

No. 617,955.

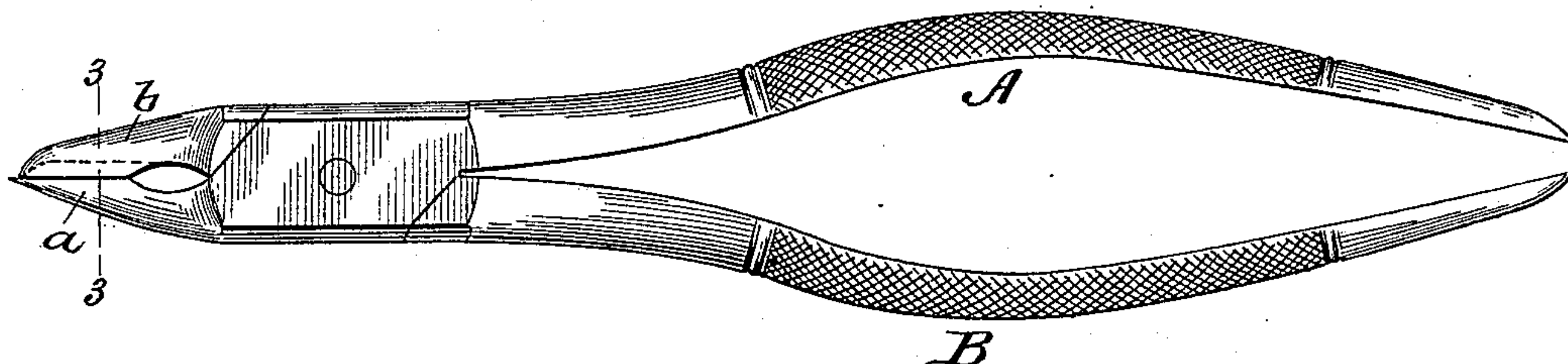
Patented Jan. 17, 1899.

G. B. CLEMENT.  
ALVEOLI AMPUTATING FORCEPS.

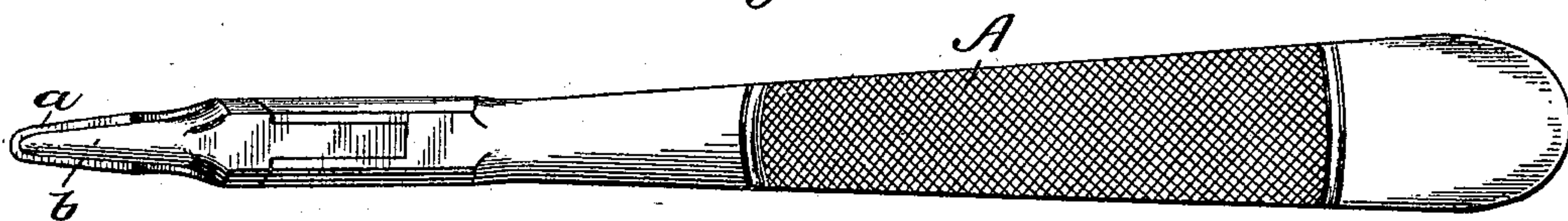
(Application filed May 11, 1898.)

(No Model.)

*Fig. 1.*



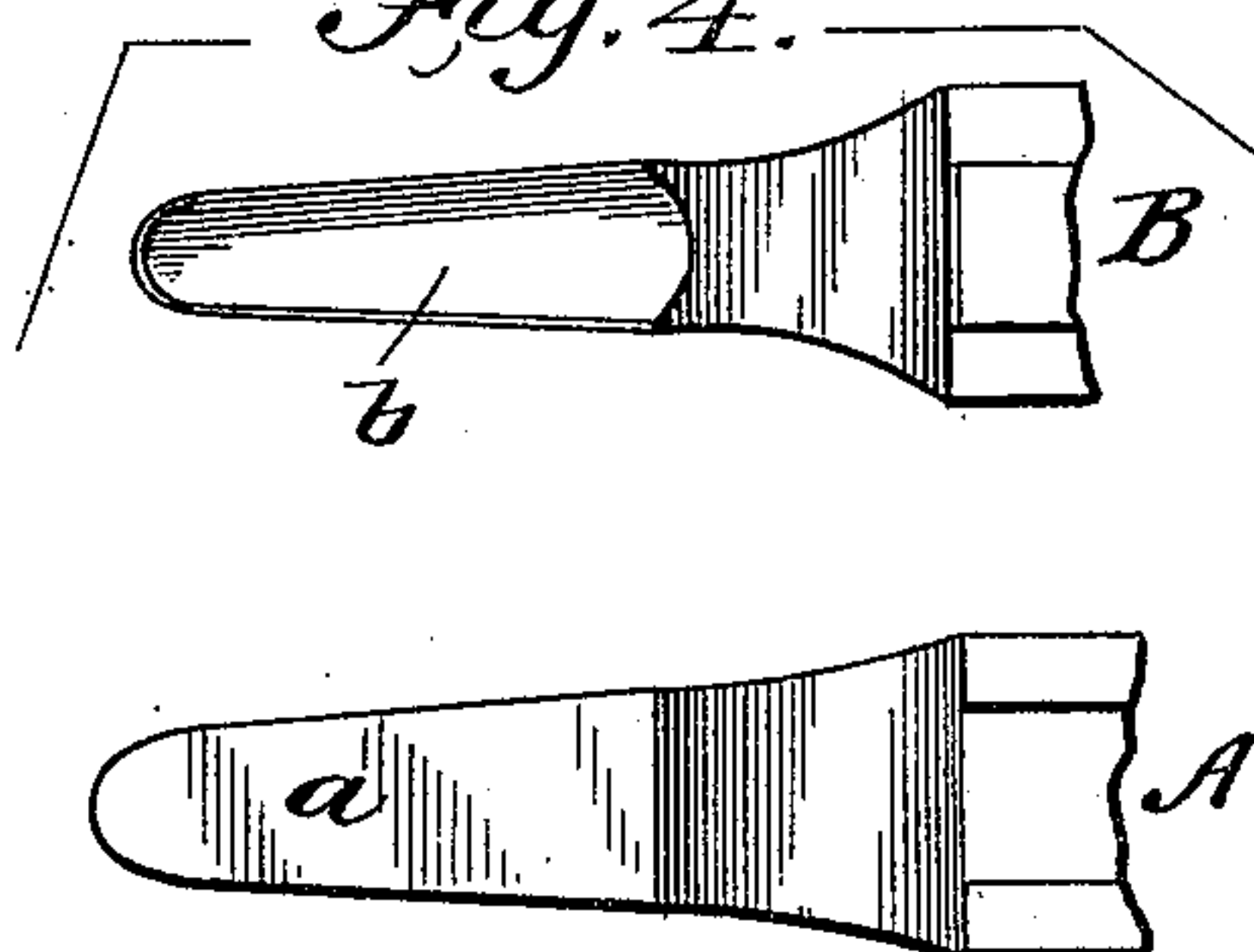
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE B. CLEMENT, OF MACON, MISSISSIPPI.

## ALVEOLI-AMPUTATING FORCEPS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 617,955, dated January 17, 1899.

Application filed May 11, 1898. Serial No. 680,370. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE B. CLEMENT, of Macon, in the county of Noxubee and State of Mississippi, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Alveoli-Amputating Forceps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is in the nature of a novel construction of forceps designed for a specific use new in dentistry—namely, for the purpose of amputating or trimming the jagged edges of the alveoli process after extraction of two or more teeth for the purpose of facilitating the adjustment of the gum to the reception of the plate, and thereby saving both time and suffering to the patient and avoiding in a large degree the inflammatory action and undue absorption and shrinkage of the gum which attends the same.

My invention consists in the peculiar form of the beaks of the forceps, which are specially designed for the special work, as will be hereinafter fully described with reference to the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view of the forceps. Fig. 2 is an edge view; Fig. 3, a cross-section through the beaks on line 3 3 of Fig. 1, and Fig. 4 shows inside face views of the two beaks.

In the drawings, A B represent the two handles of the forceps, which are of the usual construction, and *a b* are their respective beaks. The beak *a* is a thin wedge-shaped plate rounded on the outside and perfectly flat on the inside, with an elongated straight face to receive the cutting edge of the other beak *b*. This latter is concave on its inner face and has a sharp cutting edge extending along its sides and around the end, like the jaw of a turtle, and the outer surface is rounded and smooth. The beak *a* is of somewhat larger outline than that of the beak *b*, as shown in Fig. 2, so that the edge of the flat beak and the edge of the concave beak do not coincide; but the edge of the flat beak is outside the contour of the cutting edge of the concave beak, so that the latter finds a bearing against the flat plane of the inner face of the flat beak. This flat beak, as before stated, is relatively thin and broad and tapers to a sharp wedge and is perfectly smooth inside and outside, its construction being designed to permit it to pass with a wedging or chisel action down between the periosteum and the hard bone of the alveoli,

which it is to trim, without cutting or lacerating the periosteum.

The forceps are to be made in sets of different sizes suited to the configuration of the different tooth-sockets, and the handles may be straight or bent, as best suited to the work for which they are intended.

*Use of forceps.*—After the extraction of two or more teeth preparatory to putting in artificial teeth the forceps will be used to cut off and trim to a smooth surface the projecting alveoli made prominent by the intervening septum; secondarily, by the lingual and palatine walls of the alveoli process. The long flat beak *a* is to be placed on the outer surface of either the palatine or lingual plate of the alveoli-wall (as the case may be) and slowly yet firmly pressed down between the alveoli-wall and the periosteum of same as far as thought necessary, being careful to save all soft tissue, especially the periosteum. The hollow beak *b* is now closed down either in the socket or onto the septum, as the case may be, and the same cut smoothly off.

I am aware that nippers, pincers, forceps, and cutters of various kinds have been heretofore constructed for various uses in the arts in which pairs of concave cutting edges are employed and also a flat bearing cooperating with a cutting edge, but none of these are applicable for the use for which my invention is intended, nor do they have the same construction.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is—

The alveoli-amputating forceps, consisting of a pair of levers having two beaks, one having its inside face flat, and the other having its inside face concave, and formed with a curved cutting edge extending around its sides and ends and shutting against the flat face of the other beak, said flat-face beak being made relatively thinner and of wider contour than the other beak, so as to project beyond its edge, and being tapered to a sharp wedge-shaped end substantially as shown and described.

GEORGE B. CLEMENT.

Witnesses:

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