

No. 751,423.

PATENTED FEB. 2, 1904.

C. G. THROOP.
ENVELOP.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 24, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 2.

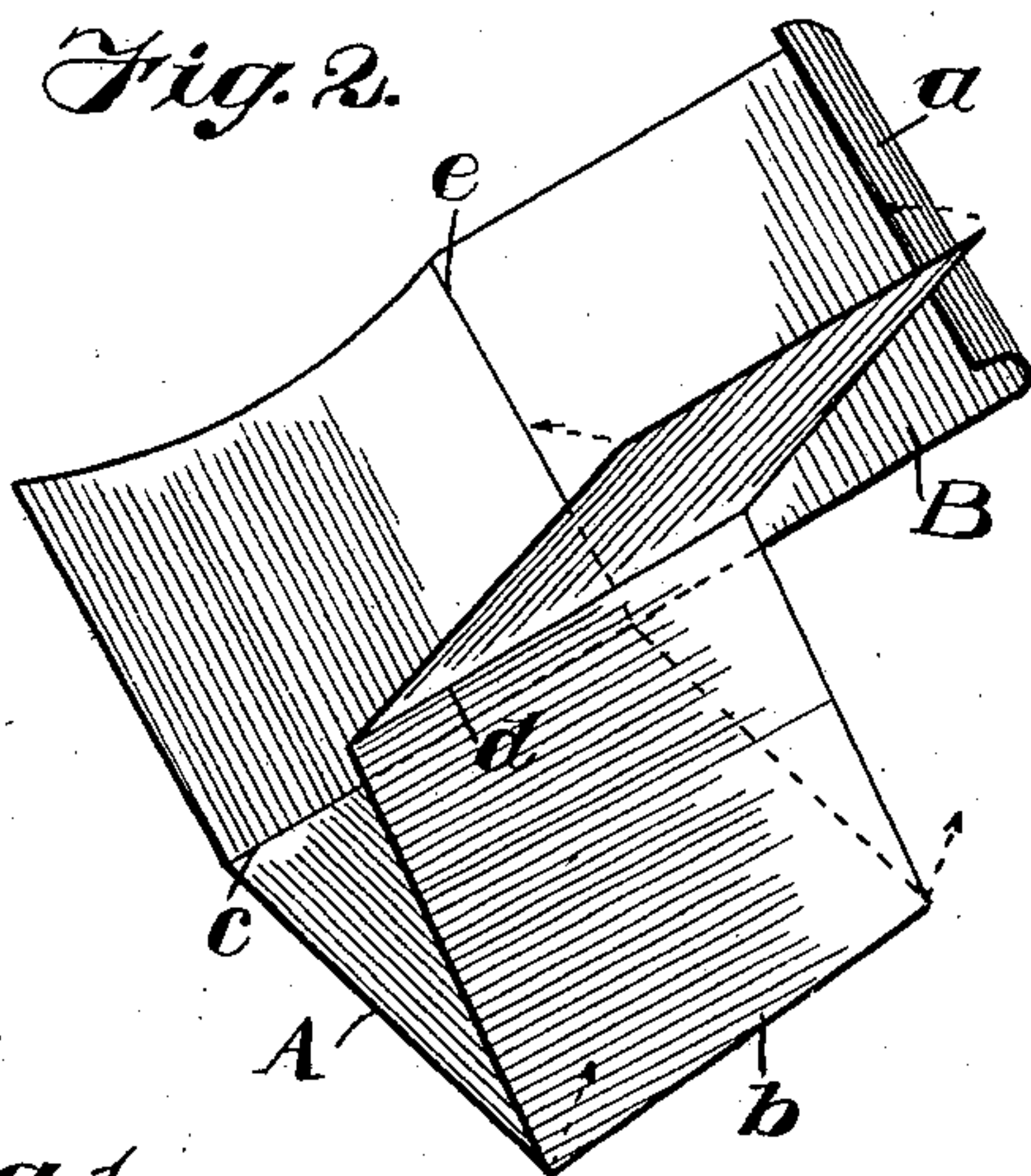


Fig. 3.

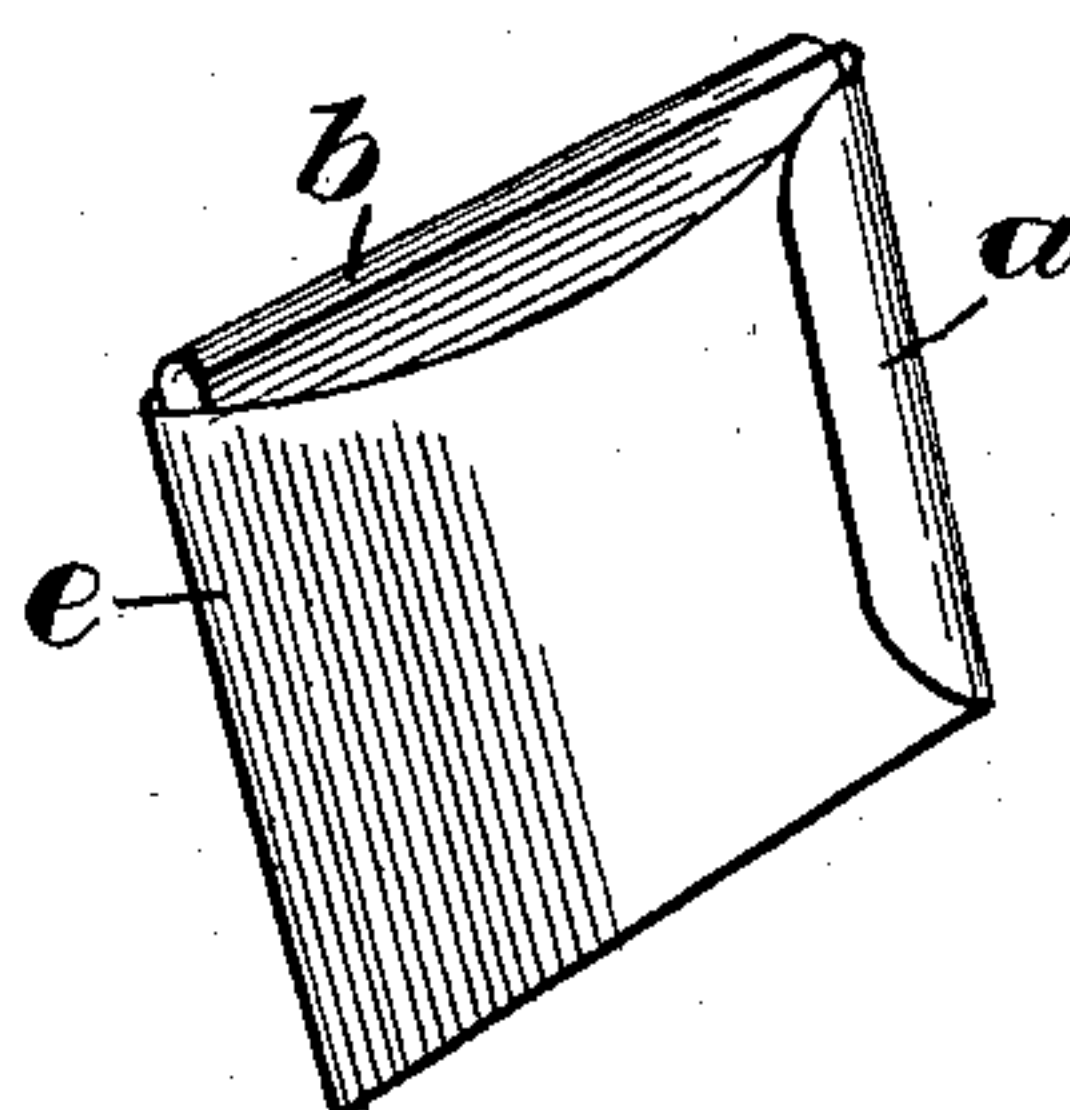


Fig. 1.

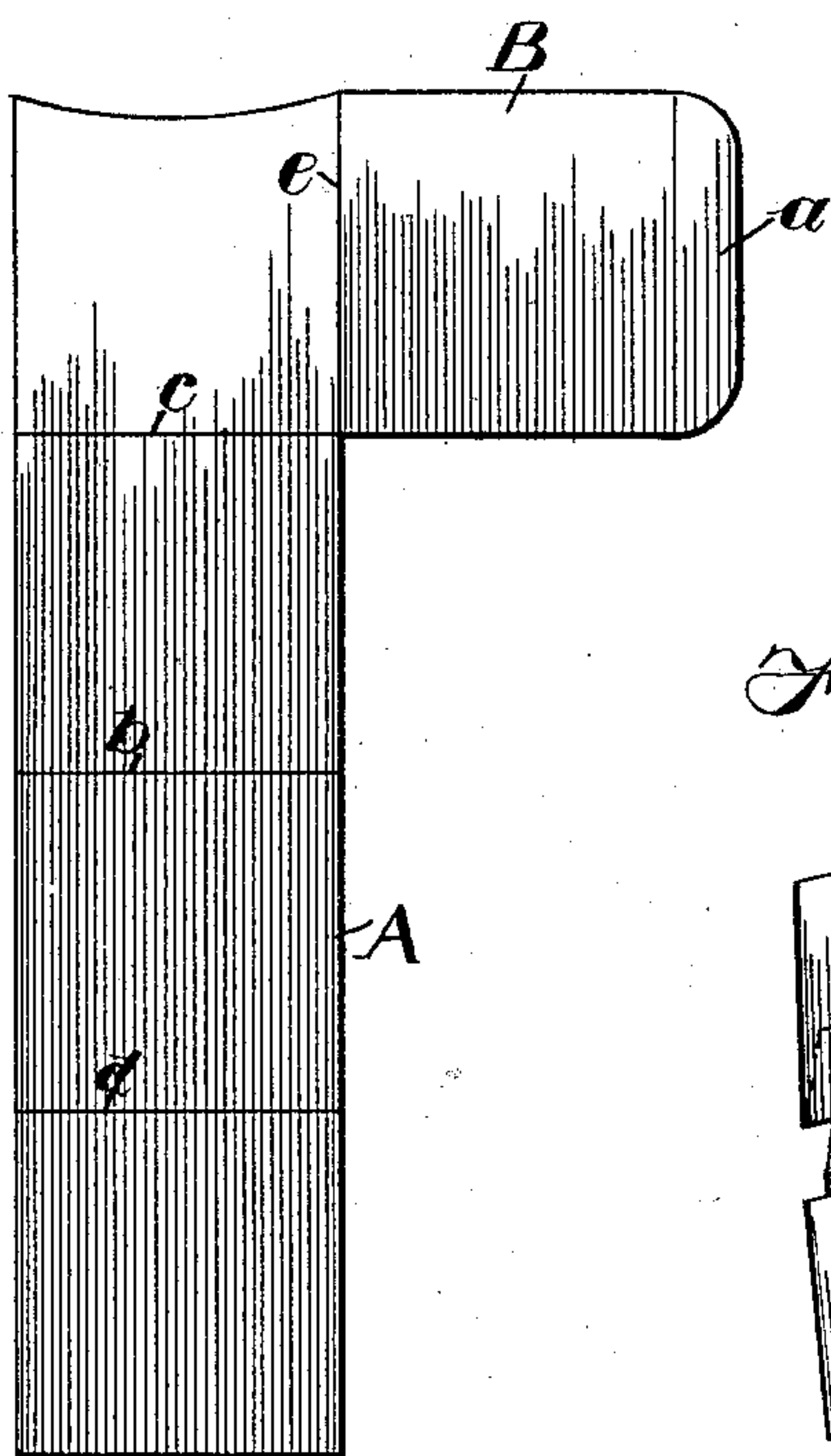


Fig. 4.

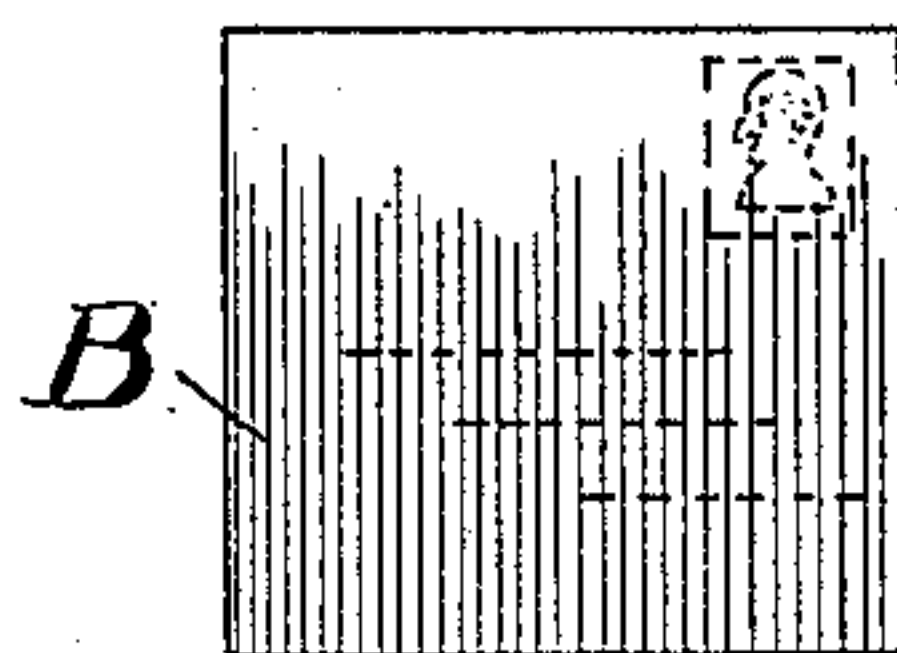


Fig. 5.

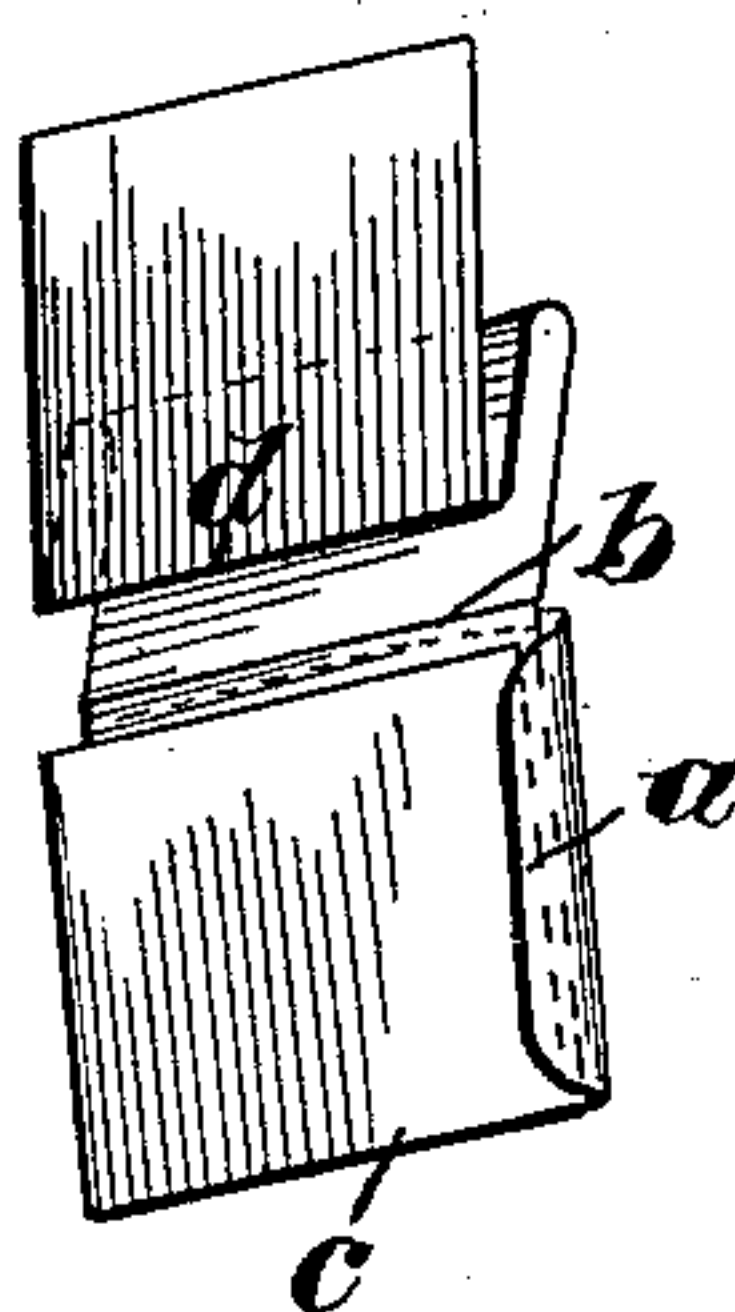
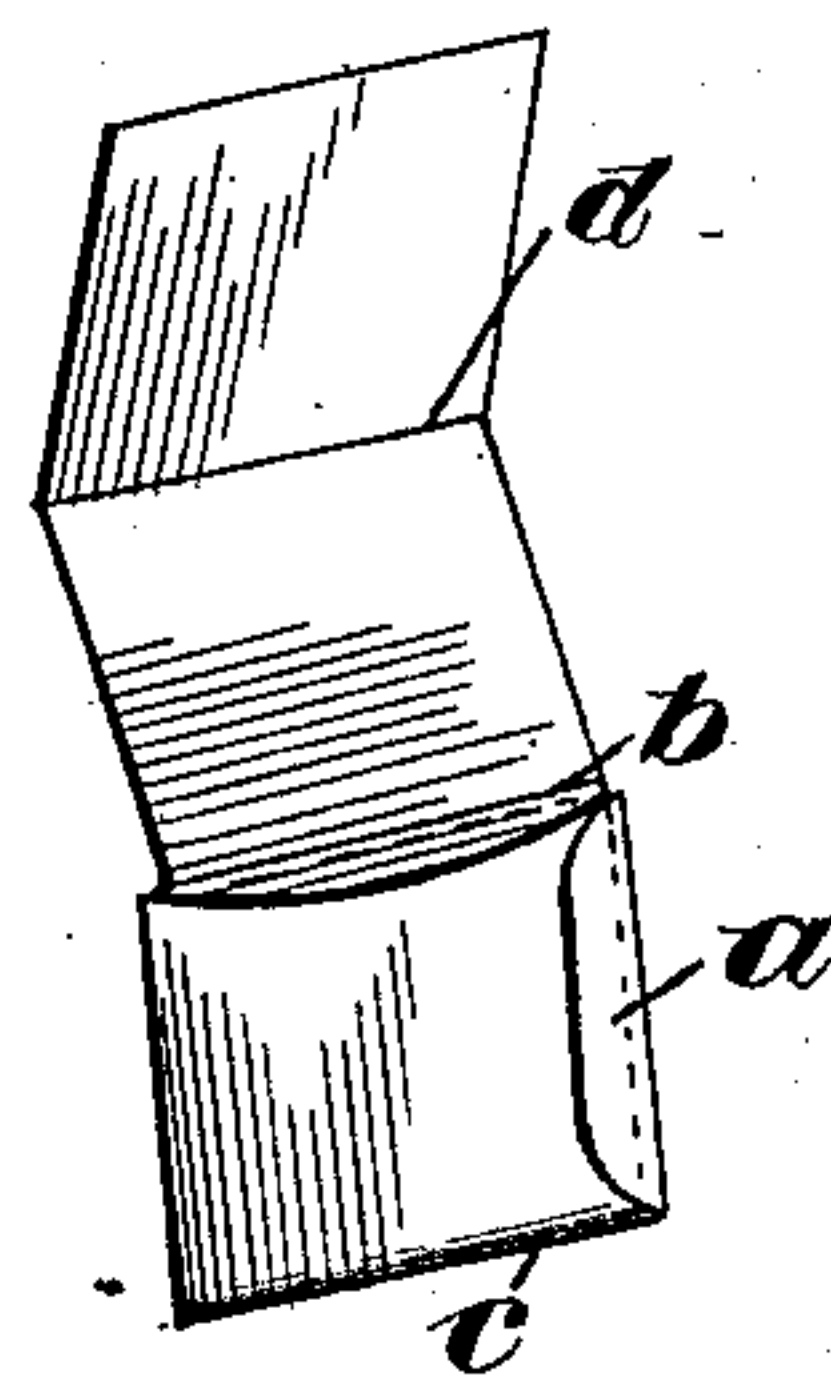


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:
J. B. Weir
J. V. Homanus.

Inventor:
Charles F. Throop
By Bond, Adams, Perkins & Jackson
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES G. THROOP, OF RIVER FOREST, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF, AND SAMUEL ROSENTHAL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ENVELOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 751,423, dated February 2, 1904.

Application filed December 24, 1902. Serial No. 136,507. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES G. THROOP, a citizen of the United States, residing at River Forest, 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to envelops primarily intended for use in mailing small articles of merchandise or advertising matter, and has for its objects to provide a blank of novel form adapted to be folded to produce an envelop that will secure within it small articles of merchandise or other articles in such manner as to effectually prevent them from falling out and at the same time permit the envelop to be readily opened to allow the articles to be withdrawn.

A further object of my invention is to provide a construction that will present a large amount of surface suitable for advertising purposes that will be brought into view when the envelop is opened, but will not be visible when the envelop is closed.

I attain these objects by the construction shown in the drawings and hereinafter specifically described.

That which I believe to be new is set forth in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the blank from which the envelop is formed. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the long strip portion of the blank partially folded. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the completed envelop in its closed position, showing its rear side. Fig. 4 is a front view of the envelop closed. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the envelop, showing its rear side and showing the long strip portion withdrawn from the body of the envelop, but partially folded; and Fig. 6 is a view similar to Fig. 5, but with the projecting portion of the long strip extended its full length from the body of the envelop.

Referring to the several figures of said drawings, A B indicate the blank from which the envelop is formed, the part A consisting of a relatively long strip of paper and B a side ex-

tension at one end of the strip A, such side extension being in the construction shown a little longer than the width of the strip A, such additional length being provided so that when the blank is folded into envelop form, as hereinafter described, the outer end may be turned over the edge of the strip A and secured against the back of such strip, such narrow part that is adapted to be so turned over being provided with mucilage or equivalent securing means. This end of the extension B that is secured against the back of the strip A is indicated by *a*.

b, *c*, and *d* indicate the lines of fold in the strip A, and *e* the line of fold of the extension B, which latter fold is given the blank after the strip A has been folded up.

In use the articles to be inclosed are to be placed on that portion of the strip A between the lines *b* and *c*. The strip A is then to be turned upon itself along the central line *b*, after which the then doubled strip is to be given another fold, this time bending along the lines *c* and *d*. It will be evident that after the two folds just described have been given the articles that were placed on the strip will be prevented from escaping at two sides of the space in which they are located, but could escape at the two other sides; but by folding the extension B along the line *e* and over the folded strip A one of these open sides is closed, and by bending the projecting end *a* over the opposite edge of the folded strip A and securing it against the back of such strip the remaining open side of the space in which the articles are located is closed. The envelop is thus formed, and by reason of the folding of the blank in the manner specified the articles contained therein are effectually held, but can be readily removed without destroying the envelop by grasping that end of the strip that forms the lower part of the piece A of the blank and pulling outward from the upper end of the envelop. This can be readily done, for in the completed envelop such lower edge of the strip A lies adjacent to if not directly opposite the upper edge of the strip A. This end is to be pulled out until what was the part A of the blank re-

mains folded only along the line *c*, consequently exposing above the edge of the envelop all that part of the strip A that when in the form of a blank is below the fold *b*.

5 The exposure of so much of the strip furnishes very desirable advertising-space, which is a feature of very considerable value in connection with envelops adapted for mailing small articles of merchandise. Either or both sides
10 of such exposed portion of the strip can be utilized, as desired.

By my invention I provide a device in which small articles of merchandise can be easily and quickly inclosed in a form of pack-
15 age that effectually prevents their accidental escape therefrom and at the same time is not of such a character as to subject the package when mailed with only merchandise therein to postal rates greater than that provided for
20 such matter; that can be readily opened without destroying the envelop; that presents a large surface for displaying advertising matter which can hardly fail to be observed immediately upon the envelop being opened, and
25 that can have the blank from which it is formed cut out with practically no waste of stock.

As will be understood from the foregoing description, it is the intention that the articles be placed upon the blank and the envelop
30 formed in the manner described around such articles, which is the preferable manner of using the device; but the envelop can be first formed, if desired, and the articles then placed therein; but this latter method of use will
35 generally not be found so satisfactory, it is believed, as the use in the manner described.

The lines of fold—viz., the lines marked *b*,

c, *d*, and *e*—may be indicated on the blank by printed lines or by actual folds imparted to the paper prior to the sale of the blanks to the
40 user, or directions as to the manner of folding the blank may be printed upon the blank.

That which I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An envelop comprising a strip having a
45 side extension, said strip being folded upon itself to bring its lower edge adjacent to its upper edge, then being again folded upon itself to bring its central portion adjacent to its upper edge and form four thicknesses, and then
50 having the side extension folded over said four thicknesses and fastened thereto, the lower edge of said strip being exposed at the upper end of the completed envelop so that said
55 lower end can be drawn out to open the envelop.

2. An envelop comprising a strip having a side extension provided with a flap, said strip being folded upon itself to bring its lower edge adjacent to its upper edge, then being again
60 folded upon itself to bring its central portion adjacent to its upper edge and form four thicknesses, then having the side extension folded over said four thicknesses, and having the flap thereof folded around against the opposite side
65 of said four thicknesses and pasted to the outer layer thereof, the lower edge of said strip being exposed at the upper end of the completed envelop so that said lower end can be drawn out to open the envelop.

CHARLES G. THROOP.

Witnesses:

HELEN M. COLLIN,
HUGH C. PEARSON.