Feb. 14, 1928. 1,658,898

A. C. HERBERT

ENVELOPE

Filed March 28, 1927

Fig. 1.

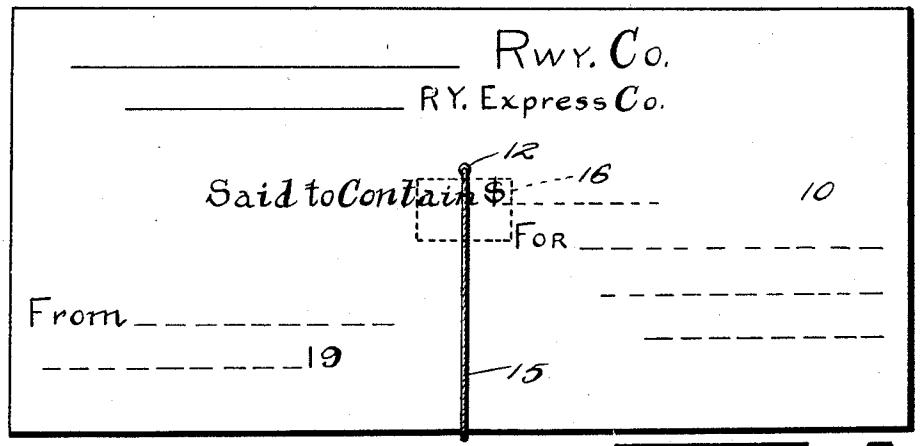


Fig. 2.

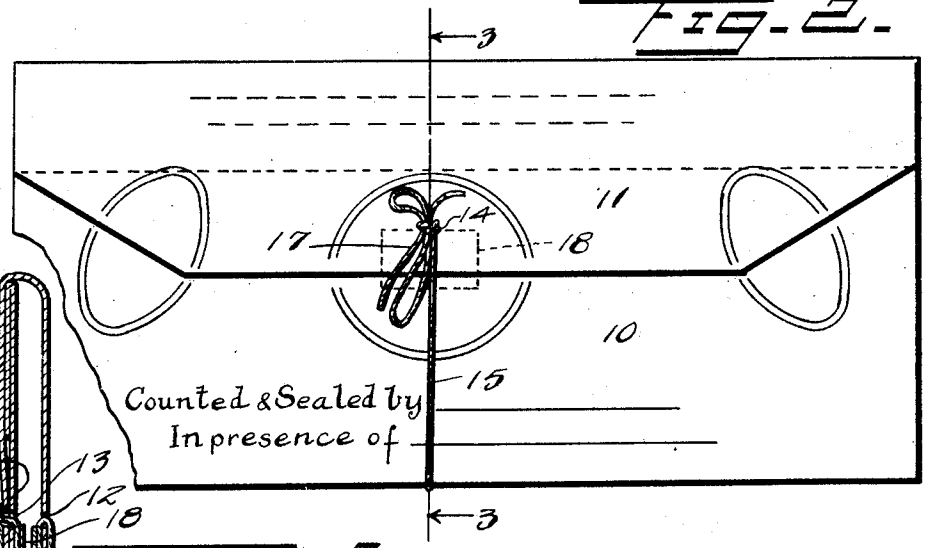
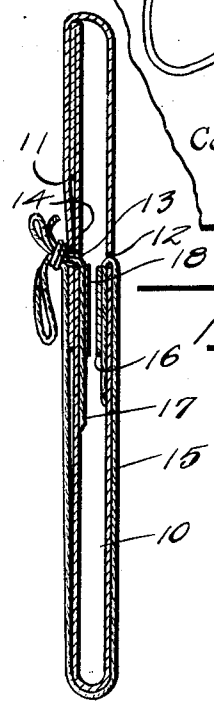


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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ENVELOPE.

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This invention relates to new and useful improvements in envelopes, and particularly to envelopes used in transmitting currency through the express companies.

The common practice is to place the paper bills in an envelope, close the envelope, and then puncture the envelope and bills with a needle or knife, and pass a lengths of string therethrough, the ends of the string being knotted on the back of the envelope and sealing wax affixed over said knot. When this method has been pursued for a number of times, the openings in the bills become multiplied, or enlarged, so that said bills are unfit for circulation in a short time.

The principal object of the present invention is to provide an envelope, and so attach a length of string, without passing the string through the bills in the envelope, and sealing the knotted ends on the back of the envelope, in the same manner as heretofore. The external appearance of the envelope is identical with one where the bills and envelope are punctured and the string passed therethrough, but the contents of the envelope as saved from this mutilation.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent from the following description when taken in connection with the accompanying drawing.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of an envelope equipped with the string, in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a rear elevation of same, the string being knotted, but the sealing wax omitted.

Figure 3 is an enlarged vertical sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 2, showing the manner of attaching the string within the envelope.

Referring particularly to the accompanying drawing, there is shown an envelope including the body portion 10 and the sealing flap 11. Upon inspection of the sectional view, Figure 3, it will be seen that when the envelope is closed, a small portion of the upper end of the body is folded along a line, longitudinally of the envelope, whereby to effectively prevent any attempt to reach the contents of the envelope beneath the flap. In the front and rear faces of the body of the envelope, and centrally thereof, are formed the openings 12 and 13, respectively, while a similar opening 14 is formed in the intermediate portion of the flap 11, which registers with the opening 13, when the flap is closed and sealed to the envelope body. The opening 14 may or may not be formed in the flap, as desired, but may be indicated by a dot or a small circle, and when the operator is to seal the envelope he may make the opening through such dot or circle, with a needle, or other suitable sharp instrument. Disposed through the opening 12 is one end of a suitable length of string 15, the end within the envelope being secured beneath a gummed piece of paper 16, as seen in the sectional view, Figure 3. Disposed through the opening 13 is a similar length of string 17, having its inner end secured beneath a sticker 18, against the inner face of the rear wall of the envelope body.

In the operation of the device, the user places the bills in the envelope, closes and seals the flap 11, after having passed the other end of the string 17 through the opening of the flap. The other end of the string 15 is passed around the lower portion of the envelope body, and securely tied to the string 17, the operator being sure to form the knot directly over the opening of the flap. Sealing wax is then applied over the knotted ends of the strings, and the sender's seal impressed in the wax. Additional sealing wax is applied across the end portions of the flap and the adjacent portions of the rear face of the envelope body. When the strings 15 and 17 are thus tied and covered with sealing wax, the envelope has the appearance of the regular envelope in which the bills have been punctured and the string passed through said bills. It is impossible to tell whether the envelope is of the regular type used, or not, with the result that no attempt will be made to remove the bills for fear of tearing them, as the thief will not know that the string does not pass through the bills. By this construction, the envelope serves to deter any attempt at extraction of the bills from the envelope, while at the same time the bills are saved the usual mutilation by piercing, with the result that the life of the bills is extended for a greater period of time.

What is claimed is:

1. As an article of manufacture a mailing package comprising a container, a closing flap, a string secured within one side of the container and extending outwardly there-

through, a second string secured within the other side of the container and extending outwardly therethrough, the first string being passed through the closing flap, and the second string being passed downwardly around the container and being tied to the first string at a point where said first string emerges through the flap.

2. A mailing envelope comprising a body and a closing flap, registering openings in the front and rear walls of the body of the envelope and through said flap, a string having one end disposed through the front opening and secured to the inner face of the front wall of the envelope, and a second string disposed through the flap and rear wall of the body of the envelope, the other ends of said strings being knotted together beneath a seal placed on said flap.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

ALBERT C. HERBERT.