

C. W. STEVENS.
WIRE HAT FRAME.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 16, 1907.

900,129.

Patented Oct. 6, 1908.

Fig 1.

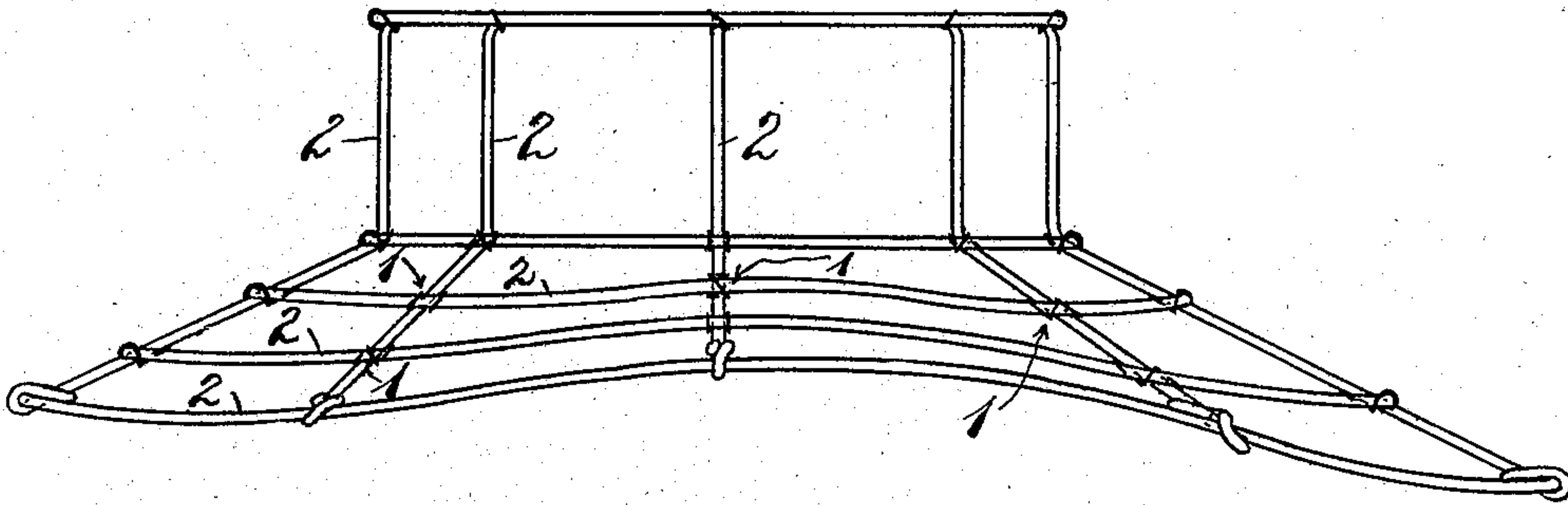


Fig 2.

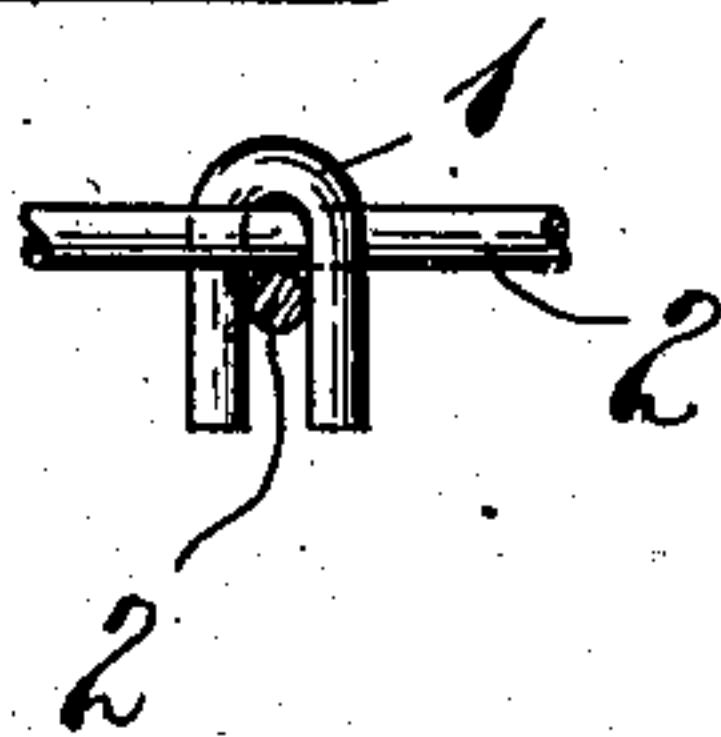


Fig 3.

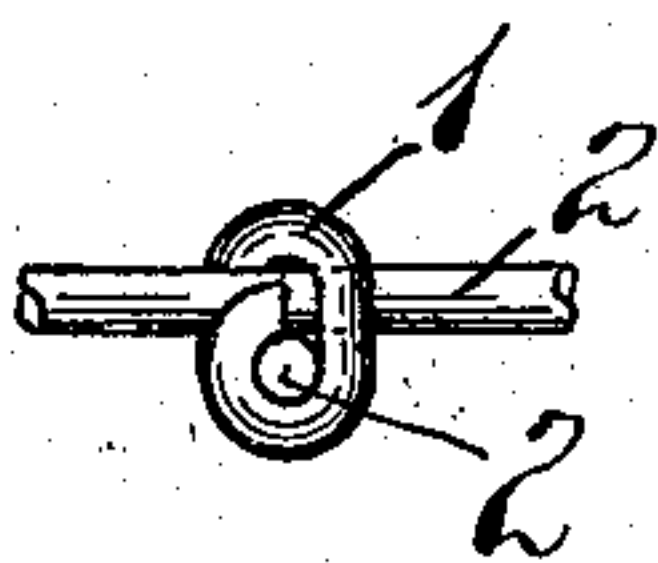
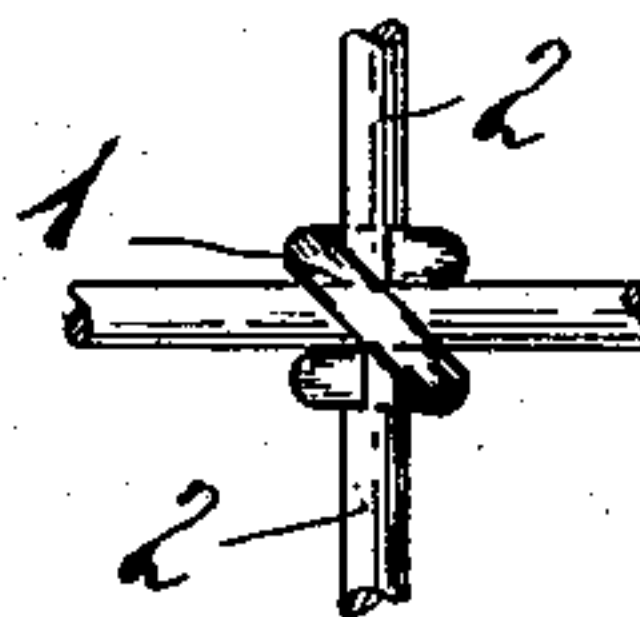


Fig 4.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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WIRE HAT-FRAME.

No. 900,129.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 6, 1908.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. STEVENS, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, county of New York, State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Wire Hat-Frames, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in wire hat frames, and particularly to fastening devices therefor, the object being to provide a simple and effective fastening which is very compact and will not cause the hat material, which is always applied to said frames, to bulge or protrude.

Another object is to prevent the exposing of any sharp points or projections upon which the hat material may catch and tear or which may lacerate the fingers of the operator who trims or fastens the material upon the frame.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a wire hat frame of one of the many designs that may be employed; Fig. 2 is a relatively enlarged detail of construction, illustrating the fastening device in perspective, prior to its being secured in place; Fig. 3 is a similar view but showing the fastener in its final position; and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the parts as shown in Fig. 3.

In the manufacture of certain kinds of hats for women it is customary to build up a skeleton frame of wire of suitable form, upon which the material is placed, and to which it is secured in proper manner. The hat frame itself may be made of any suitable design, with wires crossing each other at many points. Heretofore it has been customary to unite two wires which cross each other in this manner by means of a wire loop, the ends of which have been twisted together. Great care has to be exercised to bend down the twisted portion of the wire connecting the loops, or else the ends thereof will project to such an extent as to endanger tearing the fabric with which the frame is to be covered, or cause an unsightly bulging thereof. Another method is to bend or turn the crossed or radiating wires around the wires extending around the hat in such a way as to form a loop, but this requires great care and an expert operator, beyond being a slow process.

It is my purpose to provide a fastening at these points where the wires of the frame cross, which fastening shall not only be very secure, but the ends are always caused to lie close to the frame itself to avoid all bulging and to prevent tearing the fabric.

The fastening proper, in its original form, is substantially like a staple, such as indicated at 1 (Fig. 2). At such points, in the skeleton frame, as it is desired to connect the wires, these staples are placed diagonally over two crossed wires. The extremities are then curled in opposite directions under the underlying wire, while the arch of the staple draws down and forms a clamp that firmly holds the overlying wire in tight contact with said underlying wire. The staples may be formed in any suitable manner and may be curled by any suitable device, so long as they curl in opposite directions to produce a zigzag appearance when viewed in plan.

2—2 represent various wires which go to form the skeleton hat frame and, as will be seen in Fig. 1, some of these wires radiate from the crown to the edge of the brim, while others extend around the brim. At all points in the crown and brim where two wires cross each other my improved fastening device may be used with great profit. The ends of the wires are not twisted together in any event, but are respectively located at opposite sides of the arch of the staple and below the crown thereof. By referring to Figs. 3 and 4, it will be seen that absolutely no part of the fastening is exposed in such a manner as to catch the material or lacerate the finger of the operator in covering or handling the frame. Furthermore, the interlocking devices, by reason of their special construction, clamp down so tightly and lie so snug as to produce a substantially flat surface for all intents and purposes.

What I claim is—

1. In a wire hat frame, wires crossing one another, a fastening device for said wires, said fastening device being U-shaped and overstanding two crossed wires diagonally, the free ends of said fastening device being curled in opposite directions under the lower wire and forming a clamp over the upper wire.

2. In a wire hat frame, a skeleton body formed of wires crossing one another, a fastening device for the junction of two wires, said fastening device overstanding the two
5 crossed wires diagonally and extending down on opposite sides thereof, the free ends of said fastening device being curled in opposite directions to form a clamp around the two crossed wires from the opposite sides of the lower wire.

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Witnesses:

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