Aug. 29, 1950 A. F. ALLEN 2,520,449

TRANSPARENT PROTECTIVE AND DISPLAY ENVELOPE

Filed March 6, 1947

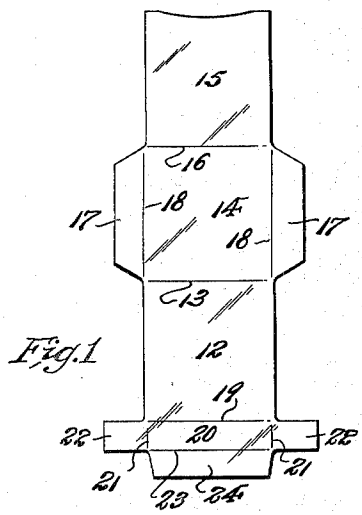


Fig. 1

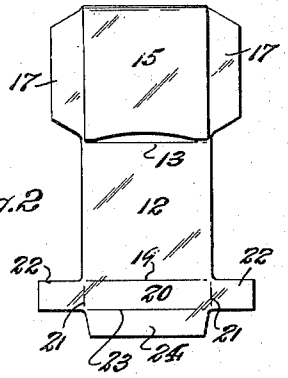


Fig. 2

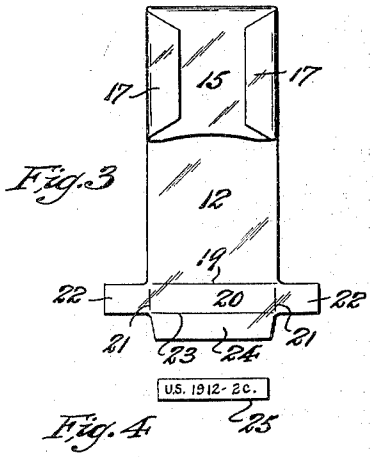


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

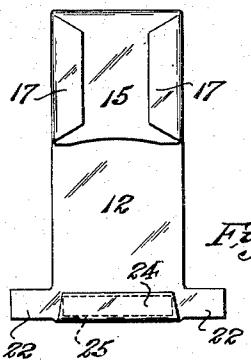


Fig. 5

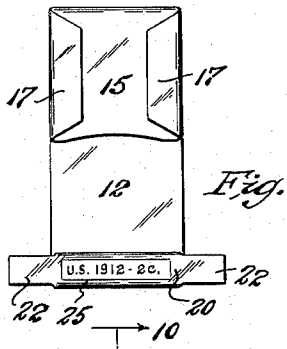


Fig. 6

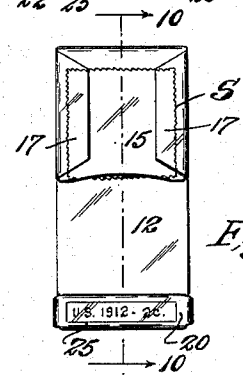


Fig. 7

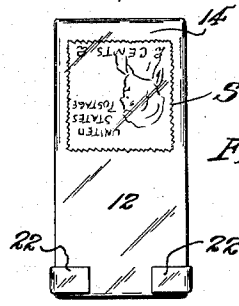


Fig. 8

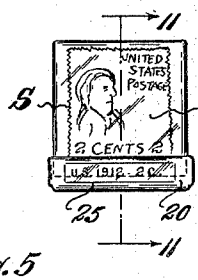


Fig. 9

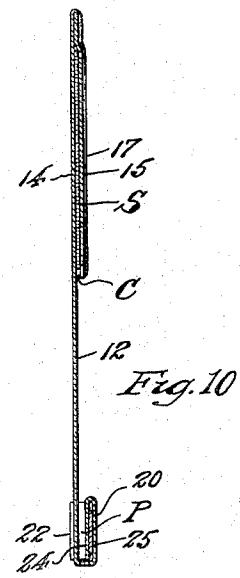


Fig. 10

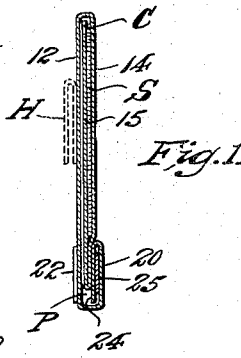


Fig. 11

INVENTOR.
Amos F. Allen,
BY George D. Richards,
Attorney

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TRANSPARENT PROTECTIVE AND DISPLAY ENVELOPE

Amos F. Allen, Newark, N. J.

Application March 6, 1947, Serial No. 732,887

2 Claims. (Cl. 229—71)

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This invention relates to improvements in transparent enclosures or envelopes for protecting and displaying the content enclosed therein; and the invention has reference, more particularly, to a novel construction of transparent enclosure or envelope which is especially adapted for use by dealers and collectors for protectively enclosing and yet displaying postage stamp specimens or similar items, and for similar uses.

The invention has for an object to provide a novel construction of transparent protective and display envelope comprising a longitudinally foldable body adapted to provide endwise adjoined sections, one section being formed to provide an envelope compartment open toward the other section, and said other section being formed to provide a back or base section having, across its free end part, an inwardly open pocket of limited depth, into which the free end portion of the envelope compartment may be tucked, when said envelope compartment is folded over onto the back or base, so as to be closed by the latter.

The invention has for another object to provide, in connection with the novel enclosure or envelope structure as above characterized, means for also holding within the tuck pocket of the back or base section, subject to display, an insert or tag bearing indicia relating to the item enclosed in the envelope compartment.

The invention has for a more specific object to provide a novel transparent enclosure or envelope for a postage stamp specimen, whereby the specimen enclosed therein, while subject to view through a transparent wall of the enclosure or envelope, is so protected by the enclosure or envelope as to be effectively guarded against injury, soiling or other damage during handling or when mounted in a collector's album.

Other objects of this invention, not at this time more particularly enumerated, will be understood from the following detailed description.

An illustrative embodiment of the invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a face view of a blank of material from which the novel protective and display envelope according to this invention is made.

Figs. 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 are respectively face views showing various stages in the manipulation of the blank of Fig. 1 as carried on to produce the envelope structure.

Fig. 4 is a face view of an identification insert or tag adapted to be incorporated in the envelope structure.

Fig. 8 is a rear face view of the envelope structure in the open condition thereof as shown in Fig. 7.

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Fig. 9 is a front face view of the envelope structure in its closed condition.

Fig. 10 is a longitudinal sectional view through the open envelope structure, taken on line 10—10 in Fig. 7, but drawn on an enlarged scale; and Fig. 11 is a longitudinal sectional view through the closed envelope structure, taken on line 11—11 in Fig. 9, but drawn on an enlarged scale.

Similar characters of reference are employed in the hereinabove described views, to indicate corresponding parts.

The protective and display envelope of this invention is produced from a suitable transparent flexible sheet material, such e. g. as "cellophane" or similar material. The envelope is formed from an integral blank of such material shaped to provide its various parts which are to be folded, lapped and adhesively united in the required cooperative relations whereby the envelope structure is obtained.

The blank from which the envelope is formed is shown in Fig. 1, and comprises a substantially rectangular main body portion, of suitable width and length, which provides a back or base section 12 and an envelope compartment section in end to end adjoined relation as delimited by a transverse fold line 13. Said envelope compartment section comprises a front window wall portion 14 and a back wall portion 15, adjoined to the outer end of the former at a transverse fold line 16. Extending from the sides of the front or window wall portion 14 of said envelope compartment section are lateral wing portions 17 adjoined thereto at longitudinal fold lines 18. Adjoining the free end of the back or base section 12, at a transverse fold line 19, is a pocket and window forming panel 20. Respectively adjoining the opposite ends of said panel 20, at fold lines 21, are laterally projecting pocket end closure tabs 22. Adjoining the outer margin of said panel 20, at a transverse fold line 23, is a transverse flap 24.

In manipulating the blank which is formed as above described, whereby to produce the envelope structure according to this invention, the back wall portion 15 of the envelope compartment section is turned about the fold line 16 so as to overlie the front or window wall portion 14 (see Fig. 2), whereupon the lateral wing portions 17 are turned about their fold lines 18 so as to lap over the external face of said back wall portion 15, being thereupon secured in such relation, as e. g. by a suitable cement or glue (see Fig. 3). When these parts have been disposed and secured in the

described relation, the same provide an endwise open envelope compartment C intermediate said back and front or window wall portions; the end opening of said compartment being directed toward the back or base section 12, so as to lie contiguous to the fold line 13 which extends between said back or base section 12 and the front wall portion 14 of said envelope compartment section.

In the manipulation of the parts of the blank which are associated with back or base section 12, the flap 24 may be first turned inwardly, about the fold line 23, to overlie the internal face of the panel 20, and, if desired, an identification insert or tag 25 (see Fig. 4) bearing identifying indicia appropriate to an item which is to be inserted within the envelope compartment may, at this time, be enclosed between the in-folded flap 24 and the internal face of the panel 20 (see Fig. 5), and thus disposed in such relation to the latter that the indicia inscribed thereon will be visible through the window formed by the panel body. After this is done, the panel 20 is turned inwardly, about the fold line 19, so as to overlie the internal surface of the lower end portion of the back or base section 12, with the flap 24 and insert or tag 25 enclosed thereby disposed over the internal surface of the panel (see Fig. 6). The panel 20 having been thus operatively positioned, the end closure tabs 22 are turned rearwardly about the fold lines 21, and inwardly over the external surface of the back or base section 12, being thereupon secured in such relation, as e. g. by a suitable cement or glue (see Figs. 7 and 8). When the parts associated with the back or base section 12 have been disposed and secured in the described relations, the same provide a transversely open tuck pocket P which overlies the lower end portion of the inner face of said back or base section 12, and which is open toward the envelope compartment section of the evelope structure.

When the envelope structure is completed as above described, its back or base section and envelope compartment section extend oppositely one from the other, such relative positions thereof constituting the open condition of the envelope structure which is shown in Figs. 7 and 10.

In the use of the envelope structure, while the same is in the aforesaid open condition, the mouth of the envelope compartment C is exposed so as to give access to the interior of said compartment for insertion therein of a stamp specimen S, or other item desired to be enclosed within the envelope structure. The stamp S is placed printed face down upon the back or base section 12, with its bottom end directed toward the envelope compartment mouth, whereupon said stamp is slid onward through said mouth and into the compartment, so that its printed face opposes the front or window wall 14 of the compartment (see Figs. 7 and 8). The stamp S having been entered in the envelope compartment, the envelope structure is closed by turning the envelope compartment section about the fold line 13 so as to oppose the same to the back or base section 12. To complete the closing of the envelope structure, and to retain its envelope compartment in a resultant closed condition, the free end portion of the envelope compartment section is tucked into the pocket P of the back or base section, so as to be held thereby in the described overfolded relation to said back or base section (see Figs. 9 and 11). As will be apparent, when the envelope compartment section is thus overfolded upon the back or base section 12 and retained in such relation thereto in the manner above described, the enclosed stamp S will face outward toward the transparent front or window wall 14 of the envelope section, so as to be clearly visible through the window thus provided. It will be obvious that the stamp, as thus enclosed within the closed transparent envelope structure, will not only be desirably displayed, but will also be efficiently protected against injury, soiling or other damage; and as thus protected may be freely handled by dealers and collectors without risk of injury or soiling. Furthermore, the stamp specimen may be mounted in a collector's album without necessity for removal thereof from the envelope structure, since the latter, being transparent, permits the desired display of the same therein, while at the same time continuing the protection thereof against injury or soiling under such conditions. To mount the stamp enclosing envelope structure in an album, any suitable method of attachment of the same to the album page may be resorted to. Preferably, the familiar and conventional gummed attachment hinge H (shown by broken lines in Fig. 11) may be applied to the back of the envelope structure for this purpose.

It may be pointed out that the envelope structure, as arranged in initial open condition, may have the flap 24 disposed to project from the inturned and secured pocket forming panel 20. In such case, an indicia bearing insert or tag 25, appropriate to a stamp S which has been inserted in the evelope compartment, may be inserted in the pocket P to face the panel wall, and after said insert or tag is in place the flap 24 may then be tucked into the pocket P and over and behind said insert or tag. It will be further understood that the flap 24 may, if desired, be omitted altogether, although its presence is preferable, even when an insert or tag is not desired to be used, since it doubles and thus strengthens the free or mouth edge of the panel 20, thereby diminishing risk of tearing or other mutilation of such edge; which risk would be greater if said panel terminated in a single raw or cut mouth edge.

Having now described my invention, I claim:

1. A protective and display envelope comprising a longitudinal body of flexible transparent sheet material adapted to provide endwise adjoined sections foldable one over the other, one section being adapted to provide a base member for attachment to a supporting means, the other section being doubled upon itself to form an envelope compartment open toward the base member and comprising a window wall in immediate extension from the base member and an overlying back wall united at its free edges to said window wall, said envelope compartment being adapted when in open condition wherein the window wall lies substantially in the plane of the base member to receive a display specimen arranged to face the window wall and which is guided into said compartment by the front face of said base member, said envelope compartment also being adapted when folded over the base member into closed condition wherein the window wall is in reversed, forwardly presented position to display said specimen in front of the base member and in superposed relation thereto, and a tuck pocket of limited depth extending across the free end part of the base member and opening toward the envelope compartment for removable insertion of the free end part of the latter.

2. A protective and display envelope as defined

in claim 1 wherein the tuck pocket of the base member is formed by an infolded window panel joined at its ends to the side edges of said base member and is adapted to hold an indicia bearing tag facing the window panel, and a foldable flap extending from the free edge of said window panel and adapted to be folded into the tuck pocket over and behind any tag which may be in display position at the window panel, whereby a rounded smooth mouth for the tuck pocket is provided and the displayed tag will be shielded against engagement by the free end part of the tucked in envelope compartment.

AMOS F. ALLEN.

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