(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. H. PARKHURST.

ENVELOPE.

No. 453,892. Patented June 9, 1891.

Fig. 1.

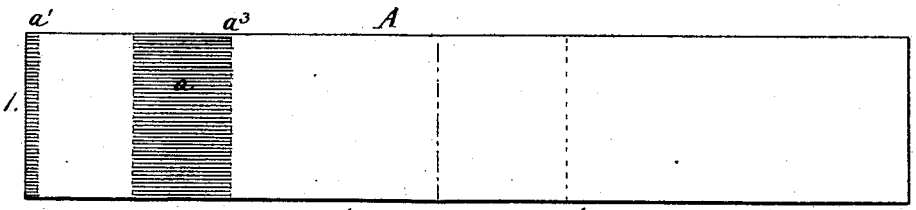


Fig. 2.

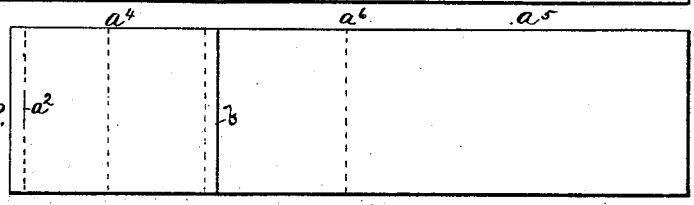


Fig. 3.

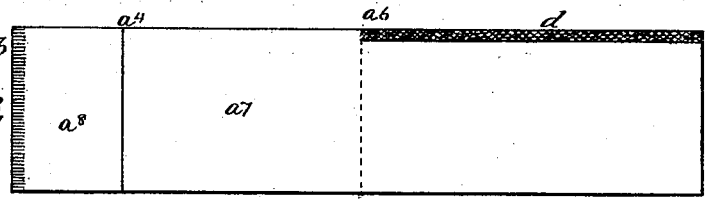


Fig. 4.

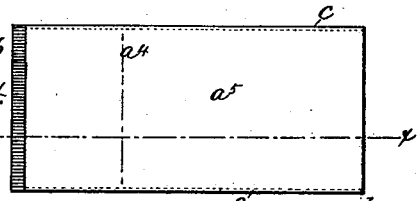


Fig. 4.*

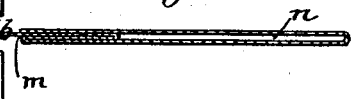


Fig. 5.

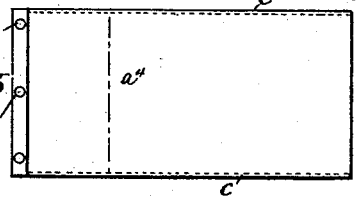


Fig. 6.

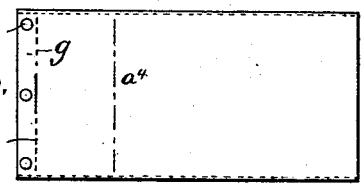
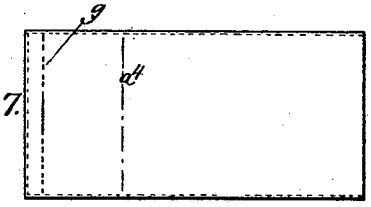


Fig. 7.



Witnesses
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Inventor:
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by his attys
Mason, Hemrick & Lawrence

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. H. PARKHURST.

ENVELOPE.

No. 453,892. Patented June 9, 1891.

Fig. 8.

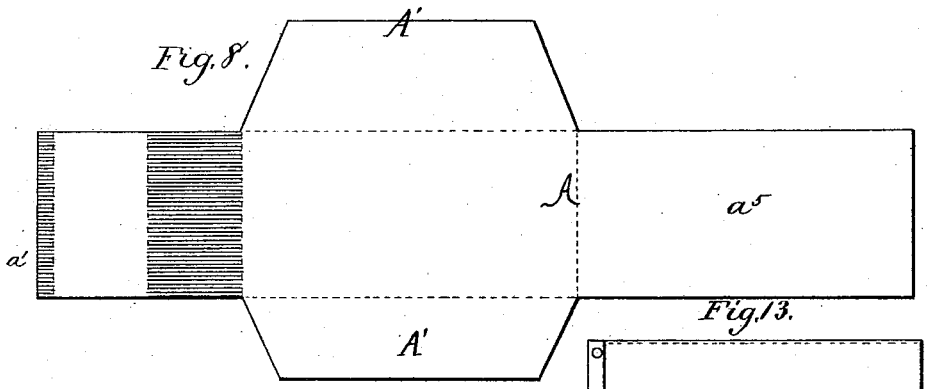


Fig. 13.

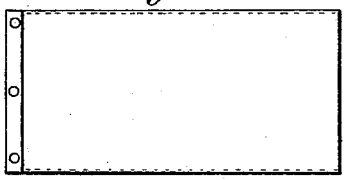


Fig. 9.

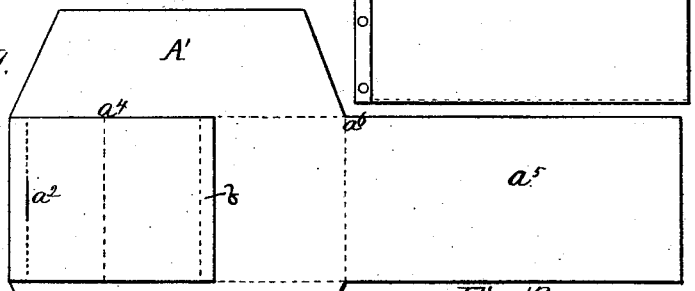


Fig. 12.

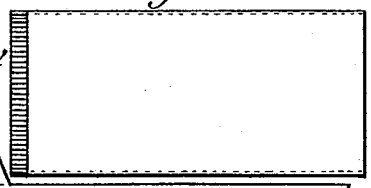


Fig 10.

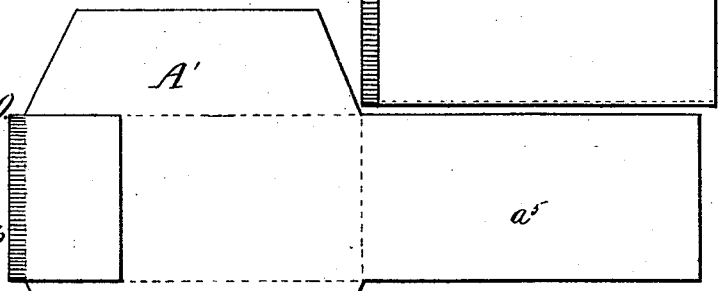
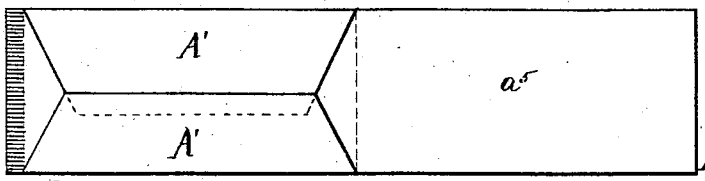


Fig. 11.



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Inventor:
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by his attys
Mason, Fennuck & Lawrence

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. PARKHURST, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ENVELOPE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 453,892, dated June 9, 1891.

Application filed December 19, 1890. Serial No. 375,282. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. PARKHURST, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington city, in the District of Columbia, 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.

My invention relates to an improvement in the envelope patented to me November 18, 1890, the Letters Patent therefor being numbered 440,650; and the nature of the same will be fully understood from the following description and claims, in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the rectangular strip of paper as cut and gummed, from which the envelope is made. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same after one fold has been made. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the same after the second fold. Fig. 4 is a similar view after the third fold and after the edges of the envelope are stitched, this view illustrating the envelope as formed with a package receptacle or chamber and a pocket and ready for delivery to the post-office for use. Fig. 4⅌ is a section of the envelope, as shown in Fig. 4, on the line *x x*. Fig. 5 is a plan of the envelope as it appears after the sealing-flap has been eyeleted by the postal clerk. Fig. 6 is a similar view to Fig. 5, showing the opposite side of the envelope; and Fig. 7, a like view with the eyelets omitted and it being stitched at the end. Figs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 show the envelope represented in Fig. 4 as made from a strip provided with side-sustaining flaps or wings, which fold under the sealing-flap proper in the manner illustrated in Figs. 11 and 12.

The strip of paper A (shown in Fig. 1) is of rectangular form and gummed at a and a', and it may also be gummed at the edges. To make the envelope from this strip of paper, a portion of the paper is folded on the line a^3 over upon an intermediate portion of the strip of paper. At this stage a slot a^2 is made through the doubled portion of the strip, and this done a little more than one-half of this slitted portion is folded back on the line a^4, as indicated in Fig. 3, thus forming a narrow sealing-flap portion b, which extends beyond the fold a^3, as plainly indicated in Fig. 4⅌, the extension serving for forming a flap, which serves with the eyelet for sealing both the chamber and pocket of the envelope when the envelope is ready for being mailed. The fold illustrated in Fig. 3 forms a pocket M for the various uses set forth in my aforesaid Letters Patent and need not be more particularly described here. After the pocket has been thus formed the portion a^5 of the strip of paper is folded on the line a^6 over upon the portions a^7 and a^8, for the purpose of forming the letter receptacle or chamber n, as illustrated in Figs. 4 and 4⅌, and thereupon the envelope is stitched through its edges, as indicated at c, which operation completes the envelope.

I contemplate applying on the surfaces of the folded portions of the strip of paper a light cotton or other flexible re-enforcing fabric, as illustrated at d in Fig. 3. The sealing-flap b is secured by the gum at a', the flap being folded over, as illustrated in Fig. 5, and further safety secured by eyeleting at f. Entrance into the pocket after the envelope has been eyeleted is facilitated by the slit a^2, and to insure cutting on a straight line on either side of this slit to the edges of the envelope fine perforations, as indicated at g, may be provided. By this provision for getting into the pocket without breaking the eyeleted seal of the envelope great safety as well as convenience is afforded in getting at the cards or other indices relating to the contents of the eyelet-sealed envelope.

The envelope described may be strengthened by making it with side wings A′, and the said wings, if used, may be folded as illustrated in Fig. 11 and covered by the portion a^5. In all other respects the envelope shown by the figures running from 8 to 13 will be the same as the envelope hereinbefore described.

By my invention cheapness in the manufacture of the envelope is secured, and at the same time it is impossible when the safety-stitching and eyeleting provisions are adapted to get at the valuable contents of the envelope by steaming or moistening the edges and sealing-flap, and at the same time all necessity for opening the sealing-flap, which, con-

jointly with the eyelets, seals both the envelope-chamber n and the pocket m, in order to get access to the indicating cards or labels in the pocket is avoided, and thus a great need in the postal service is supplied.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The within-described postal envelope, formed with a package-receiving chamber and with a pocket made from a strip of paper or other fabric, said strip of paper being folded on the lines a^3, a^4, and a^6 and forming a sealing-flap b, the strip of paper being gummed at a and the meeting surfaces of the folded portions being united in any suitable manner, preferably by stitching, and the chamber and pocket sealed in any suitable manner, preferably by the flap b and eyelets, substantially as described.

2. The within-described envelope, formed with a receiving-chamber and a pocket, said chamber being sealed by the flap b and both the pocket and chamber secured by eyelets, and the said envelope provided with a slit a^2 out of line with the means employed for sealing the flap, substantially as described.

3. A postal envelope formed of a strip of paper folded as at a^6 and secured at its edges by stitching through the folded paper, substantially as described.

4. An envelope formed of a strip of paper which is folded on lines a^3, a^4, and a^6 and stitched at its long parallel edges, substantially as described.

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

JOHN H. PARKHURST.

Witnesses:
H. B. ZEVELY,
H. J. FINLEY.