

(No Model.)

G. D. COREY.
EGG CARRIER.

No. 418,450.

Patented Dec. 31, 1889.

Fig. 1.

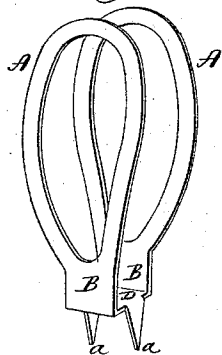


Fig. 2.

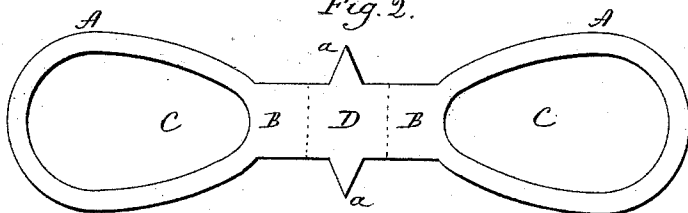


Fig. 4.

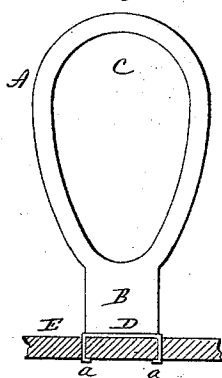


Fig. 5.

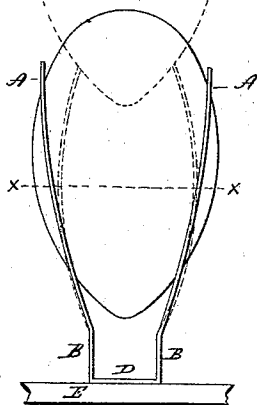


Fig. 3.

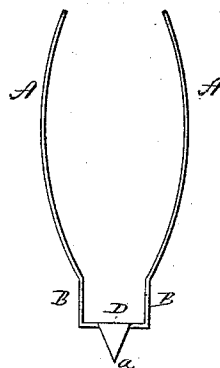


Fig. 6.

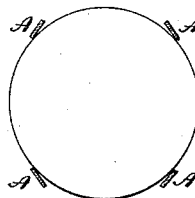
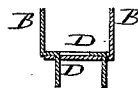


Fig. 8.



Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE D. COREY, OF LOWELL, ASSIGNOR TO MARSHALL J. BENJAMIN, OF GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

EGG-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,450, dated December 31, 1889.

Application filed May 3, 1889. Serial No. 309,456. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE D. COREY, of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new Improvement in Egg-Carriers; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a perspective view of the carrier complete; Fig. 2, the blank from which the carrier is formed; Fig. 3, a side view looking between the clamps; Fig. 4, a side view at right angles to Fig. 3 and illustrating the method of securing the carrier in position; Fig. 5, a side view illustrating the introduction of an egg to the carrier; Fig. 6, a transverse section on line *x x* of Fig. 5; Figs. 7 and 8, a modification.

This invention relates to an improvement in devices for transporting eggs, and particularly to that class in which clamps are employed to hold the eggs individually, the object of the invention being a cheap and simple carrier adapted to embrace the egg and give to it an elastic support to avoid the breaking effects of jars or concussions which unavoidably occur in transporting large quantities of eggs; and the invention consists in the construction of the carrier, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claims.

The carrier consists of a pair of clamps A A, made from elastic sheet metal joined or united in a securing device at their lower ends or shanks B B. In the best construction these clamps are made from a single piece of elastic sheet metal, as seen in Fig. 2, the blank being cut from the sheet. The clamps A A are made in the form of loops, the openings C being of a shape corresponding to the shape of an egg, but of considerably less area. The two loops are connected by a web D, which forms the shanks B B and a connection or base between the shanks. On opposite edges of this web projecting prongs *a a* are formed. The loops are turned upward to bring the shanks B B at substantially right angles to the base, as seen in Fig.

3, and above the shanks B the open loops are curved into concavo-convex shape, as represented in Fig. 3, distant from each other less than the diameter of the egg, and, as shown, the prongs *a* are turned downward. This completes the carrier.

Carriers thus made are attached to bars or partitions to be introduced in cases by inserting the prongs *a* into the bar, plate, or partition E, as represented in Fig. 4. The prongs may be of a length to extend through the bar or partition and be clinched upon the under side, as shown. These clamps and their shanks are elastic, so that an egg may be introduced between the upper ends of the clamps, and slight pressure upon the egg will force the clamps apart, so as to permit the egg to pass down between them, as represented in Fig. 5, broken lines indicating the introduction of the egg, and as soon as the egg has been brought between the clamp the reaction of the spring brings the clamps to bear upon the egg. The loop-like opening C through the clamps causes the clamps to embrace the egg, as represented in Figs. 5 and 6, and so that the egg is securely held supported between the clamps.

The shanks B of the clamps form springs between the bearings of the clamps upon the egg and the partition or bar to which the carrier is secured, which readily yield under jar or concussion which may be brought upon the case containing the eggs and carriers, and such yielding of the spring-clamps prevents any detrimental effect upon the eggs carried by the carriers.

The metal may be very thin, and consequently very light and of little cost. The eggs are easily introduced or removed as occasion may require, and eggs held by these carriers are free from the liability of breakage which occurs in the more rigid character of carriers.

While I prefer to make the carriers, as I have described, from a single piece of sheet metal, the two loops, their shanks, and connections with the spurs being made integral, they may be made in separate parts, as represented in Fig. 7, each part forming one of the loop-like clamps A, and each clamp having an extension B, which will serve to form

the shank and the connection of the two. In this case the shanks are bent, as before, to form a base D for each shank, and these two bases set together, as seen in Fig. 7, one of the base portions being constructed with two spurs *ee* formed therein, which will turn downward through corresponding slits *f* in the other part. (See Fig. 8.)

I claim—

10 1. The herein-described egg-carrier, made from a single piece of elastic sheet metal, consisting of a pair of connected loops A A, the said connection forming a base and shanks, the loops and shanks turned upward from
15 the base, substantially as described.

2. The herein-described egg-carrier, made from sheet metal, and consisting of a pair of loop-shaped clamps A A, extending from shanks B B, and a base turned at right angles from the said shanks, the said base provided with spurs as an integral part thereof, by which the said clamps may be secured, substantially as described. 20

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