

(No Model.)

W. E. WILLIAMS.  
CELL CASE.

No. 533,576.

Patented Feb. 5, 1895.

Fig. 1.

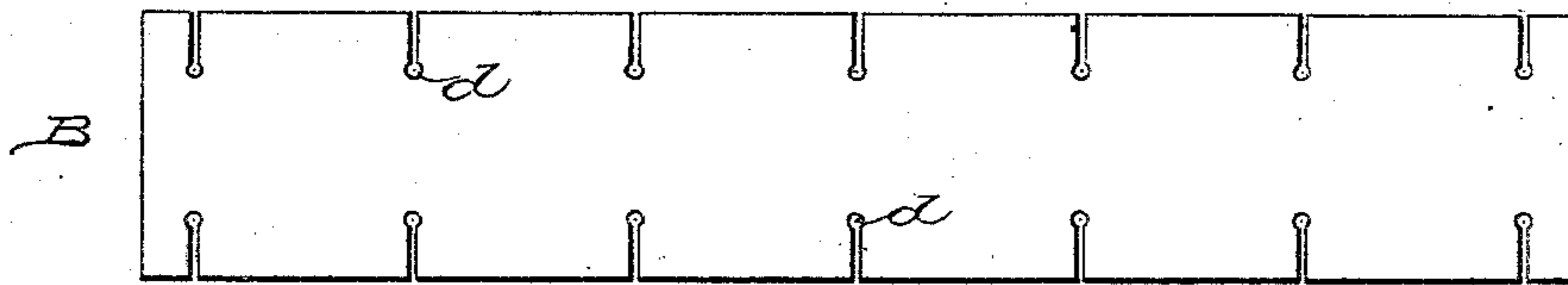


Fig. 2.

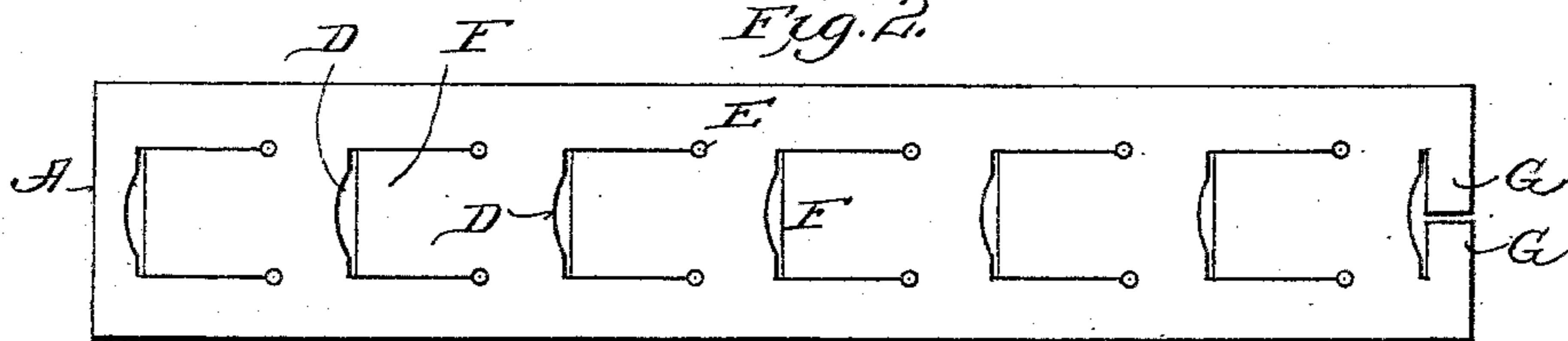


Fig. 3.

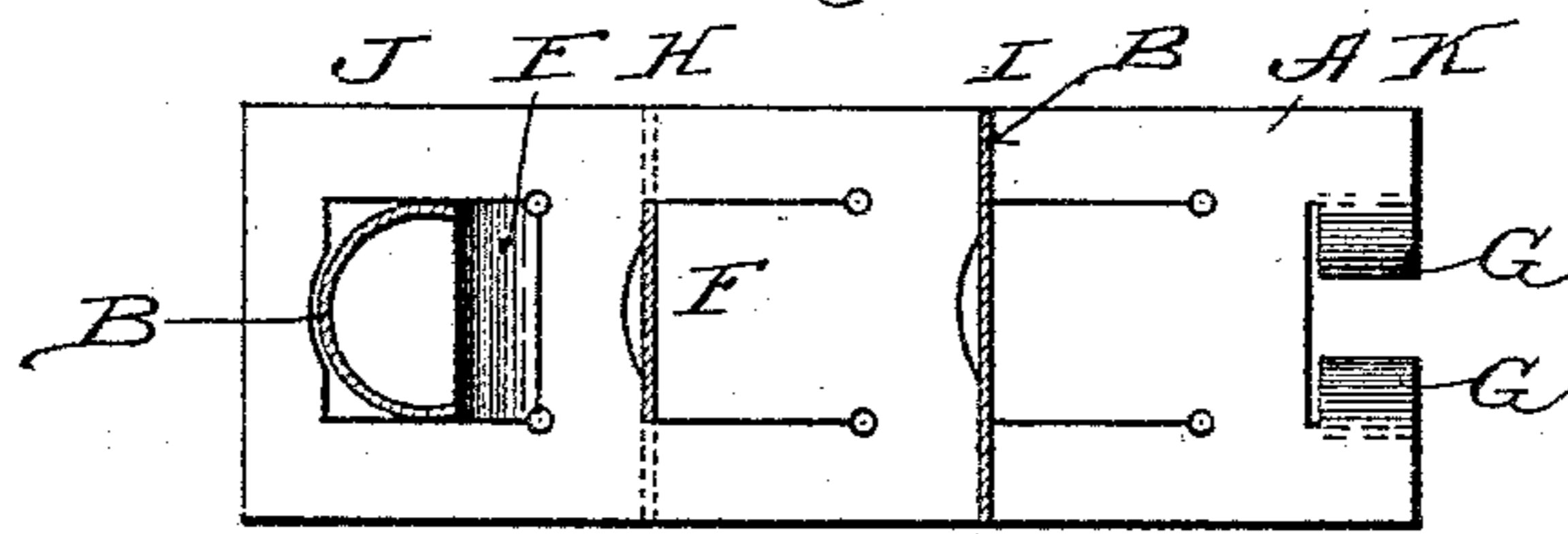
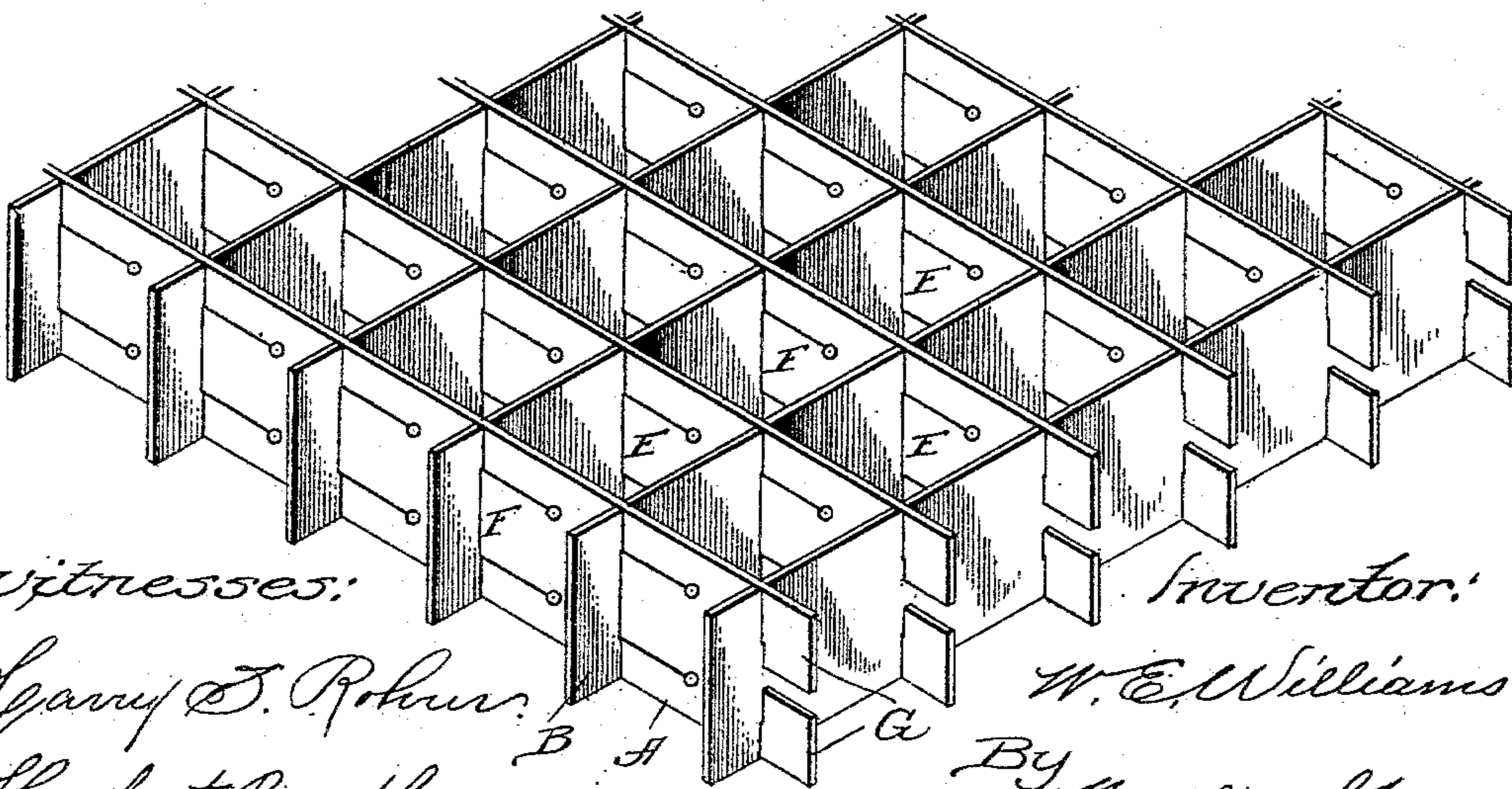


Fig. 4.



witnesses:

Harry D. Rohrer.  
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Inventor:

W. E. Williams  
By Wallace Muen,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ERASTUS WILLIAMS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## CELL-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 533,576, dated February 5, 1895.

Application filed March 17, 1892. Serial No. 426,281. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ERASTUS WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cell-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of my invention are to produce a cell case that will not shake to pieces and will be strong and cheaply made out of strips of straw-board or other suitable material for carrying eggs or other articles, and it is in the method of locking the several strips together that my invention consists.

Reference will be had to the accompanying drawings, in which similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 represents a plan of the strip that is threaded through, for convenience of description called the secondary strip; Fig. 2, a plan of the other strip, for convenience of description called the main strip. Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing the several positions of the secondary strip in being threaded into the main strip. Fig. 4 represents a perspective view of a section of the completed cell case.

Cell cases of this class, as a rule, have been made by locking the several strips together by notches from their edges, but as locks of that kind give trouble by coming apart in handling the main desideratum is to get a cell case that will stand the rough handling and not come apart and still one that can be locked together without breaking or cracking the material out of which it is made.

I prefer to lock the several strips together by threading one set of strips through the other. To do this I cut notches C. C. in the outer edge of the secondary strip B of the required depth at the bottom of which notches I punch a hole *d* to prevent the material from tearing which is a desideratum, and in the main strip A I cut openings D and gates F which gates are also provided with a punch hole E at the end of the incisions forming them to prevent the material tearing, and the opening D is rectangular in shape at each end to permit the upright position of the secondary strip B when threaded but has a circular segmental side opposite the gate F which gives more room to thread the sec-

ondary strip B through and still not weaken the board much, which is a desideratum, as the larger the space obtainable for threading 55 the second strips through the main strip, shown at J Fig. 3, the less the liability to break the board.

The above method serves well for all the secondary strips but the last one as there the 60 main strips are not long enough to permit same kind of a gated opening so I cut the opening D the same but cut asunder horizontally the end of the strip from the opening D out which makes gates G which are turned 65 sidewise when threading through the secondary strips, B. The position J shows the strip B rolled up and being threaded through A; position H, a section of the secondary strip B through the notch C when in position in the 70 main strip. The position I shows a sectional view of the strip in position when locked. The position K shows the gates G turned aside in the position when the secondary strips are being threaded. 75

What I claim is—

1. A cell case made of strips of straw board or other suitable material one set of said strips having notches cut in the edges thereof, the other set of said strips having openings 80 cut within the bodies thereof, said openings closed by gates a part of which open in the direction of the length of the strips and a part in the direction transversely of their length and said strips interlocked together by the 85 bodies of one set of strips passing through the other set of strips substantially as shown and described.

2. A cell case composed of strips of straw board or other suitable material locked to- 90 gether one set of strips passing through the other set through gated openings in said strips the end of said openings opposite the gates cut in the form of a segment of a circle to permit more space for passing the strips 95 through substantially as described.

3. A cell case composed of strips of straw board or other suitable material locked together by the bodies of one set of strips passing through the bodies of the other set of 100 strips the openings in one set of strips for the admission of the other set closed by gates a part of which gates open in the direction of the length of the strip and a part in the di-

rection transversely of the length one side of the aperture at the end of these gates opening in the direction of the length of the strip, cut in the form of a segment of a circle substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. In a cell case composed of strips of straw board, or other suitable material, interlocked to form rectangular shaped cells, an interlocking connection for some of the outer strips of said case consisting of notches cut in the outer edges of one strip and an opening in the other intermembering strip together with a gate or gates arranged approximately transverse to the strips first mentioned and adapted to hold said strips in place, the latter strip bearing the gate or gates resting within the notches aforesaid.

5. A cell case composed of strips of straw

board, or other suitable material, locked together to form rectangular shaped cells, some of said strips having notches cut in the edges thereof and others of said strips having openings cut within the bodies thereof, said openings being closed by gates, a part of which openings are provided with two gates to each opening, which gates when closed engage the body of the transverse strip within the opening in a direction transversely to the direction in which the gates open whereby the stress of the interlocked strip is exerted in a direction which does not tend to open the gate.

WILLIAM ERASTUS WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

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MARY B. TAYLOR.