

D. GOODWILLIE.
Egg-Carrier.

No. 227,518.

Patented May 11, 1880.

FIG. 1.

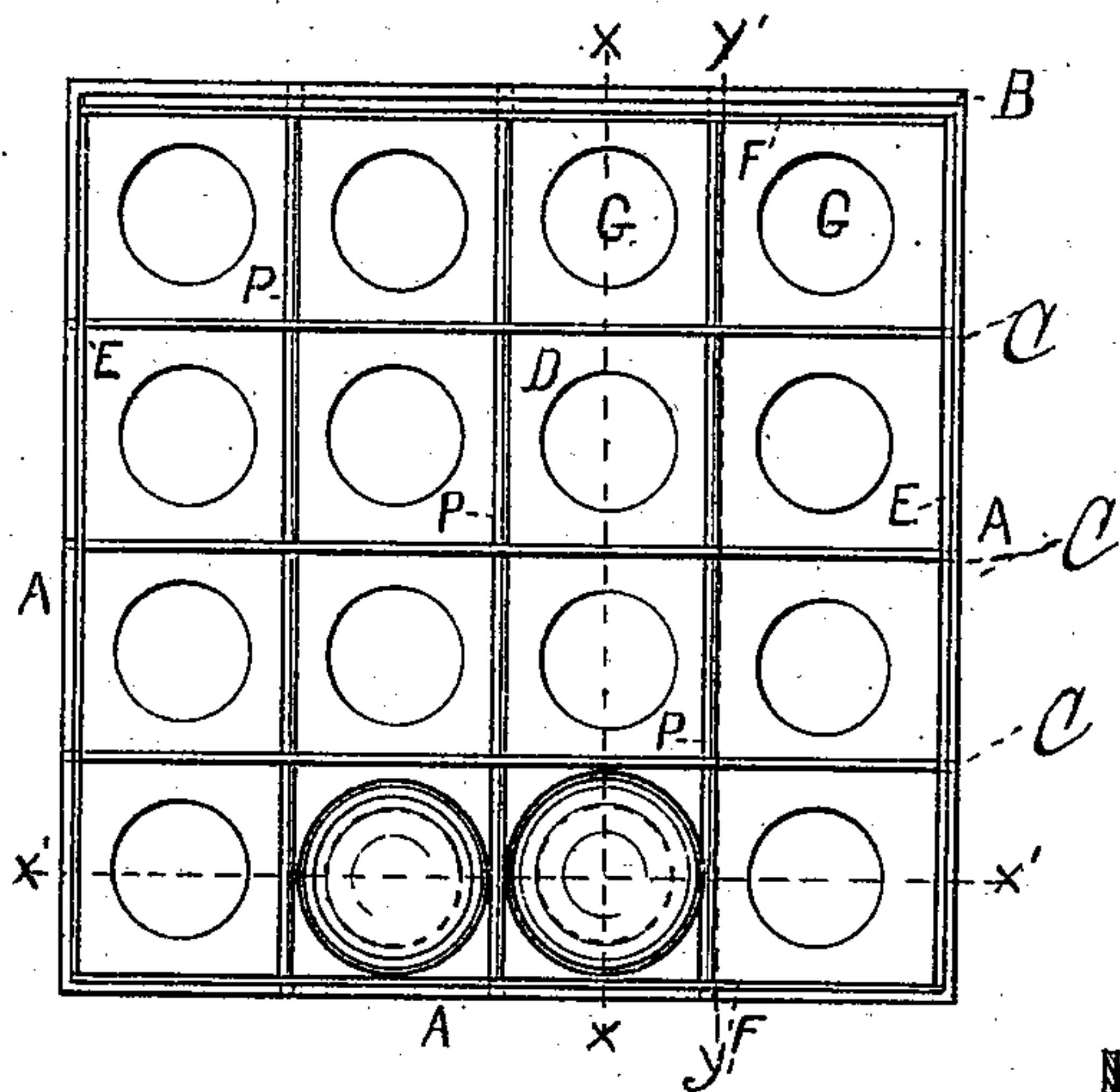


FIG. 4.

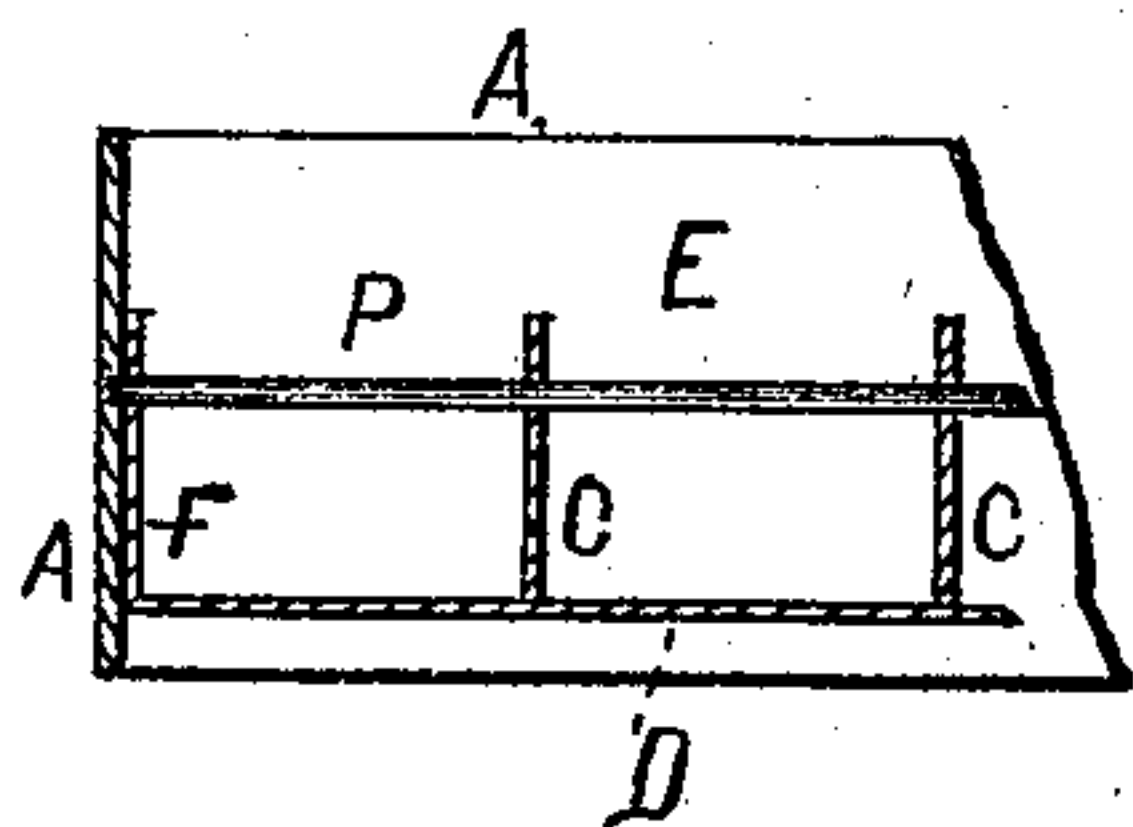


FIG. 5.

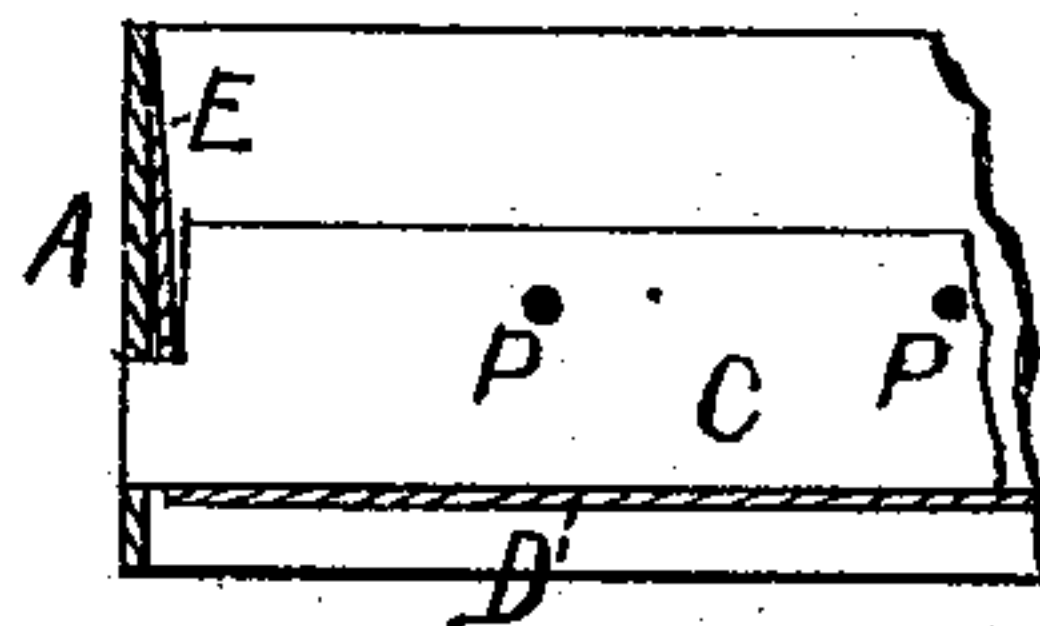


FIG. 2.

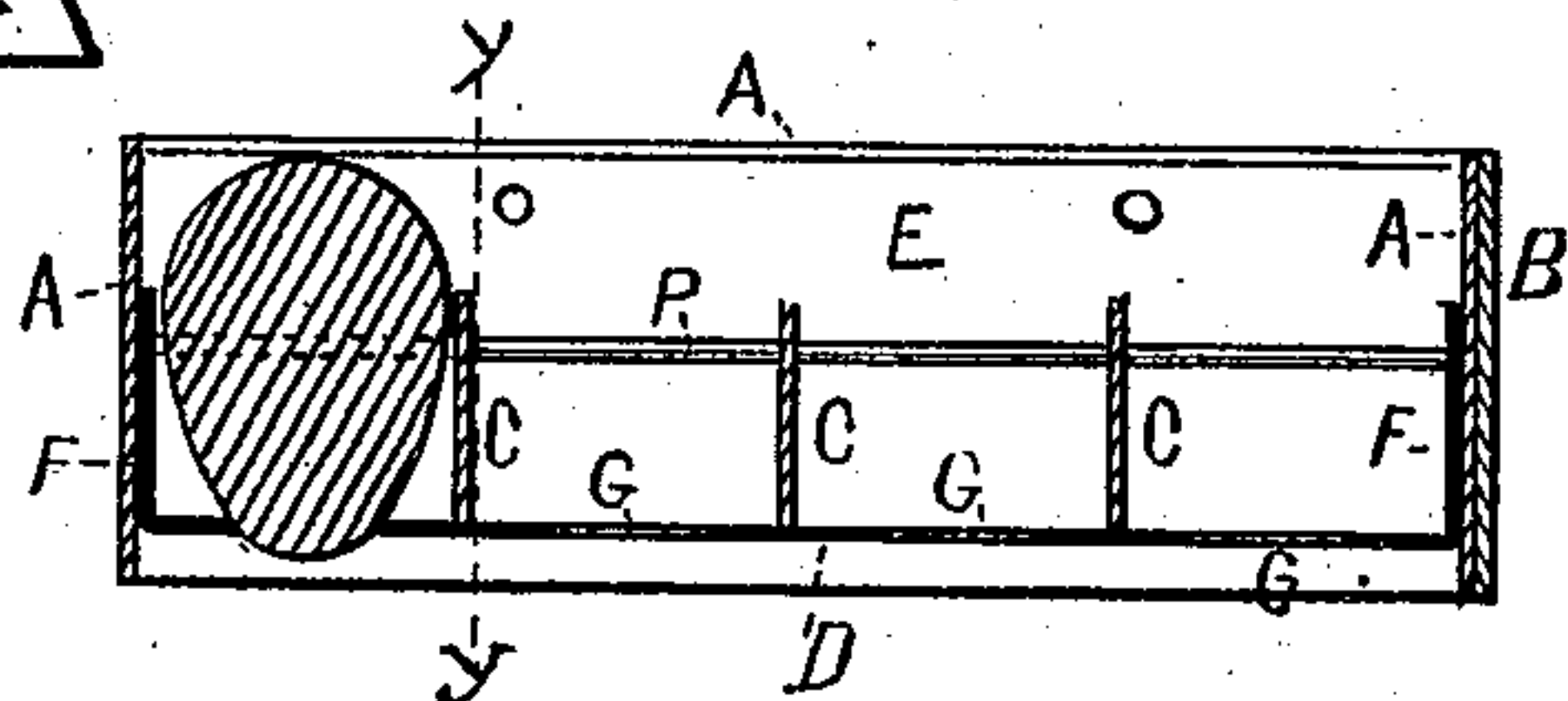
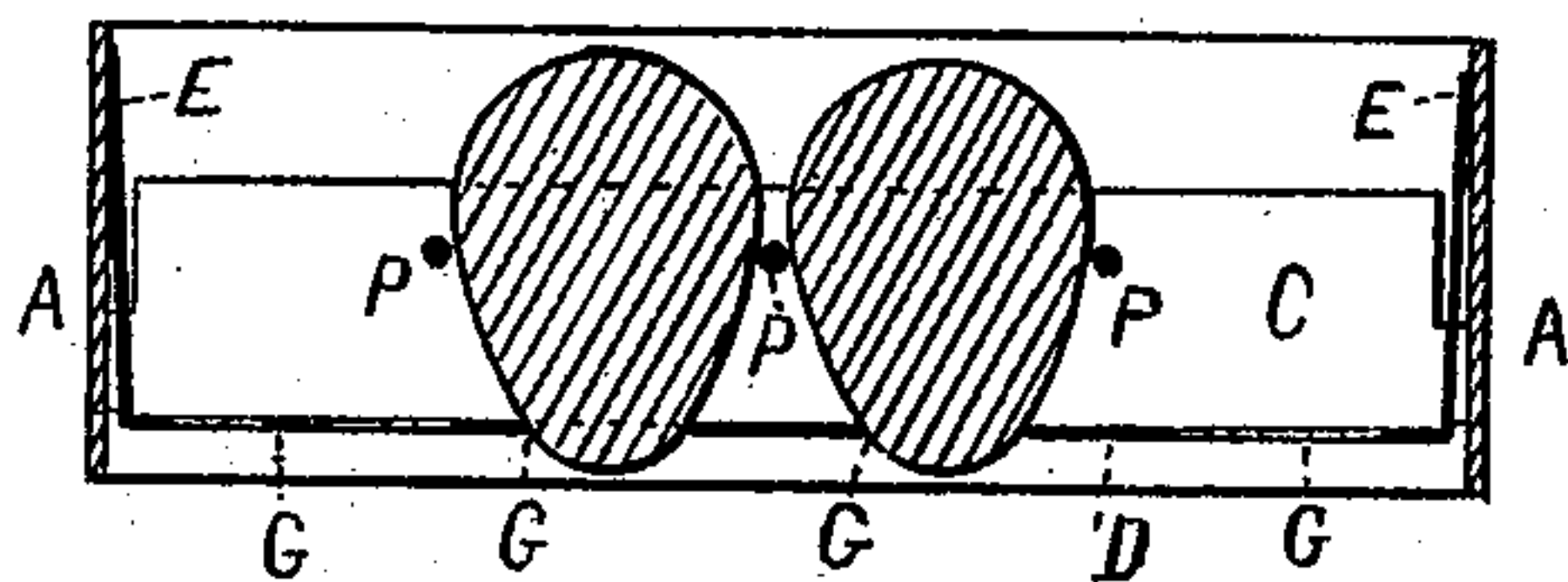


FIG. 3.



Witnesses.
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DAVID GOODWILLIE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

EGG-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 227,518, dated May 11, 1880.

Application filed October 20, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DAVID GOODWILLIE, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful
5 Improvements in Egg-Carriers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, illustrating the improvements, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan or top view of an egg-carry-
10 ing tray embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on line *x' x'*, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a broken elevation of Fig. 2, showing the rods in the partitions and sides of the
15 tray. Fig. 5 is a broken section of Fig. 3, showing the tenons on the partitions and how they are held in place. Figs. 4 and 5 are modifications of the preceding figures with reference to securing the ends of the parti-
20 tions.

The nature of the present invention consists in an egg-carrying tray composed of an exterior frame of thin wood bent at the corners and secured at the lap by nails or other suitable fastenings, and combined with a bottom,
25 also of thin wooden stuff, having holes therein to support the eggs, and marginal ends turned up flat against the inside of the exterior frame and fastened by nails clinched down in the ordinary manner. Cross-partitions are placed
30 inside of the said frame and secured thereto, and through the upper portions of the partitions and sides of the frame are placed rods to support the eggs upright in one direction, the partitions supporting them in a transverse
35 direction thereto.

A represents a thin strip of wood, similar to that used in the manufacture of fruit-boxes, which strip is of proper length to form the exterior of a tray to have a given number of egg-
40 receptacles, and of such width as when combined with the other parts will prevent the eggs in one tray from coming in contact with the eggs of the other tray when one tray is placed on another in a shipping-case.

The strip is formed so as to make a rectangular tray. The bottom D is also made of a thin strip of wood, with holes therein to receive and support the small ends of the eggs,
50 as shown, and the marginal ends E of the bottom are turned up flat, or nearly flat, against the exterior strip or frame, A, and secured by nails clinched or by other suitable means.

Straw-board may be used for the bottom, and if it be of light weight should have four
55 margins turned up at E F; but if it be as strong as wood margins turned up at opposite ends will answer the purpose. Cross-partitions C C, also of wood, are tenoned into the margins E E, and transversely through the
60 upper portions of the partitions are put rods P, of rattan or wood, between which and the partitions the upper portions of the eggs are held in upright positions on their ends.

If the bottom and exterior part, A, be made
65 of stuff thick enough so as not to spring so much by handling as to detach the tenons from the margins of the bottom the tenons need pass only through said margins; but if stuff lighter than this be used the tenons should
70 pass through the margins and through the strip A.

The same mode of construction should also be observed with reference to securing the
75 ends of the rods P.

By this means of uniting the bottom with the exterior frame a tray can be made of much lighter wood than when the bottom is secured in any other manner, and at the same time be strong enough to answer the purpose and afford elasticity sufficient to prevent the break-
80 ing of the eggs by ordinary means of transportation.

I do not claim in this application the rods passing through the partitions, as those are
85 shown in Letters Patent to me for an egg-carrier dated August 26, 1879, but confine myself to the following claim:

I claim—

The sides A of the tray, composed of thin
90 strips of wood formed as set forth, and combined with the bottom D, perforated to receive the small ends of the eggs, and held in place by having its margins turned onto and secured to the sides A, the partitions tenoned
95 into the margins, and the rods P, put through the partitions C and secured at their ends, as set forth, the whole forming an egg-carrying tray, as specified.

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Witnesses:

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