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(54) **HAIR TREATMENT METHOD AND HAIR HOLDER**

(57) The present invention provides a hair treatment method for curling a lock of hair (H) using a hair holder (1). The hair holder (1) includes a tubular body (2) which has an opening (21) located at a first end of the tubular body and an opening (22) located at a second end of the tubular body, and which is configured to allow a lock of hair (H) be inserted from the opening (21) of the tubular body toward the opening (22) and to be capable of being

rolled up. The hair treatment method includes inserting a lock of hair (H) into the hair holder (1), rolling up the tubular body (2) together with the lock of hair (H) inserted in the tubular body (2) so that the number of turns of the lock of hair (H) is less than one, and curling the lock of hair in this wound state. A hair holder in which the tubular body (2) is configured to be wound less than one turn is suitably used in this hair treatment method.

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Description

Technical Field

[0001] The present invention relates to a hair treatment method and a hair holder.

Background Art

[0002] A method for imparting a predetermined shape to a lock of hair is known in which a lock of hair is inserted into a tubular body of a hair holder and the tubular body is then rolled up. For example, Patent Literature 1 discloses a method in which a lock of hair is inserted into a pocket portion of a hair holder including a tubular body and the hair holder is then rolled up.

[0003] Patent Literature 2 discloses a method for imparting various shapes to a lock of hair by inserting a lock of hair into a tubular body of a hair holder, then winding the tubular body, and twisting, or folding like an accordion, the tubular body partially or entirely.

Citation List

Patent Literature

[0004]

Patent Literature 1 US 3255765A

Patent Literature 2 JP H10-192036A

Summary of Invention

[0005] The present invention provides a hair treatment method for curling a lock of hair using a hair holder including a tubular body, the tubular body having: a first opening located at a first end of the tubular body; and a second opening located at a second end of the tubular body, and being configured to allow a lock of hair to be inserted from the first opening toward the second opening and to be capable of being rolled up. The method includes inserting a lock of hair into the hair holder, rolling up the tubular body together with the lock of hair inserted in the tubular body in such a manner that the number of turns of the lock of hair is less than one, and curling the lock of hair in this wound state.

[0006] Also, the present invention provides a hair holder including a tubular body which has: a first opening located at a first end of the tubular body; and a second opening located at a second end of the tubular body, and which is configured to allow a lock of hair to be inserted from the first opening toward the second opening and to be capable of being rolled up. The tubular body is configured to be wound less than one turn.

[0007] Also, the present invention provides a hair holder including a tubular body which has: a first opening located at a first end of the tubular body; and a second opening located at a second end of the tubular body, and

which is configured to allow a lock of hair to be inserted from the first opening toward the second opening. The tubular body in its natural state is rolled up so as to have a first wound portion that is located on the first opening side and a second wound portion that is located on the second opening side. The first wound portion and the second wound portion are wound in different winding directions.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0008]

FIGS. 1A and 1B are a front view and a rear view, respectively, showing an embodiment of a hair holder that is used in a hair treatment method of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view showing a state in which the hair holder shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B is in a roll shape.

FIGS. 3A and 3B are explanatory diagrams sequentially illustrating a procedure for performing the hair treatment method of the present invention using the hair holder shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B.

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram showing a state in which the hair treatment method illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B is applied to hair.

FIG. 5 corresponds to FIG. 4, and shows a state in which the hair treatment method illustrated in FIGS. 3A and 3B is applied to the base side of a lock of hair, and furthermore, the hair end side of the lock of hair is subjected to a curling treatment using another hair holder.

FIG. 6 is a schematic diagram showing head hair that has been subjected to the curling treatment shown in FIG. 5.

FIGS. 7A to 7C show an embodiment of a hair holder that is suitably used in the hair treatment method of the present invention; FIG. 7A is a front view, FIG. 7B is a rear view, and FIG. 7C is a perspective view of the hair holder in a roll shape.

FIG. 8 is a schematic diagram showing a state in which the hair treatment method of the present invention is applied to hair using the hair holder shown in FIGS. 7A to 7C.

FIG. 9 schematically shows a cross section of the hair holder in a roll shape shown in FIG. 8, taken along a radial direction that is orthogonal to the direction of the central axis of the hair holder.

FIG. 10 schematically shows a cross section of the hair holder in the roll shape shown in FIG. 7C, taken along a radial direction that is orthogonal to the direction of the central axis of the hair holder.

FIG. 11 is a diagram showing another embodiment of the hair holder that is suitably used in the hair treatment method of the present invention, and schematically shows a cross section of the hair holder in its natural state taken along a radial direction that is

orthogonal to the direction of the central axis of the hair holder.

FIG. 12 is a diagram schematically showing a state in which the hair treatment method of the present invention is applied to hair using the hair holder shown in FIG. 11.

Detailed Description of Invention

[0009] In each of the aforementioned methods using a hair holder, disclosed in Patent Literature 1 and Patent Literature 2, the tubular body is kept in a wound state, and for this purpose, the tubular body needs to be rolled up with at least one turn. Moreover, in a case where a predetermined shape is imparted to a lock of hair by winding the lock of hair around a rod, the lock of hair needs to be wound around the rod a plurality of times in order to fix the lock of hair. Incidentally, a hairstyle is known in which hair is fluffed out by curling the hair such that a base-side portion of a lock of hair stands well. In a case where such a hairstyle is to be set, if the base side of the lock of hair is rolled up a plurality of turns, the base-side portion is wound into a roll and thus stands poorly. For this reason, it is impractical to use the methods disclosed in Patent Literature 1 and Patent Literature 2.

[0010] The present invention relates to a hair treatment method and a hair holder with which the above-described drawback of the related art can be eliminated.

[0011] Hereinafter, the hair treatment method of the present invention will be described based on a preferred embodiment thereof, with reference to the drawings. The hair treatment method of the present invention is a hair treatment method for curling a lock of hair using a hair holder. "Curling" refers to imparting a particular shape to a lock of hair. "Curling" as used herein means shaping a portion of a lock of hair into a curl unless otherwise specified.

[0012] Moreover, the hair treatment method of the present invention is mainly applied to head hair.

[0013] FIGS. 1A and 1B show an embodiment of the hair holder that is used in the hair treatment method of the present invention. A hair holder 1 shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B includes a tubular body 2 which has a opening 21 located at a first end of the tubular body 2 and a opening 22 located at a second end of the tubular body 2. The tubular body 2 is configured to allow a lock of hair H be inserted from the opening 21 at a first end toward the opening 22 at a second end. Specifically, the tubular body 2 has a flat shape formed by laying two sheets 23A and 23B, which are elongated in one direction, one on top of the other, the two sheets 23A and 23B serving as a first surface sheet 23A and a second surface sheet 23B, which will be described later. The tubular body 2 also has a pair of side joint portions 24 where the first surface sheet 23A and the second surface sheet 23B are joined to each other, and a tubular portion 26 that is located between the pair of side joint portions 24. Each of the pair of side joint portions 24 are formed by joining side

edge portions of the two sheets 23A and 23B to each other, the side edge portions extending along the extending direction of the two sheets. The tubular portion 26 has, between the opening 21 at the first end and the opening 22 at the second end, a space into which the lock of hair H can be inserted. In the present embodiment, the side joint portions 24 are formed through sewing using a sewing thread.

[0014] The tubular body 2 of the present embodiment has a longitudinal direction X and a width direction Y that is orthogonal to the longitudinal direction X. The longitudinal direction X of the tubular body 2 is the same as the extending direction of the tubular portion 26 and corresponds to the direction in which the lock of hair H is inserted.

[0015] Opposite side edge portions of the tubular body 2 that extend along the longitudinal direction X are parallel to each other as shown in the present embodiment; however, the opposite side edge portions need not be parallel to each other. In that case, it is preferable that the opposite side edge portions extend gradually outward in the width direction Y from the opening 21 at the first end toward the opening 22 at the second end. In other words, it is preferable that, in a plan view, the tubular body 2 has a shape that widens toward the opening 22 at the second end.

[0016] The tubular body 2 is configured to be capable of being rolled up. Being configured to be capable of being rolled up means that the tubular body 2 can be wound into a roll shape as shown in FIG. 2. Such a configuration is preferably a configuration in which the tubular body 2 automatically rolls up, but may also be a configuration in which the tubular body 2 is manually rolled up. An example of the automatic rolling-up configuration is a configuration in which the tubular body 2 is wound in a roll shape in its natural state, and after stretching out the tubular body 2 and inserting a lock of hair H therein, the tubular body 2 rolls up together with the lock of hair H upon being released from the stretched state. Such a configuration can be realized by either or both of the two sheets 23A and 23B, which constitute the tubular body 2, being made of a shape memory sheet that has preliminarily retained the state in which the hair holder 1 is rolled up. The shape memory sheet can be formed by bonding together films having different heat shrinkage rates or films having different tensions, or by using a sheet containing a shape memory resin as a material for forming the shape memory sheet. In a case where the tubular body is made of a shape memory sheet containing a shape memory resin, the tubular body in a wound state is heated to a temperature equal to or higher than the glass transition temperature of the shape memory resin and then cooled, and in this manner, the tubular body can retain the wound state. Moreover, the tubular body 2 may also return to its retained original roll shape when the sheets 23A and 23B constituting the tubular body 2 are heated. "In its natural state" as used herein means the state that the hair holder where no external force is

applied is horizontally placed in the environment of temperature of 20°C and humidity of 40%.

[0017] After the lock of hair is inserted into the hair holder from the opening at the first end of the tubular body toward the opening at the second end thereof, the tubular body is rolled up together with the lock of hair, and thus, the hair holder is formed into a roll shape. In the following description, the tubular body that has been rolled up into a roll shape will also be referred to as a lock-of-hair holding body. The lock-of-hair holding body of the present embodiment has a spiral cross-sectional shape in a radial direction that is orthogonal to the direction of the central axis of the roll. In the lock-of-hair holding body, the opening at the second end is located on the center side of the roll that has been rolled up. The center is on the central axis of the lock-of-hair holding body that is roll-shaped. In the following description, the center of the lock-of-hair holding body will also be referred to simply as the "center".

[0018] The lock-of-hair holding body 3 has, in a portion where the tubular body 2 is wound, an outer circumferential portion 31 and a portion 33 that is located nearer to the center than the outer circumferential portion 31. In the following description, the portion 33 that is located nearer to the center will also be referred to as the "center-side portion 33". In the lock-of-hair holding body, the outer circumferential portion 31 is a wound portion that is the farthest from the central axis, and has the greatest roll diameter. In a case where the hair holder 1 has an extended portion, which will be described later, the extended portion is not contained in the outer circumferential portion 31. In the lock-of-hair holding body, the center-side portion 33 is a wound portion that is relatively near to the central axis compared with the outer circumferential portion 31, and has a smaller roll diameter than the outer circumferential portion 31. The number of turns of the wound portion that constitutes the center-side portion 33 may be less than one, or equal to one, or may be two or more. The "number of turns being less than one" means that the wound portion is wound less than one turn (360°). The center-side portion 33 of the lock-of-hair holding body 3 shown in FIG. 2 is constituted by a wound portion formed of three turns.

[0019] The hair holder has an opening in an outer surface of the second surface sheet 23B and at a position to be contained in the outer circumferential portion 31 of the lock-of-hair holding body 3 in the roll shape. The opening to be located in the outer circumferential portion 31 may be the opening 22 at the second end or may be an intermediate opening. The intermediate opening refers to another opening that is located between the opening 21 at the first end and the opening 22 at the second end in the longitudinal direction X. The hair holder 1 of the present embodiment has a plurality of slits 25, which serve as intermediate openings 27, in the outer surface of the second surface sheet 23B. The slits 25 are intermittently arranged along the longitudinal direction X. These slits 25 are formed over the entire tubular body 2

in the longitudinal direction X. Here, the "outer surface" means the surface on the opposite side to the surface that forms the space into which the lock of hair can be inserted. In this manner, the hair holder may have an intermediate opening 27 not only in the outer circumferential portion 31 but also in the center-side portion 33. Each of the slits 25 extends in the width direction Y. It is preferable that the hair holder has a plurality of slits that are arranged in series, from the standpoint of smoothly rolling up the tubular body 2. The slits are preferably formed in the second surface sheet 23B, which constitutes the tubular body 2, but may also be formed in both the first surface sheet 23A and the second surface sheet 23B. Moreover, both end portions of each slit may be formed in a circular shape through punching, for example. Note that the sheet that is located on the inside when rolled up is referred to as the first surface sheet 23A, and the sheet that is located on the outside when rolled up is referred to as the second surface sheet 23B.

[0020] In the longitudinal direction X of the tubular body 2, a portion of the tubular portion 26 between the opening 21 at the first end and the opening to be located in the outer circumferential portion 31 of the lock-of-hair holding body 3 is also referred to as a lock-of-hair insertion portion 28. In a case where the outer circumferential portion 31 has one or a plurality of, that is, two or more, intermediate openings 27, or in a case where the outer circumferential portion 31 has an intermediate opening 27 and the opening 22 at the second end, a portion of the tubular portion 26 between the opening 21 at the first end and an opening that is the farthest from the opening 21 at the first end in the circumferential direction of the outer circumferential portion 31 is regarded as being the lock-of-hair insertion portion 28.

[0021] In the hair treatment method of the present invention, the tubular body is rolled up together with a lock of hair inserted in the tubular body so that the number of turns of the lock of hair is less than one, and curling of the lock of hair is performed in this wound state. A preferred embodiment of the hair treatment method of the present invention will be described taking a case where the hair treatment method is performed using the hair holder 1 shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B as an example. FIGS. 3A and 3B illustrate a procedure of the hair treatment method of the present embodiment.

[0022] The hair treatment method of the present embodiment includes a step of inserting a lock of hair H into the lock-of-hair insertion portion 28 of the tubular body 2, a step of forming the lock-of-hair holding body 3, and a step of performing a curling treatment of the lock of hair H. In the following description, the step of inserting a lock of hair H into the lock-of-hair insertion portion 28 will also be referred to as an insertion step, the step of forming the lock-of-hair holding body 3 as a rolling-up step, and the step of performing the curling treatment of the lock of hair as a curling treatment step.

[0023] In the insertion step, as illustrated in FIG. 3A, a lock of hair H is inserted into the lock-of-hair insertion

portion 28 from the opening 21 at the first end of the tubular body 2 toward the opening 22 at the second end. In the lock-of-hair insertion portion 28, the lock of hair H is inserted between the two sheets 23A and 23B constituting the tubular body 2. In the tubular body 2, the base side of the lock of hair H is located on the opening 21 side at the first end. In the present embodiment, a portion of the lock of hair H inserted from the opening 21 at the first end is drawn out from any intermediate opening 27 that is to be located in the outer circumferential portion 31 of the lock-of-hair holding body 3. In a case where the hair holder 1 has a plurality of intermediate openings 27, or an intermediate opening 27 and the opening 22 at the second end, in the lock-of-hair insertion portion 28, a portion of the lock of hair H is drawn out from any of those openings as shown in FIG. 4. Thus, a portion of the lock of hair H that is not desired to be curled is drawn out from the opening, and only a desired portion of the lock of hair H can be curled. Note that, in a case where only the hair end side of a lock of hair is to be curled, or in a case where a short lock of hair H is to be entirely curled, it is sufficient that the lock of hair H is inserted in the lock-of-hair insertion portion 28, and the lock of hair need not protrude from an opening in the lock-of-hair insertion portion 28.

[0024] In this specification, a short lock of hair H has a length (e.g., less than 40 cm) that is shorter than that of short hair, and a long lock of hair H has a length (e.g., 40 cm or greater) that is longer than that of short hair.

[0025] The operation of inserting the lock of hair H at the insertion step may be performed using an operator's hands, or may be performed using an elongated hair insertion tool for inserting a lock of hair H into the tubular body 2. An example of the hair insertion tool is a hair insertion tool having a locking portion that can lock the lock of hair H and an elongated, insertion tool main body that has a predetermined length. More specifically, in the hair insertion tool, the insertion tool main body is formed into an elongated plate-like shape, and an end portion thereof has a tapered shape so as to be easily inserted into the opening at the first end of the tubular body 2. Preferably, the insertion tool main body is formed of a hard synthetic resin sheet or the like. The locking portion is provided at one end of the insertion tool main body, formed into a ring shape that is longer than it is wide, and the lock of hair can be inserted into, and locked in, this ring.

[0026] In the rolling-up step, the tubular body 2 is rolled up together with the lock of hair inserted in the lock-of-hair insertion portion 28 so that the number of turns of the lock of hair H is less than one, to thereby form the lock-of-hair holding body. That is to say, the tubular body 2 is rolled up so that the number of turns of the lock of hair H inserted in the lock-of-hair insertion portion 28 is less than one. Here, the "number of turns of the lock of hair H being less than one" refers to the number of turns of the lock of hair H that is rolled up together with the tubular body 2. In the insertion step, the lock of hair H is

inserted into the lock-of-hair insertion portion 28, and therefore, the lock of hair H is present only in the outer circumferential portion 31 of the lock-of-hair holding body 3. Thus, the number of turns of the lock of hair H is less than one. In the hair holder 1 of the present embodiment, since the lock-of-hair holding body 3 has the outer circumferential portion 31 and the center-side portion 33 as described above, the tubular body is wound two or more turns. As long as the number of turns of the lock of hair H held in the tubular body 2 is less than one, the number of turns of the tubular body may be two or more, or may be less than two.

[0027] With regard to the form of the tubular body during the curling treatment of the present invention, it is preferable that, as shown in FIGS. 4 and 8, while the number of turns of the tubular body is more than one, the number of turns of a portion of the tubular body that is wound together with the lock of hair is less than one.

[0028] In the rolling-up step, as illustrated in FIG. 3B, the tubular body 2 is rolled up from the opening 22 at the second end toward the opening 21 at the first end along the longitudinal direction X. That is to say, the tubular body 2 is rolled up so that the opening 22 at the second end is positioned on the center side of the lock-of-hair holding body that is roll-shaped. In this step, the lock-of-hair holding body may be formed by the aforementioned configuration in which the tubular body 2 automatically rolls up, or may be formed by the aforementioned configuration in which the tubular body 2 is manually rolled up.

[0029] Note that the operation of drawing out a portion of the lock of hair H from an intermediate opening 27 may be performed at any timing in the series of steps of the hair treatment method. For example, it is also possible that, after the insertion step and the rolling-up step have been performed, that is, after a lock of hair H has been inserted into the tubular body 2 and the tubular body 2 has been rolled up together with the lock of hair H to thereby form the lock-of-hair holding body 3, a portion of the lock of hair H is drawn out from an intermediate opening 27 in the outer circumferential portion 31 of the lock-of-hair holding body 3.

[0030] In the curling treatment step, the lock of hair H in a state in which it is wound less than one turn as shown in FIG. 4 is curled. As shown in FIG. 4, the hair holder 1 deforms the lock of hair H into a circular arc shape with the number of turns being less than one. In this step, the lock of hair H is kept in the wound state by keeping the tubular body in the wound state. The tubular body can be kept in the wound state using the configuration in which the tubular body automatically rolls up or a fixing means that fixes the tubular body in the wound state. The fixing means will be described later. When the tubular body is kept in the wound state, the lock of hair H, which is inserted in the outer circumferential portion 31, is kept in the wound state in which it is wound less than one turn. The curling treatment of the lock of hair is performed in this state. The curling treatment is a treatment for impart-

ing a curl shape to a portion of the lock of hair, and examples thereof include a treatment of allowing the tubular body in the wound state to stand for a predetermined period of time, a treatment of heating the tubular body, and an oxidation-reduction treatment that is performed with a permanent wave agent applied to the lock of hair from the outside of the tubular body. The aforementioned portion of the lock of hair may be a base-side portion near the scalp, a hair-end-side portion including hair ends, or the like.

[0031] The curling treatment step is completed by removing the lock of hair from the tubular body. A curl shape is imparted to a portion of the lock of hair removed from the tubular body. The curl shape of the lock of hair is a curved shape with the number of turns being less than one. For example, in a case where a base-side portion of the lock of hair is subjected to the curling treatment, as shown in FIG. 6, the base-side portion stands well as indicated by F1. In a case where a hair-end-side portion of the lock of hair is subjected to the curling treatment, the hair-end-side portion is curled inward or outward.

[0032] After the curling treatment step, the lock of hair that has been subjected to the curling treatment may be subjected to a post-treatment, if necessary. As the post-treatment, hair washing, drying using a drying means such as a dryer, the application of a hair treatment agent, and other treatments can be performed alone or in a combination of two or more. Examples of the hair treatment agent that may be used in the post-treatment include a hair conditioning agent, a pre-hair-conditioning agent, a styling agent, a hair tonic agent, a hair restoration and hair growth agent, and the like.

[0033] According to the hair treatment method of the present embodiment, a lock of hair is curled in a wound state in which the lock of hair is rolled up so that the number of turns is less than one, and thus, a curl shape can be imparted only to a desired portion thereof. For this reason, the hair treatment method of the present embodiment is particularly effective in a case where a curl shape is to be imparted only to a base-side portion of the lock of hair. Specifically, a curl shape can be imparted only to a base-side portion while a curl shape is not imparted to an intermediate portion between the base-side portion and a hair-end-side portion, nor to the hair-end-side portion. Thus, the lock of hair can be curled so that the base side thereof stands well, and the hair can be fluffed out. Moreover, a short lock of hair can be effectively curled.

[0034] Furthermore, in cases where the heat treatment of heating the tubular body or the oxidation-reduction treatment is performed as the curling treatment, damage to the hair caused by these treatments is unlikely to extend to a portion other than a base-side portion of the lock of hair. That is to say, it is unlikely that the damage extends to the entire lock of hair.

[0035] On the other hand, with the conventional methods, it is difficult to impart a curl shape only to a desired portion, such as a base-side portion, of a lock of hair

because the lock of hair is rolled up a plurality of turns. Moreover, application to a short lock of hair is difficult. Even if a hair holder that has a small roll diameter is used so that the lock of hair can be rolled up a plurality of turns, not only the standing of the base side is insufficient due to the small roll diameter, but also a curl shape is likely to be imparted to the entirety of the short lock of hair. With regard to a long lock of hair, the base side thereof is likely to be formed into a roll shape, and it is difficult to impart a well-standing shape. Furthermore, since a portion other than the desired portion is also rolled up, the damage to the hair caused by the heat treatment or the oxidation-reduction treatment is likely to extend to the entire lock of hair.

[0036] According to the hair treatment method of the present invention, a lock of hair is wound less than one turn, and the number of turns can be adjusted depending on the hairstyle or the portion to be curled. From the standpoint of even more reliably imparting a curl shape only to a desired portion, the number of turns of the lock of hair is preferably 0.3 or greater and more preferably 0.4 or greater, is preferably less than 1 and more preferably less than 0.9, and is preferably 0.3 or greater and less than 1 and more preferably 0.4 or greater and less than 0.9. The wording "a lock of hair is wound less than one turn" means that the ratio of the length of a portion of the lock-of-hair insertion portion 28 in which the lock of hair is inserted to the circumferential length of the outer circumferential portion 31 of the lock-of-hair holding body 3 is less than 1.

[0037] The hair treatment method of the present invention is effective in curling the base side of a lock of hair as described above. When curing the base side, it is possible to perform the hair treatment method on a portion of the lock of hair that is near the scalp and spans a desired length from the skin at the base of the lock of hair inserted, depending on the total length of the lock of hair and the hairstyle.

[0038] To curl the base side of a lock of hair, the hair holder 1 is fixed to the head so that the opening 21 at the first end is positioned within 70 mm, or more preferably within 50 mm, from the skin at the base of the lock of hair inserted, and the lock of hair H is curled. With this configuration, the base side of the hair can be shaped to stand even better. Moreover, from the standpoint of fluffing out the base side of the hair even more, curling of the base side of the lock of hair is performed with the length of the lock of hair that is held within the lock-of-hair insertion portion 28 being set to be preferably from 30 to 300 mm, or more preferably from 50 to 200 mm. The hair holder 1 of the present embodiment has a shape in which a central portion of the opening 21 at the first end in the width direction Y is curved convexly toward the opening 22 at the second end. In a case where the position of the opening 21 at the first end in the longitudinal direction X varies depending on the position thereof in the width direction Y in this manner, it is preferable that the position of the opening 21 at the first end that is the nearest to

the opening 22 at the second end in the longitudinal direction X of the tubular body 2 is regarded as the position of the opening 21 at the first end.

[0039] As shown in FIG. 5, the hair treatment method of the present invention may also be performed using a plurality of hair holders. In an embodiment shown in FIG. 5, the base side of a lock of hair H is curled using a single hair holder 1, and the hair end side of the lock of hair H is curled using another hair holder 1a. A hair treatment method for curling a lock of hair at two positions in this manner is also referred to as a two-point treatment method. According to the two-point treatment method, it is preferable to roll up the base side of the lock of hair H so that the number of turns is less than one. Moreover, the hair end side of the lock of hair may be curled in a state in which it is wound less than one turn, or may be curled in a state in which it is wound one or more turns. In the two-point treatment method shown in FIG. 5, the hair end side of the lock of hair is rolled up a plurality of turns and curled. With regard to a hair holder that is used to curl the hair end side of a lock of hair, a hair holder including a tubular body into which a lock of hair can be inserted and which is configured to be capable of being rolled up can be used, and an example of this hair holder is a hair holder that has the same configuration as the hair holder of the foregoing embodiment, for example. The hair end side of a lock of hair refers to a portion that is located relatively on the hair end side compared with the base-side portion, and may be a portion that includes hair ends or may be a portion that does not include hair ends. The hair treatment method of the present invention is not limited to the two-point treatment method, and makes it possible to curl a portion spanning a predetermined length from hair ends of a lock of hair.

[0040] In the two-point treatment method, one hair holder 1 is used for the base side and another hair holder 1a is used for the hair end side, and the hair holder 1 and the hair holder 1a may be wound in the same winding direction during usage or may be wound in different winding directions during usage. In a case where the tubular bodies 2 are rolled up in the same winding direction, for example, if the tubular bodies of both of the hair holders 1 and 1a on the base side and the hair end side, respectively, are rolled up in a winding direction in which the lock of hair is curled inward, a curl shape curving toward the face can be imparted to the lock of hair. In a case where the tubular bodies 2 are rolled up in different winding directions, for example, if the tubular body of the hair holder 1 on the base side is rolled up in a winding direction in which the lock of hair is curled inward, and the tubular body of the hair holder 1a on the hair end side is rolled up in a winding direction in which the lock of hair is curled outward, as shown in FIG. 6, curl shapes F1 and F2 that have different winding directions can be imparted to the base side and the hair end side, respectively, of the lock of hair. An inward curl refers to a shape of a curl of head hair that is wound in a winding direction closer to the face, and an outward curl refers to a shape of a curl of head

hair that is wound in a winding direction away from the face. In the head hair shown in FIG. 6, an outward curl shape is imparted to the hair end side.

[0041] From the standpoint of making it easier to impart a curl shape to a portion of the lock of hair, in the hair treatment method of the present invention, it is preferable to curl the lock of hair in a state in which moisture is applied to the lock of hair prior to the insertion step or prior to the rolling up step. In this case, the moisture is applied to the lock of hair at a stage preferably prior to the rolling-up step, or more preferably prior to the insertion step. Moreover, although water may be applied to the lock of hair, a styling agent or the like containing water may also be applied. It is preferable that the styling agent contains water in an amount from 10 to 98 mass%, or preferably from 20 to 90 mass%. Examples of components contained in the styling agent other than water include silicone oil, alcohols having 1 to 4 carbon atoms (ethanol, propanol, isopropanol, tert-butyl alcohol, and 1,3-butylene alcohol), cationic polymers, various oil agents, and the like. An oil agent is used to improve the hair collectability after drying. Examples of the oil agent include hydrocarbons such as squalene, squalane, liquid isoparaffin, light liquid isoparaffin, heavy liquid isoparaffin, α -olefin oligomers, liquid paraffin, and cycloparaffin; glycerides such as castor oil, cacao oil, mink oil, avocado oil, and olive oil; waxes such as whale wax, lanolin, beeswax, microcrystalline wax, ceresin wax, and carnauba wax; esters such as octyldodecyl myristate, isopropyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, hexyl laurate, cetyl lactate, propylene glycol monostearate, oleyl oleate, hexadecyl 2-ethylhexanoate, isononyl isononanoate, and tridecyl isononanoate; higher fatty acids such as capric acid, lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, behenic acid, oleic acid, palm oil fatty acid, isostearic acid, and isopalmitic acid; higher alcohols such as myristyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, oleyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, isostearyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, 2-octyldodecanol, and cetostearyl alcohol; as well as isostearyl glyceryl ether, polyoxypropylene butylether, and the like. The styling agent contains one or more components selected from these components. The method for applying moisture to the lock of hair is not limited to a specific method, and examples thereof include a method of spraying water or a styling agent onto the lock of hair using a spray or the like and a method of pouring running water over the lock of hair using a shower or the like. Moreover, it is also possible to perform hair washing or the like before performing the hair treatment method and perform the above-described curling in a state in which the hair is not dried or is semi-dried.

[0042] From the standpoint of even more reliably imparting a curl shape to a portion of the lock of hair, it is preferable that, in the curling treatment step, the lock of hair held in the tubular body 2, or more specifically, in the lock-of-hair insertion portion 28 is subjected to a permanent treatment to curl the lock of hair. The permanent treatment is a treatment for curling by performing an ox-

idation-reduction treatment, and is usually performed using a permanent wave agent. Known permanent wave agents can be used as the permanent wave agent. For example, a one-component agent or a two-component agent composed of a first agent containing a reducing agent and a second agent containing an oxidizing agent can be used.

[0043] Here, the reducing agent cleaves disulfide bonds of keratin that constitutes hair, and examples thereof include thioglycolic acid and derivatives thereof, thiolactic acid and derivatives thereof, cysteine and derivatives thereof, and salts and the like of these agents. The oxidizing agent recombines the cleaved disulfide bonds of keratin in the hair, and examples thereof include potassium bromate, sodium bromate, sodium perborate, and hydrogen peroxide.

[0044] In the curling treatment step, the permanent wave agent can be injected into the lock-of-hair insertion portion 28 via, for example, an opening such as a slit.

[0045] As shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B, the hair holder 1 has an extended portion 4 near an end portion of the opening 21 at the first end of the tubular body 2, the extended portion 4 being constituted by the first surface sheet 23A extending outward in the longitudinal direction X from the tubular body 2. The extended portion 4 is integrally formed with the first surface sheet 23A. Although the hair holder need not have the extended portion near the end portion of the opening at the first end, it is preferable that the hair holder has the extended portion, from the standpoint of making it easy to insert the lock of hair into the tubular body.

[0046] Moreover, it is preferable that the hair holder has the extended portion, because, as will be described later, if the hair holder 1 has a fixing member 5 serving as a fixing means that can maintain the tubular body in a wound state, the fixing member 5 can be provided in the extended portion.

[0047] From the standpoint of making it easy to perform the curling operation, it is preferable that the tubular body of the hair holder 1 is kept in a wound state by a fixing means that can keep the tubular body in the wound state. Examples of the fixing means include a hair clip that fixes the tubular body by clamping the tubular body from both of the inside of a space in which the central axis is present and the outer circumferential portion side, of the lock-of-hair holding body 3, and a band member that fixes the tubular body by being wound around the outer circumferential portion or the like. As described above, the fixing means may be separate from the hair holder. However, from the standpoint of improving the ease of the curling operation, it is preferable that the hair holder has the fixing means. For example, as shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B, the hair holder 1 of the present embodiment has the fixing member 5 serving as the fixing means. The fixing member 5 has a first member 5a and second members 5b that can be detachably joined together. For example, in the present embodiment, the first member 5a is provided on an outer surface of the first surface sheet 23A, or more

specifically on an outer surface of the extended portion 4, and the second members 5b are provided on an outer surface of the second surface sheet 23B. In the lock-of-hair holding body 3, the first member 5a is joined to the second members 5b that are located in the outer circumferential portion 31, and thus the tubular body 2 can be kept in the wound state, that is, being the roll-shaped, lock-of-hair holding body 3.

[0048] A joint member, or a male and female member, constituted by a plurality of members that can be detachably joined to each other can be suitably used as the fixing member 5. Examples of the joint member include an adherend-selective pressure-sensitive adhesive tape, a magnet, and the like. Examples of the male and female member include a hook and eye, a mechanical hook-and-loop fastener, and the like.

[0049] The adherend-selective pressure-sensitive adhesive tape is a pressure-sensitive adhesive tape that adheres only to a particular substance and substantially does not adhere to any other substances. The wording "substantially does not adhere" includes not only a case where the adherend-selective pressure-sensitive adhesive tape does not create an adhesion state with any substance other than the particular substance but also a case where, even though the adherend-selective pressure-sensitive adhesive tape creates an adhesion state with a substance other than the particular substance, the adhesion state quickly disappears if a slight relative movement occurs between that substance and the adherend-selective pressure-sensitive adhesive tape. Such an adherend-selective pressure-sensitive adhesive tape includes a tape base material and a self-adhesive agent applied to the tape base material, and the self-adhesive agent adheres only to a substance of the same kind and substantially does not adhere to other substances. That is to say, the self-adhesive agent has adhesiveness only to the self-adhesive agent itself.

[0050] As an example of the adherend-selective pressure-sensitive adhesive tape having the above-described configuration, a pressure-sensitive adhesive tape including a self-adhesive agent and a tape base material disclosed in JP 2007-167192A can be used.

[0051] As shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B, the hair holder 1 of the present embodiment has winding and tightening tabs 8 in the opposite side edge portions, respectively, of the tubular body 2, the winding and tightening tabs 8 being located near the opening 22 side at the second end. As shown in FIG. 1B, the winding and tightening tabs 8 extend outward in the width direction Y from the tubular body 2 and are integrally formed with the first surface sheet 23A, and each have a semicircular shape in a plan view. Due to the hair holder having the winding and tightening tabs, the tubular body can be rolled up easily, and tightly, if necessary, by rolling up the tubular body by holding the winding and tightening tabs with hands. The formation method, shape, size, thickness, arrangement, and the like of the winding and tightening tabs 8 can be set appropriately.

[0052] The hair holder may also have a reinforcement material in the pair of side joint portions 24. A reinforcement material is a sheet that is disposed for the purpose of improving the rolling-up force of the tubular body 2. The length of the reinforcement material in the width direction Y may be such a length that the reinforcement material does not span between the pair of side joint portions 24. It is preferable that reinforcement materials are arranged along the longitudinal direction X in both of the side joint portions 24 of the tubular body 2, and it is more preferable that the reinforcement materials are arranged overlapping the respective side joint portions 24. In this case, it is preferable that the reinforcement materials are disposed on the outer surface of the second surface sheet 23B, or disposed between the two sheet materials 23A and 23B that constitute the tubular portion 26.

[0053] Now, materials for forming the various portions of the hair holder will be described.

[0054] Examples of the material for forming a sheet constituting the tubular body include a nonwoven fabric (polyethylene nonwoven fabric, polyethylene terephthalate nonwoven fabric, or the like), a woven fabric, a net-like sheet, a porous or non-porous resin film (polyethylene film, polyethylene terephthalate film, or the like), paper, a polymer material sheet, a rubber sheet, a composite of these materials, or the like. Moreover, the tubular body may be entirely or partially made of a shape memory sheet described above. The shape memory sheet can be formed by bonding together films having different heat shrinkage rates or films having different tensions.

[0055] The thickness of each of the first surface sheet and the second surface sheet is preferably 5 μm or greater and more preferably 10 μm or greater, is preferably 2,000 μm or less and more preferably 1,500 μm or less, and is preferably from 5 to 2,000 μm and more preferably from 10 to 1,500 μm .

[0056] Preferably, a sheet that constitutes the tubular body is subjected to processing for improving the diffusibility of the hair treatment agent such as a permanent wave agent. Examples of this processing include, but are not limited to, embossing, calendering, resin film formation, and the like. For example, the embossing can improve the diffusibility by forming protrusions successively arranged in the longitudinal direction of the sheet and thereby allowing the hair treatment agent to flow along the protrusions. The calendering can improve the diffusibility of the hair treatment agent by adjusting the density of the sheet that constitutes the tubular body. The resin film formation can improve the diffusibility of the hair treatment agent by forming a resin film with low liquid absorbency partially or entirely on the sheet that constitutes the tubular body and thereby reducing the total liquid absorption amount of the sheet.

[0057] A material that can improve the rolling-up force of the hair holder 1 can be used for the reinforcement material, and examples thereof include sheet-like materials such as a nonwoven fabric (polyethylene nonwoven fabric, polyethylene terephthalate nonwoven fabric, or

the like), a woven fabric, a net-like sheet, a porous or non-porous resin film (polyethylene film, polyethylene terephthalate film, or the like), paper, a polymer material sheet, a rubber sheet, or a composite of these materials.

[0058] The dimensions and the like of the tubular body 2 can be appropriately determined in accordance with the length of hair, the section of hair that is desired to be curled, and the volume of a lock of hair to be inserted, but are preferably within the following ranges.

[0059] The length W2 (see FIG. 1B) of the tubular body 2 in the width direction Y is preferably 25 mm or greater and more preferably 30 mm or greater, is preferably 200 mm or less and more preferably 150 mm or less, and is preferably from 25 to 200 mm and more preferably from 30 to 150 mm.

[0060] The length L1 (see FIG. 1B) of the hair holder 1 in the longitudinal direction X is preferably 50 mm or greater and more preferably 100 mm or greater, is preferably 400 mm or less and more preferably 350 mm or less, and is preferably from 50 to 400 mm and more preferably from 100 to 350 mm. The length L1 of the hair holder 1 in the longitudinal direction X is the sum of the lengths of the extended portion 4 and the tubular body 2 in the longitudinal direction X.

[0061] The length L2 of the tubular body 2 in the longitudinal direction X is preferably 45 mm or greater and more preferably 90 mm or greater, is preferably 300 mm or less and more preferably 275 mm or less, and is preferably from 45 to 300 mm and more preferably from 90 to 275 mm. Moreover, in a case where the tubular body 2 has the aforementioned configuration in which it is manually rolled up, from the standpoint of stably keeping the wound state, the length L2 of the tubular body 2 in the longitudinal direction X is preferably 45 mm or greater and more preferably 60 mm or greater, is preferably 250 mm or less and more preferably 200 mm or less, and is preferably from 45 to 250 mm and more preferably from 60 to 200 mm. An end portion of the tubular body 2 of the present embodiment on the opening 21 side at the first end is curved into a concave shape curving inward in the longitudinal direction X. In a case where the length of the tubular body 2 in the longitudinal direction X varies depending on the position in the width direction Y in this manner, it is preferable that the maximum length of the tubular body 2 in the longitudinal direction X is within the aforementioned range.

[0062] The length W22 (see FIG. 1B) in the width direction Y, of the opening 22 at the second end relative to the length W2 of the tubular body 2 in the width direction Y is preferably 40.0% or greater and more preferably 66.7% or greater, is preferably 97.5% or less and more preferably 96.7% or less, and is preferably from 40.0% to 97.5% and more preferably from 66.7% to 96.7%.

[0063] The length W22 (see FIG. 1B) in the width direction Y, of the opening 22 at the second end is preferably 10 mm or greater and more preferably 20 mm or greater, is preferably 195 mm or less and more preferably 145 mm or less, and is preferably from 10 to 195 mm and

more preferably from 20 to 145 mm.

[0064] In the present embodiment, the length W22 in the width direction Y of the opening 22 at the second end is equal to the length in the width direction Y of the opening 21 at the first end. In the width direction Y, the length of the opening 22 at the second end and the length of the opening 21 at the first end may be equal to each other or may be different from each other.

[0065] Here, the slits extending in the width direction of the second surface sheet 23B means slits with a width of less than 3 mm. Also, the length W6 (see FIG. 1A) of the slits 25 in the width direction Y relative to the length W2 of the tubular body 2 in the width direction Y is preferably 40.0% or greater and more preferably 50.0% or greater, is preferably 90.0% or less and more preferably 80.0% or less, and is preferably from 40.0% to 90.0% and more preferably from 50.0% to 80.0%.

[0066] Moreover, the length W6 (see FIG. 1A) of the slits 25 in the width direction Y is preferably 10 mm or greater and more preferably 15 mm or greater, is preferably 180 mm or less and more preferably 120 mm or less, and is preferably from 10 to 180 mm and more preferably from 15 to 120 mm.

[0067] A method for producing the hair holder 1 will be described. The tubular body of the hair holder can be formed by superposing two sheets one on top of the other and integrating side portions of the two sheets along their longitudinal direction. Alternatively, the tubular body of the hair holder can be formed by folding a single sheet into a rectangular shape in a plan view, and integrating side portions of the sheet that extend along its longitudinal direction and overlap each other. A sheet for forming the tubular body can be produced from a raw material sheet by punching the raw material sheet into a desired shape.

[0068] Examples of the method for integrating sheets for forming the tubular body, that is, the method for forming the pair of side joint portions 24 include fusion bonding such as heat sealing or ultrasonic sealing, adhesion using an adhesive or the like, sewing, and the like.

[0069] Next, a hair holder that is suitably used in the hair treatment method of the present invention will be described using FIGS. 7A to 12. A hair holder 1b shown in FIGS. 7A to 10 and a hair holder 1c shown in FIGS. 11 and 12 are embodiments of the hair holder that is suitably used in the hair treatment method of the present invention. With respect to these embodiments, differences from the embodiment shown in FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 2 will be mainly described, and descriptions regarding the embodiment shown in FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 2 appropriately apply to those points that will not be described below. Moreover, in FIGS. 7A to 12, the same members as those in FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 2 are denoted by the same reference numerals.

[0070] The hair holder 1b shown in FIGS. 7A to 10 has a tubular body 2b into which a lock of hair H can be inserted from the opening 21 at the first end toward the opening 22 at the second end and which is configured

to be capable of being rolled up. The direction from the opening 21 at the first end toward the opening 22 at the second end is also referred to as an insertion direction (direction X1 in the drawings). The insertion direction X1 corresponds to the longitudinal direction X of the hair holder 1 shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B. The hair holder 1b has the insertion direction X1 and an orthogonal direction Y1 that is orthogonal to the insertion direction X1. The orthogonal direction Y1 corresponds to the width direction Y of the hair holder 1 shown in FIGS. 1A and 1B. The tubular body 2b of the present embodiment differs from that of the hair holder 1 shown in FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 2 in that the tubular body 2b is configured to be wound less than one turn. The tubular body 2b being "configured to be wound less than one turn" means that, as shown in FIG. 7C, in a lock-of-hair holding body 3b, that is, in a state in which the tubular body 2b is wound, only the outer circumferential portion 31 is formed, and no center-side portion is formed. In the tubular body 2b having this configuration, of the present embodiment, the length L2b of the tubular body 2b in the insertion direction (direction X1 in the drawings) of the lock of hair H is shorter than that of the tubular body 2 shown in FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 2. Thus, if a lock of hair H is inserted from the opening 21 at the first end of the hair holder 1b of the present embodiment toward the opening 22 at the second end thereof, as shown in FIG. 8, the lock of hair can be rolled up so that the number of turns thereof is less than one, and can be kept in a state in which the number of turns of the lock of hair is less than one. In the hair holder 1b of the present embodiment, a desired portion of the lock of hair H is held in the tubular body 2b, while the rest of the lock of hair H protrudes to the outside of the tubular body 2b from the opening 22 at the second end, and the lock of hair H is partially wound in this state. In this wound state, curling for imparting the above-described curl shape to a portion of the lock of hair H is performed. Since the hair holder 1b of the present embodiment has the above-described configuration, a portion of the lock of hair H can be rolled up, and, in particular, the base side of the lock of hair H can be rolled up in a favorable manner. Moreover, since the length of the tubular body in the insertion direction X1 is short, the hair holder 1b can be suitably used to curl a short lock of hair H, and can be more suitably used to curl the base side of a short lock of hair H.

[0071] From the standpoint of even more reliably achieving the above-described effects, the length L2b (see FIG. 7A) of the tubular body 2b in the insertion direction X1 relative to the length W2b (see FIG. 7A) of the tubular body 2b in the orthogonal direction Y1 is preferably 20% or greater and more preferably 35% or greater, is preferably 800% or less and more preferably 750% or less, and is preferably from 20% to 800% and more preferably from 35% to 750%.

[0072] From the same standpoint as described above, the length L2b (see FIG. 7A) of the tubular body 2b in the insertion direction X1 is preferably 40 mm or greater and more preferably 70 mm or greater, is preferably 200

mm or less and more preferably 150 mm or less, and is preferably from 40 to 200 mm and more preferably from 70 to 150 mm.

[0073] The length W2b (see FIG. 7A) of the tubular body 2b in the orthogonal direction Y1 is preferably 25 mm or greater and more preferably 30 mm or greater, is preferably 200 mm or less and more preferably 150 mm or less, and is preferably from 25 to 200 mm and more preferably from 30 to 150 mm.

[0074] According to the hair holder 1b of the present embodiment, as shown in FIGS. 9 and 10, in the lock-of-hair holding body 3b, the tubular body 2b is wound less than one turn, but the entire hair holder 1b including the extended portion 4 is wound one turn or more. The entire hair holder 1b may be wound one turn or more in this manner, or may be wound less than one turn.

[0075] From the standpoint of stably keeping the wound state of the tubular body 2b, it is preferable that, in the wound state, the entire hair holder 1b is wound one turn or more. In other words, it is preferable that, in the lock-of-hair holding body 3b, the extended portion 4 and the tubular body 2b at least partially overlap each other. For example, if the volume of hair of a lock of hair inserted in the tubular body 2b is large, the tubular body 2b bends greatly, which may also result in a large roll diameter of the tubular body 2b. If the entire hair holder 1b in the wound state is wound one turn or more, an increase in the roll diameter can be suppressed.

[0076] From the standpoint of even more reliably achieving the above-described effect, the length L2b (see FIG. 7A) of the tubular body 2b in the insertion direction X1 relative to the length L1b (see FIG. 7B) of the hair holder 1b in the insertion direction X1 is preferably 25% or greater and more preferably 50% or greater, is preferably 99% or less and more preferably 90% or less, and is preferably from 25% to 99% and more preferably from 50% to 90%.

[0077] Moreover, from the same standpoint as described above, in the lock-of-hair holding body 3b, that is, in the tubular body 2b in the wound state, the length L8b (see FIG. 10) in the insertion direction X1, of a portion of the tubular body 2b that overlaps the extended portion 4 relative to the length L2b of the tubular body 2b in the insertion direction X1 is preferably 5% or greater and more preferably 10% or greater, is preferably 100% or less and more preferably 90% or less, and is preferably from 5% to 100% and more preferably from 10% to 90%. Note that the length L8b in the insertion direction X1, of the portion of the tubular body 2b that overlaps the extended portion 4 is measured with respect to the lock-of-hair holding body 3b in a state in which a lock of hair H is not held therein.

[0078] According to the hair holder 1b of the present embodiment, as shown in FIG. 8, a portion of the lock of hair H protrudes to the outside of the tubular body 2b from the opening 22 at the second end; however, a portion of the lock of hair H may also protrude from an intermediate opening 27. Moreover, although the hair holder

1b of the present embodiment has slits 25 as intermediate openings 27, a configuration may also be adopted in which the hair holder 1b has no intermediate opening 27.

[0079] A hair holder 1c shown in FIGS. 11 and 12 has a tubular body 2c into which a lock of hair H can be inserted from the opening 21 at the first end toward the opening 22 at the other end. As shown in FIG. 11, in the hair holder 1c of the present embodiment, when the tubular body 2c in its natural state, the tubular body 2c is rolled up so as to have a first wound portion 35 that is located on the opening 21 side at the first end and a second wound portion 37 that is located on the opening 22 side at the other end side. The first wound portion 35 and the second wound portion 37 are wound portions formed in a single tubular body 2c, and are contiguous with each other. The first wound portion 35 and the second wound portion 37 have different central axes, and these central axes are approximately parallel to each other. In a cross section taken along a radial direction that is orthogonal to the direction of the central axis of the first wound portion 35 or the second wound portion 37, the first wound portion 35 and the second wound portion 37 are adjacent to each other, and the first wound portion 35 is located on the opening 21 side at the first end and the second wound portion 37 is located on the opening 22 side at the second end. The first wound portion 35 and the second wound portion 37 are wound in different winding directions. In the aforementioned cross section of the hair holder 1c of the present embodiment taken along the radial direction, the winding direction of the first wound portion 35 is clockwise, whereas the winding direction of the second wound portion 37 is counterclockwise. Due to the different winding directions, the positions of the sheets constituting the tubular body 2c are reversed in the first wound portion 35 and the second wound portion 37. For example, the sheet that is located on the inside in the first wound portion 35 is located on the outside in the second wound portion 37. The sheet that is located on the outside in the first wound portion 35 is located on the inside in the second wound portion 37. The hair holder 1c differs from the hair holder 1 shown in FIGS. 1A, 1B, and 2 in that the tubular body 2c in its natural state is rolled up so as to have the first wound portion 35 and the second wound portion 37 that are wound in different winding directions. As shown in FIG. 12, in the hair holder 1c of the present embodiment, a lock of hair H inserted in the tubular body 2c can be held in a state in which a hair-end-side portion and a base-side portion thereof are wound in different winding directions. Thus, curl shapes with different winding directions can be imparted to the hair-end-side portion and the base-side portion of the lock of hair H. For example, when the hair holder 1c of the present embodiment is used, as shown in FIG. 6, it is possible to impart a curl shape to a base-side portion of a lock of hair H so that the base-side portion stands well and impart an outward curl shape to a hair-end-side portion of the lock of hair.

[0080] The hair holder 1c is configured such that, after

stretching out the tubular body 2c, the tubular body 2c automatically forms the first wound portion 35 and the second wound portion 37 upon being released from the stretched state. This tubular body 2c can be obtained using a shape memory sheet for either or both of the two sheets constituting the tubular body 2c and making the shape memory sheet retain a state in which the first wound portion 35 and the second wound portion 37 are formed. In order to make the shape memory sheet retain such a shape, for example, the shape memory sheet is rolled up so as to have the first and second wound portions 35 and 37, and the shape memory sheet is heated in this rolled-up state. A shape memory sheet having the same configuration as that described above, except for returning to its shape having the first and second wound portions 35 and 37 when it is heated, can be used as the shape memory sheet.

[0081] From the standpoint of making it easy to impart a plurality of curl shapes to a lock of hair H, it is preferable that the number of turns of the first wound portion 35 is smaller than the number of turns of the second wound portion 37. For example, the number of turns of the first wound portion 35 is less than one, and the number of turns of the second wound portion 37 is one or more.

[0082] From the standpoint of making it easy to impart a curl shape to a base-side portion so that the base-side portion stands well, the number of turns of the first wound portion 35 is preferably less than 1 and more preferably 0.9 or less, is preferably 0.3 or greater and more preferably 0.4 or greater, and is preferably 0.3 or greater and less than 1 and more preferably from 0.4 to 0.9.

[0083] From the standpoint of making it easy to impart an outward curl shape to a hair-end-side portion, the number of turns of the second wound portion 37 is preferably 1 or greater and more preferably 2 or greater. The upper limit of the number of turns of the second wound portion 37 is not limited, but is preferably 10 or less from the standpoint of performing the automatic rolling-up in a stable manner.

[0084] From the standpoint of making it easy to impart a plurality of curl shapes to a lock of hair H, it is preferable that the roll diameter L10 (see FIG. 11) of the first wound portion 35 is larger than the roll diameter L11 (see FIG. 11) of the second wound portion 37. The roll diameter L10 of the first wound portion 35 is an equivalent circle diameter of an outer edge of the first wound portion 35 in a cross section taken along a radial direction that is orthogonal to the direction of the central axis of the first wound portion 35. In the cross section taken along the radial direction, the first wound portion 35 extends from the opening 21 at the first end to a point of inflection and does not contain the extended portion 4. The point of inflection means a point at which the winding direction of the tubular body 2c changes. The roll diameter L11 of the second wound portion 37 is an equivalent circle diameter of an outer edge of the second wound portion 37 in a cross section taken along a radial direction that is orthogonal to the direction of the central axis of the sec-

ond wound portion 37. In the cross section taken along the radial direction, the second wound portion 37 extends from the aforementioned point of inflection to the opening 22 at the second end.

[0085] From the same standpoint as described above, the roll diameter L11 of the second wound portion 37 relative to the roll diameter L10 (see FIG. 11) of the first wound portion 35 is preferably greater than 100% and more preferably 120% or greater, is preferably 500% or less and more preferably 400% or less, and is preferably greater than 100% and 500% or less and more preferably from 120% to 400%.

[0086] From the standpoint of making it easy to impart a curl shape to a base-side portion so that the base-side portion stands well, the roll diameter L10 (see FIG. 11) of the first wound portion 35 is preferably 20 mm or greater and more preferably 25 mm or greater, is preferably 150 mm or less and more preferably 100 mm or less, and is preferably from 20 to 150 mm and more preferably from 25 to 100 mm.

[0087] From the standpoint of making it easy to impart a plurality of curl shapes to a lock of hair H, the length of the tubular body 2c of the present embodiment in the longitudinal direction, that is, the length of the tubular body 2c in the longitudinal direction in a state in which the tubular body 2c is stretched out is preferably 100 mm or greater and more preferably 150 mm or greater, is preferably 1000 mm or less and more preferably 700 mm or less, and is preferably from 100 to 1000 mm and more preferably from 150 to 700 mm.

[0088] From the standpoint of easily forming the first wound portion 35, in the hair holder 1c of the present embodiment, the sheet that is located on the outside in the first wound portion 35 preferably has a plurality of slits (unshown) which are intermittently arranged along the longitudinal direction X of the tubular body 2c. From the standpoint of easily forming the second wound portion 37, the sheet that is located on the outside in the second wound portion 37 preferably has a plurality of slits (unshown) which are intermittently arranged along the longitudinal direction X of the tubular body 2c.

[0089] The hair treatment method and the hair holder of the present invention are not limited to the foregoing embodiments, and appropriate changes can be made thereto without departing from the gist of the present invention.

[0090] For example, the shape and the surface of a sheet material that constitutes the tubular body may be a surface that has protrusions and depressions or may be a flat surface.

[0091] The present invention further discloses the following hair treatment methods and hair holders.

<1> A hair treatment method for curling a lock of hair using a hair holder including a tubular body, the tubular body having: a first opening located at a first end of the tubular body; and a second opening located at a second end of the tubular body, and being

configured to allow a lock of hair to be inserted from the first opening toward the second opening and to be capable of being rolled up, the method comprising inserting a lock of hair into the hair holder, 5 rolling up the tubular body together with the lock of hair inserted in the tubular body in such a manner that the number of turns of the lock of hair is less than one, and curling the lock of hair in this wound state. 10

<2> The hair treatment method as set forth in clause <1>, wherein the number of turns of the lock of hair is preferably 0.3 or greater and more preferably 0.4 or greater, is preferably less than 1 and more preferably 0.9 or less, and is preferably 0.3 or greater and less than 1 and more preferably from 0.4 to 0.9. 15

<3> The hair treatment method as set forth in clause <1> or <2>, wherein the hair holder is fixed to the head in such a manner that the first opening is positioned within 70 mm from the skin at the base of the lock of hair inserted, and the base side of the lock of hair is curled. 20

<4> The hair treatment method as set forth in any one of clauses <1> to <3>, wherein the hair holder is fixed to the head in such a manner that the first opening is positioned within 70 mm, or more preferably within 50 mm, from the skin at the base of the lock of hair inserted, and the base side of the lock of hair is curled 25

<5> The hair treatment method as set forth in any one of clauses <1> to <4>, wherein the hair holder has an outer circumferential portion, an intermediate opening formed in the outer circumferential portion, and a lock-of-hair insertion portion located between the first opening and the intermediate opening in a longitudinal direction of the tubular body, the outer circumferential portion forming a wound portion that is the farthest from a central axis of the tubular body in the wound state, the intermediate opening is another opening that is located between the first opening and the second opening in the longitudinal direction of the tubular body, and 30

the base side of the lock of hair is curled in such a manner that a length of a portion of the lock of hair that is held in the lock-of-hair insertion portion is set to be from 30 to 300 mm, or more preferably from 50 to 200 mm. 35

<6> The hair treatment method as set forth in any one of clauses <1> to <5>, wherein the hair treatment method is performed using a plurality of the hair holders, and the base side of the lock of hair is curled using one of the hair holders and the hair end side of the lock of hair is curled using another one of the hair holders. 40

<7> The hair treatment method as set forth in clause 45

<6>, wherein the hair end side of the lock of hair is curled in a wound state in which the number of turns of the lock of hair is less than one, or one or more. 5

<8> The hair treatment method as set forth in clause <6> or <7>, wherein the hair end side of the lock of hair is a portion of the lock of hair that is located relatively on the hair end side compared with a base-side portion and that includes hair ends of the lock of hair or does not include hair ends of the lock of hair. 10

<9> The hair treatment method as set forth in any one of clauses <6> to <8>, wherein the one hair holder and the other hair holder are wound in different winding directions. 15

<10> The hair treatment method as set forth in any one of clauses <1> to <9>, the method comprising:

an insertion step of inserting the lock of hair into the tubular body, and a rolling-up step of rolling up the tubular body together with the lock of hair in such a manner that the number of turns of the lock of hair is less than one, wherein the lock of hair is curled in a state in which moisture is applied to the lock of hair prior to the insertion step or rolling up step. 20

<11> The hair treatment method as set forth in any one of clauses <1> to <10>, the method comprising:

an insertion step of inserting the lock of hair into the tubular body, and a rolling-up step of rolling up the tubular body together with the lock of hair in such a manner that the number of turns of the lock of hair is less than one, wherein the lock of hair is curled in a state in which a styling agent containing water is applied to the lock of hair prior to the insertion step or prior to the rolling up step, and the styling agent contains water in an amount from 10 to 98 mass% or preferably from 20 to 90 mass%. 35

<12> The hair treatment method as set forth in any one of clauses <11>, wherein a styling agent containing water is applied to the lock of hair prior to the insertion step or prior to the rolling up step, and a component contained in the styling agent other than water is one or more components selected from a higher alcohol, a polyhydric alcohol, a nonionic surfactant, an anionic surfactant, a cationic surfactant, an amphoteric surfactant, a nonionic polymer, an anionic polymer, a cationic polymer, an amphoteric polymer, silicone, a silicone derivative, a viscosity modifier, a perfume, an antioxidant, and an antiseptic. 40

<13> The hair treatment method as set forth in any one of clauses <1> to <12>, wherein hair washing is performed prior to the curling, and the curling is performed in a state in which the lock of hair is not dried or is semi-dried.

<14> The hair treatment method as set forth in any one of clauses <1> to <10>, wherein the lock of hair held in the tubular body is subjected to a permanent treatment to curl the lock of hair.

<15> The hair treatment method as set forth in any one of clauses <1> to <14>, the method further including:

subjecting the lock of hair held in the tubular body to a permanent treatment to curl the lock of hair, the permanent treatment being a treatment for curling by performing an oxidation-reduction treatment using a permanent wave agent,

wherein the permanent wave agent is a one-component agent or a two-component agent composed of a first agent containing a reducing agent and a second agent containing an oxidizing agent,

the reducing agent cleaves disulfide bonds of keratin that constitutes hair, and is at least one agent selected from thioglycolic acid and derivatives thereof, thiolactic acid and derivatives thereof, cystein and derivatives thereof, and salts of these agents, and

the oxidizing agent recombines the cleaved disulfide bonds of keratin in the hair, and is at least one agent selected from potassium bromate, sodium bromate, sodium perborate, and hydrogen peroxide.

<16> The hair treatment method as set forth in clause <15>,

wherein the hair holder has an outer circumferential portion, an intermediate opening formed in the outer circumferential portion, and a lock-of-hair insertion portion located between the first opening and the intermediate opening in a longitudinal direction of the tubular body, the outer circumferential portion forming a wound portion that is the farthest from a central axis of the tubular body in the wound state, the intermediate opening is a slit that is formed between the first opening and the second opening in the longitudinal direction of the tubular body, and during the curling of the lock of hair, a permanent wave agent is injected into the lock-of-hair insertion portion via the intermediate opening.

<17> A hair holder comprising a tubular body which has: a first opening located at a first end of the tubular body; and a second opening located at a second end of the tubular body, and which is configured to allow a lock of hair to be inserted from the first opening

toward the second opening and to be capable of being rolled up,

the hair holder comprising:

an outer circumferential portion that forms a wound portion that is the farthest from a central axis of the tubular body when the tubular body is in a wound state;

an intermediate opening formed in the outer circumferential portion; and

a lock-of-hair insertion portion located between the first opening and the intermediate opening in a longitudinal direction of the tubular body,

the intermediate opening being another opening that is located between the first opening and the second opening in the longitudinal direction of the tubular body,

wherein the tubular body is rolled up in such a manner that the number of turns of the lock of hair inserted in the lock-of-hair insertion portion is less than one.

<18> The hair holder as set forth in clause <17>, further comprising: a first surface sheet, a second surface sheet and an extended portion,

when the tubular body is rolled up, the first surface sheet being located on the inside of the tubular body and when the second surface sheet being located on the outside of the tubular body; and

the extended portion being located near an end portion of the first opening of the tubular body and constituted by the first surface sheet extending outward in the longitudinal direction from the tubular body, the extended portion being integrally formed with the first surface sheet.

<19> The hair holder as set forth in clause <17> or <18>,

wherein a length of the tubular body in a width direction is preferably 25 mm or greater and more preferably 30 mm or greater, is preferably 200 mm or less and more preferably 150 mm or less, and is preferably from 25 to 200 mm and more preferably from 30 to 150 mm.

<20> The hair holder as set forth in any one of clauses <17> to <19>,

wherein a length of the hair holder in the longitudinal direction is preferably 50 mm or greater and more preferably 100 mm or greater, is preferably 400 mm or less and more preferably 350 mm or less, and is preferably from 50 to 400 mm and more preferably from 100 to 350 mm.

<21> The hair holder as set forth in any one of clauses <17> to <20>,

wherein a length of the tubular body in the longitudinal direction is preferably 45 mm or greater and more preferably 90 mm or greater, is preferably 300 mm or less and more preferably 275 mm or less, and is preferably from 45 to 300 mm and more preferably from 90 to 275 mm.

<22> A hair holder including a tubular body which has: a first opening located at a first end of the tubular body; and a second opening located at a second end of the tubular body, and which is configured to allow a lock of hair to be inserted from the first opening toward the second opening and to be capable of being rolled up, wherein the tubular body is configured to be wound less than one turn.

<23> The hair holder as set forth in clause <22>, wherein the tubular body is configured in such a manner that, in a wound state, only a wound portion that is the farthest from a central axis of the tubular body is formed, and no wound portion that is nearer to the central axis than the farthest wound portion is formed.

<24> The hair holder as set forth in clause <22> or <23>, wherein the tubular body has an insertion direction extending from the first opening toward the second opening and an orthogonal direction that is orthogonal to the insertion direction, and a length of the tubular body in the insertion direction relative to a length of the tubular body in the orthogonal direction is preferably 20% or greater and more preferably 35% or greater, is preferably 800% or less and more preferably 750% or less, and is preferably from 20% to 800% and more preferably from 35% to 750%.

<25> The hair holder as set forth in clause <24>, wherein the length of the tubular body in the insertion direction is preferably 40 mm or greater and more preferably 70 mm or greater, is preferably 200 mm or less and more preferably 150 mm or less, and is preferably from 40 to 200 mm and more preferably from 70 to 150 mm.

<26> The hair holder as set forth in clause <24>, wherein the length of the tubular body in the orthogonal direction is preferably 25 mm or greater and more preferably 30 mm or greater, is preferably 200 mm or less and more preferably 150 mm or less, and is preferably from 25 to 200 mm and more preferably from 30 to 150 mm.

<27> The hair holder as set forth in any one of clauses <24> to <26>, wherein the length of the tubular body in the insertion direction relative to the length of the hair holder in the insertion direction is preferably 25% or greater and more preferably 50% or greater, is preferably 99% or less and more preferably 90% or less, and is preferably from 25% to 99% and more preferably from 50% to 90%.

<28> The hair holder as set forth in any one of clauses <22> to <27>, further comprising: a first surface sheet, a second surface sheet and an extended portion, when the tubular body is rolled up, the first surface sheet being located on the inside of the tubular body

and the second surface sheet being located on the outside of the tubular body; and the extended portion being located near an end portion of the first opening of the tubular body and constituted by the first surface sheet extending outward in the longitudinal direction from the tubular body, wherein, in the wound state, the entire hair holder is wound one turn or more, and the extended portion and the tubular body at least partially overlap each other.

<29> The hair holder as set forth in clause <28>, wherein the tubular body has an insertion direction extending from the first opening toward the second opening, and when the tubular body is in the wound state, a length, in the insertion direction, of a portion of the tubular body that overlaps the extended portion relative to a length of the tubular body in the insertion direction is preferably 5% or greater and more preferably 10% or greater, is preferably 100% or less and more preferably 90% or less, and is preferably from 5% to 100% and more preferably from 10% to 90%.

<30> The hair holder as set forth in any one of clauses <17> to <29>, further including:

a fixing member serving as a fixing means that can maintain the tubular body in the wound state.

<31> The hair holder as set forth in any one of clauses <17> to <30>, further comprising:

an outer circumferential portion that forms a wound portion that is the farthest from a central axis of the tubular body when the tubular body is in the wound state;

a fixing member serving as a fixing means that can maintain the tubular body in the wound state;

a first surface sheet that is located on the inside of the tubular body when the tubular body is rolled up;

a second surface sheet that is located on the outside of the tubular body when the tubular body is rolled up; and

an extended portion that is located near an end portion of the first opening of the tubular body and constituted by the first surface sheet extending outward in the longitudinal direction from the tubular body,

the fixing member having a first member and a second member that can be detachably joined to each other,

the first member being provided on an outer surface of the first surface sheet, or more specifically on an outer surface of the extended portion, and the second member being provided on an outer surface of the second surface sheet,

wherein, when the tubular body is in the wound state, the first member and the second member that is lo-

cated in the outer circumferential portion are joined to each other thereby to keep the tubular body in a roll shape.

<32> The hair holder as set forth in clause <31>, wherein the fixing member is a joint member, or a male and female member, and the joint member, and the male and female member are constituted by a plurality of members that can be detachably joined to each other,

the joint member is at least one joint member selected from the group consisting of an adherend-selective pressure-sensitive adhesive tape, a magnet, and a hook and eye, and

the male and female member is a hook and eye or a mechanical hook-and-loop fastener.

<33> The hair holder as set forth in any one of clauses <17> to <32>, further including: winding and tightening tabs in opposite side edge portions, respectively, of the tubular body, the winding and tightening tabs being located near the second opening side.

<34> The hair holder as set forth in any one of clauses <17> to <33>,

wherein a material for forming a sheet that constitutes the tubular body is a nonwoven fabric, a woven fabric, a net-like sheet, a porous or non-porous resin film, paper, a polymer material sheet, a rubber sheet, or a composite of these materials,

the nonwoven fabric is a polyethylene nonwoven fabric or a polyethylene terephthalate nonwoven fabric, and

the resin film is a polyethylene film or a polyethylene terephthalate film.

<35> The hair holder as set forth in any one of clauses <17> to <34>,

wherein a sheet that constitutes the tubular body is subjected to embossing, calendering, or resin film formation, as processing for improving diffusibility of a hair treatment agent such as a permanent wave agent.

<36> The hair holder as set forth in any one of clauses <17> to <34>,

wherein an end portion of the tubular body on the first opening side is curved into a concave shape curving inward in the longitudinal direction.

<37> The hair holder as set forth in any one of clauses <17> to <36>, further including a first surface sheet and a second surface sheet, when the tubular body is rolled up, the first surface sheet being located on the inside of the tubular body and the second surface sheet being located on the outside of the tubular body,

wherein a slit extending in a width direction is formed in an outer surface of the second surface sheet, and the width of the slit is less than 3 mm.

<38> The hair holder as set forth in any one of clauses <17> to <37>, further including a first surface sheet and a second surface sheet, when the tubular body is rolled up, the first surface sheet being located

on the inside of the tubular body and the second surface sheet being located on the outside of the tubular body,

wherein a slit extending in a width direction is formed in an outer surface of the second surface sheet, and a length of the slit in the width direction relative to a length of the tubular body in the width direction is preferably 40.0% or greater and more preferably 50.0% or greater, is preferably 90.0% or less and more preferably 80.0% or less, and is preferably from 40.0% to 90.0% and more preferably from 50.0% to 80.0%.

<39> The hair holder as set forth in any one of clauses <17> to <38>, further including a first surface sheet and a second surface sheet, when the tubular body is rolled up, the first surface sheet being located on the inside of the tubular body and the second surface sheet being located on the outside of the tubular body,

wherein a slit extending in a width direction is formed in an outer surface of the second surface sheet, and the length of the slit in the width direction is preferably 10 mm or greater and more preferably 15 mm or greater, is preferably 180 mm or less and more preferably 120 mm or less, and is preferably from 10 to 180 mm and more preferably from 15 to 120 mm.

<40> A hair holder including a tubular body which has: a first opening located at a first end of the tubular body; and a second opening located at a second end of the tubular body, and which is configured to allow a lock of hair to be inserted from the first opening toward the second opening,

wherein the tubular body in its natural state is rolled up so as to have a first wound portion that is located on the first opening side and a second wound portion that is located on the second opening side, and the first wound portion and the second wound portion are wound in different winding directions.

<41> The hair holder as set forth in clause <40>, wherein the number of turns of the first wound portion is smaller than the number of turns of the second wound portion.

<42> The hair holder as set forth in clause <41>, wherein the number of turns of the first wound portion is less than 1 and preferably 0.9 or less, is 0.3 or greater and preferably 0.4 or greater, and is 0.3 or greater and less than 1 and preferably from 0.4 to 0.9.

<43> The hair holder as set forth in any one of clauses <40> to <42>,

wherein a roll diameter of the first wound portion is larger than a roll diameter of the second wound portion.

<44> The hair holder as set forth in clause <43>, wherein the roll diameter L11 of the second wound portion relative to the roll diameter L10 of the first wound portion is greater than 100% and preferably 120% or greater, is 500% or less and preferably 400% or less, and is greater than 100% and 500%

or less and preferably from 120% to 400%.

Industrial Applicability

[0092] According to the present invention, a hair treatment method and a hair holder are provided which make it possible to impart a curl shape to a desired portion of a lock of hair. In particular, the lock of hair can be curled so that the base side of the lock of hair stands well.

Claims

1. A hair treatment method for curling a lock of hair using a hair holder including a tubular body, the tubular body having: a first opening located at a first end of the tubular body; and a second opening located at a second end of the tubular body, and being configured to allow a lock of hair to be inserted from the first opening toward the second opening and to be capable of being rolled up, the method comprising inserting a lock of hair into the hair holder, rolling up the tubular body together with the lock of hair inserted in the tubular body in such a manner that the number of turns of the lock of hair is less than one, and curling the lock of hair in this wound state.
2. The hair treatment method according to claim 1, wherein the hair holder is fixed to the head in such a manner that the first opening is positioned within 70 mm from the skin at the base of the lock of hair inserted, and the base side of the lock of hair is curled.
3. The hair treatment method according to claim 2, wherein the hair holder has an outer circumferential portion, an intermediate opening formed in the outer circumferential portion, and a lock-of-hair insertion portion located between the first opening and the intermediate opening in a longitudinal direction of the tubular body, the outer circumferential portion forming a wound portion that is the farthest from a central axis of the tubular body in the wound state, the intermediate opening is another opening that is located between the first opening and the second opening in the longitudinal direction of the tubular body, and the base side of the lock of hair is curled in such a manner that a length of a portion of the lock of hair that is held in the lock-of-hair insertion portion is set to be from 30 to 300 mm.
4. The hair treatment method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the hair treatment method is performed using a plurality of the hair holders, and the base side

of the lock of hair is curled using one of the hair holders and the hair end side of the lock of hair is curled using another one of the hair holders.

5. The hair treatment method according to claim 4, wherein the hair end side of the lock of hair is curled in a wound state in which the number of turns of the lock of hair is less than one, or one or more.
6. The hair treatment method according to claim 4 or 5, wherein the one hair holder and the other hair holder are wound in different winding directions.
7. The hair treatment method according to any one of claims 1 to 6, the method comprising:
 - an insertion step of inserting the lock of hair into the tubular body, and
 - a rolling-up step of rolling up the tubular body together with the lock of hair in such a manner that the number of turns of the lock of hair is less than one, wherein the lock of hair is curled in a state in which moisture is applied to the lock of hair prior to the insertion step or prior to the rolling up step.
8. The hair treatment method according to claim 7, wherein the lock of hair is curled in a state in which a styling agent containing water is applied to the lock of hair prior to the insertion step or prior to the rolling up step, and the styling agent contains water in an amount from 10 to 98 mass%.
9. The hair treatment method according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the lock of hair held in the tubular body is subjected to a permanent treatment to curl the lock of hair.
10. A hair holder including a tubular body which has: a first opening located at a first end of the tubular body; and a second opening located at a second end of the tubular body, and which is configured to allow a lock of hair to be inserted from the first opening toward the second opening and to be capable of being rolled up, wherein the tubular body is configured to be wound less than one turn.
11. The hair holder according to claim 10, wherein the tubular body is configured in such a manner that, in a wound state, only a wound portion that is the farthest from a central axis of the tubular body is formed, and no wound portion that is nearer to the central axis than the farthest wound portion is formed.

12. The hair holder according to claim 10 or 11, further comprising:

a first surface sheet that is located on the inside of the tubular body when the tubular body is rolled up; 5
 a second surface sheet that is located on the outside of the tubular body when the tubular body is rolled up; and
 an extended portion that is located near an end portion of the first opening of the tubular body and that is constituted by the first surface sheet extending outward in a longitudinal direction of the tubular body from the tubular body, 10
 wherein, in the wound state, the entire hair holder is wound one turn or more, and the extended portion and the tubular body at least partially overlap each other. 15

13. A hair holder including a tubular body which has: a 20
 first opening located at a first end of the tubular body; and a second opening located at a second end of the tubular body, and which is configured to allow a lock of hair to be inserted from the first opening toward the second opening, 25
 wherein the tubular body in its natural state is rolled up so as to have a first wound portion that is located on the first opening side and a second wound portion that is located on the second opening side, and the first wound portion and the second wound portion 30
 are wound in different winding directions.

14. The hair holder according to claim 13, wherein the number of turns of the first wound portion is smaller than the number of turns of the second wound portion. 35

15. The hair holder according to claim 13 or 14, wherein a roll diameter of the first wound portion is larger than a roll diameter of the second wound portion. 40

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FIG. 1A

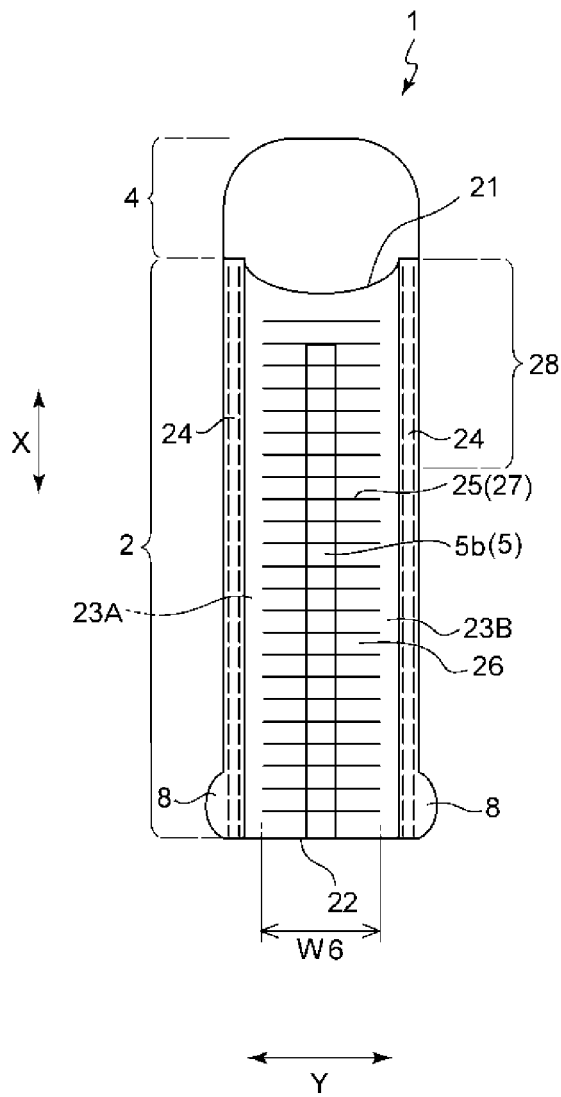


FIG. 1B

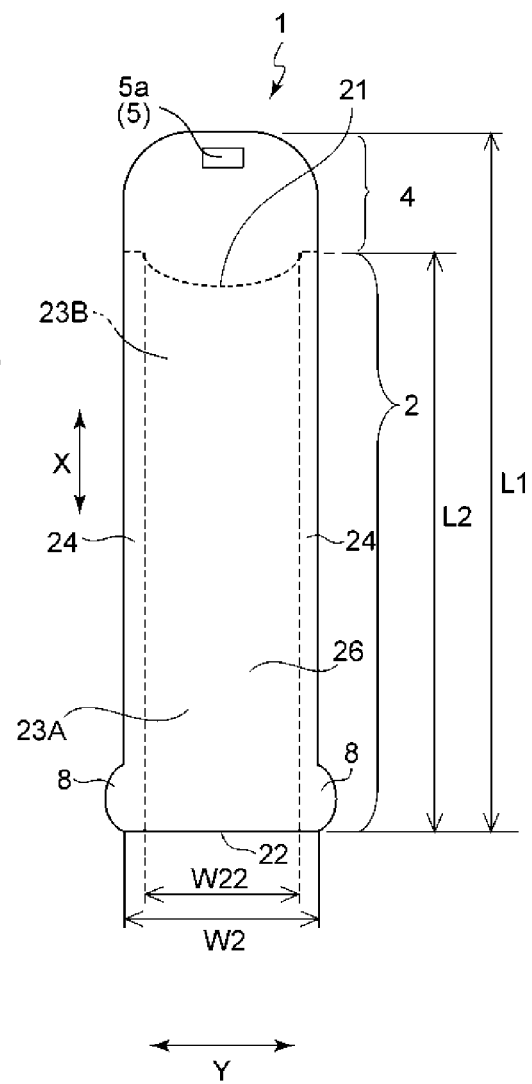


FIG. 2

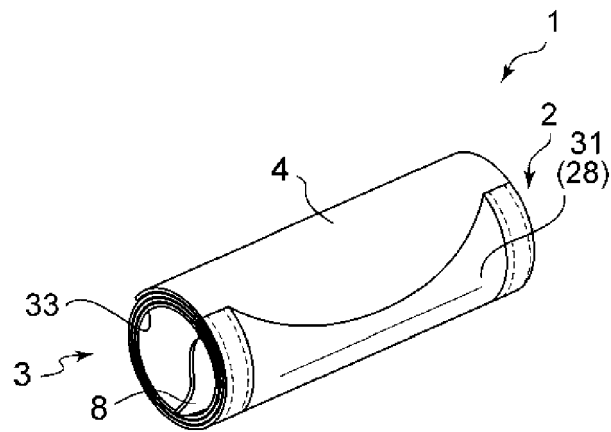


FIG. 3A

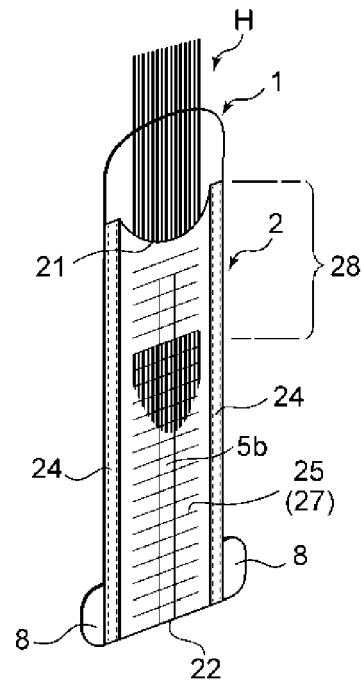


FIG. 3B

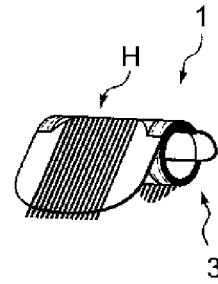


FIG. 4

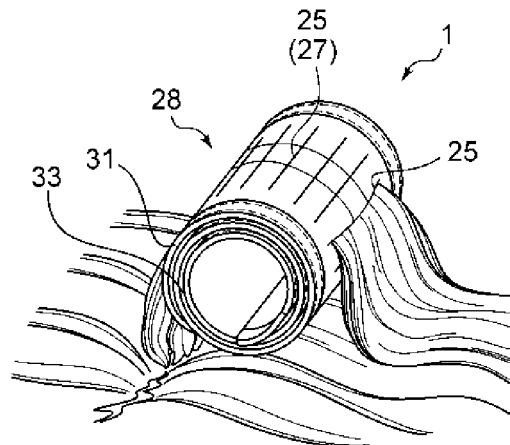


FIG. 5

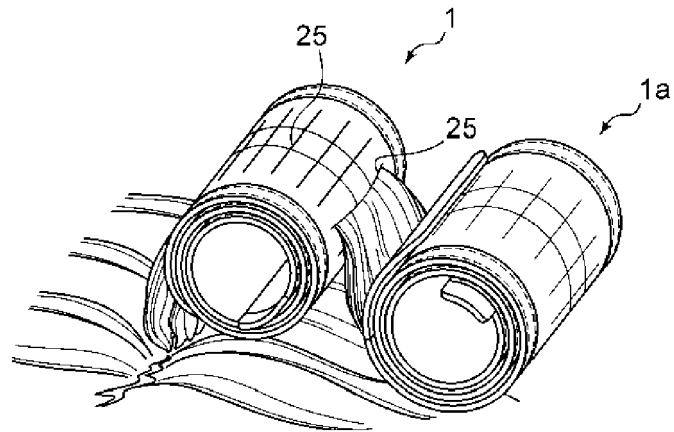


FIG. 6

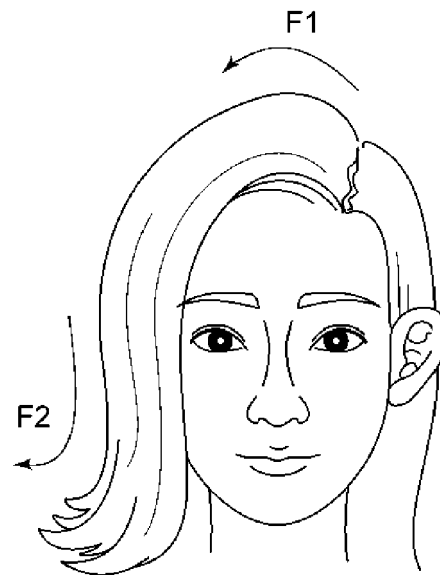


FIG. 7A

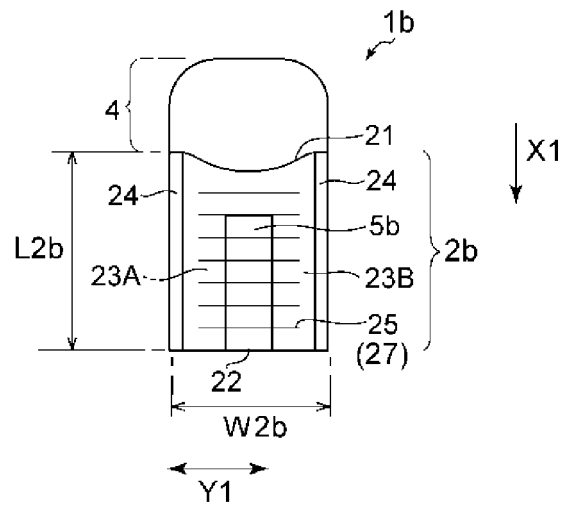


FIG. 7B

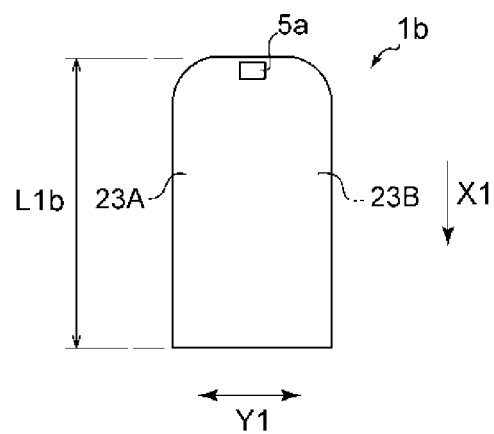


FIG. 7C

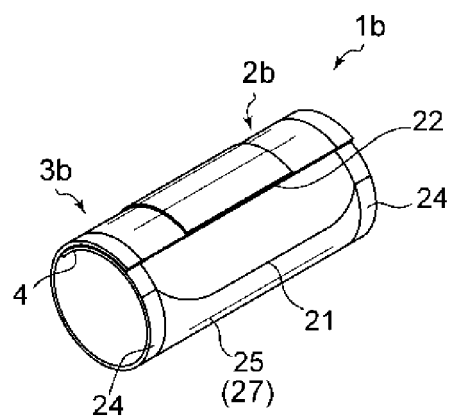


FIG. 8

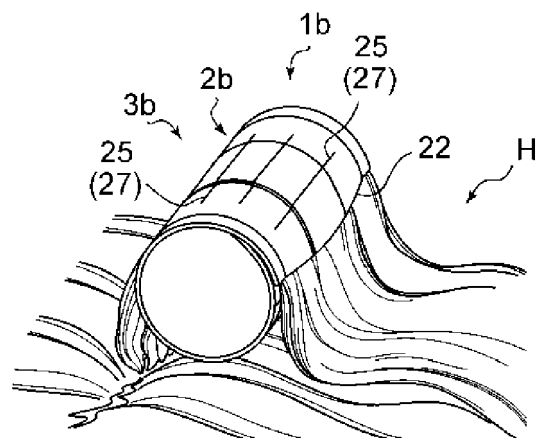


FIG. 9

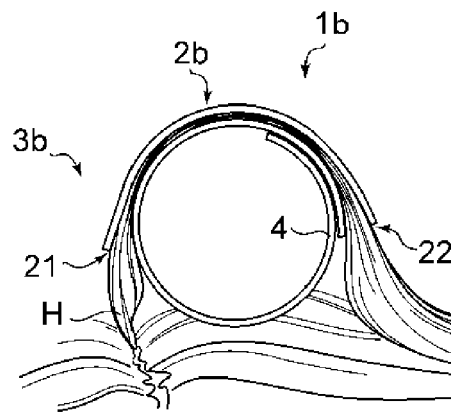


FIG. 10

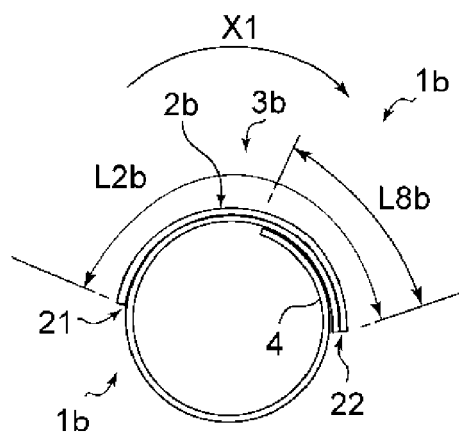


FIG. 11

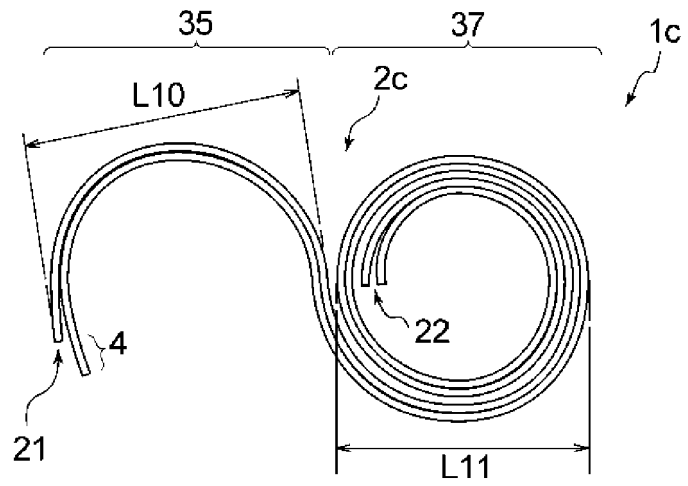
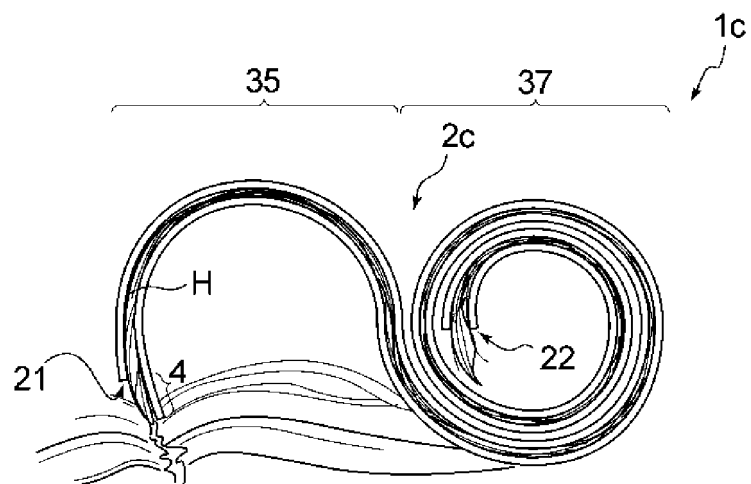


FIG. 12





EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

 Application Number
EP 19 15 4957

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
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A	US 2016/367002 A1 (KRASZEWSKI PAULA JOYCE [US] ET AL) 22 December 2016 (2016-12-22) * the whole document *	1-15	
A	WO 97/13425 A1 (HABIBI MASOOD [US]) 17 April 1997 (1997-04-17) * the whole document *	1-15	
A	WO 99/12445 A1 (HABIBI MASOOD [US]) 18 March 1999 (1999-03-18) * the whole document *	1-15	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			A45D
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 1 August 2019	Examiner Fidalgo Marron, B
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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EPO FORM 1503 03.02 (P04C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 19 15 4957

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The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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