

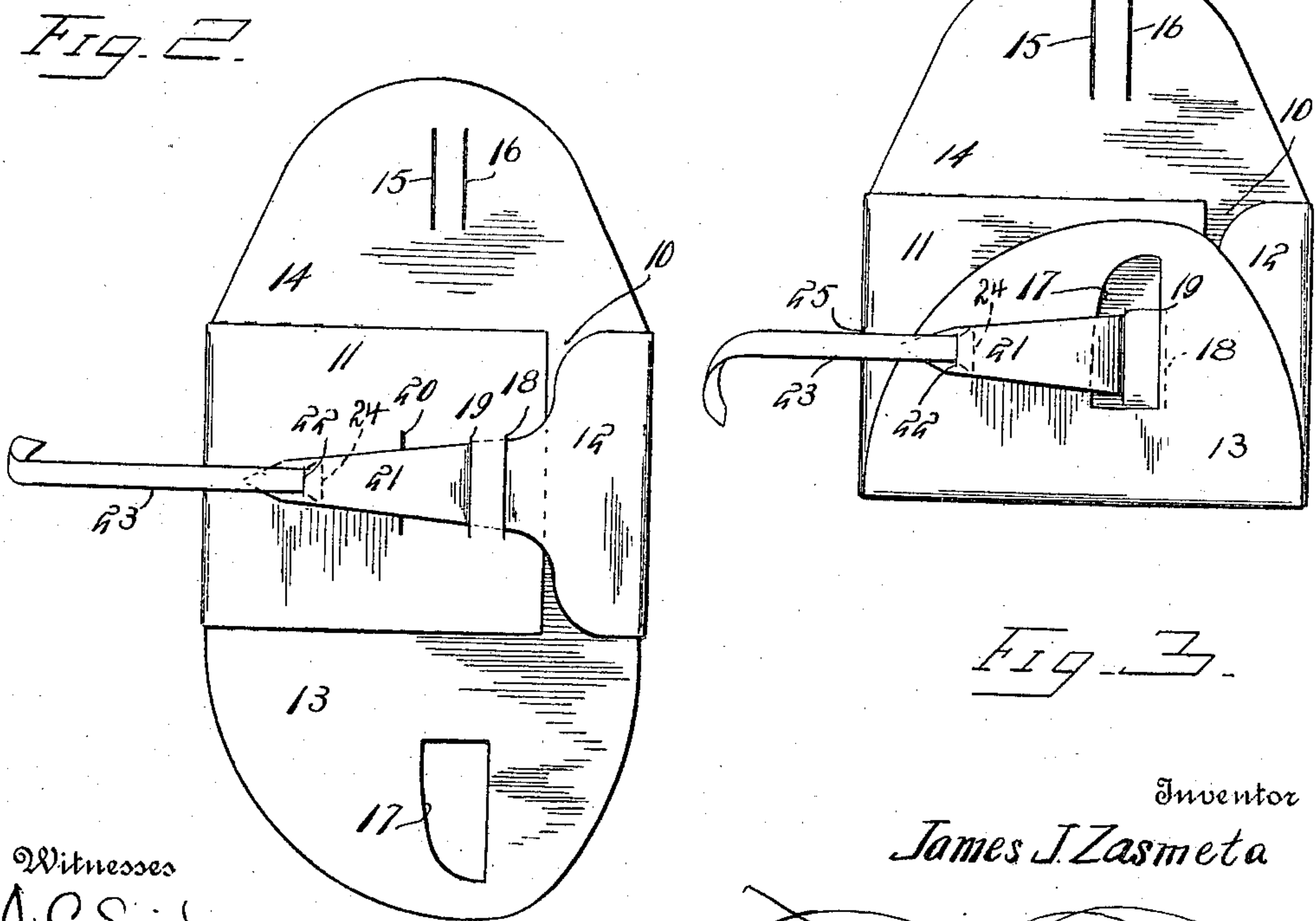
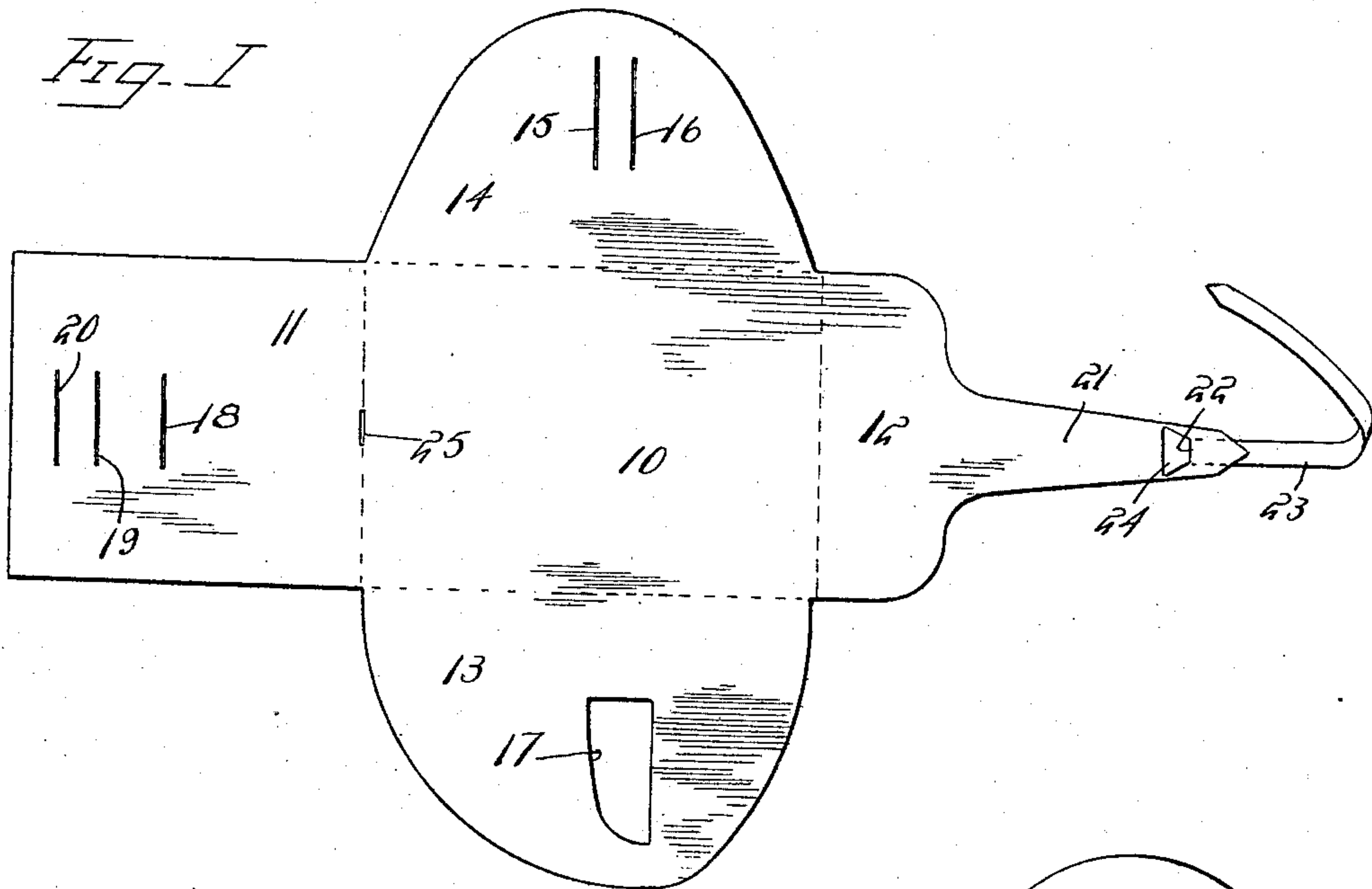
J. J. ZASMETA.  
ENVELOP.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1910.

965,269.

Patented July 26, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses  
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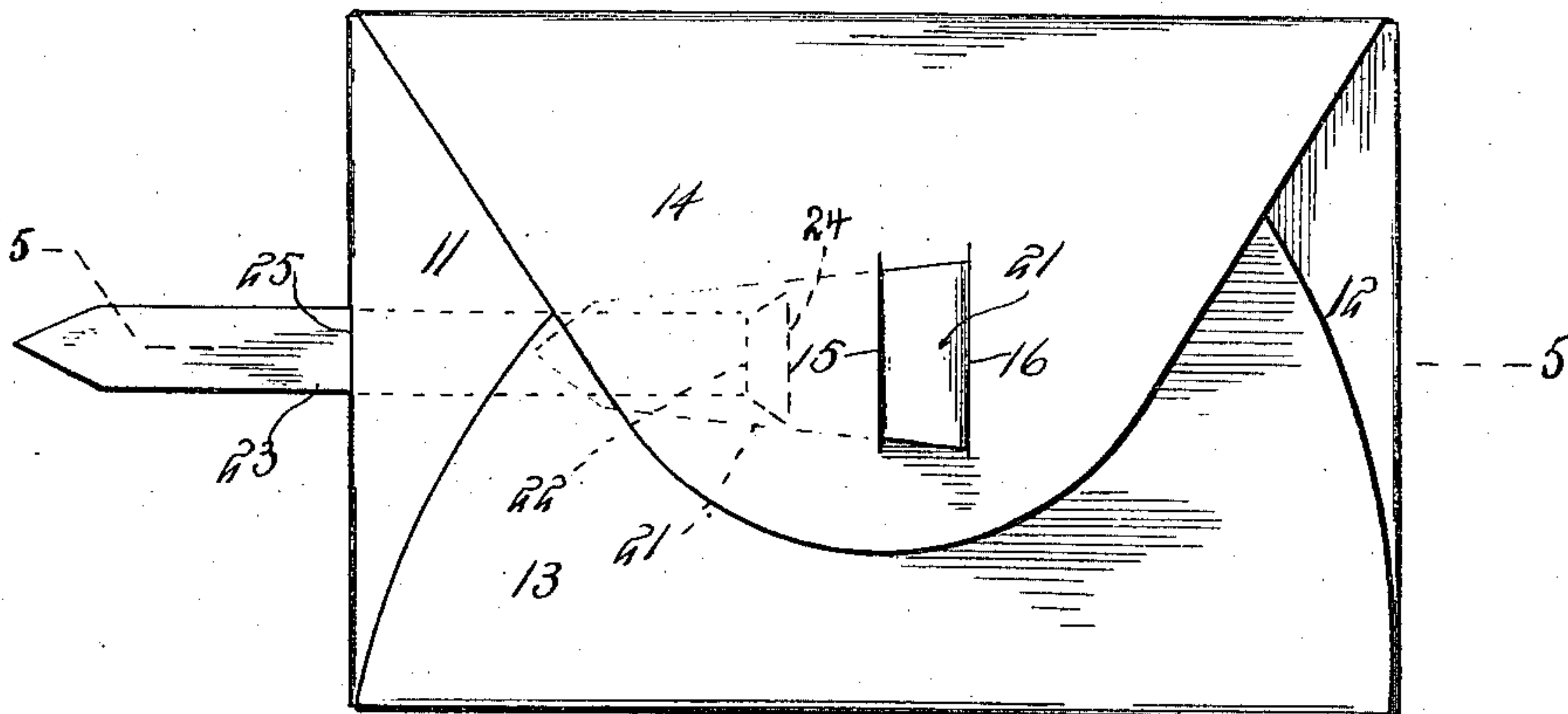
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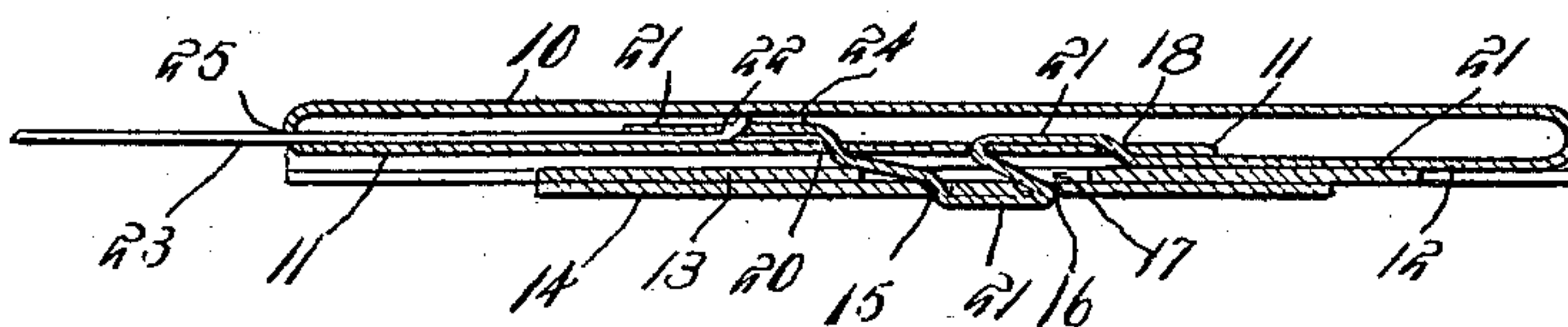
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## ENVELOP.

965,269.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 26, 1910.

Application filed February 25, 1910. Serial No. 545,924.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES J. ZASMETA, a citizen of the United States, residing at Biscay, in the county of McLeod, State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Envelops; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to envelops, more particularly to envelops of this class wherein provision is made for preventing surreptitious access thereto, and has for one of its objects to improve the construction and increase the efficiency and utility of devices of this character.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in certain novel features of construction as hereinafter shown and described and then specifically pointed out in the claims; and, in the drawings illustrative of the preferred embodiment of the invention, Figure 1 is a view of the blank from which the envelop is constructed. Fig. 2 is a view of the envelop with the end flaps closed and locked. Fig. 3 is a view of the envelop with the end flaps and the back flap closed and locked, or with the envelop in condition to receive its contents. Fig. 4 is a view of the envelop fully closed and locked. Fig. 5 is an enlarged section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

The improved envelop may be constructed of any suitable material and of any required size and comprises a body portion 10, end flaps 11—12, a back flap 13, and a closure flap 14, the flaps being foldable upon the body along the dotted lines as shown in Fig. 1. The closure flap 14 is provided with spaced clefts 15—16, the back flap 13 is provided with a relatively large aperture 17, while the end flap 11 is provided with a plurality of spaced clefts 18—19—20. The end flap 12 is formed with a relatively long tongue 21 with a transverse cleft 22 near its free end through which a "needle" strip 23 is inserted, the needle strip being provided with an enlargement 24 at its inner end to limit the movement through the cleft 22. A narrow aperture 25 is formed in the envelop material at the juncture of the body 10 and the end flap 11, as shown in Fig. 1 to receive the point of the needle member 23, as hereinafter explained. The needle mem-

ber may be constructed of pliable metal, or of heavy tough paper, and is designed merely to assist in threading the tongue 21 through the various clefts, as hereinafter explained.

With a blank formed as shown in Fig. 1 the envelop is constructed as follows: The end flap 11 is folded upon the body 10 and the needle member 23 threaded through the clefts 19—20 and the tongue 21 thereby drawn through the clefts until the end flap 12 is folded flat upon the body 10 and partly overlaps the end flap 11, as shown in Fig. 2. The needle member 23 and the projecting portion of the tongue 21 is then passed through the large aperture 17. This operation disposes the envelop in condition for receiving the contents, as shown in Fig. 3. After the contents have been deposited in the envelop the needle member 23 is threaded through the cleft 16 from the inner side of the closure flap 14, and thence through the cleft 15 and thence through the cleft 18 of the end flap 11 and thence through the aperture 25, as shown in Fig. 4. The projecting portion of the needle member thus enables the operator to draw the surplus portion of the tongue into the interior of the envelop as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 4 and as shown in Fig. 5. The surplus portion of the needle member is torn off or otherwise severed.

The enlarged terminal 24 of the needle member 23 forms an effectual stop to prevent any retrograde movement of the tongue 21 after it has once been inserted. By this construction of the envelop it will be noted that the tongue 21 forms an efficient lock to connect the parts, and this tongue can not be withdrawn without fracturing the enlarged portion 24 of the needle member or the tongue at its cleft 22, thus revealing the fact that the envelop has been tampered with. The envelop can be opened, as above stated, only by withdrawing the tongue 21 and the tongue can not be withdrawn without fracturing some portion, thus insuring the integrity and safety of the contents of the envelop.

What is claimed is:—

1. An envelop including a body having overlapping flaps provided with clefts which register when the flaps are folded, a closure flap having a tongue extending therefrom and provided with a transverse cleft at its free end, a flexible needle member of



relatively tough material enlarged at one end and inserted through said tongue slit and extending beyond the same, the enlarged portion of said needle member operating to  
5 prevent retrograde movement of the tongue.

2. An envelop including a body having a back flap and end flaps overlapping when folded, said back flap and one of said end flaps having spaced clefts which register  
10 when the flaps are closed and the remaining end flap having an aperture which is located opposite the registering clefts when the flaps are folded, a closure flap foldable over the folded end flaps, a tongue extending from  
15 said closure flap and provided with a transverse cleft at its free end, a needle member

of relatively tough material having an enlarged inner end and inserted through said cleft, said needle member and tongue adapted to be threaded through said clefts and  
20 end flap aperture with said needle member and a portion of the tongue within the envelop, the enlarged portion of said needle member operating to prevent retrograde  
25 movement of the tongue.

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

JAMES J. ZASMETA.

Witnesses:

F. A. DRUCK,  
CHARLES STIMON.