Feb. 25, 1941. J. E. JEVNIKAR 2,233,100

ARTIFICIAL HAIR PIECE

Filed April 24, 1939 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

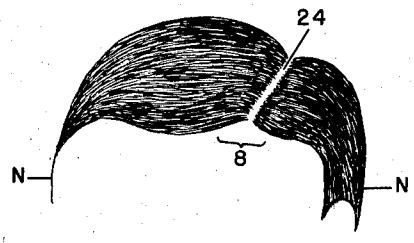


Fig.1

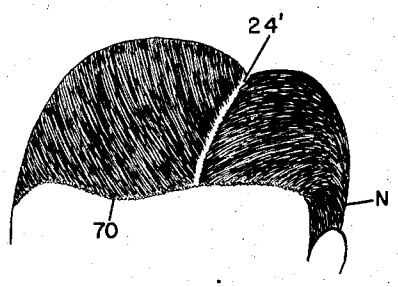


Fig.2

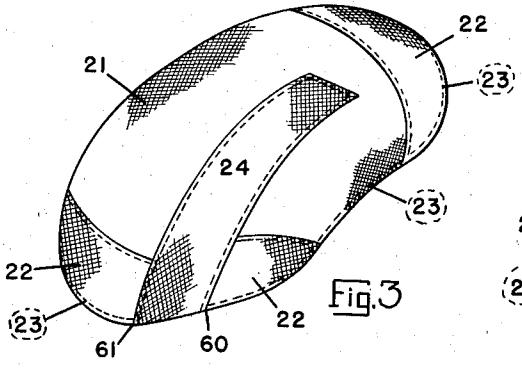


Fig.3

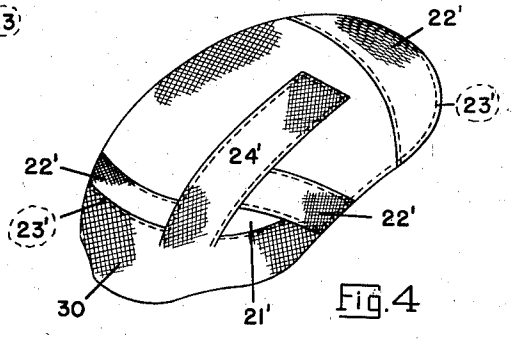


Fig.4

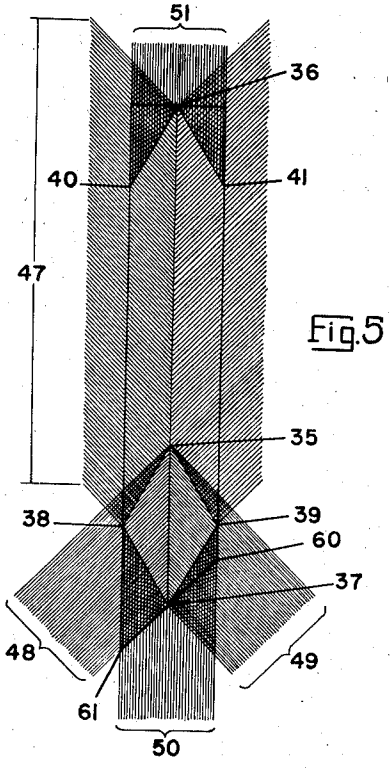


Fig.5

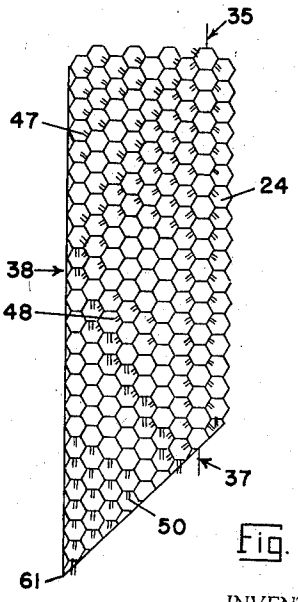


Fig. 6

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ARTIFICIAL HAIR PIECE

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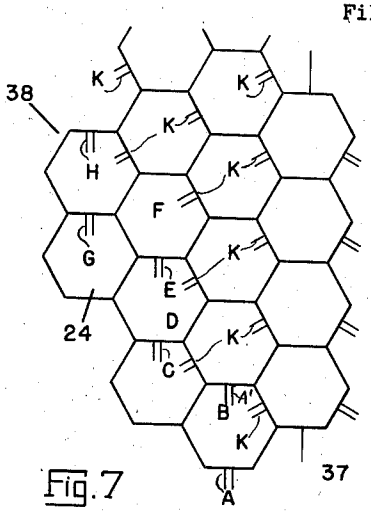


Fig. 7

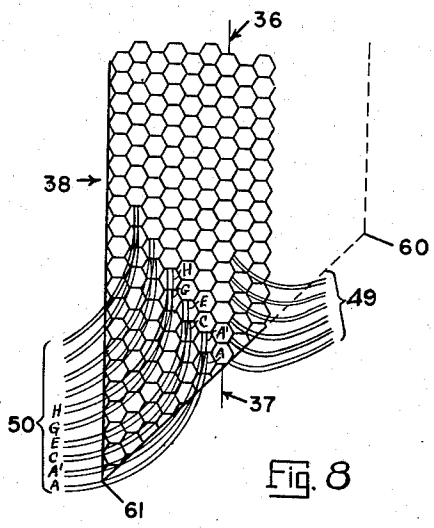


Fig. 8

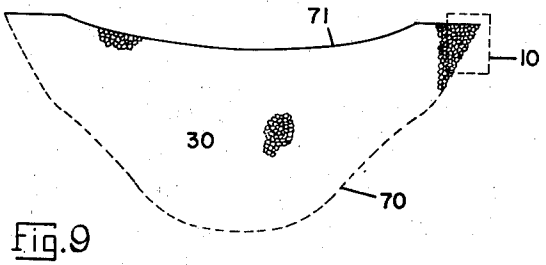


Fig. 9

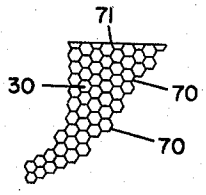


Fig. 10

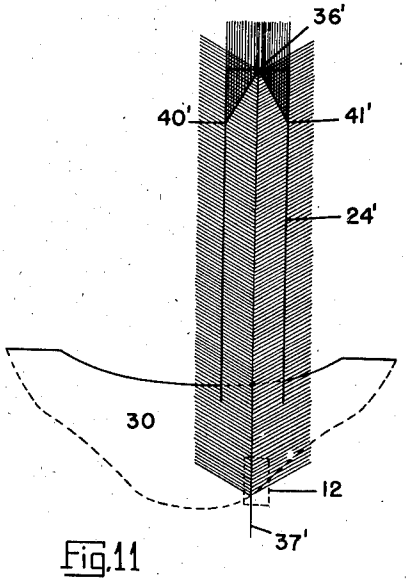


Fig. 11

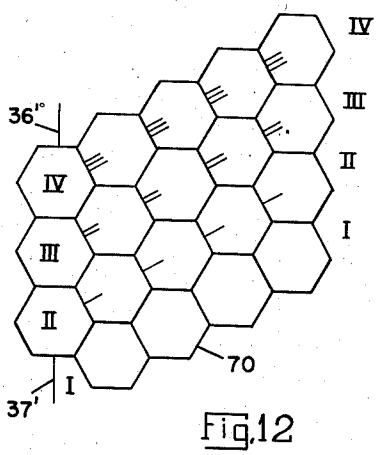


Fig. 12

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,233,100

ARTIFICIAL HAIR PIECE

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Application April 24, 1939, Serial No. 269,663

9 Claims. (Cl. 132—53)

This invention relates to artificial hair pieces such as toupees or wigs. Hereafter the term toupee will be used throughout, but it is not intended thereby to exclude wigs. The purposes of my invention are to enhance the natural appearance of a toupee, particularly by treatment at those points where artificiality is most readily detected: at the forehead to look as though it were natural hair, concealing the foundation to which the toupee hair is attached but at the same time providing a foundation lace edge of strong durable construction; to place the part where it cannot be lost and will have a deep appearance, not flat, the depth and narrowness of definition serving to conceal the foundation; to so arrange the hair at the front edge of the part and at the crown or rear of the part as to make it fall with a natural appearance no matter in what way the toupee may be combed or brushed, and particularly to avoid the exposure of any substantial area of the foundation at these points.

For the accomplishment of the foregoing purposes and such others as may appear from the following description, I will now explain in detail and illustrate with drawings preferred embodiments of my invention, it being understood that such description is by way of illustration rather than of limitation.

In the accompanying drawings

Fig. 1 illustrates my invention applied to a toupee having a plain portion, being a perspective view of the upper part of a human head to which the toupee is attached;

Fig. 2 is a corresponding view illustrating a pompadour;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a foundation for the toupee of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a foundation for the toupee of Fig. 2;

Fig. 5 is a diagrammatic plan view illustrating the method of arrangement of my invention at the front of the part, along the part, and at the crown;

Fig. 6 is an enlargement of one side of the front portion only of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a further enlargement of a small portion of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is an enlargement of the front end only of the parting strip, the portion illustrated being approximately indicated by the bracket 8 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 9 is a plan view of the front lace portion of Fig. 4;

Fig. 10 is an enlargement of the portion 10 of Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 illustrates, on a smaller scale, the arrangement of Fig. 5 as modified for a pompadour toupee; and

Fig. 12 is an enlarged plan showing the arrangement of the hair at the front edge of the pompadour, the portion being approximately that indicated by reference character 12 in Fig. 11.

For making the toupee of Fig. 1, the foundation shown in Fig. 3 is employed. This consists in a silk gauze portion 21, shaped to the outlines of the head portion to be covered, and having reinforcing pieces as 22 sewed to the gauze, to which pieces of adhesive wax or the like is attached to hold the toupee to the scalp. A ribbon 23 is stitched around the edge of the silk foundation, according to the usual custom, and a strip 24 of gauze is stitched along on top of the foundation to serve as the base for the parting of the hair, that is, the immediate base for the area in which the hair is set or "ventilated" in a particular manner to make the part. The ribbon 23 is omitted across the front of 24. For the construction of a pompadour toupee, Fig. 2, a foundation as shown in Fig. 4 is employed, in which the elements mostly correspond with those of Fig. 3 and are similarly numbered but with primes. The foundation of Fig. 4 includes a lace front 30, of fine thread and fine mesh, shown in more detail in Figs. 9 and 10, stitched at its rear edge to the silk 21' with a reinforcing ribbon 23'. The details of the front 30 will be described below, in connection with a more detailed description of the method of arranging the hair in the toupee.

Reference is now made to Fig. 5 which shows the arrangement of the entire parting area of my improved toupee, whereby a natural appearance is obtained. Fig. 5 is in diagrammatic style and shows the way the hair is "ventilated" or directed in various sub-areas, thus indicating the fall of the hair without brushing. In this figure the hair shown is that secured to the strip 24, and no more of the toupee foundation is shown, since the hair on the other parts of the foundation is arranged in conventional manner and fastened to the foundation by the usual practices and at the sides joins imperceptibly with the natural hair indicated by the reference character N, Figs. 1 and 2.

On the strip 24 the hair 47 which is fastened in the entire areas 35—38—40—36 and 35—39—41—36 is arranged on both sides of the parting line 35—36 tending diagonally to the rear and outward as shown instead of straight to the rear as has been the previous practice. At the front of the part a particular arrangement of "blending" of the hairs is made by ventilating the hair in well-defined groups 48, 49 and 50 with natural lay respectively to the right front, left front and straight forward. As seen in Fig. 6 and to some extent in Fig. 7, the group 48 consists of hairs attached to the appropriate sides of meshes in the entire area 35—37—38 as to have the intended "lay" or direction; the group 49 is similarly planted in the entire area 35—37—39; and

the group 50 in the areas 38—61—37 and 39—60—37. When the group 50 is parted and brushed to each side, Fig. 8, it is intermingled with the groups 48 and 49 on right and left respectively, giving the natural appearance shown at 8 in Fig. 1.

At the rear of the strip 24, that is at the crown of the head, where natural hair makes some change of direction, the same sort of an arrangement is used in part for blending; that is, a quantity of hair designated as 51 is rooted along the line 40—36 and similarly along the line 36—41, although tending straight to the rear. The transverse bars of a row of meshes from 37 to 36 are left vacant as shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 8, permanently defining the entire parting line.

It will be appreciated that in practice the lines 37—38—35—39 which are shown as straight on the diagrammatic Fig. 5 will be somewhat irregular to avoid an artificial and unnatural appearance, details of the actual arrangement being shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 8, where the points 35, 38, 37 are approximately indicated by arrows, since these in actual practice are not exact points and strictly defined lines, but only approximations. The strip 24 is of hexagonal mesh lace, and individual hairs or small groups of hairs are secured to the appropriate sides of the meshes by a sort of looping knot as well known to wig makers and not illustrated. These hairs or groups of hairs are indicated in diagrammatic style in Figs. 6, 7 and 12 by short lines, but with direction of lay definitely shown. A similar style is used in Fig. 8, although in Fig. 8 the hairs are considerably longer to show the effect of brushing. Thus in Fig. 7 a bunch of hairs of group 50 is attached to the forward sides of each of the meshes B, D, F, and H so that the line 37—38 actually progresses by successive rearward and sideward steps or offsets. These bunches are designated as A, C, E and G respectively, besides another bunch H behind G fastened to the front edge of a mesh which is not shown complete. All these bunches are "ventilated" forward and all belong to the left half of group 50 (see also Figs. 6 and 8). Only a short section of the line 37—38 is shown. Bunches of group 48, all "ventilated" to the right front are shown attached to diagonal sides of meshes K. The transverse sides of meshes on the parting line are bare.

The entire length of the line 37—38 is seen in Fig. 6 where on account of the smallness of the figure no reference letters are employed. Fig. 6 shows that except for the overlapping bunches rooted along line 37—38 (and correspondingly along line 38—35) all the hairs rooted in triangle 61—37—38 "lay" straight forward, all rooted in 37—38—35 "lay" to the right front, and all rooted in the area behind 38—35 "lay" to the right rear. In Fig. 6 the areas just mentioned should show bunches of hairs in every mesh to be strictly accurate, but some of the meshes are left empty merely for the purpose of not overloading the drawings. The diagonal bunches belonging to group 48 are designated by reference characters K in Fig. 7. The arrangement is also illustrated diagrammatically in Fig. 8 where the hairs are extended to show how they will be curved by brushing. To simplify the showing only two hairs are used to represent each tuft and the diagonal-tending hairs K (group 48) along the lines 37—38 of Fig. 8 are not shown, while the forward-tending hairs A, C and so on (group 50) along the line 37—39 are not shown. The same principles are employed in the blending around all four sides of the diamond 35, 39, 37, 38 and along both edges of the V 40—36—41, and result in a gradual change of direction of the hairs at these points which all tend to a natural appearance and prevent any look of artificiality, especially giving a natural appearance after the hair is brushed, but at the same time inasmuch as hairs in all directions are always separated and given an initial tendency in the proper direction from the parting line, the part in the toupee can never disappear and will always return and be easily restored by brushing or combing, because the fundamental direction of every group of hairs on the strip 24 is related to the parting.

Besides the blending just described, additional treatment is needed along the front edge 60—61 of the strip 24 and such treatment is illustrated in Fig. 8, wherein the lines which represent groups of hair are extended to considerable length to show the direction of brushing. The direction of all hairs in group 50, that is all hairs rooted in the triangles 37—61—38 and 37—60—39, is forward, and certain hairs of this group are rooted right along transverse bars of the front line of meshes, as indicated at A, Fig. 7, so as to completely conceal the straight fine front edge 60—61 of the lace strip 24. These hairs having a natural tendency forward can never lie back in such a way as to expose the lace 24, but in order to keep them from falling forward over the forehead, they are brushed sidewards as shown in Fig. 8, just as natural hair would be brushed. With this arrangement the hair can be brushed either straight to the side, or to the front with a sideward tendency, or with a considerable rearward sideward tendency, according to the taste of the wearer.

If a complete pompadour arrangement is to be used, it is preferable to have the hair disposed on a differently arranged foundation, as shown in Figs. 4 and 11, which is particularly designed to give a natural appearance in the front where the front hair is given a strong backward tendency, as in pompadour or semi-pompadour brushing. Referring now to Fig. 4, the lace parting strip 24' is somewhat shorter than 24, and the adhesive reinforcements 22' are moved somewhat back, giving room in front for a sector 30 of lace or netting approximately crescent shape, as shown in more detail in Figs. 9 and 10. This edge lace 30 is preferably stitched along its rear line to a ribbon 23' strengthening its connection to the silk foundation 21'.

The lace 30, like the strip of lace 24 or 24', is woven in a fine hexagonal mesh, the material preferably being human hair of a white or very light color, so as to be almost invisible where any portions of it are uncovered by the hair of the toupee. For further illustration, Fig. 10 is included, being an enlargement of that portion of Fig. 9 designated by the square 10. The distinguishing feature of this front lace piece 30, is that the front edge 70 is of the same weight or thickness as the rest of the net, but at the same time is a finished edge, and not a raw or cut edge. Since the rear edge 71 can never show under any circumstances, it is woven of several strands of the net fiber and is a heavier edge, with no attempt to maintain the irregularity of appearance which aids in the concealment of the edge 70.

Further details of this arrangement are seen in Figs. 11 and 12, where the strip **24'** is shown as slightly overlapping or underlapping the forward lace **30**, and the hair is ventilated diagonally rearward on both sides of the parting line **37'—36'** not only along the strip **24'**, but also right up to the front edge of the lace **30**. The pompadour calls for some special arrangement in front, but not so much as in the front arrangement shown in Fig. 5. The square **12** of Fig. 11 shows the portion from which the much enlarged view of Fig. 12 is taken, one side only of the extreme forward portion of the part being shown in Fig. 12.

Fig. 12, which is on the same scale as Fig. 7, is intended to indicate the manner in which the hair is thinned out towards the front in the pompadour toupee of Fig. 2, imitating nature in this respect. Referring now to Fig. 12, it will be observed that the first row I of hexagonal meshes on the front lace **30** is entirely blank, the next row II is shown as having one mark on a side of each mesh, the following row III two marks, row IV three marks, these marks tending to the right and rear, and each mark indicating a group of hair fastened to the particular side. Of course in actuality each group of hair would be very much longer and overlap a very considerable number of meshes, but the distribution and number of the marks is intended to represent the thickening of the hair from front to rear, full thickness being attained several rows back. The front row of meshes are unfilled, so that the fine white mesh strand, irregular in outline, but finished so as not to ravel will look like natural pores or irregularities of the skin. A corresponding arrangement, but tending in the opposite direction will be used on the left side of the parting line **37'—36'**, as apparent from Fig. 11.

It will be apparent from the foregoing description that I have invented a toupee or wig and method of making the same, in which the lay of the hair, although considerably different in some respects from that of nature, nevertheless produces an effect which imitates nature in appearance more completely than would be the case if it were attempted to give all hair in the toupee or wig a natural fall. At the same time, the way the hair is ventilated or put in gives it a fall in which the parting line can never be lost, although the foundation is not apparent at the parting line, and the front of the pompadour or other form of toupee is not visible although at the same time is strong and firm, and will not fray out.

Certain preferred practical embodiments of my invention being thus disclosed, the scope is set forth in the following claims.

I claim:

1. In a toupee in combination a blended crown formed of hair ventilated outwardly and rearwardly along a parting line and having said outwardly and rearwardly ventilated portion bounded by a diagonal line tending forwardly and outwardly from the rear end of the part, with hair ventilated straight back in the foundation area which is behind said diagonal definition line.

2. In a toupee in combination, blending along a line tending diagonally from the parting line, said line being established by fastening hairs in successively sidewardly offset groups on netting space sides, such groups being aligned in themselves.

3. A method of toupee making which comprises ventilating hair in a foundation in distinct but contiguous areas, the hair in each area being ventilated in a single direction, different for each area, followed by combing all hair in the various sections in substantially the same direction on each side of a parting line.

4. In a toupee in combination a parting area foundation strip, a parting line defined thereon, and a front blended area including a substantially triangular subordinate area on each side of the parting line, each such subordinate area having a side along the front edge of said strip with a point of such side at the front of the parting line, the hair in said subordinate areas being ventilated straight forward, but brushed sideward, whereby the bases of such hair tend directly forward no matter how brushed.

5. A toupee including a narrow parting area substantially from forehead to crown, said area comprising in combination two narrow areas of hair each directed angularly outward and rearward on opposite sides of a parting line, said areas tapering to a point on the parting line at the crown, with the hair which adjoins the parting area at the rear of said taper directed straight to the rear, and the hair in the forward end of said parting strip being arranged in areas defined by approximately diamond shape boundaries, with the front and rear points of said diamond on the parting line, and the outer points of the diamond on the respective edges of the parting area, the rear edges of the diamond defining boundaries for the angularly rearwardly directed hair in the parting area, the halves of the diamond on opposite sides of the parting line being filled with hair directed outward and forward and the hair in the parting area in front of the diamond being directed straight forward.

6. In a toupee in combination a front foundation of lace, including a finished front edge of the same thread thickness as the remainder of the lace, said edge changing direction at distances not greater than mesh width.

7. In a toupee in combination a front foundation of lace, including a finished front edge of the same thread thickness as the remainder of the lace, said edge changing direction at distances not greater than mesh width, and hairs secured to the sides of the lace meshes, the front line of meshes being vacant, a few hairs being attached to the second line of meshes, and the quantity of hair attached to each line of meshes increasing away from the front.

8. In a toupee which includes a silk base foundation, reinforcing strips on said foundation, a lace front of approximately crescent shape, the front strand of said lace being arranged with changes of direction at short intervals, thereby forming the front edges of the individual meshes of the front line, said front strand being of the same weight as the body of the netting.

9. A toupee as in claim 5, having a front foundation of lace, said foundation including a finished front edge of the same thread thickness as the remainder of the lace, said edge changing direction at short intervals, thereby forming the front edges of the individual meshes of said edge.

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