

J. H. PLUMMER.  
Flower-Pin.

No. 209,191

Patented Oct. 22, 1878.

Fig. 4.

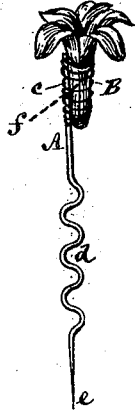


Fig. 1.

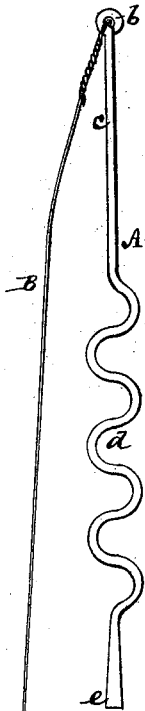


Fig. 2.

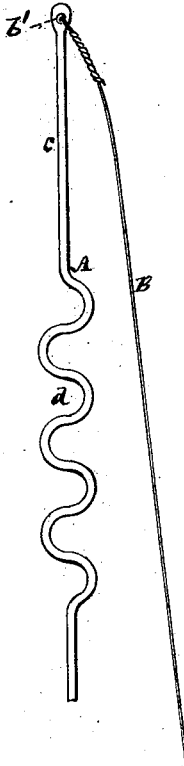
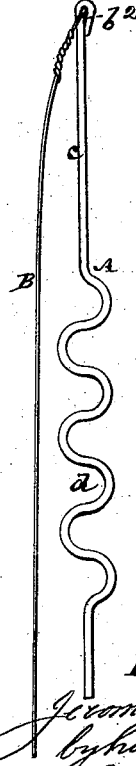


Fig. 3.



Witnesses  
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Inventor  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN FLOWER-PINS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 209,191, dated October 22, 1878; application filed February 14, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JEROME H. PLUMMER, of the city of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Flower-Pin, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

This invention consists in a new and useful device for holding and securing cut flowers used in floral decorations, the same being a convenient and handy substitute for the sticks and threads commonly used by florists and others in preparing flowers for filling wreaths, crosses, baskets, and other similar floral decorations. This device, which I term a "flower-pin," is composed of a stem-supporting portion or piece and an attached binding or holding piece, both of which pieces may be made of wire or like material, and may be produced by machinery from coils or rolls of suitably-sized wire fed in proper relation with each other to form the pin.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents a flower-pin constructed in accordance with my invention, and Figs. 2 and 3 modifications of the same. Fig. 4 shows the pin in use or as holding and securing a flower by its stem.

A is the stem-supporting piece, which consists of a piece of wire of suitable length and thickness, and B the binding or holding piece, which may be formed of a finer, more flexible, and thread-like wire, and of any desired length. This binding-wire B is attached at its one end to one end of the stem support or wire A in any suitable manner, Figs. 1, 2, and 3 showing some of the modes of attaching it. Thus in Fig. 1 the end or head of the wire A is represented as formed into a small loop, *b*, while in Fig. 2 it is flattened and punched with an eye, *b*<sup>1</sup>, and in Fig. 3 is simply bent over to form a hook, *b*<sup>2</sup>, and pressed closely against itself.

When the end or head of the wire A is constructed as in Figs. 1 and 2, the end of the finer wire B, to be attached to A, is inserted through the loop *b* or eye *b*<sup>1</sup>, and said inserted end turned back and twisted over or around a portion of the body of the same wire B, thus firmly securing the two wires A and B together.

When the end or head of the wire A is constructed as shown in Fig. 3, a portion of the wire B may be laid across the wire A near its head, and the end of the latter bent over and pressed to form a close hook, *b*<sup>2</sup>, which pinches or confines the wire B within it, leaving a short portion projecting on one of its sides, which portion is afterward turned back and twisted around the body of its own wire B, as hereinbefore described.

One portion, *c*, of the wire A of the pin is left straight, but its remaining portion, *d*, may be made wavy, or otherwise crooked, and may or may not terminate at *e* in a short plain or flattened point.

To use the flower-pin, the stem *f* of a flower is placed longitudinally up against the portion *c* of the wire A, and the pendent or loose portion of the finer wire B is afterward wound or twisted around the stem of the flower and portion of the pin A against which the stem rests. This may be easily and quickly done by hand, the twisting of the wire B around the stem of the flower and wire A below the head of the latter, to which the wire B is attached, securely binding the stem of the flower to the wire A without injury to the flower, and the flexibility of the wire B preventing it from unwinding. The pin holding the flower is then ready to be stuck in the moss or other bed or base or form intended to carry it. The wavy construction of the wire A at *d* keeps the flower in place, but does not prevent the withdrawal of it and the pin to which it is bound from being removed and transposed.

By using a binding-wire, B, of sufficient length the same flower-pin will answer for flowers with thick or thin stems; but said pins may be made of different sizes and proportions to suit different-sized stems.

I claim—

A flower-pin consisting of a supporting wire or piece for the stem of the flower and a flexible binding wire or piece attached to the supporting wire or piece, substantially as specified.

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Witnesses:

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