A. McLAREN.

ICE CREAM CONE AND METHOD OF PACKING THE SAME.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 14, 1916.

1,326,519. Patented Dec. 30, 1919.

FIG. 1.

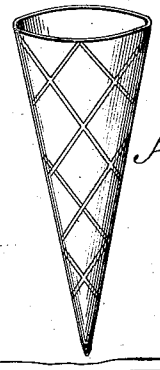


FIG. 3.

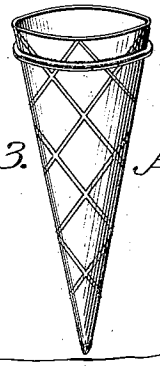


FIG. 2.

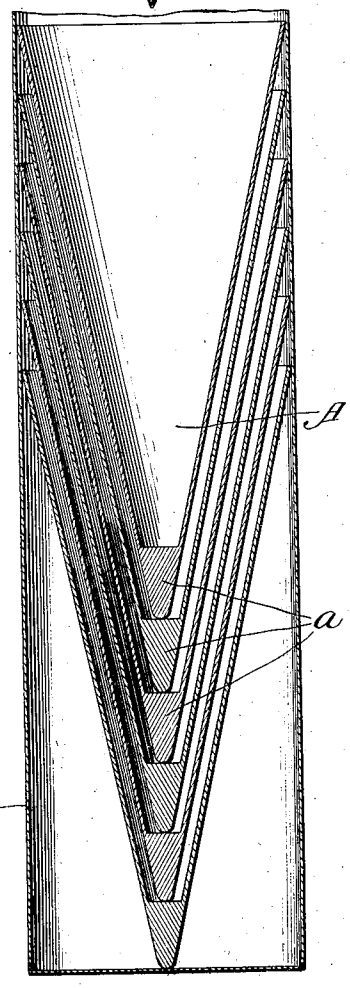
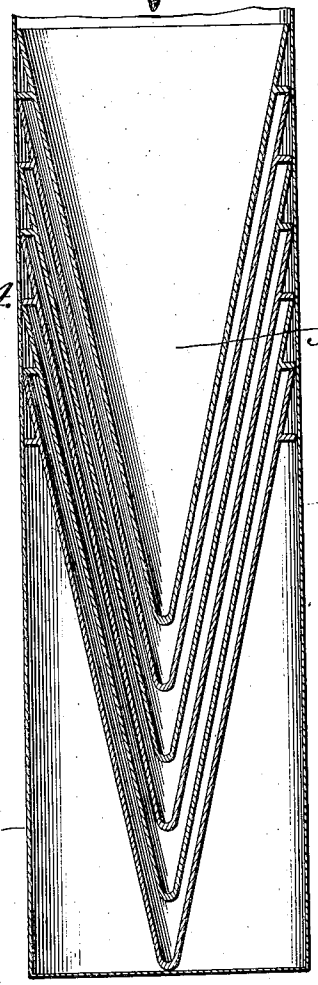


FIG. 4.



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ICE-CREAM CONE AND METHOD OF PACKING THE SAME.

1,326,519. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 30, 1919.

Application filed October 14, 1916. Serial No. 125,688.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER McLAREN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, Montgomery county, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ice-Cream Cones and Methods of Packing the Same, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in pastry receptacles such as are employed to dispense ice cream and similar commodities and commonly referred to as ice cream cones. It is customary to ship such articles in cases or cartons containing a series of cones in nested relation and the handling and jarring incident to transporting the packages acts to cause the cones to become more closely nested so that a close contact is established between the side walls of adjacent cones. In this manner the cones become so closely related that each one above the lowest in the package acts as a wedge on the one immediately below and surrounding it, which wedging action is so strong that a considerable percentage of the cones are split and broken.

The particular object of the present invention is to provide such a cone with means whereby this wedging action between the members of a series of nested cones will be prevented and by which the loss and waste heretofore incident to making shipments of such articles will be avoided.

In the accompanying drawing,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an ice cream cone constructed in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view, on an enlarged scale, through a portion of a package of cones such as shown in Fig. 1; and

Figs. 3 and 4 are views similar to Figs. 1 and 2 of a modification.

Referring to the drawings, and particularly to Fig. 2, it will be seen that each of the cones A is provided with a solid bottom of such depth that when a second cone is nested therein the lower end of the latter will rest upon said bottom before the side walls of the cones come into wedging contact. The solid bottom sections *a*, formed integral with and of the same material as the side walls of the cone, thus act to hold the nested cones in such relation that wedging contact between the walls of adjacent cones is positively prevented. Any suitable form of inclosing case or carton, such as conventionally illustrated at B, may be employed.

Any desired number of cones constructed as shown may be nested without danger of any thereof being broken by reason of others becoming so closely wedged therein as to split or fracture the side wall. It will be seen that the solid bottoms *a* form a continuous column throughout the series to the bottom wall of the container B and that very slight lateral pressure will operate to hold the cones in the position shown in which the only contact between adjacent cones is at the lower end, the side walls being completely out of contact throughout their extent. Even when the case or carton B is removed and it is possible for the cones to have relative lateral movement it will be impossible for them to move longitudinally so as to effect wedging contact between the walls of adjacent cones, which has heretofore been the cause of breaking such a proportion of articles of this character while being shipped.

In the embodiment of the invention illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, each cone A is provided at a suitable distance from its upper or open end with outwardly projecting integral means adapted to rest upon the upper edge of the next lower cone in the series. Such projecting means may be an annular bead or rib, or separated lug-like extensions.

With either form of the invention it will be seen that it is impossible for the members of a series of nested cones to have such relative longitudinal movement that one can come into wedging contact with another.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. As a new article, an edible pastry cone having its wall of substantially uniform thickness throughout, the bottom or point of the cone being "filled" to provide a solid bottom of such depth as to prevent wedging action between the side walls of successive cones when nested in series substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. A series of nested hollow pastry cones each having a solid bottom of such depth as to prevent wedging action between the side walls of successive cones in the series, a surrounding envelop for the series adapted to engage the mouth edge of the several cones of the series to hold the same in axial ali-

ment, with the several cones out of contact one with another except at the bottom or point.

3. A series of nested hollow pastry cones, an outer receptacle snugly embracing the mouths of said cones and engaging means between the several cones for restraining the cones against longitudinal movement which would tend to cause wedging action to occur between the side walls of successive cones of the series, said means and said receptacle coöperating with the respective cones of the series to maintain the cones with their side walls out of contact one with another.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

ALEXANDER McLAREN.