Nov. 25, 1930. J. O. LITTLE 1,783,022

COMBINED LETTER AND ENVELOPE STUFFER

Filed Feb. 24, 1928 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

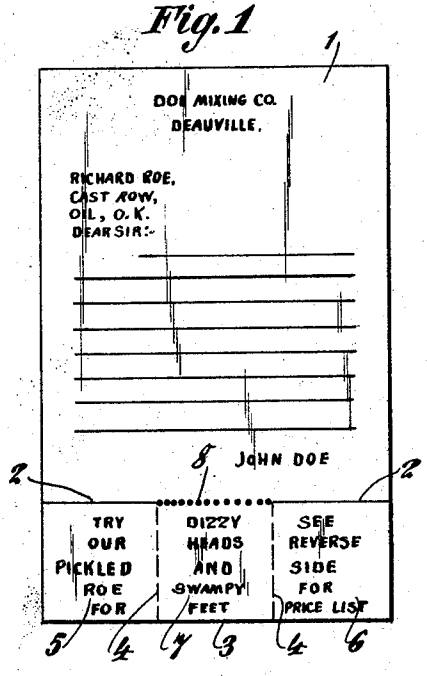


Fig. 2

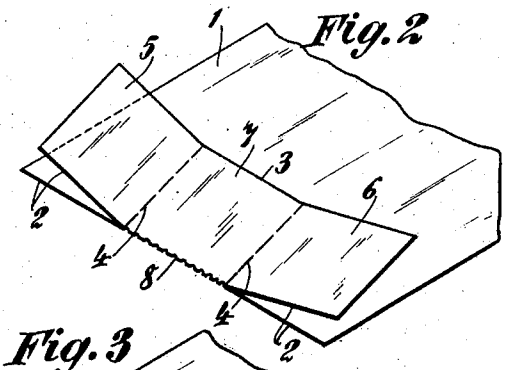


Fig. 3

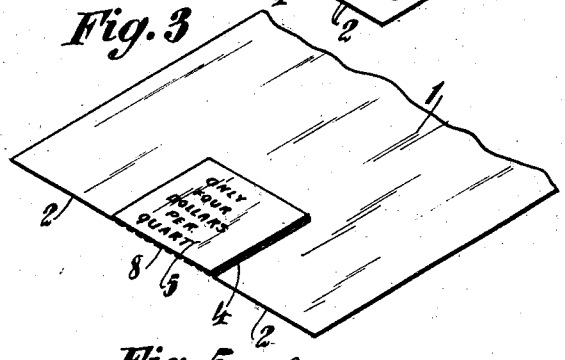


Fig. 4

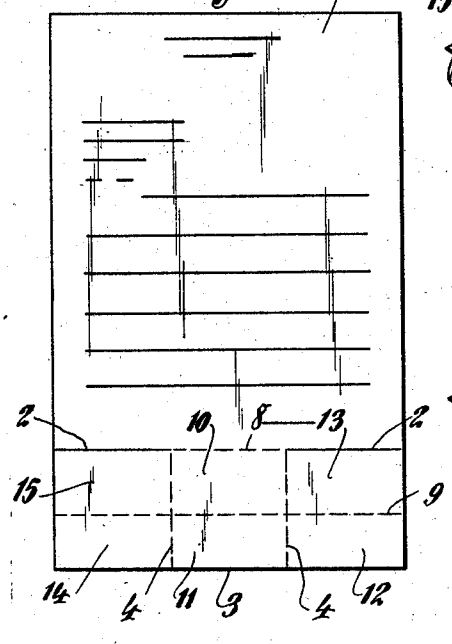


Fig. 5

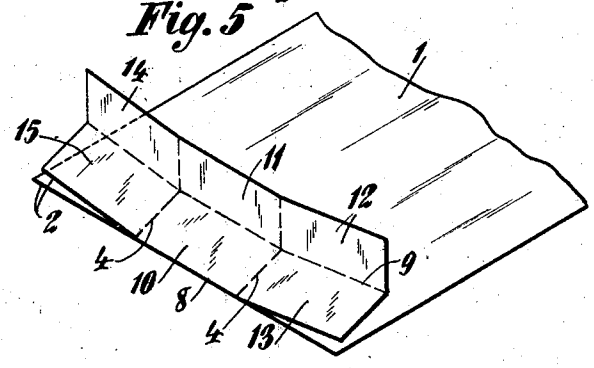
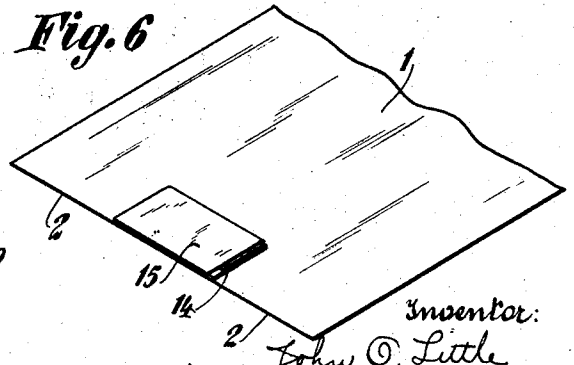


Fig. 6



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COMBINED LETTER AND ENVELOPE STUFFER

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Fig. 7

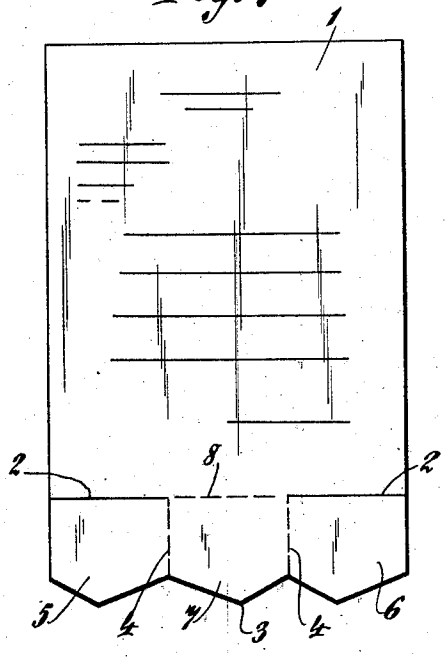


Fig. 8

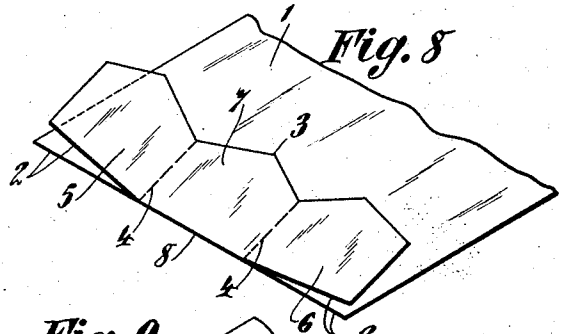


Fig. 9

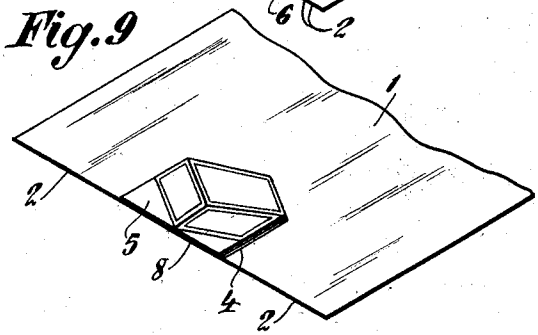


Fig. 10

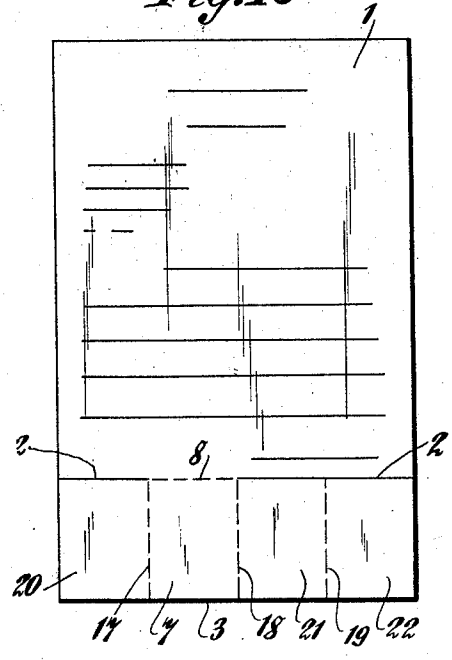


Fig. 11

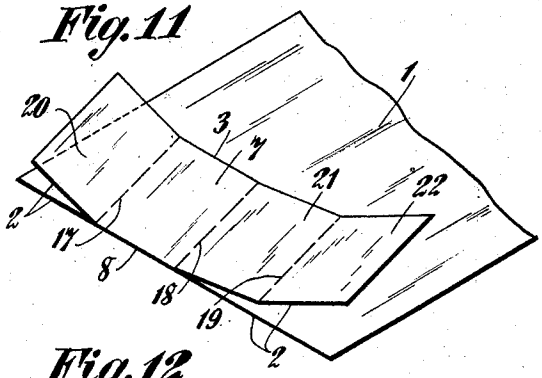
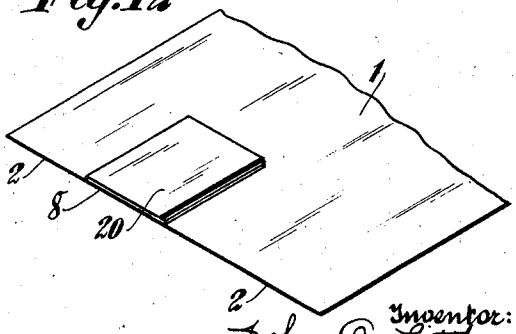


Fig. 12



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Patented Nov. 25, 1930 1,783,022

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN O. LITTLE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COMBINED LETTER AND ENVELOPE STUFFER

Application filed February 24, 1928. Serial No. 256,523.

The present invention relates to letter forms of the type wherein an auxiliary leaflet or envelope stuffer is formed as an integral part of the main letter or message sheet. The advantages flowing from a structural combination of letter and envelope stuffer of this type include ease of manufacture, and preparation for mailing, it being quite apparent that no opportunity can arise for failure to include the stuffer in the mailing envelope, nor for failure of the addressee to discover the leaflet or stuffer when the envelope is opened.

Following this general principle, several types of letter forms have been devised, but through lack of consideration of trade requirements as well as economy of manufacture and pleasing appearance, they have failed to win sufficient approbation to render them commercially successful.

The letter form embodied in the present invention is characterized by cheapness of manufacture, distinction in appearance, and structural advantages which facilitate, not only its preparation for mailing, but also its inspection by the party to whom it is mailed. The invention contemplates absolutely no waste of paper in cutting, and provides forms which include leaflets having a considerable number of pages without the necessity of stapling or gluing. With this in mind, the pages are formed and folded in a striking and attractive manner, having a marked individuality not only when folded in their finished and normal position, but also as they are unfolded in reading.

Among the structural advantages inherent in the letter form constituting this invention, is the separability of the main letter with respect to the auxiliary folder or envelope stuffer. The construction is such that each is set off as a distinct entity from the other, both as to physical relationship and subject matter contained. The printed matter and inscriptions on one of the elements are included entirely within its physical bounds, and form no part of the subject matter of the other element.

With these principles in mind the invention is embodied in the forms illustrated in the accompanying drawings, the characteristics of which will be described in greater detail hereinafter and the figures of which may be briefly described as follows:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a letter sheet cut in accordance with my invention, the lines of fold being indicated by dash lines.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the cut letter sheet of Figure 1, with the stuffer portion folded back and the flaps constituting the leaves of the folder folded back.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the combined letter sheet and folder or stuffer in the completely folded position.

Figure 4 is a plan view of a letter sheet cut in a modified form, the lines of fold being indicated by dash lines.

Figure 5 is a perspective view, similar to Figure 2, of the letter sheet shown in Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a perspective view similar to Figure 3, showing the completely folded sheet of Figure 4.

Figure 7 is a view of a modified form of the invention, showing the folder cut to simulate the shape of an article to be advertised.

Figure 8 is a view similar to Figure 2, showing the letter sheet of Figure 7 partly folded.

Figure 9 is a view similar to Figure 3 showing the letter sheet of Figure 7 completely folded.

Figure 10 is a plan view of a further modified form of letter sheet, wherein an added number of leaves is provided.

Figure 11 is a perspective view of the letter sheet shown in Figure 10, the sheet having been partly folded.

Figure 12 is a perspective view of the completely folded letter sheet of Figure 10.

Referring to the drawings, the reference character 1 indicates the main letter sheet in all the figures of the drawings. This sheet is cut, preferably at the bottom, to utilize a width of the paper which extends along the entire edge, the sheet being cut parallel thereto. After cutting the sheets in the proper manner, the cut portions are folded to form a stuffer or folder with a plurality of leaves. The manner of folding varies in the several modifications.

With reference to Figures 1, 2 and 3, reference character 2 indicates the lines upon which the letter sheet is cut. These lines are shown as thin and solid and the resulting flap 3 is folded along dash lines 4, which are perpendicular, to the cutting line, thus forming leaves 5 and 6. The leaves thus formed lie over the central portion or leaf of the flap 3, the entire folder being secured to the letter sheet along the uncut line 8 which has been indicated as perforated.

After the cutting of the sheet, as shown in Figure 1, the manner of folding is indicated by Figures 2 and 3. The flap 3 is folded along the uncut portion 8 which may be perforated if desired. Two folds 4 are then made at either side of the central leaf 7, thus bringing the leaves 5 and 6 over the central leaf 7. In this construction, the central leaf is shown as hinged along its entire top edge to the letter sheet 1. It is quite apparent that the extent of cut may be varied to include any desired portion of the top line 8 of this leaf and the relative sizes of the leaves 5, 6 and 7 may be varied.

In Figures 4, 5 and 6, the manner of folding is slightly different, and provision is made for greater number of leaves than in the form shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3. The letter sheet is shown as preferably cut along the lines 2 as in Figure 1. The flap 3, similar to that of Figure 1 is folded as indicated by dash line 9, this fold being parallel to the lines 2. After folding along the lateral line 9, the transverse folds 4, similar to those in Figure 1, are made.

Figures 5 and 6 illustrate the manner of folding and it will be seen that this stuffer is formed with twice the number of leaves of the stuffer in the form shown in Figures 1, 2 and 3. For convenience, these leaves are indicated by the respective numerals 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. It will be understood that the specific manner of folding may be varied to suit the requirements of different uses.

A further modified form of the letter and stuffer is illustrated in Figures 7, 8 and 9, wherein the flap 3 is cut along its lower edge to simulate, when folded in the position shown in Figure 9, the shape of a box when viewed from a perspective. The lines of cut are indicated at 16 and it will be obvious that these may be varied to cause the folded stuffer to resemble any desired article. It is only necessary to design the cut so that the edges of each leaf 5, 6 and 7 will fall under the corresponding point of the other edges, or in proper relation thereto.

Figures 10, 11 and 12 show a further form wherein the flap 3 is cut from the letter sheet 1 in a slightly different manner and the transverse folds are spaced differently. One of the cuts 2 is made longer than the other to throw the bottom page 7 to the side of median line of the sheet. The line of fold and attaching point between the letter sheet 1 and flap 3 is again indicated at 8. The transverse folds are made three in number and indicated at 17, 18 and 19. Figure 11 indicates the manner of folding which is preferably so that leaf 20 overlies the leaves 22, 21 and 7. In this form, the number of leaves of the folder is increased and by displacing the bottom leaf at a still greater distance from the median line of the letter sheet, a greater number of transverse folds may be obtained.

It should be noted that the number of pages obtained is equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the width of the edge of the letter sheet by the width of the line of fold 8, or the width of each page. From a commercial standpoint, it is desirable to have the left-hand cut 2 equal to the width of one leaf only of the folder so that only one fold need be made from left to right across the sheet.

It will be apparent that the combined letter and stuffer provided by this invention embodies a distinctively new and attractive construction. It gets away entirely from the old form embodying merely a meaningless flap since the letter sheet and stuffer in the improved form includes completely independent elements, the folder or stuffer being silhouetted against the letter sheet thus causing it to be set off as a distinct entity from the letter sheet.

Obviously, the specific form or manner of folding may be varied as desired without departing from the invention, the scope of which is defined in the appended claim.

I claim as my invention:

A combined four edged perimeter letter sheet and envelope stuffer formed from a single sheet comprising inwardly extending aligned cuts in the sheet on opposite sides thereof and adjacent one side thereof and extending inwardly equal distances from the sides to define a four edged perimeter of a letter sheet, and folds extending from the inner extremities of the cuts and perpendicular thereto for a distance less than one third the length of the sheet in the direction of the folds, said cuts and folds forming three leaves of substantially equal area, the leaves formed by the folds being folded in opposite directions to overlie each other and form a plurality of leaves in the stuffer, and a fold formed between the inwardly extending cuts to cause the leaves to lie over the letter sheet.

This specification signed this 21st day of February, A. D. 1928.

JOHN O. LITTLE.