Jan. 13, 1953 A. C. POLIZZI 2,624,968

CORSAGE FRAME

Filed July 1, 1950

FIG. 1.

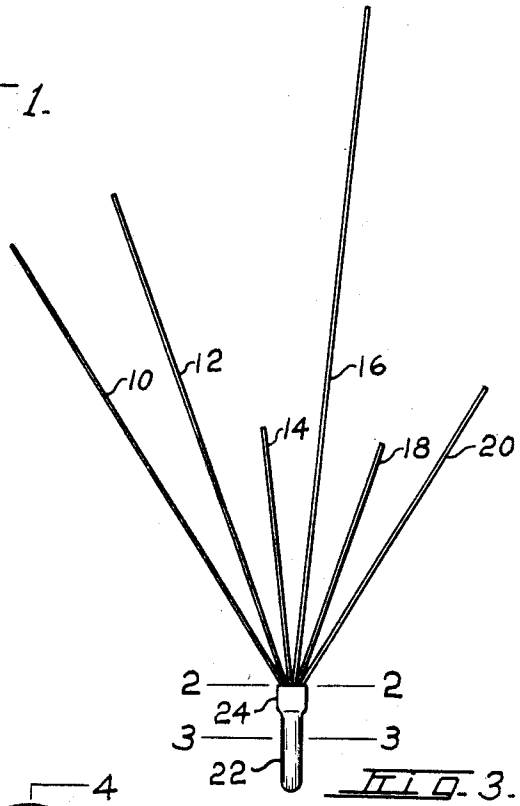


FIG. 2.

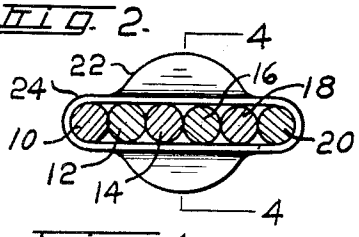


FIG. 3.

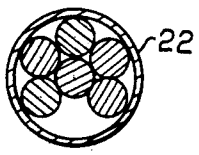


FIG. 4.

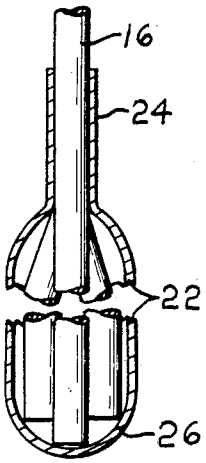
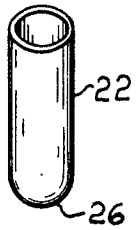


FIG. 5.



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CORSAGE FRAME

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4 Claims. (Cl. 41—12)

1

This invention relates to corsage frames and more particularly to a frame adapted to hold a plurality of flowers and adapted to facilitate the mounting thereof.

Heretofore it has been the practice to bind the stems of flowers to support wire, and to provide a separate support for the blossom. Such practice is slow in that binding wire must be individually applied to secure the blossoms. Also such binding tends to break the stems, and leaves the frame exposed.

The present invention is directed to a frame structure having individual wires adapted to be inserted through the stems of the flowers longitudinally and in which the ends of the wire may project into the blossoms and be deformed to face the flowers as desired. The structure further permits the binding thereon of suitable fern or other greenery, and ribbon by a mere single wrapping of such binding wire. The structure is so constructed as to rigidly secure a plurality of wires in divergent arrangement in a single sleeve, the structure being relatively simple and easy to produce.

The above and other novel features of the invention will appear more fully hereinafter from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing. It it expressly understood that the drawings are employed for purposes of illustration only and are not designed as a definition of the limits of the invention, reference being had for this purpose to the appended claims.

In the drawings, wherein like reference characters indicate like parts:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the corsage frame showing six wires for holding six flowers;

Figure 2 is an enlarged transverse section taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an enlarged section taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a longitudinal section taken substantially on the line 4—4 of Figure 2; and

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the sleeve, slightly enlarged, which is employed for bundling the wires together.

Referring to Figure 1, there will be seen six wires of varying length 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 secured together in a sleeve 22. The sleeve is of such a diameter as will snugly accommodate the ends of the wires 10—20, and after the wires are inserted into the sleeve a sufficient distance, the end of the sleeve is swaged flat as is shown at 24. The sleeve may be open at the other end, or closed with a rounded end 26 as shown in Figure 4.

2

The flattened portion of the sleeve will have a peripheral dimension such as to preferably accommodate the six wires lying side by side in substantially a common plane, but the peripheral dimension of such flat portion will preferably be slightly less than that necessary to freely accommodate the ends of the wires when laid in such plane as shown. Thus upon the swaging operation, the wires will not only be held in planar arrangement, but will be caused to engage one another with substantial friction whereby the wires will be securely held within the sleeve against any possibility of twisting or turning.

Additionally, the slight cranking of the wires as shown in Figure 4, resulting from the swaging operation, will provide an additional security against the wires being free to swivel, and the wires themselves, being of approximately 20 gauge steel and relatively stiff, and preferably being coated with a green enamel or paint, will also provide surfaces such that the inter-engagement between the wires within the swaged portion of the sleeve will securely hold such wires from turning within the sleeve. Such sleeve may be of brass and nickel plated if desired, to give a finished appearance.

The corsage frame as thus shown is readily adapted to support a plurality of flowers, it being desirable to thread the stems of each individual flower upon a wire while forcing the end of the wire into the base of the flower proper. At this point the wire may be suitably bent if desired to direct the flower as desired. Thereafter greenery and ribbons or bows may be bound to the frame by fine wire passing around the frame and lying in the shouldered notch formed by the upper end of the sleeve wall thickness, and the wire emerging therefrom.

The different wires may be cut to such lengths as appear desirable, and the number of wires varied to suit the corsage requirements, although it will be appreciated that each frame constitutes a unitary rigid structure.

While a single embodiment of the invention has been illustrated and described, it is understood that the invention is not limited to the exact structure shown. As variations in combinations and arrangement may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention as will be apparent to those skilled in the art, reference will be had to the appended claims for a definition of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A corsage frame comprising a substantially circular sleeve, a plurality of relatively stiff wires,

one end of each being bunched together with the corresponding ends of the other wires within said sleeve, said ends projecting into said sleeve substantially the length thereof, the internal diameter of said sleeve being sufficient to freely receive said wires, said sleeve being flattened at the end from which such wires emerge to reduce the internal cross-sectional area to such an extent as to grip and secure the ends of each of said wires within the sleeve, said sleeve having an internal perimeter in its round shape less than the perimeter of the wires contained therein when lying side by side in a single common plane, whereby the flattened end of said sleeve is stressed into gripping relation with the wires passing therethrough, said wires emerging from the sleeve substantially in a single plane, and having their respective free ends diverging with respect to one another substantially in a common plane, said sleeve being of material adapted to rigidly hold its shape upon deformation.

2. A corsage frame comprising a substantially circular sleeve, a plurality of relatively stiff wires, having a protective coating, one end of each being bunched together with the corresponding ends of the other wires within said sleeve, said ends projecting into said sleeve substantially the length thereof, said sleeve being flattened at the end from which such wires emerge to reduce the internal cross-sectional area to such an extent as to grip and secure the ends of each of said wires within the sleeve, said sleeve having an internal perimeter in its

round shape less than the perimeter of the wires contained therein when lying side by side in a single common plane, whereby the flattened end of said sleeve is stressed into gripping relation with the wires passing therethrough, said wires emerging from the sleeve substantially in a single plane and having their respective free ends diverging with respect to one another substantially in a common plane, said sleeve being of material adapted to rigidly hold its shape upon deformation.

3. A claim in accordance with claim 1 in which the sleeve is closed at its opposite end and suitably rounded.

4. A claim in accordance with claim 2 in which the sleeve is closed at its opposite end and suitably rounded.

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