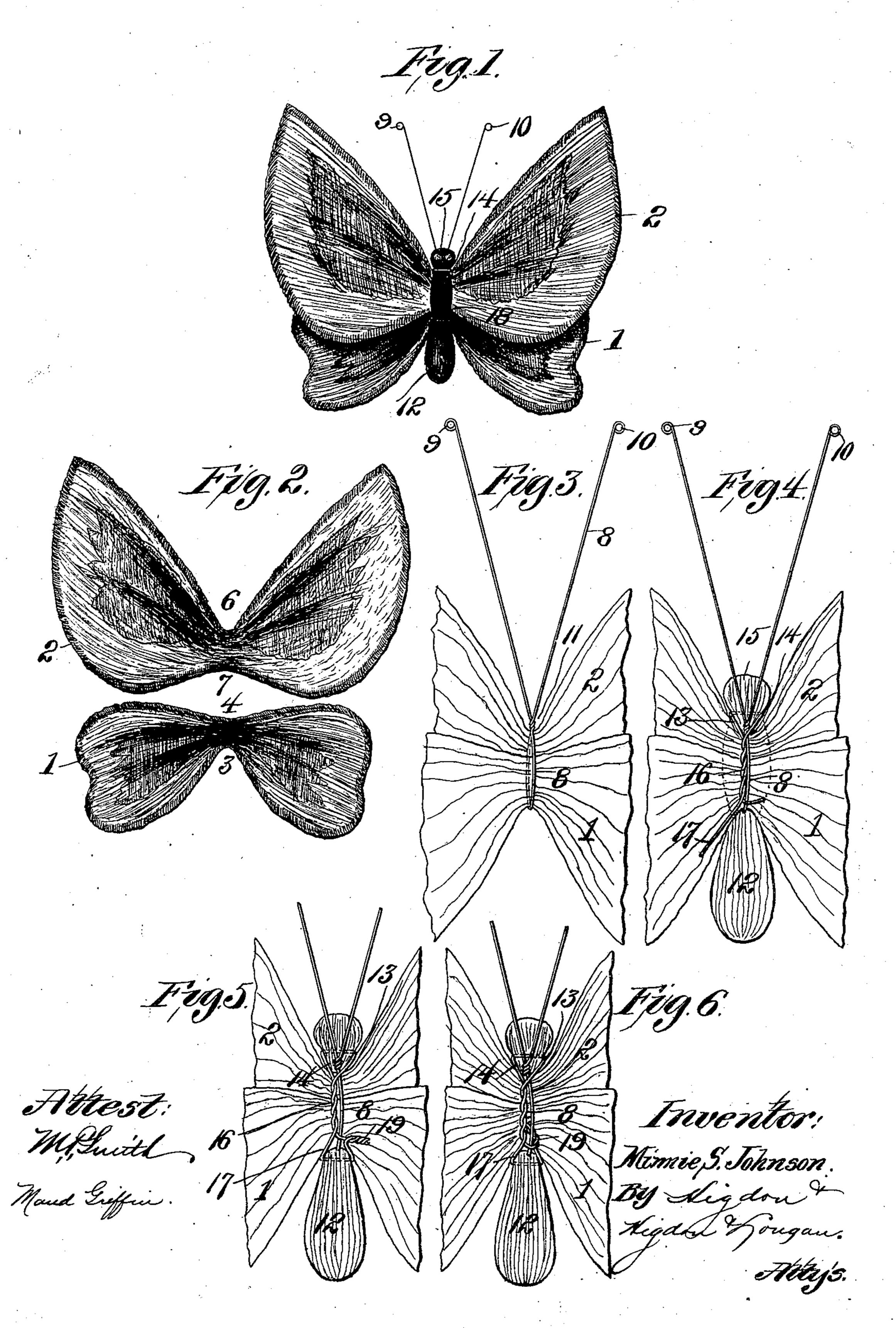
M. S. JOHNSON. ARTIFICIAL BUTTERFLY.

No. 563,489.

Patented July 7, 1896.



United States Patent Office.

MINNIE SCOTTON JOHNSON, OF LEBANON, ILLINOIS.

ARTIFICIAL BUTTERFLY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 563,489, dated July 7, 1896.

Application filed April 8, 1896. Serial No. 586,650. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MINNIE SCOTTON JOHNSON, of the city of Lebanon, St. Clair county,
State of Illinois, have invented certain new
and useful Improvements in Artificial Butterflies, of which the following is a full, clear,
and exact description, reference being had to
the accompanying drawings, forming a part
hereof.

My invention relates to an improved artificial butterfly; and it consists in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top plan view of my improved butterfly. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the wings of the butterfly, the other parts being removed and the wings being separated. Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 are bottom plans in diagram illustrating the different steps employed in making the butterfly shown in Fig. 1.

My improved artificial butterfly is used for decorative purposes, and in its construction I employ the pieces 1 and 2, cut into the shape desired from crêpe tissue-paper or other suit-

able material.

The piece 1 is for the lower rear wings of the butterfly and has the center 3 of its rear edge pressed forward near to the center 4 of the forward edge, and the parts between said points 3 and 4 are thus gathered or shirred, the folds formed by said gathers extending from the center of the wings toward each edge in diverging lines, thus, in effect, forming the

35 veins and stems of said wings.

The piece 2 is used for the upper forward wings of the butterfly. It is larger than the piece 1 and has the center 6 of its forward edge pressed backward near to the center 7 of its rear edge, and the part between said points 6 and 7 is thus gathered or shirred, the folds formed by said gathers extending from the center of the wings toward each edge in diverging lines, thus, in effect, forming the veins and stems of said wings. A piece of fine malleable wire 8 of suitable length has

the loops 9 and 10 on each of its ends, respectively.

When the wings 1 and 2 are placed in proper position relative to each other, the wire 8 is 50 passed around the centers between each pair of wings and said wire is drawn taut and twisted or tied together, as indicated by 11 in Fig. 3.

The body portion 12 of the butterfly is also 55 formed of crêpe tissue-paper or similar material, and folded into the desired shape and then placed with the end intended for the head directly in front and on top of the twisted portion 11 of the wire 8, as shown in Figs. 4, 5, 60 and 6. The fine wire 13 is placed with its center on the back of the neck 14 and each end is passed down opposite sides of the head 15. After passing around the twisted portion 11 of the wire 8 the wire 13 is twisted several 65 times around, as indicated at 16 and as shown in Fig. 4, and then is spread apart again and the end 17 is passed upwardly and around the waist 18 of the body 12 of the butterfly, and is then brought around and the two ends 70 are twisted together, as shown at 19 in Fig. 5, and said twisted end is tucked under the wire 8, as shown in Fig. 6.

The body 12 of the butterfly is usually made of dark paper, but may be of any color 75 desired.

The butterfly may be decorated to any desired extent and is very simple and pretty.

Anartificial butterfly, comprising the wings 80 1 and 2, the wire 8 attaching said wings together and having on its ends the loops 9 and 10, the body portion 12 and the wire 13 attaching said body and wings together, substantially as stated.

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In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

MINNIE SCOTTON JOHNSON.

Witnesses:
JOHN M. CHAMBERLIN,
M. EDWIN JOHNSON.