

(No Model.)

J. E. LIEBE & G. R. MERRITT.
ENVELOPE.

No. 513,021.

Patented Jan. 16, 1894.

Fig 1

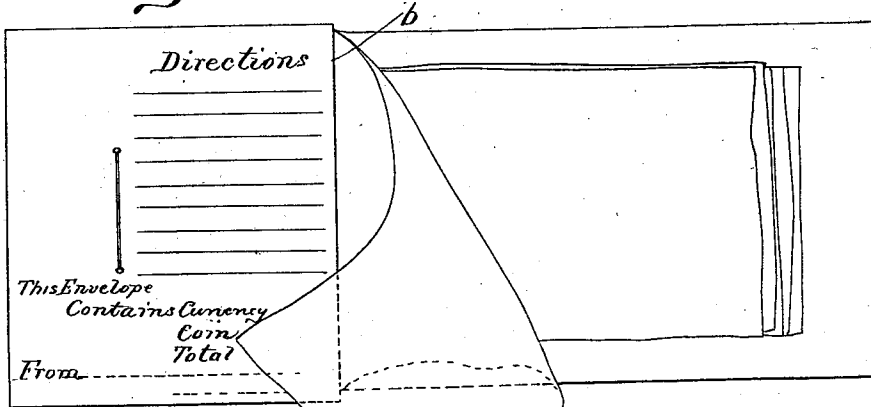
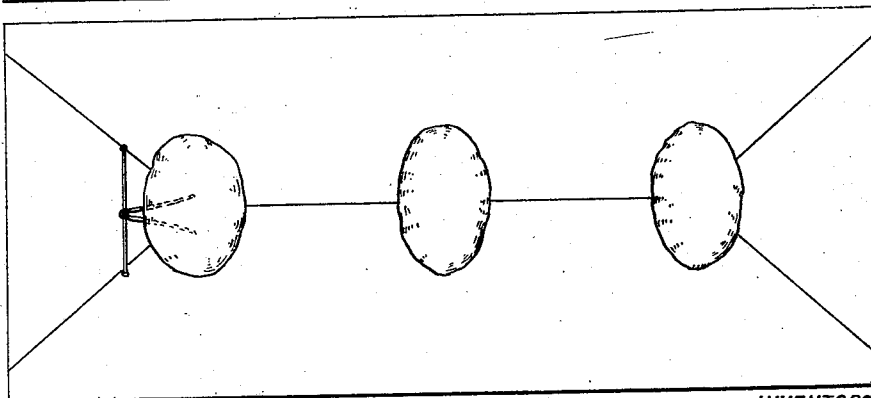
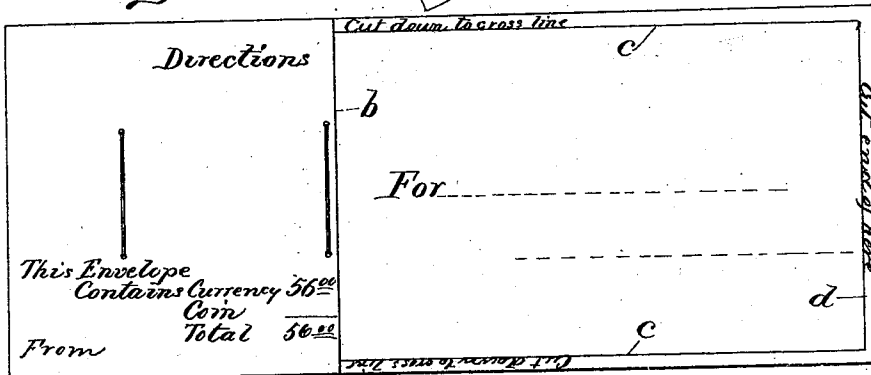


Fig 2



WITNESSES:

Chas. B. Burdine
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Fig 3

INVENTORS:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES E. LIEBE AND GEORGE R. MERRITT, OF MOORHEAD, MINNESOTA.

ENVELOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 513,021, dated January 16, 1894.

Application filed April 28, 1893. Serial No. 472,168. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES E. LIEBE and GEORGE R. MERRITT, of Moorhead, in the county of Clay and State of Minnesota, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Envelopes; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it ap-
10 pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

The invention relates to certain improve-
15 ments in envelopes, or money packages.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved envelope or money packages for transmitting money through the mails or ex-
20 press, which is exceedingly simple in formation and easily operated, and whereby currency cannot be removed from the envelope or package after it has been sealed up without leaving unmistakable evidence.

The invention consists in certain peculiar
25 arrangements and construction of parts more particularly described hereinafter and pointed out in the claim.

Referring to the accompanying drawings;—
30 Figure 1 shows in perspective the envelope as clipped open to count the contents without breaking the seals or removing the contents. Fig. 2 shows the envelope or package as stitched. Fig. 3 shows the rear side thereof.

The envelope is constructed of some strong
35 durable material and on the front face thereof has preferably printed the name of the express company, and also the name of the place from which the money is sent. It also has lines to receive the address of the con-
40 signee, also is provided with "this envelope contains" or any other suitable words to the same effect, opposite to which are blanks or lines on which to write the amounts placed in the envelope and whether in coin or cur-
45 rency, and a line for the signature of the person sending or shipping the money. This envelope is also provided with the directions as to how the envelope or package shall be opened for counting and also explanations
50 limiting the liability of the carrier or forwarding concern. This same end of the envelope

(preferably the same end of the envelope) is provided with certain marks indicating where the stitches shall be taken which will bind the currency in the envelope. One or more
55 stitches can be taken as shown. Preferably long stitches as shown are taken transversely of the envelope and currency therein so that the thread or cord can be tied at the rear side of the envelope where the the seal can be ap-
60 plied over the flap and body of the envelope, so that the thread cannot be tampered with or the flap raised without breaking the seal. The rear side of the envelope can also be provided with characters or printing to indicate
65 where the seal or wax shall be placed, and where the stitching shall be made or taken. The envelope near the end where the stitches are taken is preferably provided with a cross line *b*, or other suitable means indicating the
70 line on which the end of the envelope shall be folded back as hereinafter described. If desired suitable words can be placed near this line *b* to indicate that it is the folding
75 line. Words such as shown can be located here if desired. Lines *c*, can also be run along the longitudinal edges of the envelope from this cross line *b* to the opposite end of the envelope where they meet another cross
80 line *d*, at the end of the envelope. If desired the longitudinal end lines can be indicated by suitable words to show that the longitudinal edges of the envelope are to be clipped off
85 along said lines *c*, to or near the plane of the cross line *d*.

In the drawings we have indicated suitable
explanatory words such as we can employ; also suitable explanatory words can be placed
90 along the end cross line *d* if desired such as "Cut end off here."

In using the envelope the person sending the money places the currency in the envelope as usual, carefully counting the same before placing in the envelope and then doubles over the top side of the envelope and
95 seals the flap the envelope being properly addressed, and the sender writing at the proper place the amount of money he places in the envelope and sealing the same. The stitches
100 are then taken at the proper place or places so that the money is sewed in the envelope, the string or thread being carefully tied at

the rear side of the envelope. The seals are then placed so as to completely cover the knots in the string, and also to seal the flaps to the body of the envelope. The package is now ready for shipment. It will be observed that the package cannot now be opened without in some way mutilating the envelope or the seal or otherwise leaving evidence of the envelope or seals of the package having been tampered with. Nor can the bills or currency be abstracted without mutilating the same or cutting the thread. The consignee receives the package and without breaking the seals he clips off the end of the envelope along the line *d*, as instructed, and he then clips off the longitudinal edges of the envelope along the lines *c*, to the line *d*, thus leaving the ends of the bills exposed and also leaving the end of the envelope open, so that the front of the envelope can be turned back say to the line *b*, thus exposing the currency which can then be counted, and if the amount found in the envelope corresponds with the amount charged to the envelope on the face thereof, the thread or stitches can be cut and the money removed. However if any of the currency has been removed from the envelope, the sender will be protected in that some evidence of opening or removal will appear about the envelope if the money has been removed after the envelope was sealed. If the receiver after clipping open the end of the envelope, (so that it can be turned back,) pulls

out, or attempts to pull out one of the bills, the stitches will so tear the bill as to retain portions thereof within the closed sealed end of the envelope, and the bill will be so mutilated as not to pass as current. It will thus be seen that this envelope offers perfect security to both the sender and receiver. Furthermore it is cheap and easy to operate without complicated constructions or methods for opening and sealing.

It is evident that various changes might be made in the formations of parts, and the cutting lines *b*, *c*, *d*, can be omitted if desired, also the explanation, addresses, &c., can be changed if desired without departing from the spirit and scope of our invention.

What we claim is—

The herein described currency envelope having the side opening and flap and stitching points at one end, and cutting lines *d*, *c*, *c*, across one end and partly down each side so that the face portion of the envelope can be folded back on or about the transverse folding line *b*, when the envelope has been cut, as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES E. LIEBE.
GEORGE R. MERRITT.

Witnesses:

GEORGE N. LAMPHERE,
F. L. TILLOTSON.