Nov. 8, 1949 A. A. HEYMAN 2,487,136

ICE CREAM CONE

Filed Sept. 25, 1947

Fig. 1.

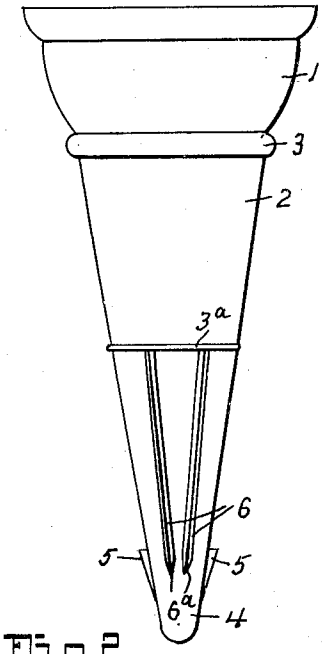


Fig. 3.

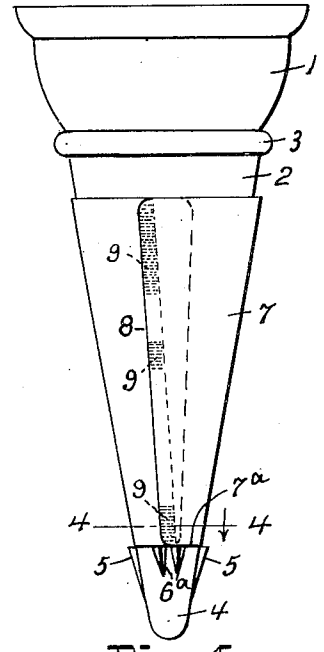


Fig. 2.

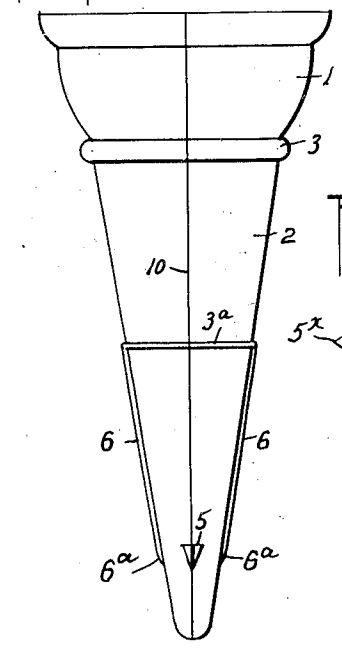


Fig. 4.

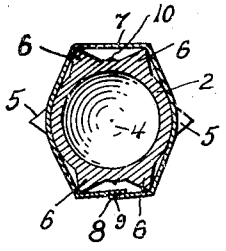
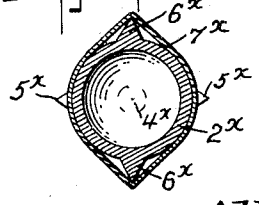


Fig. 5.



Inventor,
Albert A. Heyman,
By Albert E. Dieterich,
Attorney.

Patented Nov. 8, 1949 2,487,136

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,487,136

ICE-CREAM CONE

Albert A. Heyman, Baltimore, Md., assignor to Joseph Shapiro, Baltimore, Md.

Application September 25, 1947, Serial No. 776,138

6 Claims. (Cl. 99—89)

1

My invention, which relates to the art of ice cream cones, has for its object to provide an improved construction of ice cream cones of the kind used with paper jackets. Heretofore, as disclosed in the U. S. patent to James Balton No. 2,228,942, issued January 14, 1941, the cone was provided with a continuous horizontal ring adjacent its edge (or a sectional ring if desired) to provide a stop against which the lower edge of the jacket rested. The jacket used was provided with a flexible expansible lower end portion so as to be capable of being pulled over the ring in applying the jacket to the cone. As the jackets were and are made of paper bent to conical form with overlapping, pasted together longitudinal edge portions it was necessary to leave the lower end of the jacket seam unpasted or free (Fig. 4 of the Balton patent) or slit (Fig. 5 of the Balton patent) or make the jacket oversize and knurl in the lower edge (Fig. 6 of the Balton patent), in order to obtain the expansibility of the lower end of the jacket necessary to pass over the stop ring. Sometimes, however, it was found that the jackets would strip off prematurely due to the expansibility of the lower end of the jacket above referred to. Therefore it is the object of my present invention to provide a cone that can be used with a jacket whose overlapped longitudinal edges may be pasted all the way down to the lower end of the jacket thereby making that end substantially non-stretchable so that once placed on the cone the jacket will not become accidentally slipped off the cone.

To the attainment of the aforesaid objects and ends invention still further resides in the novel details of construction, combination and arrangement of parts, all of which will be first fully described in the following detailed description, and then be particularly pointed out in the appended claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of a cone embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is a similar view taken 90° from the view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a view like Fig. 1 with a jacket in place.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged cross section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4 of a modification.

In the drawing in which like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures 1 represents the bowl of the cone, 2 the stem, 3 the nesting ring, 4 the tip of the cone, all of the usual construction.

2

In carrying out my invention I provide the cone, at diametrically opposite sides, with hooks or hook-like protuberances 5 constituting jacket stops. At points 65° more or less from the hooks, I provide pairs of horizontal ribs 6 on diametrically opposite sides of the cone. These ribs may be of any length desired as only their lower ends perform any mechanical functions. For ornamental purposes the ribs 6 are extended to an ornamental belt rib 3^a (see Fig. 1). The ribs 6 extend down below the plane containing the upper edges of the hooks 5.

The wrapper 7 may have its overlapped edges 8 pasted their full length, as at 9, or the pasting may be intermittent or spotty so long however as the lower end 7^a of the wrapper seam is pasted sufficiently to render that end approximately non-stretchable and of a diameter snugly to fit the cone above the hooks 5.

Since the ribs 6 of a pair are disposed 50° more or less apart and 65° more or less from the hooks 5, and since the portions 6^a of the ribs immediately below the plane containing the tops of the hooks 6 are bevelled or tapered off the lower end 7^a of the jacket 7 will slip over the ribs and on reaching the tops of the hooks, the ribs will draw the end of the jacket into the position and shape shown in Fig. 4, so as to engage the cone adjacent the hooks 5 and stretch the jacket over the lower portions of the ribs 6 immediately above the hooks.

While I prefer to provide the jacket-deforming ribs 6 in pairs, I may use single ribs 6^x disposed 90° from the hooks 5 as shown in Fig. 5, in which figure those parts corresponding to like parts in Fig. 4, bear the same reference numeral plus the index letter x.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, it is thought that the construction, operation and advantages of the invention will readily appear to those skilled in the art.

What I claim is:

1. An ice cream cone having, adjacent its lower end, diametrically opposite jacket stops, and having jacket deforming longitudinally disposed ribs located at opposite sides of the cone and spaced circumferentially about the cone a substantial distance from said stops, said ribs extending somewhat below a transverse plane containing the tops of the stops.

2. An ice cream cone having, adjacent its lower end, diametrically opposite jacket stops, and

having jacket deforming longitudinally disposed ribs located at opposite sides of the cone and spaced circumferentially about the cone a substantial distance from said stops, said ribs extending somewhat below a transverse plane containing the tops of the stops, in combination with a jacket for snugly fitting the cone above the stops, said jacket comprising a truncated body whose smaller end is substantially non-expansible radially by virtue of all of which as the jacket is drawn over the stem of the cone, as the lower end of the jacket passes over the stops, the ribs will deform the jacket to draw its lower edge over the tops of the stops against the cone.

3. An ice cream cone having near its lower end diametrically oppositely disposed jacket stops and jacket deforming longitudinal ribs intermediate the stops, the lower ends of said jacket deforming ribs terminating below a plane that contains the tops of the stops.

4. An ice cream cone having near its lower end diametrically oppositely disposed jacket stops and jacket deforming longitudinal ribs intermediate the stops, the lower ends of said jacket deforming ribs terminating below a plane that contains the tops of the stops, the lower ends of the ribs being tapered below said plane.

5. An ice cream cone having near its lower end diametrically oppositely disposed jacket stops and jacket deforming longitudinal ribs intermediate the stops, the lower ends of said jacket deforming ribs terminating below a plane that contains the tops of the stops, in combination with a jacket of a size snugly to fit the cone, the lower end of said jacket being non-stretchable and of a diameter to fit the cone immediately above the stops.

6. An ice cream cone having near its lower end diametrically oppositely disposed jacket stops and jacket deforming longitudinal ribs intermediate the stops, the lower ends of said jacket deforming ribs terminating below a plane that contains the tops of the stops, the lower ends of the ribs being tapered below said plane, in combination with a jacket of a size snugly to fit the cone, the lower end of said jacket being non-stretchable and of a diameter to fit the cone immediately above the stops.

ALBERT A. HEYMAN.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
2,228,942	Balton	Jan. 14, 1941
2,303,352	Goldberg	Dec. 1, 1942