July 4, 1933. M. A. GREEN ET AL 1,916,507

SCARF

Filed Sept. 26, 1932

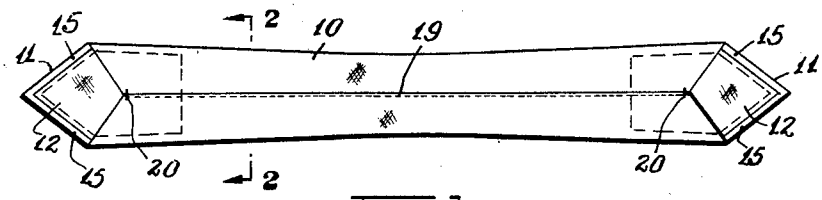


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

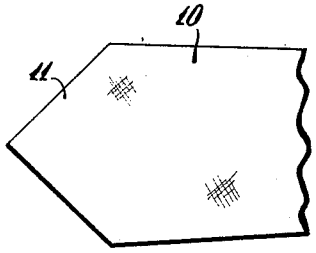


Fig. 3.

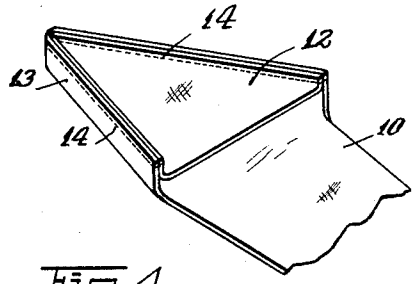


Fig. 4.

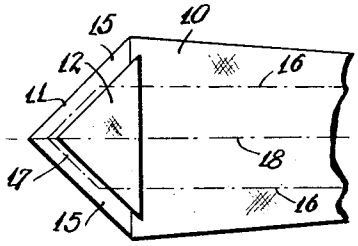


Fig. 5.

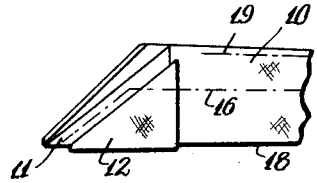


Fig. 6.

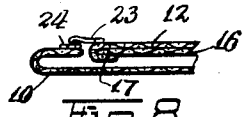


Fig. 8.

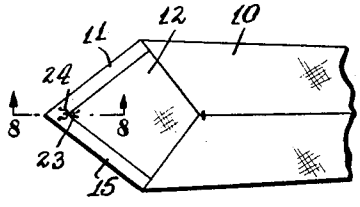


Fig. 7.

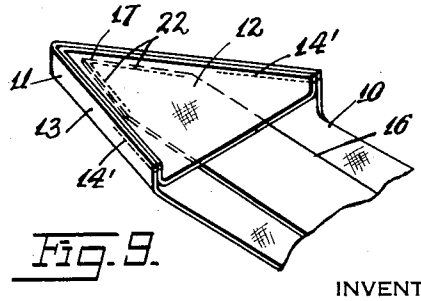


Fig. 9.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SCARF

Application filed September 26, 1932. Serial No. 634,809.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in a scarf for use by men and women.

The invention has for an object the construction of a scarf which is all complete and needs no folding to be worn.

Furthermore, as another object of this invention it is proposed to construct the scarf in such a manner that it may be worn as an ascott or a reefer.

Furthermore, the invention has for an object the construction of a scarf which is characterized by casing material formed at the ends with points and having the sides bent towards each other so as to meet at the center and there secured together with end slip stitches to give the scarf proper form and to insure correct engagement upon the wearer.

Furthermore, as another object of this invention it is proposed to provide a silk lining attached only within the tips of the casing material in such a manner as to form the rear side of the scarf.

A still further object of this invention is the provision of lining material within the casing and beneath said silk lining arranged so as to give the scarf greater rigidity.

Furthermore, as another object of this invention it is proposed that the casing material be cut on the bias and be of woven material so as to stretch within limits to insure proper engagement upon a wearer.

Another one of the objects of this invention is a novel connection between the silk lining tips previously mentioned and the inner lining material which allows straightening out of the inner lining material whenever necessary.

Further the invention proposes a novel method or process for the manufacturer of the scarf.

For further comprehension of the invention and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, and to the appended claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawing forming a material part of this disclosure:—

Fig. 1 is a rear elevational view of a scarf constructed according to this invention.

Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary elevational view of one end of the casing material before manufactured into the scarf.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the silk tip attached upon the tip of the casing material illustrated in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary elevational view of the rear side of Fig. 4 showing the tip turned inside out as the next step in the manufacture of the scarf.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary perspective view of Fig. 5 but showing the scarf material bent along its center line so that the edges may be stitched together, and the process completed for manufacturing the scarf.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary view similar to the one in Fig. 1 but illustrating a modification of the invention.

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 8—8 of Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is a view similar to Fig. 4 but showing the casing material, the silk tip, and the lining as constructed in the form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8.

The finished scarf is illustrated in Fig. 1. Its construction will be better understood by considering the method of its manufacture. The scarf comprises casing material 10, illustrated in Fig. 3 in the form of a strip having pointed ends 11. Silk lining tips 12, see Fig. 4, are secured within the pointed ends 11 in such a manner so that portions 13, that is, the sides of the tips 11, are bent upwards by reason of the silk lining portions 12 being of a smaller size. The silk lining portions 12 are engaged upon the front side of the material 10 so as to be located on the rear side when these points are turned inside out. Lines of stitches 14 serve to secure the edges of the pointed silk lining 12 together with the edges of the pointed ends 11 of the strip 10.

Next the pointed ends of the strip 10 together with the silk lining are turned inside out as shown in Fig. 5. It should be noticed that due to the fact that the silk lining portions 12 are of smaller size than the points

11 there will be formed a margin 15 around the sides of the lining 12. Next lining material 16 indicated by the dot and dash lines in Fig. 5 is placed the complete length of the strip 10 and at its ends is formed with points 17 engaging into the pointed pockets formed by the lining material 12. The lining strip 16 is of substantially half the width of the strip 10 so as to provide side portions of the casing material 10 which may be bent over towards each other meeting along the center line and there be secured together.

To accomplish the construction mentioned in the latter portion of the previous paragraph the article as shown in Fig. 5 should be bent together along its center line 18 as clearly shown in Fig. 6 and then the edges secured together by a line of stitches 19. Preferably these stitches should be of the hand slip type. Finally the article as shown in Fig. 6 is turned inside out and produces the article shown in Fig. 1. To conclude the construction stitches 20 are engaged at the ends of the sides of the casing material which are now located along the center so as to prevent the turning of the scarf inside out.

A feature of the construction lies in the fact that the scarf is ready to be worn without the necessity of folding before placing on the neck. Furthermore the casing material 10 preferably should be made of woven material and cut on the bias so as to stretch in one direction only. The lining 16 serving to give the scarf greater rigidity. A scarf thus constructed needs less yardage than an ordinary scarf or an ascott or reefer.

In Figs. 7, 8 and 9 a modification of the invention has been disclosed in which provision is made for straightening out the lining 16 whenever necessary. It will be found that during use the lining becomes folded and there is the necessity for straightening it out. The construction of this form of the invention is substantially identical to the preferred form except that the silk lining tips 12 are secured by stitches 14′ upon the sides of the pointed end 11 of the casing material 10, not completely along their full lengths but merely from the inner edge to a distance substantially half the way to the apex. The free apex of the silk tips 12 are secured by stitches 22 to the pointed ends 17 of the lining 16. In Fig. 8 it will be noticed that the free apex of the silk lining material 12 is bent over the pointed end 17 of the lining 16. To hold the free apex of the silk lining tips 12 and the tips 17 of the lining 16, normally in place, hooks 23 are engaged upon the apexes and coact with high members 24 upon the casing material. This is clearly shown in Figs. 7 and 8. Whenever desired the hook and eye construction 23, 24 may be momentarily disengaged and then the free tips of the silk lining 12 and the lining 16 stretched so as to cause the lining 16 to straighten out. In the straightened out position the lining may be ironed through the casing material.

While we have shown and described the preferred embodiment of our invention, it is to be understood that we do not limit ourselves to the precise construction herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:—

1. A process for manufacturing a scarf, consisting of securing pointed tips of lining material of a smaller size than the pointed tips of casing material along its sides upon the sides of the pointed tips of said casing material so as to cause the sides of the casing material to bend upwards, securing the sides of the casing together, placing a lining completely for the full length of said casing material and beneath said tips, turning said casing materials and lining tips inside out so that the lining is disposed therein and the sides of the casing material are displaced along the center line of said scarf, and securing the ends of the sides of said casing material upon said lining.

2. A process for manufacturing a scarf, consisting of securing pointed tips of lining material of a smaller size than the pointed tips of casing material along its sides upon the sides of the pointed tips of said casing material so as to cause the sides of the casing material to bend upwards, securing the sides of the casing together, placing lining completely the full length of said casing material and beneath said tips, turning said casing materials and lining tips inside out so that the lining is disposed therein and the sides of the casing material are displaced along the center line of said scarf, and securing the ends of the sides of said casing material upon said lining, said latter mentioned lining extending the full length of said casing material and being formed with pointed tips, and said pointed tips being placed within pointed ends of said casing.

3. A scarf, comprising casing material formed at the end with points and having its sides bent towards each other to meet at the center and there secured together, lining tips attached within said casing tips in a manner so as to have free apexes, and lining material extending through said casing and having pointed ends attached upon said free apexes of the lining tips.

4. A scarf, comprising casing material formed at the end with points and having its sides bent towards each other to meet at the center and there secured together, lining tips attached within said casing tips in a manner so as to have free apexes, and lin-

ing material extending through said casing and having pointed ends attached upon said free apexes of the lining tips, and means for detachably connecting said apexes with said casing material.

5. A scarf, comprising casing material formed at the end with points and having its sides bent towards each other to meet at the center and there secured together, lining tips attached within said casing tips in a manner so as to have free apexes, and lining material extending through said casing and having pointed ends attached upon said free apexes of the lining tips, and means for detachably connecting said apexes with said casing material, comprising hooks attached upon the apexes, and eye member upon the casing material engageable by said hooks.

In testimony whereof we have affixed our signatures.

MORRIS A. GREEN.
JACOB M. GREEN.