RE. 24598

March 25, 1958 V. T. HOEFLICH 2,827,636

PAPER HAT WITH INTEGRAL VISOR

Filed Nov. 18, 1953 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

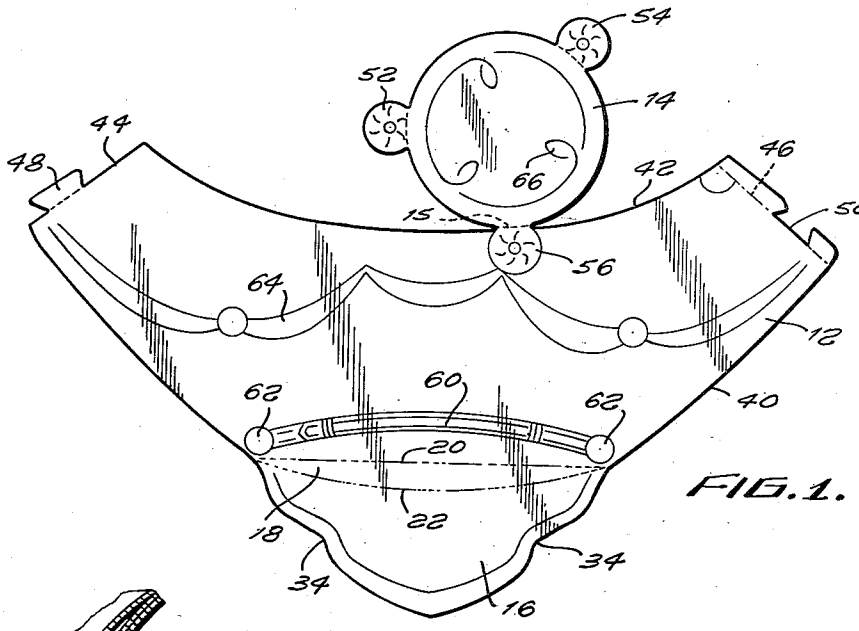


FIG. 1.

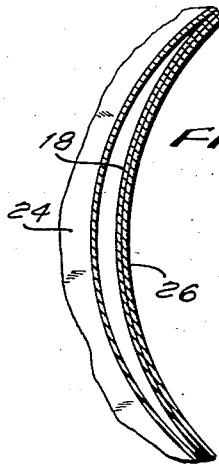


FIG. 4.

FIG. 3.

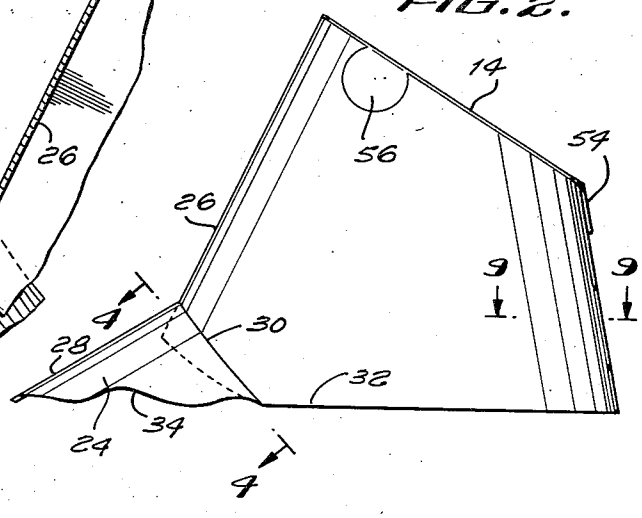


FIG. 2.

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FIG. 5.

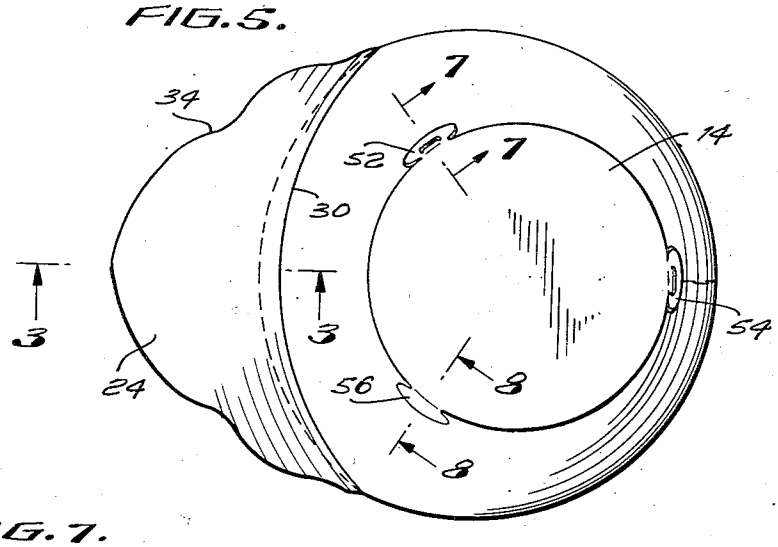


FIG. 7.

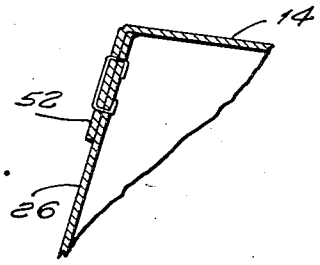
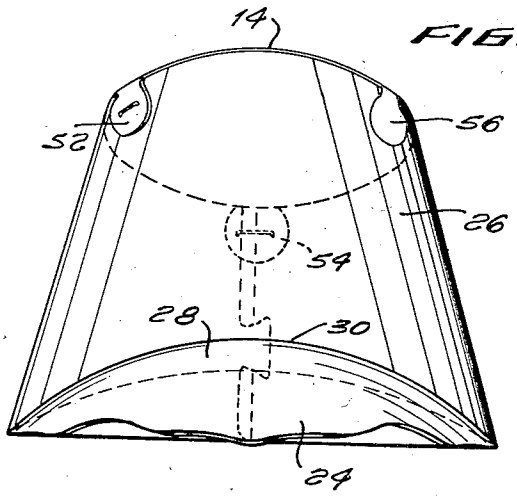


FIG. 6.



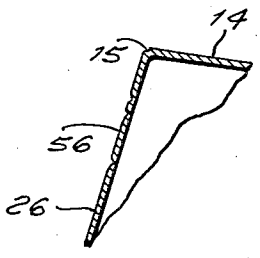
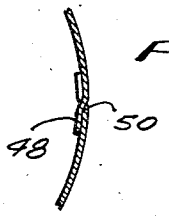


FIG. 8.

FIG. 9.



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PAPER HAT WITH INTEGRAL VISOR

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Application November 18, 1953, Serial No. 392,867

4 Claims. (Cl. 2—195)

This invention relates to paper novelties and party goods, and more particularly to a paper hat.

Hats made of paper for use at parties are already known, and one object of the present invention is to generally improve such hats. A more particular object is to provide a hat having a visor which is made integrally with the crown. In accordance with a further feature and object of the invention the entire hat may be made of a single flat blank of sheet material, usually heavy paper or light carboard.

Another object of the invention is to provide a hat as previously described in which the visor projects from the crown at a desired angle differing from the angle of the crown. A still further object is to provide the hat with a visor which is raised at the middle and which curves down at the sides to the bottom edge of the crown without, however, having to make the visor separately from the crown.

A still further object is to make the crown in frusto-conical shape simulating a military hat, and to provide such a crown with a visor as above described.

To accomplish the foregoing general objects, and other more specific objects which will hereinafter appear, my invention resides in the paper hat elements, and their relation one to another, as are hereinafter more particularly described in the following specification. The specification is accompanied by drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a flat blank of sheet material which may be used to form the crown and visor of the present hat;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the hat;

Fig. 3 is a section drawn to enlarged scale, taken approximately in the plane of the line 3—3 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 4 is a section taken approximately in the plane of the line 4—4 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of the hat;

Fig. 6 is a front elevation of the same;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary section drawn to enlarged scale and taken approximately in the plane of the line 7—7 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 8 is a similar fragmentary section taken approximately in the plane of the line 8—8 of Fig. 5; and

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary horizontal section taken approximately in the plane of the line 9—9 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawing, and more particularly to Fig. 1, I there show a blank of sheet material, the upper parts 12 and 14 of which are so designed as to form a crown, and the part 16 of which is suitably shaped to form a visor. These parts are connected along the rear edge of the visor by an elongated portion 18 of the blank, the said portion being of maximum width in the middle and tapering to a point at each end, as is indicated by the broken lines 20 and 22, between which the portion 18 is defined. The cardboard preferably is weakened on the lines 20 and 22, so that they will act as definite fold lines. This weakening may be obtained by indenting or scoring the material on the lines 20 and 22, or by intermittently incising the material, or by a combination of both.

The connecting portion 18 is slightly crescent-shaped. To be more specific, the lower line 22 which is adjacent the visor 16 is curved and convexed toward the visor. The upper line 20 which is adjacent the crown may be relatively straight. In the specific case here illustrated it is downwardly convex, but by so slight an amount that for most purposes it may be considered a substantially straight line.

Referring now to Fig. 2 it will be seen that the resulting visor 24 projects at a substantial angle to the wall 26 of the crown. The visor is curved upward at the center portion 28. Its rear edge 30 hugs the crown throughout its length, and terminates at the lower edge 32 of the crown substantially as though the visor were made of a separate piece of material subsequently secured to the crown. The way this result is obtained will be clear from Fig. 3, in which it will be seen that the elongated or crescent-shaped portion 18 is folded upwardly outside the wall 26 of the crown and lies beneath the rear edge 30 of the visor 24. The parts are so patterned that the portion 18 lies closely against the crown, and is held in that position by the shape of the parts, and without necessitating special securing means such as glue, staples or the like. In other words, the circular shape of the crown draws the corners of the visor rearward and at the same time draws the elongated or slightly crescent-shaped portion 18, and the rear edge 30 of the visor, back against the crown. This will be clear from Fig. 4, showing the part 18 against the part 26.

In the specific case here shown the forward part of the visor is wavy in outline, as will be seen at 34, but this is not essential, and the visor may be given a simple curved outline, or other desired outline.

The crown is of frusto-conical configuration, and is closed at the top by a substantially circular piece of material 14. The part 12 is defined between a lower curved edge 40 (Fig. 1) and an upper curved edge 42. The end edges 44 and 46 are designed to fit together, and may be appropriately matingly shaped for that purpose. In the present case the edge 44 has a dovetail-shaped projection 48, while the edge 46 has a dovetail-shaped notch 50 to receive the projection 48. In addition the resulting overlapping portions at the back of the head may be secured by means of a staple or adhesive tape or an adhesive, if desired.

The top 14 has tabs 52 and 54 which may be ornamentally indented to simulate a button or like ornament, and the part 12 of the blank is similarly indented or ornamented at 56. The arrangement then is such that the crown appears to have three such ornaments, two spaced apart at the front, and one directly at the back where it overlaps the joined ends 44 and 46. A staple or adhesive may be applied at 54, and if a staple is used, as shown in Figs. 2, 5 and 6, the same staple may serve to hold the ends together, in addition to holding the button in place. A staple or adhesive may also be used for the button 52. I prefer to employ a staple, as shown in the drawing in Figs. 5, 6 and 7, because no drying time is needed.

The assembly operation preferably is performed at the factory of the hat manufacturer. The problem of bulk in shipment and storage is taken care of by designing the hats to nest closely together, and it is largely for this reason that a conical shape is preferred for the crown. The conical shape also better adapts the hat for wear on heads of different size.

However, even while using the same basic conical shape of crown, different model hats may be given substantial differences in appearance, for the crown may be

made low in one model, and high in another. The top of the crown may be made horizontal in one model and sloping as here shown, in another model. In addition, the cardboard may have different colored finishes, and may be coated with metal foil, or flint paper, or chrome-coated paper, and plastic coated papers, as well as various printed papers, may be used.

The assembled hat is shown in Figs. 2, 5 and 6. The actual appearance is more ornamental than is there shown, because the blank may be scored or printed with ornamentation, and such ornamentation is indicated in Fig. 1, there being lines at **60** to simulate a chin strap simulatedly held against the crown by simulated buttons **62**, and lines at **64** around the crown, and at **66** on the top of the crown, to simulate braid or other such ornamentation. The indentations of button **56** are shown in Fig. 8.

It is believed that the construction and method of assembly of my improved paper hat, as well as the many advantages thereof, will be apparent from the foregoing detailed description. It will also be apparent that while I have shown and described my invention in a preferred form, changes may be made in the structure shown, without departing from the scope of the invention, as sought to be defined in the following claims. In the claims the term "scored fold lines" is intended to include the use of score lines, or intermittent incisions, or any other such means to weaken the blank or to otherwise facilitate folding on a particular desired line.

I claim:

1. A hat comprising a crown and a visor made of one piece of flat sheet material blanked out to desired outline, said crown being defined in the blank by a generally concave top, a generally convex bottom, and two upwardly convergent ends, whereby the resulting crown is frusto-conical in configuration, and closed at the top by a generally circular piece of material, one part of said blank being suitably shaped to form the visor, said top, crown, and visor being integral, said parts being connected along the rear edge of the visor by an elongated portion of the blank which extends along the rear of the visor from end to end and which is of maximum width in the middle and tapers to a point at each end, said elongated portion being folded upwardly outside of the lower front portion of the frusto-conical crown and beneath the rear edge of the visor at the middle and there lying against the crown, the rear edge of the visor at the ends of said visor and said elongated portion being located at the bottom of the crown.

2. A paper hat comprising a crown and a visor made of one piece of flat paper blanked out to desired outline, said crown being defined in the blank by a generally concave top, a generally convex bottom, and two upwardly convergent ends, whereby the resulting crown is frusto-conical in configuration, and closed at the top by a generally circular piece of material, one part of said blank being suitably shaped to form the crown, another part of said blank being suitably shaped to form the visor, said top, crown, and visor being integral, said parts being connected along the rear edge of the visor by an elongated portion of the blank which extends along the rear of the visor from end to end which is of maximum width in the middle and tapers to a point at each end, said portion being defined by scored fold lines to facilitate folding, said elongated portion being folded upwardly outside of the lower front portion of the frusto-conical crown and beneath the rear edge of the visor at the middle and there lying against the crown, the rear edge of the visor at the ends of said visor and said elongated portion being located at the bottom of the crown.

3. A paper hat comprising a crown and a visor made of one piece of flat paper blanked out to desired outline, said crown being defined in the blank by a generally concave top, a generally convex bottom, and two upwardly convergent ends, whereby the resulting crown is frusto-conical in configuration, and closed at the top by a generally circular piece of material, one part of said blank being suitably shaped to form the crown, another part of said blank being suitably shaped to form the visor, said top, crown, and visor being integral, said parts being connected along the rear edge of the visor by a slightly crescent-shaped portion of the blank which extends along the rear of the visor from end to end, which is defined by scored fold lines to facilitate folding, said crescent-shaped portion being folded upwardly outside of the lower front portion of the frusto-conical crown and beneath the rear edge of the visor, and being appropriately shaped relative to the crown so that it lies closely against the crown.

4. A paper hat comprising a crown and a visor made of one piece of flat paper blanked out to desired outline, said crown being frusto-conical in configuration, and closed at the top by a generally circular piece of paper, said circular top being formed integrally with the aforesaid blank and having tabs projecting therefrom adapted to be secured to the frusto-conical wall of the crown to hold the top in position, one part of said blank being suitably shaped to form the crown, another part of said blank being suitably shaped to form the visor, said parts being connected along the rear edge of the visor by an elongated portion of the blank which extends along the rear of the visor from end to end and which is of maximum width in the middle and tapers to a point at each end, said portion being defined by scored fold lines to facilitate folding, said elongated portion being folded upwardly outside of the lower front portion of the frusto-conical crown and beneath the rear edge of the visor at the middle and there lying against the crown, the rear edge of the visor at the ends of said visor and said elongated portion being located at the bottom of the crown.

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