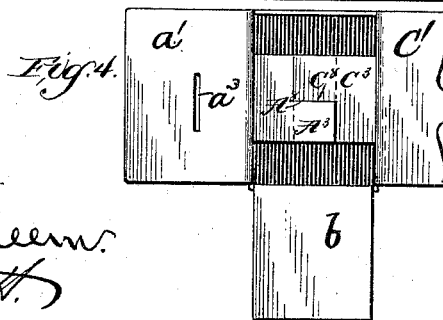
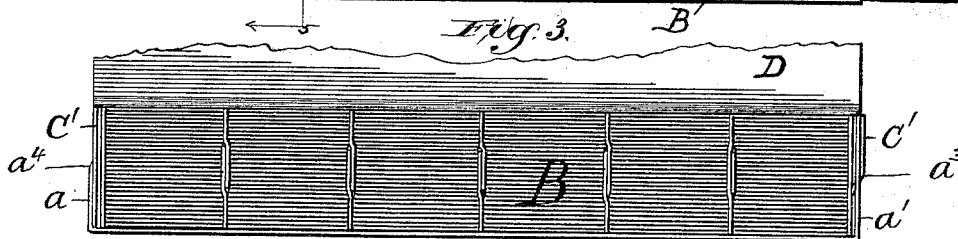
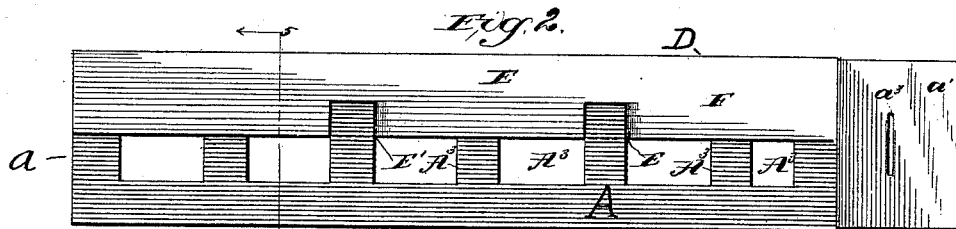
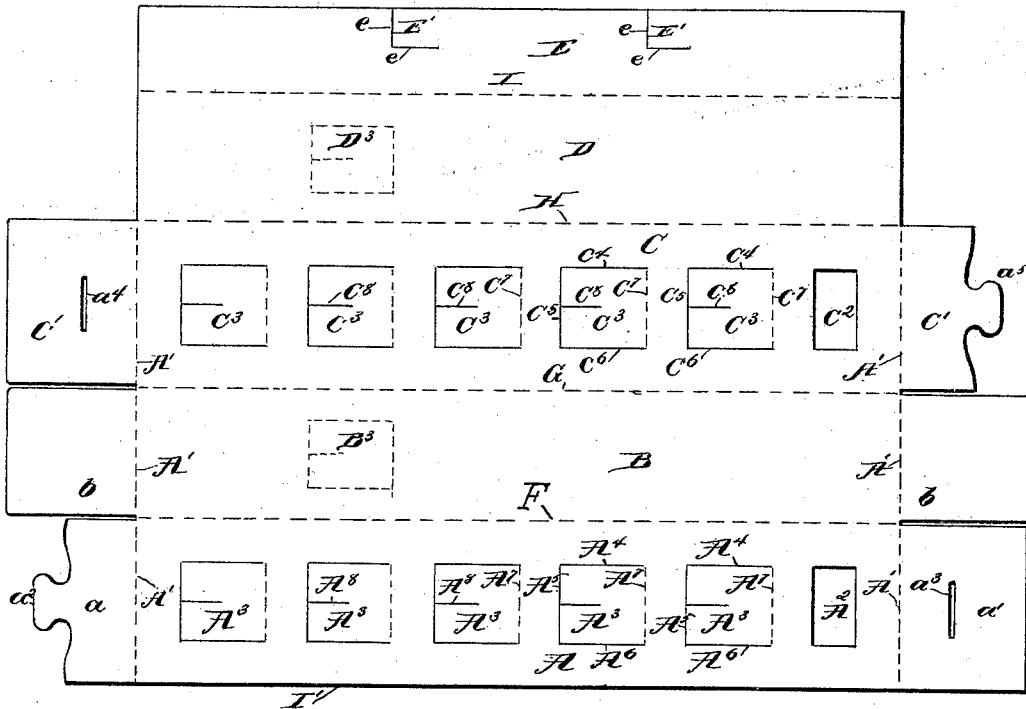


H. L. ANDERSON & W. WITTE.
EGG CARRIER.

No. 419,621.

Fig. 1 Patented Jan. 21. 1890.



Witnesses—
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Wm. H. Jett.

Inventor
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(No Model.)

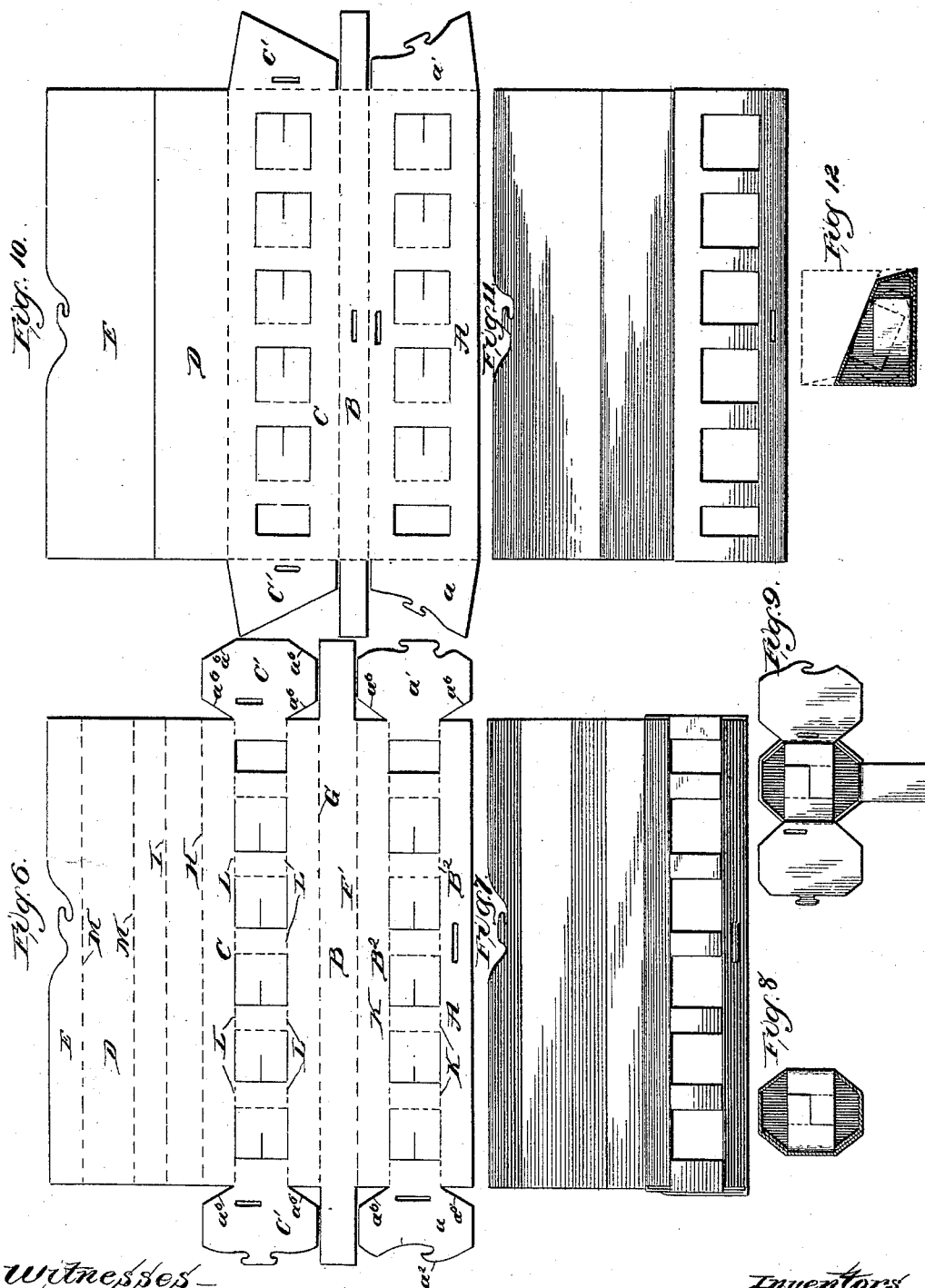
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H. L. ANDERSON & W. WITTE.

EGG CARRIER.

No. 419,621.

Patented Jan. 21, 1890.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY L. ANDERSON AND WILLIAM WITTE, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

EGG-CARRIER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 419,621, dated January 21, 1890.

Application filed July 5, 1889. Serial No. 316,571. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY L. ANDERSON and WILLIAM WITTE, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bent Boxes for Egg-Carriers and for other like purposes, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to that class of devices adapted to lessen the liability of breakage in the shipping of eggs; and the purpose of the invention is to secure a package or box in which the eggs may be placed by the farmer or other first person handling them, and within which package such eggs may remain until the same are taken therefrom by the consumer, thereby obviating the necessity of handling each egg by the carrier, commission-man, Chandler, or other middleman, and, further, to obtain a package which may be readily transmitted empty to the farmer or other person desiring to pack eggs for shipping to market or directly to the consumer in a manner convenient to handle by such person so requiring such package.

To accomplish the design thus set out we have constructed a box from a single blank composed of paper, straw-board, thin wood veneering, or other suitable material, and of the kind known to the art as "bent" boxes, within which the eggs may be placed, and from such time may be allowed to remain until required for actual use, the box thus obtained being provided with means for candling the eggs whenever required without removal therefrom.

The invention is illustrated by the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan of the blank which, when properly folded, forms the box constituting our egg-carrier. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the box with one end open. Fig. 3 is a plan of the box folded, with the top flap thrown back, thereby exposing to view the interior of the box. Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the box with the flaps thrown back, exposing to view the interior of the box. Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the box on line 55 of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a plan view of a modification of the blank illustrated in Fig. 1. With this modification there is formed, when the blank is properly folded, a box octagonal in cross-section. Fig.

7 is a front elevation of a box formed from the blank illustrated in Fig. 6, with the flap thrown back. Fig. 8 is a cross-section of the box illustrated in Fig. 7, but with the flap in a closed position. Fig. 9 is an end elevation of the same box with the flaps thrown back, exposing to view the interior of the box. Fig. 10 is a plan view of another modification of the blank illustrated in Fig. 1. Fig. 11 is a front elevation of the box obtained by the forming up of the blank illustrated in Fig. 10, and Fig. 12 is a cross-section of the box obtained thereby.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

In order to construct the box a piece of thick paper, straw-board, thin wood veneering, or other suitable material is cut in proper shape, notched, scored, or indented upon the lines upon which the bends come in folding the box up, and such blank is then bent into the proper form and the box locked together.

The blank illustrated in Fig. 1 consists of five sections, lettered A, B, C, D, and E, respectively, these sections being separated by the scoring or indentation illustrated by the dotted lines F, G, H, and I. On section A are the flaps a and a' , separated from such section A by the scoring or indentation A' . On sections B and C there are also flaps, and such flaps are separated by this scored or indented line A' prolonged from such sections. b b are the flaps on section B. C' and C' are the flaps on section C. On flap a there is a notch a^2 , fitting into the hole a^1 , which is cut in flap C' at one end of section C, and on flap C' at the other end of this section C there is the notch or lock a^3 , which may be inserted in hole a^3 on flap a' .

One of the principal features of our invention, and that which, perhaps more than any other one distinctive part, distinguishes the device obtained by us from all other bent boxes, is the provision whereby we secure the compartments within the completed box, in any one of which compartments an egg may be placed, being entirely isolated from all other eggs or other articles placed in the box and allowed to there remain, while at the same time we furnish means for candling the eggs so contained in the box. This is accomplished in the following way: In section A there is cut the hole A^2 , and there are cut, also,

the flies $A^3 A^3 A^3 A^3 A^3$, such flies being obtained by cutting the blank on the lines $A^4 A^5 A^6$ and scoring or indenting such blank on lines illustrated by the dotted lines A^7 . In section C there is cut the hole C^2 . Upon the folding up of the box this hole C^2 comes directly opposite hole A^2 , hereinbefore described. In section C there are cut, also, the flies $C^3 C^3 C^3 C^3 C^3$ upon the lines $C^4 C^5 C^6$, and these flies are scored or indented upon the dotted line C^7 . When the blank is folded up into box form, these flies A^3 and C^3 , respectively, are folded in toward the center of the box, as illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5, where such flies may overlap each other. At times, in order to secure great rigidity to the resulting box, such flies are cut a portion of the way from the outer edge thereof in toward the scoring or indentation upon which the flies are bent or folded in on lines A^8 and C^8 , respectively. In the case of thus cutting the flies on the lines A^8 and C^8 such flies are interlocked in the manner illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5. We do not, however, consider this interlocking of the flies A^3 and C^3 as an essential element in the making of the box.

In practice we have found that the flies A^3 and C^3 cut out and bent in in the manner described may be cut, as stated, from the sections A and C; or like flies may be cut and bent in from sections B and D, respectively, and in the drawings, Fig. 1, we have shown by dotted lines such flies lettered B^3 and D^3 . On section E there is cut a notch or hook (lettered E') on line $e e$. This notch or hook is used as a lock, in the manner illustrated in Fig. 2, to hold sections E and D in a closed position after the eggs have been placed within the box. The section E, it will be observed, partially covers the holes in the side of the box that are formed by the turning out therefrom of the flies A^3 . This section E may entirely cover such holes, if desired; but in such case the flap formed by the section must be bent back in order to candle the eggs, and, further, lock E' would then be cut out of the section E in a similar manner to that in which the flies A^3 and C^3 are cut out of the sections A and C, but without the scoring or indentation given such flies on lines A^7 and C^7 , respectively.

The box is formed by bringing the scored or indented line I against the outer edge I' of section A, with each of the several sections standing at right angles with the adjacent section and bent or folded on the scored or indented lines F G H. The flaps $a b c$ are then folded down in the ordinary manner, lock a^2 on flap a secured in hole a^4 on flap C' , and lock a^5 on flap C' at the other end of section C from the last above-named flap C' secured in hole a^3 on flap a' .

The blank illustrated in Fig. 6 is similar in all substantial features to that illustrated in Fig. 1, the difference consisting in the additional score or indentation lines K K on section A, score or indentation lines L L on

section C, and score or indentation lines M M on section E, and in the cutting out of the corners of flaps $a a'$ on lines $a^6 a^6$ and the cutting out of the corners of flaps $C' C'$ on lines $a^6 a^6$, so that when the blank is folded into a box such box may be octagonal in cross-section, as illustrated in Figs. 8 and 9.

The blank illustrated in Fig. 10 differs from the blank illustrated in Fig. 1 merely in the detail that in Fig. 1 sections B and D are of equal width, while in the blank illustrated in Fig. 10 section B is of less width than is section D. There is the further difference that in the blank illustrated in Fig. 10 section E is indicated as of sufficient width to completely cover the side of the box formed by section A of the blank; but, as hereinbefore stated, this section E may be of sufficient width to cover this side of the box in the blank illustrated in Fig. 1. It will be observed, also, that the flaps $a a'$ and $C' C'$ in the blank illustrated in Fig. 10 are of a shape substantially similar to the cross-section of the box obtained in folding the blank upon the scored or indented lines.

The boxes embodying our herein-described invention may be packed, together with the eggs contained therein, in a suitable manner within a larger shipping-box in sending the eggs to market.

In sending blanks to a person desiring to ship eggs we prefer to send them properly cut and scored or indented, but in a flat position, as far less bulk is necessary to contain such blanks.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A box-blank having five connected sections lying parallel to each other, the three adjoining sections A B C thereof being provided with a flap at each end thereof, and the two adjoining sections D E being flapless, and the sections A, B, C, and D forming body-sections, an alternate two of such body-sections being provided with flies cut out therefrom and adapted to be bent in toward the center of the box, which may be formed of such blank and form partitions for compartments in such box, substantially as described.

2. The box herein shown and described, consisting of five connected sections lying parallel to each other, one of the outer sections acting as a flap locking over the side of the box and forming a covering therefor, and flies cut and bent out of an alternate two of the remaining sections forming partitions dividing the box into compartments, and the first, second, and third of such sections being provided with flaps overlapping and forming the end of the box, substantially as described.

HENRY L. ANDERSON. [L. s.]
WILLIAM WITTE. [L. s.]

In presence of—
CHARLES T. BROWN,
FLORA L. BROWN.