Feb. 17, 1931. J. CAVANAGH 1,793,386

ATTACHMENT MEANS FOR HATBANDS

Filed Dec. 29, 1928

Fig. 1.

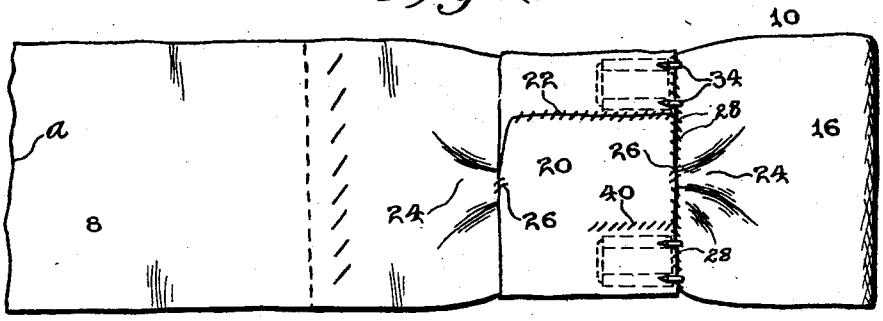


Fig. 2

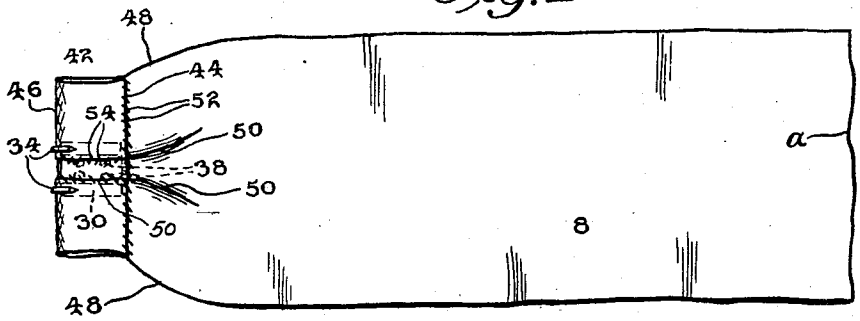


Fig. 3.

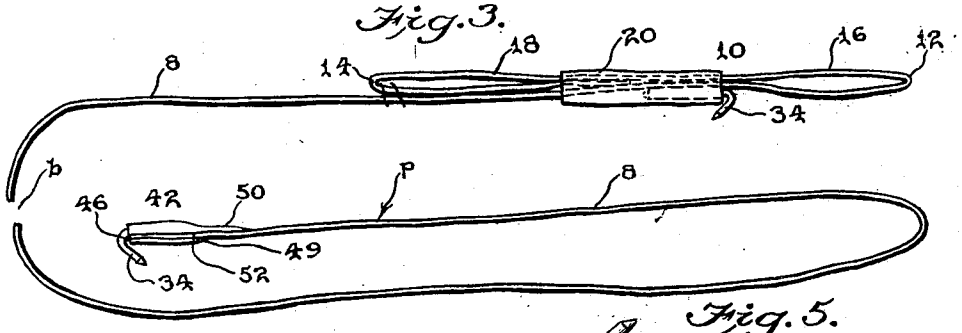


Fig. 4.

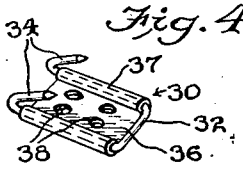


Fig. 5.

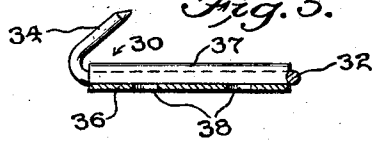
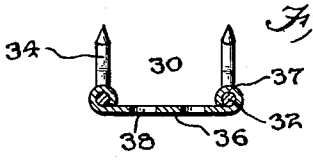


Fig. 6.



Inventor

John Cavanagh,

By Conway P Coe

Attorney

Patented Feb. 17, 1931

1,793,386

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

JOHN CAVANAGH, OF SOUTH NORWALK, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO THE CROFUT AND KNAPP CO., OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT

ATTACHMENT MEANS FOR HATBANDS

Application filed December 29, 1928. Serial No. 329,214.

This invention relates to hat bands and has particular reference to a device for attaching such bands in position on the hat.

Hats as now sold on the market are usually provided with endless bands of fixed length which are permanently secured to the hat by stitching. These bands cannot be removed without breaking or cutting the attaching threads, and frequently when this is done they fall apart. The wearer of a hat may often find it desirable to remove the band when having the hat cleaned or to tighten the band upon the crown but the aforementioned disadvantage makes it troublesome to do so. It is also desirable at times to place a new band upon the hat, and considerable difficulty is encountered in applying the same in a neat and well fitting manner.

To overcome these difficulties, it has been previously proposed to make up a band with hooks, snap fasteners, or the like upon its ends for joining them together and fixing the band upon the hat. Of such devices, hooks seem to be the most satisfactory but all of them known to me have been, either due to their form, shape, size and material or to their disposition with respect to the band, open to the disadvantages that they become deformed, or pull out, or become displaced from their intended positions with respect to the band, with the result that the band will not obtain a close, smart fit on the crown.

It is the object of the present invention to overcome all of these disadvantages by providing a band which is readily and conveniently attached and detached by means of hooks which are easily, permanently, and immovably fixed thereto.

These and other features of the invention will appear more fully from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings and will be pointed out in the appended claims.

Fig. 1 is a view showing the inner side of one end of the hat band of the invention,

Fig. 2 is a similar view of the other end of the band, its broken off end *a* corresponding with the end *a* seen in Fig. 1,

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the band, a portion of the band proper having been removed at *b*,

Fig. 4 is an enlarged view in perspective of one of the hooks employed in Figs. 1 and 1A,

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section of the hook of Fig. 4, and

Fig. 6 is a cross section of the same hook.

Referring to the drawings, 8 indicates a strip of flexible material which has been made up in the form of a hat band. At one end 10, the material is turned back upon itself, first at 12 and then at 14 (see Fig. 3) to form bow loops 16 and 18 respectively. A shorter strip of material 20 is passed transversely around the band between the said loops and its ends drawn together and stitched as at 22. Tucks 24 are taken in the loops at the edges of the strip 20 and held by stitches 26. The strip 20 is fixed against longitudinal sliding movement by being sewed to the loop 16 as at 28. The end 10 of the band is thus given the appearance of a stylish bow.

Before proceeding further with the description of Figs. 1 to 3, it will be advantageous to inspect Figs. 4 to 6. In these latter figures, 30 indicates generally the hooking device which is to be used with the hat band above described. It consists of a U-shaped member 32, preferably made of metal, and having its arms pointed and bent backwards to form prongs 34. It generally resembles a double pointed tack, the points of which have been turned back upon its body at equal angles. A spacing member 36, preferably also metallic, having its lateral edges 37 rolled around and stamped upon the side arms of the U-shaped member 32, is provided to prevent relative movement of the prongs 34 with respect to each other. This spacer 36 serves not only to strengthen the hook and space the prongs but also as a means for attaching it to a hat band or the like. To this end, holes 38 through which a thread may be passed are formed in the flat back portion of the spacer.

Returning to Figs. 1 and 3, it will be seen that a pair of these hooking devices are employed in the end 10 of the band, their bodies being concealed under the fabric 20 with only their prongs 34 projecting. It will further be seen that lateral movement of the upper

hook (see Fig. 1) is prevented by the upper edge of the bow and by the stitching 22, and that any longitudinal movement toward the left is prevented by the curved portions of the prongs and to the right by the stitching 28. The lower hook is held against movement in the same manner except that there is no stitching 22 at its upper edge. To remedy this, the material 20 may be sewed to the band as at 40.

In lieu of enclosing the hooks in pockets in the manner just described, the holes 38 of the spacers may be utilized in cooperation with laced threads to hold the hooks in place. The first described method is more convenient, however, and it is obvious that the holes may be done away with when the hooks are to be used in the end 10 of the belt.

Referring now to Figs. 2 and 3, the other end 42 of the band will now be described.

This end 42 is formed by folding the extreme end 44 of the strip 8 inwardly and back upon itself as at 46. One of the double pronged hooks above described is inserted longitudinally under the end 44 with its prongs 34 projecting through the folded edge 46 to appear on the inside, and to point toward the other end 10, of the band. The lateral edges 48 of the end 42 of the band are then caused to converge by taking a pair of converging tucks 50 in the material. Stitching 52 is employed to retain these tucks in position as well as to fasten down the edge 44 of the folded portion. As a further aid to securing the tucks and for simultaneously securing the hook 30 against movement, threads 54 are laced through the folded-over portions of the tucks and thence through the eyelets 38 of the hook.

It should now be obvious that, to place the band upon a hat of felt or the like it is only necessary to catch the single hook 30 of the end 42 in the crown at a point adjacent the brim, wind the band tightly about the crown, and allow the two hooks 30 of the end 10 to imbed themselves in the crown after piercing the band proper near the end 42 as indicated by the arrow P (see Fig. 3).

I wish it to be understood that the drawings illustrate only one specific embodiment of my invention and that various changes may be made in the combination and arrangement of parts so long as such changes fall within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:—

1. In a hooking device adapted for attachment to hat bands and the like, a U-shaped semi-resilient member, a pair of parallel prongs formed on the ends of the legs of said U-member at acute angles thereto, a rigid spacer connecting the legs of the U-member, and perforations in said spacer between the legs of said U-shaped member to permit attachment of the device to a hat band or the like.

2. A hooking device for attachment to hat bands or the like, comprising a U-shaped semi-resilient member, a pair of parallel prongs formed on the ends of the legs of said U-shaped member at acute angles thereto, and a rigid spacer connecting the legs of the U-shaped member and comprising a plate of a uniform width slightly less than the length of said legs and having its ends bent around said legs, said plate having perforations therethrough between said legs to permit attachment of the device to a hat band.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my signature.

JOHN CAVANAGH.