

No. 893,227.

D. E. DAVIES.
ENVELOP.

PATENTED JULY 14, 1908.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 14, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

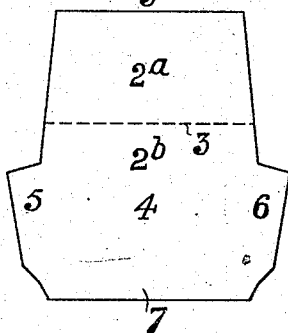


Fig. 4.

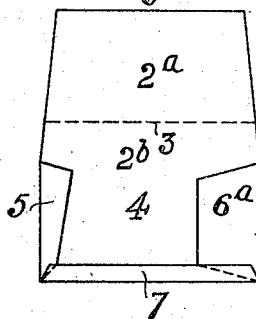


Fig. 2.

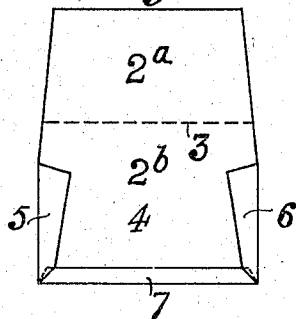


Fig. 5.

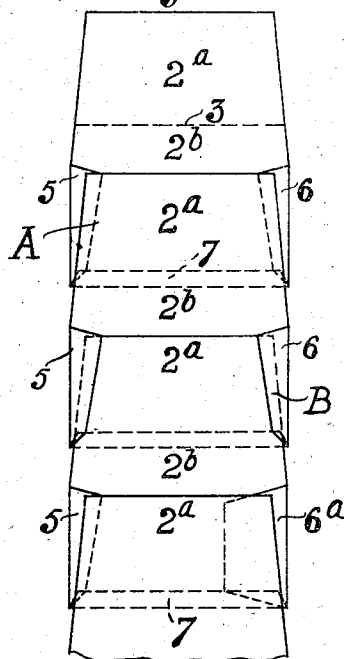
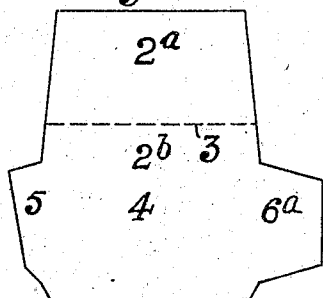


Fig. 3.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6.

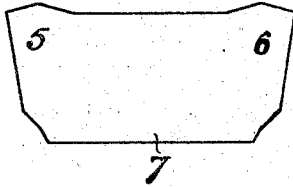


Fig. 8.

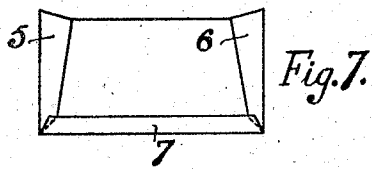
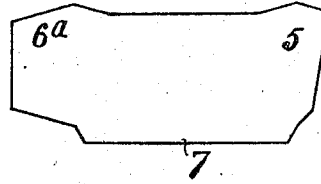


Fig. 9.

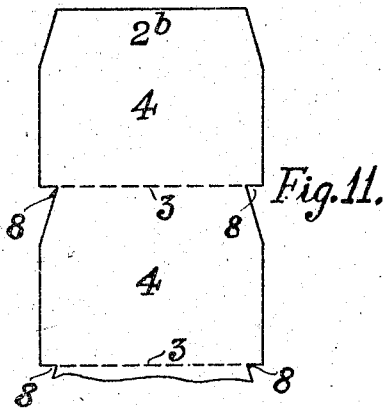
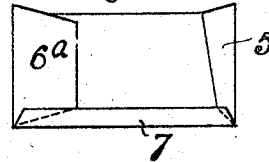
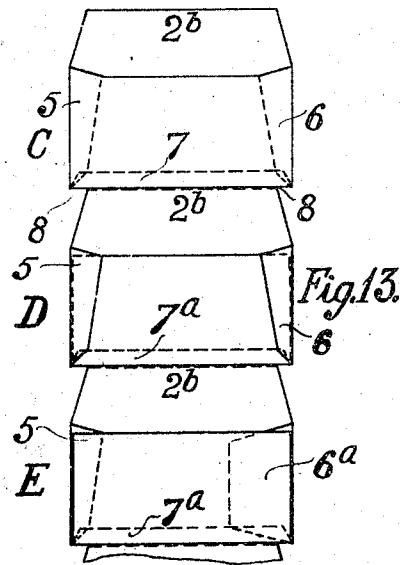
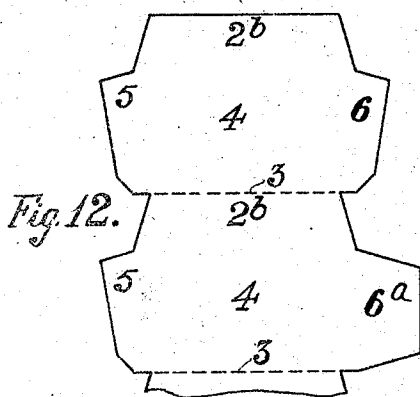
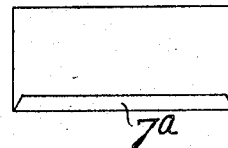


Fig. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID EDWARD DAVIES, OF STOCKWELL, ENGLAND.

ENVELOP.

No. 893,227.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 14, 1903.

Application filed September 14, 1906. Serial No. 334,622.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID EDWARD DAVIES, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at Stockwell, in the county of Surrey, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in or Connected with Envelops, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in or in connection with envelops manufactured in what may be termed chains, each envelop forming a link of the chain and being connected to its adjacent links in a readily detachable manner. Envelops so linked up are as is well known specially suitable for employment in connection with type writing machines especially when a large number of envelops have to be addressed, as the first envelop of the chain can be inserted and adjusted in the machine and then addressed, the envelops forming the remainder or a part of the chain being fed forward one by one to the printing point. By this means the insertion and adjustment of each envelop to be addressed is obviated for it will be understood that after the first envelop is inserted and adjusted the remaining envelops of the chain will, as the platen is rotated, be fed forward to the printing point automatically and with little, if any, further adjustment.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows one form of blank in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 shows the blank partly folded. Fig. 3 shows a blank of a shape differing slightly from that shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a similar view to Fig. 2 of the blank shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 shows blanks of the shapes shown in Figs. 1 and 3 and folded as shown in Figs. 2 and 4 joined together so as to form what is herein called a chain of envelops. Figs. 6 and 7 are similar views to Figs. 1 and 2, and Figs. 8 and 9 to Figs. 3 and 4. Figs. 10, 11 and 12 are views of a further modification and Fig. 13 is a similar view to Fig. 5 showing the last modification in completed form.

According to the arrangement shown in Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive the blanks are cut as irregular polygons of such shape that when the blank is partly folded as shown in Fig. 2 it forms the front or address bearing part and the side, bottom and closing flaps of the envelop and also the back of an adjacent envelop when the blanks are connected one

with another to form a chain of envelops as shown in Fig. 5.

The blank has, at what may be regarded as its upper part, a rectangular, or practically rectangular, portion that is divided into two unequal parts 2^a, 2^b by a line of perforations or incisions 3. The part 2^a which is above the line of perforations or incisions 3 and is the larger of the two parts, forms a main portion namely, in the present form of the invention, the back of an adjacent envelop in the chain of envelops (see Fig. 5), and the part 2^b forms the closing flap of the envelop, the front or address bearing part and the side and bottom flaps of which are made in one therewith. Below the rectangular, or practically rectangular portion, is a part 4 which, when the blank is folded, will form the front or address bearing part of the envelop. The part 4 has on three of its sides, flaps or extensions 5, 6, 7 which, when the blank is folded, extend toward the center of the part 4. These flaps or extensions 5, 6, 7 are gummed along their inwardly extending edges and the part 2^a of the rectangular, or practically rectangular, portion of another blank is secured thereto: the inwardly extending edges of the side flaps or extensions 5, 6 are so gummed that the upper or under surface of the part 2^a of the other blank can be secured thereto. Fig. 5 at A and B illustrates the two ways in which the side flaps or extensions 5, 6 and the part 2^a can be united. The part 2^a is of such a size that it will form the back of an envelop (see Fig. 5) and it is so placed that the line of perforations or incisions 3 will coincide with or come on the line of fold of the bottom flap 7 of the blank to which the part 2^a is to be attached. It will thus be understood that a chain of envelops will be formed when the larger of the two portions of the upper part of one blank is attached to the flaps, side and bottom, of the part of another blank that forms the front or address bearing side of another envelop and that the envelops can be readily separated the one from the other by tearing along the line of perforations.

In the blank shown in Figs. 3 and 4 the right hand side flap or extension 6^a is made of a shape different from the left hand flap or extension 5, and is not gummed along its inwardly extending edges. The part 2^a will

therefore not be stuck to this flap or extension. If an account or other matter be placed in the envelop and the closing flap 2^b be damped along its gummed edge as ordinarily and stuck down the envelop will have the appearance of a sealed envelop but yet be open at one end and subject to the regulations which at present govern in Great Britain the transmission of circulars, accounts and other matter by halfpenny post.

In the construction illustrated in Figs. 6 to 11 the envelop is made from two blanks. The blank which forms the front or address bearing part 4 and the closing flap 2^b is entirely separate from the blank which forms the back part of the envelop. The latter blank is only formed with flaps or extensions 5, 6 or 6^a, 7 on three of its sides and these form the sides and bottom flaps. To form the other blank a long strip of paper of a suitable width is taken and the pattern of the blank is cut therein and repeated time after time. The blanks so cut in this strip of paper, are as shown in Fig. 11, separated the one from the other by lines of perforations or incisions 3 in a manner analogous to the paper of sanitary rolls and the paper is below each line of perforations or incisions 3 and at the edges of the strip notched or cut away as at 8. The space inclosed between the line of perforations or incisions and an imaginary line joining the ends of the notches forms the closing flap 2^b of the envelop and the part of said blank which is immediately above the line of perforations forms, as in the prior case, a main portion of an adjacent envelop in the chain, but, in this case, forms the front of the adjacent member of the series or chain and is secured to other portions in such manner that in the completed series or chains the line of the perforations or incisions will, as before, coincide with or come on the line or fold constituting the edge of the envelop as will be presently seen. The back of each envelop is formed from an irregular polygonal blank (Figs. 6 and 8) so shaped that along three of its sides the side and bottom flaps of the envelop are formed. The flaps 5, 6, 7 in Figs. 6 and 7 and the flaps 5, 7 in Figs. 8 and 9 are gummed on what is, when folded as shown in Figs. 7 and 9, their outer surface. The separate blanks (Figs. 7 and 9) which form the backs of the envelops are when folded laid on and secured to the long strip of perforated paper (Fig. 11) with the bottom edge of each blank, i. e., the line of fold of flap 7, upon or adjacent to a line of perforations or incisions 3. The completed envelop will then appear as at C Fig. 13.

It will be obvious that envelops in accordance with this invention can be made in various shapes and sizes and in various ways.

In Fig. 12, the front or address bearing part 4, the closing flap 2^b, the side flaps 5, 6 or 6^a are made in one and as part of a long strip of paper, the back of the envelop being formed from a separate blank (Fig. 10) with a flap or extension 7^a forming a bottom flap. Fig. 13 at D and E shows completed 70 envelops in accordance with this modification.

What I claim is:—

1. A series or chain of envelops capable of separation along lines of perforations, said chain consisting of a number of similar blanks and each envelop being made up of two blanks, each said blank comprising a front or address bearing part having side flaps adapted to be folded inward toward each other, a closing flap and a back part, said closing flap having its free end detachably connected with that part of the same blank which is secured to the side and bottom flaps on another blank to form the back 85 of another envelop of the series or chain and in a manner to bring the line of perforations into substantial coincidence with the edge of the envelop.

2. A chain of envelops joined together but capable of separation along lines of perforations, each envelop being made up of two blanks and each blank comprising a front or address bearing part, side flaps, a bottom flap, a closing flap and a back part, said closing flap having its free end detachably connected with the portion constituting the back part of the blank and said back part forming a portion of an adjacent envelop of the chain and secured to the component parts of the adjacent member of the chain in a manner to bring the line of detachment into substantial coincidence with the edge of the envelop.

3. A chain of envelops capable of separation along lines of perforations, said envelops being each made up of two blanks, one of which comprises the main portion of one envelop of the chain, a closing flap and a main portion of an adjacent member of the chain, said closing flap having its free end detachably connected with the edge of the main portion of said adjacent member along a line of perforations substantially coinciding with the edge of the envelop.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1906.

DAVID EDWARD DAVIES.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. RAWORTH,
WILLIAM B. PRINCE.