J. H. CARTER.

CELL CASE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 2, 1917.

1,250,090.

Patented Dec. 11, 1917.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

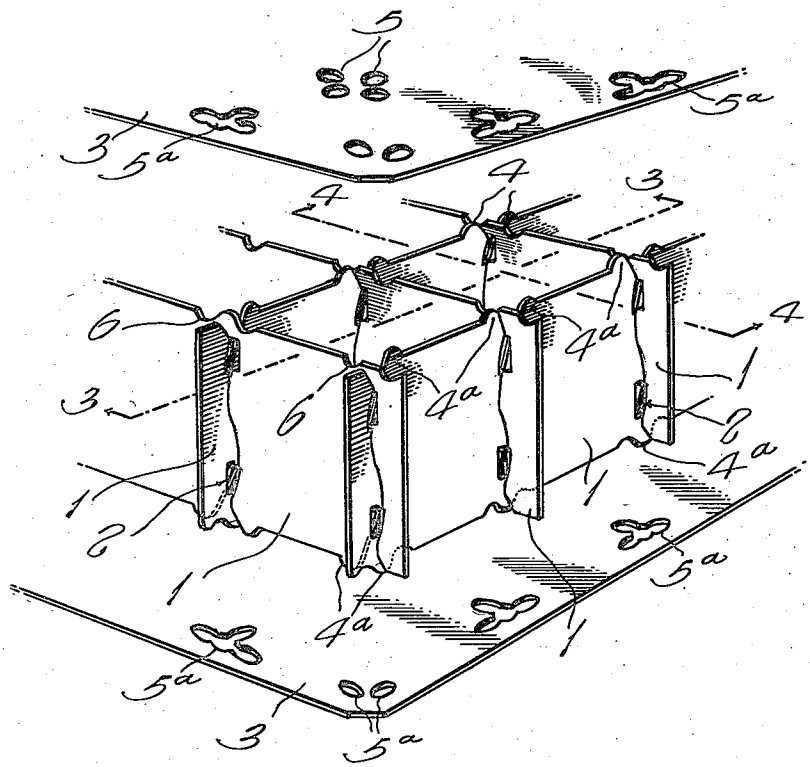
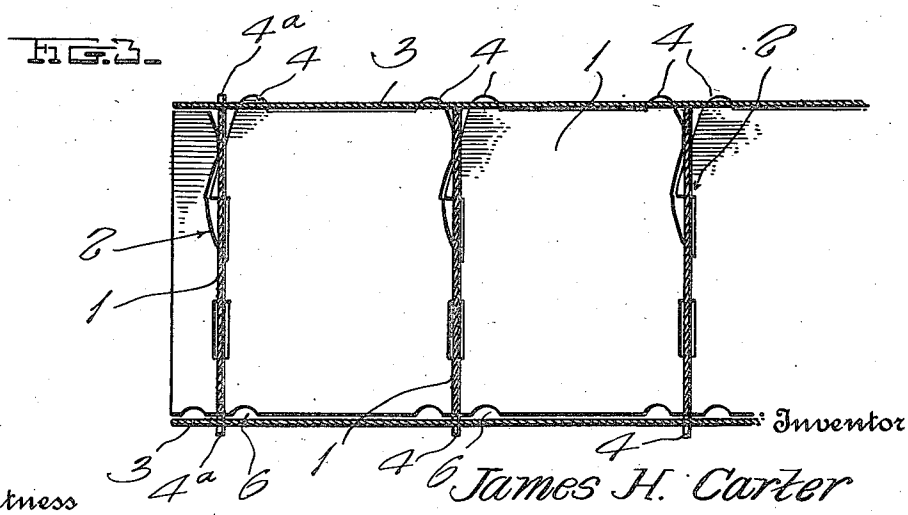


FIG. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

FIG. 2.

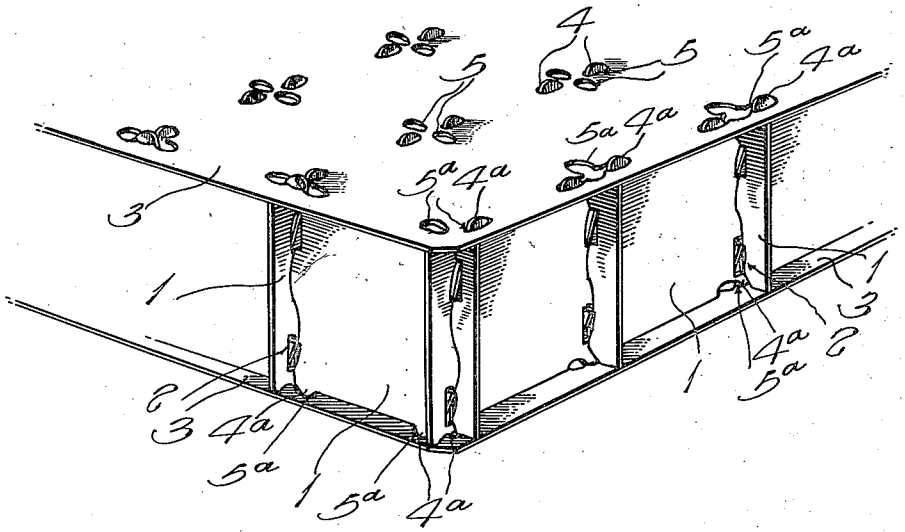
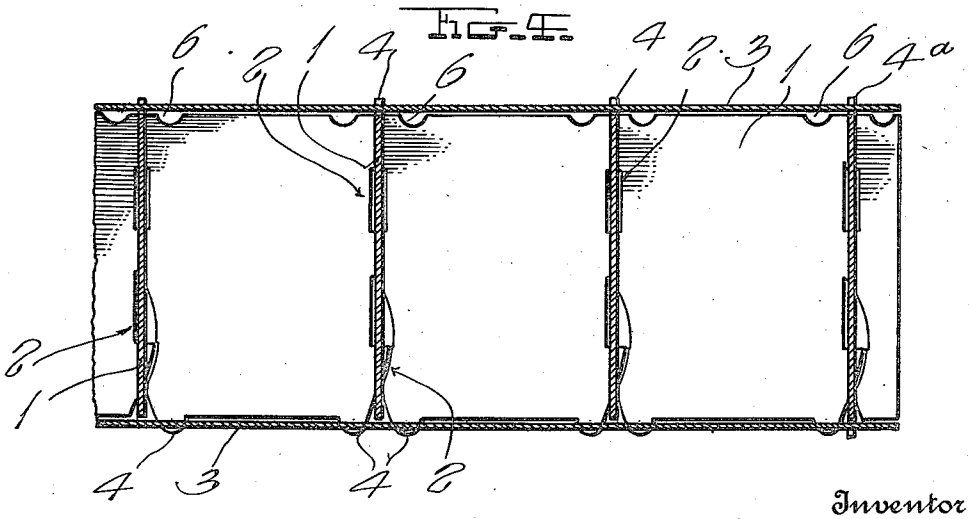


FIG. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. CARTER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CELL-CASE.

1,250,090. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 11, 1917.

Application filed April 2, 1917. Serial No. 159,314.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. CARTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cell-Cases; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to that class of cases having a plurality of cells and designed for shipping eggs, glass bottles and jars, and other easily breakable articles.

The object of the present invention is to improve upon the construction shown in my United States Patent 1,143,036 of June 15, 1915, the several improved features being hereinafter fully described and claimed and shown in the accompanying drawing which forms a part of this specification and in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a portion of the improved cell case with the flats removed;

Fig. 2 is a similar view with said flats applied; and;

Figs. 3 and 4 are vertical sections on the planes of the lines 3—3 and 4—4 of Fig. 1.

In the drawing above briefly described, the numerals 1 designate a plurality of crossed vertical walls having any suitable slotted connections 2 at their crossing points, said connections forming no part of the present invention. The walls 1 form therebetween a plurality of cells to contain the eggs or other objects to be shipped, and the upper and lower ends of said cells are adapted to be closed by flats 3 applied to the upper and lower edges of the walls.

The upper edges of all of the walls 1 extending in one direction, with the exception of the outermost of said walls, and the lower edges of all of the walls extending in the other direction, save the two outermost, are provided with integral tongues 4 for reception in suitable openings 5 in the flats 3. The several tongues 4 are located at the corners of the cells and consequently the openings 5 are similarly positioned, this being one of the improved features of the present invention, since the breaking of an egg or other object in an upper cell will not soil that in another cell thereunder, it being obvious that the contents of the broken object will run from the cell of said object into the corners of the lower cell and will not thus come in contact with the contents of the latter.

Another advantage for positioning the tongues 4 at the corners of the cells, is that the side walls of said cells are free to yield. Thus, an unusually large egg or the like may bulge the walls of its respective cell outwardly into the adjacent cells in which the contents may be of usual size. Yet another advantage is that even though the sides of the cells be bulged outwardly, the tongues will not be so shifted as to prevent their reception in the openings 5, and since said tongues are not positioned as shown in my United States patent above referred to, there is no danger of bending them by inserting the eggs or other objects into the several cells.

All of the outermost walls 1 are formed with tongues 4^a on both their upper and lower edges, these tongues being received in openings 5^a in the flats 3, whereby an interlocking engagement is provided which will prevent any possibility of said outer walls bulging outwardly. This construction is preferable, but it will be understood that if desired, both the upper and lower edges of all of the walls could be provided with tongues located as specified.

In forming the several walls of cardboard or the like, in order to prevent waste of material, the tongues of one wall, as it is stamped from a sheet of material, are formed from the edge of the adjacent wall, thus leaving notches 6 in said edge as illustrated in the drawing. This method of forming the several walls not only insures a saving in material, but the notches 6 assist in ventilating the entire case which latter may be constructed of any required number of tiers formed as described, that is of the crossed walls 1 with flats 3 in contact with the upper and lower edges thereof. A cell thus formed may be packed in a box, or in any other appropriate shipping case constructed for the purpose.

From the foregoing, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, it will be obvious that although the improved cell case is of simple and inexpensive construction, it will be efficient and highly advantageous. Since these advantages are best attained by the specific construction shown and described, such construction constitutes the preferred form of the improved case.

It is to be understood, however, that within the scope of the invention as claimed, numerous changes may be made without sacrificing the principal advantages.

I claim:—

A cell case comprising a plurality of crossed walls forming therebetween a number of cells, flats for application to the edges of said walls for closing the upper and lower ends of said cells, and tongues extending from the edges of said walls and positioned at the corners of the cells, said flats having openings formed therethrough and receiving said tongues.

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

JAMES H. CARTER.

Witnesses:
H. C. MORIN,
OLIVER BLINK.