G. B. SNOW.

DENTAL FACE BOW.

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1,154,942. Patented Sept. 28, 1915.

Fig. 1.

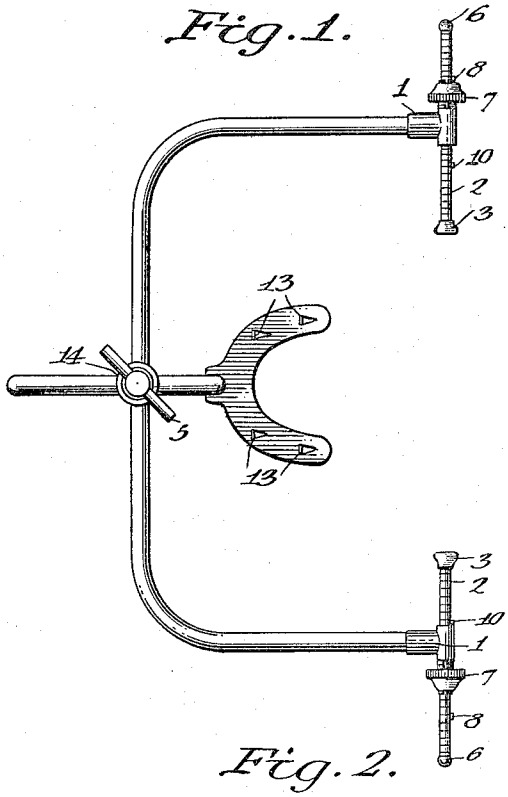
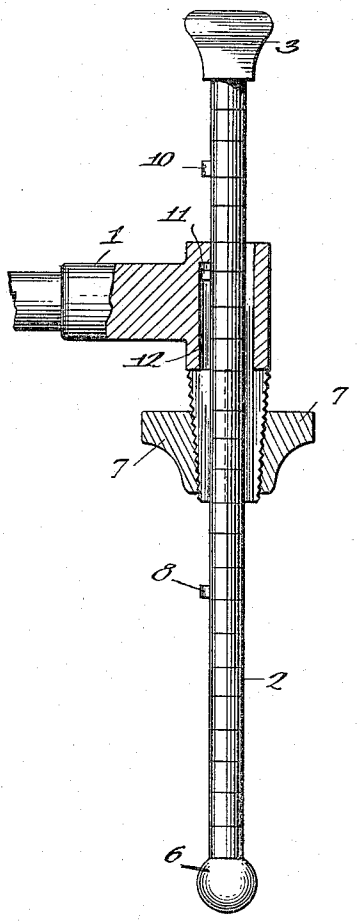


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

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DENTAL FACE-BOW.

1,154,942. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 28, 1915.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE B. SNOW, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Long Beach, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dental Face-Bows, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in the dental face bow which is described in U. S. Patent No. 629,531, issued July 25, 1899.

It consists in a device for lengthening the scope of action of the condyle bars, and also in providing a mechanism whereby the longitudinal movement of the said condyle bars may be arrested at certain definite points.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 represents my improved form of face bow, shown in plan. Fig. 2, a lateral view of an end of the said face bow, showing the sleeve through which the condyle bar slides, and a groove therein for the passage of spurs which I have added to the condyle bar. Fig. 3 is an enlarged view of the condyle bar and sleeve, the latter being in section, showing a chamber formed therein for the reception and rotation of the spurs on the condyle bar.

As the face bow has been heretofore constructed, the inner ends 3 of the condyle bars 2 have been at the correct distance apart for attachment to the articulator joints when they were pushed inward so that the knobs 6 of their outer ends abutted against the outer ends of the T pieces 1. It has been found, however, that there are some faces which are so narrow that the ends 3 of the condyle bars will not touch the cheeks. I have therefore lengthened the outer ends of the condyle bars, inserting spurs 8 at the points formerly occupied by the inner surfaces of the knobs 6. I also show a longitudinal groove 9 in the sleeve through which the condyle bar slides, to receive the spur 8; which will either pass into the groove 9 or by rotating the condyle bar, will abut against the end of the T piece 1. The ends 3 of the condyle bars are thus allowed to approach sufficiently to bear upon the cheeks of any face, however narrow it may be. I also show the spurs 10, 11, to abut against the inner surface of the T piece 1; they being so formed as to pass easily into the groove 9 in the T piece 1. And to permit of the turning of the condyle bar 2 when the spur 11 is contained in the sleeve 1, I show a chamber 12 formed therein of sufficient diameter to allow of the free rotation of the condyle bar and of sufficient length that the spur 11 can be moved longitudinally far enough so that it will not interfere with the contact of the spur 10 with the face of the sleeve 1. I am thus enabled to obtain three fixed points at which the longitudinal movement to the condyle bar 2 may be arrested, and by placing the spurs 8, 10, and 11 at suitable distances, I am thus enabled to adapt the face bow for use with articulators of three or more different widths.

The face bow is to be applied to the patient in the usual manner, the mouthpiece 13 being firmly attached to the trial plate in the patient's mouth so that when the face bow is removed it will bring the trial plate away with it without changing its relative position to the ends 3 of the condyle bars, which have been brought into contact with the cheeks of the patient at points immediately over the condyles.

The clamping nuts 7 are now loosened and the condyle bars moved longitudinally so that one pair of the spurs 8, 10 or 11 will come into contact with the ends of the T pieces 1, according to the width of the articulator to be employed; when the clamping nuts 7 are again tightened. The face bow is now attached to the articulator, and the models placed in the trial plates and attached to the articulator in the usual manner.

I claim as my invention:

1. In a dental face bow, condyle bars sliding longitudinally in sleeves in T pieces attached to the bow ends, and provided with spurs projecting laterally from their surfaces and passing into longitudinal grooves in the said sleeves or abutting against their ends when the condyle bars are partially rotated and moved longitudinally; substantially as described.

2. In a dental face bow, condyle bars sliding longitudinally in T pieces attached to the bow ends, and provided with spurs

projecting laterally from their surfaces and passing into longitudinal grooves in the said sleeves or abutting against the ends thereof; said sleeves having chambers formed therein in which the middle one of the said spurs will be capable of rotation when it is contained therein; substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEO. B. SNOW.

Witnesses:
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