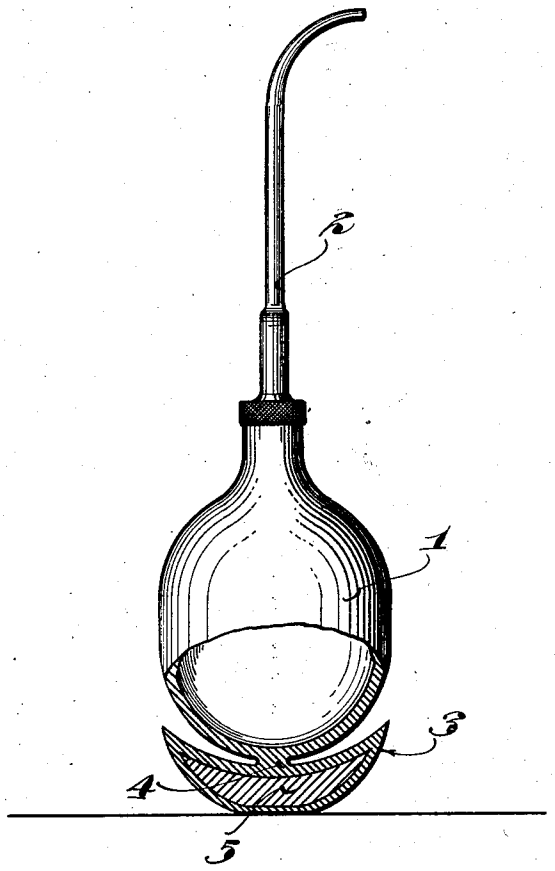
June 10, 1930. K. G. MOORE 1,762,237

SELF ARIGHTING DENTAL SYRINGE

Filed June 24, 1929



Inventor
Kenneth G. Moore
By his Attorneys
Merchant & Kilgore

Patented June 10, 1930 1,762,237

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

KENNETH G. MOORE, OF CANNON FALLS, MINNESOTA

SELF-ARIGHTING DENTAL SYRINGE

Application filed June 24, 1929. Serial No. 373,312.

My invention relates particularly to dental syringes of the bulb type and has for its object to improve the same in certain particulars hereinafter described. The invention is illustrated in the drawing by a single view which is chiefly in elevation but with parts broken away and some parts in axial section.

The bulbs of syringes of the type above referred to are made of rubber and when set down on a table or support in an upright position they are very easily tipped over onto their sides and in this position they will leak water and often roll off onto the floor.

My invention provides an extremely simple device which will cause the syringe to stand upright or with the spout turned upward. This device includes a relatively heavy weight, preferably of metal such as lead which is embedded in a portion of rubber base of syringe bulb. In practice, I have found that this metal weight, if embedded in the body proper of the syringe bulb, the frequent compressing of the bulb adjacent to the embedded weight will very soon cause cracking of the bulb. This cracking may be obviated by providing the bulb with a base that is attached to the bulb only by a small axial portion or neck and embedding the weight in this but slightly attached base.

Referring to the drawing, the numeral 1 indicates the rubber bulb of the syringe and the numeral 2 indicates the spout thereof. These elements 1 and 2 would constitute an ordinary dental syringe, however, a concavo-convex base 3, to wit: a base that in axial section is crescent-shaped is cast integral with or attached to the base end of the bulb by a small axially located neck 4 which leaves the concave upper surface of the base 3 free and detached from the bulb proper except by the said neck. The weight 5 which is of the same general outline as the base 3 but of somewhat smaller dimension is applied in said base preferably by being cast therein.

The extreme bottom of the base 3 is preferably slightly flattened to assist the weight in holding the bulb with its spout standing upward. The weight 5 and the shape of the base 3 are preferably such that the bulb, when laid on its side will be turned upward by said weight and, of course, said weight will normally hold the syringe standing upright, as shown in the drawing. With the base attached to the bulb as described, the bulb may be compressed by the hand as freely as if detached from the base and hence the bulb will last as long as a bulb without a base, whereas if the base were cast completely attached to the bulb, compression of the bulb would bend the same abruptly over the edges of the weight and would very soon cause the same to crack. The desirability of a self-arighting syringe of the character described is thought to be obvious and will appeal especially to dentists who have frequent use of syringes of the bulb type.

What I claim is:

1. A syringe comprising a collapsible bulb and a discharge spout, and a weighted self-arighting base attached to the base of said bulb by a small axially located neck portion.

2. A syringe comprising a rubber bulb and a discharge spout, and a self-arighting base having a weight embedded therein, said base being attached to the base of said bulb only by a small axially located neck portion.

3. A syringe comprising a rubber bulb having an upstanding discharge spout and a base cast integral with said bulb, said base being concavo-convex with its concave upper side attached to the base of said bulb only by a small axially located neck portion, and a weight embedded in said base, said weight having approximately the outlines of said base but being of smaller dimensions so that it is covered by said base.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

KENNETH G. MOORE.