

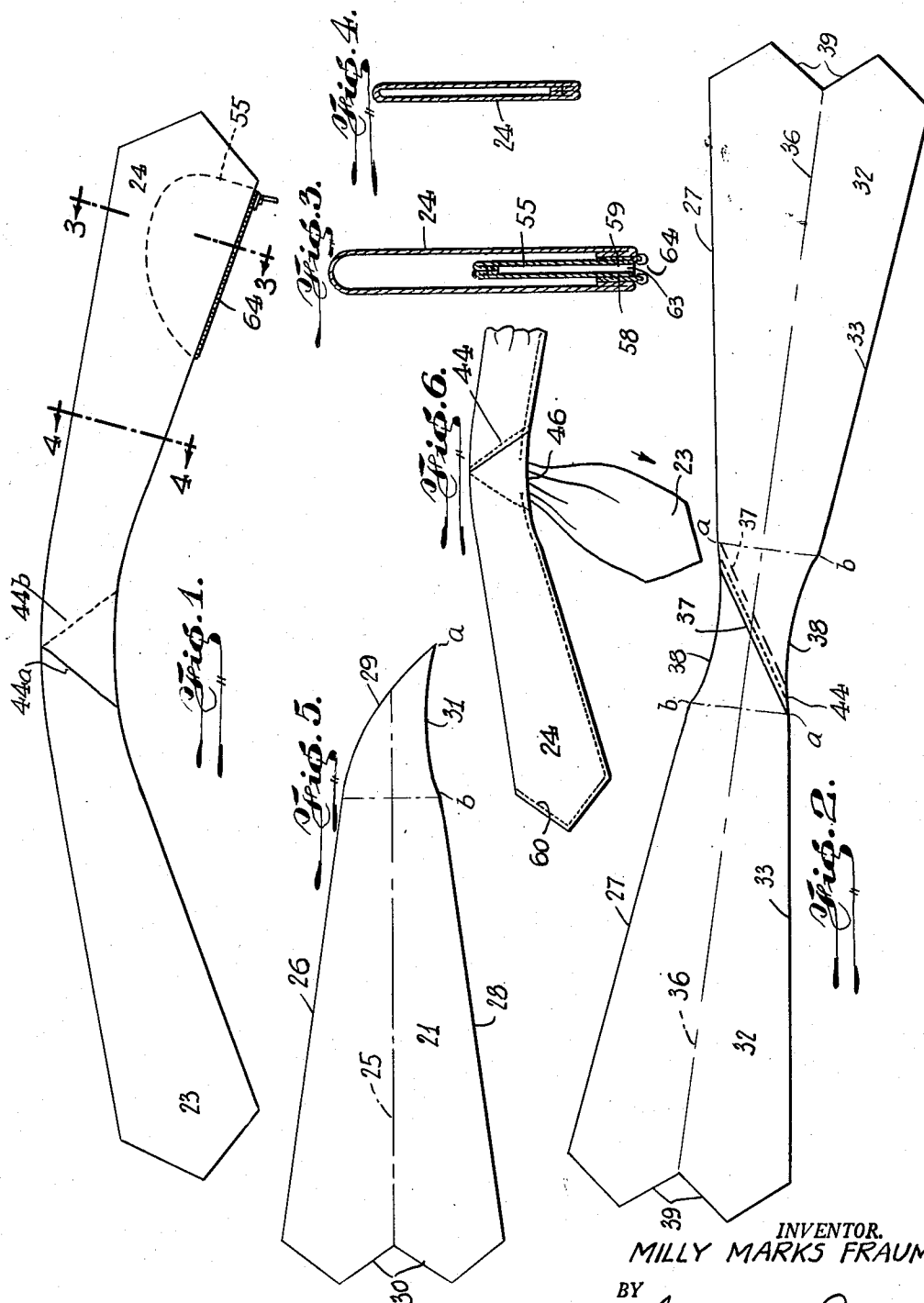
Dec. 9, 1952

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ASCOT, SCARF OR THE LIKE

Filed May 14, 1949



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2,620,478

ASCOT, SCARF, OR THE LIKE

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Application May 14, 1949, Serial No. 93,295

5 Claims. (Cl. 2—91)

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This invention relates to improvements in the manufacture of scarfs, and more particularly to the kind known in the trade as ascots, particularly adapted for use by infants and children; reference being made particularly to the type having a double layer.

Ascots of the type now being manufactured produce considerable wastage in material and waste in labor, and is difficult to keep in shape, especially after washing and during the pressing operation. Present type ascots, when pressed, will have a tendency to pull out of shape, which will leave them unsightly afterwards.

In one type of double ascot now being produced, in order to secure a good neckline, the superposed layers must first be shaped along an outer edge so as to conform to the neckline, and then the two layers must be seamed together along their entire periphery. This procedure makes for rather difficult pressing, and great care has to be exercised in order that the layers are maintained in exact superposed position. This care is greatly aggravated when a two-tone style ascot is desired.

In another type of double ascot being manufactured, the material is folded over upon itself and the free edges sewn together, thus requiring one piece of material and requiring less labor than in the making of the previously mentioned type of ascot. However, in ascots of this style or type, it is impossible to obtain a "rounded-out" outer edge to conform with the neckline at the back of the wearer, unless material is cut on the bias and pressed into shape. But, after the ascot is washed, due to the bias cut of the material, pressing becomes very difficult, and the material has a tendency to twirl. Should the material be cut on the straight of the cloth, then no rounded out shape prevails to conform to the neckline.

It has been found by this invention that by providing two separate identical blanks, each blank having a diagonal end and one adjacent side curved to conform to substantially the complete desired neckline, disposing the blanks so that the diagonal lines are in parallel position with the curved sides in a continuous line respectively with the edge of the adjoining blank and stitching the diagonal ends together, then folding the connected blanks along the longitudinal medial line and then stitching the free edges of the folded blanks together, an ascot is produced which overcomes the heretofore mentioned disadvantages, and provides an easily-made well-shaped ascot which ideally conforms to the shape of the neckline of the wearer.

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It has been further found that if the blank is cut with its medial line parallel to the edge of the material from which it is formed, then if the diagonal end is made slightly concave or rounded, the ascot, when formed, will possess the required neckline shape.

Again, it has been found that if the blank is cut with its medial line disposed at an angle with relation to an edge of the fabric from which it is cut, then, the diagonal end of the blank may be cut either straight or rounded, depending upon the swing or shape desired.

Because the ascot made according to this invention is formed by the joining of two separate identical blanks, only one pattern is required for both blanks, and ascots may be produced in mass due to this fact as well as the simplicity of its manufacture. It is because of the provision of the partially diagonal end in conjunction with the curved side completely forming the neckline on the blank, it is enabled to obtain the desired and conformed shape.

The joining diagonal seam with the slight curve or concave as more specifically described hereinafter, allows the ascot with the longitudinal fold on the straight of the material to round itself out as could not be done without this seam.

The article made according to the present invention lends itself admirably for use in connection with blouses, dresses, shirtwaists and the like, and on account of its unique construction is very well adapted for being made up into a bow tie accurately and without difficulty. Furthermore, the bow tie when made up is free of bulkiness at the knot. The tie, due to its construction, may be formed with two-tone effect so that when the tie is made up to form a bow, each wing and tab of the bow will have a full two-sided color.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an ascot tie, made of two identical halves, with seams so constructed as to produce a substantially V-shape in the finished product, thus eliminating bulkiness and bulginess, and, thereby, discomfort at the neck of the wearer.

It is another object of the present invention to provide an ascot, which will closely follow the neckline of the wearer, thus being more appealing to the sight, as well as more comfortable to the wearer.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide an ascot which can be readily made to conform to the neckline of a blouse, dress or the like when applied thereto.

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Yet another object of the present invention resides in providing a concealed pocket in the aforementioned type of tie.

These and other objects and certain advantageous features are accomplished by the novel and practical construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter disclosed and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, constituting an essential part of the disclosure, and in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of an ascot tie according to the invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of two identical blanks seamed together at their adjoining diagonal ends;

Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a view of a modified blank being curved at the joining end;

Fig. 6 is a view of an ascot tie according to the invention, in the process of being turned inside out so as to be presented in its finished form.

Referring to the embodiment of Fig. 2, there is disclosed two identical blanks 32, each blank having the longitudinal side edges 27, 33 and the longitudinal medial line 36 which divides each blank in half having the double V-shaped ends 39. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 2, the joining ends of the blanks 32 seamed at 44 may be either diagonally straight as seen at 37 or modified with a slight curve as seen at 29 in Fig. 5, depending upon the degree of shaping desired at the neckline. The straight diagonal end 37 is desired when the pattern for making the blank is placed on the material so that the fold line 36 catches the bias of the material, thereby giving sufficient stretch to form a slightly rounded neckline. However, the joining diagonal ends of the blank may be moderately concave or curved as at 29 (Fig. 5), again depending upon the degree of roundness or swing desired at the neckline. In Fig. 5, 21 is the blank, 25 is the longitudinal medial fold line, 26, 28 are the side edges, and 30 the double V-shaped end. It is understood that two identical blanks such as those shown in Fig. 5 are used to make up the tie as in Fig. 2.

An important feature of the identical blanks is the provision of the curve 38 (Fig. 2) or 31 (Fig. 5) which conforms to the neckline of the user. This curve which for explanatory purposes is shown as commencing at *a* and terminating at *b* on the identical blanks. When the joined blanks 32 in Fig. 2 are folded along the medial or fold lines 36, then the curve *b*—*a* of the left blank will coincide with the curve *a*—*b* of the right blank and when the edges 27 are seamed to the edges 33, the adjoining portions of the fold lines 36 will take on a natural curve commensurate with the coincident curve *b*—*a* and *a*—*b* of the blanks, when the article is turned right-side out as seen in Fig. 1. The numbers 23 and 24 generally indicate the two folded seamed portions formed from the blanks 32 and 33. The full diagonal line 44*a* and the dotted diagonal line 44*b* each indicates one-half of the diagonal seam line 44 (Fig. 2). Fig. 6 shows the article in the process of being turned right-side out after being seamed. The number 60 represents the stitching of the folded-over stitched blanks. An unstitched opening 46 is provided so that the article may be turned right-side out.

The ascot tie may be provided with a pocket 55 secured to the side walls of portion 24 as seen at 58, 59. A complementary slide fastener or zipper

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closure 64 may be provided to close the opening 63 of the pocket 55.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, it is apparent that an improved, simple, practical and inexpensive ascot is provided. It is apparent, however, that immaterial changes and modifications may be made by skilled persons without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention as outlined in the appended claims.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. A scarf, ascot or the like comprising a pair of separate identical blanks, each of said blanks being formed with side edges converging gradually towards one end, a portion of said one of said side edges adjacent said one end of the blank being concavely curved to conform substantially to the neckline of the wearer, said one end of said blank being cut on a diagonal which forms a sharply acute angled corner with said curved portion of said one side edge, said pair of blanks being disposed relative to each other so that the diagonal ends are in confronting relation with the curved side edge portion of each blank in a continuous line with the other side edge of the other one of said blanks and with longitudinal medial lines in alignment, stitching connecting said diagonal ends together, said blanks being folded along their longitudinal medial lines, and stitching connecting together the free edges of said folded blanks.

2. A scarf, ascot or the like according to claim 1, wherein said diagonal end of each of said blanks is convexly arcuate for assisting the shaping of the neckline engaging portion of the scarf, ascot or the like.

3. A scarf, ascot or the like comprising a pair of separate identical blanks, each of said blanks being formed with side edges converging gradually towards one end, said one end of each blank being cut on a diagonal and forming a sharply acute angled corner with one of said side edges, said one of said side edges being formed with a relatively shallow arcuate cutout adjacent said diagonal end to conform substantially to the neckline of a wearer, said pair of blanks being oppositely disposed with the diagonal ends in substantially parallel confronting relation and with the cutout side edge of each blank in a continuous line with the opposite side edge of the other of said blanks, stitching connecting said diagonal ends together, said blanks being folded along their longitudinal medial lines, and stitching connecting together the free edges of said folded blanks.

4. A scarf, ascot or the like according to claim 3, wherein said diagonal end of each blank is convexed for assisting the curving of the blanks towards the cutout side edges to thereby conform more closely to the neckline of a wearer.

5. A scarf, ascot or the like comprising two separate identical blanks, each blank having a substantially diagonal end and concavely curved side portion to conform to substantially the neckline of the wearer and a non-curved side, said diagonal end and said curved side portion enclosing a sharply angled corner, said blanks being disposed so that the said diagonal ends are in substantially parallel position with each of said curved side portions in a continuous line with said non-curved side of the other blank, stitching connecting said diagonal ends together, said blanks being folded along their longitudinal

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medial lines, and stitching connecting together the free edges of said folded blanks.

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