Aug. 1, 1944. F. L. McCARTY 2,354,820

POCKET ENVELOPE

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Fig. 1.

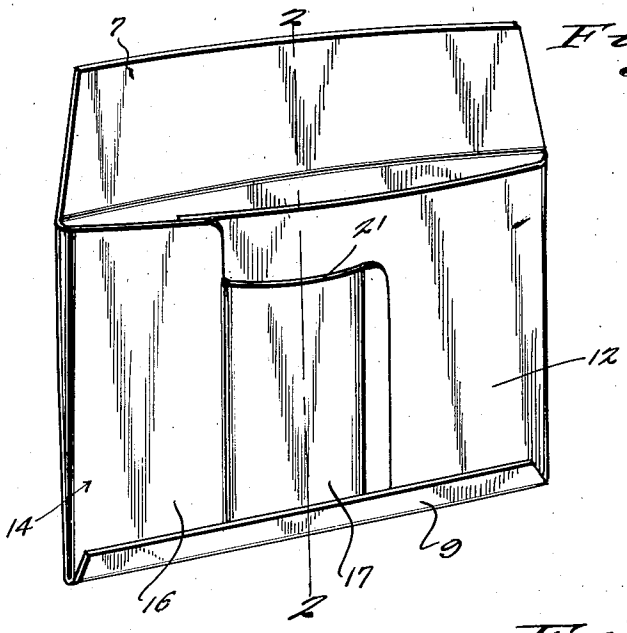


Fig. 2.

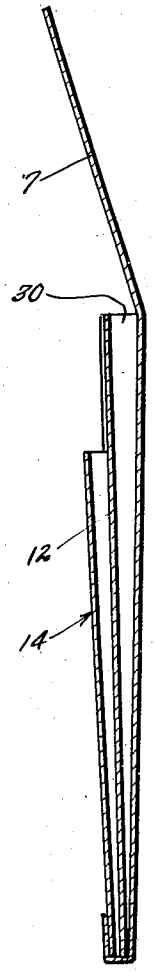
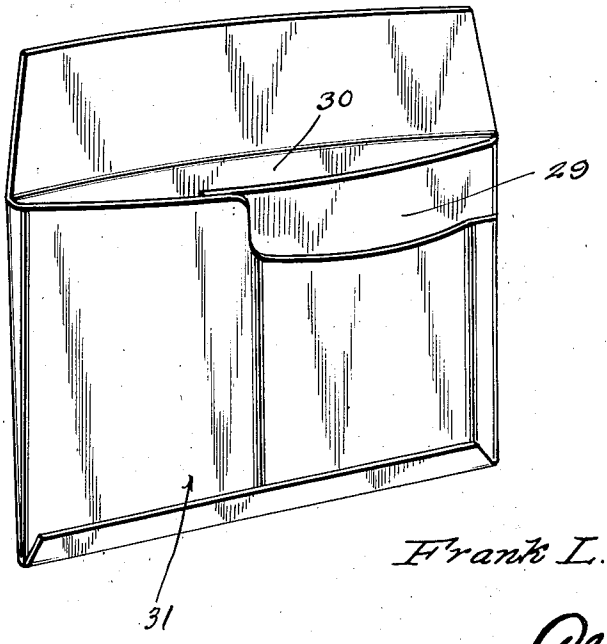


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4

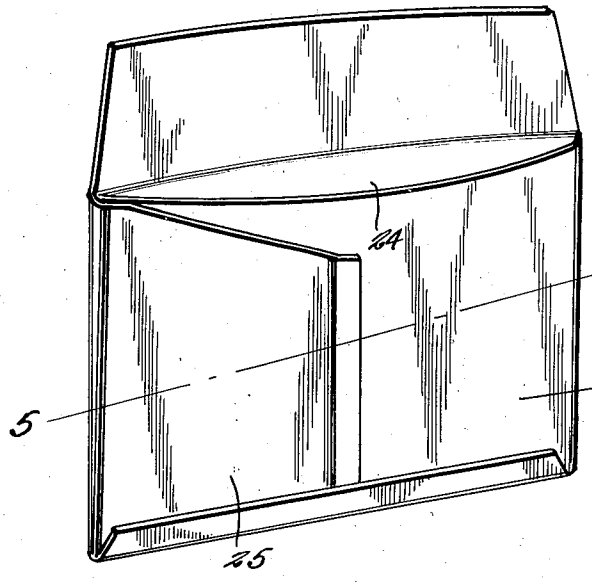


Fig. 5

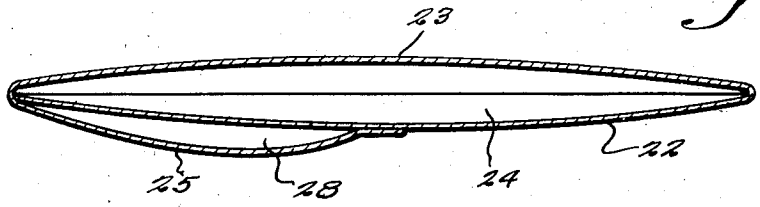


Fig. 3.

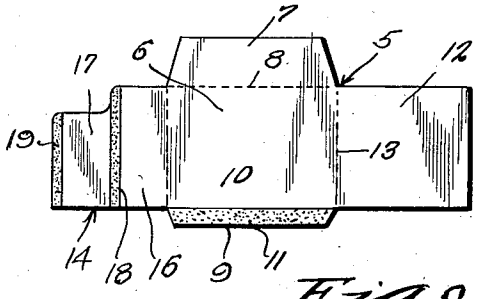


Fig. 6.

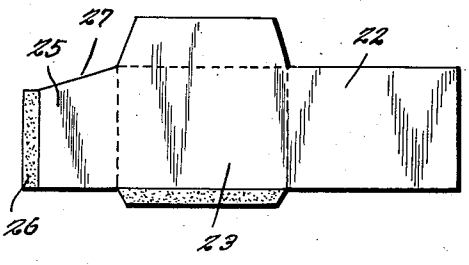
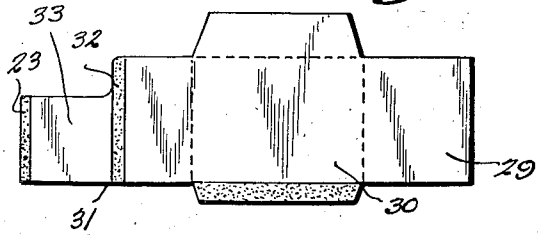


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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POCKET ENVELOPE

Frank L. McCarty, New Bedford, Mass.

Application June 29, 1942, Serial No. 448,967

1 Claim. (Cl. 229—72)

The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in envelopes designed primarily for use in containing photographic printing paper.

It is a common practice, when purchasing a package of photographic print paper, to take one sheet of the paper and cut it into test strips. If the strips are replaced in the envelope containing the paper, there is danger of damaging the full size sheets therein by chemicals deposited on the hands from photographic solution.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide an envelope having a pocket therein for the storage of such test strips, thereby eliminating the danger of damage to the print paper by returning the test strips to the main pocket of the envelope.

A further object is to provide an article of this character of simple and practical construction, which is efficient in use, relatively inexpensive to manufacture, and otherwise well adapted for the purposes for which the same is intended.

Other objects and advantages reside in the details of construction as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view illustrating one embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view taken substantially on a line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the blank from which the envelope is formed.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a modified construction.

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken substantially on a line 5—5 of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a plan view of the blank from which the envelope, illustrated in Figure 4, is constructed.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of a further modification, and

Figure 8 is a plan view of the blank forming the last-named envelope.

Referring now to the drawing in detail, and with particular reference to Figures 1 to 3, inclusive, the numeral 5 designates the envelope blank constructed of suitable paper for containing photographic print paper, the blank including a body portion 6, an upper flap 7 connected to the body along a fold line 8, a lower flap 9 connected to the body along a fold line 10, the lower flap being coated with an adhesive 11 on its inner surface. To one side of the body 6 is connected a strap 12 by means of a fold line 13 and at a relatively opposite side of the body is a flap designated generally at 14 connected to the body by a fold line 15, the flap 14 including an inner flap section 16 and an outer flap section 17 separated by means of a vertically extending strip of adhetive 18 on the inner side of the flap, the flap section 17 being of reduced height and is also provided at its outer edge with a strip of adhesive 19 on its inner surface.

In constructing the envelope the flap 12 is turned inwardly along the fold line 13 and the flap 14 is then also turned inwardly along the fold line 15 and the adhesive strips 18 and 19 moistened for adhering to the flap 12, after which the flap 9 is folded upwardly and secured by the adhesive 11 to the outer surfaces of the flaps 12 and 14, whereby to form the main pocket 20 and the auxiliary pocket 21. The main pocket 20 is adapted to contain the print paper and the auxiliary pocket 21 being positioned outwardly of the flap 12 of a smaller size and adapted to contain the test strips cut from a sheet of the print paper. The top flap 7 is adapted to close the opening of both of the pockets 20 and 21.

In the form of the invention illustrated in Figures 4 to 6, inclusive, the side flap 22 is substantially coextensive with the body 23 of the envelope blank and is adapted to fold thereon to form the main pocket 24, while the other side flap 25 is of a smaller area than the flap 22 and is provided with the adhesive strip 26 for securing to the flap 22 when the flap 25 is folded upon the former. The reduced flap 25 is provided with an inclined upper edge 27 which forms the opening for the auxiliary pocket 28 and into which the test strips may be inserted.

In Figures 7 and 8 of the drawings, the side flap 29 is shown constructed of a width slightly less than the body 30, while the other side flap 31 is constructed of a width substantially coextensive with the width of the body 30, and is also formed with the intermediate and outer strips of adhesive 32 and 33 for engaging the outer surface of the flap 29 when the latter is folded inwardly upon the body of the envelope.

The flaps 29 and 31 cooperate to form the main pocket 34 and the outer section of the flap 31 forms the auxiliary pocket 35.

It is believed the details of construction and manner of use of the device will be readily understood from the foregoing without further detailed explanation.

Having thus described the invention what I claim is:

An envelope comprising a blank sheet of paper including a body portion, flaps at the upper and lower edges thereof, said lower flap being gummed, and flaps at the side edges of the body adapted for folding inwardly upon each other against the body, one of said side flaps being of a height equal to that of the body and of a width less than the width of the body, and said side flaps being arranged in overlapping relation and with said one flap disposed behind and cooperating with the other side flap to form a main pocket with the body, the other of said side flaps having a portion the same height as that of the body and a portion of reduced height and foldable against the first side flap with the reduced portion only overlying the same to form a relatively shorter second pocket, and gummed sections on the inner surface of the said other side flap at each end of the reduced portion adapted for securing the flap at spaced points against the outer surface of the first-named side flap, said bottom flap being adapted to seal the bottom of both pockets, and said top flap being adapted to close the top of both pockets.

FRANK L. McCARTY.