

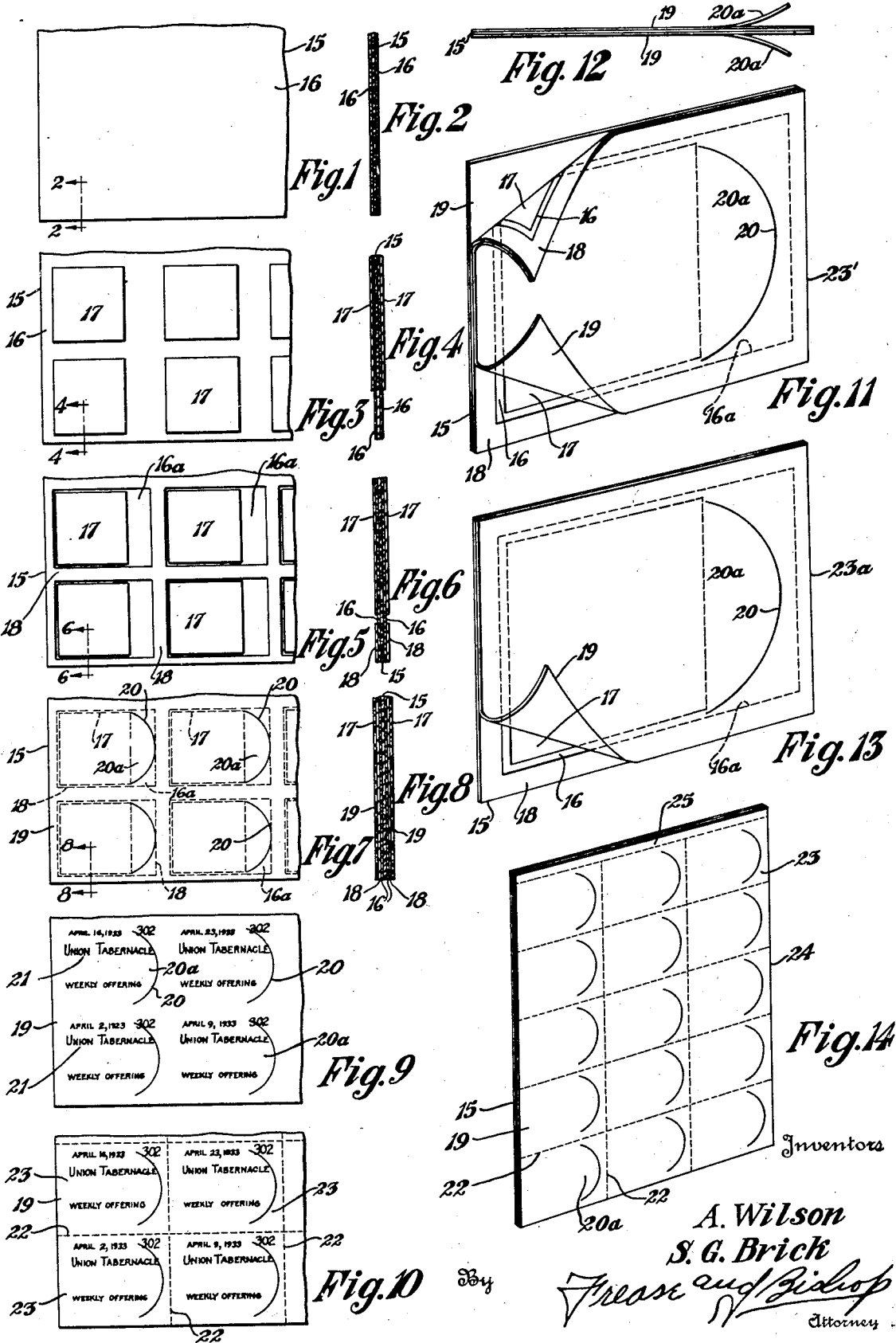
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POCKET ENVELOPE AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME

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POCKET ENVELOPE AND METHOD OF
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8 Claims. (Cl. 229—69)

The invention relates to pocket envelopes and methods of making the same, and more particularly to a pocket envelope which may have either one or a plurality of pockets and which may be made either singly, or in groups or clusters, on usual printing presses.

Single and duplex pocket envelopes are widely used by religious or other organizations as a means through which collections or contributions may be made and collected; but such pocket envelopes heretofore used have required special folding and gluing machinery to be used in their production; and have always been made in single units, which are then gathered together and packed, for distribution by the recipient organization to the donor-user.

Accordingly, the cost of making and packing such envelopes is high because of the special equipment involved; and individual envelopes of the group packed together frequently become disarranged or lost during the period of time, usually one year, through which their use is intended to extend.

It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide an improved pocket envelope construction which may include either one or a plurality of pockets.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved pocket envelope construction which may be readily made in an inexpensive manner upon usual printing presses.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved pocket envelope construction having either one or a plurality of pockets, which envelopes may be grouped or clustered together in an initially joined relation adapted for ready detachment of individual envelopes when and in the order desired; and a plurality of which groups or clusters of envelopes may be assembled together in calendar or banner form.

And finally, it is an object of the present invention to provide new methods of making single or duplex, individual or clustered pocket envelopes from sheet material on usual printing presses, which methods do not involve any special folding operations, and which only involve simple operations that may be readily and inexpensively carried out on the usual printing presses.

These and other objects may be obtained by the articles, products, envelopes and the like, hereinafter described in detail and claimed, preferred embodiments of which are shown in the drawing, which may be described in general terms as including in pocket envelope construction, a sheet of paper or other fibrous material having a

gummed or adhesive surface, a zone of said surface being de-adhesitized, a second sheet of paper or other fibrous material sealed around its periphery to said gummed sheet and having a slit therein forming a flap opposite a gummed portion of said gummed sheet and having another portion adjacent to the flap opposite the de-adhesitized portion of said gummed sheet; and said improved products may be made by the improved methods hereinafter described in detail and claimed, preferred steps of which are diagrammatically shown in the drawing, and which may be stated in general terms as including in a method of making pocket envelopes, the steps of de-adhesitizing a portion of a gummed or adhesive surface of paper or other fibrous material, preferably applying a thermo-plastic material to portions of said sheet surrounding said de-adhesitized surface, and sealing a second sheet of paper or other fibrous material to the thermo-plastic material on said gummed surface preferably by the combined action of heat and pressure.

In the drawing,

Figure 1 is a fragmentary diagrammatic view of a sheet of gummed paper;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged section taken on the line 2—2, Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary diagrammatic view showing the gummed paper of Fig. 1 with portions thereof de-adhesitized;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged section taken on the line 4—4, Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary diagrammatic view showing the gummed de-adhesitized sheet of Fig. 3 provided with zones of thermo-plastic material;

Fig. 6 is an enlarged section taken on the line 6—6, Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary diagrammatic view similar to Fig. 5 showing a sheet of paper sealed or conglutinated by the application of heat and pressure to the thermo-plastic material coated portions of the sheet shown in Fig. 5;

Fig. 8 is an enlarged section taken on the line 8—8, Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary diagrammatic view showing the pocket envelopes of Fig. 7 with printed matter thereon;

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary diagrammatic view of the pocket envelopes shown in Fig. 9 provided with perforations and the like so that an individual envelope may be readily detached from the group;

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of an improved duplex pocket envelope, parts thereof being curled away to show the construction thereof;

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Fig. 12 is a top plan view of the duplex envelope shown in Fig. 11;

Fig. 13 is a perspective view of a single pocket envelope similar to that shown in Fig. 11, a part thereof being curled away to show the construction thereof; and

Fig. 14 is a perspective view of a calendar or banner sheet comprising a cluster or group of the improved pocket envelopes shown in Fig. 11.

Similar numerals refer to similar parts throughout the various figures of the drawing.

An improved method of making duplex pocket envelopes may be described by reference to Figs. 1 to 10, inclusive, wherein a sheet of paper (Fig. 1) or other similar or fibrous material 15 is provided on both sides in the usual manner with a gummed coating or surface 16 of vegetable or fish glue or other similar adhesive material.

The gummed sheet is then run through a printing press and certain zones of the gummed surfaces 16 are de-adhesitized by printing thereon zones or blocks 17 of overprint varnish. These zones 17 of the gummed sheet are at places where it is desired to render the adhesive properties of the gum 16 void, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

The gummed sheet with de-adhesitized zones thereon is then passed through a printing press for printing on both surfaces thereof a series of criss-crossed lines 18 surrounding the de-adhesitized zones 17, but leaving a gummed zone 16a still present, adjacent one portion of each de-adhesitized zone 17, as best shown in Fig. 5. The material 18 applied by this printing operation is a thermo-plastic material and may be a mixture of five parts of resin, one part of glycerine and four parts of honey. However, it is understood that the thermo-plastic material 18 may comprise other materials or other proportions of the said materials.

The gummed sheet having de-adhesitized and thermo-plastic material zones is then assembled between two sheets of paper or other fibrous material 19, as by inserting the sheet 15 in a folded sheet of paper. The assembled sheets 15 and 19 are then passed through a printing press having a die provided with raised heated contact surfaces corresponding generally to the location of the zones 18 of thermo-plastic material, whereby the assembled sheets 15 and 19 are subjected to the combined action of heat and pressure, which plasticizes the thermo-plastic material, causing it to soften the glue of the gummed sheet thereunder so that the sheets 19 are conglutinated or sealed to the sheet 15 at their peripheries where thermo-plastic material 18 has been applied to the sheet 15, as best shown in Figs. 7 and 8.

The paper sheets 19 before being sealed to the sheet 15 are provided with a plurality of die cut slits 20 forming flaps 20a therein, which flaps when the sheets 19 are conglutinated to the sheet 15, are opposite the gummed zones 16a on the sheet 15.

The conglutinated sheets are then passed through a printing press to provide printed material 21 thereon, as shown in Fig. 9, it being understood that this printing operation may be performed upon the sheets 19 either before or after the sheets 19 are sealed to the sheets 15, and either before or after the slits 20 are provided therein.

The conglutinated sheets may then be again passed through a perforating machine or a regular printing machine to perforate the same at 22 so as to divide the sheet into a plurality of duplex pocket envelopes 23 clustered or grouped together

in a convenient semi-permanent, but detachable manner, as shown in Fig. 10.

Thus, by carrying out the improved method, a cluster or group of fifteen duplex pocket envelopes 23 may be provided in a banner or calendar page indicated at 24 as shown in Fig. 14, which page 24 may be provided with a binding strip 25. Four of such pages 24 may then be assembled together and wire bound through the binder strips 25 to form a calendar or banner comprising sixty duplex envelopes which may be numbered and dated. Thus, the same may be used as a one year envelope contribution system by religious or other organizations, each page 24 providing for three months or thirteen weeks with two extra envelopes for special purposes.

When it is desired to use one of the duplex pocket envelopes, the proper one is detached from the calendar page 24 by ripping along the perforations 22. The flap 20a on each side of the duplex envelope 23 may then be turned back and a coin or other contribution may be inserted in each pocket of the envelope formed between the outer sheet portions 19 and the de-adhesitized zones of the center sheet 15. Thereafter, the inner surface of each flap 20a may be moistened and pressed against the gummed zone 16a to seal the pocket envelope.

It is to be understood that the above method of making the duplex envelopes may be carried out by applying a liquid gum instead of a thermo-plastic material at the zones 18 and then sealing the sheets 15 and 19 together while the gum is still moist. Likewise, moisture may be applied to the gummed sheets 15 at the zones 18 and the sheets 19 may then be sealed to the sheets 15 while the gum is still moist. However, such steps involve more complicated printing operations than is encountered when a thermo-plastic material is utilized, because the use of thermo-plastic material permits the sheets 15 and 19 to be conglutinated at the zones 18 by the application of heat and pressure without the external application of additional moisture or other fluid.

Moreover, it is to be understood that the sheets 15, instead of being initially gummed throughout and then having zones thereof de-adhesitized, may be gummed by omitting applying gum at the zones 17. However, such procedure is also complicated and the improved pocket envelopes may be more easily and inexpensively made by using full gummed sheets and de-adhesitizing zones thereof.

It is clear, that when it is not desired to produce duplex pocket envelopes, that single pocket envelopes may be made by carrying out the method described above, utilizing a sheet gummed on one side only and then conglutinating a single sheet thereto after zones of the gummed sheet have been de-adhesitized.

It is likewise to be understood that either single or duplex pocket envelopes may be made individually if desired, rather than in groups or clusters, or may be made in groups or clusters and thereafter severed to provide an individual duplex pocket envelope 23' as shown in Fig. 11, or an individual single pocket envelope 23a, as shown in Fig. 13.

The duplex pocket envelope 23' comprises a central sheet 15 provided with gummed surfaces 16, de-adhesitized zones 17, and zones of thermo-plastic material 18; and outer sheets 19, having slits 20 therein forming flaps 20a, conglutinated at their peripheries to the thermo-plasticized zones 18 of the gummed surfaces of the sheets

15, with the flaps 20a adjacent a remaining gum zone 16a.

The duplex pocket envelopes 23' may be printed with any desired copy, as described above, and may be readily sealed by moistening the inner surfaces of the flaps 20a, which when closed stick to the gummed zones 16a.

Likewise, the single pocket envelope 23a comprises a sheet 15 gummed at 16 on one side only and provided with a de-adhesitized zone 17 and a thermo-plasticized zone 18, a single cover sheet 19 being conglutinated to the thermo-plasticized zone 18 of the gummed sheet 15. A flap 20a is provided in the sheet 15 by the slit 20, which flap 20a is opposite a gummed zone 16a in the sheet 15.

Accordingly, the improved method provides an inexpensive manner of making single or duplex individual or clustered pocket envelopes from sheet material on usual printing presses without involving any special folding or other operations.

Likewise, the improved single or duplex pocket envelopes, in either individual or grouped or clustered form, may be used for making contributions in a sure and safe manner without loss of contribution from the envelope and without directly moistening a gummed surface, it being necessary only to moisten the ungummed flaps 20a for sealing the improved envelopes.

In utilizing the term "paper" herein and in the appended claims, the term is intended to include paper, cardboard, and other fibrous materials, or materials which may be conglutinated, or which are adapted to be printed upon.

We claim:—

1. A duplex pocket envelope comprising an inner and two outer sheets of paper conglutinated adjacent their edges at peripheral zones of abutting surfaces to form two pockets each bounded by a conglutinated zone, each outer sheet being provided with a slit forming a flap providing for communication with one of said pockets, and the inner sheet having a gummed zone on each surface thereof, each gummed zone being opposite one of said flaps.

2. A pocket envelope including a plurality of sheets of paper conglutinated adjacent their edges at a peripheral zone of abutting surfaces to form a pocket bounded by the conglutinated zone, one of said sheets having a gummed surface, a zone of said gummed surface being de-adhesitized, another of said sheets being provided with a slit forming a flap for communication with said pocket, and said flap being opposite a gummed portion of said first mentioned sheet.

3. A pocket envelope including a plurality of sheets of paper conglutinated adjacent their edges by a peripheral zone of thermo-plastic material to form a pocket bounded by the conglutinated zone, one of said sheets having a gummed surface, a zone of said gummed surface being de-adhesitized, another of said sheets being pro-

vided with a slit forming a flap for communication with said pocket, and said flap being opposite a gummed portion of said first mentioned sheet.

4. A pocket envelope including a plurality of sheets of paper, one of said sheets having a gummed surface, another of said sheets being conglutinated adjacent its edge at a peripheral zone of abutting surfaces to said one sheet to form a pocket bounded by said conglutinated zone, a zone of said gummed surface being de-adhesitized, and one of said sheets being provided with a slit forming a flap for communication with said pocket.

5. A pocket envelope including a plurality of sheets of paper, one of said sheets having a gummed surface, there being a zone of thermo-plastic material on the gummed surface of said sheet adjacent its peripheral edge, another sheet conglutinated to said first mentioned sheet by said gummed thermo-plasticized zone to form a pocket, a zone of said gummed surface being de-adhesitized, and one of said sheets being provided with a slit forming a flap for communication with said pocket.

6. A page of pocket envelopes including a plurality of sheets of paper conglutinated along spaced zones of abutting surfaces to form a plurality of pockets each bounded by conglutinated zones, one of said sheets being provided with a plurality of slits forming flaps, one flap for communication with each pocket, each pocket surface of one of said sheets having a gummed zone thereon, and the paper sheets being perforated along the conglutinated zones between adjacent pockets.

7. A page of duplex pocket envelopes comprising an inner and two outer sheets of paper conglutinated along spaced zones of abutting surfaces to form a plurality of pockets on each side of said inner sheet, each pocket bounded by a conglutinated zone, each outer sheet being provided with a plurality of slits forming flaps, one flap for communication with each pocket, each pocket surface of one of said sheets having a gummed zone thereon, and the paper sheets being perforated along the conglutinated zones between adjacent pockets.

8. A page of pocket envelopes comprising two sheets of paper conglutinated along spaced zones of abutting surfaces to form a plurality of pockets each bounded by conglutinated zones, one of said sheets being provided with a plurality of slits forming flaps, one flap for communication with each pocket, each pocket surface of the other sheet having a gummed zone thereon opposite a flap, and the paper sheets being perforated along the conglutinated zones between adjacent pockets.

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