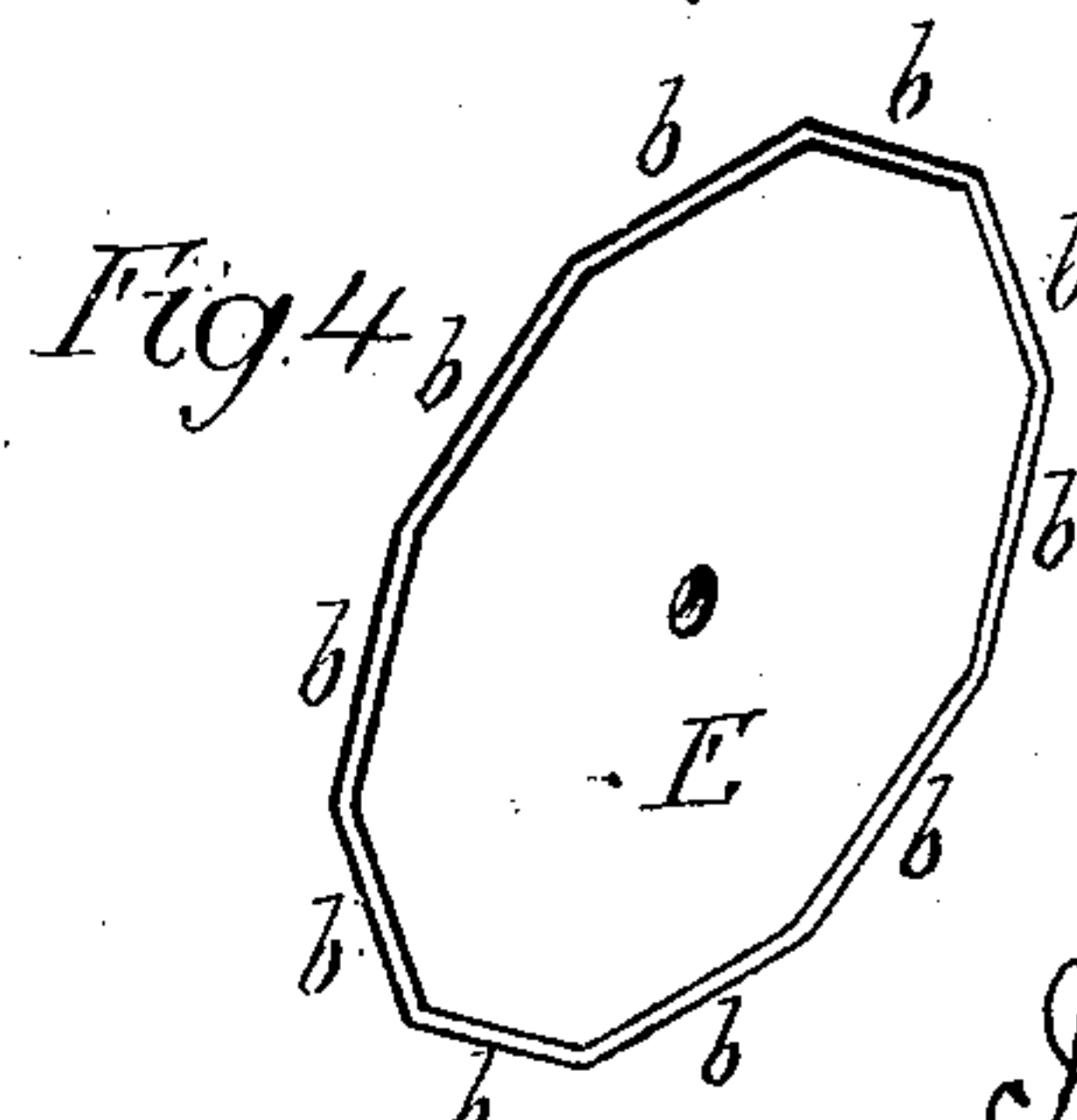
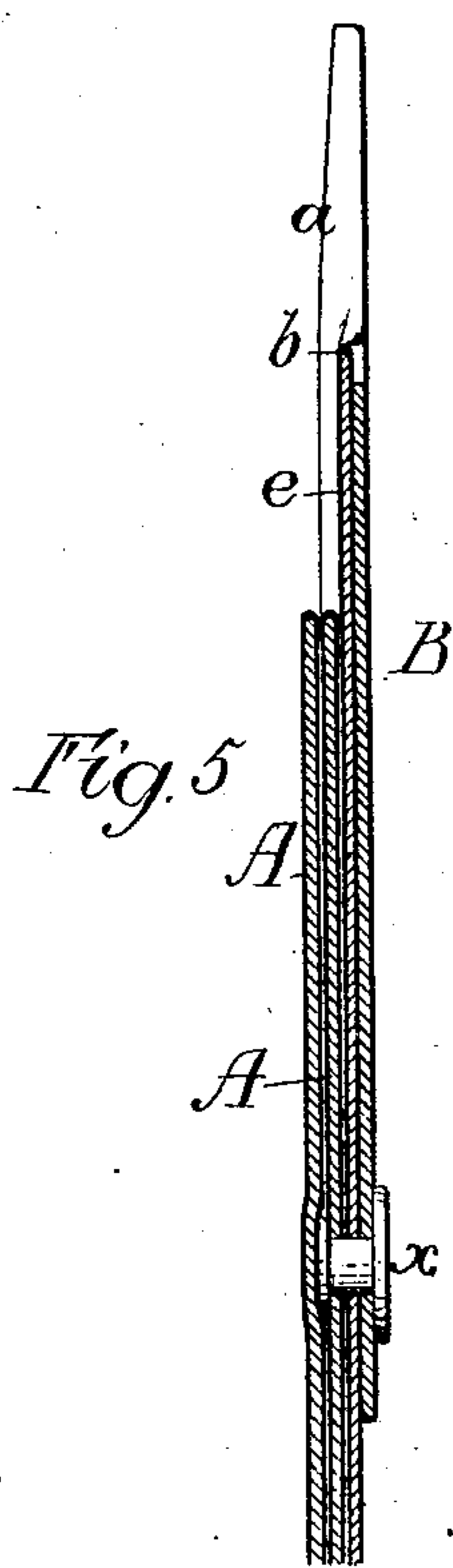
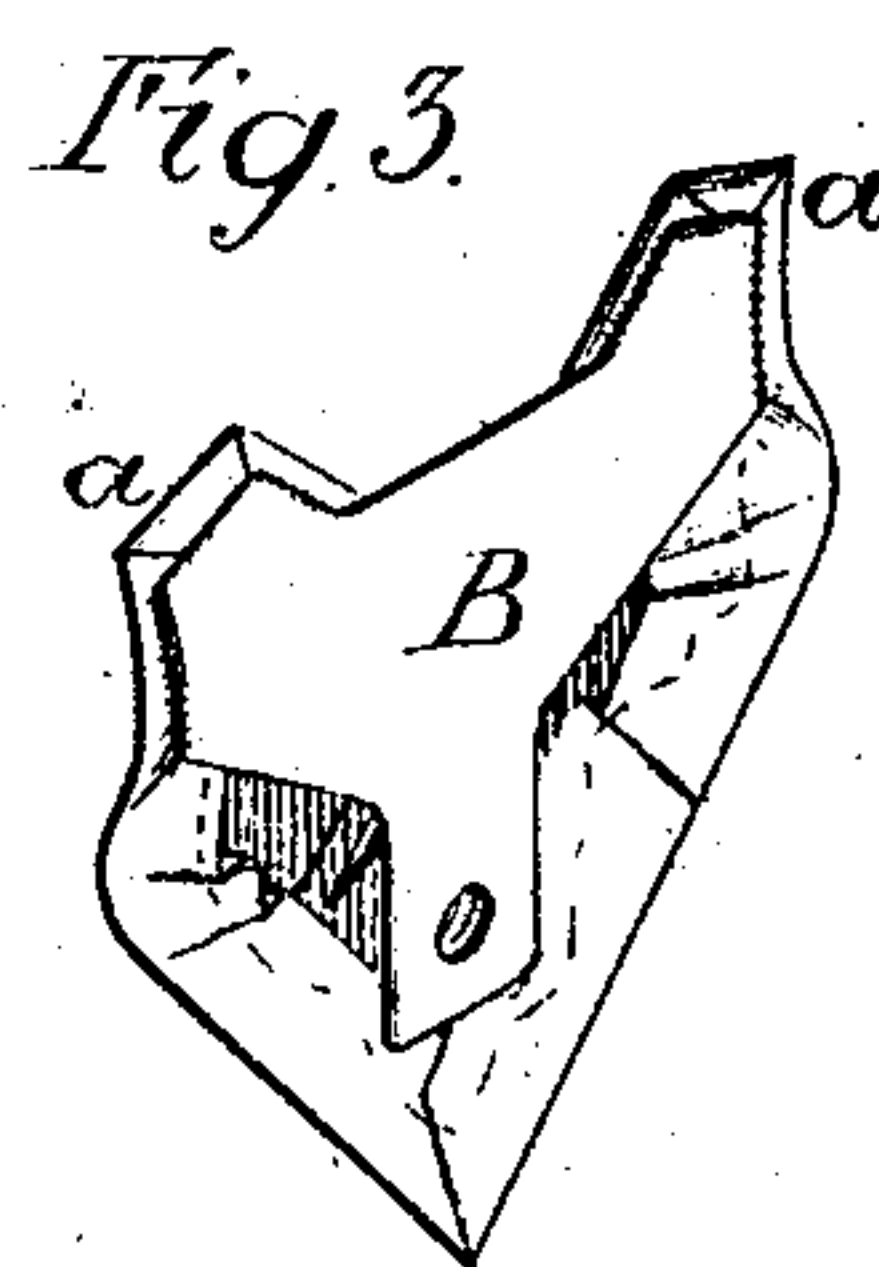
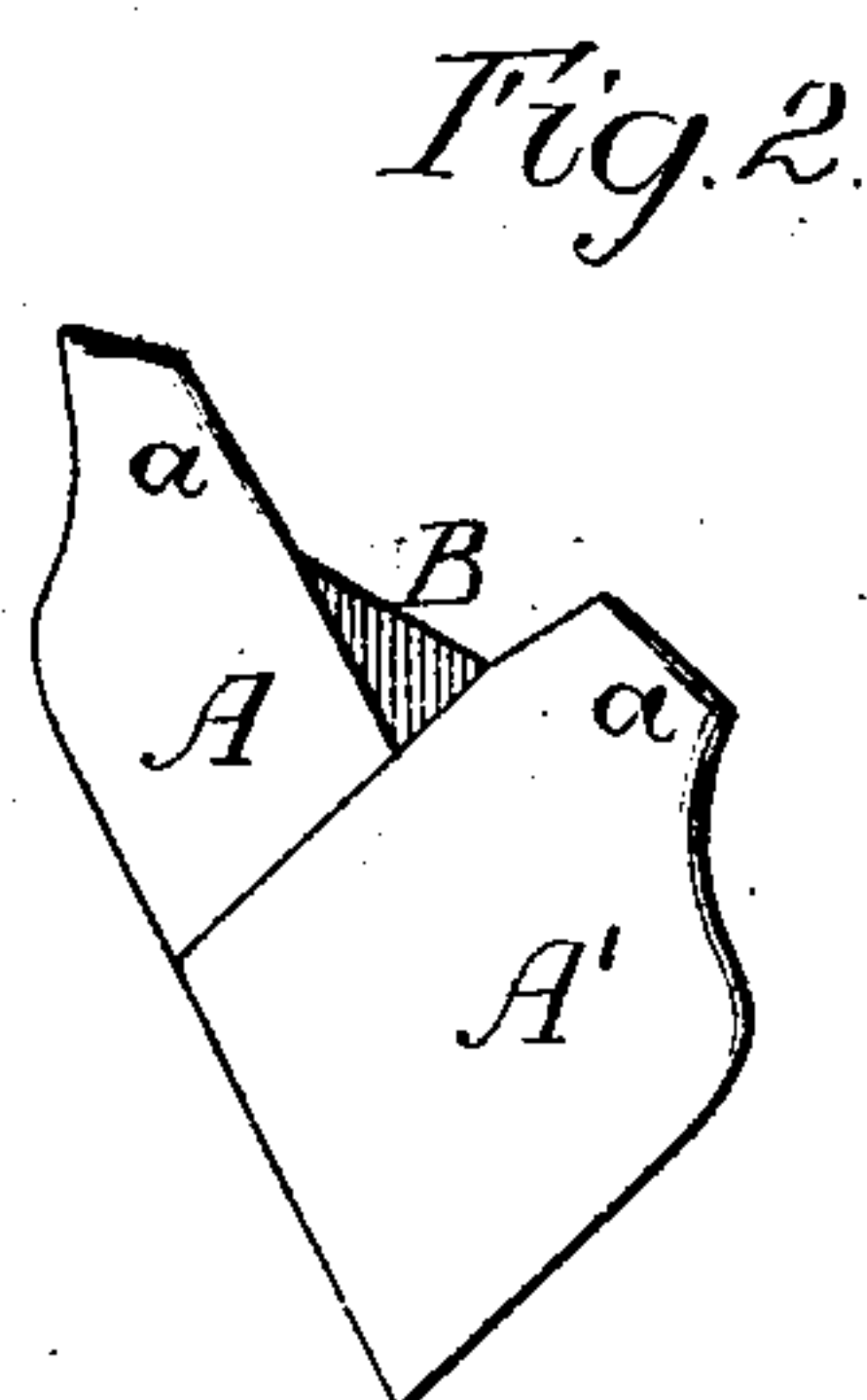
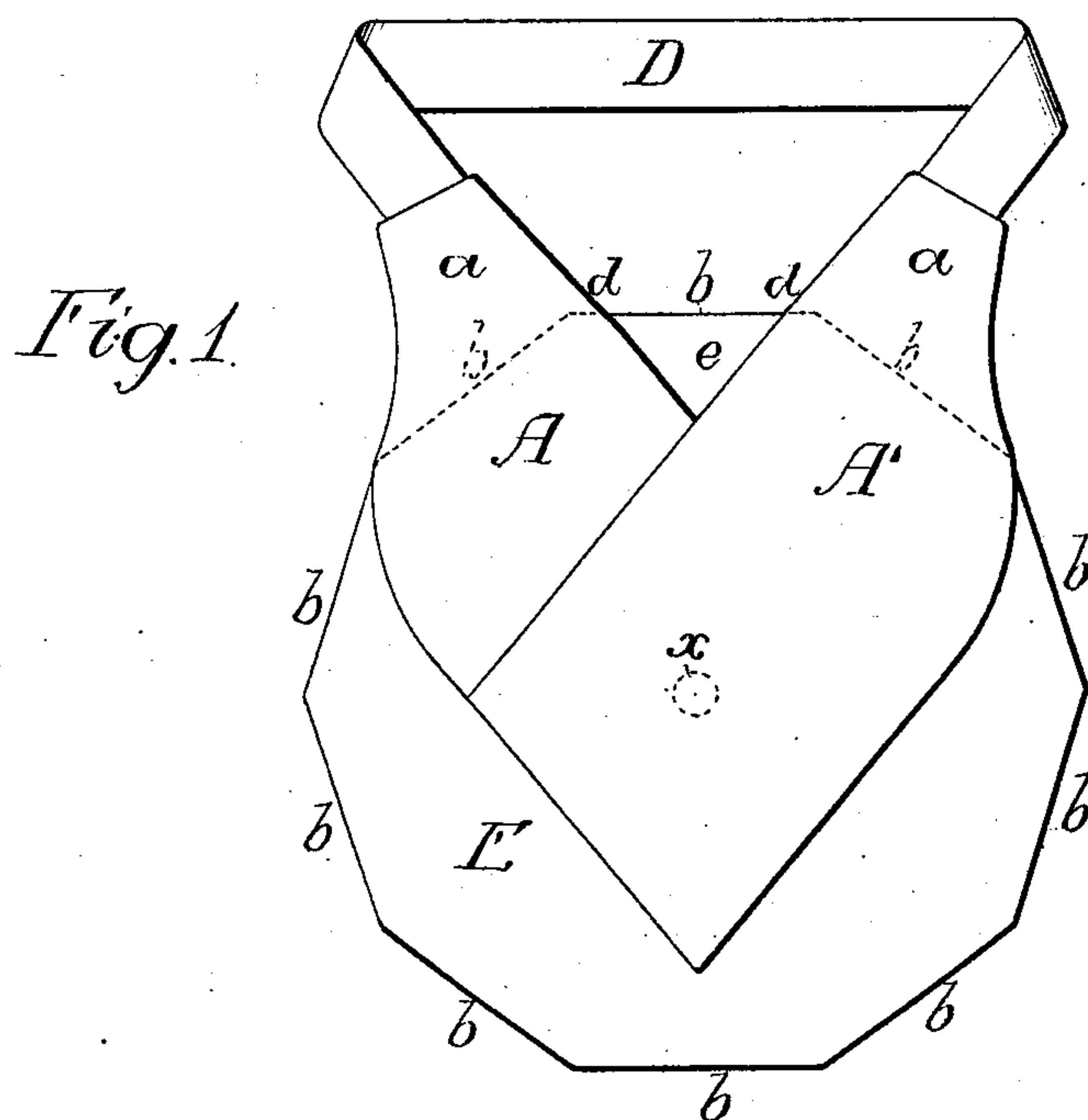


W. A. LAVERTY.
Neck-Scarf.

No. 226,764.

Patented April 20, 1880.



Witnesses
Henry Howson Jr.
Harry Smith

Inventor
William A. Laverty
by his Attorneys
Howson and Son

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. LAVERTY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF
ONE-HALF OF HIS RIGHT TO CLINTON C. HANCOCK, OF SAME PLACE.

NECK-SCARF.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 226,764, dated April 20, 1880.

Application filed December 29, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. LAVERTY, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a citizen of the United States, have invented an Improvement in Neck-Scarfs, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements, fully described hereinafter, in the neck-scarf for which Letters Patent of the United States No. 222,712 were granted to my assignees on the 16th day of December, 1879, the main object of my present improvement being to so construct the scarf that much more of the pivoted body can be made available for exposure at the neck than in my patented scarf, a further object of my invention being economy in the consumption of fabric in making the crossed folds.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front view of my improved neck-scarf. Figs. 2 and 3 are perspective views, drawn to a reduced scale, of the front and rear of one part of the scarf detached from the body; Fig. 4, a perspective view of the body of the scarf, and Fig. 5 an enlarged vertical section of part of the scarf as it appears when in use.

The front of the scarf consists of two folds, A A', of appropriate fabric, these folds overlapping each other, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. B is the shield, the upper portion of which is stitched to the front portion of the scarf, and D is the neck-band, one end of which is stitched to an extension, *a*, of the one fold, A, the extension of the other fold, A', being so secured to the shield as to permit the said band to pass between them.

Between the fronts or folds A A' of the scarf and the shield B intervenes the polygonal body E, which is so pivoted at a central point, *x*, to the said front, and is so clear of the stitches which confine the front and shield together that it can be readily turned. Any one of its numerous edges *b* may thus be uppermost and exposed between the points *d d* of the fronts or folds A A', where a triangular portion, *e*, of the body will be exposed and form the neck portion of the scarf, which is subjected to constant attrition, the neck and under part of the chin of the wearer being brought into repeated frictional contact with it; hence the advisa-

bility of so constructing the scarf that the position of the body may be changed at times and a new and unworn part of the said body presented as the neck portion.

In my former patent, above referred to, an adjustable shield was combined with an octagonal body, the folds of which were so arranged that limited parts only of the body could be made available as neck portions, whereas in my present improvement every part of the edge of the body can be utilized for this purpose, and consequently the scarf can be made to retain a neat appearance for a much longer time than an ordinary scarf and than the scarf which formed the subject of the aforesaid patent. In the present instance the body of the scarf is bounded by ten lines, *b*, so that there may be ten adjustments of the said body.

It will be observed that the outer edge of the extension *a* of each fold forms a continuation of one of the edges *b* of the body; hence, although the folds may be crossed at right angles to each other, the scarf will always be symmetrical, and can be made of width sufficient for proper confinement beneath the wearer's vest. The folds, moreover, as they are not continued downward one fold below the under edge of the other, require much less material than folds which extend from the top to the bottom of the scarf, as usual.

I do not desire to claim, broadly and separately, the continuations *a a* of the folds A A', as this feature forms the subject of a separate application for a patent which I have filed; but when these continuations are combined with the polygonal pivoted body of a scarf they serve the additional purpose of permitting the said body, which possesses the advantages described above, to be turned freely without coming in contact with the stitches which confine the front or folded portion of the scarf to the shield.

The body E is, in the present instance, pivoted both to the shield and folded front of the scarf; but it may be pivoted either to the shield alone or to the front alone.

I claim as my invention—

1. A neck-scarf in which the folds A A' and shield B, secured together at their upper edges,

are combined with a polygonal body, E, having a central pivot located at the point x in respect to the shield and folds, as described, whereby the said body may be rotated and its
5 entire edge rendered available for display at the neck, the body also projecting beyond the outer edges of the folds A A', all substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the folds A A' of the
10 scarf, having extensions $a a$, and the shield B,

stitched to the upper edges of the said extensions, with the pivoted polygonal body E, as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two sub- 15
scribing witnesses.

WM. A. LAVERTY.

Witnesses:

ALEXANDER PATTERSON,
HARRY SMITH.