

No. 619,015

Patented Feb. 7, 1899.

H. E. DYER.  
ENVELOP.

Application filed Mar. 7, 1898.

(No Model.)

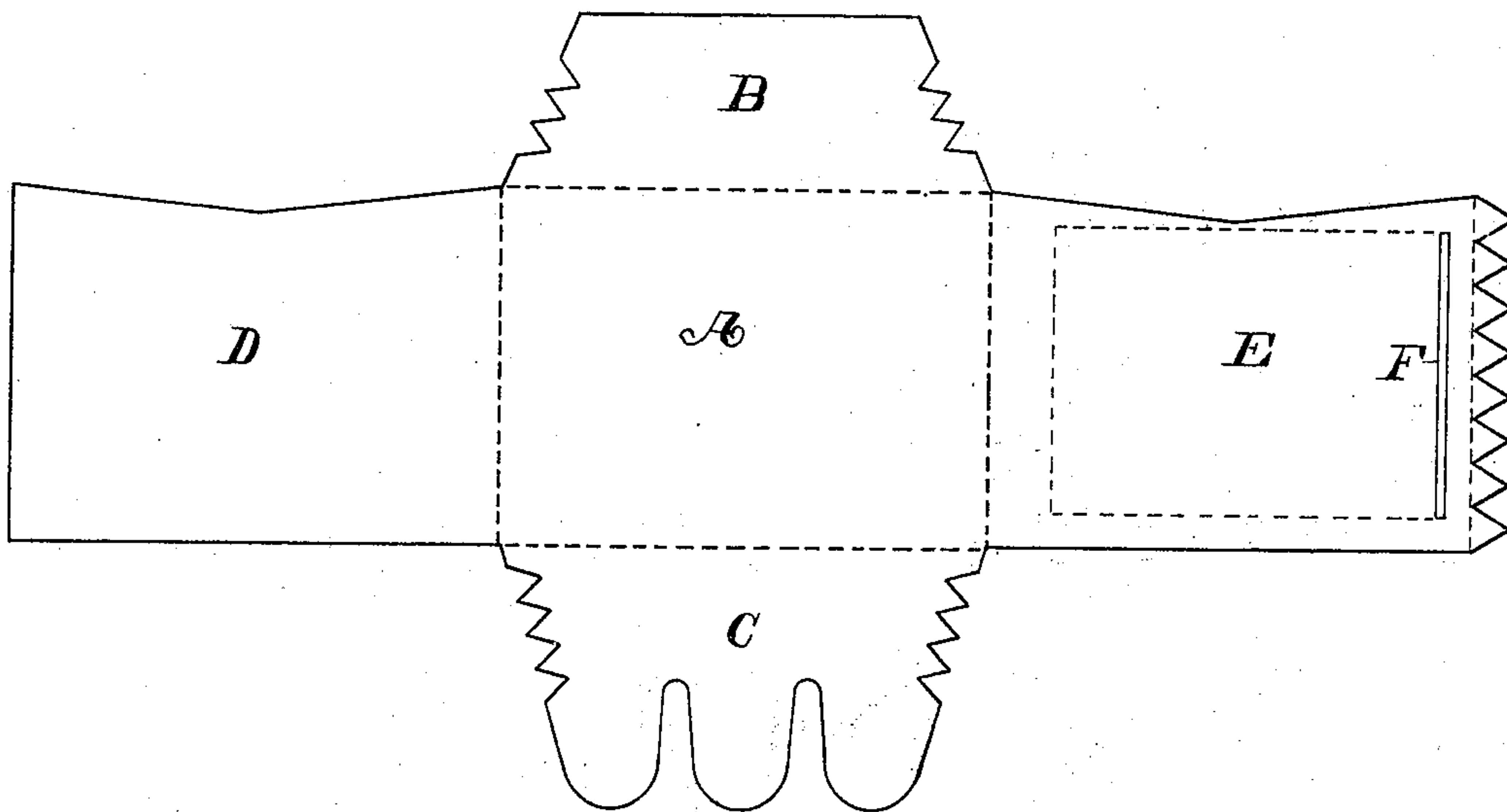
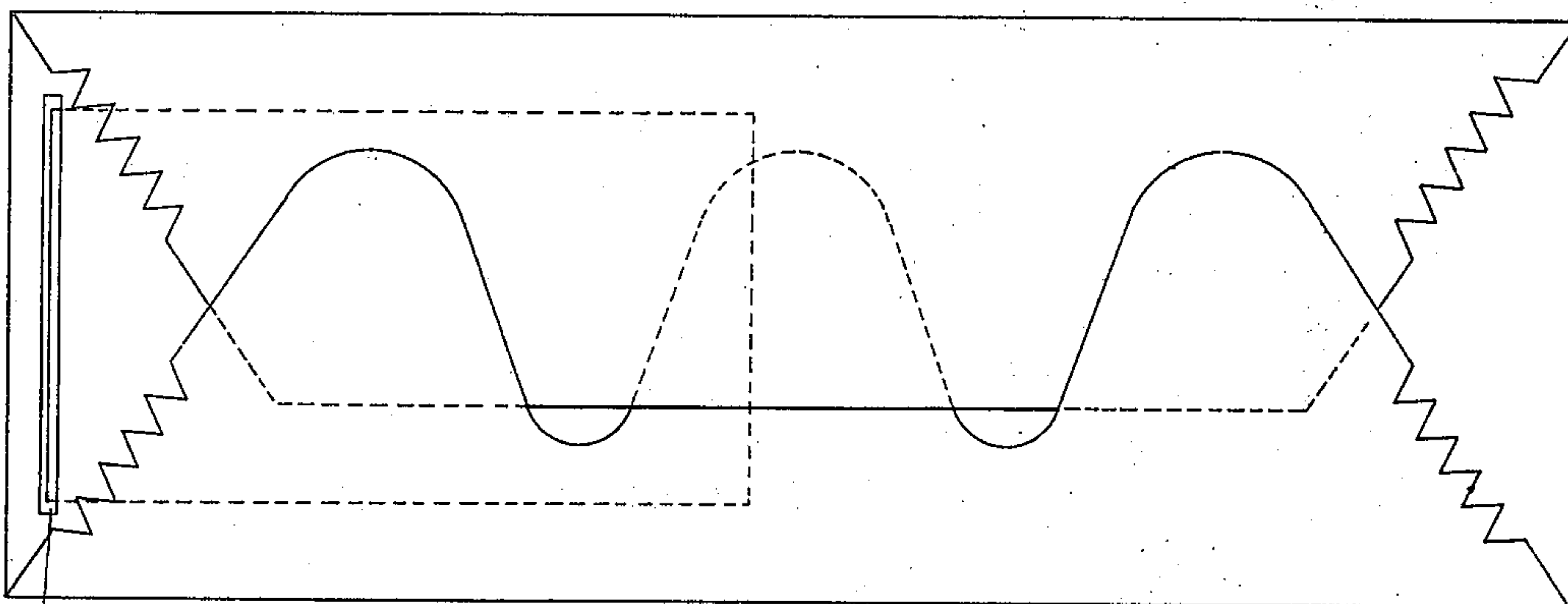


Fig. 1.



F

Fig. 2.

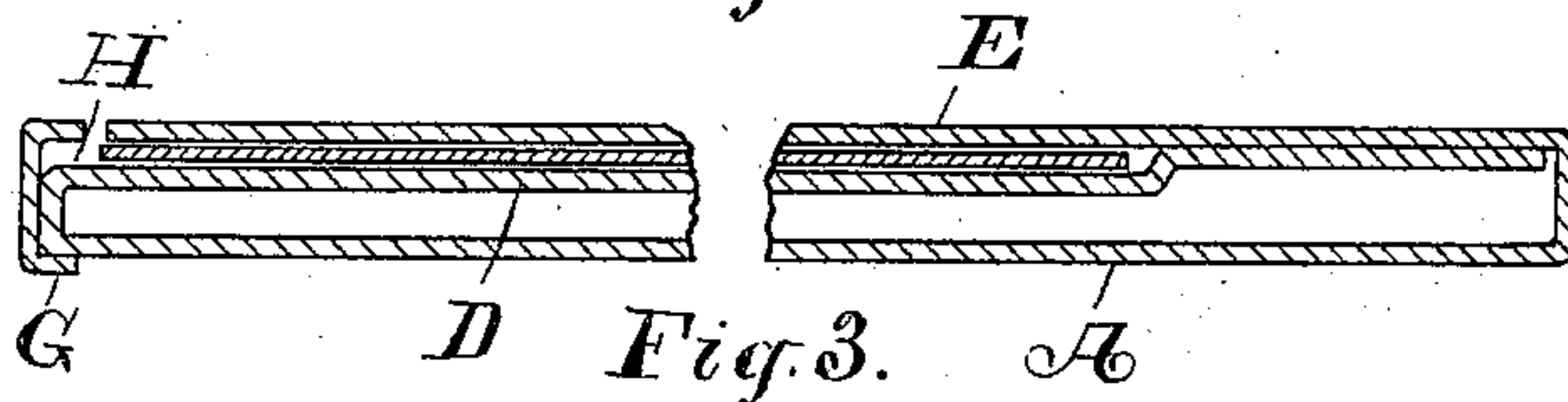


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOWARD E. DYER, OF SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE.

## ENVELOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 619,015, dated February 7, 1899.

Application filed March 7, 1898. Serial No. 672,820. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HOWARD E. DYER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at South Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, 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.

My invention relates to improvements in envelops, and more especially to that class of envelops used to convey registered packages and designed to be accompanied by a letter, card of instructions, or receipt-card to be returned to the mailing-office. It is designed to afford a pocket accessible from the outside to contain said card or letter of instructions. It is also designed to render the sealed pocket as inaccessible as possible. It is especially designed for use in the registered mail service of the United States and is intended as an improvement on the envelop at the present time in use in the mail service of the United States—to wit, the envelop patented to Chapman June 4, 1878, No. 204,422.

To use the Chapman envelop, it is necessary to fold it, place the cards between the folds, and secure the card therebetween by a cord passing from end to end and side to side around said envelop. I overcome the objectionable features by providing the envelop with an external pocket which shall not in any way be in communication with the sealed pocket. In the envelop patented to me on April 20, 1897, No. 581,003, the pocket was made between the body part and the inner end flap, said end flap being pasted to the body except adjacent to the pocket and the opening being in the side of the envelop opposite that upon which the address is placed. It is thought that this arrangement might be objectionable in that the receipt-card was on the wrong side of the envelop and that it did not afford sufficient security against unlawful opening of the sealed pocket, it being only necessary to unseal the end of the flap which was folded around onto the opposite side of the envelop. I overcome this objection by constructing the envelop as shown in the drawings and as hereinafter described.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from which the envelop is made up, the area of the receipt-pocket being indicated in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the address side of the envelop made up; and Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of the envelop, showing the card in the external receipt-pocket, the side flaps being omitted.

Same letters refer to like parts.

In said drawings, A represents the body part; B and C, the side flaps, respectively; D, one end flap and E the other. A transverse slot F is made in flap E near the end.

In making up the above envelop flap D is first folded down upon the body part, and then flap E is folded down upon flap D and securely pasted thereto at all points except a space substantially equal to the size of the receipt-card to be used therewith, as indicated in dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2. The side flaps are then folded down in the usual manner for the sealing of the envelop. The end flap E passes around the end of the envelop and is pasted upon the side thereof opposite the address, as seen at G in Fig. 3. It will thus be seen that the card-pocket H lies between the two end flaps instead of between the body and inner end flap, that only one of the end flaps is on the outside of the envelop, and that on the end opposite the free end of the other end flap, so that if part G were unsealed it would not give access to the sealed pocket.

The placing of the opening to the receipt-pocket near one end of the envelop and beyond the edges of the side flaps obviates interference with the address or side flaps.

The pocket may be deep enough to receive the whole card, as shown, or the end of the card may protrude, as desired.

The advantages of this construction are greater convenience and greater security.

Having thus described my invention and its use, I claim—

1. As a new article of manufacture, an envelop consisting of a body part, side flaps, end flaps, a sealed pocket, an external receipt-pocket formed between the two end flaps and an opening into said receipt-pocket.

2. As a new article of manufacture, an envelop consisting of a body part, side flaps, end flaps, a sealed pocket, an external receipt-



pocket formed between the two end flaps and an opening into said receipt-pocket through the outer flap.

3. As a new article of manufacture, an envelop consisting of a body part, side flaps, end flaps folded one upon the other, a pocket between said end flaps and an opening into said pocket through the outer end flap at the end opposite where the inner flap ends.

10 4. As a new article of manufacture, an envelop consisting of a body part, side flaps, end flaps folded one upon the other, the end of the outer flap extending around the end of

the envelop and being secured to the back thereof, a pocket between said end flaps and an opening into said pocket through the outer end flap at the end opposite where the inner flap ends. 15

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1898. 20

HOWARD E. DYER.

Witnesses:

ELGIN C. VERRILL,  
MARION RICHARDS.