

Kollinsky, Ehrlich, & DeZeyk.  
Hats & Caps.

N<sup>o</sup> 2647  
3365/FIG.1.



Patented Nov. 5, 1861.

FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

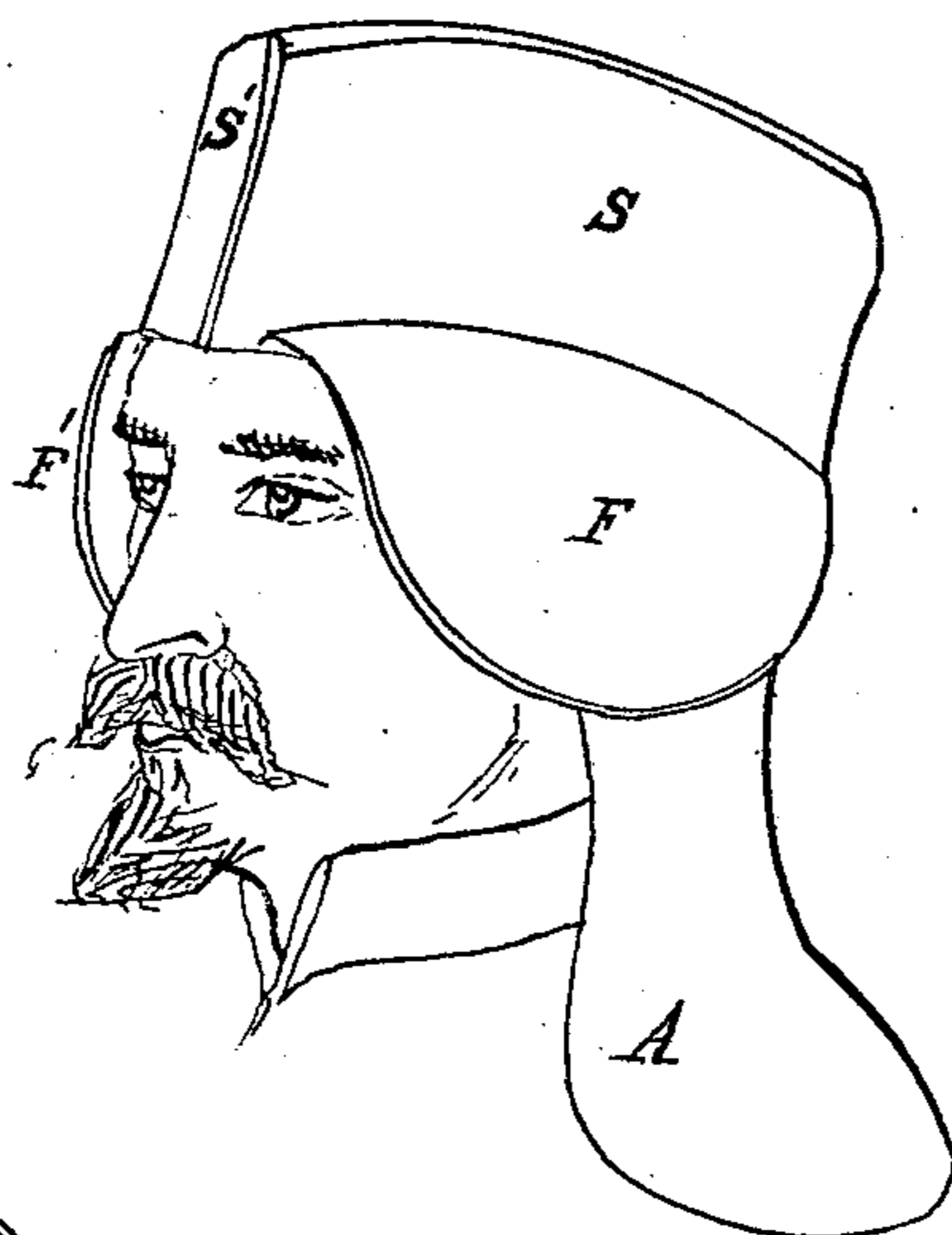


FIG. 4.

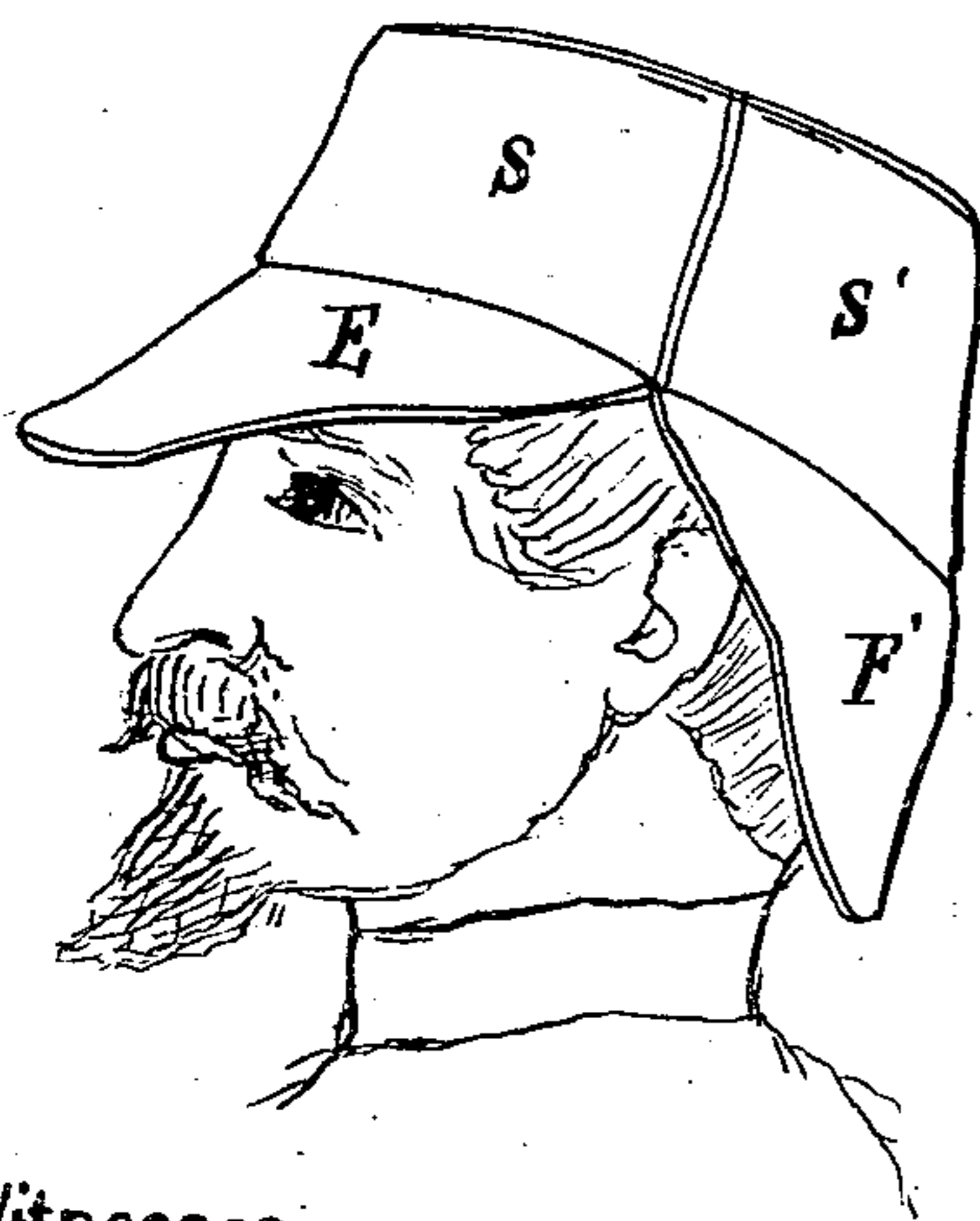


FIG. 5.



Witnesses.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN MILITARY FATIGUE-CAPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 33,651, dated November 5, 1861.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, COLOMANNUS KOLLINSKY, JACOB EHRLICH, and ALBERT J. DE ZEYK, of Washington city, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Military Fatigue-Caps; and we hereby declare that the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forms a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

Our invention relates to caps intended to be used by soldiers and others whose duties and occupations are of such nature as to require them to be exposed in the open field or otherwise to the sun, the rain, the heat, and the cold; and it consists in the construction and arrangement of military fatigue-caps, whereby the same affords effectual protection to the men wearing them against the elements, and at the same time combines the advantages of lightness, flexibility, grace, and comfort.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use our improvement, we shall now proceed to describe the construction and the manner of using our military fatigue-cap.

The cap represented in Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 is composed of the cap proper and of two flaps sewed onto the lower end or rim, so as to be contiguous to the sides of the cap. The cap proper is composed of three parts—that is, of two side pieces *S S'*, of equal size and of the form of a quadrangle, the upper side of which is slightly curved, and of a gusset *G*, shaped in the form of an oval, or nearly so. The gusset that forms the top of the cap is united to the side pieces by sewing its border onto and against the curved or upper edge of the side pieces. The latter are then united at their smaller ends. Thus a cap is obtained in form somewhat similar to the Scotch cap. It is obvious that it may be covered or made of any suitable material; but we prefer to make it of regulation blue cloth and insert a bordering or selvage-list of red, blue, yellow, or other color to indicate the arm to which the wearer belongs. The cap may be lined with stiff linen to give it a proper and graceful shape without, however, depriving it of its soft flexible character, whereby it is rendered peculiarly comfortable around the head of the wearer. It may also have an additional lining of organtine and an interior oil-cloth band

around the lower end or edge of the cap to protect it against the fat of the hair or perspiration. We further provide the cap with an apron *A*, made of oiled silk or fine linen or other light material rendered water-proof by varnish or india-rubber or otherwise. This apron is of a form of a havelock and is sewed to the cap at the juncture of the two side pieces and extending both ways under the side flaps, so that on turning down the side flaps they shall partly cover the apron, thus affording complete protection of the back of the head, the neck, and shoulders against rain or wind. The apron when not in use is folded and laid into the cavity or bottom of the cap. The flaps *F F'*, hereinabove referred to, are shaped in the form of one-half of an oval disk divided along the long axis. They are somewhat smaller both in width and height than each of the side pieces of the cap and bordered along the round edge with a list or cord in a manner similar to the selvage of the cap. These flaps are united to the cap proper by the application of each to its respective side piece and by forming a seam along the two straight edges of both the flap and the corresponding side piece.

The figures in the accompanying drawings show the manner of using our cap.

Fig. 1 represents the cap as worn in fair weather. The flaps lie flat against the sides of the cap, and the cap is put on so that both the side pieces and the flaps correspond to the sides of the head. In Fig. 2 the same cap is shown as worn in the sun—that is, so as to protect the eye against the glare of the sun. The cap is put on at an angle of forty-five degrees with that shown in Fig. 1, the flaps and the side pieces being in a transverse position—*i. e.*, corresponding to the forehead and back of the head. The front flap is then pulled down, when it will form a poke or visor to the cap. It will be observed that it is important that the flaps should be sewed onto the side pieces by adjusting the straight edges together and by lapping them one against the other. The seam is then run through both the flaps and their corresponding side pieces. By this arrangement the flap when turned down will stand away from the forehead in an inclined position on account of the interposition of the selvage between the forehead

and the visor. In Fig. 3 the cap is shown put on as a protection against rain. The apron is let out and the flaps are pulled down to partially cover the apron. In this way the men will have their heads protected against rain beating in the rear or sides of the head. Fig. 4 shows the cap worn in the attitude shown in Fig. 2, with the rear flap pulled over the back of the head to protect it against cold winds in the rear; and Fig. 5 represents the cap as worn in cold weather to protect the face and ears against excessive cold.

Having thus described our invention and the manner in which the same is or may be carried into effect, we would observe that we do not confine ourselves to the precise form or shape herein described of the parts of which our improved cap is composed, as it is obvious that the general appearance, cut, or

fashion of the cap may be varied without affecting the principle of our invention.

We shall therefore claim—

Providing a cap composed of two side pieces and a top gusset, with flaps arranged in relation to and united with the said side pieces, substantially as herein described, so as to operate in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed our names to this specification before two subscribing witnesses.

C. KOLLINSKY.  
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Witnesses:

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