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EDWARD P. HERRICK.

Improvement in Egg Carriers.

No. 122,889.

Patented Jan. 23, 1872.

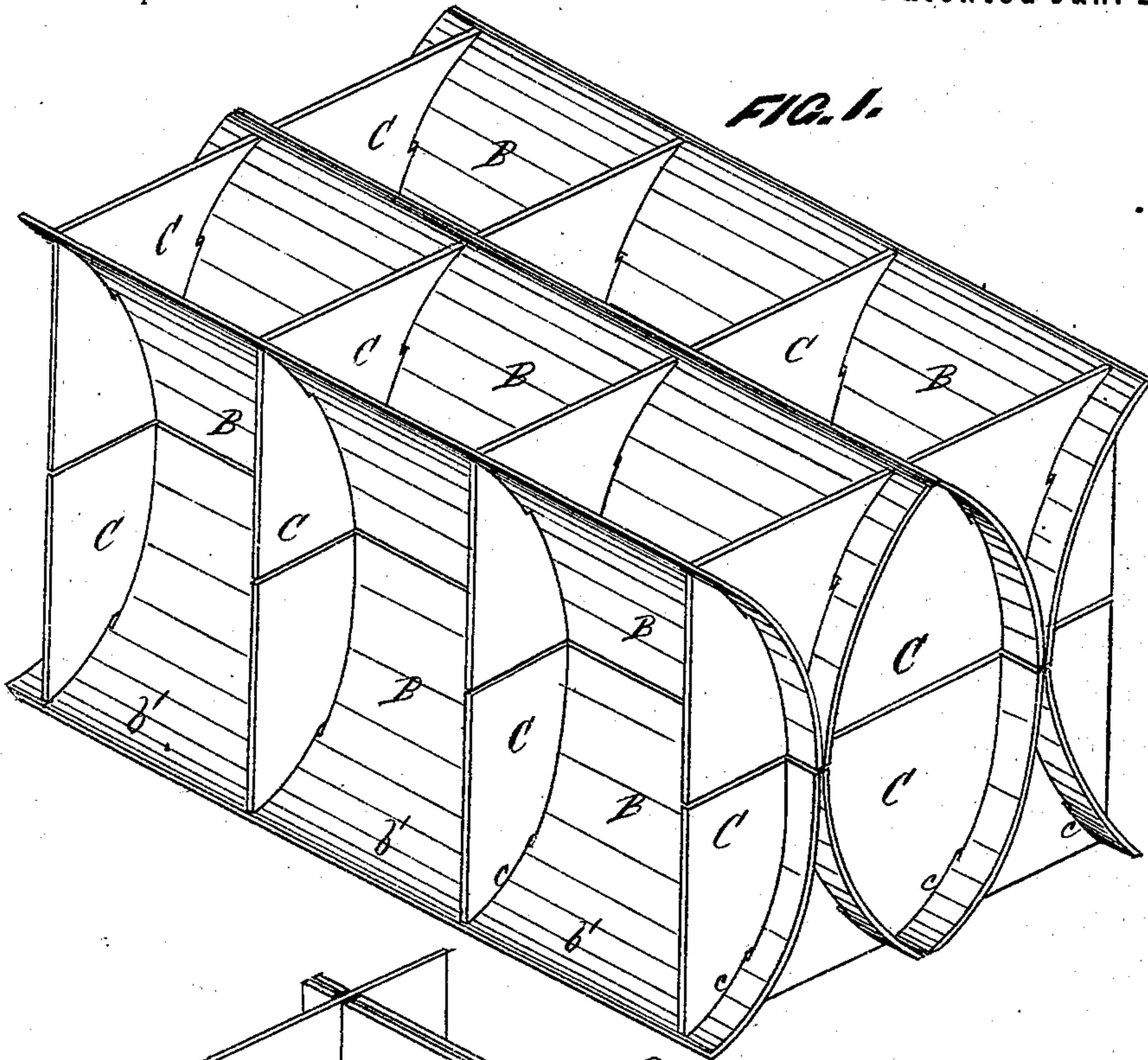


FIG. I.

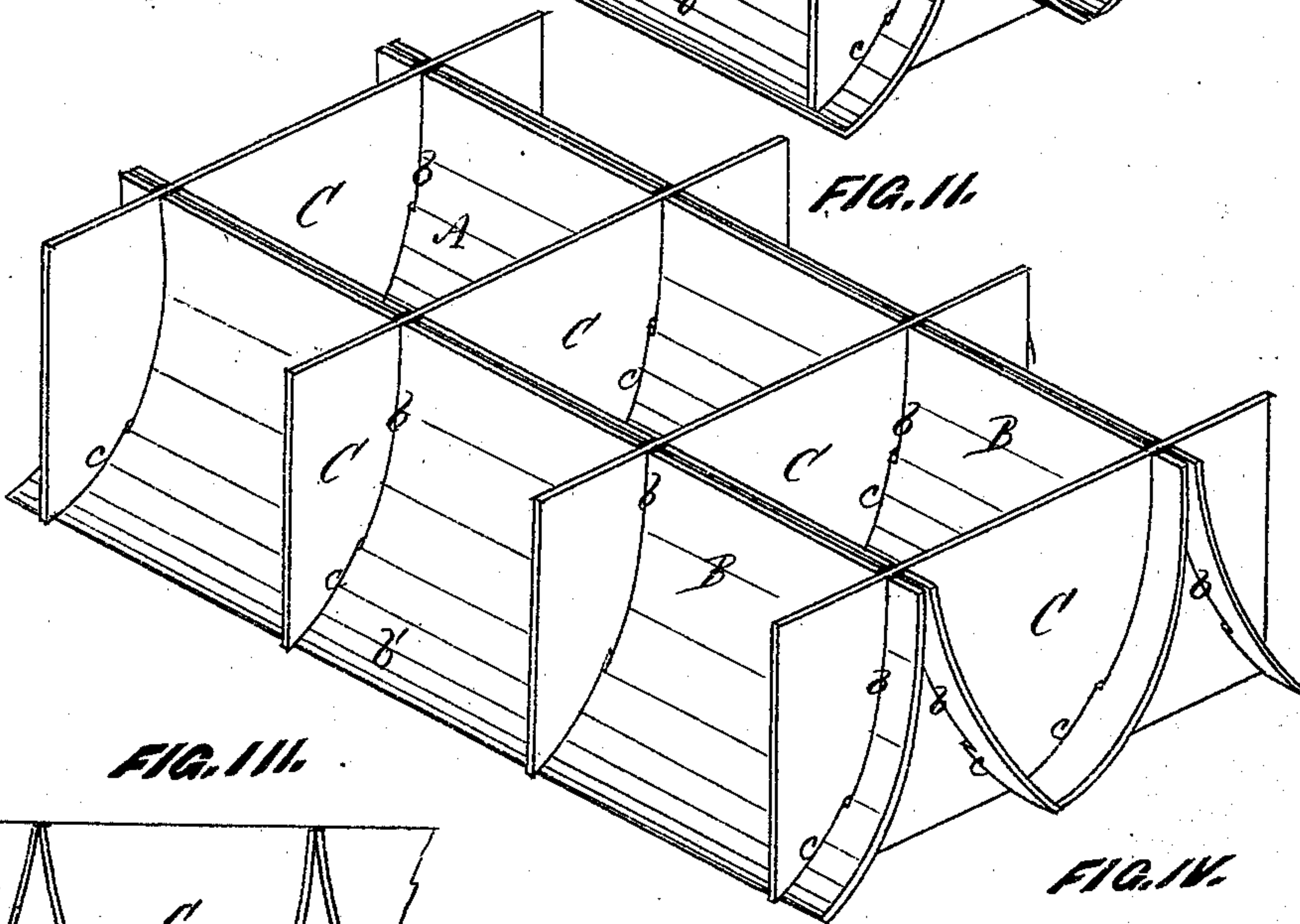


FIG. II.

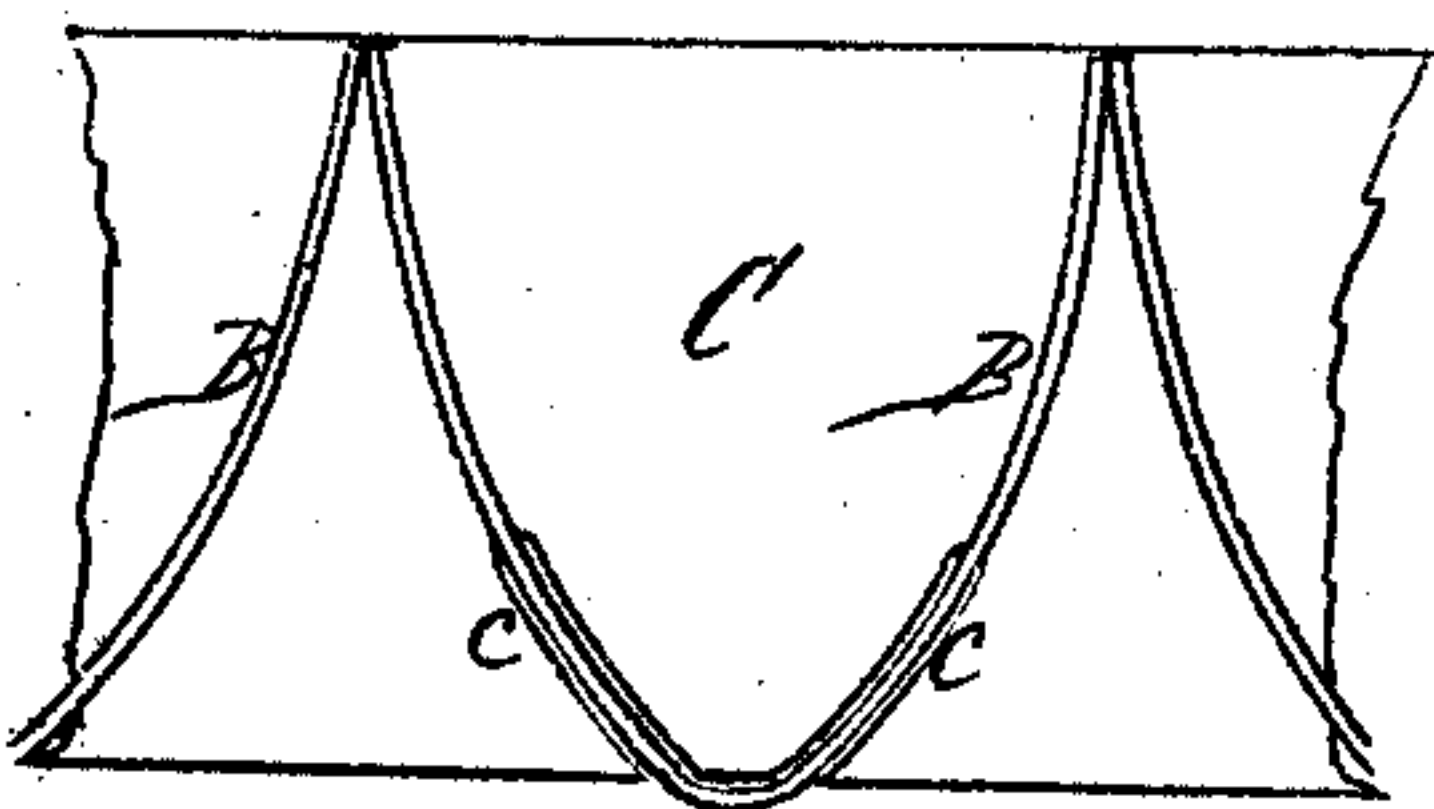


FIG. III.

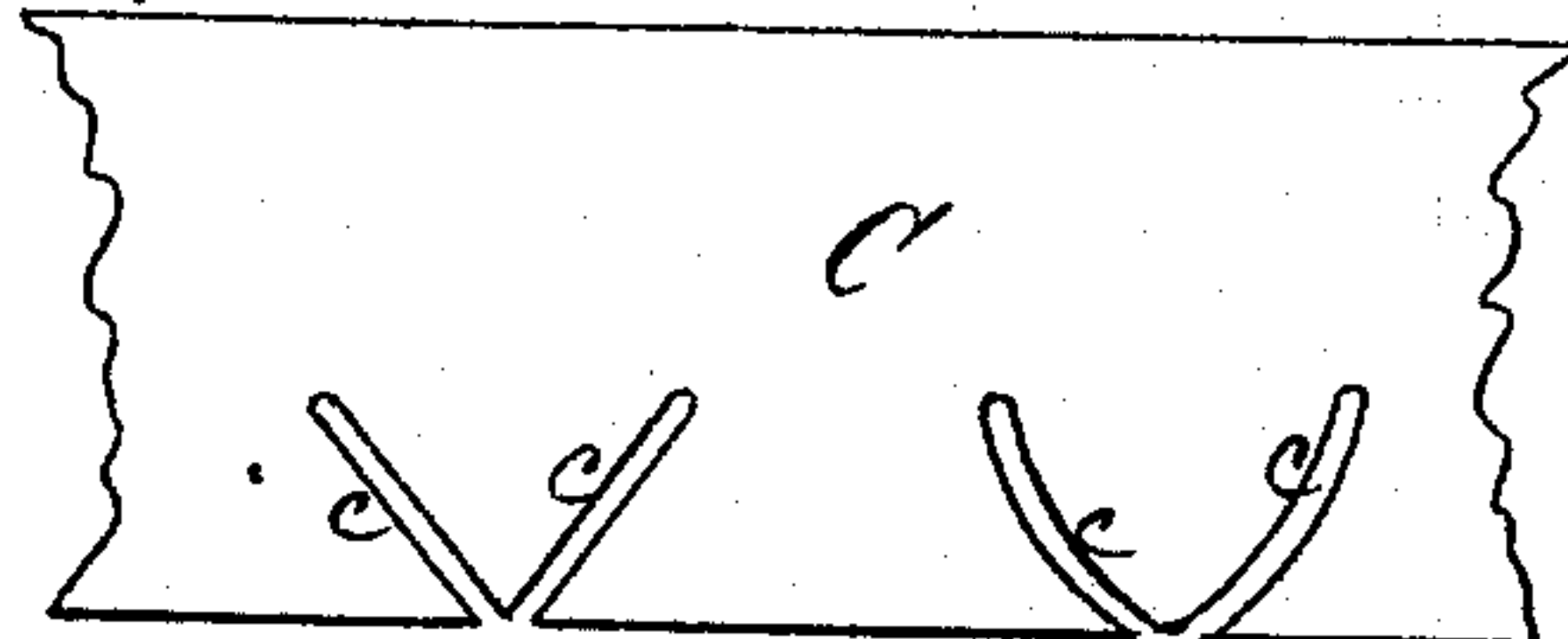


FIG. IV.

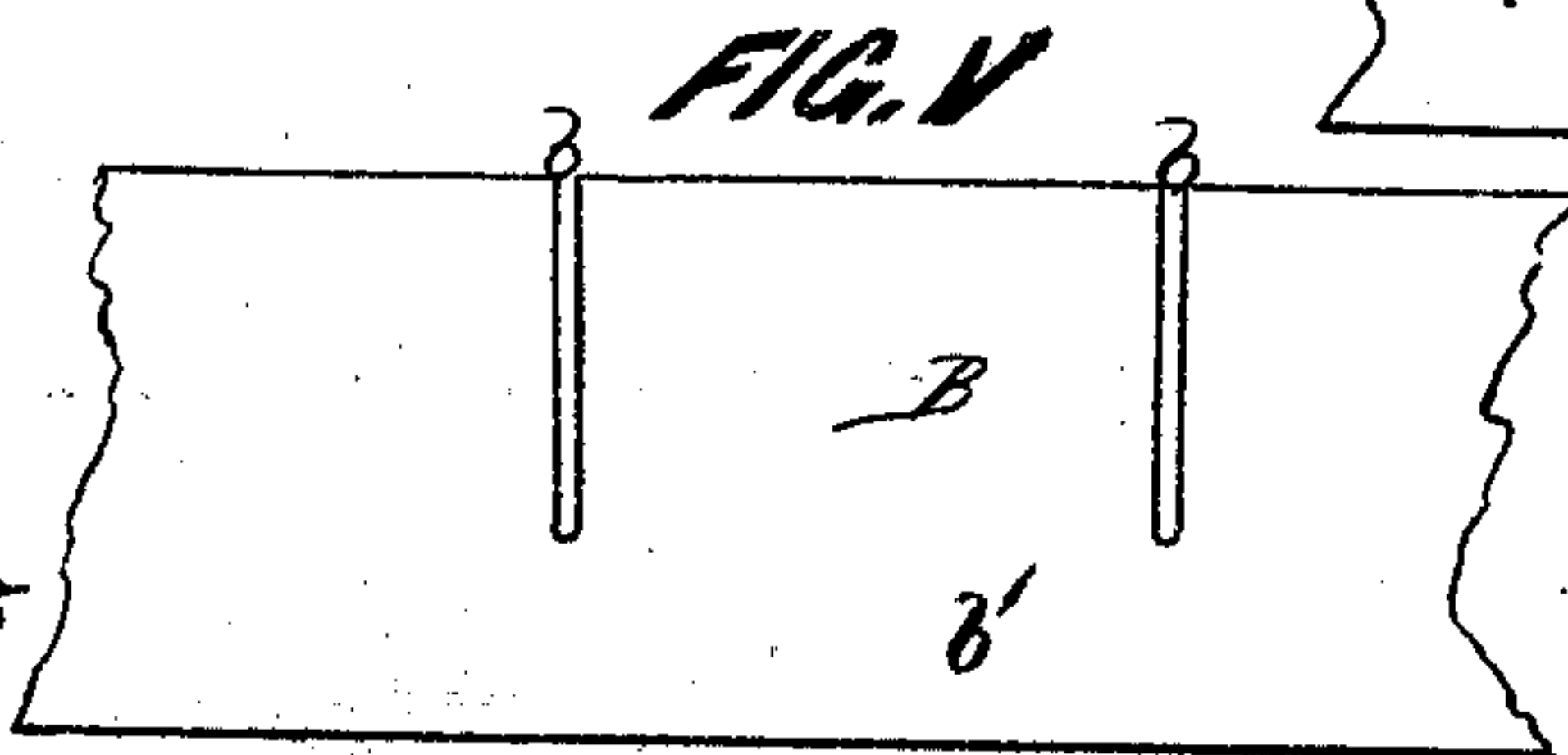


FIG. V.

Witnesses.
J. B. Griffin, Jr.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD P. HERRICK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN EGG-CARRIERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 122,889, dated January 23, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD P. HERRICK, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented an Improvement in Egg-Carriers, of which the following is a specification:

Nature of the Invention.

My invention relates to devices for carrying eggs in such a manner as to prevent breakage; and consists in a separate compartment for each egg, formed of pasteboard or other suitable material, and constructed in the manner hereinafter described.

General Description.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a section of my device, showing two layers of compartments with the open ends joined; Fig. 2, a similar view of one-half the above; Fig. 3, an elevation, showing the method of joining all the sides; Fig. 4, a perspective view of a portion of one of the sides; Fig. 5, a similar view of the other side.

A A are compartments, formed each of the proper size for holding an egg, fruit, or anything desired. B B are division pieces, constituting two sides of each compartment. C C are the pieces which form the other two sides and support the bottom *b'*. The side pieces B are furnished with straight slots *b*, projecting upward from the bottom and parallel to the ends of said pieces. The sides C are also slotted on the bottom edges, but in a line diagonal with the bottom edge, as shown at *c* in Fig. 4.

The method of constructing the compartments is as follows: The strips forming the sides are cut of a width equal to the desired depth of the receptacles, or the receptacles can be made in halves, the upper half constituting a cap or cover, in which case the side pieces of each separate set of compartments would be of only half the depth of said compartments. After the strips have been cut of the right width the slots *b* and *c* are formed with a saw, and the pieces are then ready to be put together. The number of divisions in any set will of course depend on the size of each division and the length of the pasteboard strips. To connect the pieces B and C so as to form

the compartments A it is necessary to pass the slots *b* on one set of pieces B into the slots *c* in the other set. After connecting the pieces B and C, as just described, the natural position of the former will be in line of the slot *c*; but, as said slot extends upward only part of the width of the piece, it is evident that the portion of pasteboard above the slot can readily be made to deviate for the line referred to. The cuts *c* are made so near to each other that their lines, on being continued sufficiently far, would intersect, so that in joining them with cuts *b* the top of the pieces B and B bear against each other; and as they do this with an equal pressure the resultant line of direction for the top of said pieces will be perpendicular to the edge of the pieces C. The bottom *b'* of the receptacles A is formed by starting the slots *c* so nearly at the same point that the lower edges of the pieces B will meet after the sides B C have been put together. The slots *c* may have a curved form, as shown in Fig. 4, which will assist in determining the line of curve to the bottom *b'*, and also in directing the sides B upward in a vertical direction. The angle of the straight cut with the bottom edge of the piece C can also be varied to adapt it to different uses. The slot *b* must always correspond in depth to the slot *c*, but the depth of both can be changed in order to give more or less firmness to the sides and bottom. The object in making the compartments in halves, as shown in Fig. 1, is to secure increased safety in carriage. As both halves are alike it is a matter of indifference which side up any complete set of compartments is placed. When it is desired to make a set of receptacles particularly firm, or tight, or for any other reason, the two sides and bottom C *b'* can consist of a single continuous piece, as shown in Fig. 3.

The advantages secured in this invention are of value. The form and construction of the bottom are such as to give an elastic support to whatever is placed within the compartments superior to any attained in previous inventions on this subject. The amount of material and labor consumed is less than that involved in any other egg-carrier with which I am acquainted, and the result is a more safe, economical, and convenient carrier than has heretofore been produced. One important

point in the convenience of use is that any set of compartments, when filled, can be lifted by the side pieces C, it being impossible in any other carrier to do this by any of the side pieces. This is a point of no small consequence in handling large quantities.

I prefer in general use to make the bottom *b'* in two parts, in order to secure good ventilation, a feature which in other respects is especially provided for in this invention.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The side pieces B, provided with straight slots *b*, in combination with pieces C, having inclined or curved slots *c*, for the object described.

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

EDWARD P. HERRICK.

Witnesses:

C. C. PECK,
GEO. W. MIATT.