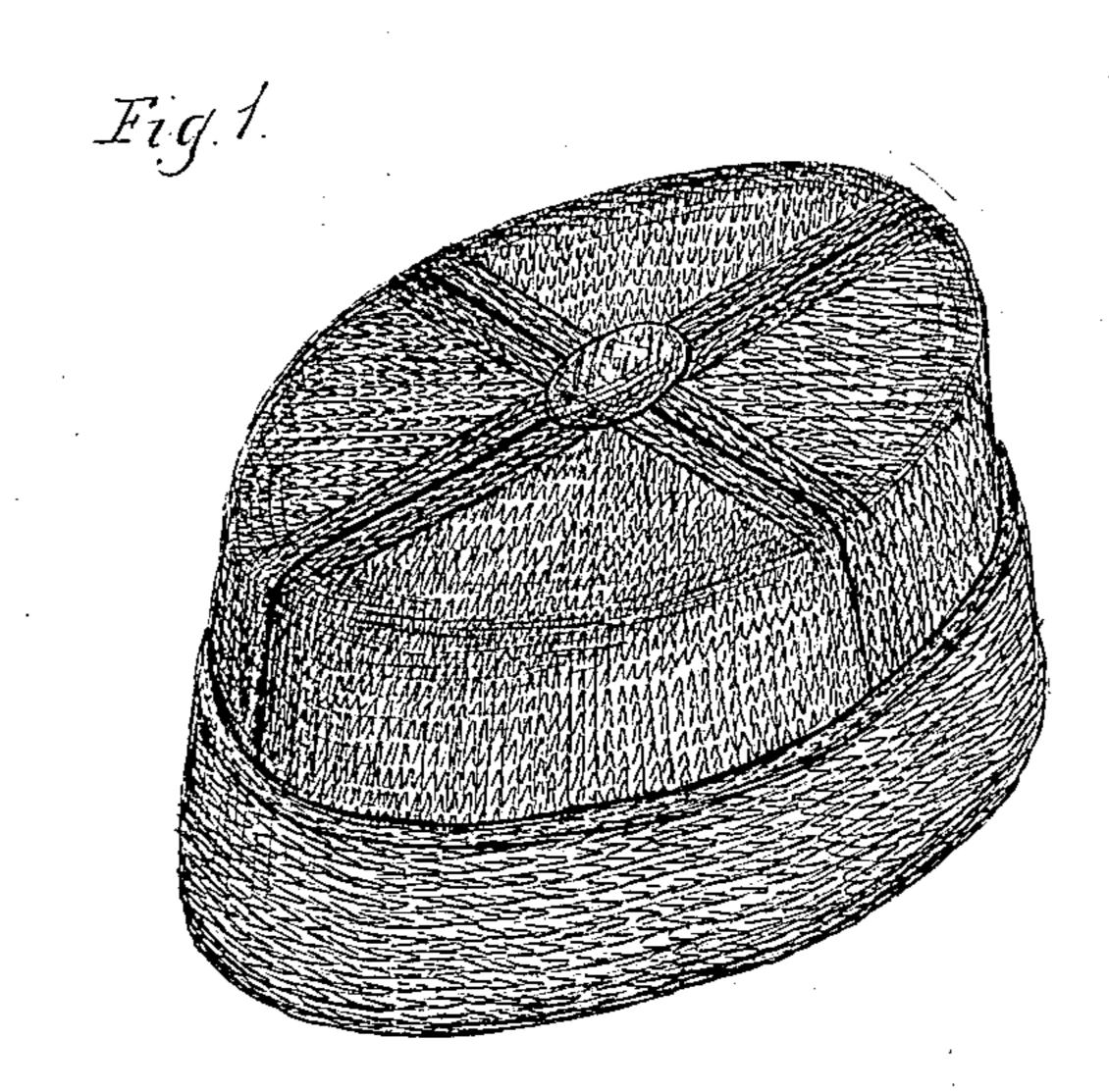
(No Model.)

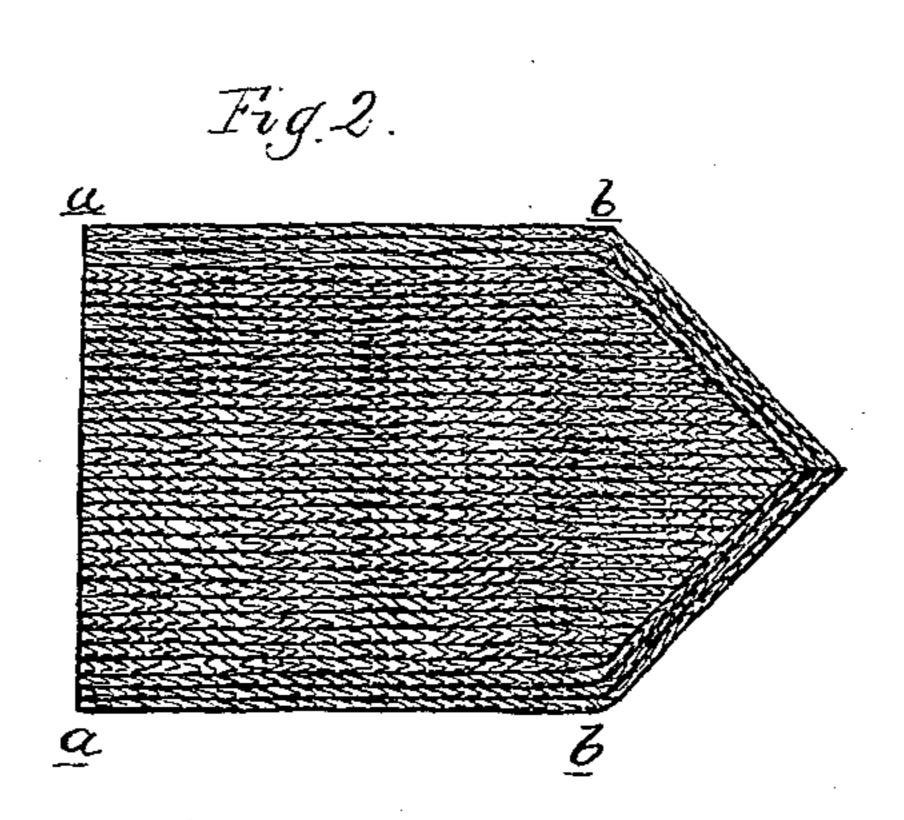
C. F. HOAG.

KNIT CAP.

No. 250,440.

Patented Dec. 6, 1881.





WITNESSES A. B. Robertson. Wm. Turner. INVENTOR

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## United States Patent Office.

## CURTIS F. HOAG, OF KINDERHOOK, NEW YORK.

## KNIT CAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 250,440, dated December 6, 1881.

Application filed November 4, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Curtis F. Hoag, a citizen of the United States, residing at Kinderhook, in the county of Columbia and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Knit Caps, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to knit caps; and it consists, mainly, in knitting the cap in selvaged sections, whereby a knitted cap can be formed by machinery that has a perfect shape, which it will retain after exposure.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a cap made according to my improvement, and Fig. 2 a plan view of one of the pieces detached.

Heretofore knitted caps have been formed by the tedious process of hand-knitting, or they 2c have been knit by machine in a cylindrical form and then steamed and shrunk down into the desired shape. The former mode is very expensive, and the latter is objectionable because such caps do not retain their shape when subjected to a 25 thorough soaking. To avoid this difficulty I preferably make my cap in sections of the shape shown in Fig. 2, or substantially so—that is to say, with parallel sides from a to b and tapering from b toward the end. These sections are 30 formed on a knitting-machine, so arranged as to knit sections with the part from a to b straight, and then to "narrow" toward the end, thus forming a selvage along the sides and tapering end. The "narrowing" may be done in 35 any suitable way; but I prefer the mode of arranging the stitches shown in the drawings, because when so made it produces a pattern on the top of the cap, as shown in Fig. 1, that

In making these caps I take three, four, five, or any desirable number of these sections and unite them in any convenient manner along their parallel and tapering edges, thus forming the body of a cap with a flat top. To this cap I prefer to add a band, c, which is usually knitted lengthwise, but may be knitted on a circular machine of the proper size to suit the cap, which band is attached to the bottom of the cap in any convenient manner.

relieves the monotony of a plain knitted sur-

40 face.

Instead of knitting the sections with perfectly parallel sides from a to b, as in the drawings, I sometimes increase the width near b, whereby a cap is formed having a protuberance all around the top.

Instead of narrowing one end to a point, I may terminate the sections at a line some distance from the point, thus leaving an aperture in the center of the top of the cap that can be filled in by inserting a square piece; or one of 60 such sections may have said square piece formed on its end, so that when said section is united with three other sections without points a perfect top may be made.

By this method of making a cap with its top 65 knitted by machinery in selvaged tapering sections a strong and durable cap is formed at a very small expense that will retain its shape with the roughest usage.

In addition to making such caps complete 70 for use I propose to make such knitted selvaged sections and dispose of them to cap-makers and others, who will make up and trim such caps to suit themselves or their customers' tastes.

I do not claim to be the first to manufacture caps in sections, as I am aware that woven-cloth caps have been made in this way, but such sections were without selvages.

What I claim as new is—
1. As a new article of manufacture and trade, a knitted-cap section having selvages along its sides and tapering top, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a knitted 85 cap having its top formed of selvaged tapering pieces, substantially as described.

3. A cap-body formed of sections, each section having substantially parallel sides and a tapering end, with selvages formed on said 90 sides and end, substantially as described.

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

CURTIS F. HOAG.

Witnesses:
GERRIT S. COLLIER,
CHARLES M. BRAY.