

(No Model.)

J. E. ANDREWS.
DENTAL FLASK PRESS.

No. 584,839.

Patented June 22, 1897.

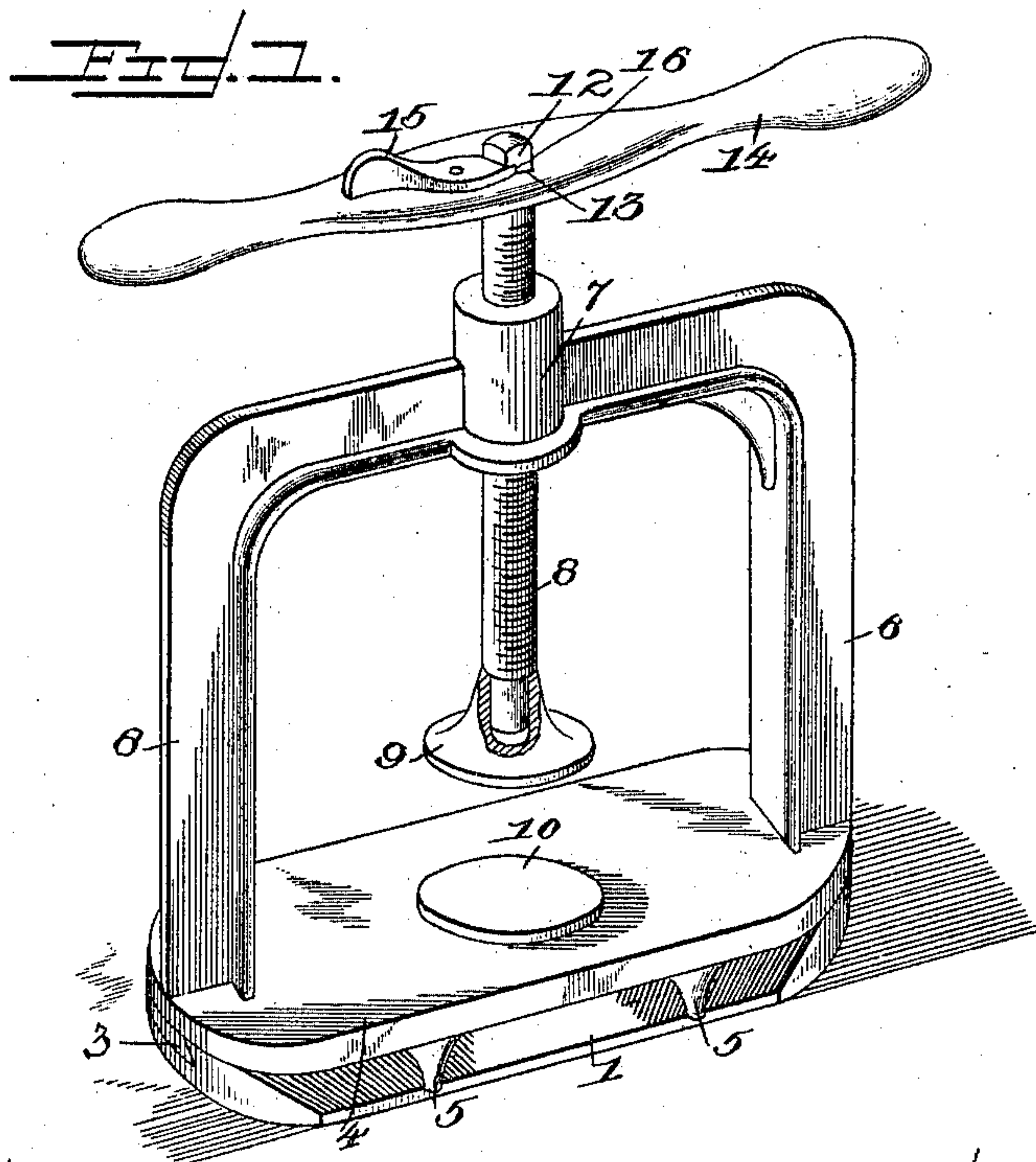


Fig. 2.

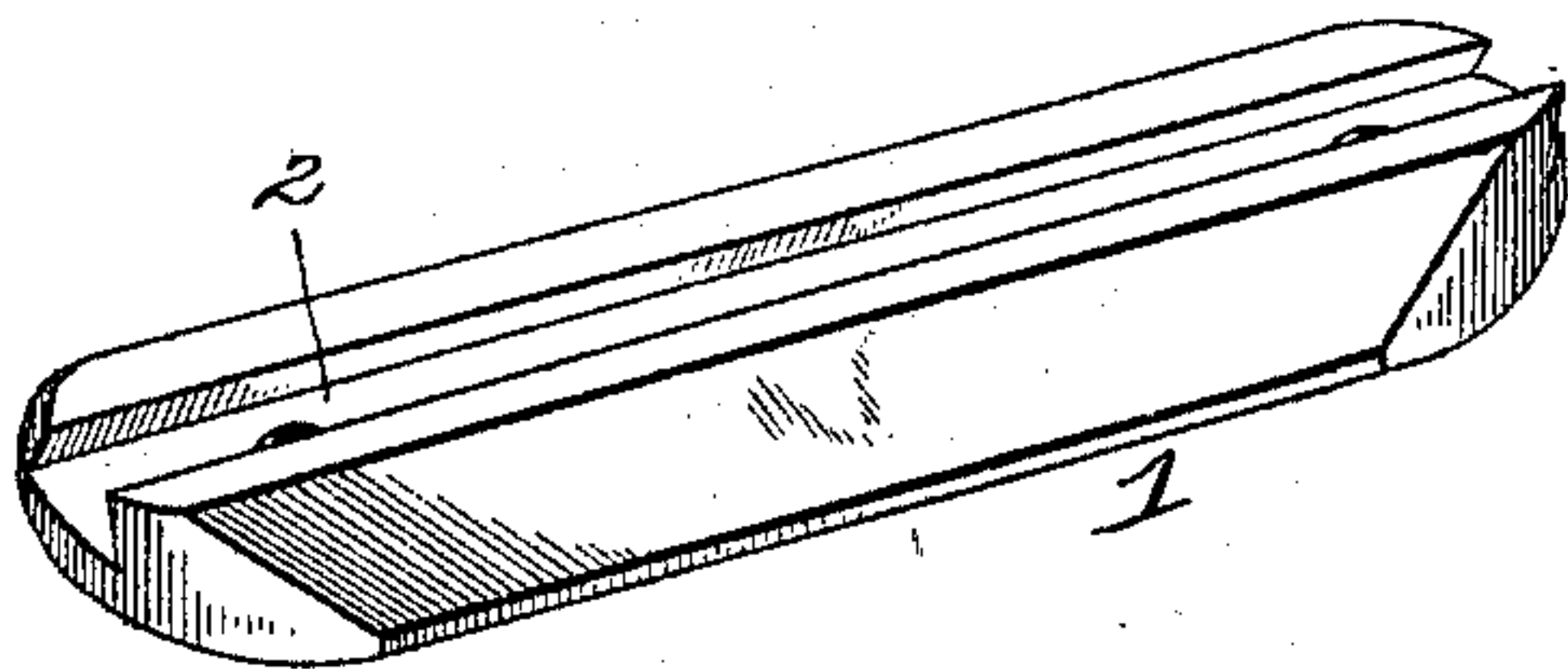


Fig. 3.

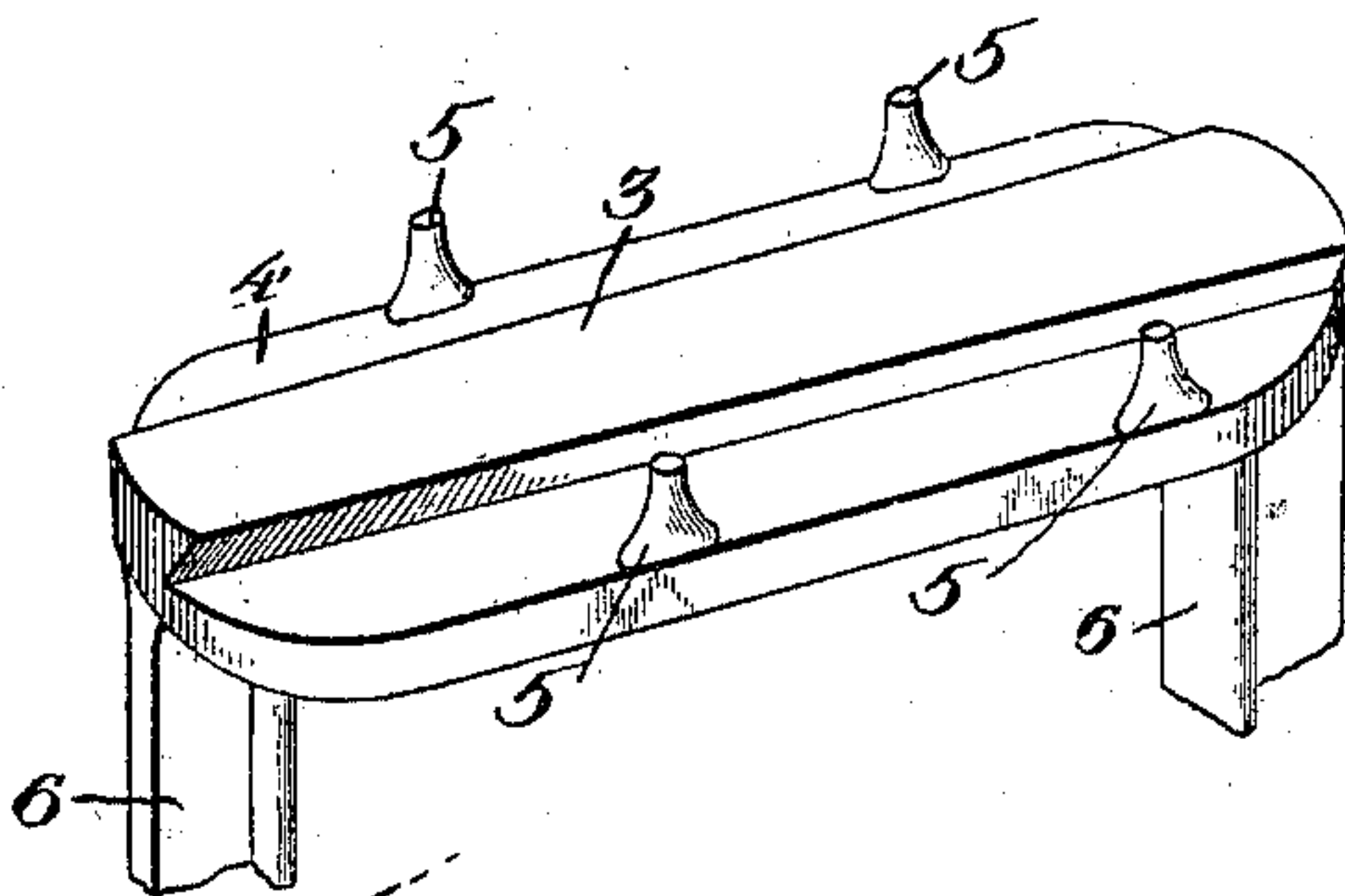
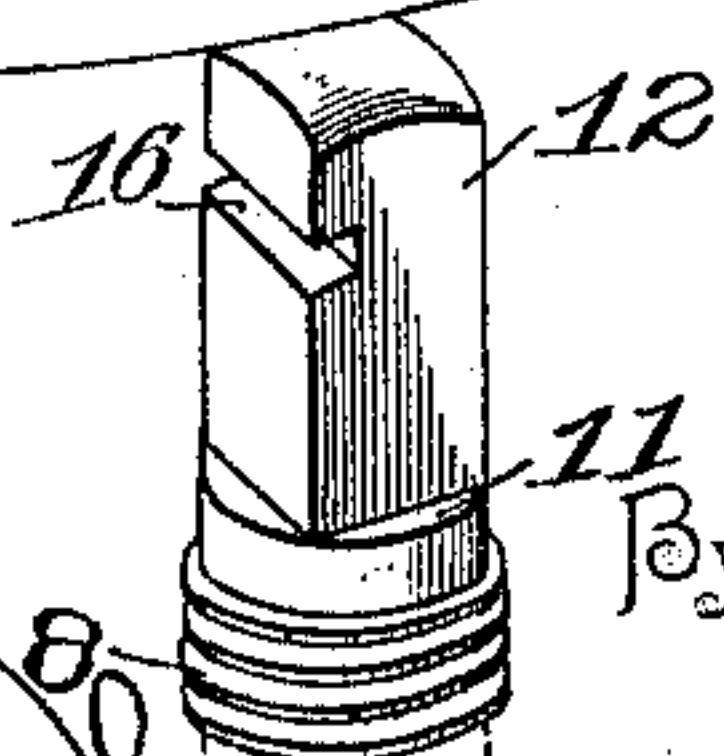
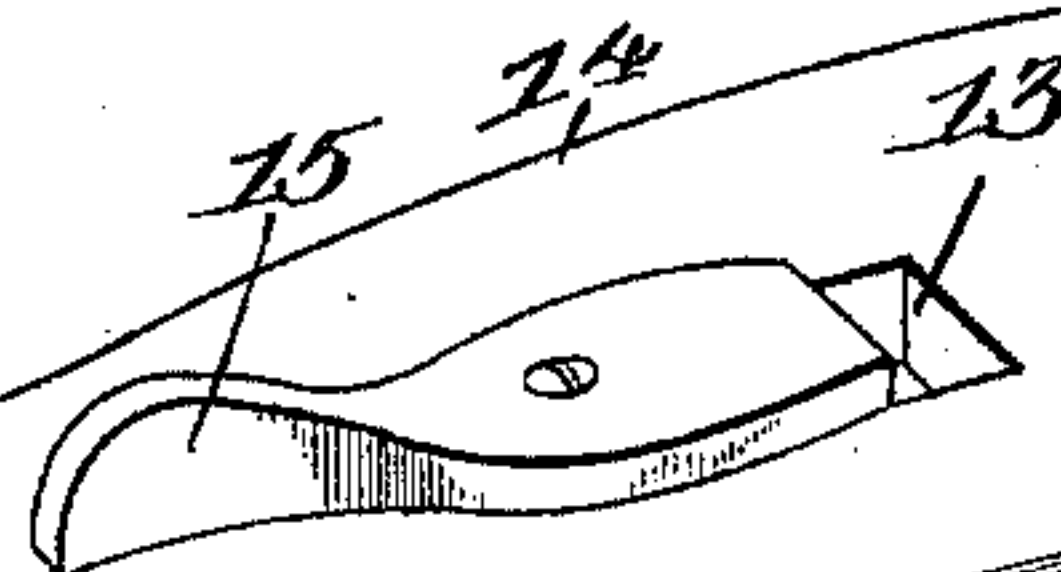


Fig. 4.



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JOHN E. ANDREWS, OF HARRISON, ARKANSAS.

DENTAL-FLASK PRESS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,839, dated June 22, 1897.

Application filed April 7, 1896. Serial No. 586,534. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. ANDREWS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Harrison, in the county of Boone and State of Arkansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dental-Flask Presses, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to dental-flask presses, and has for its object to improve the construction thereof, whereby they are adapted to perform the additional function of a holder for the flask during the operation of tempering the rubber preparatory to the compression thereof. After the teeth have been set in the impression-wax they are invested in plaster-of-paris in the flask, after which the wax is replaced by rubber and the flask closed and introduced into hot water until the rubber has become sufficiently soft to be forced into place by pressure; and the object of the present invention is to avoid the handling of the flask during its introduction into and removal from the tempering-bath by so constructing the press as to perform the functions of a holder in which the flask is arranged preparatory to introduction into the bath and in which it remains until after the operation of compression has been completed.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a flask-press constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the stationary base detached. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the movable base inverted. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the handle and the contiguous portion of the stem.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a stationary base adapted to be permanently secured to a bench or table and provided in its upper side with a cross-sectionally dovetailed longitudinally-tapered guide 2 to receive the correspondingly-constructed rib 3, depending from the lower surface of the movable base 4, which forms a part of the yoke or frame of the holder. Said movable base is also provided with depending feet 5, adapted to support the holder when

detached from the stationary base and arranged in the vessel containing the tempering liquid. Rising from the movable base are standards 6, connected at their inwardly-bent upper extremities by a threaded bearing 7, in which is mounted the stem 8, carrying a swiveled pressure-disk 9, and this pressure-disk is adapted to bear upon the upper side of a flask arranged upon the elevated bearing-disk 10 at the center of the movable base 4.

The upper extremity of the stem is shouldered, as shown at 11, and cross-sectionally squared, as at 12, to fit in a correspondingly-shaped opening 13 at the center of the handle or operating-lever 14, and a pivotal latch 15 is mounted upon the lever to engage a notch 16 in said squared or angular portion 12 of the spindle to prevent accidental detachment of the handle from the spindle.

After the rubber has been substituted for the wax in the flask the flask is arranged upon the bearing-disk 10 and the spindle is turned by means of the handle to cause sufficient pressure of the disk 9 thereon to prevent displacement of the flask, after which the holder, consisting of the movable base and yoke, is detached from the stationary base and immersed in the vessel containing the tempering liquid, the handle being subsequently detached to prevent the heating thereof. When the tempering operation has been completed, the handle is reattached to the spindle and the holder is removed from the vessel containing the tempering liquid and remounted upon the stationary base, and the compression of the rubber by the further operation of the spindle is completed, as in the ordinary practice.

From the above description it will be seen that the press embodying my invention thus performs the functions of a holder in addition to that of a press, and entirely avoids the necessity of touching the flask manually from the time that the rubber is introduced thereinto until after the final compression subsequent to tempering.

The advantage of the elevated platform or disk 10 resides in the fact that it allows the insertion of the securing-bolts for the flask after the compression of the latter without removal from the press.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A dental-flask press having a stationary base provided in its upper surface with a guide, a holder removably mounted upon the base and having feet to rest upon the bottom of a vessel containing tempering liquid, said holder having a rib depending between said feet, and terminating at a less distance from the plane of the holder, to engage the guide in the base, and flask-compressing devices mounted upon the holder and adapted to engage a flask and maintain the parts thereof

in their proper relative positions during immersion in the tempering liquid, substantially as specified.

2. A dental-flask press having a stationary base provided with a cross-sectionally-dovetailed guide, a holder provided with a cross-sectionally-dovetailed rib to removably engage said guide, and flask-compressing devices mounted upon the holder for securing the flask during its immersion in a tempering liquid, 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.

JOHN E. ANDREWS.

Witnesses:

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