C. T. COOPER.

COMBINED MAILING CARD AND GOODS CONTAINER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1915.

1,185,880. Patented June 6, 1916.

Fig. 1.

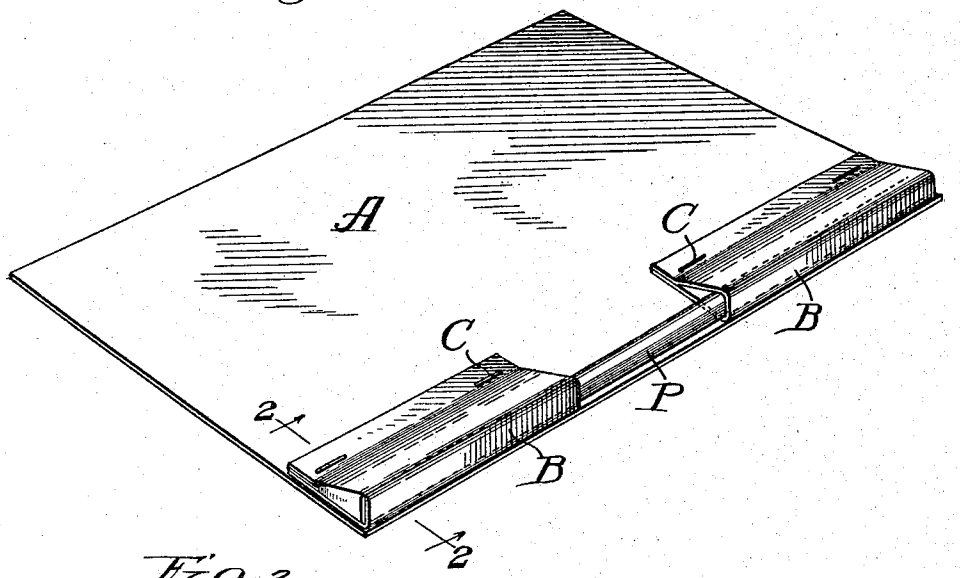


Fig. 3.

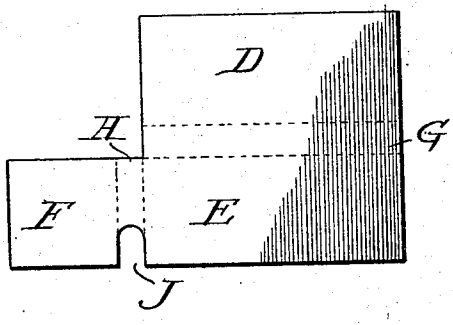


Fig. 4.

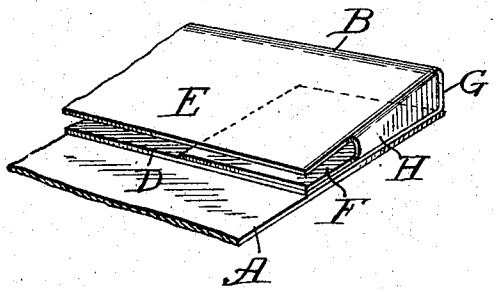


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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COMBINED MAILING-CARD AND GOODS-CONTAINER.

1,185,880. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 6, 1916.

Application filed December 31, 1915. Serial No. 69,525.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARK T. COOPER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Terre Haute, county of Vigo, and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Mailing-Cards and Goods-Containers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is a combined mailing card and goods-container, and has for its object improvements in devices of that kind.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a perspective view of the device; Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a plan of the blank used in forming one of the holding attachments; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the holding attachments in place on the card and before it is secured by stitching.

On the front face of the card A are two pockets B secured in place by wire stitches C. These pockets are formed by bending, along the dotted lines, the blank shown in Fig. 3. This blank is preferably made of the same material as that composing the card A, and it is marked, or partly cut along the dotted lines so that bending at the proper places will be facilitated and made accurate. The various parts into which the blank is thus divided by this cutting are designated as D, E, F, G and H in Fig. 3. The notch J is provided to make it easier to secure the pocket in place.

In preparing a pocket for stitching in place, the part F is folded over on the part E along the two dotted lines which bound the part H. The part D is then folded over the parts E and F along the dotted lines which bound the part G. The folded blank then has the appearance shown in Fig. 4. The stitches C then secure the outer edges of D and E together and to the card A, one of said stitches passing through the flap F to prevent that flap from being drawn out. As thus constructed and secured in place, the pocket B has one open and one closed end, the pocket being so placed on the card as to have the closed end outward and the open end inward. After one of said pockets is secured in place, a pencil or other article P has one end inserted into the open end of the pocket, and another similarly folded pocket is placed over the other end of the pencil, after which the second pocket is secured in place by stitches.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that the package (card, container and contents) is open as far as inspection of the goods is concerned, but is sealed as far as the removal of contents is concerned. In other words, while there is free inspection of the article carried by the container, that article cannot be removed without in some way destroying the container. As far as I am aware, no previous device has so sealed the container. It will also be seen that by making the card and container in the manner described, the container may be fitted to the article so that said article is held so that there is no looseness or rattle. If the container is made of material integral with the card it will have a fixed length, and that length must be great enough to hold the longest article to be sent in it. If a shorter article be sent in such a container then said article will be loose in the container, and such looseness is objectionable for many reasons. By making the container of independent pieces which are fitted to the card and to the article, blanks of the same size and form may be used on cards of different sizes and shapes, and for articles of different lengths.

Constructed as described there is no waste in cutting the cards and very little waste in cutting the blanks for the containers. This last will be evident from the fact that the blanks for the two parts of the container may be cut from one piece of card having twice the length of the blank shown in Fig. 3. In this case the actual waste is the extension to the left of the part G to the end of F, and the material punched out to form the notch J.

If the pockets B were made from material integral with the card, and the part F be a flap to be pushed into place after the pencil was inserted, then such flap would be liable to become torn with the result that there would be nothing to hold the pencil from dropping out. As I make my device, there is no folding flap liable to be torn.

What I claim is:

The combination with a mailing card, of a pocket secured to one corner of said card and having its outer end sealed and inner end open to receive one end of the article to be contained, a second pocket having one end closed and the other end open so that it may be placed upon and fitted to the projecting end of the article previously inserted in the first mentioned pocket, and securing means for securing the second pocket to the card after being fitted to the article.

CLARK T. COOPER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."