(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. HUEY & E. W. BAILY.

EGG CARRIER.

No. 381,928. Patented May 1, 1888.

Fig. 1.

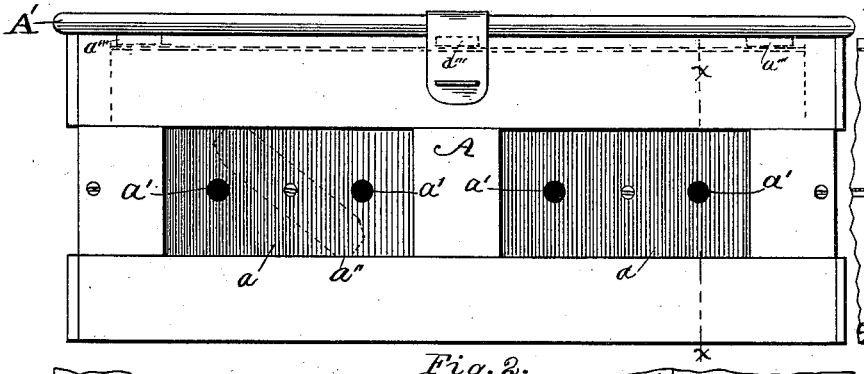


Fig. 8.

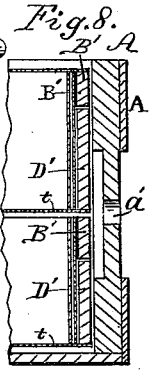


Fig. 2.

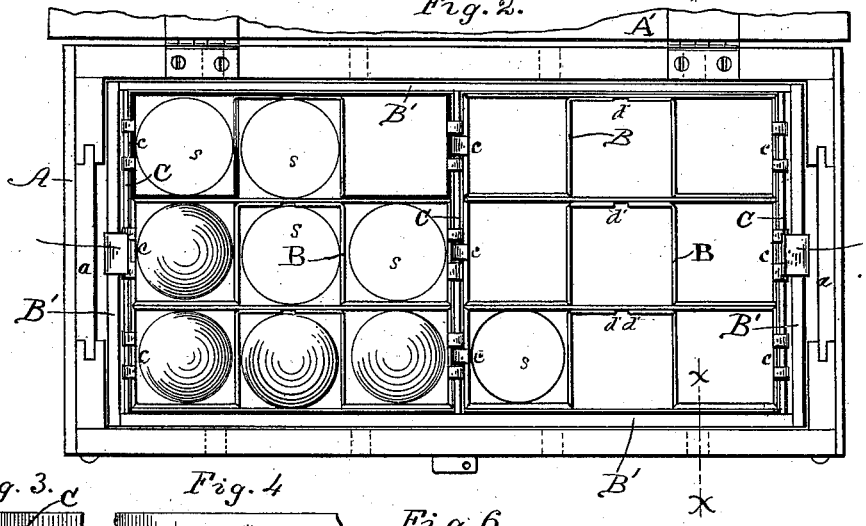


Fig. 7.

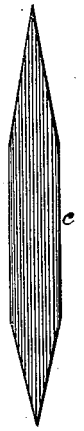


Fig. 3.

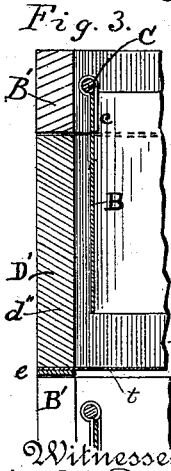


Fig. 4

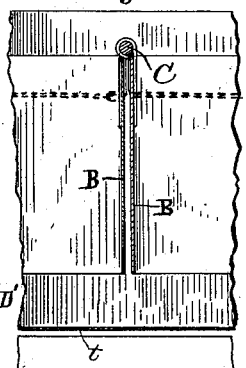
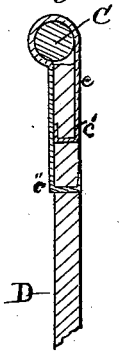


Fig. 6



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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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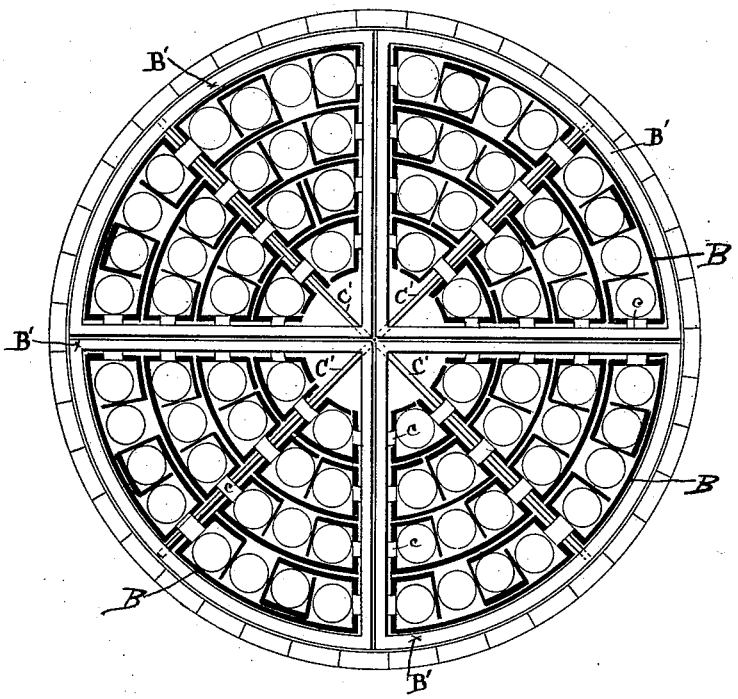
Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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EGG-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 381,928, dated May 1, 1888.

Application filed November 22, 1887. Serial No. 255,883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM HUEY, of Baltimore, State of Maryland, and ELISHA W. BAILY, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Egg-Carriers; and we do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in egg-carriers, which will be hereinafter more particularly described, and pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the exterior case. Fig. 2 is a top view of the inside of Fig. 1. Figs. 3, 4, and 6 are enlarged sections of different parts. Fig. 5 is a horizontal transverse section of a barrel with an arrangement of cases and cells therein for eggs, &c., which will be referred to in the general description. Fig. 7 represents a blank of sheet-tin from which hinges are to be formed. Fig. 8 is a vertical transverse section on line *x x* of Fig. 1.

A is the outer case, which is paneled on the sides and ends, the panels, as shown at *a a*, Fig. 2, forming air-spaces between the outer case, A, and the egg-trays. In Fig. 1 the panels *a a* in the side are shaded. The side panels have two air-holes, *a'*, and a long button, *a''*, inside, (shown in broken lines,) by which the holes may be closed in cold weather and left open in warm weather for ventilation. There are no holes in the end panels, since, as shown in Fig. 2, there is no top rail to the panel, and the air can pass freely upward between the case A and the egg-tray. The case A has a hinged lid, A', with fastenings, as usual. Across the inside surface of the lid are fastened battens *a'''*, which prevent warping of the lid, and also may have paper cushions tacked to them to keep in place the contents of the top tray. These battens *a'''* are shown in broken lines in Fig. 1.

The frames for the egg-trays are contsructed as shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 6, which are enlarged. B' B' are side and end rails, as seen in section, Fig. 3, which form the frame of the egg-tray. At each end and in the middle are metallic rods C, either round or other shape, or thin bars of wood C, which are secured at their ends in the side rails, B', of the egg-carrier frame. B, Fig. 5, represents an edge view of a thin strip of wood which has been folded according to scores cut on the side of it to form three cells for eggs or fruit. Fig. 5 also represents a horizontal section of a barrel, E, with the strips B placed therein, which is a modification of cases for use in a barrel. The frames B' correspond with those in the rectangular cases, but are of a quadrant form, the outer piece being curved to fit the inside of the barrel and the other sides radiating from the center. The strips B are scored to suit their exact location in the quadrant, and are suspended by the tin strips on rods C' in the middle and on the two radiating side pieces. These rods C' are secured at one end in the outer curved piece and at the angle of the radiating sides. Each quadrant is removable separately. Figs. 3 and 4 will show how the quadrant frames are constructed in vertical section. These strips B are also shown folded to form rectangular cells in an ordinary box. (Represented in Figs. 1 and 2.) In Fig. 2 these strips B form each three cells, and are placed in such a manner that while they support one another, the ends *d'* being loose, there is sufficient elasticity to admit of expansion to accommodate different sizes of the articles placed therein. These strips B are hung at the ends and middle of the rectangular box A, as seen in Fig. 2, by tin strips on the wire rods C or thin wooden strips C. (Represented in section enlarged in Fig. 6.) Fig. 7 represents a blank of tin, *c*, sharpened at both ends. These strips are bent over the hanging bars or rods C, one end, *c'*, being shorter when folded than the other end, *c''*, so that the point *c'* can be made to penetrate the strip B on one side, and the other point, *c''*, will penetrate the strip B on the opposite side a short distance below the other. Both points are to be clinched down. The same means of hanging the strips B can be applied to a barrel, E, by means of rods C',

placed transversely of the barrel. These strips are seen in Fig. 2 in plan at *c*, and the means of securing the ends in the section, Fig. 6. The tray is made of a top rail, B′, continued on the four sides, as shown in section, Figs. 3 and 4, and in plan, Fig. 2. The rods or bars C are run across the rails at each end and in the middle. To these rods C are hung the strips B by the strips *c*, so that there is great elasticity in the strips forming the cells. The egg-trays are fitted into a lower tray-frame, D′, which is made the full length of the outer case, A. The bottom *t* of the tray-frame D′ is made of very thin elastic strips of the width of a cell. The eggs or fruit will rest in holes *s* made for them in these strips, which strips will have sufficient spring to prevent breaking or bruising the contents by any jar from handling. Under each strip there may be put a second thin strip the width of the hole to support the lower end of the egg. The trays B and D′ are made to fit in the outer case, A, leaving air-space all around them for ventilation, which takes place through the air-holes *a′*, and which can be closed by the button *a″*. The upper tray, when placed in the lower tray, D′, is kept in place by the strips B bearing against the end rails *d″* of the lower tray, D′.

We claim—

1. In egg and fruit carriers, the strips forming the cells suspended from the sides and rods by means of sheet-metal strips, constructed as described.

2. In egg and fruit carriers, the sectional trays having two radial sides and the curved sides made conformable to a barrel or any cylindrical package, substantially as described, in combination with cells suspended from the rods and rails by means of metal strips.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM HUEY.
ELISHA W. BAILY.

Witnesses to signature of William Huey:
W. R. SINGLETON,
JOSÉ M. YZNAGA.

Witnesses to signature of Elisha W. Baily:
W. H. MAURICE,
H. HARRISON GROFF.