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R. Shepard.
Paper Envelope.

N^o 45301.

Patented Nov. 29. 1864.

Fig. 2.

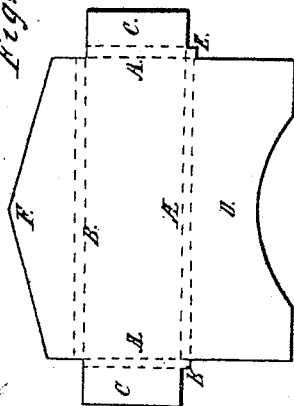
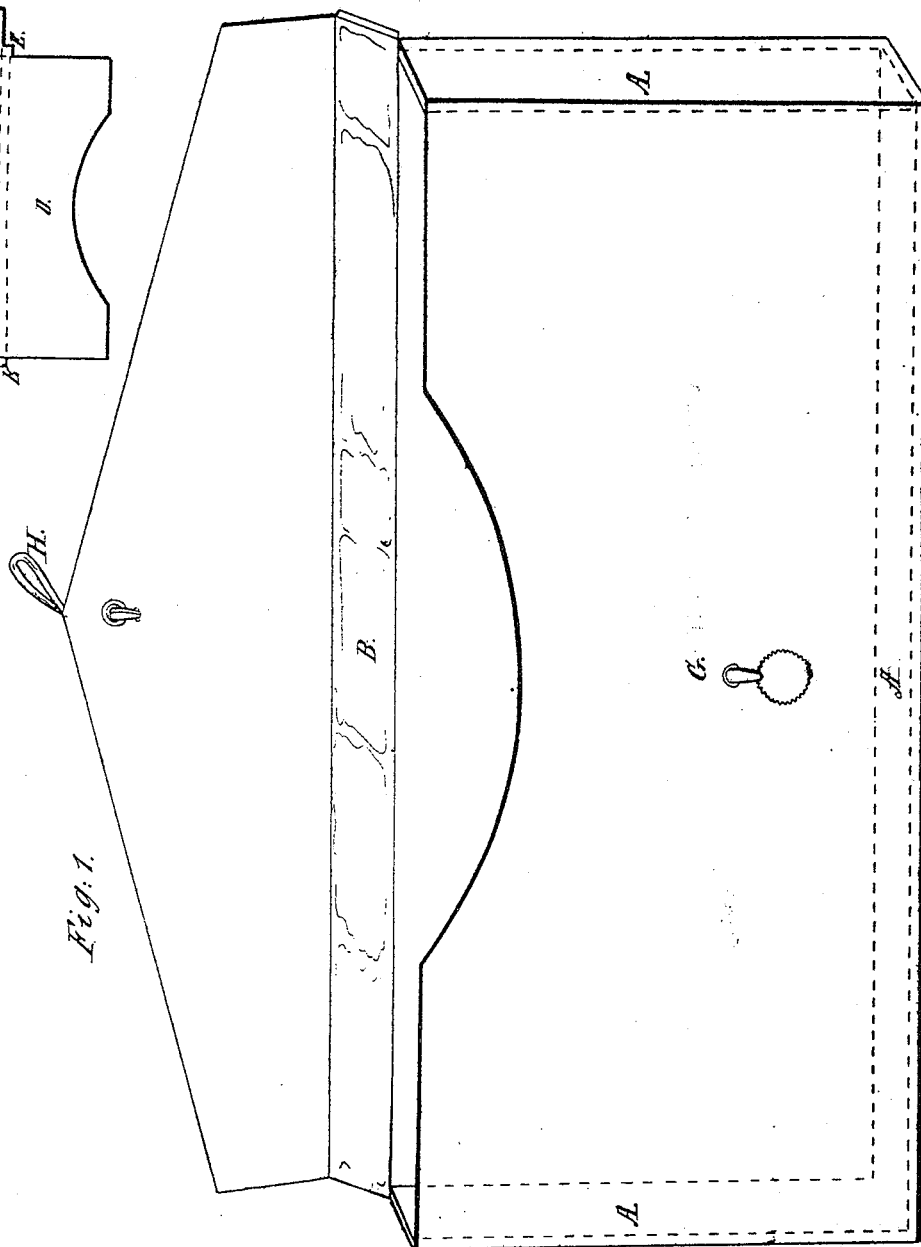


Fig. 1.



Witnesses.

W. Ramsdell
Charles Herrow

Inventor.

By Richard Shepard.
James Brown Flor

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD SHEPARD, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO FITCH,
ESTEE & CO., OF NEW YORK CITY.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER ENVELOPES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 45,301, dated November 29, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD SHEPARD, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Paper Cases or Envelopes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

Figure I is a perspective view of the envelope or paper case when completed. Fig. II is a view of the envelope before being folded.

To enable those skilled in the art to make my envelope, I will proceed to describe its construction.

The paper or other material of which the envelope is formed is cut in the form shown by Fig. II. The pasteboard or stiffening, indicated by the dotted lines, and lettered A A A, forms the bottom and ends of the envelope when completed, as shown in Fig. I, which braces and strengthens it and increases its capacity and convenience.

Envelopes or paper cases constructed by other methods collapse, and the material becomes broken and worn by the pressure together of the sides. My envelope, as constructed, is so braced and strengthened that the sides are held apart and the mouth open at all times for the admission of papers, even after much usage, which is not the case with those in ordinary use.

The strip of pasteboard B, as shown in the drawings, materially aids in accomplishing the desired object, answering the same purpose when the envelope is closed as the strip A does in the bottom.

I do not wish, however, to confine myself to the use of pasteboard in the construction of the pieces A A A and B, but may use any other suitable material for the purpose, except pieces of wood, for the ends.

In forming the envelope, the strips A A

A and B are fastened to the paper by glue or other suitable means. The flaps C C, Fig. II, are then bent at right angles over the edges of the strips A A, forming the ends of the envelope. The flap D is bent at right angles over the edges of the strip A, forming the bottom of the envelope. The small flaps E E are securely fastened between the ends of the strip A and the paper which forms the bottom of the envelope, and the flap D is then folded up and secured over the flaps C C, and forms one side of the paper case.

G, Fig. I, is a metallic hook secured to the side of the envelope, and H is an elastic loop attached to the lid or cover thereof. The envelope is closed by passing the loop H over the hook G, which secures it.

I am aware that a patent has been granted to John W. Wilcox on an improved paper case or envelope; but I claim that my envelope as constructed contains many new and important advantages over his or any now in use. In my envelope the capacity is increased, and the bottom ends and cover thereof are strengthened by having strips of pasteboard or other suitable material placed on the inside of the bottom, ends, and cover of the envelope, thus bracing and strengthening all parts of it; whereas in Wilcox's envelope the ends only are braced by having strips of wood (which does not possess as much elasticity as my method) fastened to them, leaving the bottom and cover more liable to break than if there were no braces in the ends.

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

The strips A A A and B, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

RICHARD SHEPARD.

Witnesses:

PORTER FITCH,
H. J. RICHARDSON.