

G. VON SCHANTZ.
HAT IDENTIFYING DEVICE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 7, 1912.

1,062,421.

Patented May 20, 1913.

Fig. 1.

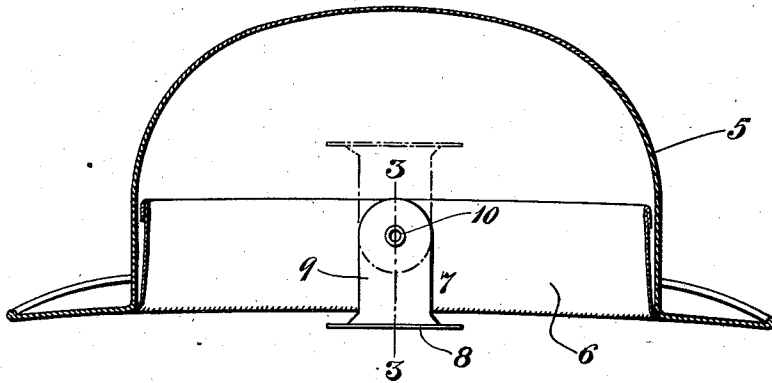


Fig. 2.

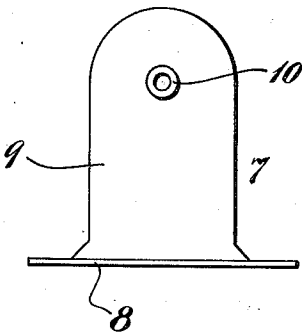


Fig. 3.

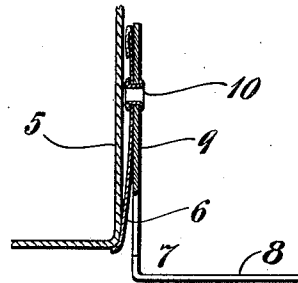
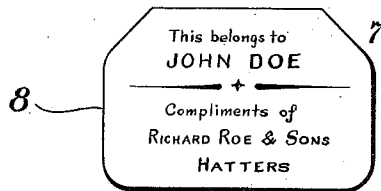


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAF VON SCHANTZ, OF NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT.

HAT-IDENTIFYING DEVICE.

1,062,421.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 20, 1913.

Application filed March 7, 1912. Serial No. 682,253.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAF VON SCHANTZ, a subject of the King of Sweden, residing at New Britain, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hat-Identifying Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hat identifying devices, the object of the invention being to provide a simple article of this character which can be inexpensively made and which can be combined with the hat without materially or appreciably adding to the weight thereof.

Referring to the drawings: Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a hat combined with an identifying device in accordance with the invention, and showing said identifying device in its two positions. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the identifying device. Fig. 3 is a sectional detail view, the section being on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, and, Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of the identifying device.

Like characters refer to like parts throughout the several views which are on different scales.

In Fig. 1 I have shown a hat 5 provided with a sweat band 6 both of ordinary construction. The marking device is denoted by 7 and consists of a flexible card bent on itself to form an indicating portion 8 and a shank 9 at right angles to each other. The shank 9 is pivoted to the sweat band 6, the eyelet 10 being shown for this purpose. The marking device has two positions, an operative position as shown by full lines in Fig. 1 and an inoperative relation as shown by dotted lines in said view. The indicating portion 8 it will be seen extends partly across the opening of

the hat, so that when said marking device is in its operative position and when one attempts to put the hat on his head, this indicating portion will strike the head, this advantage being further accented by the fact that when the marking device is shifted into operative position, said indicating portion will extend below the opening of the hat. When the indicating portion 8 is in the crown of the hat as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, said hat can be freely applied to the head. It will be clear that owing to the pivotal connection of the shank with the sweat band, it becomes a simple matter to move the marking device into its two positions. It will be perceived that the shank 7 is flat and that said shank frictionally engages the hat band by virtue of which the marking device can be held in its two positions without the use of independent means.

What I claim is:

The combination of a hat having a sweat band, a marking device made from a flexible card bent on itself to form a shank and an indicating portion at right angles to each other, and a pivot for connecting said shank to the sweat band for swinging movement, said shank being movable to carry the indicating portion below the opening of the hat or up into the crown of the hat, and being flat and also adapted to frictionally engage the hat band, said indicating portion extending partly across said opening.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GUSTAF VON SCHANTZ.

Witnesses:

HEATH SUTHERLAND,
F. E. ANDERSON.