March 22, 1955 S. SWARTZ 2,704,368

SCARVES

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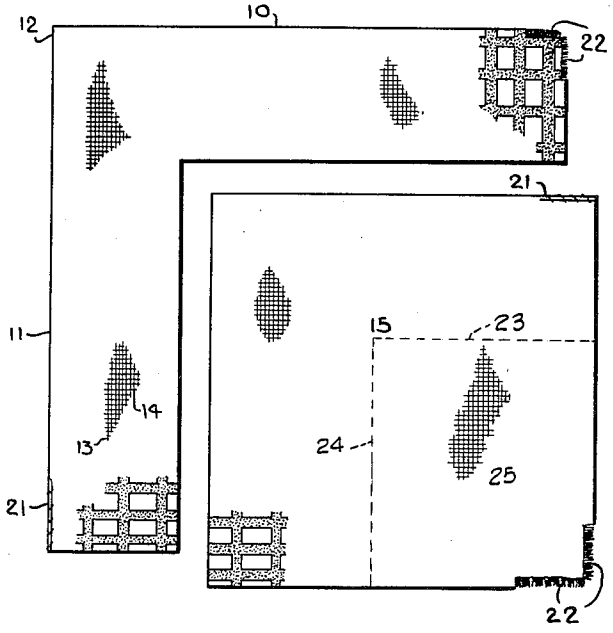


Fig 1

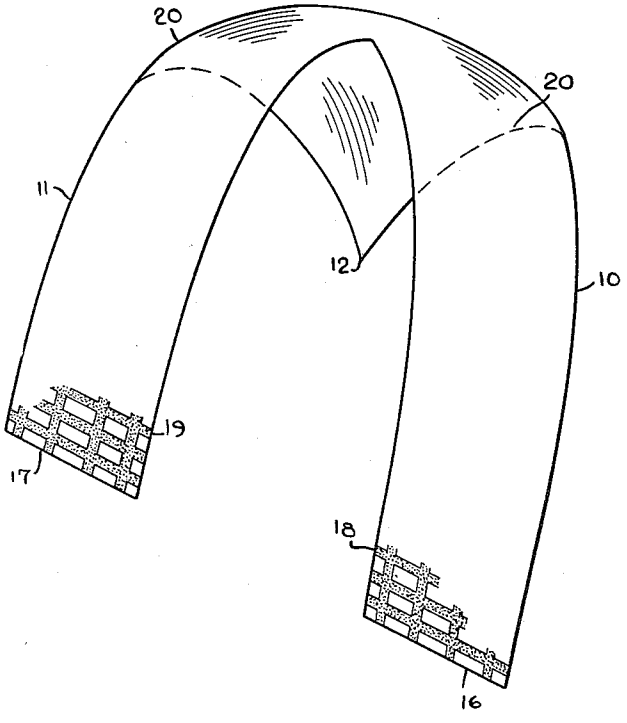


Fig 2

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SCARVES

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2 Claims. (Cl. 2—207)

This invention relates to scarves and is herein illustrated in some detail as embodied in a textile scarf having warp and woof running parallel to its edges and as adapted to be cut from square lengths of cloth without waste of material or without substantial waste.

Attempts have hitherto been made to provide a scarf which would avoid some of the bunching arising when a square or rectangular scarf is passed around the neck, and such scarves have been designed by cutting lengths of cloth diagonally or on the bias. Such bias-cut scarves have been devised of various forms, one form appearing as a square kerchief cut into diagonally from one corner as far as the center.

Such, and other, bias-cut scarves are open to divers objections.

First, the edge of the bias-cut material cannot be readily formed into a fringe.

Second, the bias-cut material, if pulled along one edge, tends to stretch and requires great skill and a great deal of time to produce a hand rolled edge.

Third, sewing any hem on a bias-cut edge, especially wool, involves difficulties in sewing that arise from that tendency to stretch and the threads to pull from the varying direction of the yarn ends, and makes a clumsy edge.

Fourth, bias-cut goods when sheer or flimsy in weave, stretch involving many difficulties.

Fifth, L-shaped bias-cut scarves involve waste in that the cut off parts of a cloth length are triangular in shape and only useful when large.

According to the present invention, the foregoing and other difficulties are avoided, and a scarf is provided of the desirable L-shaped type with both branches of the L identical in length, and the scarf may be so cut from a length of cloth as to avoid waste.

Moreover, the scarves of the present invention when cut from 60 inch goods, for example, may serve as 120 inch large stoles leaving a large 42 inch square kerchief.

This avoiding of waste may arise from cutting identical scarves from a length of cloth designed in such shape as to leave a useful integral length of cloth, or it may arise from cutting several right-angular shaped scarves according to cutting patterns that fit almost against each other as if nested on a larger length of cloth in various directions but always cutting along a warp or woof thread.

The scarves thus cut may be of varied sizes, so that they may almost fit against each other in an order depending on the size and contour of the cloth from which they are cut.

The strips of an L-shaped scarf are found to lie flat on the shoulders of a wearer when the end edges of the L's lie upon the chest of the wearer and the pointed angle of the scarf lies flat upon the back of the wearer, thus avoiding any tendency to bunch at any point. This lying flat results in a scarf that is free from any tendency to slide off the shoulders in ordinary active exercise.

The edges of the L-shaped scarf cut along the lines of the warp and woof of the fabric are readily made into fringes that fall naturally, and in the alternative, the

edges are readily hand rolled, hemmed, or seamed in an ordinary manner.

Moreover, since the ends of the scarf may lie flat on the chest of the wearer, they may lie flat under a coat, and form a straight line across the chest, may carry patterns that visibly coordinate the ends, or may be knotted across the throat.

Other features and advantages will hereinafter appear.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 shows, exploded, a scarf and the kerchief cut from a single length of cloth;

Fig. 2 shows the scarf curved as it lies on the shoulders of a wearer.

The scarf shown, includes two arms **10** and **11** of an L joined at the right angle apex **12**, and cut along the warp yarns **13** and woof yarns **14** of the weave of the length of cloth.

The scarf shown in Fig. 1 was cut from a 50 inch length of woven woolen cloth 50 inches wide, so that each leg of the scarf is 14 inches wide, leaving a 50 inch final leg length of each scarf and a central square **15** of the cloth thirty-six inches square, and adapted to serve as a head kerchief, of the same pattern as the scarf cut from the same material. Larger cloth lengths may provide larger kerchiefs.

When the pattern printed or woven in the length of cloth was a plaid of repeated squares, for example, the flat ends **16**, **17** of the scarf lying on the chest of the wearer showed matching colors on the straight lines **18**, **19** of a properly selected cloth.

Moreover, the scarf shown in Fig. 1 lying with its ends **16**, **17** on the chest of the wearer, curved smoothly over the shoulders at **20**, and lay flat on the back of the wearer with its apex **12** pointing downward. The best dimensions seem to be embodied in legs **16**, **17** about twice as long as wide and such a scarf usually lies flat without any need for pins to hold it.

The straight transverse lines of the ends **16**, **17**, provides an attractive appearance, far superior to the pointed ends of bias-cut scarves.

The edges may be stitched or hand rolled as at **21** and may be fringed as at **22**, to suit the purpose in hand.

A collar scarf cut off from standard 44 inch wide goods into 22 inch square, yielded a substantial collar scarf and pocket kerchief with no waste.

The nested scarf mentioned above may be the L-shaped scarf formed when the central square **15** is cut along the lines **23**, **24** to leave a smaller central square **25**.

Having thus described in some detail certain embodiments of the invention, what is claimed is:

1. The process of producing a series of two flap scarves out of a substantially square piece of fabric which consists in cutting inwardly and parallel to one edge of the fabric a distance to yield one side of a smaller square, and thence cutting from the end of the cut parallel to the edge opposite the end of the cut the same distance to yield the adjacent side of the smaller square, on which said cutting process may be repeated.

2. A process according to claim 1 in which a first square is separated from a length of piece goods and the process is repeated adjacent thereto lengthwise of the piece goods.

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