

DESCRIPTION

WIG

Technical Field

[0001]

The present invention relates to a wig in which false hairs are implanted in a wig base.

Background Art

[0002]

A wig to be worn on a person's head is formed by implanting false hairs on a front surface of a base fabric constituting a wig base. Some of such wigs have a corrugated shape at a front edge of the base fabric to prevent the front edge of the base fabric from being exposed. Unfortunately, this case causes a problem that the front edge of the base fabric has poor durability and the wig is turned up during brushing.

To cope with this, there is suggested a wig in which, instead of forming the front edge of the base fabric in a corrugated shape, false hairs are implanted on a back surface side of the base fabric to allow a tip portion of each of the false hairs to protrude outward from the front edge of the wig (e.g., refer to Patent Literature 1).

Citation List

Patent Literature

[0003]

Patent Literature 1: JP 8-199412 A

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

[0004]

The wig disclosed in Patent Literature 1 is configured such that false hairs are implanted in a region in the back surface of the base fabric, the region having a width of about 2 cm from the front edge of the base fabric toward a rear end thereof, to allow the tip portion of each of the false hairs to protrude outward from the front edge of the wig, thereby preventing exposure of the front edge of the base fabric.

Unfortunately, when a user wears such a wig, the back surface of the base fabric and the user's scalp are brought into close contact with each other. As a result, the false hairs implanted on the back surface side of the base fabric are grasped and fixed between the back surface of the base fabric and the scalp. This restricts movement of the false hairs, so that it is difficult to obtain a natural appearance. The false hairs are also less likely to overlap with each other, so that the front edge of the base fabric tends to be exposed more easily. In addition, the false hairs are directly implanted in the base fabric to cause a problem that a beaded knot is exposed from a front surface of the base fabric. As described above, the invention disclosed in Patent Literature 1 cannot sufficiently prevent exposure of wearing a wig.

[0005]

The present invention is made to solve the problem described above, and an object thereof is to provide a wig whose wearing is less likely to be exposed.

Solution to Problem

[0006]

To solve the above problem, a wig according to one aspect of the present invention includes: a base fabric; front false hairs implanted on a front surface of the base fabric; a lining member with a predetermined thickness, attached to a back surface of the base fabric; and back false hairs implanted in the lining member. The front false hairs are implanted at least in a region near an outer edge that is at least a part of an outer periphery of the base fabric. The lining member is disposed such that an outer end face of the lining member is positioned away from the outer edge of the base fabric. The back false hairs extend outward from the outer edge of the base fabric.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0007]

The present invention enables providing a wig whose wearing is less likely to be exposed.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0008]

FIGS. 1a and 1b are side sectional views each schematically illustrating a wig according to one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic plan view of a wig viewed from a back surface of the wig to illustrate one planar shape of the wig according to the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a schematic plan view of a wig viewed from the back surface of the wig to illustrate another planar shape of the wig according to the present invention.

FIGS. 4a and 4b are side sectional views each schematically illustrating an example of implanting false hairs in a lining member of the wig according to the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a view (photograph) illustrating an outer shape of a wig of an example according to the present invention from the back surface of the wig.

FIG. 6 is an enlarged view (photograph) illustrating the vicinity of a front edge of a base fabric in the example illustrated in FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is a view (photograph) illustrating the vicinity of the front edge of the base fabric illustrated in FIG. 6 from obliquely above the back surface.

Description of Embodiments

[0009]

A wig according to a first embodiment of the present invention includes: a base fabric; front false hairs implanted on a front surface of the base fabric; a lining member with a predetermined thickness, attached to a back surface of the base fabric; and back false hairs implanted in the lining member. The front false hairs are implanted at least in a region near an outer edge that is at least a part of an outer periphery of the base fabric. The lining member is disposed such that an outer end face of the lining member is positioned away from the outer edge of the base fabric. The back false hairs extend outward from the outer edge of the base fabric.

[0010]

Here, the back surface means a surface on a side facing a user's scalp when a user wears the wig, and the front surface means a surface visible from the outside, including at least a partial region where false hairs are implanted.

The outer edge being at least a part of the outer periphery of the base fabric may be the entire outer edge thereof, or a part of the outer edge, such as a front edge corresponding to a frontal region, a rear edge corresponding to an occipital region, or a lateral edge corresponding to a temporal region. Corresponding to a position of the outer edge of the base fabric, the outer end face of the lining member may also be the outer end face, a front end face, a rear end face, or a lateral end

face in the entire circumference of the lining member.

[0011]

In a planar shape of the wig as viewed from the back surface of the wig, the outer end face of the lining member can have any shape including a uniform curved shape, a corrugated shape, a zigzag shape, and the like. The lining member may be as follows: a sheet-shaped member that entirely overlaps with the base fabric except for a region between the outer end face thereof and the outer edge of the base fabric; a belt-shaped member such as described below; and an intermediate between the above states, or a mixture of a region where the base fabric and the lining member overlap with each other and a region only with the base fabric.

The outer end face of the lining member is separated from the outer edge of the base fabric by a distance that may always be a constant or may change depending on a region. In addition, the back false hairs are sometimes implanted not only in the outer end face of the lining member but also in the back surface of the lining member facing a scalp during wearing the wig.

[0012]

The lining member has a predetermined thickness in the present embodiment, so that when the user wears the wig, a space is formed between the back surface of the base fabric and the scalp of the user in a region between the outer edge of the base fabric and the outer end face of the lining member. As a result,

each of the back false hairs implanted in the lining member is not fixed at a position by being grasped between the base fabric and the scalp, so that a degree of freedom of movement of the back false hairs increases to enable a natural appearance to be obtained. In addition, not only the back false hairs are likely to overlap with each other, but also the back false hairs and the front false hairs are likely to overlap with each other, so that an outer edge portion of the base fabric is less likely to be exposed.

Further, the back false hairs are implanted in the lining member with the predetermined thickness, so that a problem of exposing a beaded knot from the front surface of the base fabric can be avoided, unlike the case that the false hairs are directly implanted in the base fabric.

Using the wig according to the present embodiment achieves the various effects described above to cause wearing a wig to be less likely to be exposed.

[0013]

In the first embodiment described above, a wig according to a second embodiment of the present invention is configured such that the outer edge of the base fabric is a front edge, and such that the outer end face of the lining member is a front end face.

[0014]

The outer edge of the base fabric is the front edge and

the outer end face of the lining member is the front end face in the present embodiment, so that exposure of wearing a wig can be prevented by preventing exposure of a front edge portion of the base fabric in the frontal region where hair loss and a hairline are most noticeable.

[0015]

In the first or second embodiment described above, a wig according to a third embodiment of the present invention is configured such that no false hair is implanted in a region between the outer edge of the base fabric and the outer end face of the lining member in the back surface of the base fabric.

[0016]

No false hair is implanted in the region between the outer edge of the base fabric and the outer end face of the lining member in the present embodiment, so that a more natural appearance can be obtained without hindering movement of the back false hairs implanted in the lining member. In addition, no false hair is directly implanted in the base fabric, so that a problem of exposing a beaded knot from the front surface of the wig can be also avoided.

[0017]

In any one of the first to third embodiments described above, a wig according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention is configured such that the outer end face of the lining member has a corrugated shape in plan view from the back

surface.

[0018]

The outer end face of the lining member has a corrugated shape in the present embodiment, so that the back false hairs implanted in the lining member extend outward from the base fabric along the corrugated shape at various angles. This causes the back false hairs to be more likely to overlap not only with each other, but also with the front false hairs. As a result, a more natural appearance can be obtained, and the outer edge portion of the base fabric is further less likely to be exposed.

[0019]

In any one of the first to fourth embodiments described above, a wig according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention is configured such that the outer edge of the base fabric has a uniformly-convex curved shape.

[0020]

Here, the uniformly-convex curved shape means a curved shape having no inflection point at which a concave shape and a convex shape are switched.

While the back false hairs cause the outer edge portion of the base fabric to be less likely to be exposed as described above, the outer edge of the base fabric has sufficient durability due to the uniformly-convex curved shape in the present embodiment, thereby also enabling a problem that the

wig is turned up during brushing to be suppressed.

[0021]

In any one of the first to fifth embodiments described above, a wig according to a sixth embodiment of the present invention is configured such that the lining member is formed of a belt-shaped member having a predetermined width.

[0022]

The lining member is formed of the belt-shaped member having the predetermined width in the present embodiment, so that the lining member can be easily provided only in a necessary region at a low manufacturing cost.

[0023]

Next, a wig according to a specific embodiment of the present invention will be described in detail below with reference to the drawings. Here, the specific embodiment will be described by taking a case that the lining member is attached to a front side of the wig, corresponding to a frontal region, as an example.

(Description of wig according to one embodiment)

(Sectional shape)

First, a wig 2 according to one embodiment of the present invention will be described for mainly a sectional shape and structure with reference to FIGS. 1a and 1b. FIGS. 1a and 1b are side sectional views each schematically illustrating the wig 2 according to the embodiment of the present invention. FIG.

1a illustrates the wig 2 when a user wears it, and FIG. 1b illustrates the vicinity of a front edge 4a of a base fabric 4 of the wig 2 and a provided region of a lining member 6 in an enlarged manner. In FIG. 1b, illustration of implanted false hairs is eliminated.

[0024]

The wig 2 according to the present embodiment includes the base fabric 4, and a wig base 20 having the lining member 6 attached to a back surface 4c of the base fabric 4. The base fabric 4 of the wig base 20 has a front surface 4b in which front false hairs 8 are implanted. The front false hairs 8 are implanted at least a region near the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4, and may be implanted only on frontal region side to form a partial wig or may be implanted in the whole region to form a full-head wig.

[0025]

In the lining member 6 attached to the back surface 4c of the base fabric 4 of the wig base 20, back false hairs 10 are implanted. The front false hairs 8 and the back false hairs 10 can be formed of human hair or artificial hair made of synthetic fiber. Depending on use, the front false hairs 8 and the back false hairs 10 can be formed of the same hair or different hair. Any known means can be used to implant the front and back false hairs 8 and 10.

[0026]

The base fabric 4 of the wig base 20 can be formed of a net material made of synthetic resin material or natural material. The front false hairs 8 can be implanted by being passed through openings of meshes of the net to be tied to a frame member (filament) of the meshes. FIG. 1a illustrates a knot 8a formed by tying the front false hairs. This knot has a beaded shape, and thus can also be referred to as a knot bead. If the false hairs are implanted from the back surface 4c of the base fabric 4, they are visible from the front surface 4b on the opposite side.

The base fabric 4 can also be formed by stacking a textile or a sheet member made of synthetic resin material or natural material, artificial leather, or the like, in addition to the net material.

[0027]

As illustrated in FIG. 1b, the lining member 6 has a thickness t (or, a thickness dimension is t). As the lining member 6, a belt-shaped member having a predetermined width can be used, for example, as illustrated in FIG. 2 or 3, being a plan view viewed from the back surface 4c. While the thickness may be 0.2 mm to 1 mm, for example, the thickness is not limited thereto.

[0028]

The lining member 6 can be formed of a net material made of synthetic resin material or natural material, for example.

In this case, it is conceivable to use a net material having finer meshes than the net material used for the base fabric 4. The lining member 6 can also be formed by stacking a textile or a sheet member made of synthetic resin material or natural material in addition to the net material. This also enables increase in thickness of the lining member 6.

[0029]

As a method for attaching the lining member 6 to the base fabric 4, sewing may be considered. Particularly, when the base fabric 4 and the lining member 6 are each formed of a net material, they can be easily and reliably joined by sewing. Depending on use, the lining member 6 may be attached to the base fabric 4 by using an adhesive, by thermal welding, or the like.

[0030]

In the present embodiment, the lining member 6 is disposed such that a front end face 6a of the lining member 6 is positioned away from the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 by a distance L. The distance L may be always constant, or may be different depending on a region.

As illustrated in FIG. 2, a planar shape of the base fabric 4 and the lining member 6 as viewed from the back surface side may include a corrugated shape, for example, or may include a uniformly-convex curved shape with respect to the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4, as illustrated in FIG. 3. While details will be described below, when the planar shape includes the

corrugated shape as illustrated in FIG. 2, a value of L periodically changes, and when the planar shape includes the uniformly-convex curved shape as illustrated in FIG. 3, a value of L is almost constant.

[0031]

When the lining member 6 is formed of a net material, the back false hairs 10 can be implanted by being passed through openings of meshes of the net to be tied to a frame member (filament) of the meshes, as in when the front false hairs 8 are implanted in the base fabric 4. FIG. 1a illustrates a knot (knot bead) 10a formed by tying the back false hairs.

[0032]

Next, an aspect of implanting the back false hairs 10 in the lining member 6 will be described with reference to FIGS. 4a and 4b. FIGS. 4a and 4b are side sectional views each schematically illustrating an example of implanting back false hairs 10 in the lining member 6 of the wig 2 according to the present invention. In FIGS. 4a and 4b, illustration of the implanted front false hairs 8 is eliminated.

As illustrated in FIG. 4a, the back false hairs 10 may be implanted only in the front end face 6a of the lining member 6, or the back false hairs 10 may be implanted in not only the front end face 6a of the lining member 6, but also a back surface 6b facing a user's scalp when the user wears the wig 2, as illustrated in FIG. 4b.

[0033]

In any case, the back false hairs 10 implanted in the lining member 6 extend outward from the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4, as illustrated in FIGS. 1a, 4a, and 4b. This causes the back false hairs 10 to be mixed with the front false hairs 8 implanted in the front surface 4b of the base fabric 4.

[0034]

As described above, the lining member 6 is disposed such that the front end face 6a of the lining member 6 is positioned away from the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 and the lining member 6 has the thickness t , in the present embodiment. As a result, when a user wears the wig 2, a space is formed between the back surface 4c of the base fabric 4 and a scalp 30 of the user in a region between the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 and the front end face 6a of the lining member 6, as indicated by arrow A in each of FIGS. 1a and 1b. Then, each of the back false hairs 10 implanted in the lining member 6 is not fixed at a position by being grasped between the base fabric 4 and the scalp 30, so that a degree of freedom of movement of the back false hairs 10 increases to enable a natural appearance to be obtained. In addition, not only the back false hairs 10 are likely to overlap with each other, but also the back false hairs 10 and the front false hairs 8 are likely to overlap with each other, so that the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 is

less likely to be exposed.

Particularly, in the case of a hairstyle in which hair is allowed to flow rearward, the back false hairs 10 overlap with each other to enable the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 to be effectively prevented from being exposed. Meanwhile, in the case of a hairstyle in which hair is hung down frontwards, the back false hairs 10 and the front false hairs 8 overlap with each other to enable the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 to be effectively prevented from being exposed.

[0035]

If the back false hairs 10 are implanted in the back surface 4c of the base fabric 4, the knot (knot bead) 10a is visible from the front surface 4b on the opposite side.

However, the back false hairs 10 are implanted in the lining member 6 having the thickness t in the present embodiment, so that a problem of exposing the knot (knot bead) 10a from the front surface 4b of the base fabric 4 can be avoided, unlike when false hairs are directly implanted in the base fabric 4.

Using the wig 2 according to the present embodiment achieves the various effects described above to cause wearing the wig 2 to be less likely to be exposed.

[0036]

As is clear from FIGS. 1a, 4a and 4b, no false hair is implanted in the region between the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 and the front end face 6a of the lining member 6 in

the back surface 4c of the base fabric 4.

This enables a more natural appearance to be obtained without hindering movement of the back false hairs 10 implanted in the lining member 6. In addition, no false hair is directly implanted in the base fabric 4, so that a problem of exposing a knot (knot bead) from the front surface of the wig 2 can be also avoided.

[0037]

However, some regions may allow a predetermined amount of the back false hairs 10 to be implanted in the region between the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 and the front end face 6a of the lining member 6 within a range where movement of the back false hairs 10 implanted in the lining member 6 is not practically hindered.

[0038]

While the distance L may be 2 mm to 20 mm, for example, the distance L is not limited thereto. As the distance L increases, a degree of freedom of movement of the back false hairs 10 increases. Meanwhile, the base fabric 4 with the front false hairs 8 implanted, above the region between the front edge 4a and the front end face 6a, tends to hang downward (a scalp side during wearing the wig) more by its own weight with distance from the front end face 6a of the lining member 6 to the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4. Thus, when the distance L becomes too long, the back false hairs 10 may be restricted between the

back surface 4c of base fabric 4 hung down and the scalp 30 in the vicinity of the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4, which is most important for obtaining a natural appearance. In addition, when the distance L is too long, the back false hairs 10 may extend in undesired directions.

In consideration of these factors in a comprehensive manner, the distance L is preferably 2 mm to 12 mm, and more preferably 2 mm to 8 mm.

[0039]

(Planar shape)

Next, the wig according to the embodiment of the present invention will be described for mainly a planar shape with reference to FIG. 2. FIG. 2 is a schematic plan view of the wig viewed from the back surface side of the wig to illustrate one planar shape of the wig according to the present invention.

[0040]

<Planar shape of base fabric 4>

First, a planar shape of the base fabric 4 will be described. The base fabric 4 may have an arbitrary planar shape as an overall shape, being suitable for a partial wig or a full-head wig, or its use.

In the present embodiment, the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 has a uniformly-convex curved shape. Here, the uniformly-convex curved shape means a curved shape having no inflection point at which a concave shape and a convex shape

are switched.

[0041]

The front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 has the uniformly-convex curved shape in the present embodiment, so that the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 has sufficient durability as compared to a case where the front edge 4a has a corrugated shape, thereby also enabling a problem that the wig is turned up during brushing to be suppressed. Meanwhile, when the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 has the uniformly-convex curved shape, the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 is likely to be exposed as compared to a case where the front edge 4a has a corrugated shape. However, overlapping of the back false hairs 10 and the front false hairs 8, or the like, enables the exposure of a front edge portion 4a of the base fabric 4 to be sufficiently suppressed. This enables achieving the wig 2 whose wearing is less likely to be exposed while having sufficient strength.

[0042]

However, the present invention is not limited to the base fabric 4 including the front edge 4a having the uniformly-convex curved shape. For example, the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 may have a loose or slightly corrugated shape within a range without causing a problem in strength of the wig. In addition, a core material or a reinforcing member for increasing the strength can be added in the vicinity of the front edge 4a of

the base fabric 4 to compensate for decrease in strength due to shape.

[0043]

<One planar shape of lining member 6>

Next, one planar shape of the lining member 6 will be described. The lining member 6 is formed of a belt-shaped member having a width B (a value of a width dimension is B) as illustrated in FIG. 2. While the lining member 6 illustrated in FIG. 2 has an approximately identical value of the width dimension B, the value may slightly increase or decrease in accordance with a corrugated concavo-convex shape. While the width B may have a value of 2 mm to 20 mm, for example, the value is not limited thereto. Any other values can be used as long as the width dimension enables not only sufficient attaching strength to the base fabric 4 to be obtained, but also a sufficient amount of the back false hairs 10 to be implanted.

The lining member 6 in a belt shape is disposed within a range that may be a region corresponding to a frontal region of the wig, or the whole circumference of the wig.

[0044]

The lining member 6 is formed of the belt-shaped member having the width B in the present embodiment, so that the lining member 6 can be easily provided only in a necessary region at a low manufacturing cost.

[0045]

The planar shape of the lining member 6 illustrated in FIG. 2 will be described in more detail. The front end face 6a of the lining member 6 has a corrugated shape in plan view from the back surface side. The lining member 6 is disposed such that the front end face 6a of the lining member 6 is positioned away from the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 by the distance L. In the present embodiment, the distance L periodically fluctuates circumferentially to become minimum at the vertex of a corrugated protrusion, as well as maximum at the bottom of a corrugated recess. No false hair is implanted in the back surface 4c between the front edge 4a (outline) of the base fabric 4 and the corrugated shape of the front end face 6a of the lining member 6.

[0046]

The back false hairs 10 implanted in the lining member 6 extend outward from the base fabric 4 along the corrugated shape of front end face 6a of the lining member 6 as described above at various angles. For example, the back false hairs 10 spreads radially in a region protruding toward the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 in a corrugated shape, and the back false hairs 10 extends so as to intersect each other in a region recessed therefrom. This causes the back false hairs 10 to be more likely to overlap not only with each other, but also with the front false hairs 8. As a result, a more natural appearance can be obtained, and the front edge portion 4a of the base fabric

4 is further less likely to be exposed.

[0047]

If the back false hairs 10 are implanted parallel to each other, some of the back false hairs 10 may be entangled with each other during use of the wig to cause the part of the back false hairs 10 to become like a bundle. This may cause an unnatural appearance in which no false hair exists around the bundle. The back false hairs 10 are implanted at different angles (dispersed) in advance in the present embodiment, so that such an unnatural appearance can be prevented from occurring.

[0048]

When the back false hairs 10 are implanted at equal pitches along the corrugated shape of the front end face 6a of the lining member 6, the false hairs each spread radially in a region of a corrugated protrusion and the false hairs intersect each other in a region of a corrugated recess. This causes the back false hairs 10 to vary in density. As a result, the hairs exist while being irregularly dispersed to enable a more natural appearance to be obtained.

[0049]

<Another planar shape of lining member 6>

The planar shape corresponding to each of the sectional views illustrated in FIGS. 1a and 1b is not limited to the shape illustrated in FIG. 2, and another planar shape as illustrated in FIG. 3 is also conceivable. FIG. 3 is a schematic plan view

of a wig viewed from the back surface side of the wig to illustrate another planar shape of the wig according to the present invention. Next, the other planar shape of the lining member 6 will be described with reference to FIG. 3.

[0050]

The planar shape of the base fabric 4 is similar to that illustrated in FIG. 2, and thus further description is eliminated. As with the planar shape illustrated in FIG. 2, the lining member 6 is formed of a belt-shaped member having a width B (a value of a width dimension is B). Thus, as with the planar shape illustrated in FIG. 2, the lining member 6 can be easily provided only in a necessary region at a low manufacturing cost.

[0051]

There is a difference from the planar shape illustrated in FIG. 2 in that the planar shape includes a uniformly-curved shape, protruding toward the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4, in plan view from a back surface side. While the present embodiment does not allow directions of the respective back false hairs 10 implanted to vary unlike the case of a corrugated shape, the back false hairs 10 can move freely in a region between the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 and the front end face 6a of the lining member 6. This enables obtaining a natural appearance that can prevent exposure of wearing a wig.

[0052]

(Other embodiments)

While the lining member 6 is formed of the belt-shaped member in the planar shape illustrated in each of FIGS. 2 and 3, the lining member 6 is not limited thereto. Except the region between the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 and the front end face 6a of the lining member 6, all of the base fabric 4 and the lining member 6 may overlap with each other, or a region where the base fabric 4 and the lining member 6 overlap with each other, and a region with only the base fabric 4, may be mixed.

In the embodiment described above, the lining member 6 is disposed such that the front end face 6a of the lining member 6 is positioned away from the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 to prevent the front edge 4a of the base fabric 4 from being exposed in a region corresponding to a frontal region of the wig. Alternatively, a lining member may be disposed such that the outer end face of the lining member is positioned away from an outer edge of a base fabric not only in the frontal region of the wig, but also in other regions thereof, such as an occipital region, and a temporal region, and the entire circumferential region thereof.

[0053]

(Example)

Next, an example of a wig actually manufactured on the basis of the embodiments illustrated in FIGS. 1a, 1b, and 2 will

be described with reference to FIGS. 5 to 7. FIG. 5 is a view (photograph) illustrating an outer shape of a wig of an example from the back surface side of the wig, FIG. 6 is an enlarged view (photograph) illustrating the vicinity of a front edge of a base fabric in the example illustrated in FIG. 5, and FIG. 7 is a view (photograph) illustrating the vicinity of the front edge of the base fabric illustrated in FIG. 6 from obliquely above the back surface.

[0054]

In FIG. 5, an upper side in the paper-surface corresponds to a frontal region side. A lining member in a belt shape is disposed such that a corrugated front end face of the lining member is positioned away from a front edge of a base fabric in a region of a frontal region, and is attached such that the outer end face of the lining member coincides with an outer edge of the base fabric in other regions.

It is clear from FIGS. 6 and 7 that thickness of the lining member forms a space between the front edge of the base fabric and the front end face of the lining member to allow back false hairs to freely move.

[0055]

While the embodiments of the present invention are described as above, the disclosure content may be changed in details of the configuration, and combinations of elements, changes in order, and the like in the embodiments can be achieved

without departing from the scope of claims of the present invention and the concept thereof.

Reference Signs List

[0056]

2	wig
4	base fabric
4a	front edge
4b	front surface
4c	back surface
6	lining member
6a	front end face
6b	back surface
8	front false hairs
8a	knot (knot bead)
10	back false hairs
10a	knot (knot bead)
20	wig base
30	scalp
A	space between back surface of base fabric and user's scalp
t	thickness of lining member
L	distance between front edge of base fabric and front end face of lining member
B	width of lining member

CLAIMS

1. Wig comprising:
a base fabric;
5 front false hairs implanted on a front surface of the
base fabric;
a lining member with a predetermined thickness,
attached to a back surface of the base fabric; and
back false hairs implanted in the lining member,
10 wherein the front false hairs are implanted at least
in a region near an outer edge that is at least a part of
an outer periphery of the base fabric,
the lining member is disposed such that an outer end
face of the lining member is positioned away from the outer
15 edge of the base fabric,
the back false hairs extend outward from the outer
edge of the base fabric, and
the outer end face of the lining member has a
corrugated shape in plan view from the back surface.
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2. The wig according to claim 1, wherein
the outer edge of the base fabric is a front edge, and
the outer end face of the lining member is a front end
face.
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3. The wig according to claim 1 or 2, wherein
no false hair is implanted in a region between the
outer edge of the base fabric and the outer end face of the
lining member in the back surface of the base fabric.
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4. The wig according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the outer edge of the base fabric has a uniformly-convex curved shape.
- 5 5. The wig according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the lining member is formed of a belt-shaped member having a predetermined width.