April 7, 1953 W. T. WARREN, JR 2,633,657

DECORATIVE ORNAMENT AND A BLANK FROM WHICH IT IS MADE

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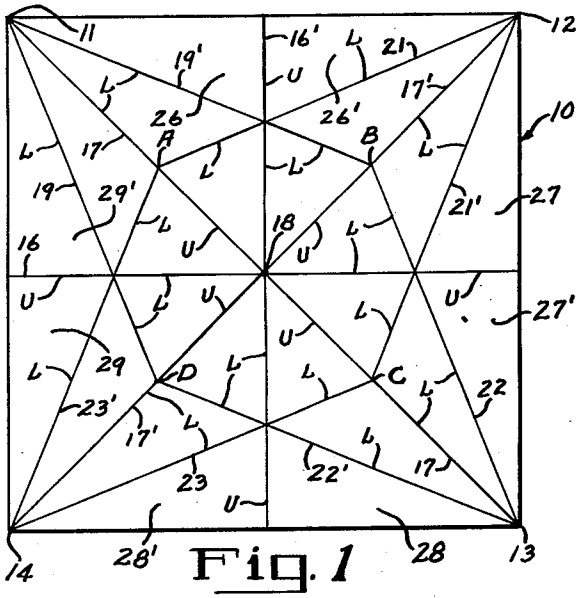


Fig. 1

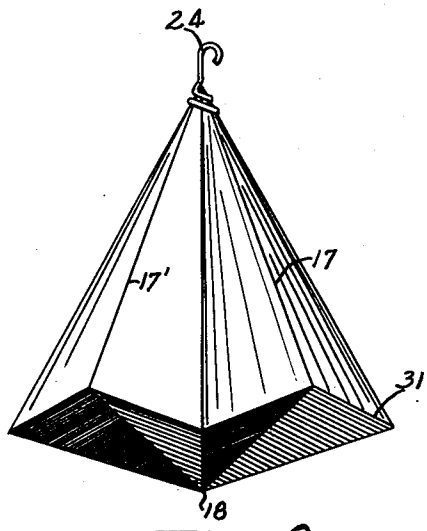


Fig. 3

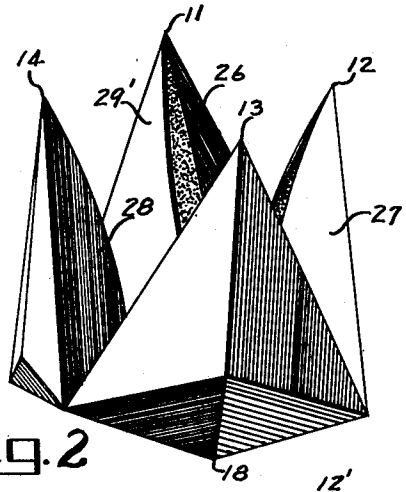


Fig. 2

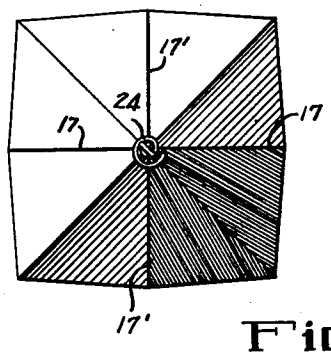


Fig. 4

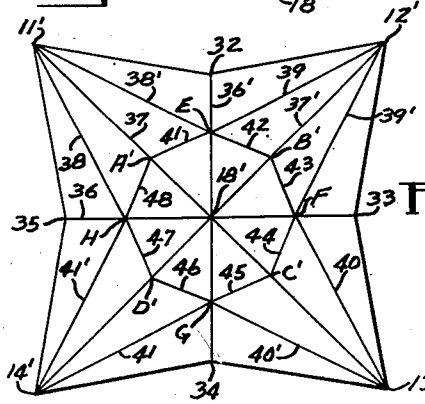


Fig. 5

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DECORATIVE ORNAMENT AND A BLANK FROM WHICH IT IS MADE

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8 Claims. (Cl. 41—11)

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This invention relates to a decorative ornament and to a blank from which the same is formed and has for an object the provision of an inexpensive ornament for Christmas trees, parties or the like.

A more specific object of my invention is to provide a decorative ornament which shall be easily formed from a substantially square piece of sheet material such as paper, plastic, metal foil or like foldable materials, thus permitting the construction of the ornament without any loss of material from the sheets of stock employed.

A still further object is to provide a blank from which the ornament is formed by creasing or scoring along predetermined lines thus forming two octohedral pyramids joined at a common base along a serrated line.

A decorative ornament embodying the features of my invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings forming a part of this application in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a blank from which the the ornament is made;

Fig. 2 is an elevational view of the ornament partly folded;

Fig. 3 is a side elevational view of the completed ornament;

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the ornament; and

Fig. 5 is a plan view of a modified blank from which the ornament may be made.

Referring to the drawing for a better understanding of my invention I show in Fig. 1 a blank from which the ornament is made which comprises a substantially square sheet of material 10, having four corners 11, 12, 13 and 14. The blank is scored for folding along bisecting lines 16 and 16' drawn from the center of each side thereof to the center of the opposite side. It is also scored along diagonal lines 17 and 17' connecting respectively the corners 11 and 13, and 12 and 14, thereby bisecting the right angles at each corner, and intersecting each other at the center 18 of the blank. The said 45° angles thus formed are bisected by scored lines 19 and 19' at corner 11; by scored lines 21 and 21' at corner 12; by scored lines 22 and 22' at corner 13; and, by scored lines 23 and 23' at corner 14. These lines extend across the line 16 or 16' to the line 17 or 17', as the case may be. It will also be noted that at each point the lines which bisect the 45° angle contact line 17 or 17', two of the lines abut at said point thus forming four such points of abutment A, B, C, and D on the blank.

The sides of the sheet 10 shown in Fig. 1 are first folded over upwardly and inwardly from each

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corner to the next adjacent bisecting line 16 or 16' as the case may be. In forming the ornament a crease upward is formed in the blank along that portion of each scored line marked U. And creases are formed downward along that portion of each scored line marked L.

After folding the sides of the blank as described above the center 18 is pulled downwardly and away from the corners 11, 12, 13 and 14. The said corners are then brought upwardly and together and secured by suitable means such as glue or the like to a wire spiral having a hook 24 at one end thereof. The spiral surrounds the corners and holds them in assembled relation. As the corners are brought together, that portion of the blank between corners 11 and 12 and outwardly of lines 19' and 21 and their points of intersection with line 16' form a pair of faces 26 and 26' which abut. Like faces 27 and 27', 28, 28', 29 and 29' are formed between corners 12 and 13, 13 and 14 and between 14 and 11 respectively with each adjacent pair abutting. As the ornament is folded and formed as hereinbefore described, the scored lines form creases defining a pair of octahedral pyramids joined together at their common base along a serrated line 31.

The lower octahedral pyramid has faces in the form of isosceles triangles joined together at the sloping sides thereof, alternate joining edges projecting inwardly of the ornament and the other joining edges projecting outwardly of the ornament. The upper octahedral pyramid has faces in the form of obtuse-angled triangles. The edge having the greater length of each face abuts the edge having the greater length of an adjacent face. The shorter side of the obtuse-angled triangle in the upper pyramid abuts the shorter side of the isosceles triangle of the lower pyramid.

An ornament having upper, more elongated faces may be formed from a blank as shown in Fig. 5, which has the sides 32, 33, 34 and 35 thereof extending inwardly from the corners 11', 12', 13' and 14'. The corners are equidistant from the center 18' of the blank and equidistant from each other. The sides of the blank extend inwardly of a line connecting the corners and toward a point on the bisecting line 36 or 36', as the case may be, thus forming acute angles at each corner. The blank is scored for folding along bisecting lines 36 and 36' from the center of each side thereof to the opposite side. It is also scored along the diagonal lines 37 and 37' connecting, respectively, the corners 11' and 13' and 12' and 14', thereby bisecting the acute angle at each corner and intersecting each other at the center 18'. The blank

is then scored along lines 38, 38', 39, 39', 40, 40', 41 and 41' which form equal angles with adjacent sides. These lines extend from their respective corners to their points of intersection with lines 36 and 36' at points E, F, G and H. The blank is scored along line 41 which extends from point E to a point A' on line 37, said points A' and E being equidistant from the center 18'. The blank is also scored in a like manner along lines, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48 between points E—B', B'—F, F—C', C'—G, G—D', D'—H, and H—A' respectively, all of said points being equidistant from the center 18' to form a regular octagon.

It will be apparent that, by providing a blank with the sides 32, 33, 34 and 35 projecting toward a point outwardly of a line connecting the corners, said point being at the center of each side, an ornament having wider faces may be made. Also the relation of the height of the upper pyramidal form to its base may be varied by varying the size of the inner octagon formed by the scored lines. Such a blank is folded and scored in the same manner as a square blank or a blank having the sides projecting toward a point inwardly of the line joining the corners.

While I have shown my invention in but one form, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that it is not so limited, but is susceptible of various changes and modifications without departing from the spirit thereof, and, I, desire, therefore, that only such limitations shall be placed thereupon as are specifically set forth in the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. In an ornament, a blank comprising a generally square unitary sheet bent along a line extending diagonally from each corner to the opposite corner, and along a bisecting line from the center of each side to the opposite side, and from each corner at acute angles to the adjacent sides, said sides being folded upwardly and over from the corners to the adjacent bisecting lines, and said corners being bent upwardly and joined, thereby forming two octahedral pyramids joined along a common base along a serrated line.

2. An ornament as defined in claim 1 in which the lines extending from each corner at acute angles to the adjacent sides extends to points of intersection each with one of the lines extending from a corner to an opposite corner.

3. A blank for a decorative ornament comprising a unitary square sheet of foldable material bent along a line extending diagonally from each corner to the opposite corner, and along a line from the center of each side to the opposite side, and from each corner at angles of 22½° to the adjacent sides.

4. A decorative ornament formed of a unitary sheet of foldable material comprising an upper octahedral pyramid having faces in the form of obtuse-angled triangles, the edge having the greater length of each face abutting the edge having a greater length of an adjacent face, and a lower octahedral pyramid joined along a common base to the upper pyramid along a serrated line, said lower pyramid having faces in the form of isosceles triangles joined together at the sloping sides thereof and having alternate joining edges projecting inwardly of said ornament.

5. In an ornament, a blank comprising a unitary sheet of material having four corners equidistant from the center of said sheet and equidistant from each other, the sides of said sheet projecting toward a point inwardly of a line connecting the corners, said point being at the center of each side, said sheet being bent along a line extending diagonally from each corner to the opposite corner, along a bisecting line from the center of each side to the opposite side, from each corner at acute angles to the adjacent sides to a point of intersection with one of the bisecting lines and from the point of intersection with the bisecting line to a point on said line from corner to corner, said points of intersection with the bisecting line and points on the lines from corner to corner being equidistant from the center of the blank, said sides being folded upwardly and over from the corners to the adjacent bisecting lines, and said corners being bent upwardly and joined thereby forming two octahedral pyramids joined at a common base along a serrated line.

6. An ornament as defined in claim 5 in which the sides of the blank project toward a point outwardly of a line connecting the corners, said point being at the center of each side.

7. A blank for a decorative ornament comprising a unitary sheet of foldable material having four corners equidistant from the center of the sheet and equidistant from each other, the sides of said sheet projecting toward a point inwardly of a line connecting the corners, said point being at the center of each side, said sheet being bent along a line extending diagonally from each corner to the opposite corner, along a bisecting line from the center of each side to the opposite side, from each corner at acute angles to the adjacent sides to a point of intersection with said bisecting line, and from the point of intersection with said bisecting line to a point on said line extending from corner to corner, said points of intersection with the bisecting lines and points on the line extending from corner to corner being equidistant from the center of the blank.

8. A blank as defined in claim 7 in which the sides project toward a point outwardly of a line connecting the corners, said point being at the center of each side.

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