No. 713,470. Patented Nov. 11, 1902.

W. T. MARTIN.

DENTAL FORCEPS.

(Application filed May 14, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

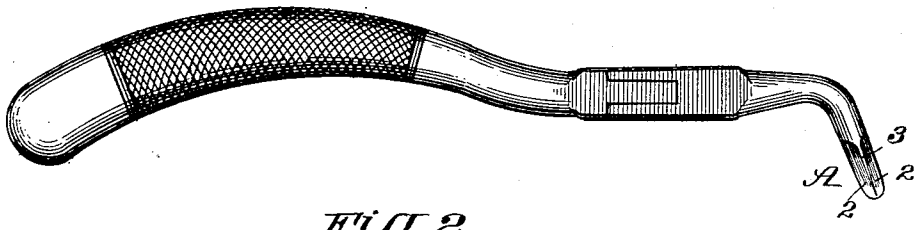


Fig. 2.

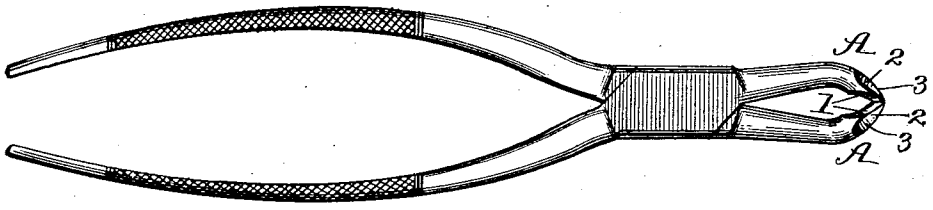


Fig. 3.

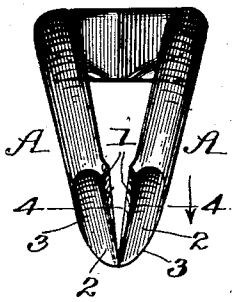
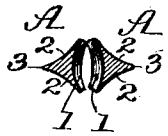


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DENTAL FORCEPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 713,470, dated November 11, 1902.

Application filed May 14, 1902. Serial No. 107,260. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WESLEY THOMAS MARTIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Yazoo City, in the county of Yazoo and State of Mississippi, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Dental Forceps, of which the following is a specification.

My improvement relates to an improved construction of the beaks of dental forceps whereby they are adapted both for separating from tooth-roots the surrounding tissues or process and for extracting such roots.

The details of construction, arrangement, and operation are as hereinafter described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of forceps provided with my improved form of beaks. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the under side of the same. Fig. 3 is an end view showing the jaws and beaks enlarged. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 3.

The handles and the joint of the tool may have the usual form or construction. The beaks A are arranged convergently and provided interiorly with the longitudinal groove 1 and exteriorly with two longitudinal grooves 2, which are separated by a narrow central rib 3. The points of the beaks are also rounded transversely to their longitudinal axis, and the ribs 3 are rounded or beveled at their lower ends, as shown in Fig. 3. By this construction and arrangement of parts I produce beaks which are thin and sharp and yet strong and are adapted to be forced into the alveoli or tooth-sockets around tooth-roots, whereby a very firm hold is obtained on the latter, so that they may be easily removed. By use of this instrument it is unnecessary to cut away the alveoli in order to obtain access to tooth-roots whose tops are broken off or absent for other cause, since the beaks can be forced into the sockets, whereby they cut away and press outward the surrounding bone or tissues, and this is done with less injury to the sockets than ordinarily results by the ordinary method of extraction.

What I claim is—

The improved dental forceps having the opposing beaks provided each in its outer side with two parallel longitudinal grooves and with a central longitudinal rib separating the same and in its inner side with the single longitudinal groove extending between the outer edges of the two outer grooves, and the free end or extremity of the beak being formed in a single gradual rounded curve extending the full width of the free end of the beak and the central external rib extending to and terminating at the line of, without interrupting the continuity of, the end curve of the beak, substantially as set forth.

WESLEY T. MARTIN.

Witnesses:
J. B. WILSON,
J. A. CLARK.