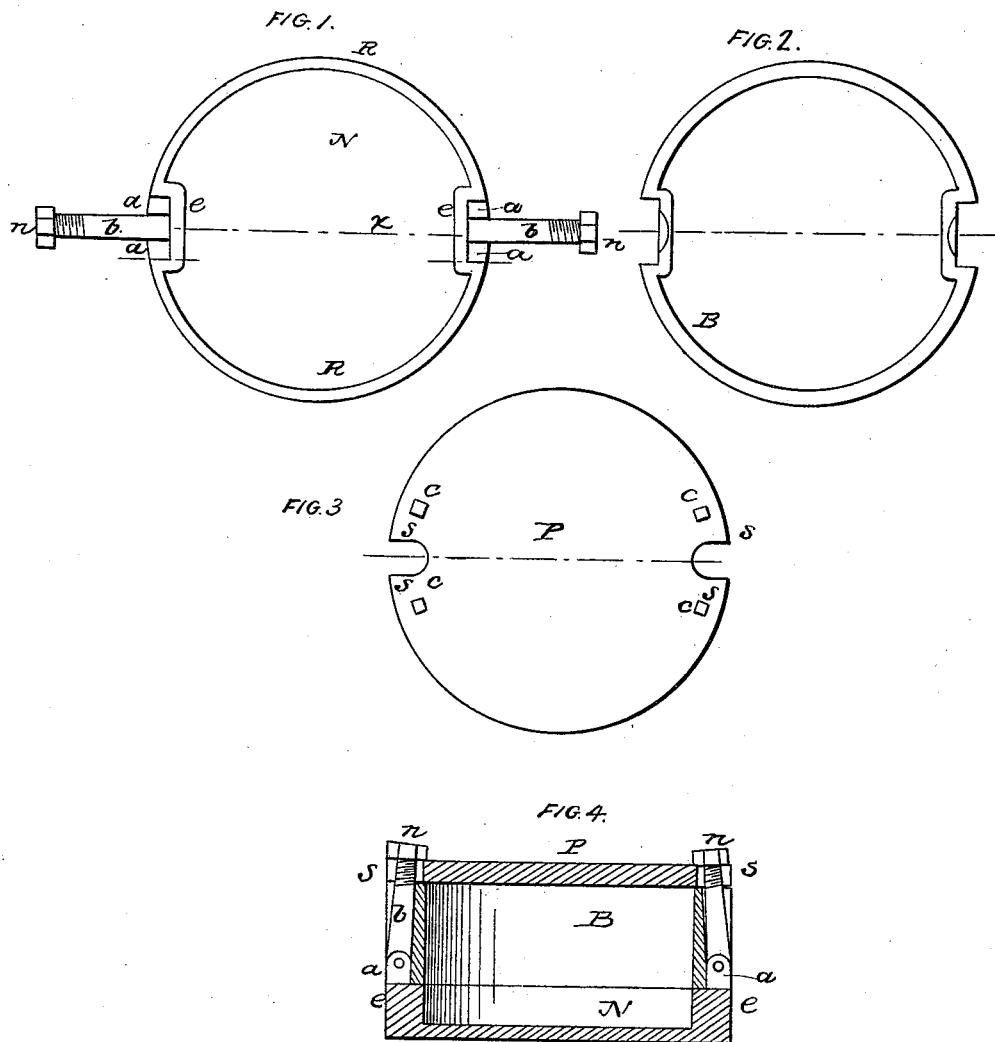


D. J. PEER.
Vulcanizing Flask.

No. 53,667.

Patented April 3, 1866.



WITNESSES
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D. J. PEER, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

IMPROVED VULCANIZING-FLASK.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 53,667, dated April 3, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, D. J. PEER, of Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Dental Vulcanizing-Flask; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view or plan of the nowel N with its bolts *b* swung out as while the model of the mouth, teeth, &c., are being put in or removed. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the cope B of the flask. Fig. 3 is an inverted view of the coping-plate P. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the parts in adjustment for use.

Like letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists in the construction of vulcanizing-flasks for dentistry purposes in such a manner that the parts may be secured together by two swinging or hinged bolts attached to the nowel, the nuts of which only require two or three turns in closing or opening the flask.

To enable others to make and use my invention, I will describe its construction and operation.

I use the ordinary two-part flask with a coping-plate, P. The base or nowel N, I provide with a rim, B, of suitable depth. On two opposite sides I make an enlargement, *e*, within the circle, on which are cast the ears *a*, to which the bolts *b* are pivoted. These ears also act as steady-pins or guides for the cope or section B. The coping-plate P is also provided with guides *c*. These guides *a* and *c* cause the parts always to register or close together the same way every time, which is absolutely necessary in portion of the process of making teeth.

The three parts N, B, and P of the flask are all provided with an obvious mark on one side, and that of each must be placed in conjunction with the others when they are put together. When the cope and plate P are properly arranged the flask is placed in the screw-clamp,

hereinafter described, and the parts pressed together. The bolts *b* are then raised to the position shown in Fig. 4, and the nuts *n* firmly screwed down upon the coping-plate, the points *s* of which, on each side of the bolts, are slightly elevated above the general plane of the plate. This causes the nuts *n* to tend to draw inward instead of outward, which they might do if the bearing were flat. The offsets within, made by the bolts *b*, &c., do not interfere with the insertion of the model of the mouth, teeth, &c.; but by such a disposition of those parts, there being no protuberances beyond the circle of the flask, it is much more easily placed in the heater or removed from it than the flasks in common use.

After the model of the mouth or mold containing the teeth, &c., is properly placed in the flask and the cope set on, it is essential that the parts should be compressed by a direct pressure, as a torsal strain, or one side being pressed down faster than the other, is almost certain to spoil the job. This preparatory clamping of the flask I perform with a screw-clamp composed of an iron disk of suitable size, to which is cast a strong bail or arch of sufficient height to receive the flask. The clamping-screw, which is in the center of the bail, is then screwed down against the coping-plate of the flask, causing a direct pressure of the rubber on the model of the mouth. The bolts *b* are then raised to their vertical position and the nuts *n* screwed down so as to catch and retain what was compressed by the screw-clamp.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

In combination with the nowel N, plate P, cope B, or its equivalent, the swinging or pivoted bolts *b*, arranged and operating substantially in the manner and for the purposes shown and described.

D. J. PEER.

Witnesses:

WM. S. LOUGHBOROUGH,
P. T. TURNER.