

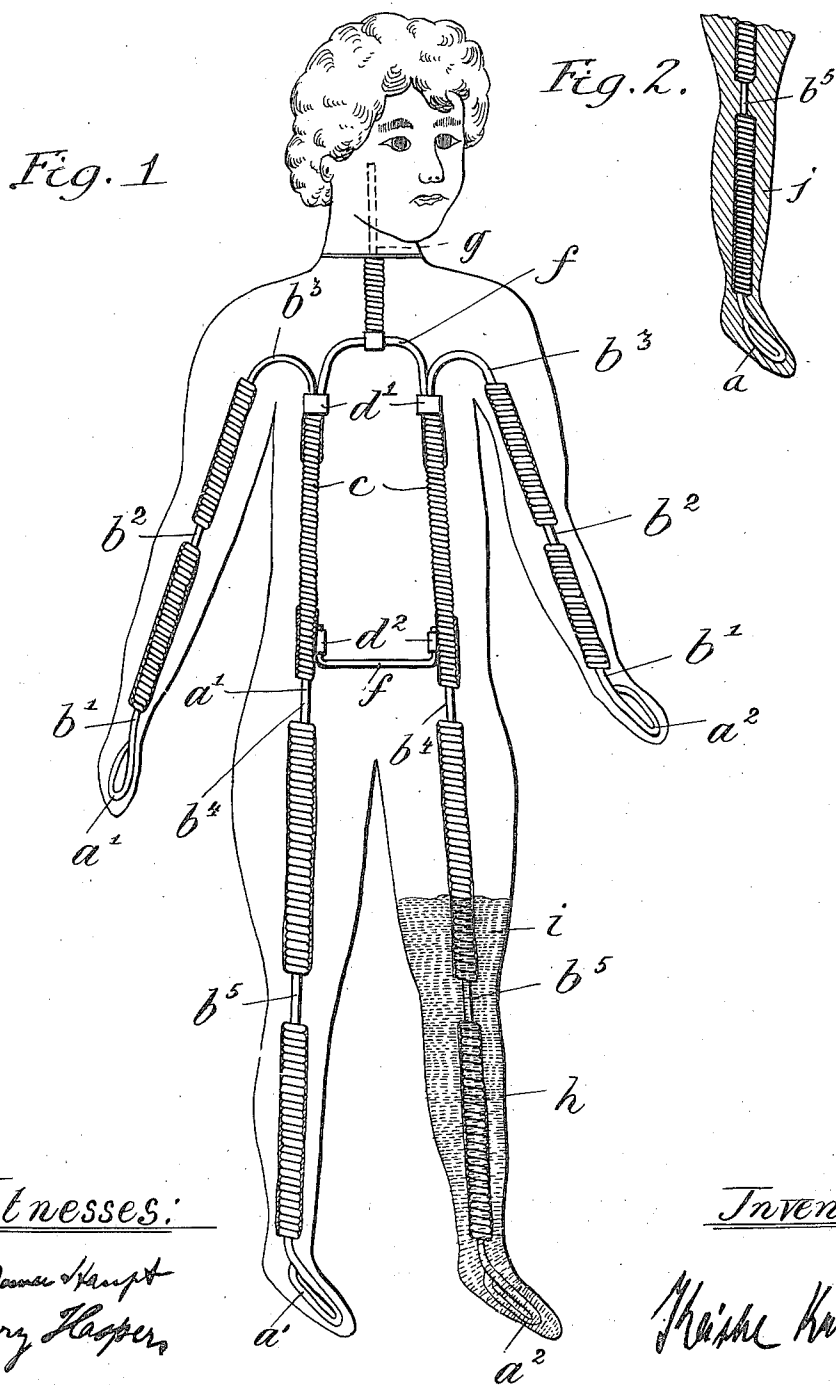
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DUMMY MODEL FOR REPRODUCING ALL MOVEMENTS OF THE HUMAN OR ANIMAL BODY.

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1,189,585.

Patented July 4, 1916.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DUMMY MODEL FOR REPRODUCING ALL MOVEMENTS OF THE HUMAN OR ANIMAL BODY.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KÄTHE KRUSE, a subject of the German Emperor, residing at 13 Fasanenstrasse, Charlottenburg, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dummy Models for Reproducing All Movements of the Human or Animal Body, respectively, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a dummy model of novel construction which may be bent at the joints to assume various poses, and which will retain any pose into which it has been bent until made to assume a different pose.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 is a longitudinal section through a dummy embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 a section through part of a modification.

In the dummy represented the rigid frame is made of wire on which wire coils are wound. At the joints these wire coils are omitted, and at those parts which are to be flexible, the wire coils are made so thin, that the original frame wire remains flexible.

The skeleton comprises a framework which is composed of longitudinal wires a^1 a^2 passing through the trunk and legs, and deflected at their upper ends to pass likewise through the arms. Along the parts between the elbow joints b^2 , shoulder joints b^3 thigh joints b^4 and knee joints b^5 , wires a^1 a^2 are encompassed by suitably soldered wire coils and are thereby rendered rigid. The five joints b^1 , b^2 , b^3 , b^4 , b^5 have no wire coils and are, therefore, flexible. The spine is formed by two wire coils c which are held together at the joints d^1 , d^2 by wire hoops f . The wire coils c are made somewhat more elastic than the coils on the limbs, and are, therefore, so flexible, that the spine may be bent into all directions. The framework is also made flexible at the neck g , so that also the latter may be bent in a natural manner.

It is obvious that the wires a^1 and a^2 can be bent at the joints b^1 — b^5 , and will thus allow of producing a natural attitude of the body, so much the more as an unintended bending of the parts which in the real body contain rigid bones, is prevented by the rigidity produced by the wire coils.

The dummy according to the present invention furthermore shows a flexibility of the spine and neck, which hitherto could be obtained in the rarest cases only, and then only by an accompanying, unnatural deformation of the whole figure.

The framework of the dummy thus constructed is thereupon covered by a flexible envelop consisting of a winding of threads i , which is so arranged as to form the fleshy parts of the figure. This winding tightly encompasses the frame work, and will so follow the adjustment at the joints, that the figure may be made to assume and sustain any pose desired. In lieu of forming the envelop of a thread winding it may also be formed of a rubber covering j (Fig. 2) which also encompasses the frame work in a glove-tight manner.

I claim:

A jointed dummy figure comprising a skeleton composed of a pair of bendable longitudinal wires, extending through the trunk and legs and deflected laterally at their upper ends, to pass likewise through the arms, braces connecting the longitudinal wires, reinforcing wire coils mounted on the longitudinal wires between the joints, and a flexible envelop that tightly encompasses the skeleton.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

KÄTHE KRUSE.

Witnesses:

WOLDEMAR HAUPT,
HENRY HASPER.