

(No Model.)

P. C. WARING.
DEVICE FOR SUPPORTING HATS IN STACKS.

No. 572,284.

Patented Dec. 1, 1896.

Fig. 1.

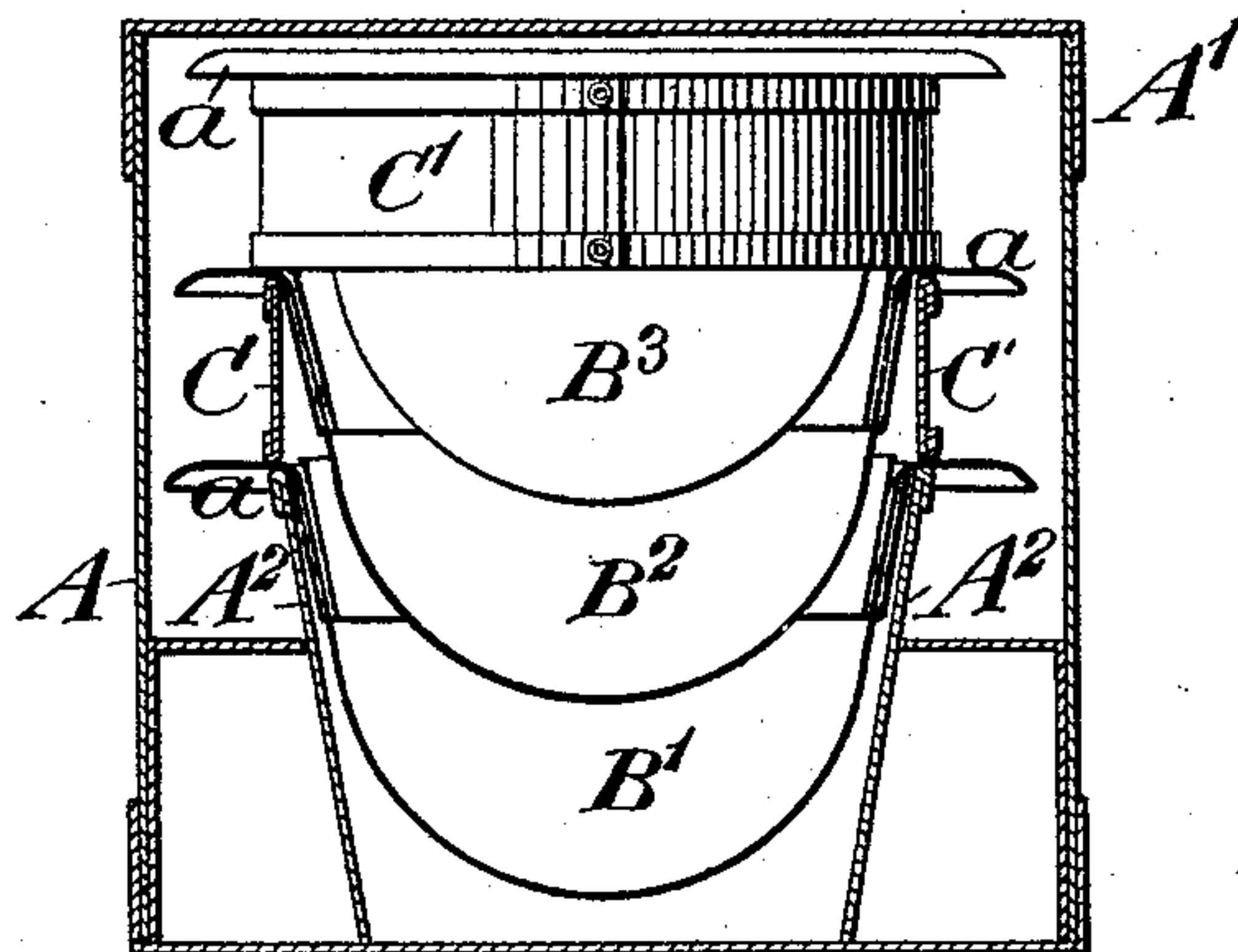


Fig. 2.

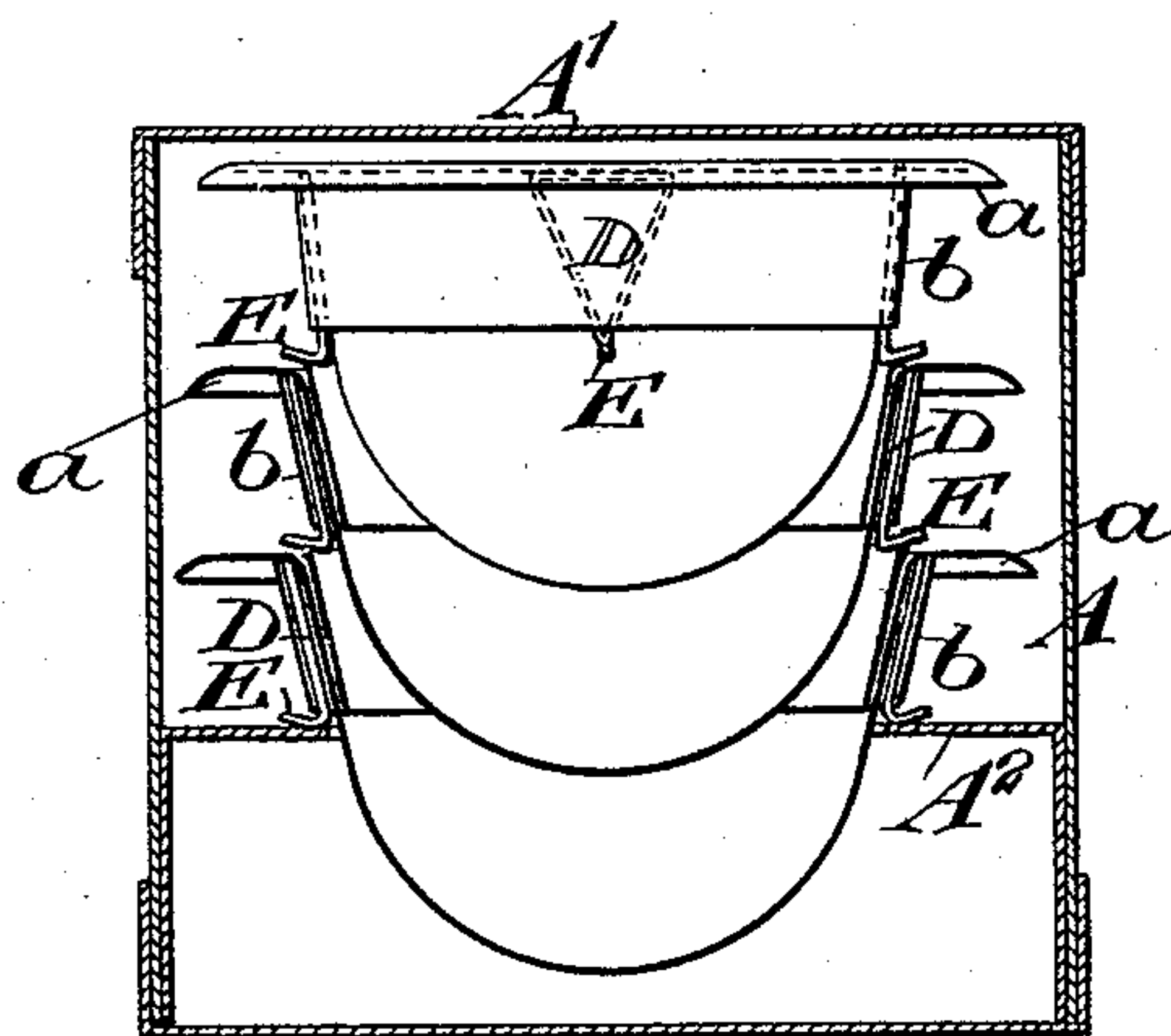


Fig. 3.

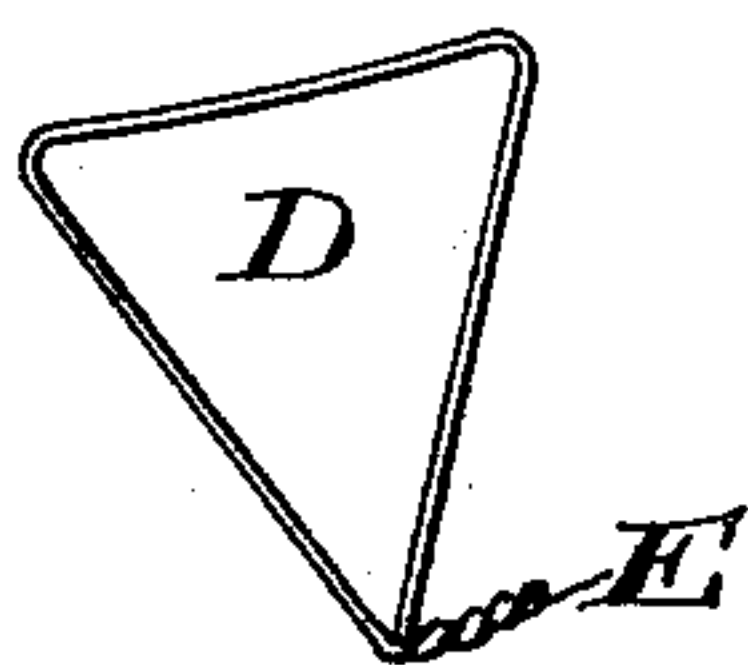


Fig. 4.

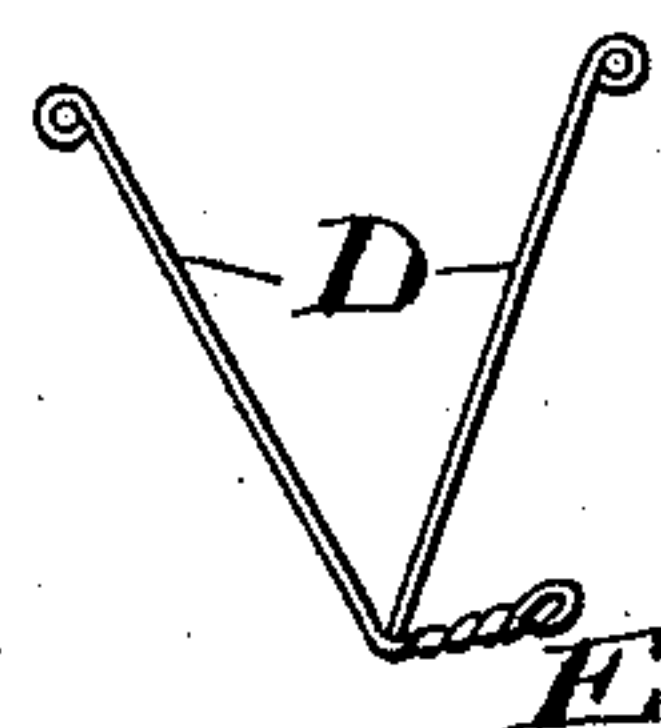


Fig. 5.

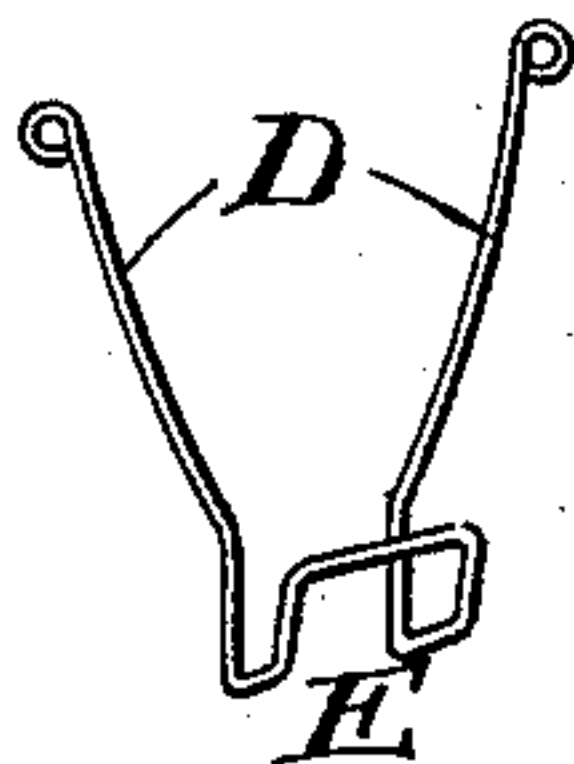


Fig. 7.

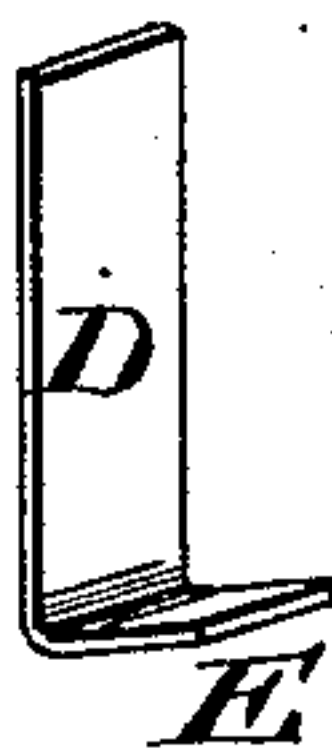
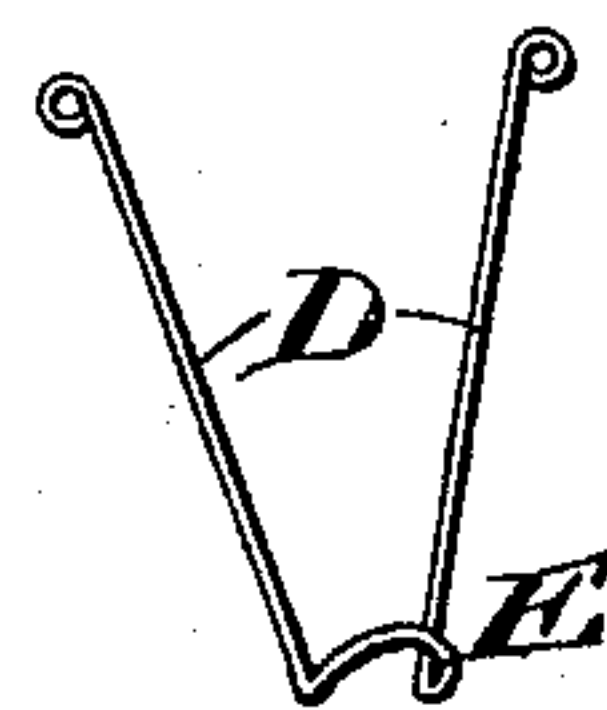


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:-
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PIERRE C. WARING, OF YONKERS, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO JOHN T. WARING, OF SAME PLACE.

DEVICE FOR SUPPORTING HATS IN STACKS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 572,284, dated December 1, 1896.

Application filed August 14, 1896, Serial No. 602,761. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PIERRE C. WARING, of Yonkers, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented a new and
5 useful Improvement in Devices for Supporting Hats in Stacks, of which the following is a specification.

The means now commonly employed for supporting hats one upon another in stacks
10 are what are called in the trade "stays," which consist of rings of stiff paper or cardboard arranged outside of the crowns and bands of the hats, and one of which, with its lower edge resting on the brim of a lower
15 hat, supports on its upper edge the brim of the next hat above, while the crown of the upper hat is inverted within the inverted crown of the lower one. The annular form of stay leaves an indented and disfiguring
20 impression of corresponding form on one face of the brim of the lower hat and a corresponding impression on the opposite face of the brim of the one above, and these impressions extending all around the hats are difficult to
25 obliterate.

The object of the present invention is to obviate so much disfigurement of the brims; and to this end my invention consists principally in stays such as are hereinafter described, which are so supported upon the
30 lower and support the upper hats at such parts that whatever trifling impressions they make they leave on the hats no easily-perceptible disfigurement.

35 In the accompanying drawings I have represented both the system of stays heretofore commonly used and my improved stays.

Figure 1 represents a vertical sectional view of a packing-box with a stack of three
40 hats, illustrating the old system of stays. Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating my improved system. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 represent severally in perspective different examples of the packing-stay which constitutes the
45 principal feature of my invention.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

Referring first to Fig. 1, A designates the packing-box, having a removable lid A'. In
50 the bottom of this box is a circular seat A², on

the edge of which the lower hat B' of the stack is supported in an inverted position with its brim *a* resting on the said edge.

C C' are the stays, of annular form, which respectively support the second hat B² on the
55 lower one B' and the uppermost one B³ on the second one B², their crowns being each inverted within the crown of the hat below. The upper hat B³ and upper stay C' are represented complete, but those below in section. It will be understood how each stay
60 may make an indentation all around both surfaces of a brim.

Referring now to Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the several stays D E, of which as many as may
65 be desired—generally three—may be used between every two hats, consist each of a standard D, having projecting laterally from it a foot E, the standard being thin enough to be received between the crown and the outer
70 band *b* of the hat, as shown in Fig. 2. In the example Fig. 3, which is the form I at present prefer, the stay consists of a single piece of wire, which is bent in the form of a triangle to form the standard D and which has terminal
75 portions twisted together to form the laterally-projecting foot E. The examples Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are each composed of a single piece of wire bent at the middle of its
80 length to form the laterally-projecting foot E and having its terminal portions spread at a suitable angle to form the standard D. In the example Fig. 7 the stay consists of a strip of stiff paper-board bent approximately to a
85 right angle at a suitable distance from one end to form the standard D and projecting foot E.

The stays, thus composed of a standard and projecting foot—as many as may be necessary
90 for each hat—are inserted between the crown and the band *a* with the feet E projecting laterally from each hat, and the hats then being placed one on another with their crowns inverted each into that below it, as shown in Fig.
95 2, the projecting feet E rest only at a few points on the brim of the hat below them, and therefore only make an impression at a few small points, while such impressions as the standards D might make are concealed by the
100 hat-band. If the projecting feet are set at a

slightly acute angle to the standards, their impressions may come only on the edge of the sweat-lining.

In stacking the hats with my improved stays the stays in the band of the lower hat will have provided for them near the bottom of the box an annular seat A², as shown in Fig. 2. A similar annular seat may be provided on a shelf or counter in a store or factory.

Another advantage of these improved stays is that they are much less costly than those heretofore used.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. A stay for the support of hats in stacks, consisting of a standard adapted to be inserted between the crown and band of a hat and having a laterally-projecting foot, substantially as herein described.

2. The combination with hats placed one above another in a stack with the crown of one inverted within the crown of the next one below, of stays inserted at intervals within the band of the upper hat and having laterally-projecting feet for the support of the upper one on the brim of the lower one, substantially as herein described.

3. A stay for the support of hats in stacks, consisting of a single piece of wire bent in the form of a triangular loop and having its ends twisted together to form a foot projecting laterally from the said loop, substantially as herein described.

PIERRE C. WARING.

Witnesses:

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