Sept. 10, 1929. A. P. DICKSON 1,727,700

ARTIFICIAL BUTTERFLY

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Fig. 1.

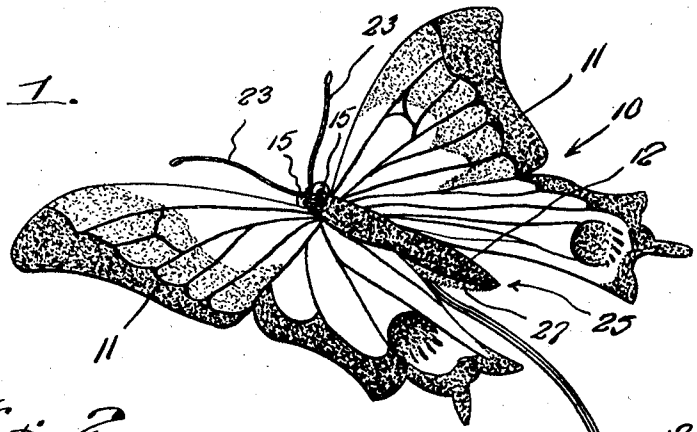
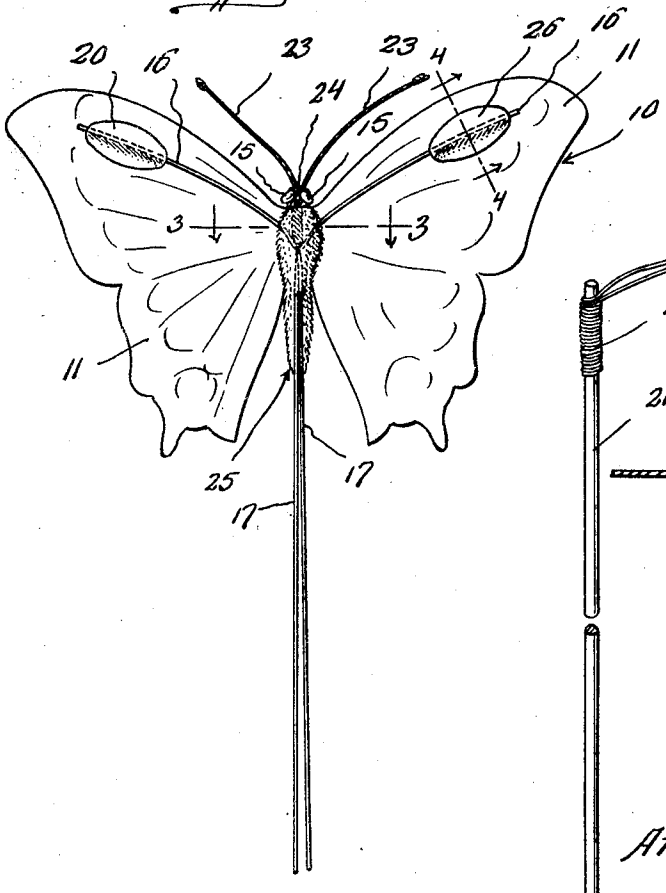


Fig. 2.



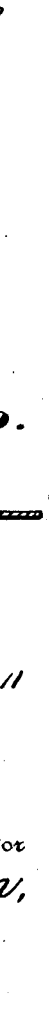
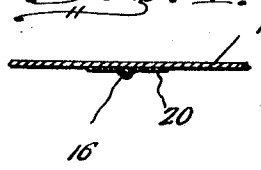


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



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Fig. 5.

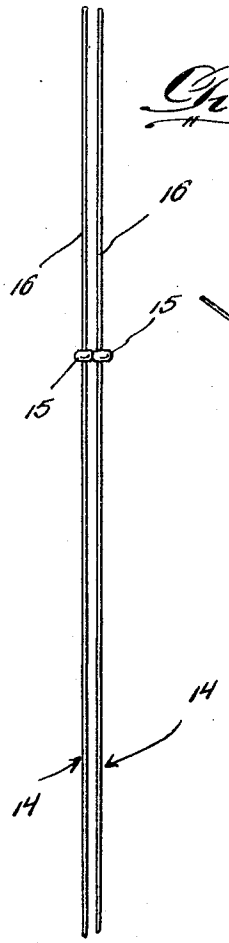


Fig. 7.

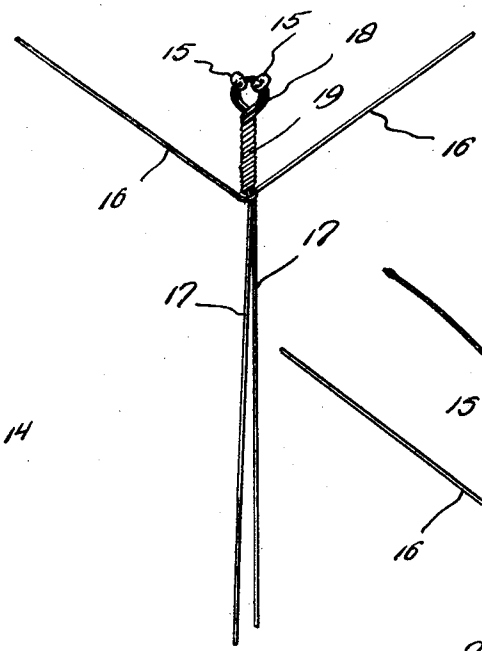


Fig. 8.

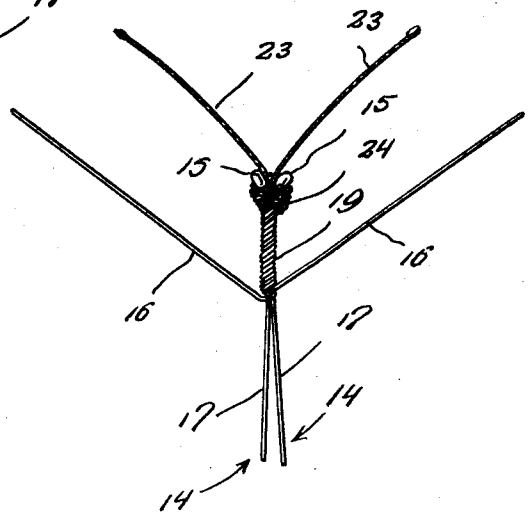


Fig. 6.

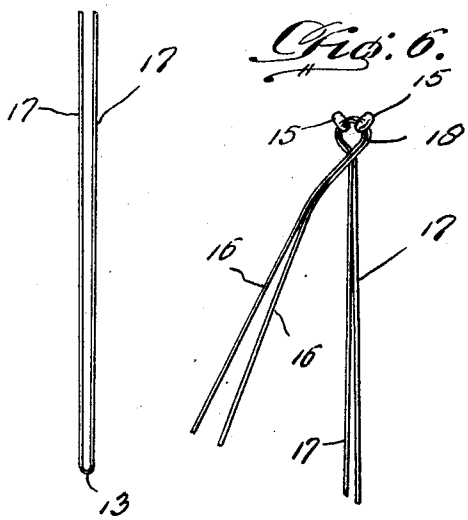
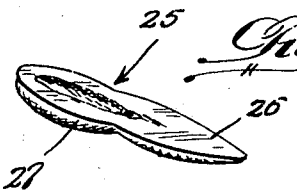


Fig. 9.



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Patented Sept. 10, 1929. 1,727,700

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANNA P. DICKSON, OF WILLIMANTIC, CONNECTICUT.

ARTIFICIAL BUTTERFLY.

Application filed December 14, 1928. Serial No. 326,001.

This invention relates broadly to an improved ornament for domestic use, and it has more specific reference to an improved artificial butterfly or analogous insect, and the method of manufacturing the same.

As indicated in the general introductory statement of the invention, novelty is predicated in one instance upon a new product of manufacture, preferably in the form of an artificial or imitation butterfly, characterized by a distinctively made article including an intimate association of details especially selected to produce an artistic and life-like butterfly or equivalent insect.

An equal degree of novelty is also found in the unique and original method of manufacturing an article of this class which permits utilization of readily accessible parts capable of being fabricated into a new and complete assembly of elements especially useful for both ornamental and manufacturing reasons.

My principal object is to provide a composite structure which, it is believed, will supersede similar products, either marketed or patented, a structure which is simple and economical, practical and modern, and previously unequaled in the art.

In the drawings, wherein like reference characters are employed to designate like parts throughout the same:

Figure 1 is a combined elevational and perspective view of the complete product of manufacture made in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view of the major details thereof.

Figure 3 is an enlarged cross sectional view taken approximately upon the plane of the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a detail section taken substantially on the plane of the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is an elevational view of the single length of wire which is bent and utilized in constructing the frame-work of the device.

Figure 6 is a view showing the first step in bending the free end portions of the wire for making the loop portion of the head.

Figure 7 is a view showing the second step, which consists in wrapping the wire in a manner to provide a shank and wing support.

Figure 8 is a view like Figure 7 showing the incorporation of flexible threads to provide imitation antennæ.

Figure 9 is a perspective view of the imitation body.

Referring now to the drawings by reference numerals it will be observed in Figure 1 that the reference character 10 designates generally the artificial butterfly. In accordance with the invention, I take a sheet of paper preferably crepe paper and cut this to provide a pair of outstretched wings 11 and a centralized or intervening portion 12 constituting the top section of the body. This paper is painted or printed in a variagated manner to represent the colorful features characteristic of a butterfly. For sake of rigidity, the paper is shellacked or waxed on both sides. This adds to the adornment and is desirable for decorative purposes.

This ornate paper portion of the product is attached to and mounted on a special wire frame-work, the principal details of which will be clearly evident upon examining Figures 5 to 8 inclusive. In making this frame-work, I prefer to employ a single length of comparatively fine resilient wire. For example, I found it convenient to utilize a piece of wire substantially twenty-four inches in length. This is shown for instance in Figure 5 wherein it will be observed that the wire is bent between its ends as at 13 to provide a pair of duplicate arm portions 14. Fastened on these arm portions at about three inches from the free ends are black beads 15 which function in forming "eyes". For sake of distinction, the portions of the wire beyond the beads as indicated at 16 are designated as free end portions, while the remaining portions 17 are distinguishable as stem portions. Referring next to Figure 6 it will be seen that the free end portions 16 are bent upon themselves adjacent the beads 15 to provide a loop 18. This constitutes a portion of the head of the insect. Next, the portions 16 are wrapped about the portions 17 as shown in Figure 7 to provide a rigid shank as at 19 (see Figure 7). Finally, the free end por-

tions are directed outwardly in divergent relationship to provide wing supports. It is convenient to mention here that the extremities of these portions 16 are fastened to the under side of the wings by gummed seals or stickers 20 as seen in Figure 2. The portions 17 are wrapped or coiled about a supporting stick 21 as indicated at 22 in Figure 1. In practice this stick may be placed in a vase or other receptacle to conceal it and to allow the portions 17 to be exposed for suspending the artificial insects in a freely flexible and floating manner.

Before the wire frame-work is attached to the paper part 10, however, I have found it convenient to place in position the feelers or antennæ as shown for example in Figure 8. For this purpose I utilize black linen thread 23 and I tie the intermediate portion thereof in the aforesaid loop 18 as at 24 so as to substantially cover the wire but to expose the imitation eyes. The free ends are then disposed in outwardly diverging relation. They too are freely flexible.

A complemental part of the structure is shown in Figure 9. This is designated by the numeral 25. This part 25 is hereinafter known as the thorax and abdomen. It comprises a molded body of wax 26 whose flat surface is fastened to the framework and paper by a suitable adhesive so that it occupies the position shown in Figure 2. The curved contour side of the wax is painted, after which I sprinkle powdered silk thereon, the silk being designated by the reference character 27 and serving to impart a life-like appearance to this portion of the structure. Incidentally, in some instances, it may be necessary in manufacturing the structure to form a hole in the wax part 25 and to extend the ports 17 of the wire through the central portion thereof somewhat as indicated in Figure 2. However, the relationship of the wires to the part 25 may be varied slightly as experiments have shown.

From the foregoing description and drawings, it will be seen that I have evolved and produced a structural achievement in the art which is economical, practicable to manufacture, and realistic in design, appearance, and action. Particularly do I wish to emphasize the employment of a wire frame-work which provides a desired reinforcement and mounting for the treated paper and which also provides a yieldable support readily attachable to an anchoring stick or equivalent such as may be conveniently utilized in holding the complete article in display position. Further, I wish to emphasize the particular method of manufacture which is commercially desirable, and efficient from the viewpoint of the manufacturer. It is thought, however, that these and other features and advantages of the invention will doubtless be clear after reading the description in connection with the drawings. Therefore a more lengthy description is regarded unnecessary.

Minor changes in shape, size and rearrangement of details coming within the field of invention claimed may be resorted to in actual practice if desired.

What I claim is:

1. An ornament of the class described comprising a stick, a flexible wire attached to and extending outwardly from one end of said stick and terminating in outwardly diverging free end portions, and an artificial butterfly attached to said free end portions.

2. As a new product of manufacture, an artificial butterfly comprising a flat sheet of flexible material cut and decorated to provide a pair of outspread wings and an intervening body portion, an imitation head attached to the central portion of said sheet material and disposed in alinement with said body portion and including artificial eyes and complemental antennæ, and an imitation abodmen and thorax fastened to the under side of said body portion.

3. As a new product of manufacture, an artificial butterfly comprising a flat sheet of flexible material cut and decorated to provide a pair of outspread wings and an intervening body portion, an imitation head attached to the central portion of said sheet material and disposed in alinement with said body portion and including artificial eyes and complemental antennæ, and an imitation abdomen and thorax fastened to the underside of said body portion, said thorax and abdomen being formed from molded wax whose exposed surfaces are coated with powdered silk.

4. An ornament of the class described comprising a supporting frame including a rigid shank portion having a loop at one end and provided with outwardly diverging wing supports at its inner end, and further having a flexible stem portion connected to its inner end, a pair of beads mounted on said loop and functioning as eyes, a length of treated thread wrapped around said loop in a manner to expose said eyes and having its free end portion extending from said loop in outwardly diverging relationship to function as flexible antennæ, and an imitation butterfly mounted upon said frame and attached to said shank and wing supporting arm.

5. The method of making an imitation thorax and abdomen for an artificial butterfly of the class described consisting in molding the same into shape from wax in a manner to provide a flat surface and an exposed contoured surface, and painting said contoured surface and then sprinkling powdered silk thereon.

In testimony whereof she affixes her signature.

ANNA P. DICKSON.