

H. N. HEILMAN.
CURRENCY SHIPPING ENVELOP.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 16, 1910.

1,058,863.

Patented Apr. 15, 1913.

FIG. 1.

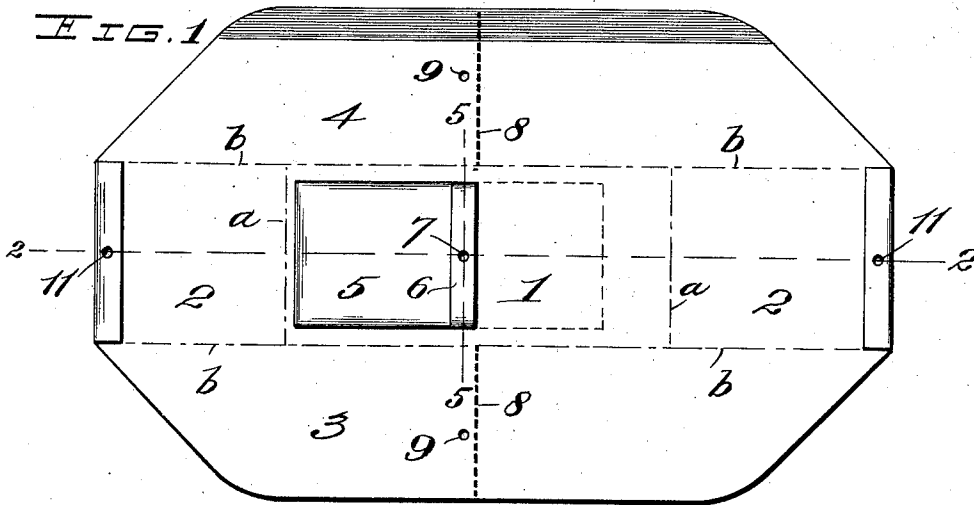


FIG. 2.

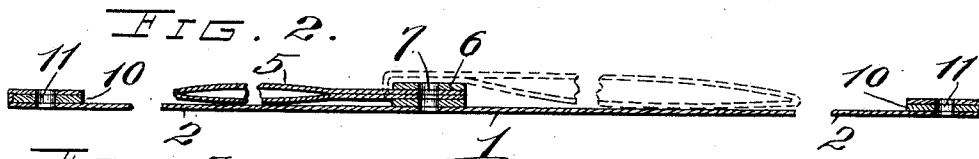


FIG. 3.

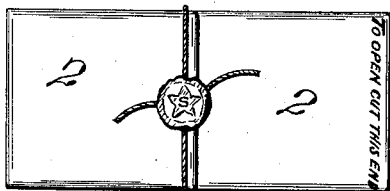


FIG. 4.

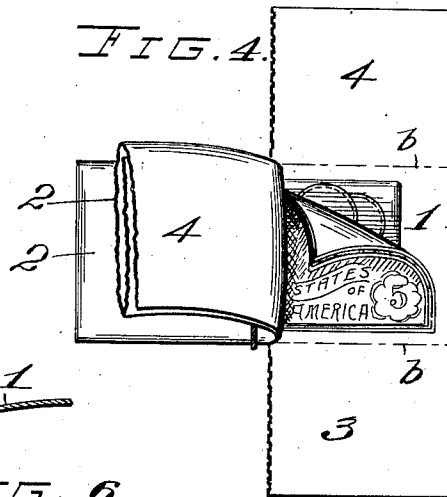
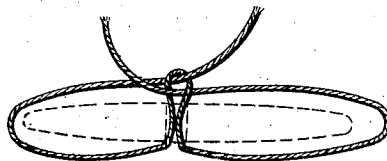


FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.



ATTEST,

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CURRENCY-SHIPPING ENVELOP.

1,058,863.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY N. HEILMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis, Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Currency-Shipping Envelops, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an envelop or holder particularly adapted for shipping or sending currency in the form of bills and coin, and the principal object of my invention is to provide simple means whereby the receiver of a sealed envelop containing currency can open one end of said envelop in such a manner as to permit inspection and count of the inclosed currency without breaking the seal of the envelop. Such procedure serves as a check and protection for both sender and receiver, for if the sender places the correct amount of currency to be transmitted in the envelop before sealing, the receiver will break the seal and remove the currency, after inspecting and counting the same, but in case the sender does not place the correct amount in the envelop then the receiver upon noting the discrepancy can return the envelop with the seal unbroken to the sender thereby proving that the proper amount was not inclosed and sealed in the envelop.

An envelop or holder of my improved construction is very simple, can be readily folded and sealed, and is adapted for use wherever currency is transmitted.

To the above purposes my invention consists in certain features of novelty herein-after more fully described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view of the inside of the envelop, before the same is folded. Fig. 2 is an enlarged section taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view of the envelop after the same is folded and sealed. Fig. 4 is a view of the envelop as the same appears when one end is opened by the receiver to permit an inspection and count of the contents of said envelop. Fig. 5 is an enlarged section taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a diagrammatic view illustrating the manner of locating the sealing cord on the package.

Referring by numerals to the accompanying drawings, 1 designates the body of the envelop, which is rectangular, and slightly longer and wider than ordinary paper currency.

2 designates end flaps or sections which fold over along the dotted lines *a a*, onto the body 1.

3 and 4 designate flaps or sections integral with the body 1 and section 2, which sections 3 and 4 are adapted to fold over along the dotted lines *b b* onto the body 1 and sections 2.

The coin bag or holder 5 is formed of a rectangular pocket of transparent paper or other transparent material such as thin velum tracing linen or celluloid, and fixed around the mouth of this bag is a narrow reinforcing band 6 of card board or thin metal. The bag is preferably positioned on the left hand half of the body 1 as seen in Fig. 1, and the lower part of the band 6 is fixed, preferably by an adhesive to the body 1. Coinciding apertures 7 are formed through the central portions of the band 6, through the ends of the bag 5 and through the body 1.

Rows of perforations 8 are formed in the center of the sections 3 and 4 and extend from the body 1 to the outer edges of said sections 3 and 4, and said rows of perforations are in alinement with the front edge of the band 6.

9 designates apertures formed through the sections 3 and 4 adjacent the perforated lines 8 and when the sections 3 and 4 are folded over onto the body 1 these apertures 9 coincide with the apertures 7. The surface of the section 4 adjacent the outer edge is preferably gummed. The extreme outer ends of the sections 2 are folded over and attached to transverse reinforcing strips 10 of cardboard or thin material and through the central portions of said strips and through the folded over ends of the sections 2 are formed apertures 11 which coincide with the apertures 7 when the end sections 2 are folded over onto the body 1.

The extreme outer ends of the sections 2 may be, if desired, provided with a suitable adhesive and when folded over these end portions can be caused to adhere to the sections 3 and 4 after said sections are folded over and onto the body of the envelop, and such construction eliminates the use of the reinforcing strips 10.

In the use of my improved envelop the sender first places the coins in the coin bag 5 and then folds the body of said bag over onto the right hand side of the body 1 as

shown by dotted lines in Figs. 1 and 2. This position of the body of the bag tends to hold the band 6 around the mouth of the bag tightly closed. The bills are now placed
 5 on the body 1 of the envelop with the right hand ends of said bills covering the coin bag. The section 3 is now folded over along the dotted line *b* after which the section 4 is folded over onto the section 3. Where
 10 the section 4 is gummed said section 4 is sealed to the section 3 by moistening the gummed surface. The end sections 2 are now folded over along the dotted lines *a* and when so folded the apertures 11 coincide with one another and with the coinciding apertures 9 and 7. By means of a
 15 needle, a loop of cord or the like is drawn through the coinciding apertures 7, 9 and 11, and which loop passes through the bills within the envelop. The ends of the cord are now passed through the loop as shown in Fig. 6 and after said ends are drawn taut and knotted a seal of wax or the like is placed over the knotted ends as shown in
 25 Fig. 3. The envelop is now shipped, with the amount of currency inclosed or supposed to be inclosed, marked on said envelop or indicated in a letter of transmittal to the receiver. Before cutting the sealing cord
 30 and breaking the seal, the receiver cuts the right hand end of the envelop open thus separating the right hand half of the envelop into two parts. The part comprising the right hand end section 2 and attached
 35 parts of the sections 3 and 4 is now bent upward and toward the left hand as shown in Fig. 4, care being taken not to destroy the seal over the knotted sealing cord. The remaining portions of the sections 3 and 4 on
 40 the right of the center of the envelop are now torn away along the lines of perforation 8 and said portions are folded back as shown in Fig. 4 to expose the left hand portions of the bills and the coin bag. The receiver can now readily count the inclosed
 45 currency and if the amount is correct the seal is broken and the cord cut to release the bills and permit the coins to be removed from the coin bag. If, however, the amount
 50 of currency does not correspond with the amount supposed to be transmitted the receiver after noting the discrepancy returns the envelop to the sender, or delivers the same to an inspector with the seal and sealing cord unbroken thereby proving that the
 55 correct amount of currency was not placed in the envelop by the sender.

My improved envelop, not only serves as a check and protection for the senders and
 60 receivers of transmitted currency, but guards against the removal of a part or all of the transmitted currency inasmuch as the

method of folding and sealing of the envelop effectually prevents the removal of any of the currency without destroying the 65 seal.

An envelop of my improved construction is comparatively simple, can be cheaply manufactured and can be advantageously employed by banks, railway and express 70 companies, large mercantile establishments having numerous branch houses or selling agencies, or wherever the safe and accurate transmission of currency is desired.

I claim:

1. A currency shipping envelop comprising a body, foldable flaps on the sides and ends thereof, a foldable transparent coin bag on the body of the envelop, apertures formed through the flaps and the coin bag 80 which apertures coincide when the flaps are folded over onto the coin bag and the body of the envelop and rows of perforations formed in the flaps on the sides of the body to permit portions of said last mentioned 85 flaps to be turned out when one end of the envelop is cut open.

2. A currency shipping envelop, comprising a body, integral foldable flaps on the sides and ends thereof, reinforcing strips 90 arranged on the extreme outer edges of the flaps for the purpose of forming a bridge adjacent to the center of and from side to side of the body when the side and end flaps are folded over onto the body of the 95 envelop there being apertures formed through the flaps and reinforcing members, and said body which apertures coincide when the flaps are folded over onto the body of the envelop, and rows of perforations 100 formed in the flaps on the sides of the body to permit portions of said last mentioned flaps to be detached and turn outwardly when the end of the envelop is cut open.

3. A currency shipping envelop of the 105 class described comprising a body, side and end flaps integral, a side body, reinforcing members applied to the ends of the end flaps so as to form a transversely disposed bridge across the central portion of the body when 110 the flaps are folded, and sealing means passing through said reinforcing members, and through the body of the envelop thereby forming in said envelop two separate compartments, either one of which may be 115 opened without access to the other.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses, this 12th day of August, 1910.

HENRY N. HEILMAN.

Witnesses:

EDW. L. MOORE,
 RAYMOND HILL.