

(No Model.)

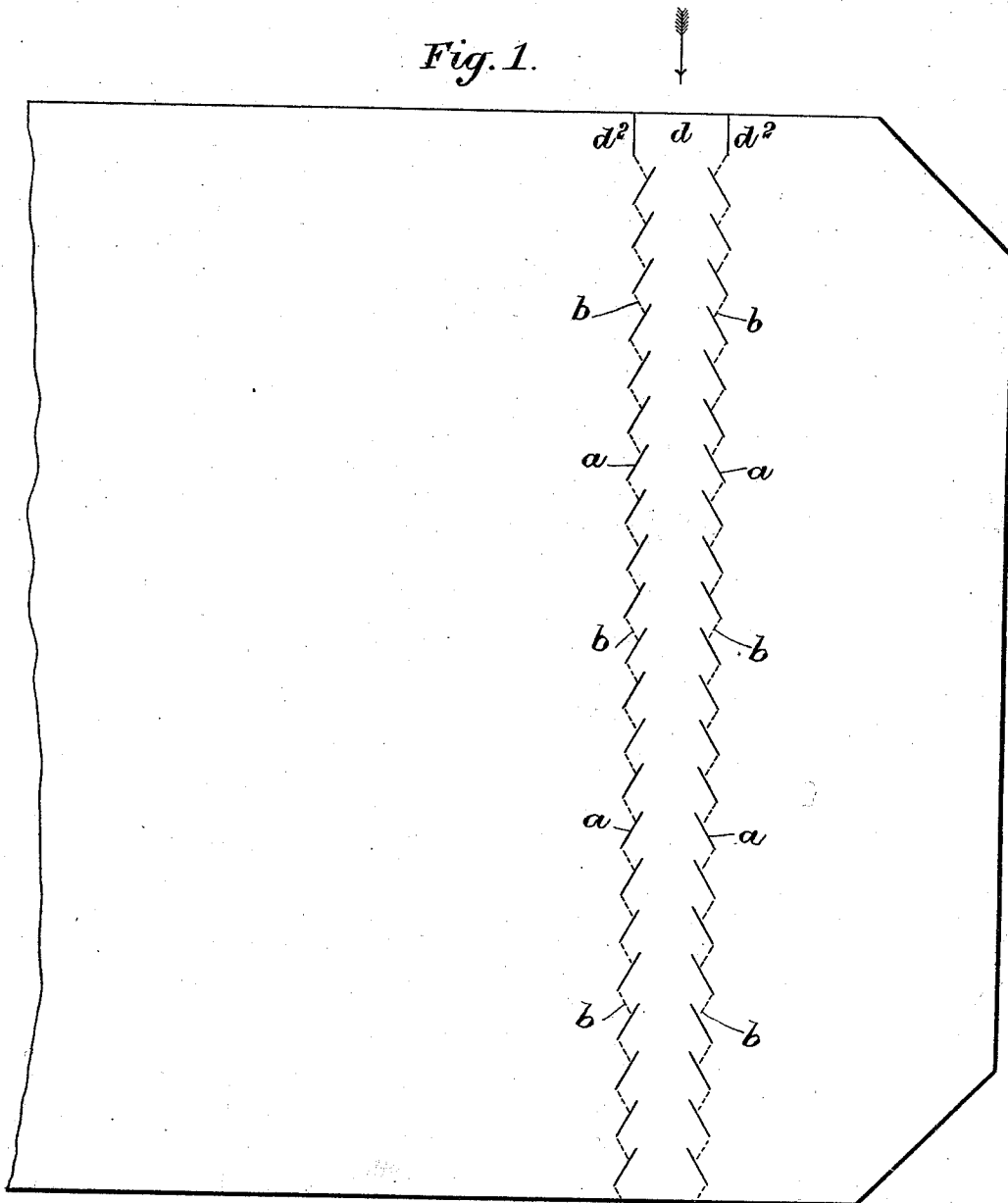
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

P. J. OGLE.
WRAPPER OR ENVELOPE.

No. 519,158.

Patented May 1, 1894.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

George Baumann

Edith J. Griswold

Inventor

Percy John Ogle

By his Attorneys

Houston and Houston

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2.

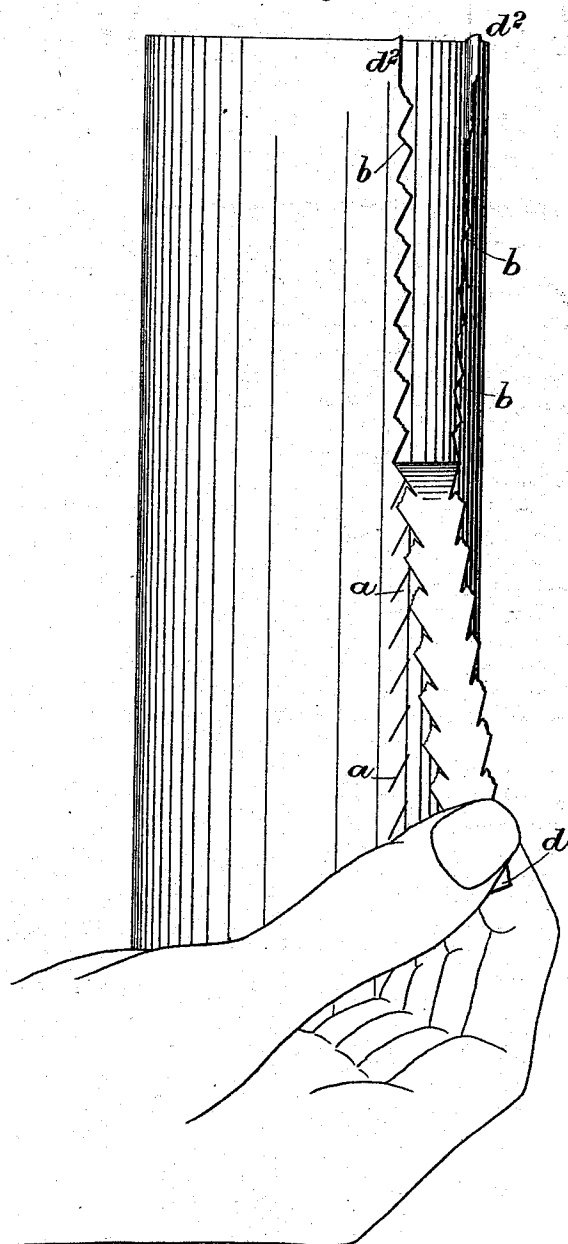
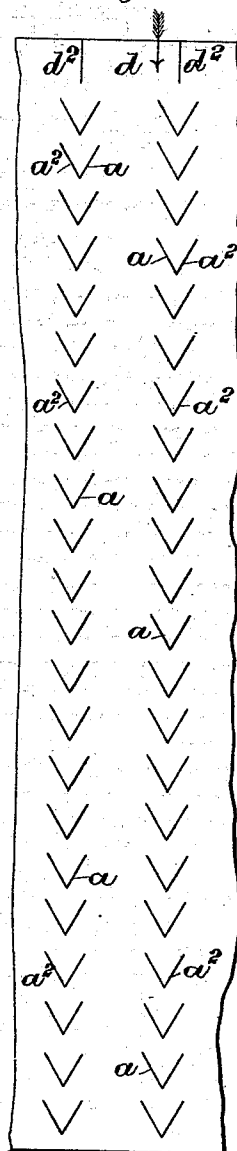


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PERCY J. OGLE, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

WRAPPER OR ENVELOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 519,158, dated May 1, 1894.

Application filed December 12, 1893. Serial No. 493,508. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PERCY JOHN OGLE, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at 4 Bishopsgate Street within, in the city of London, England, have invented certain Improvements in Wrappers or Envelopes for Inclosing Periodicals or the Like, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object to provide a wrapper more especially intended for inclosing periodicals or the like which it is desired shall be rolled for transmission through the post or otherwise. It has hitherto been the practice to roll the periodical or the like (which I will refer to as the inclosure) into a cylindrical form and encircle it by the wrapper which is then secured by gum at its edge. The tendency of the inclosure being to unroll itself the wrapper and inclosure are securely held together but great difficulty is experienced in removing the wrapper, as owing to the tightness with which the wrapper embraces the roll and owing to the cylindrical shape thereof if it be attempted to tear the wrapper from end to end thereof the two lines of fracture which are made at the commencement in such an attempt converge and meet and the result is that only a comparatively small wedge shaped piece of the wrapper is removed. These lines which so converge I will call the lines of irregular fracture. The attempt to remove the ordinary wrapper moreover frequently results in the tearing of the inclosure.

The object of my invention is to overcome these difficulties and consists in perforating or penetrating or locally weakening that part of the wrapper which comes outermost when it is rolled around its inclosure with preferably two lines of cuts, slits, slots or their equivalents (I will refer to them as slits) so arranged that the strip between them can be readily removed by tearing from end to end of the wrapper. The slits are so disposed relatively to each other that the aforesaid lines of irregular fracture which occur after the ends of the respective slits are reached in tearing will run into the next of the slits and so on throughout the length of the series of slits.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings represent a wrapper provided with lines of slits according to my invention. The slits *a* of each line are shown at the angles and disposition relatively to each other that I find best in practice. By the dotted lines at *b* in Fig. 1 I have indicated the lines of irregular fracture tending in each case inward when the wrapper is wound round the roll which it incloses and the strip is torn away. The arrow represents the direction in which the strip is to be torn. It will be seen that when the end of each slit is reached the severance is in the said lines of irregular fracture until they run into the next slits and so on throughout the length of the strip the disposition of the slits constantly counteracting the inward tendency of the lines of irregular fracture.

Fig. 2 shows an inclosure with a wrapper around it and the strip in course of being torn off.

When the wrapper is around a cylinder or roll the tendency of the lines of irregular fracture is always inward. If it be desired to provide a wrapper which will also be suitable for flat packages or folded articles I may duplicate the slits of each series as shown in Fig. 3 one member (*a*) pointing outward and the other (*a*²) inward as with a flat wrapper the lines of irregular fracture may tend to take either an inward or an outward course. The slits *a* counteract the inward tendency of the lines of irregular fracture while the slits *a*² counteract the outward tendency of the lines of irregular fracture. I have shown in each case at the end from which the severance is to be commenced a tab *d* made by the two slits at *d*² *d*² by which the severance can be properly started. As it is generally not allowable to place advertisements outside postal envelopes or wrappers and in separating the strip the back thereof is exposed. I may utilize the back of this strip to print advertisements upon.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of my said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

A wrapper or envelope provided with two

lines of slits, forming a tearing strip, the individual slits of each line being disposed at such angles to the lines that the line of fracture is prevented from deviating from its proper course by succeeding slits, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my

name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PERCY J. OGLE

Witnesses:

WM. JOHN WEEKS,

H. D. HOSKINS,

Both of 31 Lombard Street, London.