

HOLDER FOR MATERIAL FOR INCREASING HAIR VOLUME

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a holder for materials for increasing hair volume.

BACKGROUND ART

Conventionally, artificial hair serving as materials for increasing hair volume has been used for increasing hair volume, at home, beauty salons, etc. Hair volume is increased by way of such a material for increasing hair volume, for the purpose of increasing the hair volume or making white hair less noticeable, by attaching hair, such as their own hair or black hair, to their natural hair. The material for increasing hair volume needs to be stored, managed and carried around, at times other than the time during the procedure for increasing hair volume.

In relation to this, a holding sheet has been proposed, which is used when storing and carrying around materials for increasing hair volume, and at the time during the procedure for increasing hair volume. For example, a holding sheet for materials for increasing hair volume has been disclosed (for example, in Patent Document 1), in which the holding sheet holds a multitude of materials for increasing hair volume, each provided with a loop at one end.

The holding sheet of Patent Document 1 includes: a body sheet formed of paper or similar sheet material, the body

sheet being folded in two along a central fold line; and a portion for holding materials for increasing hair volume, which is composed of a hook-and-loop fastener for holding and interposing materials for increasing hair volume between a pair of sheets. In the holding sheet of Patent Document 1, a longitudinal direction of the portion for holding materials for increasing hair volume is fixed so as to be orthogonal to a central fold line, on at least one of the inner surfaces when the sheet is folded. Further, the holding sheet of Patent Document 1 is provided with a fold line and/or an incision, such that the looped portion of the material for increasing hair volume being held is exposed, in the state where the body sheet is folded.

As another example of the prior art, a holder for materials for increasing hair volume has been disclosed (for example, in Patent Document 2), in which, even if the number of hair materials is increased, each bundle of the materials for increasing hair volume can be separated without twining.

The holder of Patent Document 2 includes: a backing sheet; a cover sheet being connected in conjunction with a long side or a short side of the backing sheet; a rod-like member having a multitude of strands of materials for increasing hair volume arranged at predetermined intervals; a holding member for removably holding at least one end of the rod-like member to the backing sheet; and a sticky member for temporarily fixing a looped portion to the rod-like member, the sticky member being provided in a longitudinal direction

on a surface of the rod-like member.

Patent Document 1: Japanese Patent No. 3206879

Patent Document 2: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application,
Publication No. 2013-87402

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Problems to be Solved by the Invention

Both of the technologies disclosed in Patent Documents 1 and 2 have room for improvement in terms of allowing a practitioner to quickly pick up materials for increasing hair volume, thereby improving the working efficiency during the procedure.

An object of the present invention is to provide a holder for materials for increasing hair volume, which allows a practitioner to quickly pick up the materials for increasing hair volume, thereby improving the working efficiency during the procedure.

Means for Solving the Problems

In order to solve the problem, the invention of a first aspect is a holder for materials for increasing hair volume, the holder capable of holding bundles of a plurality of strands of artificial hair, in which the holder includes: a rectangular backing sheet; a rod-like member being provided on the backing sheet, and capable of having a multitude of strands of the materials for increasing hair volume arranged at predetermined intervals; and a first holding member being provided on the rod-like member in a longitudinal direction of

the rod-like member, and capable of holding the bundles of the materials for increasing hair volume; in which the first holding member includes: a sticky surface capable of sticking to the bundles; and a slippery surface capable of making it easy to pick up the bundles.

In the invention of a second aspect of the holder for materials for increasing hair volume according the first aspect, the rod-like member includes a groove capable of having a dimension to accept a pickup tool for the bundles.

In the invention of a third aspect of the holder for materials for increasing hair volume according the first or second aspect, the rod-like member is a cylindrical round rod-like member.

The invention of a fourth aspect of the holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to any one of the first to third aspects further includes a cover member capable of covering the materials for increasing hair volume held.

The invention of a fifth aspect of the holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to any one of the first to fourth aspects further includes a second holding member capable of removably holding at least one end of the rod-like member to the backing sheet.

In the invention of a sixth aspect of the holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to the fourth or fifth aspect, the cover member and the slippery surface are made of Japanese paper.

In the invention of a seventh aspect of the holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to any one of the first to sixth aspects, the first holding member is made of Japanese paper.

The invention of an eighth aspect is a holder for materials for increasing hair volume, in which the holder is capable of holding bundles of a plurality of strands of artificial hair, and the holder includes: a rod-like member capable of having a multitude of strands of the materials for increasing hair volume arranged at predetermined intervals; a holding member being provided on the rod-like member in a longitudinal direction of the rod-like member, and capable of holding the bundles of the materials for increasing hair volume; an arm member, to which the rod-like member is attached; and a pedestal capable of supporting the arm member, such that the rod-like member attached to the arm member is substantially horizontal to an installation surface of the holder; in which the holding member includes: a sticky surface capable of sticking to the bundles; and a slippery surface capable of making it easy to pick up the bundles.

In the invention of a ninth aspect of the holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to the eighth aspect, the pedestal includes a support member capable of supporting the arm member in any one of a state of being rotatable around an axis substantially orthogonal to a longitudinal direction of the rod-like member, or a state in which rotation is suppressed.

In the invention of a tenth aspect of the holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to the eighth or ninth aspect, the pedestal includes an adhesive member at a base; and the adhesive member is attachable and removable in relation to a working table of the pedestal.

Effects of the Invention

According to the present invention, it is possible to provide a holder, which allows a practitioner to quickly pick up materials for increasing hair volume, thereby improving the working efficiency during the procedure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a plan view showing a first embodiment of a holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a partially enlarged perspective view showing a vicinity of a holding member of the holder according to the first embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a partially enlarged perspective view showing the holding member of the holder according to the first embodiment;

FIG. 4 is an enlarged cross-sectional view showing a rod-like member of the holder according to the first embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram of a configuration, in which the holding member holds the rod-like member of the first embodiment;

FIG. 6 is a first schematic diagram showing a course of

tying looped materials for increasing hair volume of the first embodiment to natural hair of a person who undergoes a procedure for increasing hair volume;

FIG. 7 is a second schematic diagram showing the course of tying the looped materials for increasing hair volume of the first embodiment to the natural hair of the person who undergoes the procedure for increasing hair volume;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view showing a second embodiment of the holder for the materials for increasing hair volume according to the present invention; and

FIG. 9 is a partially enlarged perspective view showing a holding member for the holder according to the second embodiment.

PREFERRED MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention are hereinafter described with reference to the drawings.

First of all, a first embodiment of a holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to the present invention is described.

FIG. 1 is a plan view showing the first embodiment of the holder for the materials for increasing hair volume according to the present invention. The holder 10 for the materials for increasing hair volume 20 includes: a rectangular backing sheet 11; a rod-like member 13 provided on the backing sheet, in which a multitude of strands of the materials for increasing hair volume 20 are arranged at predetermined

intervals along the rod-like member 13; and a holding member 15 (first holding member) provided on the rod-like member 13, the holding member 15 holding the bundles of the materials for increasing hair volume.

In relation to the holder 10, a looped portion 21 is provided to a part of each of the materials for increasing hair volume 20 which bundles strands of hair materials; and the looped portion 21 can shrink later on. The looped portion 21 can be tied to the vicinity of a hair root portion of a natural hair of a person who undergoes the procedure for increasing hair volume. As shown in FIG. 2, the holder 10 further includes: holding members 14 for fixing the rod-like member 13 to the backing sheet; and a cover member 16 for covering the bundles of the materials for increasing hair volume 20 being held by the rod-like member 13.

The backing sheet 11 is composed of a single rectangular sheet made of paper or resin, and can be folded in two along a central fold line 12. By maintaining the backing sheet 11 in an opened state, a practitioner causes the backing sheet 11 to hold the materials for increasing hair volume 20. When the practitioner carries the materials for increasing hair volume being held by the backing sheet 11, the practitioner folds the backing sheet 11 into a twofold state. Note that, it is preferable for the backing sheet 11 to be made of paper or the like from the perspectives of cost and production; however, without any limitation thereto, the backing sheet 11 may be made of durable plastic or metal, other than paper or resin.

The rod-like member 13 is provided on the backing sheet 11. The rod-like member 13 holds the materials for increasing hair volume 20 at predetermined intervals, in which strands of hair materials are bundled into each of the materials for increasing hair volume. Further, as shown in FIG. 2, a cylindrical round bar, which constitutes the rod-like member 13, has a groove 17. The rod-like member 13 is passed through the looped portions 21; and a multitude of strands of the materials for increasing hair volume 20 are arranged at predetermined intervals along the rod-like member 13. As shown in FIG. 1, it is preferable for the rod-like member 13 to be provided to an end side of the backing sheet 11 in relation to the longitudinal direction; however, the rod-like member 13 may be provided at a central position thereof. It is preferable for the rod-like member 13 to be made of wood; however, without any limitation thereto, the rod-like member 13 may be made of plastic or the like.

The holding members 14 (second holding members) are the members for removably holding both ends of the rod-like member 13 to the backing sheet 11. The holding members 14, in a state of not holding the rod-like member 13, are bonded or fixed to the backing sheet 11. When the backing sheet 11 is folded in two and closed, the holding members 14 are bonded to the rod-like member 13 side. The holding members 14 are composed of, for example, paper with adhesive applied, such as a single-sided adhesive tape or a double-sided adhesive tape to be described later.

A thread 22 is tied to the materials for increasing hair volume 20. By tying the thread 22 to the materials for increasing hair volume 20, the materials for increasing hair volume 20 can be prevented from scattering. Even during the procedure, the practitioner can pick up the materials for increasing hair volume 20 without untying the knot of the thread 22. In this case, when the practitioner picks up the looped portion 21 with tweezers 41, the looped portion 21 is unlikely to fall apart, and the bundles of the materials for increasing hair volume 20 can be held, even after use.

FIG. 3 is a diagram showing the holding member 15 of the first embodiment.

In FIG. 3, illustration of the materials for increasing hair volume 20 is omitted. As shown in FIG. 3A, the holding member 15 is provided in the longitudinal direction on the surface of the rod-like member 13. The holding member 15 is a tape member for temporarily fixing the looped portions 21 to the rod-like member 13. As shown in FIG. 3B, the holding member 15 is composed of two surfaces: a sticky surface 15a and a slippery surface 15b. If the holding member 15 is composed only of the slippery surface 15b, the bundles of the materials for increasing hair volume would not stick thereto, and could no longer be held. Further, if the holding member 15 is composed only of the sticky surface 15a, the materials for increasing hair volume 20 would excessively stick thereto, and could be difficult to be picked up from the rod-like member 13. In this case, if it takes too much time in picking up the

material for increasing hair volume 20, or if the adhesion is too strong, the material for increasing hair volume 20 may be cut or peeled off.

The proportion of the sticky surface 15a to the slippery surface 15b is preferably one to one each being 2 to 3 mm in width, and is further preferably one to one each being 2.5 mm in width.

As shown in FIG. 2, the cover member 16 is a strip-shaped member for covering the front side of the looped portions 21, through which the rod-like member 13 is passed, of the materials for increasing hair volume 20. As indicated by an arrow A of FIG. 2, the cover member 16 can cover the bundles of the materials for increasing hair volume 20 from above. It is preferable for the cover member 16 to be made of, for example, Japanese paper. This is because a smooth texture of Japanese paper is preferable in terms of a material for covering the bundles of materials for increasing hair volume, which stick to the sticky surface 15a of the holding member 15 as described above.

In the present embodiment, when the cover member 16 covers the rod-like member 13, the sticky surface 15a of the holding member 15 sticks to the inside of the cover member 16, the sticky surface 15a being exposed from between the adjacent looped portions 21; therefore, the looped portions 21 can be fixed. Since the sticky surface 15a of the holding member 15 sticks to the inside of the cover member 16, trouble such as the materials for increasing hair volume 20 being displaced

does not arise, even if a strong force is applied thereto, during the storage or while carrying it around. Further, by removing the cover member 16, the slippery surface 15b of the holding member 15 allows the materials for increasing hair volume 20 to be smoothly picked up, as indicated by an arrow B of FIG. 2.

FIG. 3C is a partially enlarged perspective view showing another embodiment of the holding member 15. As shown in FIG. 3C, a holding member 15A of the present embodiment is provided to the side opposite to the groove 17, in the longitudinal direction on the surface of the rod-like member 13. The holding member 15A is made of Japanese paper. Japanese paper has moderate thickness and elasticity. Therefore, when the materials for increasing hair volume 20 are attached to the rod-like member 13, the looped portions 21 would cut into the holding member 15A, and the materials for increasing hair volume 20 are fixed to the rod-like member 13 with a moderate holding force.

In the present embodiment as well, a cover member 16A is attached to the front side of the materials for increasing hair volume 20, through which the rod-like member 13 passed. The cover member 16A of the present embodiment has a sticky surface (not shown) on the back side. When the cover member 16A covers the front side of the materials for increasing hair volume 20, through which the rod-like member 13 is passed, the surface of the rod-like member 13, the surface of which is exposed from between the adjacent looped portions 21, sticks

to the sticky surface formed on the back side of the cover member 16A; therefore, the looped portions 21 can be fixed.

In this case, since the back side of the cover member 16A sticks to the surface of the rod-like member 13, there are no troubles such as the materials for increasing hair volume 20 being displaced, even if a strong force is applied thereto, during the storage or while carrying it around. Further, by removing the cover member 16A, the practitioner can smoothly pick up the materials for increasing hair volume 20 from the rod-like member 13, while allowing the materials to slide on the surface of the holding member 15A. Therefore, since the practitioner can quickly pick up the materials for increasing hair volume 20 from the rod-like member 13, the working efficiency during the procedure is improved.

FIG. 4 is an enlarged cross-sectional view showing the rod-like member of the holder according to the first embodiment.

The groove 17 is formed in the longitudinal direction of the rod-like member 13. The groove 17 may have width and depth which could tightly accept the tip of the tweezers 41 (pickup tool). Since the practitioner can smoothly pick up the materials for increasing hair volume 20 by inserting the tip of the tweezers 41 into the groove 17, the working efficiency during the procedure is further improved.

FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram of a configuration, in which the holding member holds the rod-like member of the first embodiment. FIG. 5A shows a state before fixing the rod-

like member 13 to the backing sheet 11. In FIG. 5A, on an adhesive surface 18, the holding member 14 is bonded to the backing sheet 11, and the holding member 14 is bonded to the rod-like member 13, by way of an adhesive agent or adhesive tape (not shown). FIG. 5B shows a state, in which the rod-like member 13 is covered with the holding member 14 for fixing the rod-like member 13 to the backing sheet 11.

FIG. 5C shows a state, in which the rod-like member 13 is held on the backing sheet 11. As shown in FIG. 5C, by covering the rod-like member 13 with the holding member 14, the rod-like member 13 can be fixed to the backing sheet 11. FIG. 5D is another configuration example, in which the material for increasing hair volume is held by the holding member. Note that FIG. 5A to FIG. 5D are another example of holding the rod-like member 13 on the backing sheet 11; and the aspects thereof are not limited thereto, as long as the purpose of holding the rod-like member 13 is achieved.

FIG. 6 is a first schematic diagram showing the course of tying the looped materials for increasing hair volume 20 of the first embodiment to the natural hair 30 of the person who undergoes the procedure for increasing hair volume.

First of all, as shown in FIG. 6A, the practitioner passes plural (in this example, three) strands of the natural hair 30 (31, 32, 33) through the ring of the looped portion 21. Next, the practitioner grabs the materials for increasing hair volume 20 with the left hand, catches the natural hair 30 being pulled out of the ring of the looped portion 21 with the

tweezers 41 as a pickup tool (for example, forceps), and pulls the natural hair 30 in a direction D obliquely upward. Then, as shown in FIG. 6B, the looped portion 21 shrinks in the vicinity of the hair root of the natural hair 30, due to the natural hair 30 being pulled. Since the natural hair 30 as short as 2 to 3 mm can be grabbed in this manner, short natural hair can also be tied.

Next, as shown in FIG. 6C, the tip of the natural hair 31 is caught with the tweezers 41, and is folded back, as indicated by an arrow E. Then, as shown in FIG. 6D, the natural hair 30 is passed again through the ring of the looped portion 21 of the materials for increasing hair volume 20 (as indicated by an arrow F). Finally, as shown in FIG. 6E, the tied portion of the looped portion 21 of the materials for increasing hair volume 20 is bonded by using an adhesive agent 42 for human body. In this manner, the natural hair overlaps with each other, in which three strands of natural hair make a mass of six strands. As a result, the bonding range is extended, the bonded portion is thickened, and the intensity is increased accordingly.

FIG. 7 is a second schematic diagram showing the course of tying the looped materials for increasing hair volume 20 of the first embodiment to the natural hair 30 of the person who undergoes the procedure for increasing hair volume.

As shown in FIG. 7A, in relation to the natural hair 30 of the person who undergoes the procedure for increasing hair volume, the practitioner passes a tip of a single strand of

the thin short natural hair (with length of a little less than 1 cm) through the looped portion 21 of the materials for increasing hair volume 20, and pulls the materials for increasing hair volume 20 in a horizontally symmetrical manner, such that the looped portion shrinks to get firmly tied to the natural hair. As a result, the materials for increasing hair volume 20 can be tied to the natural hair 30, so as to stick to the cuticles (epidermis) of the hair. Further, as shown in FIG. 7B, the practitioner can also tie the materials for increasing hair volume 20 to the natural hair 30, by pulling the natural hair 30 of the person, who undergoes the procedure for increasing hair volume, with the tweezers 41 obliquely upward. In this case, the materials for increasing hair volume 20 are pulled in a horizontally symmetrical manner with the same intensity, thereby allowing the looped portion to shrink and get tied to the natural hair 30.

In relation to the holder 10 of the first embodiment, the holding member 15 exists on the rod-like member 13; and the holding member 15 has two surfaces of the sticky surface 15a and the slippery surface 15b. Therefore, the holder 10 can hold the bundles of the materials for increasing hair volume 20 so as not to excessively stick to the rod-like member 13. Therefore, since the practitioner can quickly pick up the materials for increasing hair volume 20 from the rod-like member 13, the working efficiency during the procedure is improved.

The holder 10 of the first embodiment has the cover

member 16 made of Japanese paper or the like. Therefore, the holder 10 allows for safely managing and carrying the bundles of materials for increasing hair volume 20, which are held by way of the rod-like member 13 and the holding member 15. Further, the holder 10 can also shorten the time for picking up the materials for increasing hair volume 20.

In relation to the holder 10 of the first embodiment, the rod-like member 13 has the groove 17 of a predetermined size. The practitioner can smoothly pick up the materials for increasing hair volume 20 by inserting the tip of the tweezers 41 into the groove 17. Therefore, the working efficiency during the procedure is further improved.

Next, a second embodiment of a holder for the materials for increasing hair volume according to the present invention is described.

FIG. 8 is a perspective view showing the second embodiment of the holder for the materials for increasing hair volume according to the present invention. FIG. 9 is a partially enlarged perspective view showing a holding member for the holder according to the second embodiment. In the description of the second embodiment, members identical to those of the first embodiment are assigned with the same reference numbers.

As shown in FIG. 8, a holder 10A for the materials for increasing hair volume 20 has rod-like members 50 and 80, the holding member 15, arm members 60 and 90, and a pedestal 70. The holder 10A according to the second embodiment is provided

on a working table.

The rod-like member 50 holds the materials for increasing hair volume 20 at predetermined intervals, in which strands of hair materials are bundled into each of the materials for increasing hair volume. The rod-like member 50 is composed of a linear-shaped pipe material. It is preferable for the pipe material composing the rod-like member 50 to be made of plastic; however, without any limitation thereto, the pipe material may be made of metal such as aluminum.

As shown in FIG. 9, the rod-like member 50 has a groove 51. The groove 51 is formed in the longitudinal direction of the rod-like member 50. The groove 51 may have a width which could tightly accept the tip of the tweezers 41 (see FIG. 4). The practitioner can smoothly pick up the materials for increasing hair volume 20 by inserting the tip of the tweezers 41 into the groove 51. Therefore, the working efficiency during the procedure is improved.

The holding member 15 is provided in the longitudinal direction on the surface of the rod-like member 50. As in the case of the first embodiment, the holding member 15 is composed of two surfaces of the sticky surface 15a and the slippery surface 15b. Note that the holding member 15A shown in FIG. 3C may be used in place of the holding member 15.

The configuration of the rod-like member 50 and the configuration of the rod-like member 80, which is shown on the right side of FIG. 8, are essentially the same. Therefore, detailed descriptions of the rod-like member 80 are omitted.

The outer diameter of the pipe material of the rod-like member 80 is larger than the outer diameter of the pipe material of the rod-like member 50, which is a difference. A diameter of the looped portions 21 of the materials for increasing hair volume 20 arranged along the rod-like member 80 is larger than a diameter of the looped portions 21 of the materials for increasing hair volume 20 arranged along the rod-like member 50. In the following descriptions, the term of "rod-like member" without any reference number refers to both of the rod-like members 50 and 80.

The arm member 60 is a support member for the rod-like member 50. The arm member 60 is a substantially L-shaped round bar. It is preferable for the pipe material composing the rod-like member 50 to be made of plastic; however, without any limitation thereto, the pipe material may be made of metal such as aluminum.

Arm member 60 has first end portion 61, second end portion 62 and bent portion 63. In relation to the arm member 60, an end portion 52 of the rod-like member 50 is externally fitted into the first end portion 61. As a result, the end portion 52 of the rod-like member 50 is supported by the arm member 60. In order to allow the rod-like member 50 to be fitted, it is desirable for an outer diameter of the arm member 60 to be slightly smaller than an inner diameter of the rod-like member 50.

The configuration of the arm member 60 and the configuration of the arm member 90, which is shown on the

right side of FIG. 8, are essentially the same. Therefore, detailed descriptions of arm member 90 are omitted. The outer diameter of the pipe material of the arm member 90 is larger than the outer diameter of the pipe material of the arm member 60, which is a difference. In the following descriptions, the term of "arm member" without any reference number refers to both of the arm members 60 and 90.

The pedestal 70 is a member for supporting the rod-like member through the arm member. The pedestal 70 is formed in a cuboid. The pedestal 70 has support pipes 71 and 72 (support members) on the top surface. The support pipe 71 is a member for supporting the arm member 60. The support pipe 72 is a member for supporting the arm member 90. In the following descriptions, the term of "support pipe" without any reference number refers to both of the support pipes 71 and 72. The pedestal 70 has vertical holes (not shown) for inserting the arm members, at the positions of the support pipes, respectively. The support pipes are provided at the upper ends of the vertical holes, respectively.

The pedestal 70 can be formed of a single material such as wood or plastic. Further, the support pipe can be formed of a material such as plastic, hard rubber, or metal.

When the second end portion 62 of the arm member 60 is inserted into the support pipe 71 of the pedestal 70, the rod-like member 50, which is attached to the first end portion 61 of the arm member 60, is supported as being substantially horizontal to the installation surface of the holder 10A. At

this time, when the arm member 60 is not inserted to a position where the bent portion 63 reaches the upper end of the support pipe 71, the arm member 60 enters a state of being rotatable in relation to the support pipe 71. Namely, the arm member 60 enters a state of being rotatable around the axis of the second end portion 62, which is substantially orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the rod-like member 50. As far as the arm member 60 is not inserted to a position where the bent portion 63 reaches the upper end of the support pipe 71, the bent portion 63 will not apply an inside pressure against the upper end of the support pipe 71. As a result, since the resistance generated between the second end portion 62 of the arm member 60 and the support pipe 71 is reduced, the arm member 60 enters the rotatable state.

On the other hand, when the arm member 60 is inserted to a position where the bent portion 63 reaches the upper end of the support pipe 71, the arm member 60 enters a state, in which rotation in relation to the support pipe 71 is suppressed. When the arm member 60 is inserted to a position where the bent portion 63 reaches the upper end of the support pipe 71, the bent portion 63 will apply an inside pressure against the upper end of the support pipe 71. As a result, since the resistance generated between the second end portion 62 of the arm member 60 and the support pipe 71 is increased, the arm member 60 enters a state, in which rotation is suppressed.

Therefore, by adjusting the depth for inserting the arm

member 60 into the support pipe 71, the practitioner can switch the state of the arm member 60 to any one of the rotatable state, or the state in which the rotation is suppressed. Namely, by shallowly inserting the arm member 60 into the support pipe 71, the practitioner can easily rotate the arm member 60 to a desired position. Further, by deeply inserting the arm member 60 into the support pipe 71, the practitioner can easily fix the arm member 60 so as not to move during the procedure.

The configurations of the support pipe 71 and the support pipe 72 as described above are essentially the same. The support pipe 72 supports the arm member 90, in which the outer diameter of the pipe material is larger than the outer diameter of the pipe material of the arm member 60. Therefore, by adjusting the depth for inserting the arm member 90 into the support pipe 72 of the pedestal 70, the practitioner can switch the state of the arm member 90, to which the rod-like member 80 is attached, to any one of the rotatable state, or the state in which the rotation is suppressed.

Further, the pedestal 70 has an adhesive sheet 74 (adhesive member) at the base. The adhesive sheet 74 is a member, which can be attached to and removed from the installation surface of the working table. The adhesive sheet 74 can be formed of a sheet material, such as a silicon-type, acrylic-type, or rubber-type sheet material. A first surface (the pedestal 70 side) of the adhesive sheet 74 is bonded to the base of the pedestal 70 so as not to come off. Further,

the sheet material is exposed on a second surface of the adhesive sheet 74, which is opposite to the first surface.

By pressing the bottom (the second surface of the adhesive sheet 74) of the pedestal 70 against the installation surface of the working table, the practitioner can attach the pedestal 70 to the installation surface of the working table. Therefore, the practitioner can set up the holder 10A at an easy-to-use position on the working table. Further, the pedestal 70, which is set up on the working table, is in a state of being simply fixed to the working table by way of adhesion strength of the adhesive sheet 74. Therefore, when the practitioner picks up the materials for increasing hair volume 20 from the rod-like member, the pedestal 70 will not be displaced. Further, by removing the pedestal 70 from the working table, the practitioner can set up the pedestal 70 at another position. Therefore, the practitioner can easily perform the operations of setting up the holder 10A on the working table, and removing the holder 10A from the working table.

The holder 10A of the second embodiment has the pedestal 70 for supporting the arm members, such that the rod-like members attached to the arm members are substantially horizontal to the installation surface of the holder 10A. Therefore, the practitioner can pick up the material for increasing hair volume 20 from the rod-like member by simply moving the material for increasing hair volume 20, through which the rod-like member is passed, along the rod-like member

that is arranged substantially horizontal to the installation surface of the holder 10A. Therefore, since the practitioner can quickly pick up the materials for increasing hair volume 20 from the rod-like member, the working efficiency during the procedure is improved.

Note that, when the number of the materials for increasing hair volume 20 is decreased as the practitioner picks up the materials for increasing hair volume 20 from one end side of the rod-like member, it becomes more difficult to pick up the materials for increasing hair volume 20 held by the other end side of the rod-like member. This is because the distance to move the material for increasing hair volume 20 in the longitudinal direction of the rod-like member becomes longer. When the number of the materials for increasing hair volume 20 held by the rod-like member is decreased to about a half, another end side of the rod-like member may be removed from the arm member, and one end side to the opposite side may be attached to the arm member. As a result, since the distance to move the material for increasing hair volume 20 in the longitudinal direction of the rod-like member is shortened, the practitioner can quickly pick up the material for increasing hair volume 20 from the rod-like member.

The pedestal 70 of the holder 10A of the second embodiment has the support pipes for supporting the arm members in any one of the state of being rotatable around the axis substantially orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the rod-like member, or the state in which rotation is

suppressed. Therefore, the practitioner can easily rotate the arm member to a desired position. Further, the practitioner can fix the arm member so as not to move during the procedure.

The pedestal 70 of the holder 10A of the second embodiment has the removable adhesive sheet 74, which can be attached to and removed from the installation surface of the working table. Therefore, the practitioner can set up the holder 10A at an easy-to-use position on the working table. Further, when the practitioner picks up the material for increasing hair volume 20 from the rod-like member, the pedestal 70 will not be displaced. Further, by removing the pedestal 70 from the working table, the practitioner can set up the pedestal 70 at another position. Therefore, the practitioner can easily perform the operations of setting up the holder 10A on the working table, and removing the holder 10A from the working table.

(Modified Embodiments)

The embodiments are not limited to the above-described embodiment. The embodiment above is merely one preferred embodiment; and various modifications and alterations thereof are allowed within the scope that achieves the effects of the present invention.

(1) The rod-like member 13 has been described as a cylindrical round bar, from the perspectives of cost, manufacture, production efficiency, and working efficiency; however, the rod-like member may have a quadratic prism shape.

(2) The rod-like member 13 has been described as being

made of wood, but is not limited thereto.

(3) The cover member 16 has been described as being made of Japanese paper, but may be made of resin. Obviously, modifications thereof are allowed, as appropriate, as long as the convenience and working efficiency are improved by separating the cover member 16 by color.

(4) The backing sheet 11 has been described as being folded in two, but can be folded in four, as well.

(5) The backing sheet 11 may be made of plastic or metal, aside from paper or resin.

(6) The holding member 14 is intended to fix the rod-like member 13 for holding the materials for increasing hair volume, and is not limited to a single-sided adhesive tape, as long as the object and effects of the present invention can be achieved. The rod-like member 13 can be fixed with a hook-like member, as well.

(7) Although it is preferable for the cover member 16 to be made of Japanese paper, it is not limited thereto.

(8) The groove 17 of the rod-like member 13 has been described as having a width that could tightly accept the tweezers 41, but is not limited to having this dimension, within the scope that can improve the working efficiency.

(9) In the second embodiment, the structure of the arm member is not limited to the example of the second embodiment. As long as the rod-like member can be appropriately supported, the arm member may have any structure. For example, the arm member may be formed of a pipe material; and the support pipe

may be formed of a cylindrical round bar.

(10) The pedestal 70 of the second embodiment may be formed of a single material, or may have a structure with a plurality of materials laminated. Further, the pedestal 70 may have a hollow structure.

(11) In the second embodiment, the pedestal 70 being formed in a cuboid has an advantage of being easy for a practitioner to hold it. However, the shape of the pedestal 70 is not limited to the example of the second embodiment, as long as the arm member can be appropriately supported. For example, a configuration may be employed, in which the pedestal 70 has a tabular shape, above which an oblong support pipe is provided.

(12) In the second embodiment, the pedestal 70 and the support pipe are separate components; however, without any limitation thereto, the pedestal 70 and the support pipe may be configured into an integral structure. Further, in the pedestal 70, one support pipe may be provided, or three or more support pipes may be provided.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

- 11: backing sheet
- 12: cover sheet
- 13, 50, 80: rod-like member
- 14: holding member
- 15, 15A: holding member
- 16, 16A: cover member

17: groove

20: material for increasing hair volume

21: looped portion

60, 90: arm member

70: pedestal

71, 72: support pipe

74: adhesive sheet

CLAIMS

1. A holder for materials for increasing hair volume, the holder capable of holding bundles of a plurality of strands of artificial hair, the holder comprising:

a rectangular backing sheet;

a rod-like member being provided on the backing sheet, and capable of having a multitude of strands of the materials for increasing hair volume arranged at predetermined intervals; and

a first holding member being provided on the rod-like member in a longitudinal direction of the rod-like member, and capable of holding the bundles of the materials for increasing hair volume;

wherein the first holding member includes: a sticky surface capable of sticking to the bundles; and a slippery surface capable of making it easy to pick up the bundles.

2. The holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to claim 1, wherein the rod-like member includes a groove capable of having a dimension to accept a pickup tool for the bundles.

3. The holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the rod-like member is a cylindrical round rod-like member.

4. The holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to any one of claims 1 to 3, further comprising a cover member capable of covering the materials for increasing hair volume held.

5. The holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to any one of claims 1 to 4, further comprising a second holding member capable of removably holding at least one end of the rod-like member to the backing sheet.

6. The holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to claim 4 or 5, wherein the cover member and the slippery surface are made of Japanese paper.

7. The holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the first holding member is made of Japanese paper.

8. A holder for materials for increasing hair volume, the holder capable of holding bundles of a plurality of strands of artificial hair, the holder comprising:

a rod-like member capable of having a multitude of strands of the materials for increasing hair volume arranged at predetermined intervals;

a holding member being provided on the rod-like member in a longitudinal direction of the rod-like member, and capable of holding the bundles of the materials for increasing hair

volume;

an arm member, to which the rod-like member is attached;

and

a pedestal capable of supporting the arm member, such that the rod-like member attached to the arm member is substantially horizontal to an installation surface of the holder;

wherein the holding member includes: a sticky surface capable of sticking to the bundles; and a slippery surface capable of making it easy to pick up the bundles.

9. The holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to claim 8, wherein the pedestal includes a support member capable of supporting the arm member in any one of a state of being rotatable around an axis substantially orthogonal to a longitudinal direction of the rod-like member, or a state in which rotation is suppressed.

10. The holder for materials for increasing hair volume according to claim 8 or 9,

wherein the pedestal includes an adhesive member at a base; and

wherein the adhesive member is attachable and removable in relation to a working table of the pedestal.