

Jan. 5, 1954

G. P. KEMPEL

2,664,571

BUST PAD

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2 Sheets-Sheet 1

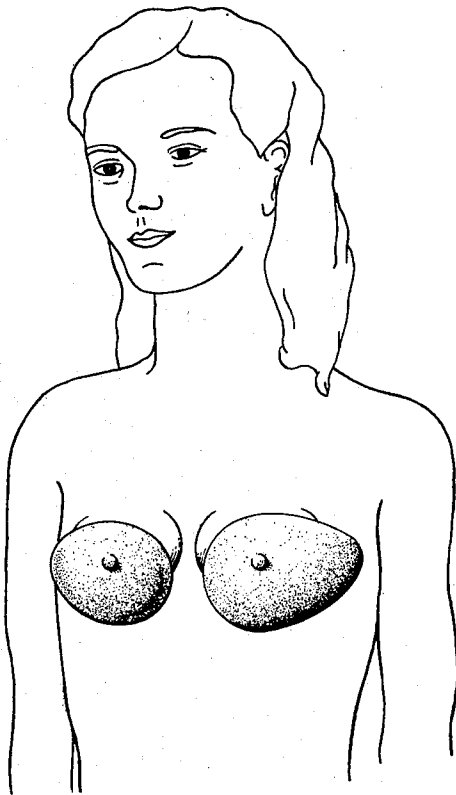


Fig. 1

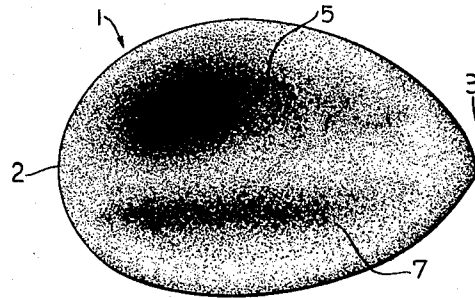


Fig. 4

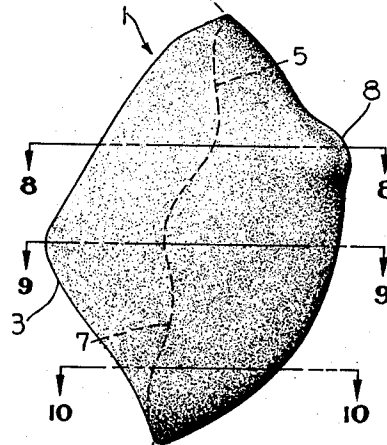


Fig. 3

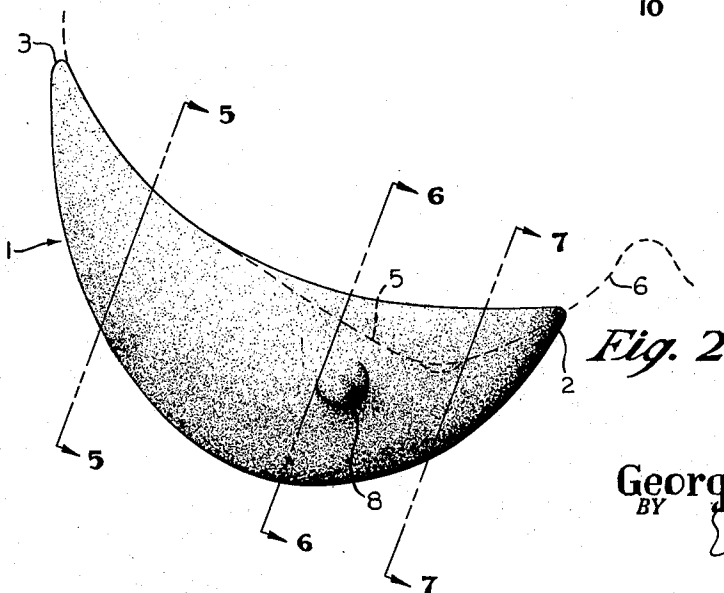


Fig. 2

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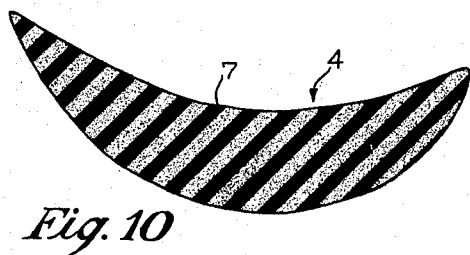
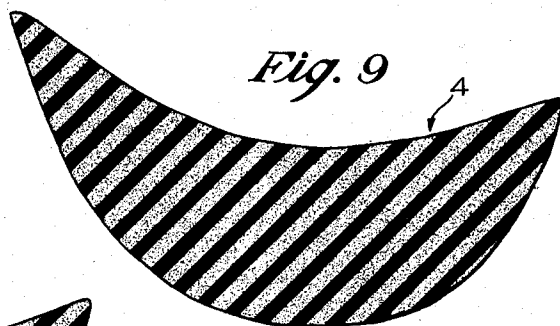
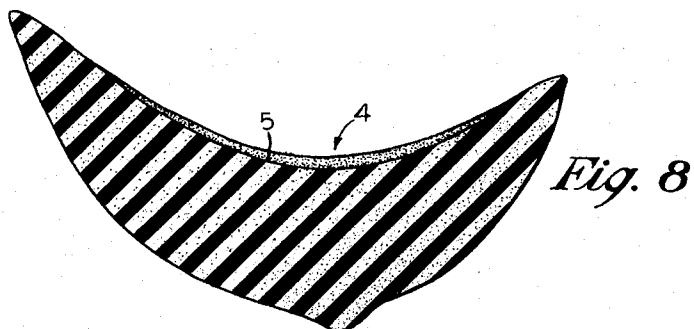
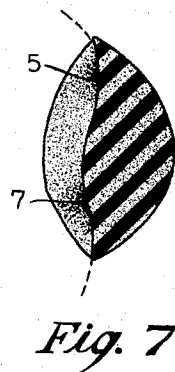
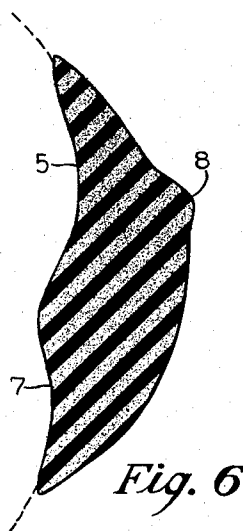
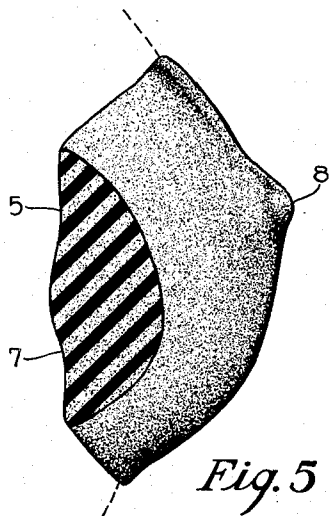
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BUST PAD

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10 Claims. (Cl. 2-267)

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This invention relates to bust pads and, in particular, to a device which serves not only to augment the volume of a female breast but also to adjust its position to full advantage.

Of the many prior art devices relating to this general subject, most have had for their object an illusion of increased volume only and their use depends upon complete coverage at all times of the breast by the pad and of the pad by the outer garments. During the prevalence of low-necked dresses, the use of such pads, known in the trade as "falsies" becomes impracticable and under-privileged women are forced to rely on their natural endowments. By the present invention, an illusion of enlargement is achieved, partly by the bulk of the pad and partly by a rearrangement of the breast itself, brought about by a novel, eccentric location of the breast-engaging cavity on the inner side of the pad.

I am aware that pads have been constructed which have substantial thickness and affect only a portion of the breast, but such pads, for the most part, are designed to correct a tendency to sag and are concerned with a straight, upward lift. The present pad, on the other hand, is concerned with undersized breasts and provides a structure whereby the breasts are not only shifted upwardly but also toward the center line of the chest. Thus the device may be employed with low-necked dresses with a very natural effect.

It is, therefore, an object of the invention to provide a breast pad which will shift a breast both upwardly and laterally inward; another and related object being to provide for creating an illusion of volume in a breast while retaining elements of naturalness. A further object is to provide a breast pad adapted to accommodate and shift a breast and also adapted to fit portions of the body adjacent the lower parts of the pad.

These and other ends will be apparent to those skilled in the art in the light of the accompanying specification, illustrated in the drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a front view of the upper portion of a female figure with the pads in place, and supporting means for the pads omitted,

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of a pad for the right breast,

Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the pad of Fig. 2 as viewed from the leftward side thereof,

Fig. 4 is a rear view of the pad of Figs. 2 and 3,

Figs. 5, 6 and 7 are sectional views taken on the indicated lines in Fig. 2, and

Figs. 8, 9 and 10 are sectional views taken on the indicated lines in Fig. 3.

Obviously, the pads will be employed in pairs, constructed for association with right and left breasts. Thus, one will be a mirror image of the other, but for purposes of illustration, the de-

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scription will be confined to a single one of the pair of pads.

As seen in Fig. 4, the pad 1 is generally ovoid, or roughly elliptical, as viewed in elevation, being rounded on the inner end 2 and somewhat pointed on the end 3, which latter end is intended for lodgment on the side of the user in the region where arm and torso meet.

In Fig. 2 it will be observed that while the pad, as viewed in a vertical direction, is substantially of spherical outline, yet the curvature is skewed somewhat toward the line of symmetry of the body of the user.

It will be further noted from Fig. 2 and Figs. 8 to 10, that the rear surface 4, in its lateral extent, defines, with the outer globular surface of the pad, a crescent-like figure. Likewise, although Figs. 3 and 5 to 7 show that there is considerable variation in pad profile at the various vertical planes, no great variation appears in the various horizontal planes. In other words, the generally crescent form is more or less maintained. In fact there is so little change in the sectional profile of the rear of the pad on the various horizontal planes that the rear surface, except for the cavities presently to be described, may be considered as substantially cylindrical with cylindrical elements parallel to the minor axis of the bust.

An important feature of the pad is the cavity 5 on the rearward side, observable in Figs. 4 to 7, and in dotted outline in Figs. 2 and 3. Figs. 3 to 7 all demonstrate that the cavity 5 is almost in its entirety located above the middle of the pad and Figs. 2 and 4 show that this cavity is skewed toward the center line of the symmetry of the body. The purpose of the cavity 5 is to accommodate an undersized breast while deforming it so as to produce an effect of fullness or bulk, to some extent, above the pad, but especially in the regions upwardly and inwardly of the pad. The upward component of lift is well illustrated in Fig. 3 where the natural breast, shown in broken lines, is shown as fully occupying the cavity 5, with the excess of breast rearranged so that its outer surface lies above the pad and forms a continuation of the curvature of the pad. The same is true of the inward shifting of the breast, as illustrated in Fig. 2 where portion 6, as rearranged, also forms a continuation of the curvature of the pad.

The general effect is clearly observable in Fig. 1 where the valley formed by portions 6 not only gives the illusion of fully developed breasts but also enables the employment of the illusion even during the wearing of low-necked gowns.

The cavity 7 shown in Figs. 3 to 7 is intended to fit over a rib and aids in holding the pad in strategic location as well as adding to the comfort of the wearer.

In the case of prominent ribs, the cavity 7 will accommodate a rib without any detriment to the external form of the pad. On the other hand, if the region of the rib is fleshy, the cavity 7 affords a means for reception of the fleshy parts so that there is no rolling of flesh and consequent irritation during body movements. As another feature of utility the cavity 7 provides peripheral rather than full surface contact, in any case, so that a variety of body shapes may be accommodated with deformation of only a minimum of the bulk of the pad.

Preferably the pads will be provided with simulations of nipples, 8, to enhance the overall illusion.

In use, it is preferred to provide the pads as separate items, which may be tucked inside an ordinary brassiere, and the ends of this invention will be attained in greatest measure if a brassiere of the strapless type, having stays for supporting the breast from beneath is employed. Likewise, it is within the contemplation of the invention to unite pads of the type shown to comprise a self-contained harness. In Fig. 1 the pads have been shown without holding means in order that the features of the invention may be illustrated to best advantage.

While a certain preferred embodiment has been shown, various changes in the size, shape and arrangement of the several features are within the contemplation of the invention as encompassed in the appended claims. In the claims, the pad will be referred to as ovoidal in shape and reference will be made to the principal axes of the ovoid. This is intended to refer to the major and minor axes as occurring in an ellipse, to which an ovoid is somewhat similar, and the use of these terms is intended for the purpose of defining locations of elements on the ovoid. Also, where the rear surface is referred to as generally cylindrical, this is intended to define it as having, exclusive of the cavities, a predominantly single direction of curvature along a line laterally of the pad in contrast to the globular outward surface of the pad which has curvature in two directions and corresponds more nearly to a surface of revolution.

What is claimed is:

1. A breast pad of generally ovoid shape in front view, and having an outer, convex surface and an inner, generally concave surface, said inner surface having a cavity located in an offset position with respect to both of the principal axes of the ovoidal pad.

2. A breast pad of generally ovoid shape in front view, and having an outer, convex surface in simulation of the surface of a natural breast and an inner concave surface in conformity with the curvature of a torso laterally of such torso, said inner surface having a cavity located in an offset position with respect to both of the principal axes of the ovoidal pad.

3. A breast pad of generally ovoid shape in front view, and having an outer convex surface in simulation of the lower part of the surface of a natural breast, and an inner surface generally cylindrical, with elements roughly parallel to the minor axis of the ovoidal pad, and said inner surface having a cavity offset with respect to both principal axes of the ovoidal pad.

4. A breast pad of generally ovoid shape in front view, and having an outer convex surface in simulation of the surface of a natural breast, and an inner surface generally cylindrical with elements roughly parallel to the minor axis of

the ovoidal pad, an outward protrusion on the said outer surface of the pad in simulation of a breast nipple and located in an offset position from both principal axes of the ovoidal pad, and said inner surface having a cavity in a location rearwardly of said protrusion.

5. A breast pad of generally ovoid shape in front view, having an outer, convex surface, and an inner surface generally cylindrical with elements generally parallel to the smaller axis of the ovoidal pad, said inner surface having a cavity with its deepest portion on one side of the larger of the principal axes of the pad in offset relation to both principal axes of the pad, and another cavity with its deepest portion on the other side of said larger axis.

6. A breast pad of generally ovoid shape in front view, having an outer, convex surface, and an inner, concave surface defining a generally crescent form of the pad as viewed from the top thereof, said inner surface having a cavity with its deepest portion located in a position offset from both principal axes of the ovoid pad.

7. A breast pad of generally ovoid shape in front view, having an outer, convex surface, and an inner, concave surface defining a generally crescent form of the pad as viewed from the top thereof, said inner surface having a cavity with its deepest portion on one side of the major axis of the ovoid pad, and offset from the minor axes thereof and another cavity on the other side of said major axis, and generally parallel thereto.

8. A breast pad of generally ovoid shape in front view, having an outer, convex surface, and an inner concave surface defining a generally crescent form of the pad as viewed from the top thereof, said inner surface having a cavity with its deepest portion offset from both principal axes of the ovoid pad, and a second cavity with its deepest portion on the other side of the major axis of the pad from the first-mentioned cavity and extending on both sides of the minor axis of the pad.

9. A breast pad of generally globular, outward form, with a concave rearward surface, said latter surface having a cavity with its deepest portion offset upwardly and laterally from the center of said pad, and said latter surface having a second cavity offset downwardly from the center of said pad and extending laterally on each side of said center.

10. In combination, a pair of breast pads, each of partly globular form in general semblance of the lower portion of a human female breast, each having on its rearward face a cavity located generally upwardly of a median line of the pad, and said cavities, in each pad, being offset laterally of the center of the respective pads in the direction toward the other pad when the pads are positioned for their intended use.

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