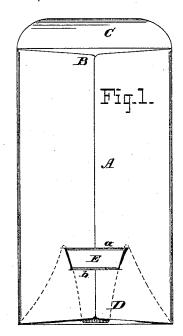
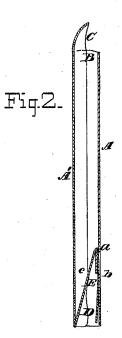
G. F. TAYLOR.

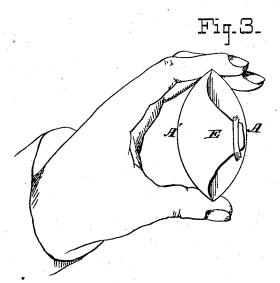
ENVELOPES.

No. 185,144.

Patented Dec. 5, 1876.







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GEORGE F. TAYLOR, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN ENVELOPES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 185,144, dated December 5, 1876; application filed October 16, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Bags for Mailing Samples, Circulars, &c., of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to provide a bag constructed of paper or other suitable material, having an open mouth to receive the contents, provided with, and capable of being closed by, a seal-flap, and a peculiarly-constructed unsealed bottom, which prevents the escape of the contents, but permits their examination and possible removal and replacement, if necessary.

The invention consists, essentially, in a bag so constructed as an article of manufacture.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a rear view, so to speak, of my improved bag. Fig. 2 is a vertical mid-section of the same, taken in a plane at right angles to Fig. 1. Fig. 3 illustrates the manner of examining the contents by compressing the bag edgewise.

Let A represent the back wall of the flattened body of the bag, and A' the front wall, upon which the address and stamp should be placed. The mouth B of the bag is provided with a flap, C, which may be a prolongation of the wall A', and be gummed in the process of manufacture, or left ungummed, as desired.

When the bag is to be used for mailing unwritten matter—samples, circulars, &c.—these are put in at the mouth B, and the flap C then sealed down, as in an ordinary letter-envelope.

The bottom D of the bag is constructed as follows: The lower end of the front wall A' of the bag is prolonged to form a tapered tongue, E, which is doubled back on the inside of the bag, passes out through a slit, a, in the back wall A of the bag, and in again at a slit, b, in the same a short distance below. The tongue E forms the only bottom to the bag, and this is so inclined that when the contents of the bag press into the space c, Fig. 2, behind the tongue, it serves to lock

the latter quite firmly in the slits, so firmly, indeed, that the ordinary rough usage in mail-

ing will not disarrange it.

It will be observed that the tongue E does not entirely close up the bottom of the bag, but leaves space enough to fulfill the requirements of the postal laws regarding the examination of packages. If, however, it is required, for any reason, to carefully examine the contents of any package, the tongue E may be readily removed from the locking-slits, and the contents entirely removed from the bag. After examination the contents may be replaced, and the bag relocked as it was at first.

Where several samples are to be inclosed in one bag they may be placed separately in 'small unsealed envelopes, and these be put in the bag. This will serve to keep the samples separate and prevent their escape at the openings in the bottom.

This bag may be constructed of any suitable material, and be put together in any known way. The exact size and shape is immaterial, and it may be made of one piece, or several pieces, as found most convenient.

I claim-

1. As a new article of manufacture, a mailing bag, of paper or other suitable material, having an open mouth and a flap at the upper end, and an unsealed bottom, constructed

substantially as herein set forth.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a mailing bag, of paper or other suitable material, for unwritten matter, having a bottom, D, formed of the tapered tongue E, interlocked through the slits a b by being passed outwardly through the upper slit a, and inwardly through the lower slit b, thus forming a habitually-locked bottom without adhesive matter, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing

witnesses.

GEORGE F. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

HENRY CONNETT, ARTHUR C. FRASER.