Jan. 26, 1937. C. F. SCHUESSLER 2,069,020

KNITTED CAP

Filed Jan. 30, 1935

Fig. 1.

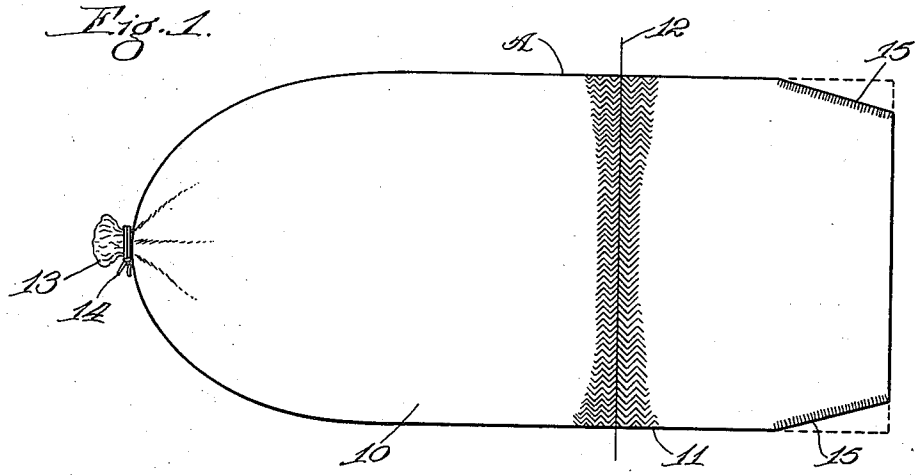


Fig. 2.

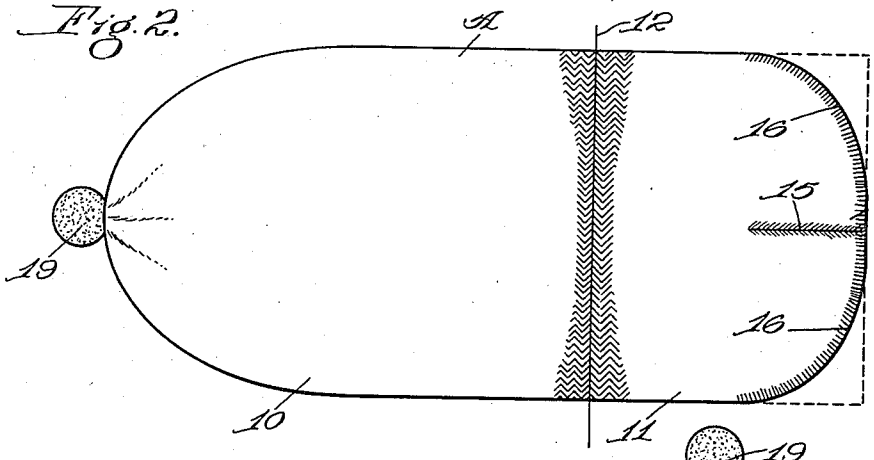


Fig. 3.

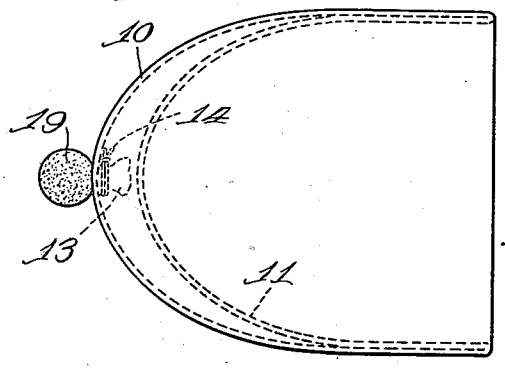
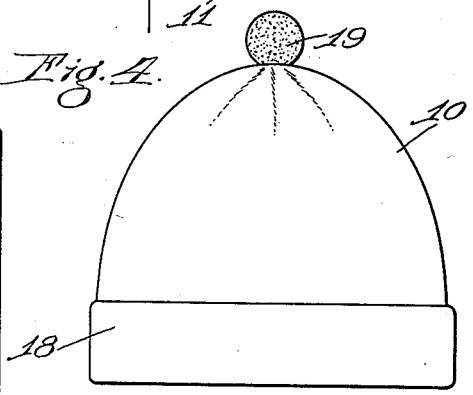


Fig. 4.



Inventor:
Earl F. Schuessler.
By Dysenforth, Lee, Christton & Mills,
Attys.

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KNITTED CAP

Carl F. Schuessler, Chicago, Ill.

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4 Claims. (Cl. 2—201)

This invention relates to a knitted cap.

Heretofore, it has been the practice in making knitted caps to first knit a tubular body and then tie one end of the body or else interweave a thread about the edge of the body and draw it together. The other end of the tubular body is, after the body has been turned, secured by stitching to the inside of the cap body. It has also been the practice to form caps by knitting a tubular body, drawing one end thereof through the other to bring the free ends together, tying the free ends and then turning the body inside out. Objections to the foregoing methods are that they require great time and effort in completing the cap; they are practically limited to certain types of stitches because with a fine tubular stitch, which is called in the trade the "baby shaker" stitch, there is such a tendency of the free ends of the tubular body to curl, that it is extremely difficult to carry out the interweaving or tying operation; that the tied end of the cap, when turned inside of the body in the completed cap, forms a bulky projection inside and is very readily untied by a child; and that in the case where both of the free ends of the tubular body are tied, there is an excessive fullness inside of the cap caused by shirring.

An object of the present invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive method of forming a cap so that the tied end thereof is not accessible for untying and so that the fullness of shirring is done away with on the inside of the cap. A further object is to provide a method for making the cap which may be carried on with any type of tubular stitch, and which enables the manufacturer to use a different type or size of thread for the lining thereof. Other specific objects and advantages will appear as the specification proceeds.

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

Figure 1 is a plan view of the tubular body after it has been turned and tied at one end; Fig. 2, a view of the tubular body after it has been reversed from the form shown in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a plan view of the cap with the inner lining drawn into place; and Fig. 4, a view in elevation of the finished cap.

In the illustration given, A designates the tubular body. If desired, the main outer portion 10 of the tubular body may be formed of heavier yarn, while the inner portion 11 on the opposite side of line 12 may be formed of lighter yarn or of cotton, etc. In the finished cap, the portion 11 forms the inner lining of the cap.

The tubular body A in Fig. 1 is shown wrong side out. In the first step of the method, the end 13 is tied by tie member 14 or otherwise secured. The opposite end of the tubular body A is preferably cut and stitched along the lines 15, the corner portions shown in dotted lines representing the portions cut away.

The tubular body A is next turned right side out through the open end of the tubular body. The open end of the body, as shown in Fig. 2, is then cut and stitched along the line 16 to form a closed and head-fitting lining 11. The portions indicated by the dotted lines are cut away in this operation.

The lining portion 11 is then drawn within the portion 10, as shown more clearly in dotted lines in Fig. 3. If desired, the edge of the cap may be then folded up to form the usual band 18, as shown more clearly in Fig. 4. A pompon 19 is preferably secured to the top of the cap at any time after the first operation shown in Fig. 1.

The finished cap is equipped with an inner lining 11 which may be of lighter weight material and which effectively conceals the tied end 13. The lining 11 prevents a child from reaching the end 13 and drawing the tie member 14 off to open the end. The fullness of shirring present in the inner lining member of the former practice is absent and instead, the lining 11 is form-fitting and is not attached to the tied end 13. It will be observed that the stitches 15 are also on the inside of the lining adjacent the tied end 13 when the cap is completed. The new method is extremely simple and may be carried out in much less time than required under the old practice. The interweaving or sewing operation with respect to the securing of the inner free end of the cap to the inner wall thereof, which operation necessarily had to be done by hand, is avoided and the only stitching required is on the lining portion 11 where it may be readily and efficiently accomplished by machine.

Another method of finishing the cap, is to leave the end 13 of the cap untied while the opposite end of the cap is completely closed as illustrated in Fig. 2, the stitching being on the outside of the cap. In the next operation, the closed end 11 is drawn through the open end of the cap to the left hand side of the drawing

and then the open end is closed by interweaving a thread, as in old practice, through the end stitches and then drawing the thread together and tying it to form a pouch-like closed end. The pompon 19 is then attached to the closed end. The stitched end 11 may then be drawn within the other portion of the cap to form the inner lining. With this method of forming the cap, it will be noted that the stitches 15 and 16 are on the inner side of the lining of the finished cap.

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 the prior art.

I claim:

1. The method of forming a knitted cap comprising: knitting a tubular body, tying one end thereof when the body is wrong side out, turning the body right side out through the remaining open end of the tubular body, cutting and stitching the portion of the cap near the open end to form a closed and head-fitting lining portion, and drawing said lining portion within the remaining portion of the tubular body.

2. The method of forming a knitted cap comprising: forming a tubular knitted body, tying one end thereof when the body is wrong side out, cutting away and stitching a portion of the material at the other end of the body to provide a narrowed open end, turning said body right side out through said narrowed open end, cutting away other portions of the material near the open end and stitching together the parts to form a closed end adapted to form the inner lining of the cap, and drawing said inner lining within the other portion of the tubular body.

3. The method of forming a knitted cap comprising: forming a knitted tubular body, a portion of said body near one end thereof serving as an inner lining, tying one end of said tubular body while it is wrong side out while leaving the end adapted to serve as an inner lining substantially open, turning said body right side out, closing said open end, and drawing the lining portion within the remaining portion of the tubular body.

4. The method of forming a knitted cap comprising; forming a knitted tubular body having a portion adjacent one end serving as an inner lining, tying the end of the body opposite the lining while the body is wrong side out, cutting away portions of the lining material adjacent the end and stitching together the edges adjacent said cut-away portions, turning said body right side out, closing by stitches the remaining opening in the lining portion of the body, and drawing said lining portion within the heavier body portion.

CARL F. SCHUESSLER.