

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. R. DENIS.
ENVELOPE.

No. 535,275.

Patented Mar. 5, 1895.

Fig. 1.

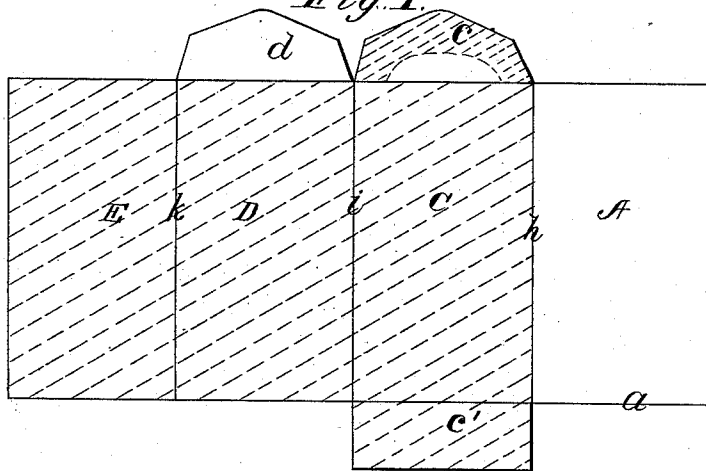


Fig. 3.

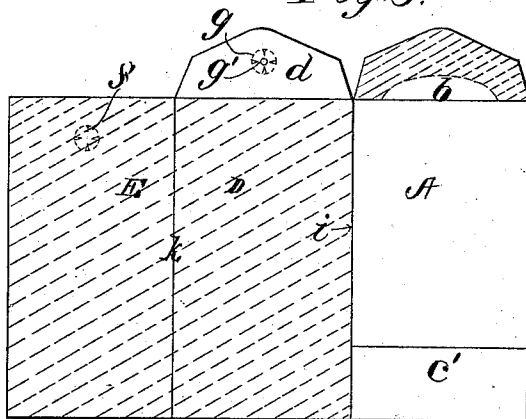
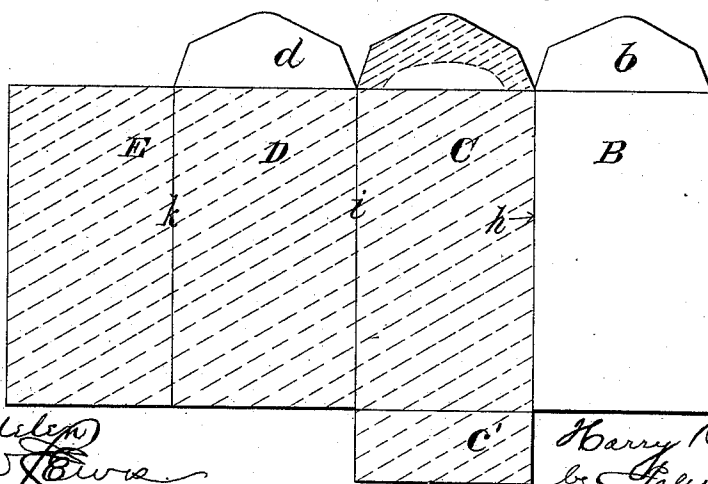


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

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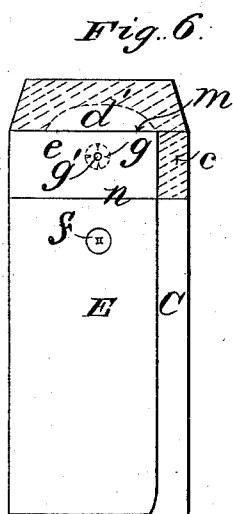
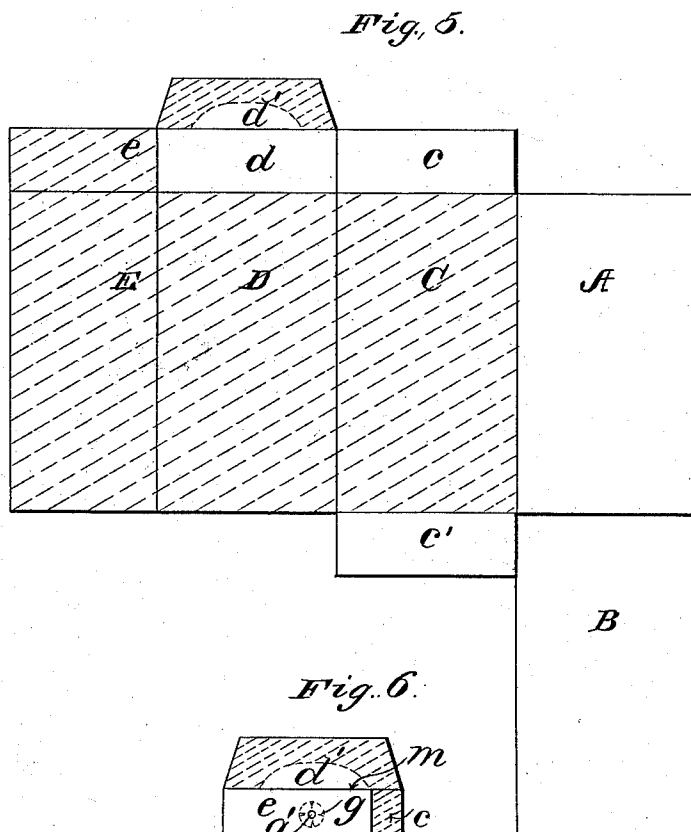
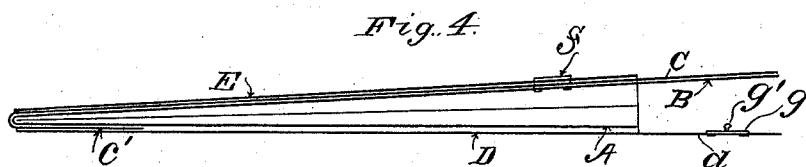
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. R. DENIS.
ENVELOPE.

No. 535,275.

Patented Mar. 5, 1895.



Witnesses
H. R. Edlin
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Inventor.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY R. DENIS, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ASSIGNOR TO HENRY DENIS, OF SAME PLACE.

ENVELOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 535,275, dated March 5, 1895.

Application filed September 24, 1894. Serial No. 523,945. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY R. DENIS, of New Orleans, Louisiana, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Envelopes, which is fully set forth in the following specification.

This invention relates to the construction of envelopes for commercial or express purposes, such as are intended for the secure inclosure of money and valuable documents.

In an application for patent filed by me on the 1st day of September, 1894, Serial No. 521,937, I have described an envelope designed for the purposes above mentioned, the object being to effect economy and simplicity in construction, convenience in use and security to the contents of the envelope. The present invention has the same object and it contains certain features of the envelope described in the above application, to wit: a back portion or strip continuous with the front portion, and running the full length of the envelope, and two (or more) flaps which are fastened together and folded as one in closing the envelope.

The present invention differs from that of my former application mainly in that the blank is so cut and the different elements thereof so folded as to constitute a double envelope or inclosure, affording additional security, while at the same time the form of the blank is such that the paper can be cut to advantage, and that the paste or adhesive gum can be applied very expeditiously.

In the accompanying drawings which form part of this specification I have illustrated two forms of envelopes constructed in accordance with the invention.

Figure 1 shows in plan the form of a blank. Fig. 2 shows the same after the first fold. Fig. 3 shows the same after the folding has progressed still further; and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section, the envelope lying face downward. Fig. 5 is a plan view of another form of blank, and Fig. 6 is a plan view showing the envelope just before the final closing folds are made.

The blank for the envelope is formed of a single piece of paper and comprises five main strips or pieces A, B, C, D and E. Pieces A, C, D and E are side by side, while piece B extends from the end of piece A and is adapted

to be folded upon the same on the line *a*. Part C has an upper flap *c* and a lower flap *c'* while parts B and D have each a single flap marked *b* and *d* respectively. The arrangement of the flaps may be somewhat modified as hereinafter explained in describing Figs. 5 and 6. The object to be kept in view is to bring two or more flaps together to be united and folded as one in closing the envelope, and this object can be attained in different ways.

The surfaces upon which adhesive gum is to be applied are indicated by widely separated shade lines, and it will be observed that the adhesive substance covers or may cover the entire surfaces of the contiguous strips C, D and E, which, in the manufacture of the envelope are to be pasted to the strips with which they are brought in contact by the folding. This arrangement of the gummed surfaces greatly facilitates the manufacture of the envelope, since the gum can be applied by a brush over the entire surfaces of C, D and E without the exercise of any particular care and in a very brief time. When the metallic seal (whose two members are designated by the letters *f*, *g*) is used it is not necessary to gum the closing flap *d*.

The method of folding will be readily understood. Part B is first folded upon A along line *a* bringing the sheet into the position indicated in Fig. 2. The receptacle or pocket is between the part A, which is the front strip of the inner envelope, and part B, which is the inner back strip of the same. Parts A and B are now folded upon C, along line *h*, and as the surface of C is coated with gum it adheres to the back of strip B. The bottom flap *c'* is then folded upon and adheres to strip A. This position of the sheet is shown in Fig. 3. It only remains to lap the strips E, D around the inner envelope, the folds being made on lines *i* and *k* and the envelope is complete. These parts D, E constitute respectively the front and back of the outer envelope and by reason of their gummed surfaces they adhere to the adjacent surfaces of strips A and C respectively. Moreover, the part D covers the bottom flap *c'*, which may be of any length and which thus becomes inaccessible from the outside and is moreover

united on both faces to main strips which extend the full length of the envelope. It will thus be seen at a glance that it would be practically impossible to get access to the contents of the envelope by the process of ungumming. The structure of the completed envelope is fully shown in Fig. 4.

The lower plate *f* of the metallic seal (which is or may be constructed as described in Letters Patent No. 479,975, granted August 2, 1892, to Henry Denis) is applied to the back of the envelope, its prongs passing through the three plies *E*, *C*, *B*. The upper plate *g* is applied to the flap *d*. In closing the envelope the stud *g'* is pushed through flaps *c*, *b* and the three flaps folded down as one, all parts of the envelope being thus connected through the instrumentality of a single metallic seal. Flaps *c* and *b* are preferably joined by moistening the gum on the edge of the former, and flaps *b* and *d* in like manner joined by moistening the gum on the edge of the former.

The manner of closing the envelope may be varied. The ordinary mode of closing the envelope (by moistening a gummed flap) may be used in connection with the metallic seal, in which case flap *c* is provided with gum, and flaps *c* and *d* (taking for example envelope with two closing flaps, namely *c* and *d*) are first joined together by moistening gum on said edge of former, before closing the metallic seal; also, sealing wax can be used instead of the metallic seal if desired. Flaps *c* and *d* are joined together as described and sealing wax applied as usual. Again the envelope can be used without any seal. In this case, said flaps *c* and *d* are joined together as described, and the whole fastened down to the body of the envelope, the under edge of flap *c* having been also provided with gum.

The envelope shown in Figs. 5 and 6 is in all essential respects the same as that described above, like parts being correspondingly lettered. The blank is folded in precisely the manner already described and the two parts of the seal applied in the same way. The envelope when ready for use is as shown in Fig. 6. The differences are that the strip *B* has no end flap, while strip *E* has an end flap *e*, and strip *D* (which constitutes the face of the envelope) has an extra flap *d'*. The main difference between these two envelopes is in closing. To close that shown in Figs. 5 and 6 the auxiliary closing flap *d'* is moist-

tened and folded on line *m* upon flap *e* which alone closes the envelope. The three flaps *c*, *d*, *e* are then folded as one on line *n* which makes a second closing, and the whole then secured by the metallic seal.

The main advantages attending the use of this envelope are that it is not only a double envelope with double closing flaps, &c., but that the closing itself is double, and that also in closing, it has but one surface (namely that designated by the letter *d'*) to moisten, if a gun fastening is used in connection with the metallic fastening, and if not the closing of this envelope with the metallic seal alone is as secure.

Other modifications may be made in matters not essential to the objects of the invention.

I claim as my invention—

1. A double envelope composed of a single sheet of paper and comprising four strips or pieces arranged side by side, and a fifth piece continuous with the end of one of the end strips or pieces, all five strips being of the length of the envelope, a bottom flap on one of the inside pieces, and two or more top or closing flaps having adhesive material and adapted to be fastened together and folded as one in closing the envelope, substantially as described.

2. A double envelope formed of a single piece of paper, the inner envelope being composed of the two strips *A* and *B* joined end to end, the strip *C* adjacent to strip *A* and its bottom flap folded upon said part *A*; and the outer envelope composed of strips *D* and *E*, the complete envelope being provided with two closing flaps adapted to be joined and folded as one, substantially as described.

3. A blank for forming a double envelope, said blank being composed of three contiguous strips side by side all having their surfaces gummed, two ungummed strips arranged end to end and forming when folded the front and back of the inner envelope, a bottom flap on one of the gummed strips, and two closing flaps, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HARRY R. DENIS.

Witnesses:

ROBERT A. PIPER,
B. F. LEE.