

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. EGGERT, Jr.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWER.

No. 355,982.

Patented Jan. 11, 1887.

Fig. 1.

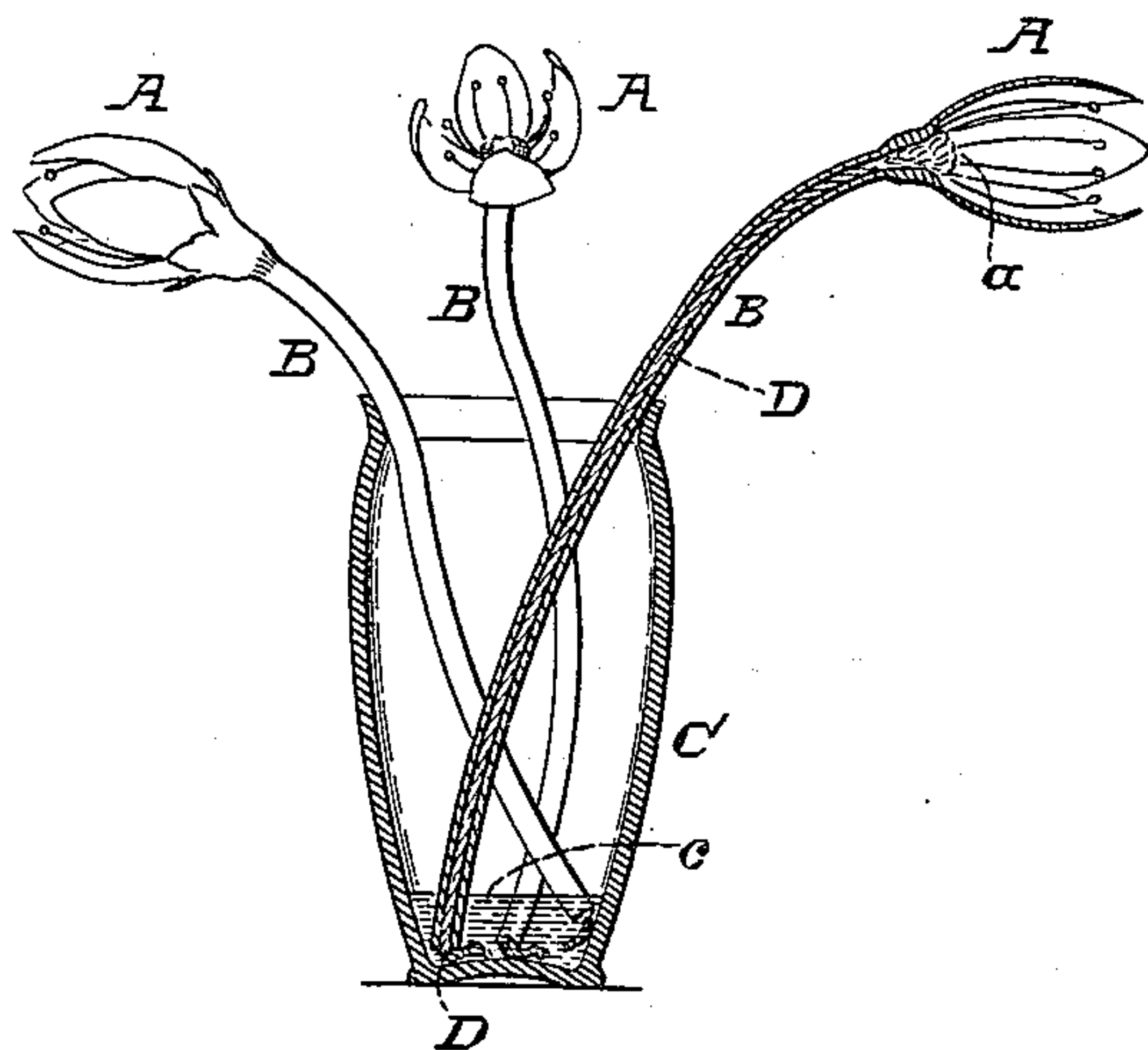


Fig. 4.

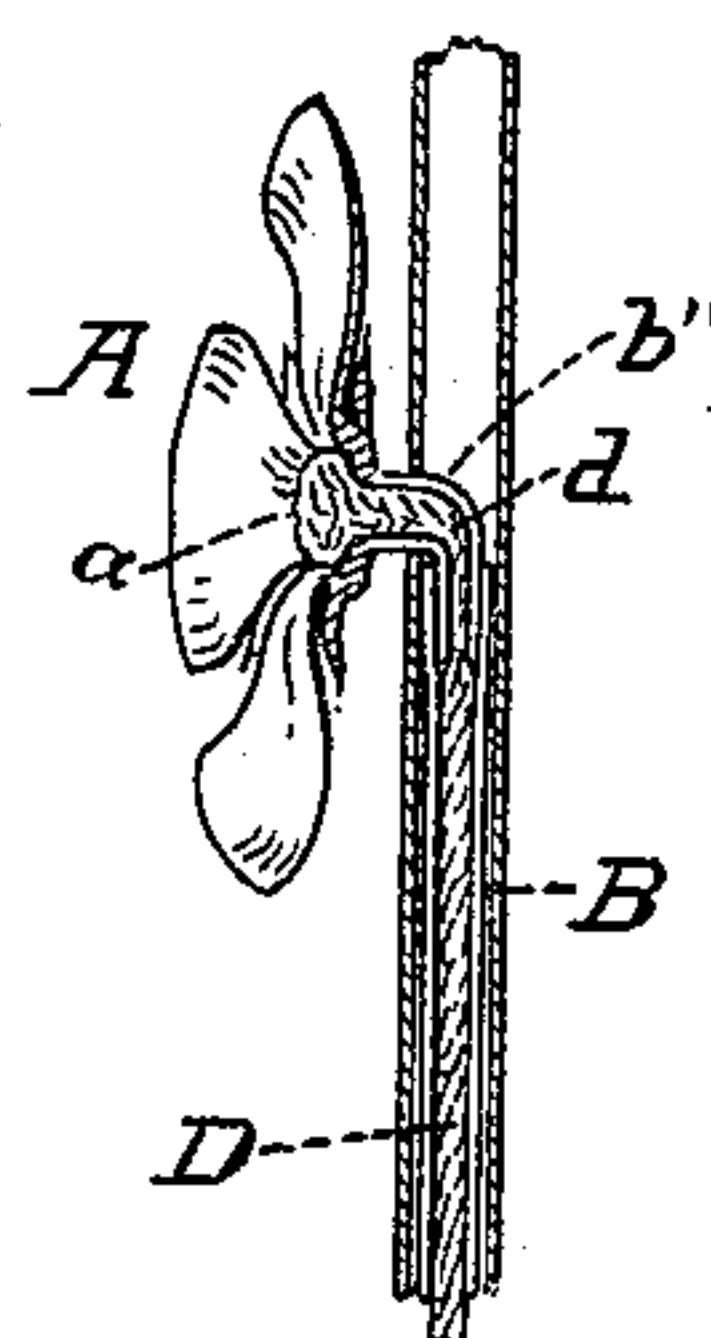
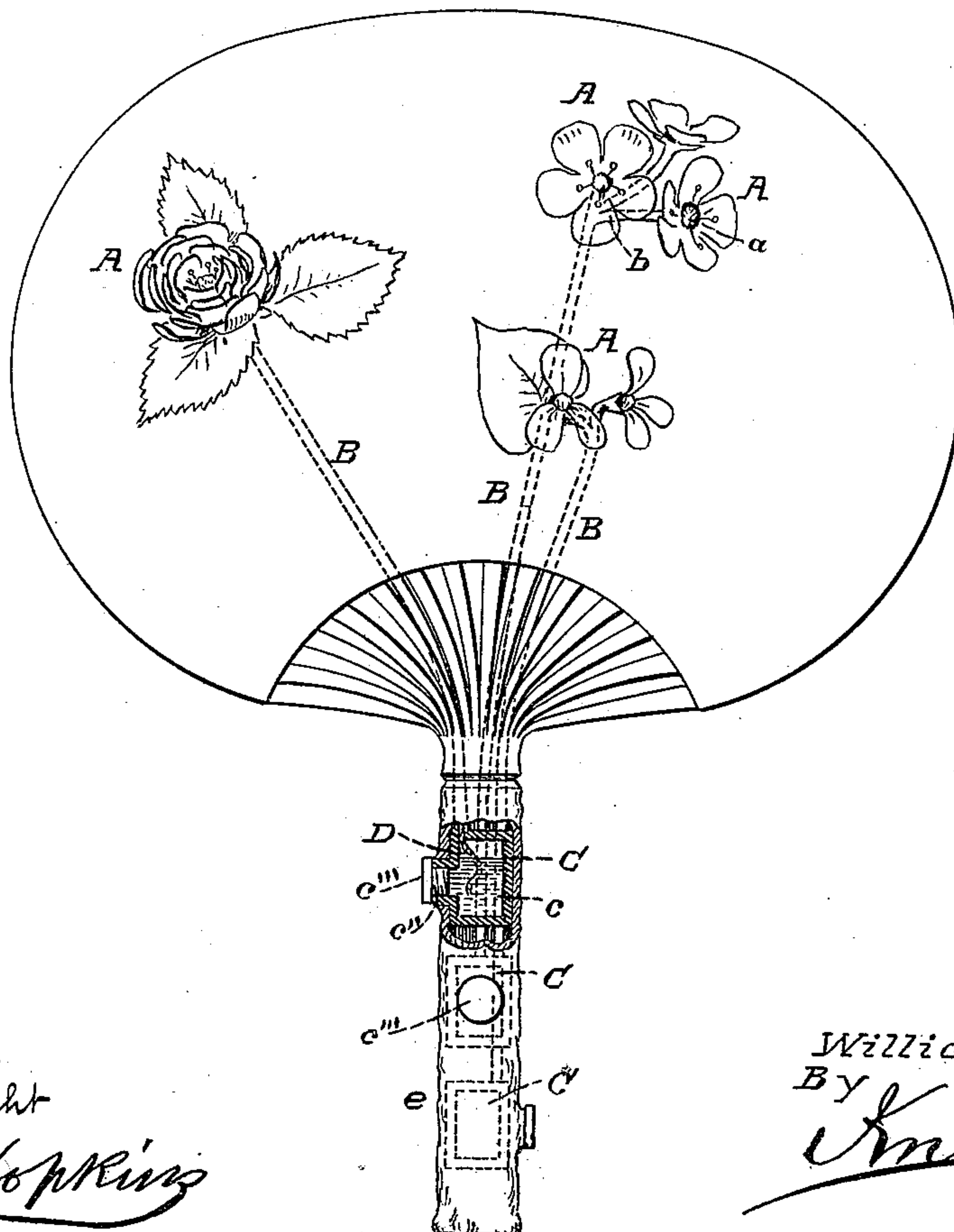


Fig. 2.



Attest:
A. P. Knight

F. A. Hopking

Inventor:

William Eggert, Jr.

By

Knight Bros

(No Model.)

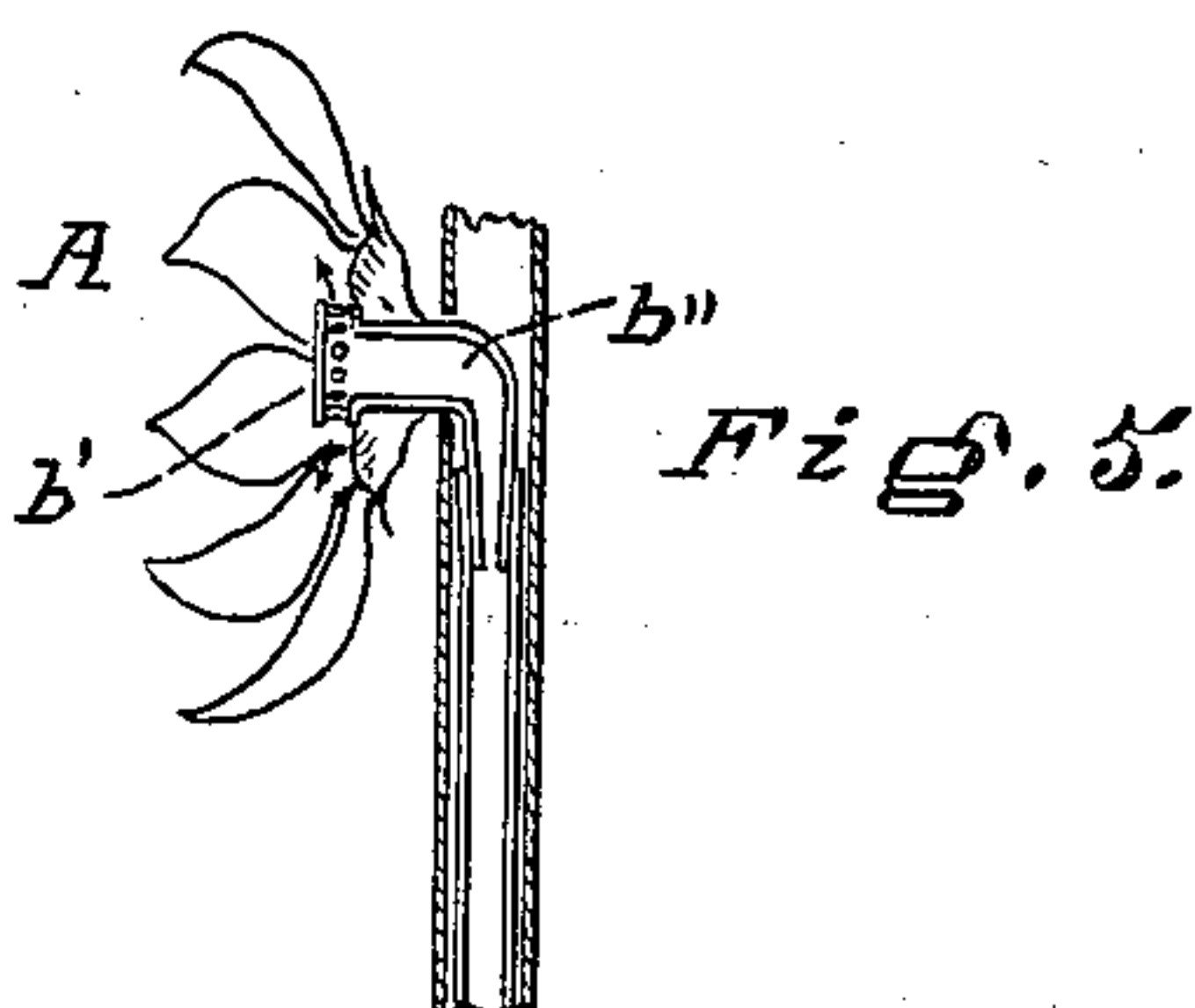
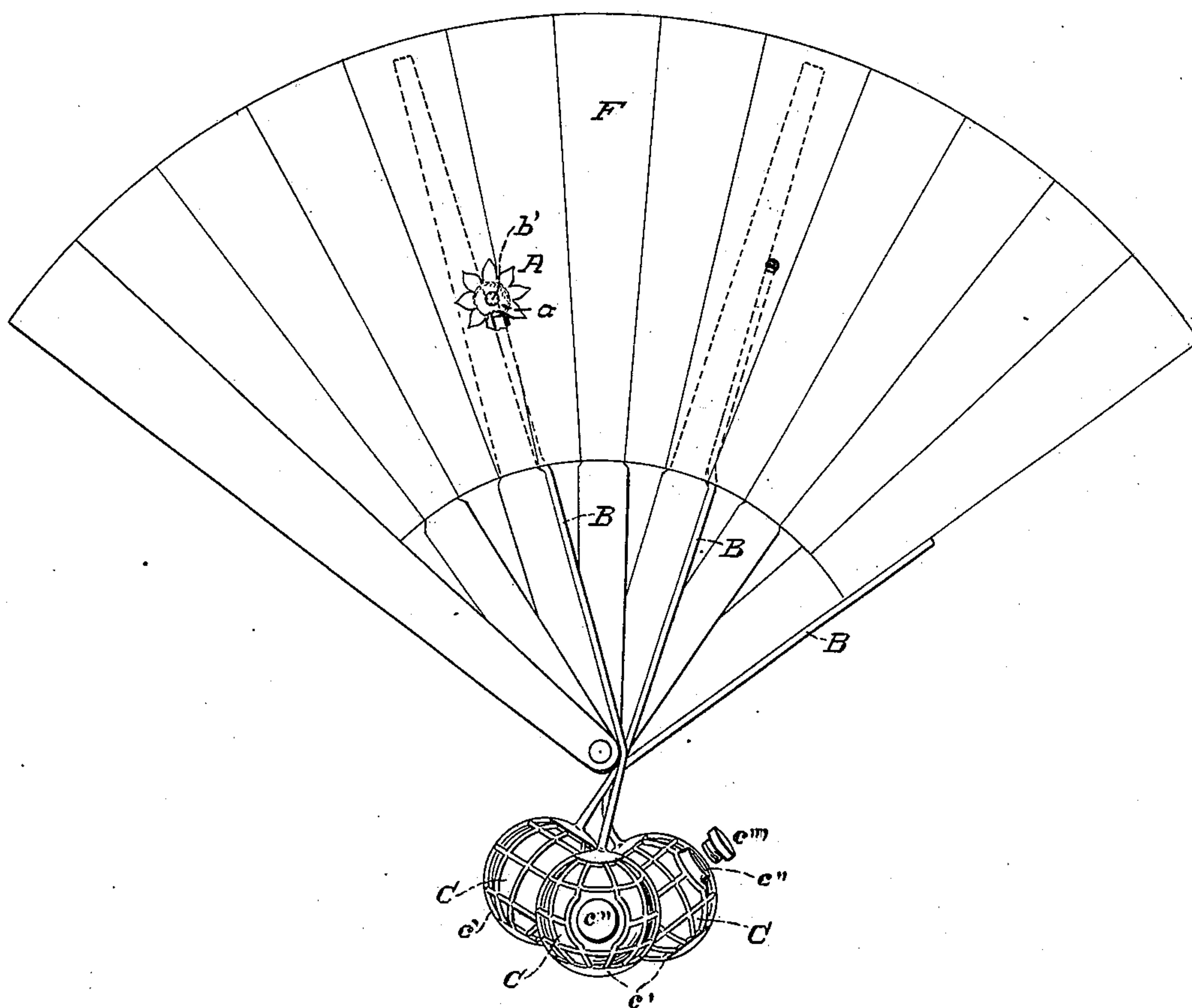
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

W. EGGERT, Jr.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWER.

No. 355,982.

Patented Jan. 11, 1887.

Fig. 3.



Attest
A. P. Knight
F. A. Knight

Inventor
William Eggert, Jr.
By *A. Knight*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM EGGERT, JR., OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 355,982, dated January 11, 1887.

Application filed April 15, 1886. Serial No. 198,973. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM EGGERT, Jr., of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, Ohio, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Artificial Flowers, of which the following is a specification.

Heretofore artificial flowers made in imitation of odoriferous natural flowers—such as the rose, violet, &c.—have lacked the perfume which is one of the most agreeable properties of such flowers.

The object of my invention is to provide means whereby such artificial flowers may be supplied with perfume, either intermittently or continuously. For this purpose I provide an artificial flower with a hollow stem communicating at one end with the heart of the flower and at its other end with a reservoir of liquid perfume, and I provide means for drawing or forcing the said liquid perfume through this tube to the flower.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a vase containing perfume and holding several of such hollow-stemmed flowers, of which one is shown in section. Figs. 2 and 3 are side views respectively of a single-leaf fan and a folding fan with attached flowers provided with different forms of my perfume-supplying device. Figs. 4 and 5 are vertical sections, taken edgewise, of a portion of a fan with an attached flower, showing different forms of my perfume-supplying device.

A represents the flower, whose rays or petals, together with any foliage which may be added, are preferably formed of wax, as usual.

The stem B of the flower is made of metal, rubber, or other suitable material, and is hollow, so as to form a duct-tube, which communicates at its upper end with the center, heart, or disk *a* of the flower, and at its lower end dips into the liquid perfume *c* in a reservoir, C. The heart *a* of the flower is preferably made of some absorbent material, such as cloth or cotton.

In order to cause the liquid perfume *c* to pass through the duct-tube B to the heart of the flower, there is preferably inclosed in said duct-tube an absorbent wick, D, which may consist of a cotton thread or string. The liquid perfume is drawn up this wick by cap-

illary attraction and evaporates from the heart of the flower. As fast as it evaporates more is drawn up from the reservoir C to take its place.

The reservoir C may consist of an open vessel or vase, as shown in Fig. 1, but is preferably closed, with the exception of the duct-tube orifice, as shown in Fig. 2, in which are shown several groups or bouquets of flowers attached to a single-leaf fan, E. The flowers of each group may be different in kind from those of the others, the groups communicating through separate duct-tubes with independent perfume-receptacles C in the handle *e* of the fan. The duct-tube B may, when necessary, be branched, as at *b*, so as to lead to several flowers.

The wick D may be dispensed with by using an india-rubber bulb, instead of a rigid receptacle, for holding the perfume, and making a spray-nozzle, *b'*, at the mouth of the duct-tube B, so that by compressing the bulb the perfume may be sprayed over the flower. Such compressible bulbs are shown in Fig. 3 as attached to and depending from a folding fan, F, and inclosed in protecting net-works *c'*.

Both the rigid receptacles and the compressible bulbs have mouth-openings *c''*, through which they may be filled, and which are closed by caps or covers *c'''*.

The flower may be made detachable from the fan by providing it with a short hollow bent stem-shank, *b''*, which fits into and communicates with the duct-tube B, as shown in Fig. 4 in connection with the wick, and in Fig. 5 in connection with the spray-nozzle. When used with a wick, this stem-shank must have an absorbent filling, *d*, which, when the shank *b''* is inserted in the tube B, forms a continuation of the wick.

While for purposes of illustration I have described my invention more particularly as applied to fans, it is evident that it may be used with artificial flowers on any article of furniture or wearing-apparel that permits of such ornamentation.

The perfume in the reservoir C should resemble as much as possible the natural perfume of the flower of which the artificial flower is an imitation.

When the flowers are made detachable, any one of them may be replaced by another of a different kind.

When used with a folding fan, the artificial flowers must be made detachable, to enable closing of the fan.

I claim as new and of my invention—

1. The combination of an artificial flower having a hollow stem-shank, a duct-tube having a mouth adapted to receive said shank, and a reservoir communicating with said duct-tube, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of an artificial flower having a hollow tube-stem, a reservoir for liquid perfume communicating with said tube-

stem, and an absorbent wick inclosed in said tube-stem, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of an artificial flower having an absorbent heart or center, a duct-tube communicating with said heart or center, a reservoir of liquid perfume communicating with said duct-tube, and an absorbent wick inclosed in said duct-tube, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

WILLIAM EGGERT, JR.

Attest:

FRANCIS M. BIDDLE,
A. P. KNIGHT.