

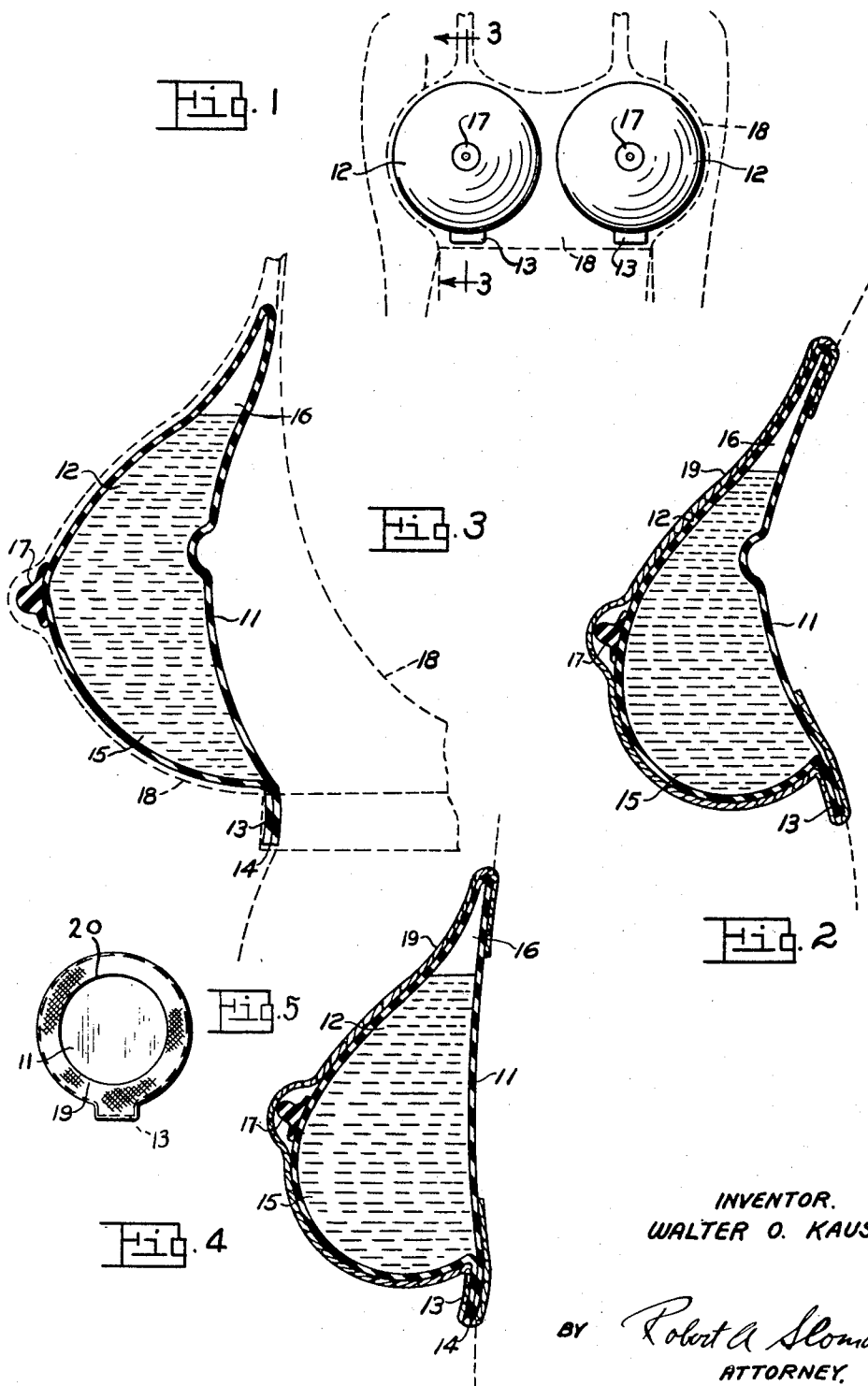
Feb. 27, 1951

W. O. KAUSCH

2,543,499

ARTIFICIAL BREAST

Filed April 10, 1947



INVENTOR.
WALTER O. KAUSCH.

BY *Robert A. Sloman*
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,543,499

ARTIFICIAL BREAST

Walter O. Kausch, Detroit, Mich.

Application April 10, 1947, Serial No. 740,551

8 Claims. (Cl. 2-267)

1

This invention relates to bosom pads or artificial bosoms and more particularly to a removable artificial bosom or breast particularly useful to individuals whose bosom or bosoms have been amputated.

On the other hand the present artificial bosom may also be beneficially employed for rounding out the human shape or to augment an otherwise substantially flat chested figure.

It is the principal object of this invention to provide a substitute breast or bosom which is constructed to function and feel more similar to the human bosom.

It is the further object of this invention to provide a hollow, flexible, artificial bosom having a liquid sealed therein to provide an almost human resiliency and flexibility.

It is the further object of this invention to evacuate the air space within the hollow member and to provide a suitable fluid sealed therein.

It is the further object of this invention to employ a self sealing fluid which will not escape upon accidental puncture of the artificial breast by a pin or needle.

It is the still further object of this invention to provide a hollow imitation breast or pad formed of a relatively thin elastic material such as liquid latex, which is adapted to sealingly contain a fluid, and which may be mounted over the area of a breast amputation, or over the original breast, suitably fitted and supported within the conventional brassière.

These and other objects will be seen from the following specification and claims in conjunction with the appended drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of the artificial bosoms with a dotted line indication of the brassière employed as a support therefor;

Figure 2 is an elevational section showing the positioning of an artificial bosom over the human bosom;

Figure 3 is a similar view, but with the brassière fragmentarily shown supporting the artificial bosom in a partially elevated position;

Figure 4 is an elevational section of the artificial bosom as employed by an individual with an amputated breast; and

Figure 5 is a reduced size elevational view thereof.

It will be understood that the above drawing illustrates merely one preferable embodiment of the invention and that other embodiments are contemplated within the scope of the claims hereafter set out.

Referring to the drawing, the artificial bosom

2

consists of the hollow member with a flexible inner section 11 adapted to fit over the part of the body which the imitation breast should cover. Portion 11 is relatively thin being constructed preferably from liquid latex and is therefore sufficiently flexible to snugly fit over and assume a shape corresponding to the outline or curvature of the human body.

The outer section 12 forms a part of the bosom and is suitably cup shaped or otherwise formed or molded to substantially simulate the human breast. Members 11 and 12 may be formed separately and peripherally sealed if desired, or on the other hand as illustrated herein is molded as a unitary member.

Hollow artificial breast 11-12 is preferably formed by dipping a breast shaped mold down into a container of liquid latex until a relatively thin walled hollow flexible member is formed.

The mold form employed is usually and normally supported by a suitable metal clip to facilitate handling so that after the dipping or other forming operation, the elongated hollow extension 13 is formed, open at its end 14.

Member 13 is stretched sufficiently to permit removal of the mold form employed from the interior of member 11-12, after which opening 14 is suitably closed and sealed as by cementing or vulcanizing.

The space within hollow member 11-12 is preferably evacuated and a liquid 15 is injected therein in any suitable manner either through opening 14 in extension 13 before the same is sealed, or by means of a suitable injection needle.

In the event the air space is not evacuated it is desirable to fill the same with fluid or liquid to prevent the noisy movement of said fluid from one portion of hollow member 11-12 to another.

It is desirable that said space be evacuated when the same is only partially filled with fluid, i. e. leaving a vacuum space 16, because under such conditions the fluid will move noiselessly.

The liquid 15 employed is preferably a self-sealing fluid such as "Sealex," "Tire Fluid," "Never Leak" or "U. S. Rubber Tire Seal," to prevent leakage in the event of an accidental puncture by a pin or needle of the rubber membrane forming a part of artificial bosom 11-12.

Alternately a sealing fluid may be employed consisting of rubber cement and powdered wood or aluminum oxide.

Bosom 11-12 filled with such liquid thereby provides a yielding freely flexible member which when worn inside a properly fitted brassière and

covered with clothing is indistinguishable in appearance and feel from the human breast.

Referring to Figure 2 the artificial bosom 11-12 is shown as bearing directly over the human bosom with inner flexible member 11 assuming the shape of the individual.

A nipple of solid rubber 17 is properly positioned and vulcanized or otherwise cemented to the outer member 12 forming a part of bosom 11-12.

The flexibility of the hollow liquid filled rubber breast allows it to move up and down and transversely with the other muscles of the body as it naturally would if it were real. A properly fitted brassière 18 is shown in dotted lines in Figures 1 and 3 to illustrate the support of the artificial bosom. The latter is shown in Figure 2 without the brassière to assume the position indicated; whereas with the brassière 18 the artificial bosom is slightly elevated as in Figure 3.

It will be noted that the sealed extension 13 may be suitably pinned or otherwise secured to the inner portion of the brassière band as in Figure 3.

The artificial breast construction is shown in Figure 4 to illustrate its use in replacing an amputated breast.

The liquid in the artificial breast gives the desired weight of a natural breast. In the case of amputees, enough liquid is used to make the artificial breast as heavy as the real one, thus balancing both breasts. It is seen from the present construction that no portion of the artificial breast or pad is visible or apparent, and this is true even when worn with a bathing suit or with a very low cut evening gown.

Being preferably constructed of rubber such as liquid latex it is apparent that the artificial bosom may be easily washed or cleaned.

It is contemplated that varying quantities of fluid 15 may be used depending on the fullness and size of the artificial bosom desired.

While the liquid 15 above described is referred to as a self sealing liquid, it is contemplated that any type of liquid could be employed such as water for obtaining similar results.

Referring to Figures 2, 4 and 5 a relatively thin covering member 19 is provided which is normally positioned over the front portion of the rubber member 12 and with its peripheral portions projecting partially over the rear member 11 forming a part of the artificial breast. Member 19 preferably made of rayon has a central opening 20 corresponding to its rear portion as illustrated in Figure 5.

It will be understood that cover 19 is not essential to the utility and operation of the device but is often desirable in minimizing the sensation of the rubber of members 11 and 12 on the human body. Member 19 is easily removable when desired for a washing or cleaning.

Having described my invention, reference should now be had to the claims which follow for determining the scope thereof.

I claim:

1. An artificial bosom consisting of a hollow flexible seamless breast-shaped member of predetermined volume, and a liquid filling a portion of said volume and sealed therein, a substantial

portion of the air remaining in said member being removed, whereby said liquid is freely movable within said member.

2. An artificial bosom consisting of a hollow flexible seamless breast-shaped member of predetermined volume, and a liquid filling a portion of said volume and hermetically sealed within said member, the air within said member filling the remainder of said volume being removed.

3. An artificial bosom consisting of a hollow flexible seamless breast-shaped member of predetermined volume, and a self-sealing liquid filling a portion of said volume and hermetically sealed within said member, the air within said member filling the remainder of said volume being removed.

4. An artificial bosom consisting of a hollow flexible seamless breast-shaped latex member of predetermined volume, and a liquid filling a portion of said volume and sealed within said member, a substantial portion of the air remaining in said member being removed, whereby said liquid is freely and noiselessly movable within said member.

5. An artificial bosom consisting of a hollow flexible seamless breast-shaped member of predetermined volume, and a quantity of water filling a portion of said volume, and sealed within said member, a substantial portion of the air remaining in said member being removed, whereby said water is freely and noiselessly movable within said member.

6. An artificial bosom consisting of a hollow flexible unitary seamless member of predetermined volume and having a thin outer wall provided by dipping a mold of predetermined shape into liquid latex, and a liquid filling a portion of said volume and sealed within said member, the air within said member filling the remainder of said volume, having been removed after the insertion of said liquid.

7. The method of manufacturing an artificial bosom comprising dipping a mold of predetermined shape into liquid latex to form a hollow seamless thin-skinned unitary member of predetermined volume, replacing said mold with a quantity of liquid less than said predetermined volume, and withdrawing substantially all of the remaining air from said member.

8. In combination with a brassière, a flexible fluid retaining cell, and fluid at least partially filling the cell, the brassière conforming the flexible cell to the desired shape.

WALTER O. KAUSCH.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
326,915	Morehouse	Sept. 22, 1885
861,115	Harrison	July 23, 1907
1,721,739	Kennedy	July 23, 1929
2,420,472	Freedman	May 13, 1947

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
7,338	Great Britain	May 20, 1887