

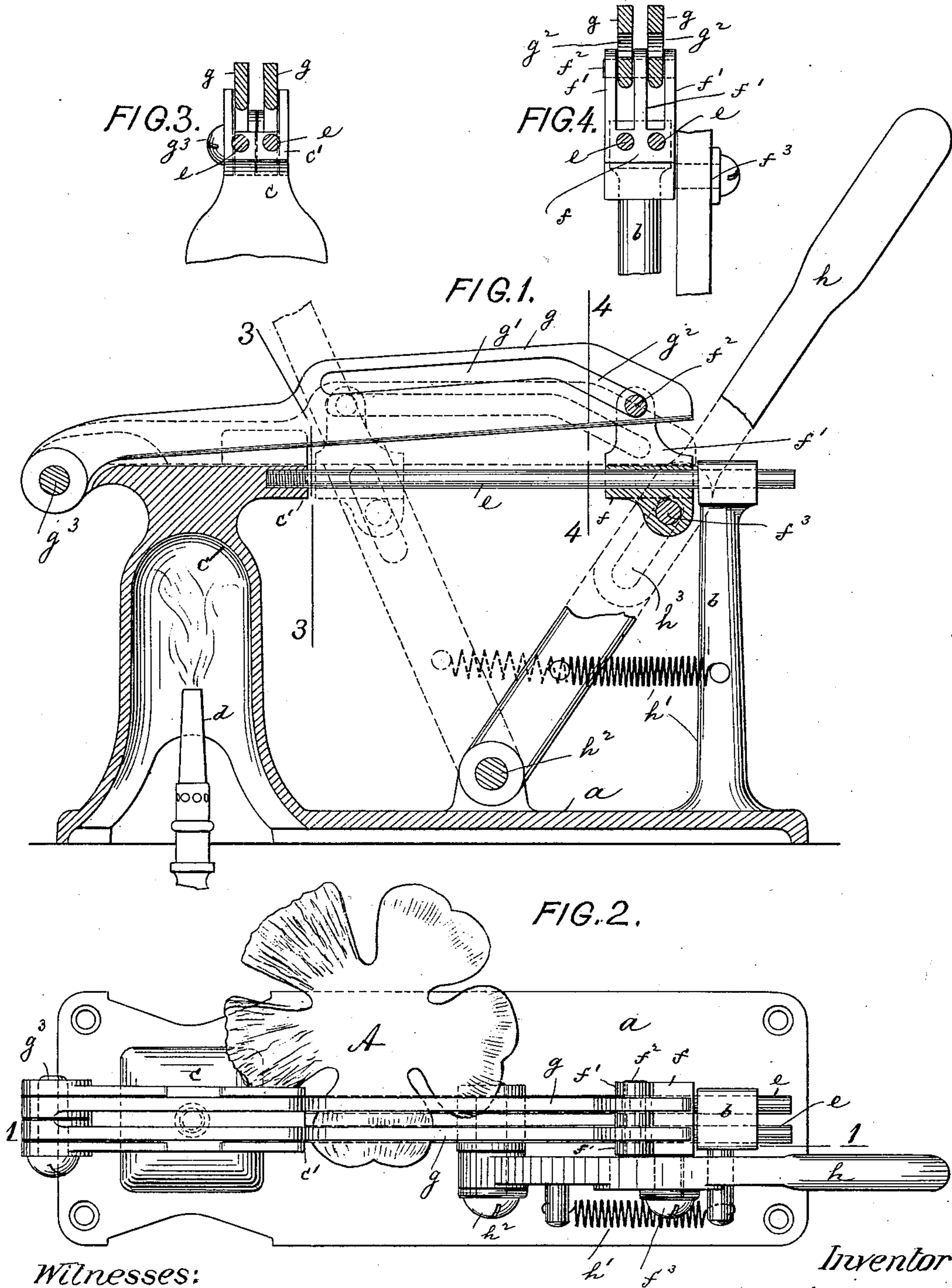
No. 631,827.

Patented Aug. 29, 1899.

M. SIGNORASTRI.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWER CRIMPING MACHINE.

(Application filed Dec. 15, 1898.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
John Becker.
William Miller.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHELE SIGNORASTRI, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ARTIFICIAL-FLOWER-CRIMPING MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 631,827, dated August 29, 1899.

Application filed December 15, 1898. Serial No. 699,314. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHELE SIGNORASTRI, a citizen of Italy, and a resident of New York city, county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Machines for Crimping Artificial Flowers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a machine for crimping the leaves of artificial flowers in a simple and effective manner.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of my improved machine on line 1 1, Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a plan thereof; Fig. 3, a cross-section on line 3 3, Fig. 1; and Fig. 4, a cross-section on line 4 4, Fig. 1.

From the bed-plate *a* of the machine there extends upward at one end a post *b* and at the other end a hollow post *c*, having an interior chamber adapted to be heated by burner *d*. The upper end of the post *c* is laterally extended to constitute a stop or anvil *c'*. A pair of parallel guide-rails *e e*, supported by the parts *b c*, carry a perforated slide *f*, movable along the rails. This slide has upwardly-projecting lugs *f'*, connected by a pin *f²*, which is received within the slots of a pair of clamp-bars *g*, pivotally connected to upright *c* at *g³* and located directly above the rails *e*. Each slot is composed of a rear horizontal section *g'*, that merges into a front inclined section *g²*, as shown.

A hand-lever *h*, influenced by a spring *h'* and pivoted to the machine-bed at *h²*, actuates the slide *f*, to which it is connected by a

pin *f³*, which engages an elongated slot *h³* of the lever.

In use the burner *d* is lighted to heat anvil *c'*, and the leaf *A* to be crimped is placed upon the rails *e* against the anvil. The slide *f* is now advanced by lever *h* along the rails *e* to press the leaf tightly against the anvil. The movement of the slide *f* will, owing to the engagement of the pin *f²* with the inclined slots *g' g²*, cause a simultaneous descent of the clamp-bars *g g* upon the rails *e*, so that as the leaf is compressed laterally it is clamped vertically, and is thus effectively crimped. After the leaf has been held for a sufficient time to be properly crimped the lever *h* is released, when it will be drawn back by its spring *h'* to withdraw the slide *f* and simultaneously elevate the clamp-bars *g*, so that the crimped leaf *A* may be removed to be replaced by a fresh one.

The drawings show two guide-rails *e* and two clamp-bars *g*; but it is clear that but a single rail and clamp-bar or more than two rails and clamp-bars may be employed.

What I claim is—

A machine for crimping artificial flowers composed of an anvil, means for heating the same, a pivoted clamp-bar having a slot composed of a rear horizontal section and an inclined front section, a guide-rail, a slide movable thereon and having a pin that engages said slot, substantially as specified.

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