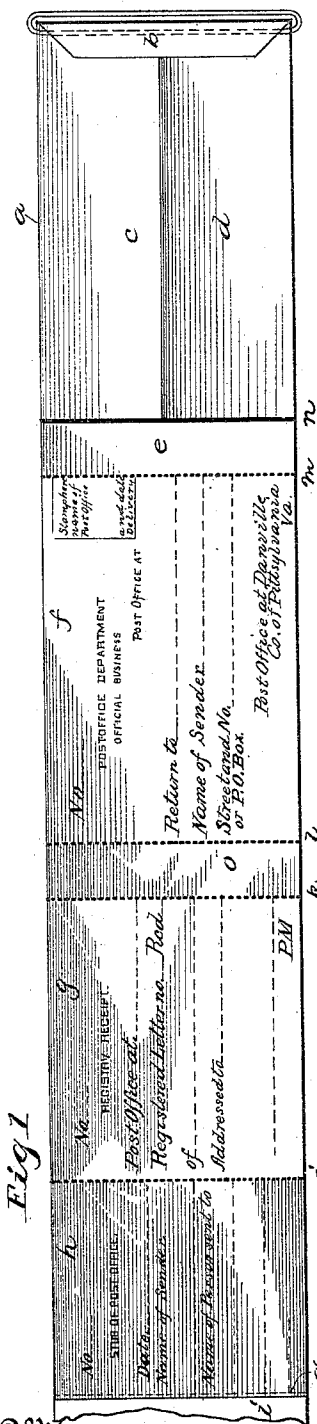


(No Model.)

J. P. HARRISON & J. L. WARING.
ENVELOPE.

No. 444,979.

Patented Jan. 20, 1891.



Witnesses
C. C. Burdine.
J. P. Davis.

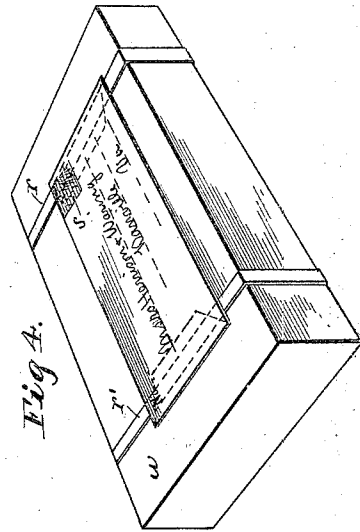
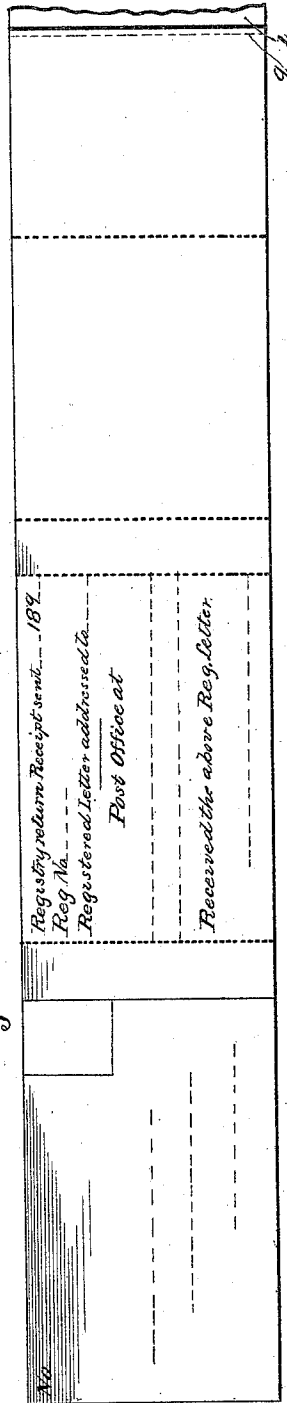


Fig 3

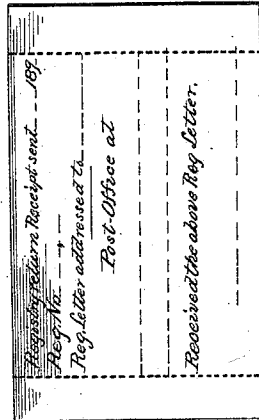


Fig 4.

Inventors
James P. Harrison,
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per *Wm. H. Waring*
their Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES P. HARRISON AND JOHN L. WARING, OF DANVILLE, VIRGINIA.

ENVELOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 444,979, dated January 20, 1891.

Application filed May 6, 1890. Serial No. 350,745. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES P. HARRISON and JOHN L. WARING, citizens of the United States, residing at Danville, in the county of Pittsylvania and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Envelopes; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

Our invention relates to an envelope for the transmission of valuable matter through the mails or by express, or, in fact, by any means in which a careful record is to be preserved and a return-receipt necessary; and the principal object of our invention is to provide more simple, cheap, convenient, and accurate means for accomplishing this purpose.

With this end in view our invention consists in the peculiarities of construction and combinations of parts more fully described hereinafter, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan of our improvements; Fig. 2, the reverse side of the device shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a view of one side of the envelope when detached from the stub and sealed ready for transmission, and Fig. 4 a perspective view showing the envelope as it appears when attached to a package.

The reference-letter *a* represents an envelope provided with flaps *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*. The flap *e* is gummed and connected to a series of stubs *f*, *g*, and *h*, the latter being bound in book form to a cover *i*. These covers form an elongation of the flap *e*, being made easily detachable by the indentations or perforations *j k l m*. The stub *f*, which lies contiguous to the envelope, is provided with a gummed sealing-flap *o*, and this flap is adapted to be torn off at the perforations *k* when the envelope is detached for transmission.

The stub *f* consists of a postal-card having upon one side the usual blank lines for the reception of the address of the sender and upon the other the number of the letter or package. The opposite side of the postal-card is inscribed with remarks such as the date of sending, the address of the receiver, and a place for the latter's signature, together with

any other remarks that may be necessary to properly identify the envelope.

The second stub *g* is to be used as a receipt for the sender, and it is also provided with a number corresponding to the envelope.

The third stub *h* is bound to the cover *i* by means of the stitching *q* or in any other suitable manner, and is to be kept by the postmaster as a permanent record for his office. This stub is provided with suitable notes and blank spaces to receive a corresponding number, date, name, &c.

In order to enable the postmaster or sender of the registered matter to attach the envelope to large packages, I provide the envelope with an elastic band *r*, which is permanently secured to the envelope by having the flap *b* pasted down over it, and when it is desired to attach the envelope to a package, such as *w*, the envelope is laid down upon the package and the band *r* stretched around it, thereby holding one end of the envelope down in place, while a similar band *r'*, which has been previously secured beneath the opposite flap *e*, may also be drawn around the package in the same manner, so that both bands hold the envelope securely in place.

The envelopes are by preference provided with a registered-letter stamp *s*, which may be imprinted upon the envelope itself or upon the postal-card *f*, so that the labor of attaching a ten-cent stamp may be saved. Blank lines are also printed upon the stamp side of the envelope to receive the number and address. The back of the return postal-card is printed with suitable data, such as a blank space for the date of sending, number, name of party addressed, post-office, and signature of the receiver.

In using our invention the postmaster or sender first fills up the stub *h* with the proper number, date, name of sender, or other data necessary to perfect the record. The sender's receipt *g* is next filled out and given a number corresponding to that upon the stub *h*. Then the postal-card is numbered and addressed to the sender. The envelope and stubs which comprise a leaf of the book are now turned over, as in Fig. 2, and the envelope numbered and addressed to the receiver or to the proper destination. The back of

the return postal-card *f* is next properly filled out with a number, date, address, &c., whereupon the record will be complete. The order of filling out the stubs and addressing the envelopes is immaterial, but the way directed
 5 may be conveniently followed. After having thus made a careful record the envelope *d* may be detached at *k* and the sender's receipt at *j*. The latter is given to the sender,
 10 and then the mucilage or gum upon the flaps *e o* is moistened and the return-postal folded at *n* over onto the body of the envelope and sealed thereto, as shown in Fig. 3. The envelope is now ready for transmission, and
 15 when it reaches the party addressed he or the carrier can easily and quickly sign his name in the space left for it, tear the card loose by means of the perforations *l* and *m* and return it to the sender. In this way the
 20 labor and loss of time by the carrier, who has heretofore been obliged to carry around with him a receipt-book and a lot of detached cards, are avoided and a much more correct, simple, and effective means substituted.
 25 The postmaster or clerk or other person who sends the package has before him a more convenient form to follow in preparing the matter for transmission, and the receiver can more quickly sign the receipt or return-card.
 30 We do not limit ourselves to interposing the return-postal in a longitudinal position

relative to the envelope, because it might be placed transversely thereto, in order to shorten the book and to accommodate a wider envelope.

It is evident that our invention might be changed in many slight ways which would naturally suggest themselves. Therefore we do not limit ourselves to the exact construction herein shown; but,

Having thus described the preferred construction, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In combination with an envelope, a return postal-card detachably secured thereto and having gummed ends upon opposite sides thereof, and a series of detachable stubs connected to the card, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as described.

2. The combination of an envelope, a return postal-card detachably secured thereto, and a series of stubs detachably connected to the card, the latter being interposed between the envelope and stubs, in the manner and for the purpose substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES P. HARRISON.
 JOHN L. WARING.

Witnesses:

H. G. PETERS,
 JOHN L. BERKELEY.