

June 3, 1924.

J. W. PASSMORE

1,496,736

TRAY

Filed April 25, 1923

Fig. 1.

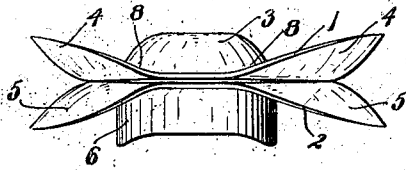


Fig. 2.

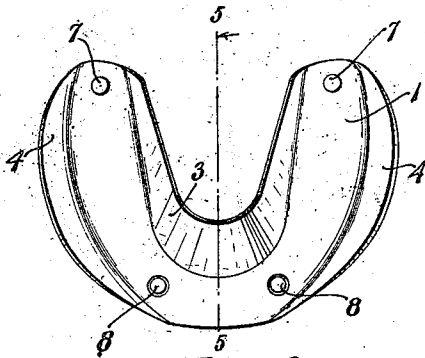
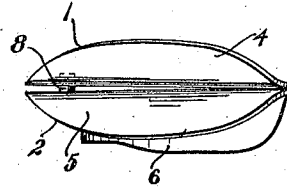


Fig. 3.

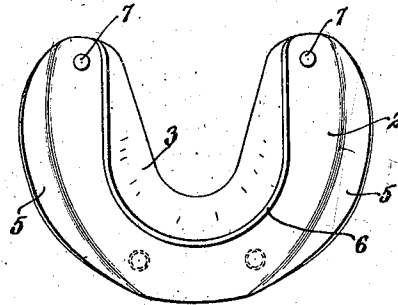


Fig. 4.

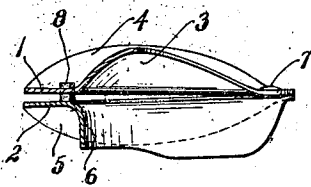


Fig. 5.

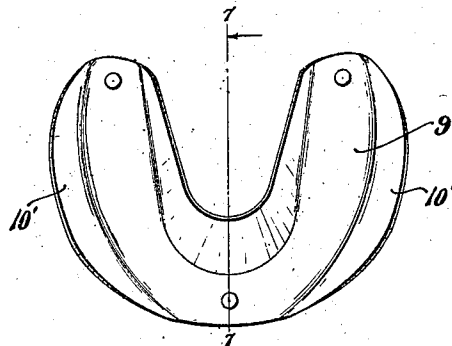


Fig. 6.

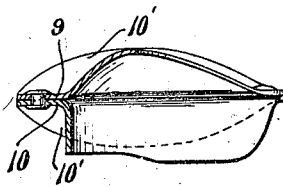


Fig. 7.

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WITNESS:

James W. Passmore.

INVENTOR

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ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES WILBUR PASSMORE, OF ALBANY, GEORGIA.

TRAY.

Application filed April 25, 1923. Serial No. 634,608.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES WILBUR PASSMORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albany, in the county of Dougherty and State of Georgia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Trays, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has reference to a dental tray for use in taking wax or other impressions of teeth, gums and palate for dental purposes, and has for its primary object to produce a tray of a construction whereby the impression of both the upper and lower jaws are simultaneously obtained.

A further object is to produce a dental tray comprising upper and lower impression plates connected together at their ends but at all other parts spaced and held away from each other by posts whereby the dentist can see that the proper bite is obtained and also whereby a small piece of wax may be arranged between the plates at the front thereof on which may be drawn a line for accurately obtaining the lip line.

To the attainment of the foregoing the invention consists in the improvement as hereinafter described and definitely claimed.

In the drawings:—

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the improvement.

Figure 2 is a side elevation thereof.

Figure 3 is a top plan view.

Figure 4 is a bottom plan view.

Figure 5 is a sectional view on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Figure 6 is a front elevation illustrating a modification.

Figure 7 is a sectional view on the line 7—7 of Figure 6.

As disclosed by the drawings, the improvement contemplates the employment of two impression trays, the upper tray being broadly indicated by the numeral 1, and the lower tray by the numeral 2. Both trays have their outer edges substantially round in plan being, of course, shaped to correspond to the contour of the gums of a patient. In this connection it might be well to state that the trays constituting my improvement are made in various sizes to suit the different gums of patients.

The upper tray 1 has its inner end domed, in the usual manner, as at 3, and its side edges gradually rounded upwardly as at 4. The outer edge of the tray is not flanged or rounded.

The outer edge of the lower tray 2 is similar to that of the upper tray, but the side edges of the said lower tray are rounded downwardly as at 5, and the inner edge of the said tray is rounded downwardly as at 6. The rounded edges 5 are flared outwardly, which is true with respect to the sides of the upper tray.

The ends of both trays are rounded and may be connected. The trays are in contacting engagement only at these points, and are held in proper angular relation to each other by inner short posts 7 and outer longer posts 8. The posts 8 are disposed at what we may term the straight outer edges of the trays. Both trays have arranged therein the usual impression material, and when arranged in the mouth of the patient both of the patient's jaws are brought against this material to obtain the proper impression. The trays of my improvement are so associated that the proper bite will be obtained. By placing a piece of the impression wax between the front posts 8, the operator can draw a lip line thereon.

In Figures 6 and 7 I have illustrated a slight modification. In this construction the trays 9 and 10 are substantially similar to those above described, except that the body of the trays are not spaced apart but are secured together by rivets. The outer flanges 10 of each tray, at the center and outer portions thereof are cut away in a line with the body of the trays.

In my construction of bite trays, there are no flanges on the anterior labial portion of the trays to interfere with the lips and natural expression, enabling the operator to see that he is getting a perfect bite; still, there are flanges around lingual palatal and posterior buccal surfaces, which act as a guide for the jaws. Very little wax is used, thus eliminating warping, which is a great advantage to the dentist.

For edentulous mouths, the upper and lower trays are held together and spaced by four posts, preventing patient from closing the jaws too close when taking the bite.

The closed trays are used in taking bites where the upper mouth is edentulous, and the natural lower teeth are in the mouth, or vice versa, lower teeth missing and upper in the mouth.

Having thus described my invention what I desire to claim as new is:

1. In a device of the class described, an

upper dental impression tray and a lower dental impression tray, both of said trays contacting and rigidly connected at their rear ends, and said trays being spaced from
5 each other at all other points and permanently and rigidly held in such spaced relation.

2. In a device for the purpose specified, an upper dental impression tray and a lower
10 dental impression tray, each of said dental trays having its sides at points equi-distant

from its front rounded respectively in opposite directions, said trays having their ends contacting, means spacing the trays from each other at all other points, and said
15 trays having their outer flanges cut away at the outer edges of the trays in a line with the body of said trays.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JAMES WILBUR PASSMORE.