Sept. 3, 1957 E. A. ROSSITER 2,804,626

SCARFS

Filed May 17, 1955

Fig. 1.

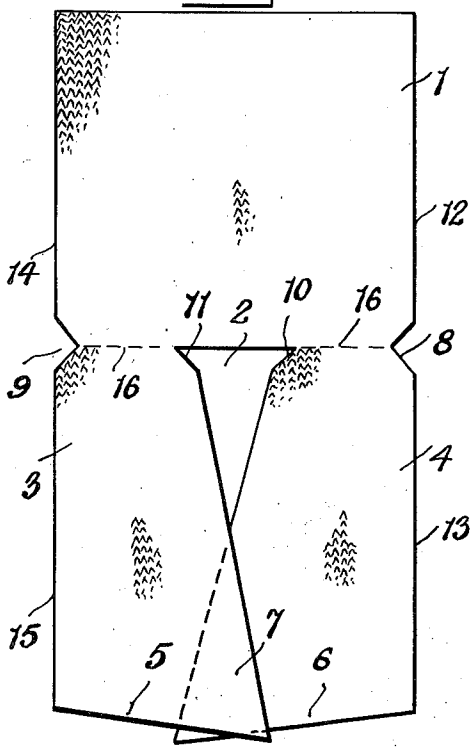


Fig. 2.

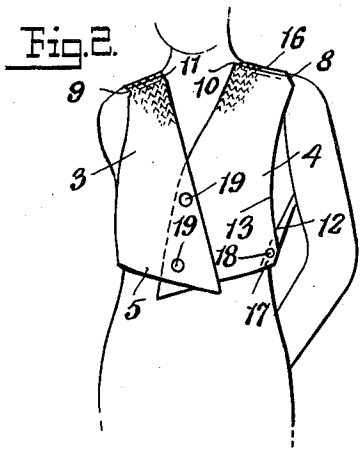


Fig. 3.

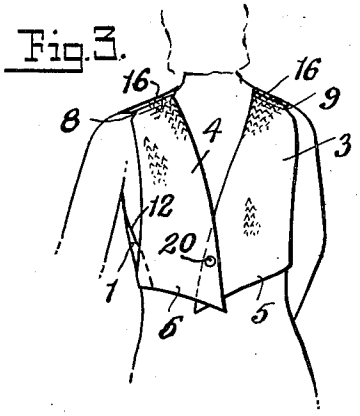


Fig. 4.

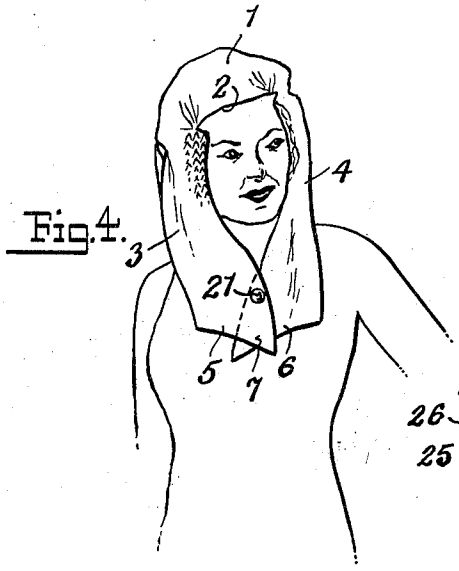


Fig. 5.

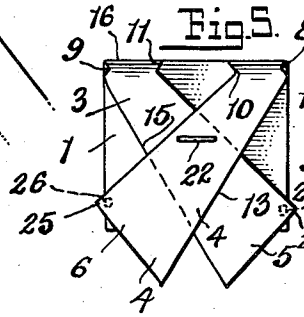
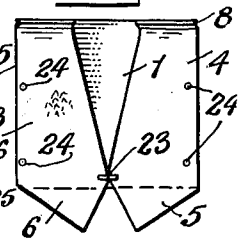


Fig. 6.



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SCARFS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 2—91)

This invention relates to an article of wearing apparel, and one which is capable of wear as a scarf, a garment, head covering and is usable in various other ways according to the needs and desires of the individual wearer.

It is an object of the invention to provide an article of this character which can be simply and economically made; which can be worn with comfort in various capacities; which will be attractive in appearance when worn in numerous ways and which will provide a protective covering for those parts of the body over which it is arranged by the wearer.

It is an object of the invention to provide a scarf capable of many uses, such as for draping over the head, arranging around the neck, and capable of attractive fitment on the body to thereby act as a protective garment; which will shape itself readily to the various arrangements on the head and body and will always present a decorative and attractive appearance while being functionally useful as an article of wear.

It is an object of the invention to provide an article of this character which can be made easily by relatively simple knitting or weaving methods, and which can, if desired, be made in a single size to fit most individuals.

With these and other objects to be hereinafter set forth in view, I have devised the arrangement of parts to be described and more particularly pointed out in the claim appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawing, wherein an illustrative embodiment of the invention is disclosed,

Fig. 1 is a face view of the scarf, as it appears in its flattened form;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing how the scarf appears when worn as a vest-like garment;

Fig. 3 shows how the scarf can be reversed and worn with its main section or body portion disposed at the front of the wearer and its flap portions located at the back;

Fig. 4 shows the article used as a scarf on the head;

Fig. 5 is a front elevation of the folded scarf, showing how the flap portions can be arranged in crossed position at either the front or back of the wearer, and

Fig. 6 shows a vest-like arrangement of the scarf.

Referring to the drawing, **1** indicates the main or body portion or panel of the scarf, which in the form shown is of square or rectangular conformation. At one end, the body portion **1** is bifurcated as indicated at **2** to divide the scarf into two extensions indicated respectively at **3** and **4** and which shall be for convenience, herein referred to as "flaps."

The entire scarf, including the flaps **3** and **4**, is preferably, although not necessarily, made of single piece construction, and to secure resiliency and the ability of the various parts of the scarf to stretch and closely conform to the parts of the body over which they are extended, it is desirable that the scarf shall be of expansible knitted material. As a substitute therefor, the expansible

or stretchable synthetic materials or other relatively stretchable or conformable materials might be used.

Each of the flaps **3** and **4** tapers in width from its base, defined by the transverse fold line **16**, to its angular free end **5** or **6**. It will thus be noted that at the free ends **5** and **6** of these flaps **3** and **4**, the flaps are wider than they are at their bases located at the fold line **16**. Thus, the flaps overlap to some extent near their wider free ends, as indicated at **7** in Fig. 1. As indicated in Fig. 1, the overlap of the flaps extends for approximately one-half of the length of the flaps. The opening shown at **2** and which in many cases is used as a neck opening, is substantially V-shaped. It is to be further noted that at the base of each flap in the outer edge **12**, **13** of the scarf, there is located a notch shown at **8** and **9**. These notches **8** and **9** cooperate with somewhat similar, although slightly smaller notches appearing at **10** and **11** at the inner junctions of the flaps **3** and **4** with the body portion **1**.

In many of the uses to which the scarf is put, the V-shaped aperture indicated at **2** constitutes the neck opening which fits about the neck of the wearer, and the flaps **3** and **4** are also in many cases, brought toward one another into one or the other of the numerous overlapping positions, examples of which are shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 5. This tends to bring the flaps angularly, and the notches **8**, **9**, **10** and **11** just described aid in allowing this angular positioning of the flaps without causing undue bulging or bunching of the fabric, and particularly at the junction of the flaps with the body portion **1**.

In Figs. 2 to 6 are shown a number of the many ways in which the scarf can be worn. In Fig. 2 it is shown with the flaps **3** and **4** disposed over the front of the body. The neck of the wearer extends through the aperture **2** and the panel or body portion **1** is disposed over the back. The parts of the scarf can be held together under the arms by extending the edges **11** and **15** of the flaps **4** and **5** respectively toward the rear and into respective overlap with the edges **12** and **14** of the body portion **1**. The overlapping parts may be held together under the arms by pins **18** or any equivalent fastening means. When the flaps **3** and **4** overlap at the front of the garment in a vest-like arrangement, pins **19** or any other suitable fastening elements may be used to hold the flaps in such overlapping arrangement.

In Fig. 5 is shown an arrangement somewhat similar to that of Fig. 2, but in Fig. 5 the flaps **3** and **4** extend across one another to a greater extent and are held in their crossed relationship by a pin **22** or other suitable fastening device. In this arrangement, the flap-ends indicated at **25** can, if desired, be attached to the side edge portions **12** and **14** of the body portion, or such attachment can be omitted.

In Fig. 6 a vest-like arrangement is obtained by bringing the edges of the flaps **3** and **4** into single-point contact, where these meeting parts of the flaps are held together by a pin **23**, while the outer side edges of the flaps are secured to the edges **12** and **14** by pins **24** or other suitable fastening elements. It will be noted that in this arrangement, the shape of the ends of the flaps changes somewhat, this change in shape being caused by the stretching of the flaps between the several connection points or pins **23** and **24**.

In Fig. 3 is shown an arrangement wherein the body portion **1** of the scarf is arranged over the front or chest of the wearer and the flaps **3** and **4** are arranged at the back. The arrangement of the flaps over the back of the wearer can be that disclosed in Fig. 3; as disclosed in Figs. 5 and 6 or arrangements other than those disclosed and according to the ability of the individual wearer can be used to fit the garment in position.

In Fig. 4 the scarf is shown as applied to the head, and

this is only one of many ways in which the scarf, is usable as an article of headwear since it can be draped and arranged on the head and neck in a multitude of other ways according to the tastes of the individual.

The scarf is capable of many uses both as a scarf and as a garment and it may be tastefully arranged and fitted in place with a minimum of effort.

Having described a single embodiment of the invention, it is obvious that the same is not to be restricted thereto but is broad enough to cover all structures coming within the scope of the annexed claim.

What I claim is:

An article of wearing apparel comprising, a body portion substantially square in outline, a pair of flaps of a length substantially equal to the length of the body portion, said flaps constituting an integral extension of one end of the body portion, the flaps each tapering in width from their free ends to their points of connection to the body portion, said free ends being of tapering angular formation, the flaps being overlapped adjacent to their

free ends, the overlap being for apporixmately one-half of the length of the flaps the free ends being of greater width than the ends of the flaps which are located at the points of joinder of the flaps with the body portion, notches formed partly in the body portion and partly in the flaps, thereby defining a transverse fold line for the flaps at their points of joinder to the body portion, the flaps defining a triangular neck opening between their points of joinder to the body portion and their points of overlap.

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