

No. 697,971.

Patented Apr. 22, 1902.

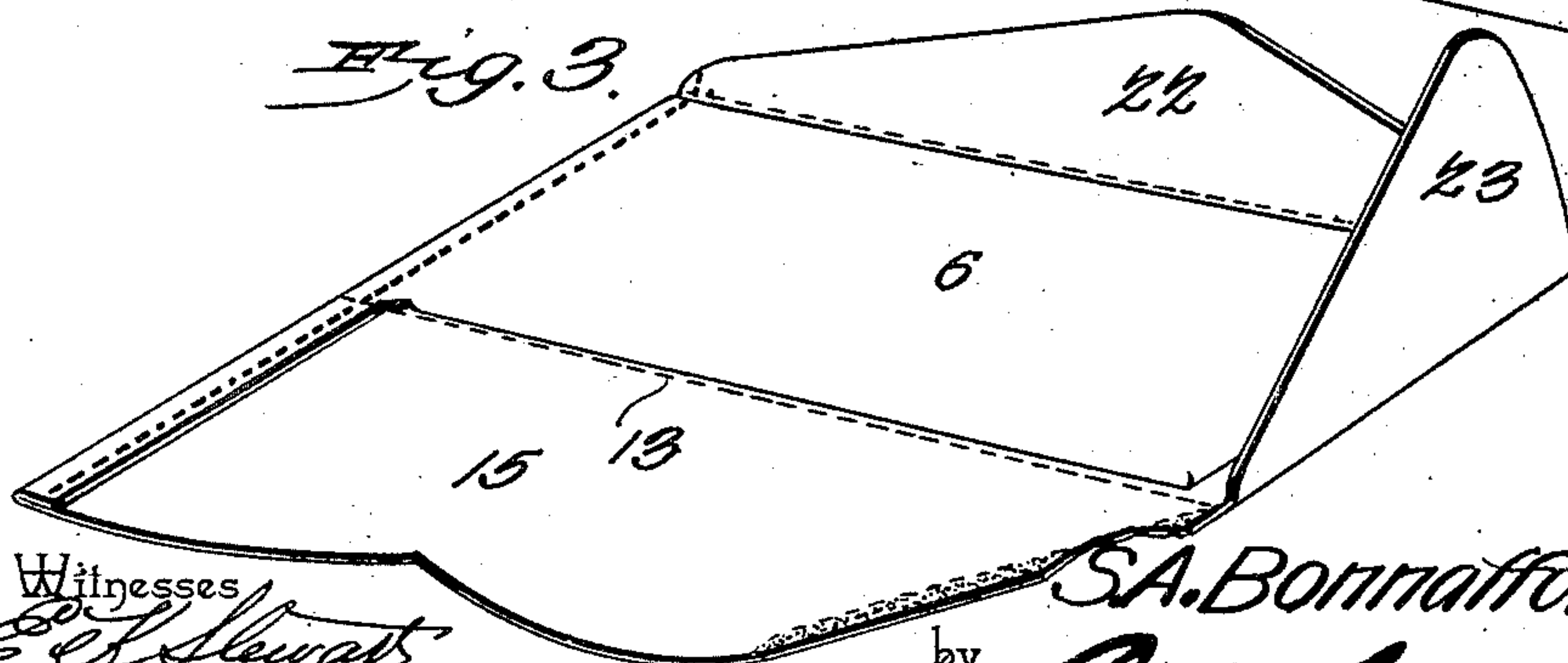
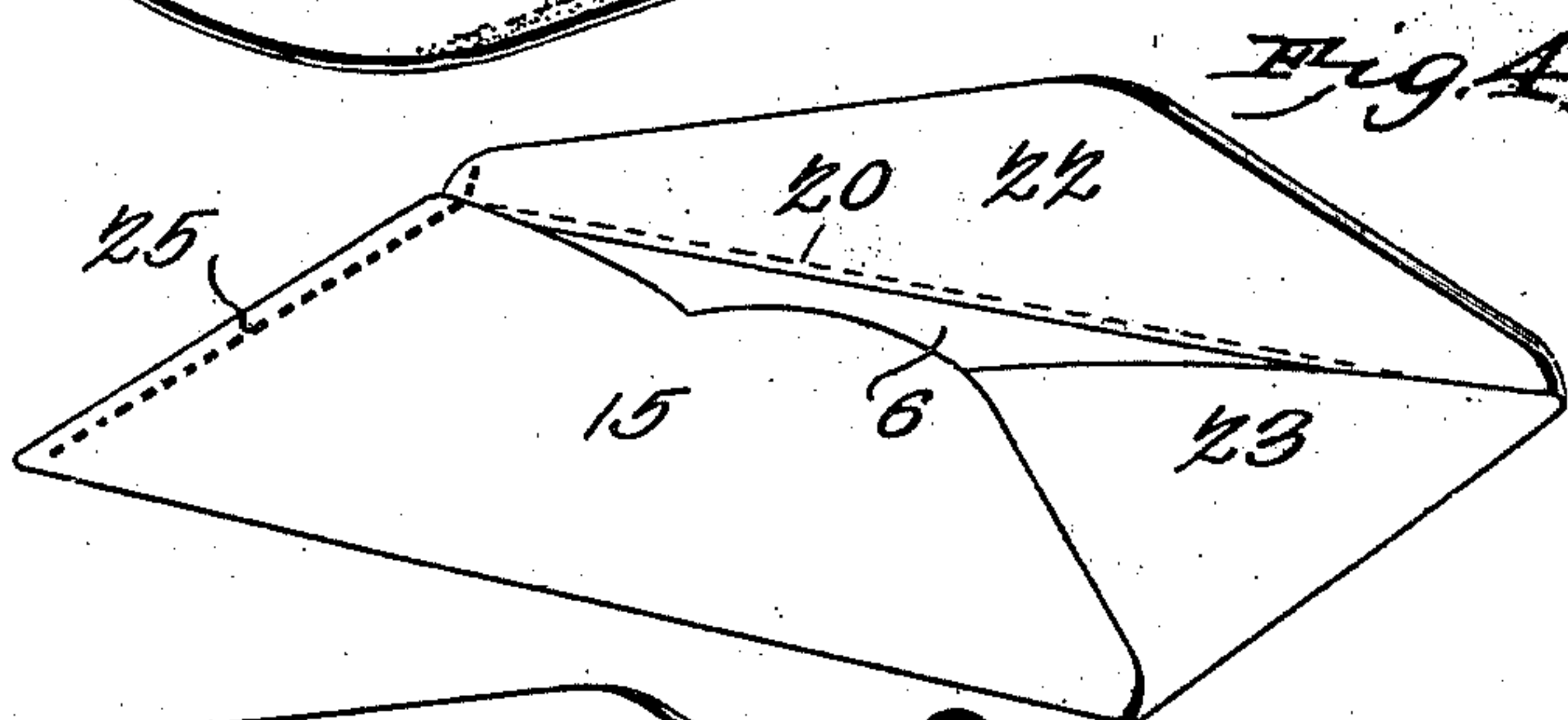
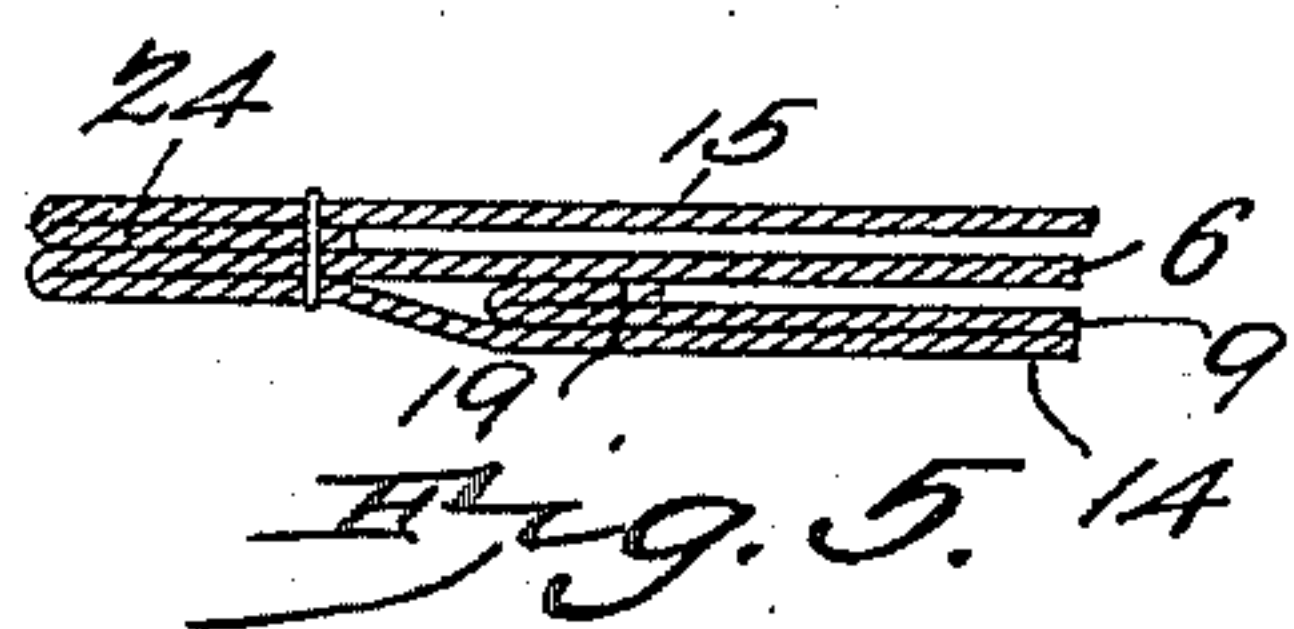
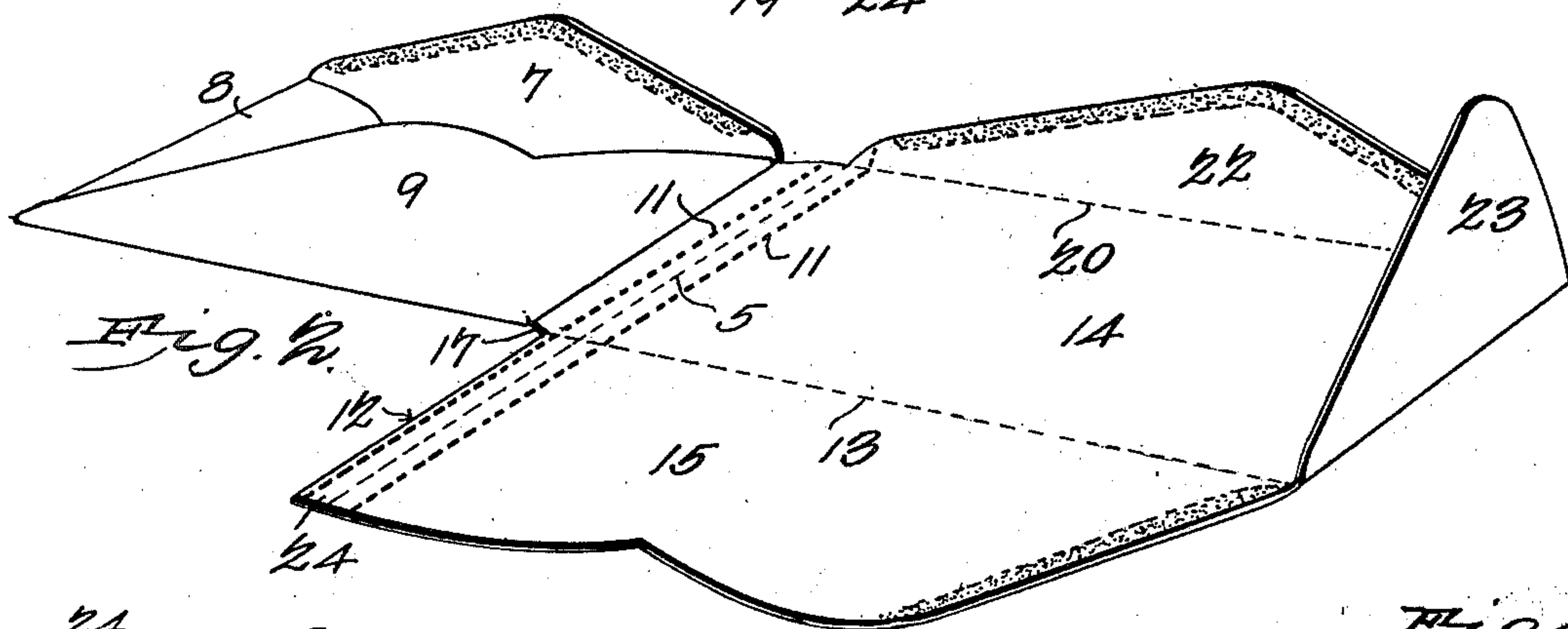
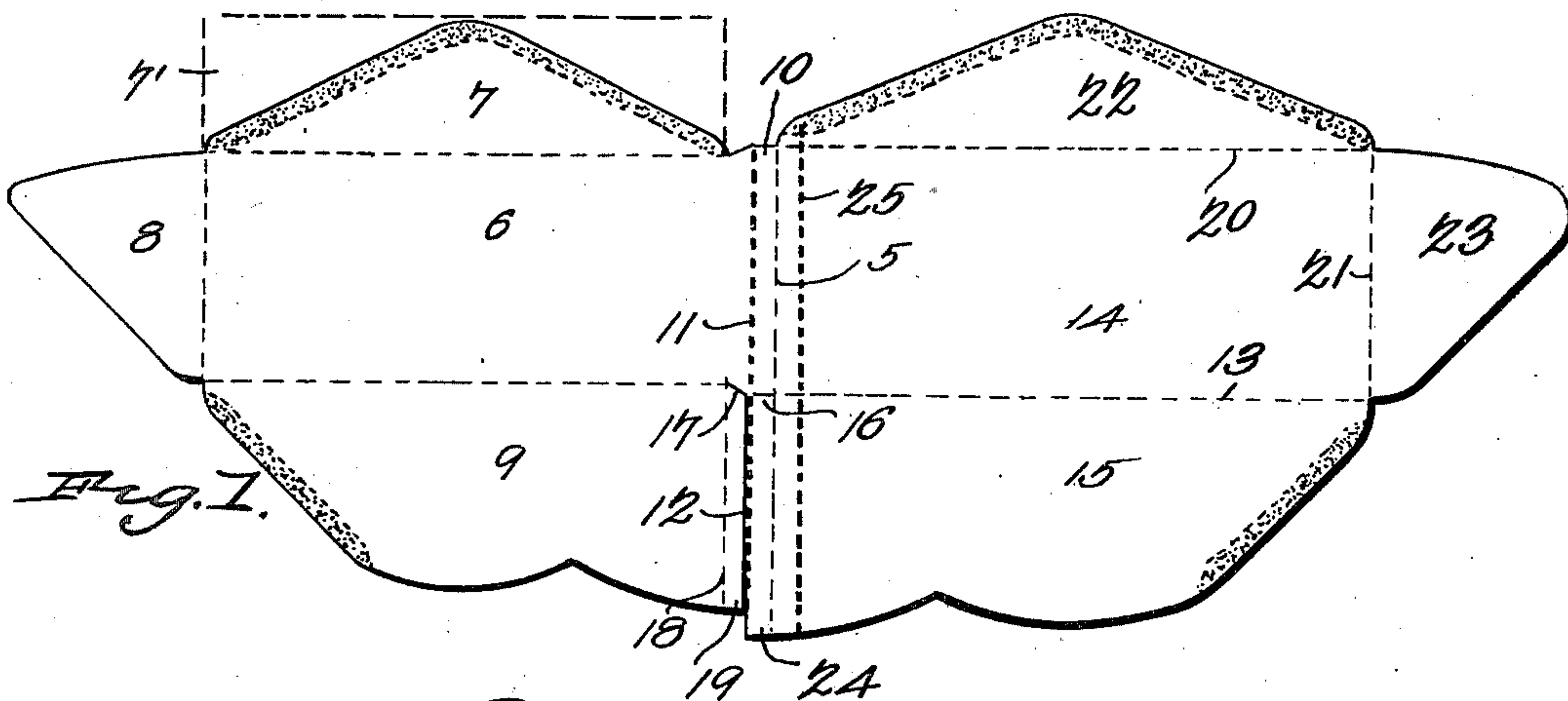
S. A. BONNAFFON.

ENVELOP.

(Application filed Feb. 1, 1902.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses
E. J. Stewart
John E. Parker

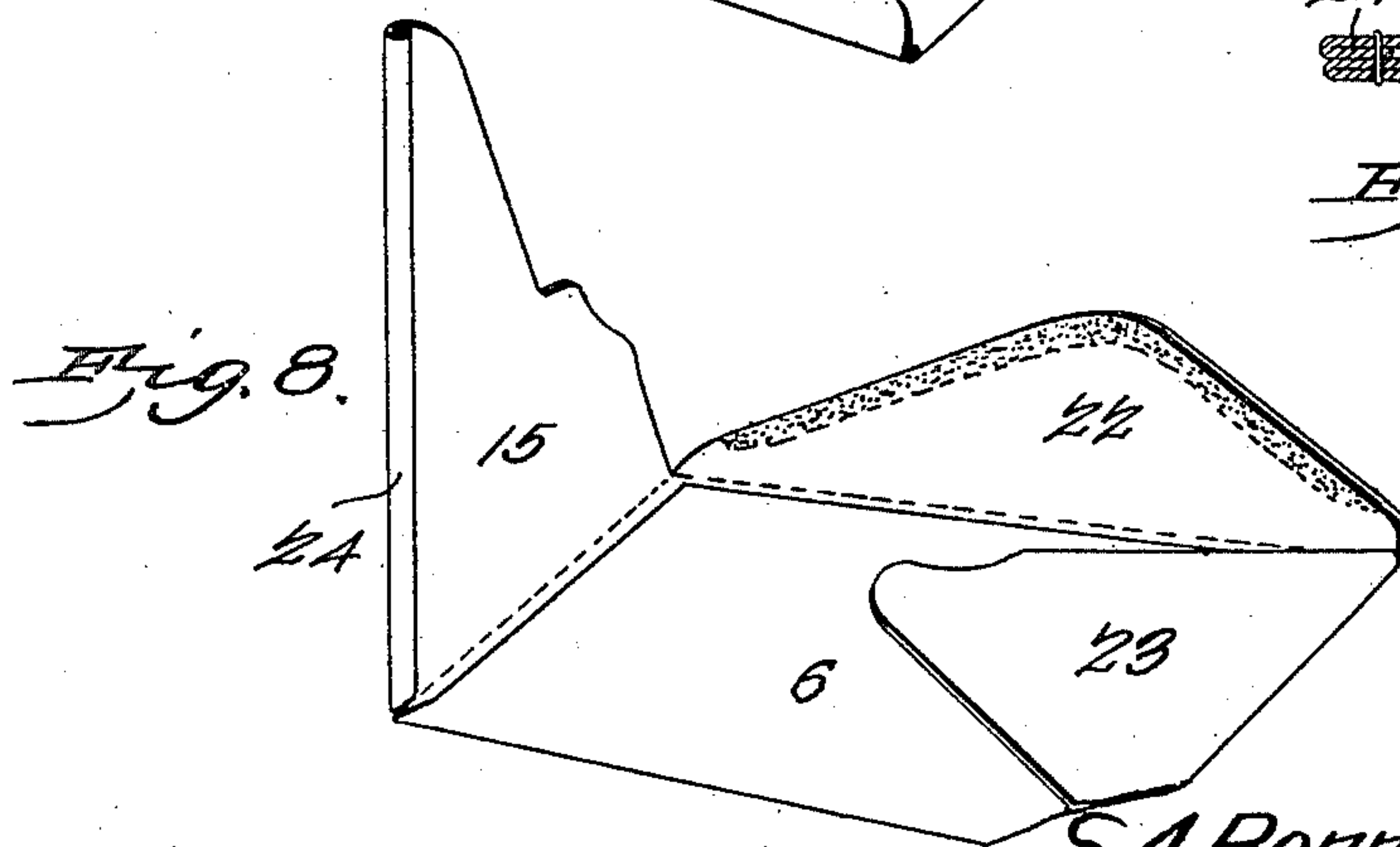
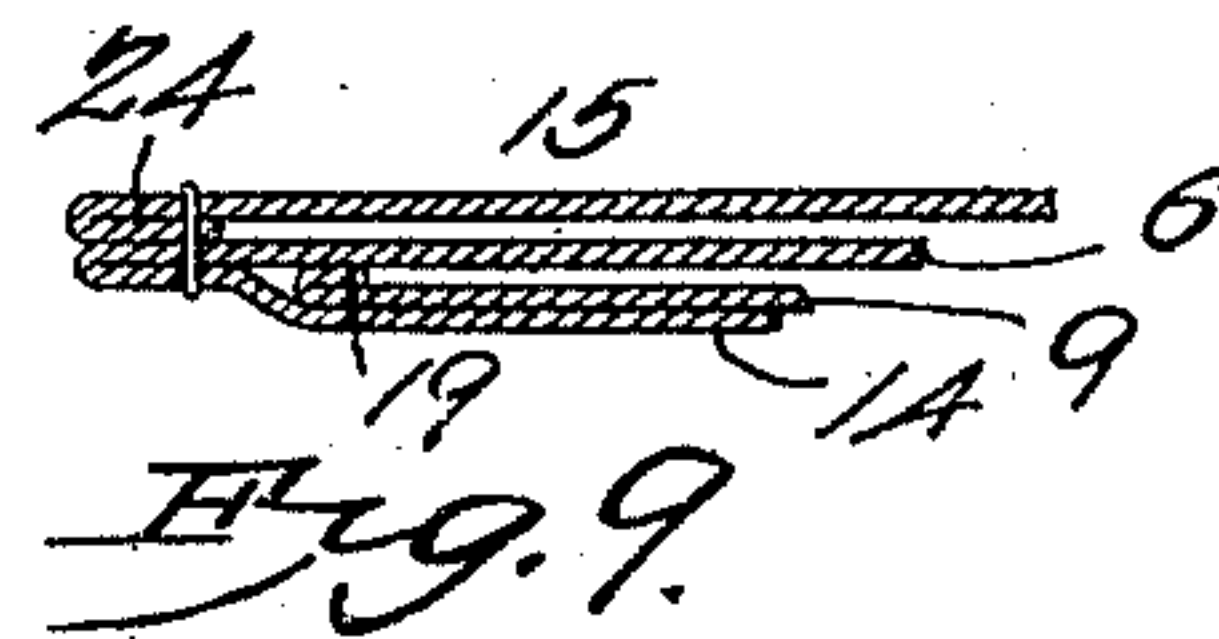
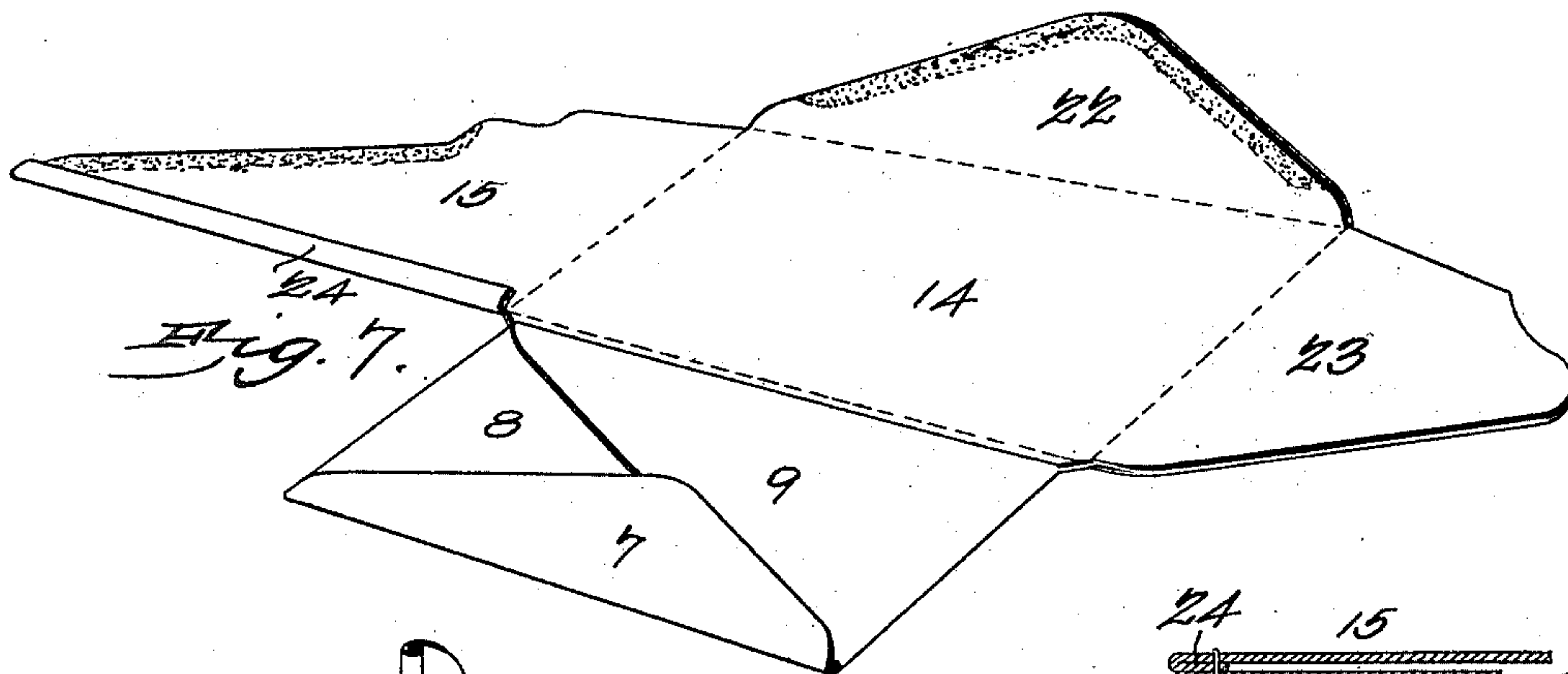
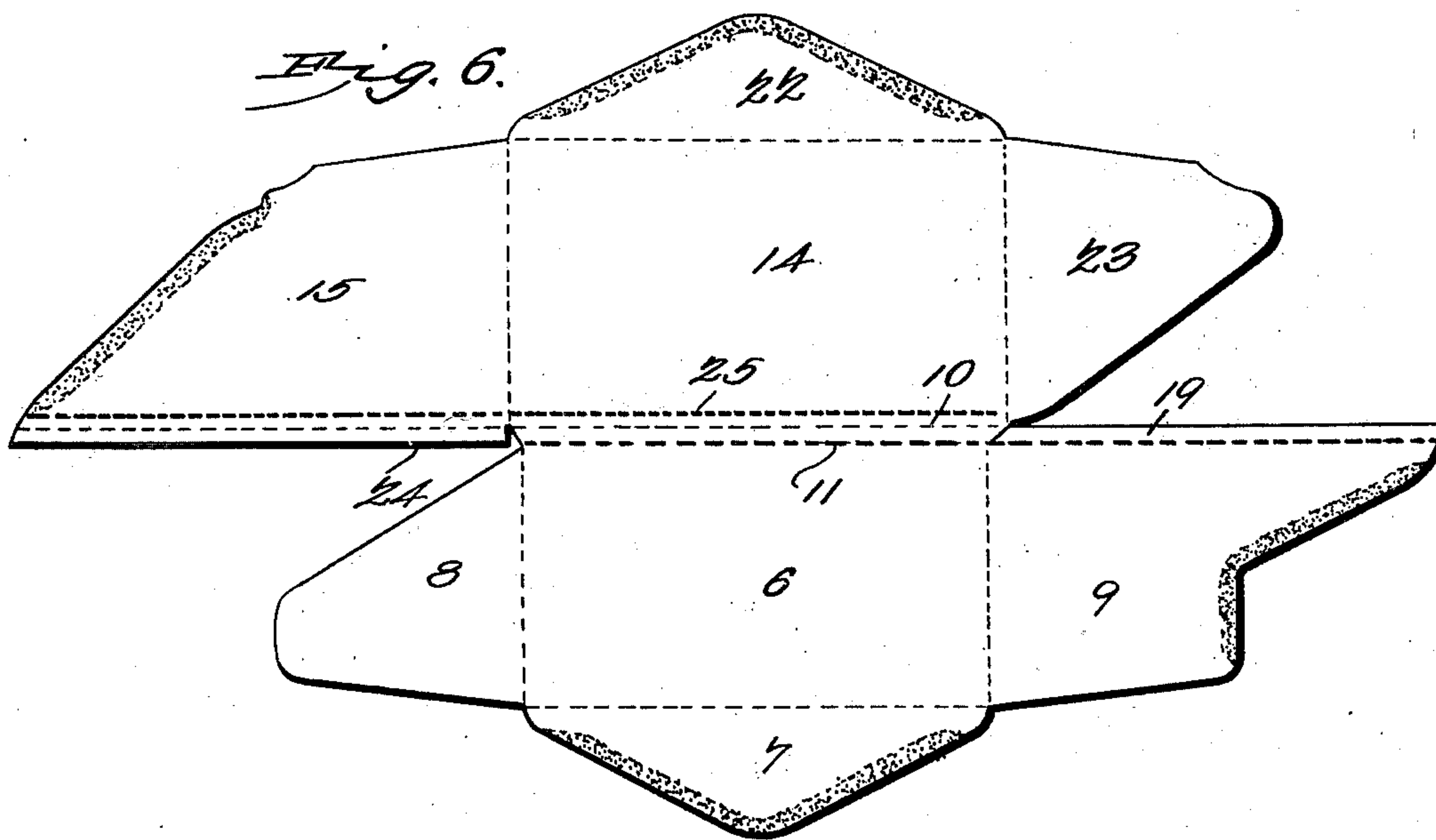
by *S. A. Bonnaffon*, Inventor
Chas. Snowles
Attorneys

S. A. BONNAFFON.
ENVELOP.

(Application filed Feb. 1, 1902.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 2.



Witnesses
E. C. Stewart
John E. Parker

S. A. Bonnaffon, Inventor
by *Chas. H. Snow*
Attorneys

No. 697,971.

S. A. BONNAFFON.
ENVELOP.

Patented Apr. 22, 1902.

(Application filed Feb. 1, 1902.)

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

Fig. 10.

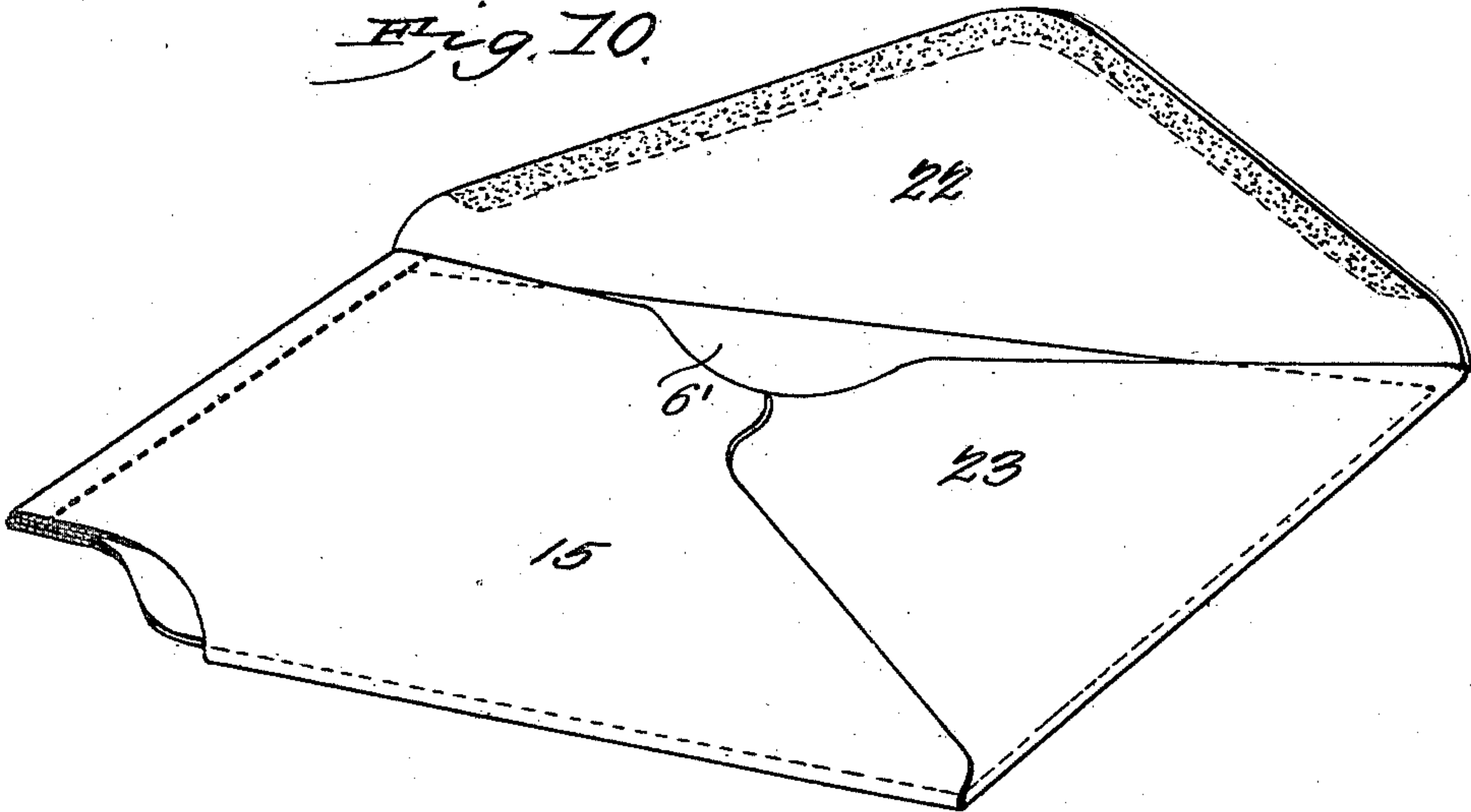


Fig. 11.

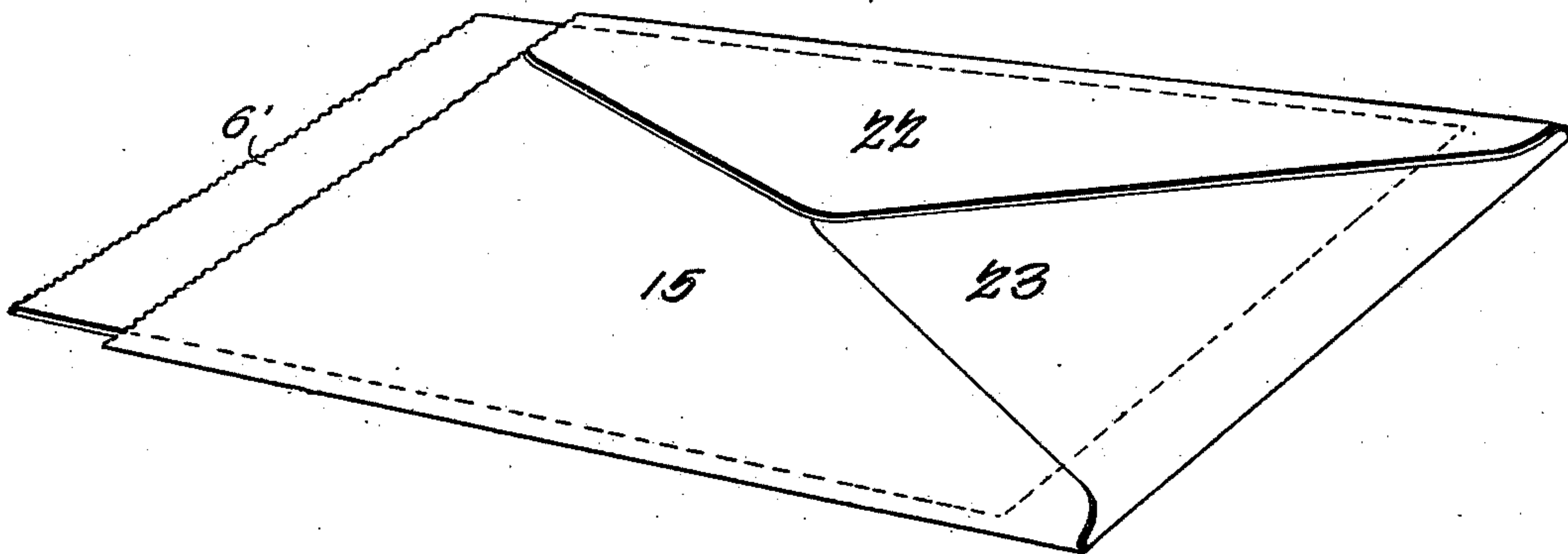


Fig. 12.

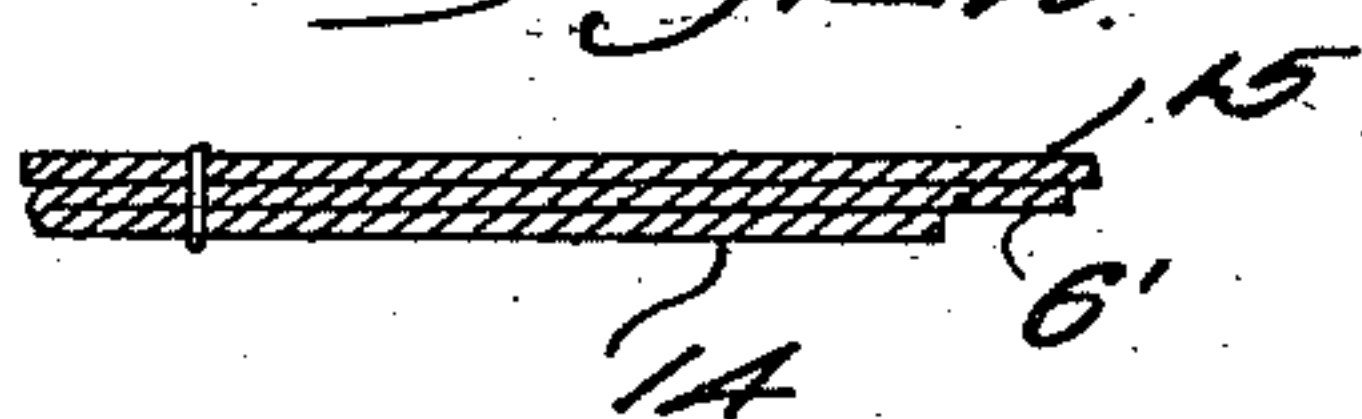


Fig. 13.



Witnesses
E. C. Stewart
J. M. O'Brien

S. A. Bonnaffon, Inventor.
by *C. A. Snow*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL ASHTON BONNAFFON, OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

ENVELOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 697,971, dated April 22, 1902.

Application filed February 1, 1902. Serial No. 92,214. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL ASHTON BONNAFFON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Envelop, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in envelopes, and has for its principal object to provide an improved form of double envelop from a single blank cut into proper shape and folded in such manner as to form two connected envelopes, one situated within the other, either for the purpose of additional security in mailing or to provide a return-envelop which may be used in answering a letter or for the return of samples of merchandise.

The invention further contemplates an envelop in which the inclosed portion may be in the form of a reply postal card or a letter-sheet formed integral with the body of the envelop.

A further object of the invention is to so construct the envelop as to permit of the ready withdrawal of the contents of the outer envelop without injury thereto.

With these and other objects in view the invention consists in the novel construction of envelop hereinafter described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 illustrates an envelop-blank made in accordance with my invention and illustrating in dotted lines the folding-lines of the various sections and the location of the subsequently-formed line of perforations or stitching placed at one end of the envelop for convenience in opening the same. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the blank, showing the bottom and end flaps folded. Fig. 3 is a similar view illustrating the inner envelop folded down in position within the outlines of the top and bottom and end flaps of the outer envelop. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the completed envelop. Fig. 5 is a sectional view, on an exaggerated scale, through the opening end of the envelop. Fig. 6 is a plan view of a modified construction in which the main folding-line between the two envelop-sections is at the bottom instead of at one end, as in Fig. 1. Fig. 7 is a perspective view showing the blank

illustrated in Fig. 6 partially folded to form the inner envelop. Fig. 8 is a similar view showing the inner envelop folded within the flaps of the outer envelop, one of the end flaps of the outer envelop being folded over the same. Fig. 9 is a detail sectional view, on an exaggerated scale, through the bottom portion of a complete envelop formed from the blank shown in Fig. 6. Fig. 10 is a perspective view, partially in section, illustrating a construction of envelop in which the inclosed portion is formed integral with the envelop-blank, the inclosed portion taking the form of a letter-sheet or postal card. Fig. 11 is a perspective view of the envelop shown in Fig. 10 with the opening-strip removed and the inclosure partly withdrawn. Fig. 12 is a sectional view, on an enlarged scale, through the open end of the envelop and letter-sheet illustrated in Fig. 10. Fig. 13 illustrates, on an exaggerated scale, a line of stitching which may be employed between the opening-strip and the body of the envelop to take the place of a row of perforations and as an additional means of preventing injury to the contents of the envelop.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

The blank is made of the contour illustrated in Fig. 1 and is divided by a folding-line 5 into two main portions, each of which when properly folded forms an envelop. The main or address section 6 of the smaller envelop is separated from its top, end, and bottom flaps 7, 8, and 9, respectively, by the folding-lines (indicated by dotted lines) and is connected to the outer envelop-blank by a short section 10, extending from the end line of the finished envelop to the main folding-line 5, this section to be subsequently provided with a row of perforations 11, which may be formed by stitching or otherwise. This row of perforations extends parallel with the main folding-line 5 from edge to edge of the blank, being very close to the edge of a slit 12, which divides the lower flap of the smaller envelop from the corresponding flap of the larger envelop, said slit extending from one edge of the blank to the folding-line 13, which divides the central section 14 from the lower flap 15 of the larger envelop, and being thence extended, as

indicated at 16, to the main folding-line 5. A short slit 17 is also formed from the juncture of the slits 12 and 16 to the intersecting point of the lower and inner end edge of the smaller 5 envelop.

18 indicates a folding-line in alinement with the inner end of the small envelop and extending across the bottom flap 9 to form an end section 19, which is folded inwardly and 10 secured by gum or other adhesive material to the end of the central section 6 of the small envelop.

The main or central sections 14 of the larger envelop is divided from its lower flap 15 by a 15 folding-line 13, and similar folding-lines 20 and 21 are arranged between its top and end flaps 22 and 23, respectively. The slits 12 and 16 form outside the main folding-line 5 a short end flap 24, which is folded over on the lower 20 flap 15 of the outer and larger envelop. The edge portions of a number of the sections may be provided with adhesive material, as indicated by the shaded portions.

In folding the envelop the end flap 8 is first 25 turned down upon the central section 6. The section 18 is next bent inwardly upon the bottom flap 9 and, together with the bottom flap, is folded down on the central section 6 and end flap 8, the edge of the lower flap 9 being 30 secured by adhesive material on top of the end flap 8 and the section 19 being secured by adhesive material to the inner end of the main section 6. This stage of the folding is indicated in Fig. 2.

35 The top flap 7 of the inner envelop being folded down to close the envelop, the blank is folded on the main folding-line 5, as indicated in Fig. 3, thus placing the completed inner envelop in position within the partly-folded 40 outer envelop. The end flap 23 is next folded down on the inner envelop, and the lower flap 15 and end section 24 are then bent over to the position illustrated in Fig. 4, the folding being then complete with the exception of 45 closing the top flap of the outer envelop. The section 24 may be pasted down on the end of the central section 6 of the smaller envelop, if desired, or all of the parts may be united at this point without the use of adhesive ma- 50 terial by running a line of stitches over the end portion of the envelop, as indicated at 25 in Figs. 4 and 13, or, in the event of pasting, a row of perforations may be employed to form a readily-removable end strip at one 55 end of the outer envelop, said perforations extending also through the section 10 of the inner envelop and serving when the strip is removed to divide the inner from the outer envelop.

60 In the finished envelop the top flap of the inner envelop is disposed at the top of the outer envelop, so that the top flap 7 may be readily opened to insert a letter or other object within said inner envelop, thus forming 65 an additional protection to the contents.

To open the envelop, the end strip outside

of the line of perforations or row of stitching is torn off, separating the inner from the outer envelop and permitting the ready removal of the contents. When the outer envelop is thus 70 detached, a short projecting tab will be found at one end of the inner envelop, this tab being formed by the portion of the section 10 between the row of perforations 11 and the line of the end of the envelop, as illustrated 75 in Fig. 1. This tab in practice is of such width as not to detract from the appearance of the envelop, although it may be removed, if necessary, before the inner envelop is re- 80 mailed.

In the construction illustrated in Figs. 6, 7, 8, and 9 the connection between the two envelops is at the bottom instead of at the end and similar numerals of reference are employed to designate parts corresponding to 85 those previously described, the only change being in proportion of the various parts, one end flap of each envelop-section being enlarged to take the place of the large bottom flaps of the blank illustrated in Fig. 1. 90

In Figs. 10 and 11 I have illustrated a construction which may be employed to form a combined letter-sheet and envelop or an envelop and postal card, the letter or card section being in the form of a substantially rec- 95 tangular section 6', forming an integral part of the envelop-blank and which may be of the same size as the central or addressed section of the envelop or may be made of a larger size and folded into proper shape before be- 100 ing folded within the envelop.

In some cases the top flap 7 of the inner envelop may be made rectangular in form in order to provide a docket or recording surface when the inner envelop is used as a file-wrapper. 105 This construction is illustrated by dotted lines 7' in Fig. 1, it being understood that the flap may be made of any desired width for the purpose for which it is intended.

After the envelop is folded into finished 110 form the perforations may be made by dies or otherwise; but as a rule a row of stitching will be found more desirable, inasmuch as it will prevent the letter or other contents from moving beyond the line of stitching into the 115 space formed by the separable end strip, and thus avoid tearing the letter while the end strip is being removed. The lower stitching, moreover, may act as a means for securing the end section 24 of the outer envelop with- 120 out the use of adhesive material and at the same time render the opening of the envelop much easier.

The inner envelop may be used either for the purpose of insuring the safety of the con- 125 tents by providing a double cover, or it may be used as a return-envelop, the name and address of the sender being printed on the inner envelop during the process of manufac- 130 ture.

In some cases the rows of perforations may be formed at the same time the blank is

made and at the same operation, the cutting-die being provided with a suitable number of alining cutting-punches for the purpose.

While the construction herein described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, presents the preferred form of envelop, it is obvious that various changes in its form, proportions, size, and minor details may be made without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a pair of integral envelops, one of which is wholly inclosed within the other, the outer envelop having a detachable marginal strip, the removal of which will sever the envelops from each other, and at the same time open the outer envelop and permit the removal of the inner envelop.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a pair of integral envelops, one of which is wholly inclosed within the other, the folding-line between the two envelops being midway between two rows of perforations which aline when the envelops are finished and form a detachable strip, the removal of which severs the envelops from each other, and at the same time opens the outer envelop and permits the removal of the inner envelop.

3. As a new article of manufacture, an envelop having an inclosed integral portion,

said envelop and inclosure having an integral detachable marginal strip for opening the envelop and for severing the same from said inclosure.

4. An envelop-blank comprising a sheet of paper divided by folding-lines into central portions and marginal flaps for the formation of two complete envelops, the main folding-line between the two envelop-sections being located midway between two parallel rows of perforations and the removable strip thus formed between the two rows of perforations being so disposed as to form a marginal sealing-flap for one envelop, and a connecting-strip between the two envelop-sections.

5. As a new article of manufacture, an envelop-blank having a central folding-line dividing the blanks into two main sections, two parallel rows of perforations being formed in the blank on opposite sides of the folding-line, thereby to form a detachable strip which may be removed to sever the envelops without destroying the integrity of the smaller envelop, said blank being so shaped as to form two complete envelops of different size.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL ASHTON BONNAFFON.

Witnesses:

MINNIE LEAH BONNAFFON,
JAMES W. ALLISON.