M. J. GERBER.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING HAT SHAPES.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 25, 1918.

1,290,539.

Patented Jan. 7, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1,

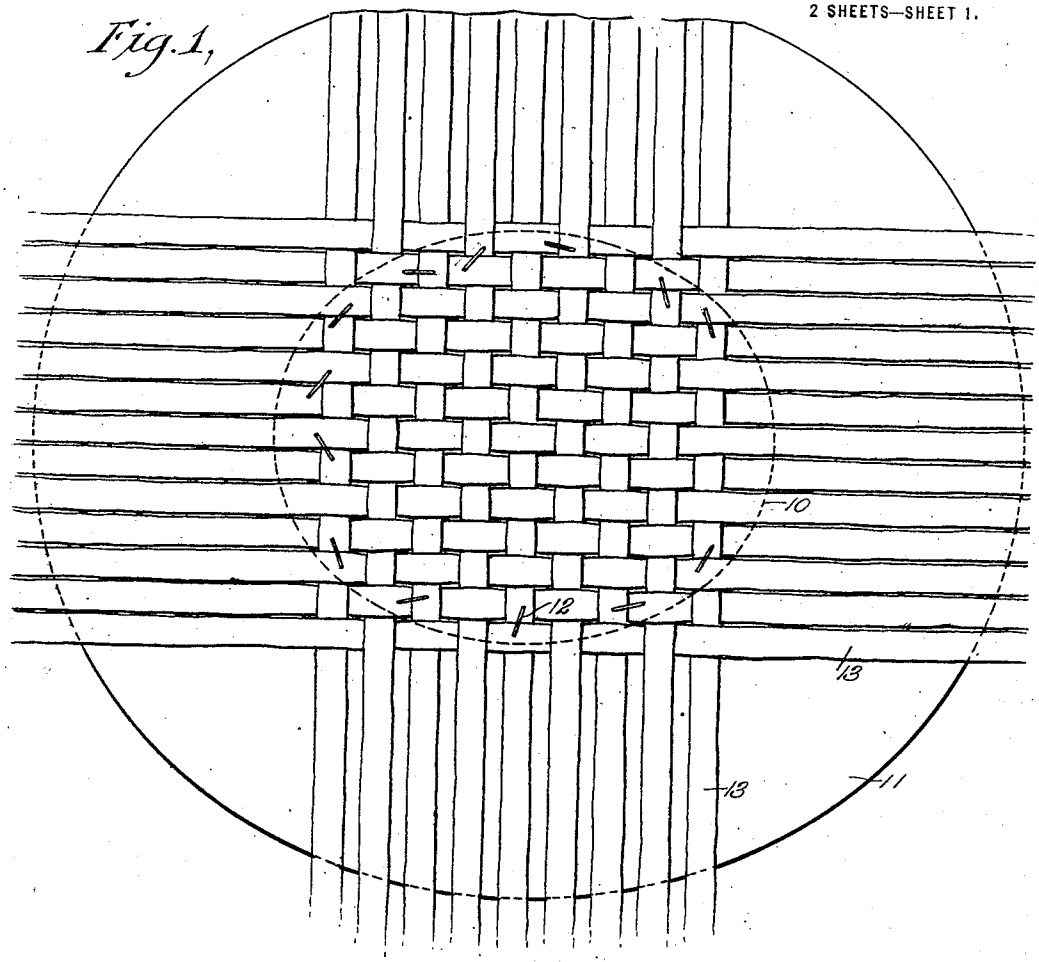
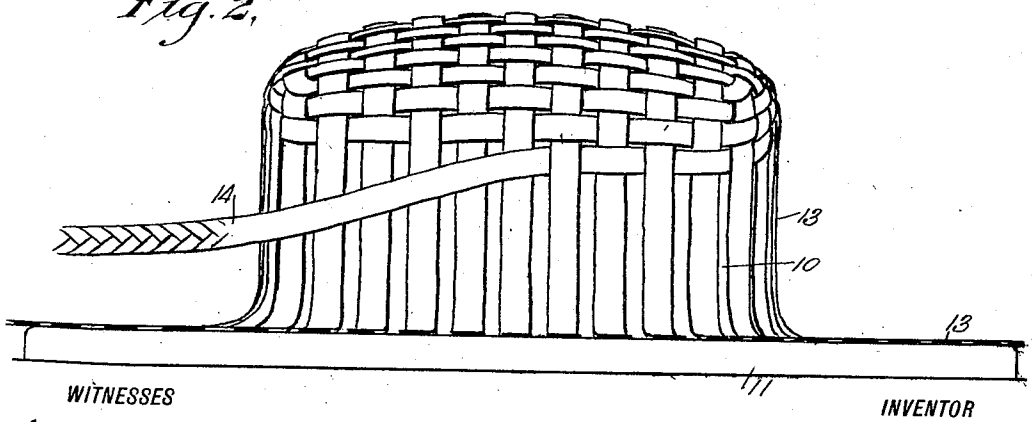


Fig. 2,



WITNESSES

Edw. Thorpe

INVENTOR

Morris J. Gerber

BY Munn & Co

ATTORNEYS

M. J. GERBER.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING HAT SHAPES.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 25, 1918.

1,290,539.

Patented Jan. 7, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3,

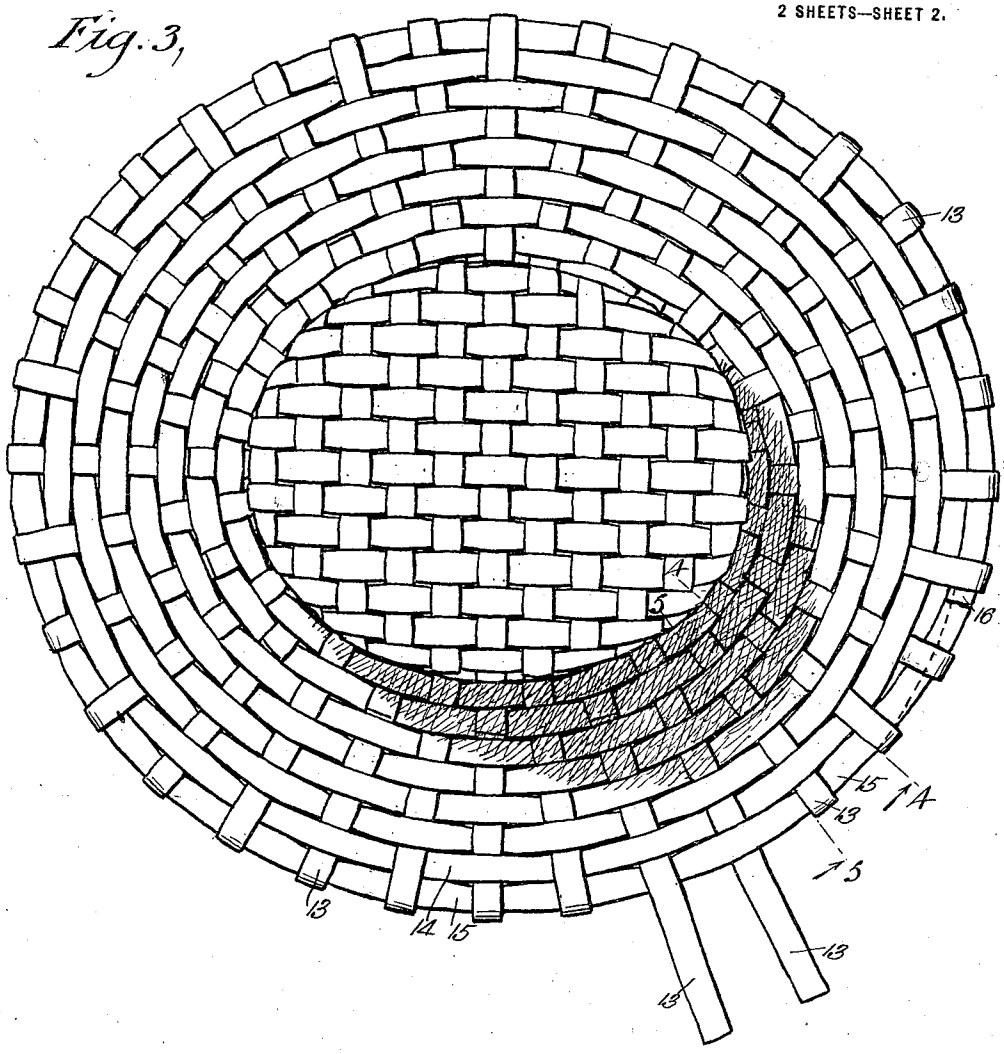


Fig. 4,

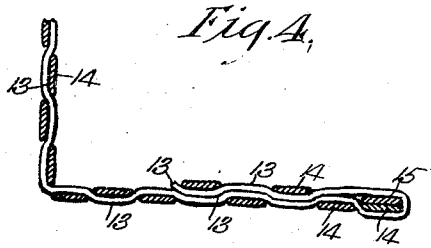


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES

Edw. Thorpe.

INVENTOR

Morris J. Gerber

BY

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MORRIS JULIUS GERBER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURING HAT-SHAPES.

1,290,539. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 7, 1919.

Application filed July 25, 1918. Serial No. 246,753.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MORRIS J. GERBER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Method of Manufacturing Hat-Shapes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Among the principal objects which the present invention has in view are: to reduce the labor and cost of manufacture of hats of the character herein disclosed; to provide a straw hat which is soft and pliable; to adapt a hat shape, the contour of which may be altered by hand and at will; to obviate the necessity of reinforcing the hat structure by sewing the parts of the structure together; and to obviate the necessity of the use of sweat bands or other shaping devices.

Drawings.

Figure 1 shows the first step in the operation of making a hat shape in accordance with the present invention, the view showing the crown mat and the radial straws for forming the side wall of the crown and brim of the hat shape;

Fig. 2 shows the second step in the operation and a fragment of the weaving straw which forms the side wall of the crown and the body of the brim of the hat shape;

Fig. 3 shows the third and finishing step in the manufacture of the hat shape;

Fig. 4 is a detail view on an enlarged scale, showing in section the method of forming the selvage edge for the shape, the section being taken as on the line 4—4 in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a similar view, the section being taken as on the line 5—5 in Fig. 3.

Description.

As indicated in the drawings, a block having a crown mold 10 and a brim extension 11, is employed while constructing the crown mat shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings. The mat referred to is formed from relatively short lengths of straw braid generally known in the trade as Japanese straw. The braid is secured to the model 10 by fasteners, such as suitable tacks 12, which are driven to hold the straw in position while the radials 13 are interwoven by a continuous straw 14.

The straw from which the hat shapes are preferably made in conformity with the present invention, is delivered in the form of hanks or bundles. These are preferably steamed to render the straw soft and pliable prior to applying the same to the hat block.

After the mat has been formed as shown in Fig. 1, one end of the continuous straw 14 is secured to the radials by interweaving a portion of the length of the free end in the said radials and then returning the straw upon itself to bind the interweaved free end. When the free end of the straw 14 is thus anchored, the method of operation is to lift each alternate radial 13 over the straw 14. Both the straw 14 and the radials over which it is passed are drawn close to the block or model 10 when forming the side of the crown.

When the convolutions of the straw 14 reach the junction of the model 10 and brim extension 11, the interweaving of the straw is continued, the radials 13 and straw 14 being held on the upper surface of the extension 11. The result of this is that the radials 13 are flared outward as shown best in Fig. 3 of the drawings, the space between the radials corresponding to the gradual increase as the diameter of the brim increases. When the convolutions of the straw 14 have been extended to the designed width of the brim of the hat, the last convolution 15 having the finishing end 16 is overlaid on the last convolution of the straw 14 to double the edge of the brim as seen best in Figs. 4 and 5 of the drawings. As the final convolution 15 of the straw 14 is woven, the free ends of the radials 13 are turned over the outer convolution of the straw and the said last convolution 15, and is threaded under former convolutions of the straw as seen best in Figs. 4 and 5.

It will be noted that in Figs. 4 and 5, the free ends of the radials 13 have been relatively reinforced in folding over the doubled convolution of the straw 14, one free end, as seen in Fig. 4, being carried from below to above the said double convolution, while in Fig. 5, the free end of the radials is carried from above the double convolution to below the same and the brim formed thereby. A selvage for the brim is thus formed which when the hat shape is dried, securely binds the structure together.

When the shape has been dried, it may, if desired, be trimmed. If desired, the trimming may be omitted.

It will be noted that in the manufacture of hats resulting from the method above de-

scribed, no means for rendering the structure set or rigid has been employed. As a result, the hat is soft and yielding to the head, and the brim and crown are pliable and adapted to be molded or transformed to other contours if the wearer desires.

Claims.

1. The method of manufacturing hats consisting in weaving a rectangular mat section from substantially flat strips of pliable material; securing the same on a model, the ends of the members forming said mat section being extended beyond the sides of said model; then bending said ends over the sides of said model in substantially perpendicular relation to said mat; then weaving a continuous strip through said ends, molding said ends and strip to conform with said model during the weaving of said strip and ends; then arranging said ends radially to said model to conform with the brim of said model to receive said strip; and then binding the edge of said strip and the brim formed thereby.

2. The method of manufacturing hats consisting in weaving a rectangular mat section from substantially flat strips of pliable material; securing the same on a model, the ends of the members forming said mat section being extended beyond the sides of said model; then bending said ends over the sides of said model in substantially perpendicular relation to said mat; then weaving a continuous strip through said ends, molding said ends and strip to conform with said model during the weaving of said strip and ends; then arranging said ends radially to said model to conform with the brim of said model to receive said strip; and then binding the edge of said strip and the brim formed thereby by turning the terminals of said ends upon themselves.

3. The method of manufacturing hats consisting in forming a substantially rectangular mat by weaving relatively short lengths of straw braid; then securing the same on a model, the ends of the members forming said mat being extended beyond the sides of said model; then bending said ends over the sides of said model in substantially perpendicular relation to said mat; then weaving a continuous strip through said ends, molding said ends and strip to conform with said model during the weaving of said strip and ends; then arranging said ends radially to said model to conform with the brim of said model to receive said strip; and then binding the edge of said strip and the brim formed thereby.

4. The method of manufacturing hats consisting in weaving a substantially rectangular mat from Japanese straw in substantially flat strips; securing the same on a model, the ends of the members forming said mat being extended beyond the sides of said model; then bending said ends over the sides of said model in substantially perpendicular relation to said mat; then weaving a continuous strip through said ends, molding said ends and strip to conform with said model during the weaving of said strip and ends; then arranging said ends radially to said model to conform with the brim of the model to receive said strip; and then binding the edge of said strip and the brim formed thereby by turning the terminals of said ends upon themselves.

MORRIS JULIUS GERBER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."