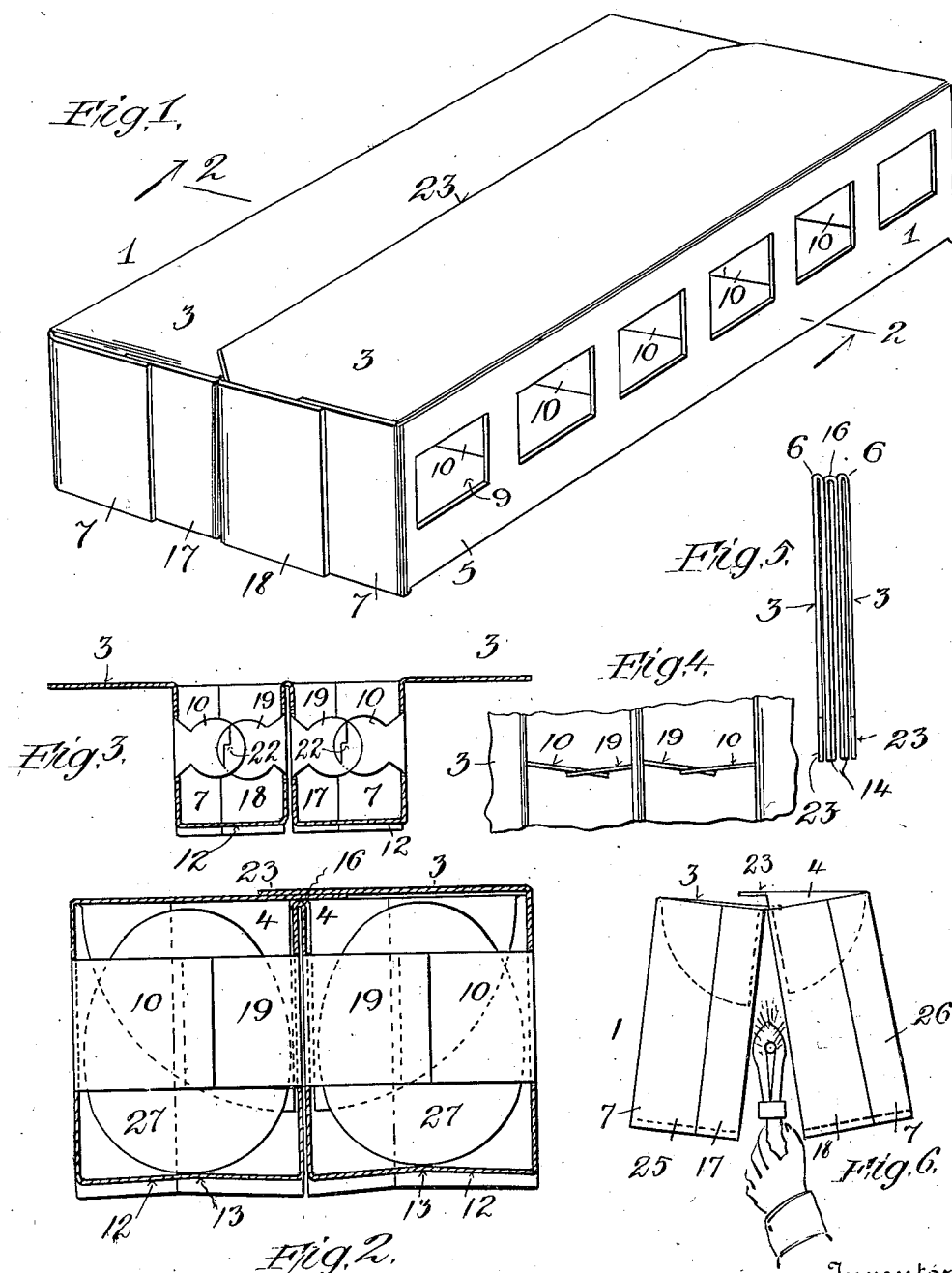


1,077,322.

Patented Nov. 4, 1913.
2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses:

R. A. Gregory
C. Lind.

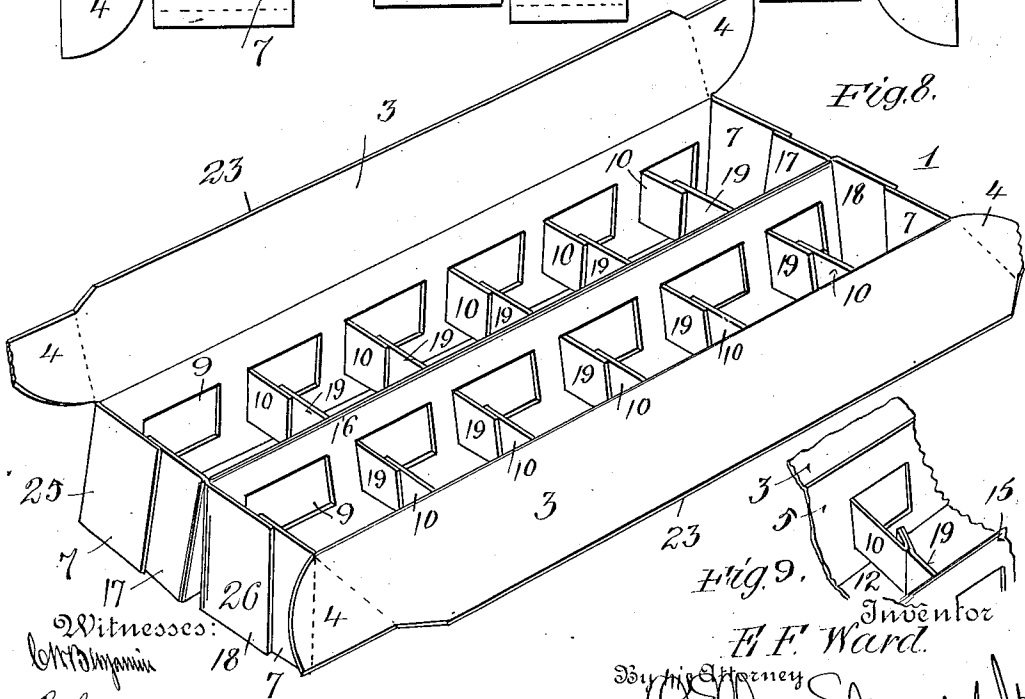
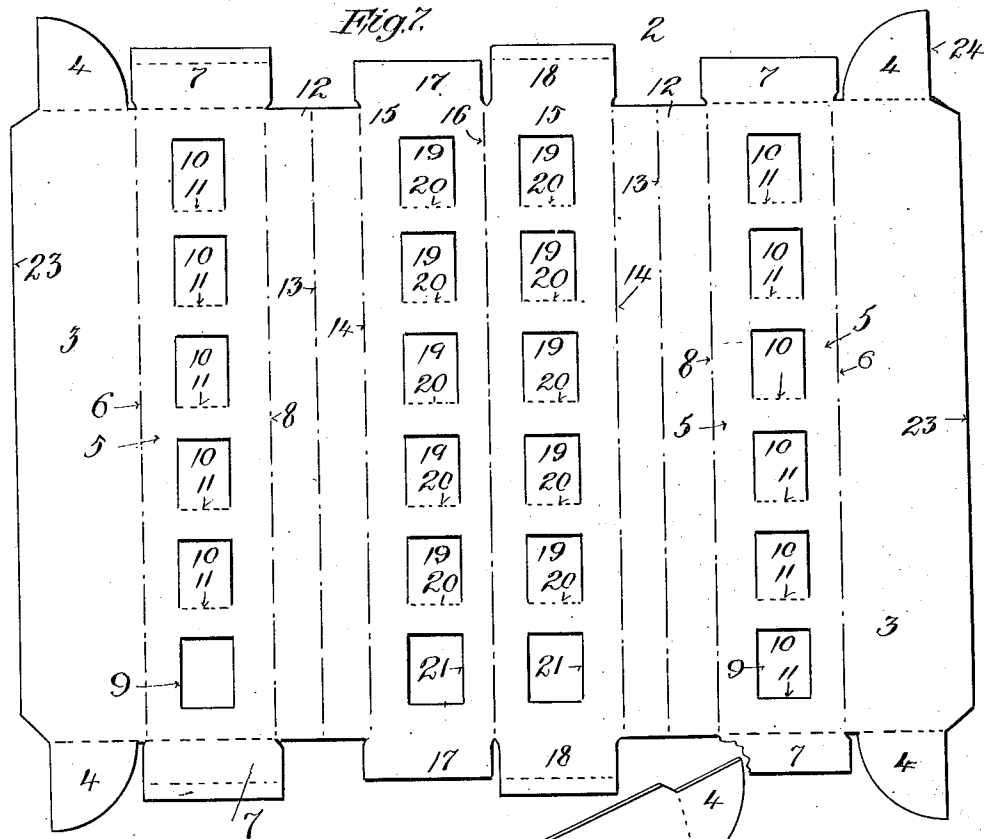
Inventor
E. F. Ward.
By Attorney
C. W. Edwards

E. F. WARD.
EGG CARTON.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 13, 1911.

1,077,322.

Patented Nov. 4, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses:
C. Lind.

Inventor
E. F. Ward.
By his Attorney
O. E. Edwards

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD F. WARD, OF TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK.

EGG-CARTON.

1,077,322.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 4, 1913.

Application filed March 13, 1911. Serial No. 614,260.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD F. WARD, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Trumansburg, county of Tompkins, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful *Invention in Egg-Cartons*, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a carton which will hold one dozen eggs in such a manner that these cartons may be packed in quantities, say thirty (30) dozen and at the same time to provide a carton which may be either used as a package in which the eggs are delivered or as a package in which eggs are candled to determine their condition.

A further object is to provide a carton which will be cheap and durable and sufficient for all practical purposes.

These objects are accomplished by my invention, some embodiments of which are hereinafter set forth.

For a more particular description of the same, reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved carton when closed and in use. Fig. 2 is a sectional view on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of an open carton with a slight modification as to the partitions. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a portion of the structure shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 shows the carton collapsed and in a suitable condition for shipping and storage, prior to use. Fig. 6 illustrates the manner of candling when my improved carton is employed. Fig. 7 shows the blank. Fig. 8 shows the box open ready to receive a dozen eggs. Fig. 9 shows a modified form of engaging tongues.

Throughout the various views of the drawings, similar reference characters designate similar parts.

My improved carton 1 is formed from a blank 2 which is cut and creased, as shown in Fig. 7 so as to form the following parts. The covers 3 have end flaps 4 and are united to the sides 5 by crease lines 6; each side 5 has end flaps 7 which extend beyond the crease lines 6 and 8. The sides 5 also have end perforations 9 and tongues 10 which are uniform in outline with the perforations 9 and each tongue 10 extends from a crease line 11 at one end thereof. The precise shape of

these tongues 10 is not material; they may be rectangular as shown in Figs. 1, 2, 7 and 8, or they may be curved in outline as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Any suitable or desirable outline may be employed. In the preferred embodiment of my invention five of these tongues 10 are employed. The crease lines 8 separate the sides 5 from the bottoms 12. Each bottom 12 has a center or medial crease line 13 and an edge crease line 14 which separates this bottom from the inner sides 15. These inner sides 15 are united by a central crease line 16 and are provided with suitable end flaps 17 and 18 which are adapted to engage with the flap 7 of the nearest side 5 when the box is erected. These center sides 15 are also provided with tongues 19 folded on crease lines 20 the same as the tongues 10 on the crease lines 11 and these center sides 15 also have openings 21 which correspond to the openings 9.

Assuming the blank to be cut and creased, as above described, it may be erected into a carton as shown in various ways. It may be erected by placing a suitable adhesive at the edges on the tongues 10, and flaps 7 and 18 and then fold the covers 3 on the under or outside surfaces of the sides 5; then bend the bottoms along the creases 13 until the sides 5 are brought adjacent to the inner sides 15; and then folding and pressing the sides 5 against the bottoms 12 and inner sides 15 so that the adhesive on the tongues 10 will engage the corresponding tongues 19 which register therewith; and then the ends of the flaps 7 and 18 which have the adhesive are bent around and engage the ends of the flaps 7 and 17; and then one side 14 is thrown against the other by folding on the line 16, and then the carton is in the knock-down form shown in Fig. 5. Care must be taken to have the space between the crease lines 8 and 14 and the tongues 10 and 19 a little greater than the distance between the crease lines 13 and the creases 8 and 14 so that the bottoms will not interfere with the tongues. When the cartons, made as above described, are opened the tongues 10 and 19 have ends extending at an angle therefrom and secured together, as shown in Fig. 9.

The precise manner in which the tongues 10 and 19 are secured together is not material, provided it is sufficient. They may be secured by an adhesive or by wire or by sewing, or by having slots 22 near their

free ends which interengage. It is important that these tongues 10 and 19 be secured together so that they will hold when the carton is in use or collapsed, and the precise means by which this is obtained may be varied.

The covers 3 and their flaps 4 are important. It will be noted that these covers have longitudinally extending parts 23 which run to the flaps 4, and that the flaps 4 are so shaped as to have edges 24 which are adapted to fit snug against the sides 15 when the carton is closed, and these flaps 4 also rest against the ends formed by the flaps 7 and 17, 18 and 7 and at that time the projecting parts 23 overlap, thereby stiffening the structure and causing it to remain a compact package which will hold together for the purpose of carrying a dozen eggs when not inclosed in any box or crate, or secured by a string or other securing means. It will be noted that the flaps 7 and 17, 18 and 7, above referred to, extend beyond the edges of the respective crease lines 6 and 8. This is to afford ends that will project above and below the carton when it is in use and these ends will rest one on another and prevent the cartons from pressing against the tops and bottoms so that the safety of the eggs is thereby insured.

Yet another feature of my improved carton is illustrated in Fig. 6. Here the parts 25 and 26 of my improved carton 1 are separated by swinging the bottoms on the crease 16 as a pivot and then this carton is placed over a source of light 27 so as to straddle the same and then the eggs may be examined through the holes 9 and the holes formed by the flexing of the tongues 10 and 19 on their respective crease lines 11 and 20 so that all the eggs in each carton may be candled without removing any egg or the handling of any egg and all the troubles incidental thereto.

Another feature is found in the way the bottoms 12 arch upwardly bending on the crease lines 13, as shown in Fig. 2. Here the eggs rest on what may be termed a spring bottom which will securely sustain

them and prevent the eggs 28 from being crushed. The arrangement of the ends and tongues 10 and 19 also has a similar effect on the edges and protect them.

While I have shown and described some embodiments of my invention, it is obvious it is not restricted thereto but is broad enough to cover all structures which come within the scope of the annexed claims.

What I claim is—

1. An egg carrier comprising a pair of similar receptacles arranged side by side and having adjacent sides flexibly united along one edge directly to each other, and having the opposite edges of their open sides provided with flaps extending across the junction of united sides when closed.

2. An egg carrier comprising a pair of pockets arranged side by side and having covering flaps for their open sides, a flap upon each of said covering flaps adapted to extend downwardly in said pockets, the upper edges of adjacent sides being flexibly united to each other independently of the covering flaps.

3. An egg carrier comprising a pair of similar receptacles arranged side by side and having adjacent sides flexibly united along one edge directly to each other, and having the opposite edges of their open sides provided with flaps extending across the junction of united sides when closed, tongues extending from the sides of said pockets and interengaging over the bottoms thereof.

4. An egg carrier comprising two similar parallel receptacles arranged side by side and having covering flaps for their open sides, the upper edges of adjacent sides being flexibly united to each other, independently of the covering flaps.

Signed at Trumansburg in the county of Tompkins and State of New York, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1911.

EDWARD F. WARD.

Witnesses:

A. S. WILLIAMS,
P. F. SEARS.