2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. H. WYMAN.

Egg Carrier and Tester.

No. 202,132. Patented April 9, 1878.

FIG. 1.

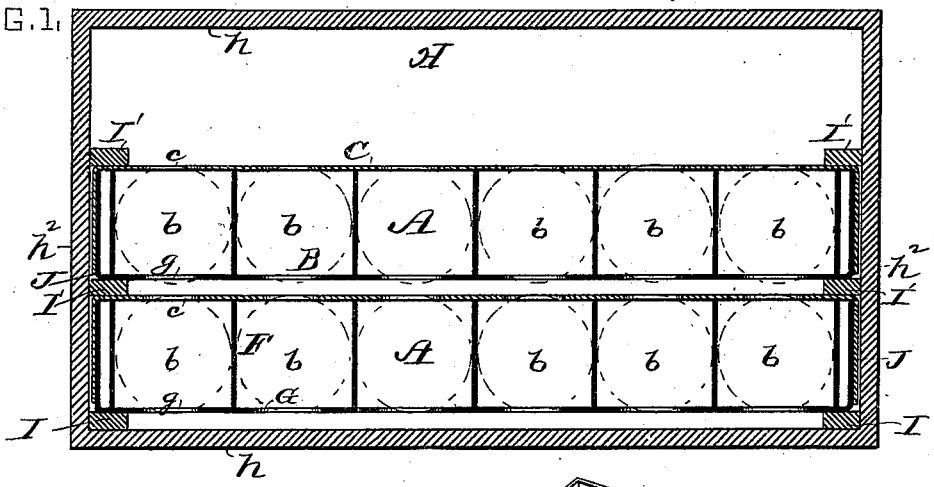


FIG. 2.

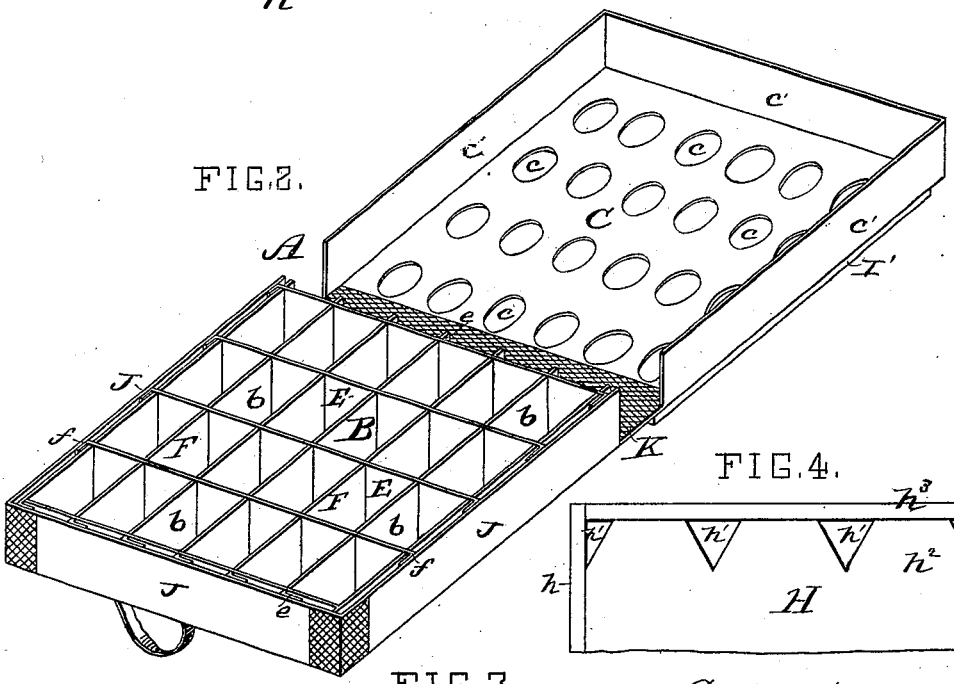


FIG. 4.

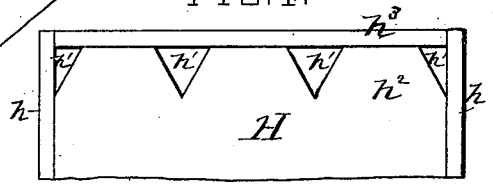
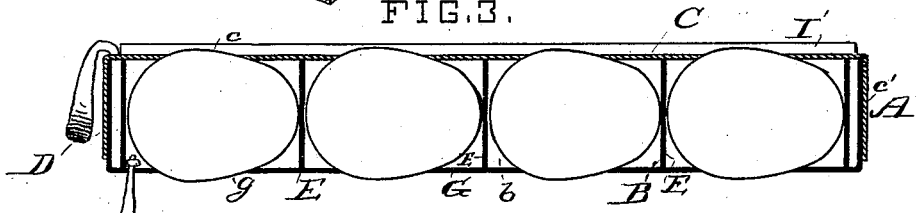


FIG. 3.



ATTEST.

Paul Bakewell

Chas. M. Whitney

INVENTOR.

Chas N. Wyman,

by Chas. D. Moody.

atty.

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

C. H. WYMAN.

Egg Carrier and Tester.

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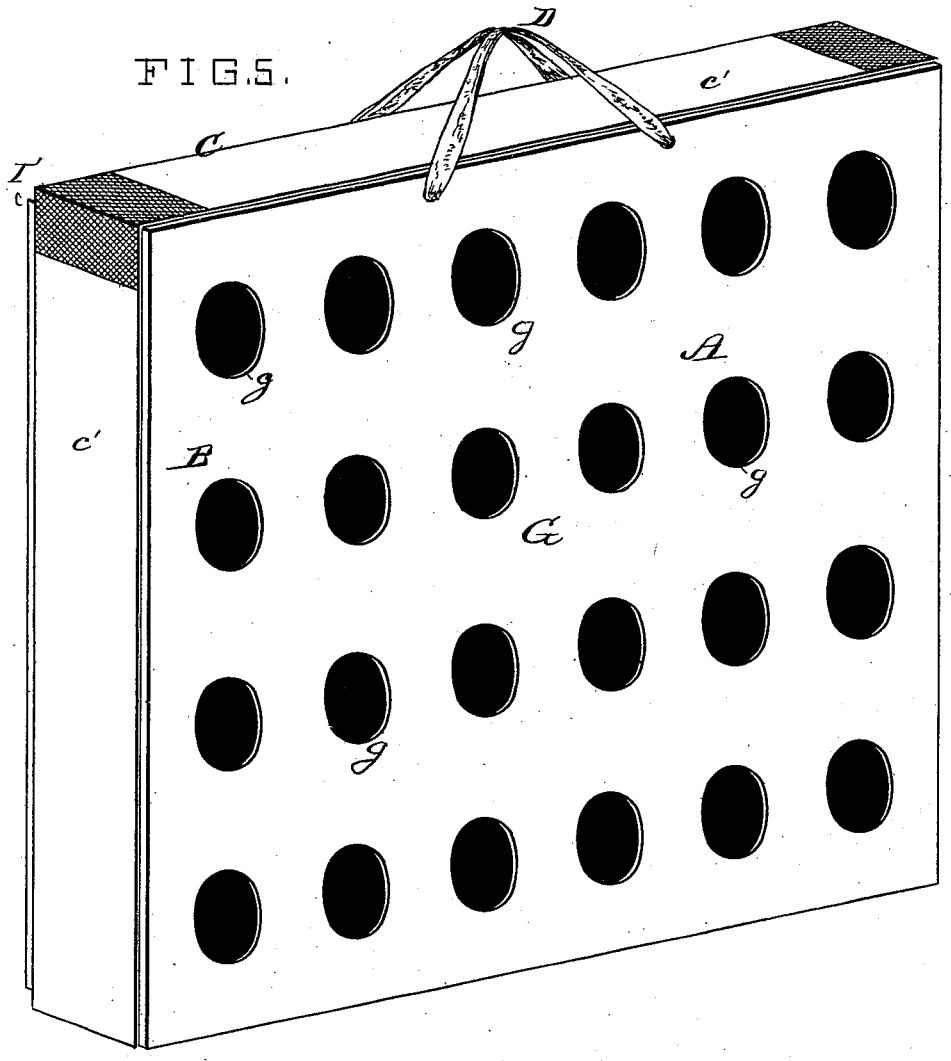
FIG. 5.



ATTEST.

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by Chas. D. Moody,

atty

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. WYMAN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

IMPROVEMENT IN EGG CARRIERS AND TESTERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **202,132**, dated April 9, 1878; application filed February 16, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. WYMAN, a resident of St. Louis, Missouri, have invented an Improved Egg Carrier and Tester, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a horizontal section, showing the carriers and outer case; Fig. 2, a perspective view of what is termed a "carrier," and as opened; Fig. 3, a vertical cross-section taken through the carrier, as when closed, and showing eggs in position; Fig. 4, a detail, being a side elevation of a portion of the outer casing; and Fig. 5, a perspective view of a carrier, showing it closed.

Similar letters refer to similar parts.

The prominent feature of the present improvement is a receptacle, termed a "carrier," that serves for holding eggs, so that they can be safely transported, but in such manner as to enable them to be readily inspected. A single carrier can be used by itself, or any desirable number of them can be combined and inclosed in an outer case.

Referring to the drawing, A represents the carrier. It consists, mainly, of two parts—one, B, having a series of pockets, *b b b*, for receiving the eggs, and another, C, that is hinged to the part B, and that can be closed thereupon, so as to secure the eggs in the pockets. The parts, when closed together, can be held by the handle D. The eggs, when in position, rest upon the cross-strips E E, the vertical strips F F, and also the sides C and G, so far as transporting the eggs is concerned, serving more especially for keeping the eggs in an upright position. The pockets, in a vertical direction, should be slightly longer than the eggs. The cross-strips E E, and also the parts C, F, and G, are preferably of an elastic material, such as pasteboard or thin pieces of wood. Its various parts thus made and arranged, the carrier A serves for carrying eggs. The sides C and G, however, are perforated at *c* and *g*, respectively, both to ventilate the carrier and to enable it to be used as a tester. For this last-named purpose each pocket should be perforated on opposite sides, and such perforations should be opposite each other and in the sides of the pockets, so as to be against the sides of the eggs, and, saving these perforations, the pockets should be inclosed, in order to prevent the passage of any light through the pockets, saving that which passes through the eggs. The sides C G should be spaced apart a distance about equal to the transverse diameter of the egg, and the perforations *c g* should be arranged in the sides of the pockets so as to come opposite the largest transverse diameter of the egg, and they should not be so large as to allow of any light passing through the pockets around the eggs and interfering with the testing operation, and for the same reason there should be no other openings transversely in the carrier in the vicinity of the pockets.

The operation of the invention as thus far described is as follows: The eggs are placed in the pockets *b b b*, and pointing downward and resting mainly upon the cross-strips E E. The part C is then closed upon the part B, as in Figs. 3 and 5, covering and confining the eggs, and causing them to come opposite the perforations *c* and *g*. The carrier can now be handled and carried as a satchel, or be inclosed in an outer case, as hereinafter described.

To test the eggs, it is only necessary to hold the carrier to the light, which will then pass from one set of perforations, *c c*, through the eggs, and the other perforations, *g g*, enabling the eggs to be readily inspected, and without any handling.

A convenient procedure in testing is as follows: Hold the carrier, as in Fig. 5, with the side G toward you, marking such eggs as are bad; then lay the carrier down upon the side C; the part B can then be lifted like a cover, leaving the eggs upon the part C, where they can be readily reached and separated. The side C is provided with a flange, *c'*, that serves to keep the eggs from rolling off the part C, and also, when the carrier is closed, as a protection to the part B.

Although the carrier is complete in itself as a means for carrying eggs, it can be inclosed with other similar carriers in an outer transportation-case, H, such as shown in Figs. 1 and 4. When thus used, the various carriers should be separated from each other, and also from the sides *h h* of the case, sufficiently

to keep the eggs in adjacent carriers from touching each other, and also to keep the eggs in the carrier A′ from touching the side *h*. For this purpose cleats or blocks I I′ are attached to the case and carriers, respectively, and as shown. The cleats I′ on the carrier also serve to raise the part C sufficiently for the eggs (that may be resting upon it, as above described) to be clear from any supporting-surface that the part C may be resting on.

It is also desirable to cushion the carriers at their edges, especially when used in an outer case. A preferable mode of doing this is by extending the strips E and F at *e* and *f*, respectively, and attaching to such extensions an outer strip, J, of flexible or yielding material. The hinge K of the part C may be made to take the place of the strip J at the bottom of the carrier. The flange *c′* is also an aid in this connection.

To provide for ventilation, the case H may be perforated at any desirable points, as at h^1 h^1, through which the air can enter and come in contact with the eggs at the perforations *c g*. When the latter are so arranged and shaped as to be entirely filled by the eggs, the perforations h^1 h^1 should be in the sides h^2 h^2 of the case, in order for the air to pass between the carriers.

The carriers are arranged in the case H preferably as shown, for by removing the cover h^3 any of the carriers can be removed without disturbing the others; but I do not desire to be confined to such arrangement.

I claim—

1. The carrier and tester A, having the pockets *b b b* perforated only at the sides of said pockets, and as and for the purposes described.

2. The carrier and tester A, consisting of the parts B and C, and having the pockets *b b b*, which are inclosed, saving the perforations *g c* in the sides thereof, as and for the purposes described.

CHAS. H. WYMAN.

Witnesses:

CHAS. D. MOODY,

PAUL BAKEWELL.