

TITLE OF INVENTION

WIG BASE AND WIG

FIELD OF INVENTION

5 **[0001]**

The present invention relates to a wig base which forms a wig by planting false hairs (artificial hairs or natural hairs) and a wig formed by using this wig base.

BACKGROUND

10 **[0002]**

It has long been well-known that a wig base is formed by using a net member having meshes and a wig is formed by planting false hairs to filaments which forms this meshes (for example, Patent documents 1 to 3)

15 PATENT DOCUMENT

[0003] Patent document 1: JP H9(1997)-273016A

Patent document 2: JP H9(1997)-324317A

Patent document 3: JP 2014-77208A

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

20 PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED

[0004]

The present invention is made based on the above-mentioned prior arts. A purpose of the present invention is further enhance voluminousness (fluffiness) of the planted false hairs.

25 MEANS FOR SOLVING PROBLEM

[0005]

In the present invention, a combined mesh pattern is formed by overlapping a "first net member having a first mesh pattern with a polygonal shape", and a "second net member having a second
5 mesh pattern with a polygonal shape". This combined mesh pattern includes meshes whose mesh sizes (an opening area) are relatively different.

[0006]

A meaning of the "combined mesh pattern" of the present
10 invention is the following. There are two sheets of the net members, and meshes which each net member has are defined as the "first mesh pattern" and the "second mesh pattern". At this moment, the "combined mesh pattern" is defined as a mesh pattern which appears by overlapping these two sheets of the net members.
15 The "combined mesh pattern" does not exist in each single net member, and it is a mesh pattern which appears only by overlapping both of the net members.

The "combined mesh pattern" of the present invention includes meshes whose mesh sizes are relatively different.

20 **[0007]**

The "first mesh pattern" and the "second mesh pattern" may be substantially identical or may be different. In the case that the "first mesh pattern" and the "second mesh pattern" are substantially identical, the "combined mesh pattern" including
25 meshes whose mesh sizes are relatively different is formed by

overlapping two of the net members with shifting the position of each net member accordingly.

EFFECT OF INVENTION

[0008]

5 In the wig base according to the present invention having the above-mentioned configuration, if false hairs are planted to filaments which form the meshes with relatively small mesh size, a distance between each false hair is small in this area, and therefore the false hairs support each other from close to
10 the roots. Accordingly, each false hair rises up strongly from the root.

On the contrary, if false hairs are planted to filaments which form the meshes with relatively large mesh size, a distance between each false hair is large in this area, and
15 therefore the false hairs tend to give a generally fluffy impression. Additionally, there is an area where false hairs rise up strongly around this area, it may prevent the false hair giving the fluffy impression from falling down, and thereby keeping the fluffy impression.

20 **[0009]**

As mentioned above, in the present invention, since the "combined mesh pattern" includes meshes whose mesh sizes are relatively different, the "area where a distance between each false hair is relatively small and the false hairs rise up
25 strongly" and the "area where a distance between each false hair

is relatively large and the false hairs give the generally fluffy impression" are mixed, and thereby achieving a wig which is generally fluffy and has enhanced voluminousness. Further, the false hairs which tends to be fluffy is prevented from falling
5 down by being supported by the adjacent false hairs which rise up strongly, and therefore the fluffy impression may be kept for a long time.

[0010]

Further, in the wig base according to the present invention,
10 since the above-mentioned "combined mesh pattern" is formed by overlapping two sheets of the net members, it is enough that a mesh pattern of each sheet of the net members has a simple polygonal shape.

Therefore, it is not necessary to make one sheet of the net
15 member having complicated mesh pattern, and therefore a manufacturing process (knitting process) may be simplified. Further, since a diameter of the filament which forms the mesh may be made smaller in each net member, there are advantages such that "the false hairs are hardly dropped off", and "a
20 camouflage effect is enhanced because the filament may be concealed easily by the false hairs". These advantages will be described in detail in the description of embodiments.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011]

25 Fig. 1 is an explanatory drawing for illustrating a wig

base according to a first embodiment.

Fig. 2 is an explanatory drawing for illustrating the wig base according to the first embodiment.

Fig. 3 is an explanatory drawing for illustrating a wig
5 base according to a second embodiment.

Fig. 4 is an explanatory drawing for illustrating a wig base according to a third embodiment.

Fig. 5 is an explanatory drawing for illustrating a wig base according to a fourth embodiment.

10 **[0011]**

DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENT

[0012]

Embodiments according to the present invention are described below with referring to the attached drawings. Fig.
15 1 is an explanatory drawing for illustrating a wig base 10 according to a first embodiment.

As illustrated in Fig.1(a), the wig base 10 is configured of a mesh portion 20 located at the center and a periphery portion 30 which fixed the circumference of the mesh portion 20. As
20 illustrated in Fig.2(b), a wig is formed by planting false hairs (artificial hairs or natural hairs) to the mesh portion 20.

[0013]

The mesh portion 20 is formed by overlapping a first net member 21 and a second net member 22. In the illustrated example,
25 both of the net members 21, 22 include a number of meshes with

a hexagon shape to be substantially identical. As illustrated in Fig.1(b), the "combined mesh pattern" is formed by shifting both of the net members 21, 22 from each other.

[0014]

5 <<Combined Mesh Pattern>>

The "combined mesh pattern" of the present invention is described. The meshes which the first net member 21 has are defined as the "first mesh pattern" and the meshes which the second net member 22 has are defined as the "second mesh
10 pattern".

In the example of Fig.1, both of the "first mesh pattern" and the "second mesh pattern" have a hexagon shape and the sizes thereof are the same. The first net members 21 and the second net member 22 are shifted from each other, and thereby forming
15 the "combined mesh pattern" as illustrated in Fig.1(b).

As mentioned above, relating to two sheets of net members which are overlapped each other, the "combined mesh pattern" means a composite mesh pattern which appears only by overlapping two sheets of the net members, not the mesh pattern which each
20 of the net members solely has.

[0015]

As described below, the "first mesh pattern" and the "second mesh pattern" may be different patterns. In the case that the "first mesh pattern" and the "second mesh pattern" are identical,
25 it is necessary to shift the position of both of the net members

21, 22 from each other to form the "combined mesh pattern" as illustrated in the example of Fig.1. In the case that the "first mesh pattern" and the "second mesh pattern" are different, the "combined mesh pattern" may be formed simply by overlapping two of the net members.

[0016]

In the present invention, the "combined mesh pattern" includes meshes whose mesh sizes are relatively different. This is described with referring to Fig.2. Fig.2(a) illustrates the mesh portion 20 illustrated in Fig.1(b) again.

As being understood clearly in the drawing, the "combined mesh pattern" includes meshes 20a having a lozenge shape and meshes 20 b having a hexagon shape. In comparison between the meshes 20a and 20b, the meshes 20a is relatively smaller than the mesh 20b (opening area is smaller). Conversely, two sheets of the net members 21, 22 are shifted from each other so as to make the size of the meshes relatively different.

A specific shape of each mesh which appears as the "combined mesh pattern" may be any shapes.

[0017]

<<Effect of Combined mesh pattern having meshes with different sizes>>

In Fig.2(b), in order to describe clearly, only a part of false hairs planted to the mesh portion 20 is illustrated.

While it is illustrated such that false hairs protrude from the

inside of each mesh in the drawing, each false hair is actually planted to the filament which forms the mesh.

[0018]

As schematically illustrated in Fig.2(b), if false hairs
5 are planted to filaments which form the meshes 20a with relatively small size, a distance between each false hair is small in this area, and therefore the false hairs support each other from close to the roots. Accordingly, each false hair rises up strongly from the root.

10 On the contrary, if false hairs are planted to filaments which form the meshes 20b with relatively large size, a distance between each false hair is large in this area, and therefore the false hairs tend to give a generally fluffy impression. Additionally, the mesh 20a where false hairs rise up strongly
15 exists around this area, it may prevent the false hair giving the fluffy impression from falling down, and thereby keeping the fluffy impression.

[0019]

As mentioned above, in the present invention, since the
20 "combined mesh pattern" includes meshes whose mesh sizes are relatively different, the "area where a distance between each false hair is relatively small and the false hairs rise up strongly" and the "area where a distance between each false hair is relatively large and the false hairs give the generally fluffy
25 impression" are mixed, and thereby achieving a wig which is

generally fluffy and has enhanced voluminousness. Further, the false hairs which tend to be fluffy are prevented from falling down by being supported by the adjacent false hairs which rise up strongly, and therefore the fluffy impression may be kept
5 for a long time.

[0020]

<<Advantage of having two sheets of net members 21, 22>>

The mesh pattern including meshes whose mesh sizes are relatively different may theoretically be obtained by one sheet
10 of the net member itself, not by overlapping two sheets of net members 21, 22. However, in the present invention, it is achieved by overlapping two sheets of the net members 21, 22. An advantage of this configuration is described below.

[0021]

15 (1) If it is configured to include meshes whose mesh sizes are different in one sheet of the net member, it is not preferable because a knitting process for this net member becomes complicated.

On the contrary, if two sheets of the net member 21, 22 are
20 utilized, like the present invention, it is enough that each of the net member has meshes having a simple shape for obtaining different mesh sizes, and thereby simplifying manufacturing processes.

[0022]

25 (2) If it is configured to include meshes whose mesh sizes

are different in one sheet of the net member, the knitting process for this net member becomes complicated. Generally filaments which form meshes traverse each other in complicated manners, and finally a diameter of each filament which forms the meshes tends to be larger. If the diameter of the filament becomes large, there is a defect such that a knot of the false hair planted thereto tends to easily be loosened (false hair tends to easily be dropped off).

On the contrary, in the present invention, a mesh shape of each net member is simple, and it is easy to make a diameter of the filament smaller. Therefore, false hairs are hardly dropped off.

Further, generally speaking, if a diameter of the filaments which form the wig base becomes larger, it becomes more difficult to conceal these filaments by the planted false hairs. In the present invention, as mentioned above, it is easy to make a diameter of the filament smaller, and therefore the filaments may be concealed easily by the planted false hairs (camouflage effect is high).

20 [0023]

Relating to two sheets of net members 21, 22 which are used with being overlapped each other, an intersecting point of the filaments which form the meshes of each net member is preferably connected and fixed by binding with false hairs, threads or the like, or by other connecting methods.

Thus, as illustrated in detail in Fig.2(c), at the intersecting point G of the filament 21a which forms the meshes of the first net member 21 and the filament 22a which forms the meshes of the second net member 22, both filaments 21a, 22a are knotted and fixed together by the planted false hairs (or other adequate threads or the like). While such fixture is not mandatory, such fixture may enhance integrity of two sheets of the net members 21, 22.

In Fig.2(c), while all of the intersecting points are fixed as mentioned above, the number of the intersecting points which are connected and fixed may be arbitrarily determined.

[0024]

<<Other Embodiment>>

In the present invention, a concrete shape of the first net member 21 and the second net member 22 are not limited to those illustrated in Fig.1, 2. In Figs.3 to 5, the second, third and fourth embodiments which have similar effects to those as mentioned above are described.

In any embodiment, the "combined mesh pattern" is formed by overlapping the "first net member having the first mesh pattern with a polygonal shape, and the "second net member having the second mesh pattern with a polygonal shape", and this "combined mesh pattern" includes the meshes whose mesh sizes are relatively different.

[0025]

Figs 3 to 5 are illustrated for describing the shape of overlapping two of the net members. In the case that an actual wig base is formed, the periphery portion 30 is provided, and the wig base is formed so as to fit the wearer's head as illustrated in Fig.1(a).

[0026]

In the first embodiment (Figs.1, 2), the meshes which two of the net members 21, 22 have are identical. On the contrary, in the second to fourth embodiments (Figs.3 to 5), the meshes which two of the net members have are different from each other.

Accordingly, in the present invention, the "first mesh pattern" of one net member and the "second net pattern" of the other net member may be identical or may be different from each other. It is enough that the "combined mesh pattern" which appears as the result of overlapping both of the net members includes meshes whose mesh sizes are relatively different.

[0027]

A concrete shape of each mesh is not limited to particular ones. For example, any arbitrary shape such as hexagon, rectangular, triangle or other shapes may be adopted.

DESCRIPTION OF REFERENCE NUMBERS

[0028]

10	Wig Base
20	Mesh Portion
25	21 First Net Member

22	Second Net Member
30	Periphery Portion

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A wig base, wherein:

5 a combined mesh pattern is formed by overlapping a first net member (21) having a first mesh pattern with a polygonal shape, and a second net member (22) having a second mesh pattern with a polygonal shape,

10 the combined mesh pattern is formed by meshes located inside an outer edge of the first net member (21) and meshes located inside an outer edge of the second net member (22),

the combined mesh pattern includes meshes whose mesh sizes are relatively different, and

15 the combined mesh pattern is formed in an entire portion of the wig base.

2. The wig base according to claim 1, wherein:

20 a filament (21a) which forms the first net member (21) and a filament (22a) which forms the second net member (22) are connected and fixed at least at one of the mutual intersecting points.

3. A wig formed by planting false hairs to the wig base according to claim 1 or 2.