

(No Model.)

S. PALMER.
PERFUMED ARTIFICIAL FLOWER.

No. 369,878.

Patented Sept. 13, 1887.

Fig. 1.

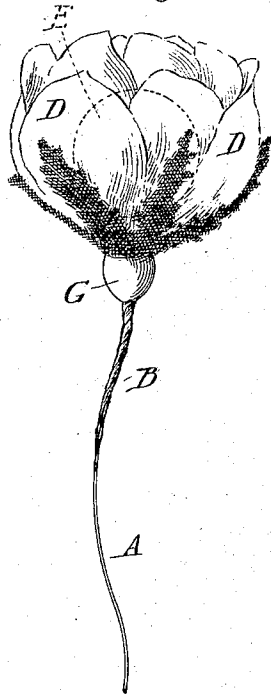
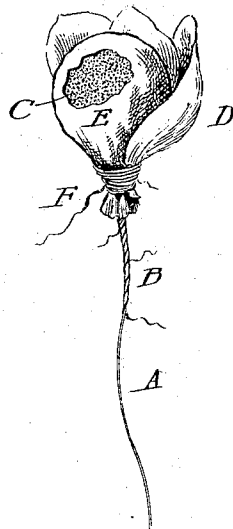


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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PERFUMED ARTIFICIAL FLOWER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 369,878, dated September 13, 1887.

Application filed May 28, 1887. Serial No. 239,639. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SOLON PALMER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Perfumed Artificial Flowers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to provide means for perfuming artificial flowers, whereby a powerful and lasting fragrance will be obtained and the source thereof concealed.

I will first describe in detail an artificial flower perfumed according to my improvement, and then point out the nature of the improvement in the claims.

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

Figure 1 is a view of an artificial rose to which my improvement has been applied, and Fig. 2 is a view of the same with parts removed to reveal the internal structure.

A designates the wire from which the stem of an artificial flower is ordinarily made by wrapping a strip, B, of suitably-colored material spirally around the wire. The perfuming substance is a sachet-powder, C, concealed within the petals D of the flower by being wrapped up in a sort of inverted bag, E, of pervious fabric, in the open mouth of which the upper end of the naked wire A is received, and a thread, F, then wound around the mouth of the bag and the inclosed wire. The perfuming-powder C is thus securely confined within the bag and the latter firmly held on

the stem of the flower. The petals D are then secured in place one by one around the bag by winding the thread F around the lower ends of the same in the usual way, the upper ends of the petals arching over and entirely concealing the inclosed receptacle. The usual artificial bulb, G, is then slid over the tied ends of the petals to conceal their attachment.

An artificial flower thus perfumed will retain its fragrance for a long time, and can be made to closely imitate the natural flower, not only in appearance, but also in fragrance.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In an artificial flower, the combination, with the petals D, the stem A, and the wire F, of an inverted receptacle, C, adapted to contain a quantity of perfuming-powder, the wire F being wound around the mouth of the receptacle C, and also retaining the petals D in place, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination, in an artificial flower, of an inverted pervious receptacle, C, adapted to contain perfuming-powder and concealed within the petals D of the flower, the stem of the flower extending into the mouth of receptacle C, the said mouth being closed by the wire F, which retains the petals D in place, and the bulb G of the flower, covering the wire F and the mouth of the receptacle, substantially as shown and described.

SOLON PALMER.

Witnesses:

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