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P. N. JACOBUS.

Dental Forceps.

No. 122,254.

Patented Dec. 26, 1871.

Fig. 1

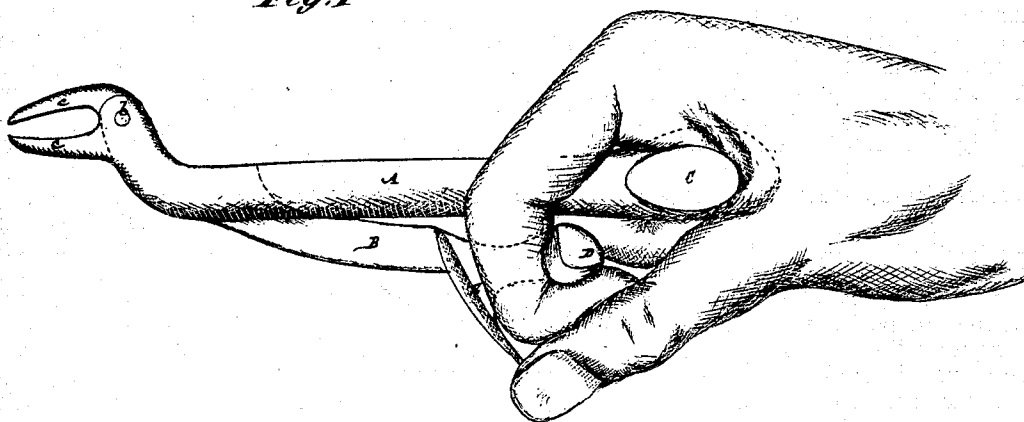
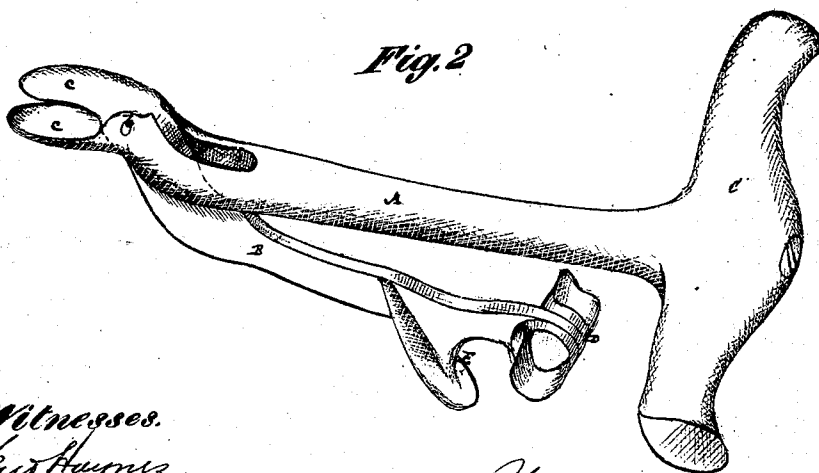


Fig. 2



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER N. JACOBUS, OF MONTAGUE, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN DENTAL FORCEPS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 122,254, dated December 26, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER N. JACOBUS, of Montague, in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Dental Forceps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of my improved forceps in the hand of the operator ready for use, and Fig. 2 a view in perspective of said instrument.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

My improvement in forceps for dentists' use consists in a cross-handle to one or the main jaw, constructed to fit the palm of the hand, and designed to be held in position by the thumb and two lesser fingers, while the other fingers of the hand are employed in holding or operating the other jaw of the instrument, and is combined with a peculiar construction of the said lesser jaw, which is formed, or, providing it with a cross-piece and finger-guard, arranged to receive the two first fingers in between them. A dental forceps thus constructed or provided possesses many advantages over the forceps in ordinary use, being more easily or generally adaptable to different kinds of work, and capable of being manipulated with greater convenience and power.

The forceps represented in the drawing is crooked at its forward portion to adapt it to operating on the front part of the mouth; but it may be otherwise—that is, laterally crooked—to adapt it to other parts of the mouth.

A represents the main jaw, and B the secondary one. The pivot *b* of the joint is arranged close to the forward portion of the instrument, whereby a powerful leverage is obtained, and the points or lips *c c* may in all cases be within the mouth and handles of the forceps, out of the way of the teeth and opposite the latter; also, allowing of an advantageous movement of the jaws relatively to each other when opening and closing the main jaw, A being slotted to allow of the other jaw B fitting at its shank portion within it. The points or lips *c c* of the jaws may be fitted for bicuspid, molars, or wisdom teeth, for either side and either jaw of the mouth, by

suitably changing the hold of the instrument in the hand, thus giving a universality to the instrument—that is, as far as the size of the teeth will admit—consequently dispensing with a multiplicity of similar instruments. The points or lips *c c*, however, may be made to nicely fit on any particular tooth, fang, or alveolar to be removed in any part of the mouth, and either be made sharp for cutting through the alveolar or removing a part of it, or be file-cut to give a firm hold on the tooth, or be smooth for sliding readily on decayed fangs. The one or main jaw A is constructed or provided with a cross-handle, C, constructed so as to fit the palm of the hand, and serving mainly to force the instrument up onto the tooth, fang, or other part to be removed; also, for drawing the instrument down and for giving it the inward and outward motion, and rotating or other action usual in loosening a tooth. The other jaw B is constructed with a cross-piece, D, and finger-guard E, to receive between them the first two fingers, while the cross-handle C is grasped in the palm of the hand and held in place by the thumb and two lesser fingers. This construction gives a powerful gripe to hold on to the tooth, as well as a powerful hold to draw the tooth, and the finger-guard E provides bearings for the outward pressure of the fingers to open the jaws and to adjust them onto the tooth, or to prevent their closing while forcing them onto the tooth; and the contraction or shutting of the same fingers, by pressing on the cross-piece D, combined with the gripe of the handle C in the palm of the hand, effects the closing of the jaws.

A forceps constructed as described is easily entered within the mouth, and admits of the largest possible command over the instrument.

What is here claimed, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the cross-piece D with the lesser jaw B and main jaw A having a cross-handle, C, essentially as described.
2. The combination of the finger-guard E with the cross-piece D of the jaw B, and cross-handle C of the jaw A, substantially as specified.

PETER N. JACOBUS.

Witnesses:

JASON K. C. FULLER,
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