

July 11, 1939.

L. L. GRENEKER

2,165,475

DISPLAY STRUCTURE

Filed April 2, 1938

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

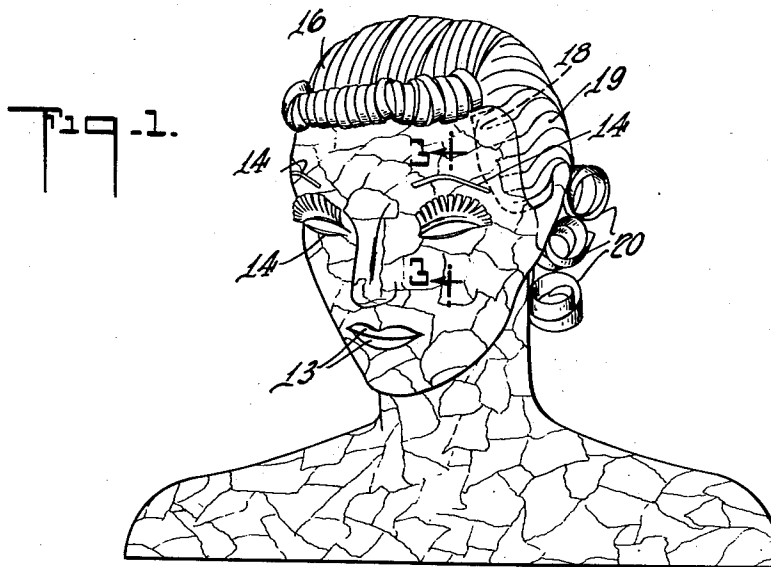


Fig. 2.

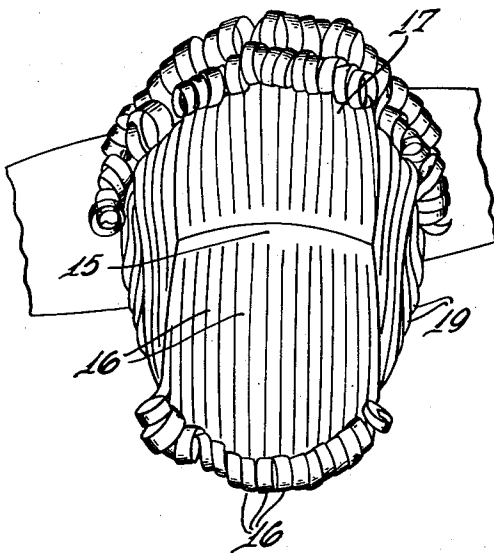
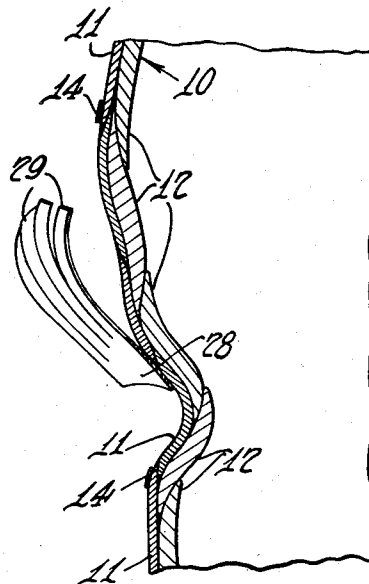


Fig. 3.



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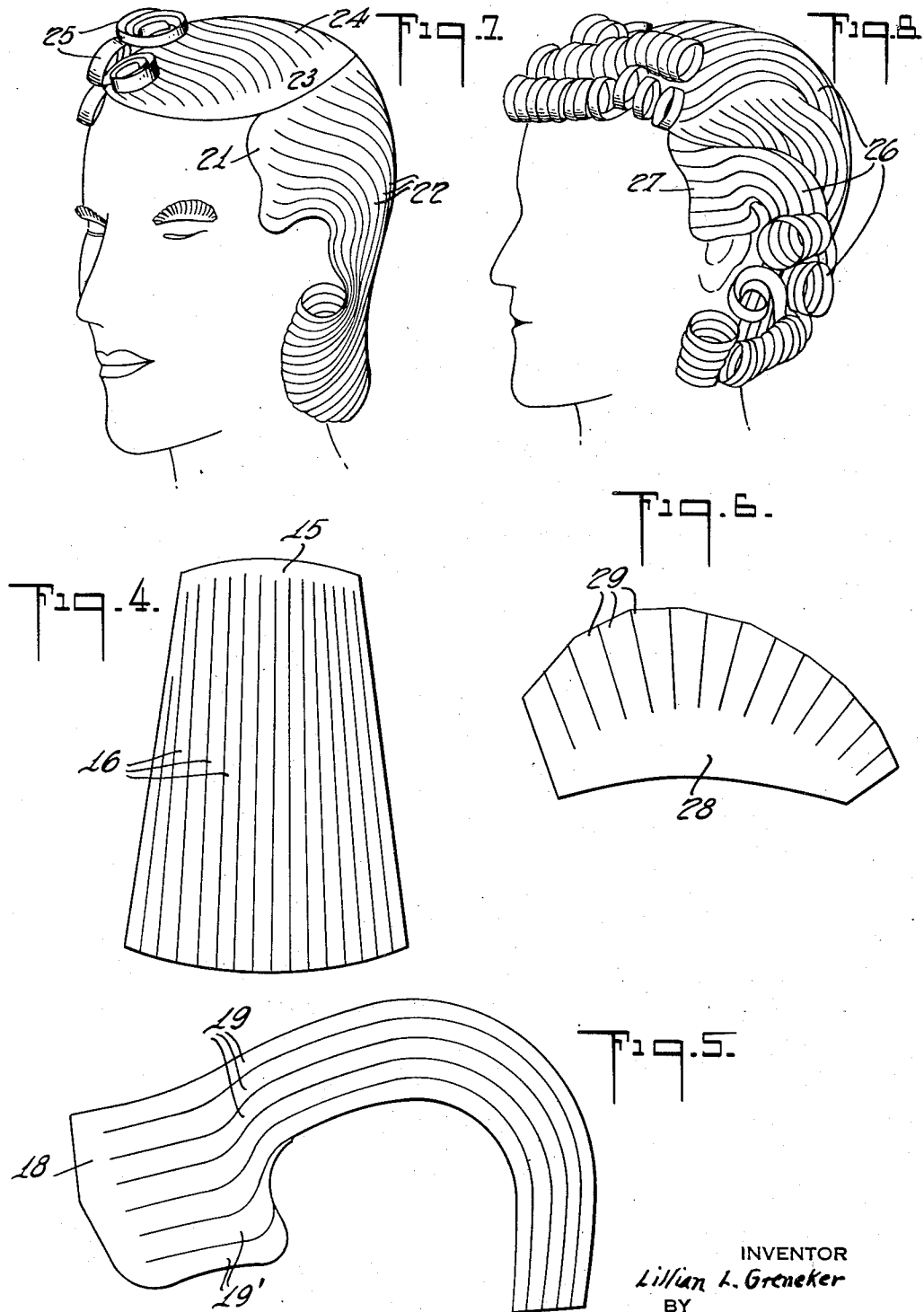
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DISPLAY STRUCTURE

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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DISPLAY STRUCTURE

Lillian L. Greneker, New York, N. Y.

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4 Claims. (Cl. 41—10)

My present invention relates generally to ornamentation, and has particular reference to surface ornamentation, especially with respect to display devices.

Although certain phases of the invention are not restricted to any particular type of display device, the invention is primarily applicable to an ornamental display bust for use in a show window or the like.

A general object of the invention is to provide a display structure of unusual and enhanced attractive appearance.

Another object of the invention relates more specifically to a display device, such as a bust, in which there is a hair-simulating portion, the invention aiming to produce the hair-simulating portion in a novel and highly attractive manner. More particularly, it is a feature of the invention to provide a hair-simulating portion composed of strips of paper or equivalent material.

In accordance with my invention, the display structure includes a hair-simulating portion composed of a plurality of paper strips shaped and coiled to simulate the desired coiffure. The strips are preferably secured to the skull portion by adhesive means. In a preferred embodiment, I employ at least one paper blank having an integral transverse portion from which a group of strips emanate longitudinally in side-by-side relation.

Another phase of my invention relates to the provision of an ornamental outer surface for the display structure, the ornamentation being of unique attention-arresting character, and being effected by the employing of haphazardly overlapping torn paper patches of irregular contours and attenuated deckle edges.

The patchwork surface ornamentation is admirably useful, conjointly with the paper-strip hair simulation, to produce a display device of novel appearance and character.

I achieve the foregoing objects, and such other objects as may hereinafter appear or be pointed out, in the manner illustratively exemplified in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a typical display structure constructed in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is a fragmentary plan view of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken substantially along the line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a plan view of one of the paper blanks entering into the construction of the hair-simulating portion of Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 5 is a plan view of another blank;

Figure 6 is a plan view of the blank forming the eyelashes;

Figure 7 is a modified display head; and

Figure 8 is a side view of a further modified display head.

I have chosen for illustration a display structure depicting a woman's head. This structure is substantially hollow, and the wall portion is composed of the two laminations 10 and 11, as shown most clearly in Figure 3.

The inner lamination 10 is of relatively staunch character and may be composed of any suitable material. Preferably, it is formed of a series of haphazardly overlapping paper patches 12 impregnated with adhesive. One way of constructing this layer is to form, first, a matrix or mold whose inner surface and contour conforms to the ultimate contour desired. Paper patches are then impregnated with glue or similar adhesive and are applied, in overlapping relationship, to the interior of the mold so as to form a lining for the latter. Subsequently, the mold or matrix is removed, and when the adhesive hardens a hollow structure having the desired contour results.

One phase of the present invention relates to the provision of an ornamental outer surface for a hollow structure of this kind. Such an ornamental outer layer is shown at 11 in Figure 3. It is composed of haphazardly overlapping torn paper patches of relatively thinner stock than that which enters into the formation of the layer 10. These patches are of irregular contours, as shown most clearly in Figure 1, and they have attenuated deckle edges. When impregnated with adhesive and applied in overlapping relationship to the under layer 10, the attenuated edges merge gradually with the patches they overlap, thereby producing an outer surface of substantially smooth character. The resultant outer surface, however, is characterized by a multitude of faint lines, as shown in Figure 1, forming a pleasing haphazard pattern which is unusually attractive in character but judiciously subdued with respect to the ornamental effect of the structure as a whole.

By the term "paper" as used herein to refer to the patches 11, I intend to refer to any fibrous sheet material such as coarse unsized paper which is capable of being torn into irregular patches. By the term "torn", I refer to the act of severing fragments of the paper from a main sheet by forcibly tearing the pieces away from the sheet, as distinguished from the act of cutting the same with a knife, a scissors, or similar cutting instrumentality. The reason why the paper patches

should be torn, and the reason why relatively fibrous material is necessary, is to produce not only the haphazardly irregular contours but also the attenuated deckle edges. I have found that the employment of patches composed of relatively non-fibrous material such as Cellophane, or the employment of patches which are deliberately cut with a knife or a scissors, does not produce the pleasing effect which I aim to develop. One reason is, I have found, that physically tearing the paper produces pleasingly haphazard irregular shapes, not capable of production by deliberate cutting. Furthermore, the cutting of sheet material, as distinguished from tearing, produces sharply defined edges of unattenuated character; and the overlapping of such patches produces a stepped scale-like outer surface on the resultant display structure, whereas the present surface is substantially smooth.

The ornamentation may be amplified, wherever desired, by specially configured elements of paper or the like, such as strips 13 for depicting the lips, or strips 14 for depicting the eyes or the eyebrows. These additional strips may be of any suitable material and are not necessarily provided with deckle edges.

It will be understood that the unique ornamental layer 11 may be applied to any suitable under surface, whether the latter be an inner lamination of a hollow structure such as shown in the present drawings, or whether it be the outer surface of a more solid structure. The phase of the invention relating to the outer ornamental layer composed of the overlapping torn patches is not restricted in use to a hollow device of the character illustrated. As a matter of fact, this phase of the invention is not necessarily restricted to display devices as such, and may have wider applicability in the general art of ornamentation.

The other phase of my invention relates to the hair-simulating portion of the display structure. I have found that a unique effect is produced by forming such a portion of paper strips.

Preferably, I employ at least one blank of the character shown most clearly in Figure 4. This blank has an integral transverse portion 15 from which emanate the group of strips 16, these strips being arranged longitudinally in side-by-side relation. The particular effect desired will determine the original configuration of the paper blank, the shape and extent of the transverse portion 15, and the shapes and relative widths and lengths of the strips 16. The blank of Figure 4, for example, enters into the production of the forward portion of the coiffure shown in Figures 1 and 2. In figure, the strips 16 of Figure 4 will be recognized. It is to be noted that the free ends of the strips have been coiled upwards to produce the effect of curls.

By the reference numeral 17 in Figure 2 I have designated a similar blank suitably shaped, contoured and coiled to enter into the particular coiffure whose simulation is desired.

The side or temple portions of the coiffure may be produced by a blank such as that shown most clearly in Figure 5. This blank has an integral transverse portion 18 and a series of longitudinal strips 19 emanating therefrom in side-by-side relationship. In this case, it will be observed that the strips 19 are, themselves, severed from one another by curved lines. It will also be observed that certain of the strips, notably the two strips 19', are substantially shorter than the others. This contour and configuration are best suited for simulating the side portions of the coiffure

of Figures 1 and 2, the ends of the strips 19 being again coiled as shown at 20 in Figure 1 to contribute to the simulative effect. The coiffure is completed by other blanks of the generic character shown in Figures 4 and 5, and by strips of paper which are not necessarily united at one end to a transverse portion. These paper strips and paper blanks are held in position preferably by adhesive means, the transverse portions 15 and 18 being well-suited in each case to serve as attachment portions, leaving the paper strips free to rise above the skull portion of the structure and free to be coiled or shaped in any desired manner, upon the coiffure desired.

The invention is admirably adapted to depict any of a large variety of different coiffures. For example, a different arrangement of strips is shown in Figure 7 in which the reference numeral 21 is applied to one blank of paper severed into the longitudinal strips 22, while the reference numeral 23 is applied to another blank of paper severed into the longitudinal strips 24. The curls 25 may easily be produced by coiling selected strips 24.

In Figure 8 I have shown, again for illustrative purposes, an entirely different coiffure capable of production in the manner hereinbefore alluded to. All of the strips 26 are either single strips or elements of blanks such as those shown in Figures 4 and 5, the blanks varying in contour, of course, and the strips varying in width, contour, and length to conform to the particular hair dress which it is desired to simulate.

In each case, the coils in the strips may be held in position by the use of adhesive, or by impregnating the strips with adhesive and subsequently allowing the adhesive to harden.

Different effects are also capable of production by properly arranging the hair-simulating portion at its borders in overlapping relationship to the patches 11. For example, the forward coiled ends of the strips 16 are arranged over the patches 11, at the upper portion of the forehead of Figure 1. On the other hand, the patches 11 are caused to overlap the portion 18 of the strips 19 at the temple portions of the device. By arranging the patches 11 above the portion 18 an effect is produced which closely simulates hair tightly combed back. Again, in Figure 7, the blanks 21 and 23 are arranged above the adjacent patches 11 (not shown in this figure), because the particular coiffure therein illustrated makes it preferable to arrange the parts in this way. However, in Figure 8, the temple portion 27 consists of patches 11 (not shown in this figure) which are arranged in overlapping relation to the adjacent portions of the strips 26, thereby again simulating hair which is tightly combed back.

The invention is also applicable to the simulating of the hair entering into the eyelashes. In Figure 6 I have shown a blank with an integral transverse portion 28 and a series of strips 29 emanating therefrom in side-by-side relationship. This blank, suitably contoured substantially as shown in Figure 6, is adapted to produce the eyelash effect shown at the right in Figure 1 and shown on an enlarged scale in Figure 3. The portion 28 is adhesively secured to the body of the display structure, and the strips 29 are caused to coil upwardly in a pleasing manner, as shown most clearly in Figure 3.

The term "paper", as applied to the hair-simulating strips, is intended to include within its scope any equivalent sheet material which need not necessarily be fibrous, nor tearable. Quite

to the contrary, the strips are, in this case, best formed by deliberate cutting operations, for example, by the use of scissors; and the most attractive effect is produced by having the strips cleancut in character.

In many cases, it may be found desirable to make the strips which simulate the hair of two or more layers of material. For example, for reinforcement purposes, it may be desirable to place a layer of paper on a layer of fabric or the like and utilize the resultant laminated sheet material for the hair-simulating portions. The term "paper", as used in the appended claims in connection with the hair-simulating strips, is intended to include within its scope a multi-layer sheet material of this type.

It will be understood, of course, that the invention is not limited to the particular displays shown and described herein for illustrative purposes; nor to the particular paper blanks nor coiffures offered by way of example.

In general, it will be understood that changes in the details, herein described and illustrated for the purpose of explaining the nature of my invention, may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as expressed in the appended claims. It is, therefore, intended that these details be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

Having thus described my invention, and il-

lustrated its use, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. In a display head, a hair-simulating portion composed of a plurality of elongated paper strips arranged in side-by-side relation and shaped and coiled to simulate the desired coiffure.

2. In a display head, a hair-simulating portion composed of paper strips and including at least one paper blank having an integral transverse portion from which a group of strips emanate longitudinally in side-by-side relation, said transverse portion serving as an attachment portion, said strips being shaped and coiled to simulate the desired coiffure.

3. In a display head, a wall having an outer ornamental layer which comprises haphazardly overlapping torn paper patches having irregular contours and attenuated deckle edges, and a hair-simulating portion composed of paper strips shaped and coiled to simulate the desired coiffure.

4. In a display head, a wall having an outer ornamental layer which comprises haphazardly overlapping torn paper patches having irregular contours and attenuated deckle edges, and a hair-simulating portion composed of paper strips shaped and coiled to simulate the desired coiffure, certain of the patches bordering the hair-simulating portion being arranged in overlapped relation to the adjacent elements of the hair-simulating portion.

LILLIAN L. GRENEKER.