I. Dennis, Jr.

Ventilating Hats.

No. 3065 Patented May 2, 1843.

Fig. 1.

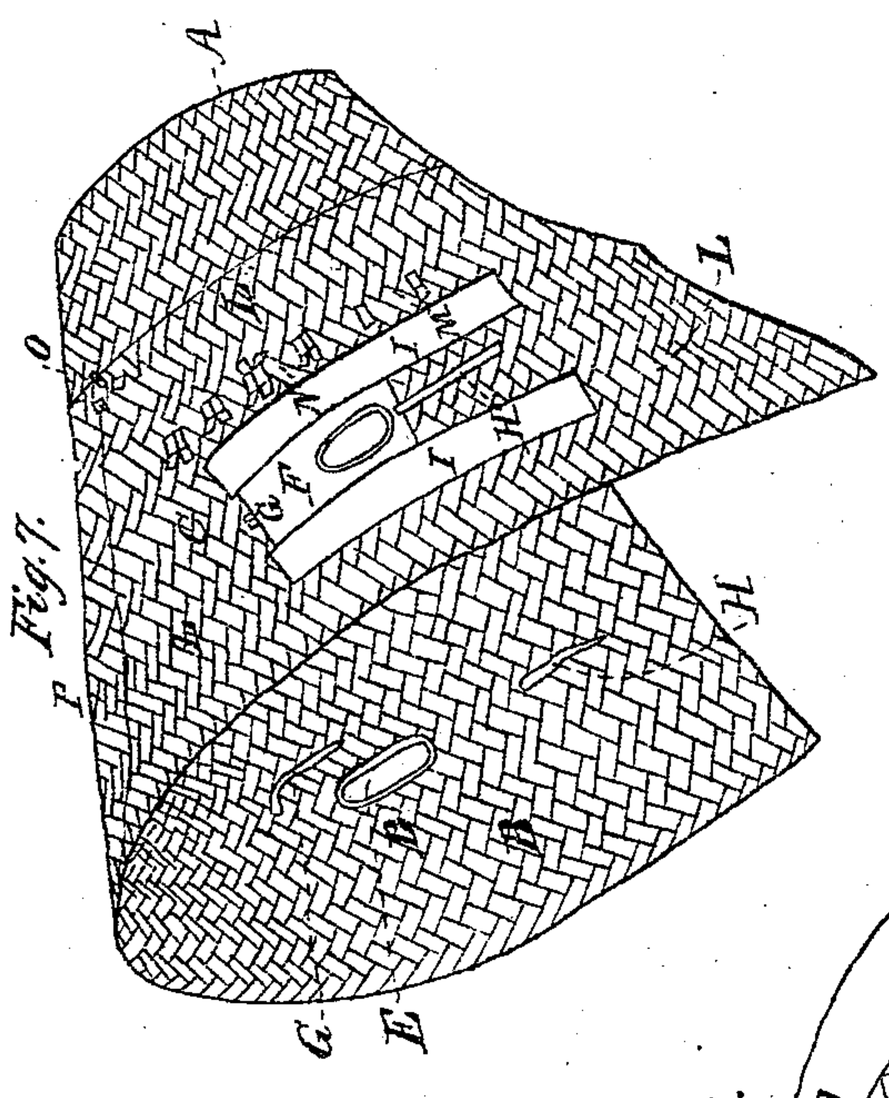


Fig. 2.

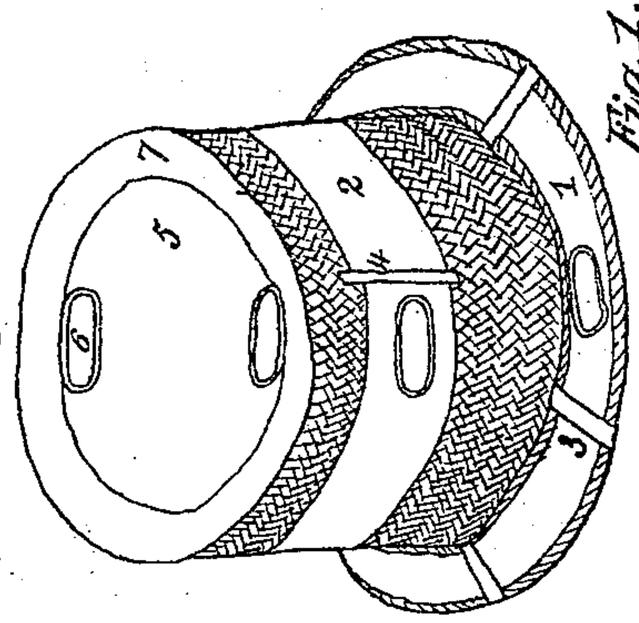


Fig. 3.

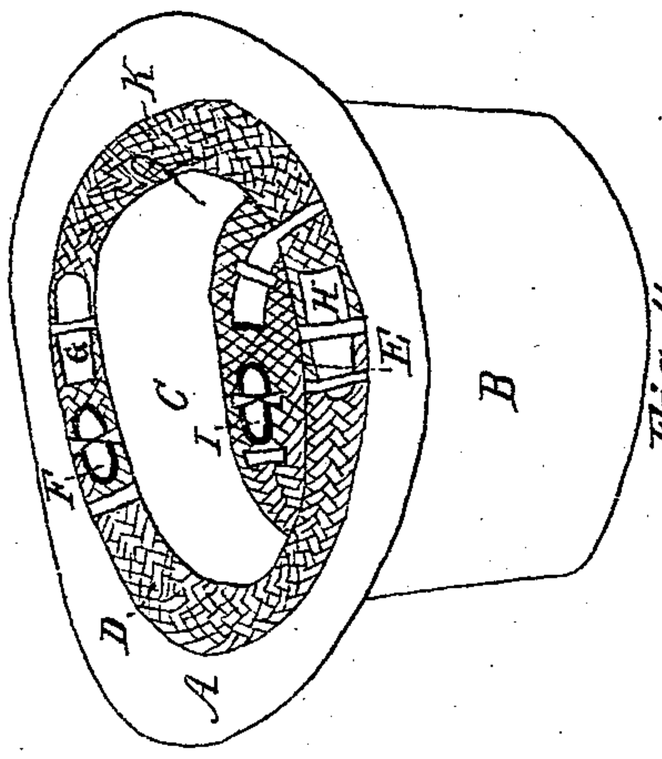
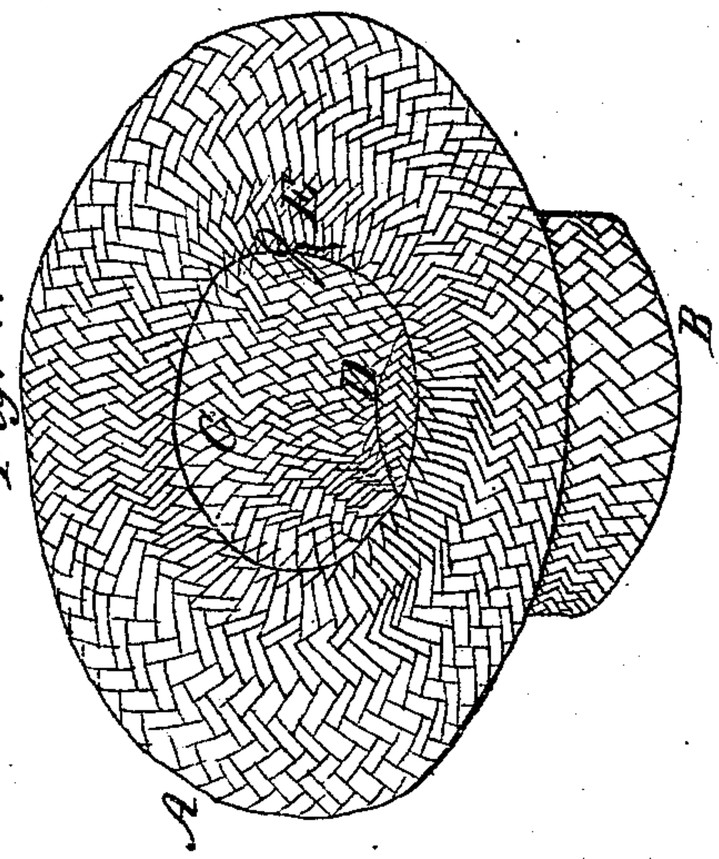


Fig. 4.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JONA. DENNIS, JR., OF PORTSMOUTH, RHODE ISLAND.

HAT AND BONNET.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 3,065, dated May 2, 1843.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JONATHAN DENNIS, Jr., of Portsmouth, in the county of Newport and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and Improved Mode of Making Hats, Caps, Bonnets, or other Coverings for the Head; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description.

The nature of my invention consists in making that part of hats, caps, bonnets or other covering for the head which surrounds or goes over the head in two distinct parts, one of which is to resist the weather and the other to surround the head and hold the hat or other covering in its place upon the head, leaving a space between for the air. And to make holes in that part which connects the outside and the inside so as to allow the air to circulate between the two and making valves or covers to shut the holes when the wearer may wish to stop the circulation of the air. And also to make holes through the inside part above where it comes in contact with the head so as to allow the air to circulate through the holes from between the inside and outside, over and upon the head, and making valves or covers to close the holes when it is desirable to stop the circulation, thus admitting the air to circulate around and in contact with the head when all the valves are open, and when those are shut that close the holes through the inside part the air can only circulate around the head and not come in contact with it.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I construct the outside of my hats caps bonnets or other covering for the head in any of the known forms, making them as much larger than the head as is necessary to allow the space desired between the outside and inside.

Thus Figure 1 of the accompanying drawing represents a hat the brim of which is marked A, the outside of the crown B, the lining to come in contact with the head C, the inside part of the hat is represented as being made of palm leaf, and is seen at D, where it connects with the inner edge of the brim and the lower edge of the outside of the crown. It may be seen above the lining at E, and inside of the top of the crown at F.

Fig. 2 represents the outside of the palm leaf crown (and I shall refer to it by figures and to Fig. 1 by letters). Under that part of the palm leaf D, that connects the inside to the outside there is a circular piece of pasteboard having holes in it to correspond with the holes in the palm leaf and is seen covering the hole at G, and at 1 upon Fig. 2, there are several pieces of tape 3, fastened to the brim across the circular piece of pasteboard to hold it in its place as it slips around. A piece of ribbon H, is fastened to the circular piece of pasteboard G, and comes through the hole in the palm leaf to pull the pasteboard around so as to shut the holes and a similar piece is seen at I, by pulling which the pasteboard is slipped back and the holes opened so that the air may circulate through. There is cylindrical piece of thick paper 2, that surrounds the sides of the palm leaf crown and may be seen through the hole in the palm leaf E, at K, and has holes in it to correspond to the holes in the palm leaf. A piece of ribbon L, is fastened to this piece of paper, and comes through the hole in the palm leaf, to pull the paper around so as to shut the holes. And upon the opposite side of the hat is a similar hole and ribbon by pulling which the paper is slipped the other way and the holes opened for the air to circulate through; there are some straps of tape 4, put across the paper band 2 that surrounds the crown to hold it in its place. Or the holes may be made through the top of the palm leaf crown F and a circular piece of paper 5 may be fastened to the top of the crown in the center so as to turn easily with holes in it to correspond with the holes in the palm leaf F, and is seen covering the hole at M; there is a piece of ribbon N fastened to the circular piece of paper and comes through the hole M to pull it around by so as to cover the holes; upon the opposite side of the center there is a similar hole 6, and piece of ribbon fastened to the paper to pull it the other way and open the holes for the air to circulate through; there is a band surrounds the palm leaf part and comes through and ties at O, to reduce the size so as to suit the wearer. There is a piece of paper 7, cemented to the palm leaf crown to hold down the edge of the paper 5 and keep it in its place and allow it to turn freely.

Fig. 3, is a hat differing from Fig. 1, by not having any top to the crown of the in-

side part, the palm leaf being made with an edge and is fastened in the corner of the crown where the side and the top comes together. The brim is marked A, the crown B, the lining to come in contact with the head C, the palm leaf part D, the palm leaf of the inside E; a hole through the palm leaf D, is seen at F. To cover this hole there is a piece of leather G, fastened to the palm leaf near the hole so that it can be turned either way, and some loops of ribbon are fastened to the palm leaf to hold it flat where it is tucked under; the one at G, is shown open and the one at H, shut. There is a similar hole in the palm leaf E at I and one opposite to it with covers and loops like H, and G; by opening these holes the air can circulate the same as described in hat Fig. 1, and a band to tighten it at H, same at Fig. 1.

Fig. 4, represents a hat made of palm leaf A, the brim, B; the crown C, is an inside crown without any top; the edge D, is braided like the edge of the brim. The inside crown is braided with a brim so wide as to cover the space between the outside and inside; then they are both braided together which connects them permanently, leaving a space between the outside and inside crowns for the air. There is a band around the inside crown which comes through the brim and ties at E. The inside crown does not go up to the top of the outside crown, but a space is left for the air to circulate over and around it. And there may be holes left when braiding that part which connects the inside to the outside for the air to circulate through.

Fig. 7 represents a bonnet made of palm leaf but may be made of any of the materials that bonnets are usually made of, the outside A, the inside B. The outside is left off at C, to show the construction of the side valve and to show the manner of making the space between, and the fixtures to keep the two apart. D, is a hole through the inside covered by the piece of pasteboard E, which is shown again at F, and has a hole in it so that when it is pulled up by the ribbon G, G, the hole in the pasteboard is opposite to the hole in the palm leaf, and when it is pulled down by the ribbon H, H, the pasteboard covers the hole and stops the circulation of the air, there are two strips of paper I, I, with one edge cemented to the palm leaf and the other laps on to the pasteboard F to hold it in its place but allows it to slide when the strings are pulled. The above described holes allows the air to circulate between the inside and outside, and there are holes made through the inside part of the crown with valves to them like those described in the hat Figs. 1, and 2, so that I do not deem it necessary to describe them again.

To hold the outside of the bonnet at a proper distance from the inside I take some strips of palm leaf and take one end under a strand of the inside part of the bonnet and bend it around circularly and tuck it under another strand and so continue to make circles as seen at L, L, L. I put as many of these circles around the inside part as is necessary to hold the outside part at a proper distance from the inside part before I put the outside over the inside. Or if the inside is made of paper or some other material there may be some strips of paper bent in the form of the letter E and one end cemented to the bonnet as at M, where they are represented with the top end left off or they may be bent at right angles and then cut in the angle at each end, and the parts cut bent at right angles as seen at N, these being cemented to the inside part at one end, and the outside to be prepared and the other ends to be cemented and the outside put on which will fasten the outside to the inside as at O. Or the pieces of paper may be made in any form fancy may dictate to hold the outside from the inside. I fasten the outside to the inside by putting the edges together and sewing them through the edges. The space between the outside and inside is shaded dark at P.

Caps may be made like the hats above described with or without rims and the shape or form may be any that fancy can invent.

I anticipate that hats, caps, bonnets, or other covers for the head to be worn in cold weather will be made without holes for the air to circulate through, and those for warm weather made some without holes, and some with holes without valves, and hats or other covers for the head may be made with the inner part to rise no higher than the lining that immediately surrounds the head and then the inside part will only need fastening to the outside where the brim joins the crown.

The advantage of constructing hats, caps, bonnets, or other covers for the head as above described is that in warm weather there is a portion of air in the space between the outside and the inside which is a bad conductor of heat and that prevents the sun from heating the head as it does in the common mode of making hats and might prevent people from suffering from what is termed a stroke of the sun. And in cold weather the air confined between the outside and inside does not conduct the heat from the head. Any person who has been exposed to the heat of sun in summer and cold winds in winter can judge of the suffering occasioned by both. For when the wind blows hard in winter and the hat is made tight to the head which prevents the blood from circulating freely about the forehead which becomes very cold and when the

hat is removed a pain is felt in the eyes for a considerable time. It may be found to answer to make that part of the hat or other covering for the head with a space between the outside and inside only where it comes in contact with the forehead. By making the inside part of the hats or other coverings for the head of palm leaf, it conforms readily to the shape of the head.

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

1. The making of hats, caps, bonnets, or other covers for the head in two parts in the manner described, the inside part as much smaller than the outside part as will leave the desired space between.

2. The making of a brim to the inside part of hats or other coverings, so as to cement or sew them to the outside parts.

3. The braiding of the inside parts of hats or other coverings and outside parts together when they are made of any kind of materials that are braided or plaited as described or by braiding the outside of a hat until it comes to where the brim joins the crown, then bend one part of the strands outside and the other inside and add a quantity of strands and braid one end with the strands bent out to form the brim and the other with the strands bent in to form the inside part which comes next to the head.

4. The making of valves or covers to any or all of the holes for the air to circulate through the inside or outside parts as described in the foregoing specification.

5. The fixtures placed between the inside and outside parts of bonnets to keep them the desired distance apart.

JONATHAN DENNIS, Jr.

Witnesses:

John Hambly,

John Covy.