3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. M. HUSTON.

Egg-Carrier.

No. 216,413. Patented June 10, 1879.

Fig. 1.

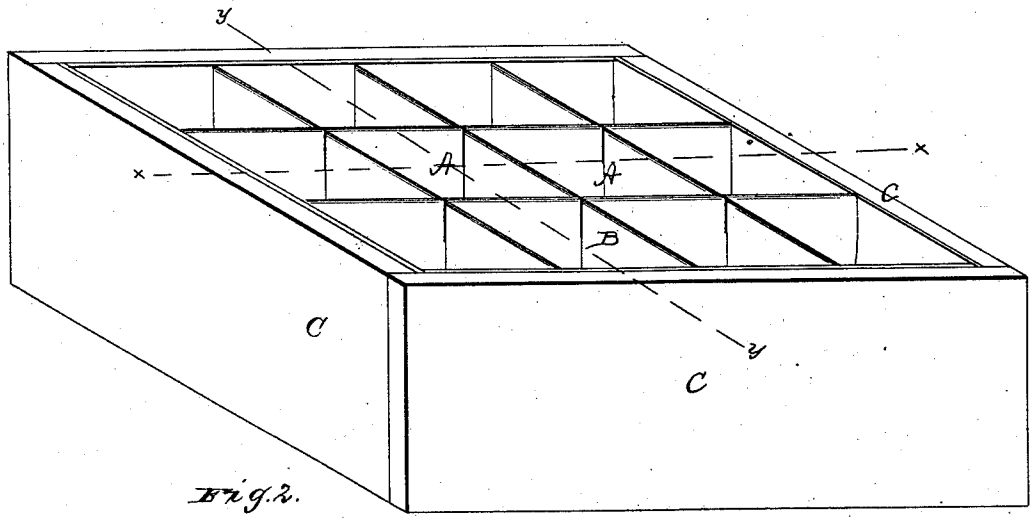


Fig. 2.

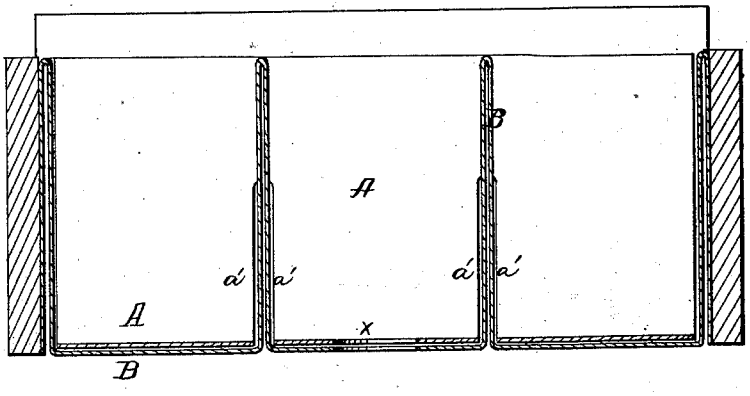
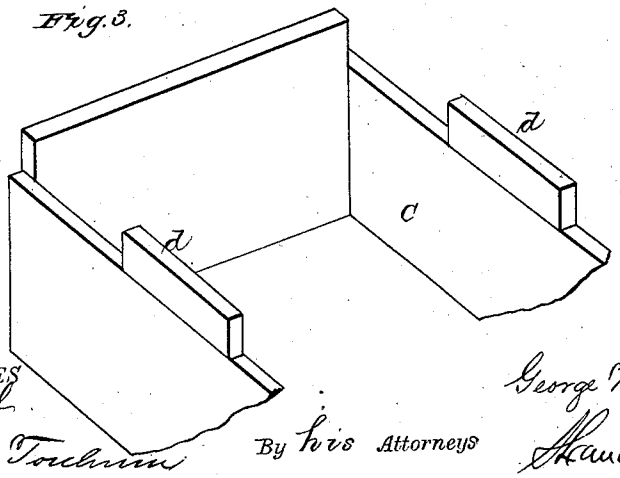


Fig. 3.



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Fig. 4.

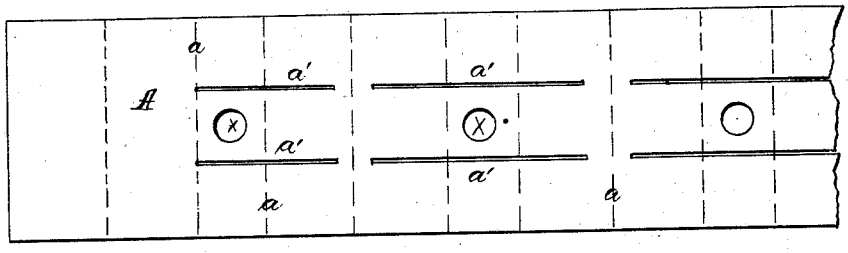
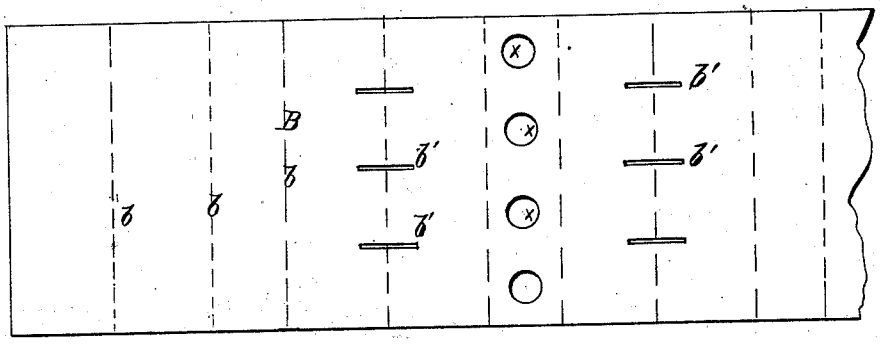


Fig. 5.



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Fig. 6.

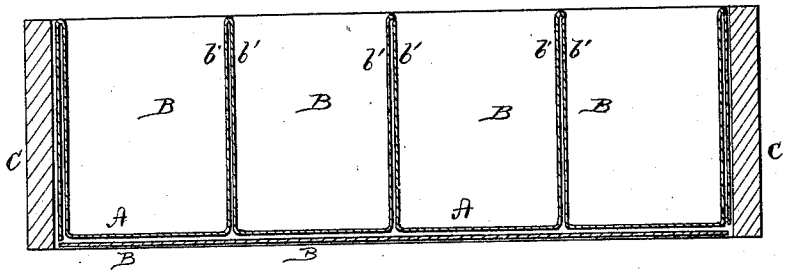


Fig. 7.

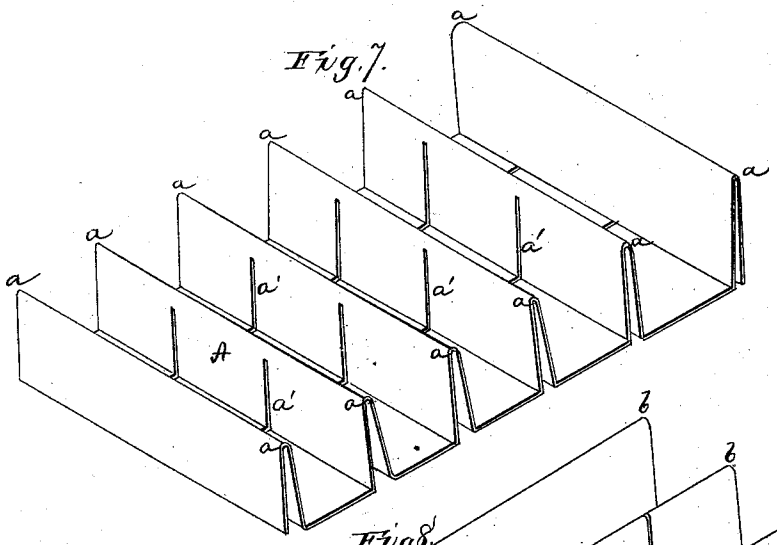
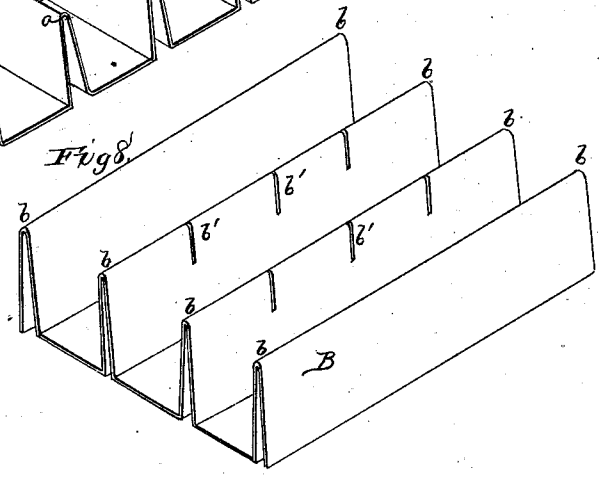


Fig 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE M. HUSTON, OF KEOKUK, IOWA.

IMPROVEMENT IN EGG-CARRIERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **216,413**, dated June 10, 1879; application filed October 31, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE M. HUSTON, of Keokuk, in the county of Lee, and in the State of Iowa, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Egg-Carriers; and do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

My invention relates to egg-carriers; and it consists in the construction of the trays, each tray being composed solely of two pieces framed together to form compartments, with partitions and bottom firmly united, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to make and use the same, I will now proceed to describe its construction and operation, referring to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an egg-carrier embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same, taken through line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a part of the frame of the tray. Figs. 4 and 5 show the pieces of which the tray is made before they are folded, but showing the folds in dotted lines. Fig. 6 is a vertical section of the egg-carrier at right angles to the section shown in Fig. 2, taken through line *y y* in Fig. 1. Figs. 7 and 8 are perspective views, respectively, of the two pieces forming the tray as they are folded, but before they are put together.

Each tray of my egg-carrier is made of two pieces of paper, A and B. (Shown respectively, in Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings.)

The piece A is to be folded on the lines *a a*, so as to form double partitions and bottoms of the series of compartments. Slits *a' a'* are cut in this piece, as shown at regular intervals, said slits running lengthwise of the piece, and parallel with each other; but in no case is the paper cut through the edge. The piece B is also to be folded on lines *b b*, to form double partitions and bottoms for the compartments of the tray. Slits *b' b'* are also made in this piece, as shown.

In the piece A the slits *a'* are made in such a manner as to be across the bottoms and up the partitions for a suitable distance, while the slits *b'* in the piece B are made at such points as to form openings from the upper edge of each partition downward. The two pieces, when folded, can then be placed one into the other, at right angles to each other, and thus form compartments for the eggs, as shown in Fig. 1.

In Figs. 7 and 8 I have shown the two pieces as folded on the lines *a* and *b*, respectively, each piece forming single bottoms and double walls. These pieces are then put together according to the slots made in them, as shown, the double walls being at right angles to each other, and making the bottoms of the compartments also double. The entire tray, containing any desired number of compartments, can thus be made of two pieces only, which not only saves considerable more labor in the putting together of the egg-carrier than by the usual way of cutting the paper into strips, but it also makes a much more substantial carrier, and forms bottoms that cannot sag or give. It also gives the necessary strength to admit of perforating the bottoms, as shown at *x*, for the purpose of testing the eggs.

It will be noticed that there is not a single cut from the edges of the paper, which would make the paper very weak.

The bottoms and partitions being so firmly united make a carrier in which the trays and eggs can be lifted out and the condition of the contents inspected.

The compartments for each egg are made so tight as to exclude the light and concentrate it through the perforations *x* in the bottom and into the egg, and the soundness of the eggs of a tray can be tested either by artificial or natural light.

These trays may be made with or without frames and of any height desired, so as to take in the entire length of the egg or to allow a portion of the egg to protrude above.

C C represent the frames for the trays, and these frames may be provided with projections *d* at the top for the next frame to rest on, and thus form suitable spaces for ventilation.

By this manner of making a carrier I am enabled to use multiplied thicknesses of flexible

paper or other material of greater thickness and stiffness.

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

An egg-carrier tray made of two pieces of paper or equivalent material, cut with longitudinal slots, as described, and folded and placed at right angles to and interlocking with each other and each piece forming the bottom and two sides of the compartments, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 17th day of October, 1878.

GEORGE M. HUSTON.

Witnesses:
S. M. MILLS,
JOHN MAXWELL.