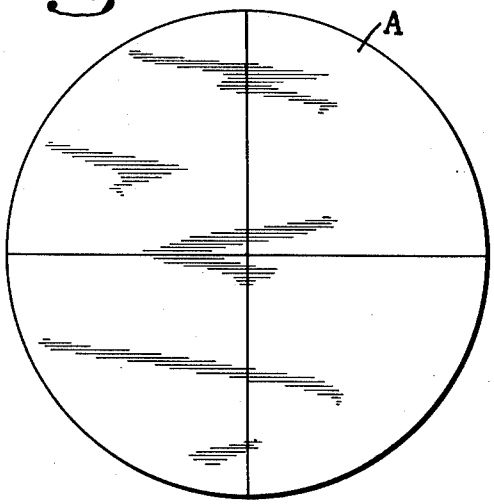
May 16, 1939. W. H. BROOKS 2,158,688

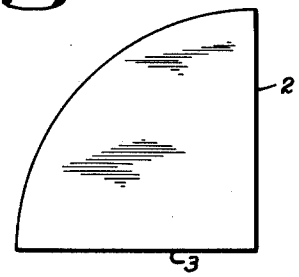
PAPER PASTRY CONE

Filed Sept. 25, 1937

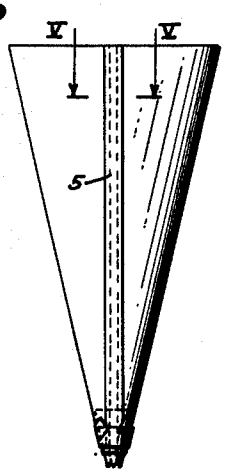
Figs. 1.



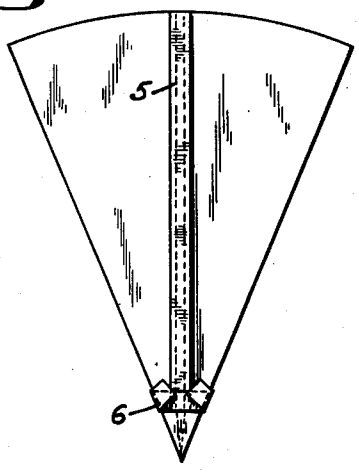
Figs. 2.



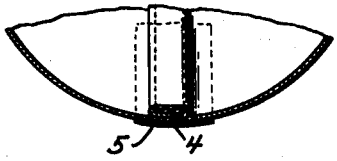
Figs. 4.



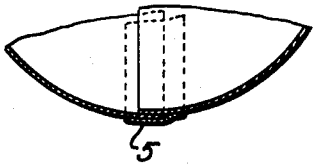
Figs. 3.



Figs. 6.



Figs. 5.



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PAPER PASTRY CONE

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Application September 25, 1937, Serial No. 165,714

1 Claim. (Cl. 107—52)

This invention relates to a cone-shaped paper bag intended for use in bakeries, restaurants, etc., for extruding mashed potatoes or depositing whipped cream, frostings, and like materials on cakes and other pastries.

Bags of cone-shaped form made of canvas have been and are used extensively in bakeries, restaurants, etc., for extruding mashed potatoes, or depositing whipped cream, etc., on cakes and pastries. Epidemics of food poisoning have occurred from time to time in different parts of the country, and in many cases have been traced to the use of these canvas bags, as it was found that the porous nature of the canvas permitted some of the material to be deposited in the interstices of the fabric forming the canvas, and that material thus deposited in the canvas was not easily removed without the most thorough cleaning and care; hence, material left in the fabric of bags used by individuals who were more or less careless became the breeding ground for food bacteria of a poisonous character, resulting in widespread poisoning of many individuals. Local ordinances have now been passed in many of the larger cities, and the use of bags of this character has been completely prohibited.

The object of the present invention is to generally improve and simplify the construction, and increase the utility and sanitation of bags employed for the purpose described, by supplying a bag constructed of paper sufficiently strong to serve the purpose sought, and at the same time to be cheap enough to be thrown away after use; to provide a cone-shaped paper bag which is reenforced at the seams and at the pointed end to receive and hold securely the different forms of tubes used for extruding whipped cream and other materials to be deposited; and further, to provide a paper bag which may be made in different sizes, with pointed ends which are adapted to be clipped off to form tube receiving openings or openings of varying sizes for gradual discharge of the contents of the bags.

One form of paper bag is shown by way of illustration in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a paper blank form from which the bags are formed;

Fig. 2 shows a single paper blank section from which the paper bag or cone is formed;

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the completed paper bag or cone;

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of a paper bag or cone, showing the lower end clipped off and an extruding tube inserted therein;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged cross section taken on line V—V of Fig. 4; and

Fig. 6 is an enlarged cross section on the same line showing a modified form of interlock formed between the two edges of the paper forming the cone.

Referring to the drawing in detail, it may be stated that bags of this character are preferably made from vegetable parchment paper, due to its durability and strength. The paper is cut into round discs such as shown at A in Fig. 1, and these are in turn cut into four equal sections along the cross lines, shown in the same figure, thereby forming quarter sections such as shown in Fig. 2. A section of this shape is formed into a cone with the edges 2 and 3 overlapping, as shown in Fig. 5, and then secured together with a suitable adhesive, or the two edges may be interfolded as shown at 4 in Fig. 6, and secured by an adhesive.

To strengthen further the seam or joint formed by the overlapping or interfolded edges of the paper, an adhesive tape such as cellulose tape or the like may be applied to the exterior face as shown at 5, and the lower or pointed end of the cone may also be reenforced by surrounding it with a similar tape as shown at 6.

In actual practice, the paper cones are found to be more than strong enough for the purpose sought, and are so cheap that they may be thrown away after use. They may be made in two or three or more different sizes, and by clipping off the lower pointed end, openings of varying size may also be obtained. The bags may be used with or without extrusion tubes of the character shown at 7 in Fig. 4, and as the shape of the lower end of the bags employed may be considerably varied, a number of ornamental effects may be obtained.

The paper bags are intended for use with various kinds of material, such as mashed potatoes, whipped cream, meringue, butter creams, and frostings of different character. The bags or cones may be delivered to the trade in the condition shown in Fig. 3; when they are to be used, the lower pointed end is clipped off with a pair of scissors or cut with a knife, and as such the bag may be used either with or without a tube such as shown at 7. Except at the overlapping point where the seam or joint is formed, the construction provides a bag of the same thickness of material throughout; the joint or overlapping portion is, if anything, stronger than the remainder of the bag, and sufficient pressure may

thus be applied without danger of rupture when the bag is in use.

While parchment paper is preferable, other forms of paper may obviously be employed, and while this and other features of the invention have been more or less specifically described and illustrated, it nevertheless is to be understood that changes may be resorted to within the scope of the appended claim.

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

A paper cone for the purpose described, said cone being formed of a tough but flexible sheet of paper formed into a cone with an overlapping side seam, a reenforcing strip covering said side seam, and a second reenforcing strip encircling the apex portion of the cone but spaced from the point of the apex, both reenforcing strips being secured to the paper by an adhesive.

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