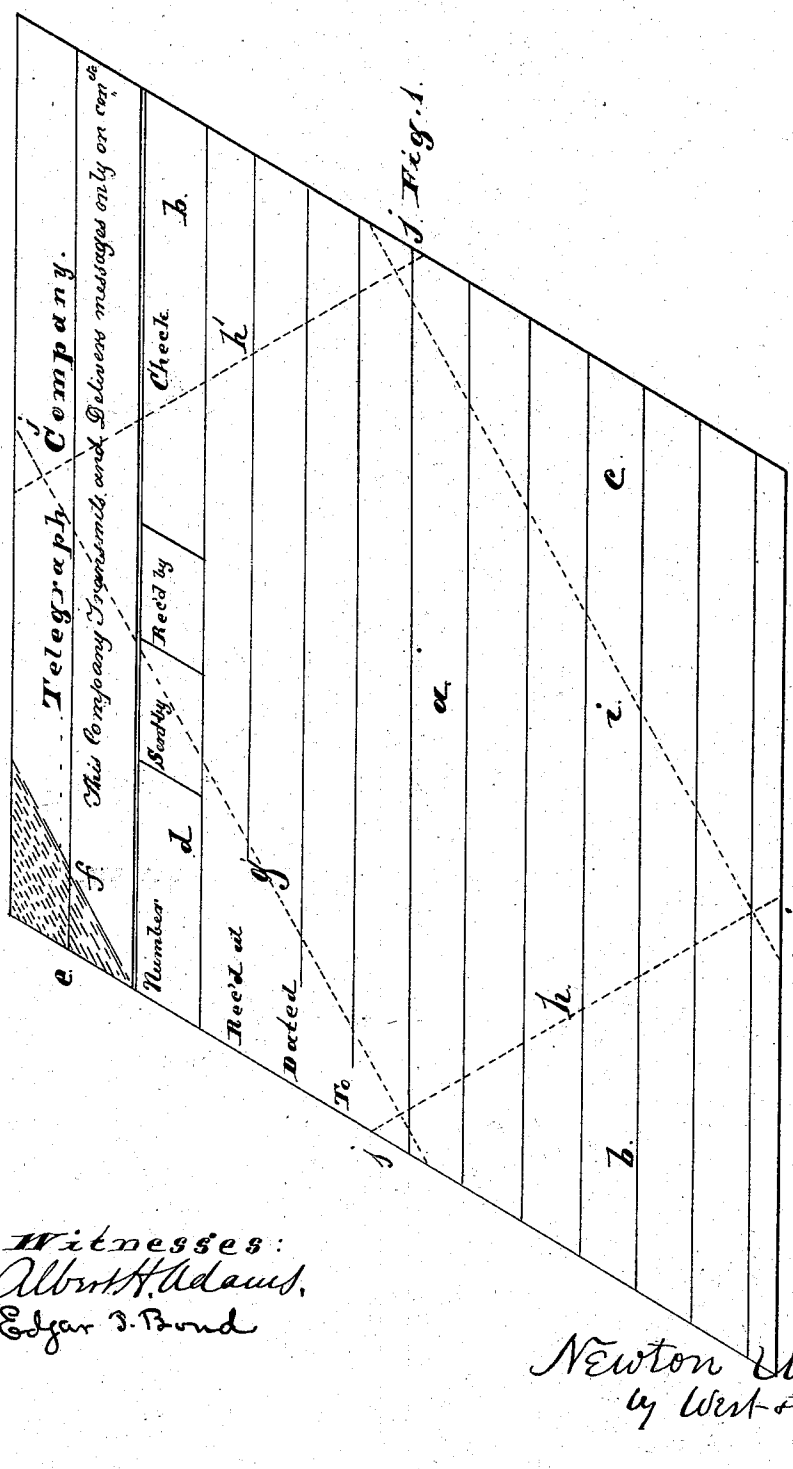
(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

N. W. HARTWELL.

TELEGRAPH BLANK.

No. 284,297. Patented Sept. 4, 1883.



Witnesses:
Albert H. Adams.
Edgar J. Bond

Inventor
Newton W. Hartwell
by West & Bond
attys

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

(No Model.)

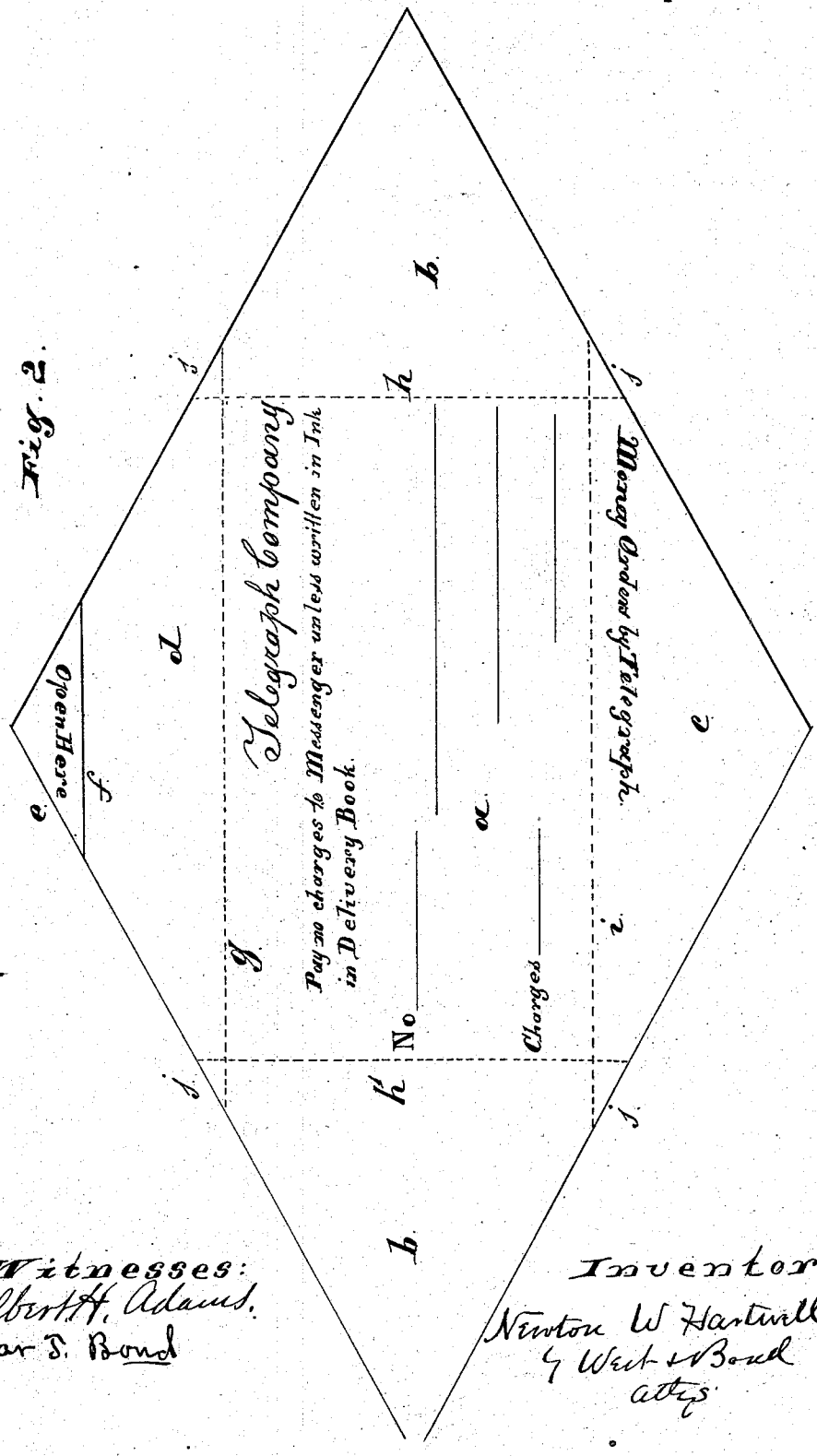
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

N. W. HARTWELL.

TELEGRAPH BLANK.

No. 284,297. Patented Sept. 4, 1883.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
Albert H. Adams.
Edgar S. Bond

Inventor:
Newton W Hartwell
by West & Bond
attys

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer. Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NEWTON W. HARTWELL, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

TELEGRAPH-BLANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 284,297, dated September 4, 1883.

Application filed January 2, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NEWTON W. HARTWELL, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, and a citizen of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Telegraph-Blanks, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of the inside of the blank unfolded and full size for the common blank; Fig. 2, an outside or back view of the same blank.

The object of this invention is to furnish a paper blank for use by telegraph companies in delivering messages, which can be folded so as to form the envelope, which will properly cover the contained message or dispatch; and its nature consists in the arrangement and combinations hereinafter set forth and claimed as new.

In the drawings, *a* indicates the body of the blank, which gives the blank the form of an envelope when folded; *b*, the end flaps or folds; *c*, the bottom fold; *d*, the top fold; *e*, the part provided or covered with mucilage; *f*, the opening-line; *g h h' i*, folding-lines, and *j* uncut corners.

The inside of the blank is headed or ruled, as shown at Fig. 1, and it will be seen that in use no part of the written matter will come on the fold or flap *d*, so that if the blank should be opened by cutting it on the line *g*, as is a common practice in opening envelopes, then the written message would remain intact on the remaining portion of the blank, and if it should be opened by cutting on the line *h'* it will seldom occur that any portion of the message would be injured or detached, and I am able to do this by reason of giving the blank or sheet the diamond or lozenge shape shown. By folding on the lines shown the sheet projects beyond the fold, so as to form or leave corners *j*, which would be cut out in the ordinary formation of envelopes; but I leave them uncut for the purpose of forming partial locks or fastenings for the end flaps, *b*. As I fold these flaps first, the folding over them of the flaps *c d* forms the locks at the corners, which prevent the flaps *b* from being pulled out, so that it is not necessary to apply mucilage to them to hold them in place when the blank is folded, for in this form it requires so much violence to open them that they will indicate any tampering with them or opening of them in this manner. When the flaps *b* are folded, the flap *c* is folded over them, and the flap *d* is then folded, and by moistening the mucilage it is attached to the flap or fold *c*, ready for direction and delivery. In opening it, it should be cut at the line *f*, although no special harm would occur if it were opened on the line *g* or *h'*.

The printed matter on the back or outside is arranged so as to come in proper position when the blank is folded, as shown in Fig. 2, and it is so arranged that no special harm would come by cutting or opening the blank, when formed into an envelope, on any of the lines before mentioned for cutting.

By this arrangement, for a very large portion of the business, the expense caused by the use of separate envelopes is avoided, and when filed away the message and envelope are preserved together without the filing of two papers, as would be required in preserving the message and the envelope when desiring to preserve both, and I accomplish this without increasing the size of the ordinary blank.

It will be understood that various sizes and colors are or may be used with these blanks, the same as with those now used by the telegraph companies, and that for additional security they may be placed in ordinary envelopes, as before.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. The lozenge-shaped telegraph-blank, having the interior printed matter located on the flap *d*, as shown, whereby the written message on the body *a* will be preserved intact if the said flap be severed on the folding-line *g*, substantially as described.

2. The lozenge-shaped telegraph-blank, having the top and bottom flaps, *d c*, and the end flaps, *b b*, all arranged to form the uncut locks *j* at the four corners when the blank is folded, substantially as described.

NEWTON W. HARTWELL.

Witnesses:
L. L. BOND,
A. H. ADAMS.