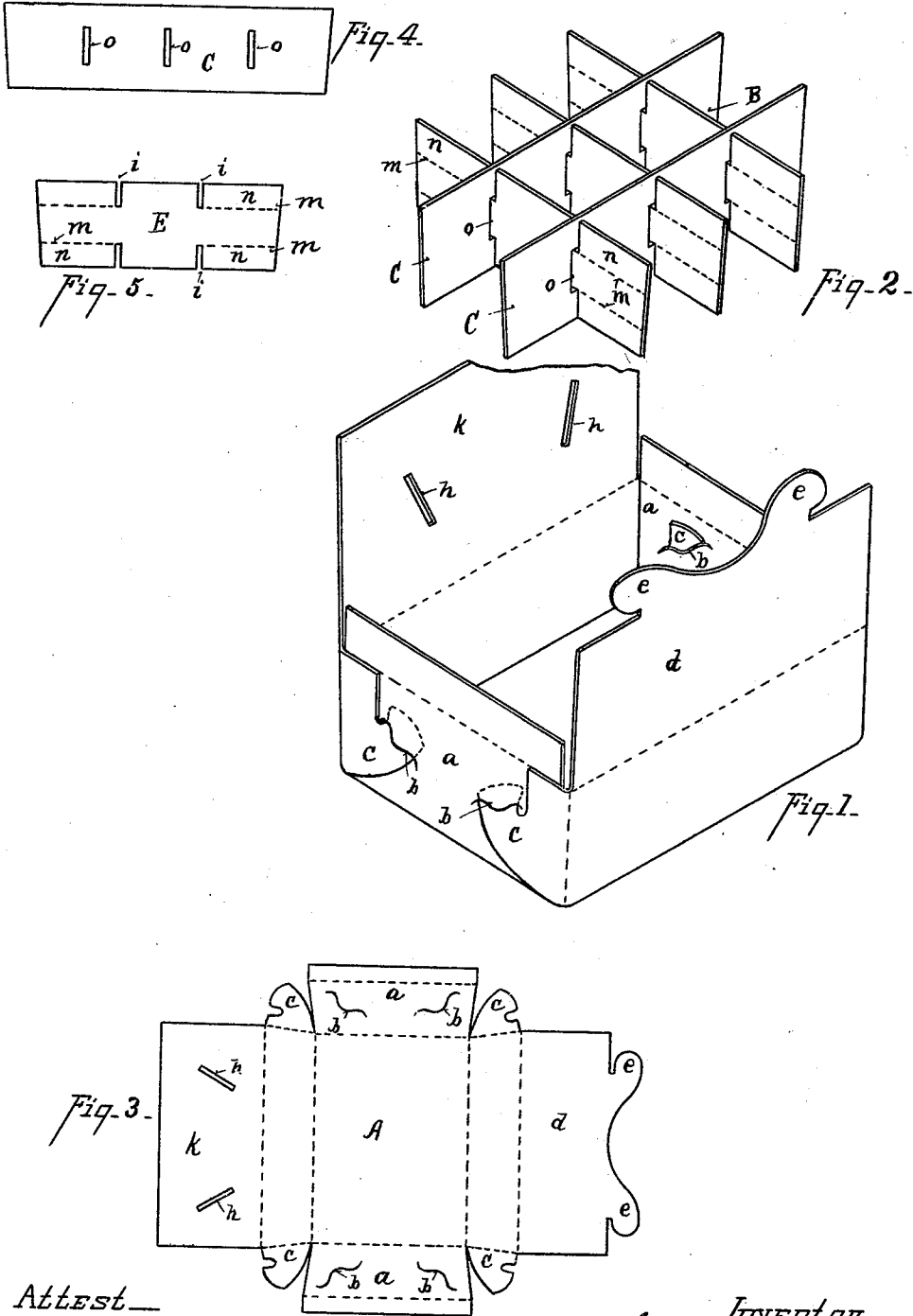


(No Model.)

T. F. W. SCHMIDT.
EGG CASE.

No. 518,899.

Patented Apr. 24, 1894.



Attest—
C. W. Miles.
B. Kaiser.

Inventor—
Thos. F. W. Schmidt
By Wood & Boyd, atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE F. W. SCHMIDT, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
THE DAYTON PAPER NOVELTY COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

EGG-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 518,899, dated April 24, 1894.

Application filed December 18, 1893. Serial No. 493,911. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODORE F. W. SCHMIDT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Egg-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to produce a paper box in which eggs may be packed and shipped without danger of breakage, the various features of which are fully set forth in the description of the accompanying drawings making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the exterior of the box. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the compartment portion of the box. Fig. 3 is a blank for the box shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is the blank of the longitudinal compartment strips. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the cross compartment strips.

In Fig. 3 A represents the blank from which the box is formed. The blank A is provided with four oppositely projecting flaps *a*, *a*, *d*, *k*, the flaps *a*, *a*, being narrower at their juncture with the central portion of the blank A than at their outer edges, as shown in Fig. 3, said flaps gradually increasing in width from their inner to their outer edges, in order to form a tapering box when the blank is folded. The flaps *a*, *a*, are each provided about midway their lengths with slots *b*, which are inclined downward and toward each other, and are preferably of the form of a compound curve, as shown. The said flaps near their outer edges are scored, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 3, to form laps that are intumed over the top edges of the completed box. The front and rear flaps *d* and *k* at their inner corners where they join the central portion of the blank A are provided with upwardly projecting, curved and hooked locking tongues *c* which are diagonally scored and when the blank is folded up, pass up through the slots *b*, in the flaps *a*, and lock the said front, end and rear flaps together. By curving the tongues *c* upward, as shown, the pressure upon the inside of the box against the sides and bottom tends to draw the tongues into the slots, thereby making the box stronger than if the tongues projected downward and the slots *b* were reversed in their angle of

inclination, which latter construction would tend to draw the tongues out of the slots under pressure from the inside of the box.

e represents hooks on the upper edge of the top flap *d*, and *h* represents slots in the opposite top flap *k*; these hooks *e* and slots *h* may be of any appropriate form of lock.

C represents the longitudinal strips of the compartment section B; this section B is shown as having twelve compartments. The longitudinal strip C is provided with a series of slots *o*, into these are locked the cross strips E; these strips are provided with notches *i*, and scored lines *m*, forming sections *n* at each end thereof, which are bent over upon the central section of the strip E, and are inserted into the slots *o* of the strip C, and then they are bent back in the position shown in Fig. 2, to form the compartments. The middle section of the strip E is not bent and therefore retains its strength and rigidity to support the longitudinal strips C, while the sides of the box A support the end sections of the strips C and E, said strips being downwardly beveled, as more clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 5, to cause the section B to snugly fit the box.

The section B is inserted into the box A, the eggs are packed in the compartments and the flaps *d* and *k* are locked together. These boxes are especially adapted for delivering eggs, and a series of such boxes may be packed in a shipping case and shipped without danger of breakage.

The box A is shown of taper form for two purposes: first, it allows the boxes to be nested when shipped from the manufacturer to the dealer; the compartment section B folded down flat and shipped with the blank shown in Fig. 3, occupying but little space; second, by making the boxes of taper form they may be packed in boxes at greater advantage as the top edges of the boxes will rest against each other, leaving a space between the bottoms, forming an elastic holding support for the boxes; and the eggs are shipped much more safely than when the boxes are made with the sides wholly upright and abutting each other their entire length.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

A compartment section for egg packing

cases, consisting of longitudinal paper strips
C provided with equidistant vertical slots 0
extending substantially one quarter the width
of said strips upon both sides of the longi-
5 tudinal center thereof, and cross strips B pro-
vided upon the top and bottom edges with
equidistant slits $\frac{1}{2}$ of substantially one quar-
ter the width of said strips, the latter being
scored in parallel lines from the base of said

notches to the ends of the strips, all of said 10
strips being of the same width and inter-
locked, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand.

THEODORE F. W. SCHMIDT.

Witnesses:

JOHN L. H. FRANK,
GEO. W. FRANK.