

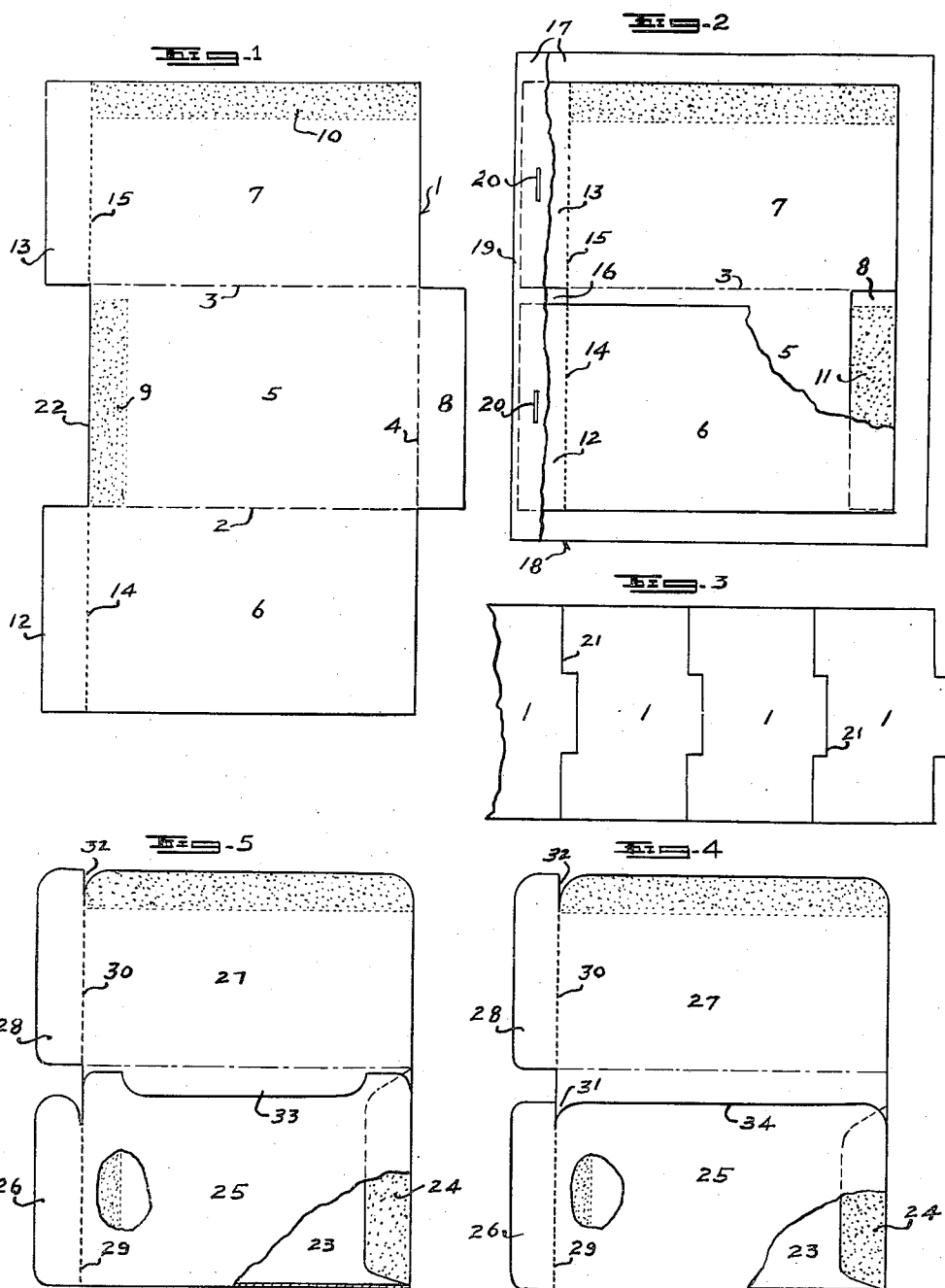
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WITNESSES:

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ENVELOPE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 229-68)

This invention relates to the embodiment of envelopes in bound periodicals, magazines, trade or mail order catalogues, or other analogous bound publications, for the convenient mailing use of prospective subscribers, purchasers and the like, in response to incorporated solicitations.

It is known that envelopes of the class stated have been secured between the leaves of the publication by a single attaching extension, carried by the body panel of the envelope, and adhesively secured in position, or by a continuous attaching extension carried by both the body panel and the sealing flap of the envelope. Both of such constructions have been found to have objectional features in that a substantial waste of material is necessarily involved in such manufacture, and untoward conditions are encountered in their attachment in the publication and in their detachment from the latter.

The present invention aims to avoid the above noted objections, and contemplates the provision of a complete envelope of the character described, which embodies a pair of separate binding extensions respectively carried by the body panel and the sealing flap of the envelope, whereby the latter may be readily bound into the publication by the same fastening means employed for securing the leaves of said publication together, which will greatly facilitate the detachment of the envelope from its binding extensions, and which is particularly economical in its manufacture and use.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts herein specifically described and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, but it is to be understood that changes in the form, proportions, and details of construction may be resorted to that come within the scope of the claims hereunto appended.

In the drawing wherein like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts throughout the several views:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank used in the formation of the improved envelope.

Figure 2 is a similar view of a publication having the formed envelope secured therein in accordance with the invention.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the envelope blanks illustrating the manner of cutting the latter.

Figures 4 and 5 are rear views of modifications of formed envelopes embodying the present invention.

In sending out publications, it is the common

practice, as a responding inducement to the receiver, to enclose with such publication a self-addressed envelope preferably provided with printed directing forms and with proper postage.

To prevent loss of such envelope, the present invention is designed to be secured in the binding between a pair of adjacent leaves of the publication in full view of the recipient, and may be readily detached from its secured connection by simply detaching the envelope along provided easy tear lines when desired for use.

Referring in detail to the drawing 1 represents the entire integral paper blank from which the envelope is formed. The envelope is formed by folding the blank 1 along the designated dot and dash lines of flexure, respectively indicated at 2, 3, and 4, to thereby provide a front body panel 5, a rear body panel 6, a sealing flap 7, and an end flap 8. The panels 5 and 6, and the flaps 7 and 8 are rectangularly oblong in contour, with the rear body panel 6 and the sealing flap 7 being approximately of uniform widths and slightly less in width than the width of the front body panel 5. The front body panel 5 has a gummed inner left-hand edge margin 9, and the sealing flap 7 has a gummed inner top edge margin 10, and the end flap 8 has a gummed side 11.

The end flap 8 connects with the right-hand end of the front body panel 5, and is intumed to lie flatly against the rear face of the latter, whereby the gummed side 11 thereof is disposed rearwardly. The rear body panel 6 connects with the bottom of the front body panel 5 and is upturned to lie flatly against the rear face of said front body panel 5. The rear body panel 6 is adhesively secured at its right-hand end margin to the gummed intumed end flap 8, and the left-hand end margin thereof is adhesively secured directly to the gummed end margin 9 of the front body panel 5, to thus form and provide the body structure of the improved envelope.

The sealing flap 7 is intended to be turned downwardly to overlap and lie flatly against the rear face of the upturned rear body panel 6, and to be adhesively secured to the latter by the gummed top edge margin 10 to effect the sealing operation in the usual manner.

The rear body panel 6 is extended to the left to provide an oblong rectangularly-shaped binding extension 12, and the sealing flap 7 is likewise projected to the left to provide a similar binding extension 13. The binding extensions 12 and 13 are readily detachable along the lines of perforation rows 14 and 15, respectively provided in the rear body panel 6 and sealing flap 7. The per-

foration rows 14 and 15 are aligned with each other and with the left-hand end of the front body panel 5.

When the envelope has been formed, as illustrated in Figure 2, the adjacent ends of the aligned binding extensions 12 and 13 will be disposed fairly close but preferably in spaced relation to each other. Such space 16 is formed and provided by the variation in the width of the rear body panel 6 with respect to the width of the front body panel 5, and is provided to facilitate the detachment of the envelope structure from the binding extensions 12 and 13.

The formed envelope is secured between adjacent leaves 17 of the publication 18 with the sealing flap 7 thereof being open and fully extended, and with the rear side of the envelope being preferably disposed forwardly in the publication, as shown in Figure 2, to properly position the envelope for the more convenient right-hand use and detachment of the envelope by the recipient.

The envelope is bound into the publication 18 by inserting the binding extensions 12 and 13 well into the binding 19 of the publication, and by engaging said extensions by the staples 20 or by any other suitable means or elements employed for binding the leaves of the publication together. In most instances the induced binding pressure itself, of the publication binding, is sufficient attachment for the envelope extensions, even if the latter are not further engaged and secured by the fastening elements.

It will here be noted that, when the improved envelope has been bound in the publication in the manner above set forth, the binding extension 13, being directly joined with the sealing flap 7, may be readily detached from the latter along the line of the perforation row 15. A novel feature of the invention resides in providing the rear body panel 6 with the binding extension 12, as said rear body panel 6 is disposed uppermost in its bound position in the publication and thereby allows and provides for a more direct and easy tearing action when severing the envelope from the binding extension 12 along the line of the perforation row 14. Such arrangement and connection of the binding extensions 12 and 13, together with the provided space 16 therebetween, allows the severance of the envelope with the utmost facility and convenience.

Another most important feature of the present invention consists in the production of an envelope, of the type stated, from blanks 1, which may be cut out or formed without the waste of any material whatsoever. Similar known products entail considerable waste material in their manufacture, and in consequence are not comparable economically to the improved envelope disclosure.

As clearly illustrated in Figure 3, the envelope blanks 1 may be economically produced by using a proper stack pile of paper stock of a width corresponding to the lengths of the blanks 1, and simply cross-cutting said stock along lines indicated at 21, to form the blanks 1 in quantities by each such cutting operation. This method of cutting the blanks 1 obviates the necessity of expensive cutting dies, which would be required for cutting the entire perimeter of the blanks during each blanking operation.

The width of the end flap 8 is exactly commensurate to the widths of the binding extensions 12 and 13, and each of said end flaps 8 actually consists of the material from the recess 22 of an adjacent blank, when the latter is

formed with said recess to provide the binding extensions 12 and 13 thereof. As the lengths of the binding extensions 12 and 13 and end flap 8, are commensurate to the widths of the rear body panel 6, the sealing flap 7, and the front body panel 5, respectively, the blanking operations are effected without the slightest waste of material.

Each of the modified forms of envelope, shown in Figures 4 and 5, comprises a front body panel 23 with an end flap 24, a rear body panel 25 with a binding extension 26, and a sealing flap 27 with a binding extension 28. The rear body panel 25 and the sealing flap 27 are provided with respective perforation rows 29, 30, and starting tear notches 31, 32, to facilitate the detachment of the envelope from the binding extensions 26 and 28.

The modified form of envelope, shown in Figure 5 differs from the embodiment shown in Figure 4 only in that the top free edge of the rear body panel thereof is provided with a recess 33 to facilitate the removal of matter inserted in the envelope, while the top free edge 34 of the rear body panel of the disclosure in Figure 4, is spaced from its sealing flap folding line for the same purpose.

The blanks of the modified disclosures of envelopes are formed with rounded corners, which latter, together with the embodied tear notches 31, 32, and recess 33, would necessitate the need of a perimeter cutting die for the blanking operations, and a slight waste of material would be entailed. However, such waste of material would come from and be confined to within the periphery of the envelope blank itself.

The present invention provides a most efficient device of its kind, which is most economical in its manufacture, and which may be successfully and conveniently employed for the purpose and in the manner set forth.

What I claim is:

1. An envelope for binding into a printed publication comprising an integral paper blank having a succession of three connected similar panels, these panels joining one another along fold lines extending crosswise of the blank; there being an upper, an intermediate, and a lower panel, the upper and lower panels having a binding strip thereon at one side edge thereof and substantially coextensive therewith, the binding strips being connected to their respective panels along easy-tear lines which are in line with each other on the upper and lower panels, the intermediate panel having one edge in line with the tear lines and having at its opposite edge a cross flap joined thereto along a fold line, said cross flap being similar in dimensions to said binding strip, the lower panel being folded over the intermediate one and being marginally glued inwardly of its binding strip to the intermediate panel, the cross flap of the intermediate panel being glued to the opposite marginal edge of the lower panel, said upper panel having a gummed strip along its top free edge, the binding strips extending beyond the borders of the envelope so that upon being bound in a publication the complete envelope may be severed from the binding strips, the upper panel then forming a cover flap for the envelope.

2. An envelope for binding into a printed publication comprising an integral paper blank having a succession of three connected panels, these being an upper, an intermediate and a lower panel, the three panels joining one another along

fold lines extending crosswise of the blank, the upper and lower panels having a binding strip thereon at one edge thereof and substantially co-extensive therewith, the binding strips being connected to their respective panels along easy-tear lines which are in alignment with each other, the lower panel being folded over the intermediate one and being marginally glued to the intermediate one inwardly of its binding strip to the inner edge margin of the intermediate panel, the lower panel having its opposite margin secured to the intermediate panel whereby a pocket is formed between the intermediate and lower

panels, the binding strip of the lower panel being directly in line with the binding strip of the upper panel when the lower panel is so folded and glued, said upper panel having a gummed strip along its top free edge, the binding strips extending beyond the borders of the envelope so that upon being bound in a publication the complete envelope may be severed from the binding strips along the easy-tear lines, the binding strip on the upper panel keeping the upper panel from closing so long as the envelope remains bound in the publication.

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