

W. M. JACKSON.  
ATTACHMENT FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH UPON BRIDGEWORK.  
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921,709.

Patented May 18, 1909.

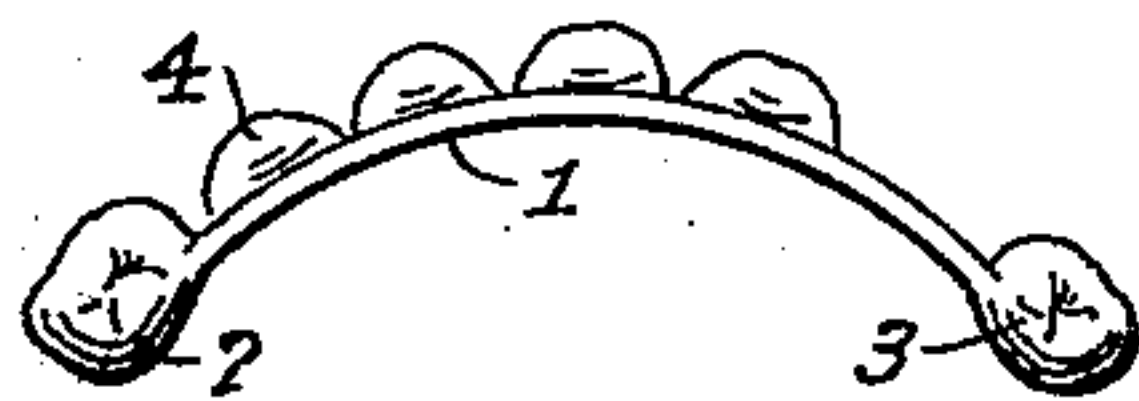


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

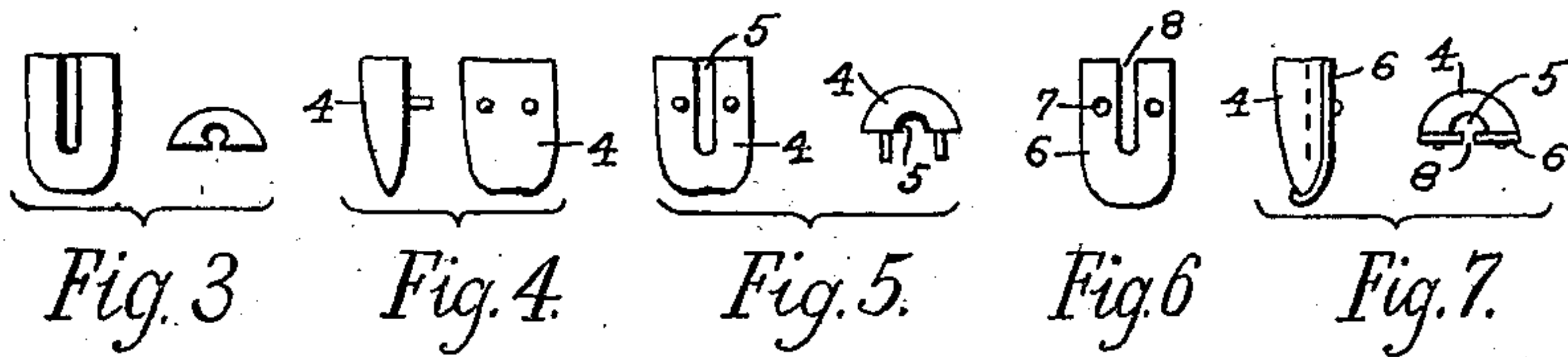


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

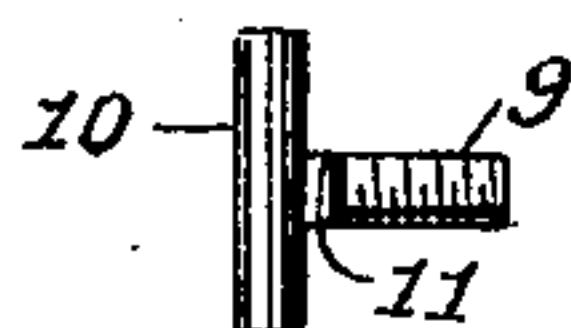


Fig. 8.

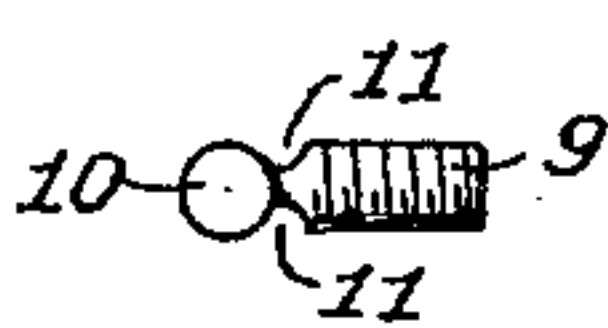


Fig. 9.

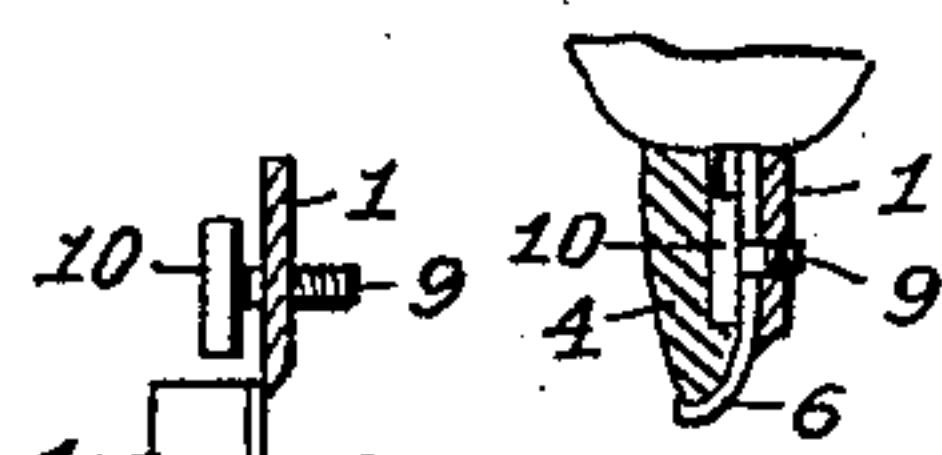


Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

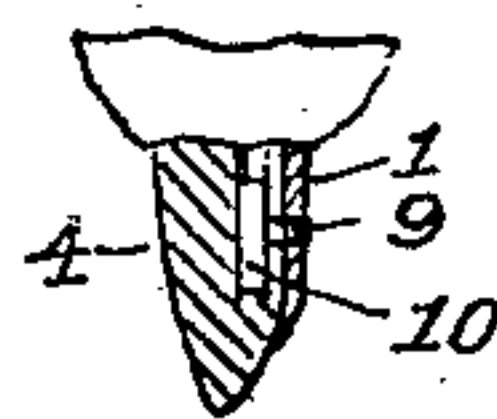


Fig. 12.

WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## ATTACHMENT FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH UPON BRIDGEWORK.

No. 921,709.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 18, 1909.

Application filed October 16, 1908. Serial No. 458,108.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WALTER M. JACKSON, a citizen of the United States, and resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Attachment for Artificial Teeth upon Bridge-work, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a method of repairing or replacing artificial teeth on so-called "bridge work", the object being to do such repairing without removing the bridge from the mouth of a patient, and also to adapt stock teeth for this work in case an artificial tooth has been broken or destroyed.

My invention is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is an edge view of some bridge work from which a tooth is missing; Fig. 2 is a front elevation of the same; Fig. 3 is respectively an inner and an upper edge view of a "Steele" tooth, Fig. 4 is respectively a side and an inner view of a "two pin" stock tooth, Fig. 5 is respectively an inner and an upper edge view of tooth shown in Fig. 4 but which I provide with a groove. Fig. 6 is a plate or backing used by me in mounting the tooth shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 7 is respectively a side and an upper edge view of the plate shown in Fig. 6, mounted on tooth shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 8 is a side view of my improved anchor, Fig. 9 is a transverse view of the same, Fig. 10 shows the anchor screwed into the bridge work and a tooth ready for cementing into place, Fig. 11 is a central sectional view of the tooth shown in Fig. 10 in position, and Fig. 12, is a central sectional view of a "Steele" tooth held in place by my improved anchor on the bridge work.

Similar reference characters denote like parts in the several views.

The bridge, 1, is usually mounted upon one or more crown teeth, 2—3, to provide rigidity and as a means to firmly keep the bridge and the teeth, 4, mounted thereon in position. The crowns are placed on natural teeth. The more common artificial teeth for this class of work are the so called "Steele" and the "two pin" tooth, both stock articles. When a "Steele" tooth becomes loose, there is no way of repairing or reseating it except by forcibly removing the bridge from the patient's mouth. This is

also true of the "two pin" tooth as no satisfactory or lasting job can be done by riveting over the pins while bridge is in the patient's mouth. Therefore to replace the "two pin" tooth or furnish a new one, as the case may be, I cut a longitudinal groove, 5, part way down the tooth, provide a thin plate or backing, 6, of metal which is drilled, 7, and slotted, 8, as shown in Fig. 6. The plate is riveted on the tooth as shown in Fig. 7 and the pins burnished even with the surface. At a proper point in the bridge work, I drill a hole which is afterward tapped to suit the anchor shown in Figs. 8—9. This anchor is in the shape of a T, the shank, 9, of which is threaded: the head, 10, is round in cross section and of a proper length and size to suit the groove of the tooth: Where the shank and head join, the shank is milled out, 11, on diametrically opposite sides to suit the slot in the plate 6, and also the groove in the "Steele" tooth.

From the foregoing description the operation of my improved method will be understood, but to more fully define the same, I will state, to insert a broken out tooth, the bridge work can be drilled and tapped to suit the anchor without any inconvenience to the patient. The anchor can be screwed in to the desired distance and the tooth fitted, the anchor being turned to give direction to the tooth, if need be, and, as the shank is provided with a fine thread a neat, tight fit can be had prior to cementing the tooth in place. When the tooth is fitted, the shank extending through the bridge work, shown in Fig. 10, is ground or filed off, after which it is neatly burnished over.

If desired to make an extra strong job,—say in the front teeth which are often thoughtlessly used to bite fruit, &c.—the plate, 6, can be extended to beyond the lower edge or point of the tooth and burnished over as shown in Figs. 7, 10 and 11. This not only reinforces the tooth—which at best is only a half tooth—but gives it the appearance of a natural tooth having an open crown.

Such being a full and clear description of my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters-Patent is:

1. The combination of a T shaped anchor having means for fastening to a "bridge", and of an artificial tooth provided with a recessed groove adapted for engaging said anchor.



2. The combination of a T shaped anchor having means for fastening to a "bridge", an artificial tooth provided with a longitudinal groove extending part way down on its  
5 inner surface, of a metallic backing provided with a slot narrower than the groove in said tooth, and of means for securing said backing to said tooth, said tooth and backing being adapted for mounting on said  
10 anchor.

3. The combination of a T shaped anchor having a shank adapted to be screwed into a "bridge", in combination with an artificial tooth having a longitudinal groove on

its inner surface, of a plurality of pins extending inwardly from said tooth, and of a backing provided with a slot narrower in width than the groove in said tooth, said backing being held in position on said tooth by said pins, substantially as described. 15 20

Signed at New York city in the county of New York and State of New York this 8th day of October A. D. 1908.

WALTER M. JACKSON.

Witnesses:

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