No. 606,728. Patented July 5, 1898.

H. MAY, JR.

FRAME FOR ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK.

(Application filed Nov. 12, 1897.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

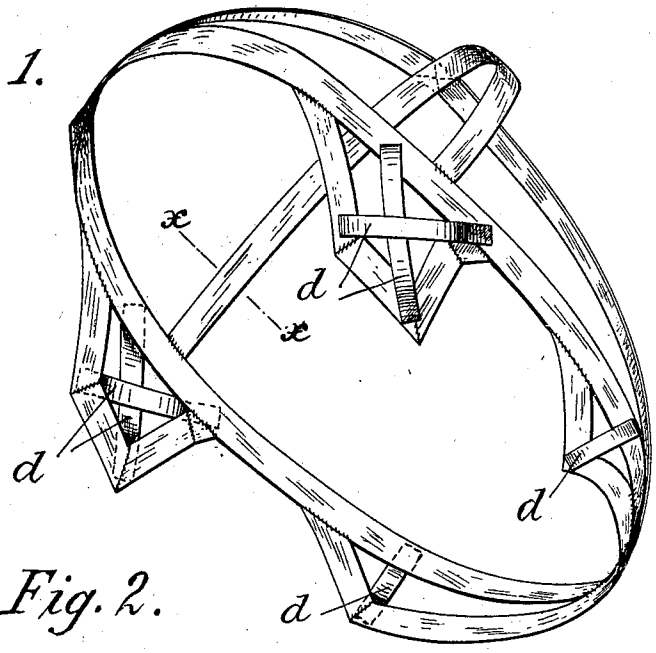
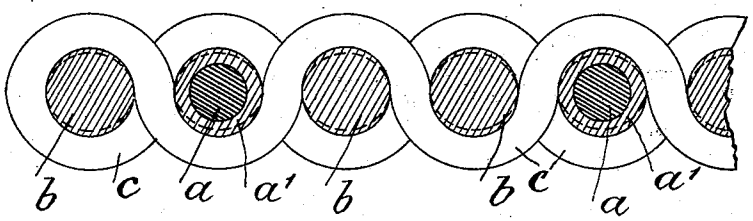


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
William Miller.
William Schulz.

Inventor:
Hermann May Jun.
by his attorneys
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 606,728. Patented July 5, 1898.

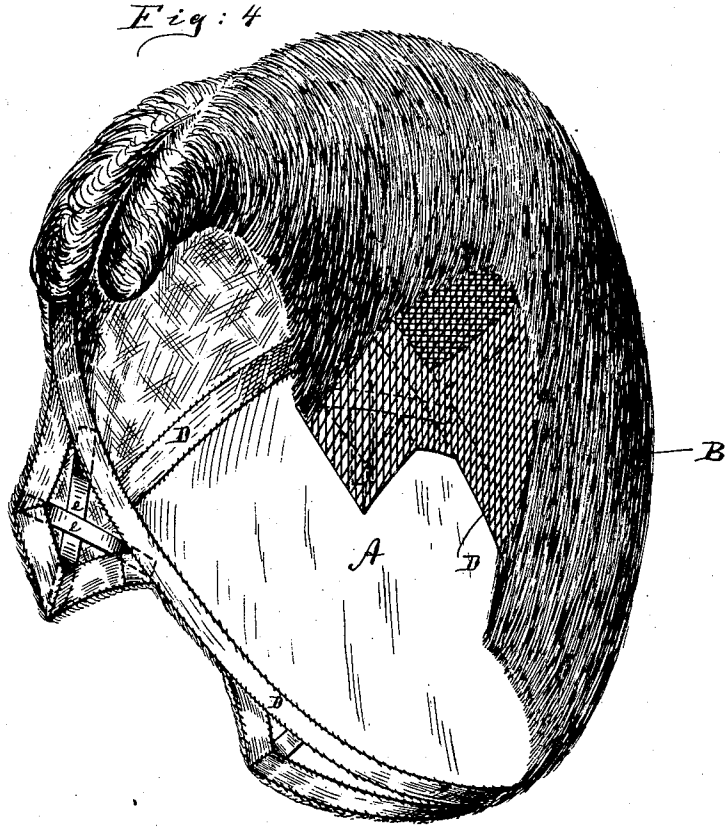
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(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig: 4



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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMANN MAY, JR., OF MEININGEN, GERMANY.

FRAME FOR ORNAMENTAL HAIRWORK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 606,728, dated July 5, 1898.

Application filed November 12, 1897. Serial No. 658,277. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMANN MAY, Jr., a subject of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and a resident of Meiningen, Dukedom of Saxe-Meiningen, Germany, have invented an Improved Wig, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a wig so constructed that it will not expand, contract, or buckle under the influence of the temperature or perspiration, so that at all times an accurate fit is insured.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the wig-frame; Fig. 2, a longitudinal section of one of the covered wig-springs; Fig. 3, an enlarged longitudinal section of the wig-frame; and Fig. 4, a perspective view, partly in section, of the wig complete.

The letter A represents a network or false scalp, to the outer side of which the hair B is secured, as usual. To the inner side of network A are attached directly by stitching a series of connected bands to form a stiffening-frame D, that extends around and across the network, as shown. This frame is so constructed that it will not expand or contract unevenly or independently of the network, so that the size of the wig remains uniform and buckling is prevented. To this effect the bands constituting the frame are composed of textile warp-threads *b* and metal threads *a*, covered by a spun textile coating *a'*. The thickness of these metal threads, including their covering, is substantially the same as that of the textile warp-threads, so that they will not impair the pliability of the band. The weft-threads *c*, engaging the threads *a b*, will embed themselves tightly into coating *a'* of the metal threads *a*. Thus the connection between the warp-threads *b a* is so intimate that any independent longitudinal movement between them cannot take place, and as the metal threads *a* are practically inexpansible the entire frame, though exceedingly flexible, will always retain its length. Furthermore, the objectionable buckling heretofore frequently encountered in wigs having flexible frames is entirely obviated.

The ear-springs *d* of the wig may be covered with bands *e*, constructed as described, which will prevent the springs from working through and injuring the head of the wearer.

In addition to the advantages above enumerated my improved wig may be readily fitted to a smaller head by forming temporary bends in its frame, which can be subsequently easily straightened out. This quality adapts the wig more particularly for stage use, as it permits the same to be quickly fitted to heads of different sizes and forms, while the covering of the metal threads prevents the wig from being folded at too sharp an angle.

What I claim is—

A wig composed of a false scalp, a hair covering, and a series of flexible inexpansible textile bands secured directly to the inner face of the false scalp, and containing a number of covered longitudinal wire threads interposed between the textile threads, substantially as specified.

Signed at Sonneberg, Germany, this 20th day of October, 1897.

HERMANN MAY, JUNIOR.

Witnesses:

ALVIN FLORSCHUTZ,

PHILIPP HIRSCH.