



(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**
published in accordance with Art. 153(4) EPC

(43) Date of publication:
18.12.2013 Bulletin 2013/51

(51) Int Cl.:
A45D 44/00 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **11858185.9**

(86) International application number:
PCT/JP2011/052740

(22) Date of filing: **09.02.2011**

(87) International publication number:
WO 2012/108010 (16.08.2012 Gazette 2012/33)

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK MT NL NO PL PT RO RS SE SI SK SM TR

(72) Inventor: **Ushio, Sayuri**
Himeji-shi, Hyogo 670-0924 (JP)

(71) Applicant: **Ushio, Sayuri**
Himeji-shi, Hyogo 670-0924 (JP)

(74) Representative: **Nieuwenhuys, William Francis Marks & Clerk LLP**
90 Long Acre
London
WC2E 9RA (GB)

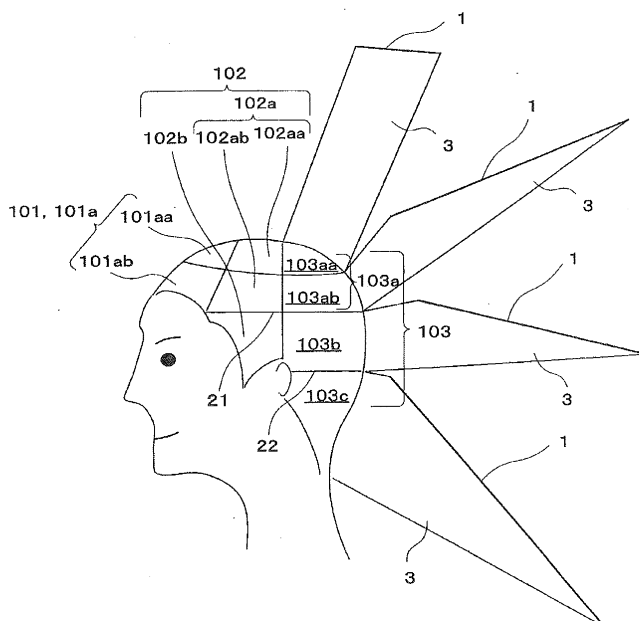
(54) **HAIRCUT METHOD**

(57) A haircut method is provided that allows an amount of hair to be adjusted while the hair is cut, and prevents damage of the head hair.

A haircut method of the present invention includes: dividing head hair into a bang section that covers a front of a head, a side section that covers a side of the head, and a back section that covers a back of the head; dividing, in each section, the head hair into at least two blocks from an upper side of the head toward a lower side of the head; and taking, as a lock of hair, an amount of hair

that can be cut in one operation in each block, and cutting the head hair. In the step of cutting the head hair, the lock of hair is taken from the head hair in each block except for the block located at an uppermost position in each section, and the lock of hair is cut so as to be sloped such that a length of the head hair at an upper portion of the lock of hair is less than a length of the head hair at a lower portion of the lock of hair, and is cut such that the length of the head hair at the upper portion of the lock of hair is less than a length of the head hair at a lower portion of a block located immediately thereabove.

Fig.1



Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a haircut method.

Background Art

[0002] Fig. 6 shows a hitherto known haircut method. Basically, head hair is first divided into a bang section 101 that covers a front of a head, a side section 102 that covers a side of the head, and a back section 103 that covers a back of the head. Further, in the sections, the head hair is divided into a plurality of blocks 101aa, 101ab, 102aa, 102ab, 102b, 103aa, 103ab, 103b, and 103c from an upper side of the head toward a lower side of the head. Thereafter, an amount of hair that can be cut in one operation is taken as a lock of hair (panel) 3 in each block, and an end portion of the panel 3 is cut with scissors. At this time, as shown in Fig. 6, the head hair is cut such that lines (cut lines) 104 obtained by cutting the head hair with scissors each become continuous with the lines of adjacent blocks (such that lengths at equivalent circles in Fig. 6 are almost the same). Thereafter, for example, tip portions of the hair are thinned at predetermined positions away from the tips of the hair with thinning scissors; or the tip portions of the hair are thinned, with scissors, along streams of the head hair, to adjust the amount of hair. Thus, as indicated by broken lines 105 in Fig. 6, a portion of the head hair is shortened by the thinning at the tip portions of the hair, to reduce the amount of the hair (Non-patent Literature 1, Non-patent Literature 2).

Citation List

Non-patent Literature

[0003]

NPL 1: "TOMOTOMO (January issue 2008)", published by Shinbiyo Shuppan Kabushiki Kaisha, January 1, 2008, p. 83

NPL2: "Gekkan BOB", published by Kabushiki Kaisha Kamishobo, October 1, 2010, p. 66

Summary of Invention

Technical Problem

[0004] However, in the haircut method shown in Fig. 6, when the amount of hair is adjusted, the scissors touch a portion of the head hair that is not cut for the thinning, and rub against the head hair; therefore, a problem such that the head hair is damaged arises. Further, although the head hair is thinned each time the hair is cut, since the hair is not always thinned at the same portions, tips

of a portion of the head hair may not be cut. Therefore, a problem in which such a portion of the head hair is likely to be damaged at the tips arises. Further, in the haircut method described above, in general, an amount of hair is adjusted in only tip portions of the hair; or adjusted in portions from mid-portions toward the tips, even when an increased amount of the head hair is thinned. Thus, a problem arises such that, from roots of the head hair to the mid-portions of the head hair, an amount of hair is not reduced, and the head hair is likely to remain thick.

[0005] The present invention is made in order to solve the aforementioned problems; and a haircut method is provided that allows the amount of hair to be adjusted while the hair is cut, and prevents damage to the head hair.

Solution to Problem

[0006] A haircut method of the present invention includes: dividing head hair into a bang section that covers a front of a head, a side section that covers a side of the head, and a back section that covers a back of the head; dividing, in each section, the head hair into at least two blocks from an upper side of the head toward a lower side of the head; and taking, as a lock of hair, an amount of hair that can be cut in one operation in each block, and cutting the head hair. In the step of cutting the head hair, the lock of hair is taken from the head hair in each block except for the block located at an uppermost position in each section; and the lock of hair is cut so as to be sloped such that a length of the head hair at an upper portion of the lock of hair is less than a length of the head hair at a lower portion of the lock of hair, and is cut such that the length of the head hair at the upper portion of the lock of hair is less than a length of the head hair at a lower portion of a block located immediately thereabove.

[0007] The "slope" represents a slope from a bottom surface when a line perpendicular to the head hair is the bottom surface in the case where a panel is drawn. Further, the "block located at an uppermost position" represents a block that covers a surface of the head hair, and represents an outline of the head hair to be determined as a hairstyle. These are similarly used throughout the description.

[0008] In the haircut method, in the step of dividing the head hair into the blocks, the head hair of each of the side section and the back section may be divided into at least two blocks by a horizontal line below a flat part on the top of the cranium (i.e., a projection) that projects most greatly in the head, and a horizontal line above a occipital bone (i.e., a hollow in a nape of a neck) that is recessed most greatly in the back of the head.

[0009] Further, in the haircut method, in the step of dividing the head hair into the blocks, the head hair in the block that is included in the back section and located between the horizontal line below the flat part on the top of the cranium and the horizontal line above the occipital bone is further divided into a left block, a center block,

and a right block, and, in the step of cutting the head hair, in the block that is included in the side section and located below the horizontal line below the flat part on the top of the cranium, the left block, the right block, and the block that is included in the back section and located below the horizontal line above the occipital bone, the lock of hair is cut into an arcuate shape which is recessed downward such that a length of the head hair is reduced from an upper portion to a mid-portion in the lock of hair, and a length of the head hair is increased in a lower portion of the lock of hair.

Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0010] According to the haircut method of the present invention, the amount of hair can be adjusted while hair is cut; and thinning of hair is not required, thereby preventing damage to the head hair.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0011]

[Fig. 1] Fig. 1 is a side view illustrating a haircut method according to one embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 2] Fig. 2 is a perspective view illustrating a state where a panel is taken as a slice of hair in the vertical direction.

[Fig. 3] Fig. 3 is a side view illustrating a haircut method according to another embodiment of the present invention.

[Fig. 4] Fig. 4 is a rear view illustrating division into blocks in a haircut method according to an example of the present invention.

[Fig. 5] Fig. 5 is a side view illustrating a haircut method, according to an example, using the division into the blocks as shown in Fig. 4.

[Fig. 6] Fig. 6 is a side view illustrating a hitherto known haircut method.

Description of Embodiments

[0012] Hereinafter, a haircut method according to one embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0013] Firstly, as shown in Fig. 1, head hair is divided into a bang section 101 that covers a front of a head, a side section 102 that covers a side of the head, and a back section 103 that covers a back of the head. In the sections 101 to 103, the head hair is divided, by a first horizontal line 21 of the head below a flat part on the top of the cranium that projects most greatly in the head and a second horizontal line 22 of the head that is above a occipital bone as the most greatly recessed portion in the back of the head, into blocks 101a, 102a, and 103a located above the first horizontal line 21; blocks 102b and 103b located between the first horizontal line 21 and the

second horizontal line 22; and a block 103c located below the second horizontal line 22. Further, in the sections 101 to 103, each of the blocks 101a, 102a, and 103a located above the first horizontal line 21 is divided into two blocks that are upper and lower blocks; that is, the blocks 101a, 102a, and 103a are divided into blocks 101aa, 101ab, 102aa, 102ab, 103aa, and 103ab. Namely, as shown in Fig. 1, the bang section 101 is divided into two blocks, the blocks 101aa and 101ab; the side section 102 is divided into three blocks, the blocks 102aa, 102ab, and 102b; and the back section 103 is divided into four blocks, the blocks 103aa, 103ab, 103b, and 103c. The head hair is cut sequentially from the lower block toward the upper block for each of the sections 101 to 103. Thus, when the first and the second horizontal lines 21 and 22 are used in order to divide the head hair into the blocks 101a, 102a, 102b, 103a, 103b, and 103c, a portion of the head that projects most greatly in the head and a portion of the head that is recessed most greatly in the head are used as boundaries for each block, thereby facilitating designing.

[0014] Hereinafter, the back section 103 will be described as an example. In the description herein, the block 103c that is located at the lowermost position in the back section 103, i.e., located below the second horizontal line 22, is referred to as a nape. Further, the block 103b located between the second horizontal line 22 and the first horizontal line 21 is referred to as a middle. Moreover, the block located above the first horizontal line 21 is referred to as a top 103a; and the block 103ab located at the lower portion of the top 103a is referred to a lower top, and the block 103aa located at the upper portion of the top 103a is referred to as an upper top.

[0015] Additionally, in the bang section 101 and the side section 102, the head hair can be cut in the same cut method as described below. Namely, in the present embodiment, the bang section 101 is divided into two blocks, that is, the blocks 101aa and 101ab; and the side section 102 is divided into three blocks, that is, the blocks 102aa, 102ab, and 102b. Therefore, the head hair is cut such that the blocks 101aa and 102aa located at the uppermost portion in the sections 101 and 102, respectively, are cut in a cut method corresponding to a method for cutting the upper top 103aa, which is the uppermost block in the back section 103. Further, the head hair is cut such that the blocks 101ab and 102b located at the lowermost portion in the sections 101 and 102, respectively, are cut in a cut method corresponding to a method for cutting the nape 103c, which is the lowermost block in the back section 103. Further, the head hair is cut such that the block 101ab located in the middle of the side section 102 is cut in a cut method corresponding to a method for cutting the lower top 103ab or the middle 103b of the back section 103.

[0016] Firstly, a cut method for the head hair of the nape 103c that is the lowermost block will be described. As shown in Fig. 2, an amount of hair that can be cut in one operation is taken as a lock of hair (panel) 3 from

the head hair of the nape 103c. The panel 3 is a slice of hair, in the vertical direction, which forms a part in the head hair in the up-down direction in the nape 103c. Namely, the head hair is taken as a lock of head hair that expands in the up-down direction. As shown in Fig. 1, the head hair is cut with a cut line 1 by which the panel 3 is sloped (the lower-right of Fig. 1) such that a length of the head hair at the upper portion of the panel 3 is less than a length of the head hair at the lower portion of the panel 3, and by which the length of the head hair at the upper portion of the panel 3 is less than a length of the head hair at the lower portion of the middle 103b that is a block immediately above the nape 103c. Specifically, the head hair is cut by diagonal sliding toward tips of the head hair at the lower portion of the panel 3, from vicinities of roots of the head hair at the upper portion of the panel 3; more advantageously, from positions away, by about 5 cm, from the roots of the head hair at the upper portion of the panel 3. A series of operations of taking the panel 3 and cutting the head hair such that the panel 3 is sloped is continuously performed repeatedly over the entirety of a region of the nape 103c in the right-left direction, thereby cutting all the head hair in the nape 103c in the same manner.

[0017] When the head hair of the nape 103c has been cut, the head hair is then cut in the middle 103b that is a block immediately above the nape 103c. Additionally, in the middle 103b, in the same manner as for the nape 103c, the panel 3 is taken from the head hair, and the head hair is cut with the cut line 1 by which the panel 3 is sloped such that a length of the head hair at the upper portion of the panel 3 is less than a length of the head hair at the lower portion of the panel 3. At this time, the cutting is performed such that the length of the head hair at the upper portion of the panel 3 is the same as or longer than a length of the head hair at the upper portion of the nape 103c that is a block immediately below the middle 103b; and is less than a length of the head hair at the lower portion of the lower top 103ab that is a block immediately above the middle 103b. The cutting of the head hair at the upper portion of the panel 3 is started at that position, and the head hair is cut by diagonal sliding toward the tips of the head hair at the lower portion of the panel 3. Additionally in this case, a series of operations of taking the panel 3 and cutting the head hair such that the panel 3 is sloped is continuously performed repeatedly over the entirety of a region of the middle 103b in the right-left direction, in the same manner as for the nape 103c, thereby similarly cutting all the head hair of the middle 103b.

[0018] Next, the head hair of the lower top 103ab that is a block immediately above the middle 103b, is cut. Additionally, in the lower top 103ab, in the same manner as for the nape 103c, the panel 3 is taken from the head hair, and the head hair is cut with the cut line 1 by which the panel 3 is sloped such that a length of the head hair at the upper portion of the panel 3 is less than a length of the head hair at the lower portion of the panel 3. At

this time, the cutting is performed such that the length of the head hair at the upper portion of the panel 3 is the same as or longer than a length of the head hair at the upper portion of the middle 103b that is a block immediately below the lower top 103ab, and is less than a length of the head hair at the lower portion of the upper top 103aa that is a block immediately above the lower top 103ab. The cutting of the head hair at the upper portion of the panel 3 is started at that position, and the head hair is cut by diagonal sliding toward tips of the head hair at the lower portion of the panel 3. Additionally, in this case, a series of operations of taking the panel 3 and cutting the head hair such that the panel 3 is sloped is continuously performed repeatedly over the entirety of a region of the lower top 103ab in the right-left direction, in the same manner as for the nape 103c, thereby similarly cutting all the head hair of the lower top 103ab.

[0019] Finally, the head hair of the upper top 103aa that is an uppermost block is cut. Additionally, in the upper top 103aa, in the same manner as for the nape 103c, the panel 3 is taken from the head hair, and the head hair is cut for each panel 3. The head hair of the upper top 103aa covers the head hair of the lower top 103ab, the middle 103b, and the nape 103c, and represents an outline of the head hair; therefore, the head hair of the upper top 103aa is cut with the cut line 1 that meets a design as desired by a client. For example, when a client desires one length cut, the head hair is cut with the cut line 1 that allows the tips of the hair to be aligned in a straight line when the hair is let down. Further, in the case of a layered cut, the head hair is cut with the cut line 1 that allows the hair to be stepped at the tips when the head hair is let down. Thus, the head hair of the upper top 103aa is cut according to the client's desire, whereby short head hair in the upper portions of the lower top 103ab, the middle 103b, and the nape 103c is covered. Therefore, even when the head hair in the upper portions of the lower top 103ab, the middle 103b, and the nape 103c is cut short, standing out can be avoided.

[0020] As described above, according to the present embodiment, around a boundary between the nape 103c and the middle 103b, a boundary between the middle 103b and the lower top 103ab, and a boundary between the lower top 103ab and the upper top 103aa, the head hair is cut such that the length of the head hair in the upper portion of the block located at a lower position is less than the length of the head hair in the lower portion of the block located at an upper position. Therefore, labor for aligning the length of the head hair in the lower portion of the block located at an upper position with the length of the head hair in the upper portion of the block located at a lower position is unnecessary; thereby, the head hair can be cut quickly, and with ease. Further, short head hair is sandwiched between the nape 103c and the middle 103b, between the middle 103b and the lower top 103ab, and between the lower top 103ab and the upper top 103aa, thereby reducing the amount of hair. Since the head hair is cut with the amount of hair being reduced,

head hair need not be thinned after the cutting. Therefore, the head hair is not damaged, and the same portion is not cut twice, thereby enhancing cutting efficiency. Further, by the short head hair being sandwiched, spaces are generated between the nape 103c and the middle 103b, between the middle 103b and the lower top 103ab, and between the lower top 103ab and the upper top 103aa. Therefore, the head hair is less likely to be thickened, and the cut line is less likely to be out of shape, even when the head hair gets longer. In addition, the short head hair between the nape 103c and the middle 103b, between the middle 103b and the lower top 103ab, and between the lower top 103ab and the upper top 103aa, is less likely to turn up, since the tips of the short head hair do not appear on the surface of the head hair. Therefore, care of only the tips of the hair that appear on the surface of the head hair is necessary, thereby facilitating care of the head hair.

[0021] Further, in the case of a head with a flat back, i.e., a so-called bluff-shaped head, the head hair is merely cut such that the head hair is layered in a portion to be expanded, thereby enabling a protrusion of the hair to be easily formed. Specifically, in a portion in which a volume is to be increased in the center (the center of the middle 103b) of the back of the head, the head hair is cut so as to have an arcuate (convex) shape that is expanded upward, as indicated by a cut line 11 in Fig. 3. On the other hand, in order to reduce a volume on the lateral sides (the right and the left portions of the middle 103b), the head hair is cut so as to have an arcuate (concave) shape that is recessed downward as indicated by a cut line 12 in Fig. 3. Thus, an expanded portion can be formed in the center of the back of the head, thereby correcting the flat shape of the back of the head.

[0022] Further, in the case of projections of corners of a forehead, i.e., so-called horseshoe section (i.e., square projections), the head hair is cut so as to have a concave shape such that the head hair is prevented from being layered in the flat part on the top of the cranium (i.e., projection portions) (the block 101ab that is the lower portion of the bang section). Thus, the horseshoe section can be prevented from standing out.

[0023] As described above, a slope angle and a length of the head hair for the cut line 1 are differentiated in the blocks of each section; therefore, the length and volume of the head hair can be adjusted, and the head hair can be cut with various designs. In addition, since a position at which the volume of the head hair is to be increased or reduced can be freely determined, the head can be made to look non-flat. Thus, the head can be made to look small, or a neck can be made to look long; therefore, a person's entire body becomes well-balanced. Further, for example, positions, such as a position below a flat part on the top of the cranium and a position above a occipital bone, at which the head hair is divided into the blocks, and the cut lines by which the head hair is sloped in each block, can be clearly discerned; and, while viewing the hairstyle after cutting, the amount of hair need

not be adjusted based on feeling. Therefore, teaching can be facilitated for instructors of the cut method, and learning can be facilitated for learners of the cut method.

[0024] While one embodiment of the present invention has been described above, the present invention is not limited to the embodiment, and various modifications can be made without departing from the gist of the invention. For example, in the embodiment described above, in the sections 101 to 103, the bang section 101 is divided into two blocks, i.e., blocks 101aa and 101ab; the side section 102 is divided into three blocks, i.e., blocks 102aa, 102ab, and 102b; and the back section 103 is divided into four blocks, i.e., blocks 103aa, 103ab, 103b, and 103c. However, the number of blocks obtained by the division may not be limited to the number described above. The number of blocks obtained by the division may be determined according to a shape of a client's head or a hairstyle. For example, for a very short hairstyle for which the head hair is cut very short, the block above the first horizontal line 21 is divided into three blocks; and the block between the first horizontal line 21 and the second horizontal line 22, and the block below the second horizontal line 22 are each divided into two blocks. By dividing the blocks in this manner, even when the head hair is cut very short, since intervals of the blocks are small, the shorter head hair sandwiched by the blocks can be prevented from appearing on the surface. Further, for a shape of a head having a small forehead or having a horseshoe section, the block above the first horizontal line 21 is divided into three blocks. Thus, even when the forehead is small and the bangs are short, the shorter head hair sandwiched by the blocks can be prevented from appearing on the surface, as similarly described above; and a cut method for the head hair can be differentiated for each of the small blocks obtained by the division, thereby easily preventing the horseshoe section from standing out. Additionally, when the number of the blocks of each section is thus changed, the head hair in the block at the uppermost portion in each section is cut in a cut method corresponding to the method for cutting the upper top 103aa described in the embodiment, and the head hair in the block at the lowermost portion in each section is cut in a cut method corresponding to the method for cutting the nape 103c described in the embodiment. Further, in each section, the head hair in the blocks between the block at the uppermost portion and the block at the lowermost portion is cut in a cut method corresponding to the method for cutting the lower top 103ab or the middle 103b described in the embodiment.

[0025] Further, in the present invention, in each block, the head hair is cut so as to be sloped from the upper side toward the lower side. The slope may be formed by a straight cut line 1, as shown in Fig. 1; or formed by a convex cut line 11 or a concave cut line 12, as shown in Fig. 3. For example, in a case where a volume of the head hair is to be increased, the head hair is cut so as to have a convex shape such that an amount of the head hair to be cut is reduced. On the other hand, in order to

make the head hair look light and tight, the head hair is cut so as to have a concave shape such that an amount of the head hair to be cut is increased. Further, the head hair may be cut, with a cut line including a concave shape and a convex shape, from the upper side toward the lower side of the panel 3.

[0026] Further, Fig. 1 and Fig. 3 illustrate a case where the hairstyle is a shoulder-length hairstyle. However, the head hair can be cut for a long hairstyle, a short hairstyle, and the like in the same cut method.

Examples

[0027] Hereinafter, an example of a haircut method that uses the haircut method according to the embodiment described above will be described; in particular, a haircut method that allows correction of a flat back of a head, and that makes a head look streamlined.

[0028] The bang section 101 and the side section 102 are divided into two blocks and three blocks, respectively, as described for the embodiment (see Fig. 1). The head hair of the back section 103 is divided, based on the first horizontal line 21 and the second horizontal line 22, into three blocks; that is, a top 103a, a middle 103b, and a nape 103c, from the upper side of the head toward the lower side of the head, as shown in Fig. 4. The top 103a is further divided into two blocks that are upper and lower blocks, that is, an upper top 103aa and a lower top 103ab. Further, the middle 103b is divided into three blocks, that is, blocks 103bl, 103bm, and 103br, in the left-right direction. Specifically, the middle 103b is almost equally divided into four portions in the left-right direction; and two portions in the middle are integrated into one block (hereinafter, referred to as "center-middle 103bm"), a block to the left of the center middle 103bm is referred to as left-middle 103bl, and a block to the right of the center-middle 103bm is referred to as a right-middle 103br.

[0029] The head hair divided as the blocks as described above is cut with cut lines, as shown in Fig. 5. The procedure of cutting the head hair is implemented by a series of operations of taking the panel 3 as a slice of hair in the vertical direction from the head hair in each block, and cutting the head hair with cut lines described below being continuously performed repeatedly over the entirety of a region of the block, as described in the embodiment.

[0030] Firstly, in the nape 103c and the block 102b of the side section 102 below the first horizontal line 21, the head hair is cut from the upper portion of the panel 3 toward the lower portion of the panel 3 with a cut line 13 by which the upper-half portion becomes concave and the lower-half portion becomes convex. Specifically, the head hair is cut so as to form a slope making a concave curve such that the length of the head hair is very short from the upper portion toward the vicinity of the mid-portion; whereas the head hair is cut so as to remain long near the mid-portion so as to form a slope making a gentle

convex curve from the vicinity of the mid-portion toward the lower portion.

[0031] Next, in the left-middle 103bl and the right-middle 103br, the head hair is cut so as to form a slope making a concave curve such that the length of the head hair is very short from the upper portion of the panel 3 toward the vicinity of the mid-portion of the panel 3, whereas the head hair is cut with a concave cut line 12 so as to remain long from the vicinity of the mid-portion toward the lower portion.

[0032] As described above, in the nape 103c, the block 102b of the side section 102 below the first horizontal line 21, the left middle 103bl, and the right middle 103br, the head hair is cut such that the length of the head hair becomes very short in the upper portion of each of the blocks 103c, 102b, 103bl, and 103br. Therefore, the shape of the head can be made to look tight on the sides of the head, behind the ears, and below the occipital bone. On the other hand, in the nape 103c and the block 102b of the side section 102 below the first horizontal line 21, the head hair is cut with a convex cut line in the lower portion of each of the blocks 103c and 102b, thereby increasing the volume of the tips of the hair.

[0033] Next, in the center-middle 103bm, the head hair is cut with the cut line 1 formed by a straight (even) line or a convex line (Fig. 5 shows an even cut line). At this time, the head hair is cut such that the length of the head hair at the upper portion of the center-middle 103bm is longer than the length of the head hair at the upper portion of each of the left-middle 103bl and the right-middle 103br. Thus, a great portion of the head hair is left in the center of the back of the head, thereby enabling the volume to be increased in the center of the back of the head. Further, in a case where the volume is to be further increased in the center of the back of the head, the head hair is advantageously cut with a convex cut line in the center-middle 103bm.

[0034] Finally, in the upper top 103aa representing an outline of the head hair, only the tip portions of the head hair are cut, with a convex cut line 11, so as to be gently sloped. Thus, in a portion of the head hair representing an outline of the head hair, the tip portions curl inward, and thus the head hair is easily settled. In other blocks, an even, convex, or concave cut line may be combined as appropriate so as to meet a design as desired by a client, to cut the head hair.

[0035] In the cut method for the head hair as described above, a protrusion can be formed in the center (the center-middle 103bm) of a head with a flat back; i.e., a so-called bluff-shaped head, whereas a portion surrounding the center of the back of the head, that is, sides of the head, portions behind the ears, and a portion below a occipital bone, are made tight. Therefore, the protrusion in the center of the back of the head can be made to stand out, and a flat head shape can be made to look non-flat.

[0036] While one example of the present invention has been described above, the present invention is not limited

to only this example. As described above in the example, various hairstyles can be obtained by freely combining convex, concave, or even cut lines.

Description of the Reference Characters

[0037]

3 panel (lock)	
21 horizontal line below flat part on the top of the cranium (first horizontal line)	10
22 horizontal line above occipital bone (second horizontal line)	
101 bang section	15
101aa, 101ab block	
102 side section	
102a, 102b block	
102aa, 102ab block	
103 back section	20
103a, 103b, 103c block	
103aa, 103ab block	
103bl left block	
103bm center block	
103br right block	25

zontal line below a flat part on the top of the cranium that projects most greatly in the head, and a horizontal line above a occipital bone that is recessed most greatly in the back of the head.

3. The haircut method according to claim 2, wherein in the step of dividing the head hair into the blocks, the head hair in the block that is included in the back section and located between the horizontal line below the flat part on the top of the cranium and the horizontal line above the occipital bone in the nape of the neck is further divided into a left block, a center block, and a right block, and in the step of cutting the head hair, in the block that is included in the side section and located below the horizontal line below the flat part on the top of the cranium, the left block, the right block, and the block that is included in the back section and located below the horizontal line above the occipital bone in the nape of the neck, the lock of hair is cut into an arcuate shape which is recessed downward such that a length of the head hair is reduced from an upper portion to a mid-portion in the lock of hair, and a length of the head hair is increased in a lower portion of the lock of hair.

Claims

1. A haircut method comprising:
 - dividing head hair into a bang section that covers a front of a head, a side section that covers a side of the head, and a back section that covers a back of the head;
 - dividing, in each section, the head hair into at least two blocks from an upper side of the head toward a lower side of the head; and
 - taking, as a lock of hair, an amount of hair that can be cut in one operation in each block, and cutting the head hair, wherein
 - in the step of cutting the head hair, the lock of hair is taken from the head hair in each block except for the block located at an uppermost position in each section, and the lock of hair is cut so as to be sloped such that a length of the head hair at an upper portion of the lock of hair is less than a length of the head hair at a lower portion of the lock of hair, and is cut such that the length of the head hair at the upper portion of the lock of hair is less than a length of the head hair at a lower portion of a block located immediately thereabove.
2. The haircut method according to claim 1, wherein, in the step of dividing the head hair into the blocks, the head hair of each of the side section and the back section is divided into at least two blocks by a hori-

Fig.1

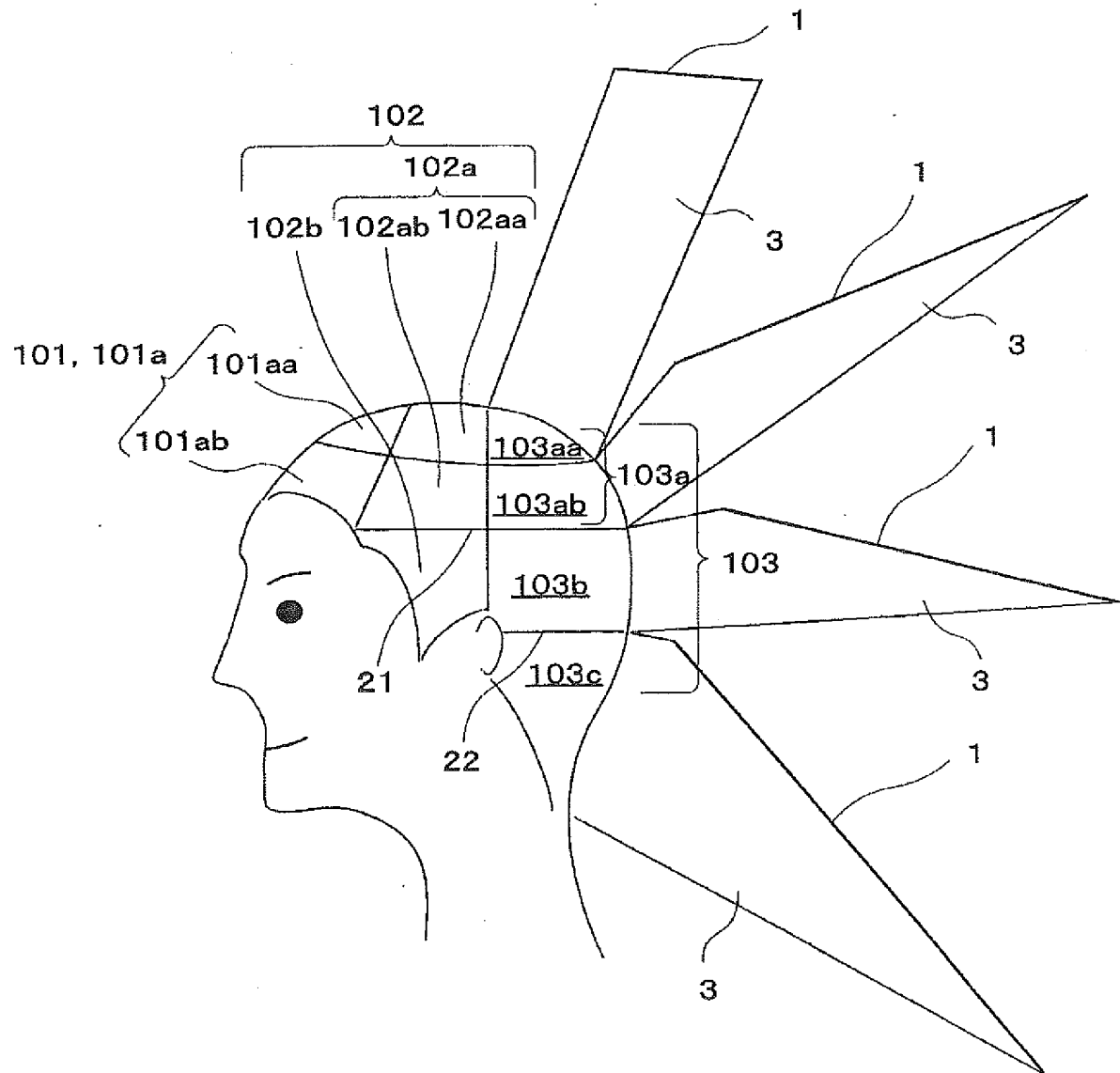


Fig.2

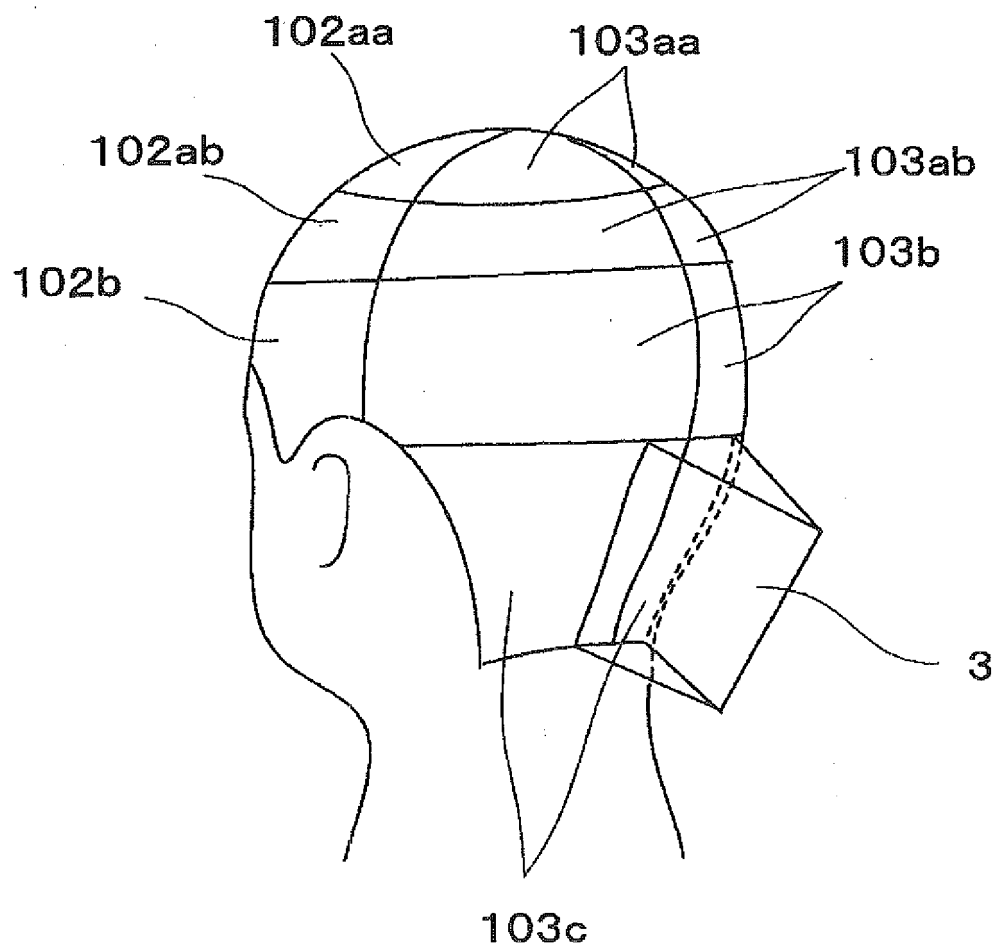


Fig.3

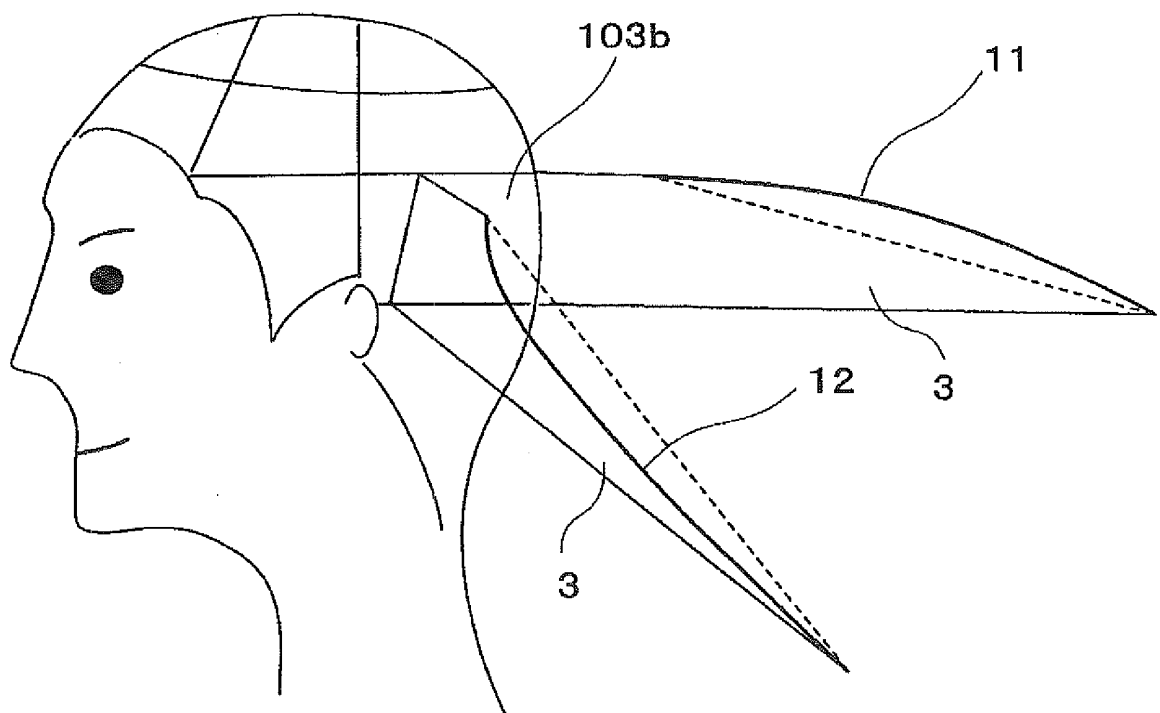


Fig.4

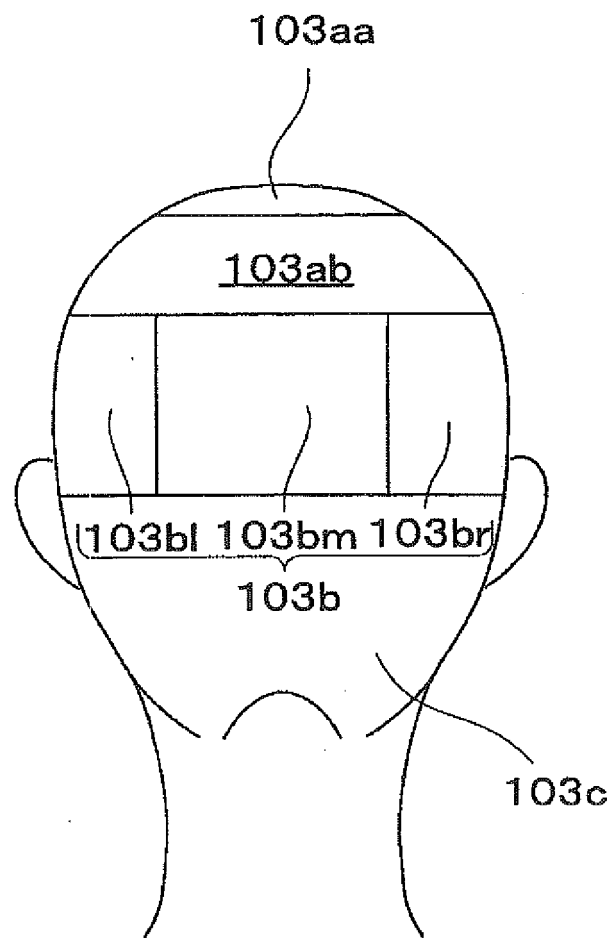


Fig.5

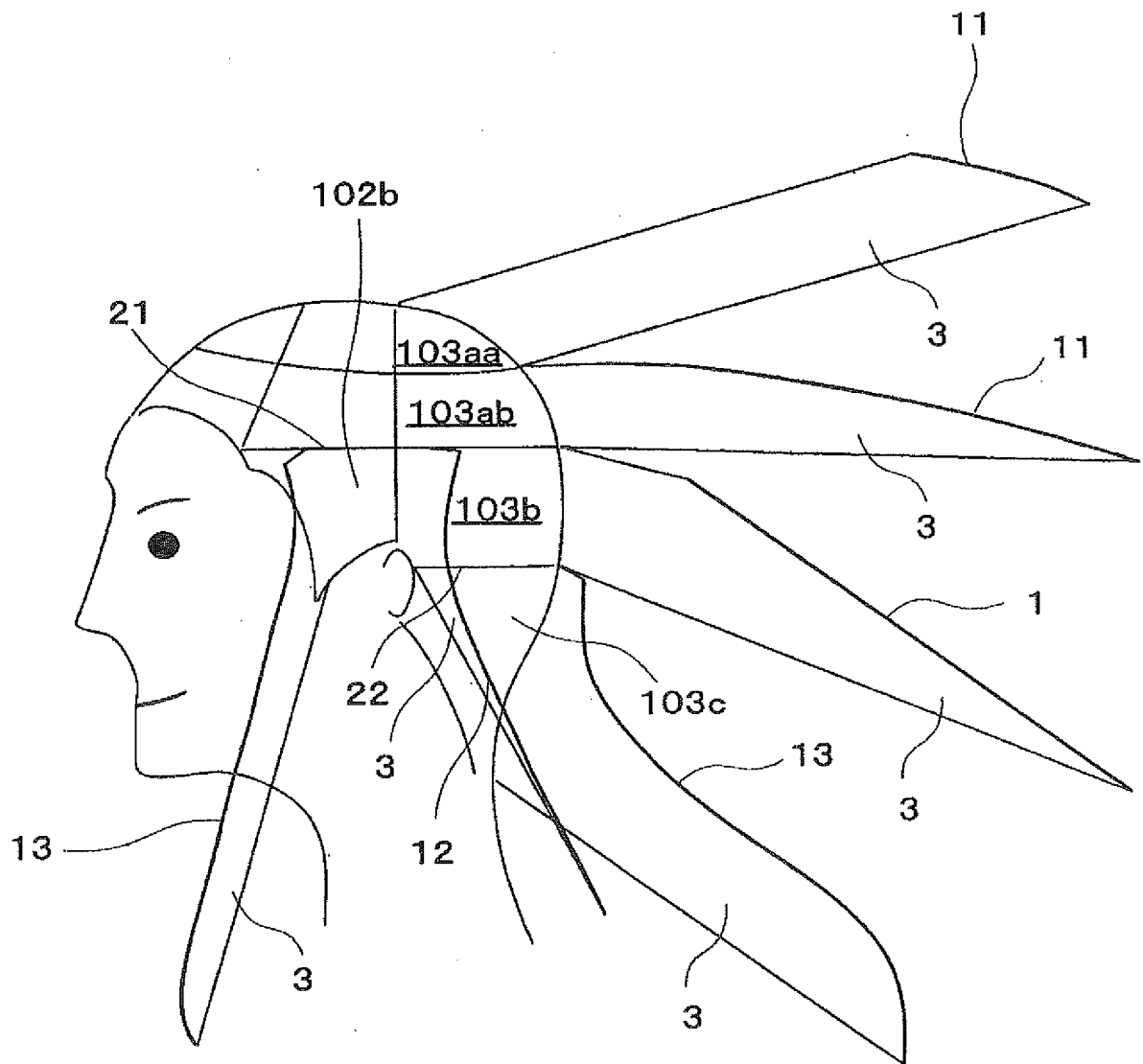
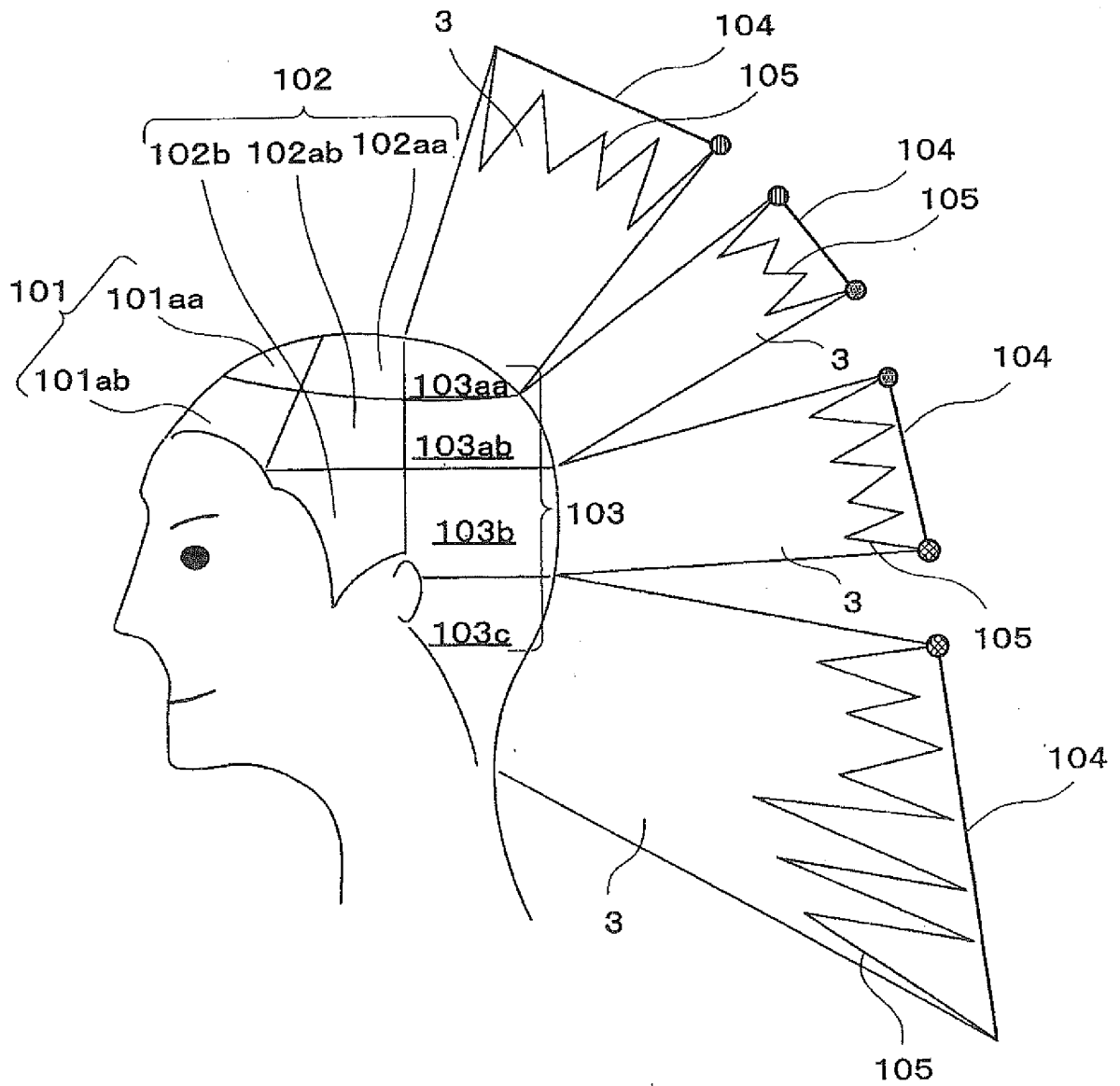


Fig.6



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP2011/052740

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

A45D44/00 (2006.01) i

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A45D44/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Jitsuyo Shinan Koho	1922-1996	Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho	1996-2011
Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho	1971-2011	Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho	1994-2011

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP 2005-312920 A (Takanori TANAKA), 10 November 2005 (10.11.2005), paragraph [0007]; fig. 1 (Family: none)	1-3
Y	Microfilm of the specification and drawings annexed to the request of Japanese Utility Model Application No. 200824/1986 (Laid-open No. 73869/1989) (Yonemasa Kabushiki Kaisha), 18 May 1989 (18.05.1989), specification, page 3, lines 6 to 16; fig. 4 (Family: none)	1-3
Y	Riyo Bunka, 01 December 2001 (01.12.2001), vol.54, no.12, pages 32 to 35	1-3

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search
19 April, 2011 (19.04.11)Date of mailing of the international search report
10 May, 2011 (10.05.11)Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Japanese Patent Office

Authorized officer

Facsimile No.

Telephone No.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Non-patent literature cited in the description

- TOMOTOMO (January issue 2008. Shinbiyo Shuppan Kabushiki Kaisha, 01 January 2008, 83 [0003]
- Gekkan BOB. Kabushiki Kaisha Kamishobo, 01 October 2010, 66 [0003]