A. W. GEGGIE.

COMBINED SENDING AND RETURN ENVELOPE.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 31, 1919.

1,425,004. Patented Aug. 8, 1922.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 4

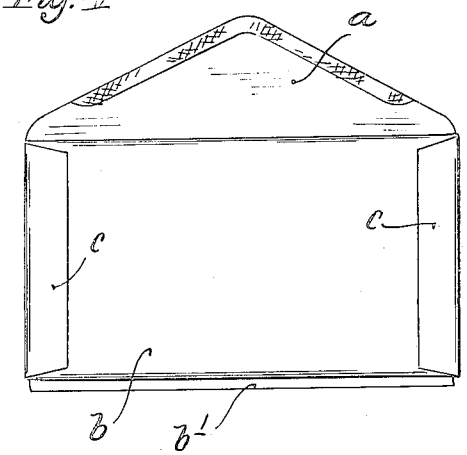


Fig. 1

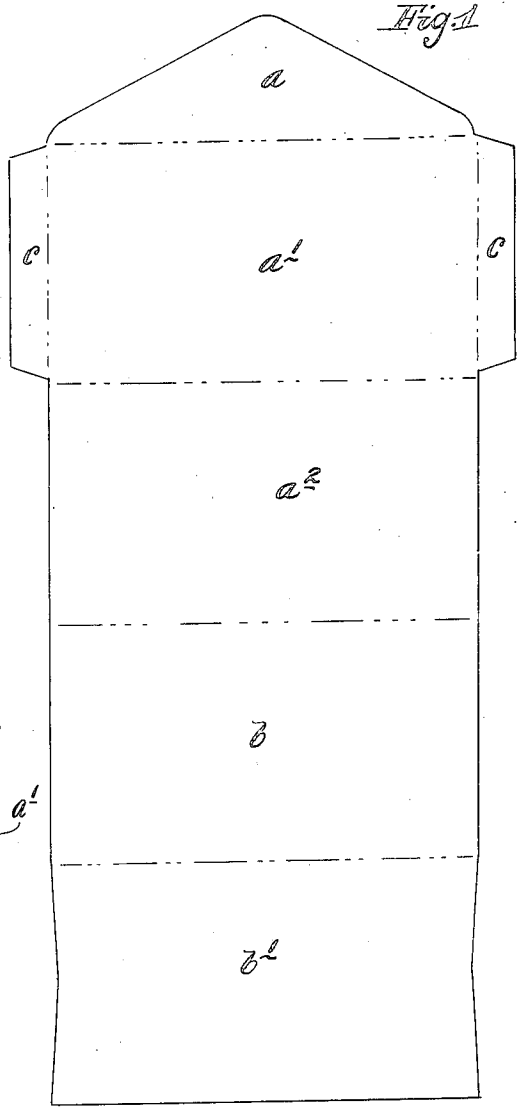


Fig. 3

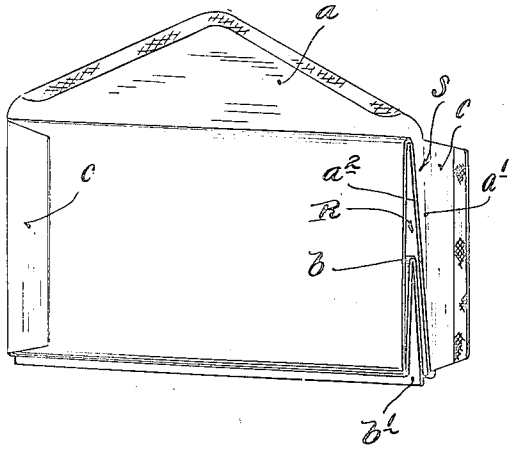
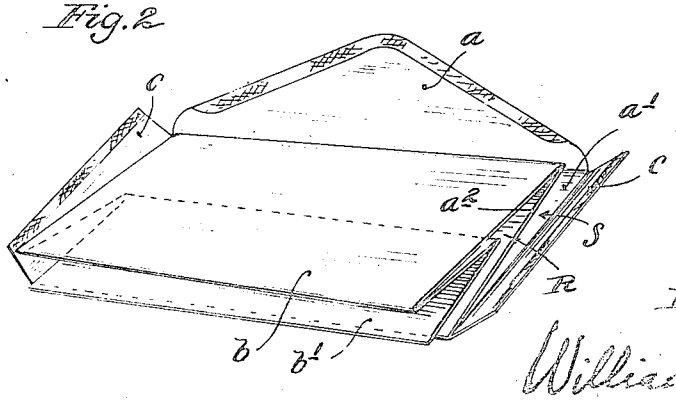


Fig. 2



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5

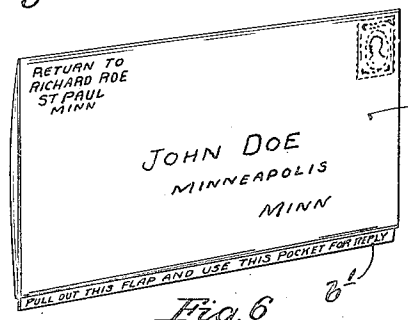


Fig. 6

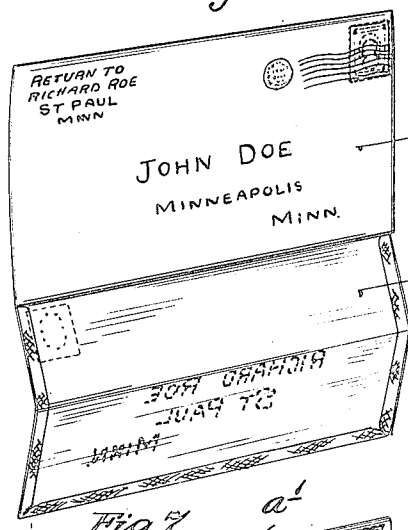


Fig. 7

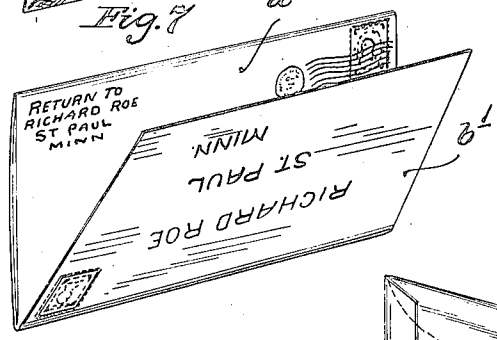


Fig. 8

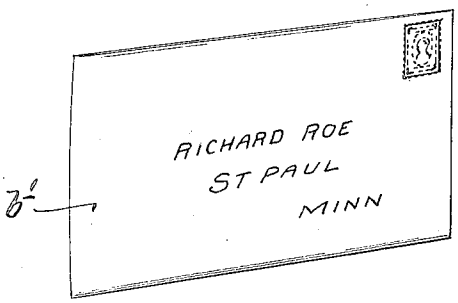


Fig. 9

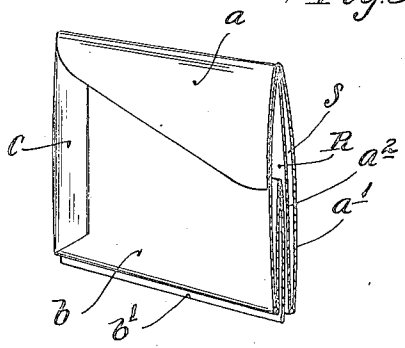


Fig. 10

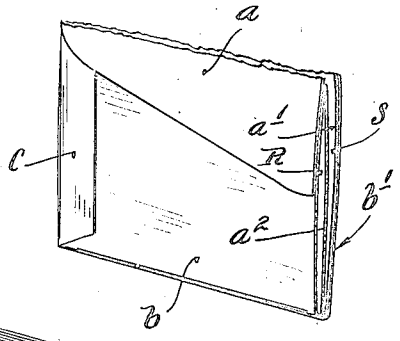
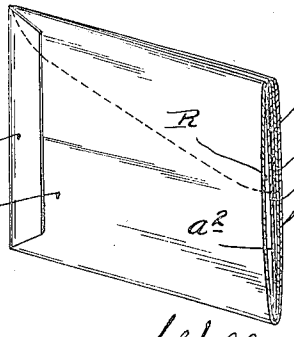


Fig. 11



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR W. GEGGIE, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

COMBINED SENDING AND RETURN ENVELOPE.

1,425,004. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 8, 1922.

Application filed December 31, 1919. Serial No. 348,646.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR W. GEGGIE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Combined Sending and Return Envelopes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to envelopes, and has for its object to provide a combined sending and return envelope adapted to minimize the time and expense of making the reply; and, to this end, it consists of the novel features hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

My said invention, in its preferred form, is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein like notations refer to like parts throughout the several views.

In said drawings,

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the blank of paper or other flexible material out of which the envelope is made by the proper folding of the parts of said blank;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the envelope partly formed by the required folding of the blank shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is an elevation showing the same parts as in Fig. 2, but with the folding carried one step farther;

Fig. 4 is an elevation showing the envelope in its completed form;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the envelope as used for the sending or outgoing letter, with the flap of the reply pocket tucked therein;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the envelope as it would appear, after the flap of the reply pocket had been withdrawn therefrom;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the envelope as it would appear, after the reply letter had been placed in the reply pocket and the flap had been partially turned up toward sealing position;

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the reply envelope, as it would appear when ready to mail;

Fig. 9 is a cross sectional perspective view of the envelope in its sending form, as shown in Fig. 5, but looking at the opposite side of the same;

Fig. 10 is a cross sectional perspective view of the return envelope, shown in Fig. 8, looking at the opposite side of the same, with the parts as they would appear, on the assumption that the receiver of the outgoing letter had opened the envelope by cutting or tearing through the sealing flap thereof lengthwise of the mouth of the sending pocket; and

Fig. 11 is a similar view showing the return envelope with the parts as they would appear, in the assumption that the receiver of the outgoing letter had opened the envelope by lifting the sealing flap, and, after the removal of the said letter, had tucked that flap into the sending pocket.

The blank of paper or other flexible material, shown in Fig. 1, may be treated as composed of the sections marked, respectively, a, a^1, a^2, and b, b^1 and c, the body sections a^1 and a^2 are adapted to fold toward each other on the dotted line shown between the two sections, so as to thereby form the side walls of the sending pocket S, as shown best in Figs. 2 and 3. The sections b and b^1 are then adapted to fold upward and inward toward the folded sections a^1 and a^2 on the dotted line between the sections a^2 and b, and thereby form the side walls of the return pocket R, as best shown in Figs. 2 and 3. Then the marginal sections c, projecting from the ends of the section a^1 are adapted to be turned inward over the ends of said previously folded body sections and the gum-sealed fast to the outer face of the return pocket R, thereby closing the ends of the two pockets. This will leave the sending pocket S with the sealing flap a, shown as of the customary triangular form, projecting from the face wall of the sending pocket, like that of an ordinary envelope, and it will leave the flap b^1 projecting downward from the back wall of the envelope, and this bottom flap is shown of rectangular form, equal substantially in width and length to the back of the envelope. The top sealing flap a is, of course, gummed on its inner surface, as shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4, and the bottom flap b^1 is gummed on the margins of what becomes its inner surface, when in closing position, but what is its outer surface, as shown in Fig. 6.

With this construction, it is obvious that, when the blank, shown in Fig. 1, has been folded, as above described, it affords two

parallel pockets S and R, with their mouths and their closing flaps reversed in position as compared with each other. Otherwise stated, the mouth of the sending pocket S is at the top of the envelope and the mouth of the return pocket R is at the bottom of the envelope and the sealing flap *a* of the top pocket projects from the face wall of the envelope and the bottom flap b^1 projects downward in the opposite direction from the back wall of the sending envelope.

Hence, it follows that the original or outgoing letter may be placed in the sending pocket S and the top flap *a* be turned downward and gum-sealed fast to the back of the envelope to close said pocket S, just as in an ordinary envelope, and adapted to receive the address, sending stamp and return card on its face, in the ordinary way. The projecting bottom flap b^1 is adapted to receive the return address and a return stamp on what is then its under or back surface, as compared with the face of the sending envelope, but with the writing reversed endwise, as best shown in Fig. 6, and may also have a return stamp applied to that same surface, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 6. Then the said flap b^1 of the return pocket may be tucked into the return pocket R, so as to be either partially or wholly concealed thereby, but, preferably, it is not folded on its center line but on a line that is inward of its center, so as to leave the outer section of greater width than the inner section, and cause the margin thereof to protrude slightly below the bottom of the envelope, as shown in Fig. 5. Then, on this protruding part of the lower flap, may be placed suitable instructions for the usage of this return pocket, such as the expression "Pull out this flap and use this pocket for reply".

After the reply letter has been placed in the return pocket R, the lower flap b^1 is turned up over what was the face of the sending envelope, as is shown partially done in Fig. 7, and is then gum-sealed fast thereto, as shown in Fig. 8; and, when this is done, the sending address, the stamp on the outgoing envelope and all the other inscriptions or impressions placed thereon by the sender, or in course of transmission, will be concealed and the return envelope will be, as shown in Fig. 8, ready for re-mailing, assuming that the receiver of the original letter opened the same by tearing the top flap lengthwise of the mouth of the sending pocket S, as shown in Fig. 10. If, however, the receiver of the original letter opened the same by lifting the top flap, then he would tuck in that idle flap *a* into the idle sending pocket S, before mailing the return letter, as shown in Fig. 11 of the drawings.

It must be obvious that, with a combined sending and return envelope of this structure, the time required from the receiver of the original letter to enclose and seal his reply is reduced to a minimum, and if the return stamp has been applied by the sender, to the sealing flap of the return pocket, the expense of the reply is also reduced to a minimum. Hence, it is reasonable to expect that replies are much more likely to be given by the receiver of the original letter and to be given promptly.

It must also be obvious that, in the manufacture of this combined sending and return envelope, less material is required than for two envelopes, and that the two pockets, with their respective sealing flaps, may be made from a single blank, with a minimum of waste. This combined sending and return envelope is, therefore, relatively cheap to make, as well as to use, as compared with two envelopes.

This form of combined sending and return envelope is also particularly well adapted for transmitting depositor's pass books from depositors to saving banks and from the banks back to said depositors, while keeping the same sealed in both directions of travel, in the hands of a messenger. When intended for such usage, the lower or return flap may be reduced in size to take the ordinary triangular shape like the top flap and have the return instructions printed thereon.

What I claim is:—

1. A combined sending and return envelope having two parallel reversed pockets, each with a sealing flap, with the respective sealing flaps projecting in opposite directions from opposite lips of the two respective pockets, whereby the back pocket and the face flap may be used for the outgoing letter, with return address and stamp concealed on the return flap intucked into the idle return pocket, and the face pocket and the back flap may be used for the reply letter with the said back flap concealing the sending address and all stampings and inscriptions on the face of the outgoing letter, substantially as described.

2. A combined sending and return envelope made up from a single blank adapted, by being folded upon itself twice lengthwise, to afford the side walls of two reversed parallel pockets with reversed sealing flaps projecting in opposite directions from opposite lips of the pockets, and which blank has narrow marginal portions of the width of said pockets adapted to be turned inward over the ends of the said main fold of the blank and be sealed thereto to close the ends of said parallel pockets and an additional portion adapted to be folded into one of the parallel pockets, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. A combined sending and return enve-

lope made from a single blank comprising a duplex envelope having parallel pockets sealed at the ends, a sealing flap for one of said pockets and a flap adapted to be folded into one of said pockets when the envelope is used as a sending envelope and to form a sealing flap for the other pocket when the envelope is used as a return envelope.

4. A combined sending and return envelope made from a single blank comprising parallel pockets sealed by flaps at their ends, a sealing flap for one of said pockets formed in one end of the blank and a flap formed at the other end of the blank arranged to be disposed in the other of said pockets, one side of said flap adapted to be used as a return message sheet and the other side of said flap adapted to be used to carry the return address and stamp.

5. A duplex envelope having parallel pockets, said envelope being formed from a single blank, a sealing flap for one of said pockets formed at one end of the blank and a sealing flap for the other pocket formed at the other end of the blank, said latter flap being of approximately the same width as the envelope and adapted to serve as a return message sheet and also to carry the return address and stamp.

6. A combined sending and return envelope comprising a sealed pocket and a parallel pocket opening at one longitudinal edge, said envelope having a flap folded into said latter pocket of substantially the same area as one side of the envelope and adapted to be drawn out and folded over the sending address side of the envelope to seal said latter pocket so that the same can be used for a return envelope and also to form a side adapted to receive the return address.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ARTHUR W. GEGGIE.

Witnesses:
JAS. F. WILLIAMSON,
CLARA DEMAREST.