(No Model.)

J. D. CLARK.

DENTAL BRACKET.

No. 249,587 Patented Nov. 15, 1881.

Fig. 1.

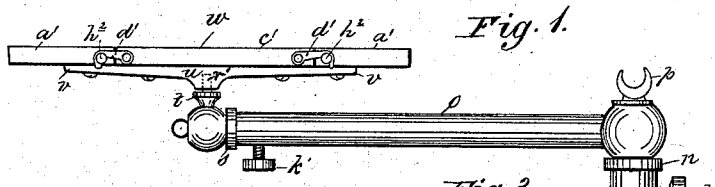


Fig. 2.

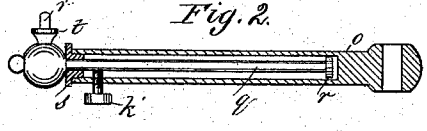


Fig. 3.

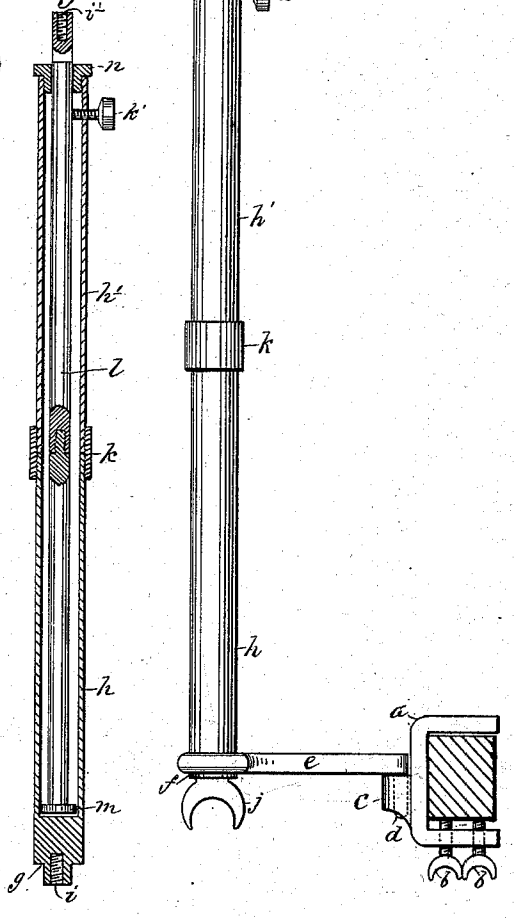
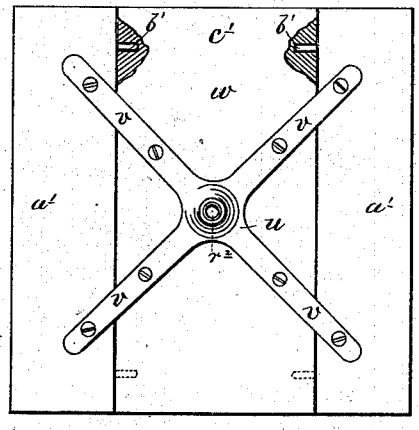


Fig. 4.



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JOHN D. CLARK, OF NEW BERNE, NORTH CAROLINA.

DENTAL BRACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,587, dated November 15, 1881.

Application filed September 29, 1881. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN D. CLARK, of New Berne, in the county of Craven and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Dental Brackets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved dental bracket and table. Figs. 2 and 3 are detail sectional views. Fig. 4 is a bottom view of the table, partly broken away to show the dowel-pins.

The object of my invention is to construct a bracket secured to a dental table and capable of being lengthened or shortened and adjusted to any desired position, and at the same time so constructing the parts of the bracket and table that they may easily be put together or detached from each other, when desired, and packed in a small compass and readily carried by a traveling dentist from place to place, and secured to an ordinary chair when put together; and to this end my invention consists of a dental bracket adapted to be secured to an ordinary chair, and composed of parts so constructed as to be readily put together or detached from each other and packed in a small space and easily carried from place to place, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, *a* represents an angular plate, provided with holes in its projecting ends for the passage of thumb-screws *b*, the blunt ends of which press on any ordinary chair when screwed up, and secure the plate to the chair. The front face of the plate *a* is provided with a socket, *c*, adapted to receive the pintle *d* of the arm *e*, the pintle being perpendicular to the arm. The outer end of the arm *e* is provided with an orifice, *f*, adapted to receive the shouldered end *g* of a cylinder, *h*. The shouldered end *g* of the cylinder *h* is provided with a central screw-threaded hole, *i*, adapted to receive a thumb-screw, *j*, provided with a flange or shoulder, by means of which the cylinder *h* can readily be secured in place in the orifice *f* of the arm *e* or removed therefrom. The cylinder *h* is threaded on its outer surface of its upper end.

h' represents another short cylinder, of the same diameter as the cylinder *h*, the lower end of the cylinder *h'* resting on the upper end of the cylinder *h*. The outer surface of the lower end of the cylinder *h'* is also threaded.

k represents a collar, screw-threaded interiorly and adapted to fit around the cylinders *h h'* and engage with the threads on the cylinders *h h'*, and thus firmly secure them together, and the cylinders can readily be detached by screwing the cylinders out of the collar. The cylinders *h h'*, when joined together by the collar *k*, form a single cylinder of the same diameter throughout, in which is arranged a rod, *l*, provided with a removable collar, *m*, on its lower end. The rod *l* is composed of two pieces of equal length united together at their ends by a screw-joint. The upper end of the cylinder *h'* is threaded interiorly and adapted to receive the collar *n*, threaded exteriorly.

The diameter of the hole in the collar *n* is the same as the rod *l*, so that the rod *l* is adapted to slide freely in the cylinder composed of the short cylinder *h h'*, the collar *n* forming a stop against which the collar *m*, on the lower end of the rod *l*, and of the same diameter as the cylinder, abuts when the rod is drawn out as far as possible to prevent the removal of the rod *l* from the cylinders *h h'* when raised. The upper end of the rod *l* is shouldered, the small end of the rod passing through a hole in the end of a cylinder, *o*, at right angles to the cylinders *h h'*, the end of the cylinder *o* resting on the shoulder in the rod *l* and held in place by a thumb-screw, *p*, provided with a flange or shoulder, the thumb-screw being inserted in the screw-threaded hole *i'* made in the upper end of the rod *l*.

q represents a rod working in the cylinder *o* and provided with a removable head or collar, *r*, on its inner end. The cylinder *o* is screw-threaded interiorly and adapted to receive the collar *s*, threaded exteriorly. The diameter of the hole in the collar *s* is the same as the rod *q*, so that the rod is adapted to slide freely in the cylinder and is prevented by the collar on its end from being drawn out of the cylinder *o*. The outer end of the rod, *q*, is provided with a projection, *r'*, perpendicular to the rod *q*, and provided with a flange or collar, *t*. The projection *r'* passes through a thimble, r^2, which passes through a central hole in a brace, *u*, and forms

part of the brace. The brace *u* is provided with four arms, *v*, all cast in one piece, and is removably secured to the under face of the table by screws.

w represents the dental table, composed of three pieces, consisting of the end pieces, *a' a'*, provided with dowel-pins *b'* on their inner faces, which enter corresponding holes in the side faces of the center piece, *c'*. Hooks *d'*, pivoted to the end pieces of the table and adapted to engage with staples k^2 in the center piece, are employed to prevent the dowel-pins from being drawn out of their holes in the center piece of the table.

k' k' represent thumb-screws passing through holes in the cylinders *h' o* and adapted to bear against the rods *l q*, adapted to slide in the cylinders and hold them in any desired position.

By this construction it will be seen that the rods telescope in the cylinders, and that the bracket can be lengthened and shortened within certain limits as desired, and that the cylinders are pivoted on each other and both pivoted on the lower supporting-arm, and that the table is pivoted to the bracket, so that the table may be adjusted to any desired position. It will further be seen that the bracket and table can readily be secured to any ordinary chair, and that the parts can readily be put together or taken apart, so as to occupy a very small space, so that they may be packed in a box in an operative instrument six inches by twelve, and carried by a dentist traveling from house to house in the country on horseback or in a buggy.

I claim as my invention—

The herein-described bracket, consisting of the clamping-plate *a*, provided with the socket *c*, arm *e*, having the pintle *d* and orifice *f*, cylinders *h h'*, exteriorly threaded at their inner ends, collars *k n s*, divided rod *l*, cylinder *o*, rod *q*, set-screws *k'*, brace *u*, and divided table *w*, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:
JOHN DUNN,
JOHN H. BELL.