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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: DUMMY

(57) Abstract: A dummy (dress form) having holding means for fixing the dummy on a wall or floating is provided by a magnet or by a magnetic powder embedded in the dummy that is adapted to be influenced by a magnetic wall or floating in a magnetic field. A number of coils creating the magnetic field controls the magnetic field. In this way, many possibilities for position the dummy in many positions in a swift way are provided.

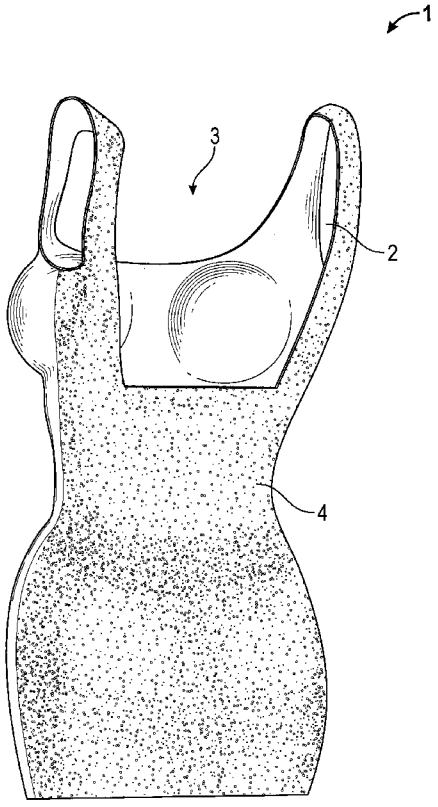

FIG. 2

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Dummy

This invention relates to a dummy having holding means for fixing the dummy in a position.

DK BR 2011 00161 discloses a dummy special adapted to be used in connection in photographing cloth being dressed on the dummy.
This known dummy has cut outs corresponding to the parts of the dummy where the dress has cut-outs such that the dummy itself is hidden even when the dummy is dressed.
In connection with photographing of dresses used in wepshops, brochure or the like, such a dummy is useful.

Normally dummies are standalone dummies or fixed to a stand.
It is however desired to photograph a dressed dummy against a surface such as a wall where said wall can be decorated before photographing.
It is also desired to have the possibility to photograph the dummy in a free space as a floating dummy

In other words, it is a purpose with the invention that makes it possible to do easier flow of work during photographing the dummy.

The purpose is fulfilled by a dummy of the type defined in the introductory part of claim 1, that is characterized in, that the dummy in whole or partly consists of a magnetic influentially material, that is adapted to be influenced by a wall having magnetic properties or adapted to be influenced in a magnetic field.

By doing so, it is possible in a swift way to place the dummy in different positions when many photos are wanted.

It is advantageous, if as stated in claim 2, that the influentially material is a magnetic powder that is embedded in the dummy, or as stated in claim 3, that the influentially material is a solid magnet.

In order to change the position of the dummy when the dummy is floating it is expedient, if as stated in claim 4, that the position is provided by a magnetic field controlled by a number of magnetic sources, and as stated in claim 5, that the magnetic sources are energized coils.

Further expedient embodiments of the invention are outlined in claim 6 and 7.

The invention will now be more fully explained in connection with the drawing in which

Fig. 1 shows a typical dummy having cut-outs.

Fig. 2 shows a dummy equipped with magnetic means, whereas

Fig. 3 shows a circuit provided in creating a magnetic field.

On fig. 1 a dummy 1 (sometimes called a dress form) in its entity is shown with a cut-out 3 in the neck area and a cut out 2in the armpit.
The geometry of these cut-outs can, dependent on the clothing the dummy shall wear, being formed such that the dummy is totally hidden by the cloth that is dressed on the dummy.
This is more fully explained in the above mentioned Danish patent application.

In order to improve the dummy in connection with photographing, cf. fig. 2 in a more useful way of the dressed dummy, the dummy can be formed with a magnetic influentially material as shown by dots 4.
In this way it is possible to suspend the dummy on a wall, where the wall have magnetic properties, meaning that the dummy can be placed on the wall in all possible positions whatever a given task require.

On fig. 2 the magnetic material is embedded on the whole backside of the dummy, but it is also possible that the magnetic material can be embedded in the front part of the dummy.
The dummy itself is preferably made in a lightweight material.
It is also possible to form the dummy in parts that can be collected.
These parts could be the arms, the legs and the like.

Fig. 3 shows a circuit adapted to generate a magnetic field to be used in connection with letting the dummy floating.
As it can be seen, three coils 7,8,9,10 each having a core where two of the coils have a core 11, whereas the coils 9, 19 have a core 12.
These cores can be hollow or be formed in a magnetic material depending of what kind of magnetic fields strength are desired.
Further fig. 3 shows a control circuit 13 that is adapted to led current I_1, I_3, I_5, I_7 into the coils 7,8,9, 10 and receive backflow current I_2, I_4, I_6, I_8.
As it further can be seen is the dummy placed between walls 5, 6 that allows a magnetic field be established between the walls 5, 6 and influence the magnetic material 4 on the dummy 1.
Further a remote control 14 from which control signals, as it is well known, can be transferred to the control unit 13.
The circuit on fig. 3 operates as follows:
By controlling the size of the currents I_1, I_3, I_5, I_7, it is possible to provide magnetic fields that influence the position of the dummy in the space between the walls 5, 6.

For example will, if the current has the same size then the dummy will be positioned as shown on the figure.

If now the current size is increased in one of the coils, then the dummy will be swivelled right or left in relation to the position shown on fig. 3.
In this way, it is possible to position the dummy in many positions between the walls 5, 6.
It is also possible to fix the dummy to one of the walls, if f inst. two of the current are given the value 0.

Finally, it should be noted that it is possible to move the dummy in a three dimensions, which can happen if a further couple of coils are placed in relation to the plane of the paper perpendicular to that.

Claims

1. Dummy having holding means for fixing the dummy in a position, **characterized in**, that the dummy in whole or partly consists of a magnetic influentially material, that is adapted to be influenced by a wall having magnetic properties or adapted to be influenced in a magnetic field.

2. Dummy according to claim 1, **characterized in**, that the influentially material is a magnetic powder that is embedded in the dummy.

3. Dummy according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized in**, that the influentially material is a solid magnet.

4. Dummy according to claim 1 - 3, **characterized in**, that the position is provided by a magnetic field controlled by a number of magnetic sources.

5. Dummy according to claim 4, **characterized in**, that the magnetic sources are energized coils.

6. Dummy according to claim 5, **characterized in**, that the coils are connected to a control circuit.

7. Dummy according to claim 6, **characterized in**, that a remote unit controls the control circuit.

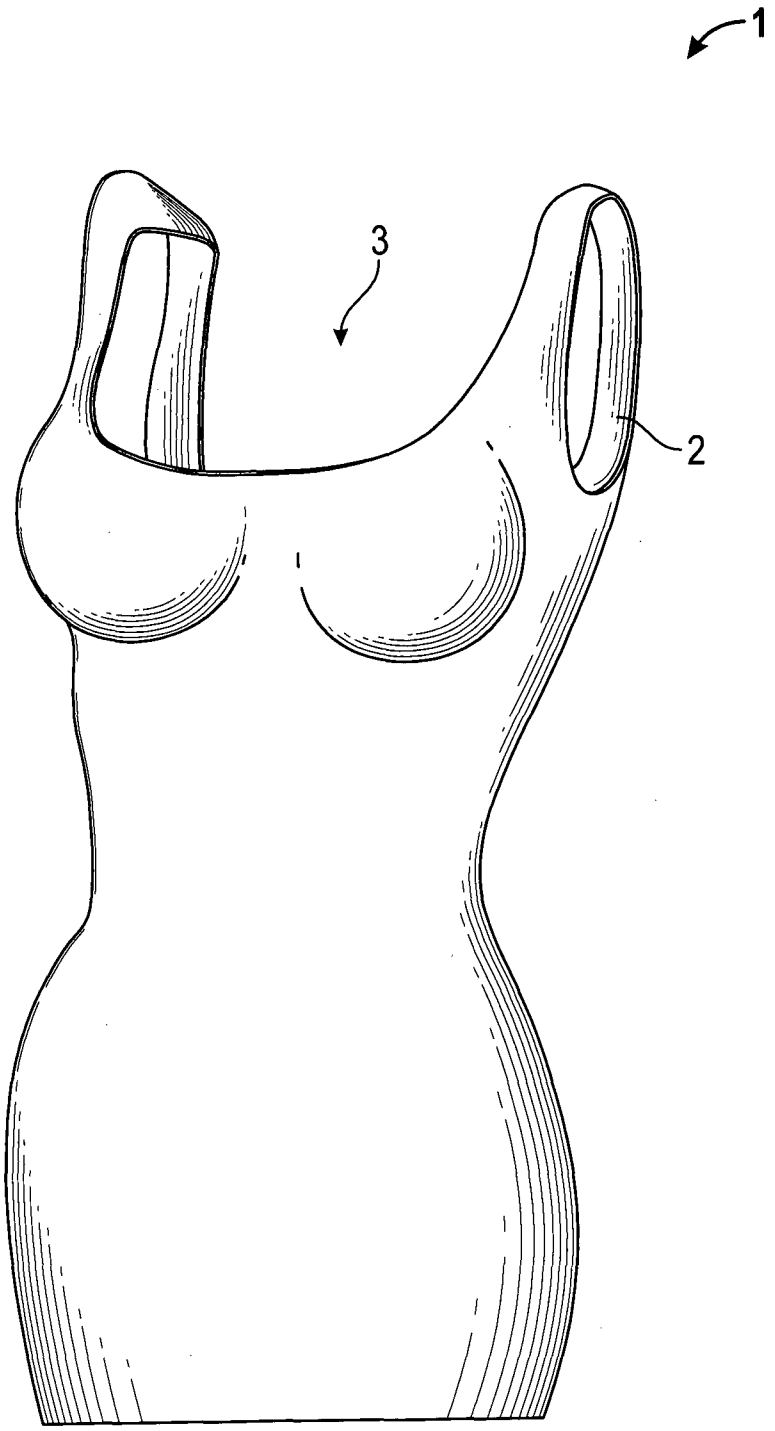

FIG. 1

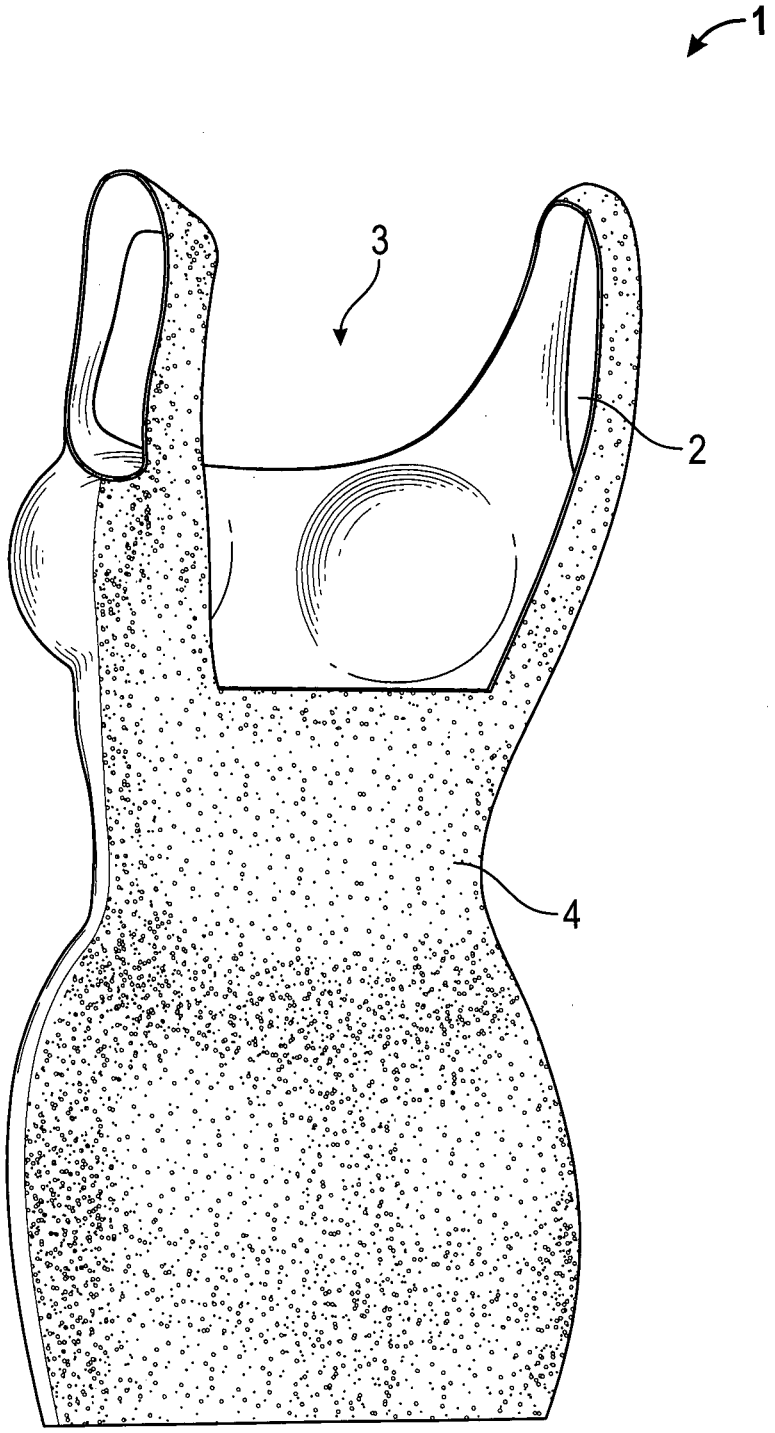

FIG. 2

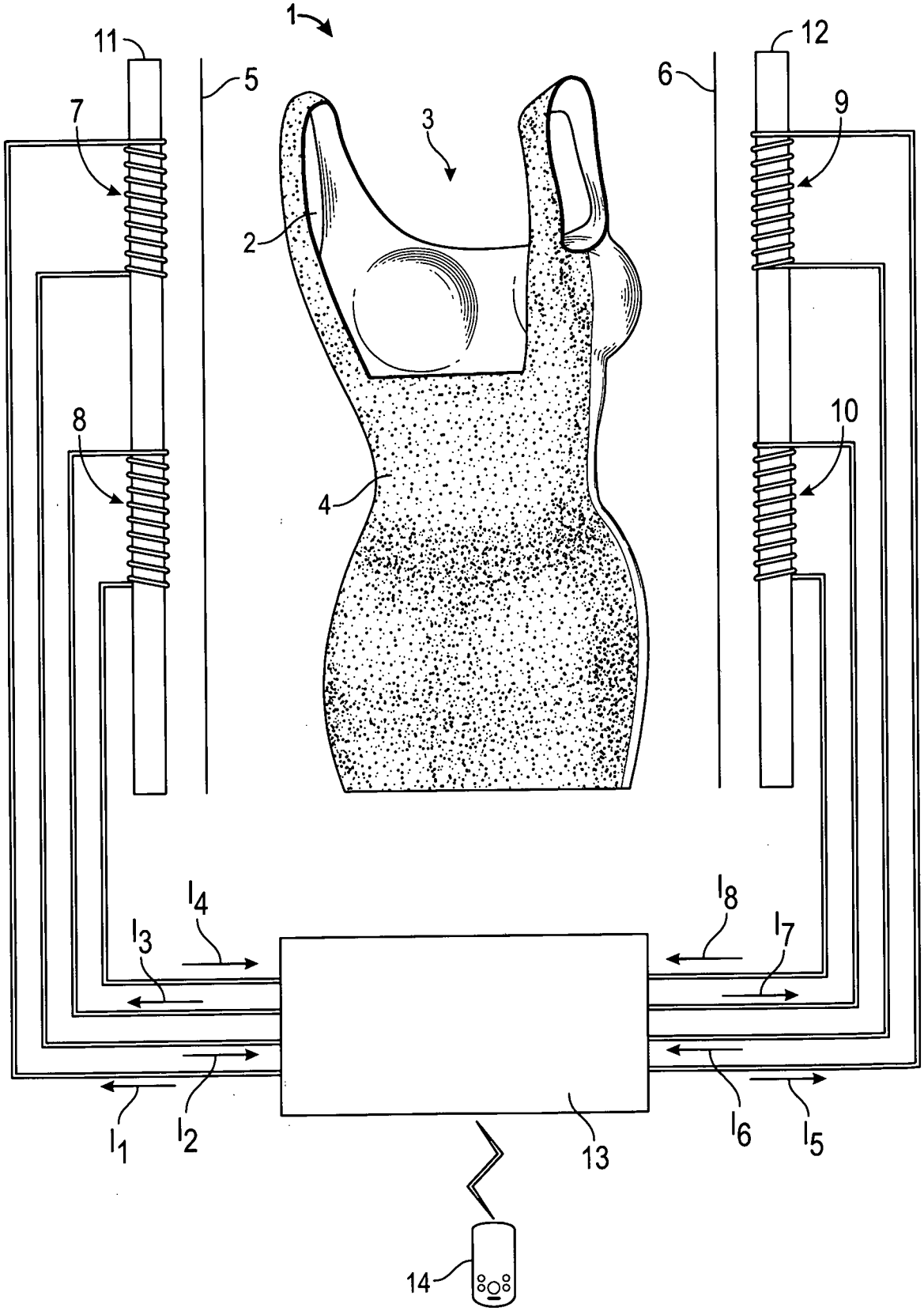

FIG. 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/DK2013/000060

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. A47F8/00
ADD.

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

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
A47F

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

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

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	JP H02 139555 U (VISION CORPORATION IN VISION LTD.) 21 November 1990 (1990-11-21) figure 1	1-7
X	US 2008/296450 A1 (LANG DARIN [CA]) 4 December 2008 (2008-12-04) paragraph [0044] - paragraph [0048] figures 3-4,7-8	1-7
X	US 3 512 741 A (GOLDSTEIN IRVING) 19 May 1970 (1970-05-19) column 5, line 31 - line 75 figures 1-2,12	1-7
X	US 3 202 328 A (HENRY BURRELL JAMES) 24 August 1965 (1965-08-24) column 3, line 28 - line 33 figures 1,7	1-7

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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

[X] See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
18 November 2013	26/11/2013

Name and mailing address of the ISA/	Authorized officer
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/DK2013/000060

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2011/248127 A1 (MOORE JOEL [US] ET AL) 13 October 2011 (2011-10-13) page 3, paragraph 52 - paragraph 53 figure 4 -----	5-7
A	EP 1 004 249 A2 (BUSCAINO ROSA FRANCESCA [IT] DIRODAL S R L [IT]) 31 May 2000 (2000-05-31) column 5, paragraph 33 - paragraph 34 figures 6,7 -----	5-7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No
PCT/DK2013/000060

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