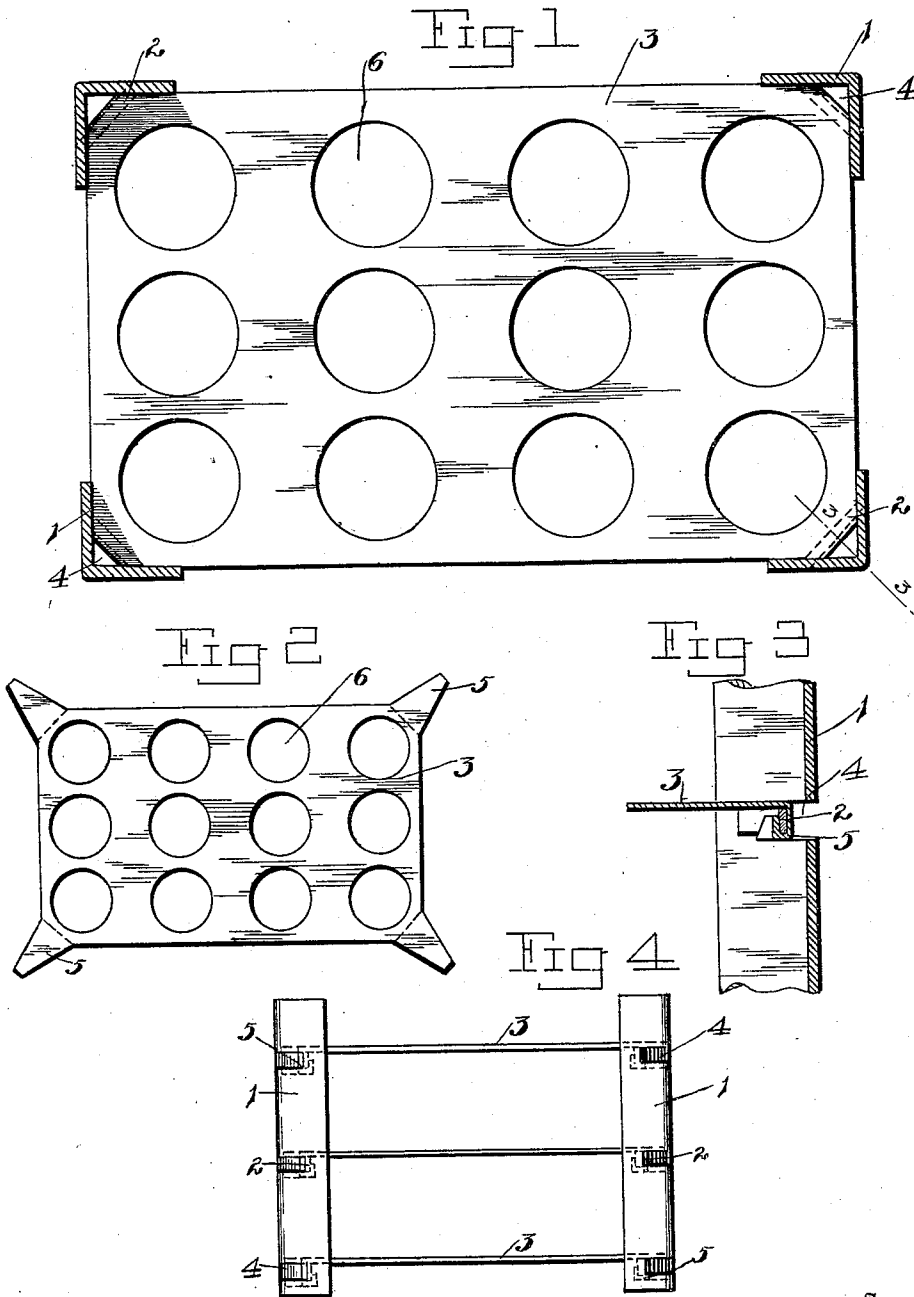


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EGG RACK.

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992,396.

Patented May 16, 1911.



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Witnesses

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EGG-RACK.

992,396.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 16, 1911.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIP WEBER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Genoa Junction, in the county of Walworth and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Egg-Racks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to egg racks, and the object is to provide a rack of this character wherein the eggs can be conveniently stored and displayed and held against accidental breakage.

Another object of the invention is to provide a rack of a knock-down structure which can be conveniently set up or knocked down and which when set up can be held in such position without the provision of permanent fastening devices such as nails, screws or the like.

In the drawing, forming a portion of this specification and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views:—Figure 1 is a detail horizontal section through my improved rack. Fig. 2 is a detail plan view of one of the trays. Fig. 3 is a detail section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the rack.

My improved rack consists preferably of supporting legs 1, one being arranged at each corner of the rack, as illustrated. These legs are of angle iron structure and each is stamped inwardly at suitable intervals to provide tray-supports 2 for the trays 3. The construction of the supports 2 is such that between such supports and the inner surfaces of the legs is formed a passage 4. The trays 3 are identical in construction and at their corners they are formed to provide retaining members 5 of substantially spur-form, being designed to be extended into the passages 4 and to be bent into engagement with the supports 2 so as to hold the trays rigidly connected with the legs.

The construction of the device is such that when the trays are connected with the legs

in the manner as described a very rigid construction will be provided. By forming the retaining members 5 for engagement with the supports 2 of the legs the trays are secured to the legs without resorting to the provision of permanent fastening devices. The construction is such that when it is not desired to use the stand it can be knocked down and folded into a very compact package.

Each tray is provided with twelve or more passages 6 for the reception of the eggs. It will be understood that any desired number of the trays may be employed. When the retaining members 5 are operatively bent into positive clamping engagement with the supports 2 of the legs, the walls of the legs will be moved into effective clamping engagement with the edges of the trays so that the parts will be rigidly connected with each other.

I claim:—

A rack comprising a plurality of uprights of angle iron form, the said uprights being arranged in opposing pairs, each upright being stamped inwardly from the point of intersection of its walls to form horizontally disposed supports which are spaced longitudinally from the walls of the upright, the supports on the opposing pairs of uprights being arranged in horizontal alinement, and sheet metal trays confined between the uprights and formed at their corners to provide substantially spur-like portions which are bent downwardly between the walls of the uprights and into engagement with the supports of the uprights so as to cause the walls of the uprights to be moved into clamping engagement with the edge portions of the trays.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PHILIP WEBER.

Witnesses:

C. H. PROUTY,
MAGGIE M. SCHUREN.