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TRANSPARENT PANEL FOR ENVELOPS.
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1,038,459.

Patented Sept. 10, 1912.

Fig. 1.

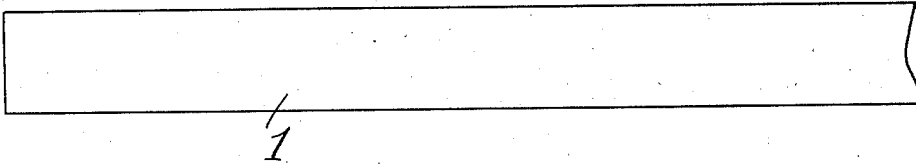


Fig. 2.

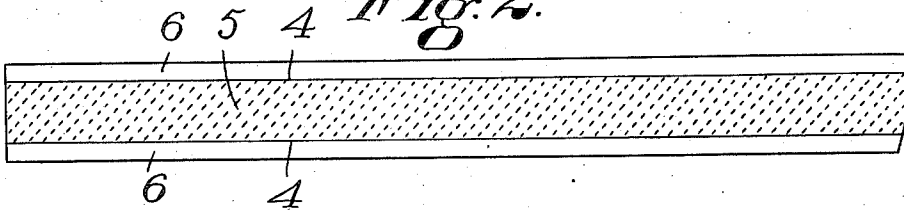
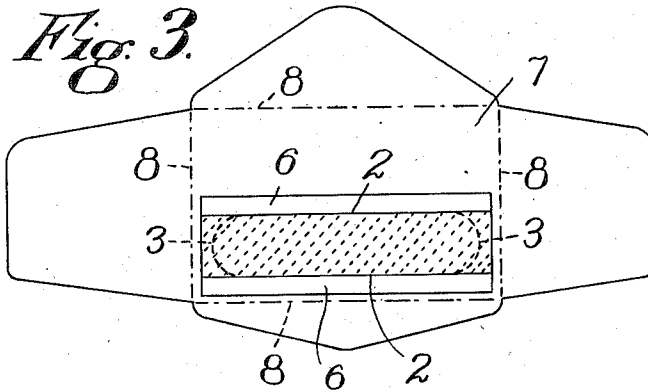


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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TRANSPARENT PANEL FOR ENVELOPS.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLARD E. SWIFT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Worcester, in the county of Worcester and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Transparent Panels for Envelops, of which the following is a specification, accompanied by drawings forming a part of the same.

My present invention relates to a transparent strip as an article of manufacture adapted to be used in covering the window opening of an envelop blank in order to form a transparent panel in the envelop through which an address upon the inclosure may be read.

The object of my invention is to facilitate the application of the transparent panel to the envelop blank, rendering its adhesion more secure, and to enable the transparency of that portion covering the window opening to be increased. These objects I secure as hereinafter described, the novel features of my invention being pointed out in the annexed claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a strip of opaque or semiopaque paper of sufficient width to cover the window opening of the envelop blank and overlap the blank upon each side of the opening. Fig. 2 represents the same strip having some oleaginous or other suitable material applied to the central section to render it transparent. Fig. 3 represents an envelop blank in its extended form and having a window opening covered by a strip having a longitudinal central section rendered transparent.

Similar reference letters and figures refer to similar parts in the different views.

It is a common practice in the manufacture of envelops having window openings covered by transparent strips, commonly known in the trade as outlook envelops, to provide the blank with a window opening in proper position in the body of the envelop to disclose an address upon the inclosure and to cover the window opening with a strip of transparent paper attached to the blank around the margin of the window opening by adhesive material, said transparent strip being applied to that side of the blank which is to form the inside of the envelop when the blank is folded.

The transparent strip commonly used is

made from what is known as rice paper which is more transparent and expensive than the ordinary tissue paper made of more fibrous material. It has been proposed to form the transparent strips for outlook envelops from other grades of paper than rice paper by rendering them sufficiently transparent for the purpose by the application of some oleaginous substance, and it has also been proposed to render rice paper more transparent by the application of some oleaginous or similar material. These attempts so far as I am aware have hitherto proved futile owing to the fact that the application of the oleaginous material prevented the secure adhesion of the strip to the envelop blank.

By my present improvement I prepare as an article of manufacture a continuous strip from which individual pieces of suitable length may be cut and applied to the envelop blank having that portion of the strip which covers the window opening of the blank more transparent than any paper now in use in its natural state and without interfering with the effective use of the adhesive material commonly used in the manufacture of envelops for the secure attachment of the strip to the envelop blank.

In carrying my invention into practice I take a strip of paper of suitable texture and thinness to be rendered transparent by the application of an oleaginous or other suitable material, and of sufficient width to cover the window opening of the envelop blank and overlap the blank. Such a strip is represented at 1, Fig. 1. To the strip I apply by any suitable means oleaginous or other suitable material to a longitudinal central section of sufficient width to just cover the window opening of the envelop blank. In Fig. 3 the window opening is inclosed between the side lines 2, 2, and the broken curved end lines 3, 3.

The material for rendering the strip 1 transparent is applied between the lines 4, 4, forming a continuous longitudinal strip rendered transparent as indicated by the broken lines 5, and leaving upon the opposite edges of the strip an untreated margin 6, 6. The continuous strip thus treated, as represented in Fig. 2, may be wound into a compact roll for transportation or use, and individual pieces severed therefrom of sufficient length to extend beyond the ends of the window opening in the envelop blank. The indi-

vidual strips thus severed from the continuous strip are applied to the blank, as shown in Fig. 3, by adhesive material between the envelop blank and the untreated margins 6, 6, of the strip, either by applying adhesive material to the blank or to the untreated margins 6, 6, as most convenient. The envelop is completed by folding the blank 7 on the broken lines 8 in the usual manner.

I claim,

1. As an article of manufacture, a continuous strip of paper having a transparent longitudinal central section, and opaque or semiopaque margins.

2. As an article of manufacture, a continuous strip of paper having a central longitudinal section rendered transparent by the application of an oleaginous material and having a marginal strip on each of its opposite edges untreated by oleaginous material.

3. As an article of manufacture, a transparent panel for the openings of envelop blanks having its longitudinal central section treated to an application of oleaginous material.

4. A material for the covering of windows of envelop blanks consisting of a continuous strip of paper having a central longitudinal section rendered transparent and having its margins in their natural state.

5. A covering for the windows of envelop blanks, consisting of a strip of paper having a section treated with a foreign material to render it transparent, and having a longitudinal margin untreated.

Dated this twenty-third day of January, 1912.

WILLARD E. SWIFT.

Witnesses:

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