Jan. 11, 1955 V. NEUMANN 2,698,942

SCARF

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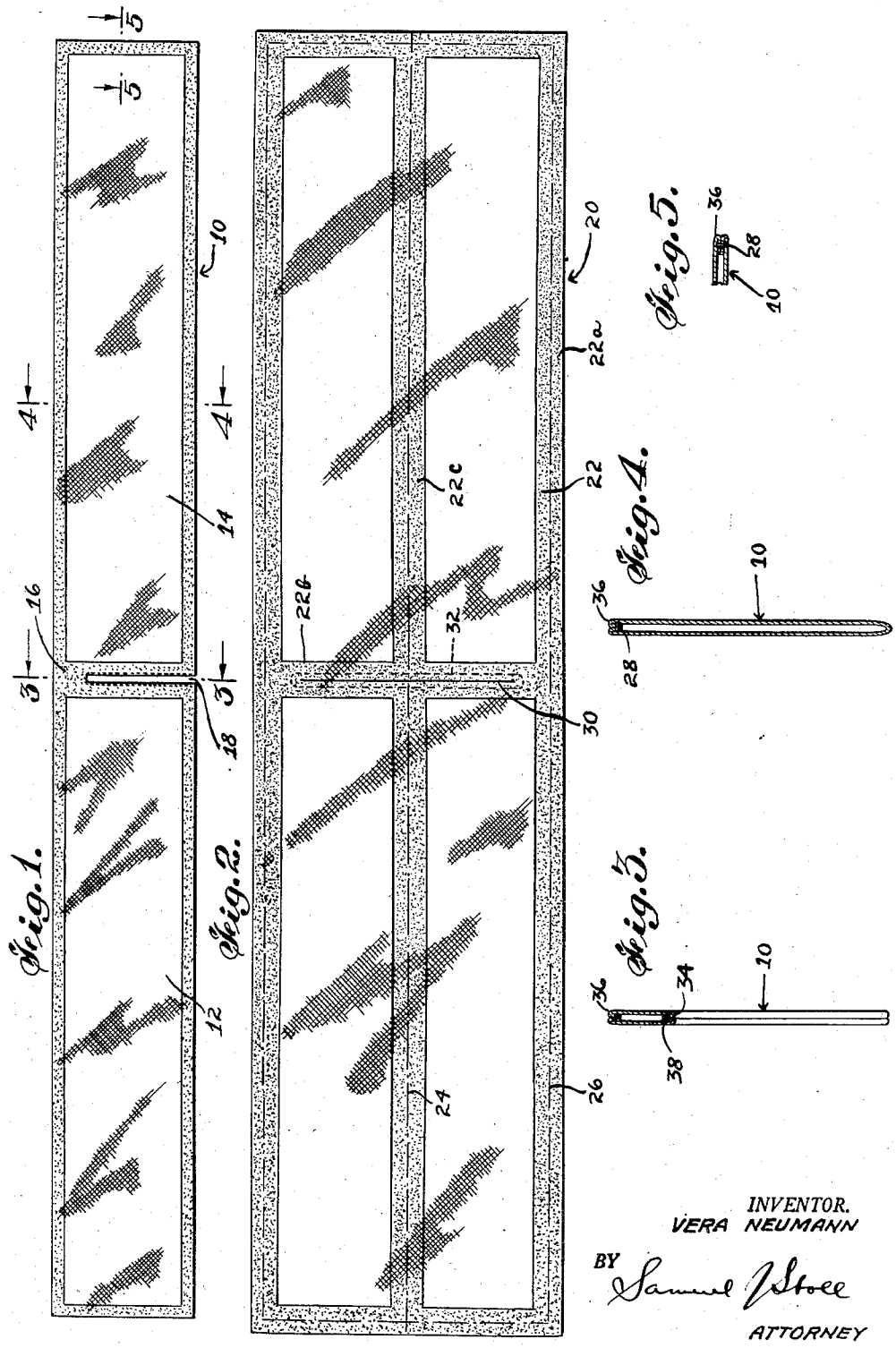


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

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Fig. 6.

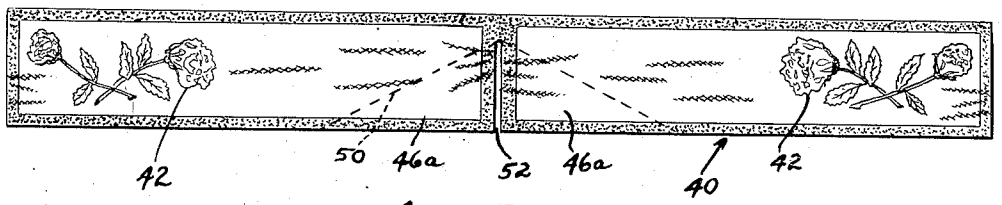


Fig. 7.

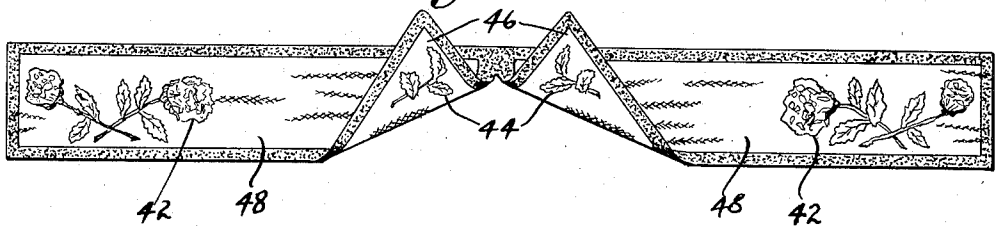


Fig. 8.

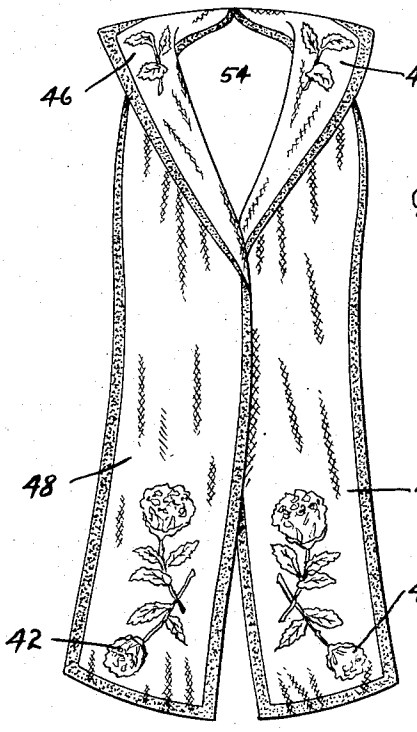


Fig. 9.

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SCARF

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Application June 6, 1952, Serial No. 292,025

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—91)

This invention relates to a scarf for women. The principal object of this invention is the provision of an unusually narrow slitted scarf for women which may be used as a conventional scarf, as a dress-up, turn-about scarf, as a necktie, an ascot and a weskit. These several uses and applications would normally appear to be mutually exclusive of each other. But the construction of the scarf herein claimed is such that all of these uses and applications are not only possible but also practical.

Broadly speaking, the scarf constituting the present invention comprises a relatively long, narrow strip of scarf material, slit transversely of itself midway between its ends. The slit is relatively deep and it extends approximately three-quarters of the way into the strip. Consequently, the strip is divided into two relatively long, narrow wings which are joined to each other along a transverse line of juncture which is only one-quarter as long as each of the two wing strips is wide. Lapel portions are thereby formed in the two wings by virtue of and on opposite sides of the transverse slit. These lapel portions may be folded over upon the two wings to form a pair of genuine lapels.

An important feature of this invention relates to its lapel construction. It will be apparent that decorative designs and patterns may be applied to both sides of the scarf herein claimed. When the scarf is worn with its lapel portions unturned, the designs or patterns on only one side of the scarf will normally be exposed to view and the designs or patterns on the opposite side thereof will normally be hidden from view. When, however, the lapel portions are folded over, they will expose the designs or patterns which were previously hidden and a very pleasing effect is thereby produced.

One of the discomforting features of a conventional scarf is the fact that it tends to bunch up behind the neck and to press against the neck under the pressure of a collar of an outer garment such as a coat or jacket or the like. In the present construction, the transverse slit, widened by the folded lapel portions, fully and comfortably accommodates the neck of the person wearing the same. The very narrow web which joins the two wings of the scarf is all that bears against the back of the neck and it will be very obvious that this makes for great wearing comfort.

Preferred forms of this invention are shown in the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a scarf made in accordance with one form of this invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the material from which said scarf is made, said material being shown cut to appropriate shape preparatory to the folding and sewing operations.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged, transverse section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, showing the construction of the web which joins the two wings of the scarf.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged transverse section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1, showing the construction of one of the wings of the scarf.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1, showing the construction of the end portion of one of the wings.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of another scarf made in accordance with this invention.

Fig. 7 is a similar view showing the lapel portions folded over and exposing the designs or patterns which were concealed from view in Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is an edge view of the scarf.

Fig. 9 is a perspective view showing the position of the scarf when it is worn with its lapel portions folded over.

Referring now to Figs. 1 to 5 inclusive, it will be seen that scarf **10** made in accordance with this invention comprises a pair of wing portions **12** and **14** respectively, and a narrow web portion **16** which joins the two wing portions. Each wing portion constitutes a relatively long, narrow strip, preferably rectangular in shape, although some variations in this shape are included within the broad scope of this invention. In other words, these wings need not be strictly rectangular in shape, although this is preferred, but it suffices if they are relatively long and relatively narrow. The proportions illustrated by the drawing are also preferred. It will be noted that a transverse slit **18** is formed between the two wings, substantially equidistant from their respective ends, and in line with web **16**. The length of slit **18** is approximately three times the length of the web. Stated differently, slit **18** is approximately three-quarters as long as the wings are wide. These proportions are preferred but they are not critical.

Blank **20** is the material out of which scarf **10** is made. Any fabric or material suitable for scarves is suitable for the scarf herein claimed. Silk and the various synthetic substitutes for silk are preferred materials. In all cases, however, the material would be cut to the shape or substantial shape of blank **20** in order to produce a scarf corresponding to scarf **10** shown in the drawing.

Blank **20** is a rectangular sheet of material which is relatively long and relatively narrow. The width of the blank is approximately one-quarter of its length, but again, this should not be taken as final. The blank is printed by the silk screen method or by any other suitable method and the printing necessary for a scarf as shown in Fig. 1 is indicated in Fig. 2 by means of the reference character **22**. It will be noted that this printing extends along all four edges of blank **20** and it also extends along two intersecting belts, one of said belts extending transversely of the blank, midway between its respective ends, the other belt extending longitudinally of the blank, midway between its respective sides. The printing along all four edges of the blank is designated generally by the reference characters **22***a*. The transverse belt is designated by means of the reference character **22***b* and the longitudinal belt is designated as **22***c*.

Longitudinally extending interrupted line **24** represents the folding line on which the blank is folded over upon itself. Interrupted lines **26** along the four side edges of the blank indicate the folding lines for said side edges for the folds shown in Figs. 4 and 5. Stitching **28** secures the folded side edges to each other as Figs. 4 and 5 clearly show. Transverse line **30** represents the slitting line along which the blank must be slit in order to produce slit **18** shown in Fig. 1. The slitting operation would normally take place before the folding and stitching operations last above mentioned. It will be noted that an interrupted line **32** parallels slitting line **30** on both sides thereof and that said interrupted line extends around the two ends of said slitting line. This interrupted line indicates the folding line along which the material is folded to produce folds **34** shown in Fig. 3. The other folds **36** shown in Fig. 3 and the corresponding folds shown in Figs. 4 and 5 relate to folding line **26**. Stitches **38** secure folds **34** together as Fig. 3 clearly shows.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that scarf **10** is, in its preferred form, comprised of two layers of material which are integral with each other along one side edge and which are sewed to each other along the three remaining side edges, as well as along slit **18**. Other patterns or designs will, of course, require corresponding printing patterns or designs in the blank. The slitting line and the folding lines will, however, remain substantially constant in all forms of this invention.

The construction of scarf **40** shown in Fig. 6 is similar to the construction of scarf **10** shown in Fig. 1. Both scarves have printed borders. But scarf **10** is otherwise blank and unadorned, whereas scarf **40** is provided with designs or figures **42** on one side thereof and designs or figures **44** on the other side thereof. Only figures **42** are exposed to view in Fig. 6. In Fig. 7, however, lapels **46** are folded over upon the wings **48** of the scarf and figures **44** are thereby exposed to view on said lapels, in addition to figures **42** being exposed to view on the wings proper.

Dotted lines **50** in Fig. 6 indicate the folding lines on which lapel portions **46***a* are folded over upon wings **48** to form lapels **46**.

One way in which scarf **40** may be worn is shown in Fig. 9. It will there be noted that slit **52** is opened rather widely by reason of the folding over of lapel portions **46** to form a commodious neck opening **54**. The lapels **46** serve as shoulder and lapel portions and wings **48** serve as downwardly extending panels which may be worn inside or outside a suitable blouse, shirt or the like. These two panels may be tied, if desired, to form a bow or a necktie knot and they may be looped over upon themselves to form an ascot or the like.

It will be appreciated from the foregoing that the scarf herein claimed is a most useful and versatile wearing accessory. Its very simplicity tends to belie its versatility, but in actual use it may be worn in many forms and for many purposes and in connection with many different kinds of wearing apparel. The method of its use shown in Fig. 9 of the drawing is purely illustrative of its many uses and it should not be deemed to be limitative thereof in any respect whatsoever. The forms of invention shown in the accompanying drawing are preferred forms which may be modified, and other forms may be provided, within the broad spirit of the invention and the broad scope of the claim.

I claim:

A scarf of the character described, comprising a relatively long, narrow, double strip of material which defines a narrow rectangle in over-all shape, the side edges of said scarf being parallel to each other and the end edges being parallel to each other and meeting the side edges at right angles, said scarf being provided with a narrow slit having parallel side edges, said slit being formed transversely of said scarf, substantially midway between the ends of said scarf and at right angles to one of the side edges of said scarf, said slit being formed across said side edge of the scarf in parallel relation to the ends of the scarf and extending more than half way across the scarf in the direction of the opposite side edge thereof, said scarf being provided with foldable triangular lapel portions on both sides of the slit, said lapel portions being defined on one side by the side edges of said slit, and on a second side by the first mentioned side edge of the scarf, diagonal folding lines being provided from the inner end of the slit to said first mentioned side edge of the scarf to constitute the third side of said lapel portions, whereby said lapel portions may be folded over upon their said folding lines to form lapels when the scarf is worn on the person of a wearer with its slit receiving the neck of said wearer.

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