

No. 849,426.

PATENTED APR. 9, 1907.

L. REIMAN.
MAILING CARD OR POST CARD.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 1, 1906.

FIG. I.

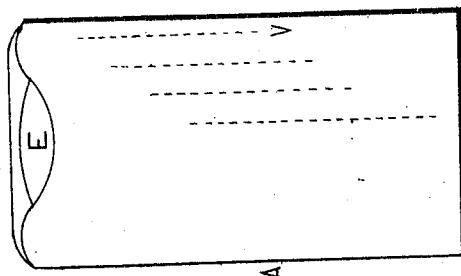


FIG. II.

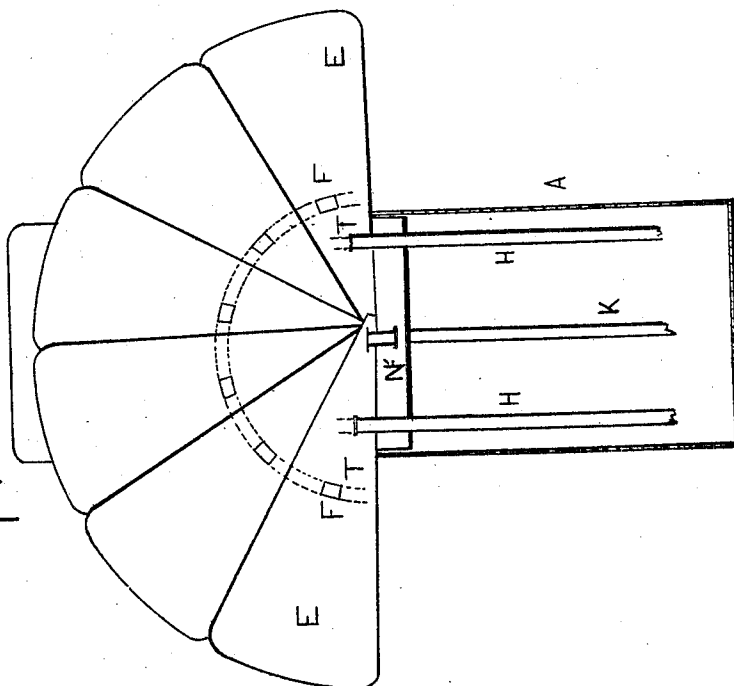
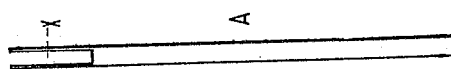


FIG. III.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LUDWIG REIMAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAILING-CARD OR POST-CARD.

No. 849,426.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 9, 1907.

Application filed June 1, 1906. Serial No. 319,681.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LUDWIG REIMAN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at No. 364 Third avenue, in the borough of Manhattan, city of New York, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Mailing-Cards or Post-Cards, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to that class of mailing-cards on which both a message may be written and a score of pictures or advertisements may be mounted or impressed.

The invention has for its object to produce a mailing-card of the character designated in which a cover or casing is provided, into which another part of the device, consisting of leaves attached to each other in a novel way, may be slipped folded up and by a novel device withdrawn and extended.

The nature of the invention will be fully understood from the following general description and the annexed drawings and will be subsequently pointed out in the claim.

In the annexed drawings, which are hereby made a part of this specification, Figure I is a side view of my newly-invented mailing-card ready to be mailed. Fig. II is a side view of the same with the leaves E extended. Fig. III is an edge view of the casing A.

A designates a flat rectangular casing closed all round except at one end and the slots X in one end of the edges. This casing may be made of any convenient and available material; but I prefer to make it of stout cardboard. I designates a strip of similar material adapted in size and shape to slip into the casing and assume the position illustrated in Fig. I and also to be drawn out into the position illustrated in Fig. II.

E designates a plurality of leaves of the form shown. These are attached, as illustrated by the ribbon K, to the lower end of the slide I. This ribbon passes through the slots N in the small end of the leaves and in the lower end of the slide, so that it not only holds the leaves in position with regard to the slide, but also holds the leaves together. This ribbon K is also attached to the inside of the casing, so as not to allow the slide I to come too far out of the casing. H and H designates two other ribbons, which are attached one to each of the outer leaves by one end and to the inside wall of the casing, as

illustrated in Fig. II. These leaves E may be made of any thin light material suitable for receiving writing, pictures, or printed matter. When the slide I is pushed down into the casing, it carries the leaves E with it, and the parts assume the position illustrated in Fig. I.

When the slide I is pulled out as far as the ribbon K will allow, the leaves E will be drawn up with it until all three ribbons H, K, and H are taut. Then the leaves E, being connected by the ribbon F, will assume the extended position, (illustrated in Fig. II,) with the edge of each outer leaf resting in a slot X of the casing. Thus the leaves E may be drawn out and pushed into the casing A at pleasure.

One outer side of the casing A may be ruled with lines for writing an address, as at V of Fig. I, or the address may be written without lines. The other outer side surface of the casing may be embellished with a picture of any desired and available kind, or it may be impressed with an advertisement or any other desired and available printed matter. When the leaves E are extended, as illustrated in Fig. II, a message may be written on one or both sides of them, or if it be intended that only one side of the leaves shall be written on the other sides, like the casing, may be embellished with pictures or impressed with advertisements or any other desired and available printed matter.

It is obvious that while the leaves E are extended anything written or printed on them can be easily read. To assist in this, the slide I may be provided with a hinge, so that it can be bent away from before them and when returned to its normal position push and pull the leaves E, as aforesaid.

It is also obvious that whatever matter may be on the leaves E cannot be seen or read while the leaves are in the casing A. Therefore when the leaves are ready they are pushed into the casing and the casing addressed. The card when properly stamped is then ready to mail. When received by the consignee, the leaves may be drawn out and the message easily read and all on the leaves seen and inspected.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A mailing-card comprising a rectangular-shaped casing having one of its ends open, and provided with oppositely-disposed slots,

a slide provided with a slot of substantially the same width as said casing, and slidably mounted therein, a plurality of extensible leaves, a flexible guide mounted centrally of said casing and passing through said slot in
5 said slide, and each of said extensible leaves, a flexible strip fastened to the bottom of said casing on each side thereof, and to the outer of said extensible leaves for limiting the
10 movement thereof, said slide and said leaves adapted to slide on said central guide, and

said slide adapted to operate said extensible leaves.

In testimony whereof I, LUDWIG REIMAN, have signed my name to this specification, in 15 the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 26th day of May, 1906.

LUDWIG REIMAN.

Witnesses:

NATHAN COHEN,
WILLIAM BOGEN.