

(No Model.)

J. M. PLIMPTON.  
ENVELOP.

No. 585,478.

Patented June 29, 1897.

*Fig. 1*

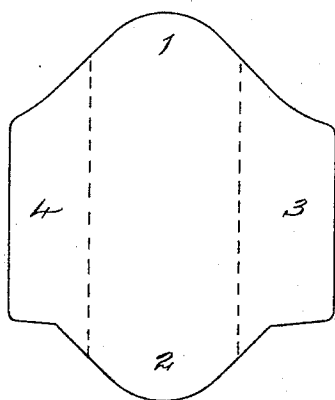


*Fig. 5*

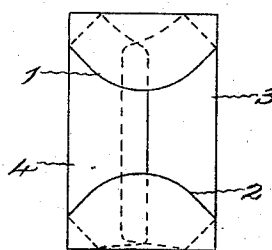


*Fig. 2*

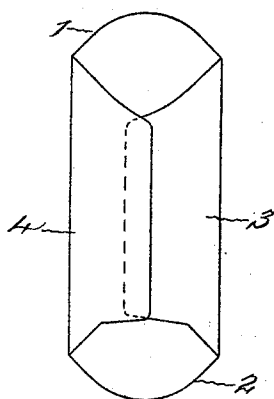


*Fig. 3*

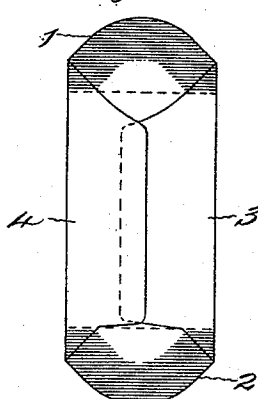
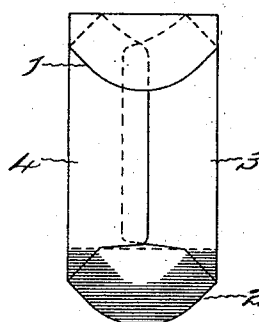


*Fig. 4*



*Witnesses:*

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*att'y.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES M. PLIMPTON, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE  
PLIMPTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## ENVELOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 585,478, dated June 29, 1897.

Application filed November 18, 1896. Serial No. 612,583. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES M. PLIMPTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Envelops, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to the class of envelops which are manufactured for the purpose of receiving and holding small quantities of granulated and powdered substances and also grains and seeds.

The object of the invention is to provide a very simple envelop that can be made in large numbers by common machinery with great rapidity and cheapness in which the finest of substances can be placed and quickly sealed so there will be no leakage when the package is submitted to the ordinary incidents of the common means of transmission.

This invention resides in an envelop shaped, folded, and gummed in a peculiar manner whereby small triangular pockets are formed at the corners when the end flaps are folded and which are so closed and sealed when the flaps are sealed that egress of any inclosed substance at the corners is prevented, as more particularly hereinafter described, and pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows the shape of a blank from which an envelop embodying the invention is formed. Fig. 2 shows the same with the side flaps folded and fastened. Fig. 3 illustrates the blank after the next step in the operation of forming the envelop. Fig. 4 shows the envelop with one end left open, and Fig. 5 shows the envelop completely sealed.

The blank is cut from any common paper-stock that is suitable for the purpose with the rounded end flaps 1 and 2 and the side flaps 3 and 4, that when folded over form the back of the envelop. One of the side flaps preferably is made somewhat wider than the other to allow for the proper lap when folded. This blank is placed in a machine which first gums and folds down the side flaps 3 and 4. These side flaps are all of the blank that lies outside of the broken lines in Fig. 1, which lines indicate where the folds are made. When the

side flaps are folded, the blank assumes the shape shown in Fig. 2. Portions of the inside of the end flaps and small sections of the outside of the folded side flaps of the blank of this shape are then gummed, the gummed surfaces being indicated by the tint-lines on Fig. 3. Immediately following this the end flaps and the triangular sections of the side flaps that are gummed are folded on the broken lines of Fig. 3. When these folds are made, the end flap 1 and the adjacent gummed triangular portions of the side flaps are sealed to the exterior of the side flaps, and the blank assumes the shape shown in Fig. 4, in which the flap 2 is left open for the insertion of the substance which the envelop is to hold. When the end flap 2 and the adjacent gummed portions of the side flaps are sealed, the shape of the envelop is that shown in Fig. 5. With a blank shaped, folded, gummed, and sealed in this manner it is practically impossible for any material to escape from the interior, for the gumming of the triangular portions of the side flaps when the end flaps are gummed and the folding down of these gummed portions of the side flaps upon the side flaps insures that the corners of the envelop be completely closed when the flaps are sealed. The sealing of portions of the side flaps to themselves in this manner closes triangular portions of the corners of the envelop, and the end flaps are so gummed that they tightly adhere to the side flaps clear up to the triangular portions.

These envelops are very cheap to manufacture, for there is but an exceedingly slight increase in the amount of paper-stock over the ordinary seed-envelop, and they can be readily folded and gummed by machines at a very rapid rate.

Samples and small quantities of flour and similar pulverized substances, or sugar and such granulated material, or wheat and the like grains, or seeds, or medicines can be successfully transmitted in the ordinary mails in these envelops or in the pockets of individuals without leakage.

I claim as my invention—

1. An envelop having small triangular portions of the side flaps gummed in continuation with the gumming of the end flaps, said tri-

angular portions being adapted to be folded against and sealed to the side flaps when the end flaps are folded against and sealed to the side flaps, substantially as specified.

- 5 2. An oblong envelop folded to shape with the end flaps and triangular portions of the side flaps gummed whereby when the end flaps

are folded the envelop is sealed across the ends and diagonally across the corners, substantially as specified.

JAMES M. PLIMPTON.

Witnesses:

H. R. WILLIAMS,

E. J. HYDE.