

No. 696,225.

Patented Mar. 25, 1902.

A. B. COWLES.
DUPLEX ENVELOP.

(Application filed Jan. 18, 1902.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1

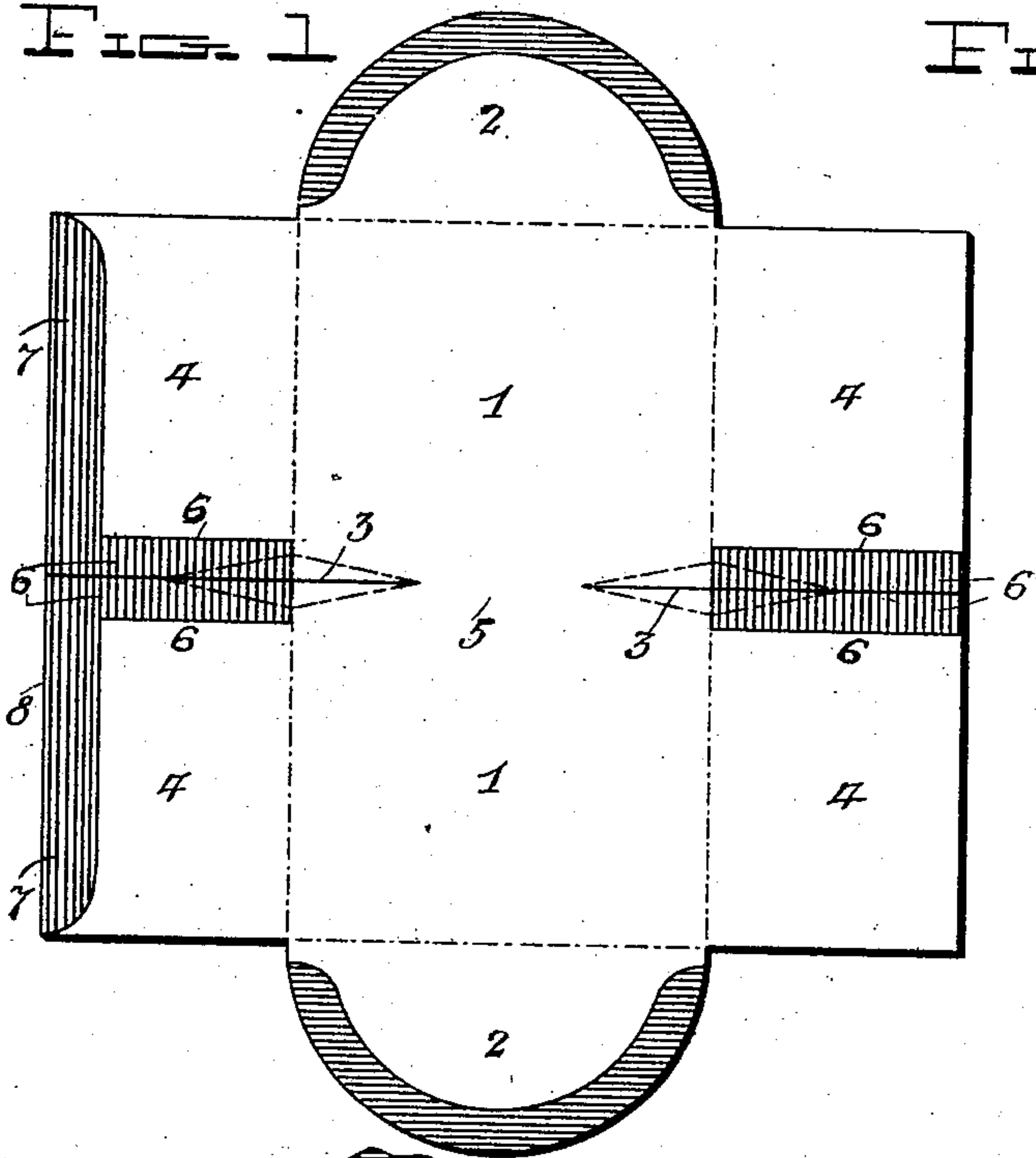


FIG. 2

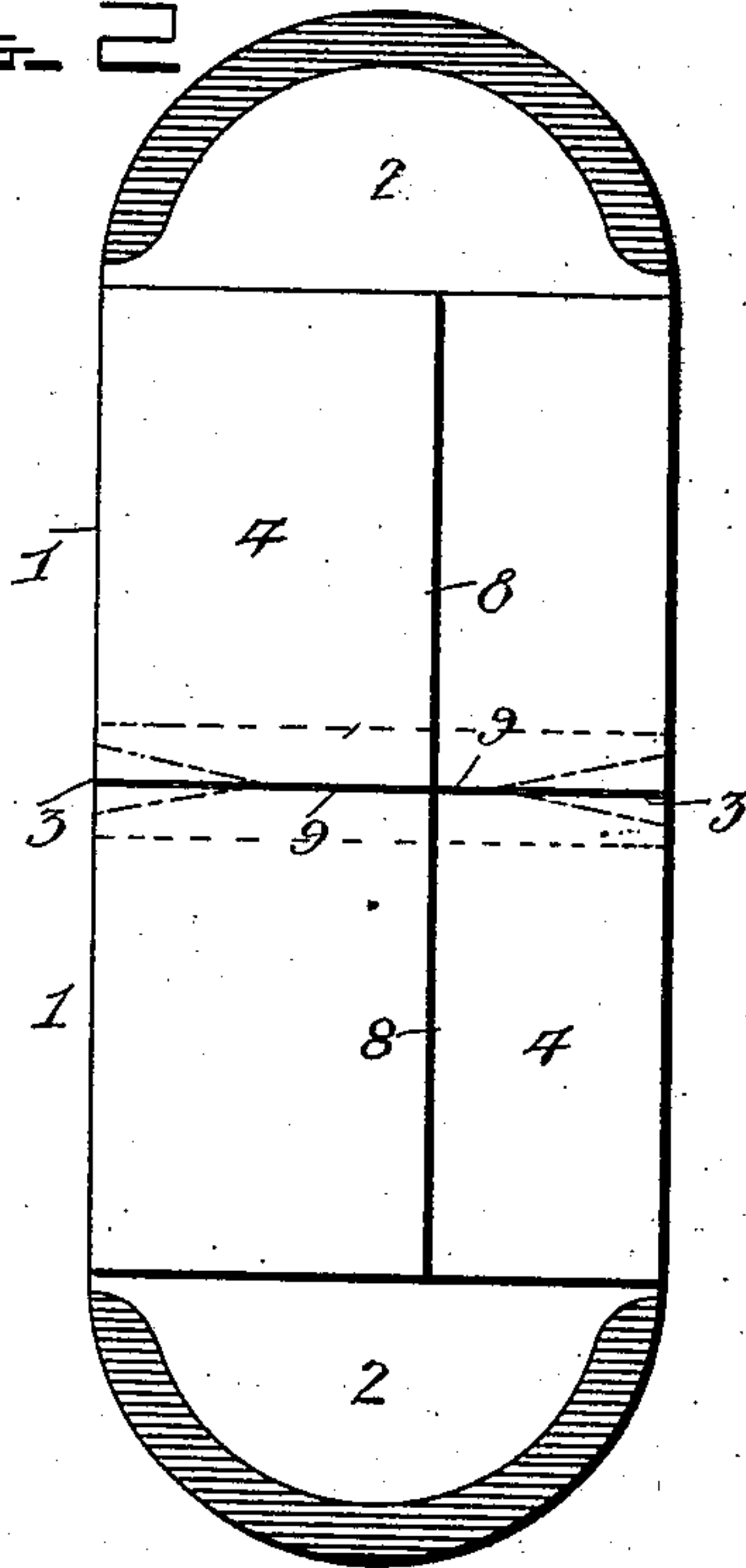


FIG. 3

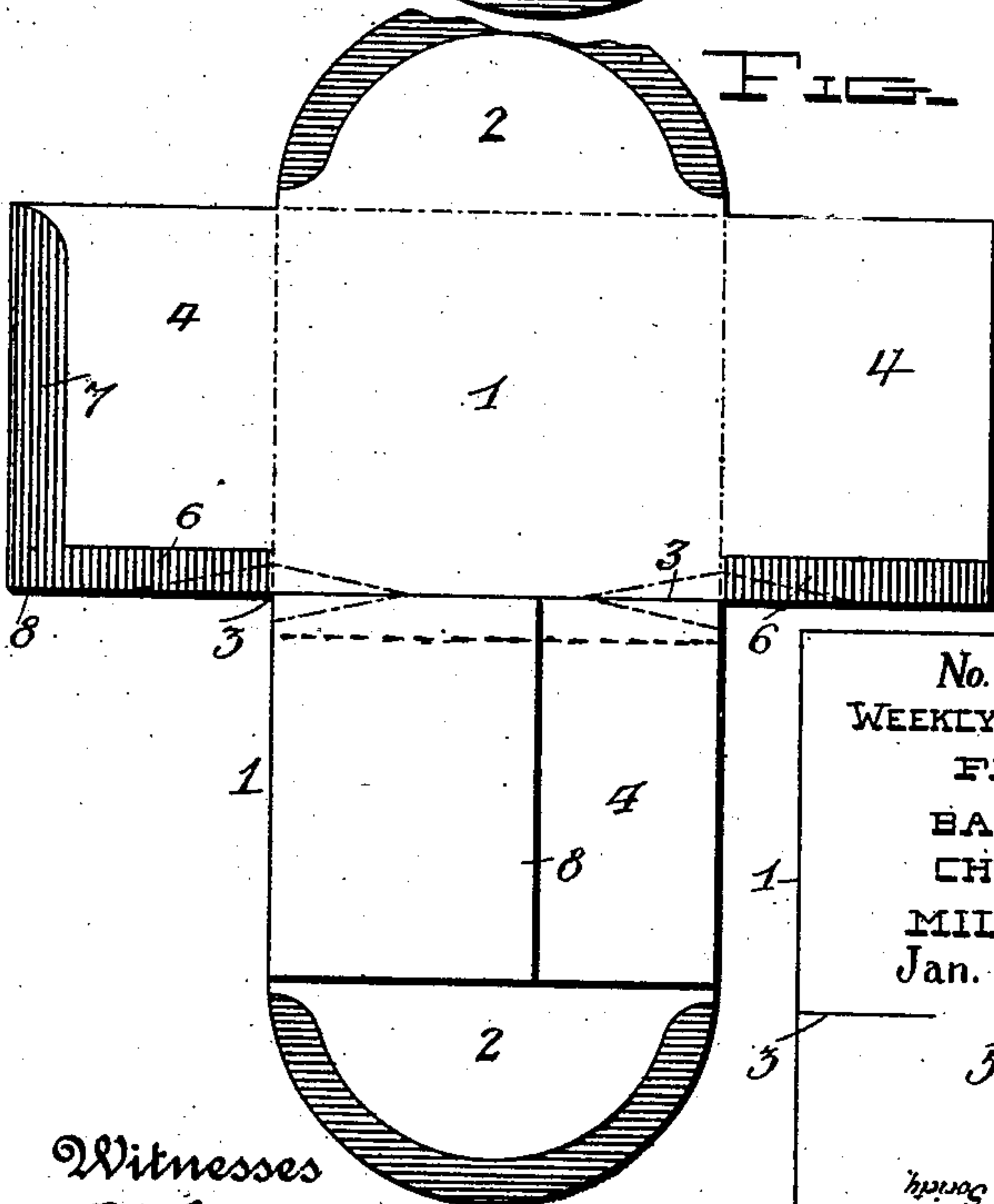
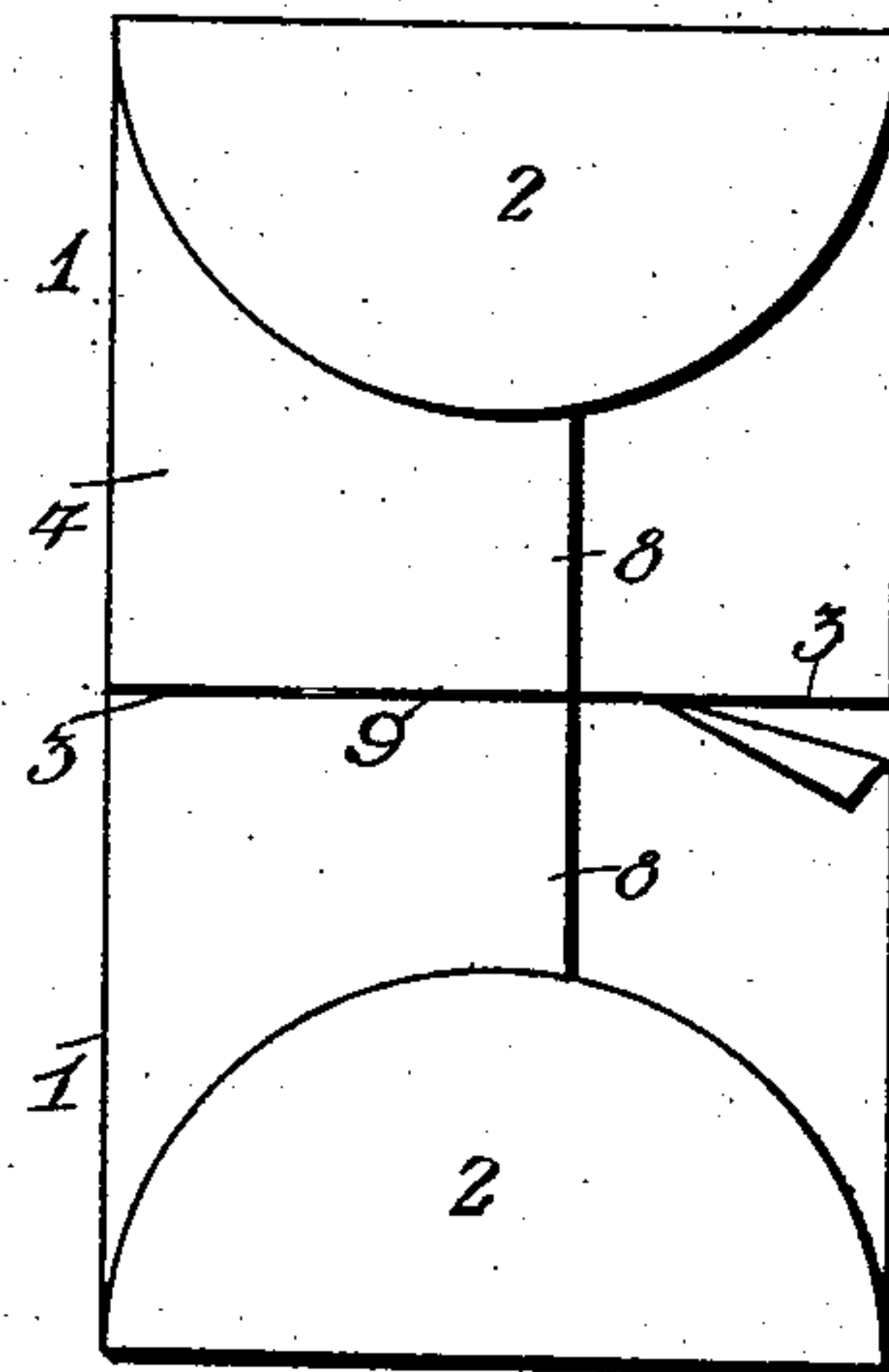


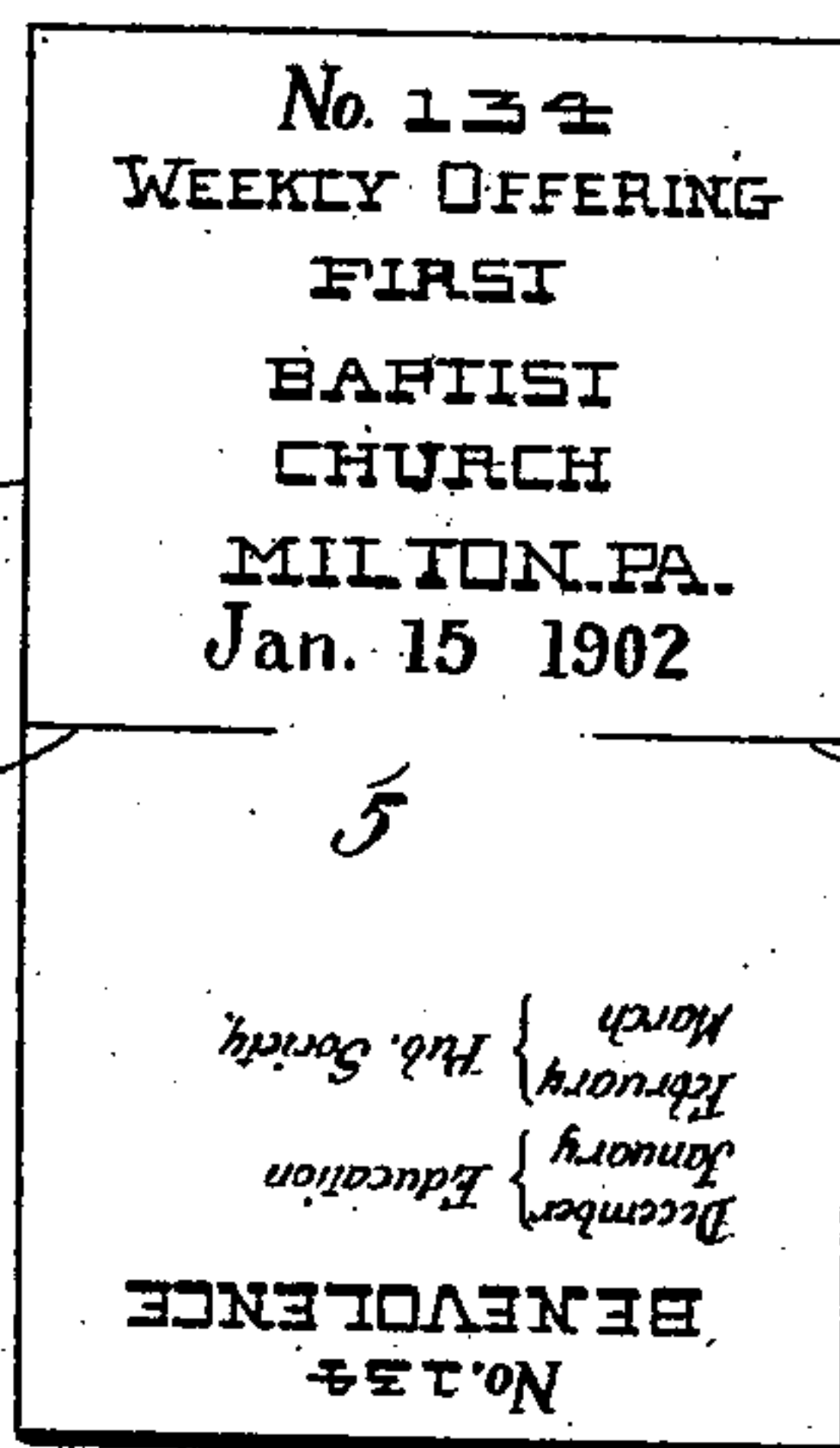
FIG. 4



Witnesses

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FIG. 5



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ARTHUR B. COWLES, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, ASSIGNOR TO BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

DUPLEX ENVELOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 696,225, dated March 25, 1902.

Application filed January 13, 1902. Serial No. 89,442. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR BENJAMIN COWLES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Duplex Envelops, of which the following is a specification.

The type of envelop which I have improved is of the duplex form, designed to contain for distribution offerings for the support of the church and separate offerings for kindred purposes and which are designated on separable parts of the envelop, each offering being sealed in its separable part, so that each offering may be applied as intended, and my improvement will be set out in the claim appended hereto in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the paper blank from which the envelop is formed. Fig. 2 shows the envelop with its side folds or overlaps sealed to form the back of each separable part and the initial tear-cuts in the opposite edges. Fig. 3 shows the envelop with the side folds of one only of its compartments sealed. Fig. 4 shows the back of the sealed duplex envelop with one corner at the initial tear-cut turned up. Fig. 5 shows the envelop with its separable parts having printed thereon the purpose of the separate offerings.

The separate envelops 1 1 are connected in the blank end for end, the opposite end of each terminating in a sealing-flap 2 2. Cuts 3 3 are made in the opposite edges of the blank to form a separate back fold 4 4 for each envelop, and these cuts extend partially across the front, leaving a ligament 5, which, it will be noted, is only in the front part of the envelop. It is this ligament which connects the envelops end for end and forms the separable tear part, so that the tear is in the front only of the envelop. At the cut each side fold is gummed on its inner side at 6 and the side edge of one of the side folds is gummed at 7, so that when the side folds are closed with each other they are sealed with a lap-seam 8, and the ends of these lapped side folds are sealed with the front along the cut and along and over the ligament.

Looking now at Fig. 2, it is seen that the sealed edges of the side folds abut with each other and form a sort of groove 9 between them, and it is this groove which forms a sort of guideway in the line of the initial cuts and over the ligament, thereby keeping the tear between the abutting edges of the side laps, so that any diversion of the tear into or through the sealed end of either envelop is prevented. Moreover, by having the ligament in the front only the tear is rendered more easy than if it was through the two gummed thicknesses of the front and back.

To render the tearing apart of the sealed envelops easy, certain, and quick is the purpose of my improvement, and it will be noted that the tear is only through the front integral part between the abutting edges of the sealed side folds, and as this integral part need not be gummed the tear can only be through the ungummed integral part, since the side folds only are gummed to the front between their abutting edges. By gumming the abutting edges of the side folds they are thereby sealed to the front, leaving the line across the ligature between said abutting ends open. Therefore the ligature can be sufficiently wide to hold the connected parts in symmetrical relation. In making the tear the abutting sealed ends are spread apart at the cut edge, and the tear commences at the ligament and severs the parts in the groove formed between the abutting ends, so that the tear starts not at the edge, but near the middle of the width of the envelop.

As seen in Fig. 4, each of the connected envelop parts may bear the same or a different number and each part have certain printed words indicating the purpose of the offering and the date thereof.

To facilitate the tearing, the cuts may be made V shape in the edges, as seen in dotted lines in Figs. 1, 2, and 3; but these V-shaped cuts must be within the gummed strips 6 6, so as not to uncover the joining sealed ends of the envelops.

I claim—

A duplex envelop comprising a pair of compartments joined end for end, the back folds being gummed and cut at 3 said cuts extend—

ing into but not across the front forming
thereby the separate back folds 4 4, and con-
fining the tear for separating the compart-
ments to the uncut front part 5 between the
5 ends of said cuts, the abutting edges of said
back folds forming an open tear guide or
groove over the uncut front part.

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

ARTHUR B. COWLES.

Witnesses:

ARCHER JONES,
JOHN S. EGGLESTON.