

No. 659,957.

Patented Oct. 16, 1900.

L. C. CROWELL.
FOLDED AND SEALED PACKET.

(Application filed Sept. 20, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

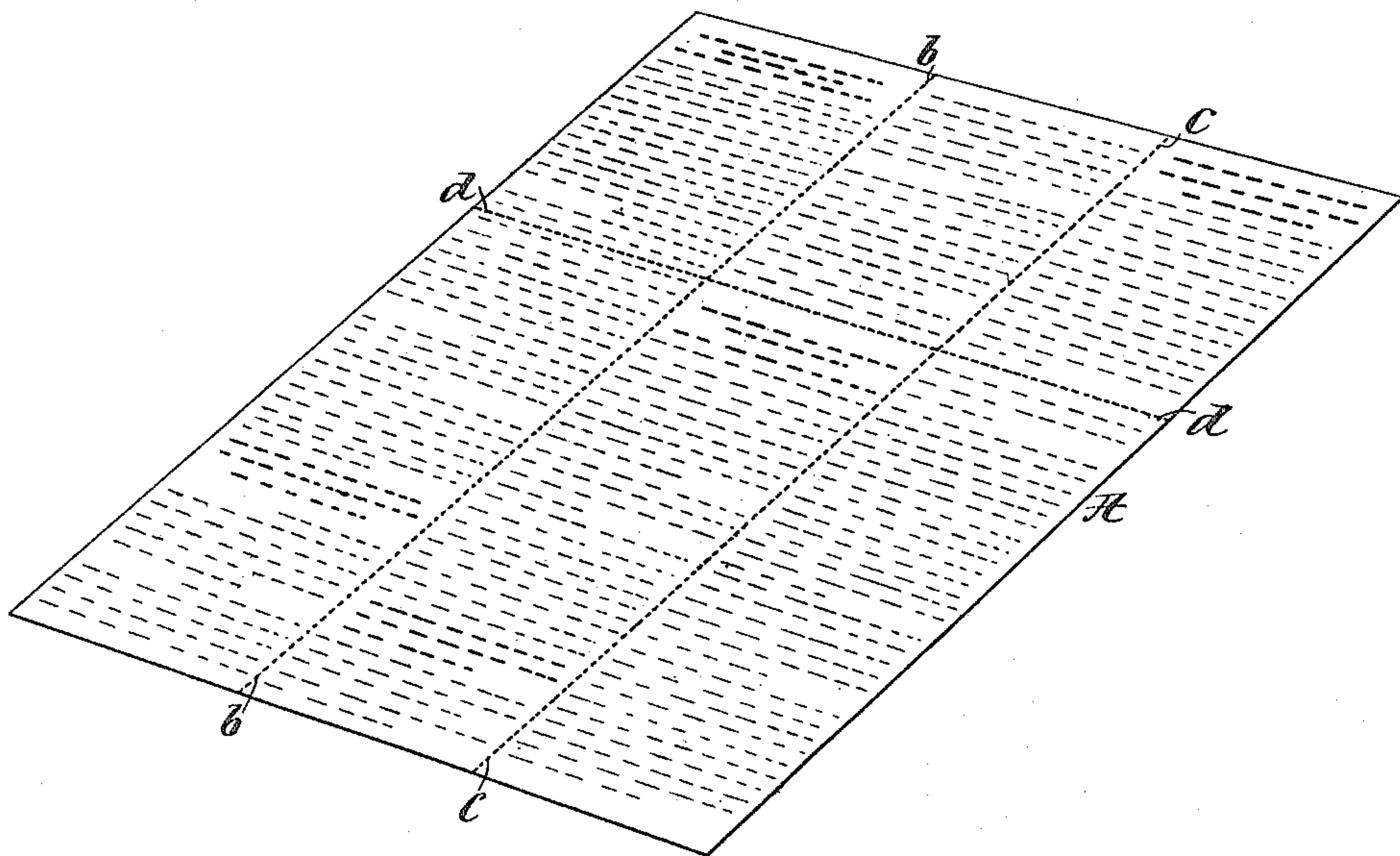


Fig. 2.

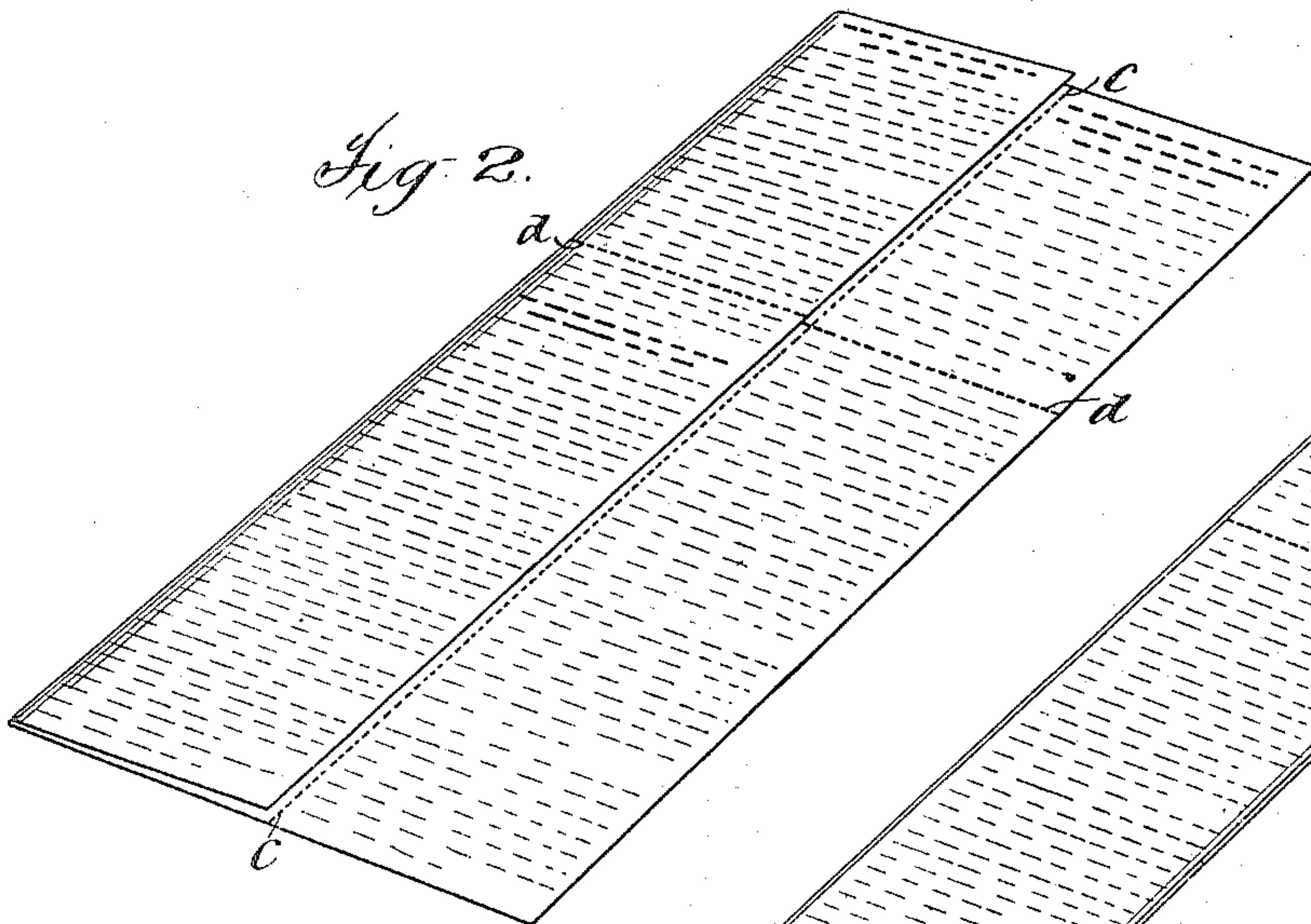
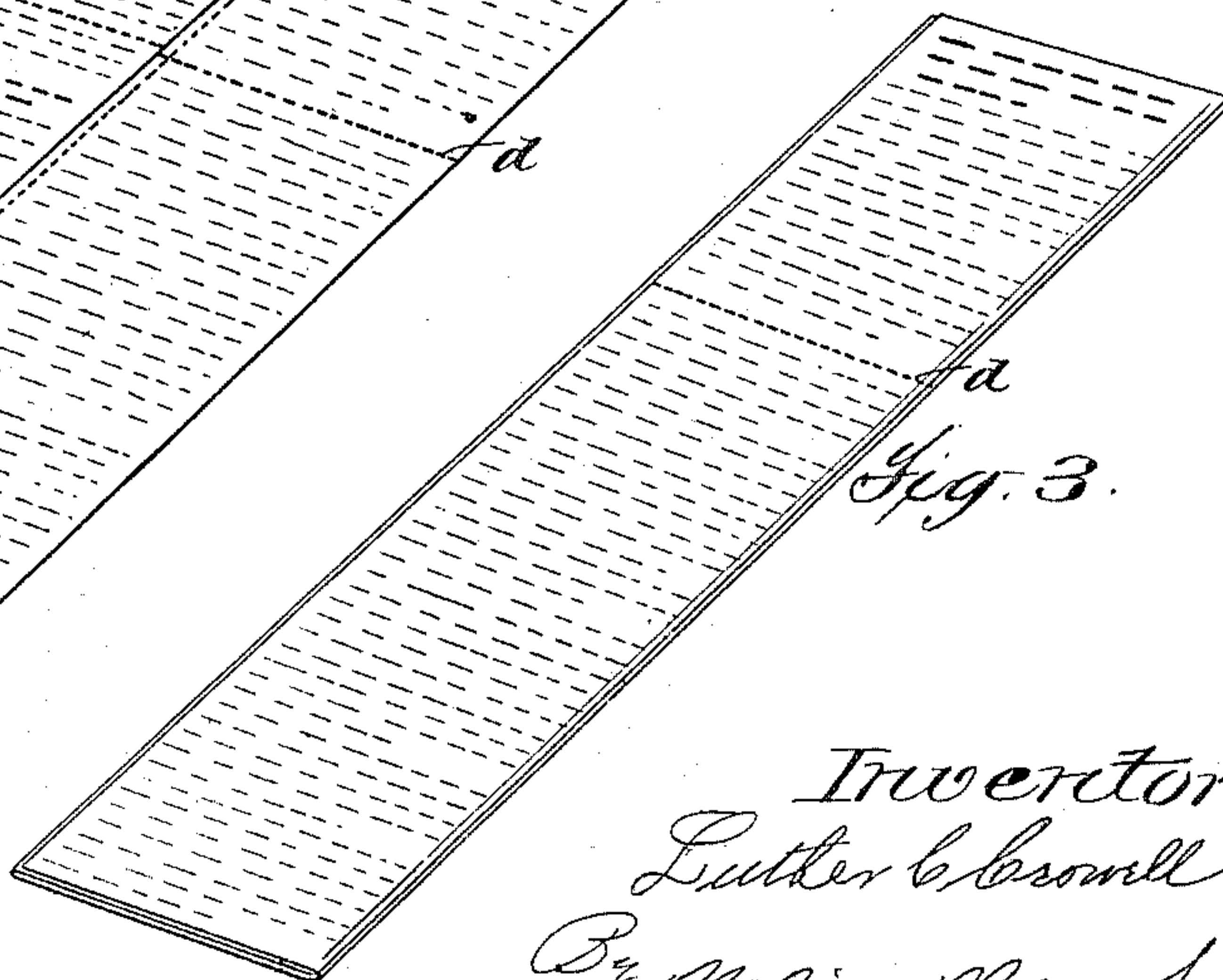


Fig. 3.



Attest:
J. A. Brown.

Inventor
Luther C. Crowell
By Philip H. Phelps, Jr.
Attys

No. 659,957.

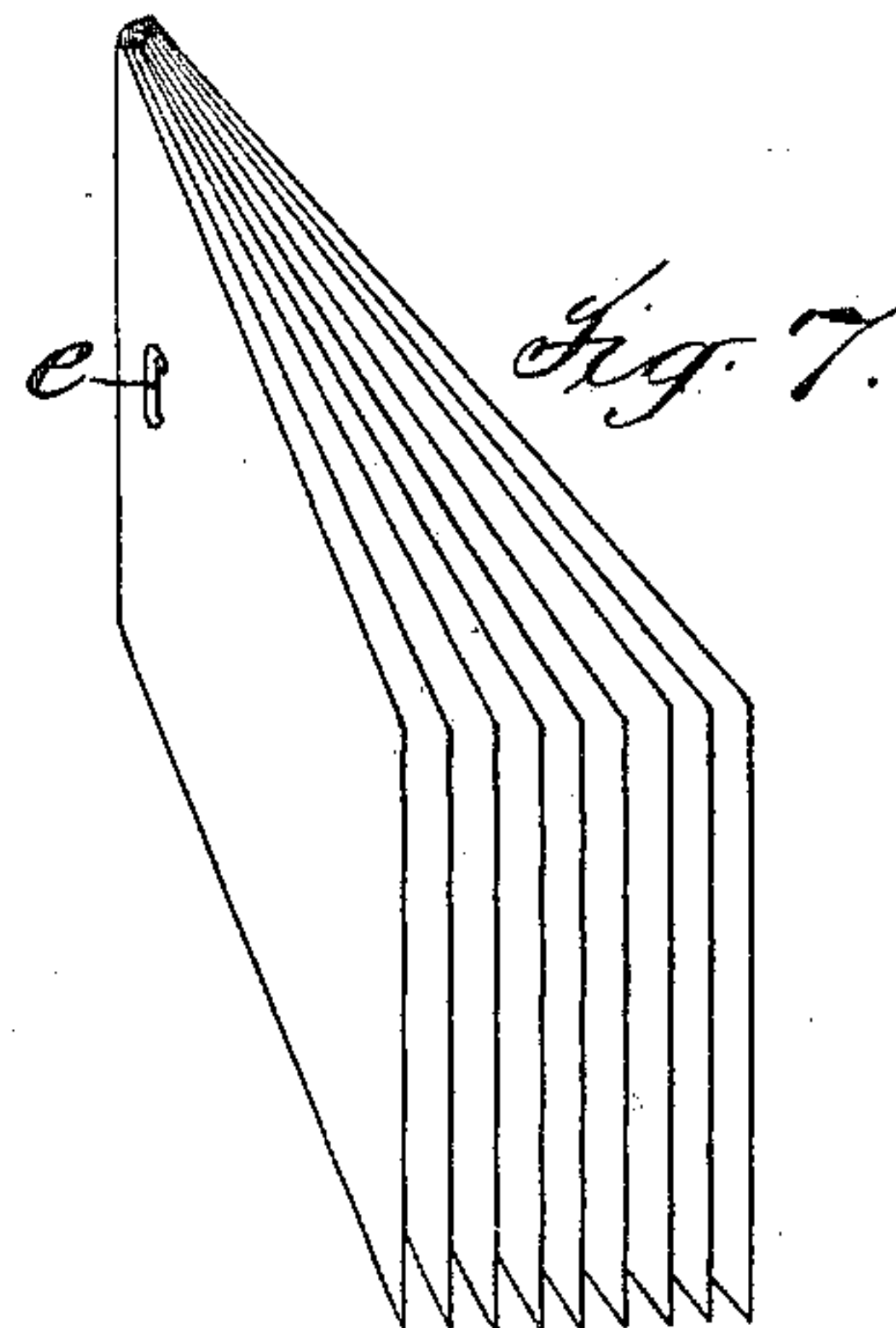
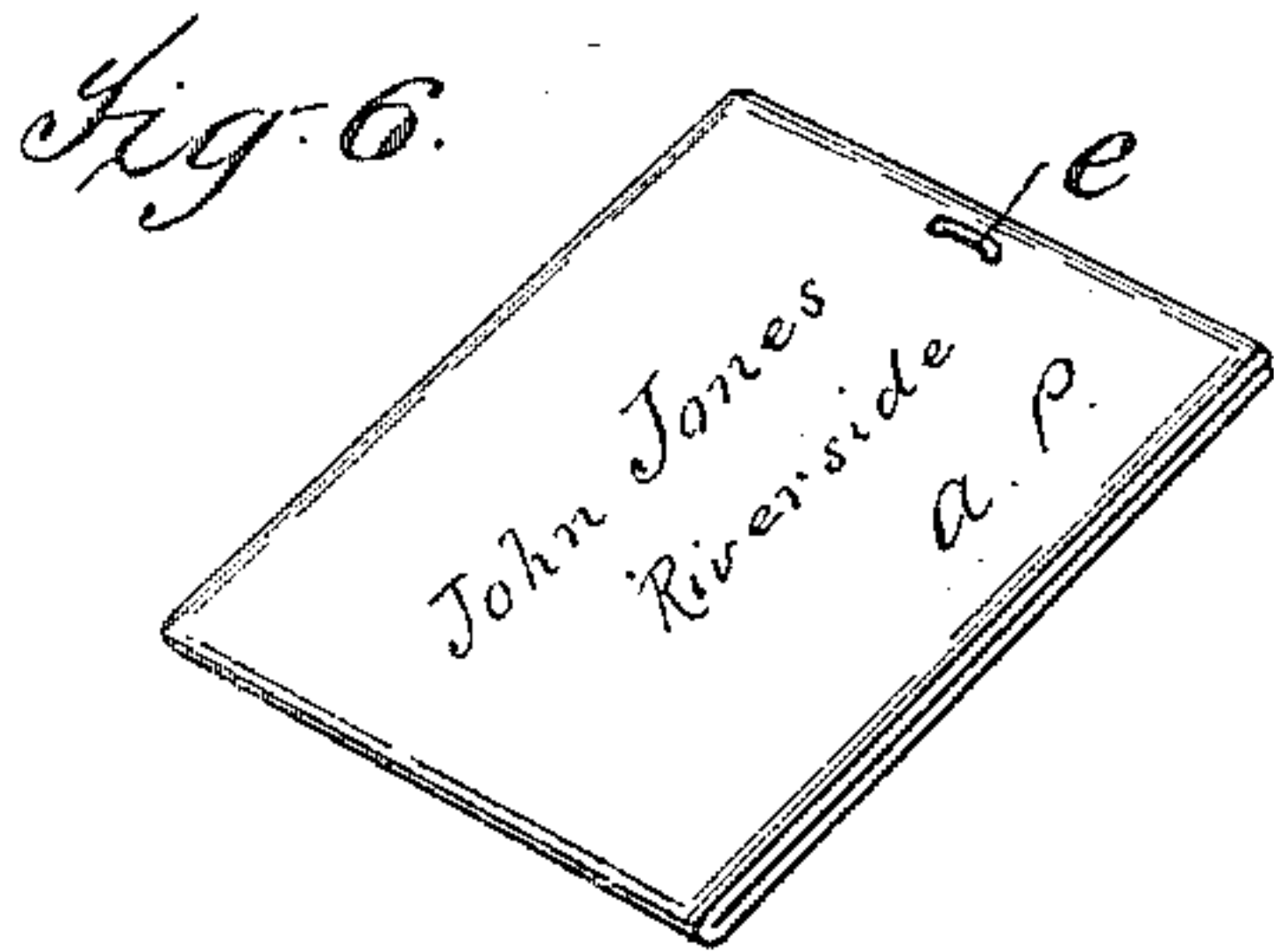
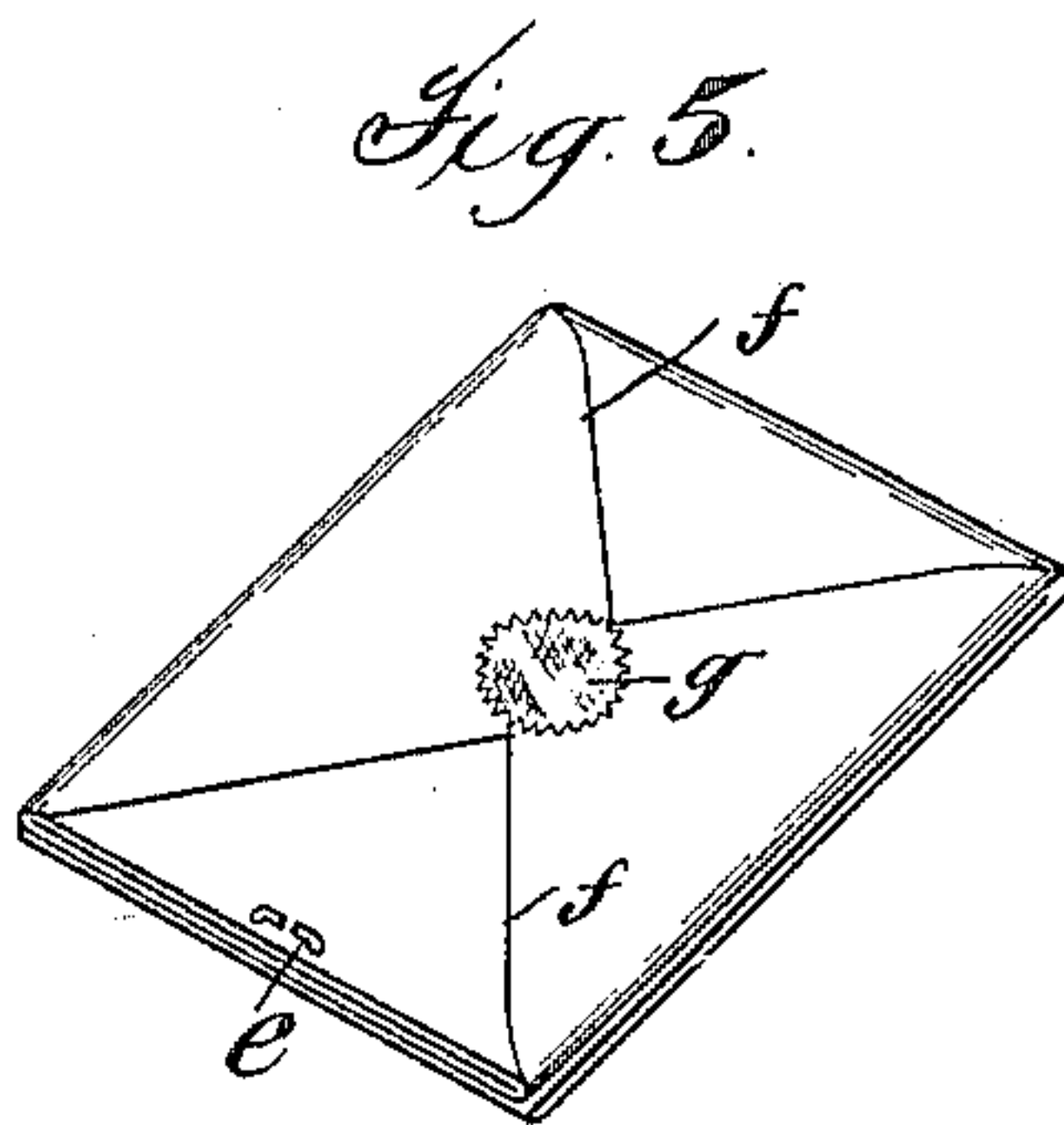
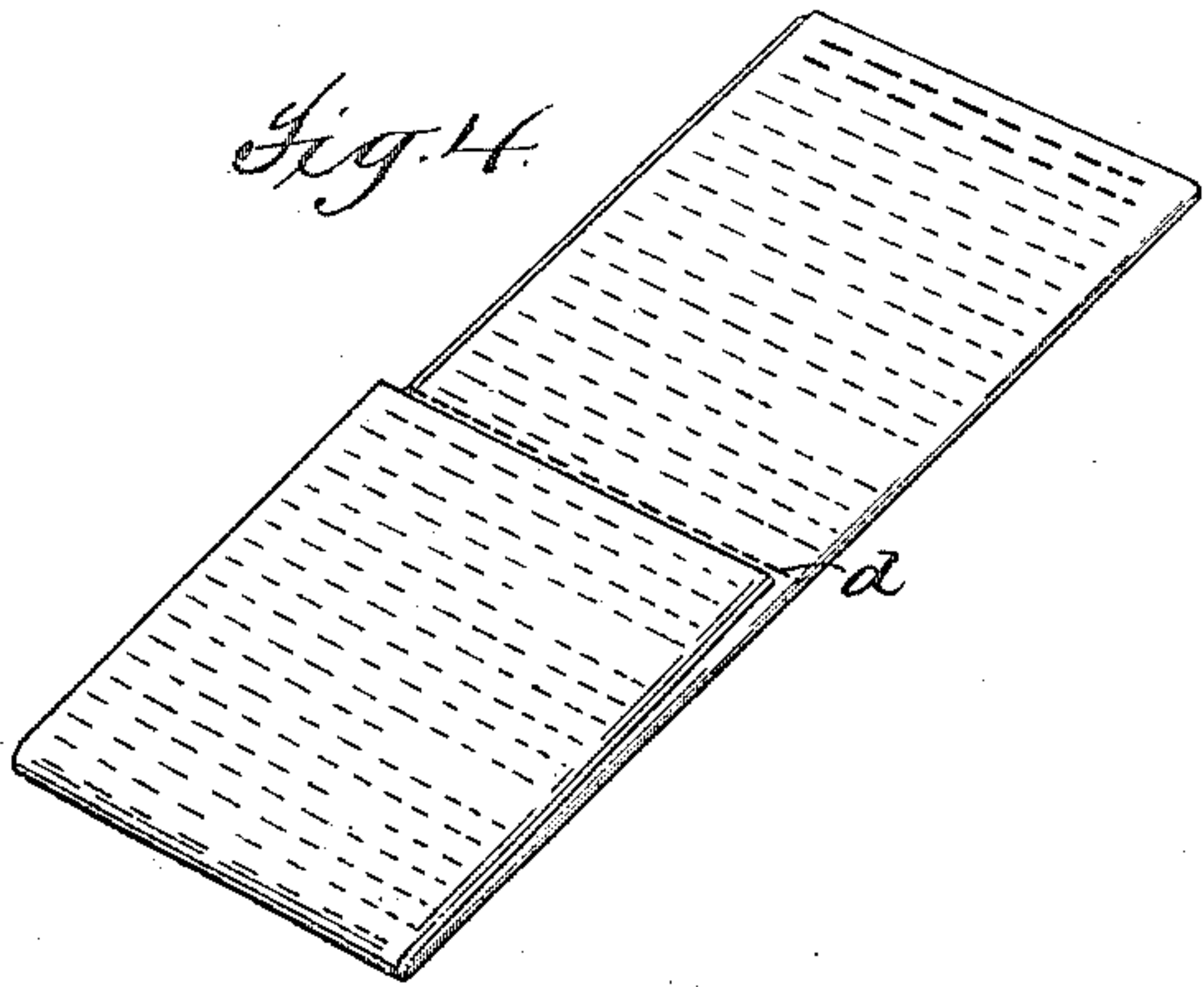
Patented Oct. 16, 1900.

L. C. CROWELL.
FOLDED AND SEALED PACKET.

(Application filed Sept. 20, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Attest:
T. O. Kehoe
J. A. Graves

Inventor.
Luther C. Crowell
By Philip Phelps Sampson
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUTHER C. CROWELL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO ROBERT HOE AND CHARLES W. CARPENTER, OF SAME PLACE.

FOLDED AND SEALED PACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 659,957, dated October 16, 1900.

Application filed September 20, 1898. Serial No. 691,410. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUTHER C. CROWELL, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Folded and Sealed Packets, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

This invention relates to certain improvements in folded and sealed packets which are primarily intended for the purpose of sending advertising matter through the mails. While, however, the construction of the packet is such as to render it particularly efficient for so distributing advertising matter, it is to be understood that its use is not confined to this purpose. It is adapted for use in many other relations where it is desired to produce quickly and cheaply a packet, circular, book, or similar article which is neat and attractive in appearance, which contains a considerable amount of printed matter in a small space, and which can be sent through the mails sufficiently sealed to prevent its being torn apart and yet in such a condition that it can be examined by the postal authorities.

The invention consists in certain constructions and improvements to be hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims hereunto appended.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which like letters of reference indicate the same parts, Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from which the packet is formed. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are views illustrating the preferable manner in which the blank is folded to produce the packet. Figs. 5 and 6 are views, respectively, of the reverse and front sides of the packet folded and sealed and ready for transmission through the mails. Fig. 7 is a view showing one way in which the packet may be opened, so that its contents can be read.

Referring to Fig. 1, A indicates the blank from which the packet is formed. This blank is preferably divided longitudinally by two lines of perforations *b b c c* and transversely by a line of perforations *d d*. This line of per-

forations *d d* intersects the other lines, and the separation of the blank into leaves is thus facilitated, so that a book may be formed, as will hereinafter appear. These perforations also indicate, in part, the lines on which the blank is preferably folded. The perforations may, however, be omitted, and it is intended to omit them whenever the recipient of the packet is to open the same by removing the fastening device, hereinafter described, and unfolding the sheet. In the preferred method of folding the blank the two side sections are folded inward, so that the two plies overlap each other, this being clearly indicated in Figs. 2 and 3. The blank is then folded in the manner indicated in Figs. 4 and 5—that is to say, the two end plies shown in Fig. 3 are folded toward each other, so as to overlap and lie upon each other, producing the product shown in Figs. 5 and 6. The packet thus formed may be secured together in various ways. Preferably, however, the parts of the packet will be secured by passing a wire staple *e* through the ends of the several plies, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, thus forming a secure seal and at the same time one which will permit the examination of the packet by the postal authorities. Paste might be used instead of the staple, but the staple is deemed preferable.

The blank preferably has advertising matter printed thereon, as is indicated by broken lines in the several figures. The advertising matter may be either arranged as shown—that is to say, with the matter on each part arranged to form pages—or the lines of the advertising matter may be printed clear across the blank, so as to form a blanket-sheet. The parts of the blank which are to form the front and rear sides of the folded packet preferably contain no advertising matter. One of these is left blank in order that the address of the person to whom the matter is to be sent may be placed thereupon, while the other will preferably be ornamented, as shown, for instance, in Fig. 5—that is to say, by lines *f*, which are intended to simulate the overlapping flaps of an envelop. The representation of a seal, as *g*, will

also be preferably printed over the intersecting parts of the lines *f*, so that the back of the packet will represent an envelop the flaps of which have been folded down and a seal
5 applied thereto.

The packet may be opened so as to form a book, in which case the blank will preferably be perforated, as before described. By inserting a knife, pencil, or other instrument
10 the folded packet may be separated into pages and a neat and convenient book, such as shown in Fig. 7, will be formed. The packet may also when fastened by a staple be opened, as has been before suggested, by removing
15 the staple and unfolding the sheet.

While the blank is preferably constructed and folded as hereinbefore described, the method of folding need not be strictly adhered to, as certain departures from the exact manner in which the folding is accomplished may be made without departing from the invention.

What is claimed is—

1. A folded and sealed packet consisting of
25 a sheet folded twice longitudinally and twice transversely, the ends of the longitudinally-folded sheet being turned toward and overlapping each other, and means for securing each ply to the adjoining ply whereby the folds
30 may be cut to form a book, all the leaves of which are secured together, substantially as described.

2. A folded and sealed packet consisting of a sheet folded twice longitudinally, the sides
35 of the sheet being turned toward and overlapping each other, and twice transversely, the ends of the sheet being turned toward and overlapping each other, and means for securing each ply to the adjoining ply whereby
40 by the folds may be cut to form a book, all the leaves of which are secured together, substantially as described.

3. A folded and sealed packet consisting of a blank folded twice longitudinally and twice

transversely, the transverse folds being
45 turned toward and overlapping each other, and a wire staple for securing the folds, substantially as described.

4. A folded and sealed packet consisting of a blank folded twice longitudinally, the longitudinal folds being turned toward and overlapping each other, and twice transversely, the transverse folds being turned toward and overlapping each other, and a wire staple for securing the various plies together, substantially
55 as described.

5. A folded and sealed packet consisting of a blank having two lines of perforations longitudinally thereof, and a line of perforations transversely thereof, the said blank being first
60 folded on the longitudinal lines and then on a line parallel to the transverse line and on the transverse line, the several folds overlapping each other, and means located substantially at the end of the folded packet thus
65 produced for securing the folds together in such a manner that the folds may be cut to form a book, substantially as described.

6. A folded and sealed packet formed from a blank which is provided with two longitudinal
70 lines of perforations and a transverse line of perforations, the blank being first folded on the longitudinal lines of perforations and then on a line parallel to the transverse line and on said line so as to produce a folded
75 packet the several folds of which overlie each other, and a wire staple for securing the folds together, said staple being located at or near one end, whereby the folded packet may be
80 opened on the lines of perforations and a book formed, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LUTHER C. CROWELL.

Witnesses:

JAMES Q. RICE,
F. W. H. CRANE.