(No Model.)

R. G. DALE & W. S. WEIGHTMAN.

EGG CARRYING PACKAGE.

No. 478,924. Patented July 12, 1892.

Fig 1

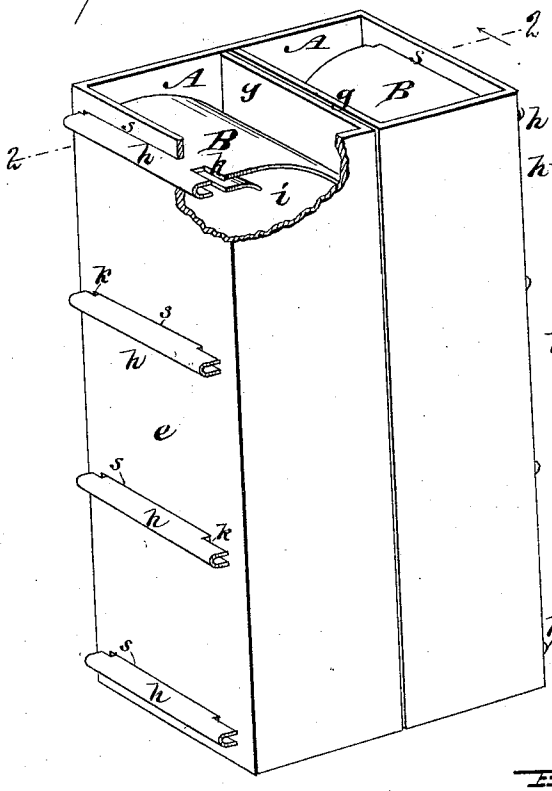


Fig 2

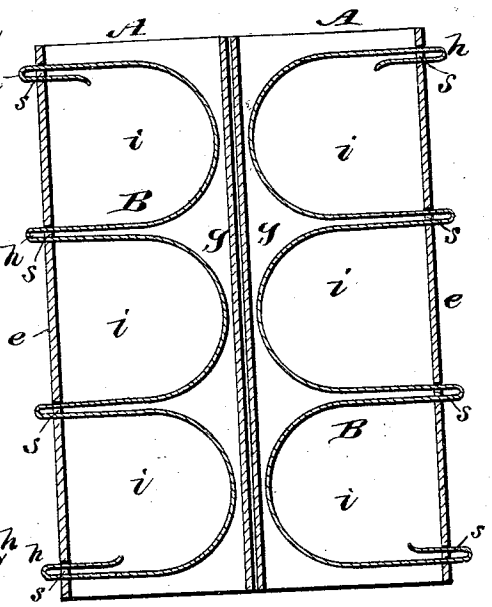
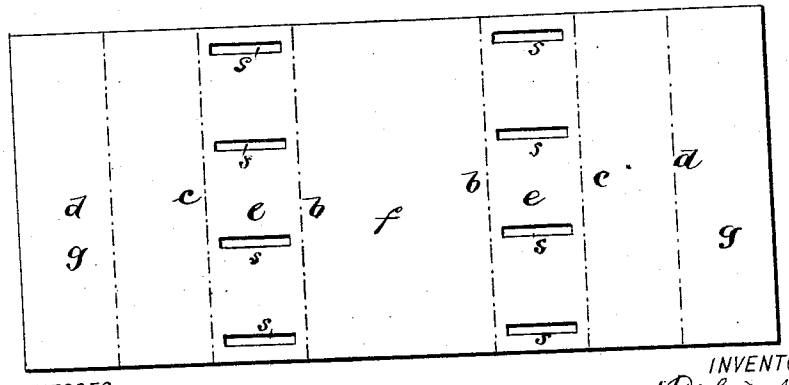


Fig 3



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ROBERT G. DALE AND WALTER S. WEIGHTMAN, OF DURANGO, COLORADO.

EGG-CARRYING PACKAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 478,924, dated July 12, 1892.

Application filed April 14, 1892. Serial No. 429,129. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ROBERT G. DALE and WALTER S. WEIGHTMAN, of Durango, in the county of La Plata and State of Colorado, have invented new and useful Improvements in Egg-Carrying Packages, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention is more particularly designed for the delivery of eggs exempt from breakage in small lots to consumers, and so avoid the loss and breakage, which is more or less general in delivering eggs packed in paper bags, especially when the delivery is made from wagons traveling over rough roads and carrying a number of such divided lots or bags or packages of eggs.

The invention, which is also applicable to egg-cases of larger size or packages adapted to contain any number of such divided lots varying from one to ten or more dozen lots, more or less, consists in a sectionally-divided egg package or case of novel and cheap construction, provided—that is, each section—with a thin flexible strip separating the eggs from each other, substantially as hereinafter described, and more particularly pointed out in the claims.

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 represents a view in perspective of an egg-package or case embodying our invention, a portion of the case at one end being broken away to illustrate the manner of securing an inner light paper strip which separates the eggs from each other. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section upon the line 2 2 in Fig. 1 of the same, and Fig. 3 is a face view of the blank from which the shell of the case is made.

The egg package or case represented in the accompanying drawings is made to contain only six eggs; but ordinarily it is preferred to construct it so that it will carry twelve eggs—that is, six in each section instead of three.

The outer shell or body of the package is made of pasteboard or thick paper from a flat oblong blank, such as shown in Fig. 3. This blank is folded transversely first upon the lines or creases *b b*, then upon the parallel transverse lines or creases *c c*, and afterward upon further parallel transverse lines or creases *d d*. Thus the portions *e* between the lines *b* and *c*, which portions have a series of slots *s* in them, are bent or folded upon the lines *b b* upward or at right angles to the intermediate portion *f*. Then the blank is bent or folded upon the lines *c c* inward at right angles to the portions *e e*, and afterward the end portions *g g* of the blank bent or folded at right angles to shut down upon or meet the portion *f* at its center. This makes a longitudinally-divided package or case capable of being readily opened into a flat form to provide for insertion or removal of the eggs or of being closed longitudinally into two main tubular sections A A, lying parallel with each other and divided from each other by the turned-in portions *g g* of the blank. Each section A A is designed to carry the same number of eggs.

To separate the several eggs from each other, each section A has passed through the slots *s* in it a light paper strip or ruffle B, which, folding or doubling upon itself, as at *h*, first passes through the one end slot, then back through the next slot, returning through the latter, and so on, until all the slots in the section are threaded by it and a series of loop-like chambers *i* are left, each of which carries an egg separated from injury by or direct contact with the rest. To lock or secure the strips B to the walls or portions *e* of the sections A A, the slots *s* in said portions are made of less length than the width of the paper strips B, and where said flexible strips are folded or doubled over, as at *h*, they have incisions or cuts *k* made in their opposite edges, leaving tongues that can readily be bent to pass through the slots and afterward be straightened to lock the strips with the walls or portions *e e* of the body of the case.

An egg-carrying package thus constructed is not only cheap, light, and effective and affords adequate protection to the eggs, which are kept from contact with each other, but it will be an exceedingly compact case and can readily be opened, after the manner of a pocket-book, from its center to insert the eggs within or to remove them, when required, from the loop-like chambers *i*, formed by the paper or flexible strips.

Having thus described our invention, what

we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. An egg-carrying package or case composed of an outer body part made of pasteboard or thick paper bent or folded to form two tubular sections lying side by side with their inner walls dividing them but left free to open, and of inner thin paper or flexible strips looped to form a series of separate egg-chambers in each tubular section of the case, substantially as specified.

2. In a divided or sectional egg-carrying package or case of the character described, the two folded tubular sections of the opening and closing case provided with a series of slots in two of their opposite outer walls, in combination with thin paper or flexible strips folded over upon themselves and looped to form a series of separate egg-chambers within the tubular sections and constructed at their folding portions with incisions in their edges forming locking-tongues, which engage with the slotted portions of the tubular sections, essentially as shown and described.

3. The blank for a sectional egg-carrying package or case of the character described, composed of a strip of pasteboard or stiff paper creased or marked, as at *b b*, *c c*, and *d d*, to fold over from reverse ends and having a series of slots *s* in the portions *e e* between the folding lines or creases *b c* and *b c*, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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C. H. BARTON.