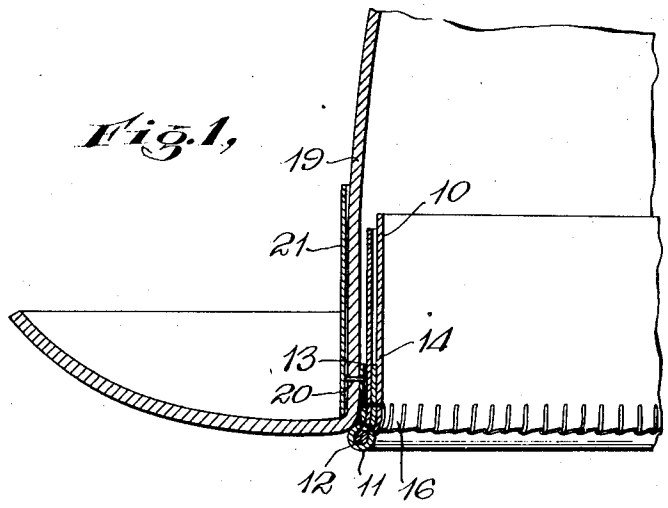
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WATERPROOF SWEATBAND STRUCTURE

Filed Aug. 10, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1,



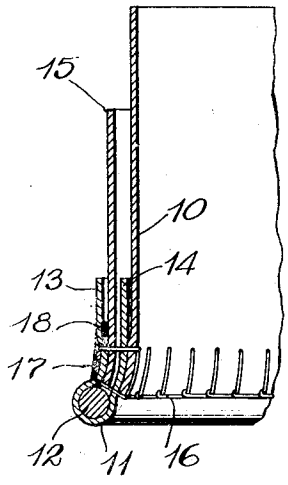


Fig. 2,

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Jan. 31, 1933. H. A. PHILIPS 1,895,861

WATERPROOF SWEATBAND STRUCTURE

Filed Aug. 10, 1929 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3,

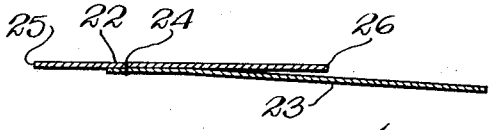


Fig. 4,

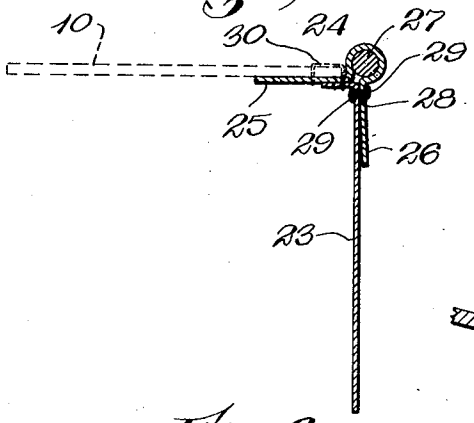


Fig. 5,

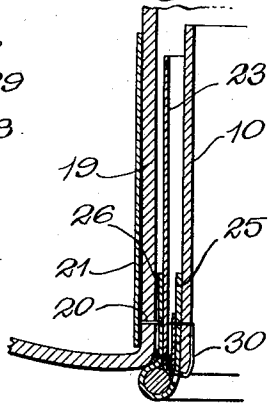


Fig. 6,

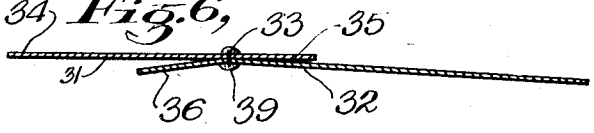


Fig. 7,

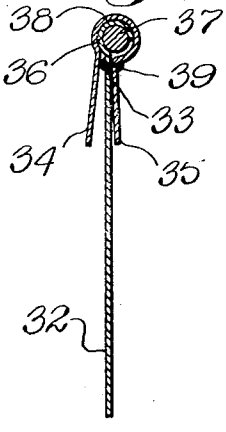
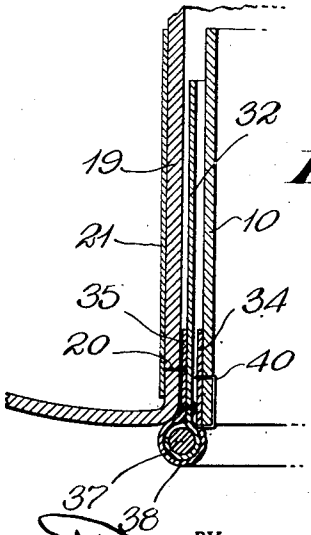


Fig. 8,



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Patented Jan. 31, 1933 1,895,861

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HANS ALBERT PHILIPS, OF STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE AMERICAN FABRICS COMPANY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT

WATERPROOF SWEATBAND STRUCTURE

Application filed August 10, 1929. Serial No. 384,816.

My invention relates to hats, caps and the like and has for an object to provide an improved sweat band therefor, adapted to prevent perspiration from penetrating into the body of the hat and discoloring the same.

I am aware that it is not new in the art to provide a sweat band with a waterproof lining, but heretofore such linings have failed to exclude perspiration, because the needle holes formed in the lining when sewing the sweat band to the lining and the lining to the hat have provided openings through which moisture could pass.

It is an object of my invention to provide a waterproof lining so formed and applied that there will be no openings therethrough for the passage of perspiration.

It is another object of my invention to provide a sweat band construction in which the band and the lining thereof will be capable of stretching to conform to the contour of the hat. Expansion of the band is also necessary to provide the usual bell-like flare which is considered desirable in hat constructions so as to prevent the stitching at the lower edge of the band from contacting with the head of the wearer.

Another object of my invention is to provide a sweat band construction or a lining therefor which may be sold as an article of manufacture and which may be applied to the hat without destroying its sweatproof qualities.

Other objects and advantages of my invention will appear in the following specification in which I have described a number of different forms embodying my invention, and thereafter the novelty and scope of the invention will be pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings;

Figure 1 is a fragmentary view in transverse section, of a hat provided with my improved sweat band structure;

Fig. 2 is a similar fragmentary view of the sweat band structure, showing the latter before application to a hat and with the parts enlarged and expanded for the purpose of clearness;

Figs. 3 and 4 are views in section of another form of waterproof lining for sweat bands, showing two steps in the process of manufacturing the lining;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary view, in transverse section, of a hat provided with a sweat band similar to that shown in Fig. 4, but differing therefrom in certain minor details;

Fig. 6 is a view in section of another form of lining;

Fig. 7 is a view in section showing one of the ways in which a bead may be formed in the lining illustrated in Fig. 6; and

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary view in transverse section of a hat provided with the lining shown in Fig. 7.

It is customary in the manufacture of hats to provide a bead at the lower edge of the sweat band and this bead is usually formed by folding a strip of lining about a reed and then sewing a band of leather (or like material which constitutes the sweat band proper) to the lining in such a way as to confine the reed therein. After this the lining is sewed to the body of the hat. The lining must be made of a material which will stretch so that it will conform to the contour of the hat and will also be capable of passing about the reed without puckering. Also, as pointed out above, it must be capable of stretching to permit of flaring the lower edge of the sweat band. For this reason it is customary to form the lining strip of fabric cut on the bias. As explained above, the stitching by which the leather sweat band is attached to the lining, forms needle holes through which perspiration and other undesirable substances may pass, even though the lining be made of waterproof material. The perspiration seeping through the perforations and into the hat body works its way into the hat ribbon where it not only discolors the ribbon but also attracts dirt and dust.

The above named difficulties are overcome in the construction shown in Figs. 1 and 2. I have used the reference numeral 10 to indicate the sweat band proper which may be of leather or like material. For the lining of the hat, I use a strip 11 of waterproof fabric cut on the bias. This strip is folded about a reed 12 to form the bead of the sweat band. As shown more clearly in Fig. 2, the lining

comprises a pair of flaps 13 and 14 between which is inserted a center strip of waterproof material 15. This strip may be much wider than the flaps and may reach from the reed approximately to the upper edge of the sweat band 10.

The parts are assembled and secured by means of the usual stitching 16 which binds the lower edge of the sweat band to the lining. This stitching passes through the inner and outer flaps 13 and 14, respectively, and also through the center strip 15, thus binding all the parts together. After the stitching has been completed, waterproof material 17 is applied over the stitch holes on the face of the inner flap 13. The inner flap is then spread away from the center strip 15 and waterproofing 18 is applied between the flap 13 and the strip 15. This completes the sweat band structure.

The sweat band is now applied to a hat 19 by stitching the inner flap 13 to the body of the hat, as indicated at 20. The usual ribbon 21 covers the line of stitching 20. With this construction it will be observed that any moisture which passes from the sweat band 10 through the holes of the stitching 16, will be blocked by the waterproofing 17 and 18. Perspiration may pass up between the outer flap 14 and the center strip 15, but it would have to make its way clear to the top of the center strip before it could come into contact with the body of the hat, and the moisture would be absorbed or evaporated long before it could travel as far as that.

The construction described above calls for the forming of the entire sweat band structure, including leather, reed, lining and waterproofing, before it may be sold as an article of manufacture. It is desirable in many cases to provide a hat manufacturer with a lining which he may apply himself to the hat without destroying the waterproof qualities of the lining. To this end, I provide the structure shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The lining consists of two strips of waterproofed fabric 22 and 23, respectively, each cut on the bias, so that they will be capable of stretching for the purposes described above. The strip 23 is then sewed near one edge to the strip 22 along a line 24 which divides the strip 22 into two flaps 25 and 26. A reed 27 is inserted between the strip 23 and the flap 26, as indicated in Fig. 4, and the reed is then held in place by a line of stitching 28 connecting the flap 26 to the strip 23. The stitch holes are then closed by means of waterproofing 29 applied to the strip 26 and the strip 23.

The lining material, in the form shown in Fig. 4, may then be sold as a complete article of manufacture to be applied to the hat.

If desired, the reed 27 may be omitted from the structure and the reed may be inserted in the loop formed in the flap 26 between the stitching 28 and 24, as required.

The leather 10 is now applied to the flap 25, by sewing the leather thereto close to the bead and covering the line of stitching 24. After this the flap 26 is sewed to the hat as indicated in Fig. 5. In applying the leather 10, the flap 25 is turned approximately at right angles to the strip 23, as shown in Fig. 4, so that the stitching 30 will not penetrate the strip 23 and yet the lower edge of the leather will be close to the bead.

It is most important therefore that the stitching 24 be spaced from the stitching 28 by a minimum distance sufficient to permit of the requisite spreading open of the flap 25 with respect to strip 23 and at the same time the stitching 30 must lie close to the bead, otherwise, in service, the leather might drop below the bead.

It will be observed that the structure shown in Fig. 5 is slightly different from that shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Instead of sewing the strip 22 to the strip 23, as in Fig. 3, the two pieces may be fastened to each other by means of a suitable adhesive. This gives a stronger structure because the double stitching 24 and 30 weakens the lining to such an extent that it may tear in service. By using an adhesive in place of the stitching 24 to hold strip 23 to flap 25 until stitching 30 is applied, this difficulty is overcome.

When the parts are assembled as in Fig. 5, any moisture which passes through the holes formed by the stitching 30, will be trapped between the strip 23 and the flap 25 so that it cannot make its way into the body of the hat.

Figs. 6 and 7 show a construction that is somewhat similar to that of Figs. 3 and 4. I provide strips 31 and 32 of waterproof material (both cut on the bias) together as indicated at 33. The stitching divides the strip 31 into two flaps 34 and 35, respectively. The strip 32 is sewed along a line that is slightly spaced from one edge thereof so as to leave a short flap 36 on the side adjacent to flap 34. A reed 37 is now inserted between the flap 34 and the flap 36 and the latter is folded around the reed as indicated in Fig. 7, after which the flap 34 is folded around flap 36. The two flaps are then fastened together by an adhesive as indicated at 38. The line of stitching 33 is covered with waterproofing material, as indicated at 39, to prevent the passage of moisture therethrough. This makes a complete article of manufacture which may be applied to a hat without affecting the waterproofing of the article. The manufacturer will sew the usual leather 10 to the flap 34 close to the bead 37, as indicated at 40, in Fig. 8. In applying the band to this flap the latter is spread away from the strip 32 so that the stitching will clear said strip. After the sweat band has been applied to the lining the latter is applied to the hat body 19 by a line of stitching 20 through the flap 35.

As in the construction shown in Fig. 5, no moisture can make its way through the lining without having to travel up over the edge of the strip 32, because any moisture that penetrates the perforations formed by the stitching 40 will be trapped between the flap 32 and the flap 34.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is as follows:

1. A waterproof lining for sweatbands comprising a main strip of waterproof fabric, a second strip of waterproof fabric, the two being joined by a pair of waterproof seams adjacent the center line of the second strip, said second strip forming a loop between the seams and providing a pair of flaps disposed respectively on opposite sides of the seams, and a reed fitted into the loop, the seams being spaced apart sufficiently to permit of sewing a sweat band to one of the flaps close to the reed and over one of the seams without penetrating the main strip beyond the second seam.

2. A waterproof lining for sweatbands, comprising a strip of waterproof fabric folded at its lower edge to provide an attaching flap, a second strip of waterproof fabric folded over the fold of the first strip and secured thereto along two lines of attachment, one of said lines providing attachment to the main body of the strip and the other to said attaching flap, said second strip being formed with a loop between said lines of attachment, and a reed within the loop, said lines of attachment being waterproof.

3. A waterproof lining for sweatbands, comprising a strip of waterproof fabric folded at its lower edge to provide an attaching flap, a second strip of waterproof fabric folded over the fold of the first strip and secured thereto along two lines of attachment, one of said lines providing attachment to the main body of the strip and the other to said attaching flap, said second strip being formed with a loop between said lines of attachment, one of said lines of attachment consisting of stitching, and waterproof material closing the holes formed by the stitching.

4. A waterproof lining for sweat bands, comprising a strip of waterproof fabric folded at its lower edge to provide an attaching flap, a second strip of waterproof fabric folded over the fold of the first strip and secured thereto along two lines of attachment, one line providing attachment to the main body of the strip and other to said attaching flap, said second strip being formed with a loop between said lines of attachment and providing a pair of upstanding flaps disposed respectively at opposite sides of the main strip, a reed fitted within the loop, and a band sewed to one of the two upstanding flaps of said second strip, said lines of attachment being waterproof and spaced sufficiently apart to permit of sewing the band to the upstanding flap and close to the reed without penetrating the body of the main strip.

5. A waterproof lining for sweatbands, comprising a strip of waterproof fabric folded along its lower edge to provide an attaching flap, a second strip of waterproofed fabric sewed to the first strip over the fold with two seams, one of the seams providing a line of attachment to the main body of the strip and the other seam providing a line of attachment to said attaching flap, said second strip being formed with a loop between said seams, and a reed within the loop, said second strip forming two upstanding flaps located respectively on opposite sides of said first strip.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification.

HANS ALBERT PHILIPS.