Jan. 2, 1945. A. TEICHER 2,366,575

WRITING PAPER

Filed July 2, 1942

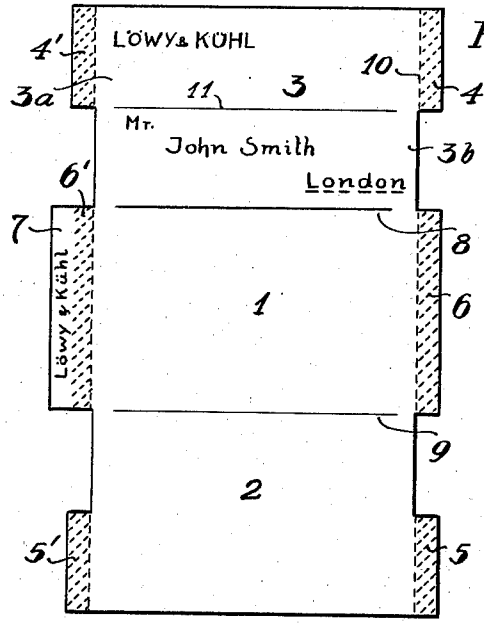


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

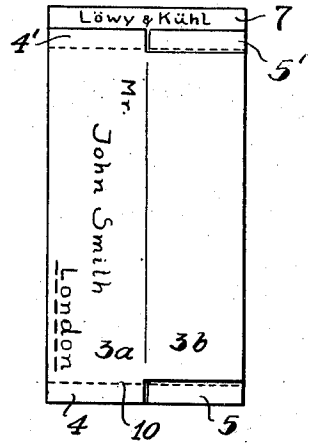
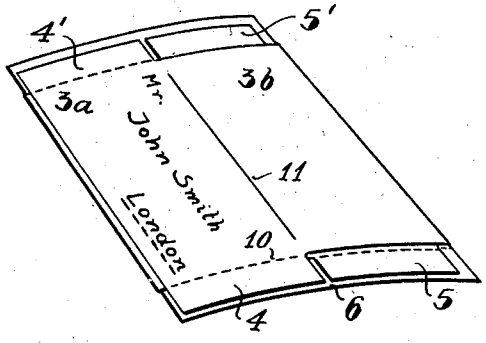


Fig. 3



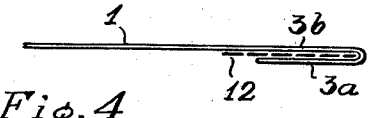


Fig. 4

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WRITING PAPER

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Application July 2, 1942, Serial No. 449,430
In Palestine July 18, 1941

1 Claim. (Cl. 229—92.1)

This invention relates to stationery in the form of sheets of writing paper provided with detachable gummed strips, which sheets can be closed by folding and allowing the said gummed strips to stick to each other so that a closed letter is formed, without the use of an envelope. The term "writing paper" as used in connection with the present invention is intended to include any kind of printed matter, forms and the like. The invention is, more particularly, concerned with such gummed strips as are coated with a self-sticking, dry rubber gum, that is, a gum allowing strips of paper coated therewith to stick together without moistening if the layers of gum contact each other.

The writing paper according to this invention is a sheet divided by fold lines, which may be marked, printed or embossed, into three parts, namely, a central part and upper and lower (or right and left) folding flaps, each of these parts having at its lateral edges two detachable pasting strips gummed only on the front side of the sheet, the central part in its middle zone, and the flaps near their outer edges, the length of the gummed strips of the central part being substantially equal to the sum of the lengths of those of the flaps in order to let the gummed strips of the flaps cover those of the central part when the sheet is folded along said folding lines.

The gummed strips of the folding flaps are located adjacent the free outer edges of the latter. If the fold lines are arranged half way between the gummed strip of each flap and that of the central part, the two flaps do not overlap when the sheet is folded and their gummed strips lie then one besides the other on that of the central part. However, in a preferred embodiment of the invention, the folding lines are disposed nearer to the central gummed strips than to those of the flap so that when the sheet is folded, the flaps overlap or even fully cover one another and their gummed strips lie on those of the central part in crossed relation, that is, those of the lower flap adjacent to the folding line of the upper flap, and vice versa.

Preferred embodiments of the invention are illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of an unfolded sheet;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the sheet when folded;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a very similar sheet when folded;

Fig. 4 is a diagrammatic side view of part of the sheet in writing position.

The sheet illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 has a central part 1, and lower and upper folding flaps 2 and 3 respectively. These are separated from the central part respectively by fold lines 9 and 8 which may be marked or indicated in printing, or be embossed in order to facilitate the folding operations. The upper flap 3 is again subdivided into two sections 3*a* and 3*b* for purposes indicated hereinafter. Again, the separating line 11 between these two sections may be marked or embossed.

The central part 1 has gummed strips 6, 6' on its opposite edges, both strips extending the whole length of that central part.

One or both of strips 6 and 6' may be made wider and may have an ungummed outer zone, such as shown at 7 in connection with strip 6', for the reception of any text intended to show on the folded letter, for example, the sender's name and address (see Figs. 1 and 2). Flap 3 has the pasting strips 4, 4' and flap 2 the pasting strips 5, 5'. Where the flaps are of equal size as the central part 1, all of the strips 4, 4' and 5, 5' are of equal length, and each of said strips is half the length of strips 6 and 6'. The width of all these strips is, of course, the same as that of the gummed parts of strips 6, 6'. All these strips are coated on their front face with a so-called "dry" or "self-sticking" glue which usually consists of a raw rubber mixture and has the property that two strips of paper, both of them so coated and laid upon one another with their coated sides, stuck together without moistening.

The subdivision of flap 3 into the two sections 3*a* and 3*b* is provided in order that the address appearing on the outer side of the folded letter may be written at the same time with, and as a carbon copy of, the address usually written on the head of the inside letter itself. For this purpose, the field 3*a* is bent behind the field 3*b* (Fig. 4) and a narrow strip 12 of carbon paper is inserted. When the address is typed on the field 3*b*, it appears on the reverse of section 3*a*, see Figs. 2 and 3.

It is advantageous to separate the pasting strips from the main body of the sheet by weakened, or perforated lines, as shown at 10.

The arrangement in which the flaps overlap or fully cover each other, secures an especially good closure of the letter for even if strips 5, 5' of the covered flap 2 become detached of their own accord from strip 6, 6', the letter is still held closed by strips 4, 4' of the covering flap 3.

The embodiment illustrated in Fig. 3 is prac-

tically the same as that according to Figs. 1 and 2, the only difference being that both gummed strips of the central part are somewhat wider than those of the flaps.

Enclosures or additional writing sheets may loosely be inserted in the letter before closing it. Such additional sheets may also be pasted to the edges of the folding sheet proper, suitably to those of the folding flaps. It is also possible to make inner pages integral with the letter sheet proper in the following way: One or both flaps are made longer than they are proposed to be in the folded state of the letter and a fold line is provided where the flap proper ends. The extension of the flap beyond that line is folded inwardly onto the folding sheet proper and thus forms an additional writing sheet. Of course, any inner page, whether pasted to the folding sheet or made integral therewith, has no pasting strips.

The sheets according to this invention are very convenient to handle, and the closing operation is very quickly and easily performed. The letter is as easily opened by tearing off the pasting strips.

I claim:

A sheet of writing paper of oblong rectangular shape including two spaced parallel transverse fold lines dividing said sheet into three similar sections, namely a central section and two end sections which are adapted to be folded along said parallel transverse lines the first of said end sections onto the face of said central section and the second onto the back of the first end section when folded onto the central section, the central section having integral with each end thereof and coextensive therewith a self-sticking gummed sealing flap, and each end section having a self-sticking gummed sealing flap at each end thereof terminating at the free transverse edge thereof, each of the flaps of the end sections traversing only half of the end edge of its respective section whereby, when in folded position, the gummed strips of the end sections are adhered to the gummed strips of the central section in opposed relation.

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