

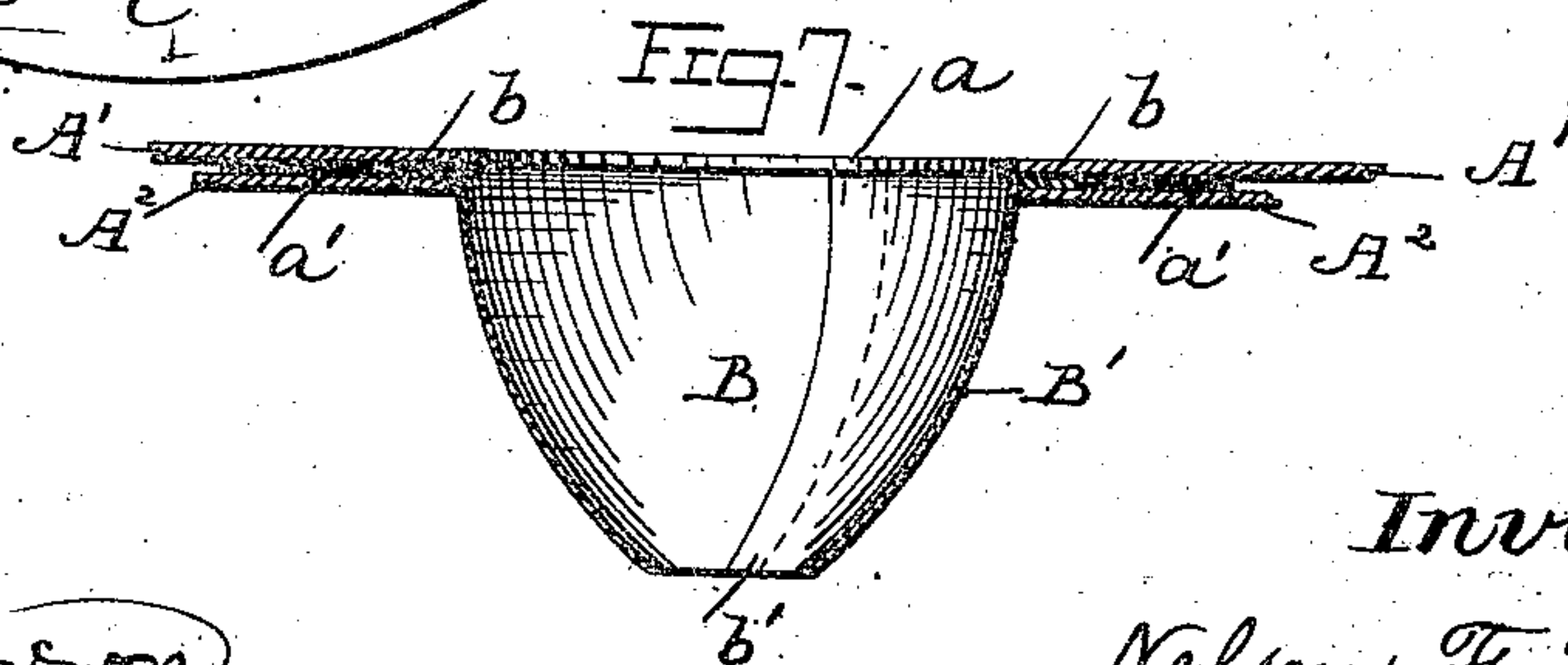
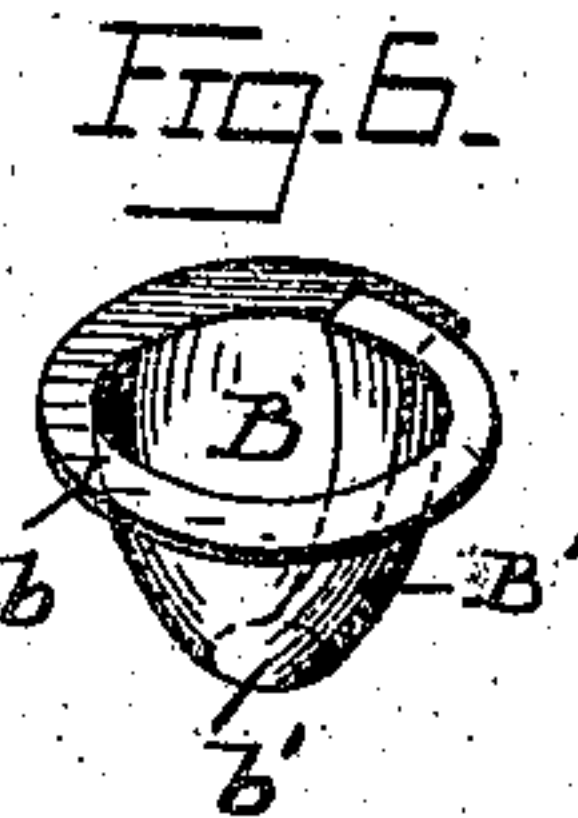
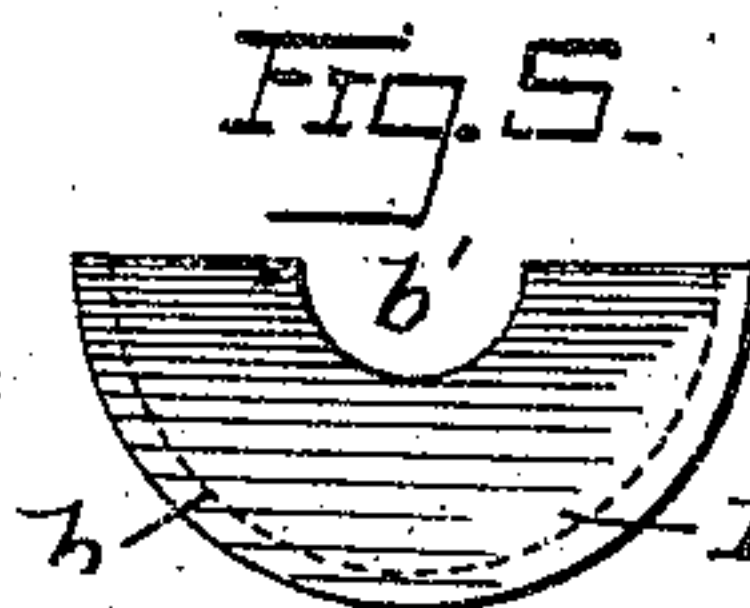
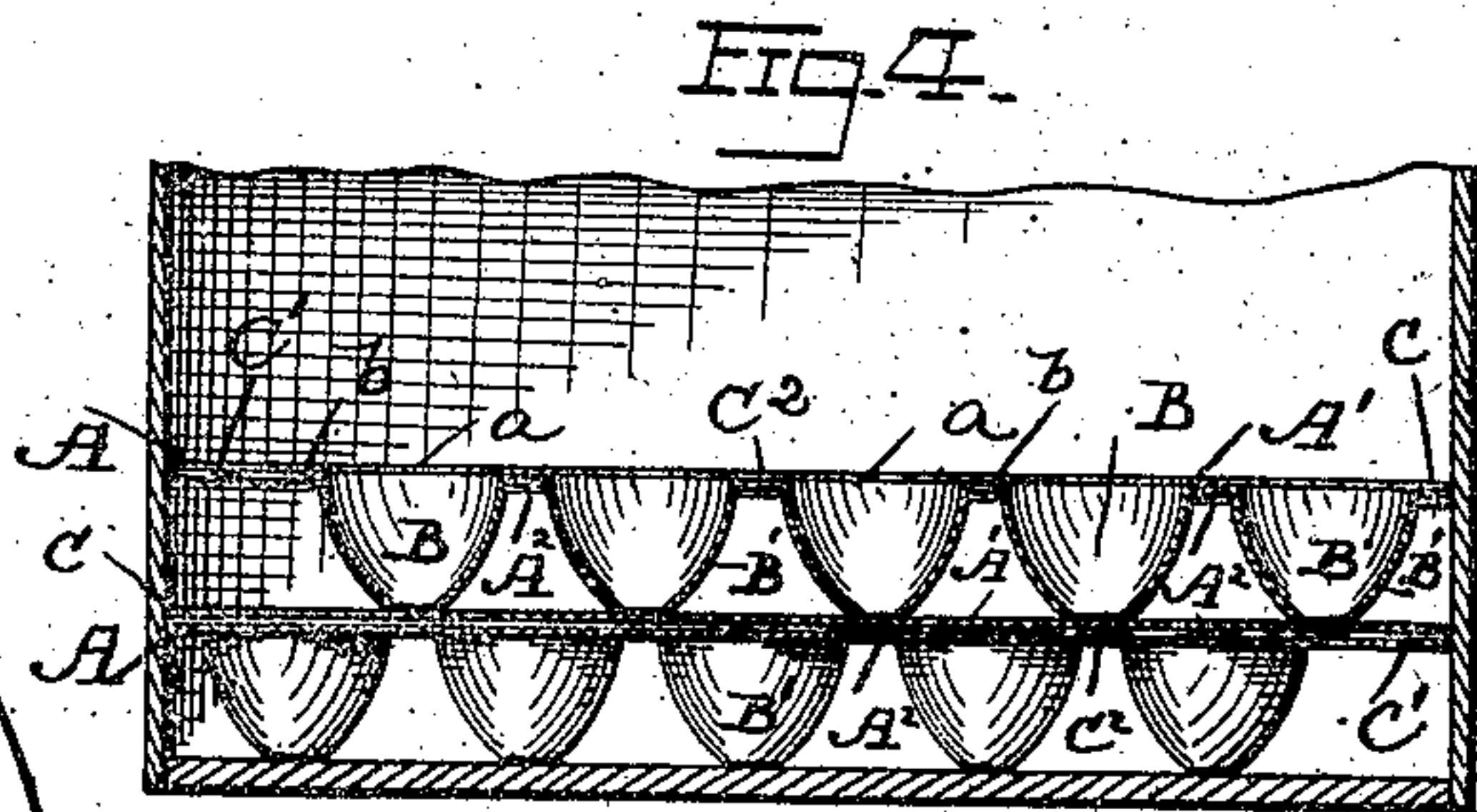
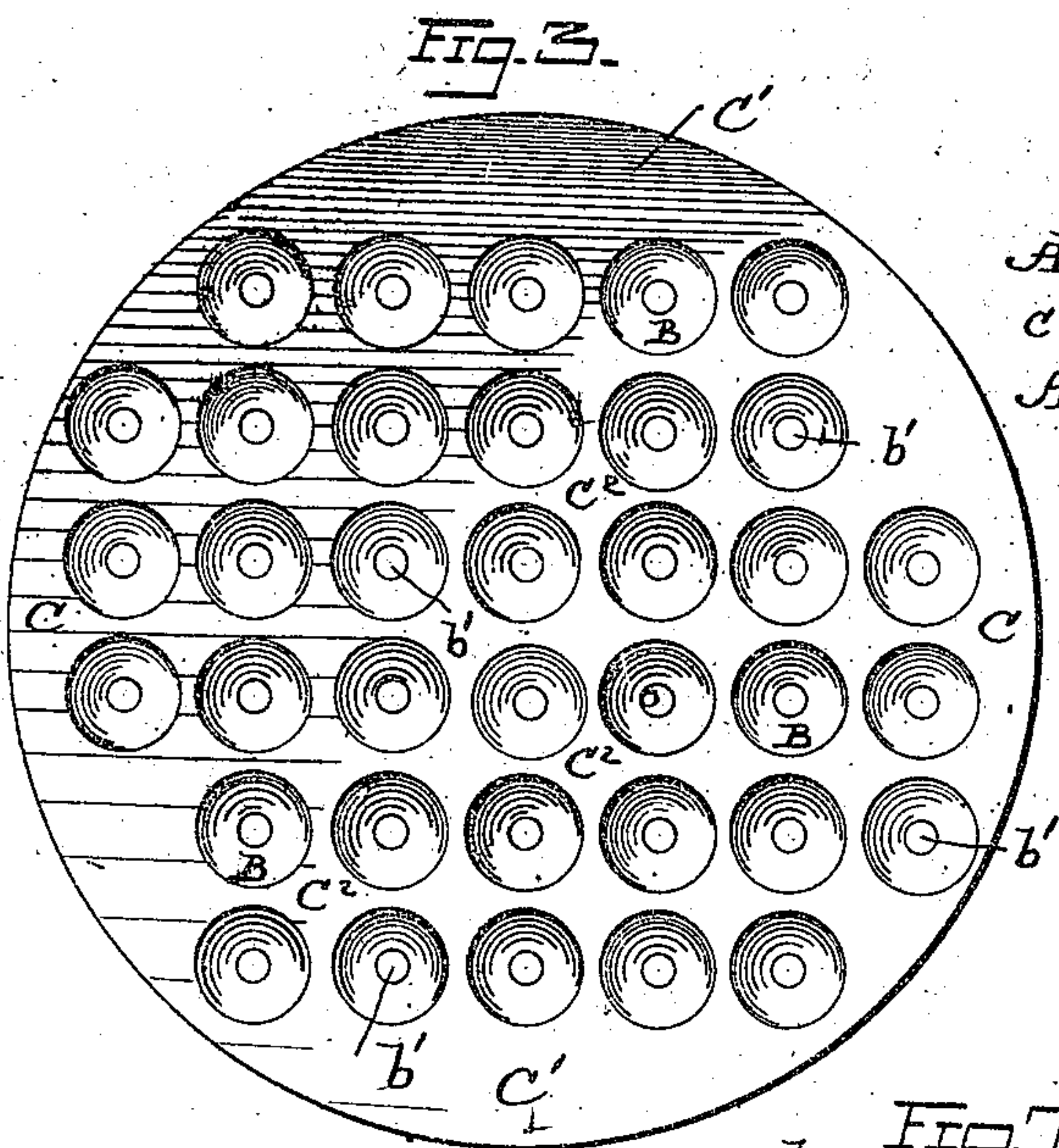
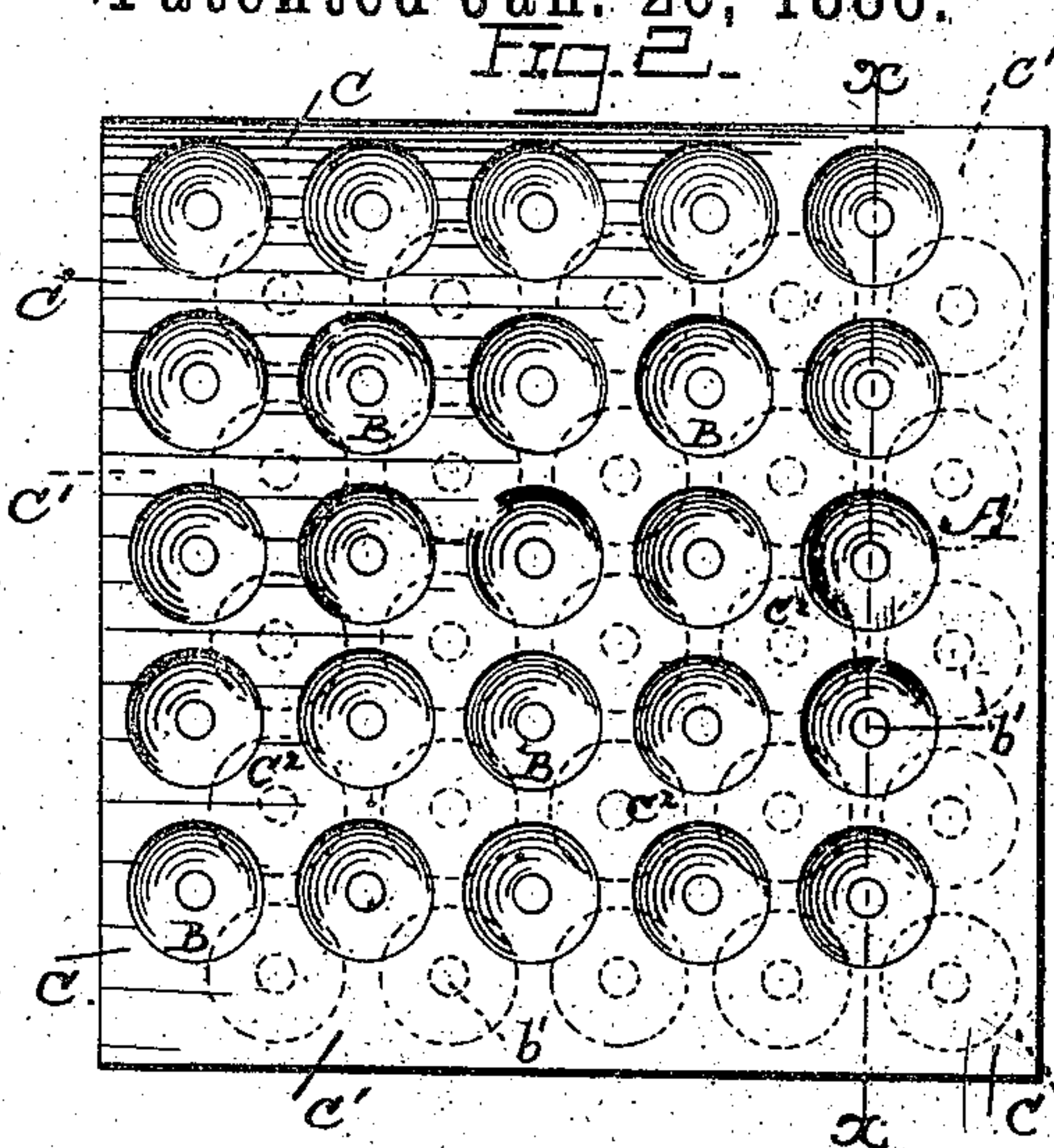
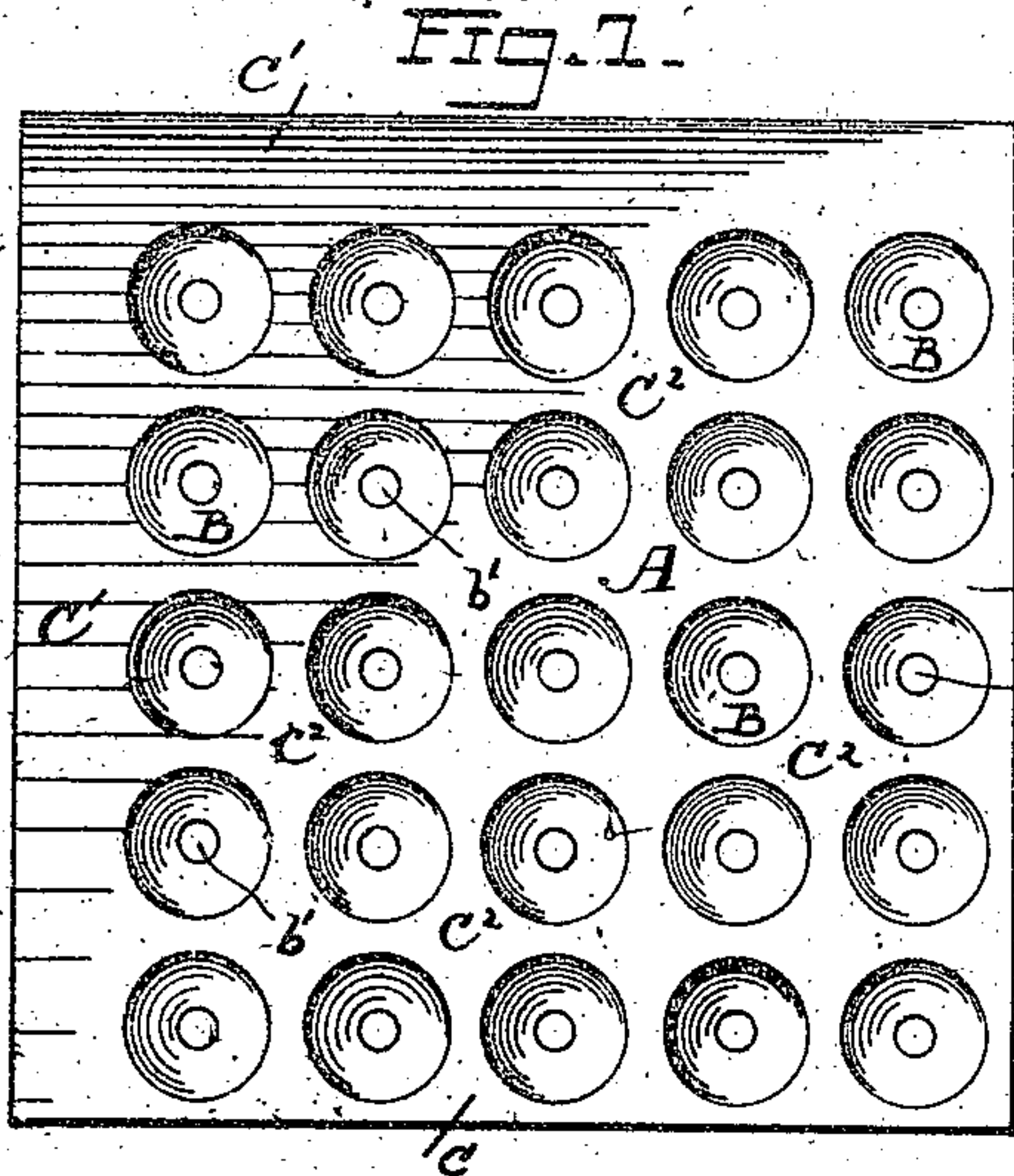
(No Model.)

N. F. TIPTON.

EGG TRAY.

No. 334,826.

Patented Jan. 26, 1886.



Witnesses:

W. V. Masson

E. Wurdeman

Inventor.

Nelson F. Tipton

by E. E. Masson  
att'y.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NELSON F. TIPTON, OF BALDWIN CITY, KANSAS.

## EGG-TRAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 334,826, dated January 26, 1886.

Application filed May 11, 1885. Serial No. 165,004. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, NELSON F. TIPTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baldwin City, in the county of Douglas and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Egg-Trays, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in egg-trays and in the means of packing the same in barrels or boxes for shipping; and it consists of trays made of pasteboard, card-board, veneer, or other suitable material provided with a series of circular openings, and paper pockets secured therein, and so arranged that when said egg-trays are properly fitted in a barrel or box and their pockets, as well as the spaces between said pockets, are filled with eggs they can readily be placed one on top of the other, and the eggs thus be shipped to any distance.

The invention will first be hereinafter described, and then specifically set forth in the claims.

Figure 1 represents a top view of my improved egg-tray for use in a rectangular packing-box. Fig. 2 is a view of the same, showing the under egg-trays in dotted lines. Fig. 3 represents a top view of a circular egg-tray, to be used in a barrel. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on line *xx*, Fig. 2, of a portion of a box and trays arranged as in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 represents one of the blanks from which the egg-pockets are formed. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one of the blanks curled and formed into a pocket, ready for use, and Fig. 7 is a full-size pocket in section.

Like letters refer to like parts in the figures.

In the drawings, A represents an egg-tray made of pasteboard, card-board, veneer, or any other suitable material, and composed of three parts.

A' and A<sup>2</sup> represent the upper and lower sheets, having a series of circular perforations, *a*, large enough to receive an egg. Said sheets can be made of different forms and sizes, rectangular to fit in a box, and round to enter a barrel. The pockets B are formed of strong Manila paper bent in the form of a blunt cornucopia, having its small end cut off or perforated, and its rim flanged outwardly to rest upon the lower sheet, and become secured be-

tween the two sheets A' and A<sup>2</sup> by means of paste or glue, while the body of the pockets passes through the perforations *a*. The pockets are made out of a semicircular blank. (Represented in Fig. 5.) It is slightly dampened and coiled into a cornucopia, and the rim *b* bent outwardly, as in Fig. 6. The surface of the sheet A<sup>2</sup> is covered with glue, and the egg-pockets placed in the perforations *a*. Then the sheet A' is placed upon the sheet A<sup>2</sup>, and united or compressed together, and when the glue *a'* has dried or hardened the tray is ready for use.

The rectangular trays in Figs. 1 and 2 are represented as having narrow margins C and wide margins C' from its edges to the side of the pockets B, and the distances between the pockets being all alike when the trays are filled with eggs and properly placed in a box, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, the narrow margins C are placed above the wide margins C', and the wide margins C' placed above the narrow margins C of the tray below. The bottom openings, *b'*, of the pockets B of the upper tray thus rest upon the solid foundation C' between four pockets of the tray below. Thus the points of the eggs in the upper tray are standing in the space formed by the butts of the eggs in the tray below, and as the spaces between the circular openings in the pasteboard is re-enforced by the flange *b* of the cups these openings can be made so close together that each egg is protected by the adjoining cups, and I am enabled to pack more eggs in the same space than is done in egg-packers unprovided with paper pockets. Each egg is firmly held point and butt by the pockets in the trays. The same result is obtained with circular egg-trays for barrels, as shown in Fig. 3, by giving every alternate tray a quarter-revolution from the tray under it, thus placing the narrow margin C of the trays above the wide margin C' of the tray below until the box or barrel is filled:

I am aware that egg-cells have been made of rubber, flannel, and cloth, and that egg-trays have been made of pasteboard, and of paper-pulp properly pressed or molded, and do not claim any of these materials.

Having now fully described my invention, I claim—

1. In an egg-tray, the combination of the sheets A' and A<sup>2</sup>, provided with perforations



*a*, with the pockets B, formed of paper coiled as a cornucopia, and having a flanged rim, *b*, and opening *b'*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

5 2. In an egg-tray, the combination of the sheet A<sup>2</sup>, having perforations *a*, and pockets each consisting of conically-coiled paper having its outer rim flanged and cemented to the sheet A<sup>2</sup>, substantially as and for the purpose  
10 described.

3. An egg-cell consisting of paper conically coiled and molded, and having an opening in its small end and a flange, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in  
presence of two witnesses.

NELSON F. TIPTON.

Witnesses:

A. G. PASLEY,  
MICHEL DYER.