

(No Model.)

G. PETIT.

WIG, FALSE FRONT, SWITCH, &c.

No. 263,665.

Patented Aug. 29, 1882.

Fig. 2

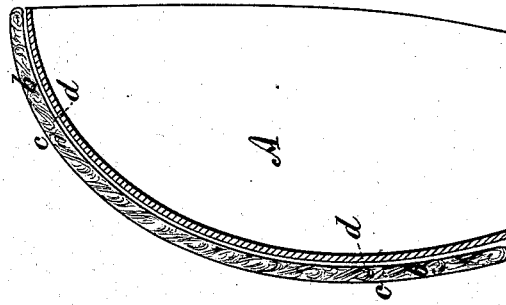
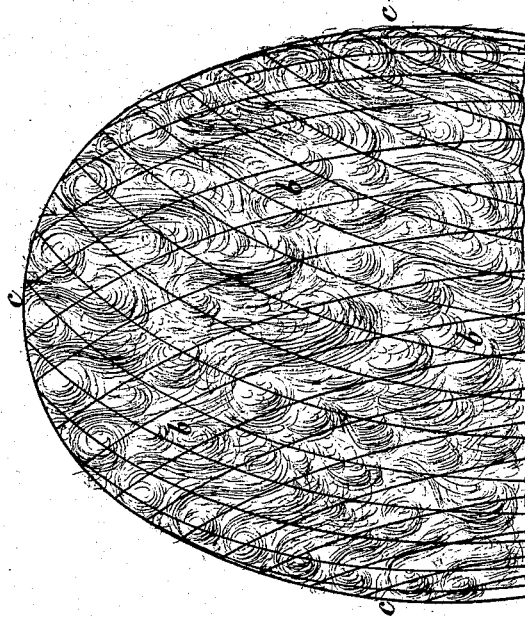


Fig. 1



Witnesses

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GILLES PETIT, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

WIG, FALSE FRONT, SWITCH, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 263,665, dated August 29, 1882.

Application filed April 17, 1882. (No model.) Patented in France October 25, 1881, No. 145,507; in England October 29, 1881, No. 4,747, and in Belgium October 29, 1881, No. 56,091.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GILLES PETIT, of Paris, in the Republic of France, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in the Manufacture of Wigs, False Fronts, Switches, and other like articles, of which the following specification is a full description.

The invention has for its object to enable fronts, circles, and perukes of all kinds to be readily and cheaply made; and it consists in a new kind or system of wig or artificial head-dress, in the manufacture of which the methods ordinarily employed are entirely changed.

Heretofore the hairs or matters imitating hair are set or pricked straight into a suitable support, and then receive the desired configurations in conformity with the prevailing style of dressing the hair.

In the present invention the natural or artificial hair is interposed between two invisible nets of large mesh, made of hair or other suitable material, so as to imitate, in a flat position, the effect of a natural coiffure or head-dress. It will be seen that by this means the long and careful work of fixing each hair in a vertical position is avoided, and that the hair-dresser may proceed by groups or masses in exercising his taste to produce effects which imitate nature as closely as done heretofore by the prevailing methods.

In order that the invention may be fully understood, a description will now be given of what is considered the best mode of carrying the same into effect.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a plan, and Fig. 2 a section, of a wig or artificial head-dress made in accordance with the invention and held on a support.

Upon a block, A, covered with skin to allow of the insertion of pins, is stretched a large-mesh invisible net, *d*, of hair or other suitable material. In making a false front it is stretched on the forehead of the block; if a switch or chignon, on the back, and if an entire peruke, over the whole top. Upon the net *d* so stretched are placed small masses of hair, of different lengths, which have been already prepared to

suit the style of coiffure or head-dress to be imitated—that is to say, the masses are made wavy, crimped, frizzed, or braided. These masses, when properly disposed, are secured upon the block by pins or other appropriate means, so as to have as much as possible their natural appearance and lightness, and to conform with the style of coiffure desired—wavy, smooth, flat, or puffed. After the hair *b* has been arranged and secured it is covered with one or more pieces of invisible netting, *c*, of hair or other material, and the two pieces *c d* of net are then sewed or attached together, so as to retain in position the hair between them. To do this sewing, prepared hair or imitation hair, such as used in the wig, may be used as the thread. The block, with the wig or artificial coiffure thereon enveloped in a cloth, is placed in a stove to give the wig or coiffure the desired shape; or, what is as well, a hot iron may be passed lightly over it to set the hair in the form given to it and to allow the pins to be taken out and the wig removed from the block without losing its form. The action of heat sets the hair and also the threads of the net, and maintains them in place in a condition of suppleness and lightness not obtained by the process heretofore in use.

The advantages of the improved wigs or artificial head-dress, besides their lightness and economical manufacture, consist in the facility of formation on the block, so that they may conform to all the undulations and inequalities of a cranium in the perfect imitation of nature, so as to deceive even an experienced eye, and in the ability to reproduce in the most striking manner the greatest variety of coiffures, ancient or modern.

By this improvement it is possible to take the hair from the shop of the manufacturer simply crimped or frizzed or otherwise prepared, and in a few minutes make any required form of wig or head-dress.

Parts of a head-dress or coiffure of different sizes can be made in accordance with this invention to be combined with the natural hair, so as to make a most pleasing and light composition.

It is obvious that modifications may be made

in details in the manner of carrying the invention into effect without departing from the spirit thereof.

I claim—

5 1. The new article of manufacture herein described, to wit: a wig, false front, chignon, or other artificial head-dress, or part thereof, comprising a mass of hair or imitation hair suitably arranged between large-mesh invisible netting, united or connected, so as to hold the interposed hair in place, as set forth.

10 2. The method of making wigs, false fronts, and other like articles by arranging the hair or imitation hair on an invisible netting stretched

on a block, covering the said hair with another 15 layer of netting, connecting the latter with the first netting, and heating the whole, so that the wig or other article may retain its form when removed from the block, substantially in the manner and by the means described. 20

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification before two subscribing witnesses.

G. PETIT.

Witnesses:

EMILE BARRAULT,
AUG. VINCK.