

**Ca-pade'**. (*Hat-making*.) A bat.

**Comb.** 1. (*Toilet*.) An instrument with a row  
4. (*Hat-making*.) The former on which a *fleece* of fiber is taken up and hardened into a *bat*. Probably from *cone*, the usual shape.

**Croze.**

2. (*Hat-making*.) To unroll and re-roll a hat-body so as to change the surfaces in contact, and prevent their felting together in the process of felting hats.

**Hat-block.** A form upon which the hat is finished. It is usually made of five pieces, four outside segments and a square central or key-block.

In finishing the exterior, a *spinner* is used as a stand, being simply a flat oval table, the face of which corresponds to the curve of the brim. It is removed when the under brim is to be worked.

**Hat-body'y.** The entire body in an unfinished state, as the *cone* from a forming-machine, or the *shell* or *carcass* upon which plush is attached to make a silk hat; or the beaver hat before napping; or a cloth hat before stiffening.

**Hat-brush'ing Ma-chine'**. A machine in which brushes are used to equalize and polish the nap, pile, or exterior fibrous matter forming the surfaces of hats. They sometimes rotate in contact with the body, or it is rotated while they are held in contact with it. After the forming operation, the brushing-machine removes the dust or liberated fiber.

**Hat-con-form'a-tor.** A machine of French origin, by which the oval shape of the head is ascertained. It consists of a series of sliding arms, radially arranged in a frame, and carrying at their upper ends sharp points. When applied to the head as is a hat, the arms are thrust outward by contact with the head, and assume a position corresponding to the exact conformation thereof. While thus held an impression is taken upon a slip of paper pressed upon the points. This paper is trimmed to the form delineated by the points, and becomes a pattern by which an adjustable block is set for use in reshaping the form of a finished hat.

**Hat-die.** A block for holding a hat while pressing. Synonymous with HAT-MOLD (which see).

**Hat-em-boss'ing.** A means for beautifying the appearance of a hat, by producing a pattern upon its exterior by raising and depressing different parts of its surface. Generally done on a pattern-block upon which it is pressed. Dies are sometimes employed. A pressing tool, running in a lathe, is also used to impress a pattern.

**Hat-fin'ish-ing.**

The operations which complete a hat for market, — such as brushing to lay the nap, and ironing to smooth and impart a gloss to it; or pouncing to even the surface; or brushing to remove the dust; or dyeing and trimming.

**Hat-meas'ure.** A device by which the size of the oval head opening is ascertained. Usually a circular graduated ribbon, the ends of which slide in each other. See also HAT-CONFORMATOR.

**Hat-per'fo-rat'ing Ma-chine'**. A machine for cutting a multiplicity of fine holes in the hat-body to provide for ventilation.

**Hat-plank'ing.** A finishing felting operation. See FELTING.

The hat-body being *basoned* or *hardened* is passed through a cistern containing a heated acidulated water with dregs of beer, or other planking liquor, and between two series of pressing rollers, by which the fibers are knitted together or consolidated into felt, when they are ready for the blocking.

In hat-planking machines the bodies are repeatedly passed through a boiling acidulated bath and under pressure, being frequently *crozed*. See also HAT-BODY SIZING-MACHINE.

*Crozing* or *crozing* is refolding a hat-body so that in passing many times through a felting-machine it may present new surfaces to be acted upon.

**Hat-shap'ing Ma-chine'**. A machine for bringing the hat-body from the form of a cone to the hat shape desired. The same as HAT-PRESSING MACHINE (which see).

**Hat-stiff'en-ing Ma-chine'**. A machine with two compartments, one containing thin and the other thick size. Above its partition a pair of squeezing-rolls are arranged. The hats are dipped in the thin size, passed through the rolls, and then the brims (which require to be the stiffest) are dipped in the thick size, and again pressed.

**Hat-tip Press.** One in which gold printing is performed on fabric for hat-tips. The type are of brass, and kept hot. The gold-leaf is laid on the type. The leather or fabric has an adhesive material applied to it, so that the gold will remain on the impressed part and the remainder may be brushed off.

**Hat-venti-lator.** A means for promoting a circulation of air through a hat while in wear.

The simpler form is an aperture at the top of the crown, frequently provided with a means for closing it up. An orifice extending wholly or partially around the head opening, and formed by a perforated block interposed between the *sweat* and the *body*, acts in conjunction with the *tip* opening. The simplest and most common form is a covered crimped wire sewed between the *sweat* and *body*. The side crown is frequently filled with fine perforations, and in one instance a stiff body pierced with large holes is covered with an open woven fabric, the pattern of which conceals the perforations.

**Nap.** 2. The down of a hat.

**Nap'ping.** (*Hat-making.*) A sheet of partially felted fur in a stage between the operation of the bow, which first distributes the fur in a light layer, and the *battery* at which it is united to the hat-body. It becomes the *nap* of the hat, which is raised by *carding* and shorn to a length.

**Plait'ing.** 1. (*Hat-making.*) The interweaving of the felted hairs, forming a hat-body by means of pressure, motion, moisture, and heat. Also called HARDENING (which see).

**Pull-o'ver.** (*Hat-making.*) A conical cap of felted fur, forming a napping to be pulled over a hat-body. The napping is made upon a triangular piece of paper or metal, sometimes called a *bison*, the fur extending over both sides of the paper, which prevents the sides from uniting.

The term *pull-over* refers to the mode of fitting it to the body, in contradistinction to the mode of applying the napping by lapping it around the body, one side at a time.

**Rough'ing.** (*Hat-making.*) The *hardening* of a felted hat-body by pressure, motion, heat, and moisture. See HARDENING.

**Round'ing-gage.** (*Hat-making.*) A tool (*d*, Fig. 4481) for cutting hat-brims. The curved portion is kept against the side of the hat, and, as the projecting arm is swept around, a knife held in one of the notches cuts the edge of the brim to an equal width all round. A number of notches are provided, so that the brim may be made of a width to suit the taste or the caprice of fashion.

**Round'ing-jack.** A stand on which a hat is fixed to have its brim trimmed to shape and size.

**Sen'nit.**

3. Plaited straw or palm-leaf slips for hats, etc.

**Stop'ping-brush.** 1. (*Hat-making.*) A brush used by hat-makers when working at the *battery*, to sprinkle boiling hot water upon the napping and the hat body to assist in uniting them as they are worked, pressed, and rolled by the hand, the *glove*, and the rolling-pin.

**Straw-hat Mak'ing.** Tuscan straw is prepared by pulling the wheat while the ear is in a milky state. The wheat is sown very close, so that the straw is thin and short. The straw is spread out upon the ground for three or four days in fine hot weather to dry. It is then tied up in bundles and stacked, to complete the drying. After remaining in the mow for about a month, it is removed to a meadow and spread out, that the dew, sun, and air may bleach it. During this process it is frequently turned. The first bleaching being complete, the root and lower joint are pulled off, the straw is then steamed, and afterward fumigated with sulphur to complete the process. See STRAW-BRAID.

**Ve-lour'.** A hatter's lustering and smoothing pad of silk or plush; from *vellour*, Fr. Also called *lure*.