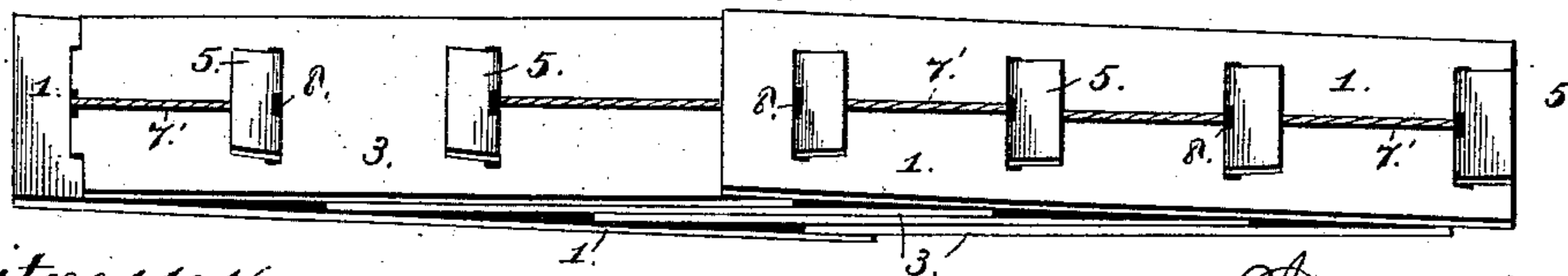
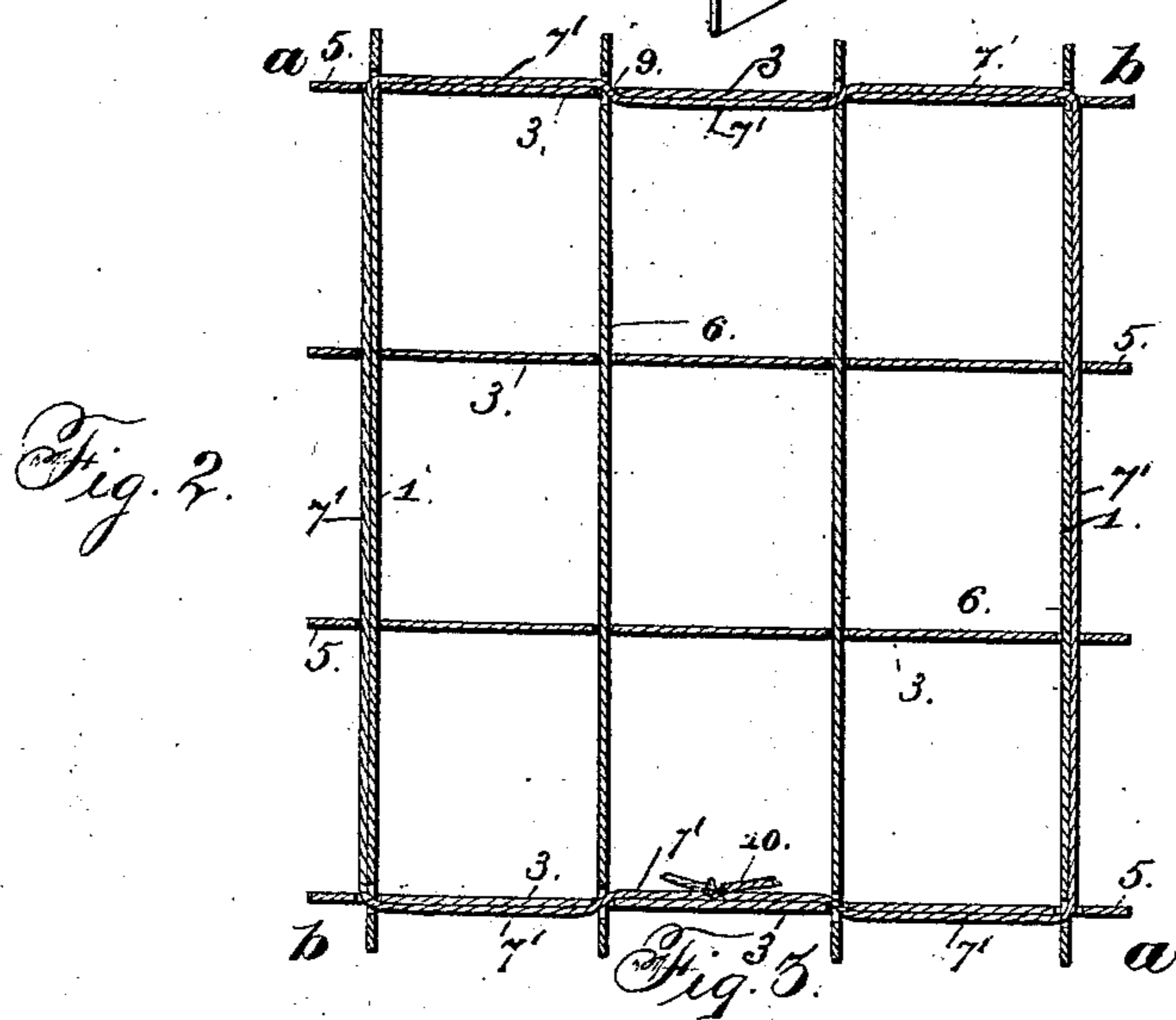
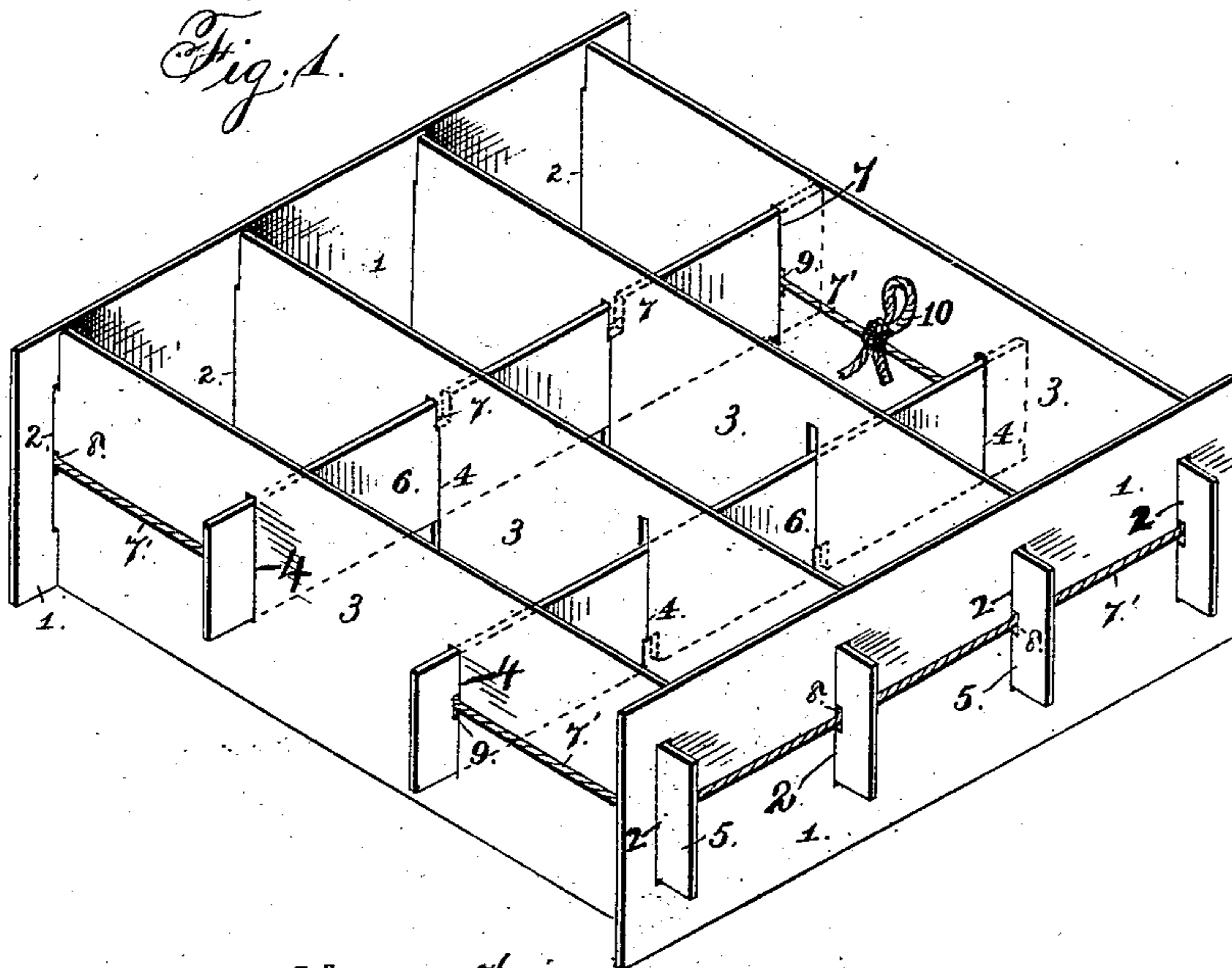


(Model.)

T. BACON, Jr.
CELL CASE FOR CARRYING EGGS, &c.

No. 299,715.

Patented June 3, 1884.



Witnesses:
Jas. E. Hutchinson.
George W. Rea

Inventor:
Thomas Bacon, Jr.,
By James L. Norris, Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS BACON, JR., OF LAUREL, DELAWARE.

CELL-CASE FOR CARRYING EGGS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 299,715, dated June 3, 1884.

Application filed March 13, 1884. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS BACON, Jr., a citizen of the United States, residing at Laurel, in the county of Sussex and State of Delaware, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cell-Cases for Carrying Eggs and other Articles, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to provide a novel cell-case for carrying eggs and other articles, in which the subdividing-partitions are securely tied together, but are capable of folding into a flat and compact body without detaching any of the parts, and without liability of breaking or injuring the partitions or the device or devices employed to hold them together.

To such end the invention consists in the construction and combination of parts hereinafter particularly described, and pointed out in the claims.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 is a perspective view of an egg-carrier constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2, a horizontal central sectional view, and Fig. 3 a perspective view showing the cell-case in its folded condition.

Referring to the drawings, the numbers 1 indicate the outer slotted strips of paper-board, and 2 their transverse slots, said strips being arranged parallel to each other; and 3, the series of tongued strips having transverse slots 4 in their body portion and tongues 5 at their ends, which are passed through the slots 2 in the outer strips, 1. Through the slots 4 in the tongued strips 3 are passed a series of strips, 6, of less width than the other strips, and having notches 7, engaging the ends of the slots 4 of the tongued strips 3, the whole composing partitions which subdivide the structure into a series of cells of the usual rectangular shape, each adapted to receive an egg. It will be observed that the strips 6 are passed through the other strips with their longitudinal edges in different horizontal planes, whereby said strips can be made narrower than otherwise, and hence require less paper, and at the same time make the case stronger. To confine the strips together, a cord or string, 7', is passed through perforations 8 in the tongues 5 of the strips 3, and through perforations 9 in the ends of the

strips 6, the cord between the strips 6 at one end of them lying inside the outer tongued strip, 3, and the ends of the cord being tied together at 10 between the opposite ends of the strips 6 and inside of the other outer tongued strip, 3. This string is drawn sufficiently taut to properly confine all the strips together and prevent their displacement, while the flexibility of the cord and the width of the respective slots are such that all the partitions can be folded into a comparatively flat and compact structure without detaching any part whatever of the cell-case, and without liability of injuring or breaking any part of the structure. To permit the partitions to readily fold, as described, and as shown in Fig. 3, the respective slots should be somewhat wider than the thickness of the strips passing therethrough. It will be observed that the cord 7' at the corners of the case passes around the corners at the outside of the cell, whereby the case is strengthened at the point where the greatest strain occurs, and the fastening made more secure than by passing the cord around the corners inside of the shell.

The folding of the cell-case can be effected in two ways, which I will explain by reference to Fig. 2. The diagonal corners *a a* of the structure can be pressed toward each other, or the diagonal corners *b b* can be drawn away from each other; but in either event the structure will be folded so that all the partitions will be brought flatly together, and the cell-case thus reduced to a form most convenient for its transportation when not in use for carrying eggs. It will be obvious that no part of the string need lie inside of the outer longitudinal strips, 3, and, further, that the arrangement of the string can be modified without materially changing my invention; but I prefer the arrangement shown, in that the parts comprising the cell-case are securely tied together, while they can be rapidly and quickly folded together flatwise without detaching or injuring any part of the structure. The slots 4 in the outer strips, 3, are preferably of the length of the width of the strips 6, as shown in one side of Fig. 1; but they may be longer, as shown in the opposite side of the same figure, in which latter event the cord 7' will be passed through the strips 6 at such point as

will hold the strips in the desired positions. In either case, however, the strips will be secured in different horizontal planes.

While the cell-case is especially designed
5 for carrying eggs, it can be used for various purposes, such as transporting fruit and other similar articles.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

10 1. A cell-case for eggs and other articles, consisting of the series of subdividing-partitions arranged to form the series of cells, some of the partitions parallel with each other having their longitudinal edges lying in different
15 horizontal planes, and some of them having end tongues passed through slots in the outer partitions and a cord or string passing around the cell-case through perforations in the said projecting tongues and tied, said cord at the

corners of the case passing around the same 20 outside of the cells, substantially as described.

2. A cell-case for eggs and other articles, consisting of a series of subdividing-partitions arranged to form a series of cells, the ends of the partitions extending through the outside 25 partitions, and a cord passed around the case through the extending ends of the partitions, and at the corners of the case passing around the same outside of the cells, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 30

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS BACON, Jr.

Witnesses:

HARVEY F. MARVIL,
JOSHUA H. MARVIL.