

(No Model.)

G. YULE & W. A. BAGLIN.
HAT.

No. 497,086.

Patented May 9, 1893.

Fig. 1.

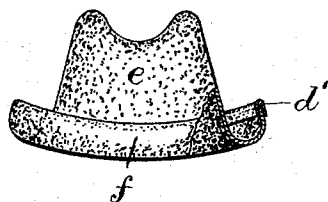


Fig. 3.

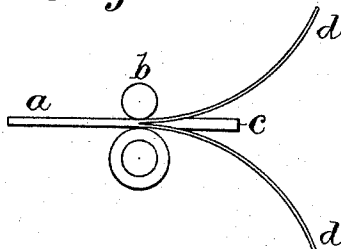


Fig. 2.

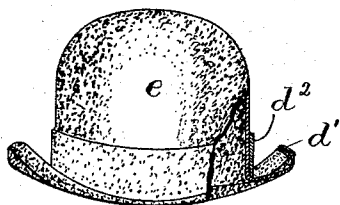


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

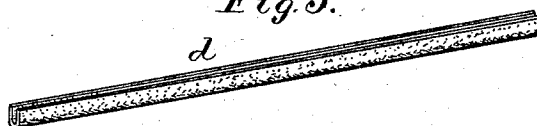
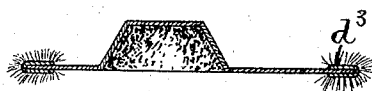


Fig. 6.



Attest:
L. Lee.
Edw. F. Kinsey.

Inventors.
G. Yule and W. A. Baglin,
per Crane & Miller, Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE YULE AND WILLIAM A. BAGLIN, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY; SAID
YULE ASSIGNOR TO CARRIE YULE, OF SAME PLACE.

HAT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 497,086, dated May 9, 1893.

Original application filed October 16, 1891, Serial No. 408,909. Divided and this application filed October 10, 1892. Serial No. 448,346. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE YULE and WILLIAM A. BAGLIN, both citizens of the United States, residing at Newark, Essex county, New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Split Felt Binding for Hats, fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

The object of this invention is to furnish for men's or women's hats a trimming of felt adapted to take dyes of various colors, and to wear in the same manner as the substance of the hat itself.

Our invention furnishes such a trimming in a layer of split felt.

Heretofore, the binding upon the edge of men's felt hat brims and the band around the crown have been formed of woven fabrics of silk, wool, or similar material, which is not adapted to dye, to stretch, or to wear in the same manner as the felt itself. The binding upon the best felt hats having curled brims has heretofore been sewed upon the brim after the edge was curled, as the binding was not adapted to stretch in the required degree during the curling operation, and is injured in its appearance by the heated irons used in the curling operation. As the binding, after the hat is curled, cannot be sewed upon the brim by a machine, it is obviously a matter of great economy to furnish a binding of the same substance as the hat itself, and which may therefore be sewed upon the edge of the brim before it is curled. The woven bands heretofore applied to curled hat brims have always been liable to wear more rapidly than the felt itself, and to change color where it is chafed or worn, so as to greatly disfigure the hat. By splitting a layer of fine felt, a thin durable binding is furnished which may be applied to the edge of a hat brim and sewed thereon while the brim is flat. Such a binding having in all respects the same constitution as the body of the hat, may be made to take and keep the same dye or color, is adapted to stretch in the same degree as the hat brim during the curling operation, is not injuriously affected by the heated irons em-

ployed, and is adapted to preserve its appearance in the same degree as the body of the hat. The layer of split felt may also be applied as a band to the crown of the hat in place of a woven fabric, and is, in such position, also adapted to preserve its color and appearance, and to wear in the same degree as the body of the hat. For women's hats the split felt may be napped and thus furnishes a cheap and convenient means of adjusting a flowing fur to any part of the hat. A band of napped and split felt may therefore be attached, by stitching, or cement, to either the upper or under side of the brim, or it may by suitable means be shrunk upon the edge of the hat brim, and thus form an ornamental binding. Heretofore, a flat band of napped felt has been corrugated and secured upon a hat brim as an ornament; but the weight of such a band is very great, and our invention furnishes a means of greatly lightening and cheapening the band by splitting the felt after it is napped.

The invention may be understood by reference to the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a woman's soft felt hat with a split felt binding; the edge of the brim being partly broken away. Fig. 2 is an elevation of a man's derby felt hat with a binding and a crown band of the split felt the edge being partly broken away. Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating the splitting of a layer of felt. Fig. 4 represents a layer of the split felt in perspective. Fig. 5 represents a layer of the split felt in channel form adapted to bind the brim of the hat shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 6 shows a similar binding of split felt with a nap upon its outer side, applied to the flat edge of a woman's hat brim.

a represents a piece of felt sized to a suitable density and thickness for splitting, *b* the rolls employed to feed the same to the knife *c*, and *d* the layers of split felt produced by the knife. Such a layer is shown in flat form in Fig. 4, cut of suitable length and width to form a band for a hat crown or a binding for the edge of the brim. Fig. 5 represents such a layer bent by suitable tools into a channel piece for binding the brim of a hat.

Fig. 1 shows a woman's hat with crown *e*

and upturned brim f having a layer of split felt d' applied to the edge of the brim as a binding, the thickness of the hat body and the binding being exaggerated to show the construction clearly.

In the man's hat shown in Fig. 2, a layer of split felt d^2 is shown applied to the crown as a band, and the curled edge of the brim is shown provided with a binding d' of similar material.

It is well-known that the silk binding applied to the edges of men's derby hats, when of the best quality, becomes soiled or glazed and is also chafed or worn before the felt of the hat is injured, which is due to its having an entirely different constitution or texture.

The most durable binding is incapable of stretching in the same degree as the felt, whereas, a binding of split felt possesses the same qualities as the hat body and may therefore be sewed to the hat brim while flat by a sewing machine, and the brim subsequently curled without any injury to the binding. Such a binding, as well as the band d^2 , when formed of split felt, takes the dye the same as the hat body, and is adapted to wear as well in all respects.

Where the split felt is used upon women's hats it furnishes a means of decorating the brim or crown with a band of different color, and thus producing many desirable contrasts.

A woman's hat is shown in section in Fig. 6 with a binding d^3 of split and napped felt folded over the edge of the brim and secured thereto; thus forming an ornamental napped border upon the edge of the brim at very much less expense than could be produced by napping the hat itself. Such trimmings may be made by first sizing a piece of felt of suitable quality, then napping both sides of the same, and finally splitting the felt to produce two layers having each a nap upon one side.

The operation of napping the felt upon both sides is but little more labor than to nap a

single side, and the two napped layers are thus produced at nearly the same cost as a single napped layer, and of much less weight and thickness.

A napped layer may be secured upon the hat by shellac, gutta percha, or other suitable cement, as the flowing fur conceals the penetration of the cement into the split layer; but the split layer is preferably secured by stitching or shrinking when it is not napped. A split layer may be secured upon any part of the hat body to ornament the same. The use of split felt for such purposes is obviously productive of great economy in material and labor, and each layer by reason of its reduced thickness is better adapted for the purposes referred to herein.

This application is a division of our application, Serial No. 408,909, filed October 16, 1891, in which we have described a hat body formed of one or more layers of split felt.

What we claim herein is—

1. A hat comprising a crown and brim and a binding of split felt folded over the edge of the brim and secured to the opposite flat sides of the same, as set forth.

2. A hat comprising a crown and brim and a layer of split felt, with nap upon the outer side, secured to the brim, as set forth.

3. The combination, with a hat, of a binding of split felt having a nap upon the outer side, the binding being folded over the edge of the brim and secured to the opposite flat sides of the same, substantially as herein set forth.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE YULE.
WILLIAM A. BAGLIN.

Witnesses:

R. M. CHESNEY,
T. S. CRANE.