Dec. 14, 1954 S. G. HOFFMAN ET AL 2,696,618

HAT CONSTRUCTION

Filed Oct. 11, 1952

Fig. 1

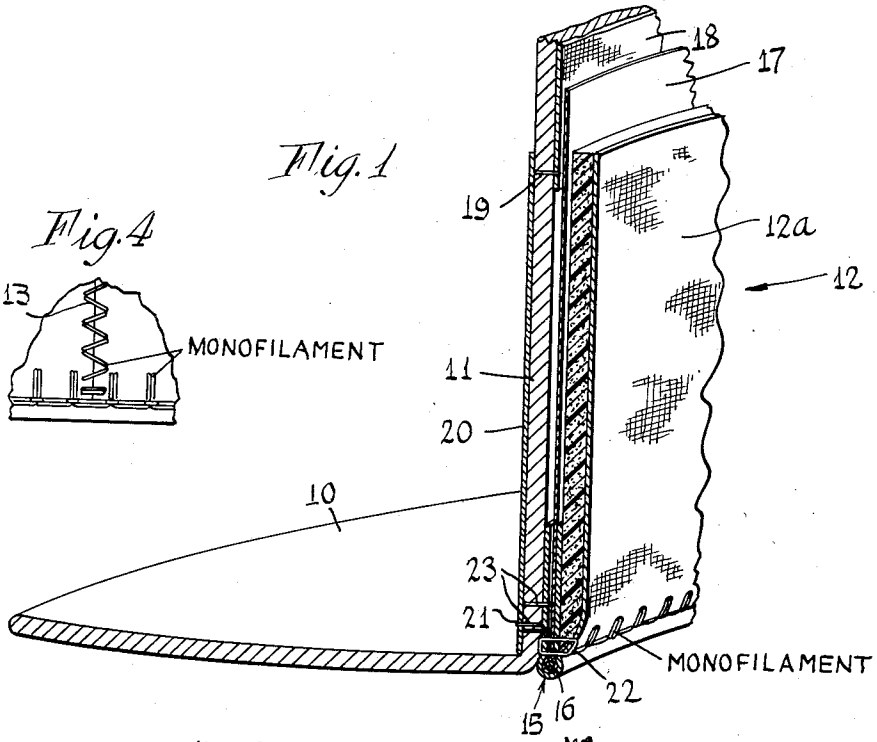


Fig. 4

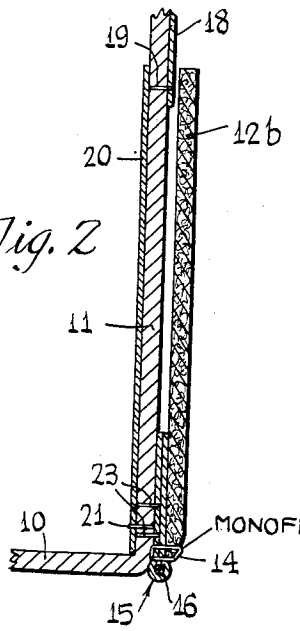


Fig. 2

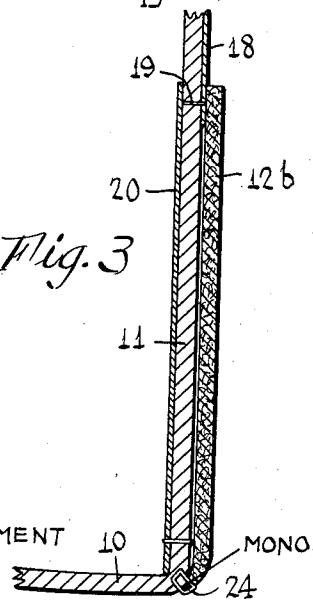


Fig. 3

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HAT CONSTRUCTION

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6 Claims. (Cl. 2—175)

This invention relates to hats and more particularly to means for preventing passage of oil and perspiration to the outside of the hat to cause soil and discoloration of the hat and hatband.

The problem of discoloration of the hat and hatband by the perspiration and oil has been one of long standing in the hat art. Heretofore efforts have been made to overcome this difficulty first by providing sweatbands with impervious backings or attaching strips. It was found, however, that the perspiration and oil migrated over the impervious material and was conducted by the stitches for the sweatband to the outside of the hat. In attempting to stop such transfer of perspiration and oil by the stitches it was proposed to give them a waterproof coating and in some cases the stitches and the impervious liner were coalesced to seal the stitch opening; yet, the stitches continued to pass the perspiration and oil, which migrated from the sweatband, to the outside of the hat.

It was further proposed to adhere the sweatband to the inside of the hat by suitable adhesives and thus avoid the stitches. This was an impractical method of attempting to solve the problem since it required an entirely new procedure in hat making, and furthermore the perspiration migrated along the sweatband and into the stitches for the hatband and lining and passed through the hat body.

It is an object of the present invention to overcome these difficulties in a simple and expeditious manner and without the necessity of changing the usual methods of manufacture of the hats.

This is accomplished by sewing all of the sewn parts of the hat with a thread of perspiration and oil resistant monofilamentary strand of non-metallic material. I have discovered that when multiple filament sewing threads were used in hat constructions they passed the oil and perspiration through the hat even though said threads were waterproofed or were made of thermoplastic material and that when single strands of monofilamentary material are used in the hat construction to sew the sweatband to the hat and to tack the lining of the hat and the outer hatband to the hat, the migration or passage of oil from the interior of the hat to the outside to soil or discolor the hat and hatband is substantially completely eliminated.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the specification and claims when considered in connection with the drawings in which:

Figure 1 shows a fragmentary sectional view of one form of hat construction.

Fig. 2 is a detailed sectional view of another form of hat construction.

Fig. 3 is a detailed sectional view similar to Fig. 2 of another form of hat construction.

Fig. 4 is a detailed fragmentary view showing the stitching of the ends of the sweatband together.

As shown in the drawings the hat comprises the usual brim **10** and crown portion **11** joined thereto. Disposed within the crown portion adjacent the lower edge thereof is a sweatband **12** which has the ends connected by stitching **13** as shown in Fig. 4 to form an annular member. The sweatband may be either a sponge rubber backed fabric **12*a*** as shown in Fig. 1, or leather **12*b*** as shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The sweatband may be secured by stitching **14** to an oiled fabric attaching flange **15** having a reed **16** therein as shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and may have an impervious backing strip **17** overlying

the back of the sweatband as shown in Fig. 1 or not, as shown in Fig. 2.

If desired, the usual liner **18** may be provided in the hat. The liner projects below the upper edge of the sweatband as shown in Fig. 1 and is connected by tacking stitches **19**.

Overlying the outer surface of the crown adjacent the brim is the usual ornamental hatband **20**. This band is tacked to the crown by stitches **21**.

In the forms of hat construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the sweatband is attached to the attaching flange by means of a row of stitches **22** adjacent the lower edge thereof. The attaching flange is then secured to the crown portion of the hat by stitches **23** passing therethrough. In the construction shown in Fig. 3, the leather sweatband is attached directly to the hat by stitches **24**.

I have discovered that by using a strand of monofilamentary material such as, for example, Dacron (polyester fiber made from polyethylene terephthalate) nylon, Saran (polyvinylidene chloride composition) or horsehair, all of which are substantially resistant to the passage of oil and perspiration instead of multiple-filamentary threads, for all of the stitches and particularly those stitches which pass through the hat that I have been able to substantially prevent the wicking of oil and perspiration through the hat to the outside thereof to stain and discolor the same. Thus, even though perspiration may migrate over the upper edge of the sweatband or around the attaching flange or lower edge of the sweatband and come in contact with the attaching stitches for the sweatband, lining or hatband, none of the perspiration will be passed to the outside of the hat.

By the use of this monofilamentary strand of nonmetallic material for sewing, the normal methods of hat manufacture can be followed, thus eliminating costly equipment and changes in process as heretofore encountered when attempting to adhere the sweatband to the interior of the crown.

Variations and modifications may be made within the scope of the claims and portions of the improvements may be used without others.

We claim:

1. A hat construction comprising a hat body, a sweatband therefor, and means securing the sweatband to the hat body by stitches of a monofilamentary strand of nonmetallic material whereby wicking of oil and perspiration is prevented.

2. A hat construction comprising a hat body, an outer hatband therefor, and means securing the hatband to the hat body by stitches of a monofilamentary strand of nonmetallic material whereby wicking of oil and perspiration is prevented.

3. A hat construction comprising a hat body, a liner therefor, and means securing the liner to the hat body by sitches of a monofilamentary strand of nonmetallic material whereby wicking of oil and perspiration is prevented.

4. In a hat construction, a hat body having a crown portion, a sweatband positioned within the crown portion adjacent the lower edge thereof, and means securing the sweatband to the crown portion including an attaching band stitched to the sweatband and to the crown portion, all of the stitches being of a monofilamentary strand of nonmetallic material whereby wicking of oil and perspiration is prevented.

5. In a hat construction, a hat body having a crown portion, a sweatband having the ends thereof joined by stitches to form an annular member positioned within the crown portion adjacent the lower edge thereof, and means securing the sweatband to the crown portion by stitches passing through said crown portion, all of said stitches being of a monofilamentary strand of nonmetallic material whereby wicking of oil and perspiration is prevented.

6. In a hat construction, a hat body having a crown portion and a brim, a sweatband having the ends thereof joined by stitches and positioned within the crown portion adjacent the lower edge thereof, a liner overlying the inner surface of the crown portion, an outer hatband positioned around the exterior of the crown portion adjacent the brim, and means securing the ends of the sweat-

band together by stitches, and means securing the sweatband, liner and hatband to the crown portion by stitches, all of said stitches being of a monofilamentary strand of mon-metallic material whereby wicking of oil and perspiration is prevented.

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