J. P. BLIGH.

Envelope.

No. 206,701. Patented Aug. 6, 1878.

Fig. 1.

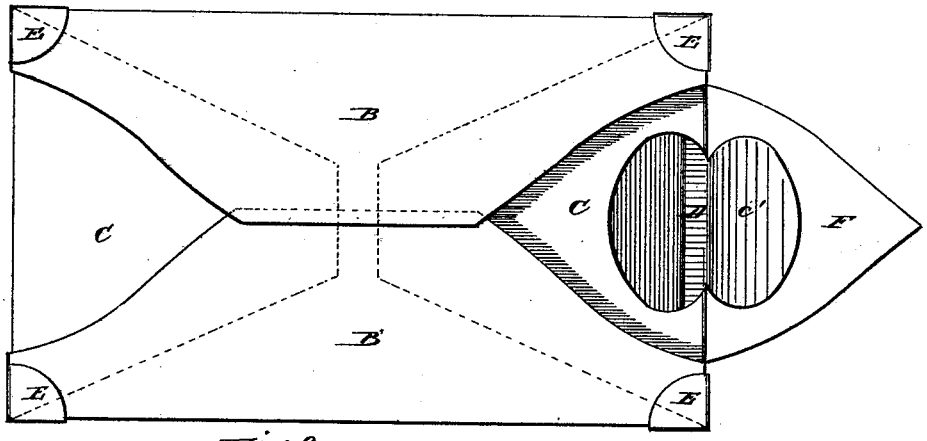


Fig. 2.

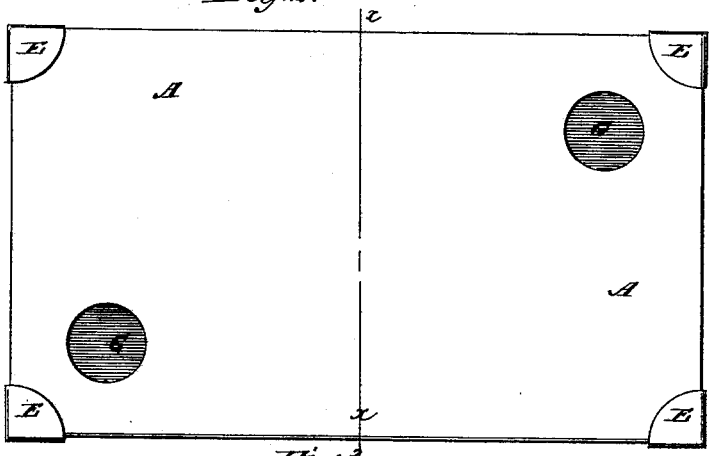


Fig. 3.

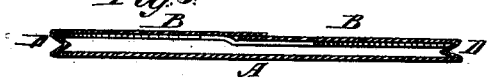
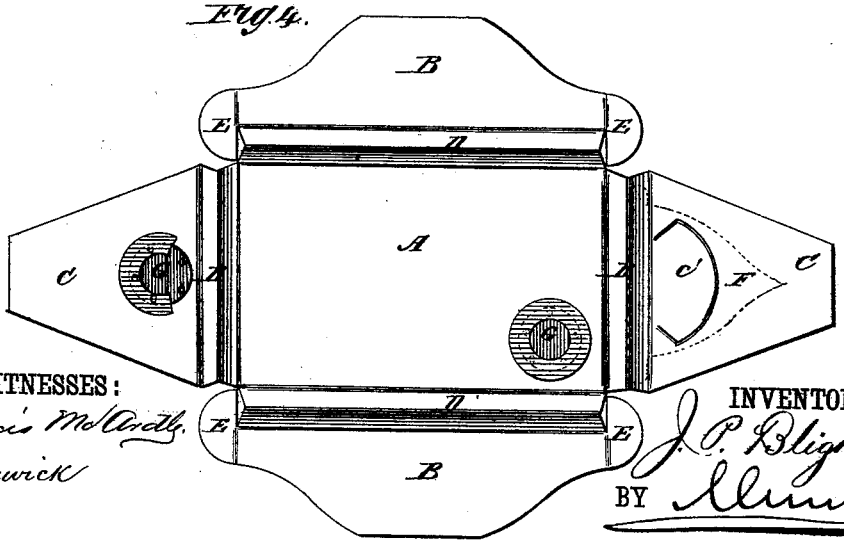


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN ENVELOPES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **206,701**, dated August 6, 1878; application filed June 21, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN PASCOE BLIGH, of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Envelopes, of which the following is a specification:

Figure 1 represents the back of one of my envelopes, the sealing-flap being turned back. Fig. 2 represents the front of the same. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the same, taken through the line *x x*, Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents one of the envelopes opened out.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to furnish an improved envelope for sending samples of flour, seeds, &c., by mail, which shall be so constructed as to prevent its contents from sifting out upon the other mail-matter, while allowing its said contents to be readily seen, and which at the same time shall be simple in construction, strong, and durable.

The invention consists in an envelope made with triple folds between its body and its side and end flaps, strengthened at the corners by corner flaps, having a small flap cut out of one of its end flaps and covered by an additional end flap, and having one or more plates of isinglass, or equivalent substance, secured in holes formed through it, as hereinafter fully described.

A represents the middle part of the envelope, which is provided with side flaps B and end flaps C. The flaps B C are folded down upon and gummed to each other, as shown in Fig. 1.

Between the body A and the flaps B C are formed triple folds D, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, to allow the envelope to expand to receive large substances without being strained.

Upon the ends of the side flaps B are formed small semicircular flaps E, as shown in Fig. 4, which are folded around and gummed down upon the corners of the envelope, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, to strengthen them and prevent them from breaking out, the said corners being first securely gummed together upon the inside, so that no dust can escape.

In one of the end flaps, C, is cut out a flap, *c'*, to form an opening, through which the sample is poured into the envelope. The flap *c'* is then turned down into place, and is covered by an extra flap, F, which is gummed to the end of the envelope, and is then gummed down upon the said end flap C, securely covering the opening through it.

One or more openings are formed through the front or back of the envelope, over which are placed plates G, of isinglass, talc, mica, or similar transparent substance, which are secured in place by gummed muslin placed over their edges and pressed down upon them and upon the muslin lining of the envelope.

Several small holes are formed through the isinglass or equivalent plates G, near their edges, through or into which the gummed muslin is pressed, to serve as rivets for holding the said plates G in place.

The envelopes are made of a light strong paper, lined with muslin to give them additional strength.

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

An envelope made with triple folds D between its body A and its side and end flaps B C, strengthened at the corners by corner flaps E, having a small flap, *c'*, cut out of one of its end flaps C and covered by an additional end flap, F, and having one or more plates, G, of isinglass or equivalent substance, secured over holes formed through it, substantially as herein shown and described.

JOHN PASCOE BLIGH.

Witnesses:
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D. D. MERRILL.