Sept. 22, 1925. 1,554,970

E. HETHERINGTON ET AL

MAILING WRAPPER AND PACKAGE

Filed Oct. 10, 1924

Fig. 1.

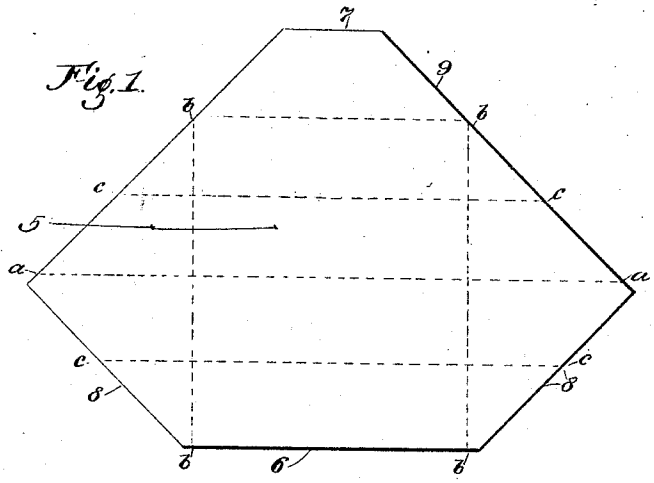


Fig. 2.

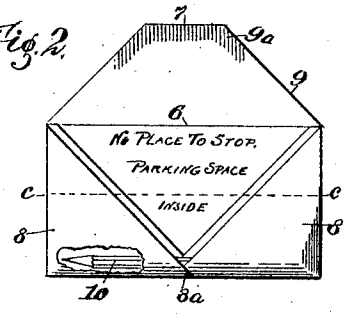


Fig. 3.

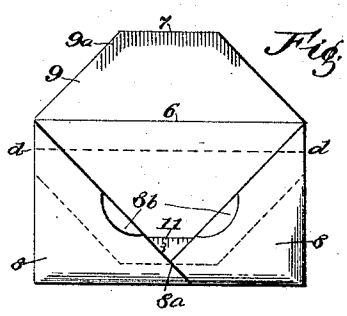


Fig. 4.

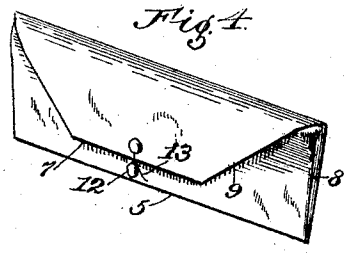
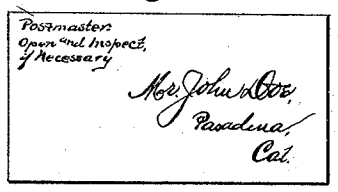


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN HETHERINGTON, OF CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, AND CARL H. GOODYEAR, OF PORTLAND, OREGON; SAID HETHERINGTON ASSIGNOR TO CARRIE HETHERINGTON, OF CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

MAILING WRAPPER AND PACKAGE.

Application filed October 10, 1924. Serial No. 742,938.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWIN HETHERINGTON and CARL H. GOODYEAR, citizens of the United States, residing at Cedar Rapids, in the county of Linn and State of Iowa, Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, have invented certain new, and useful Improvements in Mailing Wrappers and Packages, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to mail matter, and more especially merchandise or printed matter, the object of the invention being to produce a wrapper or envelope of simple construction which by reason of its peculiar folding is adapted to form plural pockets in which advertising novelties or literature may be separately inserted for mailing. The construction is of such a nature, furthermore, that the insertion of stiff material in the outer pocket serves to lock together the doubled and folded flaps forming such pocket.

The invention is fully shown and described in the description and claims following, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a view of the unfolded blank from which the wrapper is formed. Fig. 2 shows the same as folded for the insertion of mail matter. Fig. 3 shows the same, but with marginal nicks to give an extension of the inner leaf of the infolded end-flaps. Fig. 4 shows the envelope or wrapper with a tie fastener, and folded at the medium line of Fig. 2 to make a narrower, but stiffer and more compact package. Fig. 5 illustrates the address side of the envelope.

A square of paper 5 is truncated at 6, and preferably at 7. For convenience in folding accurately the paper is preferably creased at *a*—*a*, the initial folding line. If this line be above the intersection of the side angles, as in Fig. 1, the folding in of the triangular end-flaps 8 will leave the margins of the outer leaves of the flaps receding somewhat from those of the inner leaves, which is a matter of some convenience in both interlocking the flaps at 8^a, and inserting merchandise in the pocket formed by the flaps. If folded at the angles these margins come flush, as in Fig. 3, in which case nicks at 8^b are desirable for the same purpose. To insure accuracy in the folding of the end-flaps the blank should be creased, or weakened at the lines *b*—*b*. As the inwardly turned face of the wrapper is supposed to be printed with advertising matter, this creasing is easily done with a dotting rule. The lines *c*—*c* and *d*—*d* indicate other foldings, but these need not necessarily be creased.

As shown in Figs. 2 and 3 the envelope is in position to receive mail matter in either the outer pocket formed by the lapping flaps, or the wider pocket behind the upturned part, or both. In practice the outer pocket forms a convenient receptacle for a great variety of advertising specialties, as indicated by the pencil 10 and rule 11. It will be evident that any long stiff article inserted in the pocket will serve to keep the envelope straight, and especially to hold the interlocked flaps in their locked position.

For mailing, the envelope, after filling, is preferably folded at the middle line *c*—*c*, and the flap 9 drawn over the upturned part and suitably fastened. For this purpose the flap may be gummed at 9^a, or the wrapper be provided with some simple tying device, such for example as the familiar button 12 and winding cord 13. Permission to break the seal should appear on the face of the envelope, if it is to pass for less than first class mailing rates.

The envelope as so formed is designed for convenient mailing, as above indicated, but also to arrest and hold the attention of the recipient. On breaking the seal, the article in the outer pocket cannot fail to attract his attention. Then, with or without any printed suggestion, he will be inclined to open up the wrapper, and at every unfolding some attractive bit of advertising may meet the eye. The wrapper is thus made to assist its contents in creating a favorable impression at the outset, and lead to due consideration of the matter presented by the sender.

Having thus described our invention, we claim:

1. A mailing package, comprising a wrapper formed of a truncated square of foldable material, first folded parallel with the line of truncation to divide the opposing angles of the sheet, the folded ends being then turned inwardly to interlock, thus forming a plurality of pockets, stiff articles

of merchandise inserted in the pocket formed by such end-flaps, whereby they are held in interlocked position, and the remaining flap then folded and suitably fastened over the mouths of said pockets.

2. A mailing package, comprising a wrapper formed of a truncated square of foldable material, folded first on a line parallel to its longest diameter, the double end-flaps then folded inwardly and interlocked, stiff articles of merchandise inserted in the pocket formed by said end-flaps, the parcel then folded longitudinally, and the outstanding flap finally secured to the body of the package.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

EDWIN HETHERINGTON.
CARL H. GOODYEAR.