

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. CAMPBELL:
SWEAT BAND FOR HATS.

No. 365,577.

Patented June 28, 1887.

Fig. 1

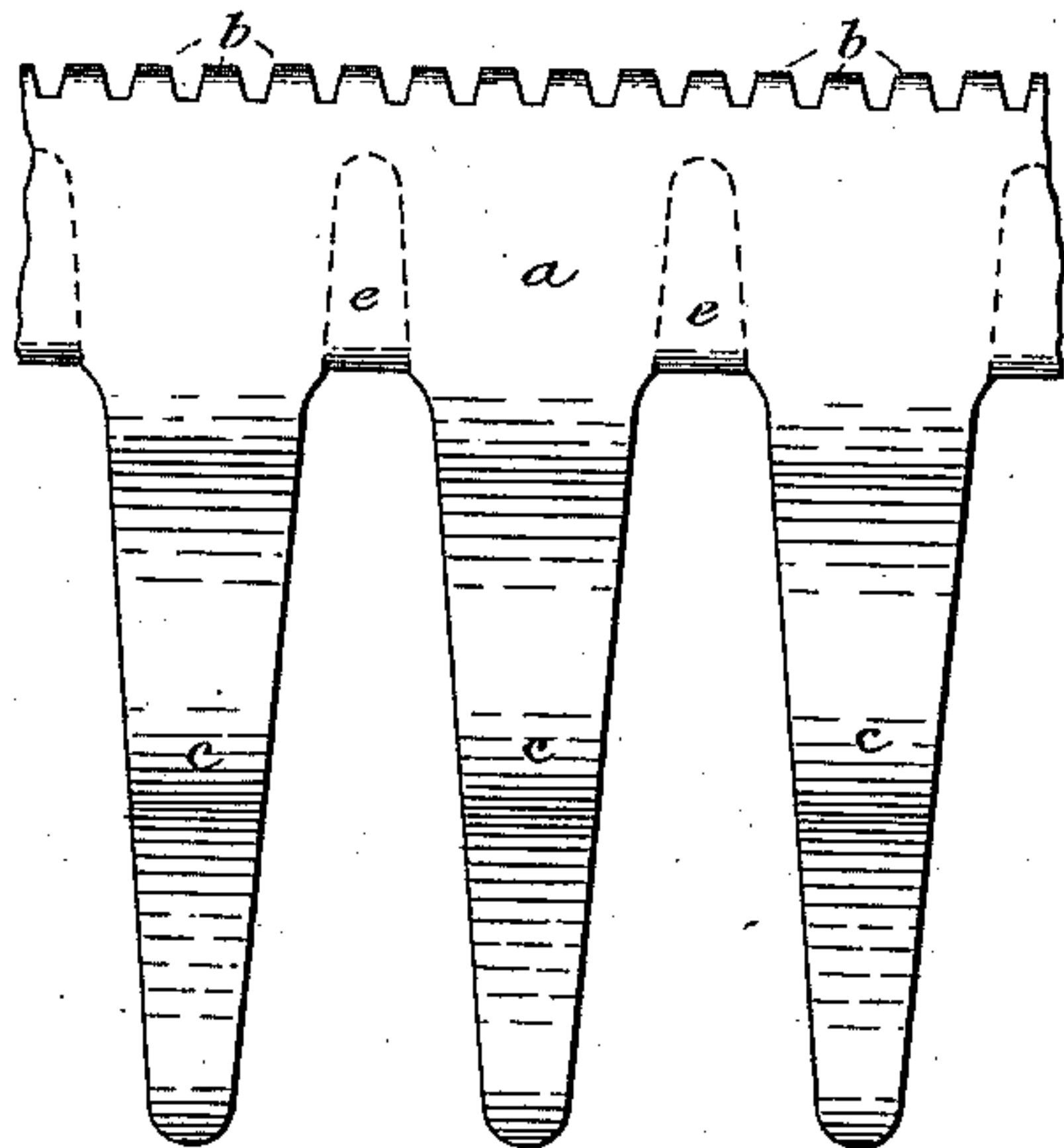


Fig. 1^a

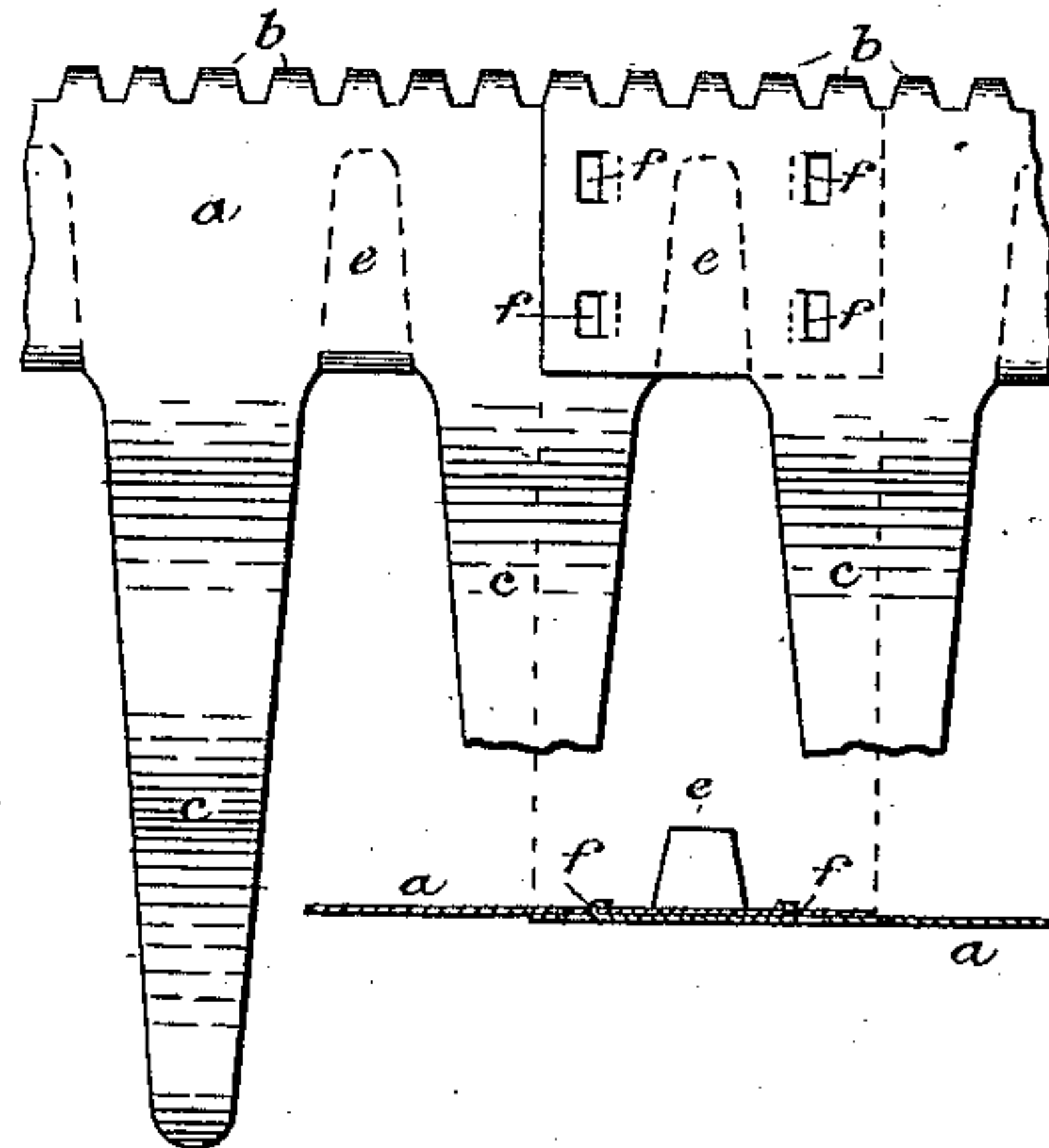


Fig. 2.

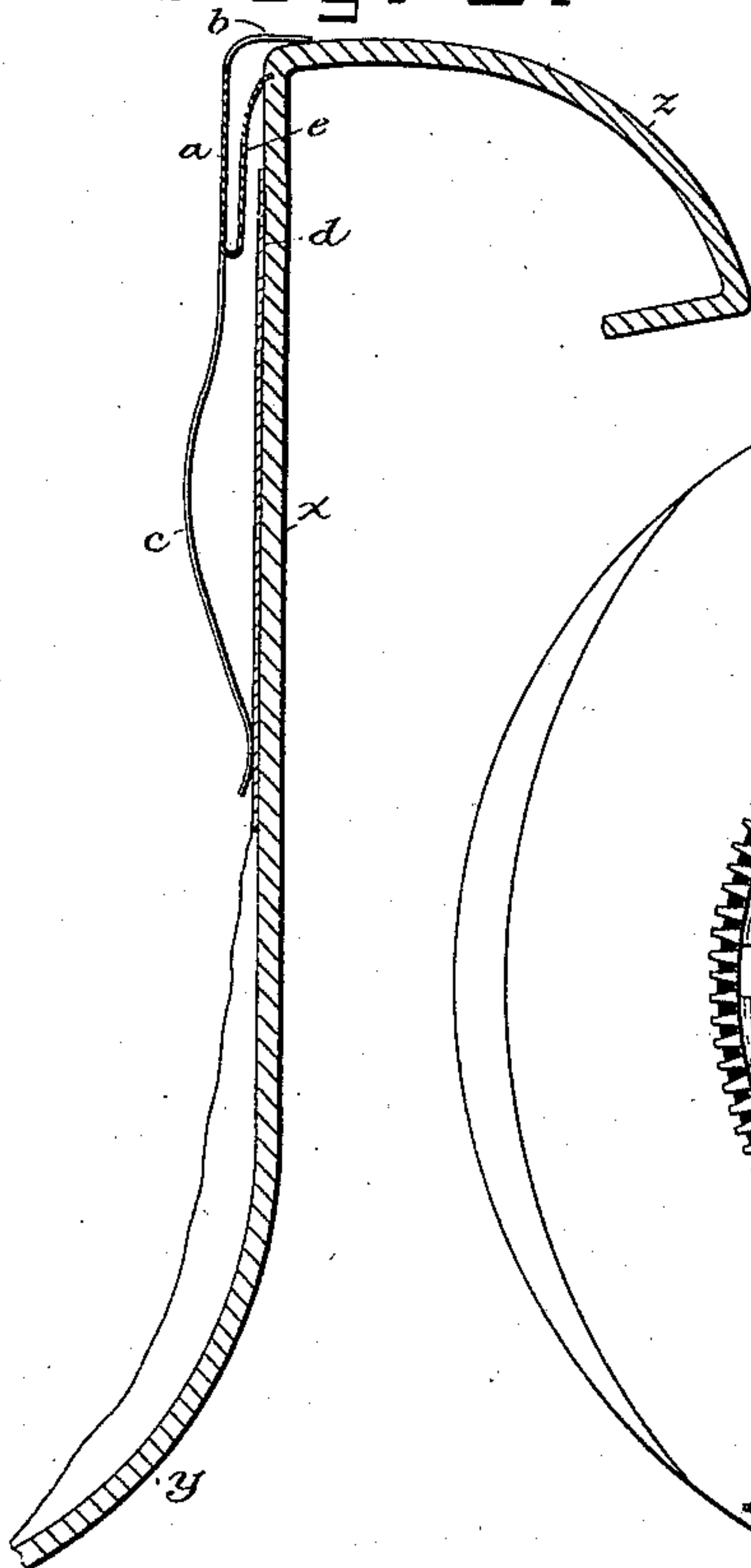
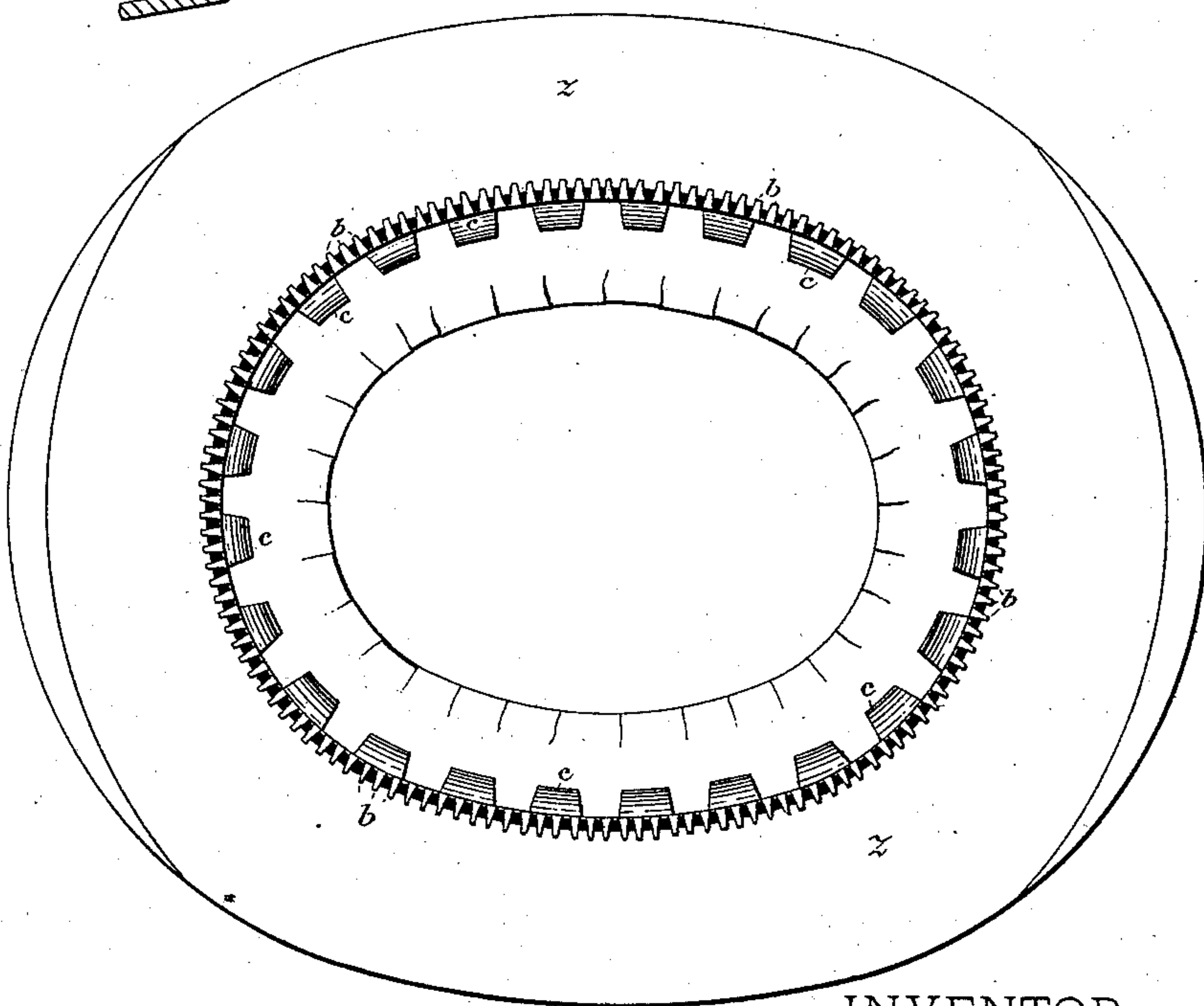


Fig. 3.



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INVENTOR:

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Henry Conner

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 4.

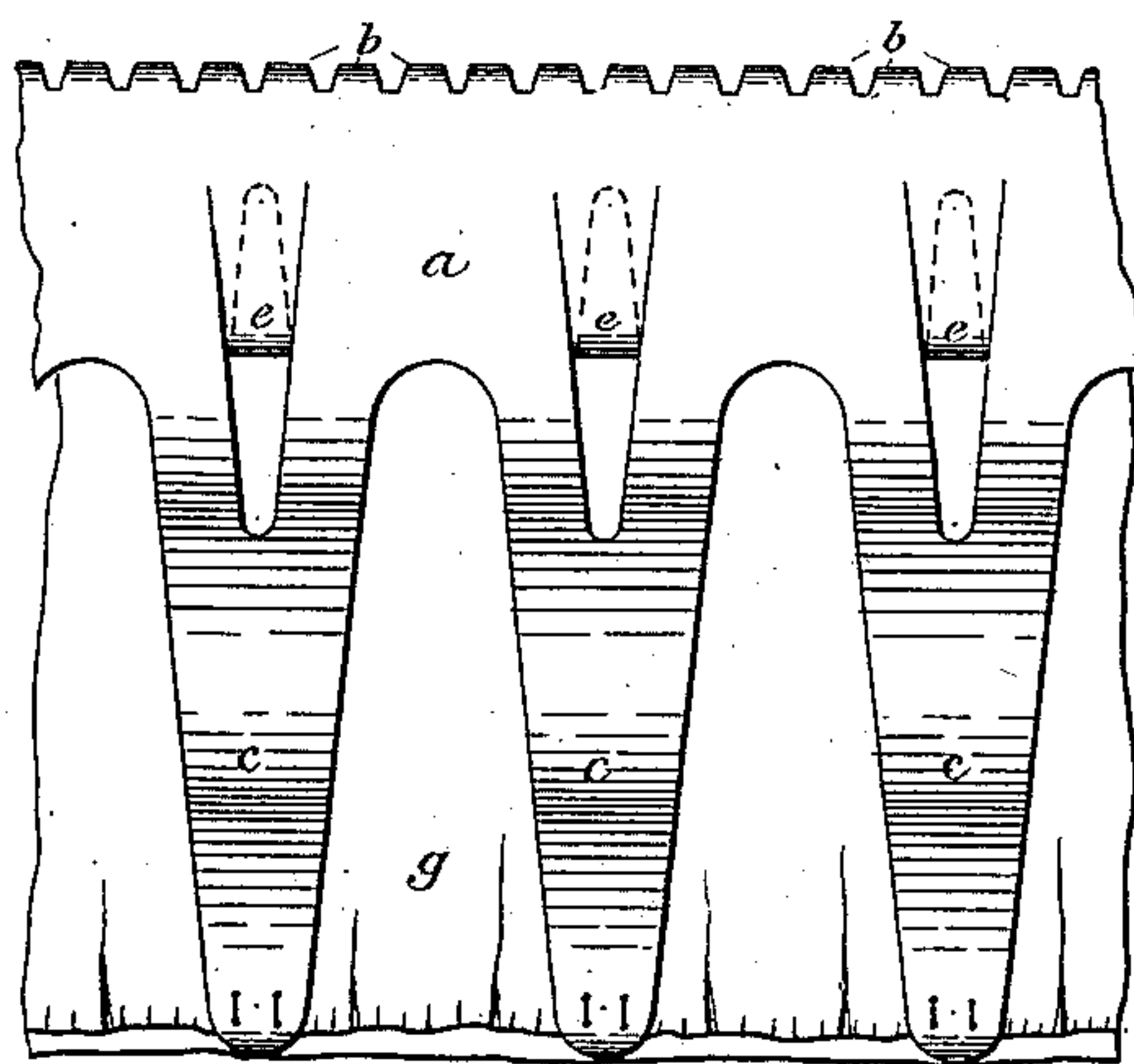


Fig. 5.

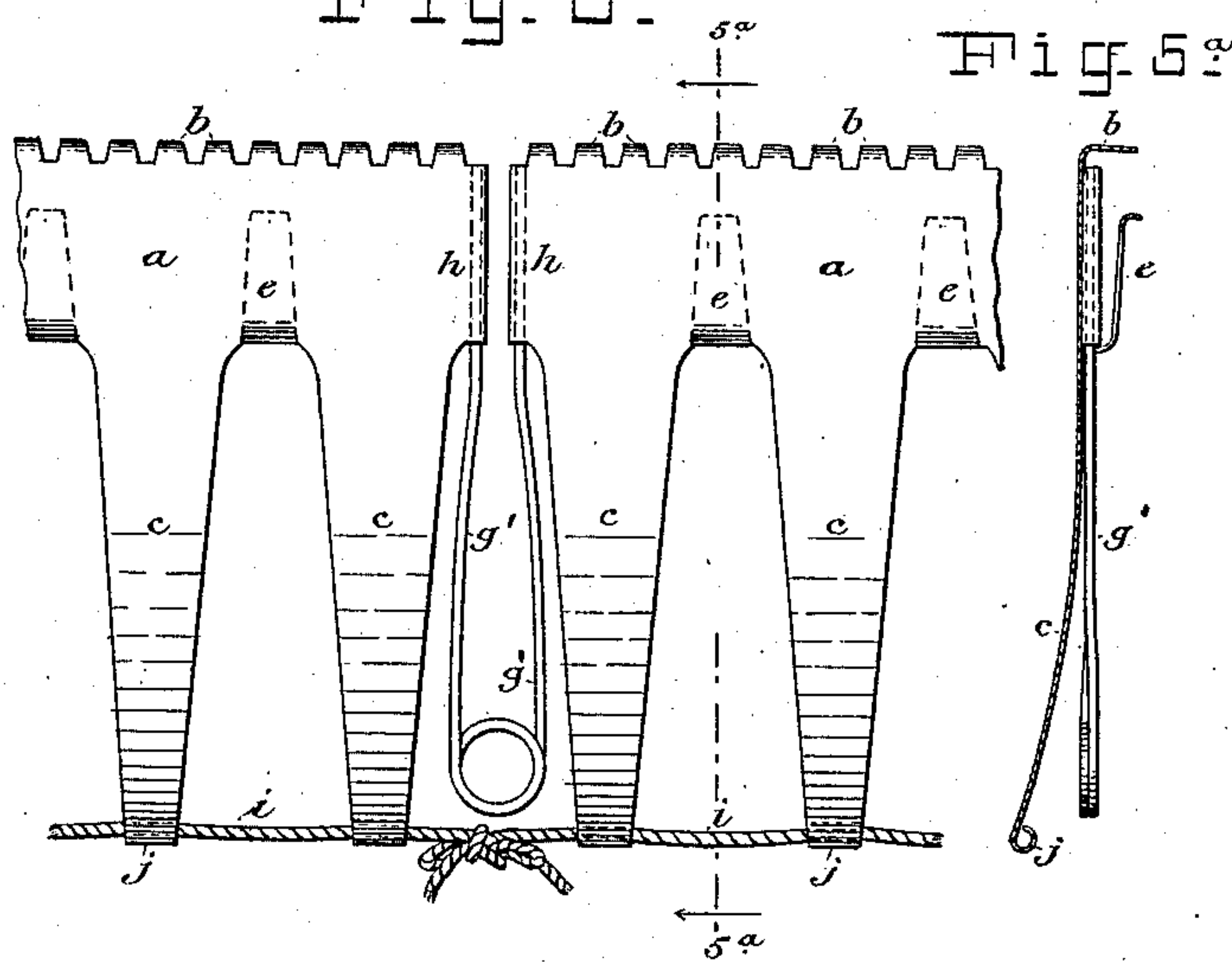


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDREW CAMPBELL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE HAT MACHINE COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

SWEAT-BAND FOR HATS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 365,577, dated June 28, 1887.

Application filed October 12, 1886. Serial No. 216,016. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ANDREW CAMPBELL, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, Kings county, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sweats or Sweat-Bands for Hats, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to what are called "sweats" or "sweat-bands" of hats, and my object is to improve that class of these sweats wherein metal or other impermeable non-absorbent substance or material is employed for the band.

My invention relates to certain features of construction, and it will be hereinafter fully described, and its novel features carefully defined in the claims.

In the drawings, which serve to illustrate my invention, Figure 1 is a face view of a portion of a sweat-band constructed according to my invention, and Fig. 1^a is a similar view designed to illustrate one mode of connecting the ends of the band after it has been fitted to the head of the wearer. The lower view in this figure is a section taken through the overlapped ends at the fastening. Fig. 2 is a sectional view illustrating the position of the sweat-band in the hat. Fig. 3 is a view on a smaller scale, showing a hat with my improved sweat-band in place therein. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 1, illustrating a modification, and Figs. 5 and 5^a are views also illustrating a modification.

In constructing my sweat-band I employ a thin flexible strip of some impervious non-absorbing material, preferring metal, either brass, plated with either nickel or silver, or oxidized silver. Of this material I form a strip of suitable width for the band.

Figs. 1 and 3 show the form I usually give the strip. *a* is the continuous body of the band, along the exterior or outer edge or margin of which are formed numerous prongs or points, *b b*, which are bent over outward, as seen in Figs. 2 and 3. *c c* are long, curved, elastic blades or prongs, which, when the band is in place, extend into the hollow of the hat, and usually rest against the inner face of the hat-body, or against a lining of cloth or paper, *d*, in Fig. 2, placed therein. *e e* are spring-

like fingers or prongs, (seen in dotted lines in Fig. 1,) which are cut from the metal removed from between the prongs *c* and bent outward and upward behind the body *a*, resting against the inner face of the hat-body, their tips slightly indenting themselves into the softer material of the hat.

Referring to Fig. 2, *x* is the body of the hat, *y* the crown, and *z* the curved brim. This band, when bent around and fitted to the head of the wearer, may have its ends secured together in any convenient manner.

In Fig. 1^a I have shown the ends of the body *a* of the band constructed to overlap, and clips *f* on one passed through apertures in the other and clinched down. The band, after being thus fitted and fastened, may be slipped into any hat that it will fit into easily and be pressed down until the prongs *b* rest upon the hat-brim, as seen in Fig. 2. These prongs serve to keep the band from being pushed down into the hat too far and the points of the spring-like prongs *c* sink into the softer material of the hat to a depth sufficient to keep the band from slipping out too readily.

If the hat be a little larger than the band, the latter may shape itself to the head without materially affecting the shape of the hat, and at some points the band will stand very close to or touch the hat, while at other points it will stand off or away from the hat. The elasticity of the prongs *c* and *e* permits the band to thus shape itself to the head, and the prongs *b* will slide over the brim of the hat and accommodate themselves to the changes in the form of the band.

It will be observed by inspection of Figs. 1 and 2 that the bend outward of the prongs *b* is wholly in the prongs themselves, and the body *a* does not partake of this bend. The advantage of this is that the outward bend of the prongs does not in the least interfere with the perfect flexibility of the band. If the body *a* were provided with an outwardly-turned uncut or unslitted flange, as has been proposed, the sweat would be entirely too rigid for practical use or comfort.

There will usually be a continuous annular air-passage between the wall of the hat-body and the band, and the air will be free to enter

between the prongs *b* and to pass through between the body *a* of the band and the hat-body.

The metal of which the band is composed being a good conductor of heat, the band will conduct the heat from the head and radiate it.

In Fig. 4 I have shown the spring-like prongs *e*, formed from the metal, stamped or cut from the body of the long prongs *c* instead of from the metal between the latter. This view also shows the tips of the prongs *e*, secured by stitches to the free edge of a silk, satin, or other similar textile side lining, *g*, of the hat.

My sweat-band being perfectly flexible and free to adjust or fit itself to the head without reference to the flexibility of the hat, it is therefore well adapted for use in all kinds of stiff or rigid hats—such as those constructed from wood pulp, for example.

In Figs. 5 and 5^a I have shown the preferred means for connecting together elastically the ends of my improved sweat-band. In this construction I employ a spring, *g'*, the two ends of which are connected to the ends *h h* of the band, respectively. The spring may be attached in any convenient way to the band; but I usually bend the thin metal of the band tightly around the ends of the spring.

Solder or cement may be employed for effecting the attachment, if desired. The spring thus arranged tends by its elasticity to draw the ends of the band together, and thus to cause it to fit to the head snugly and elastically. It will be observed that in my construction spring *g'* is uncontrolled, and the band is free at all times to yield to extension and to resist such extension elastically. In leather sweats provided with rubber gores a metal locking device is employed to hold the sweat distended. I do not employ any such device, but leave the spring uncontrolled, as set forth above. These views, wherein Fig. 5^a is a section on line 5^a 5^a in Fig. 5, also illustrate a mode of arranging a draw-string in the ends of the long prongs *c c*, whereby they may be drawn inward when the sweat is in place.

i is the cord or ribbon which passes through eyes *j*, formed in the ends of the prongs, as shown in Fig. 5^a.

Although I usually prefer to arrange my sweat-band to stand off from the hat-body, the springs or spring-like prongs *e* resting against the hat, I do not wish to limit myself to this.

The prongs *e* might be entirely dispensed with; or, instead of spring-like prongs *e*, these prongs might be abbreviated or reduced to mere points which would indent themselves into the material of the hat, and thus serve to hold the band in place.

I am aware that it is not new to employ sheet metal, vulcanite, &c., as materials for hat-sweats, and that metal bands have been combined with leather in the making of ventilating-

sweats for hats. I am also aware that a leather sweat-band has been provided with an elastic gore and with contrivances for distending the band and holding it distended. These I do not claim.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A sweat-band for a hat, constructed of thin, flexible, non-absorbent material—such as metal, for example—and provided with outwardly-turned marginal prongs *b b*, to rest on the hat-brim, the outward bend being formed wholly in said prongs, as set forth.

2. A sweat band for a hat, constructed of thin, flexible, non-absorbent material—such as metal, for example—and provided with outwardly-turned marginal prongs *b b*, to rest on the hat-brim, and the ends of said band connected together through the medium of a metal spring, *g*.

3. A sweat-band for a hat, constructed of thin flexible metal provided with marginal outwardly turned or bent prongs *b b*, to rest on the hat-brim, long prongs *c c* on its inner opposite margin, and a connecting-spring, *g'*, the branches of which are attached, respectively, to the ends of said band, substantially as set forth.

4. A sweat-band for a hat, constructed of thin, flexible, non-absorbent material—such as metal, for example—and provided with outwardly-turned marginal prongs *b b*, to rest upon the hat-brim, and long prongs *c c* on its opposite margin, to rest against the inner wall of the hat-body.

5. A sweat-band for a hat, constructed of thin metal or like flexible non-absorbent material, provided with spring-like prongs *e e* on its exterior face, said prongs having their tips directed toward the opening in the hat and pointed to enter the softer material of the hat, whereby the band is prevented from slipping out of the hat.

6. A sweat-band for a hat, constructed of thin, flexible, non-absorbent material—such as metal, for example—having spring-like prongs *e e* on its outer face, to rest against the hat-body, and marginal outwardly-bent prongs *b b*, to rest upon the hat-brim.

7. A sweat-band for a hat, constructed of thin flexible metal having formed integrally therewith the outwardly-bent marginal prongs *b b*, the long prongs *c c*, opposite to the prongs *b*, and the spring-like prongs *e e*, substantially as set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ANDREW CAMPBELL.

Witnesses:

HENRY CONNETT,
J. D. CAPLINGER.