May 10, 1927. 1,627,583

G. E. THUM

CONE CARRIER

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Fig. 1

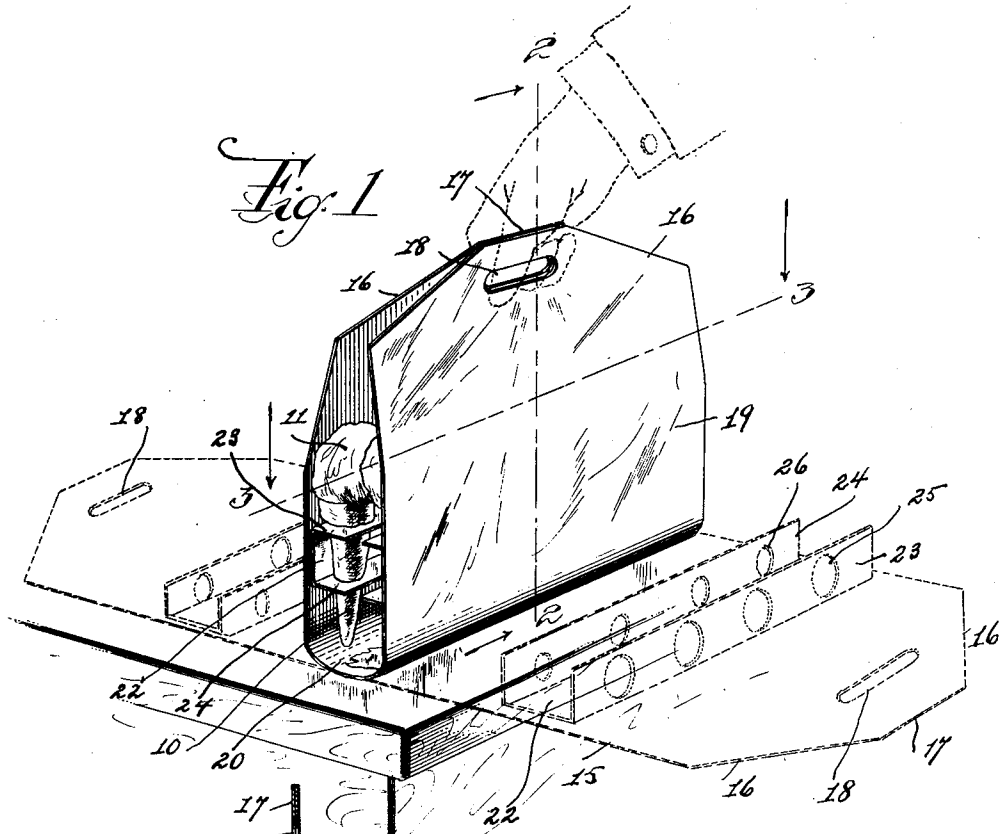


Fig. 2

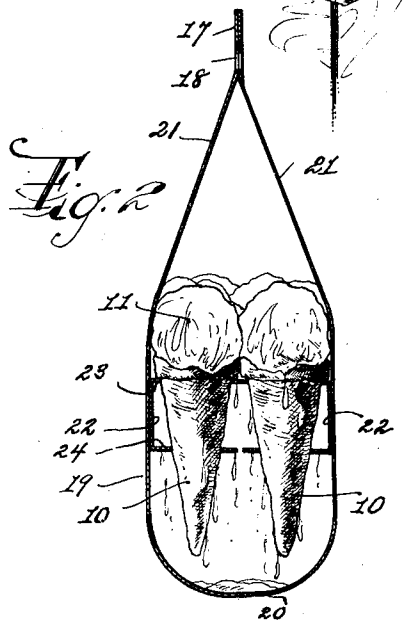
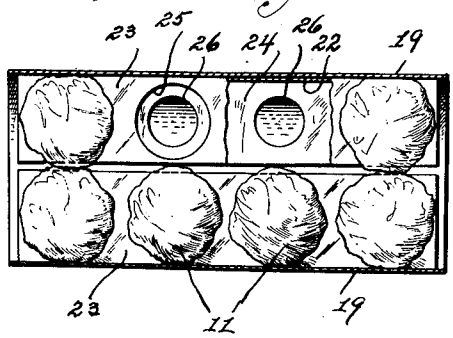


Fig. 3



INVENTOR
George E. Thum
BY
Frank C. Fischer
ATTORNEY

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Fig. 4

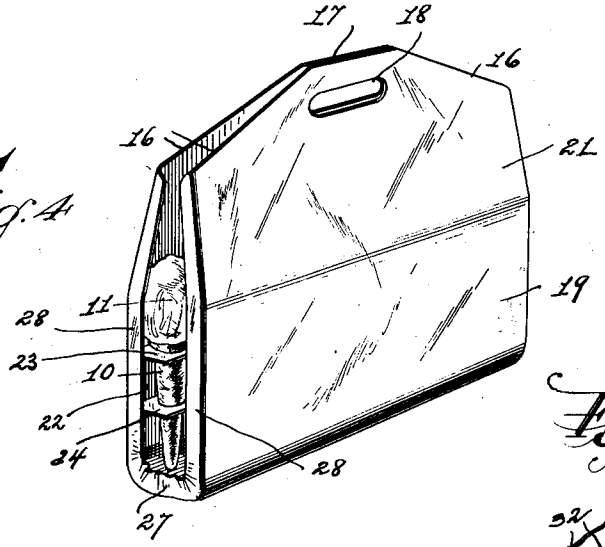


Fig. 7

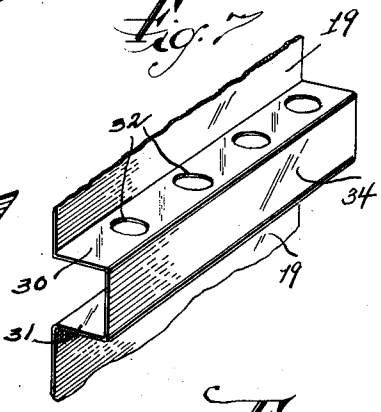


Fig. 5

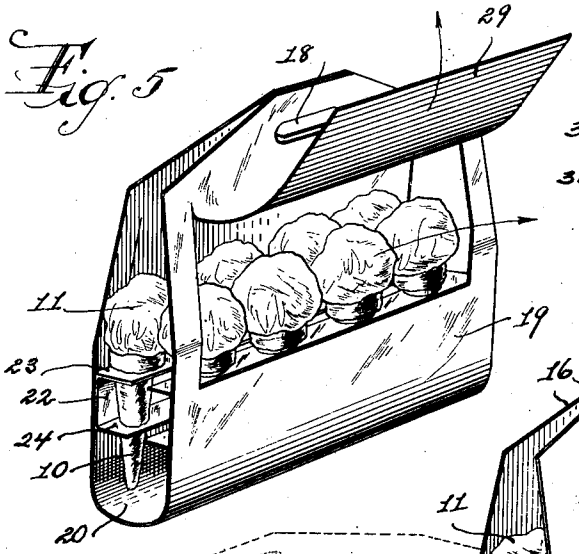
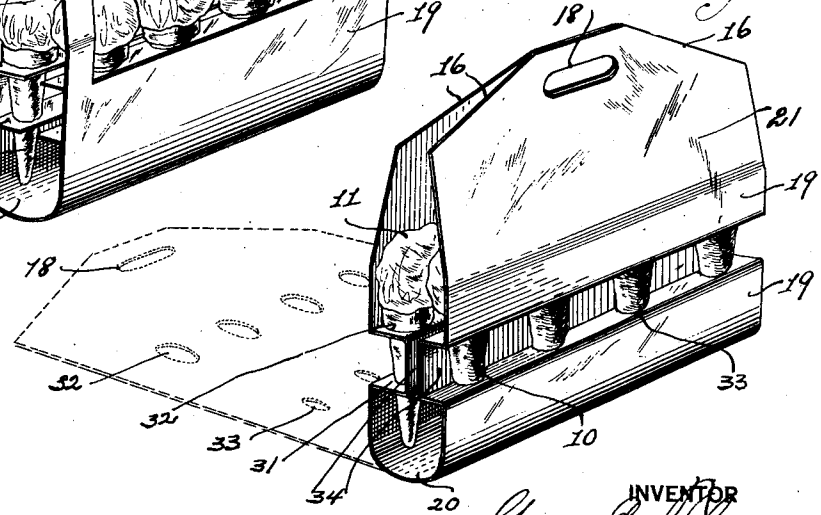


Fig. 6



INVENTOR

George E. Thum

BY

Frank C. Fischer

ATTORNEY

Patented May 10, 1927. 1,627,583

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. THUM, OF ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY.

CONE CARRIER.

Application filed October 23, 1925. Serial No. 64,207.

This invention relates to carriers for conveying filled ice cream cones and has for one of its objects to provide a unitary carrier which will effectively support a plurality of cones during transportation, without additional means for support, and so designed as to prevent dripping of the ice cream while being carried.

Another aim of the invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive carrier composed wholly of paper or light cardboard folded and shaped to retain the cones in a vertical position, and provided with cutouts to be used as a handle.

A further feature of the invention is in the provision of a carrier designed and constructed so as to use a minimum quantity of paper or other like suitable material and with a negligible waste of the same.

With the foregoing and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts illustrated in the accompanying drawings constituting an important part of this disclosure and in which:—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of the carrier, illustrating its application, together with its construction and manner of handling in broken lines.

Figure 2, is a transverse sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3, is a longitudinal sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Figure 1, one of the cones being removed and parts being broken away to disclose the construction.

Figure 4, is a perspective view of a modification of the carrier, showing inturned end edges which prevent dripping of the ice cream.

Figure 5, is a similar view of a modified form of the carrier, showing a lateral flap raised for the purpose of filling or removing the cones.

Figure 6, is another perspective view showing a further modified form of carrier.

Figure 7, is a fragmentary perspective view of the inner wall of one of the carrier sides.

Referring more in detail to the drawings, the reference character 10 designates a conventional type of edible cone filled overflowingly with ice cream 11.

The carrier consists of a plain oblong rectangular sheet 15 of strong paper or cardboard its bevelled end edges 16 having at the center tabs 17 containing transverse openings 18 suited to receive the fingers of one hand, as illustrated in broken lines in Figure 1.

The material is bent uniformly to present opposed sides 19, spaced at the bottom by a curved element 20, these sides converging at the outer ends as at 21 and brought together adjacent the openings 18, forming a pouch or bag as seen in Figure 2.

Prior to closing the sides a double shelf, composed of a flat strip 22 having inwardly extending edge elements 23 and 24, respectively upper and lower, is secured by a strong adhesive to the inner surface of each side to extend in parallel from one side edge to the other.

The upper shelf 23 contains a series of equally spaced circular openings 25 and similar but smaller openings 26 are formed through the lower shelf 24, these openings being in register and proportioned to engage the cones 10 at points along their length.

Obviously upon entering the cones in the shelf openings, closing the sides of the carrier into position for handling, the cones will be held upright and melted cream and like débris will be gathered in the curved trough 20 to be disposed of when convenient and not dropped at hazard over a surface.

In Figure 4, which is a replica of Figure 1, the blank is cut and bent, in addition to the foregoing features, to produce inbent flanges 27 at the ends of the trough, preventing accidental slopping of any accumulations therein, and these flanges may extend along the side edges, serving, in a measure to protect the contents of the carrier, as at 28.

If it be preferred a flap 29 may be sheared from one or both of the sides 19 of the carrier, thus providing ready access to the cones, permitting them to be entered or removed when the sides are in a raised position, the flap being preferably joined at the top as seen in Figure 5.

A more important modification is illustrated in Figures 6 and 7 in which no separate shelving is employed, the wall material being creased and permanently bent to produce integral shelves 30 and 31 having openings 32 and 33 receptive of the cones 10, the inner edges of these right angular parallel shelves being joined by a connection 34.

It will be noted that the shelf elements in either type of carrier act not only to support

the cones, but also as rib reenforcements, constituting a strong but light carrier, cheaply constructed and easily handled.

From the foregoing it will be seen that a simple device for this purpose has been disclosed in the preferred form of its embodiments, but it is not desired to restrict the details to the exact construction shown, or being obvious that changes, not involving the exercise of invention may be made without conflicting with the scope of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. A cone carrier comprising a sack having a trough shaped bottom and convergent raised upper side portions containing handle openings near the top, said sack being of integral construction, integral right angle flanges of uniform width extending the full length of the end edges of said sack, and in reaching spaced apart shelves extending from end to end of the sack, said shelves being perforated in register to receive cones.

2. A cone carrier comprising a sack having a trough shaped bottom raised converging upper edges and handle openings near the top, said sack being of integral construction, flaps sheared from the sides of said sacks, and one or more transverse flat strips extending at right angles from the inner surface of the sack sides, said strips containing openings to receive the cones.

This specification signed and witnessed this 16th day of October, 1925.

GEORGE E. THUM.