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A41G 3/00 (2006.01)(72) Inventor: **Mutsumi KAWASAKI**, Tokyo (JP)(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **A41G 3/005** (2013.01)(21) Appl. No.: **15/324,424**(57) **ABSTRACT**(22) PCT Filed: **Jul. 7, 2015**(86) PCT No.: **PCT/JP2015/069533**

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In at least a portion of a surrounding region of a wig base **10** attached to a user's head, a pressing member **30** of a predetermined width is fixed to the wig base **10** so as to cover the root of artificial hairs **20a** planted to the wig base **10**. The artificial hairs **20a** pressed by the pressing member **30** in the peripheral portion of the wig protrude outward in the direction in which the wig base **10** extends, and the direction is close to the direction in which own hairs remaining on the head extend. Therefore, the tunnel phenomenon can be prevented, and the artificial hairs **20a** suitably harmonize with own hairs.

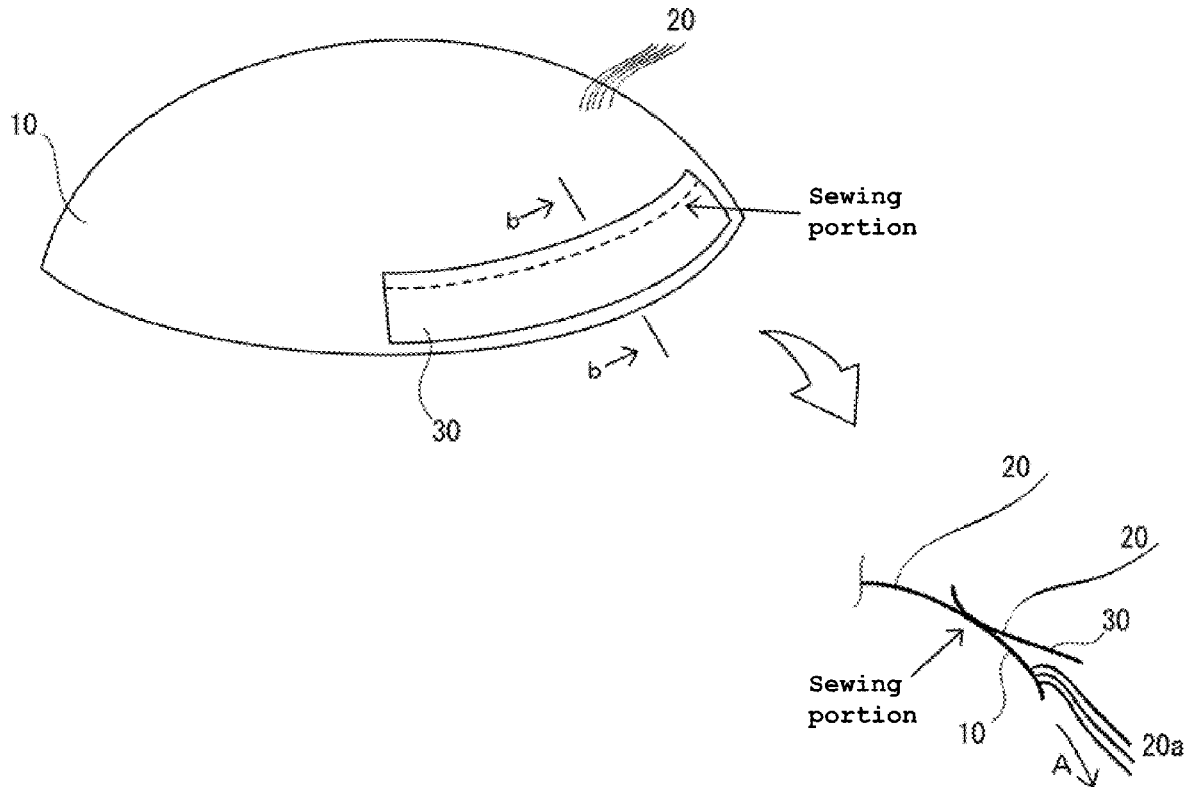


FIG. 1(a)

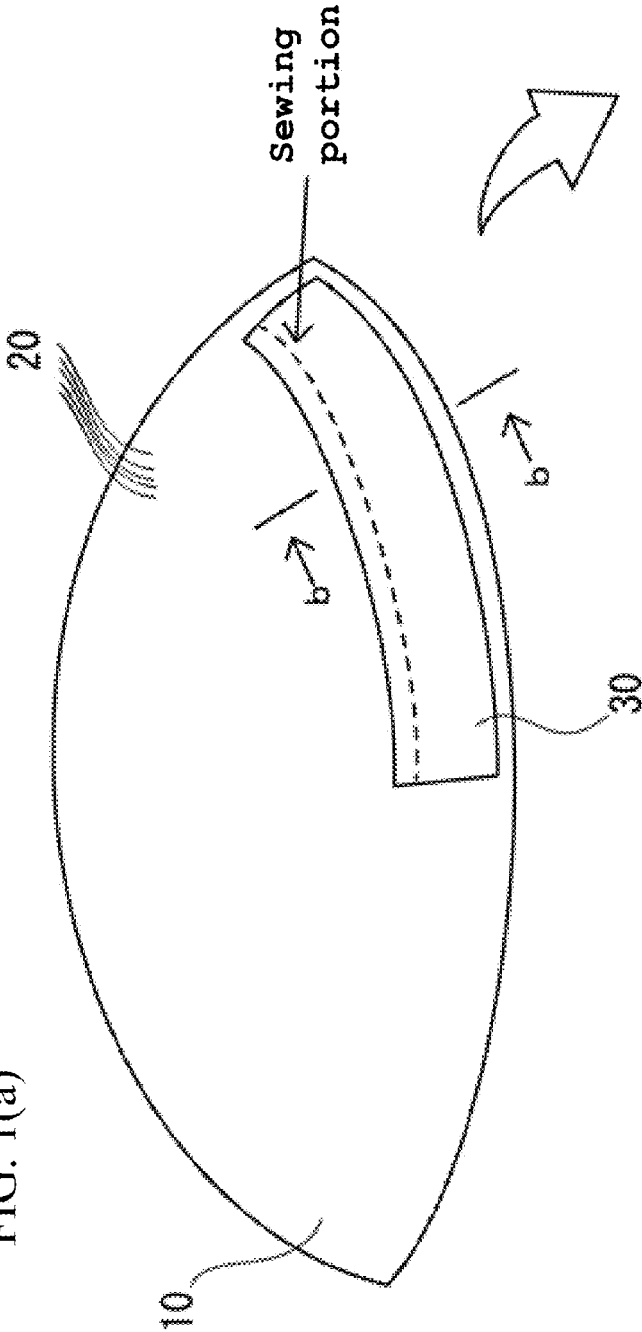


FIG. 1(b)

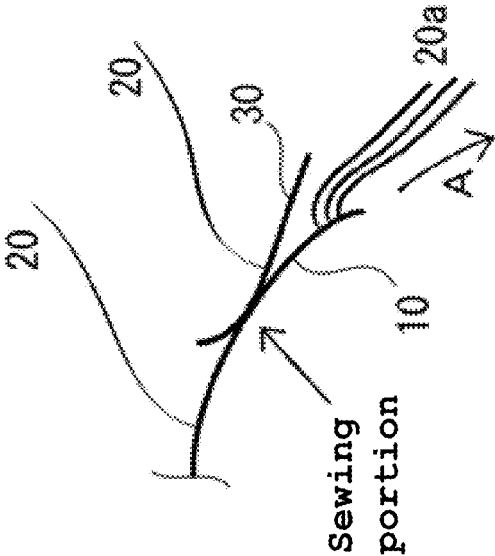


FIG. 2(a)

The present invention

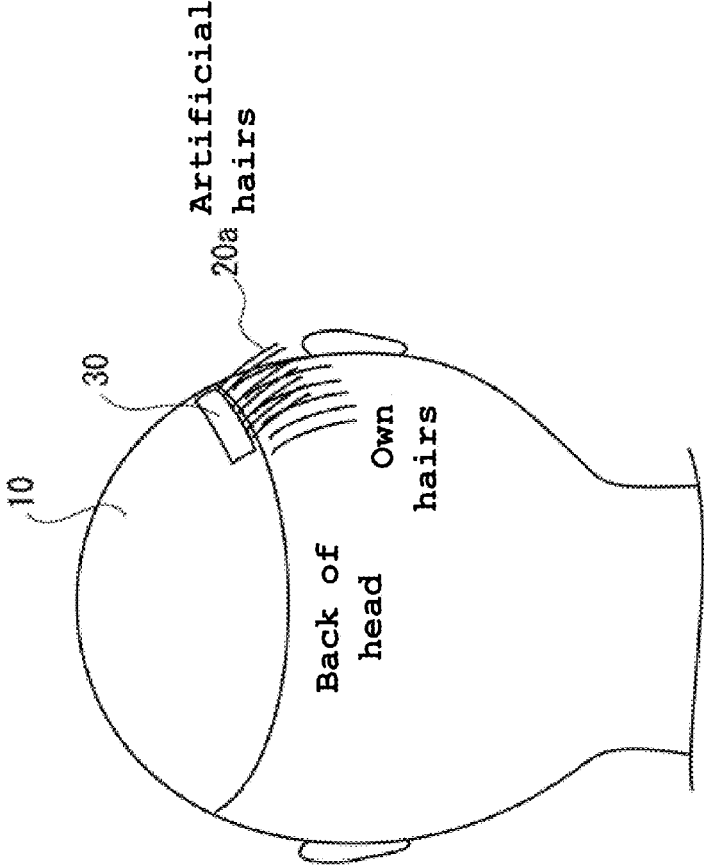


FIG. 2(b)

Conventional example

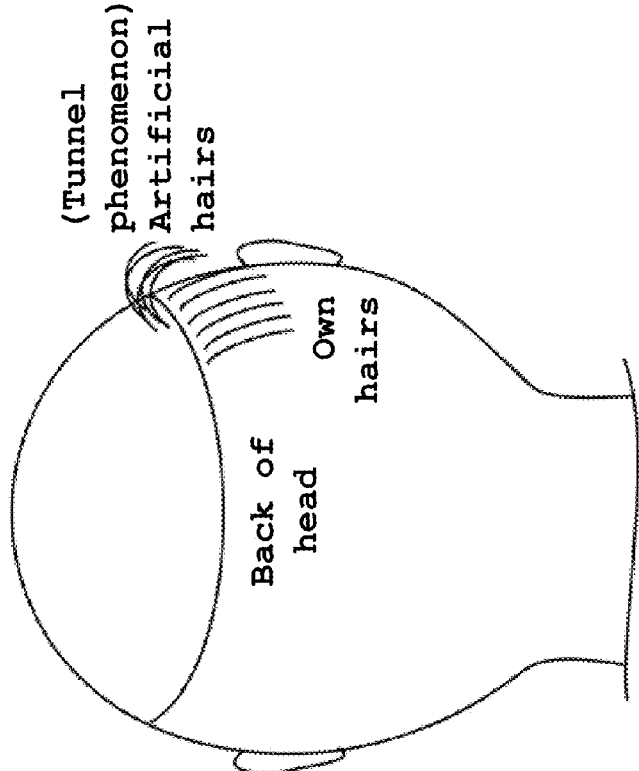


FIG. 3(a)

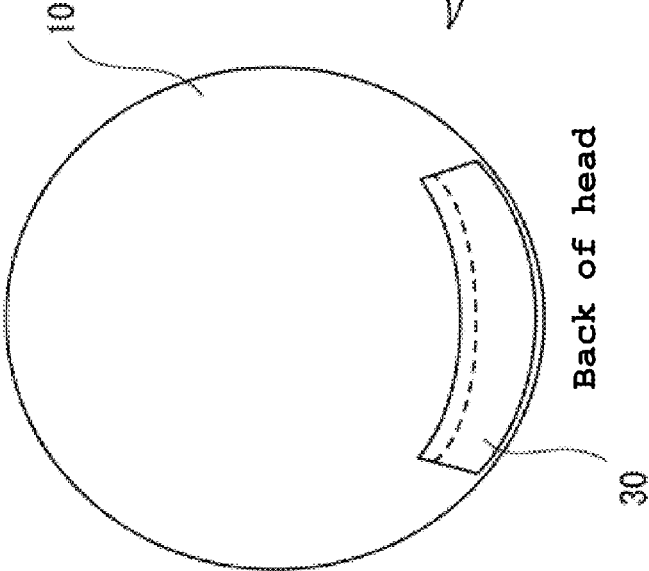


FIG. 3(b)

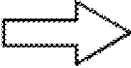
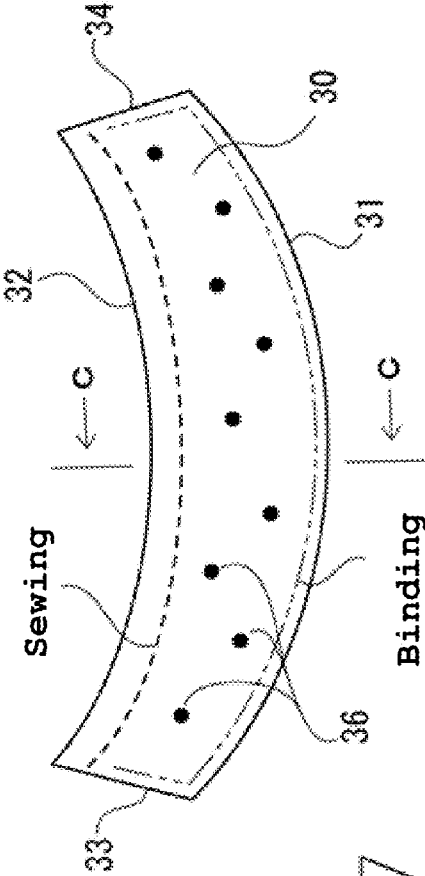


FIG. 3(c)

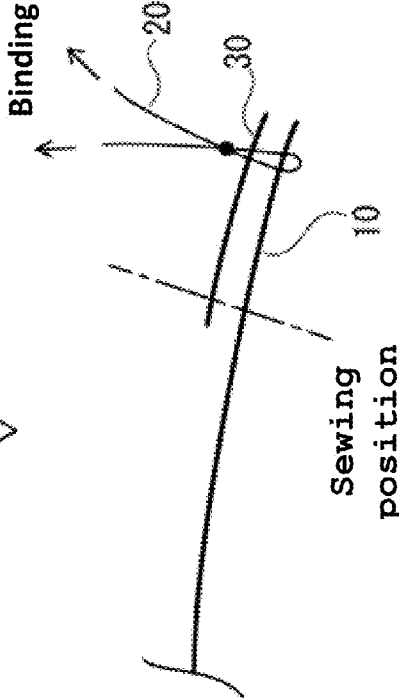


FIG. 4(a)

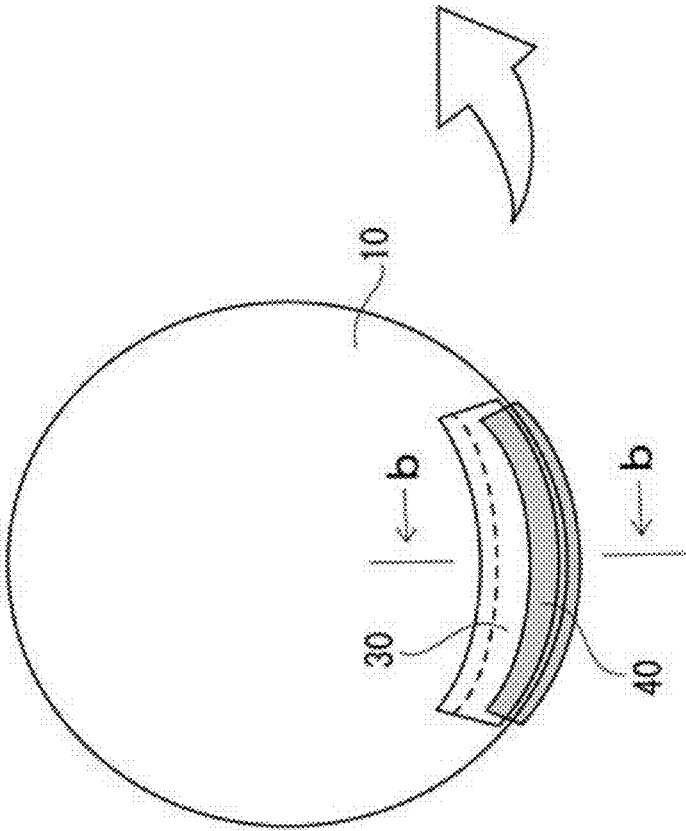
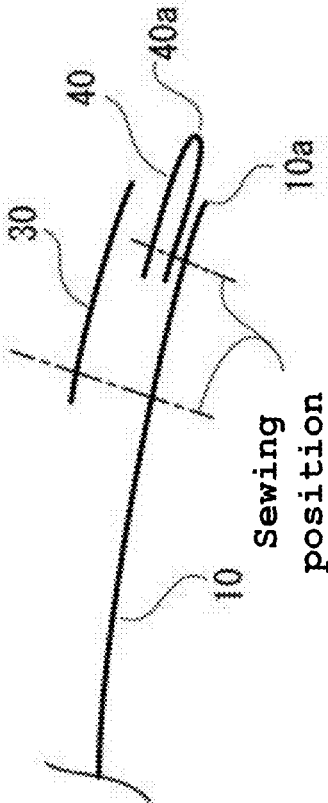


FIG. 4(b)



WIG

FIELD OF INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a wig which configured to plant artificial hairs to a wig base.

DESCRIPTION OF RELATED ART

[0002] The wig is classified to a partial wig and a whole head wig. The partial wig is used to cover only a bald portion of a user's head, hide own white hairs of the head, or give a parting portion of hairs more volume. On the contrary, the whole head wig literally covers the entire head of the user.

[0003] Generally, the wig is required to be hard to visually recognize by others (camouflage effect). Regarding this point, the whole head wig is not affected by the state of own hairs. However, for the partial wig, since the border is present between the peripheral portion of the wig and own hairs, some ideas for improving the camouflage effect are often made on the partial wig.

[0004] In the vicinity of the border between the peripheral portion of the wig and own hairs, unless artificial hairs are caused to harmonize with own hairs, the peripheral portion is easily separated from own hairs (hair splits), the problem such that the wig is easily recognized visually is raised. Thus, Patent Document 1 discloses that the rigidity of artificial hairs planted to the peripheral portion of the wig base is set lower than the rigidity of natural hairs (own hairs of the head).

[0005] Patent Document 2 discloses that artificial hairs of smaller diameter are planted to the hairline of the wig.

PRIOR ARTS

Patent Documents

[0006] Patent Document 1: International Publication No. W02007/094289

[0007] Patent Document 2: Japanese Laid-open Publication No. 2008-274482

[0008] In essence, artificial hairs planted to the wig base are different from own hairs in character and thus, is hard to harmonize with own hairs. Especially if artificial hairs planted to the peripheral portion of the wig base are waved or curled, as illustrated in FIG. 2(b), artificial hairs planted near the peripheral portion of the wig rise, thereby generating a cavity (referred to as tunnel phenomenon).

[0009] Such tunnel phenomenon cannot be eliminated by planting artificial hairs having a lower flexural rigidity than own hairs to the peripheral portion of the wig (Patent Document 1), or planting artificial hairs of smaller diameter to the peripheral portion of the wig (Patent Document 2).

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Problem To Be Solved

[0010] Consequently, an object of the invention is to provided a wig in which own hairs naturally harmonize with artificial hairs in the peripheral portion of the wig, thereby preventing the above-mentioned tunnel phenomenon.

Means For Solving Problem

[0011] A wig according to the present invention includes "a wig base attached to the user's head" and "artificial hairs

planted to the wig base". In at least a portion of a surrounding region of the wig base, a pressing member of a predetermined width is fixed to the wig base so as to cover the root of the artificial hairs planted to the wig base.

Effect Of Invention

[0012] In the wig having the above-mentioned configuration according to the present invention, since the pressing member presses the root of artificial hairs planted to the peripheral portion of the wig base toward the wig base, the tunnel phenomenon may be prevented. The pressed artificial hairs protrude outward in a direction along the surface of the wig base. However, since the direction is close to the direction in which own hairs remaining on the head extend, the artificial hairs easily harmonize with own hairs, thereby achieving natural outward appearance.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0013] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a wig according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[0014] FIG. 2 is a view for describing a tunnel phenomenon preventing effect of the present disclosure in comparison with a conventional example.

[0015] FIG. 3 is a view for describing an example of positional relation between a wig base and a pressing member, and a method of fixing the pressing member to the wig base.

[0016] FIG. 4 is a view for describing use of a camouflage net.

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENT

[0017] An embodiment of the present invention is explained below with reference to appended figures. FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a wig according to an embodiment of the present invention. A wig is configured to plant artificial hairs 20 (natural hairs or manmade hairs) to a wig base 10 which will be attached to the user's head. While FIG. 1 illustrates the artificial hairs 20 on only some portions of the wig 10, the artificial hairs 20 are actually planted to the whole wig 10.

[0018] <<WIG Base 10 and Pressing Member 30>>

[0019] In at least a portion of a surrounding region of the wig base 10, a pressing member 30 having a predetermined width is fixed. FIG. 1(b) is a sectional view taken along a line b-b in FIG. 1(a). As illustrated in the sectional view, the pressing member 30 extends to cover the root of artificial hairs 20a planted to the peripheral portion of the wig. Then, the entire pressing member 30 is fixed to the wig base 10 (details will be described later), such that the artificial hairs 20a on the peripheral portion of the wig protrude from the peripheral portion substantially along the direction in which the wig base 10 extends (direction of an arrow A).

[0020] While the artificial hairs 20 are planted to the entire wig base 10, the artificial hairs pressed by the pressing member 30 are expressed as reference numeral 20a. The artificial hairs 20 and the artificial hairs 20a may be the same or may not be the same.

[0021] Any number (density) of the artificial hairs 20a planted under the pressing member 30 may be set (for example, 28 pairs (56 hairs)/cm²) irrespective of the number (density) of the artificial hairs 20 planted to the other region of the wig base 10.

[0022] <<Effect of the Present Invention in Comparison with Conventional Example>>

[0023] FIG. 2 illustrates the effect of such configuration of the present invention in comparison with the conventional example. That is, according to present invention illustrated in FIG. 2(a), the artificial hairs 20a in the peripheral portion of the wig protrude outward in the direction in which the wig base 10 extends, and the direction is close to the direction in which own hairs remaining on the head extend. Accordingly, the artificial hairs 20a suitably harmonize with own hairs.

[0024] On the contrary, according to the conventional example illustrated in FIG. 2(b), the artificial hairs in the peripheral portion of the wig are easy to protrude upward, and the direction is greatly different from the direction in which own hairs remaining on the head extend. As a result, own hairs in the peripheral portion of the wig rise to form a tunnel (tunnel phenomenon), thereby leading to unnatural outward appearance.

[0025] The present invention may effectively prevent the tunnel phenomenon as found in the conventional example, thereby achieving natural outward appearance.

[0026] <<Position of Pressing Member 30 and Method of Fixing Pressing Member 30>>

[0027] FIG. 3(a) illustrates positional relation between the wig base 10 and the pressing member 30. The pressing member 30 only needs to be provided in at least a portion of the region surrounding the wig base 10, and may be provided at any suitable position. That is, the pressing member 30 may be provided at any position where the tunnel phenomenon is to be prevented. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 3(a), the pressing member 30 may be provided only in the vicinity of the back of the head, or over the whole periphery of the wig.

[0028] In the illustrated embodiment, the pressing member 30 is substantially rectangular. As illustrated in FIG. 3(b), the pressing member 30 has “an outer side 31 extending along the peripheral portion of the wig base”, “an inner side 32 opposed to the outer side 31”, and “left and right lateral sides 33, 34 connecting the outer side 31 to the inner side 32”.

[0029] The pressing member 30 is stitched to the wig base 10 near the inner side 32 using a sewing thread (sewing). Consequently, as illustrated in FIG. 1(b), the artificial hairs 20a may be planted to the wig base 10 in the region between the wig base 10 and the pressing member 30. Then, the pressing member 30 may be pressed onto the wig base 10, placing the root of the artificial hairs 20a between the wig base 10 and the pressing member 30 to fix the other sides (the outer side 31 and the lateral sides 33, 34) of the pressing member 30.

[0030] Preferably, the fixation of the other sides (the outer side 31 and the lateral sides 33, 34) of the pressing member 30 is made using the artificial hairs 20 planted to the wig base 10. This will be specifically described below.

[0031] In FIG. 3(b), in the vicinity of “the outer 31” and “the left and right lateral sides 33, 34” of the pressing member 30, the pressing member 30 is bound to the wig base 10 using the artificial hairs 20 at a plurality of appropriate positions along a virtual two-dot chain line (binding). FIG. 3(c) is a sectional view taken along a line c-c in FIG. 3(b). As illustrated in the sectional view, in planting and fixing the

artificial hairs 20, the pressing member 30 is fixedly bound to the wig base 10 at the same time. The binding method may be any suitable method known in the related art.

[0032] In summary, in FIG. 3(b), sewing is performed string at the position expressed as a broken line along the inner side 32 by use of the sewing thread (sewing), and binding is performed at appropriate intervals along a virtual two-dot chain line along the other sides by use of the artificial hairs (binding). Such method has following advantages in a wig production process.

[0033] That is, the wig base 10 to which the pressing member 30 is stitched is first prepared, and the artificial hairs 20a are planted to the region between the wig base 10 and the pressing member 30 (see FIG. 1(b)). Thereafter, the artificial hairs 20 are also planted to the other regions of the wig base 10. At this time, “planting of the artificial hairs 20” and “binding of the pressing member 30 to the wig base 10” can be performed in parallel, improving working efficiency.

[0034] <<Meaning of Neighboring Position>>

[0035] As described above, both “the broken line expressing the sewing position” and “the two-dot chain line expressing the binding position” in FIG. 3(b) are present at “the neighboring position” from the outer periphery of the pressing member 30. “The neighboring position” described herein is not limited to a certain position (distance from the outer periphery of the pressing member 30). The neighboring position may be any position as long as the pressing member 30 can press the root of the artificial hairs 20a located thereunder in fixing the pressing member 30 to the wig base 10. For example, the distance from the outer periphery of the pressing member 30 may be set to about 0 to 7 mm.

[0036] To prevent the tunnel phenomenon by pressing the artificial hairs 20a in the peripheral portion of the wig base, the pressing member 30 can be fixed to the wig base 10 by any suitable method other than the above-mentioned fixing method.

[0037] Since the substantially rectangular pressing member 30 is fixed to the entire circumference of the wig base 10, the pressing member 30 can sufficiently press the artificial hairs 20a sandwiched thereunder to prevent the tunnel phenomenon. It is noted that binding at a plurality of scattered binding places 36 by use of the artificial hairs 20 can further increase the pressing effect of the pressing member 30.

[0038] <<Concomitant Use of Camouflage Net 40>>

[0039] FIG. 4 illustrates an example in which the camouflage effect on the peripheral portion of the wig is improved by adding a camouflage net 40 to the above-mentioned embodiment. FIG. 4(b) is a sectional view taken along a line b-b in FIG. 4(a).

[0040] As apparent from FIG. 4, the camouflage net 40 is disposed between the wig base 10 and the pressing member 30, and an edge 40a of the camouflage net protrudes outward beyond a periphery 10a of the wig base. The camouflage net 40 is fixed to wig base 10 at a sewing position expressed as a one-dot chain line by use of a sewing string (a fixing method is not limited to this, and may be any suitable method). In this figure, the camouflage net 40 is folded into two and however, may be fixed in a flat state.

[0041] Although not illustrated in FIG. 4(b), the camouflage net 40 is fixed to the wig base 10 and then, the artificial hairs 20, 20a are planted as illustrated in FIG. 1(b).

[0042] Such concomitant use of the camouflage net 40 can combine “prevention of the tunnel phenomenon by pressing” with “the camouflage effect of the net member”, achieving more natural outward appearance.

[0043] <<Shape and Material of Wig Base 10 and Pressing Member 30>>

[0044] The present invention is characterized by that the artificial hairs are pressed in the peripheral portion of the wig to improve harmonization of own hairs and artificial hairs and therefore, is most suitable for the partial wig. However, the present invention can be also applied to the whole head wig.

[0045] For the partial wig, the specific shape of the wig is not limited to the illustrated one, and may be any shape as necessary.

[0046] In the illustrated embodiment, the substantially rectangular strip-like member is used as the pressing member 30. The shape and material of the pressing member 30 are not specifically limited as long as the pressing member 30 can be fixed to the wig base 10 to press the artificial hairs 20a.

[0047] The material for the wig base 10 and the pressing member 30 may be any material such as net member and resin. Especially, to increase the camouflage effect, the wig base 10 and the pressing member 30 are advantageously made of the same material.

DESCRIPTION OF REFERENCE NUMBERS

[0048] 10 Wig base
 [0049] 20 Artificial hairs
 [0050] 30 Pressing member
 [0051] 31 Outer side
 [0052] 32 Inner side
 [0053] 33, 34 Lateral side

[0054] 36 Scattered binding places

[0055] 40 Camouflage net

1. A wig comprising:

a wig base attached to a user's head; and
 an artificial hair planted to the wig base, wherein:
 in at least a portion of a surrounding region of the wig base, a pressing member having a predetermined width is fixed to the wig base so as to cover a root of an artificial hair planted to the wig base.

2. The wig according to claim 1, wherein:

the pressing member includes an outer side extending along a peripheral portion of the wig base, an inner side opposed to the outer side, and left and right lateral sides connecting the outer side to the inner side; and
 the pressing member is fixed to the wig base in the vicinity of the inner side by use of a string, and in the vicinity of the outer and the left and right lateral sides is fixedly bound to the wig base by use of the artificial hair.

3. The wig according to claim 2, wherein:

at an arbitrary place in an inner region surrounded with the outer side, the inner side, and the left and right lateral sides of the pressing member, the wig base is bound to the pressing member by use of the artificial hair.

4. The wig according to claim 1, wherein:

a net member is disposed between the wig base and the pressing member, and an edge of the net member protrudes outward beyond a periphery of the wig base.

5. The wig according to claim 2, wherein:

a net member is disposed between the wig base and the pressing member, and an edge of the net member protrudes outward beyond a periphery of the wig base.

6. The wig according to claim 3, wherein:

a net member is disposed between the wig base and the pressing member, and an edge of the net member protrudes outward beyond a periphery of the wig base.

* * * * *