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W. B. JACKMAN

2,108,558

DENTAL INSTRUMENT

Original Filed May 6, 1936

Fig. 1.

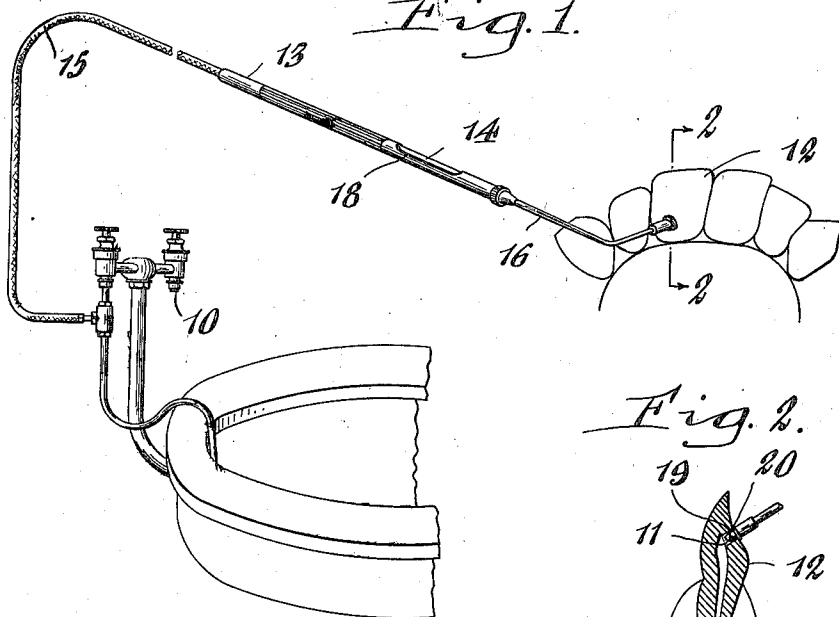


Fig. 2.

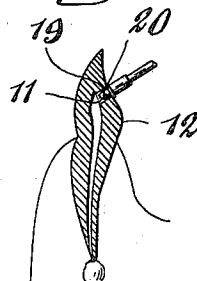


Fig. 3.

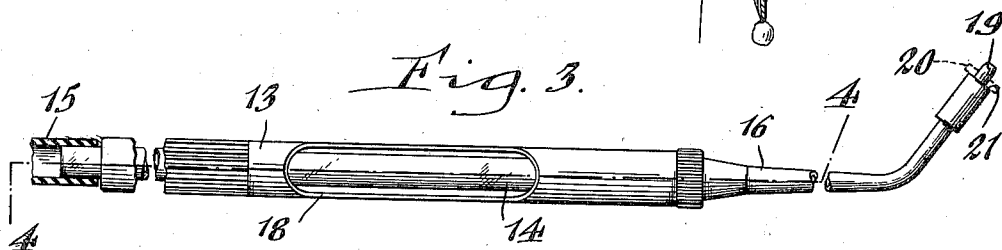
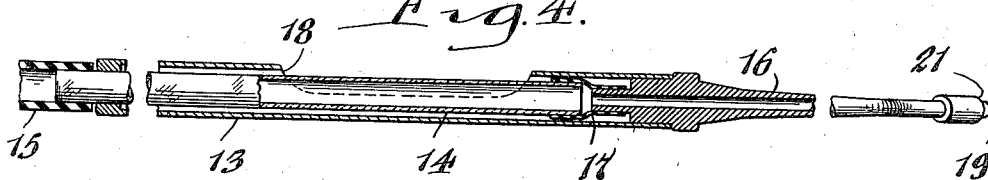


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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DENTAL INSTRUMENT

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2 Claims. (Cl. 128—277)

This invention relates generally to the art of dentistry and more particularly to a dental tool or instrument designed for the treatment and drainage of abscessed or putrescent teeth.

5 It has for one of its objects the provision of a simple and inexpensive tool or instrument of this character which is adapted to be placed in sealing contact with the tooth to be treated and through which the pus and other matter resulting from the abscess may be effectually drained by suction.

10 A further object of the invention is to provide a dental tool for the treatment and drainage of abscessed teeth which is universal in its application, and which is so designed that the dentist may observe the drained matter as it passes through the tool.

In the accompanying drawing:

15 Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved dental tool showing the same in use. Figure 2 is an enlarged cross section taken substantially in the plane of line 2—2, Figure 1. Figure 3 is a side elevation of the tool. Figure 4 is a longitudinal section of the tool taken on line 4—4, Figure 3.

20 Similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

My improved tool, which has been more particularly adapted for the treatment and drainage of abscessed or putrescent teeth, is intended to be used in conjunction with and connected at its discharge end to a source of suction, such for example, as the customary suction pump 10 used in dental offices, for effecting the drawing of the pus and fluid from the diseased or ailing tooth, while the inlet or applicator end of the tool is adapted to be placed in sealing contact with the tooth. For this purpose, the dentist first drills a hole 11 transversely of the tooth 12 to be treated, such hole establishing the necessary communication with the nerve canal or channel of the tooth and the applicator end of the tool is placed in sealing engagement with such hole, whereby to establish a through passage to effectually drain the tooth of pus.

45 In the preferred construction of the tool shown in the drawing, the same consists of a tubular casing or sleeve 13 forming a handle for the manipulation of the tool and through which extends a transparent or glass tube 14 constituting a drainage passage which is adapted for communication at one end with the source of suction and at its opposite end with the applicator end of the tool. As shown in Figure 1, the discharge end of the glass tube is connected by rubber or like tubing 15 with the suction pump. The applicator end of the tool consists of a nozzle-like element 16 whose inner or rear end is connected,

preferably by a flexible coupling 17 of rubber or like material, with the front or inlet end of the glass tube 14. The discharge end of this nozzle may be laterally offset or bent at a suitable angle to the general axis of the tool, as seen in Figures 1 and 3, so as to facilitate the manipulation of the tool by the dentist in treating teeth. The glass tube 14 and nozzle 16 constitute a unitary structure which can be readily removed from the casing 13 when desired for cleaning or other purposes and this unitary structure can likewise be turned within the casing at the will of the dentist to present the applicator end of the tool in any desired position. In the assembled position of the parts, the tube 14 and its associated parts are held in alinement by the surrounding casing 13. In order to enable the dentist to observe the character of the pus or fluid drained from the tooth, the casing 13 has a cut out portion 18 constituting a window through which a portion of the glass tube 14 is exposed to provide a sight opening.

The bent or offset end of the applicator nozzle 16 terminates in a reduced portion or attaching tip or nipple 19 which is adapted for insertion into the hole 11 formed in the treated tooth 12. In order to provide a seal between the attaching end of the applicator and the tooth, a washer 20 of gutta percha or like material is applied to the attaching nipple and abuts at one side against the shoulder 21 of the nozzle and bears at its opposite side against the face of the tooth.

I claim as my invention:—

1. A dental tool of the character described, comprising a tubular body, a tubular element extending through said body and constituting a drainage passage adapted for connection at one end to a source of suction, an applicator nozzle connected to the other end of said tubular element and having an attaching tip for sealing engagement with the tooth to be treated, and a flexible coupling connecting said tubular element with said nozzle.

2. A dental tool of the character described, comprising a tubular body, a tubular element extending through said body and free to turn therein and constituting a drainage passage adapted for connection at one end to a source of suction, said body having a sight opening therein through which the fluid drained through the tubular element may be observed, and an applicator nozzle connected by a flexible coupling to the other end of said tubular element and having a shouldered attaching tip including a sealing washer for engagement with the tooth to be treated.

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