

July 25, 1939.

L. WOOD

2,167,228

SCARF AND HEADWEAR

Filed Dec. 29, 1937

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

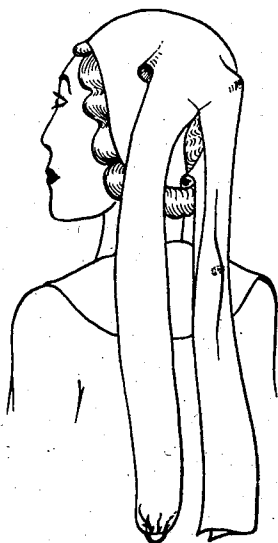


Fig. 4.

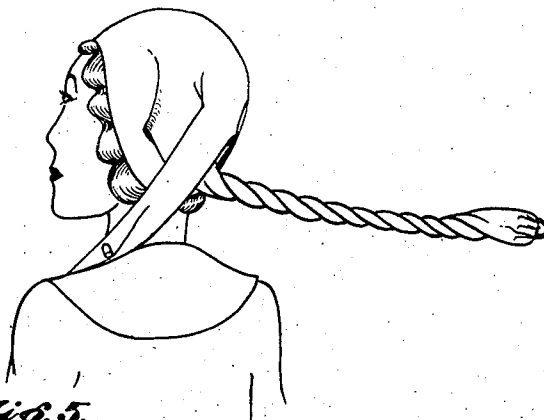


Fig. 5.



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Fig. 6.

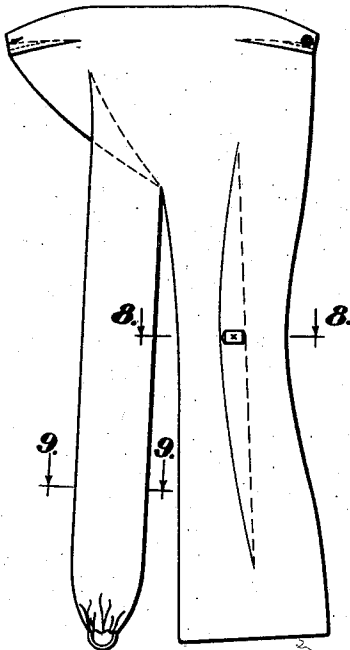


Fig. 7.

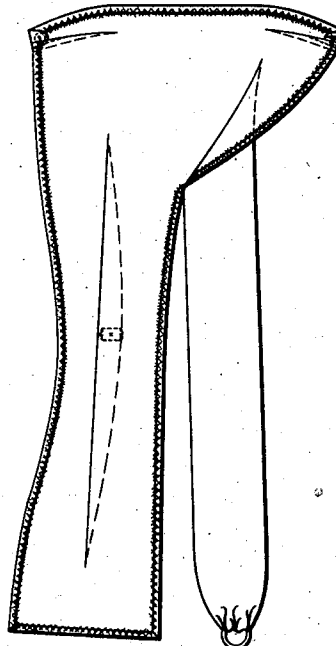


Fig. 10.

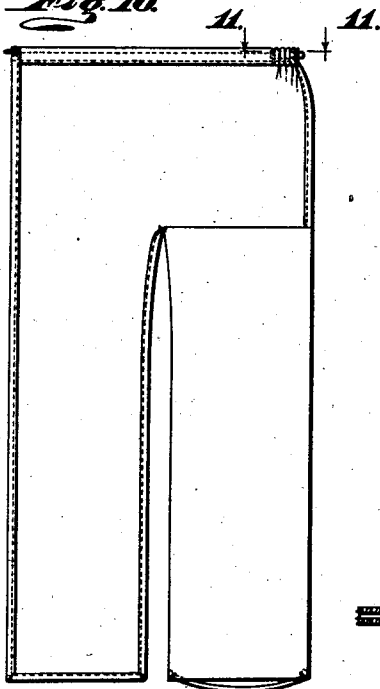


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

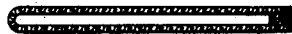


Fig. 11.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,167,228

SCARF AND HEADWEAR

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one-tenth to Kimpton Ellis, Los Angeles,
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Application December 29, 1937, Serial No. 182,223

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—198)

This invention relates to improvements in scarfs the novelty of which is in part due to its simple and peculiar shape and in part to the manipulation of its members to form an attractive and becoming head covering. The objects of my invention are, first, to provide a scarf one end of which is adapted to be twined into a striking looking head covering; second to afford facilities for protecting the neck, ears and head in all kinds of weather; and third, to avoid the necessity for any other head covering when flying, automobiling, attending sporting events, parties or the like. When not needed for the head, it may be draped from the shoulders. Its flexibility in materials is only limited by the demand. It may be made in colors becoming to all styles of beauty. From combinations of wool and rayon to velvets, chiffons, tinsel and laces, its possibilities are staggering.

I achieve these objects by the ways and means illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Fig. 1 is a perspective of the left side of my invention when being used; Fig. 2 is a similar view of its right side; and Fig. 5 a similar view of its rear. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the scarf as it is first placed on the head; and Fig. 4 is a similar view after one end has been twisted preparatory to its being coiled round the head. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one side of the scarf when made up suitable for wearing; while Fig. 7 is a similar view of its other side. Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the button and a sectional view of the folded material at the point of fastening; Fig. 9 is a sectional view where material is doubled; Fig. 11 is a sectional view of the large loop with elastic material; and Fig. 10 is a plan view of the doubled scarf material after it has been cut and slit, and showing the looped end to be faced with materials of one or two different colors.

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the scarf after it has been cut out of material $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards long and one-half yard wide with the outside edges turned inward to meet in the center of the cloth. At a point about 12 inches from either end, the cloth is then slit in the middle. The top is double as in Fig. 9 and is elastic as shown in Fig. 11, also 11 and 11. The right hand member of Fig. 10 from the beginning of the slit downward is designed to be faced with a plurality of harmonious colors; while at the bottom of that same member there is a loop thru which the other member may be threaded to fasten about the neck. Another form is shown in Figs. 6 and 7 in which one of the members is gathered at the bottom and provided with a loop adapted to fasten at the neck upon the button & half way down the other member. Fig. 8 shows this but-

ton also the three thicknesses of cloth which are gathered by the button, the gathering being shown in Figs. 6 and 7 by a central disk bounded by a solid line on one side and a broken line on the other.

At the top, right hand corner of Fig. 6 is shown a button and on the opposite corner a button-hole for fastening the top of the scarf. Of course, snap-hooks or any other desired form of fastening may be used. When fastened, this part of the scarf is like the open end of a stocking and goes over the head as shown in Fig. 3. The ends of the scarf are then crossed as in Fig. 4 while the end having the loop is twisted as shown and then twined around the head as in Fig. 5 whereupon the loop on the twined member is ready to engage the button on the other member and the scarf is now firmly fastened in place as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The other form of fastening is to have a loop at one end of the scarf, large enough in which to insert the other end of the scarf; then by pulling the threaded end thru the loop, the scarf is fastened in place.

The preferable material for the scarf is what is known to the trade as a knit jersey which is naturally elastic and more gracefully conforms to the novel adjustments on the head and neck that are some of the purposes of this invention.

The head-piece of the scarf is formed by the unslit portion and instead of being buttoned it may be sewed together for about three inches from the top, thus forming a stocking-leg opening in which to put the top of the head.

I am aware that others have used scarfs having crowned and form-shaped head-pieces as well as both scarf ends for tying or otherwise blending the scarf ends together in overlapping decorative ways; but I believe that I am the first to use an open head-piece and also the first to use one dependent end for esthetic effects while the other was used for different purposes. By this novel means, different effects are produced in strikingly different styles from the performances of former scarf types.

What I claim is:

The combination, in a one-piece scarf, of an open, formless head-piece with two dependent members adapted to cover the back of the head by being crossed in the back of the neck and pulled taut, one of said dependent members having a loop or equivalent fastening at its end and being of a nature to produce a rope of cloth when twisted, said rope of cloth being adapted for twining round the head whereby it is in position for fastening, and the other of said dependent members provided with a fastening near its center adapted to engage the other half of the fastening on said other member.

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