

No. 673,224.

Patented Apr. 30, 1901.

S. ROSENBERG.
ENVELOP.

(Application filed Nov. 29, 1899.)

(No Model.)

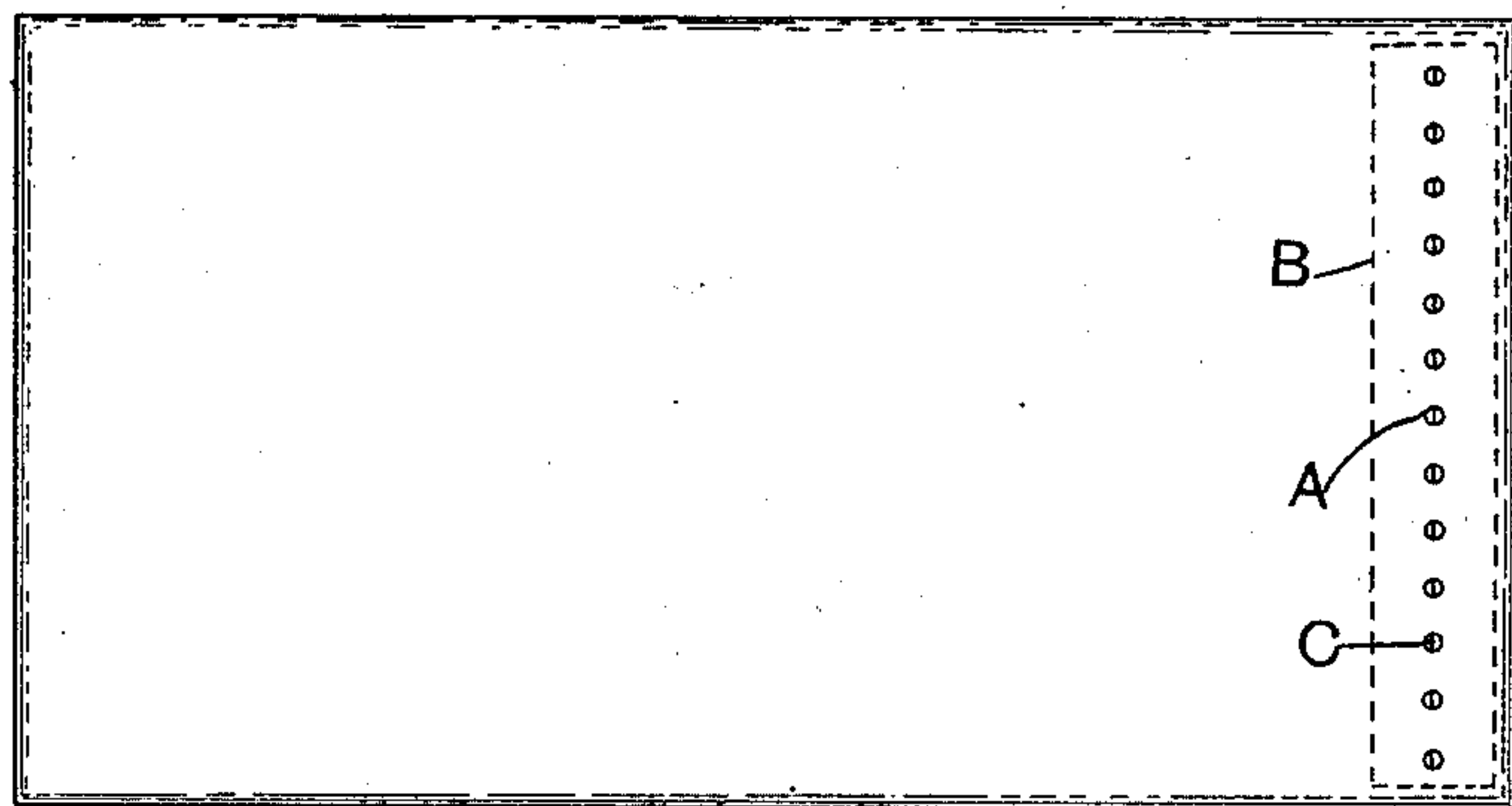


Fig. 1.

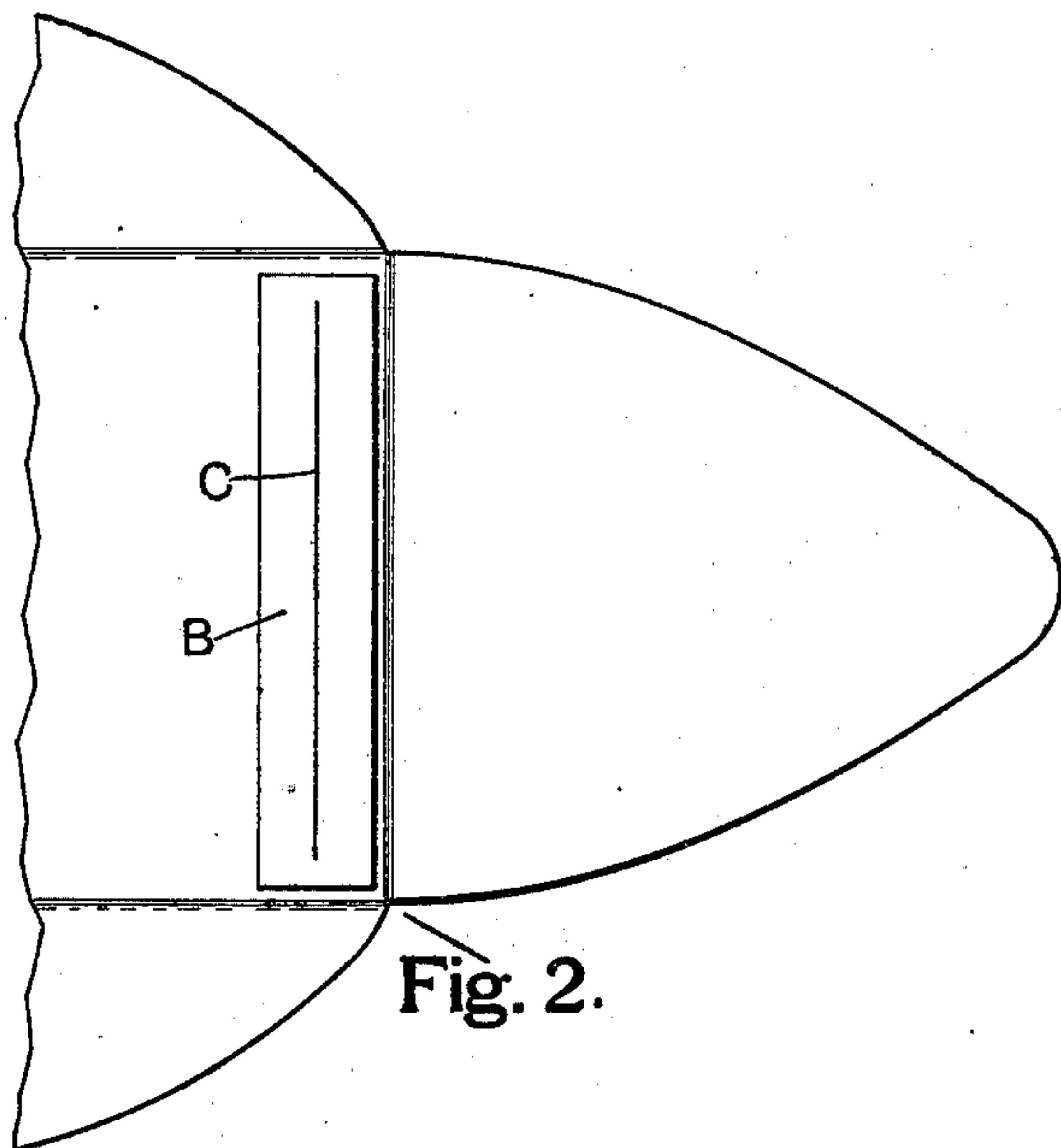


Fig. 2.

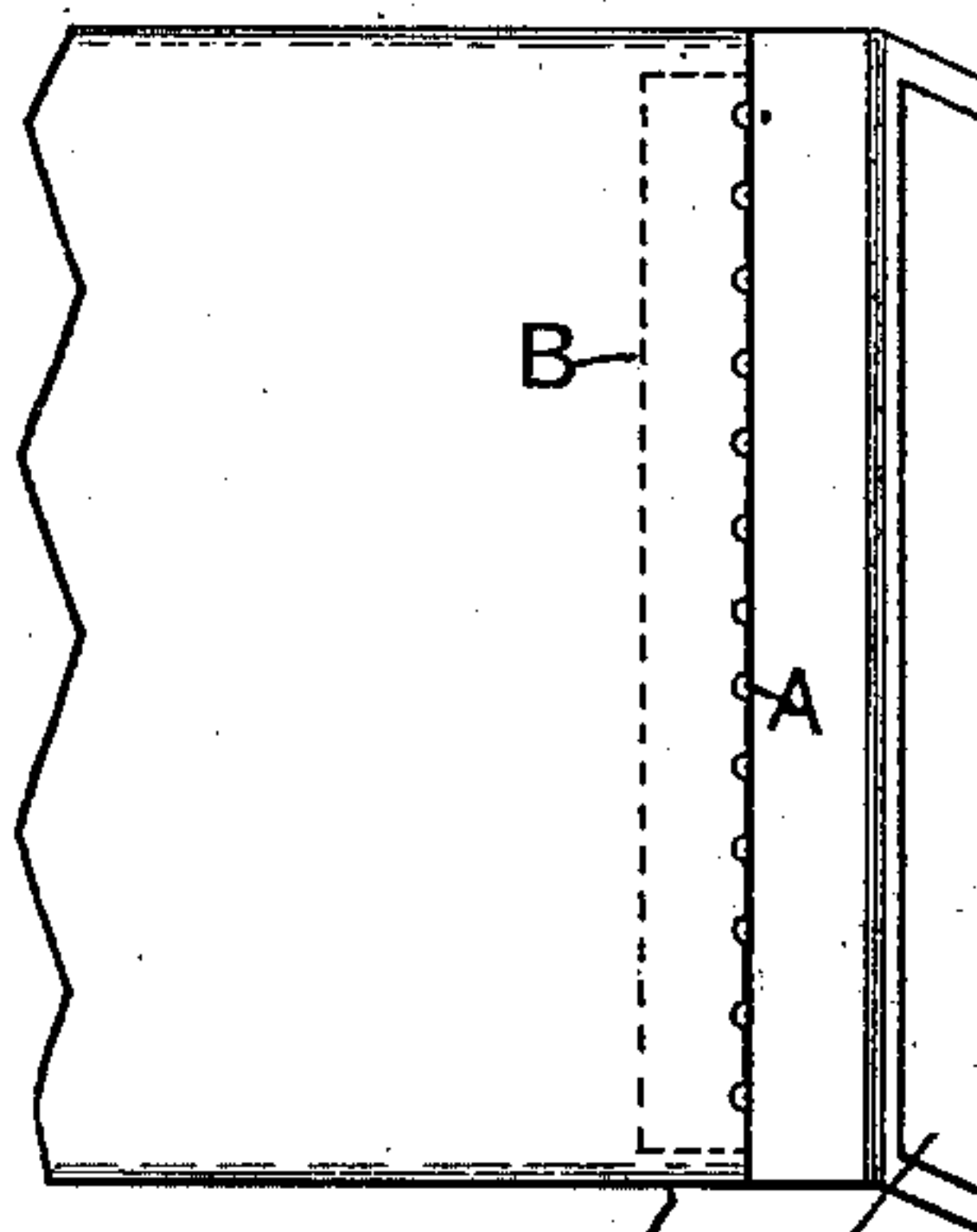


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL ROSENBERG, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
ALEX S. DEUTSCH, OF SAME PLACE.

ENVELOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 673,224, dated April 30, 1901.

Application filed November 29, 1899. Serial No. 738,745. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL ROSENBERG, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Envelops, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in means for quickly and easily opening envelops; and my object is to provide a simple means to this end which, though efficient, may be produced at a very low cost, the same being described hereinafter and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of an envelop, showing a transverse row of holes near one end. Fig. 2 shows the inside surface of one end portion of an envelop with the flaps thrown open to illustrate a strip of stiff paper or other suitable material secured thereto and having central of its width a longitudinal slit extending to almost the whole length, the strip being so disposed that the longitudinal slit registers with the row of holes shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the right-hand end portion of an envelop as it appears when opened.

Similar letters indicate like parts in all the drawings.

The row of holes A may be arranged in either a straight or crooked line, and the holes may be of any shape adapted to partially sever the material of the envelop, and this invention is adapted to be applied to very thin or weak paper envelops in which there are no perforations.

The strip B, which is the principal feature of this invention, is usually made of some good stiff paper, and the slit C cut therein should extend so close to the ends as to weaken the strip at these points enough, so that it may be easily bent longitudinally with the slit. Slit C should register comparatively

close to the row of holes A when secured to the inside surface of the envelop. The envelop is opened by bending the portion between the row of holes A and the end thereof backwardly until the contact of the walls of slit C serves as a fulcrum, when the material of the envelop is torn on line of the holes A. The end may now be opened outwardly, as is shown in Fig. 3.

It is obvious that, as before stated, if the envelop is made of some comparatively weak paper the action hereinbefore described would cause a tear on a line with the slit C, for the holes A are for no other purpose than to weaken the envelop in line with the slit, and a row of holes for such a purpose is not new.

I claim as my invention—

1. In an envelop, a means to facilitate opening the same, consisting of a strip secured thereto, having a longitudinal slit therein, which strip is adapted to be bent on line with the slit, for the purpose stated.

2. In an envelop, a means to facilitate opening the same, consisting of a strip secured thereto and having a longitudinal slit therein less than its length, the strip adapted to be bent on the line of the slit, for the purpose stated.

3. In an envelop, a means to facilitate opening the same, consisting of a strip secured thereto and having a longitudinal slit therein, a series of holes in the envelop, the slit in the strip registering with the holes, the strip adapted to be bent on line with the slit, for the purpose stated.

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

SAMUEL ROSENBERG.

Witnesses:

J. JULIUS NEIGER,
ALEX S. DEUTSCH.