Mar. 13, 1923. 1,448,259

F. E. COOK

ICE CREAM CONE CARRIER

Filed Oct. 7, 1921.

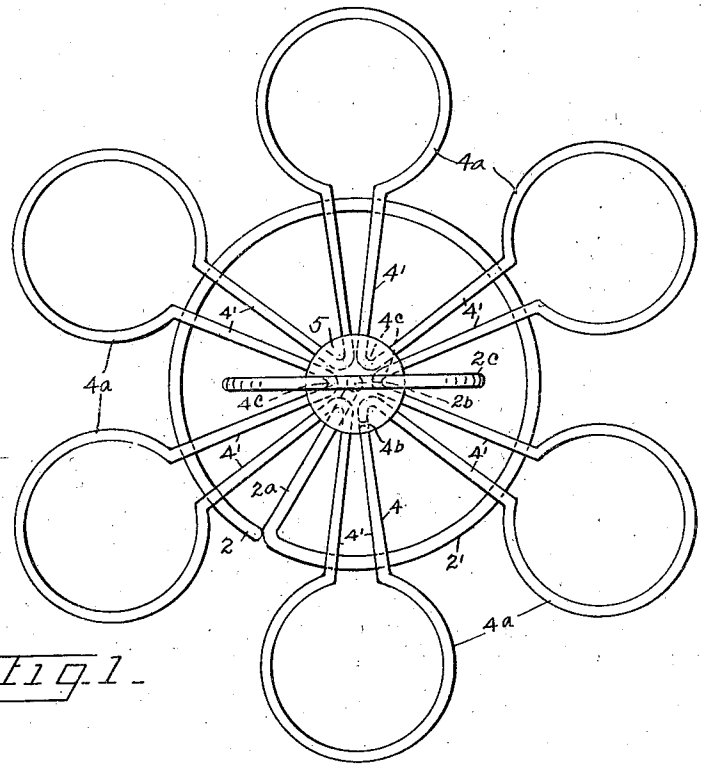


Fig. 1.

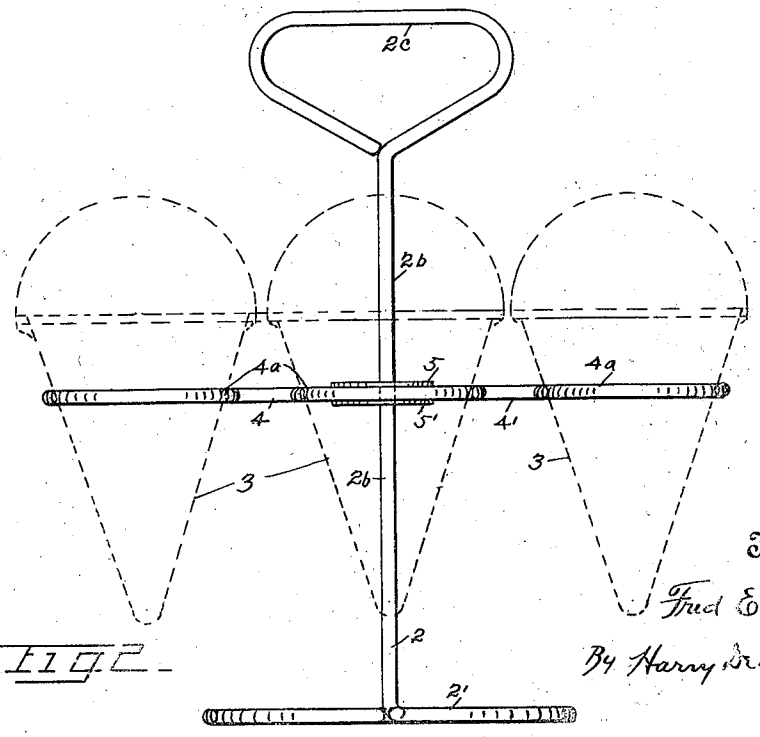


Fig. 2.

Inventor

Fred E. Cook

By Harry D. Wallace

Attorney

Patented Mar. 13, 1923. 1,448,259

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRED E. COOK, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

ICE-CREAM-CONE CARRIER.

Application filed October 7, 1921. Serial No. 506,052.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRED E. COOK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ice-Cream-Cone Carriers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in ice-cream cone carriers, and has for its object to provide a novel, simple, light and inexpensive device of the class, for supporting and carrying a plurality of the cones, the latter being arranged in a circle concentric to a handle. And a further object is to provide a cone-carrier, which is constructed entirely of wire in two parts which are held together in a novel manner, and wherein one of the members of the device performs the functions of a handle by which the device may be carried, and also a base by which the device may be supported in the upright position whether loaded or empty.

I attain these objects by the means set forth in the detailed description which follows, and as illustrated by the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a top-plan view of the complete device. And Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the same, the dotted lines showing the manner of applying the ice-cream cones.

In the drawing, 2′ represents the base, consisting of a relatively large circular loop formed at the end of a wire 2, the said loop being disposed in a horizontal plane and serving as the sole support for the complete device, when the latter is not being handled. From the loop 2′ a portion of the wire, as 2^a, is extended radially towards the center of the loop, after which it is bent to provide a vertical stem 2^b, which is disposed at right angles to the plane of the loop 2′, and then the top-end of the stem is formed into an angular loop or hand-grip 2^c, as best seen in Fig. 2.

The support or holder for the cones 3 comprises a single piece of wire 4, which is folded and bent upon itself a number of times, for providing a half-dozen or more radially disposed integral arms 4′, whose free outer ends are formed into substantially circular loops 4^a, into which the cones 3 may be dispósed and held by gravity, as shown in Fig. 2. The loop-arms 4′—4^a are preferably made exactly alike and equidistantly spaced, and the said arms are all preferably disposed in a common horizontal plane, as best seen in Fig. 2. In constructing the cone holder, the wire 4 may be fashioned and bent around or over a suitable form, in a well-known manner, for effecting the shaping, as well as the spacing of the loop-arms, and the ends of the wire 4 are preferably positioned, as shown at 4^b in Fig. 1, adjacent the center of the holder, where the inner ends 4^c of the arms converge. The short bends 4^c approach closely to the vertical axis of the carrier, and provide a clear opening in which the vertical stem 2^b of the handle is disposed (see Fig. 1). After the cone-support and handle-stem are placed in position, these parts are held rigidly in place by similar discs of tin or other suitable metal 5—5′, which are of suitable diameter to overlay the converging bends 4^c of the loop-arms, to which the discs are preferably soldered. The discs 5—5′ are perforated centrally to receive the stem 2^b, and the solder (not shown) also rigidly secures the stem in place. In practice, the cone-supporting arms are first formed-up, and then the wire 2^b is inserted between the bends 4^c, preferably before one or the other of the loops 2′ and 2^c are formed. The discs 5—5′ are also slipped over the wire 2^b before the hand or foot loops 2^c—2′ are formed. By disposing the ends of the wire 4 close to the center of the holder, as herein shown, the said ends are securely held in place by the discs.

My cone carrier is extremely simple, light and compact, and may be produced at slight expense, and affords a convenient means for carrying the cones, without danger of the melting cream coming into contact with one's clothes or hands, and the cost of the carrier is so slight, that it may be given away with the cones, or it may be retained by the purchaser and repeatedly used for carrying subsequent purchases of the cones.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, is—

1. A cone carrier, including a wire bent upon itself to provide a plurality of integral radial arms, the outer ends of said arms comprising circular loops formed from intermediate portions of said wire and adapted to receive and support the cones by gravity, and a wire disposed vertically between the inner ends of said arms having integral loops at its opposite ends for carrying and supporting the device, and means for rigidly holding said parts in place.

2. A cone carrier, comprising a holder formed of wire bent upon itself to provide a plurality of integral radial loop-arms adapted to support the cones by gravity, the inner ends of said arms being spaced around the axis of the holder, a vertically disposed member inserted centrally between said inner ends and having its opposite ends formed into integral loops, and discs overlaying the inner ends of said arms and engaging said member for holding all of said parts together.

3. In a cone carrier, a holder for a plurality of cones, comprising a number of integral arms disposed in a common horizontal plane and converging towards the vertical axis of the holder, a member disposed in the line of said axis adjacent the inner ends of said arms, the lower end of said member beneath the arms having a loop disposed parallel to the said arms, the upper end of said member above the arms being formed into a hand-loop, and a perforated plate disposed concentric to said member and said inner ends for holding said arms and said member rigidly in place.

4. A cone carrier comprising a holder formed from a single wire bent upon itself to provide a plurality of radiating arms integrally joined at their outer ends in pairs by loops adapted to support the cones, an upright member extending axially between the inner ends of the radiating arms above and below the same, and means carried by said upright member for supporting and concealing the inner ends of said arms.

5. A cone carrier comprising an upright support, a holder, formed from a single length of wire extending radially from the support to provide a cone-engaging part thence returning toward the support and again radiating therefrom to provide another cone-engaging part and then returning toward the support, and means holding the inner ends of said arms in fixed relation and connecting the same to said support.

6. A cone carrier comprising an upright support, a holder formed from a single length of wire extending radially from the support to provide a cone-engaging part thence returning toward the support and again radiating therefrom to provide another cone-engaging part and then returning toward the support, and a pair of cooperating disks or plates carried by the support and engaging above and below the inner ends of said arms to support the same in fixed relation.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

FRED E. COOK.