

T. E. DIMELow.  
FASTENING MEANS FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.  
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947,378.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

Fig. 1.

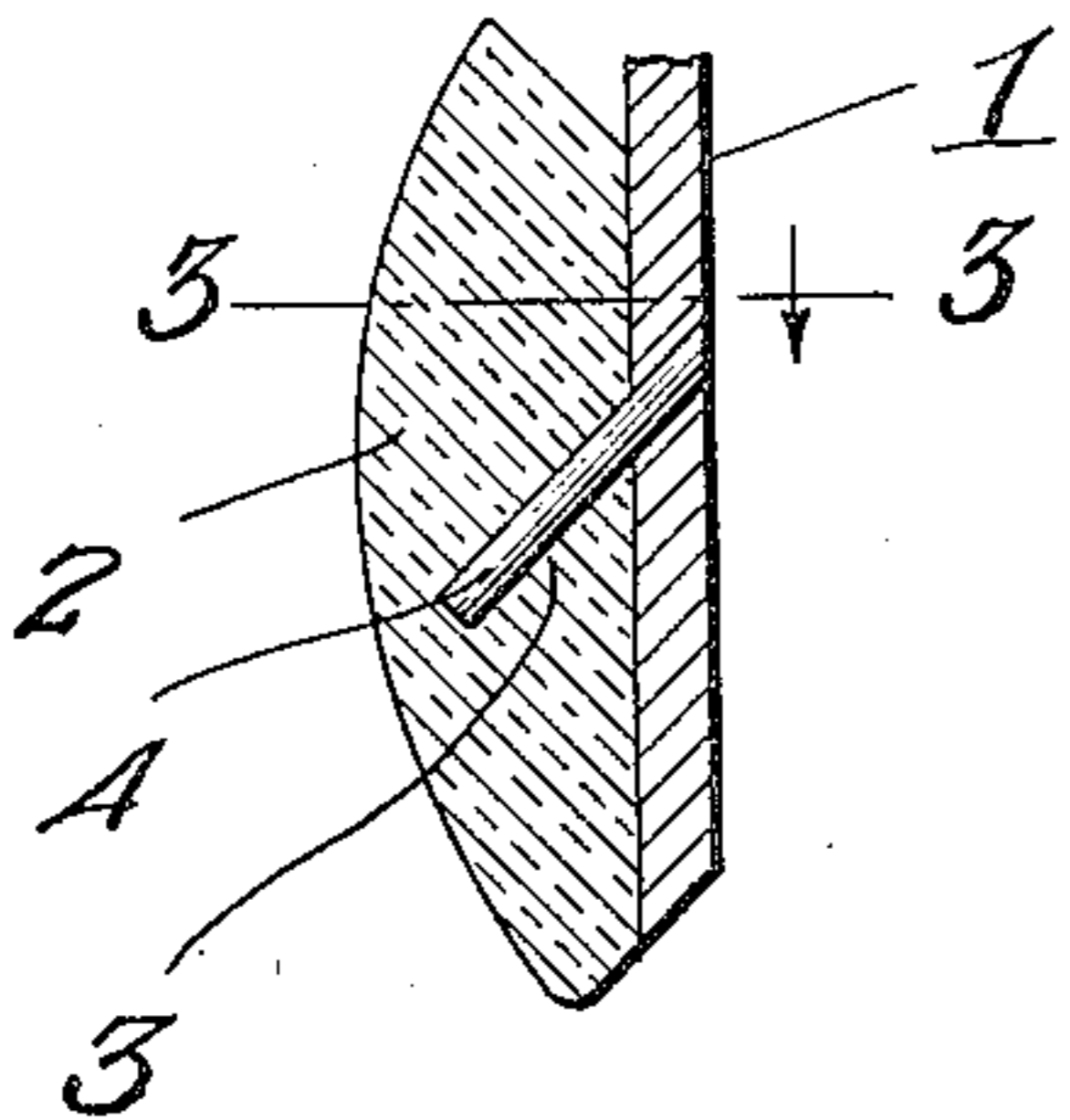


Fig. 2.

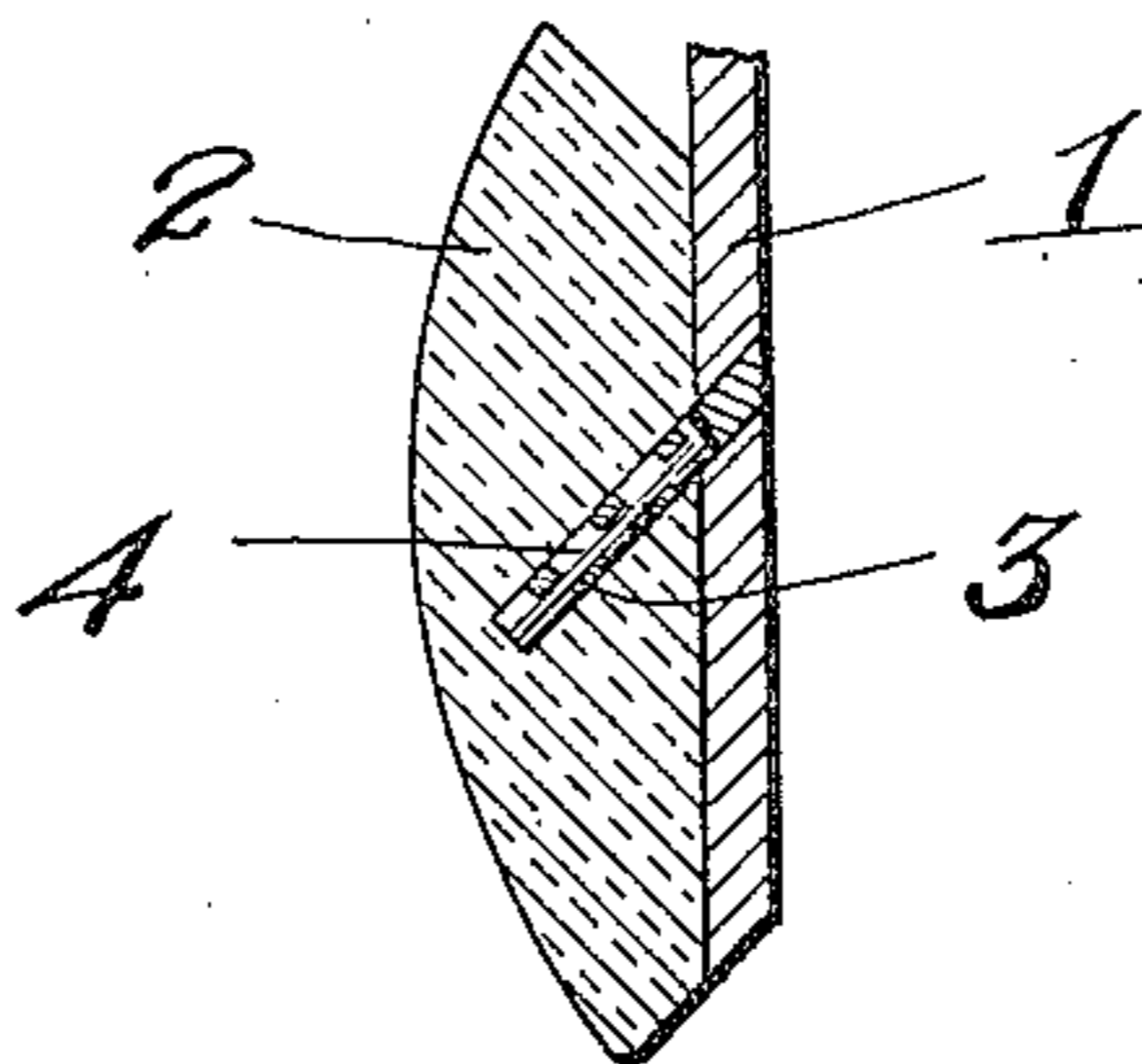


Fig. 3.

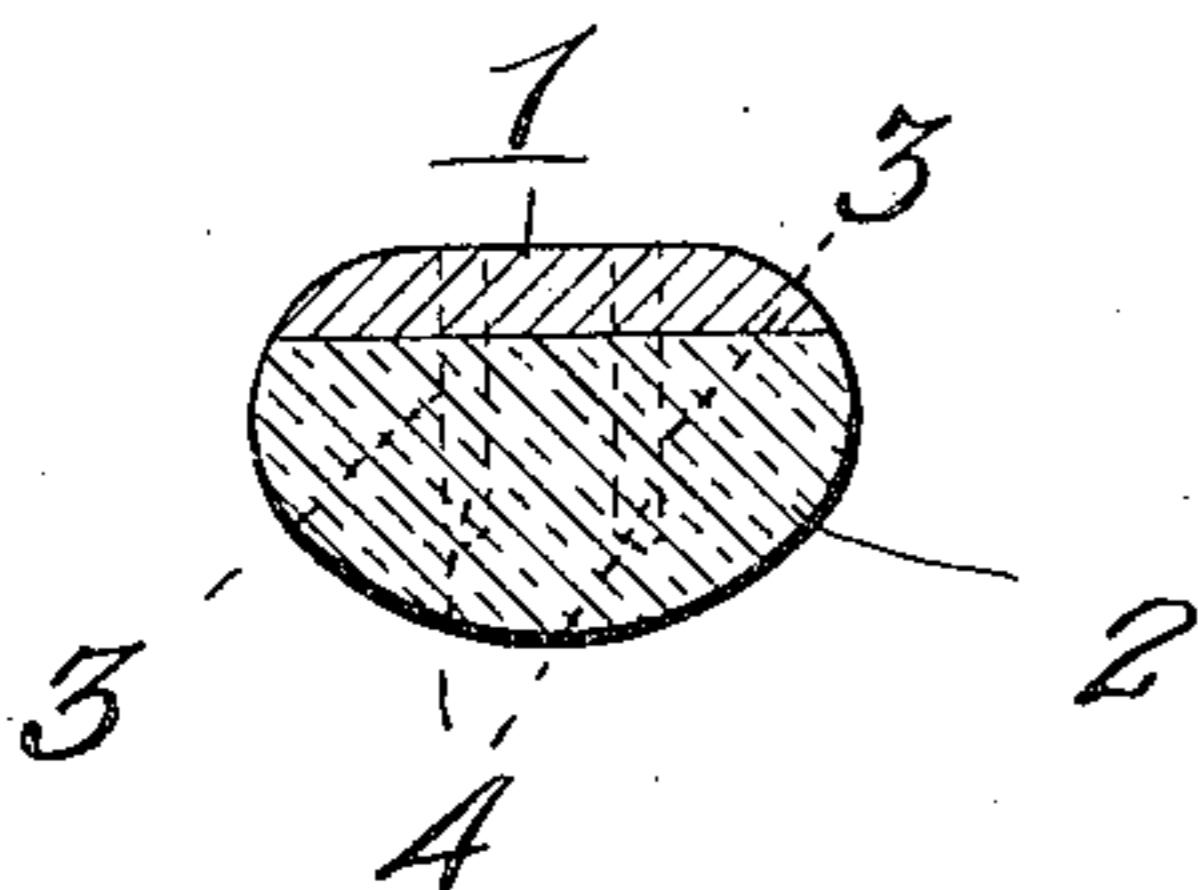


Fig. 4.

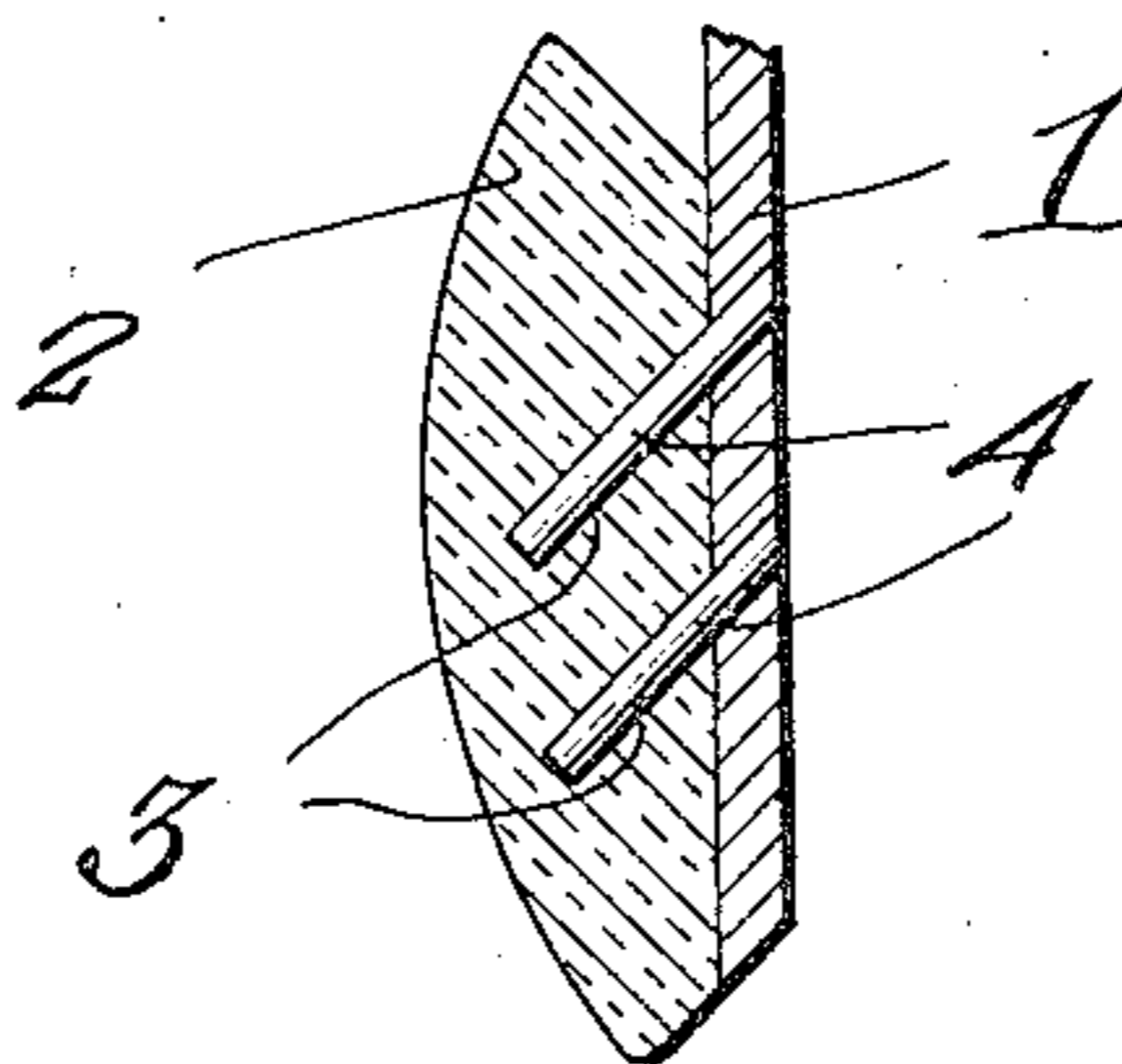


Fig. 5.

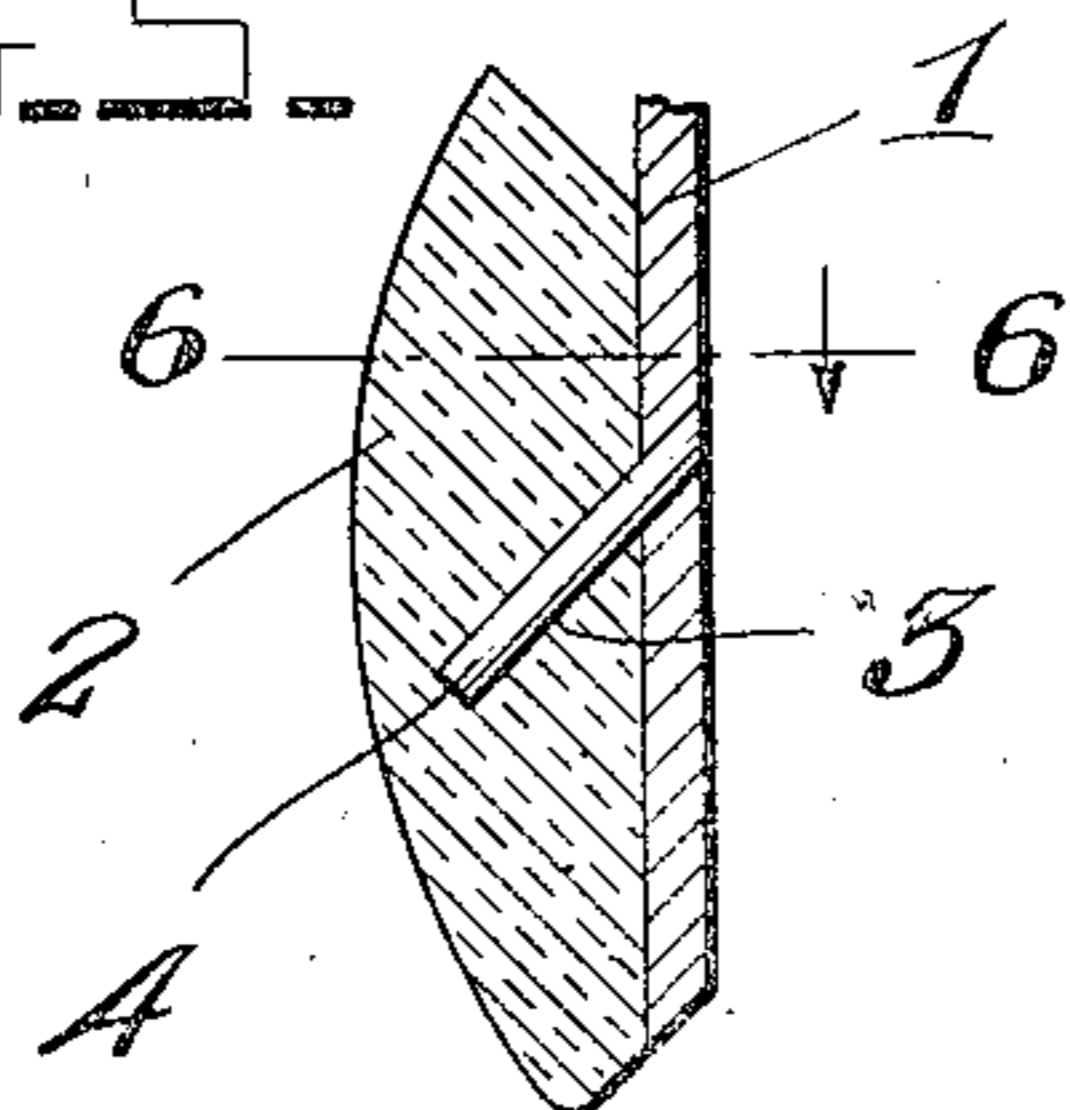
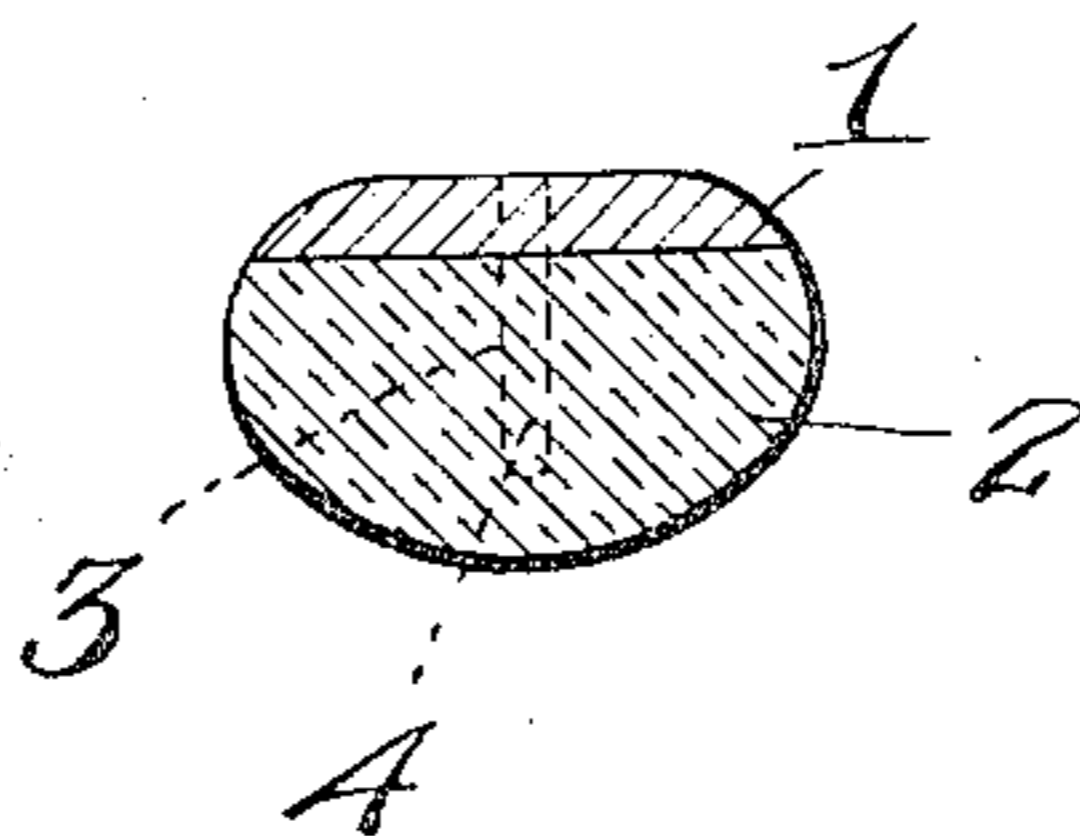


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## FASTENING MEANS FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

947,378.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 25, 1910.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS E. DIMELOW, a citizen of the United States, residing at York, in the county of York and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fastening Means for Artificial Teeth; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to artificial teeth and is especially directed to means whereby the teeth may be readily attached to the backing plate or bridge, and whereby pressure will be relieved to a large extent from the fastening means and evenly distributed throughout the teeth and upon the backing.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical section of the tooth secured to the backing plate or crown; Fig. 2 is a similar view showing a slightly modified form of the invention; Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken on the plane indicated by the dotted lines 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a vertical section of a modified form of the invention, showing the pins arranged in vertical alinement; and Fig. 5 is a similar view, showing the use of but one pin. Fig. 6 is a horizontal section taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

In the embodiment illustrated, the numeral 1 indicates the body member which may be the backing or plate, and 2 the artificial tooth. As shown in Figs. 1 to 3, inclusive, this tooth is provided with a pair of transversely spaced outwardly inclined pin receiving sockets, 3, adapted to receive a pair of laterally spaced pins 4, projecting outwardly at an acute angle from the backing plate. The pin receiving sockets are in the same position, same angle and of the same depth in all relative teeth or those of a kind, and for this reason the backing plate for one tooth will fit any of the relative teeth therefor, thus making the teeth interchangeable.

The pins are entirely independent of the backing plate and with the aid of the tooth, a pair of pins or posts is set in position and

temporarily fastened to the plate, after which operation the tooth is removed and the operator proceeds to finish the work on the bridge. About the last work to be done is to put the tooth back on the pins which is securely fixed thereto by cement or other suitable adhesive material. As shown in the modified form of the invention, illustrated in Fig. 2, the pins or posts may be corrugated or slightly undercut to provide grooves for the reception of the cement, whereby the pins may be more firmly held in the sockets of the teeth.

As heretofore stated, the pins being independent of the back plate and affixed thereto by solder or other equivalent means, a supply of teeth and pins can be carried by a dentist at a comparatively small expenditure, and the teeth placed in position with a minimum of labor. Also by reason of the fact that the teeth are absolutely solid, except the pin receiving sockets, substantially the maximum strength of the teeth is preserved. To protect the cutting edge of the tooth, the same may be formed with a bite-level which will permit the backing to cover the cutting edge and thoroughly protect the porcelain or other material from which the tooth is made.

It is to be particularly observed that by disposing the pins at an angle or inclination, such as shown, they are relieved of pressure to a great extent and the pressure distributed uniformly throughout the tooth and upon the backing plate and for this reason the pins will not become broken from the backing and the tooth fall from place, which would be very liable to occur if the pins were disposed in a position approximately at right-angles with the backing and the pressure exerted directly thereon. It is to be understood, of course, that the pin receiving sockets in the teeth may be arranged in vertical alinement, as shown in Fig. 4, or only one pin may be used as shown in Fig. 5. The right is reserved to use metal casing in holes, the metal to be soldered, baked or cemented or otherwise securely fastened.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion

and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described and ascertained the nature of my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters-Patent is:

19 An artificial tooth comprising a porcelain front portion or facing having a straight rear face and an obliquely formed socket extending inwardly and downwardly into the lingual portion of the tooth from the rear face thereof, a straight flat metallic

backing having an aperture extending diagonally therethrough at an angle to the longitudinal plane of said plate so as to aline with said socket when the parts are assembled, and a pin extending through the aperture into the socket and secured to the facing and backing. 15 20

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THOMAS E. DIMELOW.

Witnesses:

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