Aug. 20, 1935. P. ADAMS 2,012,075

TWO-WAY ENVELOPE

Filed Feb. 5, 1934

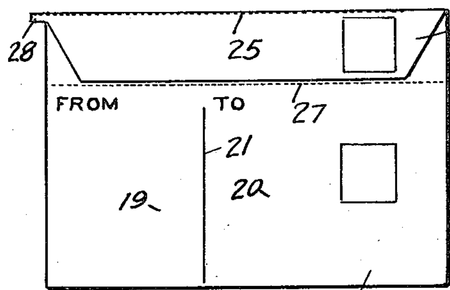

FIG. 1.

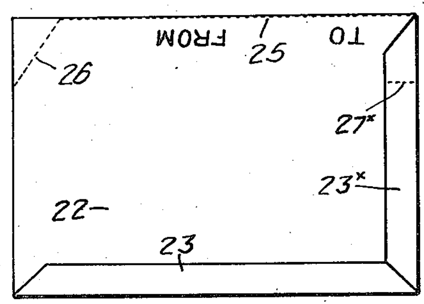

FIG. 2.

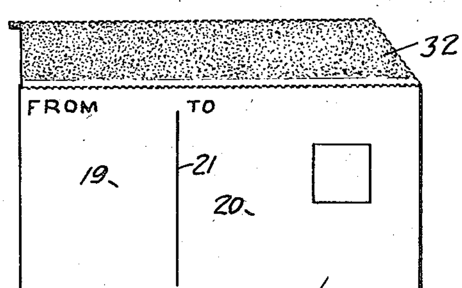

FIG. 3.

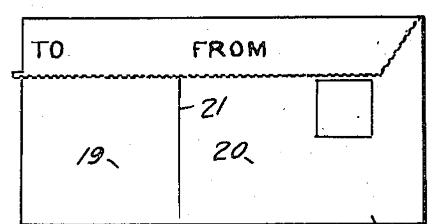

FIG. 4.

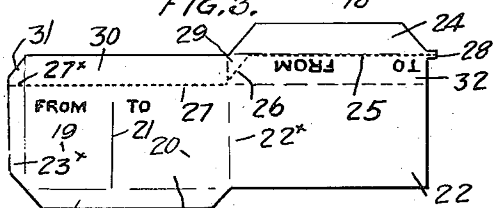

FIG. 5.

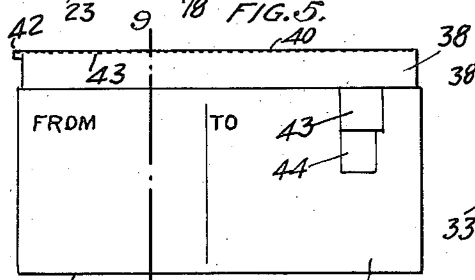

FIG. 6.

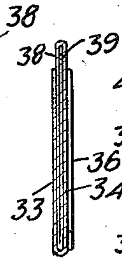

FIG. 9.

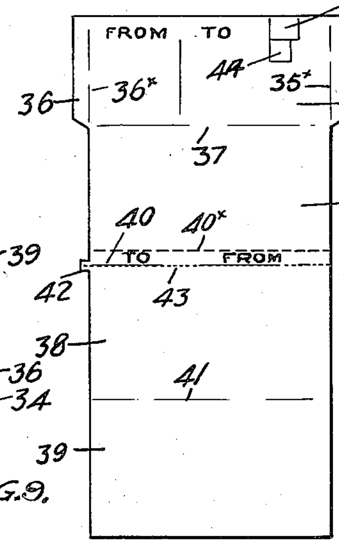

FIG. 8.

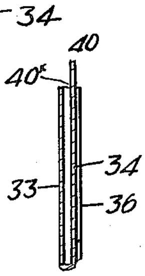

FIG. 10.

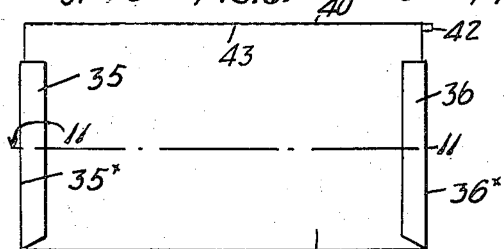

FIG. 7.

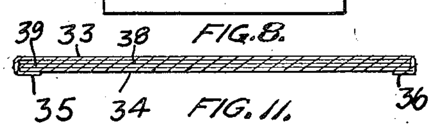

FIG. 11.

INVENTOR
P. ADAMS.

BY [signature]
ATTORNEYS.

Patented Aug. 20, 1935 2,012,075

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,012,075

TWO-WAY ENVELOPE

Philip Adams, Ferris, Ontario, Canada

Application February 5, 1934, Serial No. 709,724

2 Claims. (Cl. 229—73)

My invention relates to improvements in two-way envelopes, and the object of the invention is to devise an envelope of this type in which the act of opening the closed envelope by the recipient at its forwarding destination will form the closing flap on the body of the envelope to automatically convert it to a return envelope and in the case where a letter or circular sheet is formed integral with the envelope will simultaneously sever the letter sheet from the envelope as the envelope is opened and the return flap formed and which, by the closing of the return envelope, will automatically indicate the change in direction of transit of the letter or circular eliminating the necessity of re-addressing the envelope, and in which, in the first above referred to case of forming the forwarding and return envelope in one blank, both envelopes are printed in one operation, all the printing matter being on one face of the blank and in the second above referred to case of forming the forwarding envelope, return envelope, circular and an attached cheque all in one blank, all may be printed in one operation which, under ordinary circumstances, require four separate operations thus greatly reducing the cost of production, and it consists essentially of the arrangement and construction of parts as hereinafter more particularly explained.

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of an envelope showing my construction adapted to a side opening envelope.

Fig. 2 is a similar view to Fig. 1 showing the reverse side of the envelope.

Fig. 3 is a view showing the envelope illustrated in Fig. 1 in the open position.

Fig. 4 is a view of the envelope closed for returning to the original sender.

Fig. 5 is a plan view on a reduced scale of the blank from which the envelope illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4 is formed.

Fig. 6 is a view of a side opening envelope with a letter or circular sheet formed integral and in the closed position.

Fig. 7 is a view looking at the reverse side to Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a plan view of the blank from which the envelope illustrated in Figs. 6 and 7 is formed on a reduced scale.

Fig. 9 is a sectional view on line 9—9 Fig. 6.

Fig. 10 is a similar view to Fig. 9 showing the envelope open and the letter sheet removed.

Fig. 11 is a sectional view on line 11—11 Fig. 7.

In the drawing like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

I will first refer to Figs. 1 to 5 which relate to a side opening envelope. In these figures 18 is the front wall of the envelope provided with a space 19 for the addressor and a space 20 for the addressee separated by a vertical line 21. 22 is the rear wall of the envelope connected to the front wall on the crease line 22^x. 23 is a flap extending from the lower edge of the wall 18 and 23^x is a flap extending from the end of the flap 23 and from the end of the front wall 18 and 24 is a flap extending from the upper edge of the rear wall 22. 25, 26, 27, and 27^x are stitching lines so that when the stitching in the tab 28 is pulled the portions 24, 29, 30 and 31 are detached so as to form a return closing flap 32 which covers the forwarding indications "From" and "To" and brings the return indications "To" and "From" in position opposite the spaces 19 and 20 for the addressor and addressee.

This form of envelope may also be modified to include a letter or circular sheet formed integral therewith.

In Figs. 6 to 11 I have illustrated a form of envelope which opens at the top and which has a circular or letter sheet formed integral therewith. In these figures 33 is the front wall and 34 the rear wall. The front wall is provided with end flaps 35 and 36 foldable on the crease lines 35^x and 36^x against the rear wall 34 when folded on the crease line 37.

38 and 39 are two portions of a circular connected on the crease line 40 to the rear wall of the envelope and together on the crease line 41. Although I have only shown two portions 38 and 39 it will, of course, be understood that any number of portions suitably folded to fit the envelope may be provided. 42 is a tab and 43 a line of stitching extending through the tab and coinciding with the crease line 40.

In closing the envelope the portions 39, 38 and 34 are folded up on their respective crease lines and the envelope closed by means of the flaps 35 and 36 which are gummed to adhere to the back wall as indicated in Fig. 7. The under-surface of the blank, between the crease line 40 and dotted line 40^x, is gummed. When it is desired to open the envelope the thread in the tab 42 is gripped and the envelope ripped along the line 40 thereby separating the portions 38 and 39 from the envelope leaving the gummed portion between 40 and 40^x projecting above the upper edge of the front wall as indicated in Fig. 10 so that after the detached letter is withdrawn from the envelope it may be folded over the upper edge of the front wall 33 and gummed down for the return so as to

cover the forwarding indications "From" and "To" and placing the return indications "To" and "From" adjacent to the spaces for the addressor and addressee in the same manner as that previously described. In this form it may be forwarded as a circular, a one cent stamp being placed in the stamp space **43** and returned as a letter, a three cent stamp being placed in the stamp space **44** and, therefore, adaptable for returning of a cheque.

From this description it will be seen that I have devised a two-way envelope which is simple in construction, readily opened and by the act of opening converted into a return envelope eliminating any necessity for re-addressing the envelope for its return and in the case where a letter or circular sheet is formed integral with the envelope blank, such sheet is also severed from the envelope by the act of opening the forwarded envelope and further, in the forms illustrated in Figs. 1 to 5 both the forwarding and return envelope may be printed in one operation which usually involves two operations, the forwarding and return envelope being previously printed by separate operations, and in the forms illustrated in Fig. 8 the forwarding envelope, return envelope, circular and cheque, which usually require four operations to print, may all be printed in one operation as in each of these cases the matter is all printed on one face of the blank.

What I claim as my invention is:—

1. In a two-way envelope, the front and rear wall portion of an envelope body open along one edge, a severable strip forming part of the front wall and one edge of the opening, a severable flap extending from the other edge of the opening and sealable against the severable flap for forward transit, and a sealable portion forming part of the rear wall and from which the aforesaid flap is severable and sealable against the front wall of the envelope for return transit after the severable portion and severable flap are severed.

2. In a two-way envelope, a blank folded and secured to form a permanent envelope the front wall of which is provided with a direction indication adjacent its edge, a sealing flap formed by the rear wall of the envelope extending above the edge of the front wall of the envelope when in condition for return transit and foldable over such edge to conceal the forwarding direction indication, an extension to the sealing flap foldable to engage the front wall of the envelope for forward transit, and a line of perforations on the line of fold between the flap and its extension.

PHILIP ADAMS.