Jan. 1, 1952 A. M. BROUDY 2,580,886

ENVELOPE

Filed Jan. 21, 1950

Fig-2

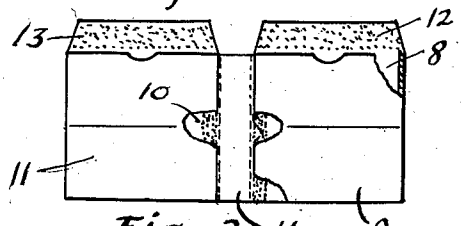


Fig-3

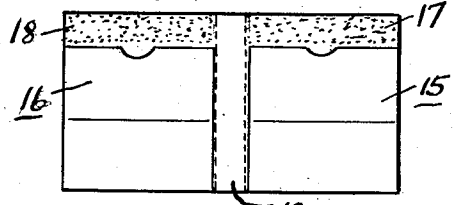


Fig-4

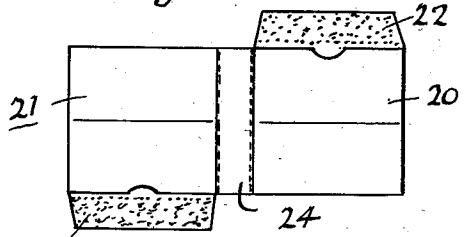


Fig-6

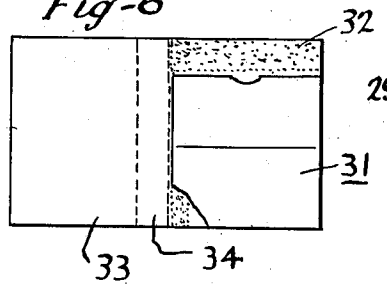


Fig-1

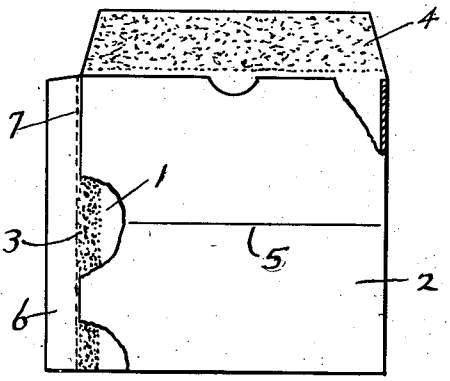
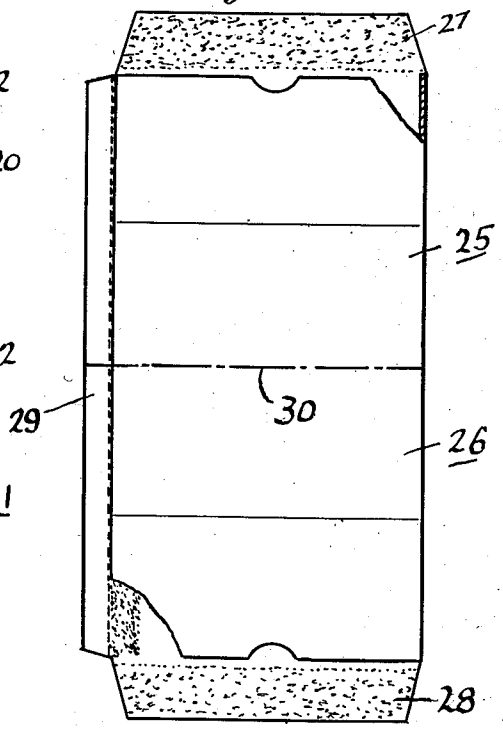


Fig-5



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ENVELOPE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 281—3)

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This invention relates to envelopes of the type adapted to be bound in periodicals, magazines, trade or mail order catalogues, or other analogous bound publications, for the convenient mailing use of prospective customers, subscribers, and the like, in response to incorporated solicitations.

Important objects and advantages of the invention are to provide an envelope of the character described, which embodies a separable binding extension carried by the envelope whereby the latter may be bound into the publication by the same means employed for securing the leaves of said publication together, which allows all printed data thereon to be printed on one and the same surface of the blank forming the envelope, which may readily be constructed in multiple form, which will cover and conceal all data except the address when in the folded or assembled form, which when sealed will prevent the removal of any inserted matter within the envelope, and which is comparatively economical in its manufacture and use.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts herein specifically described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, but it is to be understood that changes in the form, proportions and details of construction may be resorted to that come within the scope of the claims hereunto appended.

In the drawing wherein like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views:

Figure 1 is a rear elevational view of an envelope constructed in accordance with the invention and being assembled for attachment in a publication.

Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5 are similar views of modified forms of duplex types of envelopes embodying the invention.

Figure 6 is a like view of still another type of envelope being a modified form of the invention.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the improved envelope is constructed of an integral paper blank, and comprises a front panel, a rear panel, a gummed sealing flap 4, and a binding extension 6.

The front panel 1 and the rear panel 2 are rectangularly-shaped and are preferably of uniform size. The gummed sealing flap 4 is formed integral with the top edge of the front panel,

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and the binding extension is formed integral with one side edge of said front panel and extends throughout the height of the latter. The binding extension is provided with an easy-tear line 7 to facilitate the severance of the envelope structure from the binding extension when required.

The side edge of the front panel 1, remote from the binding extension 6, is integrally joined with one side edge of the rear panel 2. The panels 1 and 2 are folded at said side edge juncture to position said panels flatly against each other. The other side edge of the rear panel 2 is adhesively secured, as indicated at 3, to the front panel 1 in close proximity to the easy-tear line 7.

It will be obvious that when the panels 1 and 2 have been folded upon each other and secured in such position, in the manner described, the envelope will have been only partially formed, and it is in such partial formation that the envelope is intended to be bound into the binding of the publication by means of the binding extension 6 in the usual manner well known in the art to which the invention appertains.

It will here be noted that, prior to the formation of the envelope from the paper blank, the latter is printed with the desired indicia, namely, the return address of the publisher and the like is preferably printed on the outer top portion of the front panel 1, and any informative data is printed on the outer face of the rear panel 2. By such arrangement all printed matter will be on one and the same surface of the blank, and in consequence greatly reduce the cost of the production of the improved envelope.

When the envelope has been bound into the binding of the publication by the well known side stitch method, the indicia on the outer face of the rear panel 2 will be visibly exposed on the latter in the partially formed envelope, as shown in the drawing.

In practice, the partially formed envelope is first detached from the binding extension 6 along the easy-tear line 7. The panels 1 and 2 are then folded jointly along the fold line 5 to position the lower portions of both of said panels flatly against the upper portion of the rear panel 2, after which the sealing flap 4 is folded downwardly and is adhesively secured against the free edge margin of the upturned portion of the front panel 1, whereby the envelope is completely formed and sealed for mailing. It is apparent that when the envelope is

completely formed, the indicia on the rear panel 2 will be completely covered and concealed.

It will here be noted that neither the upper nor the lower ends of the panels 1 and 2 are secured together, and consequently when said panels are folded along the fold line 5, in the manner stated, actually two open top envelope pockets are provided, either or both of which pockets may be used to receive any inserted matter. However, both of said envelope pockets are simultaneously sealed by securing the sealing flap 4 in the manner stated.

While the provision of two such separate envelope pockets may not be of any particular necessity or advantage, they are the result of the economical construction of the improved envelope, which construction involves the most important feature of the invention, namely, allowing the printing of all indicia and the like on but one and the same surface of the blank from which the envelope is formed. In all known analogous types of envelopes, it is necessary to print parts of the indicia on both surfaces of the blank from which they are formed in order to enclose or cover desired parts of the indicia by the formation of the envelopes.

The modified form of the invention, shown in Figure 2, differs from the embodiment disclosed in Figure 1, only in that it is in duplex form, consisting of two joined envelopes. One of the envelopes comprises the front panel 8, the rear panel 9, and its own sealing flap 12, while the other envelope comprises the front panel 10, the rear panel 11, and its own sealing flap 13. The two envelopes are joined together by a common interposed binding extension 14. This duplex is of a more economic construction, and the two envelopes are preferably intended to be separated for use by severing the binding extension 14 in the vertical center to provide a separate binding extension for each of the embodied envelopes.

The disclosure, illustrated in Figure 3, comprises a duplex type structure consisting of a pair of envelopes 15 and 16 provided with respective sealing flaps 17 and 18. The envelopes 15 and 16 are joined together by a common binding extension 19, which is projected to also join with the adjacent ends of the sealing flaps 17 and 18. Aside from this juncture of the sealing flaps, this duplex type of structure is identical to the modification shown in Figure 2.

The duplex type of structure, shown in Figure 4, comprises the pair of envelopes 20 and 21 joined together by a common binding extension 24. The sealing flap 22 for the envelope 20 is disposed at the top of the envelope 20, while the sealing flap 23 for the envelope 21 is disposed at the bottom end of the latter. In all other respects this duplex type of structure is identical to the embodiment disclosed in Figure 2.

It will here be noted that the embodiments, shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4, may be bound into the binding of a publication by the well known saddle stitch method, when for any reason it is desired to provide a pair of envelopes in the publication.

The duplex types of envelopes, disclosed in Figures 2, 3, and 4, each comprises a pair of envelopes arranged in horizontally opposed relation to each other, and are primarily constructed in duplex form for economic construction reasons. These duplex types of structures are generally intended to be separated through their binding extensions, and each of the embodied envelopes used singly in the manner described relatively to the disclosure shown in Figure 1. These types of envelopes could be constructed in multiples of four instead of two, by providing two duplex pairs of envelopes with each pair joined and arranged in vertical alignment with respect to each other, without departing from the principle of the invention.

The duplex envelope structure, illustrated in Figure 5, consists of a pair of envelopes 25 and 26, provided with respective sealing flaps 27 and 28. The envelopes are arranged in opposed vertical alignment to each other, and in partial formation are joined together at their bottom ends, as indicated by the dot and dash line 30. A binding extension 29 is co-extensive with both of the envelopes 25 and 26. This type of duplex structure can be bound in the binding of publications in their joined form and separated at 30 from each other when the bound publications are cut and trimmed in the usual manner.

The embodiment of the invention, shown in Figure 6, comprises an envelope 31 provided with a sealing flap 32 and with a binding extension 34. An extension panel 33 is horizontally aligned with the envelope and is joined with the binding extension 34. Such extension panel 34 provides the balance allowing the attachment of the envelope in the binding of a publication by the saddle stitch method. The extension panel may be of any suitable size and may be employed for displaying advertising or other matter, or for any purpose wherein it is found to be applicable.

It will here be noted that when the improved envelope is completely formed, as stated, four panel portions will have been flatly imposed upon each other. Such panel portions assembly will provide the formed envelope with a closed lower end and open upper ends for the reception of insertions, and which open upper ends of the panel portions may be sealed collectively by securing the gummed sealing flap in the sealing position.

It will be apparent that while the envelope is only partially formed when attached in the binding of a publication, it may be conveniently and readily employed, as it is only necessary to detach the partially formed envelope from its binding extension and then fold the embodied panels together and seal the latter in the manner herein set forth.

What I claim is:

1. An envelope constructed of an integral paper blank for binding into a publication, comprising a pair of panels of uniform size vertically folded together to lie flatly against each other, the side edges at one side of said pair of panels being integrally poined together throughout their lengths and the edges at the other side of said pair of panels being adhesively joined flatly against each other throughout their lengths, a binding extension provided with an easy-tear line integrally joined and co-extensive throughout the length of the adhesively secured side edge of one of said pair of panels, said imposed pair of panels being designed for having their lower portions combinedly folded horizontally to lie flatly against the upper imposed portions of said pair of panels when the latter are detached from said binding extension to form envelope pockets, and a gummed sealing flap integrally joined with the free edge of one of said portions and overlapping the free edges of the other of said portions for sealing said envelope pockets.

2. An envelope constructed of an integral paper blank for binding into a printed publication, com-

prising a front panel, a rear panel, said panels being of uniform size and folded vertically together to lie flatly against each other, the side edges at one side of said panels being integrally joined together throughout their lengths and the side edges at the other side of said panels being adhesively joined flatly against each other throughout their lengths, a binding extension provided with an easy-tear line integrally joined and co-extensive throughout the length of the adhesively secured side edge of said front panel, said imposed panels being designed for having their lower portions combinedly folded horizontally to lie flatly against the rear of the imposed upper portions of said panels when said front panel is detached from said binding extension to form a pair of envelope pockets, and a gummed sealing flap integrally joined with the upper edge

of said front panel and overlapping all of the upper free edges of said panel portions for sealing said envelope pockets when said flap is adhesively secured to the free end of said front panel.

ALBERT M. BROUDY.

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