No. 620,029. Patented Feb. 21, 1899.

J. DE GRANDMONT.

DEVICE FOR CRIMPING ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

(Application filed Sept. 19, 1898.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig 1

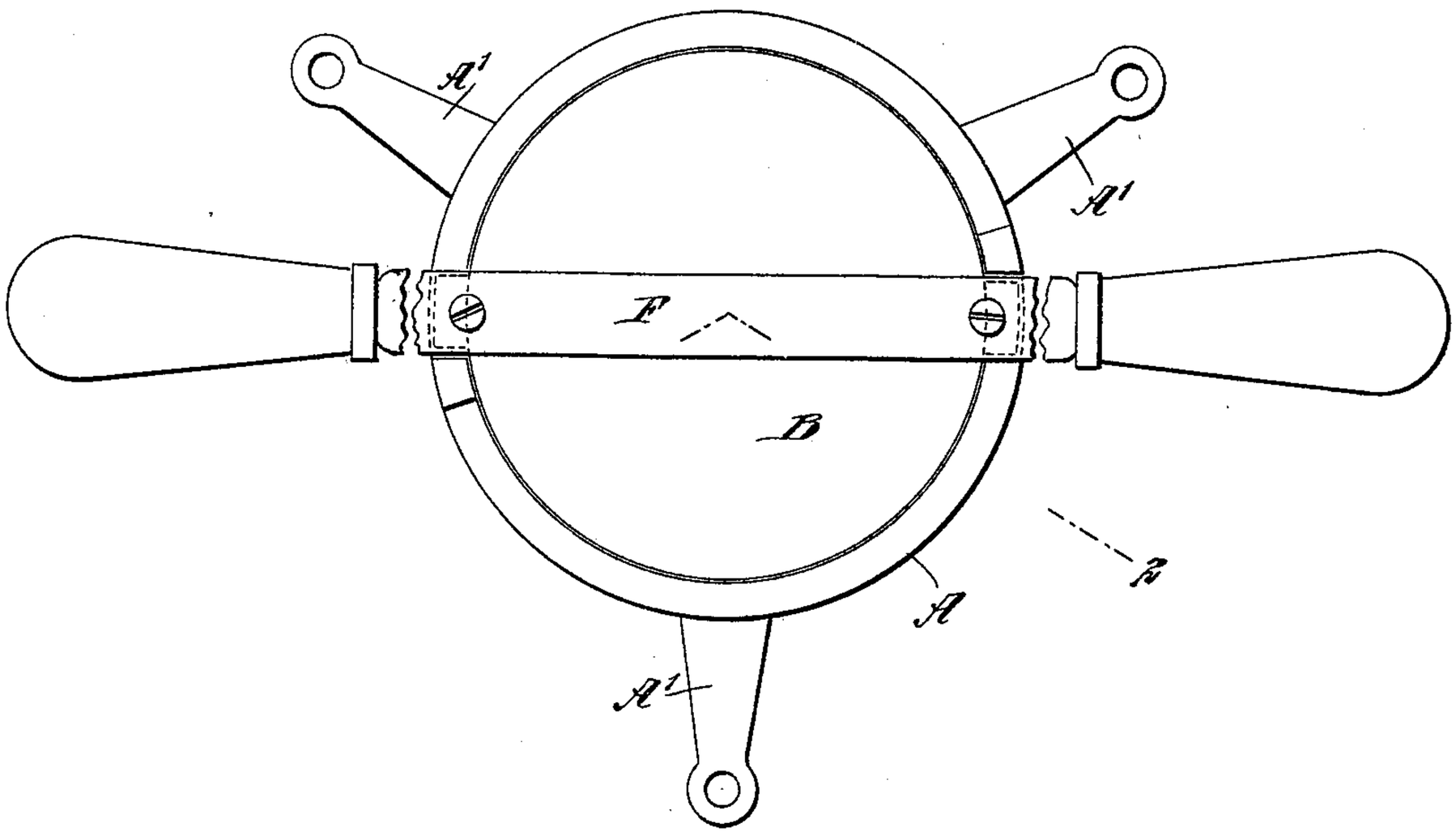

Fig 2

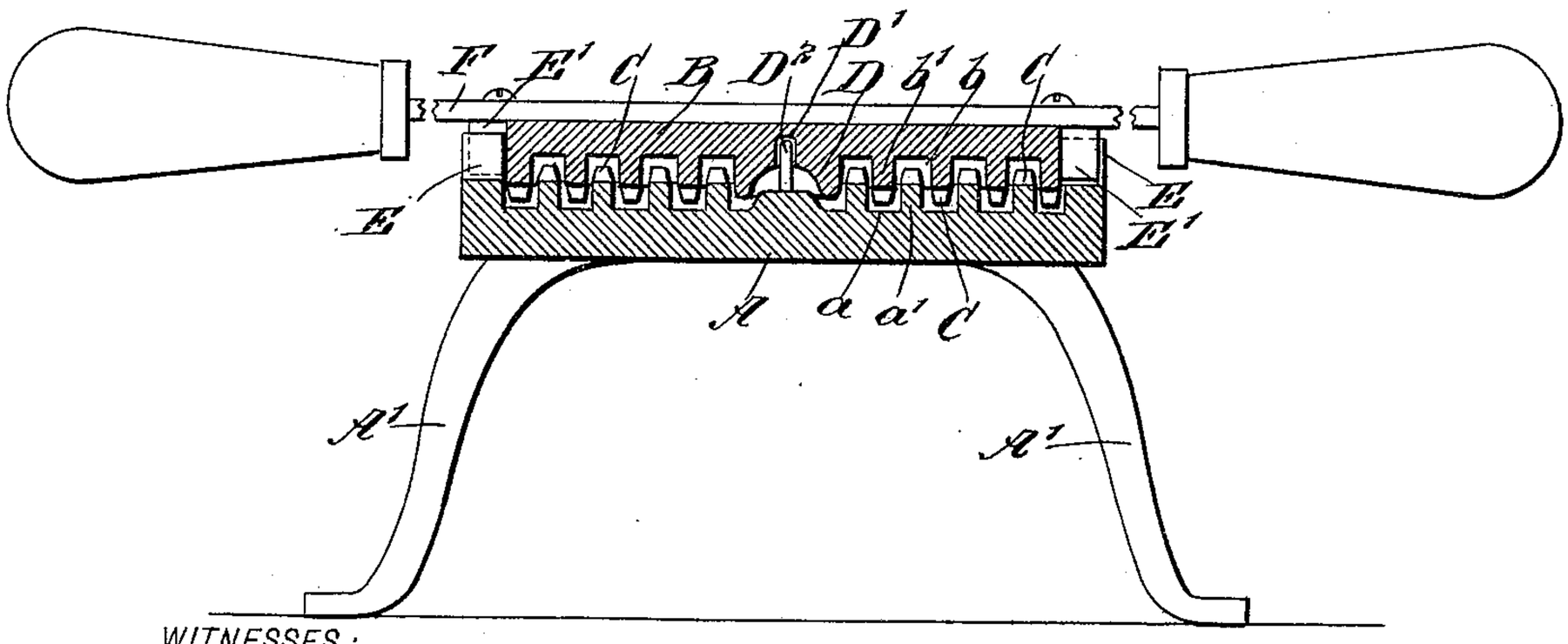

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Fig 3

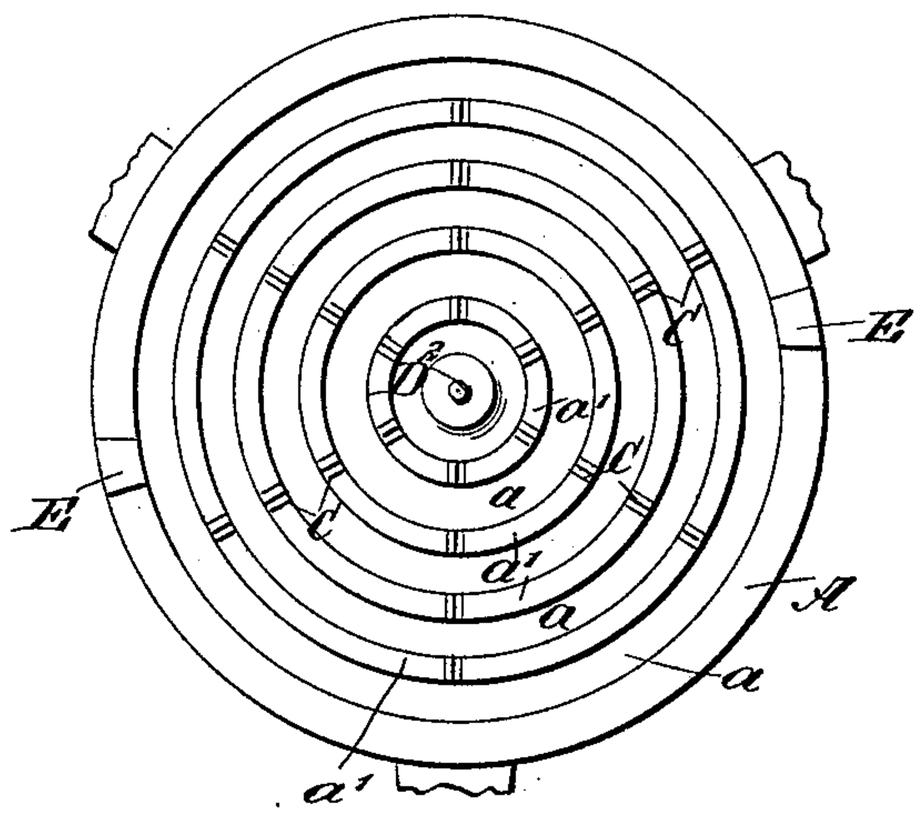


Fig 4

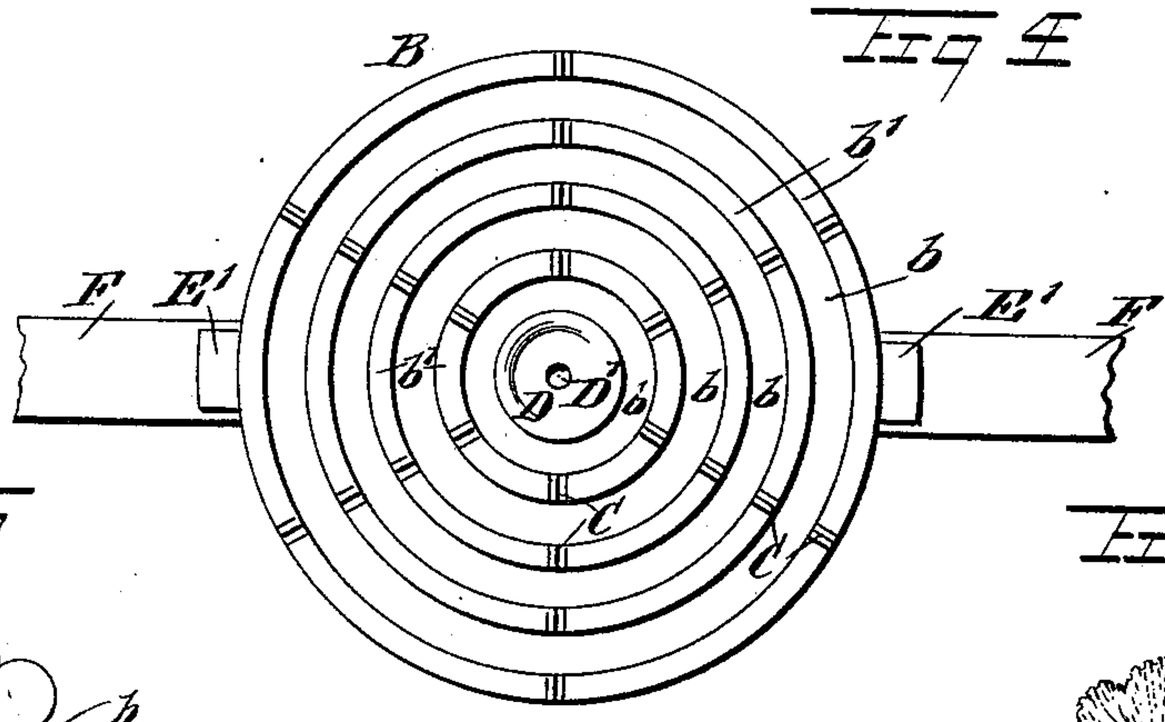


Fig. 5

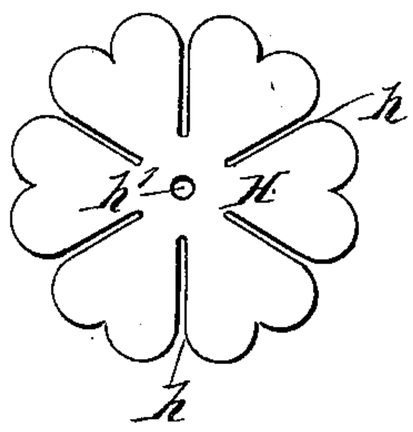
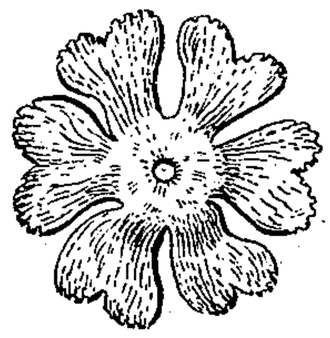


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULES DE GRANDMONT, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEVICE FOR CRIMPING ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 620,029, dated February 21, 1899.

Application filed September 19, 1898. Serial No. 691,323. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULES DE GRANDMONT, of the city of New York, borough of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Device for Crimping Artificial Flowers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to a device to be used in connection with the manufacture of artificial flowers and by which the petals are to be crimped, so as to give them a more natural appearance.

My invention comprises the novel features hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a top plan view of my device. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation of the same on the line 2 2 in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the lower member of the device. Fig. 4 is an inverted plan view of the upper member. Figs. 5 and 6 show a portion of an artificial flower before and after being operated upon by my device.

My device comprises two principal members, which are shown separated in Figs. 3 and 4. Each of these consists, essentially, of a disk having a series of circular ribs projecting from its surface, the ribs upon one member being located at such a distance from the center as to alternate with the ribs of the other member, as clearly shown in Fig. 2. The lower disk A is herein shown as of slightly larger diameter than the upper disk B, and is supported upon legs A′ or in any other suitable manner. The object of supporting this disk upon legs A′ is to enable a gas-jet or other heating device to be placed beneath the disk in cases where the material being operated upon is to be heated. The upper surface of the disk A consists of the circular ribs a' and the circular grooves a, which lie between the ribs, and at the center of the disk is a pin D^2, which projects upwardly. The under surface of the upper disk B is similarly composed of ribs b' and grooves b. The ribs on one disk are so located as to oppose the grooves upon the other disk.

At the center of the upper disk is formed a conical cap D, at the center of which is a hole D′ of such size as to snugly receive the pin D^2 upon the other disk. Upon the ribs of each disk are located a series of slight projections C, which are arranged on radial lines. The number of these lines of projections depends upon the number of petals of the flower being manufactured. As herein shown, the number is six, that being the most common number found in flowers.

The lower disk has two limiting-stops E projecting upward from its outer edge, and the upper disk has corresponding stops E′. These stops are so located with reference to the projections C that when the stops of the upper disk are in contact with the stops of the lower disk the projections C upon both disks are in line with each other. The upper disk is also provided with a bar F, extending across its upper surface and provided at its outer ends with handles, by which it may be conveniently manipulated.

In using my device the cloth or other material from which flowers are to be made is stamped out in the form corresponding with the blank H. (Shown in Fig. 6.) This blank H has a central hole h', which is placed over the pin D^2 of the lower disk. The blank is placed in such position upon this disk that the radial slits h, which separate the petals, correspond with the radial lines of projections C upon the disk. Each petal thus occupies the space between adjacent lines of projections. When the blank has been placed in position, the upper disk B is placed upon the lower disk. The stops E and E′ register the two disks, so that the projections C upon each are in line. The upper disk is then pressed downward upon the lower and given a slight rotation. The pressure of the blank between the two disks and the circular movement given to the upper disk results in crimping the petals in such manner that they have a more life-like appearance than would otherwise be possible, as is indicated in Fig. 7, which shows one of the blanks after treatment. The amount of this rotation will vary according to the effect desired upon the blank. In general it will not exceed the distance between two adjacent rows of projections C.

This device will result in increased rapidity in the treatment of artificial flowers, as it enables a blank which has a number of petals thereon to be treated at one operation, instead of requiring a separate operation for each petal. In some materials a number of blanks may be treated at one operation and separated after treatment.

The important feature of my device is a circular movement of one disk upon the other, by which an entire circular blank may be treated at one operation.

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

1. A device for crimping artificial flowers, comprising two disks or frames, each having upon adjacent faces radially-disposed alternating rows of petal-engaging points, and means for centering the two disks and for giving them relative angular movement, substantially as described.

2. A device for crimping artificial flowers, comprising two disks, each having a series of alternating circular ribs, and projections upon said ribs arranged in radial lines, substantially as described.

3. A device for crimping artificial flowers, comprising two disks each having a series of alternating circular ribs provided with projections, and registering stops upon each disk, substantially as described.

4. A device for crimping artificial flowers, comprising two disks, each having a series of alternating circular ribs provided with projections arranged in radial lines, one disk having a central pin or axis, and the other having a central conical cup terminating in a hole which snugly receives said pin, substantially as described.

5. A device for crimping artificial flowers, comprising two disks, each having a series of alternating circular ribs provided with radially-arranged projections, the lower disk being provided with supporting-legs and the upper disk with handles, substantially as described.

6. A device for crimping artificial flowers, comprising two disks, each having a series of alternating circular ribs provided with projections arranged in radial lines, registering stops upon each disk, a central pin or axis upon one disk, and a central conical cup on the other disk, terminating in a hole which snugly receives said axial pin, substantially as described.

JULES DE GRANDMONT.

Witnesses:
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