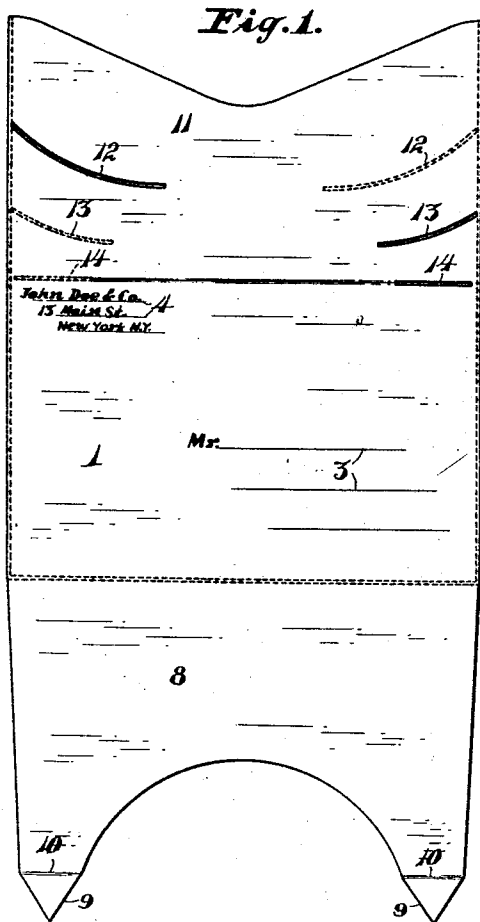
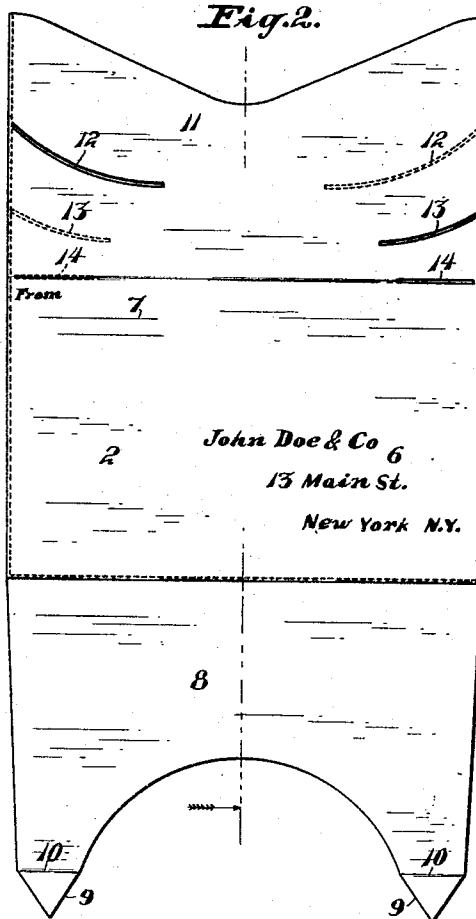
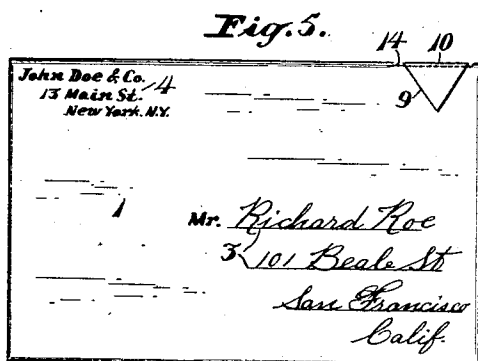
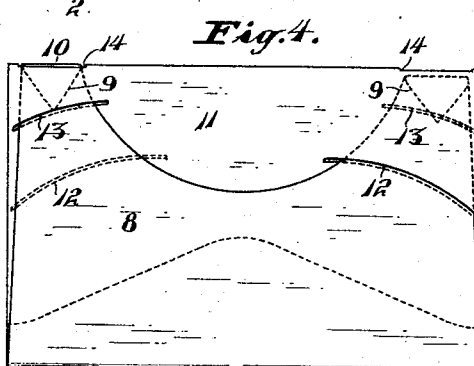


Y. FUJIOKA.
RETURN ENVELOP.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 11, 1916.

1,185,993.

Patented June 6, 1916.



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RETURN-ENVELOP.

1,185,993.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 6, 1916.

Application filed March 11, 1916. Serial No. 83,501.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, YOSHITARO FUJIOKA, a subject of the Emperor of Japan, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Return-Envelops, of which the following is a specification.

The object of the present invention is to provide a return envelop, that is, one which it is especially desirable to use when sending a communication to which the sender expects an answer and desires to facilitate the answering of the communication.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a view of one side of my improved return envelop; Fig. 2 is a view of the other side thereof; Fig. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof; Fig. 4 is a rear view of the envelop sealed for mailing; Fig. 5 is a front view thereof in the same condition.

Referring to the drawing, 1 indicates the front side, and 2 the rear side of my return envelop, closed at the lower and vertical edges and open at the upper edge. The front side is here shown as having lines 3 for indicating the place where the address of the recipient is to be written and lines 4 in the upper left-hand corner for indicating the sender of the letter. The rear side 2 is here shown as having printed thereon, as shown at 6, the name and address of the original sender of the letter, to whom an answer is to be returned in the same envelop, and, in the upper left-hand corner, lines 7 for filling in the name and address of the recipient of the original letter and the sender of the return message.

From the lower edge of the envelop extends a flap 8 of the same width as the envelop and of a length slightly greater than the height of the envelop, so that, when folded against the back of the envelop, there extend past the upper edge thereof, near the ends of the envelop, short tongues 9, the central portion of said flap being cut away at its free edge to eliminate unnecessary weight.

The envelop is extended past its upper edge at both sides, as shown at 11, and through this extension the letter is inserted into the envelop proper. Said extension 11 is intended to be folded against the rear side of the envelop before the flap 8 is folded, and each side of said extension has, near its left-hand end, a long obliquely extending

slit 12, through which is passed the left-hand tongue 9 and left-hand side of the flap 8, the left-hand portion of said flap being folded inward along a weakened line or crease 10, and at the same time the right-hand tongue 9 is passed through a comparatively short slit 13 in the right-hand end of said extension 11, and is then passed through a slit 14 in the top edge of the front side of the envelop or the juncture of the envelop and the front side of the extension 11. Said tongue 9 is then folded over the front side of the envelop, and a stamp is affixed upon the front side of the envelop in the usual place, thereby firmly securing said tongue to the envelop and securely sealing the contents thereof. To open the envelop the recipient thereof has only to cut across said tongue 9 on the right-hand side.

Now when the recipient wishes to use the envelop to send the answer to the communication he reverses it, so that the rear or printed side now becomes the front side, places his answering letter in the envelop, and folds it in exactly the same way as it was originally folded, except that the rear side has now become the front side. The tongue 9, which was cut off to open the envelop, and which was formerly on the right-hand end, will now be on the left, so that the other tongue 9, being now on the right, will, in turn, be passed through corresponding slits 13 and 14 on the right-hand side. The stamp will then be affixed in like manner as before, securing this tongue 9 in the same manner as the other was secured.

It is evidently an important advantage in the construction of this envelop that the method of sealing it is the same whether used the first time or the second. The only difference lies in the side of the envelop which is considered to be the front.

I thus provide a return envelop the contents of which are securely sealed from view, both upon the original and upon the return transmission, which greatly reduces the trouble of sending the desired answer to the communication, and which therefore can be used with great advantage by certain classes of merchants to increase their trade.

I claim:—

1. A return envelop closed at the bottom and ends and open at the top, and having a flap extending from the bottom of the envelop, said flap being substantially coextensive in length with the height of the en-

velop and having at each end a tongue, the top of the envelop having an extension on both sides, each side of said extension having at each end a slit to receive the tongue
5 at the corresponding end of the flap, the line of juncture of each side and the extension therefrom having at the right-hand end a slit to permit a tongue to pass therethrough to the outside of the envelop in front of the
10 space to which the stamp is normally fixed.
2. A return envelop closed at the bottom and ends and open at the top and having printed marks on one side indicating a place for the address and in the upper left-
15 hand corner indicating the address of the sender and on the opposite side indicating the name and address of the sender and in the upper left-hand corner indicating the address of the recipient, and having a flap
20 extending from the bottom of the envelop,

said flap being substantially coextensive in length with the height of the envelop and having at each end a tongue, the top of the envelop having an extension on both sides, each side of said extension having at each
25 end a slit to receive the tongue at the corresponding end of the flap, the line of juncture of each side and the extension therefrom having at the right-hand end a slit to permit a tongue to pass therethrough to the
30 outside of the envelop in front of the space to which the stamp is normally fixed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

Y. FUJIOKA.

Witnesses:

F. M. WRIGHT,
D. B. RICHARDS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."