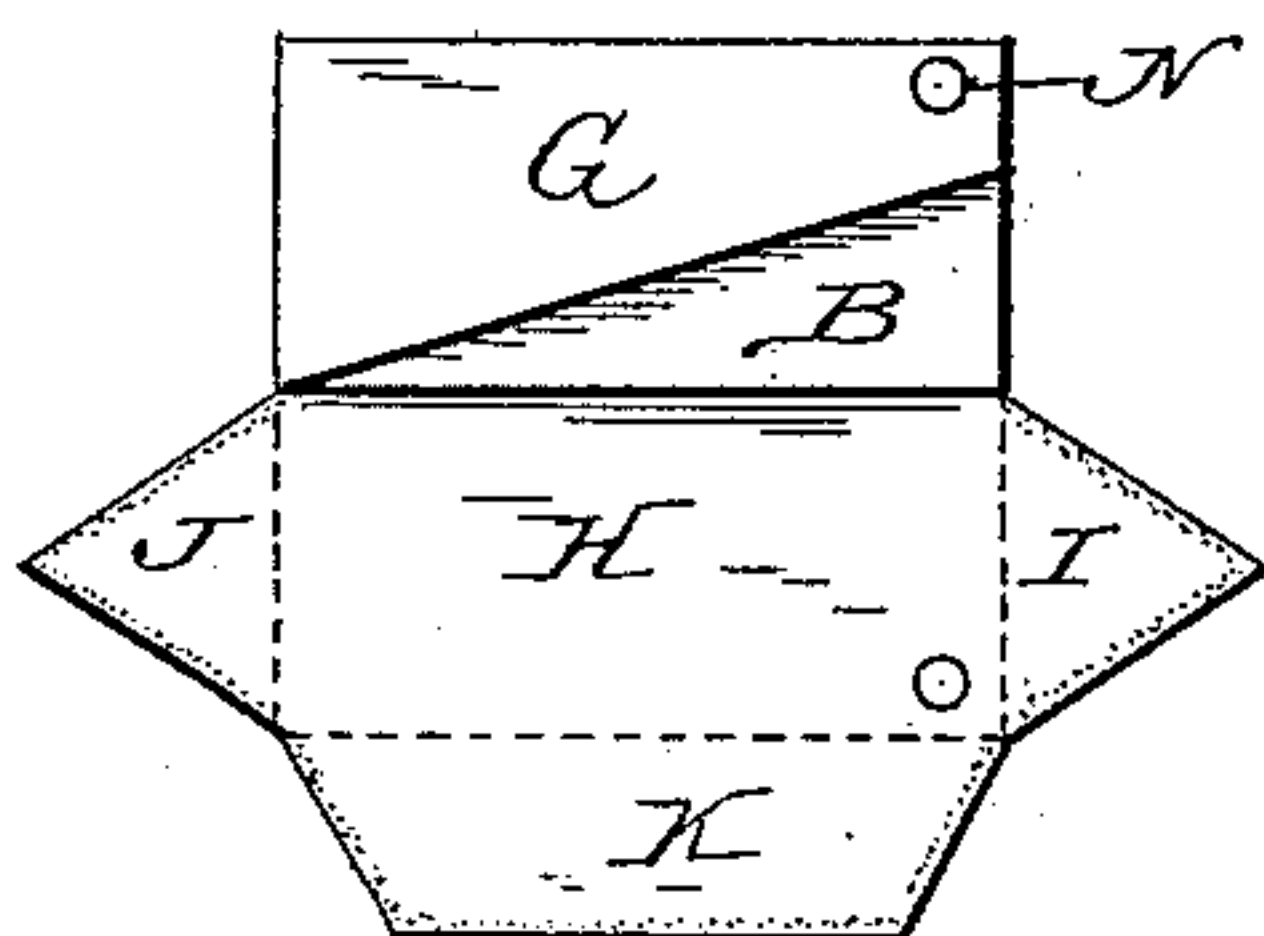


Fig. 4.

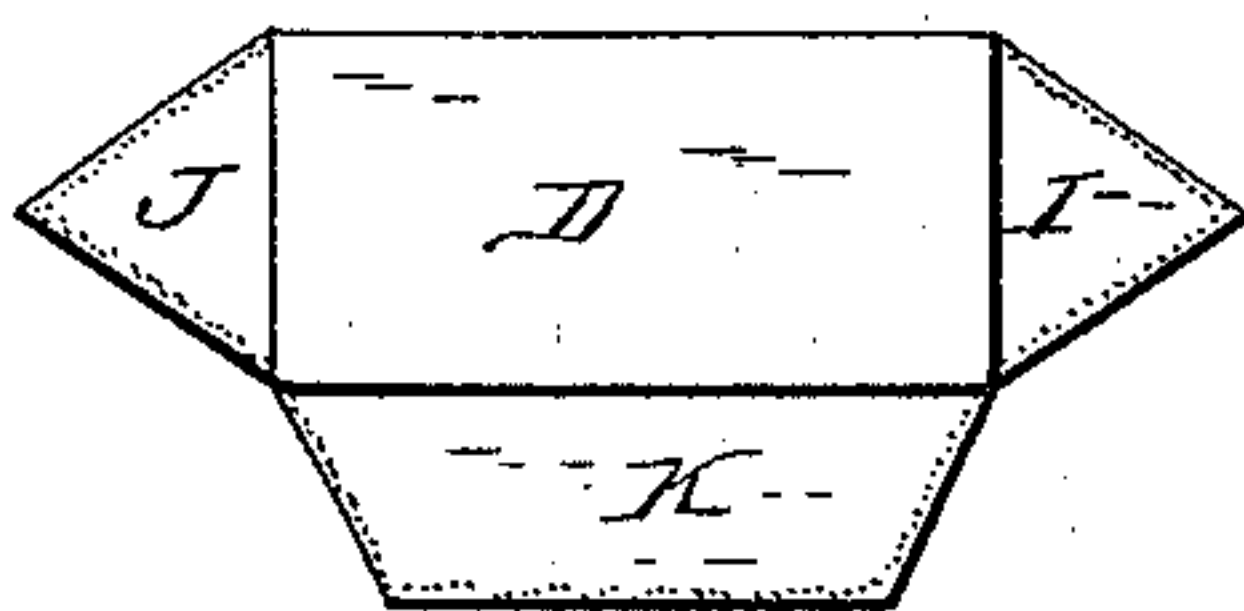


Fig. 5.

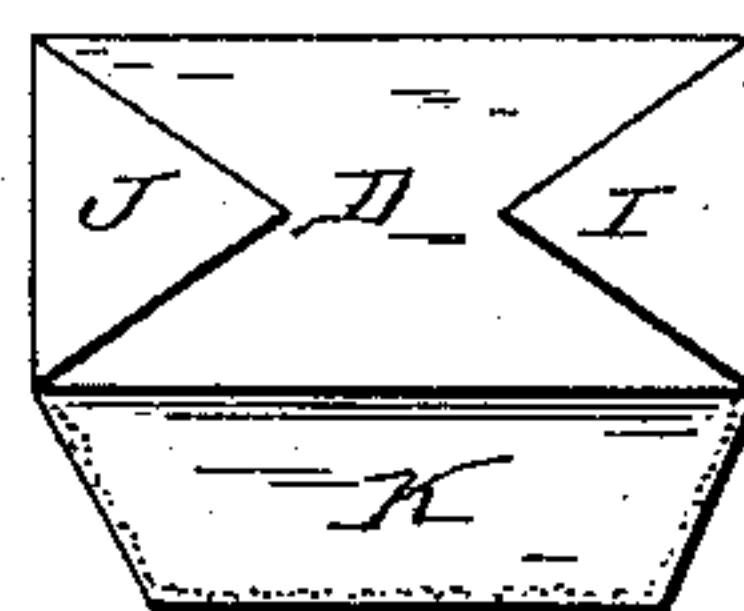


Fig. 6.

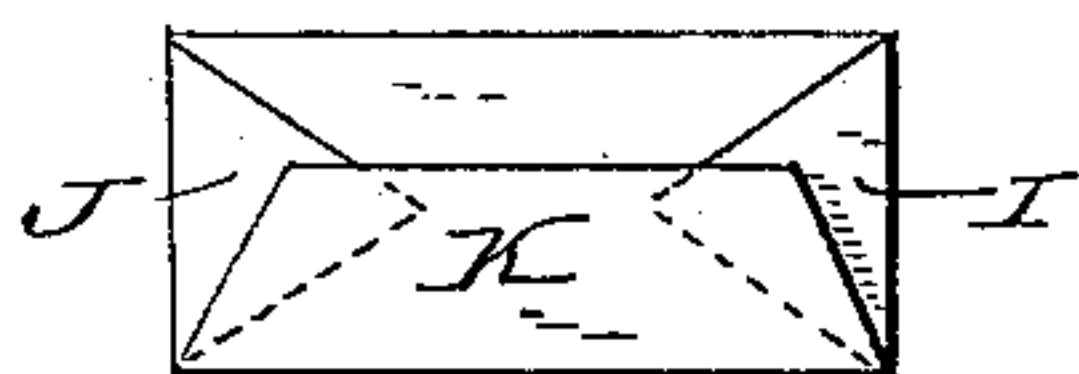


Fig. 7.

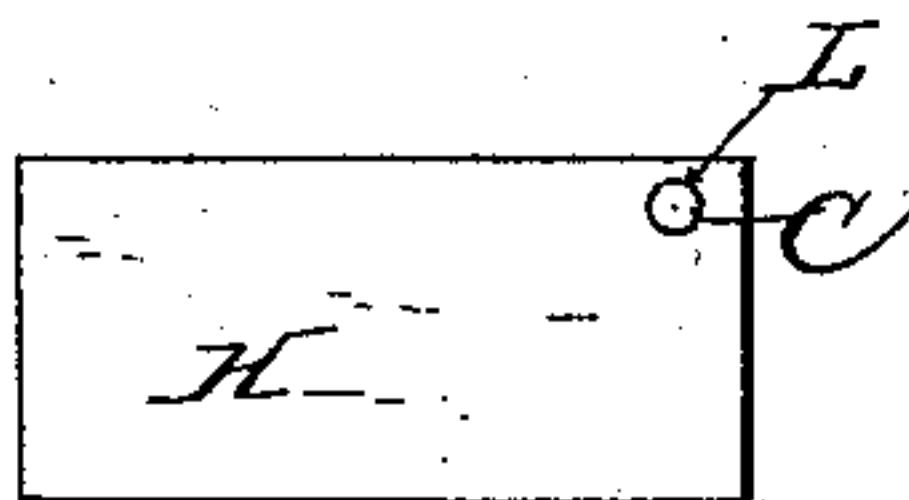


Fig. 8.

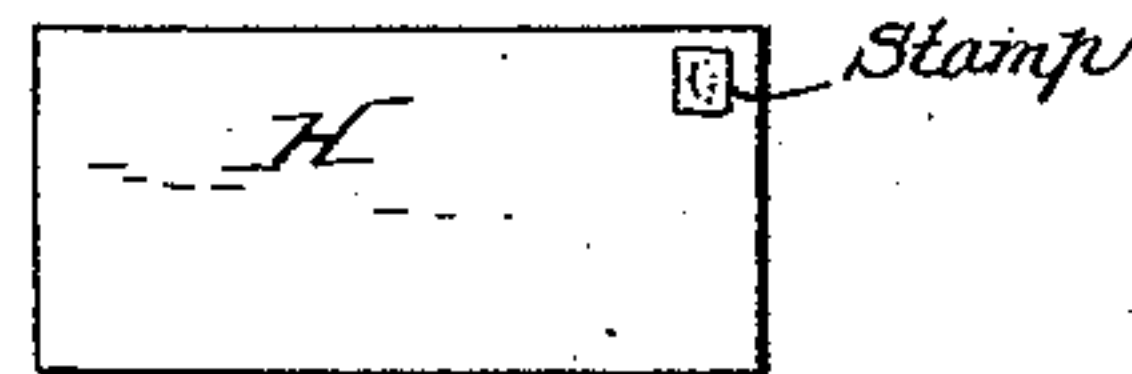


Fig. 9.

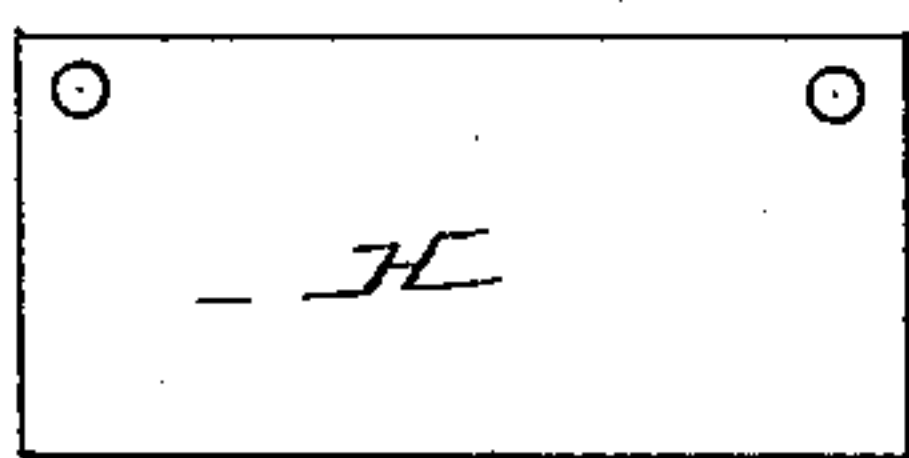
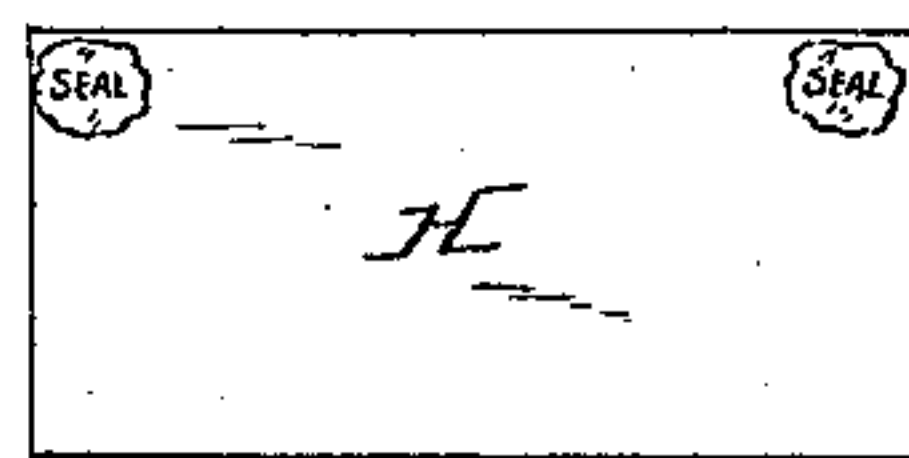


Fig. 10.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## ENVELOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 601,583, dated March 29, 1898.

Application filed October 4, 1897. Serial No. 653,974. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OLE ANDREAS ANDERSEN MOLDAL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lahoma, in the county of Woods and Territory of Oklahoma, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in 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.

It is well known that money and other articles are frequently abstracted from envelopes either by tampering with the seals or by inserting devices with the aid of which bills or the like may be formed into a small roll and withdrawn without injuring the seals. It is therefore common to sew a stout cord through the envelop and its contents and to fasten the ends with wax bearing the impress of a seal not likely to be in the hands of those who might probably desire to use it improperly.

To provide a better means for securing the desired safety is the object of this invention, and such safety is sought in providing a novel envelop.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows the envelop-blank unfolded. Fig. 2 shows the envelop after three folds when it is in condition to receive the bill or other article to be secured within it. Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 show it after successive folds and final sealing of the envelop itself. Fig. 7 shows the face of the sealed envelop. Fig. 8 shows it after a postage-stamp has been affixed. Fig. 9 shows a like envelop having two sets of perforations. Fig. 10 shows the envelop of Fig. 9 provided with wax seals at the perforations.

The envelop-blank consists of a front H, having gummed flaps I J K at its three free margins and an integrally-joined back D, having opposite the front the side flap C, at one end the flap or extension B, provided with a marginal flap A, and at the other end the long end-closing flap G. The parts H B G are provided with perforations at L M N, adapted to register when the envelop is completely folded. The blank being properly formed and the flaps I J K being gummed upon one face of the blank and the flaps A C

being gummed at E F upon the opposite face, the edges E F are moistened, A is folded upon B, C upon D, and B upon C and D, the marginal flap A being pushed beneath the flap C. Now the parts being pressed down, the flaps are securely gummed to D and B, respectively, and the end-closing flap G being folded over there is formed a completely-closed pocket having the paper continuous at its margins as if wrapped around the article within. This pocket is then folded over upon the front H, bringing the opposite face of the back D to view, and the gummed edges of the flaps I J are now moistened and folded upon the part D, and, finally, the flap K is folded upon the part D and flaps I and J, where it is held fast by gum precisely as in ordinary envelopes. If now the packet be reversed, exposing its face, it will appear that the three perforations L M N of the blank register and that through them the flap C is exposed. A postage-stamp being so affixed as to cover this opening, its central portion adheres to the flap C, while the margin is fast upon the face of the envelop. Obviously none of the perforated parts can be moved with reference to this flap C without disturbing the stamp. The envelop is so folded that it becomes completely double, one envelop inside another, and no instrument inserted between the exposed edges can by any possibility reach the inclosed matter while the internal seals are beyond reach.

Express money-packages and the like may have a sealing perforation at each end, if desired, as suggested in Figs. 9 and 10, and wax seals may replace the postage-stamp that has been mentioned.

The envelop formed as described has, when folded, a double thickness of paper along each of its four margins, and is therefore strong and not readily broken even when the outside layer is somewhat worn at the edges, and it has, in fact, at least double thickness at every point, the flaps A I J K covering the whole area of the back D.

When the seal is used, as above suggested, access to the contents of the envelop is still impossible even if all the flaps I J K be loosened.

The perforations give valuable extra se-



curity; but were the stamp printed on the envelop they would be omitted. Even in this case unusual security would be afforded.

What I claim is—

5 1. The envelop-blank consisting of the integrally-connected front and back, each having flaps upon its three free margins, one end flap of the back having itself a marginal flap to fold inward along the meeting line of the  
10 front and back, substantially as set forth.

2. A one-piece envelop having on its back infolding flaps adapted to form, without the aid of the front or its flaps, a completely-closed pocket with the stock continuous at  
15 the four margins, and having on its front three flaps adapted to fold upon the back when the latter itself has been folded upon

the front; whereby the envelop is double and has two thicknesses of continuous stock at each margin. 20

3. The one-piece double envelop consisting of the perforated front having gummed flaps at its three free margins, and the back having the perforated end extension with gummed marginal flap, the gummed side flap and the  
25 perforated end-closing flap, substantially as set forth.

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

OLE ANDREAS ANDERSEN MOLDAI.

Witnesses:

HENRY M. BICKEL,  
JOHN D. BRANHAM.