No. 682,646. Patented Sept. 17, 1901.

S. SCHEUER.

FILLER FOR EGG CRATES.

(Application filed July 1, 1901.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

FIG. 1.

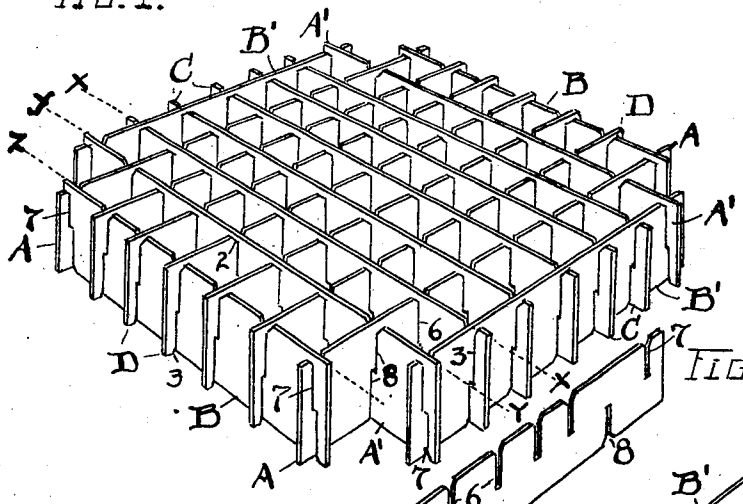


FIG. 2.

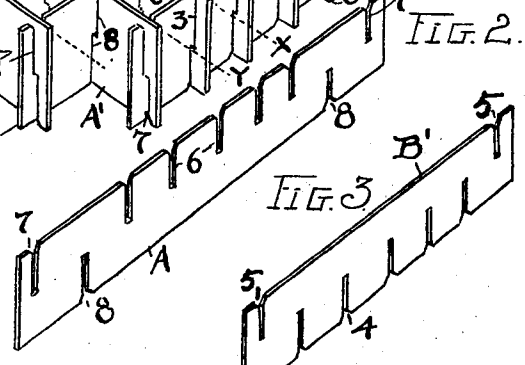


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.

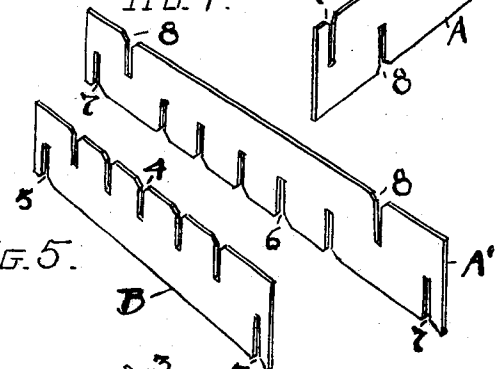
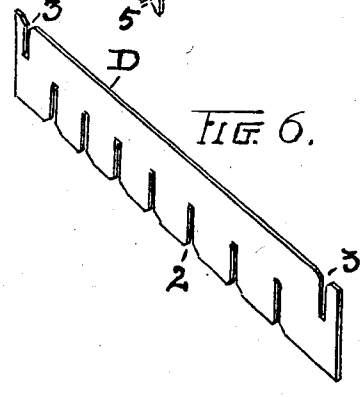


FIG. 5.

FIG. 6.



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FILLER FOR EGG CRATES.

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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

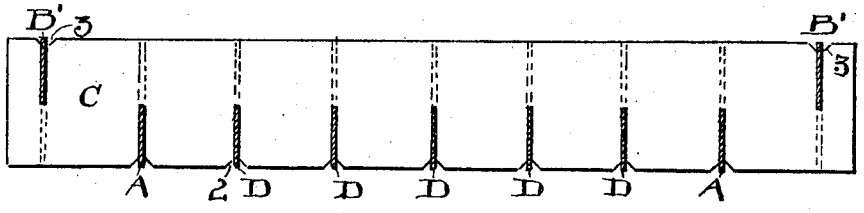


FIG. 7.

FIG. 8.

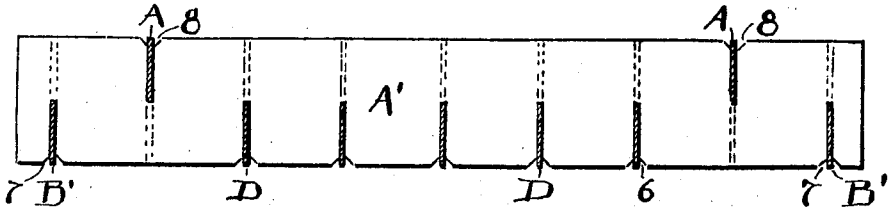
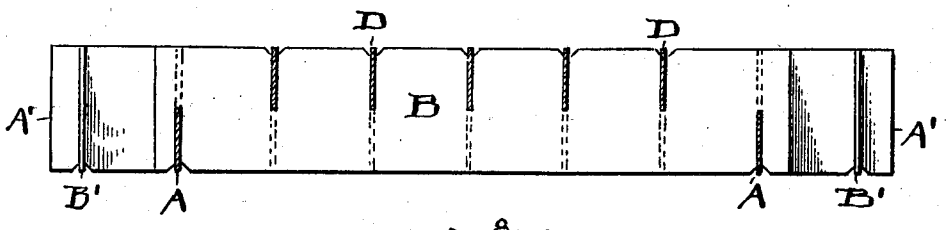


FIG. 9.



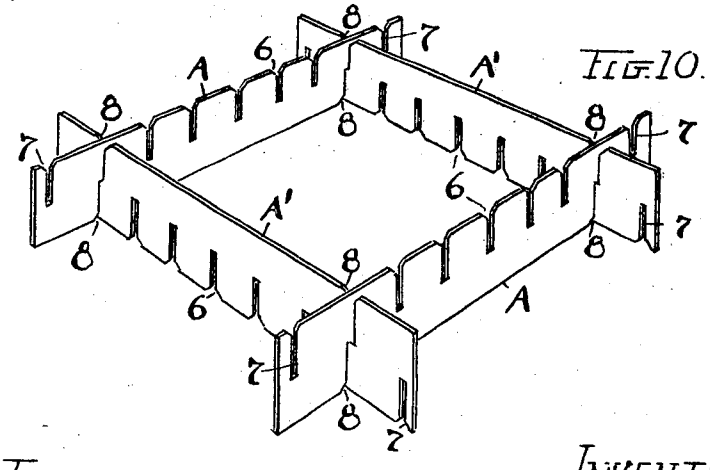


FIG. 10.

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SIMON SCHEUER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FILLER FOR EGG-CRATES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,646, dated September 17, 1901.

Application filed July 1, 1901. Serial No. 66,745. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMON SCHEUER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fillers for Egg-Crates; and I do declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to fillers for egg-crates; and the invention consists in the construction of the filler, whereby the manufacture is very considerably cheapened and simplified, all substantially as shown and described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a filler complete. Figs. 2 to 5, inclusive, show the several special outer locking members or strips. Thus Fig. 2 is a detail of one of the primary strips, indicated by A and shown together in Fig. 10, and Fig. 3 is a detail of one of the first or outer strips next to A and indicated by B′. Fig. 4 is a detail of one of the outer primary strips arranged at right angles to A and marked for convenience A′. Fig. 5 is a detail of one of the two outer strips arranged at right angles to strip B′ and marked B. Strips B and B′ are alike and interchangeable, as also are strips A and A′; but they occupy reverse positions in the filler. Fig. 6 is a detail of one of the ten intermediate strips, constituting practically the body of the filler and arranged as hereinafter described. Figs. 7, 8, and 9 are sectional elevations of the filler on lines *x x y y z z*, respectively, Fig. 1. Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the primary frame of the filler.

In fillers for egg-crates as hitherto generally made the interlocking and confining members corresponding to primary members A A′ herein were special constructions of heavy paper, cardboard, or like quality of stiff paper bent back upon itself so as to be double its full width and having threaded through its bent-back edge a strip of tin running across and locking in the intersecting strip, and all four of the strips corresponding to A A′ were made this way. Such fillers were and are acceptable to the trade, but their construction necessitated so much special material and labor that they were necessarily quite expensive.

My invention has for its object to produce at least an equally serviceable and desirable filler with considerably less cost of both material and labor in its production. To this end I make my filler throughout preferably of the same material, which is any suitable quality and weight of pasteboard or light-weight strawboard, or the equivalent of either.

In the construction of the filler I have planned to avoid all handwork except the assembling and arrangement of the strips, as every strip is cut and slotted complete for its place by a cutting-machine before assembling begins. It will be noticed, also, as a feature of the several strips, that they all have open slots or slits as large as the thickness of the strips and extending half across the strip and that they are interlocked and held together by reason of their arrangement and relation to each other, as will now appear. It may be observed, also, that in a five-dozen or eight-square crate like the one here shown, less one square at each corner, there are five intermediate strips C and D, respectively arranged at right angles to each other and which are exactly alike and interchangeable in use, (see Fig. 6 and also in side elevation, Fig. 7.) These strips are provided with a series of seven open slots 2, at equal distances apart, along one edge and two open slots 3 near their ends in or upon their opposite edge. When assembled, the slots 2 of one set match and lock across the slots of the other set, so that they thus interlock on squares, as shown in Figs. 1 and 7. This practically makes the body of the filler less the four primary strips, to which these ten are built, as will hereinafter appear. Each strip A and A′ has five slots 6 at its middle at one side and two slots 7 at the same side two squares distant from the nearest slot 6, while in its opposite side there are two slots 8 one square from its ends. These latter slots intersect with corresponding slots 8 in the strip A or A′, at right angles thereto. Both sides of the filler are alike and either side may be used up or down. The two outer strips A and B and A′ and B′ on each of the four sides are essentially the locking-strips in the filler, as here shown, which

is known as a "five-dozen filler." In a three-dozen filler the outer strips B B' would be omitted and the others correspondingly shortened. Where the slotted edge of either B or B' is shown, the plain edge of A and A' is shown. Thus in the near side, Fig. 1, the slotted edge of strip B is up while the unslotted edge of strip A' next thereto is up, and at all four corners the two strips A and A' are locked against pull both up and down alike, and all the strips in the filler are locked in like manner so far as drawing out is concerned, but each according to its kind and position. This can be studied at the near side of Fig. 1. Here we see strip B locked, so that it cannot be drawn out upward by reason of overhanging strips D, and strips D are held down clear across to the other side by all the cross-strips C between B and B'. We also see that strips B cannot be drawn up by reason of strips D, nor pressed down, because their end notches are engaged by slots 7 in the ends of strips A. Next it is seen that strip A' has a top slot 8, matched by a bottom slot 8 in interlocking strip A, at right angles thereto, while said strip A' engages by its bottom slot 7 in the end slot of short strip B. So this outer lock of A' on B prevents B from being raised and the interlocking of A and A' prevents A' from being raised.

In the assembling of the parts the first thing done is to set up strips A and A' into a square, Fig. 10. Then either strips C or D are set into slots 6 on one side and on reversal the others are set in on the opposite side. Lastly, end strips B and B' are put in position and the work is completed.

Broadly stated, the foundation of the filler is comprised in the strips A and A' interlocked, as shown in Fig. 10. The body of the filler is composed of the strips C and D, assembled upon this foundation. The end strips B and B' serve to lock or knit the whole together.

What I claim is—

1. In egg-fillers, a primary filler-frame comprising four several interlocking strips A and A' having each a series of slots 6 in one edge equidistant apart and slots 7 in the same edge at the ends of the strips outside of the engagement of said strips with one another and in opposite edges in the strips A and A', and slots 8 in the edges of said strips extending midway into the space between the last of the series of slots 6 and the end slot 7 and serving to interlock said strips and form a square, substantially as described.

2. In egg-fillers, a primary filler-frame to which the other parts are built comprising four similar strips A and A' interlocked with each other near their ends and forming a square, each strip having open slots 6 and 8 in one edge and slots 7 in the other edge and the strips A and A' inverted in respect to each other in the frame, substantially as described.

3. A filler for egg-crates having an inner and an outer locking-strip at each of its four sides, the said outer strips being shorter than the inner strips and having slots 4 and 5, and said inner strips having a series of slots 6 in one edge and a slot 7 in the same edge at each end and slots 8 near their ends in the opposite edges and serving to lock said inner strips together, and cross-strips B and C engaging both sets of said inner and outer locking-strips, substantially as described.

4. A filler for egg-crates having outside strips B and B' provided each with a series of slots 4 equidistant apart along one edge and slots 5 near its ends in the opposite edge, cross-strips interlocked with both slots 4 and 5, the end strips engaging slots 5 being inserted oppositely to the strips engaged in slots 4, substantially as described.

5. In a filler for egg-crates, a set of interlocking foundation-strips, a series of interlocking strips mounted upon and interlocked with said foundation-strips to form the body of the filler, and a set of interlocking end strips engaging both said foundation-strips and body-strips, substantially as described.

Witness my hand to the foregoing specification this 24th day of June, 1901.

SIMON SCHEUER.

Witnesses:
R. B. MOSER,
H. E. MUDRA.