G. H. HOSMER.

BISCUIT.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 28, 1909.

994,257. Patented June 6, 1911.

Fig. 1.

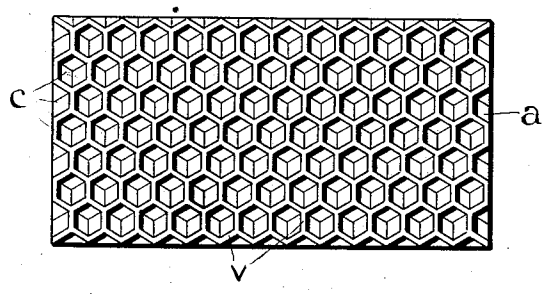


Fig. 2.

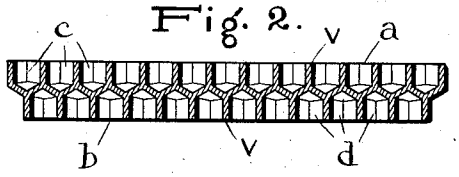


Fig. 3.

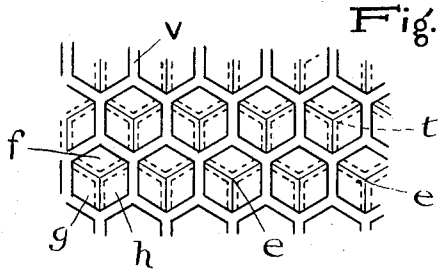
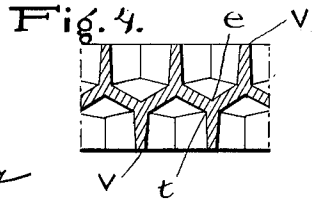


Fig. 4.



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BISCUIT.

994,257. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 6, 1911.

Application filed June 28, 1909. Serial No. 504,831.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. HOSMER, citizen of the United States, and resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have made a certain new and useful Invention in Biscuit; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a plan view. Fig. 2 is a sectional view. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail in plan showing junction of lower cell walls at center of upper cell bottom. Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional detail.

The invention has relation to biscuit and similar edible articles, and it consists in the novel construction and combinations of parts as hereinafter set forth.

The object of the invention is to provide a shell-like biscuit having a thin body wall of open cellular structure and so formed that it shall be firm enough for handling and strong enough to hold a filling. It is designed to consist of an upper set of open uniform cells and a lower set of similar cells so formed as to brace each other. In the accompanying drawing such a biscuit is shown, of rectangular shape, having a general six-sided cell formation in its upper and lower portions. It is designed to be of planular form, having an open cellular upper portion *a*, and an open cellular lower portion *b*, the cells of the upper and lower series alternating or breaking joint with each other at their bottom partitions and being of small diameter, arranged in right lines parallel to each other and separated from each other by interstitial vertical walls of substantially equal thickness throughout. In this manner the bottom of each upper cell is braced by the inside walls of a plurality of cells in the lower series. The cells *c*, of the top opening upward are six-sided and shallow, as are the cells *d*, of the bottom, which open downward, these cells being of similar diameter to the cells *c*, and so arranged that the center *e*, of each top cell is over the junction *t*, of the bounding walls of three cells of the bottom portion. Each cell is designed to be about as high as it is wide, or of less height than width and terminates in a bottom consisting of three inclined planes *f*, *g* and *h*, supported by the bounding walls of the cells below. Each cell bounding wall is a partition wall between such cell and the next cell and extends to a free edge *v*. This wall is designed to be formed with a slight taper toward its free edge when its height is sufficient to require provision for drawing away or discharging from a mold or forming device. The biscuit thus formed is designed to be of general planular character, with open regularly cellular surfaces partitioned from each other through the median plane of the biscuit parallel to said surfaces. It may be dressed with butter or conserve for eating, or may be broken up for use in soups.

The limiting edge of the biscuit may be polygonal or circular. In the drawing it is shown of rectangular shape.

Having described the invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A desiccated friable biscuit consisting of a thin cellular shell-like wall, much thinner than the diameter of the cells of the biscuit, and of substantially equal thickness throughout, said wall consisting of an intermediate horizontally extended portion having on each side series of indentations merging into convexities, the indentations of one side conforming to the convexities of the opposite side, and, extending upward and downward from the junctions of such convexities, reticulated wall portions forming thin, slightly tapering, vertical walls of cells whose bottoms are formed by the indentations of the horizontally extended portions and are supported by the bridge-like junction of the radially arranged cell walls of the opposite side of the biscuit, whereby each cell is provided with a thin bottom

which is strengthened and supported by the shape of said bottom and by the radial disposition of the walls of the opposite cells, and with a thin vertical wall which is strengthened and supported by the junction therewith of the vertical walls of a plurality of surrounding cells.

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

GEORGE H. HOSMER.

Witnesses:
WILMOT R. EVANS, Jr.,
CALVIN H. CURRIER.