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L. BERNSTEIN

2,476,798

WEARING APPAREL

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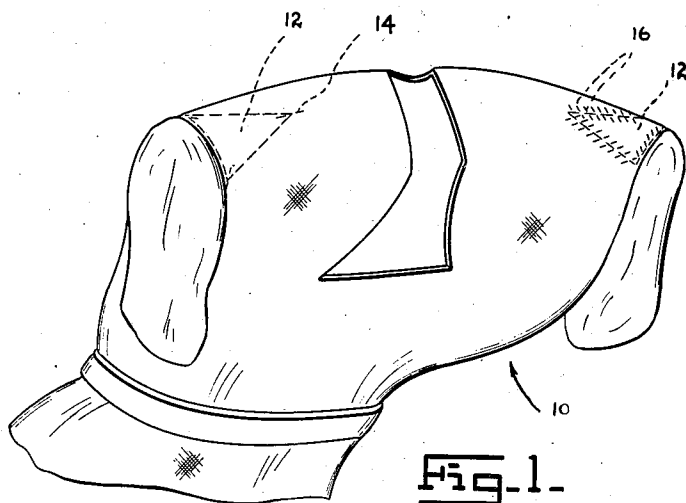


Fig. 1-

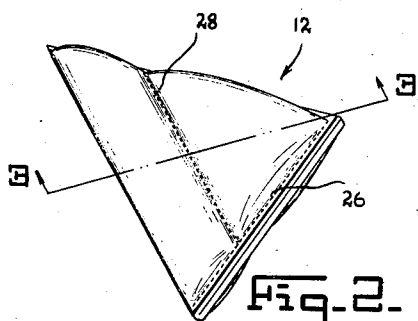


Fig. 2-

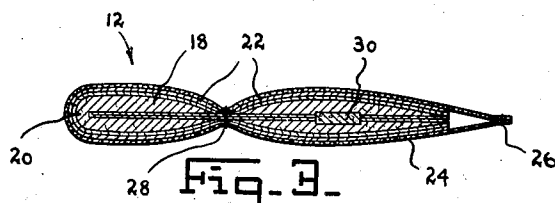


Fig. 3-

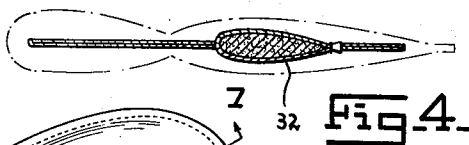


Fig. 4-

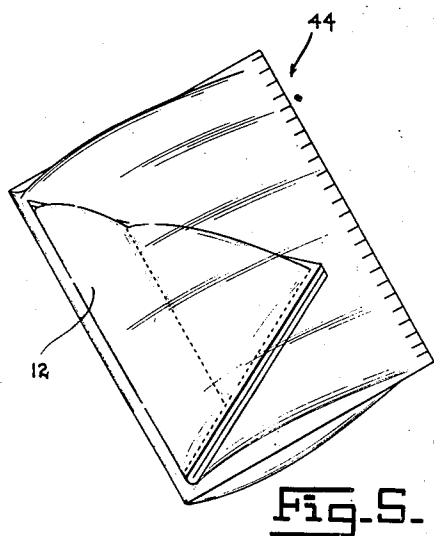


Fig. 5-

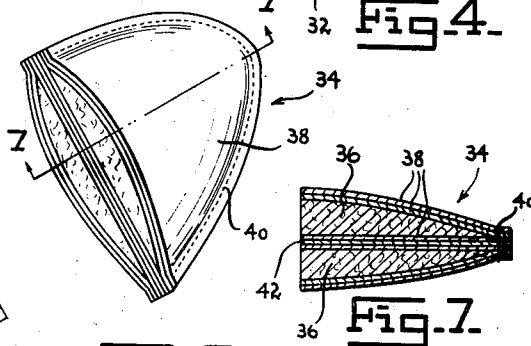


Fig. 6-

INVENTOR.
LILLIAN BERNSTEIN

BY

Bertram Ottinger
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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WEARING APPAREL

Lillian Bernstein, Bronx, N. Y.

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12 Claims. (Cl. 2-268)

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This invention relates to wearing apparel and, more particularly, is concerned with scented garments.

It is an object of my invention to provide a garment-scenting means which is inexpensive to manufacture and install, requires the addition of no additional accessories, and may be incorporated or taken out of a garment easily.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a garment-scenting means which may be secured in an otherwise complete garment as the last step of its manufacture, so that the nature of the scent to be imparted, or whether any scent at all is to be used, can be determined after the garment is substantially complete, and, indeed, after the garment is in the hands of a retailer.

It is another object of the invention to provide a garment-scenting means which can be easily replaced in the event a wearer temporarily wishes to wear a non-scented or differently scented garment, or if the owner wants to remove the scenting means before sending the garment to a dry cleaner, or in case the scent has become weak after long usage and the wearer desires to restore the scent to its original strength.

Heretofore it has been proposed to scent garments in various manners. Thus, garments have been scented by spraying or spreading perfume thereon, and it has been suggested that garments be scented by employing scented stitching. However, in the first case the scent was too short-lived and in the latter instance the decision to scent, once made, could not be altered. It is a general object of my invention to provide an improved garment-scenting means which avoids these drawbacks.

Others objects of this invention will in part be obvious and in part hereinafter pointed out.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements and arrangement of parts which will be exemplified in the constructions hereinafter described, and of which the scope of application will be indicated in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, in which are shown various possible embodiments of this invention,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a lady's dress including a garment-scenting means embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a scented shoulder pad which comprises my improved garment-scenting means;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of said pad taken substantially along the line 3-3 of Fig. 2;

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Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 3 of a shoulder pad embodying a modified form of my invention;

Fig. 5 is a view of the pad enclosed in an envelope; and

Figs. 6 and 7 are views similar to Figs. 2 and 3 of another form of shoulder pad made in accordance with my invention.

In general I accomplish my invention by providing a garment-scenting means in the form of a shoulder pad which carries a scenting agent, but which, in all other respects, is of conventional construction. Because it is a shoulder pad, such a scenting means can be placed in a garment as the last step of the garment's manufacture; and, because of the way shoulder pads customarily are secured in position, this scenting means can be taken out easily and, if desired, replaced by a non-scented, freshly scented or differently scented shoulder pad.

Referring now to the drawings and, more particularly, to Figs. 1-3, 10 denotes a dress which is scented, pursuant to my invention by the inclusion of scented shoulder pads 12. As is customary in the garment field, the shoulder pads are held in place by easily removable and easily replaceable stitching. Conventionally two such types of stitching are used. One, shown at the left-hand side of Fig. 1, is of the kind known as tacking. This comprises a few loops of stitches at each of a few points of the shoulder pad's periphery. Three tacks 14 ordinarily are employed, one at each end of the outer edge of the shoulder pad, and the third at the innermost point of the pad. The tacks are sewed through the designated points of the pad and the immediately adjacent parts of the dress. The portions of the tacks located in the dress are concealed in any well known fashion known to the art as by blind stitching, disposal at an already existing seam, or securement to an interiorly disposed dress portion. The second type of stitching is basting 16 (shown at the right-hand side of Fig. 1) which comprises a loose running stitch along all or a portion of the pad's periphery. Said stitching is concealed in the same manner as the tacks.

If the garment is unlined, as are most feminine clothes, the tacks or basting are accessible easily and can be cut when so desired. Obviously, also, the same or another shoulder pad can as easily be replaced. Where a lining is present, it can be lifted, if its edges are unstitched, or if stitched, such stitching is invariably of an easily removable or replaceable type such as basting, and

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therefore presents no obstacle to removing or replacing the shoulder pads. It will now also be apparent that the scented shoulder pads can be incorporated in the garment even by a retailer or consumer.

The shoulder pads 12 may be of any conventional construction and, by way of example, I have shown them to be of triangular shape, although any other useful shape may be employed. For clarity, I have illustrated one such shoulder pad in Fig. 2 as it appears before incorporation in the dress 10. Said shoulder pad 12 comprises a layer 13 of spongy resilient material such as fibrous batting, cotton for example, which is centrally folded at 20 and cut, after folding, into a triangular shape with the fold at the base of the triangle. The inner and outer faces of the batting are covered with one or more protective fibrous sheets 22 having a greater tensile strength than the batting. Examples of such sheets are cheese cloth, buckram, thin felted fabric, and paper. Said sheets are folded and cut with the batting. The outside of the shoulder pad is provided with a textile fabric cover 24 to prevent abrasion of the thin protective sheets if the shoulder pads are exposed inside of the garment, as in the case of most dresses. The cover also can be folded and cut with the batting. The slant edges of the shoulder pad are sewed together by rows 26 of tight stitches. A transverse line 28 of tight stitches near the folded edge of the shoulder pad causes said pad to bulge out at the shoulder of the garment, this being considered to lend a fashionable appearance for certain styles of dresses.

In accordance with my invention, the shoulder pad 12 carries a scenting agent and, preferably, this agent is disposed within the exterior surface of the pad so as to retard evaporation or sublimation thereof. The scenting agent comprises a liquid or solid aromatic substance of desirable odor suitably held by the pad, it being noted that if said scenting agent is in the form of a liquid, it may be incorporated in a solid so that it may be carried more easily by the pad. Thus if a perfume or essential oil is employed, I prefer to add the same to a binder in liquid form, e. g. starch, gum tragacanth, gum arabic, a non-greasy wax, i. e. montan wax, beeswax, candelilla wax, and a slowly sublimating substance such as naphthalene. The scented solution then is applied, as by coating, dipping or spraying, to one or more of the elements of the shoulder pad before the pad is made and the binder, containing the aromatic substance, allowed to set into solid form.

If the aromatic substance is in solid form, it may be liquefied in a suitable solvent and applied in the same manner as the scented binder. Desirably a binder such as mentioned above also is added to the solution, as the same, in addition to adhering the liquid or solid aromatic substance to the fibrous material, serves to retard evaporation thereof.

In the case of substances such as naphthalene, the binder evaporates more slowly than the scented substance and thereby controls the rate of release of the scent. Where waxes, gums and starches are used, the gradual wear or breaking up of the binders continuously releases scent; furthermore, where wax is employed, the aromatic substance can be incorporated in incompatible amounts so that it will slowly seep from the surface of the binder.

Any one or all of the protective sheets 22 or the

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batting 18 can be treated in the foregoing manner in order to provide a garment-scenting means in accordance with my invention. Alternatively or additionally, the cover 24 likewise may be so scented, although I prefer to scent the interior, and thus unexposed, elements, since as already remarked, the cover, being of a closely woven fabric-like muslin, slows down escape of the scent and aids in preventing too rapid an escape of the aromatic substance.

Aromatic substances of a solid nature, powder for example, can be incorporated in the shoulder pad by rendering the same self-form-maintaining. For instance, the powder may, with the aid of a binder, such as starch or a gum, be compacted into a mass like the wafer 30 and disposed within the shoulder pad, either between the superimposed folded portions of the inner protective sheet 22, as illustrated in Fig. 3, or inside of the wad of cotton batting 18. A loose mass of powder also can be placed in a limp, tightly woven fabric bag 32 which is inserted in the shoulder pad in the same manner as the wafer 30, this embodiment of my invention being shown in Fig. 4.

By way of example in Figs. 6 and 7, I have shown my invention embodied in another widely used type of shoulder pad 34 which is employed in heavier garments such as coats. Said shoulder pad, which ordinarily is used without a fabric cover, comprises two layers 36 of cotton batting, the inner and outer faces of both of which have thin protective felted sheets 38. Two such sheets are employed on the outer faces of each layer of batting. The superimposed layers and sheets are cut in the shape of a circle and the peripheries thereof secured together by a line of stitching 40. The circular pad is then cut diametrically to provide two semi-circular shoulder pads 34, the cut edge being adapted to be disposed at the extremity of the garment shoulder. The shoulder pad 34 can be scented in any one of the ways described in detail with reference to the pad 12, i. e. any one or all of the layers of batting or the thin sheets may carry the scenting agent, or a pellet or bag can be inserted in the shoulder pad. Alternatively, said pad 34 or the pad 12 can be scented in yet another manner, to wit, by including an additional thin layer 42 of fibrous material, e. g. tissue paper, which has been treated to render the same scented by coating, dipping or spraying with a scented substance and a binder. This scented layer may be sandwiched between the two inner thin sheets 38, and cut and stitched with the sheets and layers of batting during formation of the shoulder pad 34.

Although the scenting agent may have any pleasing odor, it is desirable that the same be of a light or neutral type such as an herbal odor, grass for example, inasmuch as most women on occasion prefer to employ a heavy odor, like a flower scent, and it is best that the odor of the scenting agent not conflict with the personally applied perfume.

Scented shoulder pads embodying my invention may be furnished to garment manufacturers without any special wrappings as, in ordinary course, they are placed in the garments soon after receipt and the garments are sold to the customer a short time thereafter. However, if desired, said shoulder pads may be enclosed individually or in a bulk in an impervious wrapping as shown in Fig. 5. Said wrapping may, for example, comprise a flexible bag 44 of cellophane

whose open mouth is heat-sealed after a shoulder pad 12 is inserted therethrough. It may be mentioned that scented shoulder pads may be sold directly to the consumer, in which case such wrapping is very useful.

It will thus be seen that there is provided a garment-scenting means which achieves the several objects of this invention and is well adapted to meet the conditions of practical use.

As various possible embodiments might be made of the above invention, and as various changes might be made in the embodiments above set forth, it is to be understood that all matter herein set forth or shown in the accompanying drawings is to be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. For use in combination with a garment to which it is adapted to be secured by easily removable and easily replaceable stitching, garment-scenting means comprising a shoulder pad, and a scenting agent carried by said shoulder pad interiorly thereof.

2. For use in combination with a garment to which it is adapted to be secured by easily removable and easily replaceable stitching, garment-scenting means comprising a shoulder pad, and a scenting agent carried by said shoulder pad interiorly thereof, said agent comprising a thin scented layer of fibrous material.

3. For use in combination with a garment to which it is adapted to be secured by easily removable and easily replaceable stitching, garment-scenting means comprising a shoulder pad, and a scenting agent carried by said shoulder pad interiorly thereof, said agent comprising a self-form-maintaining mass.

4. For use in combination with a garment to which it is adapted to be secured by easily removable and easily replaceable stitching, garment-scenting means comprising a shoulder pad, and a scenting agent carried by said shoulder pad interiorly thereof, said agent comprising a loose mass of a scented substance disposed in a limp fabric container.

5. For use in combination with a garment to which it is adapted to be secured by easily removable and easily replaceable stitching, garment-scenting means comprising a shoulder pad, a scenting agent, and means to secure said agent to said shoulder pad.

6. For use in combination with a garment to which it is adapted to be secured by easily removable and easily replaceable stitching, garment-scenting means comprising a shoulder pad, a scenting agent, and means to bind said agent to said shoulder pad and retard the evaporation thereof.

7. For use in combination with a garment to which it is adapted to be secured by easily removable and easily replaceable stitching, garment-scenting means comprising a shoulder pad, including a layer of spongy, resilient fibrous batting having thin fibrous protective felted sheets on the opposite faces thereof, and a scenting agent carried by at least one of the foregoing shoulder pad elements.

8. For use in combination with a garment to which it is adapted to be secured by easily removable and easily replaceable stitching, garment-scenting means comprising a shoulder pad, including a layer of spongy, resilient fibrous batting having thin fibrous protective felted sheets on the opposite faces thereof, a scenting agent carried by at least one of the foregoing shoulder pad elements, and a closely woven fabric cover around the sheeted batting.

9. In combination, a garment-scenting means adapted to be secured to a garment by easily removable and easily replaceable stitching, said means comprising a shoulder pad and a scenting agent carried by said shoulder pad, and an impervious wrapping in which said pad is contained.

10. In combination, a garment-scenting means adapted to be secured to a garment by easily removable and easily replaceable stitching, said means comprising a shoulder pad and a scenting agent carried by said shoulder pad, and a flexible impervious wrapping in which said pad is contained.

11. For use in combination with a garment to which it is adapted to be secured by easily removable and easily replaceable stitching, garment-scenting means comprising a shoulder pad, a scenting agent including a flexible member, a volatile aromatic substance, means to retard the evaporation thereof and means to secure said substance to said flexible member, and means to secure said agent within the interior of said shoulder pad.

12. A shoulder pad comprising a triangular envelope, an insert of batting carried in the envelope, a closed pocket containing a perfumed substance, said pocket being contained within the envelope, and means for closing the opening to the envelope.

LILLIAN BERNSTEIN.

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