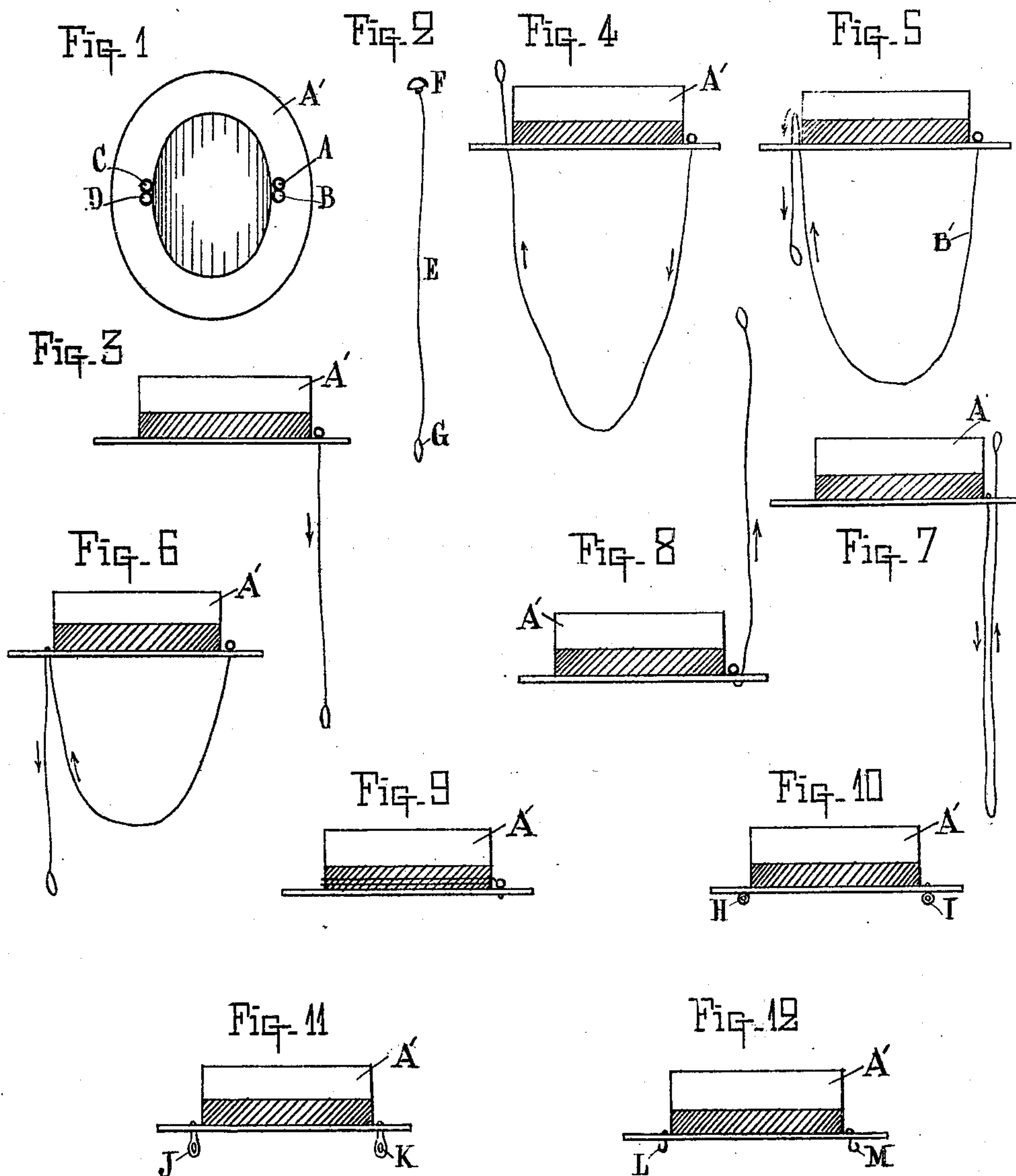


P. M. M. LOUBRIE.  
HAT GUARD.  
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 28, 1908.

921,856.

Patented May 18, 1909.



Witnesses  
M. H. Darg.  
*[Signature]*

Inventor  
Pierre M. M. Loubrie,  
By *[Signature]* Boulter,  
attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PIERRE MARIE MAURICE LOUBRIE, OF BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

## HAT-GUARD.

No. 921,856.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 18, 1909.

Application filed September 28, 1908. Serial No. 455,158.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PIERRE M. M. LOUBRIE, a citizen of the French Republic, residing at Bordeaux, in France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hat-Guards, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to hat-guards and among the objects in view is to provide an extremely simple, inexpensive, and efficient hat-guard by which a hat may be kept secure upon the head of the wearer and prevented from being blown off by the wind.

The invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement and combination of parts as hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the drawing and pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawing:—Figure 1 is a plan view of a hat showing eyelets therein to adapt my guard for application thereto, Fig. 2 is a detail view of the cord, Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6 are side views of a hat, showing the different stages of applying the guard in position. Figs. 7, 8 and 9 are side views showing the different stages of returning the guard to its unused position. Figs. 10, 11 and 12 are side views showing different means which may be substituted for the eyelets.

A' indicates a hat which may be of any material or style, the brim of which on each side of the crown is provided with two eyelets as A, B, and C, D.

E indicates a cord of suitable length, and of any desired material, said cord being provided at one end with a retaining device as a button F and at the other end with a retaining device as a loop G. To apply the guard to the hat, the end of the cord having the loop is passed through one of the eyelets on one side of the crown as eyelet A, from top downward until the button F reaches the eyelet A as seen in Fig. 3. The loop G is then passed up through an eyelet on the opposite side of the crown as eyelet C for instance (see Fig. 4) and the loop G is then passed down

through the eyelet D (see Fig. 5) forming a loop or bight B' which is adapted to pass around beneath the chin of the wearer and by drawing down on the looped end of the cord the loop B' may be drawn snugly into position beneath the chin, and thus the hat will be maintained securely upon the head. The loop G may be passed around a button on the coat of the wearer to neatly secure the looped end of the cord. When the guard is not to be used the cord is released from eyelets C, D, and the loop G passed from below upward through the eyelet B (see Fig. 7) and the cord then passed around the crown of the hat and the loop G engaged around the button F (see Fig. 9) where said cord will be out of the way.

Instead of using eyelets, just ordinary holes might be punched in the hat brim. Also, the eyelets may be substituted by rings or eyes H, L, as in Fig. 10, or by swivel hooks J, K, as in Fig. 11, or by hooks L, M, as in Fig. 12 or any other devices might be substituted which would be adapted to cooperate with the cord in attaining the desired object.

If desired one end of the cord could be fixedly secured to the hat instead of being separate and having a detachable connection therewith.

What I claim is:—

The combination with a hat provided in its brim with two eyelets on each side of the crown, of a cord, a retaining device at one end thereof detachably engaging one of the eyelets, and a retaining device at the other end of the cord adapted to be passed through the other eyelets in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

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

PIERRE MARIE MAURICE LOUBRIE.

Witnesses:

HENRY PHILLIPS,  
ALBERT PHILLIPS.