Oct. 20, 1936. F. B. PROBST 2,057,915

FABRIC CAP

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FIG. 1

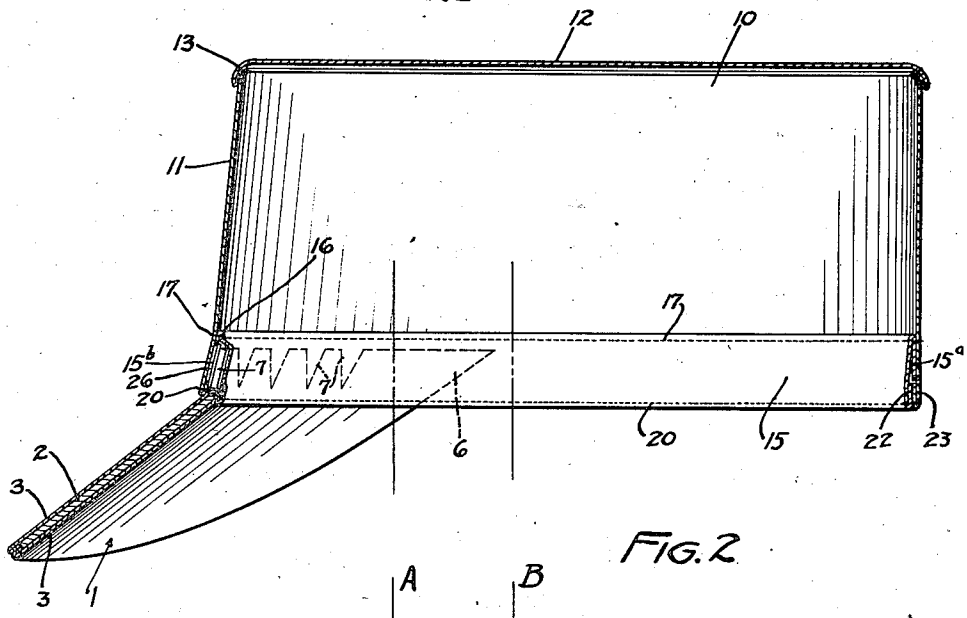
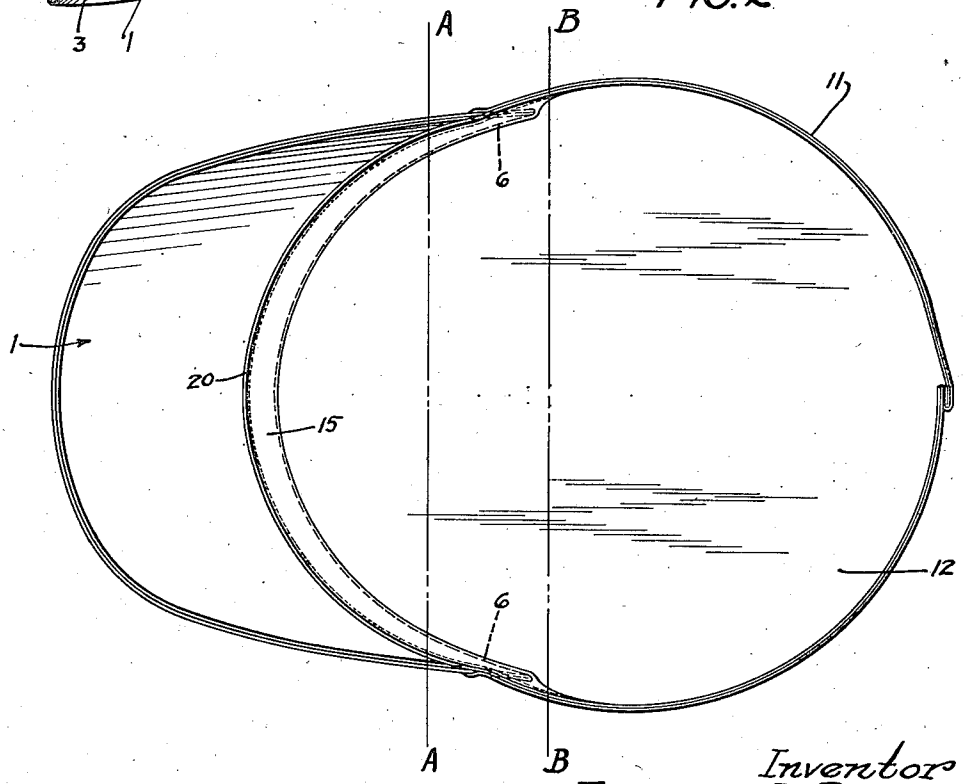


FIG. 2



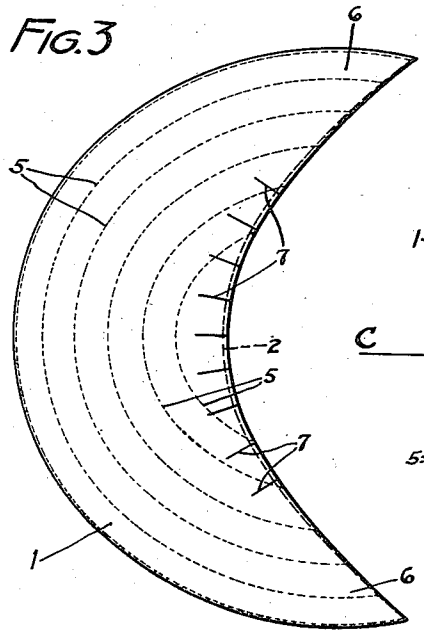
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FIG. 3



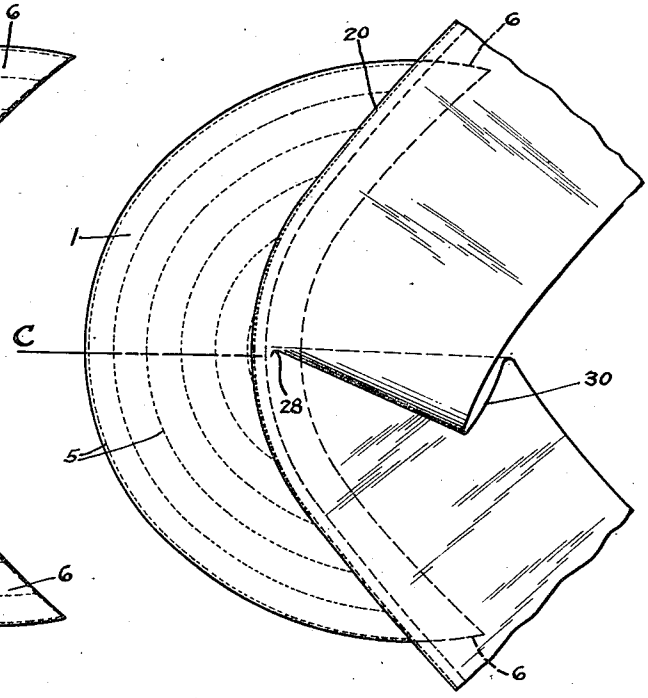


FIG. 4

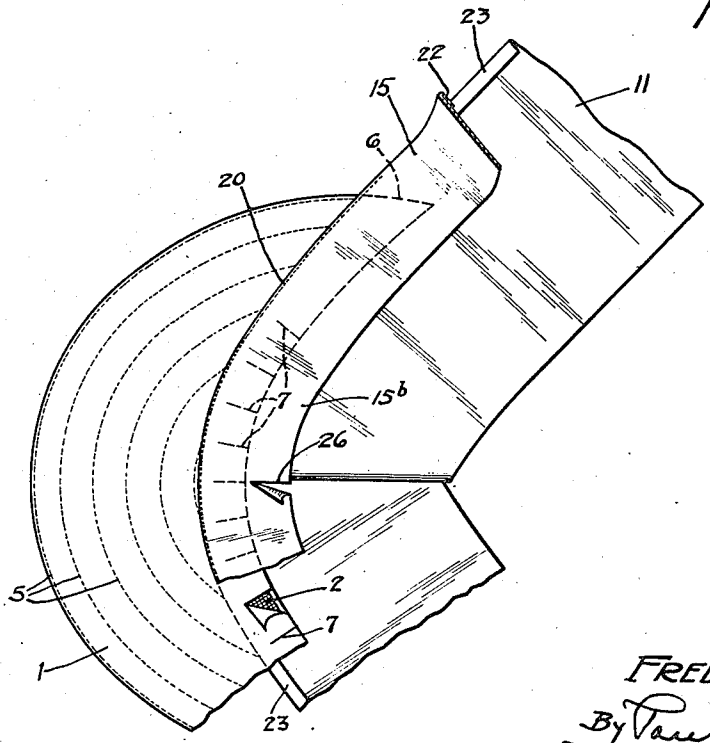


FIG. 5

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FABRIC CAP

Frederick B. Probst, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to Minneapolis Linen Supply Company, Minneapolis, Minn., a corporation of Minnesota

Application July 11, 1932, Serial No. 621,840

8 Claims. (Cl. 2—195)

This invention relates to improvements in washable visored caps, and has for its principal objects to provide a cap, the visor of which will always assume an outstanding position at the proper angle when the cap is worn, and to provide a cap in which the crown unfailingly assumes and is maintained in an upright position when the cap is worn. I am aware that many attempts have been made to attain the above mentioned much desired results, but insofar as I am aware, such a result has never been attained except by the use of stiffeners such as wire forms, or appliques of material, or panel inserts, all of which, besides being expensive, are objectionable for various reasons well known to this art, and particularly in regard to the laundering process.

In washable caps leather sweat bands cannot be used, and any devices inserted as stiffeners have to be removed before washing. Moreover, the visors of the ordinary types of washable caps do not assume proper visor position after the cap has once been washed, nor do the crowns of this type of cap stand in an upright position on the head, but generally sag at some point.

A feature of the invention is the utilization of a reenforcing band (which positionally corresponds to the sweat band) to enclose the upper slitted margin of the visor (or the inner margin of an unslitted visor) said band giving "finish" to the inner or head-engaging portions of the cap.

Another feature of the invention is the use of two single rows of stitching, one row at the bottom margin of the crown for attaching both the material of the crown and of the reenforcing band to the visor, the stitching being continuous around the lower margin of the cap, and another single row continuous around the cap and acting to secure the folded-in portion of the band-reenforcing element in position, and acting to secure the upper margin of this element to the crown.

Features include all details of construction, along with the broader ideas of means inherent in the disclosure.

Objects, features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description of the drawings forming a part of this application, and in said drawings

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of the improved cap;

Figure 2 is a bottom plan view;

Figure 3 is a plan view of the visor;

Figure 4 is a plan illustrating the method of attaching the crown to the visor; and

Figure 5 is a bottom plan illustrating the method of attaching the reenforcing band to the visor and crown.

The visor and crown portions of the cap are separately formed. Referring to Figures 1 and 3: The visor 1 is formed of a middle layer 2 of thick heavy canvas faced on opposite sides as at 3—3 with thinner material of the same kind. Rows of circular stitching 5 secure the fabric elements 2 and 3 together. The visor is of sufficient length to provide terminal portions 6 which are adapted to lie flatly against the temples of the wearer. That portion of the visor which corresponds to the brow portion of the head is slitted inwardly from the upper or inner edge as at 7 in a direction toward the opposite or outer margin of the visor, the area of slitting generally corresponding to that portion of the visor which lies between the temples.

The slits define a rear band-like or marginal visor portion which is capable of bending along a line formed by the inner ends of the slits, to conform to the vertical or upward and rearward contour of the brow, as well as to its circumferential or horizontal contour.

The function of the slits 7 is to allow the upper marginal portion of the relatively thick material of the visor to bend along the line formed by the inner ends of the slits. It is noted that these slits are only provided in a band-like area which corresponds substantially to the brow portion or to that portion which lies between the temples. Therefore, only the brow portion of that margin which is covered by the sweat band is capable of bending, and those portions of the visor which lie beyond the slits, and which are opposed to the temples, are forced to conform to and lie flatly against the temples. By referring to Figure 4, it can be easily seen that the result is to bring the part 11 to an upright position and maintain it in an upright position.

The crown is generally indicated at 10 and is composed of a strip of material 11 which forms its vertical portion, and a top portion 12 suitably secured as by stitching 13 to the upper margin of the element 11. Inasmuch as there is a decided shrinkage in goods when it is washed and inasmuch as it is an important object of this invention to provide a cap which can be washed without undue shrinkage, this crown-forming cloth is cut in a certain direction with that end in view. There is less shrinkage in the woof

threads of the cloth than in the warp, and, therefore, the cloth for the crown is cut so that when the crown is attached, the warp threads lie in a horizontal plane, or in a plane parallel with the top of the cap.

An inside finishing and reenforcing band **15** is provided which positionally corresponds to the sweat band of the ordinary hat. The visor extends and is secured between the crown and this finishing and reenforcing band. Referring to Figure 1: This finishing band is folded upon itself as at **15a** and has its front portion **15b** folded about the inner margin of the visor. Numeral **16** indicates the bend line.

The portion **15b** is disposed between the outer face of the visor and the inner face of the crown. A single line of stitching **17** passes through the fold portion **16** and through the crown and this stitching is continued to secure the reenforcing band circumferentially to the wall **11** of the crown. A single line of stitching **20** secures the lower margin of the wall **11** of the crown and the lower margin of the innermost portion of the band to the inner face of the visor, and this same line of stitching is continued to secure the lower margins of the wall **11** and band. It is seen by an inspection of Figure 1 that the band **15** is a folded two-ply structure and its lower margin, as well as the lower margin of the crown are in-turned respectively as at **22—23** for reenforcement purposes. Referring to the lines A—B of Figure 2, it will be seen that a substantial area of the rear ends of the visor are opposed to the templar regions of the head of the wearer, these portions being indicated by the numeral **6**, see also Figure **1**.

Before in-turning the portion **15b** of the band, the same is slitted inwardly as at **26**, see Figure 5. In the drawings, the goods at the slit are turned back, and in the same figure the lower layer of the visor has been also turned back, at one of the slits.

The method of applying and attaching the elements of the cap is best illustrated in Figures 4 and 5. Referring first to Figure 4, the side-forming portion of the crown, before sewing, is first folded or plaited as at **30**. This allows or permits curving of the visor, and also assists in causing the front of the cap to unfailingly assume and be maintained in a vertical or upright position when the cap is placed on the head. The crowns of the ordinary fabric caps collapse when worn. It is noted that the line of stitching **20**, see Figure 5, lies just outwardly from the inner ends of the slits **7**. It will also be noted that the slit **26** of the band is at the middle and substantially coincides or corresponds with the point **28** of the fold **30**.

The slitting allows the brow-opposed portion of the visor to bend upwardly conformably to the upward and rearward curvature of the forehead, and permits such conformative bending only between the terminal or temple-engaging portions of the visor, and causes the temple-engaging portions to assume a vertical position flatly against the temples. This is partly due to a tendency for those portions of the visor which lie at opposite sides of the mid-line, to hinge or pivot on this radial mid-line C (Figure 4).

It is noted that the lower portion of the crown overlaps the outer side of the upper or innermost portion of the visor. The two are stitched together, see Figures 4 and 5, and the lower edge of the crown and inner edge of the visor form lines which gradually diverge at each side of and outwardly from the middle of the visor. The divergence is relatively slight as shown in the drawings but, of course, may be greater.

It is further noted, see Figure 1, that the visor is only stitched to the crown at its lower margin substantially at the bend line. This stitching is shown at **20** and it is further noted that the portion of the visor above or inwardly from this line of stitching **20** is free, that is it is unattached to any part of the crown or band **15**, the upper portion of the band being operably held by the stitches **17** which do not pass through the visor.

I claim as my invention:

1. A cap comprising a crown, a visor, and a sweat band, said visor having an upper portion extending and secured between the crown and the band, with substantial terminal areas so placed as to be opposed to the temples of the wearer, a part of the upper portion of the visor which lies between the temple portions being slitted from the edge in a direction toward the opposite or outer margin of the visor, and said band having a portion which is folded about the upper margin of the visor and which lies between the visor and crown.

2. A cap comprising a crown, a visor, and a reenforcing band as a liner, said visor having an upper portion extending and secured between the crown and the band, with substantial terminal areas so placed as to be opposed to the temples of the wearer, a part of the upper marginal portion of the visor which lies between the temple portions being slitted inwardly from the edge in a direction toward the opposite or outer margin of the visor, and said band overlying the inner face of the visor and said band having a portion which is folded about the upper margin of the visor to lie between the visor and the crown, stitching attaching the lower margins of the band and crown to the visor, and stitching passing through the band adjacent the fold line and securing it to the crown and securing the upper margin of the band to the crown.

3. A cap comprising a crown, a visor, and a reenforcing band as a liner, said visor having an upper portion extending between the crown and the band with substantial terminal areas so placed as to be opposed to the temples of the wearer, a part of the upper marginal portion of the visor which lies between the temple portions being slitted inwardly from the edge in a direction toward the lower or outer margin of the visor, and said band overlying the inner face of the visor and having a portion which is folded about the upper margin of the visor to lie between the visor and the crown, stitching attaching the lower margins of the band and crown to the visor, and to one another, and stitching passing through the band adjacent the fold line of the band and securing it only to the crown.

4. A cap comprising a crown, a visor of flexible material and finishing band which engages the head of the wearer, said band engaging the inner side of the visor and being folded over the upper edge of the visor to lie between the visor and the crown, the upper margin of the visor being slitted inwardly from its edge, and said upper margin having a substantially hyperbolic contour.

5. A cap comprising a crown, a visor of flexible material and finishing band which engages the head of the wearer, said band engaging the inner side of the visor and being folded over the upper edge of the visor to lie between the visor and the crown, and stitching securing the upper edge

of the band to the crown only, stitching securing the lower edge of the band to the visor and crown, the upper margin of the visor being slitted inwardly from its edge, the slits being only in a portion of the brow-engaging portion, and said upper margin having a substantially hyperbolic contour.

6. A cap comprising a crown and a visor, the brow-opposed portion of the visor having a number of slits extending inwardly from the upper edge, said visor providing unslitted terminal portions of substantial length which are adapted to be opposed to the temples of a wearer, the crown overlapping the visor and the crown and visor being stitched together only along a line adjacent the inner ends of the slits, to define a bend line, and the lower edge of the crown and inner edge of the visor gradually diverging from the middle of the visor outwardly.

7. A cap comprising a crown and a visor, the brow-opposed portion only of the visor having a number of relatively closely spaced slits extending inwardly from the upper edge, said visor providing unslitted terminal portions of substantial length which are adapted to be opposed to the temples of a wearer, the crown overlapping the visor, and the crown and visor being stitched together only along a line adjacent the inner ends of the slits to define a bend line, and the lower edge of the crown and inner edge of the visor gradually diverging from the middle of the visor outwardly.

8. A method for producing a visored cap in which the act of donning the cap causes the crown to assume an upright position, and thereafter be maintained in upright position while the cap is worn, which consists in forming a flexible visor having a concave upper edge, slitting the visor inwardly from said edge to increase flexibility in the brow-opposed portion, providing a crown-side-forming portion, forming a fold, arranging the concave side of the visor and the lower portion of the crown-side-forming element in overlapped relation and securing the crown and visor by stitching disposed outwardly from the slits and along a line non-parallel with the concave side of the upper edge of the visor and adjacent the lower edge of the crown-side-forming portion.

FREDERICK B. PROBST.