Oct. 18, 1966 L. BLENNER 3,279,122

DETACHABLE DOLL HAIRPIECE

Filed Jan. 29, 1963

Fig. 2.

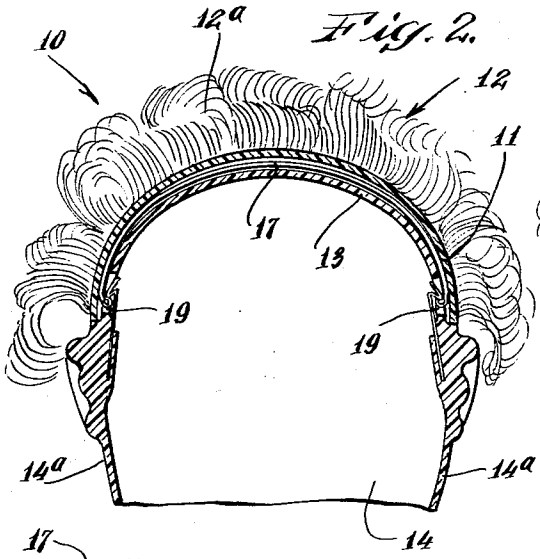
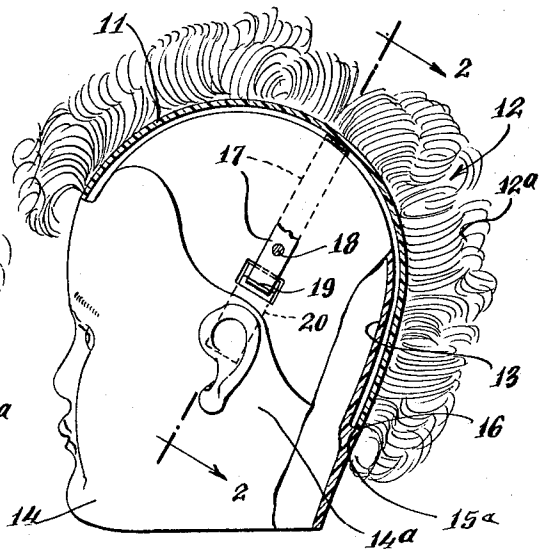


Fig. 1.



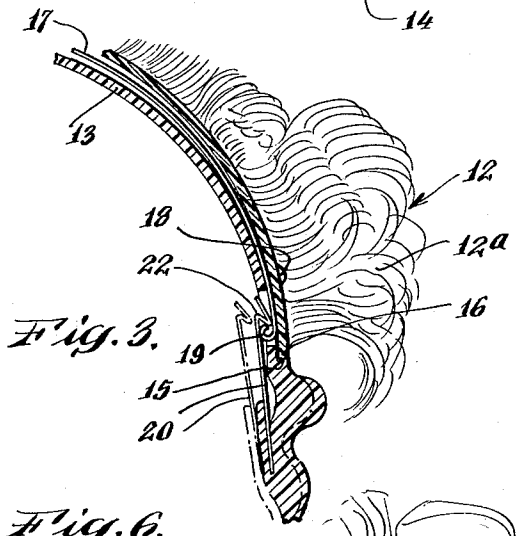


Fig. 3.

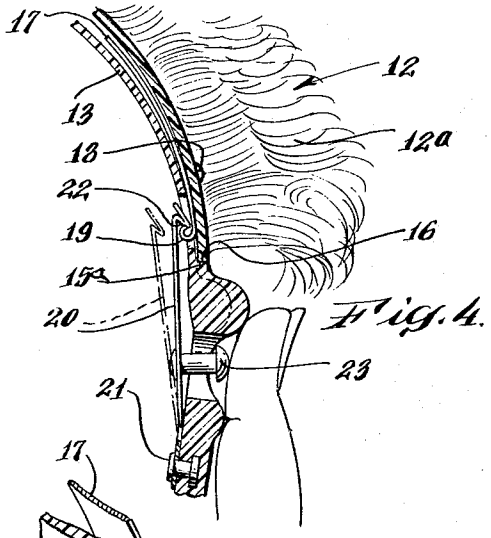
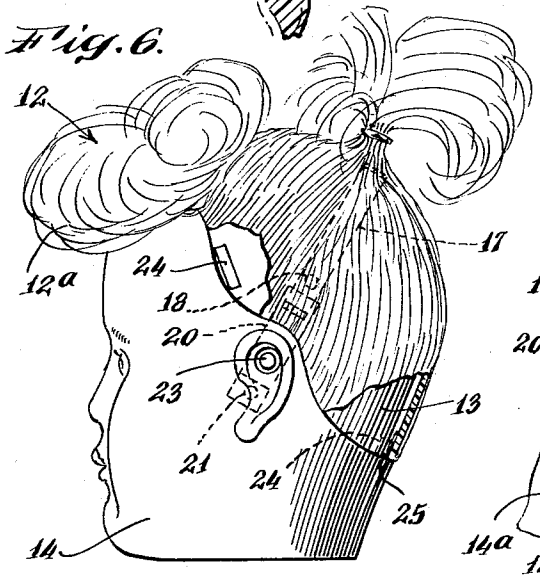


Fig. 4.

Fig. 6.



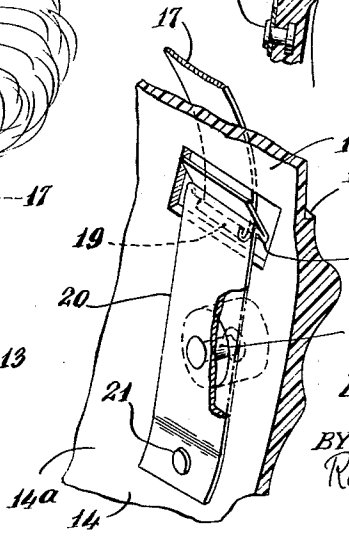


Fig. 5.

INVENTOR.
Louis Blenner
BY
Roy L. Parsell
ATTORNEY.

United States Patent Office

3,279,122

Patented Oct. 18, 1966

3,279,122

DETACHABLE DOLL HAIRPIECE

Louis Blenner, 400 Ellsworth Ave., New Haven, Conn.

Filed Jan. 29, 1963, Ser. No. 254,694
4 Claims. (Cl. 46—241)

This invention relates to improvements in displaying simulated hairdos and the like and in particular those related to dolls.

Young children playing with dolls are entertained for long periods by themselves interchanging various hairdos for their dolls. Other uses are also possible in connection with beauty parlors where it is often desirable to propose different hairdo arrangements for the approval of the customer and the guidance of the beautician.

Hence it is an object of this invention to provide a hairdo for a doll head, which is secure yet easily removed and replaced by another, with the most elementary operations as for example those exercised by a child.

Another object is to provide a combination of head and hairdo which is practical to make and use with this head for commercial purposes such as in beauty parlors, dress shops, display windows and the like.

Still another object is to provide a combination of head member and hairdo unit, whereby the latter may be securely attached to and easily detached from the head, without disturbing the delicately arranged hairdo which has taken considerable time to set.

Other objects and a fuller understanding of the invention may be had by referring to the following descriptions and claims, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIGURE 1 shows a side elevation with the hairdo and doll head in partial section;

FIGURE 2 is a cross-sectional view, taken on line 2—2 of FIGURE 1;

FIGURE 3 is an enlarged sectional view of a portion of FIGURE 2;

FIGURE 4 shows diagrammatically another embodiment in the process of separating the hairdo from the head;

FIGURE 5 shows in sectional perspective attaching members; and

FIGURE 6 shows still another embodiment of the invention.

With reference to the drawing the numeral **10** designates the hairdo assembly in general, comprising a scalp **11** to which is affixed the strands **12***a* of hair, constituting the hairdo **12**. The hair strands **12***a* may be affixed in any suitable manner, preferably by stitching through the material of the scalp which is preferably a plastic such as a vinyl resin. The scalp **11** is formed with a hollow center portion to receive the crown **13** of the doll head **14**. The crown **13** is formed with a recess **15** with its edge corresponding to the hairline of the doll head **14**. The depression of this recess **15** forms a shoulder **15***a* along its peripheral edge which acts as an abutment for the edge **16** of the scalp **11** whereby the scalp is positioned into fitting relationship with the doll head **14** and thus prevented from shifting its place on the doll head **14**.

A section of flat spring steel is bent to form an arch **17**, which is mounted inside of the hollow scalp **11**, and secured by a pair of rivets **18**. Each end of this arch member **17** is turned inwardly to form a lug **19**.

The arch spring **17** serves to support the scalp **11** and may be biased to press against the sides of the head **14** and hence assist to maintain the scalp **11** to fit tightly against the head **14**.

A cantilever member **20** is secured at its lower end to

the inside of the wall **14***a* at a location corresponding to the level of the lower portion of each ear by any suitable means preferably by imbedding into the material of the wall **14***a* of the head or by a rivet **21**, as clearly shown in FIGURES 3 and 4. At the opposite end of member **20** is an abutment **22** which receives the lug **19** and acts to hold the scalp member **11** in position on the head **14**.

When the head **14** is composed of flexible material, this wall **14***a* of the head **14** can be flexed inwardly by pressure from the outside at each ear position which separates the abutment **22** from the lug **19** and permits the scalp **11** to be lifted from the head **14**. In the event the head **14** is composed of material which is not easily flexed I provide a pin **23** secured to the lever **20** and extending outwardly through the ear as clearly shown in FIGURE 4 which can be pressed inwardly to separate the abutment **22** from the lug **19** and permit separation of the scalp **11** from the head **14**.

In another embodiment I may not recess the crown **13** to provide an abutment for the scalp **11** but rely entirely on the abutment **22** and the lug **19** to hold the scalp **11** in position on the head **14**.

In still another embodiment I may magnetize the spring **17** and form the lever **20** of a ferrous material which is easily attracted by the magnetism in the spring **17** and thus hold the members **19** and **22** together. The preferable arrangement is to form the member **20** of a magnetic alloy for example such as is known to the trade as "Alnico." In this case it is not necessary to magnetize the spring **17** as its ferrous properties will enable it to be attracted and held by the magnetism in the magnetic alloy such as "Alnico."

In still another embodiment I may insert a plurality of magnetic members such as "Alnico" in the crown **13**, one of which is shown as numeral **24** in FIGURE 6 which has a complementary member **25** in the scalp **11** for holding the scalp **11** in position by magnetic force.

The magnetic members **24** and their complements **25** in the scalp **11** may also be used as abutments to position the scalp in the desired fitted position on the head **14**.

If desired the relative positions of the members **24** and their complements **25** may be reversed so that members **24** are attracted by the complementary magnets **25** carried by the scalp as shown in FIGURE 6.

Although the invention has been described in its preferred form with a certain degree of particularity, it is understood that the present disclosure of the preferred form has been made only by way of example and that numerous changes in the details of construction and arrangements of the parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as hereinafter claimed.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a hairdo display device in combination a substantially rigid scalp member, strands comprising a hairdo affixed to said scalp member, a pedestal having the configuration of a human head to detachably mount said scalp member thereon, said scalp member hollowed out to conform to the top portion of said pedestal in order that said top portion may be fittedly received therein, a first fastening means mounted on said scalp member adjacent the periphery thereof, a complementary second fastening means located on said pedestal to engage said first fastening means when said scalp member is mounted on said pedestal to retain said scalp member against unintended removal, means for separating said second fastening means from said first fastening means by inwardly directed pressure on said second fastening means to enable said scalp member to then be removed from said pedestal.

2. In the device of claim 1 said first and second fastening means comprising complementary magnetic members respectively.

3. In the device of claim 2, said separating means being provided by the portion of said pedestal on which said second fastening means is located being flexible to the extent of separating said second fastening means from said first fastening means by distortion of said portion under said inwardly directed pressure applied adjacent said second fastening means.

4. In the device of claim 1 said pedestal comprising a doll.

References Cited by the Examiner

UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,490,479	4/1924	Noel.	
2,767,517	10/1956	Hooper	46—22 X

FOREIGN PATENTS

993,784	7/1951	France.
164,535	10/1905	Germany.

DELBERT B. LOWE, *Primary Examiner.*

RICHARD C. PINKHAM, *Examiner.*