

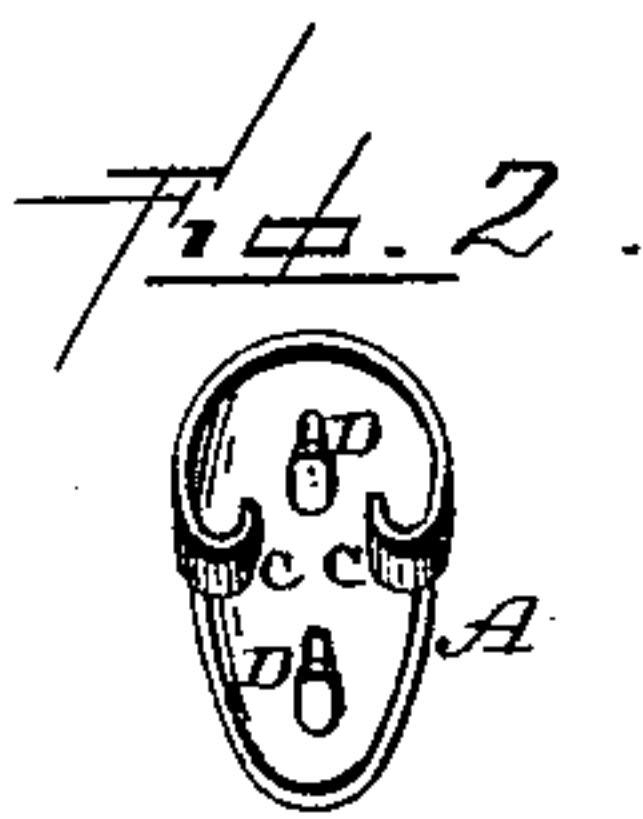
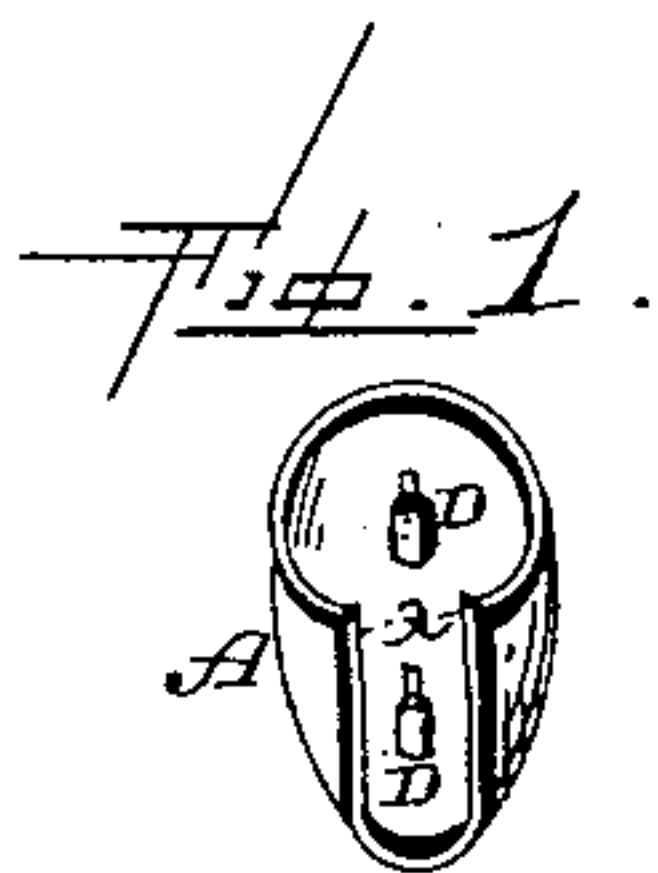
(Model.)

A. W. DAY & L. A. ROGERS.

ARTIFICIAL TOOTH.

No. 388,269.

Patented Aug. 21, 1888.



Witnesses.

R. T. Gardner.
Edm. P. Ellis.

Inventors.

A. W. Day.
L. A. Rogers,
per J. A. Lehmann, atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANSON W. DAY AND LESTER A. ROGERS, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

ARTIFICIAL TOOTH.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 388,269, dated August 21, 1888.

Application filed February 21, 1888. Serial No. 264,805. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ANSON W. DAY and LESTER A. ROGERS, of Grand Rapids, in the county of Kent and State of Michigan, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Artificial Teeth; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable
10 others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

Our invention relates to an improvement in artificial teeth; and it consists in a shell which
15 is to cover the posterior or lingual side and edges of the tooth, and which is provided with pins or projections for catching in the material out of which the tooth is formed, and so shaped or formed as to catch in the tooth, as
20 will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of our invention is to provide a cup or shell which is to be applied to the teeth, so as to adapt them to be used in bridge and other work, and by means of which the tooth
25 is strengthened and the cost and labor of mounting greatly reduced.

Figures 1 and 2 represent slightly different forms of our invention.

A represents a semicircular or concavo-convex shell, which is made of platinum or other suitable metal, and which covers the posterior or lingual side and edge of the tooth. As this shell is to be secured to the tooth very firmly, either of the side edges, *a*, of the shell
35 are crimped or turned inwardly, so as to catch in the material out of which the tooth is formed. Instead of crimping in the edges, as shown in Fig. 1, there may be formed on the upper corners of the shell two hooks, *c*, which are turned
40 inwardly, and which also catch in the material

out of which the tooth is formed and before the tooth is baked. Projecting from the inner side of the shell are one or more headed pins or projections, *D*, which are intended to catch
45 in the material out of which the tooth is formed while the material is soft, and which help to bind the material and the shell rigidly together. After the tooth has been formed upon the shell it is baked or fused and becomes practically a part of the shell. These shells enable
50 the teeth to be soldered both to the bridge and to each other. Each tooth being provided with a metallic shell on its inner side, they can be separately applied to and removed from the bridge, as occasion may require. 55

This shell especially adapts the tooth to be used in bridge and other similar work, rendering the construction of bridge-work cheaper than by the usual manner of construction. The teeth are made stronger and easier of adaptability in the construction of bridge-work than those heretofore used. 60

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

A metallic shell, *A*, which conforms to the
65 shape of the lingual side of the tooth, and is provided with the headed pins *D* and the turned-in parts which catch in the tooth, in combination with the artificial tooth, which is formed while soft upon the shell and then
70 baked, so as to make them practically one, substantially as shown.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ANSON W. DAY.
LESTER A. ROGERS.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM N. HAGGERTY,
WM. E. GROVE.