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G. REESE.
PAPER FOR MAKING ENVELOPS.

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NO MODEL.

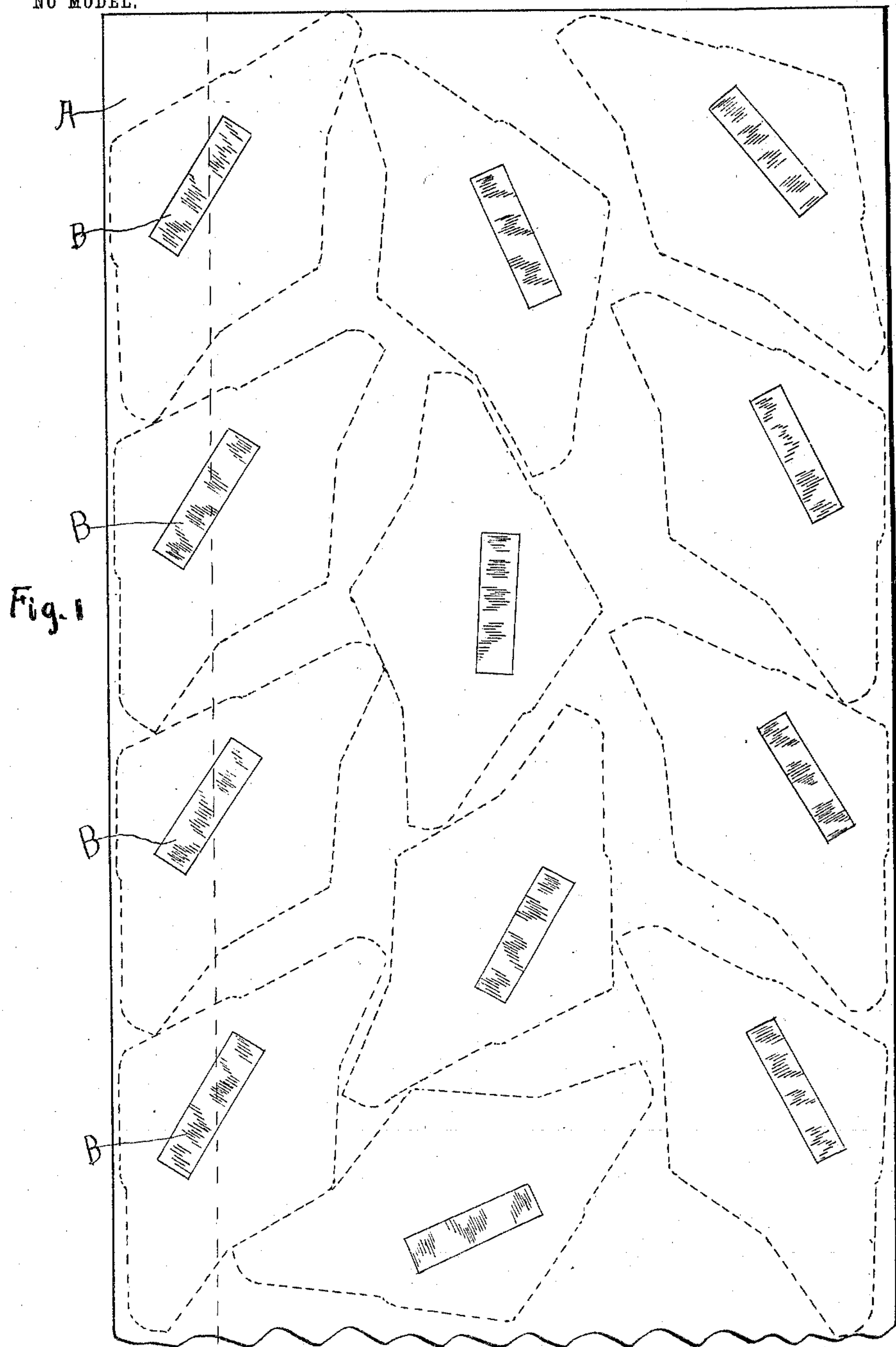


Fig. 2

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE REESE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
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PAPER FOR MAKING ENVELOPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 766,902, dated August 9, 1904.

Application filed January 15, 1904. Serial No. 189,192. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE REESE, 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 Paper for Making Envelops, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to produce a sheet or roll of paper adapted for the formation of a series of envelop-blanks so formed that when a letter or other article is inclosed within the completed envelop the portion of the letter containing the address will be legible through the envelop and the remainder of the letter or other article obscured, so that the contents of the letter cannot be seen, thus obviating the necessity for providing an additional address upon the exterior of the envelop.

The invention further consists in so forming the strip or roll that when the blanks are stamped or cut therefrom there will be no necessity for cutting or perforating the blank in order to provide for the display of the address upon the inclosed letter, which cutting or perforating would of course tend to impair the strength of the blank, increase the cost of manufacture of the envelop, and waste the portions cut therefrom.

In the drawings illustrating the invention, Figure 1 is a portion of a strip or roll of paper containing a plurality of blanks, each blank adapted to form an envelop of the character above indicated; and Fig. 2 is a sectional view of Fig. 1.

The present invention consists in a sheet of paper A, adapted for the manufacture of envelops of such shape and size that a series of blanks can be cut therefrom, and in Fig. 1 the position of the several blanks to be cut from the paper is indicated by dotted lines so arranged that a large number of blanks can be cut from a single sheet of paper without wasting any more of the paper than is necessary. The arrangement indicated serves merely for purposes of illustration, as it is obvious that the shape and size of the intended blanks will determine their position with respect to the sheet of paper from which they are cut.

Within the sheet, which when completed will have its major portion of opaque substance, are a series of transparent spaces B, one for each blank, and said spaces are so arranged with respect to the blanks that when the blanks are cut the spaces will occupy a position on the front of the envelop which will coincide with the space occupied by the address of the inclosed letter or article, and each of said spaces in the completed sheet will be sufficiently transparent to allow the address upon the inclosed letter or article to be visible therethrough, thereby obviating the necessity for an address on the exterior of the envelop.

The body of the completed sheet of paper will be opaque, and the spaces, which are formed integral with the body of the paper, will be transparent or semitransparent in one of the following ways: first, by reason of the less density or thickness of the paper at the positions indicated due to a greater pressure or to other means being provided in the manufacture of the paper to obtain this result; second, by the application of paint, ink, or similar opaqueing substance to all portions of a transparent paper with the exception of the intended spaces, which in this case also will likewise be of less density than the remaining portions of the sheet, since the opaqueing substance when applied forms a portion of the substance of the completed sheet, and, third, by the application of oil or similar substance to an opaque paper at those points which it is intended to render transparent. It is preferred, however, to employ the first method and form the sheet of paper with a series of spaces therein of less density than the surrounding material, but integral therewith.

A sheet of paper formed in any one of the ways indicated can be afterward cut up into a series of blanks along the dotted lines, as shown, each of the blanks having properly positioned therein a transparent portion, and the presence of said transparent portion tends in no way to weaken the strength of the blank or increase the cost of the completed envelop, which will be much superior to one having a perforation cut therein for the display of the

address or to one having a separate section of transparent paper cut and pasted over such perforation.

What I regard as new, and desire to secure
5 by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a sheet adapted for the making of a series of envelop-blanks, said sheet consisting of an opaque body and a series of transparent portions so
10 positioned in the body as to permit a series of envelop-blanks to be cut therefrom, the transparent portions being so positioned in the sheet that the blanks may be cut therefrom with the least possible amount of waste, each
15 blank being adapted for the formation of an envelop having the transparent portion occupy the address-space of the envelop, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a sheet
20 adapted for the making of an envelop-blank, said sheet consisting of an opaque body and a transparent space formed integral with the body and so positioned in the body as to per-

mit a blank to be cut from the sheet, said blank adapted to form an envelop having the trans- 25
parent portion occupy the address-space of the envelop, substantially as described.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a sheet adapted for the making of a series of envelop-blanks, said sheet being formed of transparent 30
paper having an opaqueing substance applied to those portions which it is intended to render opaque, and a series of transparent spaces in the sheet so positioned as to permit a series of blanks to be cut from the sheet, the trans- 35
parent portions being so positioned in the sheet that the blanks may be cut therefrom with the least possible amount of waste, each blank adapted for the formation of an envelop having an opaque body and a transparent por- 40
tion occupying the address-space of the envelop, substantially as described.

GEORGE REESE.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM P. BOND,
WALKER BANNING.