No. 771,798. PATENTED OCT. 4, 1904.

H. C. JOHNSON.

EGG CASE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1903.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

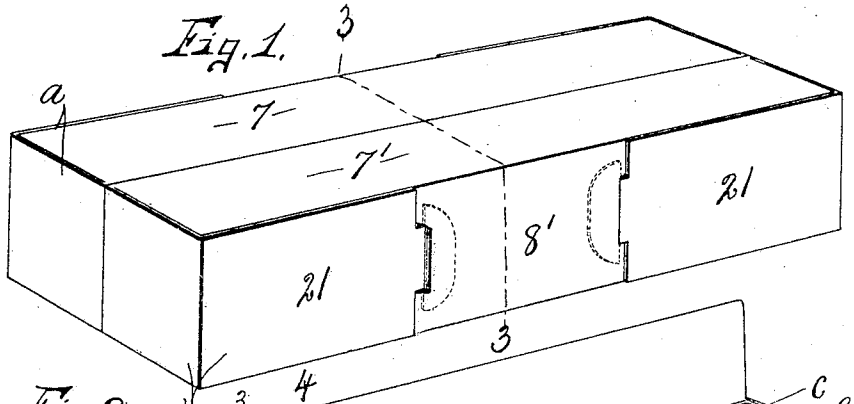


Fig. 2.

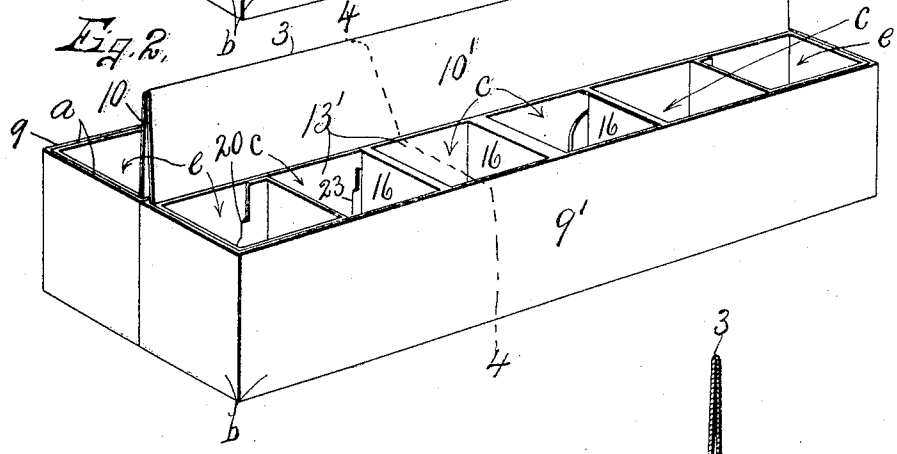


Fig. 3.

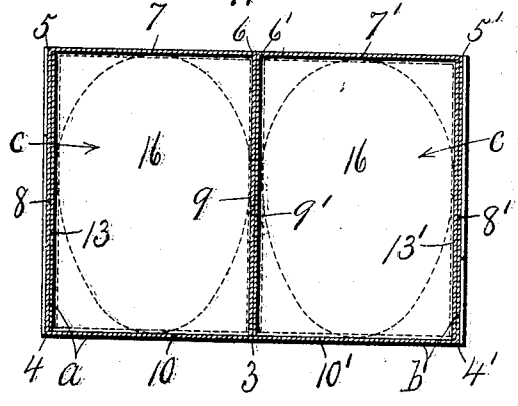
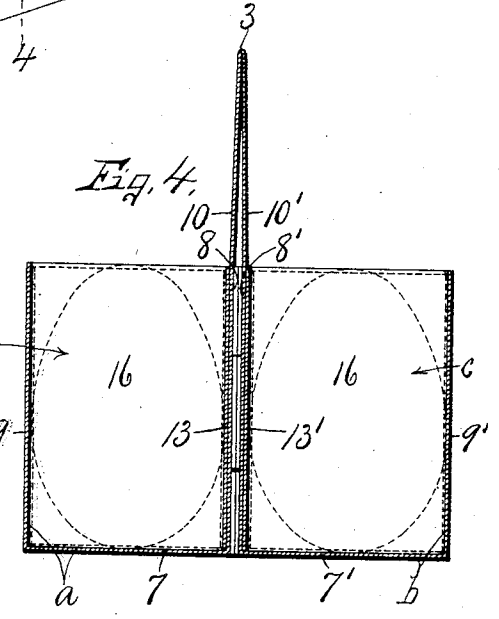


Fig. 4.



Witnesses,
B. E. Robinson.
H. E. Chase.

Inventor
Holland C. Johnson
By
Howard P. Denison
Attorney.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY SACHETT & WILHELMS LITHO. & PTG. CO. NEW YORK.

No. 771,798. PATENTED OCT. 4, 1904.

H. C. JOHNSON.

EGG CASE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1903.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

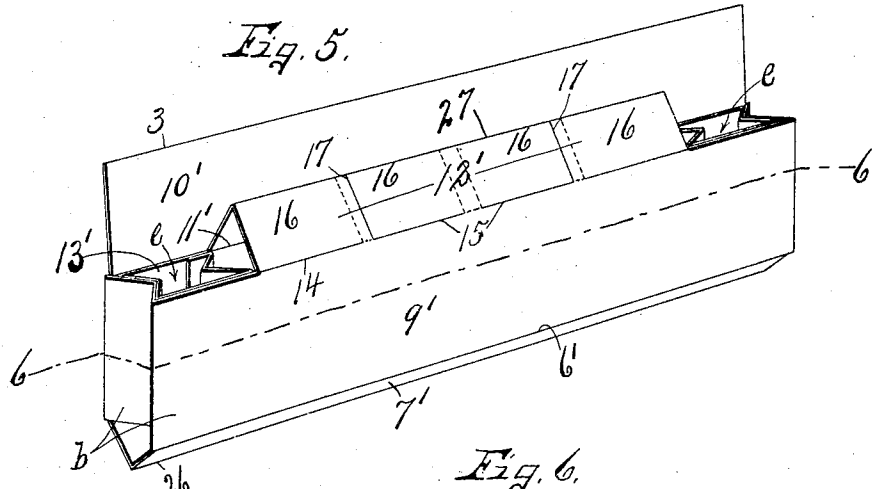


Fig. 6.

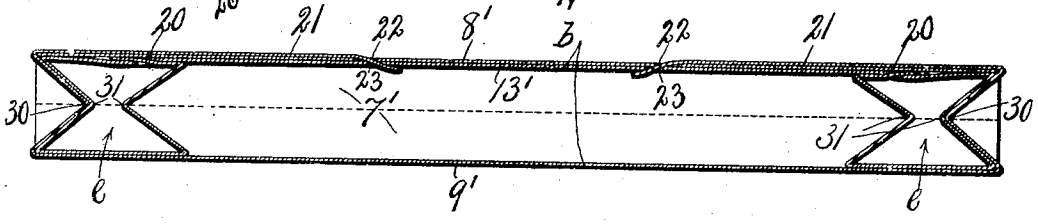
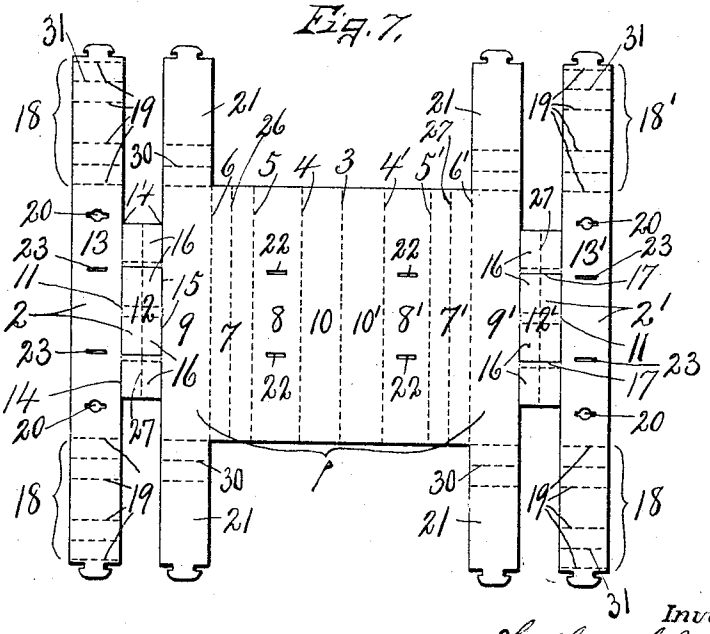


Fig. 7.



Witnesses.
B. E. Robinson.
H. E. Chase.

Inventor.
Holland C. Johnson
By
Howard P. Denison
Attorney.

PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY SACKETT & WILHELMS LITHO. & PTG. CO. NEW YORK.

No. 771,798. Patented October 4, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HOLLAND C. JOHNSON, OF McGRAW, NEW YORK.

EGG-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 771,798, dated October 4, 1904.

Application filed November 28, 1903. Serial No. 182,951. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOLLAND C. JOHNSON, of McGraw, in the county of Cortland, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Egg-Cases, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to improvements in egg-cases similar to that set forth in my pending application, Serial No. 170,834, filed August 26, 1903, except that the whole device in this instance is made up from a single piece or sheet of heavy paper, cardboard, or similar comparatively inexpensive material.

The object is to cut, score, and fold a piece of cardboard so as to form substantially two carriers, each containing a definite number of pockets—in this instance six—for receiving and inclosing the eggs and protecting the same in storage or transportation, so that the eggs may be packed by the producer in separate cases or lots of one dozen each without waste of space and may be stored or transported in this condition and finally retailed in dozen or half-dozen lots to the consumer without removal of the eggs from the holders, thus expediting the work of counting and rendering it more accurate and avoiding much of the breakage.

In the drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views of one of my improved egg-cases, shown as completely folded for storage or transportation in Fig. 1 and as partially unfolded in Fig. 2 for inspecting and exhibiting the eggs. Figs. 3 and 4 are sectional views taken, respectively, on lines 3 3, Fig. 1, and 4 4, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one-half of the case seen in Figs. 1 and 2, showing particularly the manner of collapsing the sides so as to occupy a minimum space in shipping or storing the empty cases. Fig. 6 is a sectional view taken on line 6 6, Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is a plan of the detached blank for forming the case seen in Figs. 1 to 4, inclusive.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

This egg-case is formed from a single sheet of thick paper or cardboard, which is cut, as seen in Fig. 7, to form a substantially rectangular central body 1 and opposite similar end extensions 2 and 2′. The central or main body is of sufficient length to form the bottom, opposite sides, and top of two envelops or holders *a* and *b* of tubular form, rectangular in cross-section and of sufficient width to receive a definite number, as one half-dozen eggs, arranged side by side in close proximity, while each of the extensions 2 2′ projects from the adjacent end of the main body a distance substantially equal to the combined width of the top and one of the sides of the envelop or holder.

The main body 1 is formed with a central transverse crease or score 3, which is disposed midway between and parallel with the end edges of the blank at right angles to its longitudinal edges and forms the line of junction between the two envelops or holders, which fold and unfold, as seen in Figs. 1 and 2 and also in Figs. 3 and 4. The part or half of the main body at one side of the central crease or score 3 is provided with transverse parallel creases or scores 4, 5, and 6, which divide said half into suitable spaces 7, 8, 9, and 10, forming the bottom, sides, and top of one of the holders, while the other half of the main body is provided with similar transverse parallel creases 4′, 5′, and 6′, thus dividing it into spaces 7′, 8′, 9′, and 10′, which form the bottom, sides, and top of the other holder. The score-lines 4′, 5′, and 6′ are located, respectively, the same distances from one side of the center score 3 as the score-lines 4, 5, and 6 are from the opposite side of said score 3, and therefore the spaces 7, 8, 9, and 10 are equal to the corresponding spaces 7′, 8′, 9′, and 10′. The spaces or bottoms 7 and 7′ and the tops or spaces 10 and 10′ are equal to each other, and the spaces or sides 8 and 9 and 8′ and 9′ are also equal, and therefore the holders *a* and *b* when folded are rectangular in cross-section, the sides being a trifle wider than the bottoms and tops to conform to the difference in the lengths of the long and short axes of the eggs.

The extensions 2 and 2′ each project a distance substantially equal to the combined width of the bottom, as 7, and one of the sides,

as 8, and is creased or scored at its junction with the main body and is also provided with a parallel crease or score 11 and 11′ a distance from the main body equal to the width of one of the spaces, as the bottom 7 or 7′, thereby forming parts 12 and 12′, and it follows that the widths of the remaining spaces 13 and 13′ are equal to each other and to one of the sides, as 8, of one of the holders. The parts 12 and 12′ are shorter than the width of the main body, and the junctions with the main body and also with the parts 13 and 13′ are slit inwardly from the ends at 14 and also at intervals between the ends, as at 15, to form flaps 16, in this instance 4, the outer end of the two intermediate flaps of each extension being detached by transverse slits 17, and these flaps constitute the partitions which form the intermediate pockets *c* of the projections 18 and 18′ at the ends of the parts 13 and 13′ beyond the longitudinal edges of the main body and providing each projection with parallel creases or scores 19, in this instance four, the inner one being in line with the longitudinal edges of the main body, so that when the projections are folded upon these creases or scores they each form a rectangular pocket *e* to complete the series of six for each holder, the ends of said projection being passed through slots 20 in the parts 13 and 13′ and locked to hold the end pockets in form. The flaps are united at one end or edge to the parts 12 and 12′, which form the supplemental tops to their respective holders and are of such lengths as to extend nearly to the bottom of the holder when folded.

The opposite ends of the parts or sides 9 and 9′ at the ends of the main body of the blank are extended beyond the longitudinal edges of said main body to form locking-flaps 21, which in forming the holders are folded over upon the sides 8 and 8′, and the free ends are inserted in slots 22 in the parts 13 and 13′ to secure the adjacent walls together and prevent their spreading or unfolding.

In forming the case the projections 18 and 18′ are folded on their respective scores to form the end pockets, and their ends are locked in the slots 20, after which the parts 13 and 13′ are folded at their junctions with and at right angles to the parts 12 and 12′, the inner end walls of the end pockets being now in line with the outer ends of the outer flaps 16. The parts 12 and 12′ are then folded at their junction with and at right angles to the main body, so that the end pockets rest upon the parts 9 and 9′, and these latter parts 9 and 9′ are then folded toward each other on the lines 6 and 6′ at right angles to the bottoms 7 and 7′, thus bringing one open end of each of the end pockets upon their respective bottoms 7 and 7′. These bottoms are now folded toward each other upon the lines 5 and 5′, thereby bringing the parts 13 and 13′ onto close contact with similar sides 8 and 8′, respectively, so that the slots 23 and 22 of each holder are brought into registration, whereupon the locking-flaps 21 are folded across the ends of their respective holders and upon the sides 8 and 8′, and their free ends are inserted in the alined slots 22 and 23 to lock the sides 8 and 8′ to the parts 13 and 13′. The holders *a* and *b* are then folded back on center line 3 until the sides 8 and 8′ come close together, which brings the holders right side up, with the open ends of the pockets uppermost, the flaps 16 being folded downwardly toward the bottoms 7 and 7′ to further divide the space between the sides into egg-receiving compartments for filling and vending, as seen in Figs. 2 and 4. The eggs are now placed in the compartments or pockets of each holder, after which the sides 8 and 8′ are folded outwardly and upwardly at right angles upon the lines 4 and 4′ to bring the open ends of the compartments of each holder against the tops 10 and 10′, thus holding the eggs in place, and the holders are then again folded at right angles upon the center line 3, thus bringing the sides 9 and 9′ into contact, the case containing a dozen eggs being now complete, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3, for shipping or storage.

It is apparent that these cases may be packed in a crate or other receptacle for storage or transportation and that they may be removed separately and the eggs retailed therein in dozen lots, or the case may be severed on the line 3 and the eggs sold in each holder in one-half-dozen lots, thereby obviating the necessity for removing or counting the eggs from the time they are first packed to the time they are retailed.

It is sometimes desired to first form the cases for sale and shipment without the eggs, and in this instance it is necessary to reduce the bulk, and I therefore crease or score the parts 7 and 7′ and 12 and 12′ centrally at 26 and 27 and parallel with the central score 3, and also score the extensions 18 and 21 transversely at 30 and 31, so that when the holders are formed and extended with the open sides of the pockets facing each other the sides may be pressed toward each other to occupy a minimum flat space.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An egg-holder consisting of a single sheet of paper or cardboard creased and folded midway between its ends, each half of the sheet having parallel creases or scores dividing it into a number of parts which are folded and form a rectangular tube, the opposite ends of one of the parts of each half being extended and folded into the form of a rectangular pocket within the tube.

2. An egg-holder consisting of a single sheet of paper or cardboard folded midway between its ends, each half having parallel creases or

scores dividing it into six parts which are folded into a rectangular tube, the ends of one of the parts of each half being extended in the direction of the creases, and the extensions creased transversely and folded into rectangular pockets within the tube.

3. An egg-holder consisting of a single sheet of paper or cardboard folded midway between its ends, each half having parallel creases or scores dividing it into six parts which are folded into a rectangular tube, the ends of one of the parts of each half being extended in the direction of the creases, and the extensions creased transversely and folded into rectangular pockets within the tube and the adjacent part of each half being cut to form flaps which are folded across the interior of the tube and constitute partitions dividing said interior into compartments.

4. An egg-holder comprising a single sheet of paper or cardboard creased or scored midway between its ends and dividing it into halves, each half having parallel creases or scores dividing it into a number of parts forming the bottom, sides and top of a rectangular tube, one of the parts only of each half being cut to form a series of flaps which are folded inwardly into the tube and constitute partitions dividing said tube into compartments for receiving the eggs.

5. An egg-holder consisting of a single piece of paper or cardboard folded midway between its ends, each half being creased or scored and folded into the form of a rectangular tube, one of the parts of each tube being shorter than the others and cut to form a series of flaps which are folded within the tube forming partitions and dividing the interior of the tube into a series of compartments for the individual eggs, and extensions on the ends of one of the parts of each tube folded to form end pockets.

6. An egg-case consisting of a single sheet of paper or cardboard having a central crease or score dividing the sheet into halves, each half having a series of creases or scores parallel with the central score and dividing it into six parts, four of which form the bottom sides and top of a rectangular tube, one of the remaining two parts of each half being slit and being shorter than the others and cut to form flaps or partitions which are folded inwardly and divide the tube into compartments to receive the eggs and the other of said two remaining parts forming an additional side piece to partially support the part from which the partitions are formed and provided with end extensions to form egg-compartments at the end of the rectangular tube.

7. An egg-case comprising two four-sided tubes united to each other, two of the opposite sides of each tube being creased lengthwise midway between the other sides, portions of one of the sides of each tube being cut and folded into the tube to form transverse partitions and egg-compartments, and extensions on the ends of one of the sides of each tube folded to form the end pockets of said tubes.

8. The herein-described blank for an egg-case, the same consisting of a single sheet of paper or cardboard cut, creased and scored to form a pair of rectangular tubes and having projecting flaps at the ends folded into the ends of the tubes to form egg-pockets.

9. The herein-described blank for forming an egg-case, said blank consisting of a sheet of paper or cardboard creased or scored midway between its ends for dividing it into two symmetrical parts, each part being creased or scored in parallel lines to form sides, top and bottom of the two rectangular tubes, the portions forming the top and bottom being creased midway between the side portions each top formed with a series of flaps for forming partitions for the tubes, the portions for forming one of the sides of each tube being formed with flaps at their opposite ends, while the opposite side of each tube is formed with slits, the flaps having locking members at their extremities adapted to interlock with the slits.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 21st day of November, 1903.

HOLLAND C. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

FRANK L. DUNBAR,

G. H. MARIDE.