BEST AVAILABLE COPY

E. F. BERGSTROM.

ENVELOP.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 17, 1914.

1,135,429.

Patented Apr. 13, 1915.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

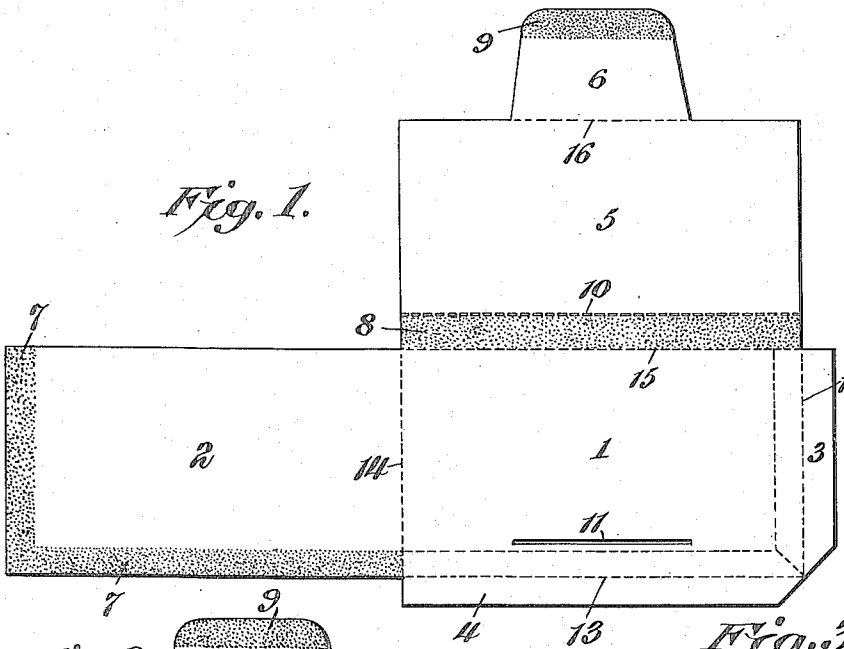


Fig. 6.

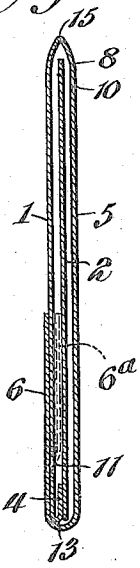


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

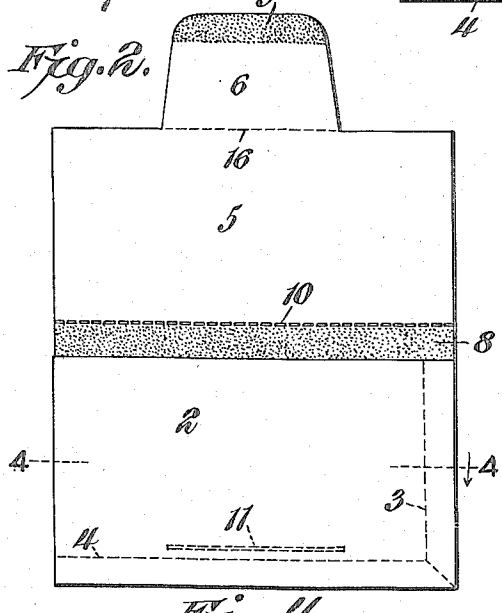
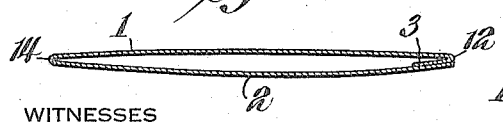


Fig. 4.



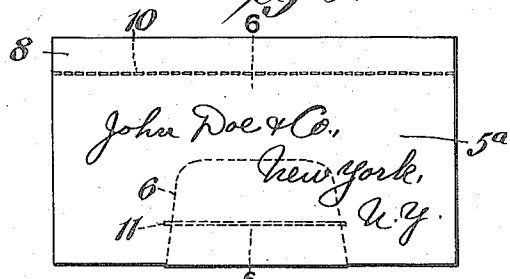
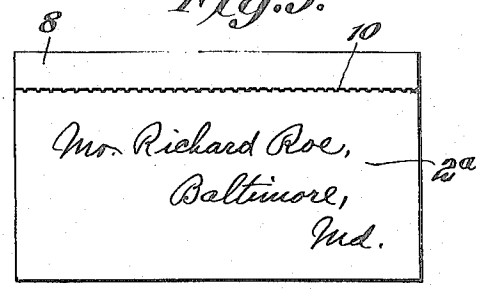


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 7.

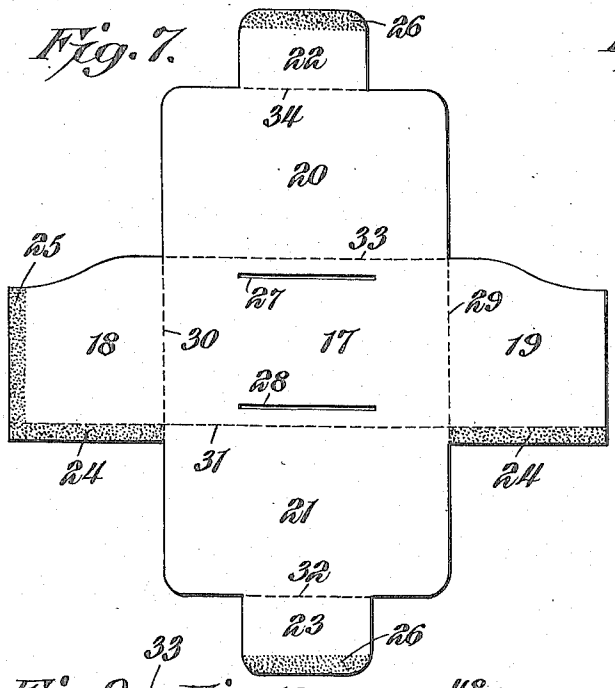


Fig. 8.

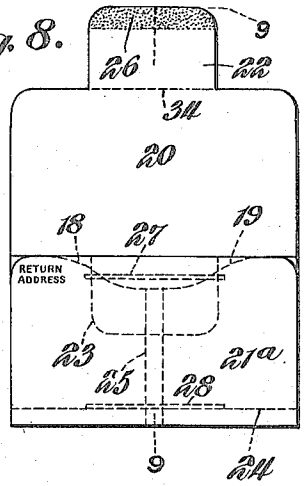


Fig. 11.

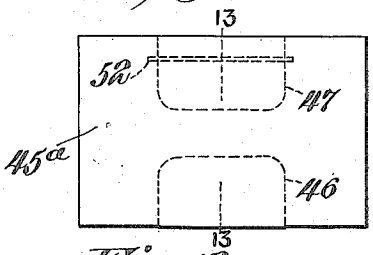


Fig. 9.

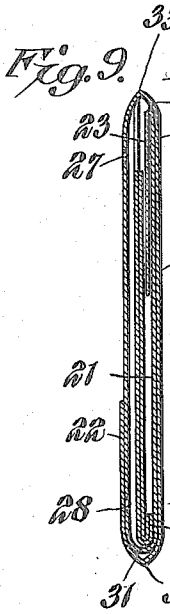


Fig. 10.

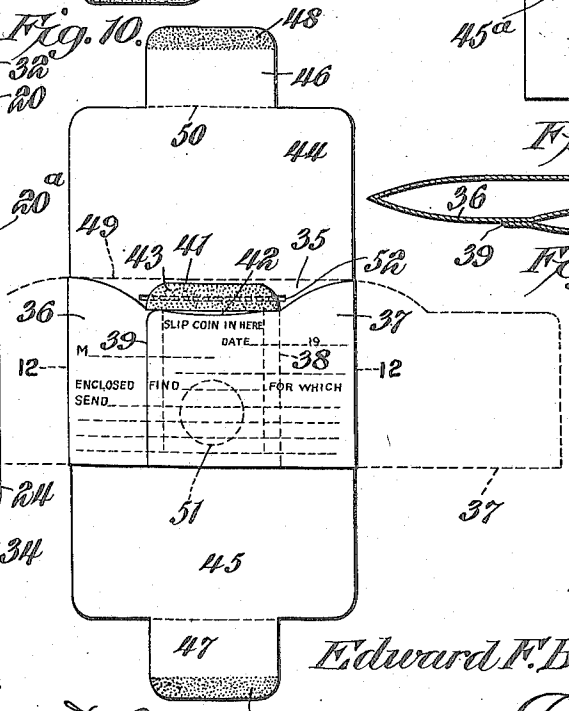


Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.

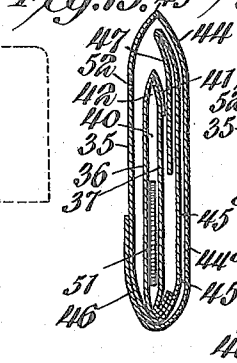
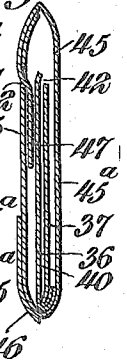


Fig. 14.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 15.

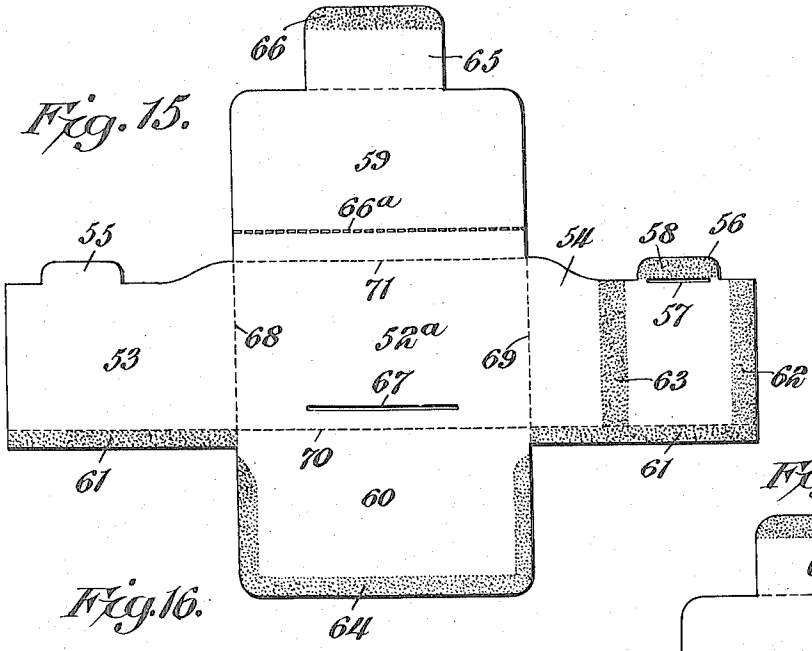


Fig. 16.

Fig. 17.

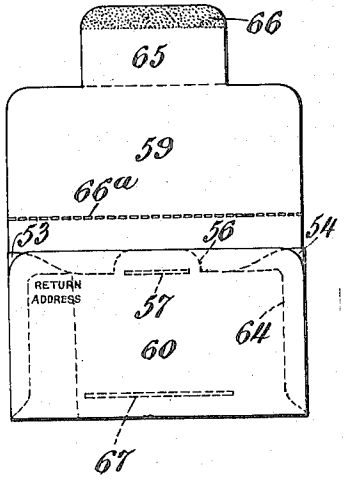


Fig. 18.

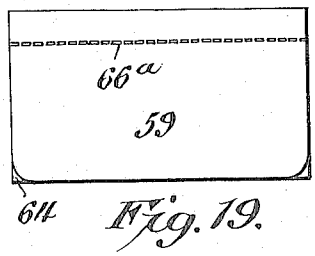


Fig. 19.

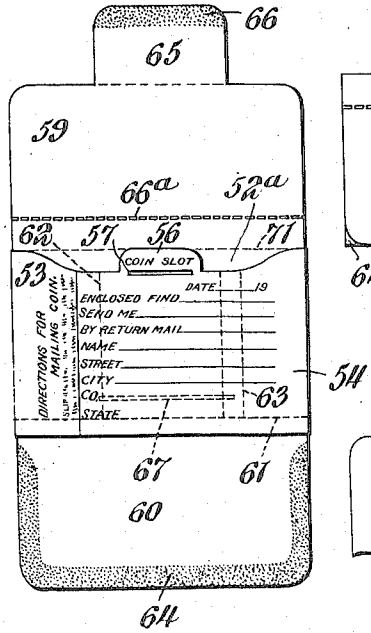
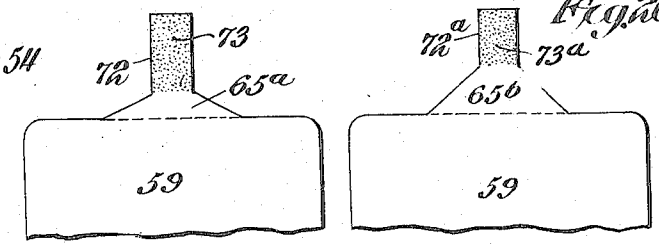


Fig. 20.



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EDWARD F. BERGSTROM, OF WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO WILLIAM T. GILL AND FRED L. BUTMAN, BOTH OF WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

ENVELOP.

1,135,429. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Apr. 13, 1915.

Application filed January 17, 1914. Serial No. 812,691.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD F. BERGSTROM, a citizen of Sweden, residing at Waltham, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Envelops, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to improvements in envelops, and its object is to provide an envelop, and more particularly a return envelop, which may have the secrecy of an ordinary sealed envelop without liability of surreptitious access to its contents, and which, moreover, may be readily constructed in a manner to provide a safety receptacle for money, whether in the form of coin or bills.

In accordance with the present invention there is provided a sheet which may be folded into the form of an envelop capable of being completely sealed, or, if desired, simply closed without sealing, and the recipient of a communication inclosed in the envelop may, by the removal of the used address portion, reuse the envelop for return to the sender, for which purpose the sender's name may or may not be prewritten or printed upon the return address side.

The present invention is particularly adapted for the sending of money in the form of coin or bills, since by a slight change in the form of the envelop a coin pocket is provided which may be sealed against surreptitious removal of the coin and the sealing may be multiplied without, however, preventing the recipient from readily removing the coin, and if need be, utilizing the coin pocket for the reception of some other matter and the recipient may use the same envelop for inclosing a reply to the communication, and in case the matter inclosed in the return envelop permits, the latter may be utilized in the closed but unsealed condition, thus saving postage. However, if the reply be such as to demand letter postage then the reply part of the envelop may be readily securely sealed.

The envelop of the present invention is particularly adapted for economical production and the utilization of a minimum amount of material.

The invention will be best understood from a consideration of the following detailed description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, with the further understanding that while the drawings show a practical form of the invention, the latter is not confined to any strict conformity with the showing of the drawings, but may be changed and modified, so long as such changes and modifications mark no material departure from the salient features of the invention.

In the drawings:—Figure 1 is a plan view of a blank for one form of envelop. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the envelop with the parts assembled ready for the insertion of the first communication. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the envelop ready for the first mailing. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a face or plan view of the return part of the envelop. Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 3. Fig. 7 is a displayed view of another form of envelop. Fig. 8 is a view of the envelop of Fig. 7 when assembled ready for the insertion of the primary message. Fig. 9 is a section on the line 9—9 of Fig. 8 but with the envelop in the sealed condition. Fig. 10 is a plan view of another form of envelop ready for the insertion of the message and showing a coin pocket. Fig. 11 is a view of the envelop of Fig. 10 ready for mailing. Fig. 12 is a section on the line 12—12 of Fig. 10. Fig. 13 is a section on the line 13—13 of Fig. 11. Fig. 14 is a section similar to that of Fig. 13 but illustrating the return portion only of the envelop. Fig. 15 is a plan view of a blank for still another construction of envelop. Fig. 16 is a view of the envelop of Fig. 15 ready for receiving the primary contents. Fig. 17 is a view of the envelop of Fig. 16 ready for the final closure. Fig. 18 is a view of the structure of Fig. 17 ready for mailing. Figs. 19 and 20 are detail views showing different shapes of sealing or locking tongues.

Referring to the drawings, and first more particularly to the structure of Figs. 1 to 6, inclusive, there is shown an envelop composed of a main portion 1, an end flap 2, a

fold-over extension strip 3 at the end of the body portion 1 remote from the flap 2, a fold-over extension strip 4 on the side of the body portion 1 between the end flap 2 and the extension strip 3, and a sealing flap 5 having a tongue 6 on the side remote from the main body portion 1, all the parts being in one piece. The main portion 1 is indicated as in the form of a rectangle of greater length than width, but such form is not obligatory and depends wholly upon the general form of the finshed envelop. The end flap 2 is of substantially the same size as the main portion 1 and along one long edge and that end remote from the main part 1 there is applied adhesive indicated at 7, such adhesive being customarily that known as mucilage, but, of course any suitable adhesive may be employed. The sealing flap 5 adjacent to its junction with the main portion 1 has applied thereto a strip 8 of adhesive, and the end of the tongue 6 remote from its junction with the end of the flap 5 has a strip 9 of adhesive applied thereto. The flap 5 at a distance from the main portion 1 substantially that of the width of the adhesive strip 8 is provided with a line 10 of indentations or perforations, or is otherwise formed to facilitate the tearing off of the flap 5 along the line 10 from the remainder of the envelop. Near that edge of the main portion 1 remote from the flap 5 there is formed an elongated slot 11 of a length to receive the tongue 6, and this slot is spaced an appropriate distance from the adjacent edge of the main portion 1, which in an envelop of ordinary size is about one-half inch, but this distance is not at all obligatory.

In preparing the envelop for use the extensions 3 and 4 are folded over on to the main portion 1 on the lines 12 and 13, respectively, the lines of fold being indicated as dotted lines in Fig. 1. The end flap 2 is folded onto the main portion 1 along the dotted line of fold indicated at 14, the strips 7 of the adhesive having been suitably moistened, or as is usually the case in the manufacture the folding may be done while the adhesive is still moist, whereupon there is formed an envelop with a receiving portion between the parts 1 and 2 closed on three sides determined by the integral connection at 14, and the adhesion of the flap 2 to the folded-over strips 3 and 4.

That face of the flap 2 remote from the observer in the showing of Fig. 1 is designed to receive the secondary or return address and is shown at 2^a in Fig. 5. That portion of the flat 5 which is remote from the observer in Fig. 1 is designed to receive the primary address and is shown at 5^a in Fig. 3. When it is desirable to use the envelop the communication or whatever is to be transmitted in the envelop is introduced therein in the usual way, and then the flap 5 is folded over on to the flap 2 along the dotted line of fold indicated at 15 in Fig. 1, and the flap 5 is of sufficient width to reach to the other long edge of the main portion 1, whereupon the tongue 6 is folded about the corresponding edge of the envelop coincident with the fold 13, the line of fold of the tongue being indicated by the dotted line 16. If the contents of the envelop are such that the envelop may be mailed at a lesser rate than first class postage, in which case it is unnecessary to seal the envelop, the tongue is slipped through the slot 11, as indicated by the dotted lines 6^a in Fig. 6, such arrangement being sufficient to hold the closing flap 5 in place during transportation. If, however, it be desired to seal the envelop then the strip 9 of adhesive is moistened and the tongue 6 instead of being inserted through the slot 11 is sealed against the then outer face of the main portion 1, as shown in Fig. 6.

When the envelop has been delivered to the person or persons addressed, the tongue may be separated from the flap 5 along the line 16, whereupon the flap 5 may be moved to the open position and the contents of the envelop removed. Now the envelop may be utilized as a return envelop with the return address either previously placed upon the surface 2^a of the flap 2, or placed there by the party returning the envelop, and after such matter as may be desired has been inclosed in the envelop and the flap 5 torn off along the line 10, the remainder of the flap 5 with the adhesive 8 thereon may be sealed against the surface 2^a and the envelop mailed in the usual way.

The only part of the envelop not employed for return purposes is the portion of the flap 5 beyond the tear-off line 10, and the tongue 6. The structure is a simple one employing a minimum amount of paper, and providing a securely sealed envelop especially where privacy is demanded, and, moreover, the interior of the envelop may be of the full size of the body of the envelop, and this is true whether the envelop be used for the initial sending or for return purposes.

In Fig. 7 a somewhat different structure is shown permitting the use of the envelop either for the initial sending or for return purposes in either the sealed or unsealed condition. For this purpose the blank comprises a body portion 17 which in the particular form shown is shaped as an elongated rectangle after the manner of ordinary business envelops, but which may be otherwise shaped as desired. At the ends of the envelop are flap extensions 18, 19, respectively, of similar shape, and each a little longer than half the length of the body portion 17. At the long sides of the body portion are flaps 20, 21, respectively, each pro-

vided at the edge remote from the body of the envelop with a tongue 22, 23, respectively. Along one long side of each flap 18 and 19 is a strip 24 of adhesive, and along the free end of the flap 18 is a strip 25 of adhesive, while each tongue 22, 23 has at the free end a strip 26 of adhesive. The body portion 17 near the respective flaps 20 and 21 is provided with elongated slots 27, 28, respectively. The flaps 18 and 19 are wider than the effective height of the body portion 17 by the width of that part of each flap covered by the strip 24 of adhesive. Now, when the envelop in Fig. 7 is assembled the strip 24 of the flap 19 is moistened and the flap is bent on the line 29 where it joins the body portion 17 on to said body portion with the adhesive 24 against the corresponding portion of the flap 21, so that the flap 19 is joined to the flap 21 along said part. Then the flap 18 with the adhesive moistened is folded on the line 30 over the body portion 17 with the adhesive 24 engaging and adhering to the portion of the flap 19 on the face thereof remote from the adhesive 24 and the adhesive 25 connects the flap 18 along the corresponding edge to the like edge portion of the flap 19 on the face remote from the body portion 17. This provides the usual envelop receiving part but with the flap 21 extending therefrom, and this flap, as well as the portions of the flaps 18, 19, provided with the adhesive 24 are folded on the line 31 against the flaps 18, 19, while the tongue 23 with the adhesive 26 thereon unmoistened or dry is folded against the flap 21 on the junction line 32. That face of the flap 21 away from the observer in Fig. 7 and indicated at 21^a in Fig. 8 provides space for the return address. The flap 20 is folded on the line 33 over the address face of the flap 21 and the tongue 22 is folded on the line 34 around the line of fold 31, whereupon the tongue 22 may be inserted through the slot 28 if the envelop is to be sent unsealed, or the adhesive 26 is moistened and the tongue 22 is made to adhere to that face of the body portion 17 remote from the observer in Fig. 7. The first address is applied to the face of the flap 20 remote from the observer in Figs. 7 and 8 and indicated at 20^a in Fig. 9.

When the recipient of the envelop desires to gain access thereto the tongue 22 may be severed at the line 34 or the flap 20 may be severed at the line 33, or the parts may be severed at both lines. This gives free access to the interior of the envelop and also releases the flap 21 with its tongue 23 and, moreover, exposes the face 21^a of the flap 21 which may have the return address already thereon, and if not, provides a space for the return address. Now, the return communication or whatever it is desired to place in the envelop may be inserted therein and the flap 21 is so placed that its tongue 23 may be folded on the line 32 about the then exposed edge 33 along which the flap 20 has been severed, but in case the flap 20 is not removed along the line 33 said flap is turned down against the united flaps 18 and 19 and is then covered by the flap 21 with the return address exposed and the tongue 23 is passed around the edge 33 and either inserted in the slot 27 or sealed against the corresponding face of the body portion 17 after the adhesive 26 of the tongue 23 has been moistened.

In either form of envelop the amount of paper employed exceeds to only a fractional extent that used in the ordinary business envelop, so that there is provided a return envelop at a cost of production but little above that of an envelop capable of use in but one direction, and far less than the cost of two envelops which it would be necessary to use. Moreover, in the forms shown in Figs. 1 to 9 the mucilage or adhesive is applied throughout to the same face of the blank.

At but slightly additional expense because requiring a small additional amount of paper, the envelop may be provided with an additional receptacle which can be utilized for money either in the form of coins or bills, or, if desired, may be employed for the reception of postage stamps or other medium of exchange. One such form of return envelop having a coin receptacle is shown in Figs. 10 to 14 where there is provided a body portion 35, which like the other envelops may be of elongated rectangular shape, though not confined to such shape, and at the end of the body portion are flaps 36, 37, similar to the flaps 18 and 19 except that they are more elongated so as to overlap for an appropriate distance. Considering the flap 36 as the one first folded toward the body portion 35, the flap 37 is provided at joints indicated at 38 and 39 with bands of adhesive, so that the two flaps may be united at spaced points to form a pocket 40 best shown in Figs. 12 and 13, but indicated in Fig. 10. One of the flaps, the flap 36 in the showing of Fig. 10, is provided with a widened portion 41 forming a tongue which may be folded down over the mouth portion 42 of the pocket 40, and this tongue has the appropriate face covered with adhesive 43, so that it may be cemented to the flap 37 where it comes in contact therewith, thus closing the coin pocket or receptacle. The height of the flaps 36 and 37 may be reduced where they overlap to provide for the flap 41 without the latter extending beyond the margins of the body portion 35. There are also provided flaps 44 and 45 corresponding to the flaps 20 and 21 of the form shown in Fig. 7, and these flaps terminate in respective tongues 46, 47, each provided with a band

48 of adhesive, as in Fig. 7. The exposed faces of the joined flaps 36 and 37 provide space for a communication to the addressee to whom the envelop is first sent, and this may be in part in printed form, as indicated in Fig. 10, and certain printed information may be placed upon this part of the envelop. When the envelop is used especially for the sending of money or other means of exchange, the coin or other representative of value is placed in the pocket formed by the joined portions of the flaps 36 and 37 and the tongue 41 is sealed down over the mouth of the coin pocket. Now the flap 45 with the tongue 47 folded down against it is folded against the connected flaps 36 and 37 and the flap 44 is folded on a line 49 over the then outer face of the flap 45 and since the envelop contains money or other form of exchange the tongue 46 is sealed against the outer face of the body portion 35 and that face of the flap 44 remote from the observer in Fig. 10 and indicated at 44^a in Fig. 13 is designed to receive the primary address. When such an envelop is received by the addressee it may be opened by removing the tongue 46 along the line 50 and severing the tongue 41 where it joins the flap 36, thus permitting access to the pocket 40 and the removal of the coin or other value therein indicated at 51 in Figs. 10 and 13.

If it be assumed that some form of merchandise is to be returned in the envelop, then the flap 44 if it has not already been removed along the line 49 may be folded down against the joined flaps 36 and 37 and the flap 45 is folded up against the flap 44 or in the event of its absence, against the joined flaps 36 and 37 with the tongue 47 extended about the edge 49 and the tongue 48 introduced through a slot 52 similar to the slot 27 of the form shown in Fig. 7, this arrangement of parts being shown in Fig. 14, which represents a cross section of the envelop after the flap 44 has been removed. It will be understood, of course, that in case the envelop is to be sealed the tongue 47 is cemented to the outer face of the body portion 35 by means of the adhesive 48. That face of the flap 45 remote from the observer in Fig. 10 and indicated at 45^a in Figs. 13 and 14, provides a space for the return address.

Another form of return envelop with a coin receptacle is shown in Figs. 15 to 18, and in some respects corresponds to the showing of Fig. 10 and associated figures. There is a blank having a body portion 52^a indicated as of elongated rectangular form following the usual practice in business envelops, but which may be otherwise shaped, and this body portion has end flaps 53, 54, each in part higher than the body portion 52^a, but with what constitutes the upper edge cut down for a portion of the length and provided with respective upstanding tongues 55, 56, the flap 54 adjacent to the junction line of the tongue 56 therewith being provided with an elongated slot 57, while that face of the tongue 56 toward the observer in Fig. 15 has adhesive 58 applied thereto. On opposite sides of the body portion 52^a are respective flaps 59 and 60, those parts of the flaps 53 and 54 which may be termed their lower edges in Fig. 15 extending for a short distance along the lines of the flap 60 and there are provided with adhesive 61. That end of the flap 54 remote from the body portion 52^a has a band 62 of adhesive applied thereto, and in spaced relation to the adhesive 62 and on the side of the tongue 56 toward the body portion 52^a the flap 54 has another band 63 of adhesive substantially parallel with the band 62. Along the three free edges of the flap 60 is a band 64 of adhesive. The flap 59 has a tongue 65 projecting therefrom on the side remote from the point of union with the body portion 52^a, and this tongue has its terminal portion provided with a band 66 of adhesive, while the flap 59 at an appropriate distance from its line of junction with the body portion 52 has produced therein a line 66 of indentations or perforations for tearing or severing purposes. The body portion 52^a at a short distance from the flap 60 has an elongated slot 67 produced therethrough.

The envelop of Fig. 15 is assembled by folding the flap 53 on to the body portion 52^a along the line 68 and causing the adhesive 61 to adhere to the corresponding portion of the flap 60. Now, the flap 54 is folded against the flap 53 along the line 69 and joined thereto by the bands 61, 62 and 63 of adhesive with the tongue 56 joined to the tongue 55 by the adhesive 58. This produces a closed coin pocket except for the slot 57. The flap 60 and the parts of the flaps 53 and 54 fast thereto may now be folded on the line 70 until against the main body of the flaps 53 and 54, but without any adherence of the band 64 of adhesive with the parts it engages. The envelop may now receive money through the slot 57 into the coin pocket and any desired communication may be placed in that part of the envelop between the flaps 53 and 54 and the body portion 52 or the exposed faces of the flaps 53 and 54 may be utilized for any communication and may contain printed matter, as indicated in Fig. 16. Now the flap 59 is folded along the line 71 into covering relation to the flap 60 and in the event of money being carried by the envelop the tongue 65 is sealed against that face of the body portion 52 remote from that observed in Fig. 15. If it is not necessary to seal the envelop then the tongue 55 may be introduced through the slot 67 without permanently sealing the envelop. When the addressee receives the

envelop the flap 59 may be removed along the line 66[a] or the tongue 65 may be severed from the flap as in the other forms provided the envelop be sealed by the tongue 65. Otherwise the tongue 65 may simply be removed from the slot 67 and the envelop be opened. In order to reach the coin the two joined tongues 55 and 56 are torn off at the slot 57, thus opening the coin pocket and the money may then be removed. To return material in the envelop the flap 59 is torn off along the line 66[a] and after the material has been introduced into the envelop the adhesive 64 is moistened and the flap 60 is sealed along the long side and the edges against the corresponding portions of the flaps 53 and 54 and along that portion of the flap 59 still remaining attached to the envelop, such portion being turned down against the flaps 53 and 54 along the line 71, so that the whole envelop is thoroughly sealed at all points.

In the form of envelop shown in Fig. 15 and associated figures the adhesive is applied at all points to the same side of the blank, but in the form shown in Fig. 10 and associated figures the adhesive applied to the flap 41 is applied to the opposite face of the blank from the other lines of adhesive.

In the different forms of envelops shown and described the tongues 6, 22, 23, 46, 48 and 65 are all shown substantially alike. It is evident, however, that such tongues may be variously shaped, and in Figs. 19 and 20 two examples of the many forms of tongues which may be used are shown. In Fig. 19 there is shown a tapering tongue 65[a] as projecting from the flap 59, but it will be understood that this flap is only illustrative of any of the flaps carrying tongues. From the narrow end of the tongue 65[a] is an extension 72 which may be covered on one side with adhesive 73. In Fig. 20 there is shown a tapering tongue 65[b] provided with an extension 72[a] from its narrow end, and this extension has an adhesive 73[a] applied thereto. The length of the tongue 65[a] or 65[b], as the case may be, may vary and the slot designed to receive the tongue may be of a length to receive the extension 72 or 72[a] only, while the distance of the slot from that edge of the envelop over which the tongue is folded is agreeable to the length of the tongue 65[a] or 65[b] from the flap to the respective extension. Furthermore, the extensions 72 or 72[a] may vary in length, but should be long enough in any instance to hold the flap in place when inserted through the proper slot. When it is desired to seal the tongue against the body of the envelop the adhesive 73 or 73[a] is moistened and caused to adhere to the envelop without the tongue extension being passed through the slot.

From these examples it becomes apparent that the invention is not limited to the particular shapes and sizes indicated, but may be varied in these respects within wide limits.

What is claimed is:—

1. A return envelop comprising a body portion provided with folded-over joined parts defining a receptacle having an outside return-address receiving portion and a flap joined to the body portion along the edge thereof adjacent to the mouth of the receptacle, said flap being of an area to cover the return-address portion of the envelop and in turn providing a primary-address receiving portion and also provided with means for connecting that edge of the flap remote from its junction to the body portion to said body portion at a point remote from the mouth of the receptacle.

2. A return envelop comprising a body portion with folded-over joined parts defining a receptacle open along one edge of the body portion and there having a flap joined to it, said flap being of substantially the same area as the body of the envelop and having a tongue extension on the side of the flap remote from its junction with the envelop and of a length for connection to that face of the envelop remote from the face covered by said flap.

3. A return envelop comprising a body portion having folded-over joined parts defining a receptacle open adjacent to one edge of the body portion and also provided with an outside return-address receiving portion, and a flap of an area substantially that of the body portion and connected to said body portion along the edge coinciding with the article receiving opening of the receptacle, said flap being readily removable from the envelop and provided with an exterior return-address receiving portion and also having a tongue extension on the side remote from that joined to the envelop and the body of the envelop having a slot in the face remote from that primarily covered by the flap and near the edge remote from the mouth of the receptacle for the reception of the tongue extension.

4. A return envelop comprising a body portion having folded-over joined parts defining a receptacle open adjacent to one edge of the body portion, said receptacle having an outside return-address receiving portion, and a flap joined to the body portion along the edge coinciding with the mouth of the receptacle, the flap being of an area substantially that of the body portion of the envelop to cover the folded-over parts including the return-address receiving portion thereof and provided with a primary address receiving portion, said flap having a tear off portion adjacent to but spaced from its junction with the body portion for the removal of the major portion of the flap from the body portion with that part of the

flap remaining attached to the body portion constituting a sealing member for the receptacle when the envelop is used for return purposes.

5. An envelop comprising a body portion with flaps extending from opposite ends and folded on to the body portion in overlapping relation one to the other and joined together where overlapping, and other flaps extending from the top and bottom edges of the body portion and foldable one on the other in covering relation to the first-named flaps, both of the second-named flaps being constructed and located to serve as closure flaps for the envelop and each having a surface adapted to receive an address.

6. An envelop comprising a body portion with oppositely disposed flaps foldable on to the body portion in overlapping relation one to the other, and other oppositely disposed flaps foldable one on to the other in covering relation to the first-named flaps, both of the last-named flaps being constructed and located to serve as closure flaps for the envelop, and each having a surface adapted to receive an address, both of the second-named flaps being provided with adhesive for the sealing of the respective flaps to the body of the envelop.

7. An envelop provided with folded-over means for forming a receptacle, and a flap connected along one edge to the body of the envelop and of a size to cover the folded-over means, said flap having a tear-off line spaced from but adjacent to the body portion of the envelop to leave a sealing strip on the removal of the major portion of the flap from said envelop.

8. An envelop provided with fold over means for forming a receptacle, and a flap of a size to cover the fold over means, said flap having a tear-off line at a distance from the body portion of the envelop to leave a sealing strip on the removal of the flap from the envelop, and said flap being provided with a tongue extension on the edge remote from the body of the envelop, the said body of the envelop being provided at a point distant from the junction of the flap with the body of the envelop and on the face of the envelop remote from that covered by the flap with a slot adapted to receive the tongue.

9. An envelop provided with fold-over means for forming a receptacle, and a flap of a size to cover the fold-over means, said flap having a tear-off line at a distance from the body portion of the envelop to leave a sealing strip on the removal of the flap from the envelop, and said flap being provided with a tongue extension on the edge remote from the body of the envelop, the said body of the envelop being provided at a point distant from the junction of the flap with the body of the envelop and on the face of the envelop remote from that covered by the flap with a slot adapted to receive the tongue, and said tongue having adhesive thereon at the end remote from the flap.

10. An envelop having a body portion provided with oppositely disposed flaps connected to the body portion to form therewith a receptacle and said flaps also having their ends overlapping each other and joined one to the other at spaced points to form a pocket in addition to the said receptacle, and other oppositely disposed flaps movable into covering relation to the first-named flaps and each of an area to substantially cover the first-named flaps with one of the second-named flaps in covering relation to the other one of the second-named flaps.

11. An envelop having oppositely disposed flaps with their ends overlapping and joined one to the other at spaced points to form a pocket, said flaps together with the body of the envelop forming a receptacle, and other oppositely disposed flaps movable into covering relation to the first-named flaps and each of an area to substantially cover the first-named flaps with one of the second-named flaps in covering relation to the other of the second-named flaps, and one of said second-named flaps being provided with a marginal band of adhesive, and the second-named flap having a tear-off line in spaced relation to its connection to the body of the envelop.

12. An envelop having oppositely disposed flaps with their ends overlapping and joined one to the other at spaced points to form a pocket, said flaps together with the body of the envelop forming a receptacle, and other oppositely disposed flaps movable into covering relation to the first-named flaps and each of an area to substantially cover the first-named flaps with one of the second-named flaps in covering relation to the other of the second-named flaps, and one of said second-named flaps being provided with a marginal band of adhesive, and the second-named flap having a tear-off line in spaced relation to its connection to the body of the envelop, and also being provided with a tongue extension at the edge remote from the body of the envelop and the latter having a slot for the reception of the tongue extension.

13. An envelop comprising a body portion, oppositely-disposed overlapping flaps joined together at spaced points to form a pocket and provided with coinciding tongues or tabs joined by adhesive and one of the flaps having a slot for the insertion of a coin or the like into the pocket so formed, and other oppositely disposed flaps one movable into covering relation to the first-named flaps and provided with a band

of adhesive about its marginal portions and the other of the second-named flaps having a tear-off portion in spaced relation to its junction with the body portion of the envelop and at the end remote from the tear-off portion being provided with a tongue extension having adhesive at its free end, the body of the envelop being provided with a slot adjacent to the junction of the first-named one of the second-named flaps for the reception of the tongue.

In testimony whereof I hereto affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD F. BERGSTROM.

Witnesses:
ROBERT M. STARK,
RICHARD M. BARTON.