Aug. 4, 1931. C. F. BACKMYER 1,816,815

DOUBLE ENVELOPE

Filed Jan. 11, 1928

Fig. 1

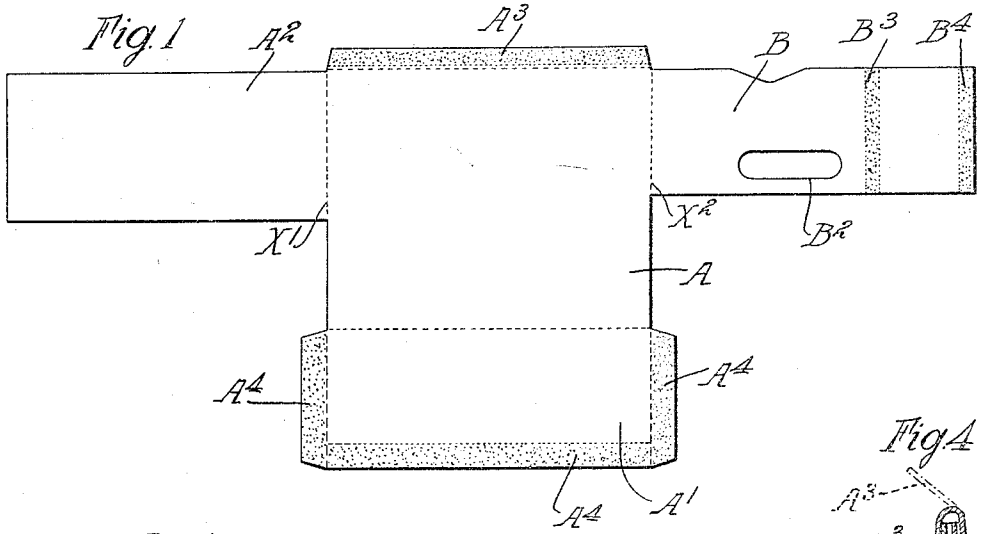


Fig. 2

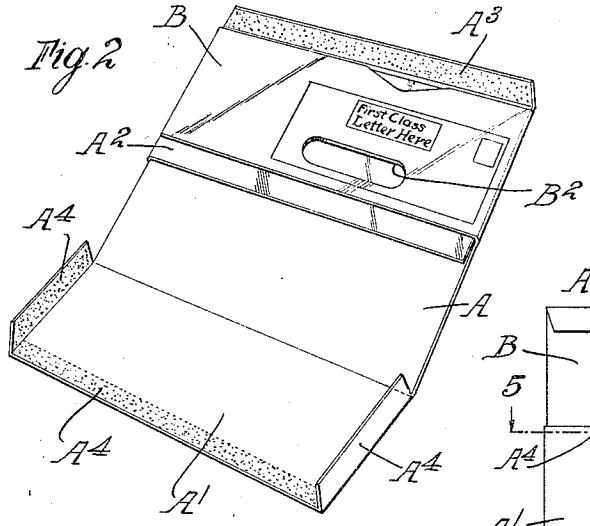


Fig. 3

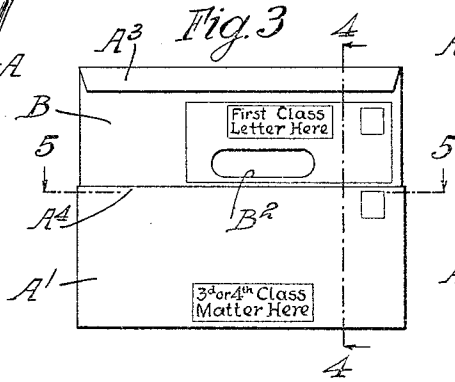


Fig. 4

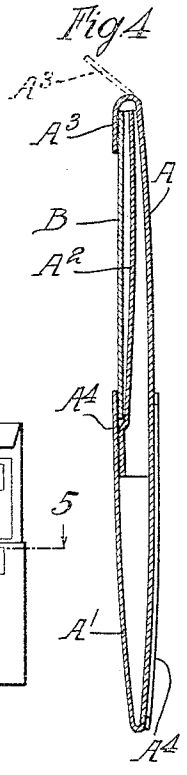
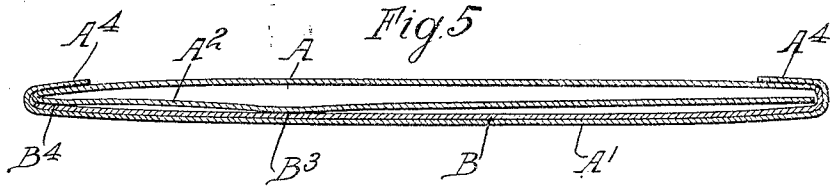


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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DOUBLE ENVELOPE

Application filed January 11, 1928. Serial No. 245,824.

This invention relates to an envelop and specifically to a double envelop which is provided with at least two pockets in one of which fairly large and bulky matter may be put. The other pocket is designed to receive smaller matter. Such envelopes are frequently used to carry postal matter of different classes, for example, first class matter going in the small pocket and fourth class matter going into the larger. It will be understood that such an envelop does not of necessity have to be used in this fashion.

One object of the invention is to provide in an envelop means whereby a single flap will close two independent or separate pockets. Another object of the invention is to provide an envelop in which a single member serves to form a part of one pocket and to form the sealing member of the other pocket. Other objects will appear from time to time in the course of the specification and claims.

My invention is illustrated more or less diagrammatically in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the envelop blank before it has been folded;

Figure 2 shows the blank when two of the flaps have been folded to provide the upper part of the large pocket and to provide the smaller pocket;

Figure 3 is a plan view showing the envelop complete, the lower flap having been folded and sealed to form the bottom of the large pocket and to close the smaller pocket;

Figure 4 is a section on an enlarged scale taken on line 4—4 of Figure 3; and

Figure 5 is a longitudinal section taken on line 5—5 of Figure 3.

Figures 4 and 5 are thus taken on lines at a right angle to each other.

Like parts are indicated by like characters throughout the drawings and specification.

A is a blank. It is provided with a portion A^1 which is preferably integral with it. A^2 is a flap which is also preferably integral with the main blank. A^3 is a shorter or smaller portion formed preferably on the main blank A. A^4, A^4 are a series of extended edges or strips formed about the flap A^1 and preferably integral with it. The portion A^3 and the edges A^4 are preferably glued. The normal line of gluing is indicated by the dotted lines as shown in Figure 1.

B is a second flap placed generally opposite the flap A^2 of approximately the same size, but preferably slightly narrower. It may be made integral with the main part A or may be made separately. It is provided with an opening or window B^2 and it may be provided with a glue portion B^3 and another glue portion B^4.

In assembling or folding the envelop normally, the flap A^2 is inwardly bent along the dotted line X^1. In this position it extends practically across the part A. The flap B is then inwardly bent along the line X^2 and in that position it overlies the flap A^2. This is the condition illustrated in Figure 2. The glued parts B^3 and B^4 may be moistened so that the flap B is held in place. The function of the glued portion B^4 is to hold the flap in place at its outer end and the function of the glued portion B^3 is to limit the size of the smaller pocket so as to serve as a positioning and retaining part for use in holding inclosures in properly spaced relation to the window B^2.

The portion A^1 is next folded over as shown particularly in Figures 3 and 4. It overlaps the lower edge of the flap A^2 and the lower edge of the flap B and it is thus glued to the lower edge of each of these members. It thus serves to complete the larger pocket which is formed therefore of the blank A, and the inwardly turned portions A^1 and the flap A^2, the portion A^1 being fastened at its upper edge A^4 to the lower edge of the flap A^2. The upper or smaller pocket is at the same time completed by the gluing or fastening of the upper edge A^4 of the portion A^1 to the lower edge of the flap B. To strengthen the entire envelop and close the edges of the larger pocket, the edges A^4 are bent around the back of the member A and glued there as shown particularly in Figure 5. There is thus produced an envelop having a large pocket and a small pocket imposed along one side of it and along its upper edge. The single portion A^3 is used to close both

pockets and when so used the position of the parts is as shown in Figure 3 and as shown in full lines in Figure 4.

While I have shown a useful and practical device, it will be obvious that many changes might be made in the size, shape, number and distribution of parts without departing from the spirit of my invention, and I wish my showing, therefore, to be taken, as in a large sense, diagrammatic.

The entire envelop need not be integral. For example, either or both the flaps A^2 and B might be separately formed and glued or otherwise attached to the main body.

I claim:

1. An envelop formed from a blank, there being a flap formed on said blank projecting laterally therefrom and shaped to be folded thereacross, a second flap, shaped to be folded across said blank, a portion of said blank shaped to be folded upon itself and to contact and overlap the edges of said flaps, said last mentioned portion provided with extended edges positioned to be folded about said blank, a second portion of said blank positioned and shaped to be folded upon and across the upper edges of said flaps to close them, said first mentioned flap forming with the blank and the first mentioned folded portion of the blank, a pocket, and said two flaps forming together a pocket of substantially less depth than said first mentioned pocket.

2. In combination in an envelop, means for forming two pockets, one being of materially greater depth than the other, said means including a blank provided with two flaps, one flap being folded across the blank toward the other, the second flap being folded across the blank on the first flap, the two flaps defining a pocket between them, the blank having a portion folded upon itself and engaging the bottom edges of the flaps and forming with one of them and with the blank a pocket of materially greater depth than the first mentioned pocket.

3. In combination in an envelop, means for forming two pockets, one being of materially greater depth than the other, said means including a blank provided with two flaps oppositely placed upon it, one flap being folded across the blank toward the other, the second flap being folded across the blank on the first flap, the two flaps defining a pocket between them, the blank having a portion folded upon itself and engaging the bottom edges of the flaps and forming with one of them and with the blank a pocket of materially greater depth than the first mentioned pocket.

4. In combination in an envelop, means for forming two pockets, one being of materially greater depth than the other, said means including a blank provided with two flaps oppositely placed upon it, one flap being folded across the blank toward the other, the second flap being folded across the blank on the first flap, the two flaps defining a pocket between them, the blank having a portion folded upon itself and engaging the bottom edges of the flaps and forming with one of them and with the blank a pocket of materially greater depth than the first mentioned pocket, the blank having a second portion positioned to be folded across the upper edges of the two flaps and across the tops of the two pockets and adapted to close them.

Signed at Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, this 6th day of January, 1928.

CHRISTOPHER F. BACKMYER.