No. 682,597. Patented Sept. 17, 1901.

G. L. BENNETT.

DENTAL FORCEPS.

(Application filed Feb. 13, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

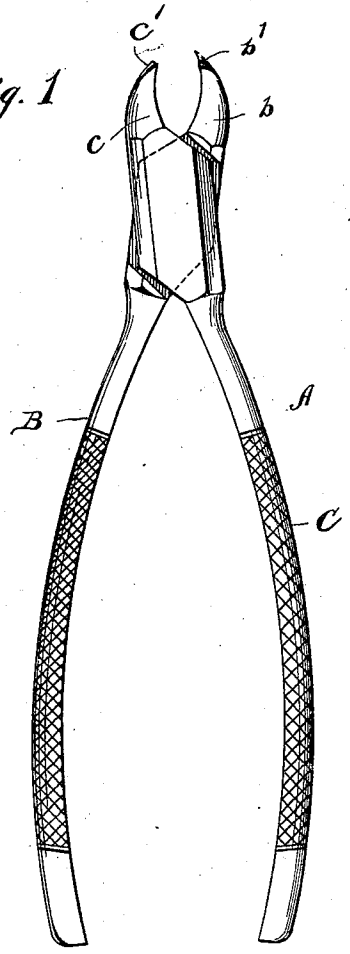


Fig. 2

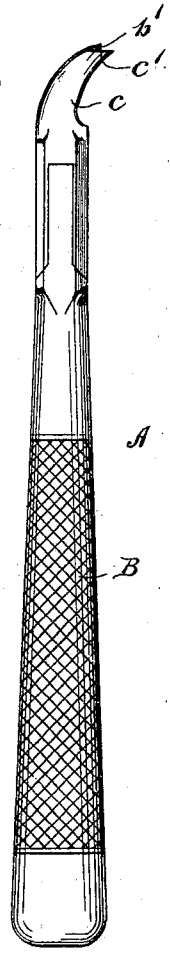


Fig. 3

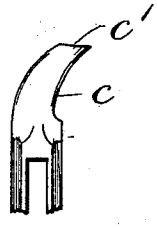
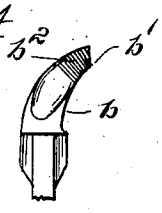


Fig. 4



Witnesses:

S. S. Noble.

H. E. Evans.

Inventor,

George L. Bennett

By O. A. Bishop

Att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE L. BENNETT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DENTAL FORCEPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 682,597, dated September 17, 1901.

Application filed February 13, 1901. Serial No. 47,166. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE L. BENNETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at No. 1002 West Madison street, Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Dental Forceps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to appliances used by dental surgeons in the extraction of teeth; and the object of my invention is to provide a forceps with beaks so formed that they will reduce the possibility of crushing or breaking the tooth, which frequently occurs in practice with the use of the present faulty forceps. The forceps in use at the present time have their beaks slightly curved toward each other in such a way that their extreme points meet transversely parallel to each other similar to the jaws of a wire-nipper and have the same effect on a tooth when the operator attempts to move the tooth sidewise to loosen it, and too often the short purchase and narrow bearing break the tooth off just at the point of contact, causing pain to the patient and extra labor to the dentist. I attain this object by a mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a front view of the pair of forceps A, showing the beak *c d*, with the angular points *c' b'*. Fig. 2 is a side view of the pair of forceps, showing the relative positions of the beak-points when closed together. Fig. 3 is a side view of a member of the beak, showing the edge of the point *c'* cut on a line tangent to the curve C. Fig. 4 is an inner side view of a member of the beak, showing the edge of the point *b'* cut on line radially to the curve *b*, also the concave roughened surface b^2.

B C represent the handles of the forceps.

Obviously if the points of the beak are cut on an angle and meet conversely the cutting or nipping effect is largely eliminated, and the greater surface-bearing, because of the wider line of contact, reduces the possibility of crushing the tooth. The angular points are ground to a lance-edge to facilitate the separation of the alveolar process from the tooth.

I do not wish to confine myself to the specific angle set forth, since it may be modified to suit different teeth, nor to the curved beak shown, as my invention may be applied to any form of forceps.

What I do claim, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination in a dental forceps of two beaks of concaved ends with the angular points cut diagonally across each member in different directions and meeting at converse angles, substantially as described.

GEORGE L. BENNETT.

Witnesses:
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