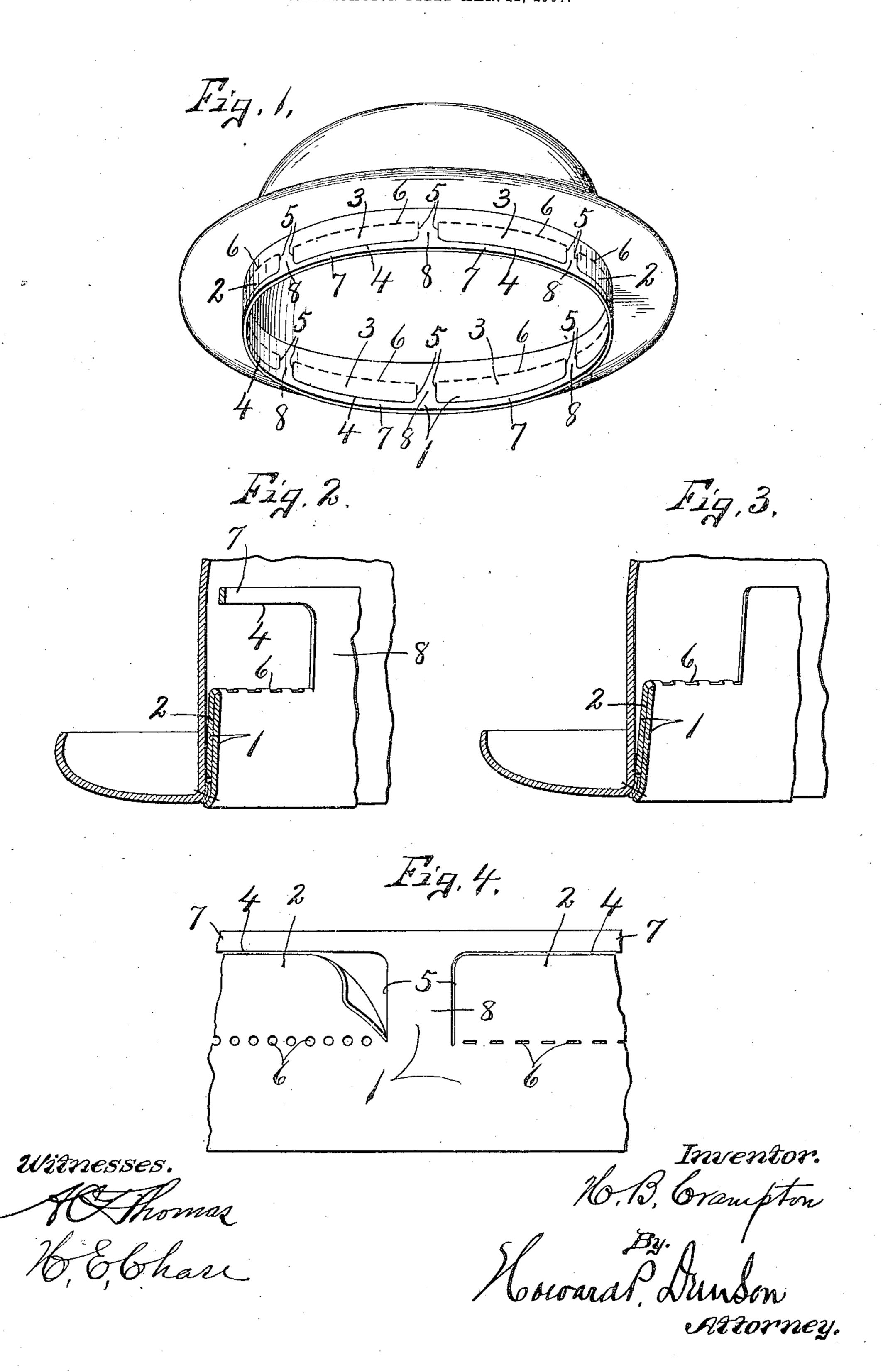
H. B. CRAMPTON. SWEAT BAND FOR HATS. APPLICATION FILED MAR. 12, 1907.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY B. CRAMPTON, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO CHARLES B. HAWVER, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

SWEAT-BAND FOR HATS.

No. 877,885.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY B. CRAMPTON, of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new 5 and useful Improvements in Sweat-Bands for Hats, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to certain improve-10' ments in sweat bands for hats in which portions of the sweat band are cut to form flaps united at one edge to the main body and adapted to be folded outwardly between said main body and rim to diminish the size 15 of the hat or rather to make the same conform more accurately to the shape of the

head.

These sweat bands are usually made of a single piece of leather stitched along one of 20 its longitudinal edges to the rim of the hat at its junction with the crown and while I am aware that it is common to provide extra pieces of suitable material such as felt, leather and the like to fill in between the 25 sweat band and rim for the purpose above mentioned, I believe that I am the first to cut the sweat band at intervals to form a series of flaps at the front, rear and sides either of which is adapted to be folded out-30 wardly between the sweat band and rim to vary the size of the hat and to bring the same into closer conformity with the shape of the head thereby obviating the necessity for extra pieces.

The essential object, therefore, of my present invention is to form the sweat band with integral flaps of substantially half the vertical width of the band and adapted to be folded at their junctions with the main 40 body so as to lie between the band and rim when it is desired to reduce the size of the hat or they may be left in an upright position if the hat proves to be of the correct size and

shape.

Other objects and uses will appear in the

following description.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a hat showing the sweat band as turned out for the purpose of better illus-50 trating the formation of the flaps. Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional view through the rim and adjacent portion of the crown and sweat band showing the flap of the sweat band as being turned outwardly between the main 55 body and rim. Fig. 3 is a similar sectional | and rim of the hat.

view showing the flap as cut through the upper edge of the band. Fig. 4 is a face view of a portion of the detached sweat band seen in Figs. 1 and 2.

In Figs. 1, 2 and 4 I have shown a sweat 60 band —1— as provided with front and rear flaps —2— and side flaps —3— all of which are cut from the main body in lines —4— parallel with and a short distance from the free edge of the band and also in shortlines—5— 65 at substantially right angles to the lines—4—

and free edge of the band.

The slits or cuts —4— may be of any desired length according to the number of flaps which it may be desired to form from the 70 sweat band but the shorter cuts or lines—5 forming the ends of the flaps preferably terminate a distance from the junction of the band with the rim of the hat slightly greater than the transverse width of the flap so that 75 when the flap is folded outwardly between the band and rim its free edge will lie within the junction of the band with the rim, said flap being creased, scored or perforated at —6— along its folding edge to facilitate 80 folding.

In some instances as seen in Fig. 3 these flaps may be cut inwardly at substantially right angles to and from free edge of the band instead of leaving a marginal edge as —7— 85 seen in Figs. 1, 2 and 4 in which case the meeting edges of the flaps are formed by the same cut or rather one transverse cut from the free longitudinal edge of the band which forms the meeting edges of adjacent flaps 90 whereas in the device shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 4 I preferably leave an intervening partition --8— between the meeting edges of adjacent flaps to tie the outer marginal edge —7—to the main body. This latter construction 95 shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 4 is preferable for the reason that the general form of the band is maintained and when the flaps are turned inwardly it leaves a ventilating space between the partitions —8— and body of the hat 100 which is desirable to prevent over heating of the head by the folds of the sweat band.

What I claim is:

1. A sweat band for hats consisting of a single piece of leather having lengthwise and 105 transverse incisions therethrough at intervals leaving the intermediate portion united at one edge to the main body to form flaps adapted to be folded between the main body

110

2. A sweat band having transverse slits and intervening integral flaps attached to the main body along one edge upon which the flaps are adapted to be folded between the

5 band and body of the hat.

3. A sweat band having transverse slits and intervening integral flaps of substantially the same length as the distance between the transverse slits and attached to the main body along one edge upon which the flaps are adapted to be folded between the band and body of the hat, the folding line being within and parallel with the free edge of the sweat band.

4. A sweat band having lengthwise and transverse incisions therethrough to form intervening flaps adapted to be folded in-

wardly between the band and body of the hat, the lengthwise incisions being of greater length than the transverse incisions.

5. A sweat band cut at intervals to form intervening integral flaps within the main body of the band, said flaps being attached to the main body along one edge upon which the flaps are adapted to be folded between 25 the band and body of the hat, the folding edge of the flap being within and parallel with the margin of the band.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my

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hand this 6th day of March 1907.

Witnesses: HENRY B. CRAMPTON.

H. E. CHASE, C. M. McCormack