No. 754,373. PATENTED MAR. 8, 1904.

A. G. JONES.

TWIN ENVELOP.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 21, 1902. RENEWED SEPT. 9, 1903.

NO MODEL.

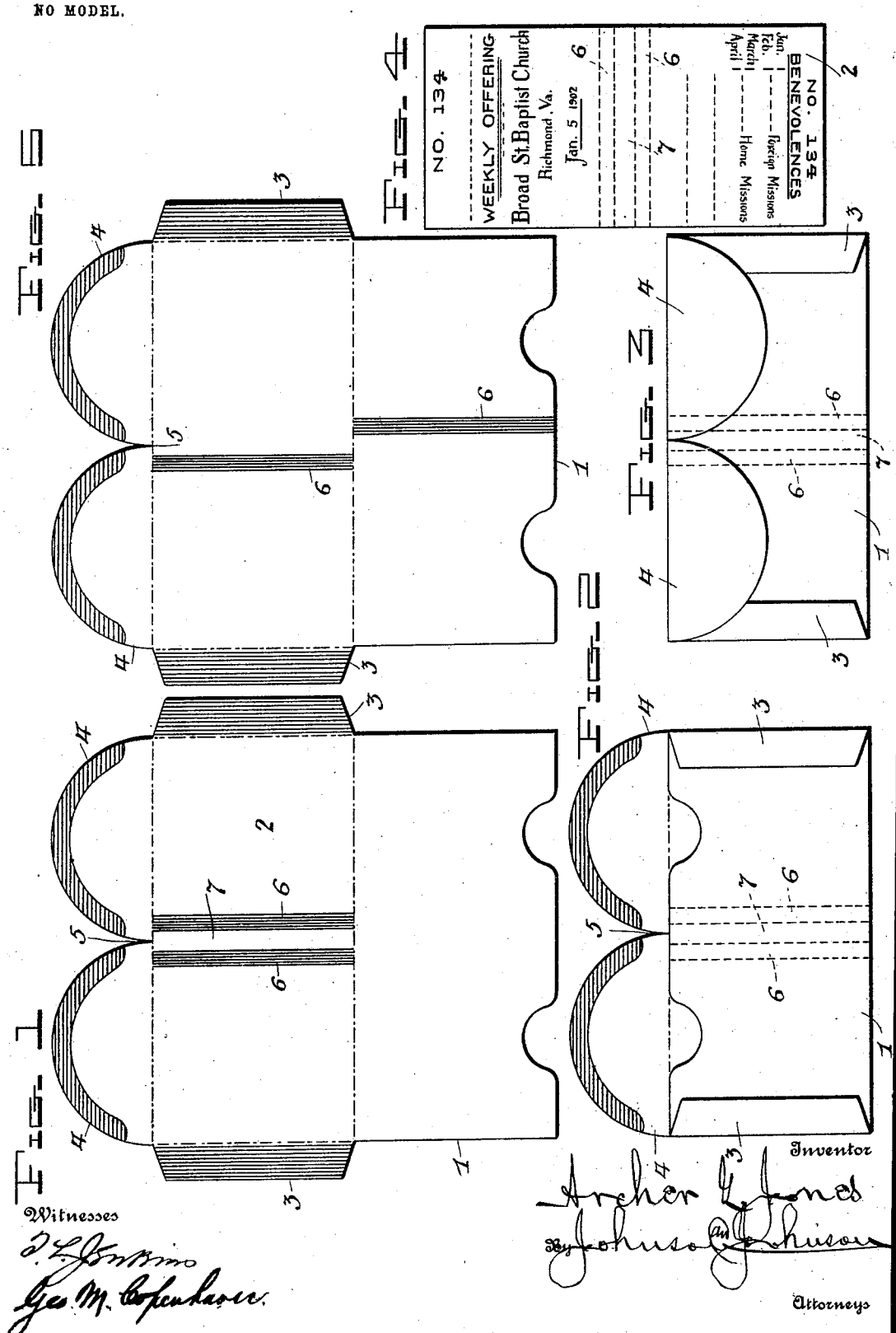

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARCHER G. JONES, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE DUPLEX ENVELOPE AND PRINTING COMPANY, OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, A CORPORATION OF VIRGINIA.

TWIN ENVELOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 754,373, dated March 8, 1904.

Application filed April 21, 1902. Renewed September 9, 1903. Serial No. 172,525. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARCHER G. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richmond, in the county of Henrico and State of Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Twin Envelops, of which the following is a specification.

The accompanying drawings illustrate my improvement in envelops of the twin type designed for church collections; and my said improvement resides in the precise provision shown whereby the sealed twin envelop is rendered separable, as will be set out in the claim appended hereto.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows the blank from which the twin envelop is formed as it is provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 shows the back of the formed twin envelop with the sealing-laps open. Fig. 3 shows the same with the sealing-laps closed. Fig. 4 shows the front of the envelop. Fig. 5 shows the blank with a slightly-modified form of my improvement.

The blank is preferably of square form, 1 being the back fold, the front 2 having the side edge gummed laps 3 3 and the gummed sealing-laps 4 4 meeting at a point 5 mediately of the length of the twin envelop, at which point the separation of the twin envelop is made. It is the means whereby this separation is effected, leaving each envelop sealed, wherein my improvement resides. Looking at Fig. 1 is seen two gummed lines or strips 6 6 standing parallel across the width on each side of the point 5, at which the sealing-laps 4 4 meet, so as to leave an ungummed narrow tear-space 7, leading from the meeting-point 5 of the sealing-laps between the gummed lines or strips 6 6 on the inner sides of both the front and back. These separated gummed lines or strips are shown on the inner side of the front; but obviously they may be on the inner side of the back fold or one gummed line or strip on the front and one gummed line or strip on the back fold, as in Fig. 5, so that when the back fold is laid upon the front and sealed, the tear-space will be between the lines or strips of gum. By this arrangement of the gummed lines or strips 6 6 and the ungummed space between them the twin envelops can be separated by tearing them in the tear-space 7 of both the back fold and the front between the gummed lines or strips. This arrangement of the gummed lines or strips in pairs not only seals the joining of the twin envelops, but forms walls or guards along the tear-space of the envelops to prevent the deflection of the tear into either of the pockets or envelops.

The gummed lines or strips can be applied as the blank is formed or afterward and moistened to join the back fold and front. Obviously the twin envelops can be joined end for ends with the tear-space flanked, as described, with parallel lines or strips of gum.

I claim—

A twin envelop formed with front and back folds, the front fold having end and side gummed laps, and a pair of gummed lines arranged to flank an ungummed tear-space and to close the joining sides of the pair of envelops at the opposite sides of the tear-space, the pair of gummed lines terminating at the folding-lines of said end sealing-laps and flanking their meeting-point at said lines for the purpose stated.

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

ARCHER G. JONES.

Witnesses:

J. KENT RAWLEY,

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