No. 649,276. Patented May 8, 1900.

M. J. DENNIS & W. C. DAVIS.

ENVELOP.

(Application filed Nov. 13, 1899.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1

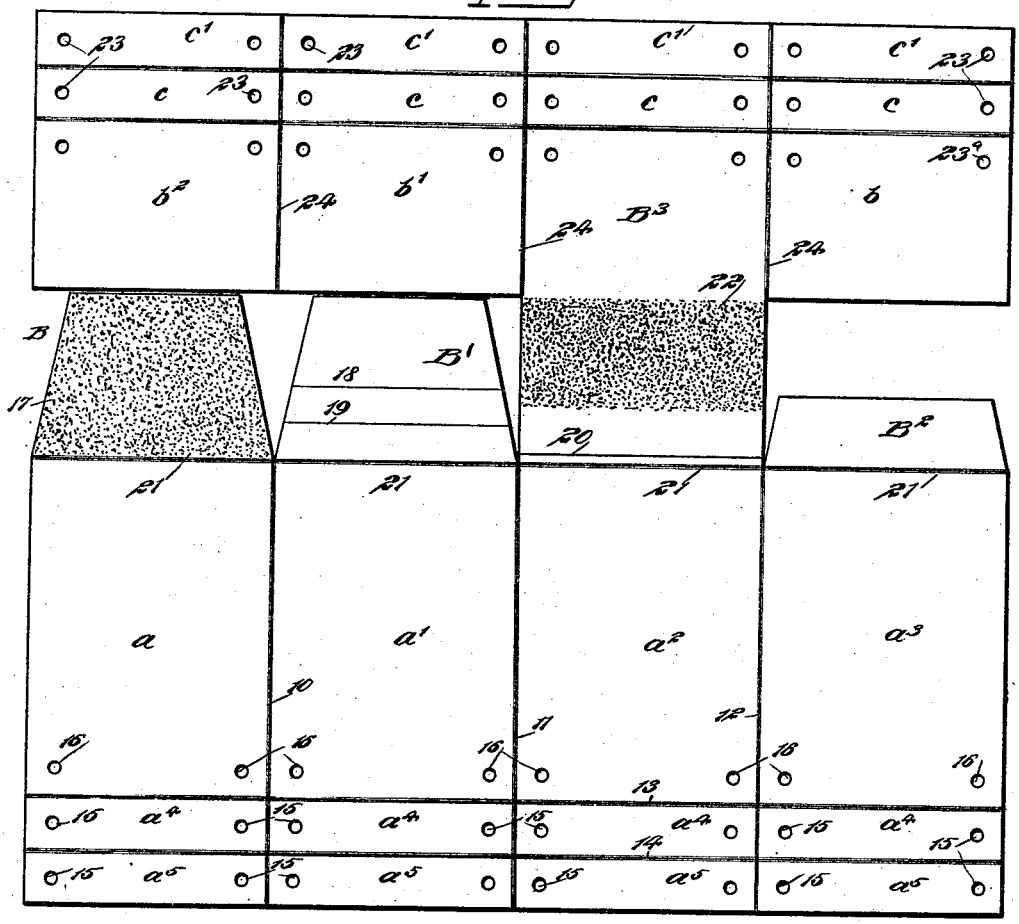
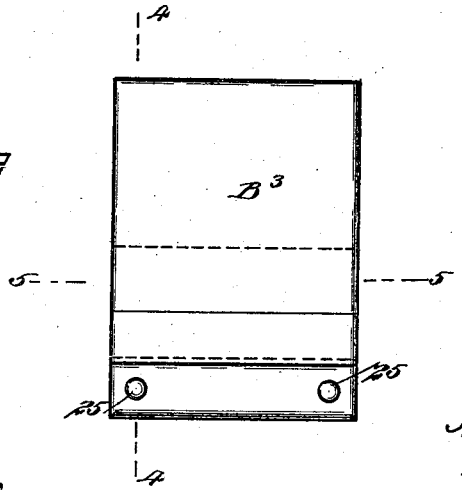


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

J. A. Brophy

J. Fred. Acker

INVENTORS

Millard J. Dennis

BY William C. Davis

Munn

ATTORNEYS

No. 649,276. Patented May 8, 1900.

M. J. DENNIS & W. C. DAVIS.

ENVELOP.

(Application filed Nov. 13, 1899.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 3

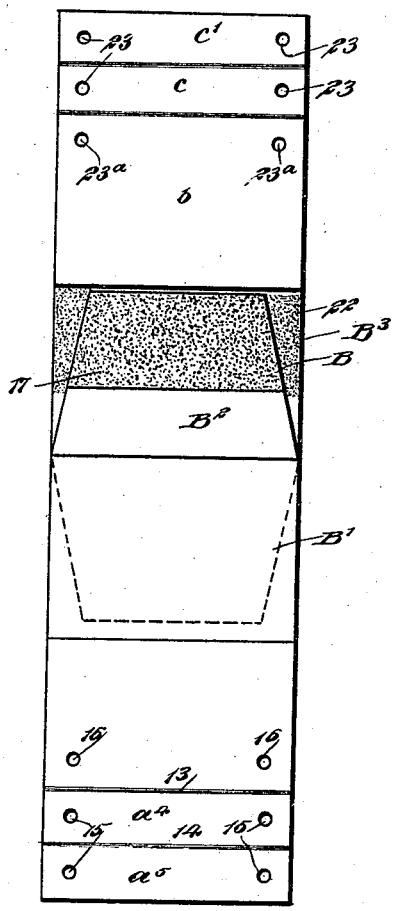


Fig. 4

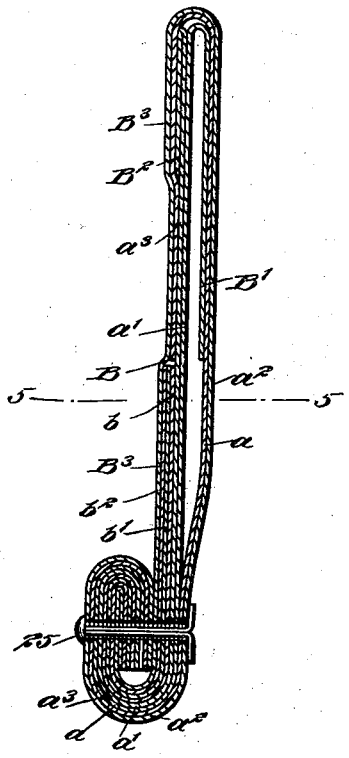
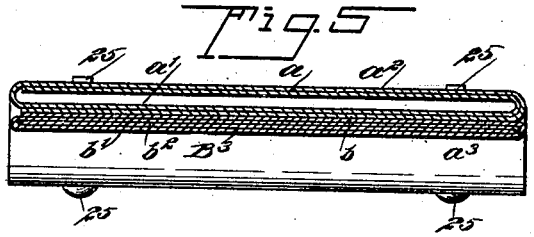


Fig. 5



WITNESSES:

J. A. Brophy

J. Pedoaker.

INVENTORS

Millard J. Dennis

BY William C. Davis

Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MILLARD JEFFERSON DENNIS AND WILLIAM CLARENCE DAVIS, OF NEVADA, TEXAS.

ENVELOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,276, dated May 8, 1900.

Application filed November 13, 1899. Serial No. 736,820. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, MILLARD JEFFERSON DENNIS and WILLIAM CLARENCE DAVIS, citizens of the United States, and residents of Nevada, in the county of Collin and State of Texas, have invented a new and Improved Envelop, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of our invention is to provide an envelop particularly adapted as a cover or wrapper for valuable papers, money, and the like and to so construct the envelop that its contents will be thoroughly protected and so that the envelop may be traced from one forwarder to another and identification be established at the point of destination.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a blank from which the envelop is constructed. Fig. 2 is an inner face view of the completed envelop. Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the envelop, showing the position of the parts just after the contents have been placed in the envelop and before the envelop is sealed. Fig. 4 is an enlarged longitudinal section through the folded and sealed envelop, the section being taken practically on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2; and Fig. 5 is a horizontal section through the improved envelop sealed, the said section being taken practically on the line 5 5 of Fig. 4.

The body-section of the blank is formed into four panels a, a', a^2, and a^3, and these panels are transversely divided at their bottom portions into sub or auxiliary panels a^4 and a^5 by means of suitable score-lines 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14. Each sub or auxiliary panel a^4 and a^5 is provided with an aperture 15 near each of its ends, and the bottom portions of the main panels a, a', a^2, and a^3 are likewise provided at their bottom portions near each side with apertures 16, the corresponding apertures 16 of the main panels and apertures 15 of the auxiliary panels being in longitudinal or vertical alinement. A sealing-flap B is formed at the upper end of the body-panel a, and the inner face of the said sealing-flap B is provided with a coating of a cementing material 17, such as mucilage. A cover-flap B′ is likewise formed at the upper end of the body-panel a', and this cover-flap B′ is provided with lines 18 and 19 upon its inner face, upon which the names of the sender and that of a witness are to be written. A much longer flap B^3 is formed at the upper end of the body-panel a^2. This long flap B^3 may be denominated a "closing-flap," since when the envelop is sealed and its parts are secured together the flap B^3 constitutes the front of the envelop. This flap B^3 is rectangular, while all of the other flaps are more or less tapering, being narrowest at their outer ends. A line 20 is produced upon the inner face of the closing-flap B^3 at a point near the junction of the said flap with the panel a^2, and the line 20 is adapted to receive a signature. A short flap B^2 is formed at the upper end of the panel a^3, and this flap B^2 may be denominated an "auxiliary" sealing-flap, but carries no adhesive matter, being adapted for engagement with the main sealing-flap B. The various flaps B, B′, B^2, and B^3 are separated from the panels a, a', a^2, and a^3 by transverse score-lines 21. An adhesive surface 22 is formed upon the inner face of the closing-flap B^3 at a point near the line 20 for signatures, and above said line and at one side of the closing-flap B^3 a wing b is formed, while at the other side two wings b' and b^2 are located, the several wings being separated from each other and from the closing-flap B^3 by suitable vertical score-lines 24. The upper edges of the wings b, b', and b^2 are flush with the upper or outer edge of the closing-flap B^3, and the upper or outer portions of the said closing-flap and connected wings are divided into panels c and c', corresponding to the auxiliary panels a^4 and a^5 at the bottom portion of the main or body panels. Each of the upper panels c and c' is provided with an aperture 23 near its end, and each wing and also the closing-flap B^3 is provided with similar apertures 23^a, lo-

cated adjacent to the inner panels c and c', and when the envelop is in its folded or closed position the various apertures 23 and 23^a are adapted to register with the apertures 15 and 16 at the bottom of the envelop. The wings b, b', and b^2 serve to provide a means whereby the upper and lower portions of the envelop correspond, enabling fastening devices to be applied to these portions without interfering with the pockets in the envelop or the devices for sealing the same.

In folding the envelop the panel a is carried over upon the panel a', forming a pocket whereupon the two flaps B and B' will be brought one in front of the other. The two panels a and a' thus folded are carried over upon the panel a^2, and the panel a^3 is then carried over upon the folded portions a and a', bringing the flap B^2 to the front. The signatures of the sender and of a witness are duly produced on the cover-flap B', and the papers or other valuable inclosures are placed in the pocket between the panels a and a', and the cover-flap is then carried down into the pocket at the rear of its contents, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, thus bringing the auxiliary sealing-flap B^2 close to the main sealing-flap B. The auxiliary sealing-flap is then cemented to the main sealing-flap B, and the main sealing-flap in its turn is cemented to the outer face of the body-panel a^3. The wings b^2 and b' are now folded one upon the other, and these folded wings are carried over upon the closing-flap B^3, and finally the single wing b is folded over upon the double wings. Next the closing-flap B^2 is carried down upon the body of the envelop, and the adhesive surface 22 of the said flap B^3 will be brought in engagement with the sealing-flap B and adjacent portion of the outer or front face of the body. The apertures in the wings and the closing-flap B^3 when these parts are folded over upon the body will register with the openings in the body, and finally the bottom edge of the envelop is folded up upon itself, so as to present but two apertures at the front and at the rear, and a McGill fastener 25 or the equivalent thereof is passed through these apertures and clenched at the back of the envelop, as illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5.

The prime object of this invention is to prevent as far as possible scalpers and outside parties from trading in railroad-tickets which have been sold by a transportation company in good faith to purchasers.

Various rules may be adopted governing the use of the improved envelop—as, for example, it may be used in the following manner: The purchaser of the ticket signs on the front or a flap of the envelop or at both places in the presence of the selling agent, whereupon the selling agent places the ticket in the pocket of the envelop and folds and partially seals the envelop. Supposing a traveler having an enveloped ticket arrives in a certain city, the purchaser of the enveloped ticket is required to appear before the returning agent of the road, who will require one or two more signatures upon the envelop or package, and the returning agent will also sign as a witness. The returning agent will next cut the envelop from one side until the ticket is accessible and can be examined and the signatures produced on the flap of the envelop compared with the signature last written. The envelop is then punched, the agent retaining the removed portion of the envelop in his office as a record of the transaction. Next the returning agent replaces the ticket and seals the envelop. When the holder of the ticket is on the return journey, the conductor causes the possessor of the ticket to sign again. The conductor then cuts the envelop or package, examines the signatures previously made, comparing them with the one last made, and likewise examines the punch-mark and the ticket. After the conductor has removed his portion of the ticket the ticket is again placed in the pocket of the envelop and the envelop is sealed. When the possessor of the ticket meets a second conductor, this conductor requires another signature and examines the signature previously made and also the ticket, retaining the envelop and the ticket. The ticket is then sent to the general passenger agent of the road where the ticket was first purchased. The general passenger agent is required to examine all the signatures and file the envelop for future reference, if required.

Having thus described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. An envelop, comprising a body having a cover-flap extending from the upper edge of its inner portion and adapted to be folded within the envelop, a sealing-flap having an adhesive coating, secured to the inner face of the opposite body member and extending above the mouth of the envelop, a closing-flap, being an extension from a member of the body, said closing-flap being adapted to fold upon the body over the cover and sealing-flaps, the said closing-flap having an adhesive surface between its ends, and means for securing the bottom edge of the body to the bottom edge of the closing-flap.

2. An envelop having a flap extending from the upper edge of its inner member, the said flap being a safety or cover flap and adapted to be passed down within the envelop to an engagement with its contents, a sealing-flap secured to the inner face of the outer member of the envelop at the mouth, extending above the same, an auxiliary sealing-flap, being a continuation of the front member of the body and arranged for sealing engagement with the main sealing-flap, both of which flaps are adapted to be carried down on the body and attached thereto, a closing-flap, being also an extension of a member of the body and arranged for sealing engagement with the seal-

ing-flap, and means for securing the lower portion of the body to the corresponding portion of the closing-flap.

3. A blank for envelops, consisting of the body-panels a, a', a^2 and a^3, having bottom extensions a^4 and a^5, and upper flaps B, B', B^2 and B^3, the flap B^3 being longer than the others and provided with wings at its sides, as shown and described.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MILLARD JEFFERSON DENNIS.
WILLIAM CLARENCE DAVIS.

Witnesses:
BENJAMIN M. HIBBETTS,
JIM DENNIS WADDILL.