No. 720,394. PATENTED FEB. 10, 1903.

L. ARNDT.

DENTAL CHARCOAL POINT.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 28, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1

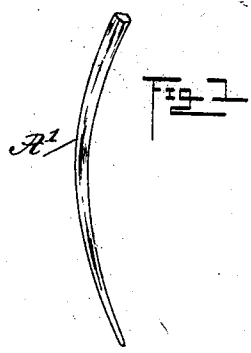
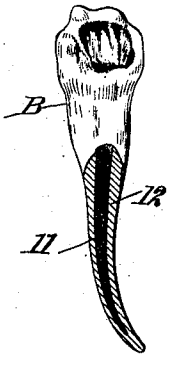


Fig. 2



Fig. 5



WITNESSES:

INVENTOR

Louis Arndt

BY

ATTORNEYS.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS ARNDT, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

DENTAL CHARCOAL POINT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 720,394, dated February 10, 1903.

Application filed November 28, 1902. Serial No. 132,982. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS ARNDT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Charcoal Point, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to charcoal points for dentists' use; and the purpose of the invention is to provide a pure charcoal point adapted to be introduced into the nerve or root canals of teeth to be filled or capped in order to completely close the canals and to provide a support for the filling at the entrance of the canals and, further, to so shape the charcoal points that they will be longitudinally curved to substantially conform to the natural curvature of the nerve or root canals, enabling the points to be fitted in the said root-canals accurately, expeditiously, and conveniently.

Another purpose of the invention is to provide a process for constructing charcoal points wherein the points are first shaped in plain wood and the wood is subsequently carbonized and thus converted into charcoal.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved point in its first stage. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the improved point when converted into charcoal, and Fig. 3 is a sectional side elevation of a tooth and a side elevation of a portion of the charcoal point in the nerve or root canal of the tooth.

The improved charcoal point A is tapering, its lower end being of the least diameter, and the said point is curved to a greater or less extent from end to end. The upper and central portion 10 of the point is polygonal in cross-section, while its lower portion 11 is round; but the improved point may be made round in cross-section throughout its length, if found desirable. By thus curving and tapering a charcoal point it can be readily introduced into the nerve or root canal 12 of a tooth B. The root-canal is first drilled out with a nerve-canal drill and when the charcoal point is inserted will naturally follow and without breakage conform to the curvature and tapering formation of said canal and completely fill the same, as is shown in Fig. 3.

In the construction of the charcoal points they are first shaped in their entirety from pieces of plain wood, as is shown at A′ in Fig. 1, and then the points thus initially formed are carbonized or converted into charcoal, whereby the points are preserved in a properly-curved shape and are prevented from being broken in process of manufacture.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The herein-described charcoal point for dentists' use, tapered and curved in direction of its length, for the purpose specified.

2. The herein-described charcoal point for dentists' use, tapered and curved in direction of its length, and having its upper larger portion polygonal in cross-section and its lower pointed portion circular in cross-section, substantially as set forth.

3. The herein-described process of constructing charcoal points for dentists' use, which consists in shaping the points from pieces of plain wood and then carbonizing the points thus initially made, thereby converting the wood into charcoal, insuring each point being perfect and obviating breakage in manufacture, as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS ARNDT.

Witnesses:

J. FRED. ACKER,

EVERARD BOLTON MARSHALL.