J. YIRIKIAN.

CONE SHAPED REMOVABLE BRIDGE SPLIT ATTACHMENT.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 18, 1916.

1,218,033. Patented Mar. 6, 1917.

Fig 1.

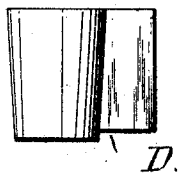


Fig 3.

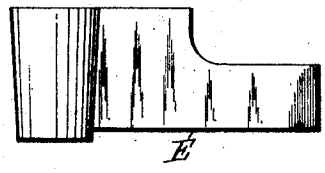


Fig 2.

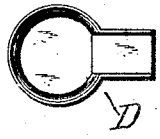


Fig 4.

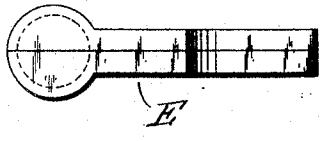


Fig 5.

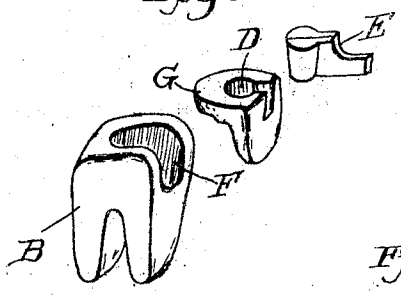


Fig 6.

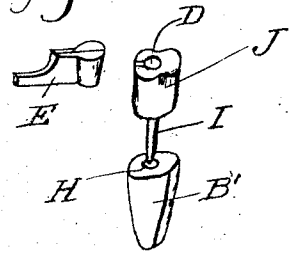
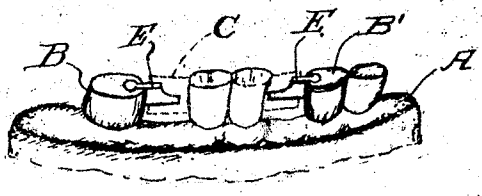


Fig 7.



WITNESSES:

INVENTOR

John Yirikian

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN YIRIKIAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CONE-SHAPED REMOVABLE-BRIDGE SPLIT ATTACHMENT.

1,218,033. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 6, 1917.

Application filed March 18, 1916. Serial No. 85,100.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN YIRIKIAN, a subject of the Turkish Empire, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Cone-Shaped Removable-Bridge Split Attachment, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the shape of bridges for teeth and has more particularly for its object to provide means for attaching removable bridges to abutments in the mouth in such a manner that the bridges will be held very rigidly by fractional engagement with the abutments.

My invention is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which Figure 1, represents the side elevation of the fixed member of the attachment which rests in the abutting live tooth in the inlay and in the bridge too, to receive the interlocking part of the attachment.

Fig. 2, is the top plan view of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3, represents the side elevation of the interlocking part, which fits in fixed member.

Fig. 4, is the top plan view of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 shows the prepared tooth and the inlay with opening for the interlocking member. Fig. 6 shows the interlocking member used in the body of a pin tooth.

Fig. 7. represents a section of the lower part of the mouth with a bridge in its position therein. The portion of the mouth represented in the drawings is denoted by A, and the teeth which form the abutments for the bridge are denoted B, the bridge for filling the space between the abutments is denoted by C.

The split attachment member in the abutting tooth is denoted by D, the interlocking member in its position is denoted E.

F, is the cavity in the abutting tooth; G. is the inlay to go in cavity F; H, is a hole in Fig. 6, tooth B^1; *i* is the point which goes in H; J. is the part which rests on B^1.

In Fig. 7 two ends of C are dotted, leaving room for two teeth, the object being not to hide the position of the attachments.

The advantage of this new cone shaped removable bridge split attachment is that it can be easily regulated by increasing and decreasing the fractional engagement of the split projection with the wall of its receiver by spreading to a greater or lesser extent the branches of the split projection. Furthermore it can be taken off by one direction only.

What I claim is,

A cone shaped split attachment for attaching a removable bridge to an abutment in the mouth, comprising an abutment member having an opening in the inlay to receive the tubular split and of the interlocking connection extending from the bridge.

JOHN YIRIKIAN.

In the presence of—
B. G. GERZIAN,
F. B. HAUBERT.