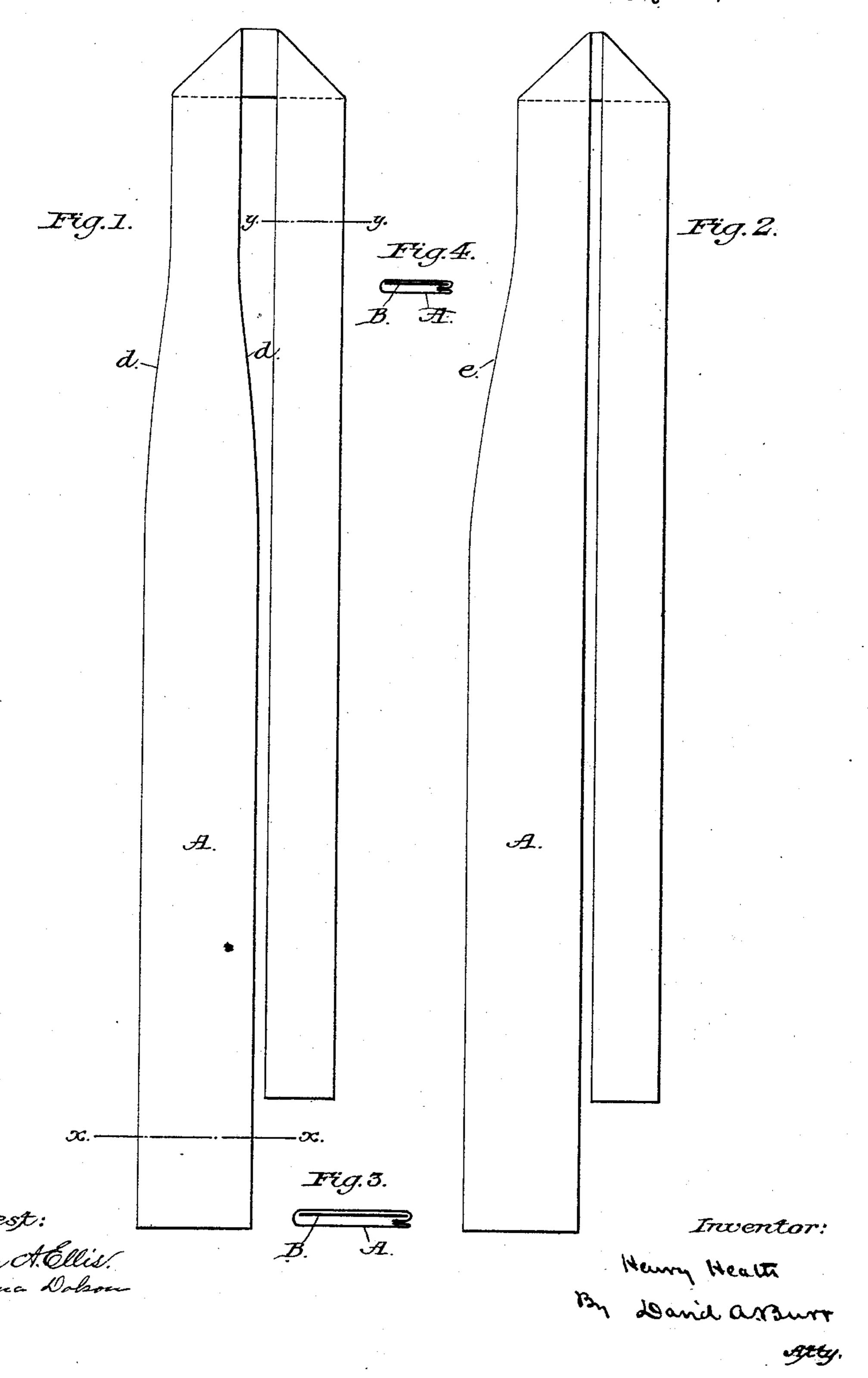
## H. HEATH.

SAILOR KNOT SCARF.

No. 346,041.

Patented July 20, 1886.



(No Model.)

2 Sheets-Sheet 2.

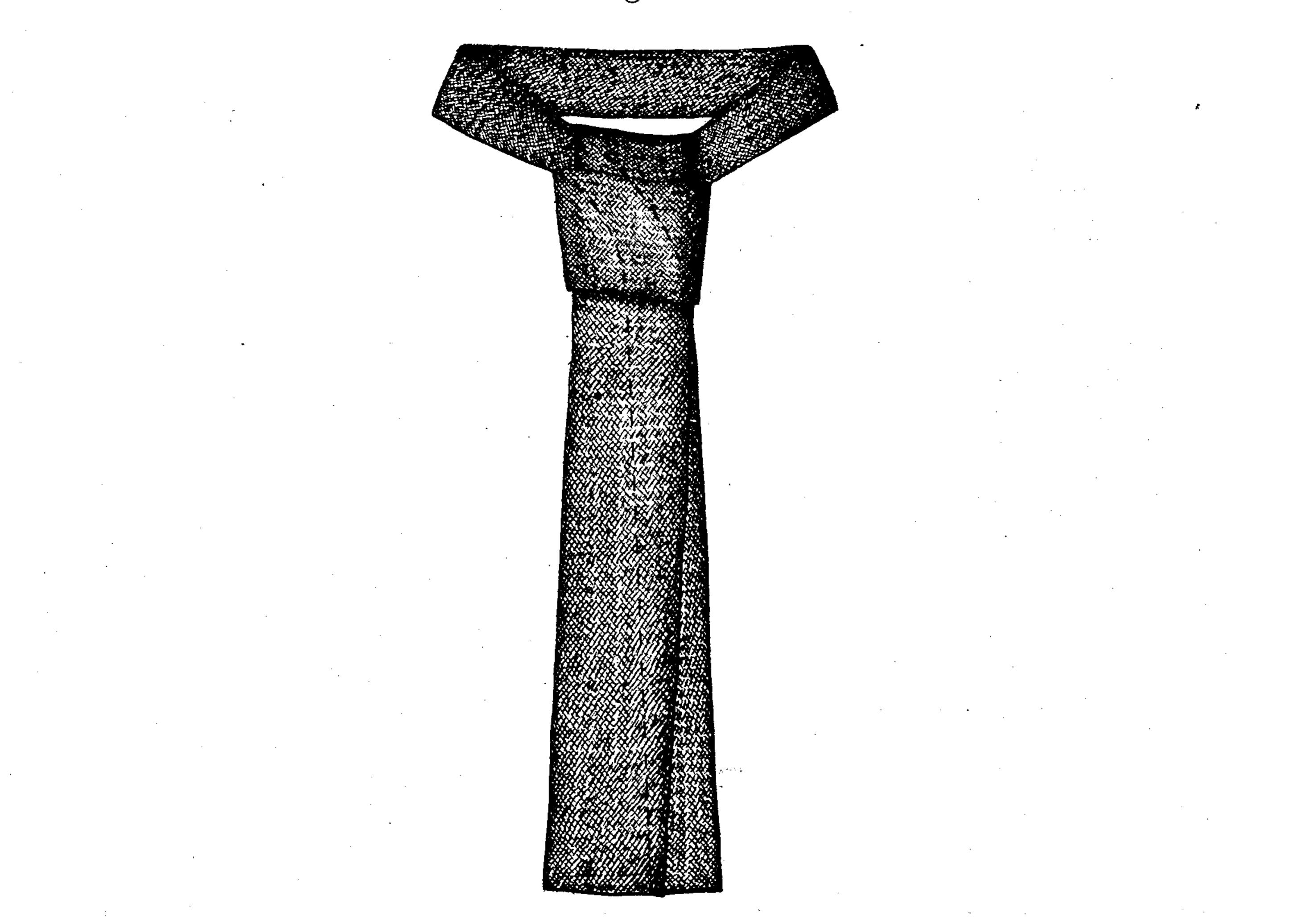
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Fig.5



Attest:

John A. Ellis.

Inventor:

By Spania assur

Atty

## United States Patent Office.

HENRY HEATH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, OF SAME PLACE.

## SAILOR-KNOT SCARF.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 346,041, dated July 20, 1886.

Application filed January 14, 1886. Serial No. 188,549. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY HEATH, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in 5 Sailor-Knot Scarfs; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this

10 specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved reversible sailor-knot scarf, having its wide end produced by an outer curve on both edges; Fig. 2, a similar view of the reversible scarf, 15 having its end widened by an outer curve on one side only, the opposite side being made straight from end to end. Figs. 3 and 4 are cross-sections, respectively, in lines x x and yy of Fig. 1; Fig. 5, an elevation of the improved 20 scarf, Fig. 1, when tied in a sailor-knot, the narrow end or neckband being shown in dotted lines.

My invention relates to that class of scarfs which are designed to be tied by the wearer 25 into a sailor's knot when worn, and has for its object to reduce the cost thereof by lessening the amount of fine material required in its manufacture, and at the same time not only render it neater and less clumsy than the old 30 styles of scarfs, and easier to put on and take off, but also adapt it to fit equally well, without changing its length, all sizes of necks.

It consists in a finished scarf made of a single strip of facing material, preferably extend-35 ing in one piece from end to end thereof, and which is so cut and folded longitudinally as that one end only, including one-third or more of its length, shall be twice the width of the remainder, the longer narrow end being adapt-40 ed to constitute a neckband of the customary width, and the wide end the knot and the front piece which depends therefrom when the scarf is tied in a sailor's knot, the juncture of the wide and narrow portions being made at a 45 point which is concealed under the knot when the scarf is tied.

In the drawings, A represents a strip of silk or fine material, which serves as the outer face of the scarf. This strip is reduced one-half in 50 width for about two-thirds (more or less) of

its length, and, for a reversible scarf such as is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, is made double the width of the finished scarf, to admit of being folded longitudinally in the middle, so that the fold shall constitute one edge of the scarf. 55

B, Figs. 3 and 4, represents the interlining or body piece, made of comparatively stiff yet soft and pliable material, such as fine linen canvas, which, because of its extended form, is longitudinally elastic, but is transversely so 60 far unyielding and inelastic as that it will firmly hold and retain in proper form the outer facing applied thereto. This interlining piece or body B is in a shape corresponding to that required in the finished scarf—viz., with one 65 or both edges widened at a point, d or e, on one side of the middle of its length, with an outward curve more or less abrupt, so that its shorter end shall be about twice as wide as its longer end, the longer end being of a proper 70 width to serve as a neckband for the scarf. Both the wide end and the narrow end are preferably made with parallel or nearly parallel sides, the extremity of the wide portion being finished in such form as taste and fancy 75 may suggest. The lining-piece B, thus cut out and fashioned, either with its wide portion enlarged from the neckband with an outward curve or swell on both edges, as shown at d din Fig. 1, or with one edge straight from end 80 to end and the other widened at c, as shown in Fig. 2, is inserted between the folds of the outer covering-piece of silk, folded longitudinally, as described. The covering-piece A having been then pressed and drawn so that its folded 85 edge conforms to the inner edge of the interlining B, its free edges are turned in and stitched together to form an invisible seam along the opposite edge, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

This mode of manufacturing the scarf is substantially similar to that described in Letters Patent No. 335,071, dated January 26, 1886; but it is not essential to this invention, and the improved scarf may be produced by other 95 methods known to the art.

I do not herein claim a sailor-knot scarf comprising a narrow parallel-sided neckband widened at both ends to form two enlarged tabs or knot and front pieces in one piece with the 100 neckband, as I have made such a scarf the subject of a pending application for Letters Patent, Serial No. 183,676. My present invention differs from the latter and is an improvement thereon, in that it consists of a lined scarf-strip widened at one end only, in manner as hereinbefore described, whereby the cost of production is greatly reduced and the facility of tying the scarf about the neck increased.

I claim as my invention—

As a new article of manufacture, a sailor-knot scarf consisting of a narrow parallel-sided neckband suddenly enlarging at a point about two-thirds of its length into a single wide-faced

end in one piece with the narrow neckband, and wherewith a wide-faced knot with a single wide front end or tab may be formed, under which the opposite narrow end of the scarf and the point of its enlargement shall be concealed, all substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

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

scribing witnesses.

HENRY HEATH.

Witnesses:

J. EMRICH, SAMUEL ROBINSON.