

(No Model.)

L. A. HAPGOOD.
APPARATUS FOR PRESERVING EGGS.

No. 359,784.

Patented Mar. 22, 1887.

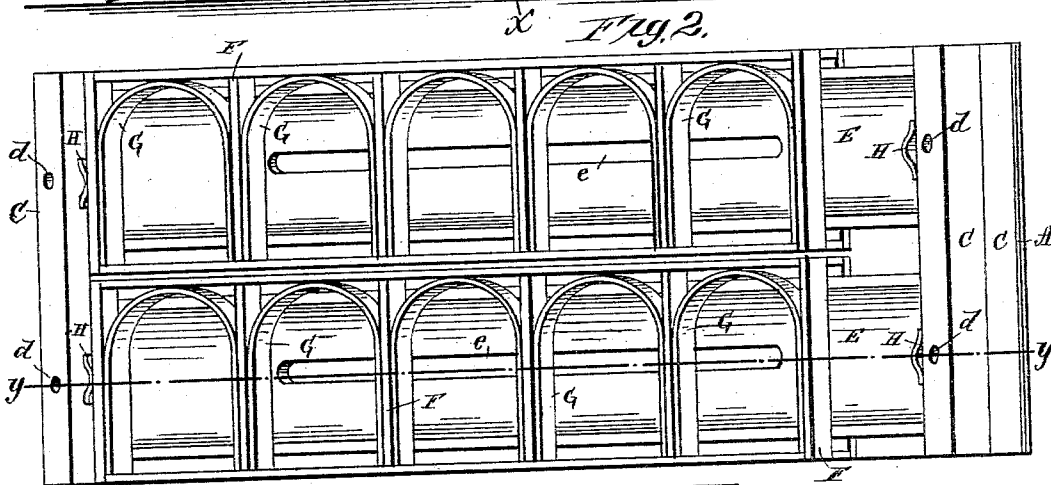
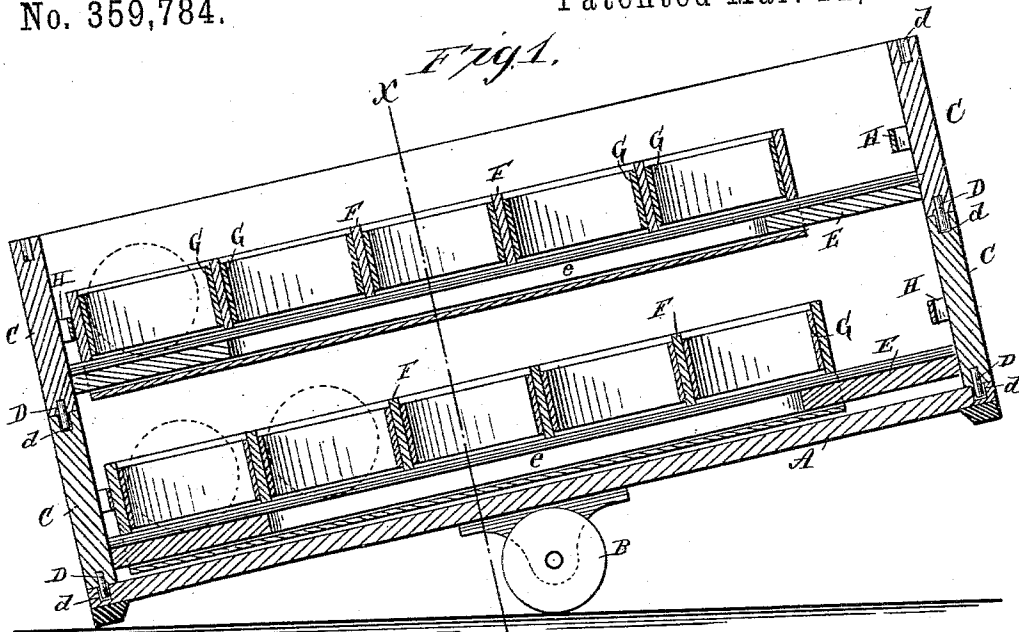
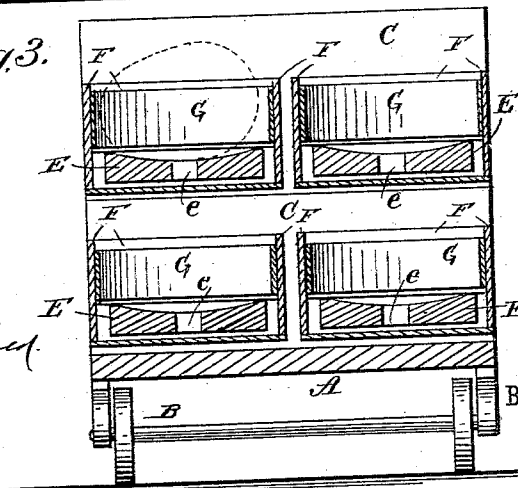


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

J. D. Garfield
L. S. Givens

INVENTOR:

L. A. Hapgood

BY

Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

L. ADELLE HAPGOOD, OF RANDOLPH, NEW YORK.

APPARATUS FOR PRESERVING EGGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 359,784, dated March 22, 1887.

Application filed August 20, 1886. Serial No. 211,447. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, L. ADELLE HAPGOOD, of Randolph, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Egg-Cases, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to that class of egg-cases in which provision is made for the frequent turning of the eggs to better insure their preservation; and the object of the invention is to improve the construction of such cases.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional elevation of an egg-case embodying my invention on the line *yy* of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional elevation on the line *xx*, Fig. 1.

On a platform, A, mounted on wheels B in the center, so that it can be tilted, I place a series of trays or cases, C, (two in the present instance,) having dowel-pins D projecting from the lower edges of their end pieces. The pins D of the bottom tray enter corresponding holes or sockets, *d*, in the upper side of the platform A, each tray being provided with similar holes or sockets, *d*, to receive the pins of the next higher tray.

By forming the trays or cases C with pins and sockets, as above described, no outer case is necessary, as they form of themselves a compact case which answers the purpose of that usually employed.

Connecting the end pieces of the trays C are the cross pieces or slides E, formed with concaved upper surfaces, on which the eggs are seated, and longitudinally slotted, as at *e*. Upon each of the slides E is seated a compartmented frame, F, and fitted to ride thereon, the bottoms of the frames F being beneath the said slides E. Within each compartment of the frames F is placed the linings G, semicircular, or substantially so, at one end, and made, preferably, of pasteboard or like flexible material. With the slides E, made concave, and the linings G, made as described, the compartments

of the frames F will conform more or less to the contour of the eggs, and when the case is tilted and the frames F, containing the eggs, ride on the slides E, from one end of the case to the other, the eggs will turn in their compartments, but will not be thrown with any violence against the sides of the same.

One object of having the bottoms of the frames F beneath the slides G is to prevent the matter from cracked or broken eggs from running down through the case and soiling the eggs in the lower trays.

H are buffers, to prevent the sliding frames from coming too violently against the ends of the case.

If desired, the wheels B may also be omitted and plain rounded legs or other pivots be employed.

It will readily be seen that with the case above described the air may circulate freely through and around the frames F. Should there be a cracked egg in one of the compartments, it will be glued to the tray and slide by the white which oozes from it, which will prevent the tray from sliding when the case is tilted, so that by observing if all the trays slide any tray containing a broken egg can be detected and the egg removed before decomposition takes place with but little loss of time.

I do not herein claim, broadly, the sliding compartmented frames, as the same are claimed in my application filed July 19, 1886.

I am aware that egg-cases have been provided with slats beveled on their upper longitudinal edges; but in such cases the eggs, resting on the sharp edges of the slats, are more liable to injury from shocks and jars than when resting and riding on a concaved surface.

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

1. The combination, with a case mounted to be tilted, of a series of strips running longitudinally of the case, concaved on their upper surfaces, and a compartmented frame held on the strips and adapted to slide thereon, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, with a case mounted to be tilted, of a series of concaved strips running longitudinally of the case, and slotted, as

shown, and a comparted frame held on the
concaved strips and adapted to slide thereon,
substantially as shown and described.

3. In an egg-case, the slides E, each made in
5 one piece, concaved on their upper surfaces,
and having a longitudinal slot, e, substantially
as shown and described.

4. The combination, in an egg-case having
longitudinally-slotted cross-pieces or slides, of

comparted frames fitted to slide thereon, the 10
bottoms of the comparted frames being be-
neath the said slides, substantially as shown
and described.

L. ADELLE HAPGOOD.

Witnesses:

F. W. EDDY,

C. P. ADAMS.