W. E. SWIFT.

WINDOW ENVELOP.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 8, 1914.

1,264,451.

Patented Apr. 30, 1918.

Fig. 1.

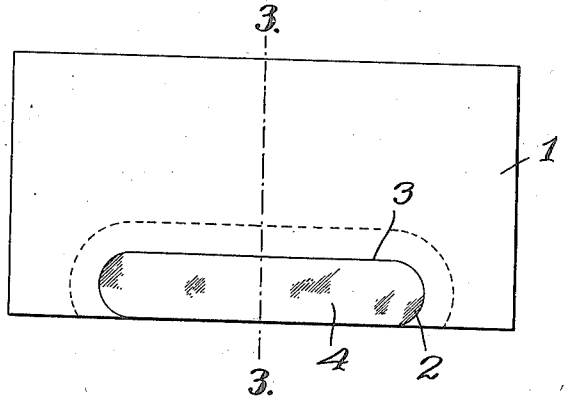


Fig. 2.

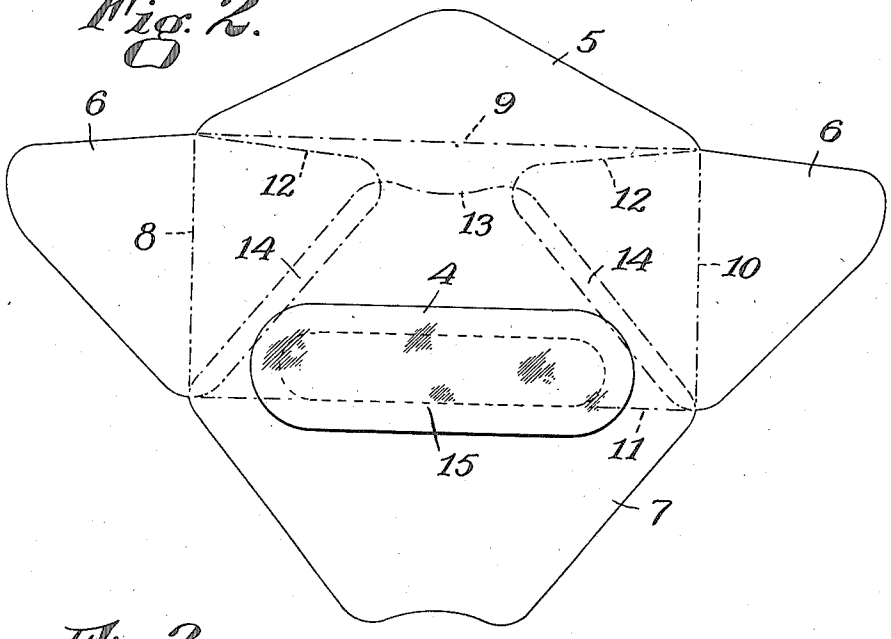
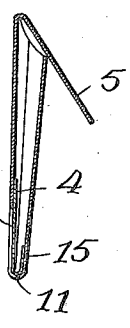


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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WILLARD E. SWIFT, OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO UNITED STATES ENVELOPE COMPANY, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF MAINE.

WINDOW-ENVELOP.

1,264,451. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 30, 1918.

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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 Window-Envelops, of which the following is a specification accompanied by drawings forming a part of the same.

My present invention relates to that class of envelops known as window envelops, or envelops in which means are provided for disclosing the address upon the inclosure contained within the envelop. In this class of envelops an opening is usually formed in the body portion of the envelop through which the address may be read. This opening is sometimes covered with transparent paper applied to the inside of the envelop before the blank is folded, or, in lieu of an opening a section of the body portion of the envelop is rendered transparent by applying thereto some oleaginous material.

The objects of my present invention are to enable the lower fold or edge of the inclosure to serve as a guide for the address which may be printed or written in proximity to the lower edge of the inclosure as the same is folded for insertion in the envelop; to facilitate the manipulation of letters, in transmission through the mails; and to cause a more secure adhesion of the transparent patch when applied to cover the opening in the body portion of the envelop.

These objects I accomplish by the construction and arrangement of parts as hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 represents a front or face view of an envelop embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 represents the blank in extended or flat form from which the envelop is made, showing the position of the window, and illustrating by broken lines, the folded position of the end flaps and back flap.

Fig. 3 is a central sectional view of a completed envelop shown on the plane of the broken line 3—3, Fig. 1.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts in the different figures.

Fig. 1 represents a folded envelop 1 of rectangular form, having a window opening 2, which in the present instance consists of an elongated opening 3 cut through the body portion of the envelop and covered by a patch of transparent paper 4, in outline substantially like the opening 3, and represented in full in Fig. 2. The envelop 1 is formed of a blank shown in extended form in Fig. 2 and comprising a seal flap 5, end flaps 6, 6, and a back flap 7. The blank is folded upon the broken lines 8, 9, 10 and 11 inclosing a rectangular space which forms the body portion of the envelop and upon which the end flaps 6, 6, and back flap 7 are folded, as represented by the broken lines 12, 12, and 13. The end flaps are first folded upon the body portion of the envelop and the back flap 7 is folded over the end flaps, to which it it united at its overlapping edges 14, 14, in the usual manner.

Before the envelop is folded, the opening 3 is formed in the body portion of the envelop, which in the present instance is covered by the transparent patch 4, attached to the blank by a narrow stripe of gum, preferably applied to the blank around the opening 3.

The above described method of constructing a window envelop corresponds with that now practised with the exception that the opening 3 is formed at some distance from the lower edge of the envelop, so that a narrow strip forming the body portion of the envelop extends between the opening and the line of fold 11 between the body portion of the envelop and the back flap. In providing an address upon the folded inclosure it is necessary that the position of the address be made to register with the opening 3, preferably in the center of the opening. This is sometimes difficult when the opening is placed at some distance above the lower edge of the envelop.

Another difficulty attending the construction of a window envelop in which a transparent patch is applied to cover the opening, consists in the failure to cause a close adhesion of the transparent patch close to the edge of the opening. This causes a pocket or space between the edge of the opening and the transparent patch liable to catch the corners of envelops as they are bunched together in the ordinary manipulation of letters, in transmission through the mails. When the opening is placed at some distance above the lower edge of the envelop

these pockets are formed upon opposite sides of the opening forming two pockets, which increases the liability of the corners of letters being caught therein.

My present improvement consists in forming the window with its lower edge coincident with the line of fold 11 between the body portion of the envelop and the back flap. When the line of fold of the inclosure has been determined the address may be applied to the inclosure with definite reference to the line of fold of the inclosure, said line of fold of the inclosure always corresponding to the lower edge of the window, and also with the lower edge of the envelop. This enables the address to be applied to the inclosure in exact position for its proper registration with the window.

When the window is formed by an opening 3 covered by a transparent patch 4, a pocket, as above described, can only be formed upon the upper edge of the window, as any ungummed space around the lower side of the window opening between the envelop and the transparent patch will occur on the back side of the envelop, for the reason, that the lower edge of the patch 4 is applied to the back flap 7 and not to the body portion of the envelop.

As represented in Fig. 2 the entire lower edge 15 of the transparent patch is attached to the back flap and not to the body portion of the envelop, so that the line of fold 11 between the back flap and the body of the envelop extends through the transparent patch which is folded upon itself and receives the excessive pressure usually applied to the back flap of the envelop in the process of folding, thereby giving greater security to the attachment of the transparent patch.

It will thus be seen that the envelop formed as above described, provides an inclosure pocket, having a window in the front wall and having its rear wall constituted by the folded flaps of the blank, with one side of said window substantially coincident with the line of fold between the front wall and the back flap.

I claim—

1. An envelop for an address bearing inclosure, comprising a front wall and a rear wall, one of said walls having a window opening therein, with the edge of said opening substantially coincident with the line of fold between said walls, at the bottom of the envelop, and a transparent patch attached to the inside of the envelop to cover said opening and overlapping the margin thereof on all sides.

2. An envelop for an address bearing inclosure, comprising a front wall and a rear wall, one of said walls having a window opening therein, with the edge of said opening substantially coincident with the line of fold between said walls, at the bottom of the envelop, and a transparent patch covering said opening, said patch having a fold corresponding to the fold between said walls, and being attached to each wall on opposite sides of its line of fold.

Dated this fifth day of October, 1914.

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Witnesses:
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