

July 21, 1964

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3,141,176

COMBINATION HEAD-GEAR AND SCARF

Filed July 2, 1962

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

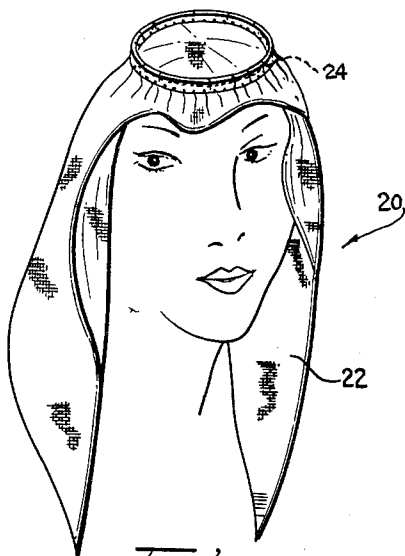


Fig. 1.

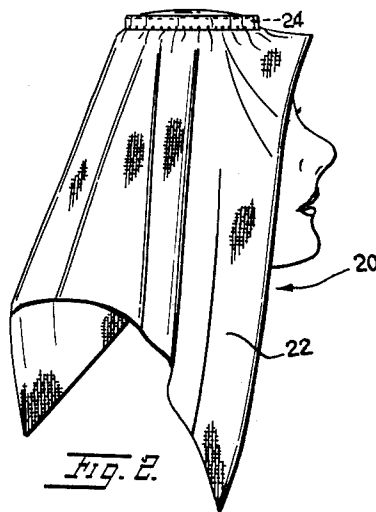


Fig. 2.

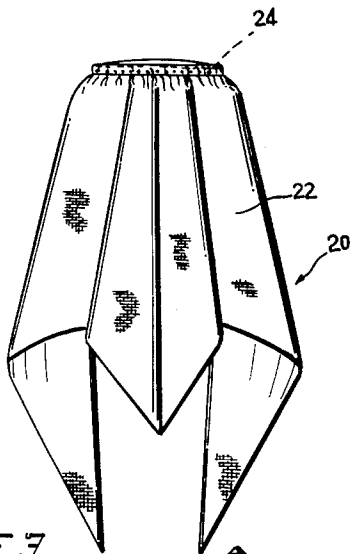


Fig. 3.

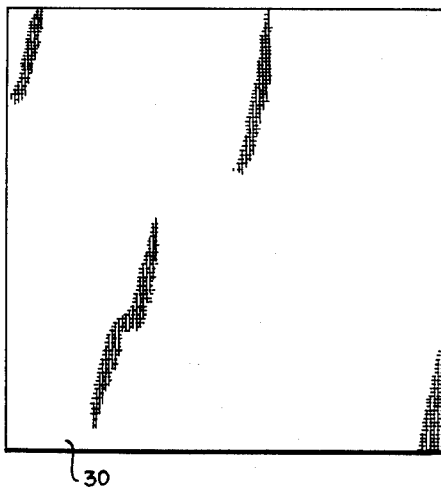


Fig. 4.

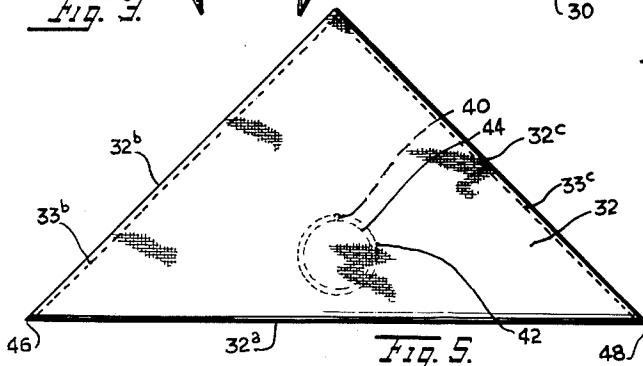


Fig. 5.

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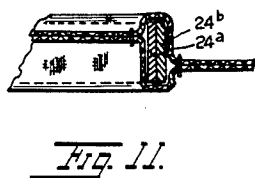
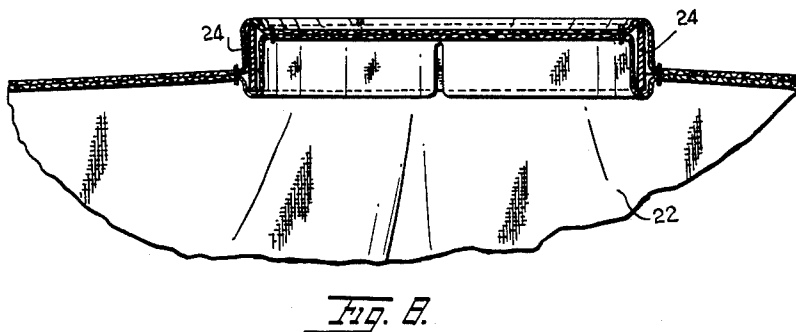
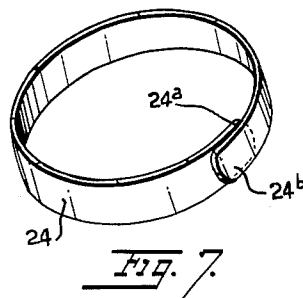
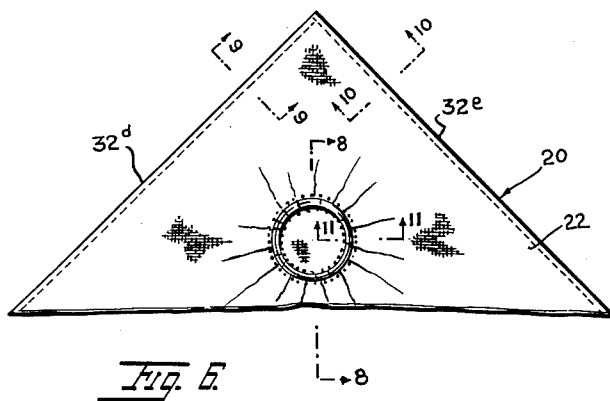
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COMBINATION HEAD-GEAR AND SCARF

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3,141,176

COMBINATION HEAD-GEAR AND SCARF

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Filed July 2, 1962, Ser. No. 205,676

1 Claim. (Cl. 2—207)

The present invention relates to new and useful improvements in head-gear and scarves for women, and, more particularly, it relates to an article of wearing apparel which combines the features of an article of head-wear and a scarf. In style it somewhat resembles a burnous, which is a hooded mantle or cloak worn by Moors nad Arabs. But it has its own characteristic identity and is believed to be sui generis.

The principal object of this invention is the provision of an article of wearing apparel of the character described which combines a generally cylindrical head covering with a scarf, mantle or shawl-like appendage connected therewith and depending therefrom.

Briefly stated, the present device comprises a triangular sheet of textile fabric having a raised annular or cylindrical cap portion centered between its wings and embodying a relatively stiff ring which provides said annular cap portion with, and enables it to retain, its cylindrical shape.

An important feature of the present invention resides in its simple but unique construction. In its preferred form it consists of but two components, namely, a single sheet of textile material and a strip of plastic or other suitable material.

At the outset, the sheet of textile material is in the shape of a square. It is then folded over to form an isosceles triangle of double thickness. The edges are sewn together to enable it to retain its triangular shape. Intermediate its wings and adjacent the long side edge or base of the isosceles triangle are sewn two circular, concentric lines of stitching defining an annular space between them. The strip of plastic material is curled into an annular shape and is placed within the annular tunnel which is formed between the two plys or layers of cloth and defined by the two concentric lines of stitching. The details of construction will shortly be described.

Important features of the invention reside both in its manufacture and its use. Manufacture is a simple yet effective procedure involving, as has above been indicated, but two parts and requiring only the stitching above mentioned and perhaps one additional step which corresponds to a buttonhole making operation. Assembly consists simply of inserting the annular plastic strip into the annular tunnel formed in the cloth.

Insofar as use is concerned the present invention combines the features of a head covering and a mantle, scarf or shawl. Its dimensions would also control its use in the following respect. If the cloth portion is made relatively short, it would serve mainly as a head and neck covering. If the cloth portion is made relatively long, it would not only cover the head and neck, but would also be draped around the upper back and shoulders and it would thereby serve as a shawl or mantle in addition to functioning as a head covering. The triangular shape also lends itself to various styles and modes of use since it may be worn loosely about the head or tied under the chin.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:

FIGURE 1 is a front or face view of the completed article showing how it is worn on the head.

FIGURE 2 is a side view thereof.

FIGURE 3 is a back view.

FIGURE 4 is a plane view of a square sheet of textile

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fabric from which the article, exclusive of its plastic retaining ring, is made.

FIGURE 5 shows the same square sheet of cloth folded over to form a triangle of double thickness and showing also the stitching applied thereto, both along its edges and in its center portion to form the ring receiving tunnel.

FIGURE 6 shows the completed garment with its plastic ring inserted within said tunnel.

FIGURE 7 is a perspective view of said plastic ring.

FIGURE 8 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view on the line 8—8 of FIGURE 6.

FIGURE 9 is an enlarged fragmentary section on the line 9—9 of FIGURE 6.

FIGURE 10 is another enlarged fragmentary section on the line 10—10 of FIGURE 6.

FIGURE 11 is still another enlarged fragmentary section on the line 11—11 of FIGURE 6.

As has above been indicated, the combination head-gear and scarf 20 herein claimed comprises but two elements, namely, a triangular cloth component 22 and a plastic ring component 24. It is important to understand that although textile cloth or fabric is preferred in the present invention, the invention is not limited to such material but may make use of other sheet material such as sheet plastics. By the same token, ring 24 need not necessarily be made of plastic material although this is preferred. It could be made of other suitable material such as spring metal, cardboard or fiber board or the like. However, a relatively resilient thermoplastic type of plastic material is preferred. Illustrative are the acrylic resins which are sold under the trademark Lucite, by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and under the trademark Plexiglas, by Rohm & Haas Co. Similarly, the precise triangular shape of the cloth, as shown in FIGURES 5 and 6, is not critical and other triangular shapes as well as other geometrical shapes may also be applied to the principles of this invention. Illustrative of the many other shapes which may be used is a semi-circle or half moon shape. However, the triangular shape shown in the drawing is preferred for the many advantages which it affords over all of the other possible shapes.

The manufacturing procedure which may be followed in the manufacture of this article may be described in connection with FIGURES 4 to 11 inclusive. FIGURE 4 discloses a square sheet of textile fabric 30 from which the cloth component 22 of the article is made. It will be understood from what has previously been stated that a precise geometrical square is not essential to the principles of the invention. For example, a rectangle or other than square shape would perform adequately and the invention is not limited either to a square or to a rectangle generally, but may encompass other geometrical forms.

The square sheet of cloth 30 is folded diagonally upon itself to form a two ply triangle 32 which is isosceles in shape, the folded edge 32a being the long edge or base of the isosceles triangle, and the other two open edges 32b and 32c being of equal length and constituting the sides of the triangle.

Lines of stitching 33b and 33c are sewn along the two side edges 32b and 32c in order to secure the two plys to each other along said edges. The triangular folded sheet is now turned inside out by conventional means and methods, usually through a small opening left in one of the seams. The results are shown in FIGURES 9 and 10 where edge 32d corresponds to edge 32b but turned inside out, thereby concealing the stitching. This is shown in FIGURE 9. Edge 32e, shown in FIGURE 10, corresponds to edge 32c but again turned inside out to conceal the stitching. This is a conventional procedure. The third edge 32a is simply a fold in the cloth. It will be apparent that the invention does not require the use of a

square sheet 30 folded over upon itself to form a double ply triangle as has above been described. It would be just as simple to start with two triangular sheets and sew them together along all three side edges precisely as side edges 32b and 32c are shown to be sewn together. Whether a single sheet of material folded over or two separate sheets are used is entirely up to the designer and manufacturer. It will also be appreciated that a single triangular sheet may also be used to advantage although this is not preferred by the inventor.

In the preferred form of this invention, as shown in the drawing, a buttonhole opening 40 is formed in one of the plies or layers of material. The time of this operation in the sequence of production steps which are herein involved is also a matter to be determined by the designer and manufacturer. For example, it may be formed in the cloth even before it is folded over into triangular shape. The invention also requires the formation of two concentric lines of stitching 42 and 44, respectively. These lines of stitching are formed in the two ply triangular sheet intermediate its points or wings 46 and 48, respectively but adjacent the lower or base edge 32a. It will be noted that the buttonhole opening 40 is formed between these two concentric lines of stitching. The result is an annular tunnel or channel which is formed between these lines of stitching and between the two plies of cloth. Buttonhole opening 40 provides an opening into said annular channel or tunnel. The following operations are now complete and what remains is the final assembly.

Reference to FIGURE 7 will disclose the fact that ring 24 is split and its two ends 24a and 24b overlap each other. In the preferred form of the invention, ring 24 is made of a flat strip of plastic material curled under heat and pressure to form the split ring shown in FIGURE 7, the ends of said strip being in overlapping relationship. Since the plastic material is relatively flexible and resilient, it is possible to insert the ring of the annular tunnel in the cloth by simply inserting one end of said ring into the buttonhole opening 40. By properly turning the ring relative to the tunnel, it will be appreciated that the entire ring may thereby be inserted into the tunnel as FIGURES 8 and 11 clearly show.

In one form of the invention the ring is made of strip material which is approximately one inch wide. After the ring is formed its diameter is approximately five inches

when in relaxed state. The tunnel dimensions are designed to correspond to these ring dimensions. Hence, when the ring is inserted into the tunnel a generally cylindrical cap-like form is provided in the center of the garment, as is shown in FIGURES 1, 2, 3 and 8. This is the portion which is worn on the top of the head in the nature of a head covering. It is apparent from the fact that ring 24 is both split and resilient that it may provide a holding action with respect to the wearer's head or hair.

The foregoing is illustrative of a preferred form of the invention and it will be understood that this form may be modified both in construction and in style within the basic principles of the invention and in conformity with the fashion requirements of the day.

What is claimed is:

A combination head-gear and scarf of the character described, comprising a generally triangular scarf which is adapted to serve as a head covering, said scarf consisting of two superimposed plies and having an annular stiffener sewn into said scarf between said plies and midway between the ends of said scarf to form a cap portion therein, a pair of radially spaced concentric lines of stitching being sewn into the two plies of the scarf to form an annular channel between them, said stiffener occupying said annular channel, said annular stiffener comprising a split ring formed of a generally flat resilient plastic strip which is curled into annular shape with its ends in overlapping positions, an opening being provided in one of the triangular plies, said opening being formed between the two concentric lines of stitching, said split annular ring being insertable and removable endwise through said opening into and out of said annular channel.

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