

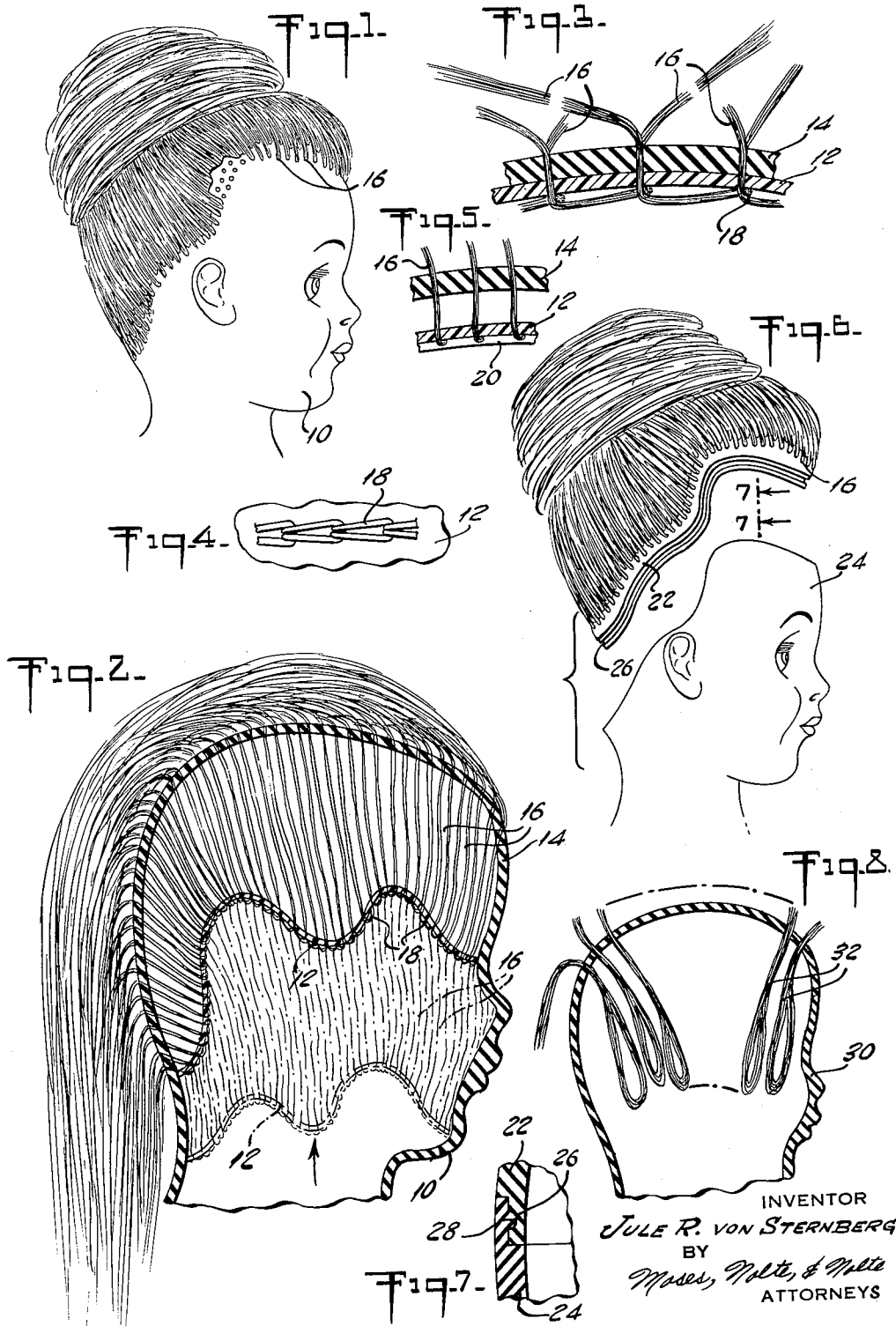
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WIG CONSTRUCTION

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## WIG CONSTRUCTION

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This invention relates in general to a simulated hair or wig construction and particularly to a new and useful wig construction for a doll, mannikin or similar article in which the hair strands may be withdrawn from the scalp to simulate a growth of hair or to allow the child to create different hair styles.

The invention finds particular application in the construction of hair for a doll's head. Previously, it has been a custom in the manufacture of doll heads to either fashion a complete wig which is adhered to the head of the doll or to "root" the hair in small individualized clumps which are inserted through the scalp as by the use of sewing procedures. In either method of construction, the hair is anchored in position and is not capable of being withdrawn.

In accordance with one form of the present invention, there is provided an inner scalp liner which is loosely positioned within the scalp and aligned to substantially conform to the contour thereof. Groups of strands of hair are "rooted" through both the scalp and the liner and sewn or otherwise affixed to the liner. The liner is then retracted well within the head of the doll to bring all but a small portion of the hair within the head. Thereafter, the child may gradually pull the hair out through the scalp to simulate the growth of the doll's hair or to provide for hair styling with hair of various lengths.

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide an improved doll or mannikin hair construction.

A further object of this invention is to provide an improved method of assembling a plurality of head strands to the head of a doll or similar device.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved doll's head construction having hair arranged in clumps which may be individually withdrawn from the head for simulating the growth of hair.

A further object of this invention is to provide a doll or mannikin head which is simple in design, rugged in construction and economical to manufacture.

The various features of novelty which characterize the invention are pointed out with particularity in the claims annexed to and forming a part of this specification. For a better understanding of this invention, its operating advantages and specific objects attained by its use, reference should be had to the accompanying drawings and descriptive matter in which there is illustrated and described a preferred embodiment of the invention.

In the drawings:

FIG. 1 is a profile of a doll's head constructed in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 2 is a transverse section of the doll's head indicated in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is an enlarged transverse section of a portion of a scalp indicating a method of securing the hair strands to the scalp liner by lock stitching;

FIG. 4 is a bottom plan of the lock stitching illustrated in FIG. 3;

FIG. 5 is a view similar to FIG. 3 but with the scalp liner retracted slightly and showing another manner of securing hair clumps;

FIG. 6 is an exploded profile view of another embodiment of the doll's head constructed in accordance with the invention;

FIG. 7 is a fragmentary transverse section taken along the line 7-7 of FIG. 6 and illustrating the construction for locking the wig and scalp onto the head;

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FIG. 8 is a transverse section of another embodiment of doll's head illustrating another method of inserting "growth" hair.

Referring to the drawings in particular, the invention as embodied therein includes a doll's head 10 preferably made of a rubber, plastic or similar puncturable material. The head 10 is hollow and provided with a movable scalp liner 12 which is initially positioned to conform to the contour of the scalp in the area which is to receive hair. The liner 12 is positioned closely adjacent a skull portion 14 of the doll's head 10. Clumps 16 of individual strands of human hair or a material which closely resembles human hair is then sewn directly through the skull 14 and secured to the liner 12.

The hair in the form of the clumps or groups of a plurality of hair strands 16 is advantageously sewn through the skull 14 and secured to the scalp liner 12 by a standard "rooting" machine. However, in the present instance, longer than usual strands are made so that when the sewing is completed, the inner skull liner 12 can be pulled down into the skull, pulling the hair through the scalp 14 and down into the skull with it (FIG. 2).

The hair may be secured to the skull liner 12 either by the formation of lock stitching 18 as indicated in FIG. 4, or by loop stitching as indicated in FIG. 5 in which case the ends of the hair are anchored to the skull liner 12 as by a grout 20 of adhesive or similar material.

By securing the strand-groups or clumps of hair 16 to the skull liner 12 in the manner described, the retracted hair is held within the scalp of the doll's head 10 by the elastic gripping action of the scalp on the strand-groups. The arrangement is such that the hair is held firmly enough within the scalp so that brushing and combing can be done without pulling the hair from the head. At the same time, this construction permits a gentle but firm pulling action by the child to effect retraction of the hair at the locations desired.

In FIGS. 6 and 7 there is illustrated a separable construction of scalp 22 and head 24. In this instance the hair is secured to the scalp liner as by lock stitching or by adhesive material. The scalp 22 is made removable to permit their renewal of the scalp portion of the head, or to permit the retraction of the doll's hair into the scalp. In this construction, the scalp 22 is provided with a peripheral groove 26 at its lower extremity which locks with a protruding ring 28 of the head 24 (see FIG. 7).

In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 8 a doll's head 30 is constructed without the removable skull liner. A long needle is used to thread long clumps 32 of hair through the head 30. These clumps 32 are preferably made at least as long as the clumps in the previous embodiment and are much longer than the hair of a standard doll. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 8, the interior portion of the clumps 32 may be looped and may be interconnected, as by a string passing through the loop portions, or left free if desired. In this embodiment a length of hair (the greatest portions of which are positioned within the skull initially), may be withdrawn for cutting or trimming, if desired, or for fashioning into hair styles using hair of varying lengths. The hair is not secured to either the skull or liner in this construction but is movable in the holes pierced in the skull during insertion. The same end result may be achieved by using a short needle to insert the strand-groups through the skull and then drawing the strand-groups further into the skull by gripping or pulling them down from the inside.

Thus the invention provides a doll having hair which may be combed and fashioned into many and various hair styles that involve trimming and rearranging of the hair. If desired, the hair may be actually trimmed in some locations or extended by pulling the hair out

through the scalp in other locations. A child with such a doll can associate the growth of its hair with its own experience. A child may duplicate hair cutting as professionally practiced, and the hair may be fashioned into many hair styles. Such a doll provides entertainment and good training. It will help develop creativeness in a child, a pride in her own appearance, skill in doing her own hair, sharpen her powers of observation and her knowledge of style. The device is equally applicable for use with commercial type figures, such as mannikins, which are used in the department store windows.

The small holes pierced through the scalp during insertion of the hair clumps hold the hair in place fairly tightly and provide a "braking action" for the positioning of the hair. The action is further helped by the skull liner which retards the pulling out of the hair somewhat.

While a specific embodiment of the invention has been shown and described in detail, to illustrate the application of the invention principles, it will be understood that the invention may be embodied otherwise without departing from such principles.

I claim:

1. A mannikin head comprising a hollow simulated skull of a resilient material, a plurality of punctures in said skull, a skull liner within said skull and a plurality of groups of hair strands extending through said punctures and secured to said skull liner, said groups being movable well within the interior of said skull for storing therein, and being extractable to an extended exterior position on the head.

2. A mannikin according to claim 1, wherein said hair

groups are secured to said skull liner by lock stitching.

3. A mannikin according to claim 1, wherein said hair groups are secured to said skull liner with adhesive.

4. A skull construction for a mannikin doll or the like comprising a simulated skull cap of puncturable material, a skull liner located within said skull cap adjacent thereto but separated therefrom and a plurality of strands of material simulating hair extending through said skull cap and secured to said skull liner, said strands being movable into the interior of said skull cap and being capable of being extracted by tension to the exterior thereof.

5. A skull construction according to claim 4, including means for detachably securing said cap to the head of a mannikin.

6. A method for making a wig for a mannikin, doll or the like having a hollow simulated skull of resilient material, comprising, inserting a liner through the interior of the skull, placing the liner adjacent the inside surface of said skull, inserting material comparable to strands of hair through said skull, and attaching the ends of said strands to said liner.

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