Sept. 9, 1941. G. A. LAUGHTON 2,255,708

SLEEPING CAP AND NET

Filed Sept. 10, 1940

FIG. 1

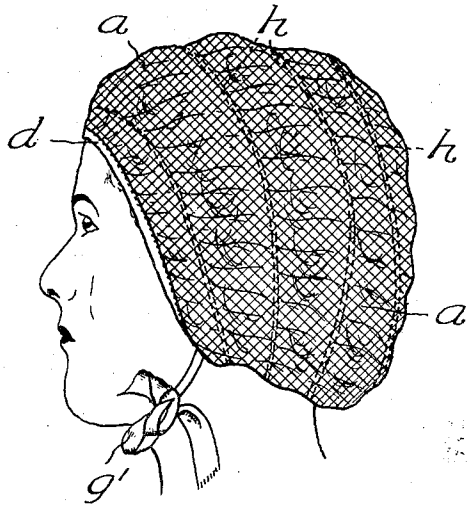


FIG. 2

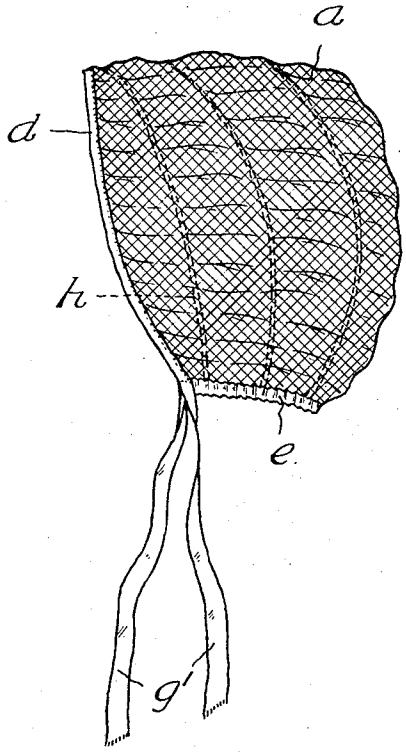
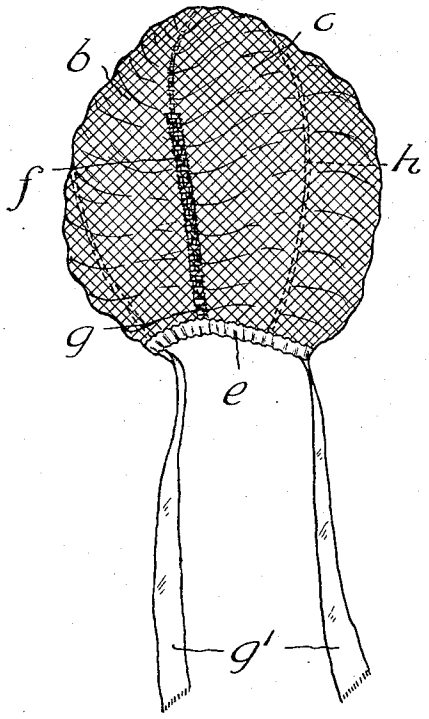


FIG. 3



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SLEEPING CAP AND NET

George Abe Laughton, Birmingham, England

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6 Claims. (Cl. 132—49)

The invention relates to caps and nets such as are worn to protect the hair from derangement during sleep. Most of these caps or nets fit the head closely as they must do to protect the hair from displacement and this tends to flatten curls or waves unduly.

The object of this invention is to provide such a cap which has the necessary fit or grip at places to keep the hair from being ruffled and displaced, but which has in addition intervening portions of an expansible and lightly yielding character which can fill out to take the shape of the curls and avoid flattening them.

In accordance with the invention the lace or net material of the cap is made full and shirred in a machine and stitched at intervals with parallel rows of elastic stitching. This results in light, open gathering or puckering of the material in between the lines of parallel stitching which gives the desired fullness and expansibility necessary for accommodating the curled parts of the hair.

The novel features which enable this object to be attained will be explained with the aid of the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a side view of the cap in use.

Figure 2 is a side view of the cap removed from the head.

Figure 3 is a back view of the cap.

The lace or net material of the cap in this preferred example is cut into a single piece or strip *a* which is placed in an inverted U over the crown of the head of the model and its two inner or rear edges *b*, *c* are brought together and stitched down the back of the cap. The front edging around the face is bound with ribbon as at *d* and the bottom is also bound. Such a construction is well known in making bonnet-like caps and needs no further description or illustration.

The cap in accordance with the invention is made with a very full allowance of lace or net material and this is shirred or rucked in a machine to stitch it with a large number of light, rounded pleats or curves running horizontally along the sides of the cap. The stitching is not carried out with an ordinary silk or like relatively inextensible thread, but with an elastic thread. The rows of stitching run practically parallel with each other and with the front edge of the cap, but are bowed toward the front edge of the cap at the crown. The most forward row of stitching is preferably carried closely adjacent the ribbon edging *d* at the crown.

It is preferred that the back edges which meet down the centre of the back of the cap should be connected in a non-extensible manner from the crown to about half way down the back say to *f*, and that for the lower part *g* extending down to the nape of the neck elastic thread should again be used.

This arrangement results in light, open gatherings or puckerings of the cap material with the parts between the rows of stitching capable of considerable expansibility under the lightest pressure so that waved or curled parts of the hair may be accommodated therein without the danger of flattening the curls or waves against the head of the wearer. The capacity of the cap at the back is also rendered expansible to allow for the accommodation of any waves or curls at the back of the head.

The bottom edging *e* is preferably hemmed and an elastic inserted to draw in this edging in order that it may fit the nape of the neck, which is allowed for by the provisions earlier described without crushing or displacing the hair dressing.

The front edging *d* is continued as is usual in such caps to provide straps or ties *g'*.

It is preferred that double rows of elastic stitching as at *h* shall be used for the shirring or rucking of the cap material.

The illustrated arrangement is a convenient spacing to give the effect desired.

The whole effect of the cap is attractive, while it is light and comfortable in use.

I claim:

1. A sleeping or toilet cap or net comprising a bonnet like form the material of which is made full and expansible in substantially parallel zones by suitable stitching process using an elastic thread in lines running over the crown and down the sides of the cap.

2. A sleeping or toilet cap or net comprising a bonnet like form the material of which is made full and expansible in rucking process of stitching, using elastic thread in lines running over the crown and down the sides in substantially parallel arrangement.

3. A sleeping or toilet cap made in one piece of material suitably edged around the face and at the bottom edge, the material being very full and stitched by a suitable rucking process to produce horizontal waves between rows of elastic stitching running over the sides and the crown with an elastic medium employed in the back seam of the cap.

4. A sleeping or toilet cap made in one piece of material suitably edged around the face and at the bottom edge and joined down the back the

uppermost part of the back being joined in an inextensible manner and the lower part by an elastic thread, the cap material being made full and horizontally waved by suitable stitching process using elastic thread in separated rows over the crown and down the sides of the cap.

5. A sleeping or toilet cap having a number of substantially parallel close-fitting lines or zones, produced by stitching the material at intervals with elastic threads in approximately parallel rows over the crown and down the sides of the cap, and having a number of full panels between the lines or zones in which the material is folded or puckered by shirring or rucking it in a machine so that the material of these panels possesses expansibility as its folds or puckerings open and thus provide light, enlarged spaces for accommodating the curled parts of the hair.

6. A sleeping or toilet cap or net made in one piece united down the back; a series of substantially parallel and double rows of stitching with an elastic thread made down the sides and over the crown of the cap approximately parallel with the front edge thereof, in a manner causing the panels formed by the stitching to be rucked or waved, the ridges and valleys of the waves running horizontally.

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