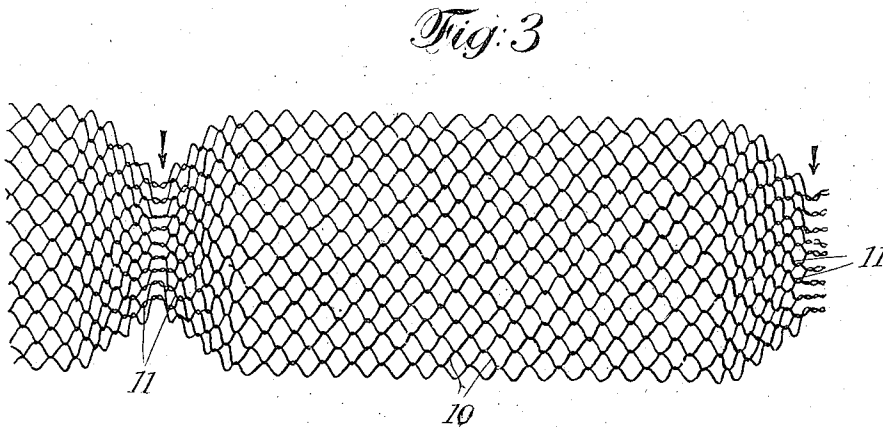
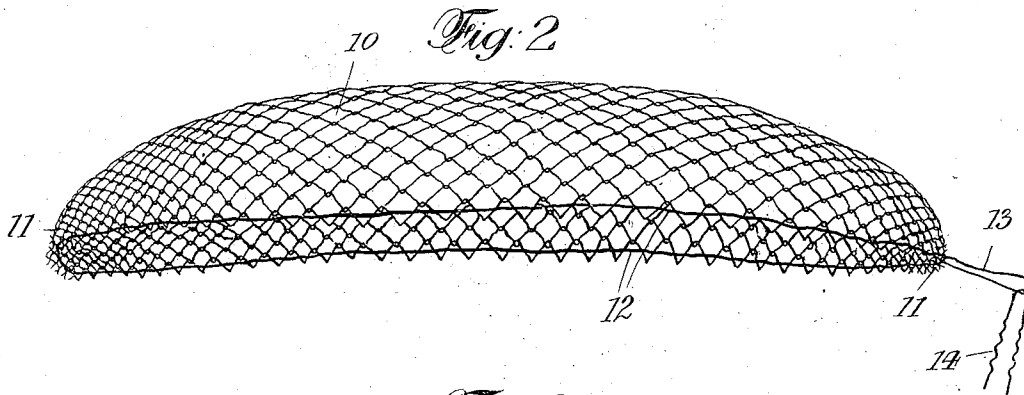


P. WEILL
HAIR NET.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 11, 1910.

961,471.

Patented June 14, 1910.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIPPE WEILL, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HAIR-NET.

961,471.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 14, 1910.

Application filed February 11, 1910. Serial No. 543,233.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PHILIPPE WEILL, a citizen of France, residing at New York city, county and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hair-Nets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a hair net of novel construction which is of superior strength, may be readily drawn over the hair, and is adapted to be securely held in position by means of a single hair pin. In this way the time and labor heretofore generally required for fitting the net to the coiffure and attaching it by a plurality of hair pins, is greatly reduced, while a disarrangement of the hair dressing, owing to excessive manipulation, is avoided.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved hair net, showing it in use; Fig. 2 a side view of the net, and Fig. 3 a face view of a length of netted fabric adapted to be subdivided into a number of nets.

In carrying out my invention, I produce on a net loom a length of netted fabric which is composed, alternately, of a plurality of comparatively large meshes and a plurality of intervening comparatively small meshes. Each large-meshed section 10 is considerably longer and wider than the small-meshed section 11, so that the fabric has two curved edges converging toward the center of the small-meshed sections, to here form contracted necks. The fabric, constructed as described, is subdivided at the center of these necks, (as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 3), to form the separate nets. Each net will therefore be composed of a large-meshed body or oblong strip with reduced small-meshed ends or selvages, which, owing to the diminutive size of the meshes, effectively prevent an unraveling of the threads. Through the outer meshes of each net is drawn a string 12, which is then knotted at its ends to be continuous. The size of this string is such, that when the net is in its normal expanded condition, there

protrudes therefrom a manually accessible bight 13, such bight projecting preferably from the center of one of the contracted small-meshed ends of the net. Bight 13 is straddled by a hair pin 14, which thus dangles loosely from the exposed section of the draw-string.

In securing the net in position, it is preferably so placed upon the head, that it extends lengthwise over the head from front to rear. The draw-string is arranged to encompass the coiffure, and as the main larger-meshed section of the net is readily expansible sidewise, this manipulation may be readily accomplished. By now pulling the draw-string out at the bight, which should be located at the back of the head, the net is contracted around the coiffure. Finally, the hair pin is inserted in such a manner, that the free loop of the draw-string becomes tightened up and thus maintains the net in its gathered condition, so that it becomes self-sustaining.

It is preferred to make the hair net of very fine silk, so that it becomes practically invisible when worn.

A net of this character is necessarily very fragile, but, owing to the construction described, it is reinforced at its most vulnerable points and may be readily applied and worn without being subjected to an undue tearing strain. In this way the life of the net is prolonged and its manipulation is greatly simplified without detracting from its appearance, or the appearance of the coiffure.

I claim:

A hair net comprising an oblong strip formed of large meshes, a small meshed selvage at each end of said strip, and a draw string passing through the large meshes of the oblong strip and through the small meshes of the selvage.

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Witnesses:

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