

R. C. CARTER.

ENVELOPES.

No. 189,189.

Patented April 3, 1877.

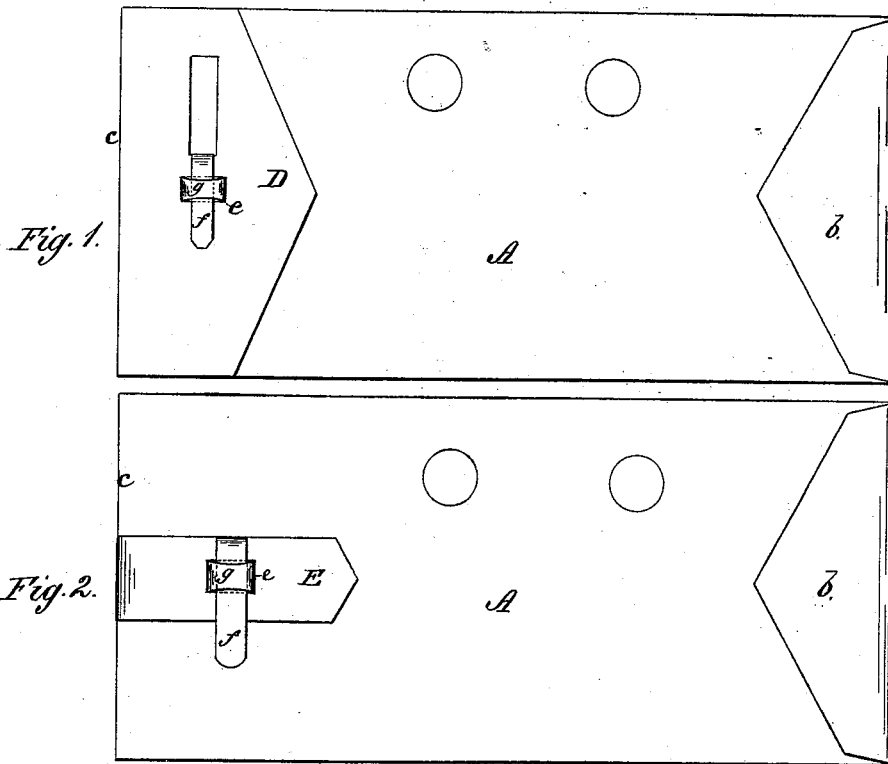


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

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RODERICK C. CARTER, OF KINGSTON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

IMPROVEMENT IN ENVELOPES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 189,189, dated April 3, 1877; application filed February 17, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RODERICK CHRYSLER CARTER, of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Envelopes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention has for its object to provide an envelope, which shall be so constructed that it may be conveniently opened and reclosed, and shall hence be adapted for use in the postal service, and for filing office documents; also, for containing flour, confections, or other merchandise to which frequent access is required, for examination or other purpose.

My improved envelope, or bag, has a flap or flaps, at one end or side, such flap or flaps being fastened by a tongue or buckling device, in the manner hereinafter described.

Referring to accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan view of an envelope constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a modification.

The envelope A is represented adapted to be permanently closed at one end, *b*, and provided with a temporary or detachable fastening at the other end, *c*. The said fastening consists in part of a folding flap, D, or strip E, formed in one piece with, or otherwise permanently attached to, the body of the envelope, and provided with slot *e*; also, of a tongue,

f, formed in one piece with the flap D, and which, when the flap is closed, is inserted through a loop, *g*, formed by slitting the back of the envelope at a point coincident with the slot or opening *e* in the flap. The tongue *f* may be a lateral extension of the folding flap D, as shown in Fig. 2, or it may be formed by cutting out a portion of the broad flap D, as shown in Fig. 1.

In either case the operation and result are the same, since the tongue serves to connect or attach the flap D, or strip E, (as the case may be,) to the body of the envelope when inserted through the loop *g*, drawn up through the opening *e*, and thus closing the end *c* of the envelope. The tongue may be readily withdrawn from the loop to release the strip D or flap E, and allow the envelope to be opened for the purpose of access to, or inspection of, its contents, as occasion may require.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the body of the envelope, having the loop *g* of the flap or strip, provided with a slot, and the locking-tongue *f*, substantially as shown and described.

RODERICK CHRYSLER CARTER.

Witnesses:

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