

No. 681,595.

Patented Aug. 27, 1901.

N. H. WALCOFF & M. EPSTEIN.
ENVELOP.

(Application filed Feb. 11, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

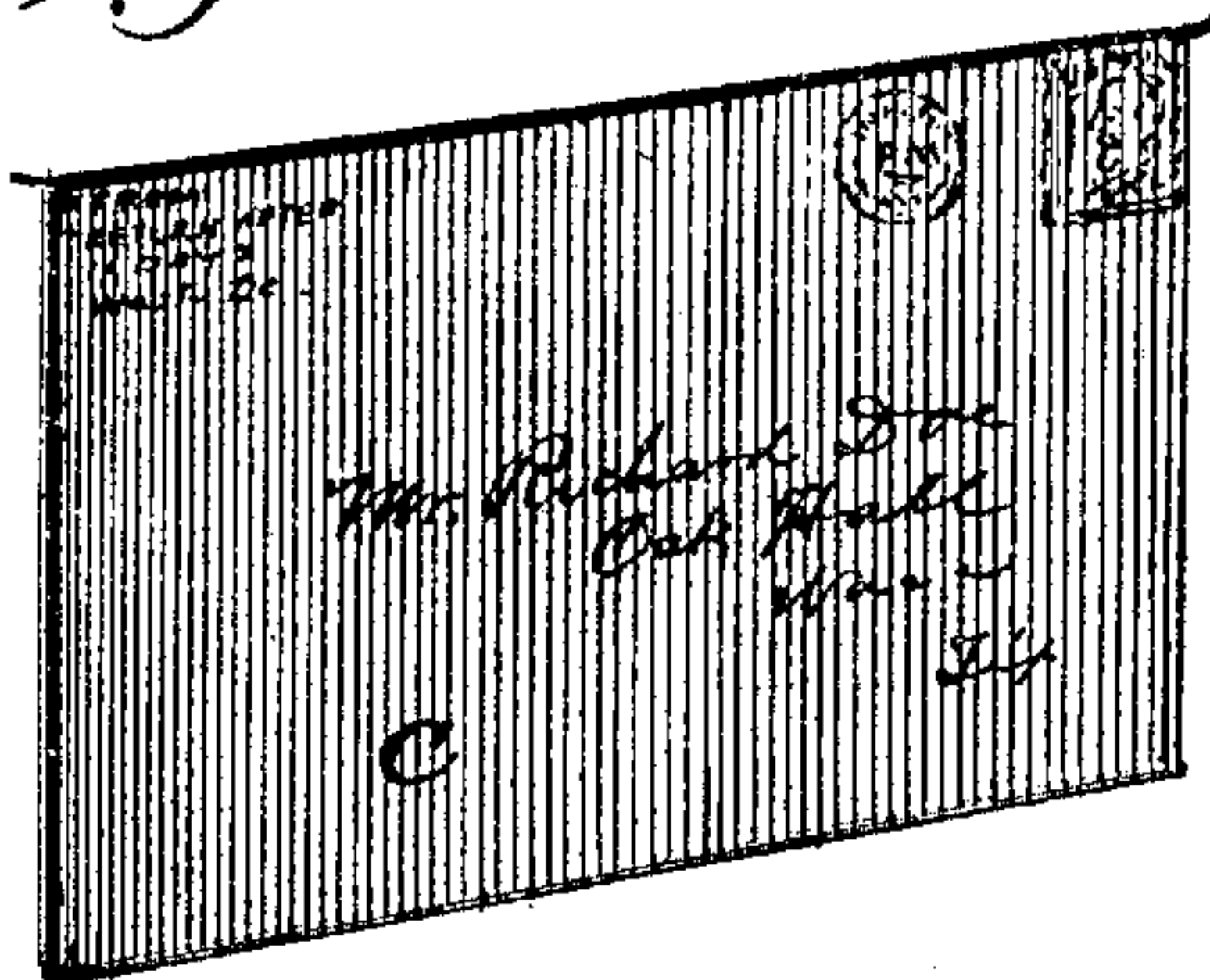


Fig. 2.

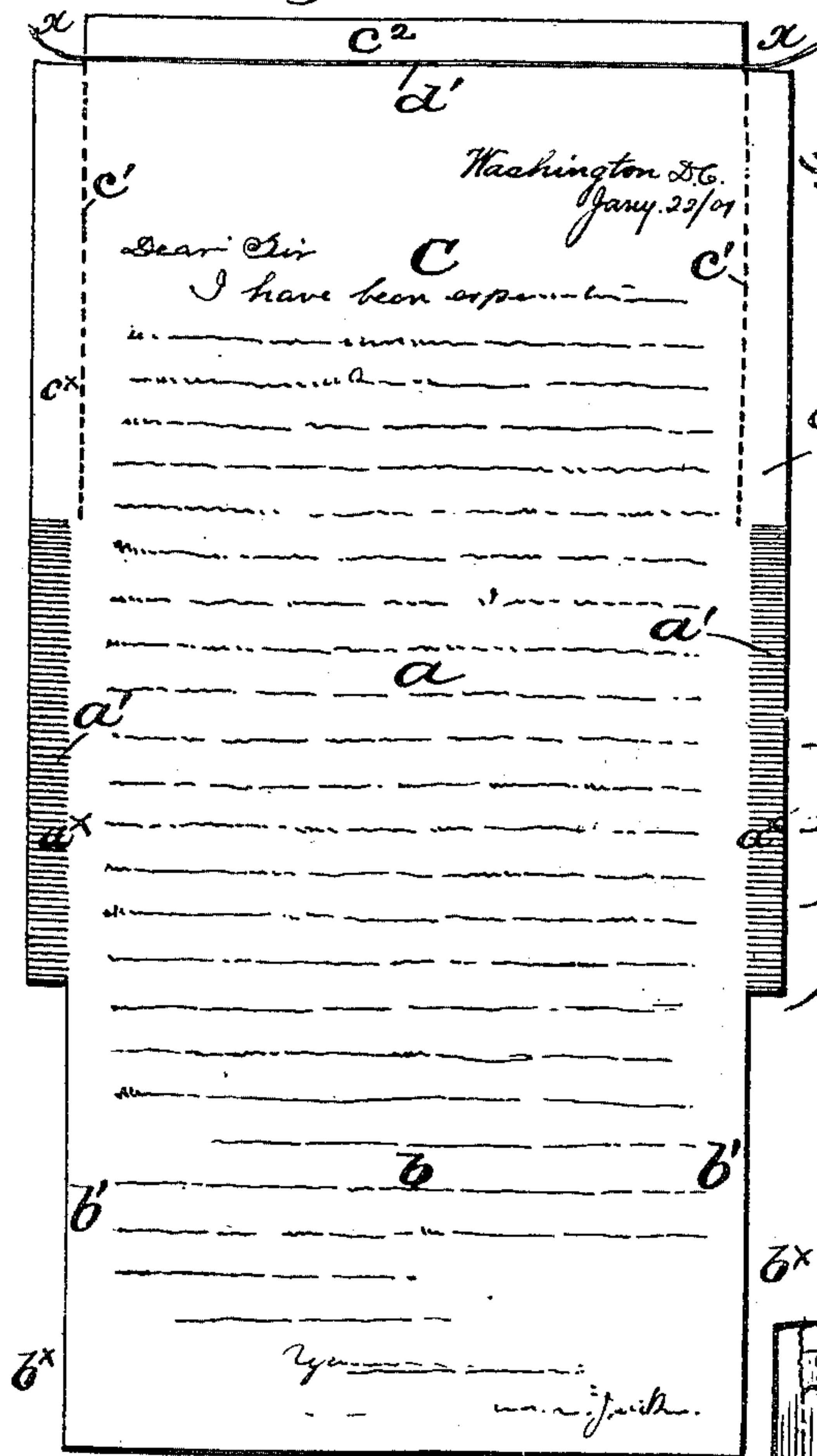


Fig. 3.

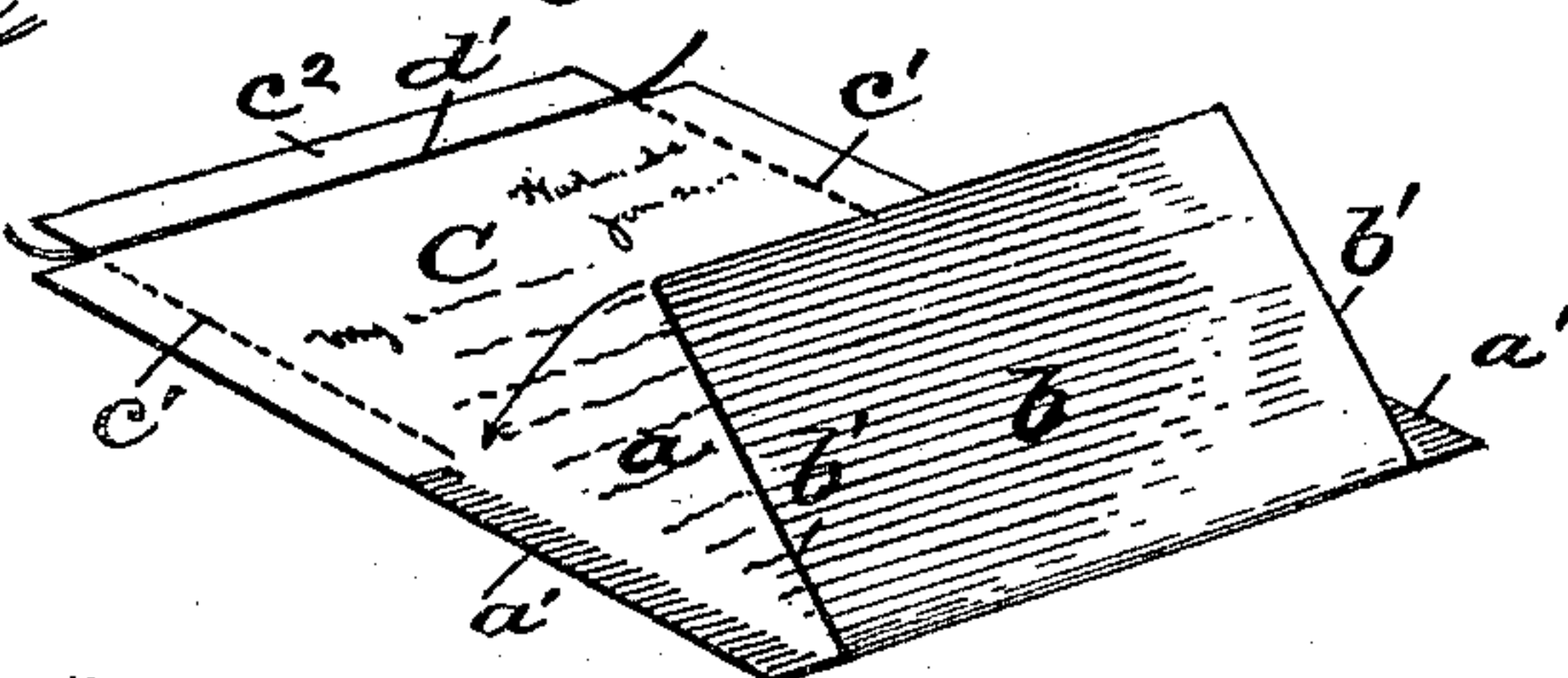


Fig. 4.

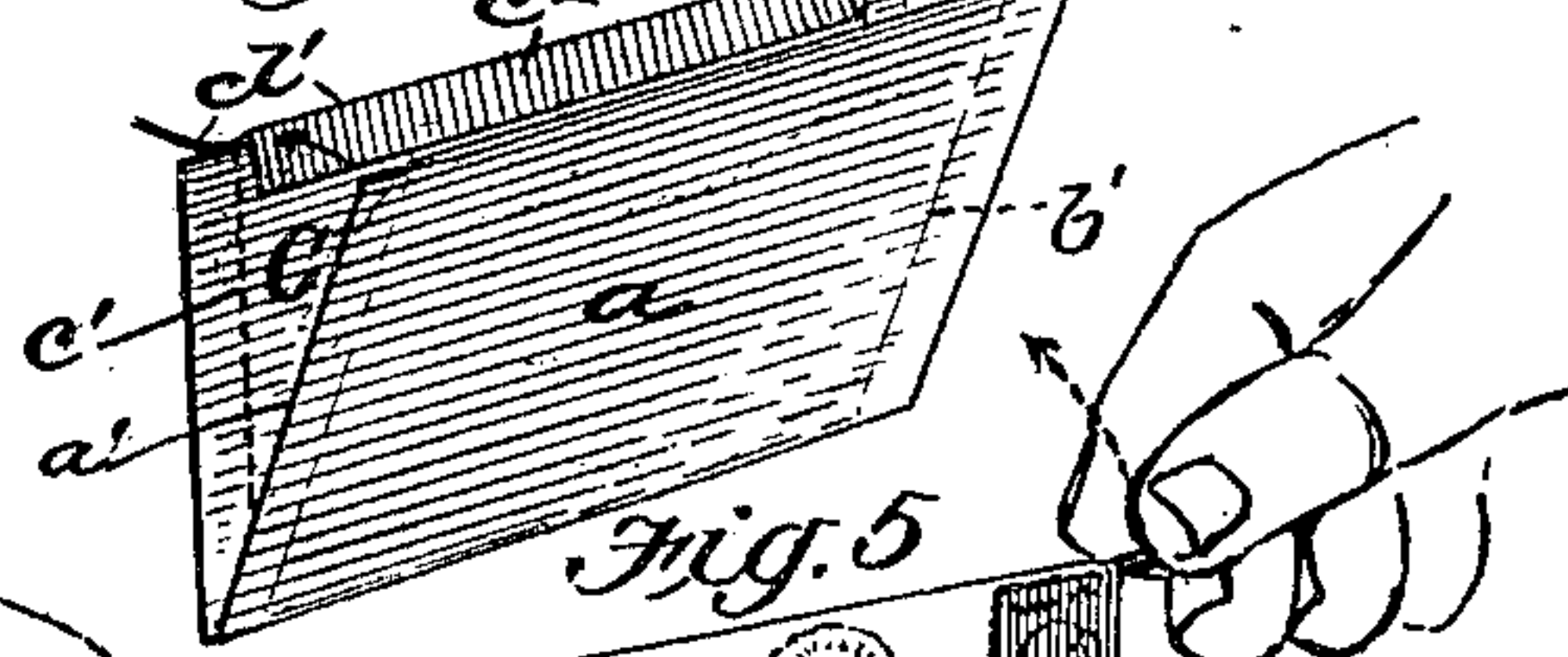


Fig. 5.

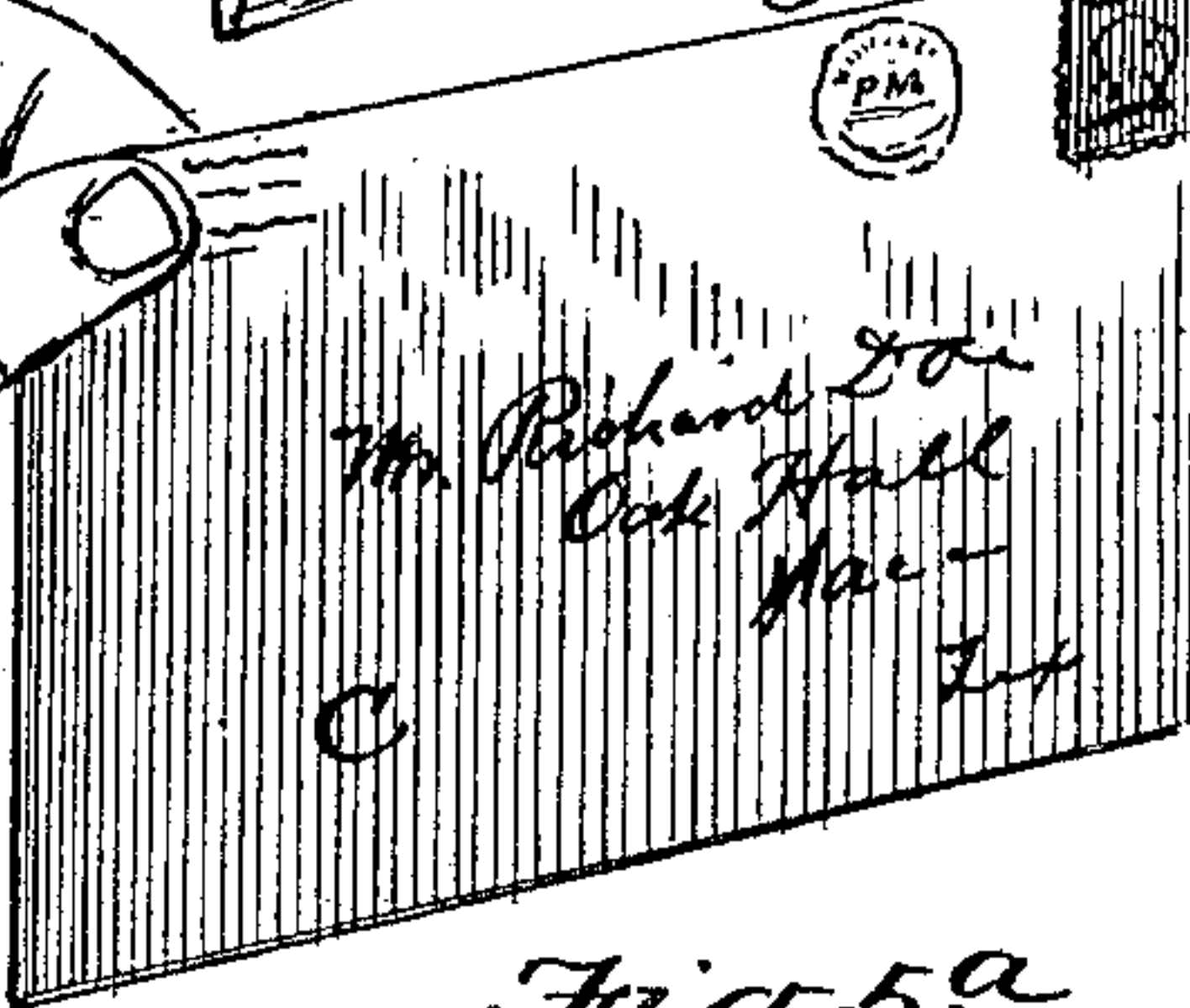
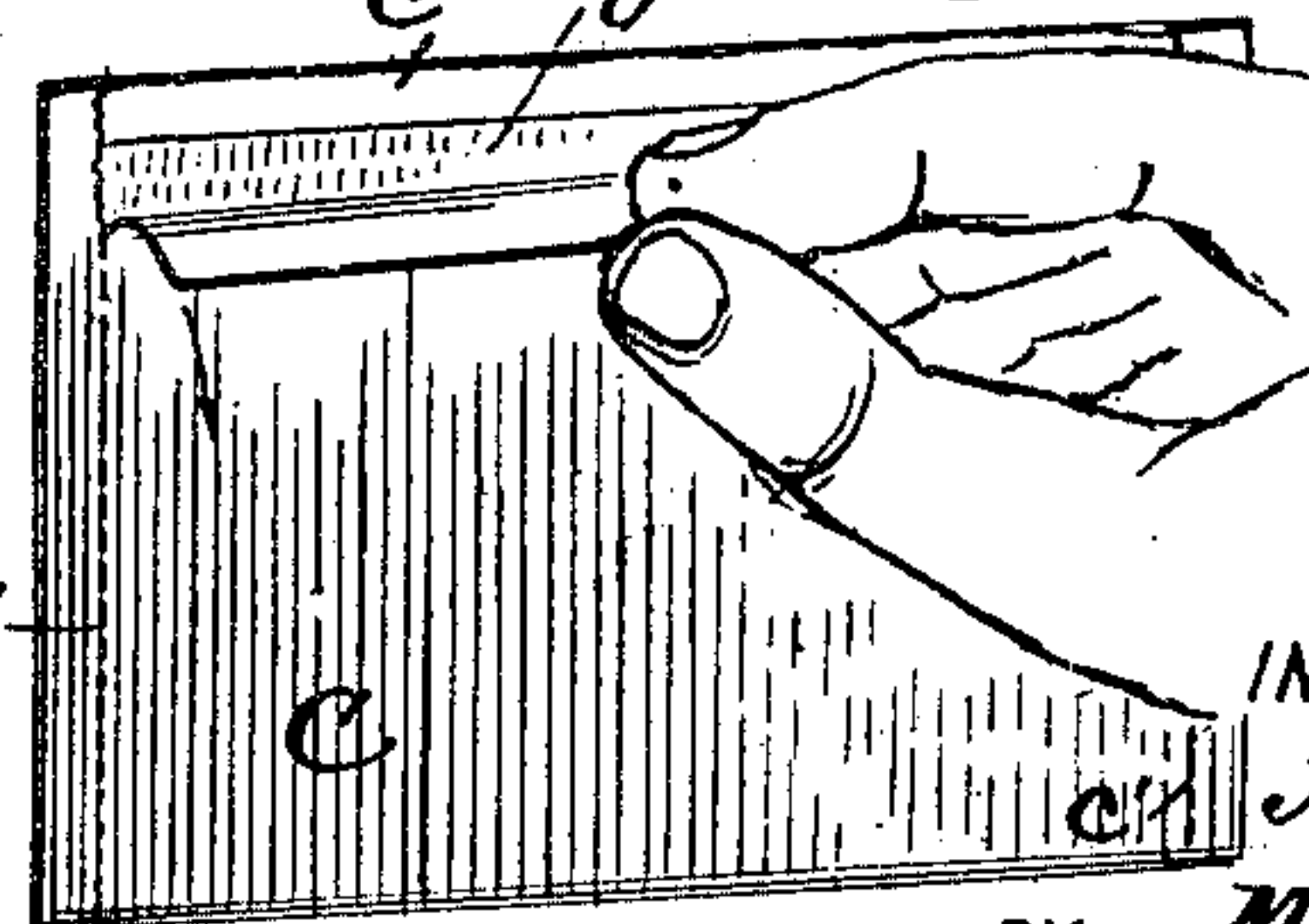


Fig. 5a.



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ENVELOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 681,595, dated August 27, 1901.

Application filed February 11, 1901. Serial No. 46,847. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, NATHAN H. WALCOFF and MOSES EPSTEIN, of the borough of Manhattan, county and State of New York, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Envelops, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates more particularly to that class of closure-sheets known as "letter-sheet envelops," and it seeks to provide an
10 envelop of this character embodying a novel correlation of parts, whereby the fullest extent of use of the sheet can be obtained and the same when folded up made secure from
15 accidental opening during ordinary handling in transmission through the mails, and which possess certain advantages over similar envelops of this type heretofore provided, especially in the ease and accuracy in which
20 the sheet may be opened without danger of tearing the body or writing-surface or mutilating the same.

The invention consists in a letter-sheet formed of a single blank having its edges and
25 ends formed and arranged to coact when folded up in the manner hereinafter described in detail, and specifically pointed out in the appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

30 Figure 1 illustrates our improved letter-sheet envelop closed up ready for transit. Fig. 2 is a view of the blank sheet. Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate the manner in which the sheet is folded up to form the closed letter-sheet envelop, and Figs. 5 and 5^a illustrate the manner in which the envelop-sheet is opened.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, in which like characters indicate like parts in all the figures, 1 designates the body
40 of the sheet having three parts—a central part *a*, the back of which forms the address side and has suitable ruling and stamp-indicating points, as indicated in Fig. 1, a lower part *b*, and an upper part *c*. The central and
45 upper parts *a* and *c* are of the same width, and the upper part *c* at each end has a line of perforations *c'* extending its full height, the purpose of which will presently appear. The central part *a* has its ends *a'*, which form,
50 practically, continuations of the perforated ends or flaps *c'* of the upper section, and the said ends *a'* have a glued surface *a^x* on the

inner face. The lower part or flap *b* is of a slightly less width than the portions *a* and *c*, whereby when folded upon the part *a* its
55 ends *b' b'* will lie in a plane inside the end flaps or extensions *c^x* and *a'*. The end flap *c^x* of the part *c* is somewhat wider than the glued surfaces of the ends *a'* of the member *a*, so as to bring the lines of perforations *c' c'*
60 in a plane inside of the said glued surfaces, the reason for which will presently appear.

c² designates a tongue extension on the upper end of the part *c*, the back edge *c³* of which is gummed. The gummed extension
65 or flap *c²* extends from the line of perforations *c'* at one end to the line of perforations *c'* at the opposite end, whereby to leave cut-out corners *x*, and thereby make the ends *c^x*
70 of a length, the same as the gummed extensions *a'*, such cut-out portions *x* also providing for conveniently extending the loose ends of the tearing cord or wire *d*, which is made fast on the front side of the sheet on the
75 folding-line *d'* of the tongue *c²*, as shown.

From the foregoing, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it is thought the manner in which our envelop-sheet is used and its advantages will be readily apparent.
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To fold the letter-envelop up ready for mailing, the bottom flap *b* is turned up over the back of the central part *a*, as shown in Fig. 3, the edges *b^x*, by reason of the flap *b* being narrower than the part *a*, folding over
85 said part *a* in a plane inside of the gummed surface *a^x*. The top flap *c* is then turned down on the parts *b* and *a* and the end flaps *c^x* made to adhere to the gummed surface *a^x*, the line of perforations folding down inside
90 of and free of the said gummed surface *a^x*. The gummed flap *c²* is turned under, so its gummed surface *c³* is made to adhere to the outside of the lower or folded end of the member *b*. This completes the envelop, with the
95 ends of the wire or string sufficiently projected at the upper edge of the envelop to indicate where to tear in a longitudinal direction, the two lines of transverse perforations on the back indicating where the transverse or
100 end tearings are to be made. It is obvious that the end tearing might be facilitated by also providing the gummed ends *a'* with a line of perforations to register with the perfora-

tions c^x ; but this is not absolutely necessary, as the firm adhesion of the ends a' to the ends c' will cause the part c to tear off evenly, and, furthermore, an advantage is gained by not perforating the ends a' as it leaves the address-face of the envelop perfectly plain, free of unsightly markings or perforations, and to all appearances gives it the shape and looks of an ordinary envelop, the back of the envelop-sheet being similar to the front, with the exception of the end lines of perforations. This is an advantage, as it avoids the flap or crosswise folds common in many forms of foldable letter-sheets, and it provides a very simple and economical sheet-envelop which cannot when closed up be easily tampered with without notice. Furthermore, its manner of opening is so simple that very ignorant persons can readily understand how it is done. The pull on string or wire makes the long tear, (see Fig. 5,) and the perforations on ends indicate where cross tears are to be made (see Fig. 5^a) to allow for the opening out of the letter without danger of the part written upon being mutilated.

We are aware that it is common to provide envelops with the string or wire opener and with perforated end flaps.

Our invention, so far as we know, differentiates from the types of letter-sheet envelops heretofore provided in the novel correlation of particularly-formed edges and ends, whereby an improved form of letter-sheet envelop is provided.

We therefore claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, the following:

1. A new and improved combined letter sheet and envelop formed of a single sheet, having three parts, a central one a , an upper

one c , and a lower one b , the upper section having a tongue extension gummed on the rear side, a wire or cord made fast on the fold-line of the said tongue, said part c , having end extensions and perforations at the inner end of said extension, the part a , having end flaps gummed on the inside that form continuations of the perforated flaps, the lower section b , being of a less width than the parts a and c , whereby when folded up, its edges will lie in a plane inside the end flaps of the parts a and c , for the purposes specified.

2. A new and improved combined letter sheet and envelop formed of a single sheet, having three parts, foldable upon each other, a central one a , an upper one c , and a lower one b , the upper and central parts having a like width, the central part having the outer edges at the back gummed, the upper part c , having a line of perforations c' , at each end, said lines of perforations $c' c'$, running parallel with the outer edges and disposed in planes inside of the gummed surfaces of the part a , whereby when the part c , is folded over a , said lines of perforations will come over the body at points inside of the said gummed surfaces, the part c , having an extension or flap c^2 , gummed on its rear face, and the part b , being of a less width than the space between the gummed ends of part a , all being arranged as shown and for the purposes described.

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Witnesses:

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