

July 17, 1934.

A. M. GREAN

1,967,054

SCARF

Filed July 29, 1932

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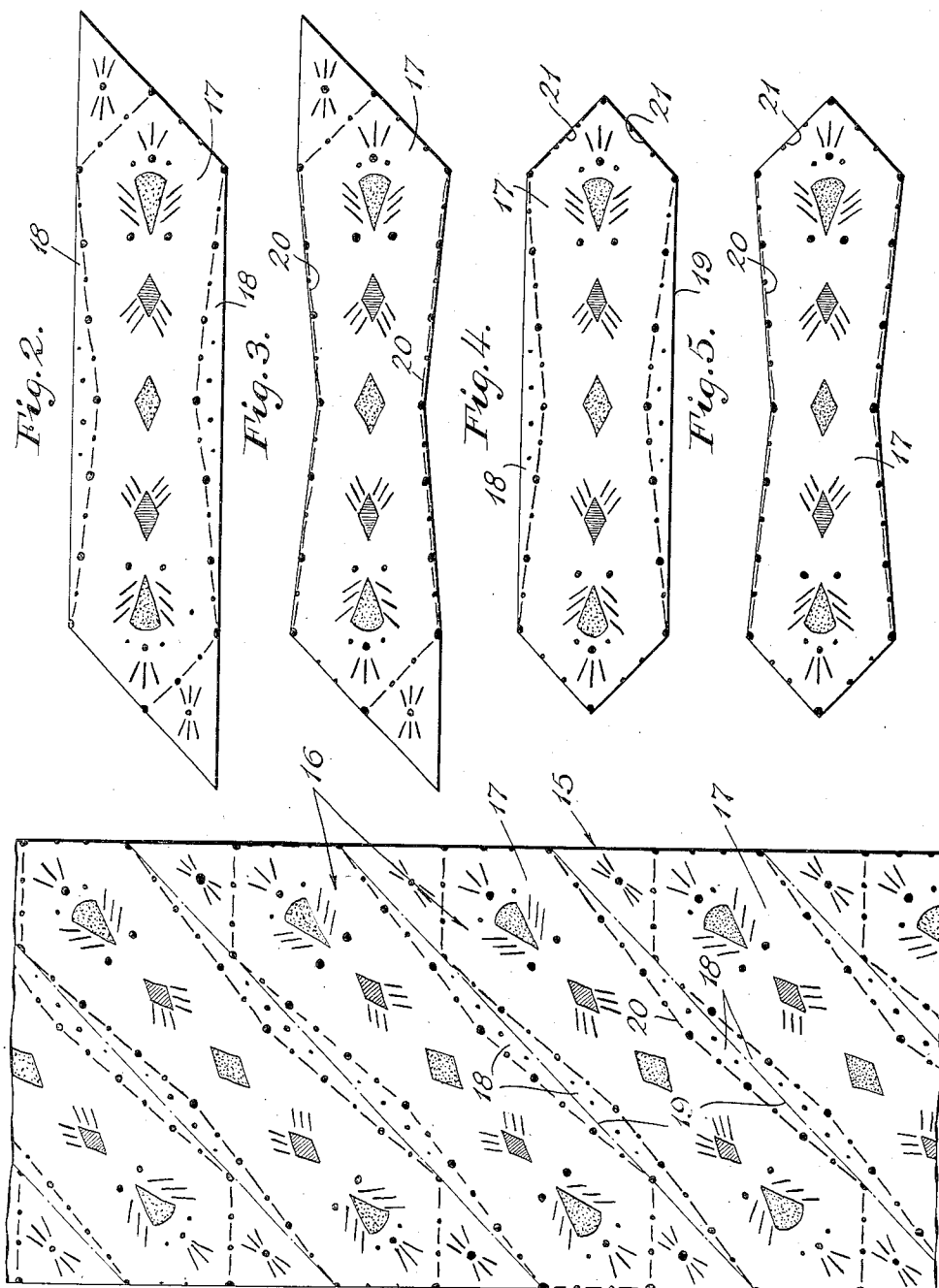


Fig. 1.

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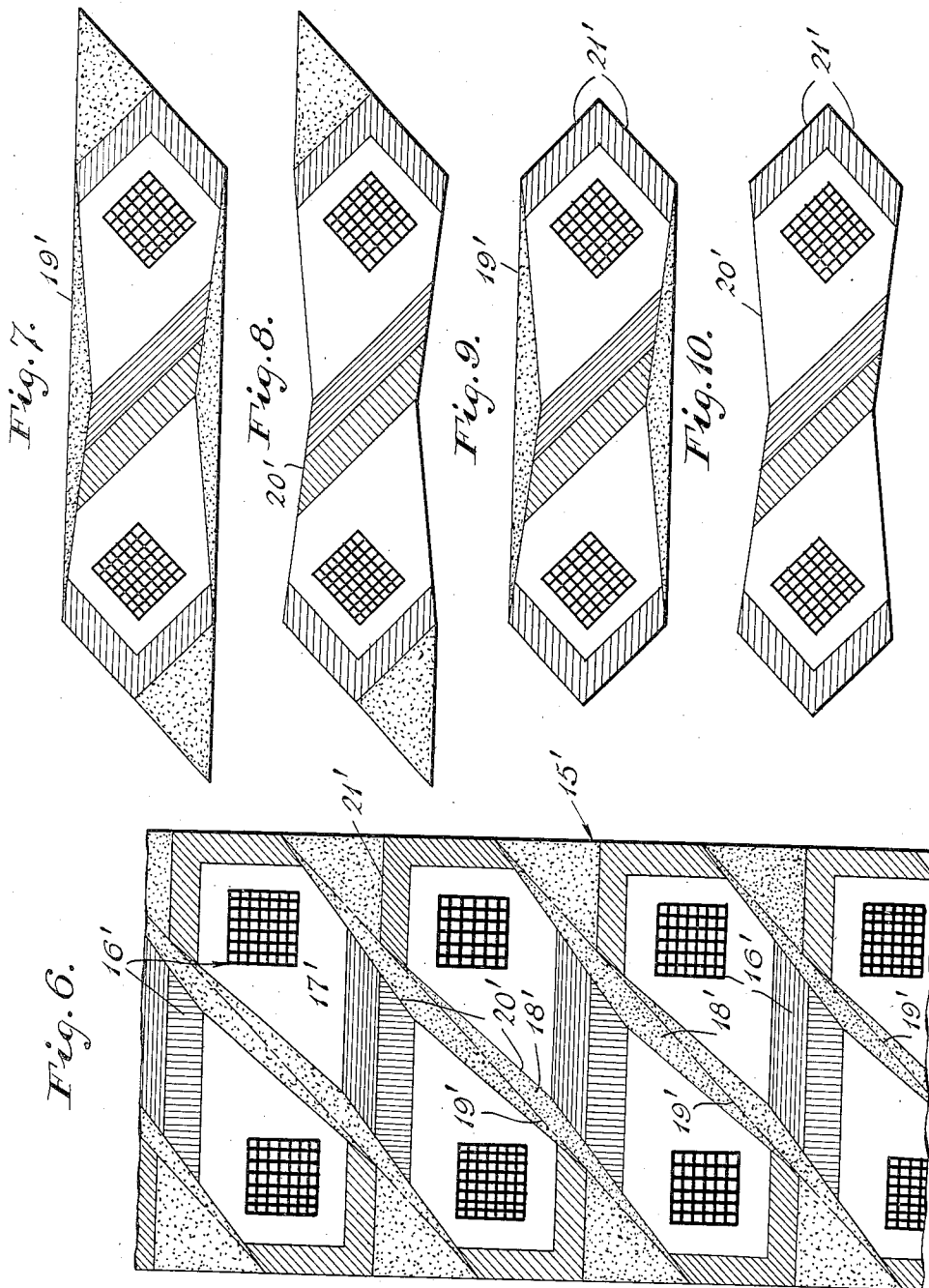
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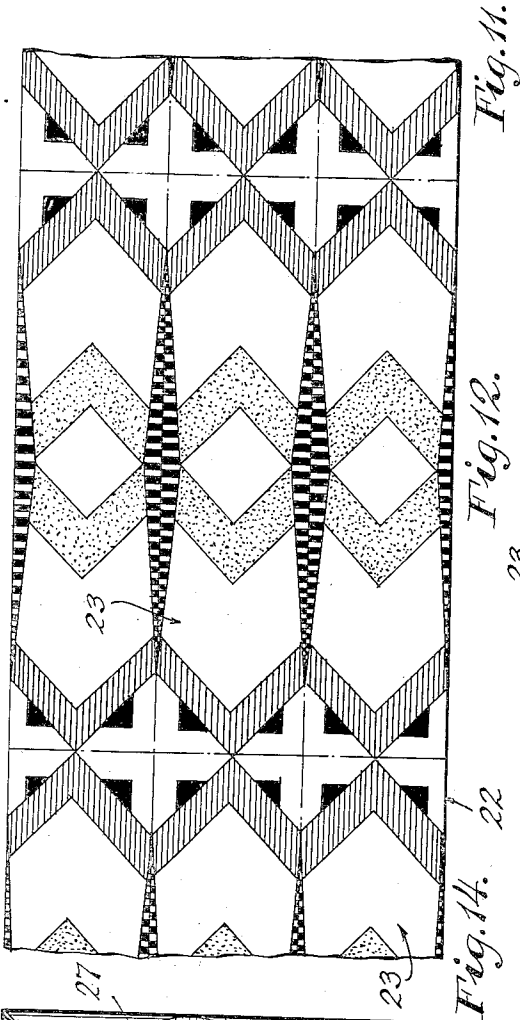
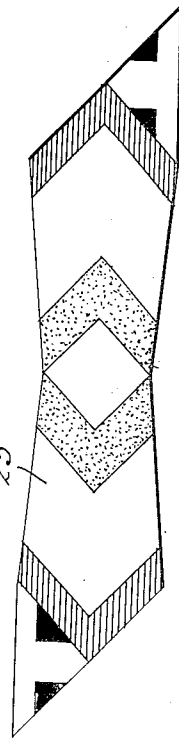
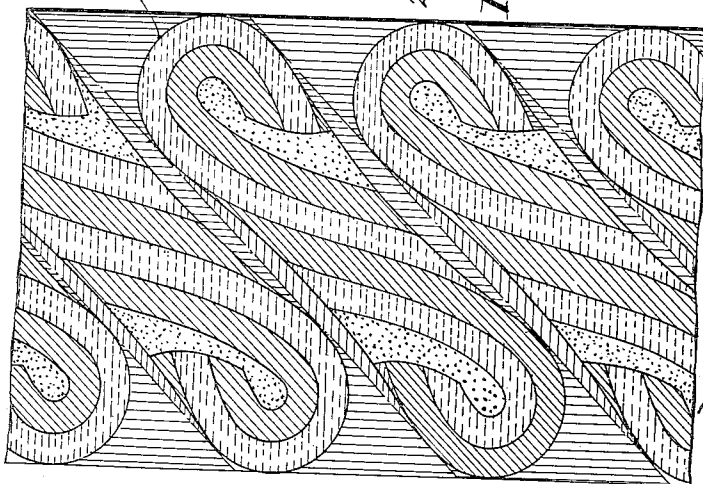
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1,967,054

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Application July 29, 1932, Serial No. 625,766

1 Claim. (Cl. 41—17)

This invention relates to improvements in scarfs and the method of making the same and has particular reference to the production of scarfs from a single length of fabric.

which may be cut from the fabrics of Figures 11 or 13.

Figure 13 shows a scarf which may be cut from the fabric of Figure 11, and

Figure 14 is a view similar to Figures 1 and 6 showing still another type of design from which scarfs of different outlines may be obtained.

In Figures 1 to 5, there is shown a length of fabric 15 of any desired nature having longitudinal selvage edges. Upon this fabric there is printed or otherwise applied, by any well known method, a series of ornamented areas generally indicated by 16 which, in the present embodiment, extend diagonally across the fabric from edge to edge and substantially along the bias thereof. Various designs may be employed in each of the areas 16 and, as shown, may consist of a central or inner portion 17 and border portions 18, the latter portions of any area being contiguous to similar portions of next adjacent areas. If desired a line 19 may be indicated on the fabric dividing adjacent areas and this line is substantially on the bias of the material and is utilized as a guide when severing an area from the length to form a scarf having the shape of a parallelogram, as shown in Figure 2. When so cut on adjacent lines 19, it will be apparent that no portion of the design which constitutes the border 18 is severed and consequently the complete design remains on the finished scarf.

The scarf shown in Figure 2 may be made from a single length of fabric and may be used for producing scarfs shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5.

In Figure 3, a scarf having substantially the shape of a parallelogram is produced by cutting along and just outside of the lines 20 formed by a part of the border design, this line being angular so that the scarf will have a constricted central portion.

Another outline of scarf (Figure 4) having straight longitudinal edges and pointed ends may be cut either by severing the material along the lines 19 and then outside the lines 21 adjacent the ends of one of the ornamented areas, or merely by cutting outside the lines 21.

Again, as in Figure 5, a different outline may be produced, which is a combination of those shown in Figures 3 and 4, by cutting outside the lines 20 and 21.

In every instance, it is to be especially noted that the cutting operation, when directed along any one of the lines defining the border portion of the design, will not sever any other line which is a part of said design, and that therefore each finished scarf will have thereon a complete design no portion of which has been cut through.

It has been heretofore proposed to print or otherwise apply to a continuous length of fabric having selvage edges a series of ornamental areas each of the shape of a parallelogram and extending diagonally across said length of fabric to the edges thereof and each including a border design defining the outline of the area. Adjacent longitudinal border portions define therebetween a bias severing area extending across the material and along which the latter is cut to obtain a scarf. This known method has the drawback that all of the scarfs produced from said length of material are of the same configuration.

In accordance with the present invention, provision is made for the production, from a single piece of fabric, of a plurality of scarfs of different outlines and each having a complete ornamental design thereon no portion of which has been severed when cutting the scarfs from said length. The single piece of fabric may include a design provided with a plurality of lines by which the length of the scarf may be cut to provide different outlines.

The inventive idea involved is capable of receiving a variety of expressions, some of which, for purposes of illustration, are shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a fragmentary plan view of a length of fabric showing a series of ornamented areas thereon extending substantially along the bias of the material.

Figure 2 is a plan view of a scarf which may be cut from the length of the fabric shown in Figure 1.

Figures 3 to 5 are plan views of scarfs each having a different outline which may be cut from the length of fabric shown in Figure 1, or from the fabric or scarf shown in Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 1 showing a different design for the ornamented areas.

Figure 7 is a view of a scarf which may be cut from the fabric of Figure 6.

Figures 8 to 10 are plan views of different scarfs which may be cut from the fabric of Figure 6, or from the fabric of Figure 7.

Figure 11 is a fragmentary plan view of another length of fabric showing the ornamented areas laid out thereon longitudinally of the selvage edges of the material.

Figure 12 is a plan view illustrative of a scarf

Figures 6 to 10 show the same principle as above described and illustrate another one of many types of designs which may be employed. In this embodiment the fabric 15' may be divided into the areas 16' having the central and border areas 17' and 18' respectively, and by cutting on either of the lines 19', 20' or 21', the scarfs of Figures 7 to 10 may be produced.

The length of fabric 22 of Figure 11 has the ornamented areas generally indicated by the numeral 23 laid out thereon longitudinally of the fabric instead of on the bias, as in Figures 1 and 6. By so doing, it is possible to obtain the four different shapes of scarfs shown in Figures 7 to 10, one of which is illustrated in Figure 12, and, in addition, another scarf (Figure 13) of rectangular formation, may be cut from the fabric, by following the various lines indicated in Figure 11. Here, again, the cutting of any desired shape of scarf will produce a complete composite design, no portion of which is severed or in any wise mutilated by the cutting operation.

In Figure 14, the areas 24 are laid out on the bias and by cutting on either of the lines 25, 26 or 27, four different outlines may be formed corresponding to those shown in Figures 7 to 10 except that when the cut is made on the line 27, the ends of the scarf are rounded instead of pointed as in Figures 9 and 10.

What is claimed is:

As a new article of manufacture, printed goods

in the bolt or roll, said goods consisting of a continuous strip of a fabric material provided with longitudinal selvage edges and having printed upon the strip a series of double symmetrical trapezoidal designs of cheviot form, which trapezoidal designs each consist of two axially aligned isosceles trapezoids joined together at their narrow portions, the bases of said trapezoids having axially aligned isosceles triangular and border portions with the points of said triangular portions being directed away from the trapezoid bases, said double designs being closely arranged together upon the strip so that all their axes will be parallel to each but being separated from each other by triangular areas artistically conforming to the design embraced in said trapezoids and in said triangular end portions, said separating triangular areas taking the form of relatively squat isosceles triangles along the end triangular border portions and taking the form of elongated gore-like triangles along the sides of the inverted connected trapezoids, said strip being adapted to be used as drapery or being adapted to be cut up into scarfs of a plurality of designs, which designs may include and exclude said gore-like separated triangular areas along the sides of the isosceles trapezoids and said squat isosceles triangular areas along said triangular end border portions.

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50	125
55	130
60	135
65	140
70	145
75	150