Oct. 24, 1933. T. W. CASEY 1,931,486

BATHING CAP

Filed Dec. 26, 1931

Fig. 1

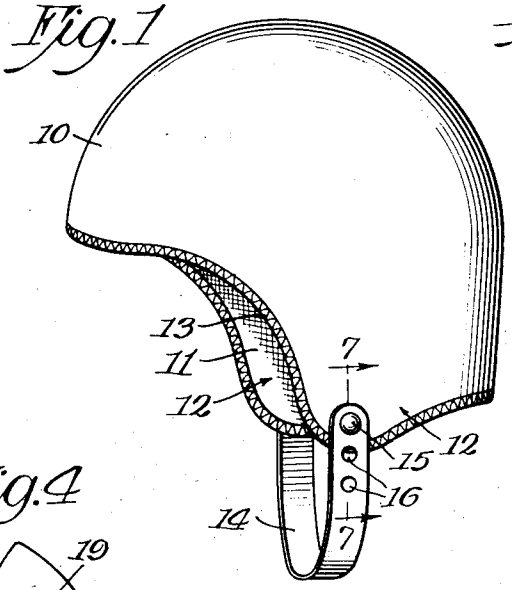


Fig. 5

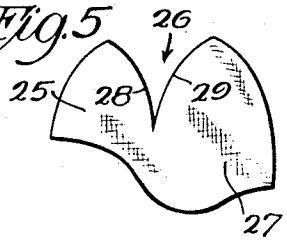


Fig. 7

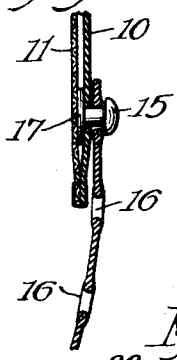


Fig. 6

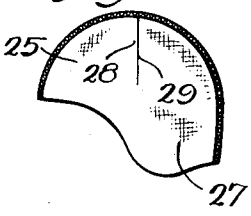


Fig. 4

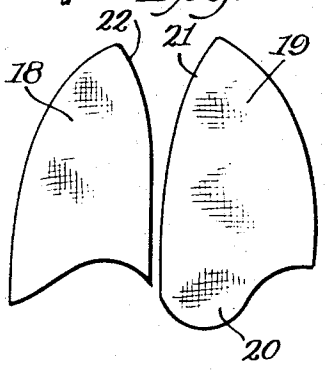


Fig. 2

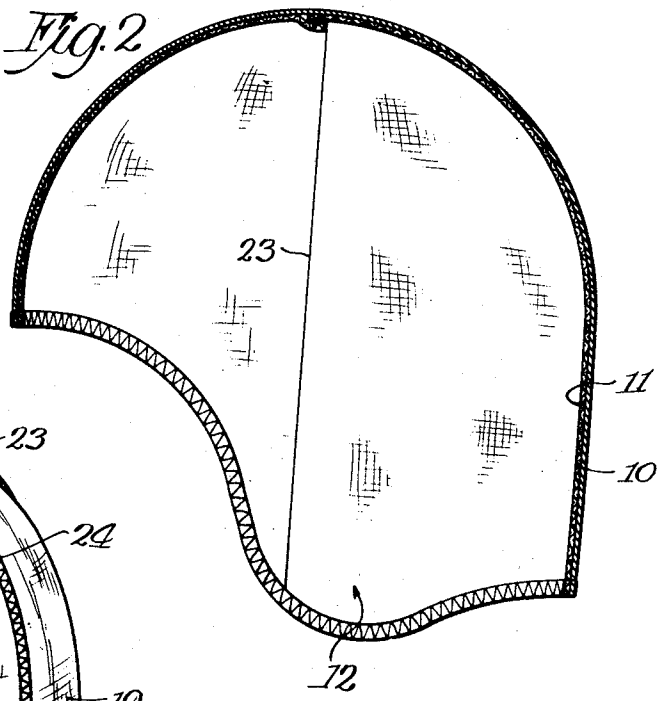
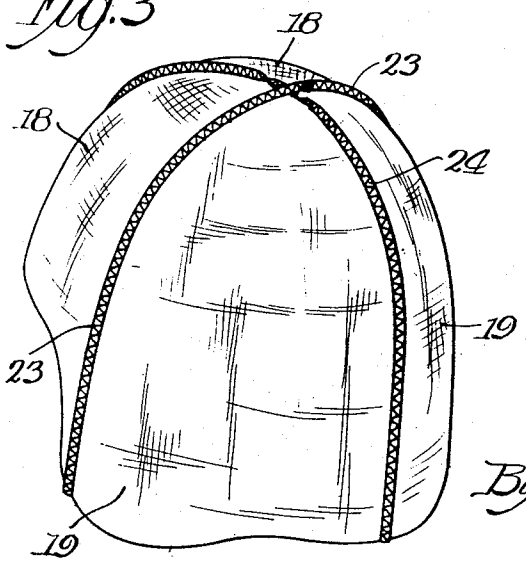


Fig. 3



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BATHING CAP

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Serial No. 583,255

4 Claims. (Cl. 2—68)

This invention relates to bathing caps, and has for its main object the provision of a rubber bathing cap which will effectively maintain a bather's hair dry while at the same time, being more comfortable to wear than rubber bathing caps of the more or less conventional form. It is also an object of the invention to provide a rubber bathing cap having means whereby the wearer is protected from danger of infection to the hair or scalp by reason of defectively cured rubber in the cap.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be understood by reference to the following specification and accompanying drawing in which a bathing cap embodying a selected form of the invention is illustrated.

In the drawing:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective of a helmet type bathing cap embodying the invention.

Fig. 2 is a section through the cap on a vertical plane extending from front to rear of the cap.

Fig. 3 is a perspective of a lining element.

Fig. 4 is an illustration of lining member blanks which are used in forming the lining.

Fig. 5 is an illustration of a modified lining member blank.

Fig. 6 is a side elevation of the lining formed with blanks such as illustrated in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 1.

Referring now to the drawing, the improved bathing cap includes an outer rubber member 10 and a textile fabric lining member 11. In this instance a helmet type cap is illustrated and it includes ear lobes 12 which are formed integral with and depend from the lower edges of the outer and inner members 10 and 11 respectively. The outer rubber member and the fabric lining member are united by a longitudinally expansible row of stitching 13 which extends around the edge of the cap.

A chin strap 14 is provided for securing the cap to the head of the wearer, this strap being attached to the cap, any suitable way, for example, through the agency of buttons such as illustrated at 15. One end of the strap 14 is provided with a series of openings 16 which are adapted to receive the button 15 and whereby the strap may be adjusted to fit the particular wearer. As shown in Fig. 7, the button includes an outer head over which the strap 16 may be slipped, and an inner head or base 17 which fits between the outer member 10 and lining member 11.

The row of stitching 13 is preferably of the over edge type which forms a chain of thread along the edge of the cap and a second chain of thread spaced upwardly from the edge and between which chains connecting stitches are disposed in zi-zag fashion. This type of stitching effectively unites the parts, trims the edge of the cap, and also is such that expansion of the edge of the cap is not limited (such stitching being longitudinally expansible) whereby the edge of the cap retains the form fitting ability of a conventional cap.

The lining 11 may be formed of any suitable textile material, but preferably of material such as glove silk which is so woven or knitted that it is capable of substantial stretching in at least one direction. One practical way of making the lining is to make it in quadrants, there being two substantially like front parts such as indicated at 18 in Fig. 4, and two substantially like rear parts such as indicated at 19 in Fig. 4. The rear part 19 is provided with an integrally formed ear lobe portion 20 which depends from the lower edge of the part adjacent its front edge 21. The rear edge 22 of the front part 18 and the front edge 21 of the rear part 19 are brought together and united by stitching as indicated at 23 in Fig. 3, thereby forming a concavo-convex lining side part. Two such parts of respectively opposite concavo-convex formation, are brought together and united by a seam 24 which extends from front to rear of the lining as is also clearly shown in Fig. 3. It will be observed that the side to side seam 23 is disposed well forward of the ear lobe part of the cap so that the seam will not be apt to cause discomfort to the wearer. Of course, the exact order of uniting the parts may be somewhat varied from that above described in that the two front parts might first be united and the two rear parts united after which the front and rear parts would be united. However, for simplicity of illustration, I have chosen to describe the method of formation as above.

If desired, the lining of the cap may be formed in halves such as illustrated in Fig. 5, wherein the blank designated 25 is provided with a triangular shaped notch 26 in its upper portion, the notch terminating somewhat forward and above the ear lobe portion 27. In forming a blank such as 25 into a finished lining element, the edges 28 and 29 at the front and rear of the notch 26 are brought together and united by stitching, thereby forming a concavo-convex lining side part, which is adapted to be united to a similar but oppositely formed lining part to form a finished lining such as indicated in Fig.

6. By inspection of Fig. 6, it will be noted that the seam between the notch edges 28 and 29 terminates well above the ear lobe portion so that discomfort of the wearer can not occur by reason of such seam.

The improved bathing cap above described is advantageous over ordinary or conventional types of bathing caps for the reason that the lining present in the improved cap prevents the rubber outer body of the cap from having a clinging effect on the wearer, and in that the lining eliminates a considerable danger of infection to the hair or scalp, which sometimes occurs by reason of incompletely or otherwise defectively cured rubber. It is also generally recognized that the feel of the rubber against the skin is unpleasant and uncomfortable, and this objection to ordinary rubber caps is overcome by the improved structure. The unpleasant feel of rubber against the skin is especially noticeable when moisture condenses on the inside of the unlined rubber caps, so that added to the unpleasant feel of rubber is the unpleasant wetness, both of which are avoided in the improved structure.

To more effectively prevent the occurrence of the above mentioned unpleasant wetness, the fabric lining may be water proofed by chemical treatment or otherwise, but preferably in such a manner that the lining fabric is not noticeably stiffened or changed in its character.

I am aware that changes may be made in the described construction without departing from the spirit of the invention, the scope of which should be determined by reference to the following claims, the same being construed as broadly as possible consistent with the state of the art.

I claim as my invention:—

1. In a bathing cap, the combination of a rubber outer member and a textile fabric lining secured therein, the lining being of material which is capable of substantial stretching circumferentially of the cap and being sewed at its edge to the edge of the outer member by longitudinally expansible stitching.

2. In a bathing cap, the combination of a rubber outer member of irregular peripheral shape, and a textile fabric lining for said outer member, said lining being of substantially the same shape as said outer member and being formed of a pair of substantially like front parts and a pair of substantially like rear parts, all of said parts being united by seams extending outwardly and downwardly in substantially radial directions to the periphery of the lining from a central point in the top thereof, and a continuous row of longitudinally expansible stitching uniting said lining and outer members along their edges.

3. A cap as defined in claim 2 wherein the rows of stitches joining the front parts to the rear parts are so spaced longitudinally of the cap as to avoid contact with the lobes of the ears of a wearer.

4. A cap as defined in claim 1 wherein said lining is formed of a pair of substantially similar side parts joined together at their edges by stitching, each of said side parts being shaped by having a substantially V-shaped part cut from the upper portion thereof and the edges adjacent the V being sewn together to form seams, said last-mentioned seams terminating a sufficient distance above the lower edge of the cap to avoid contact with the ears of a wearer.

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