

(Model.).

J. G. WALLACE.
REVERSIBLE ENVELOPE.

No. 261,971.

Patented Aug. 1, 1882.

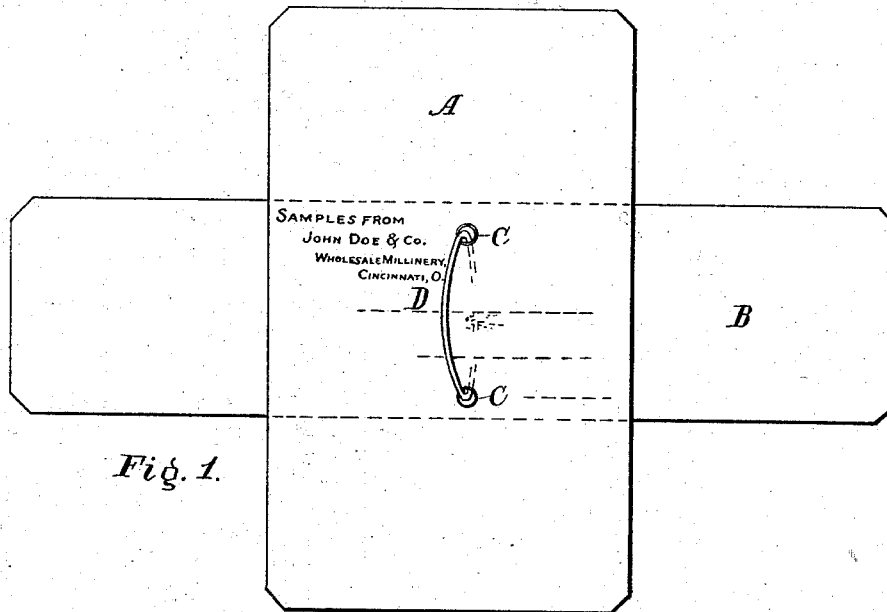


Fig. 1.

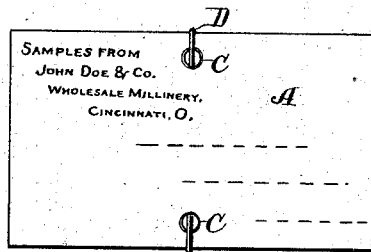


Fig. 2.

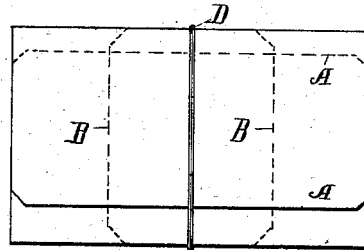


Fig. 3.

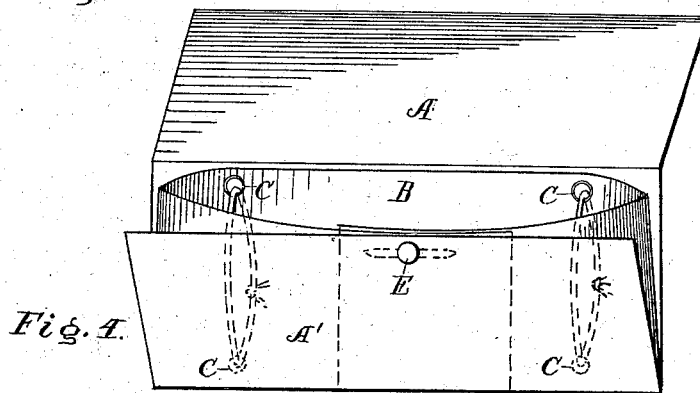
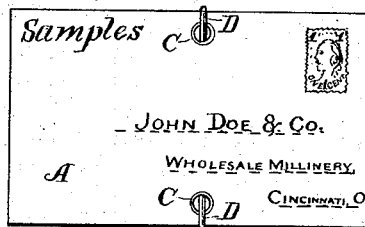


Fig. 4.

Witnesses:
Q. L. Bailey
A. A. Jones

Fig. 5.



Inventor:
J. G. Wallace
By J. L. Perb
Att.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN G. WALLACE, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
J. R. MILLS & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

REVERSIBLE ENVELOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,971, dated August 1, 1882.

Application filed January 16, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN G. WALLACE, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Reversible Envelopes, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of the envelope open. Fig. 2 is a view of the same closed. Fig. 3 is a rear view of the same. Fig. 4 is a modified form of the envelope, and Fig. 5 is a view of the envelope as shown in Fig. 1 when reversed.

The object of my invention is to provide a reversible envelope; and it consists of two rectangular pieces of paper of the proper shape and size, secured across each other at right angles, either by being gummed or by means of eyelets or clips, so that the projecting ends may be lapped over each other and secured by a band, all of which will now be described in detail.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A represents the blank forming one part of the envelope. This strip is as wide as the length of the envelope itself is to be when ready for use. B is the cross-strip, whose width is equal to the width of the envelope when completed. These blanks A B are laid transversely across each other centrally, and gummed to each other; or, if preferred, they may be secured to each other by means of the eyelets C C, midway between the ends. Through these eyelets a rubber or other elastic cord, D, is threaded, so as to form a band, as shown.

It is obvious that the blanks A B, constituting the envelope, may be formed of one piece of paper; but the economy in using two pieces, as shown, is apparent, since the body of the envelope is made stronger on account of being doubled, and since the eyelets C C are necessary there is little, if any, additional labor required to manufacture it.

The principal uses for this reversible envelope will be in the transmission of samples and return-orders, and for this purpose I have shown an envelope thus adapted. The face of the envelope, Fig. 1, shows the address of the sender with blank for inserting the name of the party to whom it is addressed. The re-

verse side of the envelope, as shown in Fig. 5, has printed or written thereon the return-address of the sender.

It will now be observed that the sender, in forwarding his samples, incloses them in Fig. 1, turning under first the flaps B over the samples, and then turning down the flaps A. The elastic band D is then drawn over the end and secured over the back, as shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 3 shows the rear side of Fig. 2, with outline of the flaps. The recipient in returning the order reverses the folds of the envelope, after placing in his order, causing the other side of the envelope to appear as shown in Fig. 5.

In Fig. 4 is shown a modified form of the reversible envelope. The lower flap, A', in this instance is turned up and secured by clip E to the end flaps, forming a pocket. The upper flap, A, can then be turned down so as to complete the envelope. In this form of envelopes eyelets C are also placed near the ends, as shown, and elastics used as with simple reversible envelopes, as heretofore shown. A cheap and simple pocket-wallet can thus be constructed, enabling the user to remove the clip E at any time and reverse the same, so as to expose the inner unsoiled surface, when the clip E may be again employed.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A reversible envelope formed of two rectangular blanks, A B, placed across each other midway and gummed together, having the projecting ends or flaps ungummed, as shown, so that the flaps may be folded over on the body of the envelope on either side, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown.

2. A reversible envelope formed of two rectangular blanks, A B, placed across each other and secured, as shown, in combination with the eyelets C in the body or back of the envelope and the elastic band D, passing through the eyelets for securing the flaps when the said flaps are turned on either side of the body of the envelope, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown.

JOHN G. WALLACE.

Witnesses:

J. S. ZERBE,
R. S. MILLAR.