J. CARLSON.

CAP.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 30, 1920.

1,380,703.

Patented June 7, 1921.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

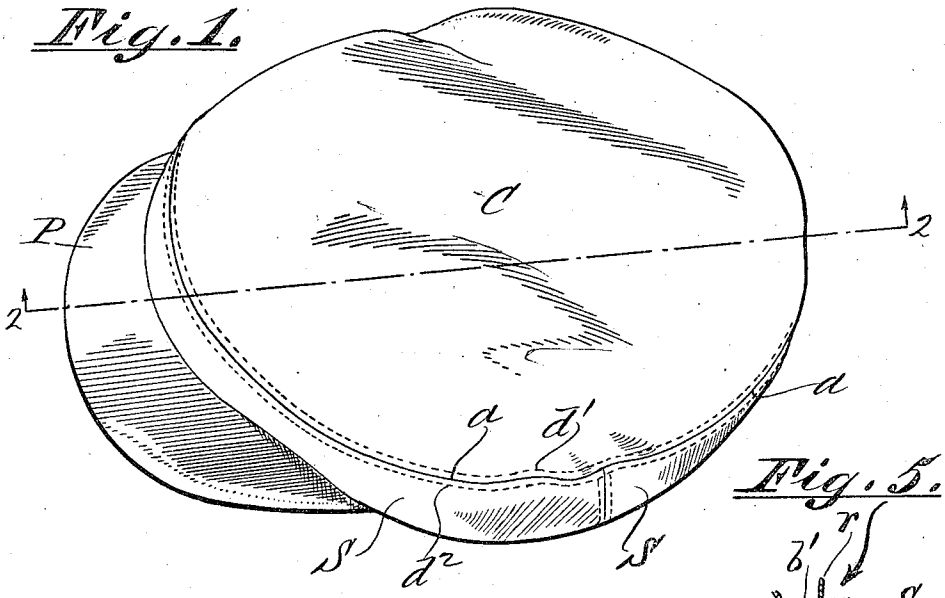


Fig. 5.

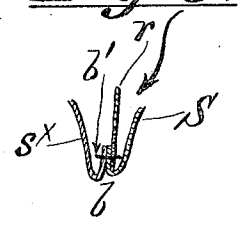


Fig. 4.

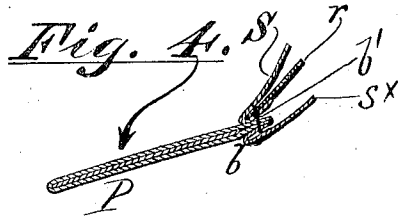


Fig. 2.

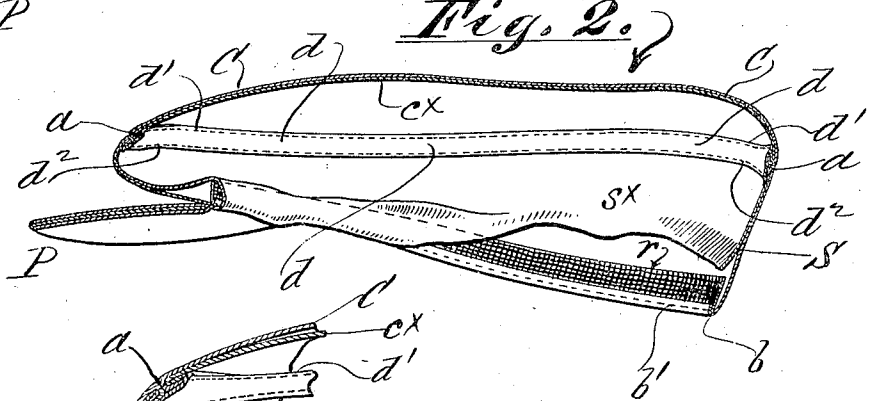
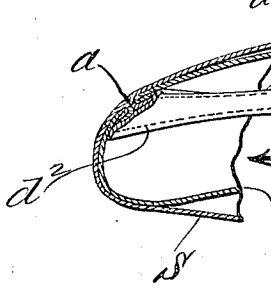


Fig. 3.



Inventor:

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By his Attorney—

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6.

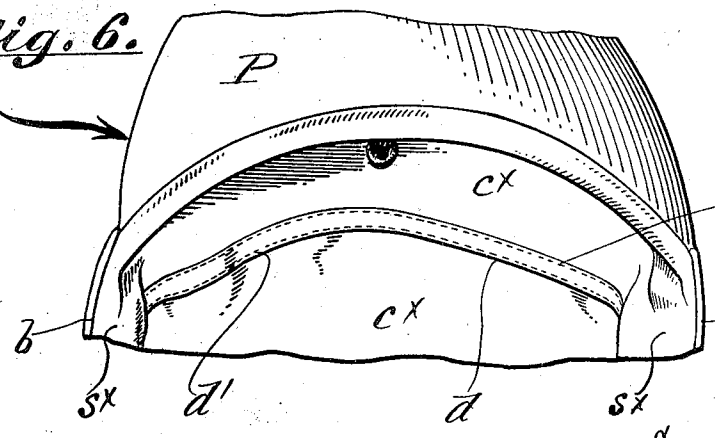
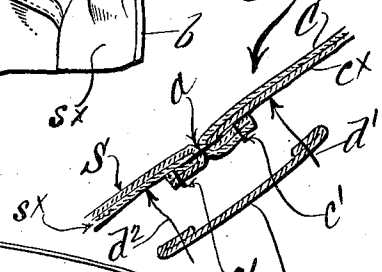
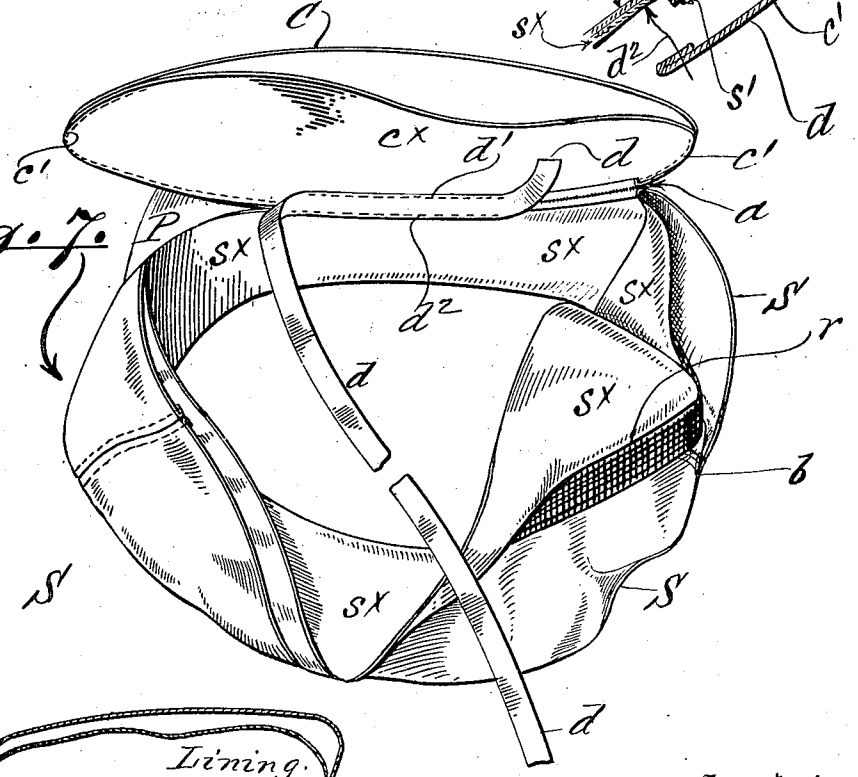


Fig. 9.





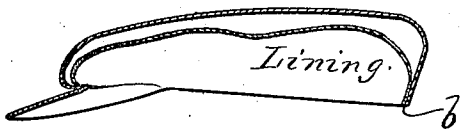


Fig. 8.

Inventor!

Julius Carlson,

By his Attorneys Leo. F. Miath

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS CARLSON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CAP.

1,380,703. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 7, 1921.

Application filed August 30, 1920. Serial No. 406,964.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS CARLSON, a citizen of Russia, having declared my intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Caps, of which the following is a specification.

The main object of my invention is the production of a cap for male wear, of improved construction and superior finish, in which the objections to caps as heretofore manufactured are obviated,—the invention comprising the specific combination, arrangement, and method of attachment of parts described and claimed, whereby certain practical advantages are attained as hereinafter fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings,

Figure 1, is an exterior perspective view of my improved cap;

Fig. 2, is a longitudinal section thereof, taken upon plane of line 2—2, Fig. 1, the side being broken away in part;

Fig. 3, is a sectional detail upon a larger scale, showing the crown seam, and binding tape;

Fig. 4, is a sectional detail showing the base seam at the front or peak connection;

Fig. 5, is a sectional detail of the base seam taken elsewhere;

Fig. 6, is a view of the under side of the fore portion of the cap, the vizor, and rear portion thereof being broken away in part;

Fig. 7, is a perspective view of the several constituent parts of the cap, partially disconnected and opened up to show their structural correlation;

Fig. 8, is a diagrammatic view illustrating the loose lining as heretofore provided in caps;

Fig. 9, is an enlarged sectional detail showing the component parts of the crown seam, etc.

In the drawings the reference character C, represents the circular outer crown cover piece technically known as the "tip", and c^x, the lining thereof. Heretofore cap linings as indicated in Fig. 8, of the drawings, have been secured in their entirety exclusively to the base seam b, of the cap, and consequently have been loose and flabby, lacking definite shape or stability, and hence affording no support for the exterior covering, and not being conducive to the comfort of the wearer. Hence one of the distinctive features of my invention is the attachment, by the circumferential stitching c', of the crown lining c^x, to the crown cover C, as indicated more particularly in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 7 and 9, of the drawings, and the attachment of both crown C, and lining c^x, to the side covers S, S and side linings s^x, s^x, by a circumscribing line of coupling stitching a, as shown more particularly in Fig. 9.

The crown seam thus constituted is covered internally by a binding strip d, by means of parallel lines d', d^2, of stitching, adjacent to but beyond the conjoined inturned edges of the crown piece C, and its lining c^x, and the upper edges of the side covers S, S, and side linings s^x, s^x, the latter being secured together by the circumscribing line s', of stitching indicated in Fig. 9. The component parts of the crown seam, and the binding strip d, are shown in cross section in the latter figure of the drawing, by reference to which, and to Fig. 3, in conjunction therewith, it will be seen that the binding strip d, not only reinforces the said crown seam, but also isolates and conceals it from view, and from contact with extraneous things,—furthermore, imparting an attractive finish to the crown both internally and externally as will be seen by reference particularly to Figs. 1 and 2. That is to say, viewed externally, the cap shows the circumscribing triple crown lines a, d', d^2, which afford a decorative effect; while viewed internally the cap displays the binding strip d, with its two lines of stitching d', d^2, affording a novel zone effect which is entirely original with my structure of cap.

Incidentally it is to be noted that my method of attaching the crown lining c^x, to the "tip" or crown cover section C, obviates the necessity for the use of a stiffener of "milliner" or other coarse intermediate lining as heretofore interposed between the crown cloth and the loose lining to reinforce and support the crown section and impart shape thereto.

The sections S, of exterior side cloth, and the lining thereof s^x, are united as above set forth at their upper edges adjacent to the crown seam a, but previous to thus being incorporated in my structure of cap, the lower edges of the outer cloth side sections S, and of the side linings s^x, are attached

to each other by and at the base seam b, as shown more particularly in the detail views Figs. 4 and 5,—Fig. 4, being a sectional illustration of the seam on the line of juncture with the vizor or peak P, of the cap, and Fig. 5, a sectional diagram showing the base seam as formed elsewhere around the rim of the cap. By reference to both of said Figs. 4 and 5, it will be seen that the lower edges of both outer cloth S, and lining s^x, of the side sections are inturned, and that one edge of the annular band of coarse burlap or equivalent material which constitutes the rim stiffener r, and prescribes the "size" of the cap, is interposed in the fold or lap of the side cloth; and by reference particularly to Fig. 4, that the inner edge of vizor P, is superposed between the inturned edges of both side cloth S, and lining s^x, so that a single annular row of stitching, represented by the lines b', secures not only said "size" or stiffener r, but also the peak P, to the rim of the cap. Furthermore it will be seen that the said stitching b', is internal, in that it extends only through the inturned edges of the side cloth S, and lining s^x, thereof, so that the stitching is invisible when the said side cloth S, and lining s^x, are joined to the crown cloth C, and lining c^x, by the crown seam a, as hereinbefore set forth. This invisibility of rim stitch is an advantage, and adds materially to the value and appearance of the cap as an article of manufacture and sale.

As a further result of this method of rim formation sweat bands may be dispensed with, as the annular stiffener r, not only reinforces and maintains said rim in shape while prescribing the "wear size" of the cap, but also functions to protect the outer cloth against deterioration by moisture absorbed by the adjacent edge of the lining s^x.

My construction of cap is not only simple and easy to make, but it affords many practical advantages as compared with the prior state of the art. Thus, the lining is essentially integral with the covering cloth, and cannot be pulled out or displaced, or become loose or flabby. This fact adds materially to the comfort and convenience of the wearer; and also facilitates "blocking," which finishing operation results frequently in the injury of the loose lining at present in vogue. The crown seam binding strip d, is also an important factor in adding strength and stability to the shape of the cap, while imparting a desirable finish thereto externally as well as internally.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

A cap of the character designated, formed with side cover sections and linings the rim edges of which are inturned and stitched together only on the inturn, together with a vizor the inner edge of which is interposed between and stitched to said inturned rim edges of the side cover sections and lining thereof, and also together with an annular "size" stiffener one edge of which is stitched to said inturned rim edges of the side cover sections and linings thereof by the stitching that secures said vizor in place, for the purpose described.

JULIUS CARLSON.

Witnesses:
MORRIS H. ROSENBLATT,
GEO. WM. MIATT.