March 16, 1937. M. JACOBY 2,073,869

WIG

Filed Dec. 21, 1934

Fig. 1.

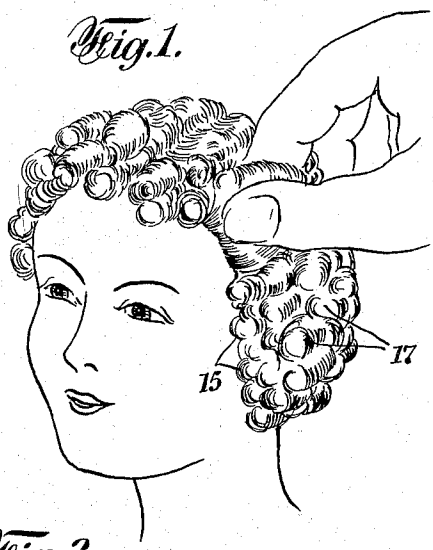


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

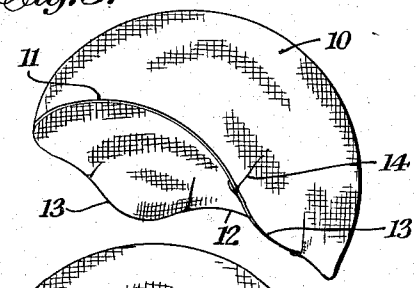


Fig. 4.

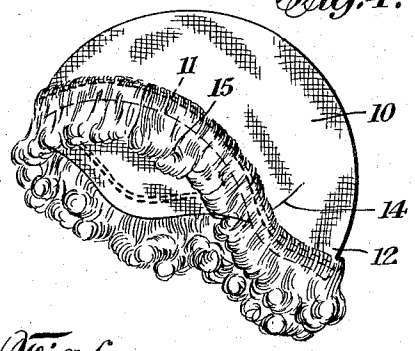


Fig. 5.

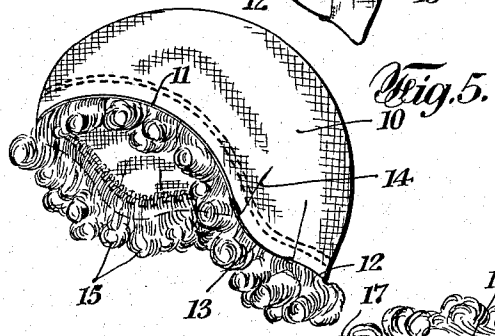


Fig. 6.

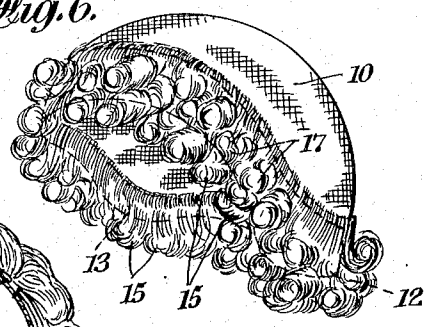


Fig. 7.



INVENTOR

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Patented Mar. 16, 1937 2,073,869

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,073,869

WIG

Meyer Jacoby, New York, N. Y.

Application December 21, 1934, Serial No. 758,560

4 Claims. (Cl. 132—53)

My invention relates to wigs, particularly to the type having a foundation to which artificial hair is sewed or otherwise secured.

In wigs made heretofore artificial hair was secured to the outside of the foundation, thus leaving the rim or edge thereof incompletely sealed or visible, or detectable under certain conditions as will be fully described later.

The main object of the invention is to provide a wig of the character described, having hair secured to the foundation in such a novel manner that the free edge of the foundation is fully concealed by the hair.

Another object of the invention is to provide a wig of the character described, adapted to be permanently glued upon a doll head, or worn by humans with or without the air of adhesive, said wigs having a greatly improved and more natural appearance when applied upon the head.

A further object of the invention is to provide wigs of the character described, of such construction that when secured to a doll head or when worn by humans, the border hairs (at the outline of the scalp) present the appearance of being rooted in the head and not as originating from the foundation.

Another object of the invention is to produce durable wigs of the character described in a simple and inexpensive manner.

In wigs of this character made according to prior art practices, it was customary to sew strands of hair entirely on the outside of the foundation, thus covering the entire outside of the foundation up to the rim edge thereof but not completely covering the edge. The rim or edge of the foundation was necessarily finished as with tape binding in order to present a neat appearance of the uncovered edge of the foundation. Sewing hair only on the outside does not permit complete coverage of the edge of the foundation which necessitated hemming or turning in to present a neat and finished appearance of the uncovered and visible portion of the edge.

In wigs having a coiffure where the hair is drawn somewhat taut and directed away from the scalp line toward the back of the head, the free edge of the foundation was particularly visible. In doll wigs the foundation, particularly the free edge thereof, was visible nearly in all types of coiffures when the doll was held in an inverted position. The undesirability of such exposure of the edge of the foundation can readily be appreciated. The psychological effect on children, who discover such disposed edge of the foundation on the doll's head, is repulsive.

Attempts have been made in the prior art to conceal the edge of the foundation by pasting the hair originating from the outside of the foundation flat against the head and in the marginal area immediately adjacent the edge of the foundation. This practice resulted in weakening the strands in the formation of certain coiffures. The unnatural appearance of hair flat on the surface of the forehead, temples, or neck presents an unsatisfactory appearance of the hairs as not emanating from an embedded root. Combing of the hair becomes very difficult and in many instances the hardened glue becomes displaced in lumps and hangs unsightly in the tresses.

In order to overcome the aforementioned objections, the invention proposes to secure hair or fibers resembling hairs to the outside of the foundation in accordance with the method used before and to secure hair to the inside of the foundation which may be combed-in with the hair secured to the outside of the foundation.

This improved wig is illustrated in the accompanying drawing forming part of this disclosure wherein:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a doll head with a wig thereon, and a portion of said wig being turned up at the foundation edge to illustrate the natural appearance thereof.

Figure 2 is a view similar to Figure 1 showing the appearance of a wig made according to prior practices.

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the skull cap or foundation for the hair.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of an unfinished wig showing the cap turned inside out with a layer of hair strands secured to the edge thereof.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4 showing the cap turned back to normal as illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of an unfinished wig showing some of the hairs secured to the outer side of the foundation and near the free edge thereof and illustrating a further step in a process of manufacturing a finished wig.

Figure 7 is a cross section of a finished wig on a doll head.

Although the invention is described, shown and adapted as a doll wig, it will be seen from the following description that the invention is applicable to wigs for other purposes.

The reference character 10 designates the foundation of a doll wig which is shaped to snugly fit a head; in the instant case a doll's head. The boundary, rim edge, or scalp line of this foundation is suitably trimmed in outline as at

11, as to properly expose the forehead. The edge as at 12 is cut lower to follow the contour of the normal hair line between the back of the head and the neck. The recessed contour of this free edge of the foundation around the ears is not deemed of great importance in the manufacture of doll wigs, and the free edge of the foundation may be suitably cut and contoured as at 13 to provide coverage for the ears, but recessed cut-outs may be provided if desired.

The foundation may be made of a cheap fabric, such as gauze, suitably sized to give rigidity to the foundation. The foundation is preferably made of a single piece of material, and may be pressed into a head shape, thus producing wedge shaped overlapping portions of the material as illustrated at 14. The foundation may, however, be made of several pieces joined in any manner into a dome shape.

As illustrated in Figure 4, the hair strands or fibers are spread in the form of layers and secured to the foundation by sewing. A layer of hair as at 15 is sewed through the middle of the length of the hairs to the free edge of the foundation on the inner side thereof. The foundation in Fig. 4 is illustrated as being turned inside out. This layer of hair is then doubled over and sewed by a row of stitches adjacent the row previously sewed, thus forming a double thick layer of hair extending outwardly from the free edge of the foundation. This second row of stitches forms a loop in the approximate middle of the strands and adjacent the point of anchorage of the strands to the foundation by the first row of stitches. This insures against easy displacement of the hairs in that they are somewhat locked around the first row of stitches.

Similarly, a layer of hair is sewed to the outside of the foundation around the scalp line, the stitches of the sewing being at or near the free edge of the foundation.

Some of the hairs of the layer sewed to the outside of the foundation may be combed together with hairs of the layer sewed to the inside of the foundation. The blending of the hairs from the inner and outer layers taking place below the scalp line or beyond the free edge of the foundation, thus concealing the free edge of the foundation.

Some or all of the hairs of the inner layer may be combed or blended with some or all of the hairs sewn to the inside of the foundation, to conceal the edge thereof. Some of the hairs of the outside layer may be combed or blended together with hairs of an adjacent outside layer for the purpose of concealing the outside surface of the foundation between these outside layers.

Additional layers of hairs may be sewn to the outside of the foundation to cover the remaining exterior portion of the foundation, and hairs of these separate layers may be combed together to prevent the disclosure of the foundation between these layers. This is illustrated in Figure 7.

It is not essential that the hair on the inside of the foundation be sewed first. The outside of the foundation may first be completely covered by sewing layers of hair thereto, the principal feature being that hairs be sewn to the inside of the foundation near the free edge thereof and extending beyond the free edge so as to be made available for blending or combing-in with hairs emanating from the outside of the foundation.

Although one practical embodiment of the invention has been illustrated and described, it is obvious that minor changes may be made in various details, such as the preparation of the foundation or in the material employed as hair, without departing from the spirit of the invention and the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed and desired to secure by Letters Patent, is:

1. A wig of the character described having hair sewed to a scalp foundation, including a layer of hair sewed to the inside of the foundation, and layers of hair sewed to the outside of the foundation.

2. A wig of the character described having a scalp foundation with a free edge thereon, a layer of hair sewed to the inside of the foundation near the free edge thereof, and layers of hair sewed to the outside of the foundation including a layer of hair near the free edge of the foundation and on the outside thereof.

3. A wig of the character described having hair sewed to a scalp foundation, including a hair sewed to the inside of the foundation, hair sewed to the outside of the foundation, and an orderly arranged coiffure of both the inner and outer hairs beyond the confines of the foundation.

4. A wig of the character described having a scalp foundation with a free edge thereon, a layer of hair sewed to the inside of the foundation near the free edge thereof, layers of hair sewed to the outside of the foundation including a layer of hair near the free edge of the foundation, and an orderly arranged coiffure of the said inner and outer layers of hair beyond the confines of the free edge of the foundation.

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