

No. 745,070.

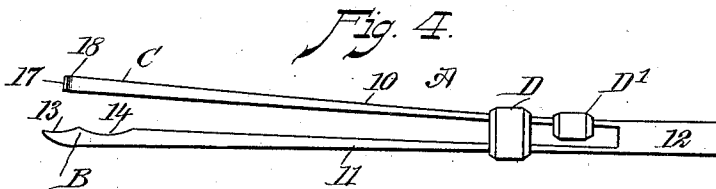
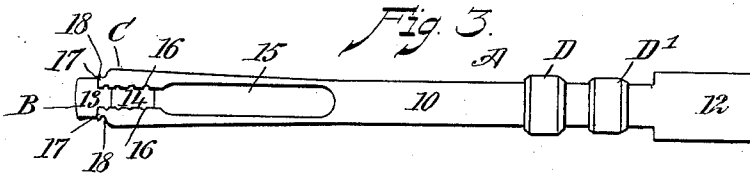
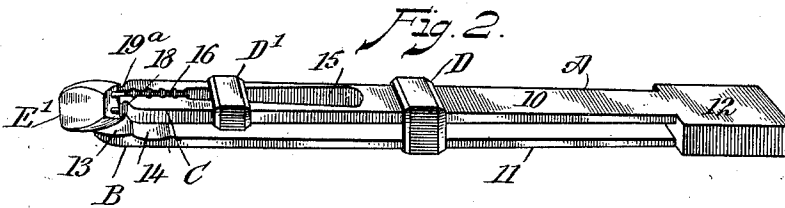
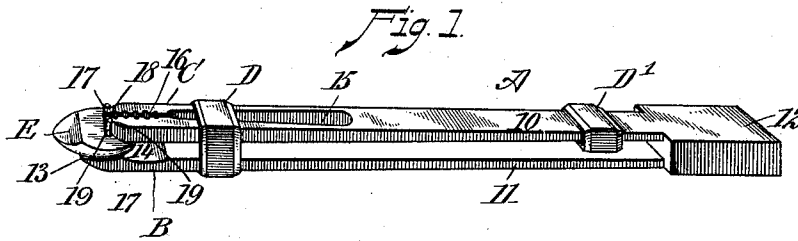
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W. F. McKIBBEN.

INSTRUMENT FOR HOLDING ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

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WILLIAM FRANK MCKIBBEN, OF LINNEUS, MISSOURI.

INSTRUMENT FOR HOLDING ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 745,070, dated November 24, 1903.

Application filed March 21, 1903; Serial No. 148,884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM FRANK MCKIBBEN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Linneus, in the county of Linn and State of Missouri, have invented a new and Improved Instrument for Holding Artificial Teeth, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide an instrument for holding artificial teeth to be mounted, especially plate-teeth, so constructed as to firmly hold either end of a tooth while the other end is being operated upon and to duly accommodate the pins in the teeth whether the pins be arranged transversely or longitudinally of a tooth.

Another purpose of the invention is to construct an instrument of the character described in a very simple and economic manner and so that it can be expeditiously and conveniently operated.

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 instrument, illustrating a tooth held therein having its pins transversely arranged. Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating the manner of holding a tooth in which the pins are longitudinally arranged. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the instrument, the parts being in normal position; and Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the instrument, the parts being in the position shown in Fig. 3.

The body A of the instrument is made of spring material, preferably spring-steel, and comprises two parts or members 10 and 11, arranged one over the other. These members are connected at their rear ends by a block 12, which block may be attached to the said members 10 and 11 or may be integral therewith, as desired. The lower member 11 is slightly longer than the upper member 10 and is provided in its upper or inner face at its forward end with preferably two concaved surfaces 13 and 14, (best shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 4,) thus forming a lower jaw B.

These concaved faces or surfaces 13 and 14 are adapted to accommodate the front surfaces of plate-teeth of different formation and of different sizes. A longitudinal opening 15 is produced in the upper member 10 of the body, extending from a point at or near its center out through the forward or outer end of the said member, and this opening 15 is contracted at its outer end, and the inner edges of the contracted portion of the opening 15 are provided with serrations 16, as is illustrated in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, thus forming an upper jaw C, opposed to the lower jaw B.

A nose 17 constitutes an extension from the forward end of the upper jaw C, and where this nose connects with the said jaw proper opposing recesses 18 are made in the outer edges of the said member 10, which recesses 18 are best shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

A plate-tooth E is shown as being clamped in the instrument in Figs. 1 and 2; but in Figs. 3 and 4 the parts of the instrument are shown in their normal positions, the teeth being omitted.

In connection with the body A two slides D and D' are employed. The slide D embraces or encircles both of the body members 10 and 11, and as this slide D is carried in direction of the forward end of the instrument it brings the jaws B and C together. The slide D' is made to simply embrace or surround the upper body member 10, and its function is when slid over the opening 15 in the said upper member to draw the serrated portions 16 of the jaw C together. Each of these slides is readily removed from the body when desirable, and when the slide D' is to be used it is placed in advance of the slide D; otherwise the slide D' has a position at the rear of the slide D, as is shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

Some teeth E have pins 19 transversely arranged at one of their faces, as is shown in Fig. 1, and when such teeth are to be ground the slide D is brought to the front and the slide D' is at the rear and is inactive. The tooth is then placed with its front face in one or the other of the cavities or recesses 13 or 14 of the lower jaw B, and the upper jaw C has its members brought together until the nose extensions 17 from these jaws enter the space between the pins 19, and the said pins

enter the recesses 18 at the outer side edges of the said upper body member 10. Then the main slide D is carried forward until the two jaws B and C are made to clamp the tooth 5 firmly between them.

When pins 19^a are longitudinally produced in a tooth E', as is shown in Fig. 2, the nose extensions 17 from the upper jaw C are not brought into action, and after a tooth has 10 been placed upon the lower jaw B the pins 19^a are brought between the serrated surfaces 16 of the upper jaw C and the auxiliary slide D', which has been previously placed in advance of the main slide D, is then forced forward over the upper jaw C until the pins 19^a 15 are firmly gripped by the serrated surfaces of the said upper jaw. The main slide D is then carried forward, so as to cause the two jaws to clamp the tooth between them to a 20 greater or less extent.

This instrument is exceedingly simple. It is durable, well adapted for the purpose intended, and can be conveniently and expeditiously manipulated. It will hold a tooth, 15 no matter how the pins are arranged, so that either end can be ground, as desired.

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

30 1. An instrument for holding artificial teeth, comprising a body which consists of opposing spring members terminating at their free ends in opposing jaws, one of said spring members having auxiliary jaws, a 35 main slide adapted to bring the main jaws in direction of each other, and an auxiliary slide for the auxiliary jaws, as set forth.

2. An instrument for holding artificial teeth, consisting of upper and lower opposing 40 spring body members, each terminating at its free end in a jaw, one of which jaws is

slotted and is provided with nose extensions, and recesses at the outer edges of the members where the nose extensions connect with the main portion of the jaw, a main slide 15 embracing both of the body members, and an auxiliary slide adapted to travel on the member having the divided jaw, as set forth.

3. In an instrument for holding artificial teeth, a body of spring material, comprising 50 upper and lower members connected at one end and free at the other, one member having concavities in its inner face and the other member having a longitudinal slot therein, and serrations in the walls of the slot at the 55 outer end of the said member, the slotted member being further provided with nose extensions from its outer end, having recesses in their outer side edges, a slide adapted to travel only on the slotted member, and 60 a main slide adapted to travel upon both members of the body, as and for the purpose described.

4. An instrument for holding artificial teeth, comprising a body which consists of 65 opposing spring members terminating at their free ends in opposing jaws, one of said members at its free end being itself slotted to form said end into a pair of auxiliary jaws opening and closing at right angles to said 70 first-mentioned jaws of which the auxiliary pair of jaws forms one member, and a slide for each of said jaws, said slides being adapted to bring the members of their respective jaws in direction of each other, as set forth. 75

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

WILLIAM FRANK McKIBBEN.

Witnesses:

H. J. WIGGINTON,
M. L. GIBSON.