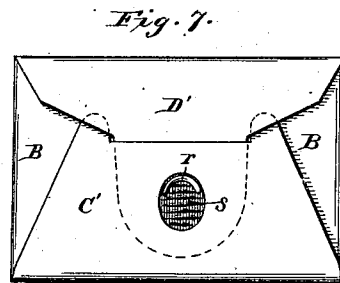
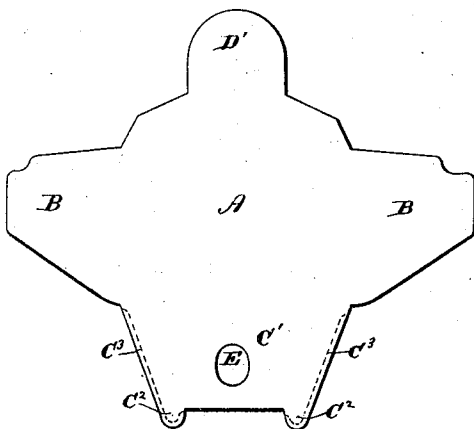
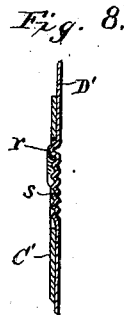
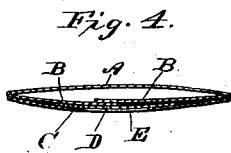
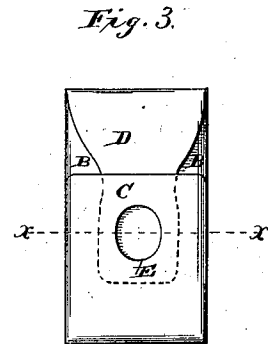
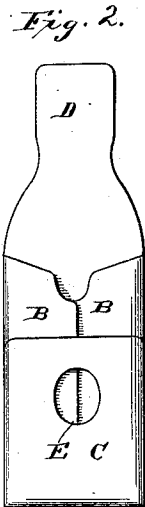
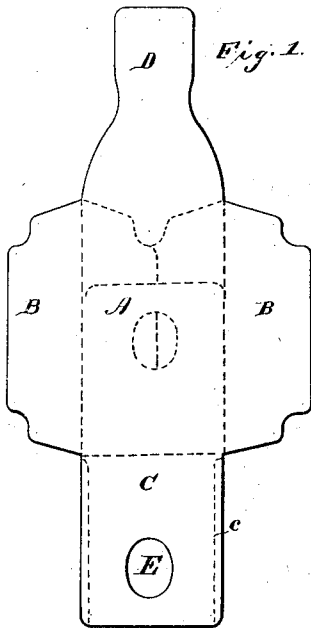


(No Model.)

E. MORGAN.
ENVELOPE.

No. 404,298.

Patented May 28, 1889.



Witnesses.
Chas. R. Burr.
C. J. Stewart.

Inventor.
Elisha Morgan,
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his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELISHA MORGAN, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

ENVELOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 404,298, dated May 28, 1889.

Application filed January 12, 1888. Serial No. 260,479. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELISHA MORGAN, of Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Envelopes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and to the figures and letters of reference marked thereon.

My invention has for its object to provide an envelope especially adapted for the transmission of samples of cloth, lace, &c., through the mail at the cheaper rates of postage, and which envelope will, while insuring the preservation and safety of its contents, permit of the ready inspection of said contents, as required by the present postal regulations.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings represents a blank from which an envelope embodying my invention can be formed; Fig. 2, a plan view of an envelope constructed in accordance with my invention and with the loose flap thrown back. Fig. 3 is a similar view with the loose flap tucked in; Fig. 4, a horizontal sectional view taken on the line *xx*, Fig. 3; Figs. 5 and 6, views, respectively, of a blank and finished envelope, showing the embodiment of my invention in a modified form. Figs. 7 and 8 are views of a modified form of loose flap.

Similar letters of reference in the several figures indicate the same parts.

Referring particularly to Figs. 1 to 4, the envelope therein illustrated consists of a middle portion or body, A, side flaps, B B, a bottom flap, C, and a top or loose flap, D. In the formation of this envelope the side flaps, B, are folded in upon the middle portion and so as to slightly overlap each other, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, the said overlapped portions being united, preferably by paste or otherwise, after which the lower flap, C, is folded down upon said flaps B B, as also indicated by the dotted lines in said figure, and secured in place by paste applied along the lateral edges, as indicated by the letter *c*.

It will be noticed that the flap C has an opening, E, formed in it, and that when said

flap is folded down and secured, as above described, there is formed a pocket or receptacle for the reception of the end of the loose flap D, and that when the end of said loose flap is inserted within said pocket it can be easily and conveniently withdrawn or forced out by inserting the finger through the opening E and sliding said flap longitudinally.

I prefer that the flaps B B should form a backing to the opening E, so that under no circumstances will the finger which is used to force out the loose flap D come in contact with the contents of the envelope; but this is not absolutely essential, as it will be readily seen that even were said flaps B B cut away the opening E would still be serviceable in effecting the withdrawal of the loose flap or tongue by means of the finger passed through it.

In the embodiment of the invention (shown in Figs. 5 and 6) the loose flap is formed at the side of the envelope, instead of at the top, as in Figs. 1 and 2, but the same essential features of construction noticed in the last-mentioned envelope are preserved. There is, however, a further feature of novelty in this envelope (pictured in said Figs. 5 and 6) which tends to lessen the cost of production without impairing the strength of the envelope, such feature relating particularly to the construction of the bottom flap, (marked C') and to its combination with the loose flap, (marked D'). I gradually narrow the flap C' and cut away its upper portion so as to leave only the projections C² C². I then secure the flap by paste applied on lines C³ and insert the tongue of the loose flap D' under the flap C' and between the said projections or extensions C² C². In this way the extensions C² are utilized to give the necessary strength to the corners of the pocket or receptacle.

A very serviceable envelope will be produced when the flap C is left unperforated; but in such case the withdrawal of the loose flap would have to be effected by a pull upon it in the ordinary way.

The loose flap of the envelope may be provided with a ridge or raised portion formed by striking the paper up by a die or otherwise, as shown at *r* in Fig. 7, so that when the said loose flap is tucked in the pocket said

ridge *r* will engage with the edge of the opening E, and thus prevent the accidental working out or displacement of said loose flap during transmission through the mails. For the purpose of facilitating the withdrawal of the flap when it is desired to open the envelope, said flap is preferably roughened at the point opposite the opening E, either by striking up small projections or otherwise, the effect being to enable the finger to catch a better hold than it could upon an entirely plane surface.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. A blank for an envelope consisting of the body or main portion, the side flaps, the bottom flap cut away at its outer portion so as to form extensions, as described, and having the perforation in it, and the loose or top flap.
2. An envelope consisting of a body or main portion, side flaps folded inward, the bottom flap cut away at its outer portion so as to form extensions, as described, and folded down upon the side flaps and secured at its lateral edges thereto, and the loose flap having a tongue adapted to be inserted beneath the bottom flap and between the extensions thereof, as described.
3. An envelope having a loose flap provided with the tongue-extension and a pocket or receptacle in one of its sides formed to receive

the tongue of the loose flap and having a perforation in one of the walls of said pocket, through which the finger may be inserted for the purpose of sliding the loose flap and opening the envelope, and having the other wall of the pocket opposite the perforations left intact, substantially as described.

4. The herein-described envelope, consisting of the main portion, the overlapped side flaps, the bottom flap cut away at its extremity so as to form the extensions and having the perforation in it, and the loose flap having the tongue, substantially as described.

5. An envelope consisting of the main portion, the side flaps, the bottom flap having the perforation, and the loose flap having a ridge or projection formed on its tongue for engagement with the edge of the perforation in the lower flap to prevent said loose flap from working out, substantially as described.

6. The herein-described envelope having a loose flap provided with a roughened portion on its tongue, as described, and a pocket or receptacle for receiving the said tongue, having an opening or perforation through which said roughened portion of the tongue is exposed when the envelope is closed, substantially as described.

ELISHA MORGAN.

Witnesses:

ROBERT W. DAY,
WILLIAM O. DAY.