

Jan. 26, 1937.

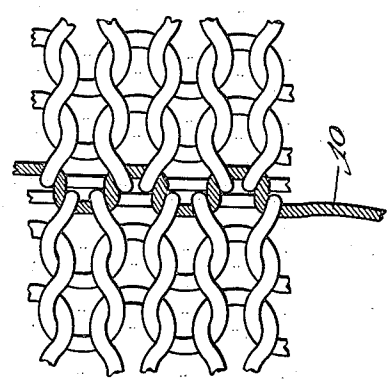
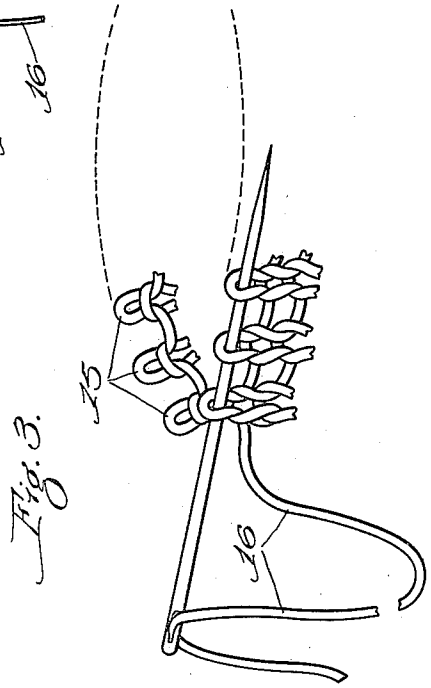
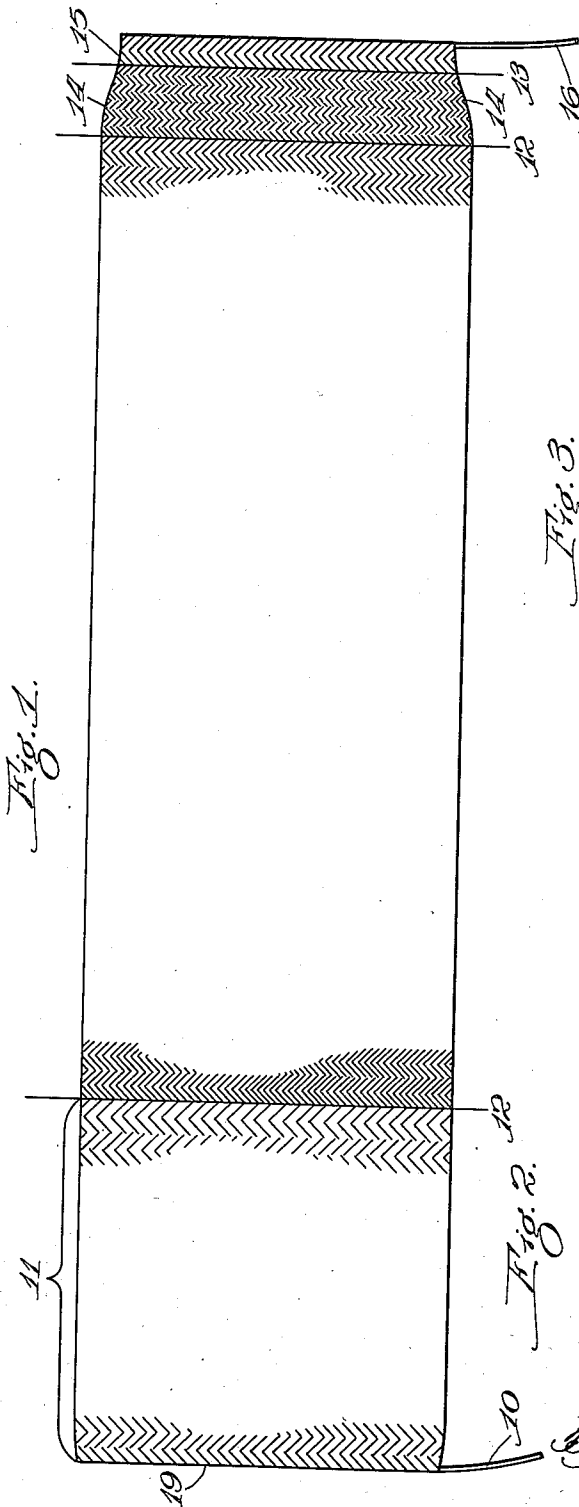
C. F. SCHUESSLER

2,069,021

KNITTED CAP

Filed April 12, 1935

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventor:
Carl F. Schuessler.
By Dupont, Lee, Swinton & Mills
Attys.

Jan. 26, 1937.

C. F. SCHUESSLER

2,069,021

KNITTED CAP

Filed April 12, 1935

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 4.

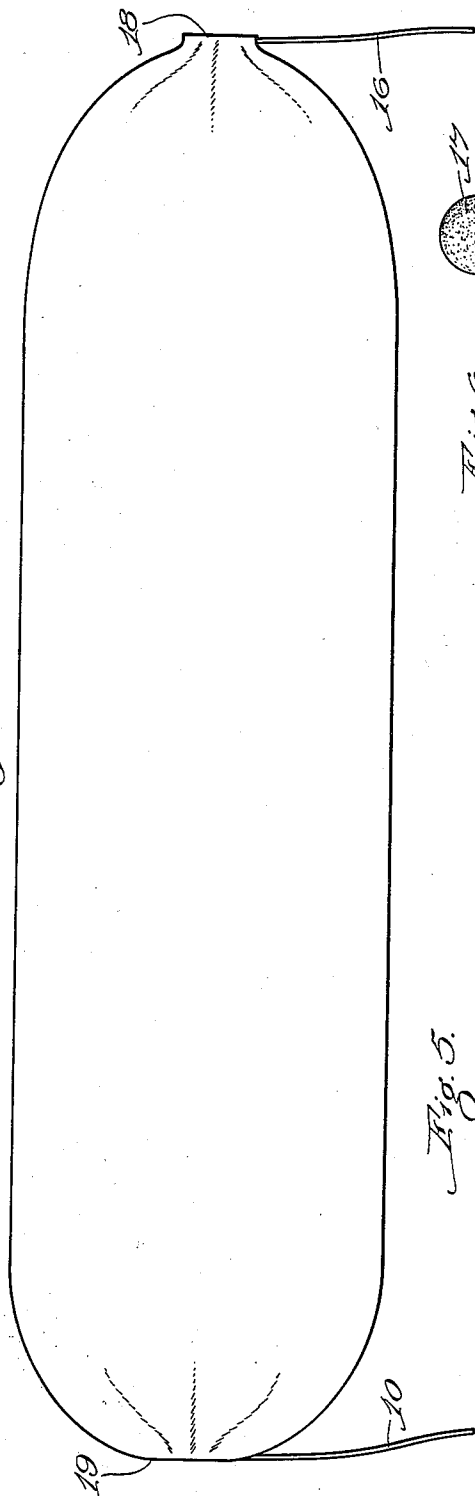


Fig. 5.

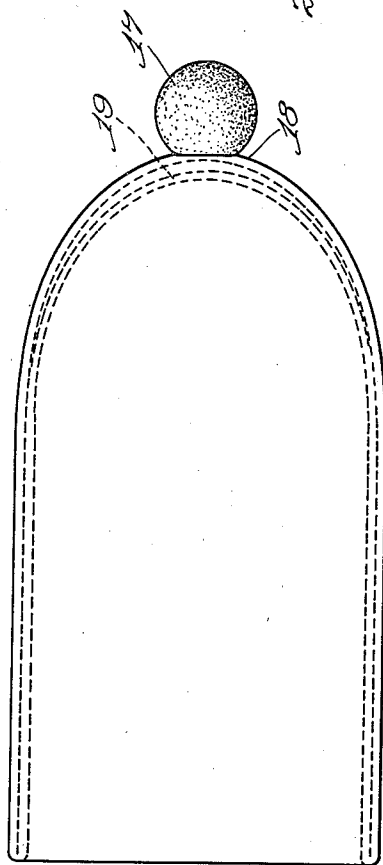
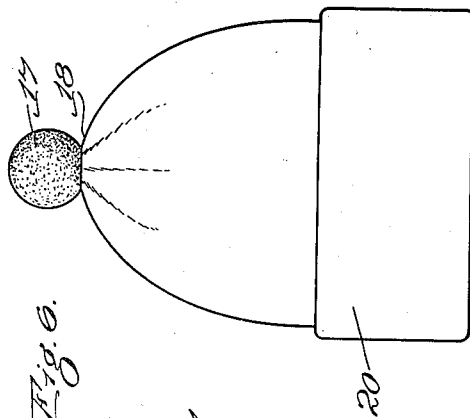


Fig. 6.



Inventor:
Carl F. Schuessler.
By Dymally, Lee, & Shuttlesworth,
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,069,021

KNITTED CAP

Carl F. Schuessler, Chicago, Ill.

Application April 12, 1935, Serial No. 16,072

5 Claims. (Cl. 66—171)

This invention relates to a knitted cap and to methods of forming the same.

An object of the invention is to provide a knitted cap of simple and inexpensive construction which may be formed by time and labor-saving methods. Other specific objects and advantages will appear as the specification proceeds.

The invention is illustrated, in a preferred embodiment, by the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a knitted cap body prior to the gathering of the ends; Fig. 2, an enlarged broken detail view showing the closing of the end of the stitching by the starting thread; Fig. 3, a broken detail perspective view illustrating the method of gathering the stitches in the top of the cap; Fig. 4, a plan view of the cap with the ends thereof gathered; Fig. 5, a plan view of the cap with one portion folded inside the other; and Fig. 6, a plan view of the cap with the border portion folded up to form the band of the cap.

Heretofore, it has been the practice to knit a tubular cap body with the ends thereof open, and to gather the loops by a needle or else cut and stitch the end to form it to the desired contour. Such operations require a great deal of time and effort.

I have found that a cap can be formed very quickly and with a saving in stitching and cutting by following certain steps or methods. In my new process, I knit the starting end of the cap body closed, the starting thread, designated by the numeral 10, being employed to close the tubular cap body, as illustrated more clearly in Fig. 2. Preferably, the yarn or thread used in forming the stitches between the bracket 11 is thinner or of lighter weight so as to form a suitable inner lining for the cap. The stitches between the lines indicated by the numeral 12 in Fig. 1 are preferably formed of heavy yarn or other suitable material forming the main body of the cap. The stitches between the line 13 and the adjacent line 12 are preferably of lighter yarn or thread, and are knitted tighter so as to form a curved contour 14. The two adjacent end courses of stitches, as indicated by the numeral 15, are preferably loose stitches. The loose stitches 15 enable the operator to speedily run a needle and thread through the end stitches, as illustrated in Fig. 3, to provide a draw thread 16 for gathering that end of the cap.

After the tubular cap body has been knitted as illustrated in Fig. 1, I gather the two ends of the cap as illustrated in Fig. 4. The closed end is gathered by drawing the starting thread 10 to

form the inner lining contour as illustrated in Fig. 4. The drawn thread 10 may then be tied or, preferably, drawn through the knitted body by a knitting needle to lock it firmly in place.

The opposite end of the cap is closed by drawing the thread 16 which has been drawn through the end loops or stitches 15. I next sew a pompon 17 or any other suitable ornament to the closed end 18 of the cap or else finish neatly without an ornament.

The starting end 19 of the cap may then be drawn into the main body thereof as illustrated more clearly in Fig. 5. The band 20, as shown in Fig. 6, may then be formed by rolling the free edge of the cap.

It will be observed that by knitting the cap closed at the starting end, I am assured that the inner lining will be a closed lining, while at the same time, I am able to gather the inner lining to form a contour, as shown in Fig. 4, by simply drawing the starting thread 10. If desired, I may draw any one of the threads running transversely of the body and adjacent the starting thread, instead of drawing the starting thread 10. The drawing of any such adjacent thread will effectively gather the closed end 19 of the cap to provide a suitable inner lining contour. By this simple method, I avoid the necessity of cutting, forming and stitching the inner lining.

If very fragile material is used in the knitting of the cap and particularly the lining portion within bracket 11, I may form the starting thread 10 and, if desired, some of the adjacent threads of cotton or other relatively strong material.

As an illustration, in the forming of the main body of the cap between the lines 12 in Fig. 1, a six-strand thread may be employed while the lining within bracket 11 and the upper portion of the cap between lines 13 and 12 may be formed of a three-strand thread, the last two stitches 15 being also of light thread but loosely knit. With this construction, the inner lining is relatively light, while also the top portion of the cap is drawn together to form the tapering contour 14, the last two stitches 15 being sufficiently loose to enable the operator to readily gather the loops so as to form the closed end 18, as shown more clearly in Fig. 4.

The tight knitting with lighter thread between lines 13 and 12 does away with bulkiness and forms a shaped end portion substantially as dense as the main body of the cap which is formed of heavy thread.

While I have specified in the foregoing description certain weight material and the use of

three-ply and six-ply threads, it will be understood that material of any weight may be employed and threads of any ply may be used without departing from the spirit of my invention.

5 While, I have specified two courses of loose stitches 15, following the tight stitches between lines 13 and 12, it will be understood that there may be but one course of loose stitches or more than two courses.

10 The foregoing detailed description has been given for clearness of understanding only, and no unnecessary limitations should be understood therefrom, but the appended claims should be construed as broadly as permissible, in view of
15 the prior art.

I claim:

1. In the process of forming a knitted cap, the steps of knitting a tubular cap body with the one end knitted closed, said closed end being formed
20 by employing loops in the starting thread for beginning the walls of the tubular body, and drawing one of the threads adjacent the closed end to gather the end.

2. In the process of forming a knitted cap, the
25 steps of knitting a tubular cap body with one end knitted closed, said closed end being formed by employing loops in the starting thread for be-

ginning the walls of the tubular body, and drawing the starting thread to gather the end of the cap.

3. In the process of forming a knitted cap, the steps of knitting a tubular cap body with one end
5 knitted closed, said closed end being formed by employing loops in the starting thread for beginning the walls of the tubular body, drawing one of the threads adjacent the closed end to gather the end, and tying the drawn thread. 10

4. A method of the character set forth for forming a knitted cap, comprising: knitting a tubular cap body with one end knitted closed and the other end knitted open, said closed end being formed by knitting through loops on each side of
15 a starting thread, gathering the open end of said cap body to close it, drawing one of the threads forming a part of the cap body adjacent the closed end to gather the end, and drawing one of the ends of said cap body within the other
20 to form the cap.

5. A knitted cap comprising a knitted tubular body having a lining portion the walls of which are knitted through loops in a starting thread to form a closed end, said end being gathered by
25 means of a thread in said lining portion.

CARL F. SCHUESSLER.