July 14, 1925. 1,545,653

G. F. HOGAN

ENVELOPE

Filed May 10, 1923

Fig. 1.

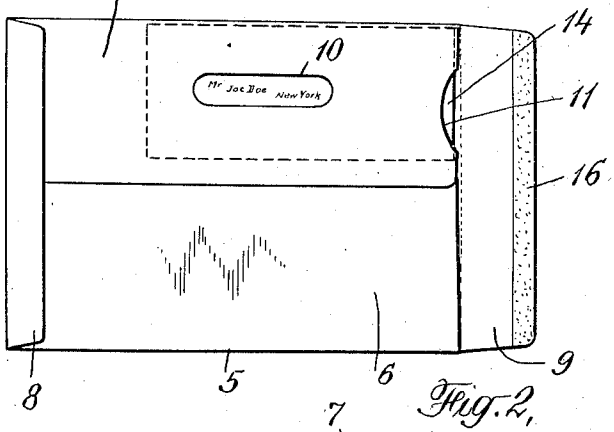


Fig. 2.

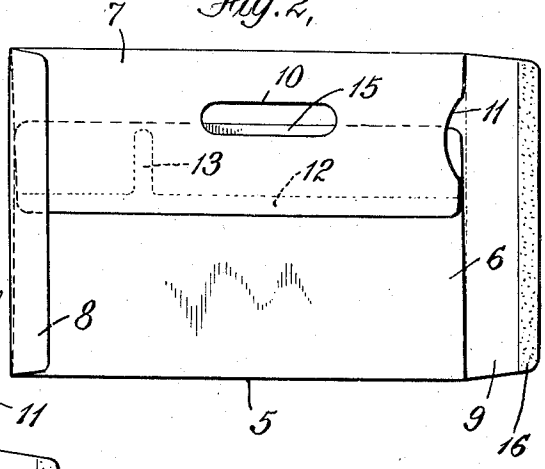
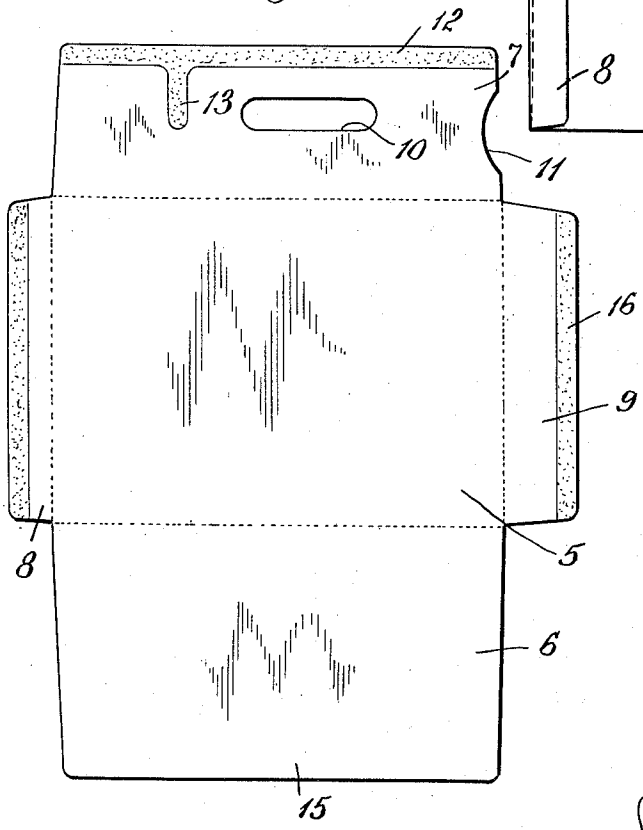


Fig. 3.



INVENTOR

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE FRANCIS HOGAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ENVELOPE.

Application filed May 10, 1923. Serial No. 637,964.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE FRANCIS HOGAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Envelopes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to an envelope suitable for conveying mail of the fourth class and providing also for the inclusion of a second envelope containing mail of the first class or an address card bearing the name of the person to whom the mail is to be delivered.

The particular object of the invention is to permit the inclusion under a single cover of both first and fourth class mail, although under some conditions it may be desirable to use the envelope only for fourth class mail and to supply the address by means of a separate card which may be used as a return card to indicate that the mail has been received.

Another object of the invention is to provide a wrapper capable of use for the purpose described which is simple in construction so that it may be manufactured inexpensively and which, in addition to the features mentioned, provides an unobstructed surface on what is ordinarily termed the face of the envelope to receive printed impressions of an advertising nature.

Further objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent as it is better understood by reference to the following specification and accompanying drawing, in which

Fig. 1 is a plan view of an envelope embodying the invention and including a card or similar envelope in which mail of the first class is disposed;

Fig. 2 is a similar view with the card or second envelope removed; and

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the envelope blank showing the mode of applying adhesive material thereto.

Referring to the drawing, 5 indicates the envelope blank which is provided with lateral flaps 6 and 7, the former being somewhat wider than the latter for the purpose hereinafter noted and end flaps 8 and 9. The flap 7 is provided with a window 10 and a notch 11 and is gummed along its edge as indicated at 12. The strip of gum extends inwardly at 13 and when the flaps 6 and 7 are folded and when the gum on the flap 7 is caused to adhere to the flap 6, a pocket is formed between the overlapping portions of the flaps which permits the insertion of a card or a second envelope 14. The position of the card or envelope 14 is limited by its engagement with the fold of the flap 7 and with the strips of gum 12 and 13 so that it is held securely in the desired position. The notch 11 permits the fingers to grasp the card or envelope 14 when the same is to be removed. As indicated in Fig. 2, the edge 15 of the flap 6 extends slightly beyond the window 10 and prevents the card or envelope 14 from escaping rearwardly from the pocket. The name of the addressee is placed upon the card or envelope 14 in such a position that it will appear at the window 10, and this constitutes the address for the outer wrapper or envelope in which mail of the fourth class may also be disposed. The stamps for both the first and fourth class mail, if first class mail is included, may be placed upon the envelope adjacent the window 10 where they may be cancelled readily and the face of the envelope is thus left free for the printing of advertising matter if desired.

The envelope is completed by folding the flaps 8 and 9, the former being secured and constituting the closed end of the envelope. The flap 9 may be gummed or not as desired and other fastening means than the gum indicated at 16 may be employed to permit securing of the contents of the envelope.

In using the envelope a catalogue or other matter of the fourth class is disposed therein and the smaller envelope or card 14, including a message if desired which must be mailed as first class matter, is placed in the pocket with the address exposed through the window 10. The flap 9 may be secured then and when the necessary stamps have been affixed the envelope with its contents are ready for mailing. The contents of the fourth class are accessible readily in accordance with Government regulations, and the addressee receives both the catalogue or other matter and the accompanying letter including explanations at the same time as is frequently desirable. If no letter is to accompany the catalogue the address card

may be used as a return card to show receipt of the catalogue or other mail sent.

Various changes may be made in the details of arrangement and construction of the parts of the envelope without departing from the invention or sacrificing any of the advantages thereof.

I claim:—

1. In an envelope, a body with substantially rectangular overlapping side flaps, one of the flaps being attached along its edge to the other flap, said other flap extending under only a part of the first flap but a sufficient distance under said flap to form a pocket with the same extending from the edge of the envelope to the point of attachment.

2. In an envelope, a body with overlapping side flaps, one of the flaps being attached along its edge to the other flap, the other flap being adapted to extend under only a part of the first flap to form a pocket with the same extending from the edge of the envelope to the point of attachment, said first flap being attached at a second point inwardly from its edge and spaced from its ends to the extending portion of said other flap, a window in the first flap between one end thereof and the second point of attachment, whereby said second point of attachment provides a stop for an article inserted within the pocket and retains the same in registry with the window.

3. In an envelope, a blank having substantially rectangular side flaps, one of the flaps being gummed along its edge to overlap and engage the other flap and having a window, the other flap extending under only a part of the first flap but a sufficient distance under said flap to form a pocket with the same extending from the edge of the envelope to the point of attachment, said first flap being provided with a notch to facilitate withdrawal of the contents of the pocket.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

GEORGE FRANCIS HOGAN.