

J. REGENSTEIN.
 PAY ENVELOP.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 6, 1910

985,061.

Patented Feb. 21, 1911.

No. _____

Name _____

Days, _____

Hours, _____

\$ _____

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

No. _____

Name _____

Fig. 3.

Days, _____

Hours, _____

\$ _____

Fig. 4.

Witnesses:
Ephraim Banning
Samuel Bond

Inventor:
 Joseph Regenstein.
 BY *Banning & Banning*
 Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH REGENSTEIN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

PAY-ENVELOP.

985,061.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 21, 1911.

Application filed June 6, 1910. Serial No. 565,161.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH REGENSTEIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pay-Envelops, of which the following is a specification.

At the present time it is customary, in large manufacturing establishments and elsewhere, to distribute the pay to the employees in envelops on whose outer face are marked the name of the employee and the amount of the pay received. Upon receiving the pay, the employee merely tears open the envelop and, after taking the money out, discards the former, either throwing it on the floor or disposing of it in any other way. It is then possible for another employee to subsequently pick up such discarded envelops and, by examining them, to tell the amount of pay received by each of the co-workers. Such curiosity often leads to conflict and disagreements, which may be obviated by providing a means for distributing the pay so that after the envelops have been opened it will be impossible to tell the amount received by each or any man.

It is the object of this invention to provide a pay envelop which shall overcome the above objection, while at the same time in no way complicating the form of the envelop or increasing its cost of manufacture.

Other objects and uses of the invention will appear from a detailed description of the invention, which consists in the features of construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawing—Figure 1 shows a front view of my improved pay envelop, showing one way in which the same may be marked and perforated to accomplish the above object; Fig. 2 is a back view of the envelop; Fig. 3 is a front view of the top portion, which shows the employee's number and name; and Fig. 4 is a view of the lower portion of the envelop, which shows the number of days or hours and the amount of pay.

In the preferred embodiment of my invention, I perforate and head the envelop in such a way that the name and number of

the employee will appear on one portion and the time and pay will appear on the other portion, so that when the employee receives the envelop and opens it he will naturally do so in a way to sever the name from the amount. The several portions may then be discarded and when confused with a number of other envelops it is impossible to tell the amount corresponding to any name; in other words, it is impossible to identify any amount with the proper name.

It will be understood that a natural inclination exists for each employee to open the envelop in a hasty manner, so that the envelop will naturally be torn along the perforations, instead of cutting it open on the flap as might be done. Furthermore, by providing the perforations nearer one end than the other this tendency to use the perforations will be increased, for the reason that before the envelop is opened it is customary to shake the money and receipt slip to one end and then open the envelop near the other end.

Of course, I do not restrict myself to an envelop labeled and perforated in precisely the manner shown, but I contemplate the use of any form of envelop so arranged that when naturally opened the man's name or title will be severed from the time or pay, so as to prevent identification of the former with the latter.

I claim:

A pay envelop provided through both sides with a continuous line of severing perforation and having a ruling for receiving marks for identifying the employee on one exterior face of the envelop on one side of the perforations and having a ruling for receiving the amount of compensation on the same exterior face of the envelop on the other side of the perforation, whereby in the opening process the envelop is naturally torn completely open along the perforations, whereby the employee identification ruling is severed from the compensation ruling, substantially as described.

JOSEPH REGENSTEIN.

Witnesses:

THOMAS A. BANNING, Jr.,
MARY R. FROST.