

No. 828,312.

PATENTED AUG. 14, 1906.

C. D. HERRICK.
EGG SEPARATOR.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 7, 1905.

Fig. 1.

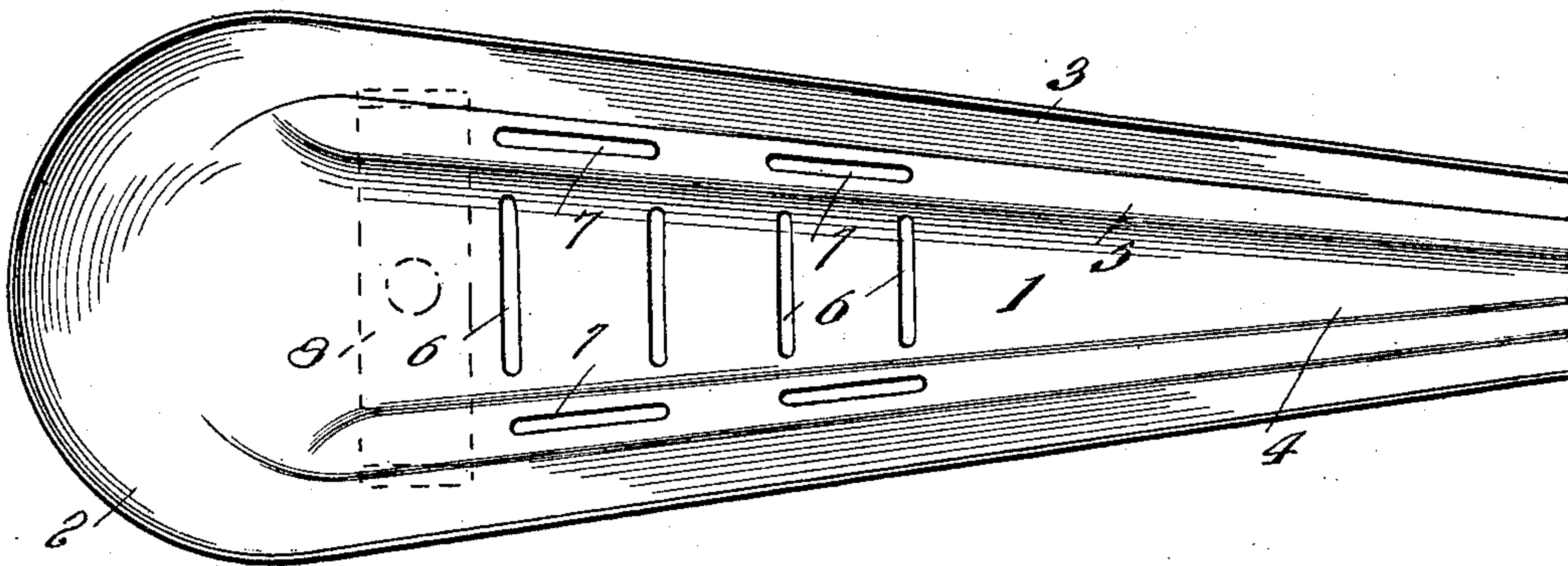


Fig. 2.

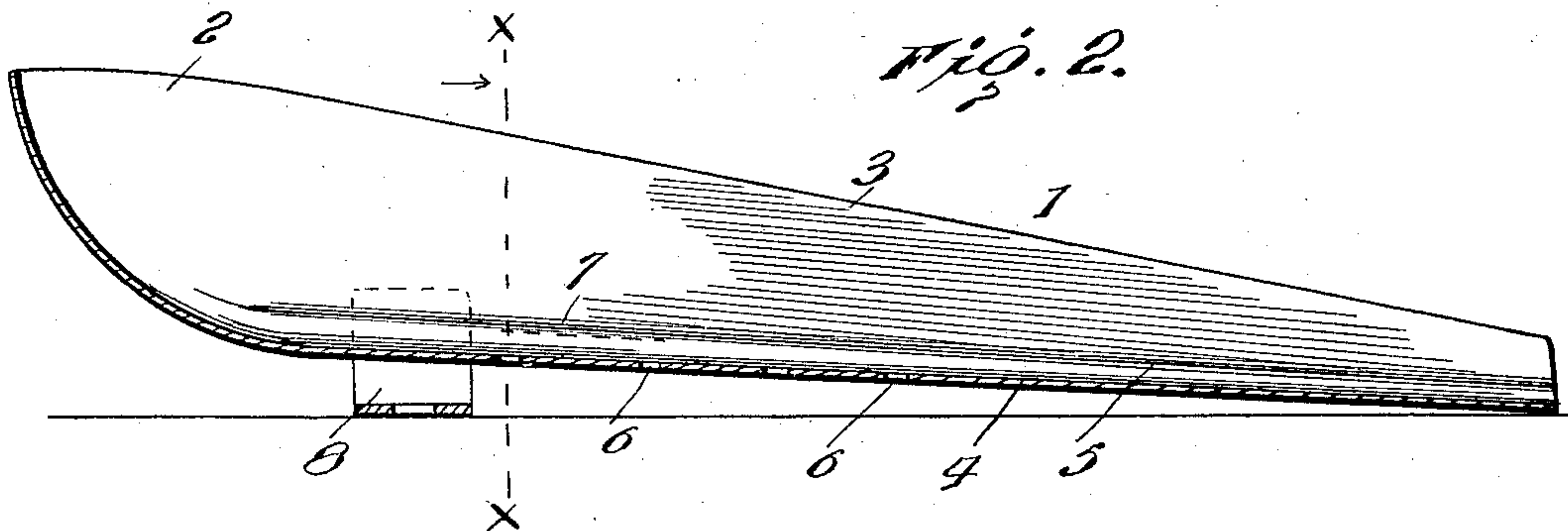
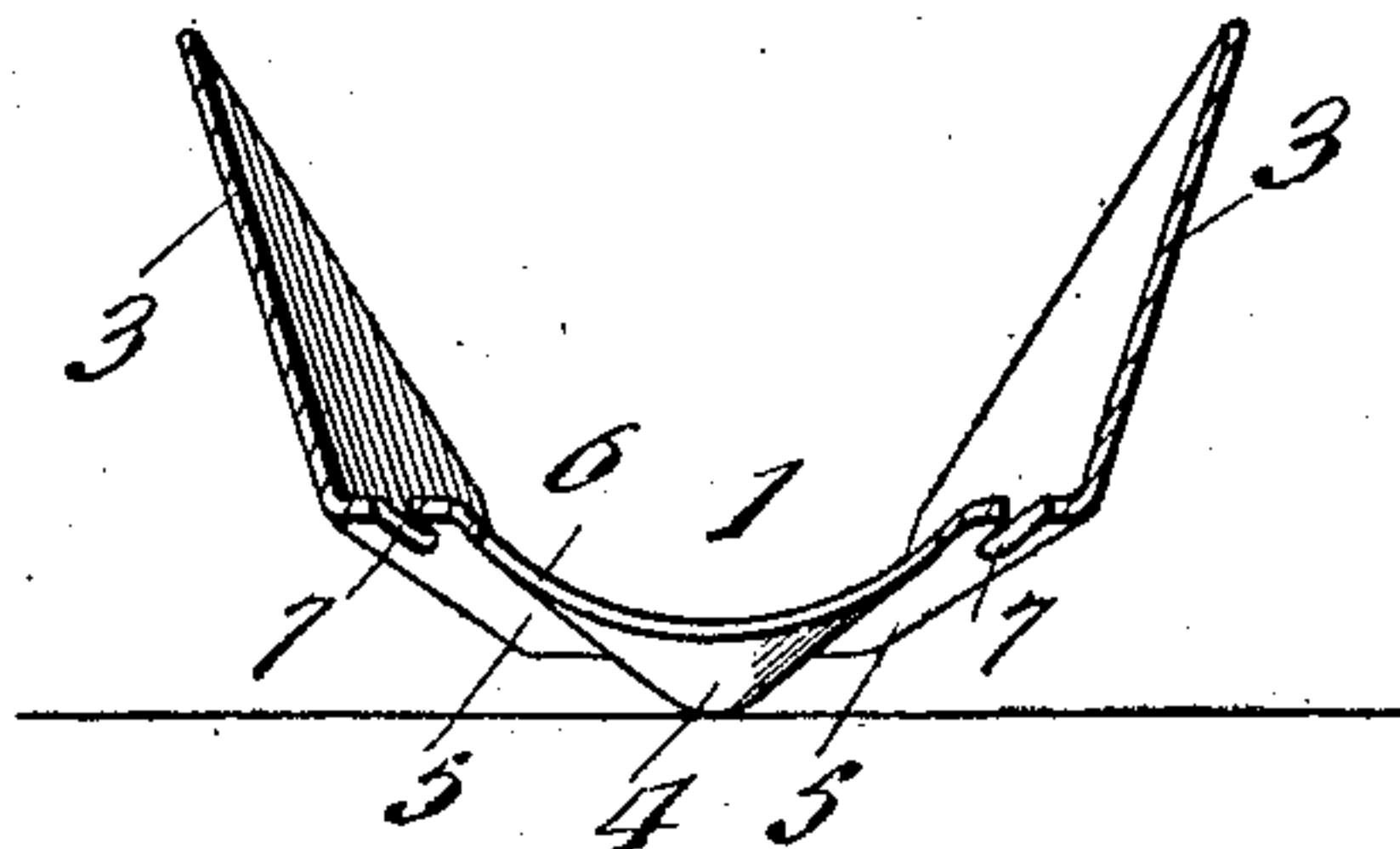


Fig. 3.



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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES D. HERRICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hutchinson, in the county of Reno and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Egg-Separators, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention is an improved form of egg-separator which is adapted to be employed for the rapid and economical separation of the whites from the yolks.

The object of the invention is to provide a device of the character mentioned which will combine the two essential features of simplicity of construction and efficiency in operation; and to this end the invention consists, essentially, of a peculiarly-constructed inclined trough or guideway provided with a series of slits or cuts through which the white of the egg passes, while the yolk runs down the trough.

For a full description of the invention and the merits thereof and also to acquire a knowledge of the details of construction of the means for effecting the result reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top plan view of an egg-separator constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view on the line *x x* of Fig. 2.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

In the practical application of my invention as disclosed in the drawings it is intended to stamp the device out of a single piece of sheet metal, and it comprises, essentially, a trough or guideway 1 and a head 2. The sides 3 of the trough slant diagonally upward and converge toward each other at the lower end of the trough. A longitudinal groove or depression 4 extends along and is pressed outward from the bottom of the trough and is formed with a cross-section having approximately the shape of an arc of a circle. This groove or depression also converges or becomes narrower toward the lower end of the trough, so that the ridges 5, formed by the intersection of the sides of the groove with the bottom of the trough, are approximately parallel with the sides 3. A series of transverse cuts or slits 6 extend across the upper end of the groove 4, and similar

cuts 7 extend longitudinally along the trough and are located between the ridges 5 and the sides 3. The head 2 is practically an extension of the sides and bottom of the trough at the larger end thereof and is formed with upwardly-curved sides which slope toward a common center. A handle 8 is secured to the bottom of the separator at approximately the junction of the head and trough and will be found useful both in handling the device and in giving it the proper inclination. Attention will also be directed to the fact that the longitudinal depression 4 performs a double function of acting as a reinforcing means to prevent the longitudinal bending of the trough and also forms a channel which confines the eggs to the center of the trough and will be very useful where it is simply desired to separate a few eggs, as is frequently the case.

In the application of the device the separator is supported in an inclined position with the open end of the trough projecting over the receptacle in which it is intended to collect the yolks and with the cuts or slits 6 and 7 over a suitable receptacle in which to collect the whites. The eggs are then broken in the head 2, from which they run down the trough, the whites passing through the slits 6 and 7 and the yolks continuing on their way and falling into the proper receptacle.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. An egg-separator comprising an inclined and approximately flat bottom inclosed between oppositely-disposed walls, said bottom being provided with a centrally-disposed longitudinal groove which extends approximately the entire length of the trough and forms a guideway for the eggs when the same are being separated in small quantities, the base of the groove being provided with a series of discharge-openings.

2. An egg-separating trough comprising an approximately flat bottom inclosed between oppositely-disposed walls or sides, said bottom being provided with a central longitudinal groove or depression which extends approximately the entire length of the trough and is formed with a number of discharge-openings, said groove being spaced from the before-mentioned oppositely-disposed walls.

3. An egg-separating trough comprising an approximately flat bottom inclosed between oppositely-disposed walls or sides, said bottom being formed with a central longitu-

dinal groove or depression which extends approximately the entire length of the trough and is formed with a number of discharge-openings therein, the bottom of the trough also having discharge-openings between the depression and the before-mentioned oppositely-disposed walls.

4. An egg-separating trough comprising an inclined bottom inclosed between oppositely-disposed sides or walls, said bottom being formed with a central longitudinal groove or depression which extends approximately the entire length of the trough and is provided with a series of discharge-openings, and an integral head closing the upper end of the trough and formed with inclined sides to direct the egg into the upper end of the groove or depression.

5. An egg-separating trough comprising an inclined bottom inclosed between oppositely-disposed sides or walls which converge toward the lower end of the trough, the bottom of the trough being formed with a central longitudinal groove or depression which extends approximately the entire length of the trough and is provided with a number of discharge-openings through which the whites are adapted to pass, and an integral head closing the upper end of the trough and formed with inclined sides which direct the egg into the upper end of the before-mentioned groove or depression.

6. An egg-separator comprising an inclined

trough or guideway, the bottom of which is formed with a longitudinal groove or depression and is provided near its upper end with a series of slits or cuts, a head joined to the upper end of the trough and formed with inclined sides which direct the egg into the trough, and a handle secured to the bottom of the separator at approximately the juncture of the head and trough.

7. An egg-separating trough comprising a flat inclined bottom which gradually decreases in width toward the lower end thereof, oppositely-disposed walls upon each side of the bottom and converging toward the lower end of the trough, the bottom of the trough being formed with a centrally-disposed longitudinal groove or depression which extends approximately the entire length of the trough and is provided toward its upper end with a series of transversely-disposed discharge-slots, the space between the groove and the walls being formed with a series of longitudinally-disposed slots, and an integral head closing the upper end of the trough and formed with inclined sides which direct the egg into the upper end of the before-mentioned longitudinal groove.

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

CHARLES D. HERRICK. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

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