

F. M. THOMSON.
Egg-Carriers.

No. 146,960.

Patented Jan. 27, 1874.

Fig. 1

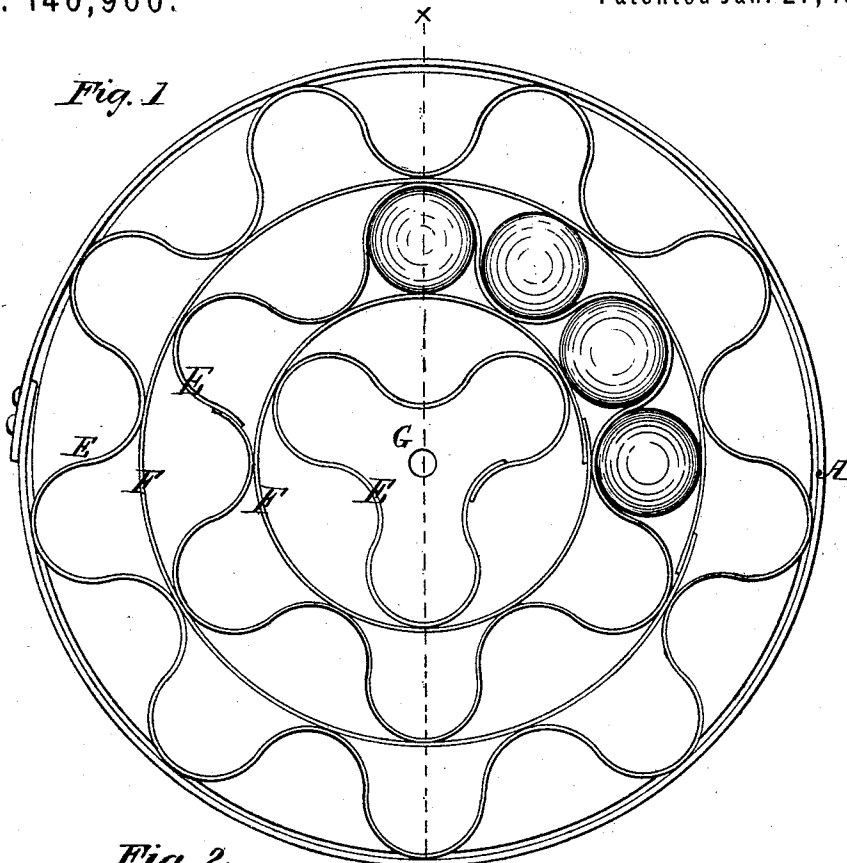
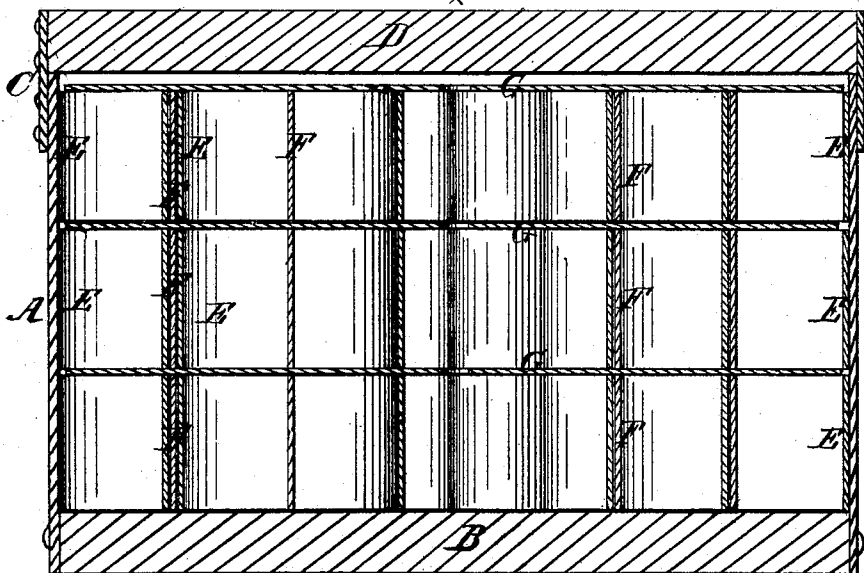


Fig. 2



Witnesses:
James Martin Jr.
J. N. Campbell.

Inventor:
Frank M. Thomson
By
Mason, Fenwick & Thomson

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK M. THOMSON, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO FRANK M. THOMSON AND EDWARD HASLEHURST, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN EGG-CARRIERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **146,960**, dated January 27, 1874; application filed November 10, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK M. THOMSON, of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Egg-Carriers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of the egg-carrier, the cover of the box being removed. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same with the cover on the box in the line *x x*.

The nature of my invention consists in strips of corrugated material bent into circular form, in combination with vertical plain-faced strips, also bent into circular form, for the purpose of forming an egg-carrier.

By this construction a greater number of eggs can be safely packed in a given area than is possible in a carrier whose cells are formed wholly by corrugated strips, the combined corrugated and plain strips permitting at least five eggs to be packed in a space which only will permit three when corrugated strips alone are used.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe the same with reference to the drawings.

A is the cylindrical body of the egg-carrier case. It is made of stiff brown paper, known as pasteboard, the board being bent into circular form and the ends lapped and riveted together. In the bottom of this cylinder a stout circular bottom, B, of wood, is inserted, and the lower edge of the paper cylinder riveted to it, as shown. C is the rim of the top of the case. It is made of the same material

and in the same manner as the body A, and in its upper end a circular top, D, of stout wood, is inserted, and the rim riveted to it, as shown. E are the corrugated and F the plain partitions, made of lighter paper than the body, and placed within the case in the following order: First, a corrugated cylinder is placed within the case against the inner circumference thereof; next, a plain cylinder is placed against the inner surface of the corrugated cylinder, and then a corrugated cylinder against the inner surface of the plain cylinder; and, next, a plain cylinder against the inner surface of the corrugated cylinder; and, finally, a corrugated central cylinder. The number may be varied according to the size of the case, but the order of arrangement ought to be preserved.

The case is generally made of a depth to contain several tiers of cells, and between each pair of tiers and over the top one a horizontal paper partition, G, is placed, and in the center of each of these partitions a hole for the finger is made in order to facilitate lifting these partitions out of place.

I do not claim the use of paper as a material for egg-carriers, nor do I claim paper and wood combined; neither do I claim the bending of pieces of paper into a circular form, so as to form one or two cells, which inclose the eggs on all sides by curved surfaces; but

What I do claim is—

Corrugated strips bent into circular form, combined with plain strips also bent into circular form, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

FRANK M. THOMSON.

Witnesses:

J. N. CAMPBELL,
EDM. F. BROWN.