Oct. 26, 1937. P. TRUESDALE 2,097,356

CAKE AND DESSERT RING

Filed Oct. 29, 1936

Fig. 1.

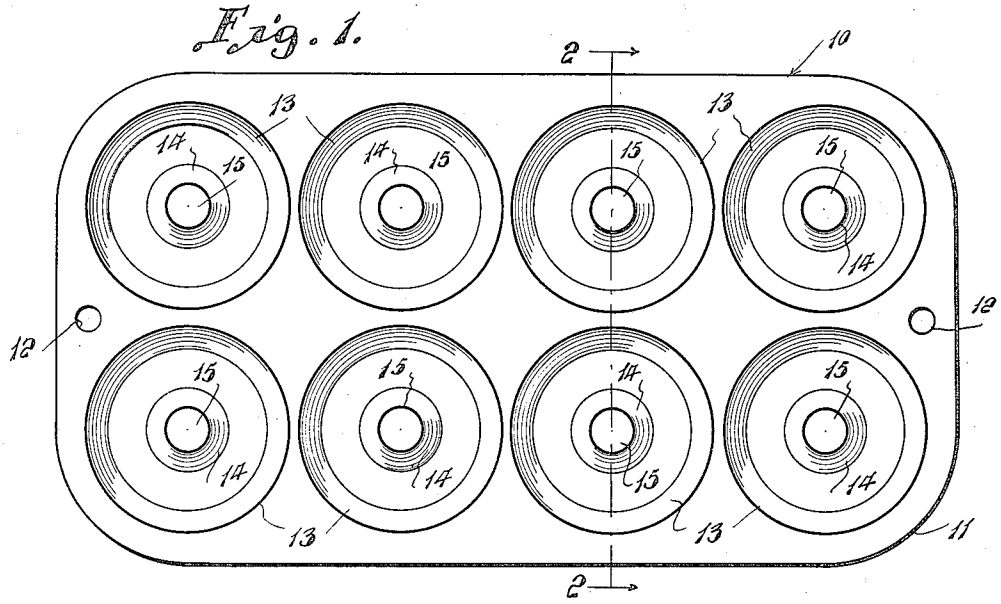


Fig. 2.

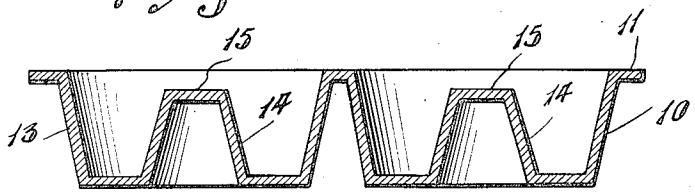


Fig. 3.

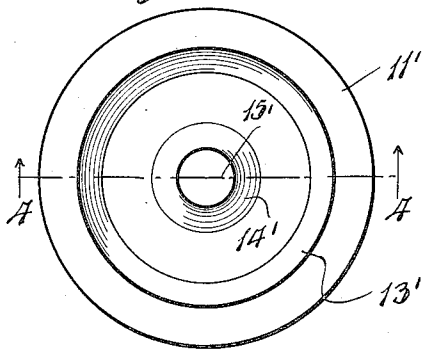
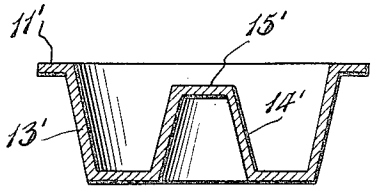


Fig. 4.



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CAKE AND DESSERT RING

Pearl Truesdale, Houston, Tex.

Application October 29, 1936, Serial No. 108,282

1 Claim. (Cl. 53—6)

This invention relates to a ring structure capable of embodiment in the form of a single ring or in the form of a plurality as in a baking pan.

The invention aims to provide a novel construction capable of manufacture from any suitable material, usually sheet metal, having rings or depressions with central frusto-conical elements therein to facilitate the removal of cakes, desserts or the like, which rings preferably terminate below the top of the rings and are spaced therefrom, so that the cakes or desserts may be formed either perforate or imperforate as desired.

The more specific objects and advantages will become apparent from a consideration of the description following taken in connection with accompanying drawing illustrating an operative embodiment.

In said drawing:—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the invention in the form of a pan;

Figure 2 is a cross sectional view taken on the plane of line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a plan view of a modified form showing the invention employed as a single ring and

Figure 4 is a diametric sectional view taken on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Referring first to the form of Figures 1 and 2, the same is made from any desired material and in any suitable manner. It is preferably stamped from a single sheet of metal into the form of a pan 10, consisting of an upper plate like portion 11, preferably provided with openings 12 adjacent each end, to enable suspension from a nail, hook or the like. This pan may have any number of depressed rings or cups as at 13, which cups have struck up central cores 14. The walls at the sides of the cups 13 taper in a downward direction while the side walls of the cores 14 taper in an upward direction, such cores thus being frusto-conical and closed at the top as at 15, with the frustrums disposed a slight distance below the upper surface of the pan.

Said pan may be used for various purposes in the kitchen or elsewhere, as for instance in baking, in molding desserts from any desired material, etc. It will be realized that the cups may be filled with the material being baked or molded up to the level of the frustrums 15, so that the products will produce rings or perforated articles. On the contrary, the cups may be filled up to the top of the pan and thus across the frustrums 15, giving the appearance of solid or imperforated products in the way of cakes, desserts and the like. The provision of the tapered cores 14 facilitates the removal of the cakes or molded desserts and in fact when the pan is inverted, an instrument may be disposed in the hollow portions of the cores 14 and be struck against the under surfaces of the frustrums 15, to facilitate the dislodging of the cakes or desserts.

While a plurality of the rings or cups may be embodied in a single structure as disclosed in Figures 1 and 2, yet the invention may be practiced in the form of a single cup as in Figures 3 and 4, it being realized that such cups may be made in various and any desired sizes. Each of such cups corresponds with the plurality of the preceding form, having a horizontal plate like portion or flange at 11', downwardly tapering side walls 13', a core 14' and a frustrum 15' on such core terminating slightly below the upper edge of the pan, such parts corresponding to and functioning like those at 11, 13, 14 and 15, respectively. This form of the invention may also be struck in a single piece from sheet metal or provided in any other desired manner and from any other preferred material.

I claim as my invention:—

A device of the class described in a single piece of sheet metal comprising cups relatively close together and each having a downwardly tapering wall, a bottom wall, an upwardly tapering frusto-conical core extending from the bottom wall, said core being closed across its frustrum and disposed relatively close to and below the top of the pan, said tapering walls being of the same degree of inclination and a horizontal plate like portion at the upper edge of the first mentioned wall.

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