(No Model.)

F. J. RICHARDS. DENTAL PLUGGER.

No. 494,227.

Patented Mar. 28, 1893.

Fig. 1.

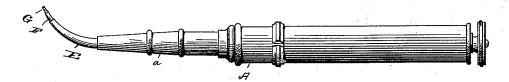
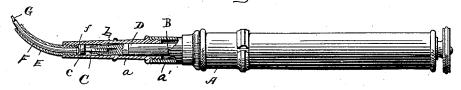


Fig.2.







By his Attorneys,

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK J. RICHARDS, OF WILLIAMSPORT, PENNSYLVANIA.

DENTAL PLUGGER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 494,227, dated March 28, 1893.

Application filed June 30, 1892. Serial No. 438,603. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK J. RICHARDS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Dental Plugger, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in dental pluggers, and has special reference to the holder for the condensing points, whereby a direct blow may be given in a curved direction, the same being fully described hereinafter in connection with the drawings, and specifically pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a side view of a plugger embodying my improvements. Fig. 2 is a sectional view of that portion of the plugger which bears my improvement. Fig. 3 is a detached detail view of the holder. Fig. 2c 4 is a similar view of the striking pin.

The plugger which is shown in the drawings, to illustrate the application of my invention, is of the class known as hand-pluggers, but my improvement is equally applicable to pluggers which are used in connection with dental-engines, and which are operated by electricity, &c., the invention lying in the tool-holder and manner of mounting and operating the same. Therefore, the details of construction of that portion of the plugger, which is illustrated in the drawings, referring to the operation of the plunger, &c., will not be described herein.

A designates the casing of the plugger, the section a of which forms the handle, said handle-section being covered by the tubular capsection a', through which projects the plunger B. The end of the plunger is provided with a tool-socket b, provided with screwthreads near its bottom, this feature being found in all the ordinary pluggers now in use, and being designed to receive the condensing-point, not shown in my improvement in connection with this portion of the instrument.

In the socket b fits a striking-pin C, having a flattened head c, and a screw-threaded tip c', to engage the screw-threaded portion of the socket. This pin may, if preferred, be provided with the socket, to receive the screw-threaded end of the plunger, but the construc-

tion shown in the drawings is adopted as the most practical, and as allowing my improvement to be applied to the pluggers now in use. A tapered sheath D fits over the projecting end of the plunger and screws into the 55 outer end of the cap, above described, the head upon the extremity of the striking-pin being located close to the outer end of the sheath. In the end of the sheath screws a curved guide-tip E, which may comprise any desired 60 portion of a circle, from an octant to a quadrant, the length of the arc being determined by the requirements of the particular case, and in this tip fits and operates the holder F. similar in shape to the tip, namely, an arc of 65 a true circle, and slightly longer than the same. The inner or rear end of the holder is flattened to form a head f, which is located within the sheath, in contact with the head upon the extremity of the striking-pin. The 70 condensing-point G fits in a socket g, in the end of the holder, or may be formed as a part of the holder, as preferred, the latter form being shown in the detail view, Fig. 3.

The operation of the improved plugger is 75 similar to that of others now in use. In the case of the hand instrument shown in the drawings, the condensing-point is pressed against the filling, thus repressing the point and compressing an operating spring, not 80 shown, within the casing, whereupon said spring, at a given point, is released and the plunger is given a forward impetus which gives the effect of a blow upon the rear end of the holder. The holder and tip being 85 shaped as described, in accordance with the arc of a circle, the holder is capable of a free longitudinal movement, and a blow upon its rear end has the same effect as a similar blow upon the rear end of a straight holder.

The utility of this improvement in connection with the art of dentistry need not be described at length herein. Briefly, it enables the operator, in filling rear teeth or those which are difficult to reach, as when the cavity is in the rear side of a tooth or can only be reached from the rear side, to condense the filling squarely into place by an impact in the direction in which the filling is to be forced, the same being accomplished with less 100

discomfort to the patient and greater ease to the operator. The condensing-point which I have shown in connection with my invention is also curved to correspond with the curve of 5 the holder, thereby bringing all of the parts in the line of the blow. A straight condensing-point may be used.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Pat-

io ent, is-

1. In combination with a straight plunger, a striking pin fitting in a socket in the end of said plunger, a curved guide tip E and a curved holder mounted in said guide tip with its inner end in the path of the striking pin, substantially as specified.

2. The combination with a straight plunger, and an inclosing easing, of a tapered sheath fitted to the end of the casing to inclose the end of the plunger, a striking pin fitting in a 20 socket in the end of the plunger, a curved tip fitted in the reduced end of said sheath, and a curved holder, slidably fitted in the tip with its inner end in the path of the striking-pin, substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in

the presence of two witnesses.

FRANK J. RICHARDS.

Witnesses:

CLARENCE E. SPROUT, FREDERICK G. KINYON.