

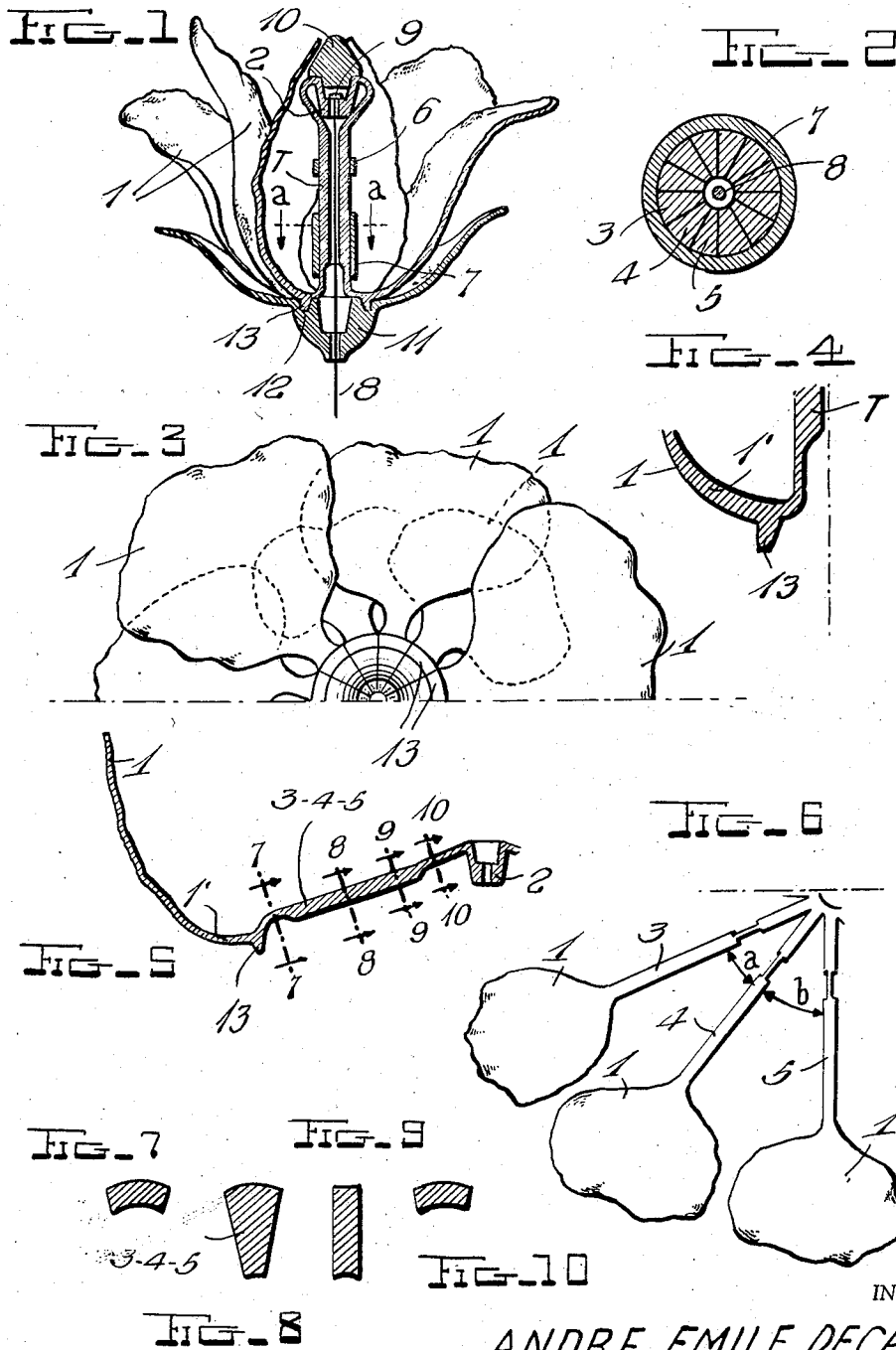
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A. E. DECAMP

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ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS:

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INVENTOR

ANDRE EMILE DECAMP,

BY *Linton and Linton*
ATTORNEYS

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ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

André Emile Decamp, Lyon, France

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The present invention relates to a new method of making and mounting all artificial flowers effected in injected plastic material or any other material.

This method allows, after mounting, obtaining a flower comprising a large number of petals placed on one or several rows while at the same time using a single corolla which has all the petals molded in one single injection.

This result is made possible mainly by the fact that each petal is connected to a central injection channel by rather long "stems" which, when mounted, are bent back inside the flower so as to compose a kind of pistil at the same time.

These different stems or stalks are held one against the other by one or several "nodes" or bands and make up a tube in the inside of which an iron wire passes through having a head which is housed in the center of the corolla at the connection of all the "stems" or injection channels of the petals.

A molded piece representing the heart of the flower fits in the above mentioned center above the head of the iron wire which it masks.

The opening and directional angle of each petal is effected by a stub molded in one piece at the base of each of the petals and which is housed in a groove made in a molded piece threaded on the iron wire and representing the calyx of the flower. The junction, when the different stubs are assembled, forms a crown housed in the above mentioned groove.

It will be understood that according to the sections of the stubs and the slope of the petals relatively to same, the said petals are automatically set directionally in space and according to an arrangement prepared when molding.

The invention will be better understood by the description which follows and by referring to the accompanying drawing by way of example but not restrictive in which:

Fig. 1 shows in section, a mounted flower (rose);

Fig. 2 is a section, on a larger scale, carried along line *a—b* of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 represents a bottom view, on a larger scale, and in "mounted" position, of a corolla effected according to the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a detailed sectional view on a larger scale;

Fig. 5 shows in section, a petal, its injection channel and the center of the corolla in the position taken up on coming out of the mold;

Fig. 6 is a part top view of a corolla in spread-out position (on coming out of the mold);

Fig. 7 is a cross sectional view taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 8 is a cross sectional view taken on line 8—8 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 9 is a cross sectional view taken on line 9—9 of Fig. 5; and

Fig. 10 is a cross sectional view taken on line 10—10 of Fig. 5.

By referring to the drawing, the flower is composed

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of a single corolla, comprising, molded in one piece, petals 1 connected to the center 2 of the corolla by the stems 3, 4, 5, etc., making between them, variable angles *a*, *b*, etc.

5 When mounting, the injection channels 3, 4, 5, etc., of each petal are bent back in the inside of the flower (rose for example) and together form a tube T (Fig. 1), cylindrical or non-cylindrical, held in position by one or two bands 6 and 7, elastic or non-elastic.

10 Inside the tube thus effected and forming a sort of pistil, an iron wire 8 passes therethrough serving as armature to the stem of the flower.

This iron wire terminates at the top, by a head 9 which is housed in the center 2 of the corolla at the connection of all the injection channels of the petals.

A molded piece 10, representing the top part of the heart of the rose fits in the above mentioned center and hides the head 9 of the wire 8. It can be fixed by gumming or soldering.

20 The flower is completed by a molded piece 11, simulating the calyx, which plays an important part here as it cooperates in the orientation of the petals and their keeping in the chosen position.

For this purpose, the piece 11, presents a groove 12, circular for example, in which are housed the stubs 13 provided at the base of each petal 1.

In form, the section of these stubs 13 is such that when they are placed side by side (Fig. 3) they determine the position of the petals finally in the mounted flower, said petals being superposed on two or several rows according to the molding. The whole of these stubs form a crown which can be gummed or welded in the groove 12 of the calyx 11.

30 The section of the injection channels 3, 4, 5, etc., varies on the length of each one of same.

The section of *c—c* varies according to the number of petals as the connecting up of all the channels have to form a section of tube.

40 The sections *b—b* and *c—c* are thinned down in one direction so as to allow the folding, and the section *d—d* is thinned down in the other direction (perpendicularly to the preceding), in order to compensate for the differences of angles existing when the petals are molded because the channels 3, 4, 5 seen from above are not separated by a same angle (*a* and *b*), the petals not having the same width.

In short, the rigidity of the petal is effected by a strengthening 1' at the base of each petal.

50 Of course, the present invention is not limited to the method of embodiment described and represented but on the contrary covers all species of forms, materials and dimensions.

Thus, the crown formed by the abovementioned stubs may be of any shapes and sections, and furthermore, the system may be reversed, that is, the crown can be molded in one piece in relief on the calyx while the corresponding groove may be made up by the junction of notches provided at the base of the petals.

60 In short, the number of petals is variable and the flower described can be taken as the center of a larger flower. In this case, the crown, formed by the stubs, fits in a piece representing the outer petals or else the crown of the outer corolla fits in the groove made up by the junction of the notches provided at the base of the petal of the inner corolla.

65 Having thus described my invention what I claim is:

1. An artificial flower comprising a one-piece member simulating the corolla of the flower and including a cylindrical section, a plurality of stem sections each connected at one end to said center section and a plurality of petal simulating sections each connected to the other end of one of said stem sections, said stem sections

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each having a section varying along the length thereof and folded extending said stem section between said petal sections simulating the pistil of said flower, bands encasing said stems retaining the same together, an armature wire extending through the center of said stem sections lengthwise thereof, a head connected to said armature and positioned in said cylindrical section and means for retaining said petal sections in a position simulating the petals of a flower.

2. An artificial flower comprising a member of a configuration simulating the calyx of the flower, a one piece member forming the corolla of the flower consisting of a plurality of stem shaped sections each having an end portion simulating a petal and a center section having said stem sections connected thereto and bent inwardly of said petal portion providing the pistil of said flower, means for maintaining said stem sections together against each other, a plurality of stubs each carried by one of said petal sections and said calyx member having a groove with said stubs inserted therein and connected thereto for retaining said petal portion in a position simulating the petals of a flower.

3. An artificial flower comprising a one-piece member simulating part of the corolla of the flower and includ-

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ing a substantially cylindrical section, a plurality of stem sections each connected at one end to said center section and a plurality of petal-simulating sections each extending from the other end of said stem sections, said stem sections each having a section varying slightly along the length thereof and presenting a fold for extending said stem sections between said petal sections, a ring-shaped member encasing said stems and cooperating to retain the same together, an armature wire extending through the center of said stem sections lengthwise thereof, and a relatively enlarged head extending from said armature and having portions thereof projecting into said cylindrical section, and further means for cooperating to retain said petal sections in a position simulating the petals of a flower.

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