May 29, 1928. 1,671,890

R. E. CHAINE

HAT

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Fig. 1.

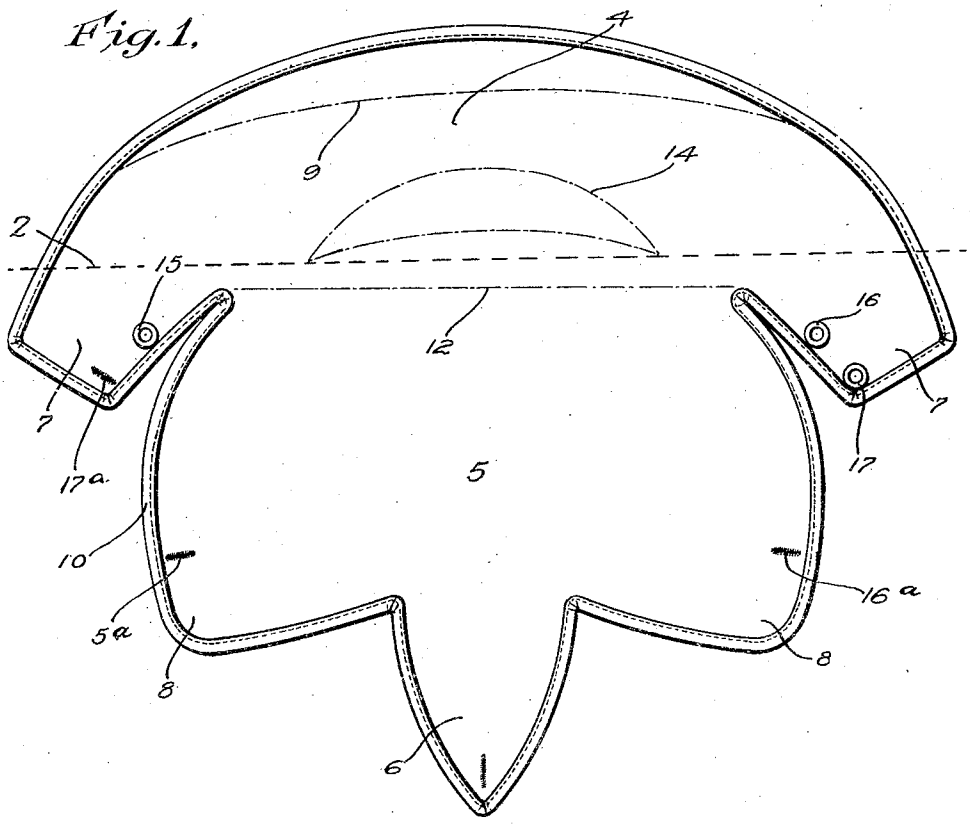


Fig. 2.

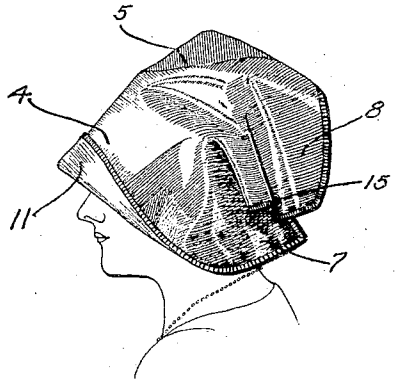
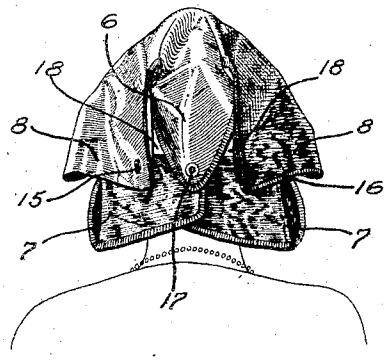


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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HAT.

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This invention relates to the art of millinery and more particularly aims to provide, as a new article of manufacture, a complete head covering of a novel and valuable character for women. By a "complete" head covering is meant a true hat, rather than a mere bonnet such as worn by some old ladies and as was worn even by young women of the period between 1870 and 1880, or the mainly decorative or rather badge-like contraptions worn by house-maids, trained nurses, etc. In other words, the cardinal object of the present invention is to provide a new type of head covering for women, which shall actually be at once a real hat, for street wear patricularly, that is, a hat of swagger or chic appearance, and also a hat affording perfect protection against the elements and giving the maximum amount of ventilation consistent with such protection, whether worn as the hat per se or as an emergency waterproof covering or substantially waterproof covering for another hat of the turban or cloche type now the favorite of fashion.

Accordingly, a very important object of the invention is to provide a hat of the kind above indicated of what may be termed a collapsible nature, that is, a hat which may be stored, in the home as well as in the factory or in the stock room of the retailer, in more or less flat or sheet like condition, preferably as a single flat sheet (of one or more plies of material all over or in different parts) and yet which may be easily and expeditiously transformed into an attractive piece of head gear adapted to function when worn as herein explained.

Another object is to provide,—in the case of a hat pursuant to the invention which when collapsed is of the unitary sheet form above mentioned,—a hat which shall have its single ply or include a major ply so designed that the following ends are attained, to wit:

(*a*) That the ply last mentioned may be cut from standard material such as oil cloth or the like, with practically no waste of material;

(*b*) That the new hat, when reshaped for wearing on the head, shall include at the back one or more slash-like ventilation openings, and a plurality of intervening rain-proof sheds, hail-deflecting aprons or snow-avalanching gulleys; and

(*c*) That such opening or openings and sheds, aprons or gulleys, shall be so self-adjusting, due primarily to the cut of the blank or blanks and the inherent relative degree of flexibility of the sheet material, as to coact, not only to provide a hat of strikingly novel and attractive design, but to perform the highly important and very utilitarian functions already referred to.

In a broader aspect, the invention aims to provide a hat, whether of the knock-down type or not, so designed as to include a plurality of ventilation slits at the back and a plurality of folded crown components with the material of the hat, at the back, being limp enough and of sufficient fullness to permit the weight and limpness of the material to automaticaly establish and maintain such folds.

The invention will be more clearly understood from the description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, the latter showing, merely as an illustrative embodiment, a knock-down type of hat as at present preferred.

In the drawing, comprising but a single sheet,

Figure 1 shows a sheet-like flat blank in plan;

Figure 2 is a side elevation of a hat fashioned from such blank, on the head of the wearer, with the section 4 to the front; and

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 2, but showing the hat in rear elevation, upon the head of the wearer.

Like reference characters refer to like parts throughout the several figures of the drawing.

Referring now to the letters of reference on the drawing, the blank of Fig. 1 includes a section 4, a section 5 including the tongues 8—8, and the tongue 6. The section 5, comprising the tongue 6 and tongues 8—8, is so patterned with respect to the section 4 that the latter at its extremes forms a pair of projecting tongues, leaves or flaps 7—7. That part of the section 4 above the dotted line 2 in Figure 1, constitutes, when folded, the brim of the hat. The shape of the brim depends entirely upon the cut or shape of the section 4. By varying the shape of the secton 4 above the dotted line 2, any desired shaped brim may be obtained.

Referring now to Figs. 2 and 3, the characteristics of the new hat just above mentioned, will be clearly seen,—the reference characters 4 and 5 being applied only to Fig.

2, the reference characters 7 and 8 being applied to both Figs. 2 and 3, and the reference character 6 being applied only to Fig. 3.

It will be observed that the section 4 forms the brim-portion of the hat, while the section 5 in its entirety (excepting the tips or free ends of the leaves, tongues or flaps 6 and 8) forms the crown-portion of the hat. It will also be seen that, after the blank of Fig. 1 is shaped into the hat of Figs. 2 and 3, the edge of the section 4 may be turned up and back along the line of fold 9 (Fig. 1) to augment the swagger lines of the hat and to produce a hat which is a perfect replica of the classical Grecian helmet. The sheet-like structure of Fig. 1 may be equipped, with an additional underlying ply, marked 11 in Fig. 2. This latter ply need not extend further beyond the section 4 than the dot-and-dash line 12 of Fig. 1. Very striking effects may be obtained by using fabrics whose colors blend or contrast, as desired. The crescent-shaped area indicated in dot-and-dash lines in Fig. 1 at 14 is hand painted with a floral or other design in suitable colors. The fasteners 15, 16 and 17 may be of any desired type, many forms of which are purchasable on the open market.

As to these fasteners 15, 16 and 17, it will be seen that one of the flaps 7 carries a fastener 15, and the other flap 7 carries the fasteners 16 and 17. These fasteners may if preferred be impermanently mounted in place by means of suitable button holes not shown. It will also be seen from Fig. 1 that the flap 7 carrying the fastener 15 is provided, at a point corresponding with the location of a fastener 17 on the other flap 7, with a button hole 17^a. It will further be seen from Fig. 1 that the flap 6 carries a button hole 17^b, that one of the flaps 8 carries a button hole 15^a, and that the other flap 8 carries a similar button hole 16^a.

The blank of Fig. 1 thus carrying the male and female fastening devices 15, 16, 17 and 15^a, 16^a, 17^a and 17^b, it is a matter of but a few seconds to fashion the blank into the hat of Figs. 2 and 3. The fastener 17 is first engaged with the button hole 17^a, and is then engaged with the button hole 17^b. The fasteners 15 and 16 are engaged with the button holes 15^a and 16^a respectively; with the result that as soon as the section 4 is turned up and back as indicated at 11 in Fig. 2, the hat is fully formed.

I claim:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a hat blank fashioned from a unitary sheet comprising a substantially triangular central tongue, a pair of substantially triangular intermediate tongues arranged on oppoiste sides of the central tongue and another pair of tongues surmounting the intermediate tongues.

2. A hat comprising a base portion, a substantially triangular tongue projecting from the center of said base, a pair of substantially triangular tongues, also projecting from the base on either side of the central tongue, means to secure the ends of the base together to form the brim of the hat, and means to fasten the several tongues to the brim to form the crown of the hat.

RUTH ELLEN CHAINE.