Sept. 11, 1923. 1,467,803

O. MAUTNER

ENVELOPE

Filed June 9, 1922

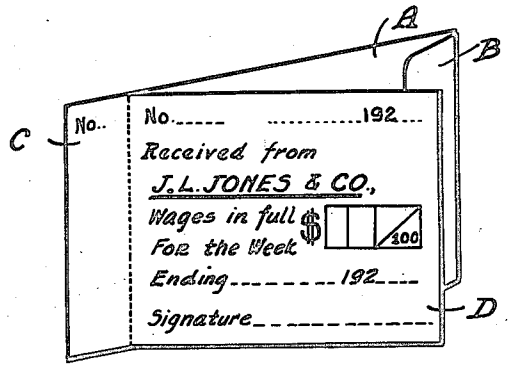


Fig. 1.

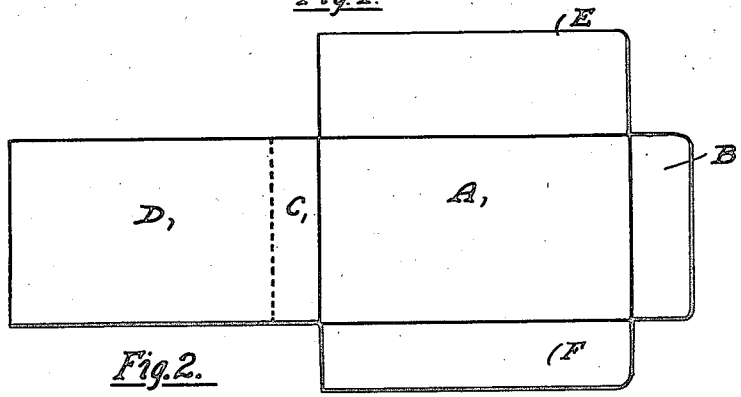


Fig. 2.

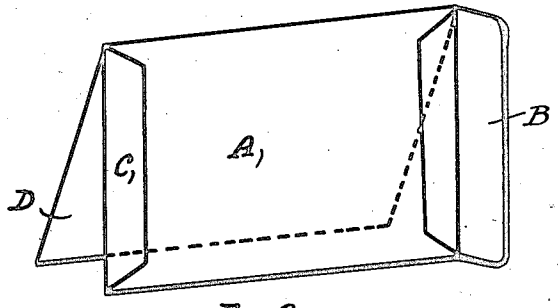


Fig. 3.

WITNESSES:
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INVENTOR
BY Carl Kraft
AS HIS ATTORNEY.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR MAUTNER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CARL KRAFT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ENVELOPE.

Application filed June 9, 1922. Serial No. 566,986.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR MAUTNER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Bronx County, in the city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Envelopes, the complete specification of which follows.

My invention relates in particular to those envelopes used by paymasters' departments in commercial and industrial institutions. It need not be confined to this particular use altho that is the one preferred usage I shall discuss here.

In monetary transactions between employer and employee, receipts are universally required. The reasons for this are obvious.

In my many years of observation in matters of money disbursement I have seen many systems which in final analysis may be resolved as follows. A printed, mimeographed or written receipt is used. The amount of money involved is written in a suitable place on the receipt. An entirely separate and distinct envelope is used, marked in some manner to identify it. The envelope and receipt are then fastened together with a pin, commercial clip or other temporary fastening means. When the money is disbursed the temporary fastening is removed, the receipt given to the employee to sign while the distributor holds the envelope pending return of the receipt. Upon return of the receipt, the distributor pays the employee.

The cost, lost motion and ceremony pertinent to this system is wasteful. To eliminate most of this waste I have conceived the envelope shown in the illustrative views, in which like figures refer to like parts.

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of one form of my envelope.

Figure 2 shows a development or pattern of same.

Figure 3 shows a second type of envelope in perspective.

In Figure 1, A represents the envelope proper, B represents the sealing flap, C represents the end of the envelope which is sealed in the manufacture. I have extended this seal to allow free section D upon which is printed the receipt. The flap C and receipt D are separated by a perforated demarcation to permit ready removal of the receipt D. The flap C and receipt D are printed with like numbers to identify them.

In Figure 2 the same envelope is shown developed, that is, as a pattern the flaps E and F fold in upon each other and their common contact area is sealed to form part of the envelope closure.

In Figure 3 the receipt D is made as part of the side of the envelope instead of part of the end of it. The effect and results are the same in both cases.

It is obvious that the first saving comes in having to fill in but one receipt since the envelope needs no further identification. Also the necessity of joining envelope and receipt is eliminated. In actual use, the envelope corresponding to any particular employee is taken and held by the paymaster or distributor. The receipt is removed by one quick tearing movement, and handed to the employee for his signature. It is signed, returned, and the envelope numbered to correspond to the receipt is given to the employee. I find the saving of time and effort is appreciable.

Having thus described my invention what I claim and what I desire to secure United States Letters Patent for, is:

1. An envelope, having one surface additional to the sealing surface, said surface being an integral part of said envelope; directly attached to that flap of the envelope that is sealed in the process of manufacture; said additional surface being marked as a receipt and being serially numbered to correspond to said envelope; which additional surface is substantially a part of, but readily detachable from, said envelope, and which surface is part of the side or end element of said envelope and so constituted as to be within the physical limits of the envelope proper without being folded upon itself.

2. An envelope, having one surface additional to the sealed surface, said surface being an integral part of said envelope directly attached to that flap of the envelope that is sealed in the process of manufacture; said additional surface being marked as a receipt and being serially

numbered to correspond to said envelope; which additional surface is substantially a part of, but readily detachable from, said envelope, and which surface is part of the side or end element of said envelope and so constituted as to be within the physical limits of the envelope proper without being folded upon itself, and at the same time permit of positive sealing of all parts of the envelope as required.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my name this seventh day of June, 1922.

OSCAR MAUTNER.

Witnesses:
WALTER WEISS,
S. F. RITTER.