

W. E. LOVER.
 INTEGRAL ENVELOPE AND BAG.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 21, 1919.

1,390,718.

Patented Sept. 13, 1921.
 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 3.

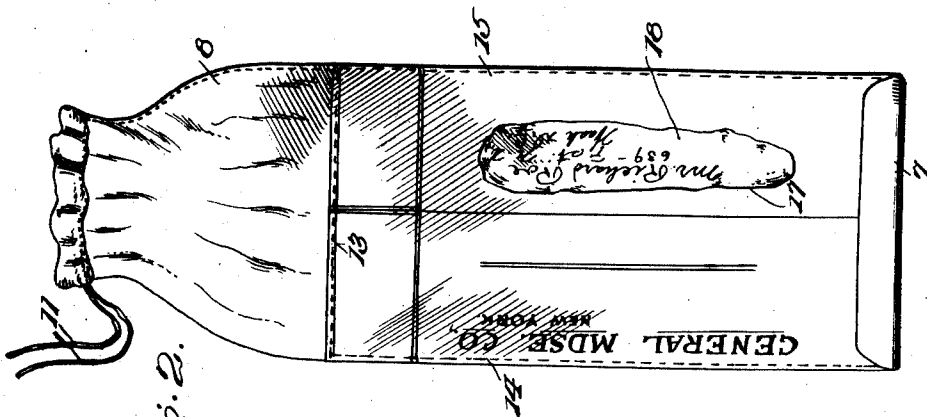
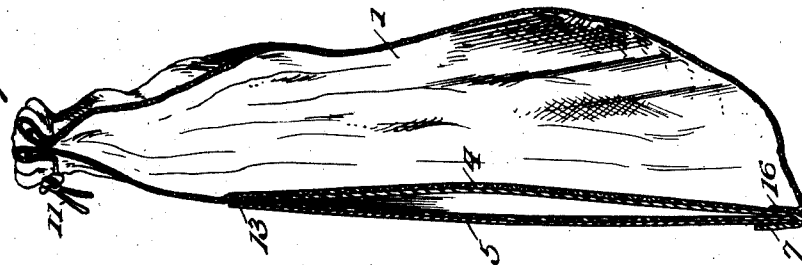


Fig. 2.

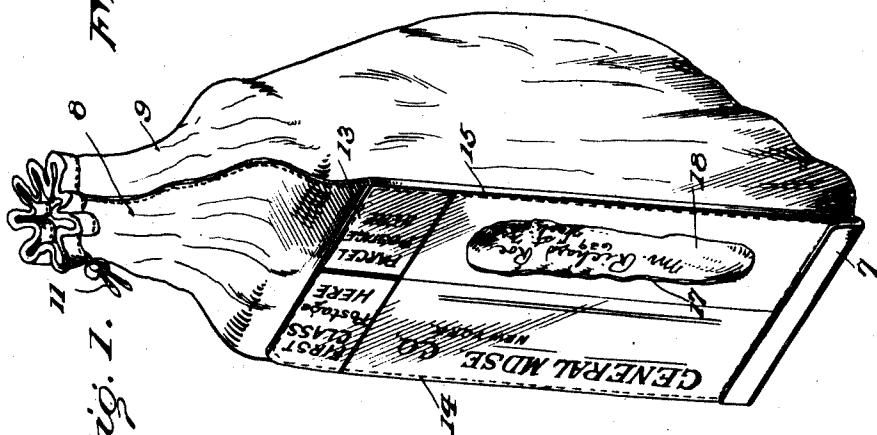


Fig. 1.

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Fig. 4.

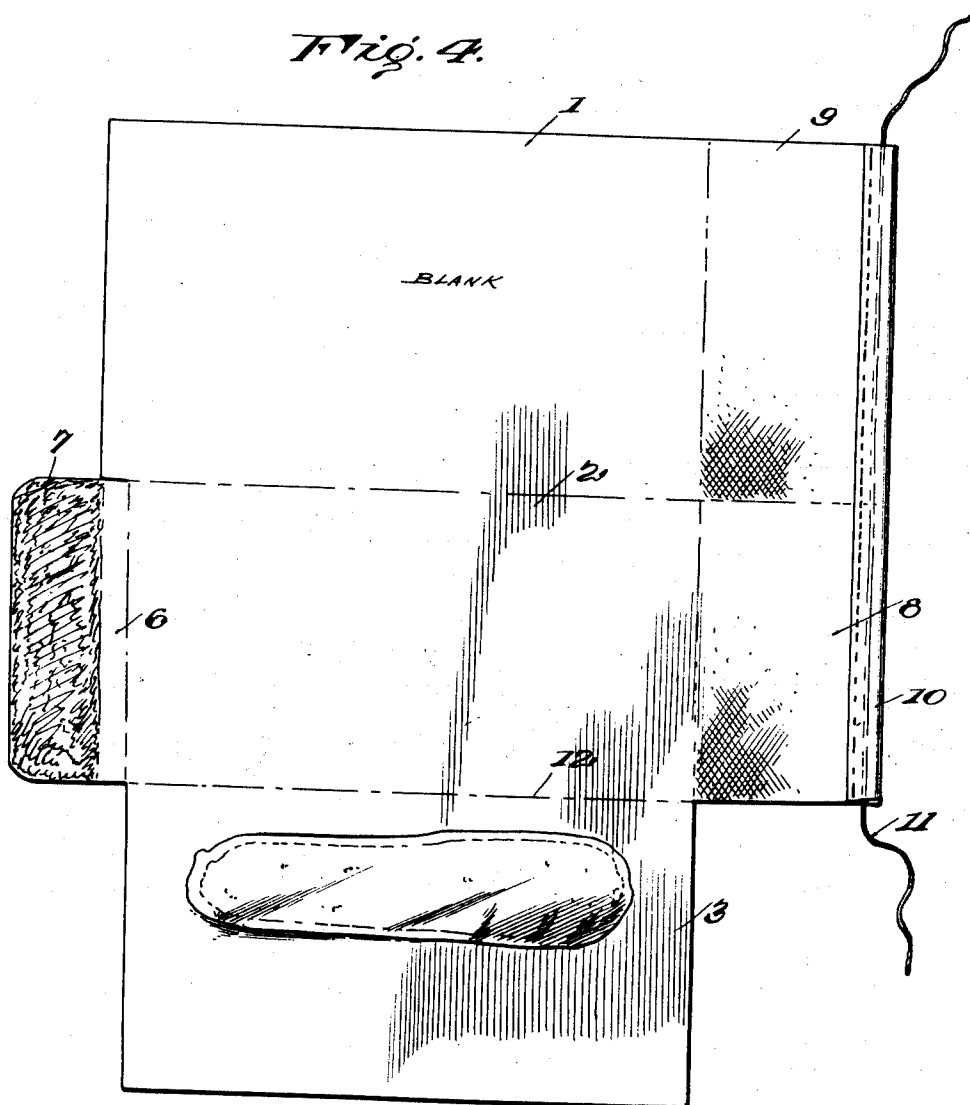
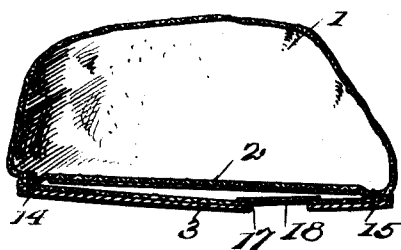


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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INTEGRAL ENVELOP AND BAG.

1,390,718.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 13, 1921.

Application filed August 21, 1919. Serial No. 319,005.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. LOVER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Findlay, in the county of Hancock and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Integral Envelops and Bags, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has as its object to provide a combined envelop and bag for use in the transmittal, by mail of small articles of merchandise such as small castings, bolts, etc. At the time of shipping such articles it is customary for the manufacturer or dealer to also send a bill or letter relating to the shipment, and heretofore the article and bill have been separately transmitted. Thus it has been necessary to separately wrap, address, and apply postage to the article and to separately address and stamp the envelop containing the bill or other communication. The primary object of the present invention, therefore, is to practically reduce by half the time and labor required in preparing for mailing such articles as above referred to, the invention being in the nature of a cloth bag in which the article to be transmitted is placed and which bag may be securely closed by a draw string or the like and yet in a manner to permit of inspection by the postal authorities, and an envelop which is integrally connected with the bag and in which may be placed the bill or letter of transmittal. Thus by the use of the present invention and particularly where an envelop with a transparent front is employed it is only necessary to write the name and address of the consignee a single time as distinguished from the two or three writings heretofore required. Furthermore, due to the fact that the envelop for containing the bill or letter of transmittal is integral with the bag, the said bill or letter and the article must reach the consignee simultaneously.

It is true that in some instances the bill or letter and the article to be mailed are inclosed in a single envelop but this practice is not satisfactory, as the envelop, being of paper is liable to be mutilated in the mails resulting in the loss of the article or articles which are placed therein. The present invention therefore has as a further object the provision of permanently connected containers for the article or articles and the bill or letter of transmittal, the containers being respectively of the form best suited for the

uses to which they are to be put. Thus in the instance of the present invention, the bag is of cloth or other flexible or limp and yet strong material, whereas the envelop is of stiffer nature so that it will maintain its flat form.

A further object of the invention is to so construct the article that the same may be formed from a single integral blank and thus manufactured readily and at a low cost.

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the article embodying the present invention sealed and closed for transmittal in the mails;

Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the article;

Fig. 3 is a vertical front to rear sectional view through the article, the bag and envelop both being closed or sealed;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the blank from which the article is to be formed;

Fig. 5 is a transverse sectional view through the article.

The article constituting the present invention is formed from the integral blank shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, this blank comprising a portion 1 which is to constitute the back of the bag of the article, a portion 2 which is to constitute the front of the said bag as well as the back of the envelop of the article, and a portion 3 which is to constitute the front of the envelop. These portions 1, 2 and 3 are all integrally connected and are preferably cut from an integral sheet of cloth or any other suitable flexible and relatively limp material. However, the portions 2 and 3 are preferably stiffened to a suitable degree and this may be done in any one of a number of different ways. These portions might be sized or treated by a process whereby the pores of the cloth comprising these portions would be filled with a paper pulp under pressure, or, as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 5 of the drawings, sheets of paper 4 and 5 might be glued or otherwise secured to the said portions 2 and 3, respectively. The portions 2 and 3 of the blank are of substantially the same width but the portion 3 is of less length than the portion 2 so that the ends of the said portion 2 will project a greater or less distance beyond the corresponding ends of the portion 3. One of these projecting ends of the portion 2 is indicated by the numeral 6 and the same constitutes the sealing flap for the envelop part of the article, having for this purpose applied to its

face a suitable adhesive so as to provide an adhesive zone indicated by the numeral 7. The other projecting end of the portion 2, indicated by the numeral 8, is preferably left limp or, in other words, the cloth comprising this end is not stiffened as is the remaining area of the said portion 2. The portion 1 of the blank has one of its ends terminating substantially at the base of the sealing flap 6 of the portion 2 of the blank but at its other end it is extended as indicated by the numeral 9 to the same distance as the end 8 of the portion 2, and these ends 8 and 9 of the said portions are provided with a hem 10 through which is passed a draw string 11 the purpose of which will presently be made apparent.

In forming up the article from the blank, the portion 3 is first folded over along the line indicated by the numeral 12, upon the face of the portion 2, and a line of stitching, indicated by the numeral 13, is run through those end edges of the portions 2 and 3 which are relatively remote from the sealing flap 6. The fold 12 between the portions 2 and 3 closes one side of the envelop and the line of stitching 13 closes one end of the envelop. The portion 1 is next folded under to confront the under face of the portion 2, and lines of stitching 14 and 15 are run through the three plies of the blank along a line adjacent the free longitudinal edge of the portion 3, and through the said three plies of the blank adjacent the fold 12, this latter line of stitching passing also through the portion 1 of the blank near the free longitudinal edge thereof, this last mentioned line of stitching being continued also through the free longitudinal edges of the end portions 8 and 9.

In the manner above described, the bag and envelop parts of the article are produced and inasmuch as the portion 1 which constitutes the back of the bag is of greater width than either of the portions 2 and 3, the back of the bag will bulge sufficiently to accommodate the articles which are placed therein, and the said back, being relatively limp, will more or less conform to the shape of the articles. The end portions 8 and 9, of course, constitute the mouth of the bag, and a line of stitching 16 run through the ends of the portions 1 and 2 remote from the ends 8 and 9, serves to close the said end of the bag to provide a bottom therefor. The mouth of the bag may, of course, be closed by means of the draw string 11 and this manner of closing the bag mouth will, of course, permit of inspection of the contents of the bag by the postal authorities.

After the bill or letter of transmittal has been inserted into the envelop of the article, the envelop may be closed by folding over the sealing flap 6 and securing its adhesive

area to the outer face of the front 3. There may then be applied to this face of the said front of the envelop the required first class postage and merchandise or parcel post postage.

It is preferable that the front 3 of the envelop be formed with a window 17 by cutting an opening in the said front and this opening may follow the outline of some particular article in which the user of the envelop deals. This window may be left uncovered or a thin sheet of tissue paper, indicated by the numeral 18, may be applied to the inner face of the front 3 to extend over the opening. In any event the name and address of the addressee upon the letter head or bill head inclosed within the envelop will be visible through this window as is the case in envelops of the ordinary window type.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. In an article of the class described, a combined envelop and bag comprising a limp wall having a fullness and constituting the back of the bag, a relatively stiff wall constituting the front of the envelop, and a relatively stiff wall common to the envelop and bag and constituting the back of the envelop and front of the bag said walls being integrally connected.

2. In an article of the class described, a combined envelop and bag comprising a wall constituting the back of the bag and having a fullness, a wall constituting the front of the envelop, and a wall common to the envelop and bag and constituting the back of the envelop and the front of the bag, the first and last mentioned walls being provided with extensions to constitute the mouth of the bag.

3. A combined envelop and bag formed from an integral blank and comprising a limp wall constituting the back of the bag and having a fullness, a wall constituting the front of the envelop, and a dividing wall common to the envelop and bag, the last mentioned wall being provided with a closure flap for the envelop.

4. A combined envelop and bag formed from an integral blank and comprising a wall constituting the back of the bag, a wall constituting the front of the envelop, and a dividing wall common to the envelop and bag, the last mentioned wall being provided with a closure flap for the envelop and the first and last mentioned walls being provided with extensions constituting the mouth of the bag.

5. A combined envelop and bag comprising an integral structure including a wall constituting the back of the bag, a wall constituting the front of the envelop, and a wall common to the envelop and bag, the first mentioned wall being relatively limp and of

greater width than either of the last mentioned walls, and the two last mentioned walls being relatively stiff.

6. A combined envelop and bag comprising an integral structure including a wall constituting the back of the bag, a wall constituting the front of the envelop, and a wall common to the envelop and bag, the first mentioned wall being relatively limp and of greater width than either of the last mentioned walls, and the two last mentioned walls being relatively stiff, the first and last mentioned walls having limp extensions constituting the mouth of the bag.

7. A combined envelop and bag comprising an integral structure including a wall constituting the back of the bag, a wall constituting the front of the envelop, and a wall common to the envelop and bag, the first mentioned wall being relatively limp and of greater width than either of the last mentioned walls, the two last mentioned walls being relatively stiff, the first and last mentioned walls having limp extensions constituting the mouth of the bag and the last mentioned wall having a closure flap for the envelop.

8. A combined envelop and bag formed from a single integral blank of material comprising a portion constituting the back of the bag, a portion constituting the front of the envelop, and a portion constituting a body wall common to the envelop and bag, the said portions along their lines of juncture being folded and the free end and lateral edges of the first mentioned portion being united to the rear face of the last mentioned portion, one end edge and the free lateral edge of the second mentioned portion of the blank being united to the face of the last mentioned portion of the blank, the first

and last mentioned portions having extensions beyond the said end edge of the second mentioned portion constituting the mouth of the bag.

9. A combined envelop and bag formed from a single integral blank of material comprising a portion constituting the back of the bag, a portion constituting the front of the envelop, and a portion constituting a body wall common to the envelop and bag, the said portions along their lines of juncture being folded and the free end and lateral edges of the first mentioned portion being united to the rear face of the last mentioned portion, one end edge and the free lateral edge of the second mentioned portion of the blank being united to the face of the last mentioned portion of the blank, the first and last mentioned portions having extensions beyond the said end edge of the second mentioned portion constituting the mouth of the bag, the said last mentioned portion of the blank at its other end being provided with a closure flap for the envelop.

10. A combined envelop and bag comprising an integral structure including a wall constituting the back of the bag, a wall constituting the front of the envelop, and a wall common to the envelop and bag, the first mentioned wall being relatively limp and of greater width than either of the last mentioned walls, the two last mentioned walls being relatively stiff, the first and last mentioned walls having limp extensions constituting the mouth of the bag and the last mentioned wall having a closure flap for the envelop, the wall constituting the front of the envelop having an address window.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.
WILLIAM E. LOVER. [L. S.]