

SPECIFICATION

WIG

Technical Field

[0001] This invention relates to a wig such that its wearing is not easily visible by controlling the bending rigidity of the hair attached to its wig base for the better blending with the wig wearer's own hair growing on the scalp.

Background Art

[0002] A wig comprises basically in general a wig base with a net material as its main part or a wig base of an artificial skin made of a thin sheet or film of polyurethane or silicone, and hair attached to said wig base by sewing or bonding. As the hair attached to a wig base, besides natural hair such as human hair, the artificial hairs made of polyamide resins, polyester resins, or modacryl are known. As the types of wigs, the cap-shaped wig for a whole scalp which has a periphery along the wearer's hairline on the forehead, side head, and rear head portions, and the partial wig to be worn to hide only the necessary portion of the head are known in general.

Patent Reference 1 discloses that various hair styles are available by partitioning a scalp to a plurality of portions, wearing partial wigs on respective portions, and exchanging a part of the plurality of partial wigs with other partial wigs, changing the positions for wearing on the scalp, or by changing the direction of wearing.

[0003] Natural hair has been fondly used since ancient times as the hair attached to a wig base as mentioned above, but there are many cases recently that, from restriction of supply of natural hair material, acrylic, polyester, polyamide synthetic fibers, for example, are used as the hair material for a wig. For example, since polyamide fibers have appearance and physical properties similar to natural hair in many aspects, they have so far been in practical use, and especially, excellent wigs can be provided by the invention of the present applicant which removes

unnatural gloss by surface treatment (See Patent Reference 2.).

On the other hand, polyacrylic fibers have low melting point and poor heat stability, so that they have such weak points as poor shape preservation after permanent wave setting, resulting in distortion of setting, for example, such as curl and the like when disposed in warm water. Polyester fibers excel in strength and heat stability, but have too high bending rigidity, in addition to extremely low moisture absorbency compared with natural hair, resulting in appearance, tactile feeling, or physical properties different from natural hair, for example, in the environment of high humidity, and they give markedly uncomfortable feeling when used for wigs. This bending rigidity is defined as the reciprocal number of curvature change generated when a unit bending moment is applied to artificial hair. The larger the bending rigidity of artificial hair, the less bendable, the more resistant to bending, that is, the harder and the less bendable is artificial hair. In other words, the smaller the bending rigidity, the more bendable and softer is artificial hair.

[0004] Said bending rigidity is the property relating to such feeling as tactile and texture of fibers, and is widely recognized in fiber and textile industries as such that capable of numerical expression by KAWABATA method of measurement (See Non-Patent Reference 1.). Also, an apparatus has been developed which can measure the bending rigidity using a single strand of fiber or hair (See Non-Patent Reference 2.).

[0005] Polyamide fibers include linear saturated aliphatic polyamide in which only methylene chains are connected with amide bond as a main chain, for example, such as nylon 6 and nylon 66, and semi-aromatic polyamide in which phenylene units are included in the main chain, for example, such as nylon 6T of TOYOBO, LTD. and MXD6 of MITSUBISHI GAS CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.. Patent Reference 2 discloses surface-treated artificial hair of nylon 6 fiber as the material, but only nylon 6 fiber has the bending rigidity lower than natural hair as the property relating to such feeling as tactile and texture, and hence it is difficult to manufacture the artificial hair of the same property as natural hair. Here, although the above-mentioned "nylon" is a trademark of du

Pont, since the Examples of the present invention used “nylon” as polyamide fibers, this term will be used throughout the present specification.

[0006] On the other hand, the artificial hair using nylon 6T has the bending rigidity higher than the natural hair, and hence it is difficult to manufacture the hair of the same property as natural hair. Therefore, it might be considered to manufacture the fiber having the bending rigidity close to natural hair by melt-spinning of nylon 6 and nylon 6T, but these two resins have too different melting points, and if melt temperature is determined fitting to nylon 6T of higher melting point, then there is too serious a problem in the manufacturing process that nylon 6 having low melting point and relatively poor heat stability is deteriorated by thermal oxidation during melting and, consequently, excellent artificial hair can not be obtained.

[0007] The fiber of sheath/core structure is known as the method to utilize both properties of two kinds of resins. Said fiber comprises a core fiber and a sheath fiber surrounding it, and has been reported as a generic fiber, or artificial hair material for wigs, by utilizing respective properties of different two kinds of resins. (See Patent References 3 and 4.) Patent Reference 3 discloses the fiber of sheath/core structure made of vinylidene chloride, polypropylene, and others, and Patent Reference 4 discloses a polyamide, but modified fiber by blending protein bridged gel into the core part.

[0008]

[Patent Reference 1] Japan Patent Laid Open 2000-303239 A

[Patent Reference 2] Japan Patent Laid Open S64-6114 A (1989)

[Patent Reference 3] Japan Patent Laid Open 2002-129432 A

[Patent Reference 4] Japan Patent Laid Open 2005-9049 A

[Non-Patent Reference 1] Sen'ikikai Gakkaishi (Journal of Textile Machine Society, Textile Engineering), Sueo KAWABATA, 26, 10, pp.721 – 728, 1973

[Non-Patent Reference 2] KATOTECH LTD., Handling Manual of KES-SH Single Hair Bending Tester

Disclosure of the Invention

Problems to be Solved

[0009] When a partial wig is worn on the wearer's scalp to cover the thin hair portion, it is important to have physical properties mutually close as much as possible between the wearer's own hair and the artificial hair of the wig so that the wearer's own hair growing around the thin hair portion and the artificial hair attached to the wig blend well without apparent separation. Hence, artificial hair used for a wig is primarily required to have feeling close to natural hair (appearance, ductile and texture feeling) and physical properties, and, in addition, ideally to have physical properties superior to natural hair. As mentioned above, various synthetic fiber materials have their own merits and defects, and, among them, certain polyamide fibers are now in practical use owing to their excellent properties.

However, when a wig is made by attaching artificial hair made of a polyamide fiber material to a wig base, since bending rigidity of a polyamide fiber is too low compared with the wearer's own hair even if the wearer's own hair growing on the scalp and the artificial hair attached to a wig base are well blended and the hair style is well set upon the wig wearing, the wearer's own hair and the artificial hair attached to a wig are separated as time elapses since the wig wearing, the wearer's own hair around the wig base periphery stands up to cause unnatural style, resulting in easily visible wig wearing. On the contrary, in case of polyester fibers of high bending rigidity compared with natural hair, the wig hair stands up unnaturally, not well blended with the wearer's own hair and is separated. Therefore, the border of the wearer's own hair and the wig hair possibly appears to make wig wearing visible.

[0010] Also, if the hairs attached to a wig base are arranged in the same lengths regardless of the region of the wig base, or have a curl diameter different from that of the wearer's own hair, then the hairs of the wig can not be well shaped as a whole, and it takes time to set a hair style after the wig wearing.

[0011] An object of the present invention is, in view of the above-mentioned problems, to provide a wig which does not easily

separate the wearer's own hair growing on the scalp and the hair attached to the wig, and which does not easily make the wig wearing visible by well blending.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a wig which makes it possible for the wearer to easily set a desired hair style, and not to easily distinguish the wearer's own hair growing on the scalp and the hair attached to the wig.

Means to Solve Problems

[0012] As the result of the present inventors' strenuous study, it was confirmed that a person who needs a wig has the hair growing on the scalp which in general lacks toughness and is soft, and also the wearer's own hair growing around the thin hair portion such as a side head or a rear head portions has similarly low bending rigidity, and developed artificial hair whose deformation to the bending strength, that is, bending rigidity is controlled to the same level as natural hair by adopting a sheath/core structure wherein the core is made of high rigidity polyamide fiber and the sheath is made of the polyamide fiber of lower rigidity than the core. The present invention thus further improved this novel artificial hair, as well as completed a wig which gives natural appearance as if the wearer's own hair grew on the scalp when attached to a wig base.

[0013] In order to achieve the above-mentioned object, one of the embodiments of the present invention is a wig comprising a wig base and hair attached to the wig base, characterized in that the hair attached to at least a periphery of said wig base has bending rigidity lower than natural hair.

Another embodiment of the present invention is that the wig base is partitioned to a plurality of regions including a periphery of a left and right side head portion and a periphery of a rear head portion, the hairs attached to the partitioned regions of the wig base have bending rigidities pre-determined for the respective regions, and the hairs attached to said periphery have bending rigidities lower than natural hair.

[0014] In the above-mentioned makeup, in the region closer to a top portion as the center region of the wig base among the partitioned regions

of the wig base, the hair of higher bending rigidity than the hair attached in a periphery is preferably attached.

[0015] Said wig base is partitioned including at least a top portion as the center region of the wig base, the periphery, and an intermediate region zoned between the top portion and the periphery along said periphery, the hair attached to the top portion may have bending rigidity of substantially the same level as natural hair, the hair attached to the periphery may have bending rigidity lower than natural hair, and the hair having bending rigidity of substantially the same level as natural hair and the hair having bending rigidity lower than natural hair may be mixed and attached to the intermediate region. The hairs attached to the partitioned regions of said wig base preferably have curl diameters and/or lengths pre-determined for the respective regions, and the hairs attached to said peripheries preferably have curl diameters and/or lengths of substantially the same level as the wearer's own hair growing on the scalp.

[0016] A wig of another embodiment of the present invention is characterized in that the wig base is partitioned to a plurality of regions including the total peripheral portion comprising a periphery of a forehead portion, a periphery of a left and right side head portion, and a periphery of a rear head portion, the hairs attached to the partitioned regions have bending rigidities pre-determined for the respective regions, and the hairs attached to the total peripheral portion have bending rigidities lower than natural hair.

Said regions are preferably partitioned including a top portion as the center region of the wig base, the total peripheral portion comprising the periphery of the forehead portion, the periphery of the left and right side head portion, and the periphery of a rear head portion, and an intermediate region zoned between said top portion and said total peripheral portion along said total peripheral portion, the hair attached to the top portion has bending rigidity of substantially the same level as natural hair, the hair attached to the total peripheral portion has bending rigidity lower than natural hair, and the hair having bending rigidity of substantially the same level as natural hair and the hair having bending

rigidity lower than natural hair are mixed and attached to the intermediate region.

[0017] In the above-mentioned makeup, preferably the hairs attached to the partitioned regions of the wig base have curl diameters and/or lengths pre-determined for the respective regions, and the hair attached to the total peripheral portion has a curl diameter and/or length of substantially the same level as the wearer's own hair growing on the scalp.

[0018] Hair preferably has a sheath/core structure comprising a core portion and a sheath portion covering said core portion, the core portion is made of a polyamide resin, the sheath portion is made of a polyamide resin having lower rigidity than the core portion, and bending rigidity is controlled by the mass ratio of the sheath portion and the core portion.

[0019] Alternatively, hair may be made by mixing a first artificial hair made of a polyamide resin and a second artificial hair made of a polyester resin in the pre-determined ratio, the first artificial hair has a sheath/core structure comprising a core portion and a sheath portion covering said core portion, the core portion is made of a polyamide resin, the sheath portion is made of a polyamide resin having lower rigidity than the core portion, and bending rigidity is controlled by the mass ratio of the sheath portion and the core portion.

[0020] The wig of the present invention is such that the hair attached to the periphery of the wig base has bending rigidity lower than natural hair, and the wearer's own hair growing on the scalp has bending rigidity equal to or lower than natural hair, so that, with the hair having bending rigidity of the same level as the wearer's own hair attached to the left and right side head and the rear head peripheries of the wig base, said hair and the wearer's own hair are well blended and both show similar standing up and curvature. Therefore, the wearer's own hair and the wig hair do not separate to show similar behavior. Also, since the hair having length and/or curl diameter pre-determined for each wig base region is attached in the wig of the present invention, only partial fine adjustment is required upon wearing said wig, and hence the hair style can be easily formed according to the wearer's preference.

As the hair attached to the wig base, the hair whose bending

rigidity is controlled can be used by adjusting the mass ratio of a sheath/core structure with polyamide materials, adjusting the cross-sectional size with polyester materials, or adjusting the mixing ratio of polybutylene terephthalate as the incorporated feed material.

Effect of the Invention

[0021] Generally speaking, the wearer's own hair growing on the scalp, that is, the remaining hair growing around except for the lost hair and the thin hair portions has bending rigidity lower than natural hair on average. According to the present invention, since the hair attached to the periphery of the wig base has bending rigidity lower than natural hair, as a result, the hair having bending rigidity of the same level as the wearer's own hair growing on the scalp is attached to the wig base periphery or the total peripheral region. Therefore, when the wig is worn, and the hair attached to the periphery or the total peripheral region is put over the neighboring wearer's own hair and blended therewith, the wig hair and the wearer's own hair show similar behavior, mutually blend well, and are not easily separated. Therefore, wig wearing is not easily visible.

According to the present invention, if the wig base is partitioned to a plurality of regions including the periphery and the total peripheral region, and hair of a different bending rigidity is attached to each region, then the hair style can be formed which has such bulky feeling that a wearer has so far never accomplished. If the hair attached to the wig base periphery or its total peripheral region has curl diameter or length of about the same level as the wearer's own hair, then the wearer's own hair tends to blend well with the wig hair, and wig wearing is furthermore not easily visible. In addition, the hair style can be easily formed in short time according to the wearer's preference only by simple adjustment.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0022] Fig. 1 schematically illustrates a state of wearing the wig of the present invention on the wearer's scalp.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of a wig base.

Fig. 3(A) is a view schematically illustrating the wig of the

present invention, and (B) the wig 20 as Comparative Example, respectively.

Fig. 4 is a view illustrating as an image the state of wearing the wig including a front hiding type wig base on the wearer, wherein (A) is a diagonal view of wearing state, and (B) is a plan view of wearing state.

Fig. 5 is a plan view illustrating as an image the state of wearing the wig including a top wearing type wig base on the wearer.

Fig. 6 is a plan view schematically illustrating the wig base partitioned to a plurality of regions.

Fig. 7 is a plan view illustrating the manner in which the wig base is partitioned to three regions based on the 5-partitioned regions in the wig base shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a partially enlarged view illustrating a first and a second belt regions and a peripheral portion of the wig base shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 9 is a plan view schematically illustrating the wig base of a top wearing type.

Fig. 10 is a schematic view for explanation of optimal size design of each region of a wig base.

Fig. 11 is a view illustrating a first Comparative Example with respect to the regional partition of a wig base.

Fig. 12 is a view illustrating a second Comparative Example with respect to the regional partition of a wig base.

Fig. 13 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base in a first to a fourth embodiments of attaching patterns.

Fig. 14 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base in a fifth embodiment of attaching pattern.

Fig. 15 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base in a sixth embodiment of attaching pattern.

Fig. 16 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base in a seventh embodiment of attaching pattern.

Fig. 17 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base in an eighth embodiment of attaching pattern.

Fig. 18 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base in a ninth embodiment of attaching pattern.

Fig. 19 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base in a tenth embodiment of attaching pattern.

Fig. 20 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base in eleventh to thirteenth embodiments of attaching patterns.

Fig. 21 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base in a fourteenth embodiment of attaching pattern.

Fig. 22 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base in a fifteenth embodiment of attaching pattern.

Explanation of Marks and Symbols

[0023]

1:	Wearer's own hair
2:	Shaved portion
10, 20:	Wig
11, 21, 31:	Wig base
11A:	Peripheral region
11B, 31B:	Main region
11C, 31C:	Adjustment region
11D:	Turning point
11a, 21a:	Peripheral portion
11b, 31a, 32a, 33a:	Forehead portion
11c, 31e, 32e, 33e:	Top portion
11d:	First belt portion
11e:	Second belt portion
11f, 11h, 11j:	Inside portion
11g, 11i, 11k:	Outside portion
12, 13, 22, 32, 33:	Hair
31A:	Total peripheral region
31b, 32b, 33c:	Left side head portion
31c, 32c, 33c:	Right side head portion
31d, 32d, 33d:	Rear head portion
35a – 35h, 36a – 36h, 37a – 37h:	Border line

Best Modes for Carrying out the Invention

[0024] Hereinafter, the present invention will be explained with reference to some preferred embodiments illustrated in the figures.

Fig. 1 schematically illustrates a state of wearing the wig 10 of the present invention on the wearer's scalp. The wig 10 of the present invention is so constituted that hair 12 and 13 is attached to a wig base 11. Especially, artificial hair 12 and 13 is attached to each portion of the wig base 11 with preferred bending rigidities adjusted for respective portions. The wig base 11 is partitioned to a plurality of regions, and in said wig base 11, hair 12 of bending rigidity lower than natural hair is attached to the periphery of the left and right side head portions and to the periphery 11a of the rear head portion. On the other hand, in the region toward the top portion except for the periphery 11a of the wig base 11, hair 13, for example, having bending rigidity of about the same level as natural hair is attached.

[0025] Here, the bending rigidity is the property relating to such feeling as tactile and texture of fibers, as mentioned in the section of Background Art in the present Specification, defining the magnitude of force required to bend fiber, that is, the force applied to fiber for bending it, and the higher this value is, the harder is the fiber and more difficult to bend. The bending rigidity mentioned in the present Specification is measured by the above-mentioned KAWABATA method of measurement.

[0026] When a wig 10 is worn with such a distribution pattern of bending rigidity of the attached hair, the hair 12 attached to the wig periphery 11a is arranged so as to cover the wearer's own hair 1 growing next to the wig. Therefore, the wig hair 12 having bending rigidity of about the same level as the wearer's own hair 1 and said wearer's own hair 1 can be blended well by brushing. Generally speaking, a partial wig 10 is made in size to hide the thin hair or the lost hair portion, and, referring to Fig. 1, the wearer's own hair 1 growing near the thin hair or the lost hair portion around a forehead and a top portions as the center, for example, the wearer's own hair 1 growing on left and right side head and a rear head portions has low bending rigidity in general compared with ordinary natural hair. Therefore, when the hair 12 of bending rigidity lower than

that of natural hair is attached to a wig base periphery 11a, since the hair 12 has bending rigidity of the same low level as that of the wearer's own hair 1 growing next to the partial wig 10, the wig hair 12 and the wearer's own hair 1 can be well blended. Here, the wig hair 12 may have bending rigidity more or less lower than that of the wearer's own hair 1. Even if bending rigidity is more or less lower than that of the wearer's own hair 1, since the wig hair 12 is located upstream of the wearer's own hair 1, it is so arranged as to cover the wearer's own hair 1, resulting in properly blending by brushing and the blurred border of the wig hair 12. However, if bending rigidity of the wig hair 12 is too low compared with the wearer's own hair, then it is not suitable because the border becomes visible.

[0027] In Fig. 2 as the plan view of the wig base 11 of a typical partial wig, the direction of an arrow mark shows that of the front side of the wig, that is, the direction of the wearer's sight. The wig base 11 is constituted with a net base or an artificial skin base or by their combination depending upon the shape and the size of the wearer's head and also upon the distribution and the amount of the wearer's own hair 1. At least on the periphery 11a of the left and right side head and the rear head portions of the wig base 11, the hair 12 having bending rigidity lower than that of natural hair is attached. (See Fig. 1.) On the other hand, the hair 13 to be attached to the other regions, that is, the region up to a center portion other than the periphery 11a preferably has bending rigidity of the same level as that of natural hair. Thereby, the desired hair style can be attained which so far could not be attained with the wearer's own hair.

[0028] Fig. 3(A) is a view schematically illustrating the wig 10 of the present invention, and Fig. 3(B) is a view schematically illustrating the wig 20 as Comparative Example, respectively. The wig 10 of the present invention, as shown in Fig. 3(A), is such that the hair 12 attached to the periphery 11a of the left and right side head and the rear head portions of the wig base 11 has bending rigidity lower than that of natural hair. Therefore, only the hair attached to the periphery 11a does not stand up by combing and well blending the wearer's own hair 1 and the hair 12, and further the wearer's own hair 1 and the hair 12 are not separated and

both can not be distinguished, so that wig wearing is hardly visible.

Here, the wearer's own hair is soft and has low bending rigidity in general compared with a person's own hair who does not need a wig. Therefore, as shown in Fig. 3(B), if the hair 22 attached to the periphery 21a of the left and right side head and the rear head portions of the wig base 20 has higher bending rigidity than that of the wearer's own hair 1, the hair 22 attached to the wig base periphery 21a tends to stand up easily, and since the wearer's own hair 1 next to it lies down, the hair 22 and the wearer's own hair 1 have different hair line and show different behaviors respectively. Therefore, the border line of the wearer's own hair and the wig hair covering it appears linearly in the horizontal direction, and hence wig wearing tends to be visible.

[0029] Explanation is made here of a wig base in the wig of the present invention. Several kinds exist as wig base shapes and their virtual partitions. For example, they are roughly classified to a front hiding type to be adopted when the wearer's whole head is thin-haired, and to a top wearing type to be adopted when the top region in the wearer's head is partially thin. The former front hiding type is that corresponding to a retreating hair line, whereas the latter top wearing type is that corresponding to a person whose hair line does not retreat but the portions around the top are partially thin, and also the type particularly responding the desire to increase hair by fashionable sense. Comparatively, the former is desired by male customers while the latter by female customers.

[0030] Fig. 4 is a view illustrating as an image the state of wearing the wig 10 including a front hiding type wig base 11 on the wearer, wherein (A) is a diagonal view of wearing state, and (B) is a plan view of wearing state. In Fig. 4(A), only the parts of the wearer's own hair 1 and the hair 12 and 13 are shown, and in (B), the wearer's own hair 1 and the hair 12 and 13 are not shown. The front hiding type wig base 11 is such that, as shown in Fig. 4, the whole periphery of the wig base 11 is constituted with a forehead portion 11b thrusting from the top to the front side so as to cover a part of the wearer's forehead and the periphery 11a formed with the periphery of the left and right side head and the rear head portions in

the region around the lost hair portion of the wearer, and since the curvature of the periphery 11a is larger than that of the forehead portion 11b, a turning point 11D fitted to the shaved portion 2 to be present there is formed.

[0031] Fig. 5 is a view illustrating as an image the state of wearing the wig 30 including a top wearing type wig base 31 on the wearer. As for the top wearing type wig base 31, it is worn on and near the top of the wearer's head.

[0032] Fig. 6 is a plan view schematically illustrating the wig base 11 of the front hiding type. Said wig base 11 is partitioned to a plurality of regions by virtual lines, and the direction of an arrow mark shows that of the front side of the wig. As shown in Fig. 6, said wig base 11 is constituted about symmetrically to the left and the right according to the shape and the size of the wearer's head, and virtually partitioned to a forehead portion 11b corresponding to a head front with the attached forelock, a top portion 11c zoning a center region of the wig base 11 and corresponding to the head top, the about U-letter shaped first belt portion 11d neighboring the left and right and the rear ends of the top portion 11c, a second belt portion 11e neighboring the left and right and the rear ends of the first belt portion 11d and the left and right ends of the forehead portion 11b, and a peripheral portion 11a neighboring the left and right and the rear ends of the second belt portion 11e except for the forehead portion and hemming the left and right side head and the rear head portions of the wig base 11.

[0033] Namely, said wig base 11 is partitioned to a top portion 11c, a forehead portion 11b on its front side, a first belt portion 11d, a second belt portion 11e, and a peripheral portion 11a zoned at three steps in about a U-letter shape from the top portion 11c to the rear and the left and right side head portions. The top portion 11c neighbors the forehead portion 11b at its front end and neighbors the first belt portion 11d at its left and right and the rear ends. The about U-letter shaped belt-like second belt portion 11e partially surrounds the forehead portion 11b and the first belt portion 11d from the left and right and the rear ends. The peripheral portion 11a neighbors the outside of the second belt portion

11e, that is, the left and right and the rear ends, and hems the left and right side head and the rear head portions of the wig base 11.

[0034] Thus, the wig base 11 of the front hiding type shown in Fig. 6 is partitioned to five regions for attaching hair of a curl diameter and/or a length pre-determined for each region. The reason for it is as described below. Since the forehead portion 11b is the most visible region to the third party besides the wearer, it is extended in the left and right directions from the left and right symmetry line of the forehead portion 11b, and covers the wearer's shaved portion 2 to be present. The top portion 11c is an important region to affect the wearer's hair style and appearance and the impression to the third party. The peripheral portion 11a is extended from the rear to the left and right side heads to be about U-letter shaped, wherein the hair is attached which is well blended with the wearer's own hair 1, and thus it is the region for preventing exposure of wig wearing. The wig of the present invention is, as described below, such that when constituted with the hair of the pre-determined curl diameter and/or length attached to each region, if the hair of different curl diameter and/or length is attached to the forehead portion 11b, the top portion 11c, and to the peripheral portion 11a, then notches are formed at respective borders due to the differences of curl diameters and lengths. Especially, between the top portion 11c and the peripheral portion 11a, a notch tends to be formed easily because the attached hairs are not well blended. Therefore, a first belt portion 11d is zoned at the outer hem of the top portion 11c as a buffer region at the top portion side, and a second belt portion 11e is zoned at the inner hem of the peripheral portion 11a as a buffer region at the peripheral portion side. Thereby, even if the hairs attached to the peripheral portion 11a and to the top portion 11c have a difference in a curl diameter and/or a length, the hair having an intermediate curl diameter and/or length of the hairs attached respectively to the peripheral portion 11a and to the top portion 11c can be attached step-wise to the first and the second belt portions 11d and 11e, respectively, and hence notches are not formed in the hair attached to the wig base 11. With the hair attached to the peripheral portion 11a further having a curl diameter and/or a length of about the same level as those of

the wearer's own hair growing on the scalp, only such fine adjustment may be required as partial hair cut upon wearing said wig, and the hair style which the wearer prefers can be formed easily and in short time.

[0035] Fig. 7 is a plan view illustrating the manner in which the wig base is partitioned to three regions on the 5-partitioned regions in the wig base shown in Fig. 6. The wig base 11 of the front hiding type as shown in Fig. 6 is partitioned to three regions as shown in Fig. 7 for attaching the hairs of different bending rigidities. Partitioning to three regions is determined based on the 5-partitioned regions shown in Fig. 6. Namely, the wig base 11 shown in Fig. 6 is 5-partitioned to the forehead portion 11b, the top portion 11c, the first belt portion 11d, the second belt portion 11e, and the peripheral portion 11a for attaching the hairs of curl diameters and/or lengths pre-determined for respective regions, and for having the pre-determined bending rigidities and for attaching the hairs of the pre-determined curl diameters and/or lengths, it is partitioned to three regions based on the 5-partitioned regions, the main region 11B including the first belt portion 11d from the forehead portion 11b to the top portion 11c, the region 11A of the peripheral portion 11a, and the adjustment region 11C between the main region 11B and the peripheral portion 11a.

[0036] The reason why the regions are partitioned to three for attaching hairs of different bending rigidities is explained below. As described above, the forehead portion 11b and the top portion 11c are the most visible regions to the third party other than the wearer himself, and are the very important regions which determine the wearer's hair style, appearance, and the impression to the third party. The peripheral portion 11a is the region where the hair to be blended with the wearer's own hair 1 is attached to prevent the exposure of wig wearing. In the present invention, since the wig base 11 is constituted by attaching hairs of different bending rigidities in respective regions, if, not providing an adjustment region 11C, hairs of different bending rigidities are attached respectively to the main region 11B comprising the top portion 11c of the wig base 11, the forehead portion 11b neighboring it, and the first belt portion 11d, and the region 11A of the peripheral portion 11a ("the peripheral region"), then hair stands up differently from the wig base 11

due to the difference of bending rigidities at the respective border of the main region 11B and the peripheral region 11A. Therefore, the hairs attached to the main region 11B and the peripheral region 11A, respectively, are not well blended and cause a notch. Especially, the hair of the bending rigidity of the same level as that of natural hair is attached to the main region 11B from the forehead portion 11b to the top portion 11c, as described later, for generating bulky feeling in the whole hair, whereas the hair of lower bending rigidity than the average natural hair is attached to the peripheral region 11A. In this case, if the hair attached to the main region 11B flows backward and sideward, the hair attached to the peripheral region 11A all the more stands up without lying along the scalp. Therefore, an adjustment region 11C is provided between the main region 11B and the peripheral region 11A from the forehead portion 11b to the top portion 11c. Said adjustment region 11C corresponds to the region of the second belt portion 11e shown in Fig. 6. Thus the wig base 11 is partitioned to three regions.

[0037] If the hairs attached to the peripheral region 11A and to the main region 11B have different bending rigidities, the notch due to the hair attached to the wig base 11 is no longer caused by attaching the hair of the intermediate value of the respective bending rigidities of the hairs attached to the peripheral region 11A and to the main region 11B to the adjustment region 11C provided between the peripheral region 11A and to the main region 11B. Therefore, when a wig 10 is worn, wig wearing is hardly visible because the wearer's own hair 1 and the hair 12 attached to the peripheral region 11A of the wig base 11 are not separated, and the hair border is not caused due to the difference of bending rigidities within the wig base 11.

[0038] As explained above, the front hiding type wig base 11 shown in Fig. 6 is partitioned to five regions for attaching hair of the pre-determined curl diameter and/or length to respective regions. However, only by changing the curl diameter and/or length of the attached hair, the hair style of bulky appearance can not be created. Therefore, as shown in Fig. 7, by rearranging three regions based on the five regions of the wig base 11, and attaching the hairs of different bending rigidities to the three

partitioned regions, respectively, the wearer's desired hair style can be further formed together with the effect of the hair of the curl diameter and/or length determined to the five partitioned regions, respectively.

[0039] Here, the wig base 11 is designed to have a proper size depending upon the wearer's head shape and size and the lost hair or thin hair state, and by designing the length L_1 on the center axis of the forehead portion 11b, the length L_2 between the left and right ends, the width L_3 of the first belt portion 11d, the width L_4 of the second belt portion 11e, and the length L_5 of the peripheral portion 11a to the pre-determined values, and properly adjusting the size of the top portion 11c, the size of the wig base 11 is designed to fit the wearer's head size. Here also, in the present specification, the lengths and widths are those along the curved surface of the wig base 11, including those indicating the size of the wig base 11.

[0040] It is necessary to arrange substantially equally the respective regions of the wig base 11, that is, the forehead portion 11b, the top portion 11c, the first belt portion 11d, the second belt portion 11e, and the periphery portion 11a, regardless of the sizes of the wig wearing regions on the wearer's head. Explanation is made of the case where the size of the wig base 11 is larger than a certain level. That the size of the wig base 11 is larger than a certain value means, for example, the front to the back length L of the wig base 11 is 15 cm or more, and the left and right length D is 15 cm or more. The size of the top portion 11c is determined for each wearer, taking into consideration the wearer's head shape and size, its lost hair state, or others. The peripheral portion 11a of the wig base 11 is zoned belt-shaped of substantially U-letter shaped with its width L_5 of 2 cm at the center on the left and right symmetrical line. The forehead portion 11b has the width of 5 cm from the front to the back L_1 at the center on the left and right symmetrical line, and is zoned to have narrower front to back width toward both ends to the left and right as the front to back width L_2 of 3 cm of the side portion neighboring the second belt portion 11e to the left and right. The first belt portion 11d is zoned belt-shaped substantially U-letter shaped along the inner periphery of the second belt portion 11e to have the width L_3 of 1.5 cm at the center on the left and right symmetrical line. The second belt portion 11e is zoned

belt-shaped substantially U-letter shaped along the inner periphery of the peripheral portion 11a to have the width L_4 of 1.5 cm at the center on the left and right symmetrical line.

[0041] Explanation is made of the above-mentioned widths L_1 to L_5 values.

It is necessary to flow a part of the hair attached to the forehead portion 11b in the forward direction for preventing the visibility of the hair border line, and also necessary to flow it in the directions to the top portion 11c, the first belt portion 11d, the second belt portion 11e and the peripheral portion 11a neighboring the forehead portion 11b in order not to cause a notch even though attaching the hair of different bending rigidities to the wig base. Therefore, if the width from the front to the back L_1 on the left and right symmetrical line of the forehead portion 11b is less than 5 cm, then it will be difficult to flow the hair attached to the forehead portion 11b in the forward direction, and at the same time in the directions to the top portion 11c, the first belt portion 11d, the second belt portion 11e and the peripheral portion 11a. Consequently, the hair border becomes exposed, a notch is caused in the whole hair attached to the wig base, resulting in the not preferable exposure of wig wearing. On the other hand, if the width from the front to the back L_1 is larger than 5 cm, first of all, the region of the forehead portion 11b is too wide, causing unnatural feeling to the third party other than the wearer with the extremely visible forehead portion 11b. Second of all, the region of the top portion 11c becomes small, and a hair style desired by the wearer can be no longer formed. Therefore, the width from the front to the back L_1 on the left and right symmetrical line of the forehead portion 11b is preferably 5 cm.

If the width from the front to the back L_2 on both sides of the forehead portion 11b neighboring the second belt portion 11e is less than 3 cm, then the hair attached to the forehead portion 11b and those attached to the top portion 11c, the first belt portion 11d and the second belt portion 11e can not blend well, and, in addition, when the hair attached to the forehead portion 11b is combed to the front and the back and to the left and right, it is not preferable because the turning point

11D is visible from outside, and wig wearing is exposed. Therefore, the width from the front to the back L_2 on both sides of the forehead portion 11b neighboring the second belt portion 11e is 3 cm. If said width from the front to the back L_2 is equal to or longer than the width from the front to the back L_1 on the left and right symmetrical line of the forehead portion 11b, then the region of the first belt portion 11d becomes narrow, and wig wearing is visible from outside, as the notch is caused with the hair attached to the first belt portion 11d and the hair attached to the top portion 11c being separated, and hence it is not preferable.

[0042] Explanation is made of the width L_3 on the left and right symmetrical line of the first belt portion 11d, the width L_4 on the left and right symmetrical line of the second belt portion 11e, and the width L_5 on the left and right symmetrical line of the peripheral portion 11a. Fig. 8 is a partially enlarged view illustrating a first belt region 11d, a second belt region 11e and a peripheral portion 11a of the wig base 11 shown in Fig. 6. The first belt portion 11d comprises an inner portion 11f with the hair attached thereon to be blended with the hair attached to the top portion 11c, and an outer portion 11g with the hair attached thereon to be blended with the hair attached to the second belt portion 11e. The width L_{31} of the inner portion 11f is required to be 1 cm, whereas the width L_{32} of the outer portion 11g may be 0.5 cm. The first belt portion 11d constitutes a part of a buffer region for solving the problem caused by the difference in the curl diameters and/or the lengths of the hairs attached to the top portion 11c and to the peripheral portion 11a. Therefore, if the width L_{31} of the inner portion 11f is shorter than 1 cm, then since the region where the hair is attached to blend with the hair attached to the top portion 11c is small, a notch is caused in the hairs attached to the wig base 11. On the other hand, since the outer portion 11g has small differences in the curl diameters and/or the lengths of the hairs attached to said outer portion 11g and to the second belt portion 11e, the neighboring hairs can be well blended if the outer portion 11g has a substantially half width as the inner portion 11f. From the above, the width L_3 of the first belt portion 11d needs to be 1.5 cm. Conversely, if the width L_3 of the first belt portion 11d is longer than 2 cm, the region of the

top portion 11c is narrow, and hence it is not preferable because hair styles can not be made freely. Also, if the width L_3 of the first belt portion 11d is wide, there will be caused a portion where the hairs attached to the top portion 11c and to the second belt portion 11e are not blended well near the border of the inner portion 11f and the outer portion 11g, and as a result, the hair attached to the first belt portion 11d is separated, and, not preferably, wig wearing is visible from outside.

[0043] Explanation is made of the width L_4 on the left and right symmetrical line of the second belt portion 11e. The second belt portion 11e comprises an inner portion 11h with the hair attached thereon to be blended with the hair attached to the first belt portion 11d, and an outer portion 11i with the hair attached thereon to be blended with the hair attached to the peripheral portion 11a. The width L_{42} of the outer portion 11i is required to be 1 cm, whereas the width L_{41} of the inner portion 11h may be 0.5 cm. The second belt portion 11e constitutes another part of a buffer region of the bending rigidities of the hairs attached to the top portion 11c and to the peripheral portion 11a. Therefore, if the width L_{42} of the outer portion 11i is shorter than 1 cm, then since the region where the hair is attached to blend with the hair attached to the peripheral portion 11a is small, a notch is caused between the hair attached to the wig base 11. On the other hand, since the inner portion 11h has both small differences in the curl diameters and/or the lengths of the hairs attached to said inner portion 11h and to the first belt portion 11d and in bending rigidities, the neighboring hairs can be well blended if it has a substantially half width as the outer portion 11i. From the above, the width L_4 of the second belt portion 11e needs to be 1.5 cm. Conversely, if the width L_4 of the second belt portion 11e is longer than 2 cm, the region of the top portion 11c is narrow, and hence it is not preferable because hair styles can not be made freely. Also, if the width L_4 of the second belt portion 11e is wide, there will be caused a portion where the hairs attached to the first belt portion 11d and to the peripheral portion 11a are not blended well near the border of the inner portion 11h and the outer portion 11i, and as a result, the hair attached to the second belt portion 11e is separated, and, not preferably, wig wearing is visible from outside.

[0044] Explanation is made of the width L_5 on the left and right symmetrical line of the peripheral portion 11a. The peripheral portion 11a comprises an inner portion 11j with the hair attached thereon to be blended with the hair attached to the second belt portion 11e, and an outer portion 11k with the hair attached thereon to be blended with the wearer's remaining hair. Since both the curl diameters and/or the lengths and bending rigidities of the hairs attached to said peripheral portion 11a and to the second belt portion 11e in its inside are different, The width L_{51} of the inner portion 11j is required to be 1 cm, whereas the outer portion 11k is required to be 1 cm, because the hair for well blending with the wearer's own hair remaining in said outer portion 11k is attached thereto. Therefore, the width L_5 of the peripheral portion 11a is required to be 2 cm. If the width L_5 of the peripheral portion 11a is shorter than 2 cm, then the wearer's own hair and the hairs attached to the peripheral portion 11a and to the second belt portion 11e are not well blended and separated, so that it is not preferable because the periphery of the wig base on the wearer's head is visible from outside. Conversely, if the width L_5 of the peripheral portion 11a is longer than 2 cm, the region of the top portion 11c is narrow, and hence it is not preferable because the wearer's preferred hair styles can not be made. If the width L_5 of the peripheral portion 11a is wide, there will be caused a portion where the hairs attached to the second belt portion 11e and the wearer's own hair are not blended well near the border of the inner portion 11j and the outer portion 11k, and as a result, the hair attached to the peripheral portion 11a is separated, and, not preferably, wig wearing is visible from outside.

[0045] The size design mentioned above is applicable when the wig base 11 has a size larger than a certain level, but when the wearer's head is small, that is, the wig base 11 has a size smaller than a certain level, if the size design mentioned above is applied, the size of the top portion 11c is smaller than the other regions of the wig base 11. This is contrary to the search result that the top portion 11c is the largest of the wearer's wig wearing regions, and if the top portion 11c is too narrow, then the whole balance of the wig is bad, and natural hair style can not be attained. Therefore, when each width of the front to the back and the left and right

of the top portion 11c is smaller than 5 cm, the width L_1 from the front to the back of the forehead portion 11b, or the width from the front to the back on the left and right symmetrical line from the first belt portion 11d to the peripheral portion 11a, the size design is conducted as follows.

[0046] When the wig base 11 has a size smaller than a certain level, the width L_1 from the front to the back of the forehead portion 11b of the wig base 11 is made $L/3$ for the width L from the front to the back from the forehead portion 11b to the peripheral portion 11a of the wig base 11, and the widths $L_3 + L_4 + L_5$ from the front to the back on the left and right symmetrical line from the first belt portion 11d to the peripheral portion 11a is made $L/3$. The width L_3 from the front to the back on the left and right symmetrical line of the first belt portion 11d, the width L_4 from the front to the back on the left and right symmetrical line of the second belt portion 11e, and the width L_5 from the front to the back on the left and right symmetrical line of the peripheral portion 11a are arranged so that their ratio becomes $1.5 : 1.5 : 2$.

[0047] As described above, in case that each width of the front to the back and the left and right of the wig base 11 is 15 cm or longer, the size design of each region of the wig base 11 is such that the widths on the left and right symmetrical line of the forehead portion 11b, the first belt portion 11d, the second belt portion 11e, and the peripheral portion 11a are made 5 cm, 1.5 cm, 1.5 cm, and 2 cm, respectively, and the rest is allocated as the region of the top portion 11c, whereas each width of the front to the back and the left and right of the wig base 11 is shorter than 15 cm, the wig base 11 is partitioned to three equally, each of the widths on the left and right symmetrical line of the forehead portion 11b and the top portion 11c is made $L/3$ of the width L from the front to the back of the wig base 11, and the rests are allocated to the first belt portion 11d, the second belt portion 11e, and the peripheral portion 11a, and arranged so that each width has the ratio $1.5 : 1.5 : 2$.

[0048] The hair attached to the wig base 11 partitioned to a plurality of regions has bending rigidity pre-determined for each region. Since the hair 12 attached to the peripheral portion 11a of the wig base 11 is arranged by blending with the wearer's own hair in the surrounding

region of the lost hair or the thin hair portion, it has bending rigidity lower than natural hair.

On the other hand, the hair attached to the region from the peripheral portion 11a toward the top portion in the wig base 11, for example, the main region 11B of the forehead portion 11b, the top portion 11c, and the first belt portion 11d, is designed as having bending rigidity of the same level as natural hair. The hair attached to the adjustment region 11C as the boundary region of the peripheral portion 11a and the region 11B from the forehead toward the top portion among the wig base 11 is designed to have intermediate bending rigidity between the hairs attached to the peripheral portion 11a and to the main region 11B.

Here, in order for said hair to have intermediate bending rigidity, as described in detail later, the hair having bending rigidity lower than natural hair and the hair having bending rigidity of the same level as natural hair are mixed in the pre-determined ratio of strands. Otherwise, a structure or a size are adjusted so that the pre-determined value is attained between bending rigidity of the hair attached to the peripheral region 11A and bending rigidity of the hair attached to the main region 11B.

[0049] As described above, the hair attached to the region 11A of the peripheral portion 11a in the wig base 11 has bending rigidity lower than natural hair, preferably having bending rigidity of the same level as the wearer's own hair 1, and more preferably the farther from the wearer's own hair 1 on the head, the gradually higher the bending rigidity of the attached hair, and the hair attached to the main region 15B of the wig base 11 has bending rigidity higher than the hair attached to the peripheral region 11A, and of the same level as natural hair. Thereby, the wearer's own hair 1 growing on the scalp and the hair 12 attached to the peripheral portion 11a of the wig base are well blended, stand up and curve similarly to show similar behavior. On the other hand, since the hair attached to the main region 11B of the wig base has bending rigidity higher than the wearer's own hair 1, unique hair styles can be formed which wearers could not expect to have, depending upon hardness or bending strength of said hair.

[0050] The wig described above is such that the wig base is partitioned to a plurality of regions, and the hairs of bending rigidities corresponding to respective regions are attached to said regions, and in each region of the wig base 11 shown in Fig. 6, the hair length is adjusted, curled or not, the curl curvature when curled is adjusted, or color is adjusted so that the artificial hair formed at will can be used. By attaching said various artificial hair to each region of the wig base 11 depending upon the state of distribution or the color of the wearer's remaining hair, hair styles can be formed responding to the wearer's needs.

[0051] The hair attached to respective regions of the wig base 11 shown in Fig. 7, that is, to the peripheral region 11A, the main region 11B, and the adjustment region 11C, not only has the pre-determined bending rigidity, but also preferably has the pre-determined curl diameter and/or length for each of the peripheral portion 11a, the forehead portion 11b, the top portion 11c, the first belt portion 11d, and the second belt portion 11e. That is, for a front hiding type wig, the hair 12 attached to the peripheral portion 11a of the wig base 11 preferably not only has bending rigidity equal to the wearer's own hair near the peripheral portion of the wig, but also has equal curl diameter or length. In case that the hair 13 attached to the top portion 11c of the wig base 11 and the hair 12 attached to the peripheral portion 11a have different curl diameters or lengths, a notch is not caused in the hair attached to the wig base 11 by gradually changing the curl diameter and/or length, and hence wig wearing is not visible. Also, in case that bending rigidity of the hair 13 attached to the main region 11B from the forehead portion 11b toward the top portion 11c in the wig base 11 and bending rigidity of the hair 12 attached to the region 11A of the peripheral portion 11a are different, the hair is attached which has intermediate bending rigidity to the adjustment region 11C, and hence wig wearing is hardly visible.

[0052] Explanation is next made of the case of a top wearing type wig shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 9 is a plan view schematically illustrating the wig base 31 of a top wearing type. An arrow mark in the figure indicates the wearer's forward direction. Said wig base 31 is partitioned to a plurality of regions by virtual lines. The wig base 31 is constituted substantially

left and right symmetrically fitting to the wearer's head shape and size, and in order for the attached hair to have different curl diameters and/or lengths for respective regions, as shown in Fig. 9, it is partitioned to five regions. That is, the wig base 31 is virtually partitioned to the top portion 31e as its center region, the forehead portion 31a neighboring said top portion 31e on the front side, the left head portion 31b neighboring said top portion 31e on the left side, the right head portion 31c neighboring said top portion 31e on the right side, and the rear head portion 31d neighboring said top portion 31e on the rear side. Since said top wearing type wig base 31 is such that the wig wearing region is only the wearer's top, unlike the front hiding type wig base 11 shown in Fig. 6, it is not formed to partially cover a shaved portion or a forehead to be present on the wearer. The wig base 31 is also otherwise virtually partitioned to three to change bending rigidity of the attached hair in each region, namely, the total peripheral region 31A formed along the outer periphery of a forehead portion 31a, left and right side head portions 31b and 31c, and a rear head portion 31d, the main region 31B corresponding to a head top zoning the center region of the wig base 31, and the circular adjustment region 31C between the total peripheral region 31A and the main region 31B. Here, the main region 31e corresponds to the top portion 31e among the five-partitioned regions, and the total peripheral region 31A is the region neighboring the inner periphery of the wearer's wig wearing region.

[0053] Explanation is made below of optimal sizes of respective regions of the wig base 31. Here, the length along the curved surface of the wig base 31 between the front end of the forehead portion 31a and the rear end of the rear head portion 31d of the wig base 31 is defined as L, and the length along the curved surface of the wig base 31 between both ends of the left and the right side head portions 31b and 31c of the wig 31 is defined as D.

The widths L_6 and L_7 of the front and the rear head portions 31a and 31d of the wig base 31 are made to have the length each $1/4$ of the length from the front to the back L of the wig base 31. The lengths D_6 and D_7 of the left and right side head portions 31b and 31c are made each $1/4$

of the left and right length D. Thereby, in the center region of the wig base 31, the top portion 31e of the wig base 31 is zoned to have length from the front to the back $1/2$ of the length from the front to the back L of the wig base 31, and $1/2$ of the left and right length D of the wig base 31. Further, an adjustment region 31C is zoned with the borders at the positions which equally partition the respective regions of the forehead portion 31a, the left and right side head portions 31b and 31c, and the rear head portion 31d, in order to prevent the hair attached between the total peripheral region 31A and the main region 31B of the wig base 31 to separate for wig wearing to be visible. Said borders are provided along the whole outer periphery of the wig base at the intermediate position with the border between the outer periphery of the wig base 31 and the top portion 31e.

[0054] Fig. 10 is a schematic view for explanation of optimal size design of each region of a wig base 31. It is similar to the case of Fig. 9 to define the length as L in the direction from the front to the back along the wig base 31 from the front end of the forehead portion 31a to the rear end of the rear head portion 31d of the wig base 31, and the length as D in the left and right direction along the wig base 31 between the left end of the left side head portion 31b and the right end of the right side head portion 31c. The lengths and the divisions made by equally dividing the length L from the front to the back to four are defined sequentially as L_{11} to L_{14} from the forehead portion side, the lengths and the divisions made by equally dividing the left and right length D to four are defined sequentially as D_{11} to D_{14} from the left side head portion side, and the virtual lines equally dividing to four longitudinally and horizontally are shown in the figure.

[0055] Since the top portion 31e is an important region to affect the wearer's appearance and hair style, it is required to occupy the center of the wig as widely as possible. Therefore, the top portion 31e is zoned, as shown in Fig. 10, by the border line 35a with the forehead portion 31a, the border line 35b with the left side head portion 31b, the border line 35c with the right side head portion 31c, and by the border line 35d with the rear head portion 31d. The top portion 31e is zoned at the center region of the wig base 31 so that the border line 35b with the left side head portion

31b and the border line 35c with the right side head portion 31c are the division of the length $L_{12} + L_{13}$, and the border line 35a with the forehead portion 31a and the border line 35d with the rear head portion 31d are the division of the length $D_{12} + D_{13}$. That is, the region of the top portion 31e is zoned with the length $1/2$ as the length L from the front to the back and as the left and right length D , respectively, of the wig base 31.

[0056] The forehead portion 31a is zoned by the border line 35a with the top portion 31e and by the border lines 35e and 35f with the left and right side head portions 31b and 31c. Its size is so designed that the left and right length on the border line 35a with the top portion 31e is $D_{12} + D_{13}$, and the length from the border line 35a with the top portion 31e to the front edge of the wig base 31 is L_{11} of the ratio $1/4$ of the length L from the front to the back of the wig base 31. The border lines 35e and 35f with the left and right side head portions 31b and 31c of the forehead portion 31a are extended respectively diagonally to the left and right from both ends of the border line 35a with the top portion 31e, that is, in the direction of the arrow mark in the figure rotated substantially 45 degrees to the left and right. With the border lines 35e and 35f extending respectively diagonally to the left and right, undesirable hair parting can not be generated in the hair attached respectively to the forehead portion 31a and to the left and right side head portions 31b and 31c. Therefore, wig wearing is prevented from exposure.

[0057] The left side head portion 31b is zoned by the border line 35e with the forehead portion 31a, the border line 35b with the top portion 31e, and by the border line 35g with the rear head portion 31d. Its size is so designed that the length from the front to the back on the border line 35b with the top portion 31e is $L_{12} + L_{13}$, and the length from the border line 35b with the top portion 31e to the left edge of the wig base 31 is D_{11} of the ratio $1/4$ of the left and right length D of the wig base 31. Here, the border line 35e with the forehead portion 31a is extended diagonally to the left from the front end of the border line 35b with the top portion 31e, whereas the border line 35g with the rear head portion 31d is extended on the left end of the border line 35d between the top portion 31e and the rear head portion 31d along said border line 35d.

[0058] The right side head portion 31c is zoned by the border line 35f with the forehead portion 31a, the border line 35c with the top portion 31e, and by the border line 35h with the rear head portion 31d. Its size is so designed that the length from the front to the back on the border line 35c with the top portion 31e is $L_{12} + L_{13}$, and the length from the border line 35c with the top portion 31e to the right edge of the wig base 31 is D_{14} of the ratio $1/4$ of the left and right length D of the wig base 31. Here, the border line 35f with the forehead portion 31a is extended diagonally to the right from the front end of the border line 35c with the top portion 31e, whereas the border line 35h with the rear head portion 31d is extended on the right side of the border line 35d between the top portion 31e and the rear head portion 31d along said border line 35d.

[0059] The rear head portion 31d is zoned by the border line 35d with the top portion 31e and by the border lines 35g and 35h with the left and right side head portions 31b and 31c. The left and right length on the border line 35d with the top portion 31e is $D_{12} + D_{13}$, but is extended to the outer periphery of the left and right side head portions 31b and 31c. Also, the size is so designed that the length from the border line 35d with the top portion 31e to the rear edge of the wig base 31 is L_{14} of the ratio $1/4$ of the length L from the front to the back of the wig base 31. Here, the border lines 35g and 35h with the left and right side head portions 31b and 31c of the rear head portion 31d are extended respectively to the left and right from the border line 35d between the top portion 31e and the rear head portion 31d. Therefore, the hair attached to the rear head portion 31d lies down on the scalp together with the wearer's own hair, resulting in well blending of the hair and the wearer's own hair. Therefore, since hair is not parted improperly, wig wearing is prevented from exposure.

[0060] As explained above, since the top portion 31e is an important region to affect the wearer's appearance and hair style, it is required to occupy as widely as possible, and hence is constituted to have sizes of the ratio $1/2$ of the longitudinal L and $1/2$ of the horizontal D . On the other hand, the portions where the hair selected by consideration of the curl diameter and the length of the wearer's own hair is attached, such as the forehead portion 31a, the left and right side head portions 31b and 31c,

and the rear head portion 31d, are preferably distributed and arranged with good balance, so as to have the sizes of the ratio substantially $1/4$ of longitudinal L and $1/4$ of horizontal D in the outward direction from the border lines 35a to 35d with the forehead portion 31a, the left and right side head portions 31b and 31c, and with the rear head portion 31d. Thereby, the top portion 33e as an important region to affect the wearer's appearance and hair style can be reserved as widely as possible, and moreover, to each region of the forehead portion 31a, the left and right side head portions 31b, 31c, and the rear head portion 31d where hair is attached suitably to the curl diameter and the length of the wearer's own hair, the hair can be attached as much as well blendable with the wearer's own hair. Consequently, the wearer's preferred hair style can be formed, and wig wearing is not visible due to well blending of the hair attached to the wig with the wearer's own hair.

[0061] A Comparative Example is next explained which has a partition ratio different from Fig. 10.

Fig. 11 is a view illustrating a first Comparative Example with respect to the regional partition of a wig base. In the figure, L, D, and an arrow mark are the same as in the case of Fig. 10. The wig base 32 shown in Fig. 11 is common with respect to the aspects that it is partitioned to five regions, the forehead portion 32a, the left and right side head portions 32b, 32c, the rear head portion 32d, the top portion 32e as in Fig. 10, but is different from Fig. 10 with respect to the aspects that the length and the division from three equal division of the length L from the front to the back of the wig base 32 are defined sequentially as L_{15} to L_{17} from the forehead portion side, and the length and the division from three equal division of the left and right length D are defined sequentially as D_{15} to D_{17} from the left side head portion side and the virtual lines dividing equally to three longitudinally and horizontally are shown in the figure. Namely, the top portion 32e is zoned in the center region of the wig base 32 so that the border line 36b with the left side head portion 32b and the border line 36c with the right side head portion 32c are the divisions of the length L_{16} , and the border line 36a with the forehead portion 32a and the border line 36d with the rear head portion 32d are the divisions of the

length D_{16} . That is, the region of the top portion 32e is zoned with the lengths of $1/3$ of the length L from the front to the back and the left and right length D of the wig base 32.

[0062] The left side head portion 32b is the same as in Fig. 10 with respect to the aspects that it is zoned by the border line 36e with the forehead portion 32a, the border line 36b with the top portion 32e, and by the border line 36g with the rear head portion 32d, but is different from the case of Fig. 10 with respect to the aspects that the size is so designed that the length from the front to the back on the border line 36b with the top portion 32e is L_{16} , and the length from the border line 36b with the top portion 32e to the left edge of the wig base 32 is D_{15} of the ratio $1/3$ of the left and right length D of the wig base 32. The right side head portion 32c is the same as the case of Fig. 10 with respect to the aspects that it is zoned by the border line 36f with the forehead portion 32a, the border line 36c with the top portion 32e, and by the border line 36h with the rear head portion 32d, but is different with respect to the aspects that the size is so designed that the length from the front to the back on the border line 36c with the top portion 32e is L_{16} , and the length from the border line 36c with the top portion 32e to the right edge of the wig base 32 is D_{17} of the ratio $1/3$ of the left and right length D of the wig base 32. In the left and right side head portions 32b and 32c, it is the same as in Fig. 10 that the border lines 36e and 36f with the forehead portion 32a are extended from the front end of the border line 36c with the top portion 32e in the left and right diagonal direction, and the border lines 36g and 36h with the rear head portion 32d are extended left and right on the border line 35d between the top portion 32e and the rear head portion 32d.

[0063] In the regional partition shown in Fig. 11, since sizes are designed with the top portion 32e of the ratio $1/3$ of the length L from the front to the back and the ratio $1/3$ of the left and right length D , first of all, it is not preferable that the top portion 32e as an important region to affect the wearer's appearance and hair style can not be reserved widely, and hence the wearer's desired hair style can not be formed. Secondly, compared with the top portion 32e, each region of the forehead portion 32a, the left and right side head portions 32b, 32c, and the rear head

portion 32d has a wide area, and it is not preferable that the hair attached to the whole wig base 32 are unbalanced, and hence wig wearing is visible.

[0064] Fig. 12 is a view illustrating a second Comparative Example with respect to the regional partition of a wig base. In the figure, L, D, and an arrow mark are the same as in the case of Fig. 10. The wig base 33 shown in Fig. 12 is common with respect to the aspects that it is partitioned to five regions, the forehead portion 33a, the left and right side head portions 33b, 33c, the rear head portion 33d, the top portion 33e as in Fig. 10, but is different from Fig. 10 with respect to the aspects that the length and the division from five equal division of the length L from the front to the back of the wig base 33 are defined sequentially as L_{18} to L_{22} from the forehead portion side, the length and the division from five equal division of the left and right length D are defined sequentially as D_{18} to D_{22} from the left side head portion side, and the virtual lines dividing equally to five longitudinally and horizontally are shown in the figure. Namely, the top portion 33e is zoned in the center region of the wig base 33 so that the border line 37b with the left side head portion 33b and the border line 37c with the right side head portion 33c are the divisions of the length $L_{19} + L_{20} + L_{21}$, and the border line 37a with the forehead portion 33a and the border line 37d with the rear head portion 33d are the divisions of the length $D_{19} + D_{20} + D_{21}$. That is, the region of the top portion 33e is zoned with the lengths of $3/5$ of the length L from the front to the back and the left and right length D of the wig base 33, respectively.

[0065] The left side head portion 33b is the same as in the case of Fig. 10 with respect to the aspects that it is zoned by the border line 37e with the forehead portion 33a, the border line 37b with the top portion 33e, and by the border line 37g with the rear head portion 33d, but is different from the case of Fig. 10 with respect to the aspects that the size is so designed that the length from the front to the back on the border line 37b with the top portion 33e is $L_{19} + L_{20} + L_{21}$, and the length from the border line 37b with the top portion 33e to the left edge of the wig base 33 is D_{18} of the ratio $1/5$ of the left and right length D of the wig base 33. The right side head portion 33c is the same as in the case of Fig. 10 with respect to the

aspects that it is zoned by the border line 37f with the forehead portion 33a, the border line 37c with the top portion 33e, and by the border line 37h with the rear head portion 33d, but is different with respect to the aspects that the size is so designed that the length from the front to the back on the border line 37c with the top portion 33e is $L_{19} + L_{20} + L_{21}$, and the length from the border line 37c with the top portion 33e to the right edge of the wig base 33 is D_{22} of the ratio 1/5 of the left and right length D of the wig base 33. In the left and right side head portions 33b and 33c, it is the same as in Fig. 10 that the border lines 37e and 37f with the forehead portion 33a are extended from the front end of the border line 37c with the top portion 33e in the left and right diagonal direction, and the border lines 37g and 37h with the rear head portion 33d are extended left and right on the border line 37d between the top portion 33e and the rear head portion 33d.

[0066] In the regional partition shown in Fig. 12, since sizes are designed with the top portion 33e of the ratio 3/5 of the length L from the front to the back and the ratio 3/5 of the left and right length D , the top portion 33e as an important region to affect the wearer's appearance and hair style can be reserved widely. However, since each region is made narrow for the forehead portion 33a, the left and right side head portions 33b, 33c, and the rear head portion 33d where the hair suited to the curl diameter and the length of the wearer's own hair is attached, it is not preferable that the attached hair and the wearer's own hair are not well blended.

[0067] The hair attached to the wig base 31 of a top wearing type shown in Fig. 5 has, as shown in Fig. 9, bending rigidity pre-determined for each of the total peripheral region 31A, the main region 31B, and the adjustment region 31C between them. Since the hair 32 attached to the total peripheral region 31A of the wig base 31 is blended and arranged with the wearer's own hair in the surrounding region of the wearer's lost hair or the thin hair portions, it has bending rigidity lower than natural hair. On the other hand, the hair attached to the region 31B of the top portion 31e in the wig base 31 has bending rigidity of the same level as natural hair, and the hair attached to the adjustment region 31C between the total peripheral region 31A and the region 31B of the top portion 31e

of the wig base 31 has intermediate bending rigidity between the hair attached to the total peripheral region 31A and the hair attached to the region 31B of the top portion 31e. Here, in order for said hair to have intermediate bending rigidity, as described later, the hair having bending rigidity lower than natural hair and the hair having bending rigidity of the same level as natural hair are mixed in the pre-determined ratio of strands. Otherwise, a structure or a size are adjusted so that the pre-determined value is attained between bending rigidity of the hair attached to the total peripheral region 31A and bending rigidity of the hair attached to the region 31B of the top portion 31e. Thereby, in a top wearing type wig, like a front hiding type wig, the wearer's own hair near the lost hair portion and the hair attached to the total peripheral region 31A of the wig base 31 blend well, so well blended that a notch is not caused between the hairs attached to the wig base, and hence wig wearing is hardly visible.

[0068] The hair to be attached to each region of the wig base 31 has preferably not only the pre-determined bending rigidity but also a curl diameter and a length pre-determined for each region. That is, in a top wearing type wig, the hair 32 attached to the total peripheral region 31A not only has bending rigidity equivalent to the wearer's own hair near the wig wearing region, but also the curl diameter and the length are preferably equivalent between them. If the hair 33 attached to the region 31B of the top portion 31e and the hair 32 attached to the total peripheral region 31A have different curl diameters and lengths, then a notch is not caused by the hair attached to the wig base 31 and wig wearing is not visible by gradually changing the curl diameter and/or the length. It is possible to curl the hair attached to the wig base 31 and to adjust its length before the wig is worn, or upon wearing the wig, but it is not preferable because the working process becomes complicated.

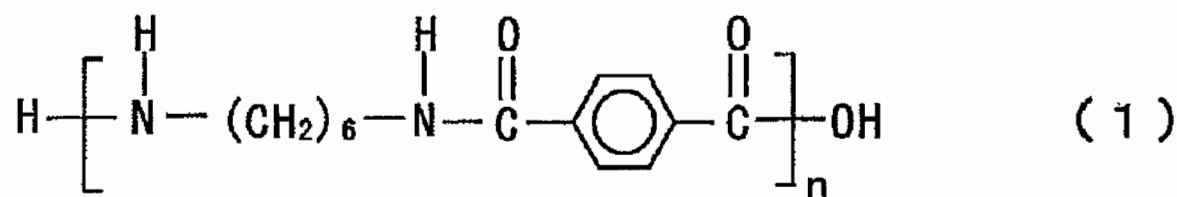
[0069] Here, compared with a wig with hair having not different lengths and curl diameters on each region of a wig base, the wig of this Comparative Example has an equal length and curl diameter for each strand, and hence the hair is too uniform as a whole, so that it is not preferable that a free hair style can not be formed. If such a wig with the

too uniform hair is worn, cutting the hair attached to the wig base is necessary for hair style adjustment. Conversely, compared with a wig with the hair attached to the wig base of randomly different lengths and curl diameters, the wig of this Comparative Example has a degree of freedom in hair styles themselves, but it is not preferable that the hairs are too random, and a hair style lacks uniformity. On the other hand, a free hair style can be formed by attaching the hairs of the pre-determined lengths and the curl diameters for respective regions of the wig base like the wig of the present invention.

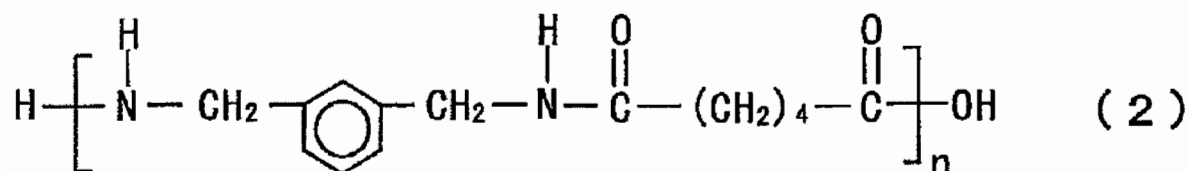
[0070] Explanation is next made of the hair attached to the wig bases 11 and 31. The hairs attached to the wig bases 11 and 31 can be formed to have different bending rigidities for the respective partitioned regions of the wig bases 11 and 31. As the hair, an artificial hair made of, for example, a polyamide fiber with a sheath/core structure can be used.

[0071] Such an artificial hair made of a polyamide fiber with a sheath/core structure, utilizing the property of the polyamide fiber, has a core portion of a polyamide fiber of high bending rigidity, and a sheath portion of a polyamide fiber of bending rigidity lower than the core portion, and the bending rigidity of the whole artificial hair can be controlled by adjusting the mass ratio of the sheath and the core portions. As the polyamide resin as the material for the core portion, a semi-aromatic polyamide resin of high strength and rigidity, for example, a polymer of an alternative copolymer of hexamethylene diamine and terephthalic acid expressed by Chemical Formula 1, for example, nylon 6T, or a polymer in which adipic acid and metaxylylene diamine alternatively bonded by amide bonds as expressed by Chemical Formula 2, for example, nylon MXD6, may be used. Here, the artificial hair using a polymer material expressed by Chemical Formula 2 as the core portion material is more preferable than the artificial hair using a polymer material expressed by Chemical Formula 1 as the core portion material in that hair setting is easier.

[Chemical Formula 1]

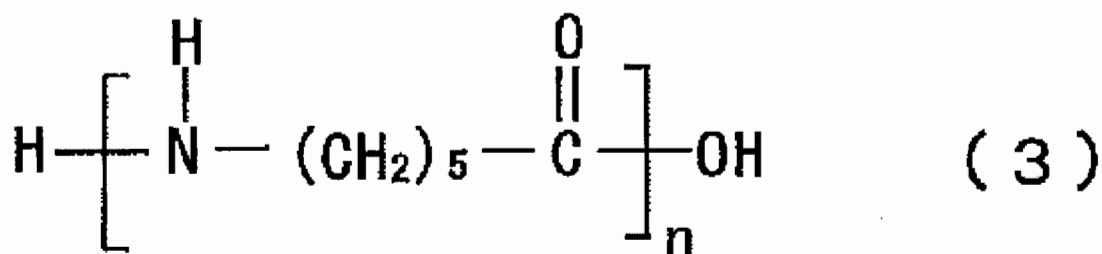


[Chemical Formula 2]

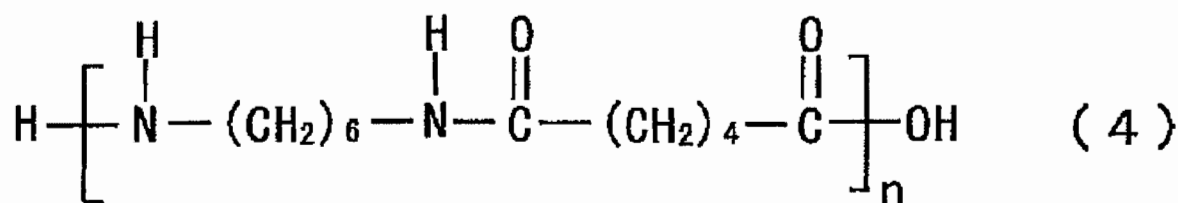


[0072] As the polyamide resin as the material for the sheath portion, a polyamide resin of bending rigidity lower than the core portion material, for example as a linear aliphatic polyamide, a polymer of a ring opening polymer of caprolactam expressed by Chemical Formula 3, for example, nylon 6, or a polymer of an alternative copolymer of hexamethylene diamine and adipic acid expressed by Chemical Formula 4, for example, nylon 66 may be used.

[Chemical Formula 3]



[Chemical Formula 4]



[0073] Thus, by making a sheath/core structure of a polyamide artificial hair using a polyamide of high bending rigidity for a core portion and using a polyamide of bending rigidity lower than the core portion for a sheath portion, and by adjusting the mass ratio of the sheath and the core portions, a fiber of the desired bending rigidity can be obtained.

[0074] The bending rigidity is a physical property applicable in general to fibers and the like, and for hair, too, recently recognized as a property relating to a sensuous property such as feeling (appearance, tactile and texture feeling). As the measurement of bending rigidity of a fiber, KAWABATA method of measurement and its principle are widely known for textile, and its improved version Single Hair Bending Tester (KATOTECH, LTD., Model KES-FB2-SH) was used to measure bending rigidity of artificial hair. As the method of measurement for any case of artificial and natural hair, each one strand of 1 cm was bent at equal speed in an arc shape to a certain curvature, the small bend moment accompanying it was detected, and the relationship of the bend moment and the curvature was measured. Bending rigidity was obtained therefrom by bend moment/ curvature change. Typical measurement conditions are shown below.

(Measurement Conditions)

Distance between Chucks: 1 cm

Torque Detector: Detection of Torque of Tortion Wire (Steel Wire)

Torque Sensitivity: 1.0 gf·cm (at Full Scale 10V)

Curvature: $\pm 2.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Rate of Bend Deviation: $0.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}/\text{sec}$

Measurement Cycle: 1 Round Trip.

Here, a chuck is a mechanism for clipping said each hair of 1 cm.

[0075] The artificial hair manufactured by the conditions that the sheath is made of nylon 6 or nylon 66, the core of nylon 6T or nylon MXD6, the discharge volume ratio of the sheath/core components upon melt spinning is close to 1/2 (the sheath/core mass ratio 32/68) has bending rigidity close to the minimum value of that of natural hair (about $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$).

[0076] The artificial hair manufactured by the discharge volume ratio of

the sheath/core components upon melt spinning 1/7 (the sheath/core mass ratio 12/88) has bending rigidity close to the maximum value of that of natural hair (about $7.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$).

Here, natural hair means the ordinary hair growing on a human's scalp, and has a big personal deviation in bending rigidities. Therefore, head hairs were collected from 25 males and 38 females of age classes between 20 to 50 years old, and their bending rigidities were measured for the samples of $80 \mu\text{m}$ diameter under the same circumstance, namely, under the circumstance of temperature 22°C and humidity 40%. The bending rigidities shown below are the values under the circumstance of temperature 22°C and humidity 40%.

[0077] Explanation is next made of the pattern to attach artificial hair having such pre-determined bending rigidity to a wig base.

At the beginning, explanation is made of the case of a front hiding type wig. Fig. 13 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base 11 in a first to a fourth embodiments of attaching patterns.

[0078] Explanation is made of a first embodiment of the pattern to attach hair to a wig base 11. Said first embodiment is suitable to an ordinary wearer. The hair for a wig is made of a polyamide fiber of a sheath/core structure. The artificial hair having bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ which is about 40% lower than the minimum value of that of natural hair (about $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$) is attached to a peripheral portion 11a of a wig base 11. In a second belt portion 11e inside it are attached artificial hair having bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and artificial hair having bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ uniformly distributed so that the mass ratio becomes half to half. Artificial hair having $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached to the first belt portion 11d, the top portion 11c, and the forehead portion 11b inside it. Here, bending rigidities of natural hair have a big personal deviation, and the hair growing on the wearer's scalp has low bending rigidity in general. The wig of the first embodiment is assumed as the case wherein the bending rigidity of the wearer's own hair is about 3.4 to $4.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$. In this connection, if the bending rigidity of the hair attached to at least a peripheral portion of a wig is about ± 0.5 to $0.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot$

cm²/strand to the bending rigidity of the wearer's own hair, then it is within the allowable range. Thus, if artificial hair having bending rigidity lower than that of ordinary natural hair is attached to the peripheral portion 11a of the wig base 11, then the attached artificial hair tends to blend well with the wearer's own hair.

[0079] Thus, while the hair attached to the peripheral portion 11a of the wig base 11 has bending rigidity lower than that of natural hair, that is, bending rigidity of the same level as that of the wearer's own hair, the hair attached to the top portion 11c and the forehead portion 11b where the hair is not likely to be mixed with the wearer's own hair has high bending rigidity compared with the hair attached to the peripheral portion 11a. Therefore, since the hair attached to the peripheral portion 11a of the wig base 11 is easily blended well with the remaining hair growing on the wearer's scalp, and shows similar behavior to the wearer's own hair by the influence of such circumstances as humidity, it is not likely for wig wearing to be recognized. In addition, since the hair attached to the forehead portion 11b, the top portion 11c, and the first belt portion 11d has higher bending rigidity than the wearer's remaining hair, various hair styles can be made in response to the wearer's needs.

[0080] Explanation is made of a second embodiment of the pattern to attach hair to a wig base 11. Its difference from the first embodiment is that the hair attached to the forehead portion 11b, the top portion 11c, and the first belt portion 11d of the wig base 11 and the hair attached to the second belt portion 11e mixed therein uniformly have low bending rigidities. It is the same case as in the first embodiment that the hair attached to the wig base is made of a polyamide fiber of a sheath/core structure.

Artificial hair having bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached to the peripheral portion 11a of the wig base 11. In a second belt portion 11e inside it are attached artificial hair having bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and artificial hair having bending rigidity $5.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ uniformly distributed so that the mass ratio becomes half to half. Artificial hair having bending rigidity $5.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached to the first belt portion 11d inside, the top portion

11c, and the forehead portion 11b.

The second embodiment differs from the first in that bending rigidity of the hair attached to the forehead portion 11b, the top portion 11c, and the first belt portion 11d is low compared with the first embodiment, and the whole hair attached to the wig is so designed as to have lower bending rigidity than natural hair, so that it is suitable to the wearer having comparatively soft hair, that is, suitable to the user having hair of bending rigidity about 3.1 to $4.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$.

[0081] Explanation is made of a third embodiment of the pattern to attach hair to a wig base 11. Its difference from the first embodiment is that, contrary to the second embodiment, the hair attached to the forehead portion 11b, the top portion 11c, and the first belt portion 11d of the wig base 11 and the hair attached to the second belt portion 11e mixed therein have strengthened rigidities. It is the same case as in the first embodiment that the hair attached to the wig base 11 is made of a polyamide fiber of a sheath/core structure.

Artificial hair having bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached to the peripheral portion 11a of the wig base 11. In a second belt portion 11e inside it are attached artificial hair having bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and artificial hair having bending rigidity $7.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ uniformly distributed so that the mass ratio becomes half to half. Artificial hair having bending rigidity $7.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached to the first belt portion 11d inside, the top portion 11c, and the forehead portion 11b.

Different from the first embodiment, bending rigidity of the hair attached to the forehead portion 11b, the top portion 11c, and the first belt portion 11d is high compared with the first embodiment to increase the difference from natural hair, bulky and rough feeling can be attained, thereby hair styles so far not realized, for example, with standing hair can be formed. Therefore, it is suitable to the wearers requiring hair styles of bulky feeling. It is assumed for the case wherein the wearer's own hair has bending rigidity about 3.4 to $4.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$.

[0082] Explanation is made of a fourth embodiment of the pattern to attach hair to a wig base 11. The fourth embodiment differs from the third

in that bending rigidities of the hair attached to the peripheral portion 11a of the wig base 11 and of the hair attached to the second belt portion 11e mixed therein are more strengthened. It is suitable to the case where the wearer's remaining hair has bending rigidity of the same level as natural hair of a person who does not need a wig. It is the same case as in the first embodiment that the hair attached to the wig base 11 is made of a polyamide fiber of a sheath/core structure.

Artificial hair having bending rigidity $5.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached to the peripheral portion 11a of the wig base 11. In a second belt portion 11e inside it are attached artificial hair having bending rigidity $5.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and artificial hair having bending rigidity $7.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ uniformly distributed so that the mass ratio becomes half to half. Artificial hair having bending rigidity $7.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached to the first belt portion 11d inside, the top portion 11c, and the forehead portion 11b.

Different from the third embodiment, when the wearer's remaining hair has rigidity of the same level as that of ordinary natural hair, that is, if bending rigidity of the wearer's remaining hair is about 5.0 to $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$, the extent of the wearer's remaining hair can be responded by attaching artificial hair having bending rigidity of the same level as that of the remaining hair. Since rigid artificial hair is attached to the forehead portion 11b of the wig base 11 and the top portion 11c, hair styles of bulky feeling can be formed, and the hair disturbance can be prevented.

[0083] As was explained above, the artificial hair attached to the wig base is made of a polyamide fiber having a sheath/core structure in any of the first to the fourth embodiments, but, as explained in the fifth to the eighth embodiments below, a first artificial hair of a polyamide fiber having a sheath/core structure and a second artificial hair of a polyester fiber may be uniformly mixed properly in the pre-determined ratio, and attached to partitioned regions of the wig base.

[0084] The second artificial hair of a polyester fiber has the following structure. The second artificial hair of a polyester fiber can change bending rigidity by adjusting the fiber diameter of, for example,

polyethylene terephthalate, or by adjusting the mixing ratio of polybutylene terephthalate into polyethylene terephthalate as the feed material to be melted upon spinning. The artificial hair with polyethylene terephthalate as a main component increases its bending rigidity linearly as its diameter increases. For example, when the average diameter increases from $50\ \mu\text{m}$ to $70\ \mu\text{m}$, its bending rigidity increases from $6.70 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ to $7.67 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$. On the other hand, by mixing polybutylene terephthalate into polyethylene terephthalate, and increasing its mixing ratio, bending rigidity can be reduced. By dispersing and mixing said second polyester artificial hair into the first polyamide artificial hair, bundling tendency of the polyamide fiber artificial hair can be suppressed resulting in feeling closer to natural hair.

[0085] Explanation is made of a fifth embodiment of the pattern to attach hair to a wig base 11. Fig. 14 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base 11 in a fifth embodiment of attaching patterns. Said fifth embodiment is a modified example of the above-mentioned first embodiment. They are different in that it uses the first artificial hair made of a polyamide fiber of a sheath/core structure and the second artificial hair made of a polyester fiber as the hair to be attached to the wig base 11.

In the second belt portion 11e of the wig base 11 are the first artificial hair having bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the first artificial hair having bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ uniformly distributed and mixed so that the mass ratio becomes half to half, and further the second artificial hair having bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is uniformly mixed and attached. Here, the mixing ratio of the first and the second artificial hair is 80:20 in mass ratio. In the first belt portion 11d, the top portion 11c, and the forehead portion 11b, the first artificial hair having bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the second artificial hair having bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ are uniformly mixed and attached. Here, the mixing ratio of the first and the second artificial hair is 80:20 in mass ratio. As described above, since the second artificial hair made of a polyester fiber is mixed in the first artificial hair made of a polyamide fiber and attached

to the forehead portion 11b, the top portion 11c, and the first belt portion 11d, the bundling tendency of a polyamide fiber can be suppressed, and hair styles of flow feeling can be formed.

[0086] Explanation is made of a sixth to an eighth embodiments of the pattern to attach hair to a wig base 11. Said sixth to the eighth embodiments are modified examples of the above-mentioned second to the fourth embodiments. They are different in that it uses the first artificial hair made of a polyamide fiber of a sheath/core structure and the second artificial hair made of a polyester fiber as the hair to be attached to the wig base 11.

Fig. 15 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base 11 in the sixth embodiment of attaching patterns. In the sixth embodiment, in the second belt portion 11e of the wig base 11 are the first artificial hair having bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the first artificial hair having bending rigidity $5.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ uniformly distributed and mixed so that the mass ratio becomes half to half, and further the second artificial hair having bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is uniformly mixed and attached. Here, the mixing ratio of the first and the second artificial hair is 80:20 in mass ratio. In the first belt portion 11d, the top portion 11c, and the forehead portion 11b, the first artificial hair having bending rigidity $5.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the second artificial hair having bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ are uniformly mixed and attached. Here, the mixing ratio of the first and the second artificial hair is 80:20 in mass ratio.

[0087] Fig. 16 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base 11 in a seventh embodiment of attaching patterns. In the seventh embodiment, in the second belt portion 11e of the wig base 11 are the first artificial hair having bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the first artificial hair having bending rigidity $7.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ uniformly distributed and mixed so that the mass ratio becomes half to half, and further the second artificial hair having bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is uniformly mixed and attached. Here, the mixing ratio of the first and the second artificial hair is 80:20 in mass ratio. In the first belt portion 11d, the top portion 11c, and the forehead

portion 11b, the first artificial hair having bending rigidity $7.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the second artificial hair having bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ are uniformly mixed and attached. Here, the mixing ratio of the first and the second artificial hair is 80:20 in mass ratio.

[0088] Fig. 17 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base 11 in an eighth embodiment of attaching patterns. In the eighth embodiment, in the second belt portion 11e of the wig base 11 are the first artificial hair having bending rigidity $5.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the first artificial hair having bending rigidity $7.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ uniformly distributed and mixed so that the mass ratio becomes half to half, and further the second artificial hair having bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is uniformly mixed and attached. Here, the mixing ratio of the first and the second artificial hair is 80:20 in mass ratio. In the first belt portion 11d, the top portion 11c, and the forehead portion 11b, the first artificial hair having bending rigidity $7.8 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the second artificial hair having bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ are uniformly mixed and attached. Here, the mixing ratio of the first and the second artificial hair is 80:20 in mass ratio.

[0089] In the sixth to the eighth embodiments, like the fifth embodiment in the preferable case of a wig shown as the second to the fourth embodiments, the second polyester fiber artificial hair can further suppress the bundling tendency of a polyamide fiber as the first artificial hair, and hair styles of flow feeling can be formed.

[0090] In the first to the eighth embodiments, a case is shown wherein the hairs of different bending rigidities are attached to respective regions of a front hiding type wig, but the hairs of different curling diameters and/or lengths may be attached further to respective five regions in the cases of the first to the eighth embodiments. Explanation is made of the examples as the ninth and the tenth embodiments wherein the hair the curl diameter and the length of which are further determined for the respective portions in the first embodiment is attached, but it may be the case wherein bending rigidities are substantially equal regardless of the wig base regions, and the curl diameters and/or the lengths are different.

[0091] Explanation is made of a ninth embodiment of the pattern to

attach hair to a wig base 11. Fig. 18 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base 11 in a ninth embodiment of attaching patterns. The difference of the ninth embodiment from the first embodiment is that the hair attached to the peripheral portion 11a, the forehead portion 11b, the top portion 11c, the first belt portion 11d, and the second belt portion 11e not only has the pre-determined bending rigidity for respective portions to be attached but also has the pre-determined curl diameter and/or length for respective portions.

In the peripheral portion 11a is attached the hair having a curl diameter 35 mm, a length 9 cm, and bending rigidity 3.9×10^{-3} gf · cm²/strand. In the forehead portion 11b is attached the hair having a curl diameter 23 mm, a length 7 cm, and bending rigidity 6.5×10^{-3} gf · cm²/strand. In the top portion 11c is attached the hair having a curl diameter 26 mm, a length 6 cm, and bending rigidity 6.5×10^{-3} gf · cm²/strand. In the first belt portion 11d is attached the hair having a curl diameter 28 mm, a length 7 cm, and bending rigidity 6.5×10^{-3} gf · cm²/strand. In the second belt portion 11e are attached the hair having a curl diameter 32 mm, a length 8 cm, and bending rigidity 3.9×10^{-3} gf · cm²/strand and the hair having a curl diameter 32 mm, a length 8 cm, and bending rigidity 6.5×10^{-3} gf · cm²/strand mixed half to half.

[0092] Explanation is made of a tenth embodiment of the pattern to attach hair to a wig base 11. Fig. 19 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base 11 in a tenth embodiment of attaching patterns. The difference of the tenth embodiment from the first embodiment is that the hair attached to the peripheral portion 11a, the forehead portion 11b, the top portion 11c, the first belt portion 11d, and the second belt portion 11e not only has the pre-determined bending rigidity for respective portions to be attached but also has the pre-determined curl diameter and/or length for respective portions.

In the peripheral portion 11a is attached the hair having a curl diameter 40 mm, a length 10 cm, and bending rigidity 3.9×10^{-3} gf · cm²/strand. In the forehead portion 11b is attached the hair having a curl diameter 30 mm, a length 8 cm, and bending rigidity 6.5×10^{-3} gf · cm²/strand. In the top portion 11c is attached the hair having a curl

diameter 35 mm, a length 7 cm, and bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$. In the first belt portion 11d is attached the hair having a curl diameter 35 mm, a length 8 cm, and bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$. In the second belt portion 11e are attached the hair having a curl diameter 40 mm, a length 9 cm, and bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the hair having a curl diameter 40 mm, a length 9 cm, and bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ mixed half to half.

[0093] As the ninth and the tenth embodiments, an example was explained wherein the hair having the pre-determined curl diameter and length further for respective portions in the first embodiment, but, likewise in the second to the eighth embodiments, a wig may be constituted by attaching the hair the curl diameter and length of which are pre-determined for respective portions.

[0094] Explanation is next made of a top wearing type wig.

Fig. 20 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base 31 in eleventh to thirteenth embodiments of attaching patterns. Explanation is made of an eleventh embodiment of the pattern to attach hair to a wig base 31. Said eleventh embodiment is suitable to an ordinary wearer. The hair attached to the wig base 31 is made of a polyamide fiber of a sheath/core structure. In the total peripheral region 31A of the wig base 31 is attached the artificial hair having bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ which is about 40% lower than the minimum value of that of natural hair (about $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$). In the adjustment region 31C of its inside are attached the artificial hair having bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the artificial hair having bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ uniformly distributed so that the mass ratio becomes half to half. In the region 31B of the top portion 31e of its inside is attached the artificial hair having bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$. Here, bending rigidities of natural hair have a personal deviation, and the hair growing on the scalp of a person who needs a wig has low bending rigidity in general. The wig of the eleventh embodiment is assumed as the case wherein the bending rigidity of the wearer's own hair is about 3.4 to $4.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$.

[0095] Thus, while the hair attached to the total peripheral region 31A of

the wig base 31 has bending rigidity lower than that of average natural hair, that is, bending rigidity of the same level as that of the wearer's own hair, the hair attached to the region 31B of the top portion 31e where the hair is not likely to be mixed with the wearer's own hair has high bending rigidity compared with the hair attached to the total peripheral region 31A. Therefore, since the hair attached to the total peripheral region 31A of the wig base 31 is easily blended well with the remaining hair growing on the wearer's scalp, and shows similar behavior to the wearer's own hair by the influence of such circumstances as humidity, it is not likely for wig wearing to be recognized. In addition, since the hair attached to the region 31B of the top portion 31e and to the adjustment region 31C has higher bending rigidity than the wearer's remaining hair, bulky feeling can be easily attained, and various hair styles can be made in response to the wearer's needs.

[0096] Explanation is made of a twelfth embodiment of the pattern to attach hair to a wig base 31. Its difference from the eleventh embodiment is that the hair attached to the region 31B of the top portion 31e of the wig base 31 and the hair uniformly mixed and attached to the adjustment region 31C have low rigidities. It is the same case as in the eleventh embodiment that the hair is made of a polyamide fiber of a sheath/core structure. Artificial hair having bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached to the total peripheral region 31A of the wig base 31. In the adjustment region 31C inside it are attached artificial hair having bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and artificial hair having bending rigidity $5.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ uniformly distributed so that the mass ratio becomes half to half. Artificial hair having bending rigidity $5.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached to the region 31B of the top portion 31e further inside.

The twelfth embodiment differs from the eleventh embodiment in that bending rigidity of the hair attached to the region 31B of the top portion 31e is low compared with the eleventh embodiment, and the whole hair attached to the wig is so designed as to have lower bending rigidity than natural hair, so that it is suitable to the wearer having comparatively soft hair, that is, suitable to the user having hair of

bending rigidity about 3.1 to $4.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$.

[0097] Explanation is made of a thirteenth embodiment of the pattern to attach hair to a wig base 31. Its difference from the eleventh embodiment is that, contrary to the twelfth embodiment, the hair attached to the region 31B of the top portion 31e of the wig base 31 and the hair attached to the adjustment region 31C mixed therein have strengthened rigidities. It is the same case as in the eleventh embodiment that the hair is made of a polyamide fiber of a sheath/core structure. Artificial hair having bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached to the total peripheral region 31A of the wig base 31. In the adjustment region 31C inside it are attached artificial hair having bending rigidity $5.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and artificial hair having bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ uniformly distributed so that the mass ratio becomes half to half. Artificial hair having bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached to the region 31B of the top portion 31e inside.

Different from the eleventh embodiment, bending rigidity of the hair attached to the top portion 31e is high compared with the eleventh embodiment to increase the difference from natural hair, bulky and rough feeling can be attained, thereby hair styles so far not realized, for example, with standing hair can be formed. Therefore, it is suitable to the wearers requiring hair styles of bulky feeling. The wig of the thirteenth embodiment is assumed for the case wherein the wearer's own hair has bending rigidity about 3.4 to $4.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$.

[0098] In the eleventh to the thirteenth embodiments above, a case is shown wherein the hairs of different bending rigidities are attached to respective regions of a top wearing type wig, but as described before, like the fifth to the eighth embodiments for the front hiding type wig, the first artificial hair made of a polyamide fiber of a sheath/core structure and the second artificial hair made of a polyester fiber may be used as the hair attached to the wig base 31. Also, the hairs of different curling diameters and/or lengths may be attached further to respective five regions in the cases of the eleventh to the thirteenth embodiments. Explanation is made of the examples as the fourteenth and the fifteenth embodiments wherein the hair, the curl diameter and the length of which are further

determined for the respective portions in the eleventh embodiment is attached, but it may be the case wherein bending rigidities are substantially equal regardless of the wig base regions, and the curl diameters and/or the lengths are different.

[0099] Explanation is made of the fourteenth embodiment of the pattern to attach hair to a wig base 31. Fig. 21 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base 31 in a fourteenth embodiment of attaching patterns. In the fourteenth embodiment, the regional partition wherein the hair of the pre-determined bending rigidity is attached in the wig base 31 and the regional partition wherein the hair of the pre-determined curl diameter and/or length is attached are separately determined. Namely, in the main region 31B as a top portion 31e, the hair of the curl diameter 30 mm, the length 18 cm, and bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached. In the forehead portion 31a of the total peripheral region 31A, the hair of the curl diameter 30 mm, the length 15 cm, and bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached. In the left and right side head portions 31b and 31c of the total peripheral region 31A, the hair of the curl diameter 35 mm, the length 20 cm, and bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached. In the rear head portion 31d of the total peripheral region 31A, the hair of the curl diameter 45 mm, the length 30 cm, and bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached. In the forehead portion 31a of the adjustment region 31C, the hair of the curl diameter 30 mm, the length 15 cm, and bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the hair of the curl diameter 30 mm, the length 15 cm, and bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ are mixed half to half in the mass ratio and attached. In the left and right side head portions 31b and 31c of the adjustment region 31C, the hair of the curl diameter 35 mm, the length 20 cm, and bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the hair of the curl diameter 35 mm, the length 20 cm, and bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ are mixed half to half in the mass ratio and attached. In the rear head portion 31d of the adjustment region 31C, the hair of the curl diameter 45 mm, the length 30 cm, and bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the hair of the curl diameter 45 mm, the length 30 cm, and bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$

are mixed half to half in the mass ratio and attached.

[0100] Explanation is made of the fifteenth embodiment of the pattern to attach hair to a wig base 31. Fig. 22 is a table showing the properties of the hair attached to a wig base 31 in a fifteenth embodiment of attaching patterns. In the fifteenth embodiment, as in the fourteenth embodiment, the regional partition wherein the hair of the pre-determined bending rigidity is attached in the wig base 31 and the regional partition wherein the hair of the pre-determined curl diameter and/or length is attached are separately determined. Namely, in the main region 31B as a top portion 31e, the hair of the curl diameter 40 mm, the length 25 cm, and bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached. In the forehead portion 31a of the total peripheral region 31A, the hair of the curl diameter 35 mm, the length 20 cm, and bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached. In the left and right side head portions 31b and 31c of the total peripheral region 31A, the hair of the curl diameter 45 mm, the length 30 cm, and bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached. In the rear head portion 31d of the total peripheral region 31A, the hair of the curl diameter 60 mm, the length 35 cm, and bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ is attached. In the forehead portion 31a of the adjustment region 31C, the hair of the curl diameter 35 mm, the length 20 cm, and bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the hair of the curl diameter 35 mm, the length 20 cm, and bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ are mixed half to half in the mass ratio and attached. In the left and right side head portions 31b and 31c of the adjustment region 31C, the hair of the curl diameter 45 mm, the length 30 cm, and bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the hair of the curl diameter 45 mm, the length 30 cm, and bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ are mixed half to half in the mass ratio and attached. In the rear head portion 31d of the adjustment region 31C, the hair of the curl diameter 60 mm, the length 35 cm, and bending rigidity $3.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ and the hair of the curl diameter 60 mm, the length 35 cm, and bending rigidity $6.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ gf} \cdot \text{cm}^2/\text{strand}$ are mixed half to half in the mass ratio and attached.

[0101] Explanation was made of an example wherein the hairs of the pre-determined curl diameter and length for respective portions were

further attached in the eleventh embodiment as the fourteenth and the fifteenth embodiments, but a wig may be constituted likewise by attaching the hair of the pre-determined curl diameter and length for respective portions in the twelfth and the thirteenth embodiments.

[0102] Thus, since it is possible to attach the hair of high bending rigidity in the regions of top portions 11c and 31e of the wig base 11 and 31, it is not necessary to make wave shapes at fine intervals near the roots of hair upon hair attaching process, that is, to make the hair stand up after attaching by so-called crimping process, thereby not causing crimped hair by crimping process, nor spoiling the appearance. Also, since it is not necessary to make high hair density attached to the wig base 11 and 31, the appearance of hair styles itself does not change.

[0103] Not limited to the above-described attaching patterns, the present invention may be properly modified within the range of the claimed invention. For example, not only bending rigidity of hair, but also the length, diameter, color, and such other properties as the curl size given to the hair may be adjusted depending upon the regions of the hair attached to a wig base, to form the wearer's preferred hair style without exposing wig wearing.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A wig comprising a wig base and hair attached to said wig base, characterized in that:

the hair attached to at least a periphery of said wig base has bending rigidity lower than natural hair.

2. A wig comprising a wig base and hair attached to said wig base, characterized in that:

said wig base is partitioned to a plurality of regions including a periphery of a left and right side head portion and a periphery of a rear head portion,

the hairs attached to the partitioned regions of said wig base have bending rigidities pre-determined for the respective regions, and

the hairs attached to said periphery have bending rigidities lower than natural hair.

3. The wig as set forth in Claim 2, characterized in that:

in the region closer to a top portion as the center region of said wig base among the partitioned regions of said wig base, the hair of higher bending rigidity than the hair attached in said periphery is attached.

4. The wig as set forth in Claim 2, characterized in that:

said wig base is partitioned including at least a top portion as the center region of the wig base, said periphery, and an intermediate region zoned between said top portion and said periphery along said periphery,

the hair attached to said top portion has bending rigidity of substantially the same level as natural hair,

the hair attached to said periphery has bending rigidity lower than natural hair, and

the hair having bending rigidity of substantially the same level as

natural hair and the hair having bending rigidity lower than natural hair are mixed and attached to said intermediate region.

5. The wig as set forth in Claim 2, characterized in that:

the hairs attached to the partitioned regions of said wig base have curl diameters and/or lengths pre-determined for the respective regions, and

the hairs attached to said peripheries have curl diameters and/or lengths of substantially the same level as the wearer's own hair growing on the scalp.

6. A wig comprising a wig base and hair attached to said wig base, characterized in that:

said wig base is partitioned to a plurality of regions including the total peripheral portion comprising a periphery of a forehead portion, a periphery of a left and right side head portion, and a periphery of a rear head portion,

the hairs attached to the partitioned regions of said wig base have bending rigidities pre-determined for the respective regions, and

the hairs attached to said total peripheral portion have bending rigidities lower than natural hair.

7. The wig as set forth in Claim 6, characterized in that:

said wig base is partitioned including a top portion as the center region of the wig base, the total peripheral portion comprising the periphery of the forehead portion, the periphery of the left and right side head portion, and the periphery of a rear head portion, and an intermediate region zoned between said top portion and said total peripheral portion along said total peripheral portion,

the hair attached to said top portion has bending rigidity of substantially the same level as natural hair,

the hair attached to said total peripheral portion has bending rigidity lower than natural hair, and

the hair having bending rigidity of substantially the same level as

natural hair and the hair having bending rigidity lower than natural hair are mixed and attached to said intermediate region.

8. The wig as set forth in Claim 6, characterized in that:

the hairs attached to the partitioned regions of said wig base have curl diameters and/or lengths pre-determined for the respective regions, and

the hairs attached to said total peripheral portion has a curl diameter and/or length of substantially the same level as the wearer's own hair growing on the scalp.

9. The wig as set forth in Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that:

said hair has a sheath/core structure comprising a core portion and a sheath portion covering said core portion,

said core portion is made of a polyamide resin, said sheath portion is made of a polyamide resin having lower rigidity than said core portion, and bending rigidity is controlled by the mass ratio of said sheath portion and said core portion.

10. The wig as set forth in Claim 1 or 2, characterized in that:

said hair is made by mixing a first artificial hair made of a polyamide resin and a second artificial hair made of a polyester resin in the pre-determined ratio,

said first artificial hair has a sheath/core structure comprising a core portion and a sheath portion covering said core portion,

said core portion is made of a polyamide resin, said sheath portion is made of a polyamide resin having lower rigidity than said core portion, and bending rigidity is controlled by the mass ratio of said sheath portion and said core portion.

11. The wig as set forth in Claim 6, characterized in that:

said hair has a sheath/core structure comprising a core portion and a sheath portion covering said core portion,

said core portion is made of a polyamide resin, said sheath portion

is made of a polyamide resin having lower rigidity than said core portion, and bending rigidity is controlled by the mass ratio of said sheath portion and said core portion.

12. The wig as set forth in Claim 6, characterized in that:

said hair is made by mixing a first artificial hair made of a polyamide resin and a second artificial hair made of a polyester resin in the pre-determined ratio,

said first artificial hair has a sheath/core structure comprising a core portion and a sheath portion covering said core portion,

said core portion is made of a polyamide resin, said sheath portion is made of a polyamide resin having lower rigidity than said core portion, and bending rigidity is controlled by the mass ratio of said sheath portion and said core portion.