Sept. 20, 1960

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ILLUSION NOVELTY

2,953,374

Filed July 22, 1959

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig 1.

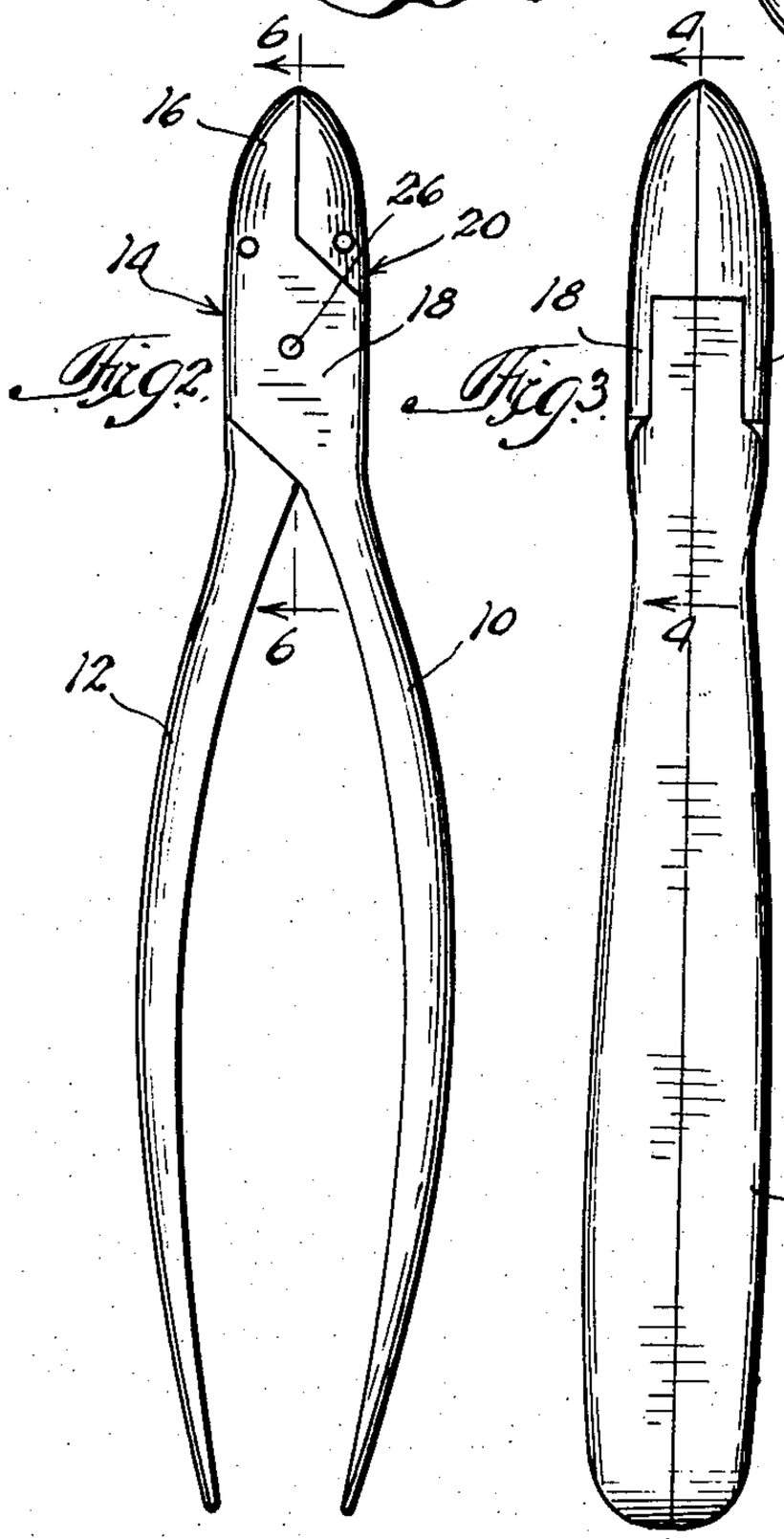
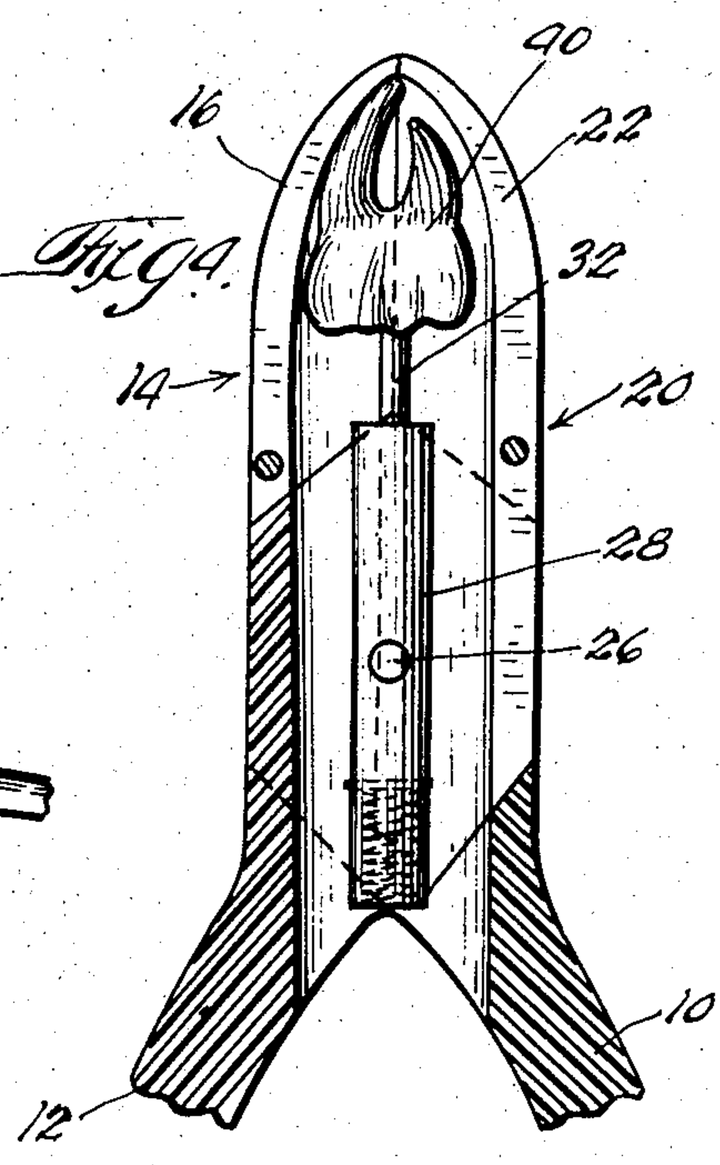


Fig 2.

Fig 3.

Fig 4.



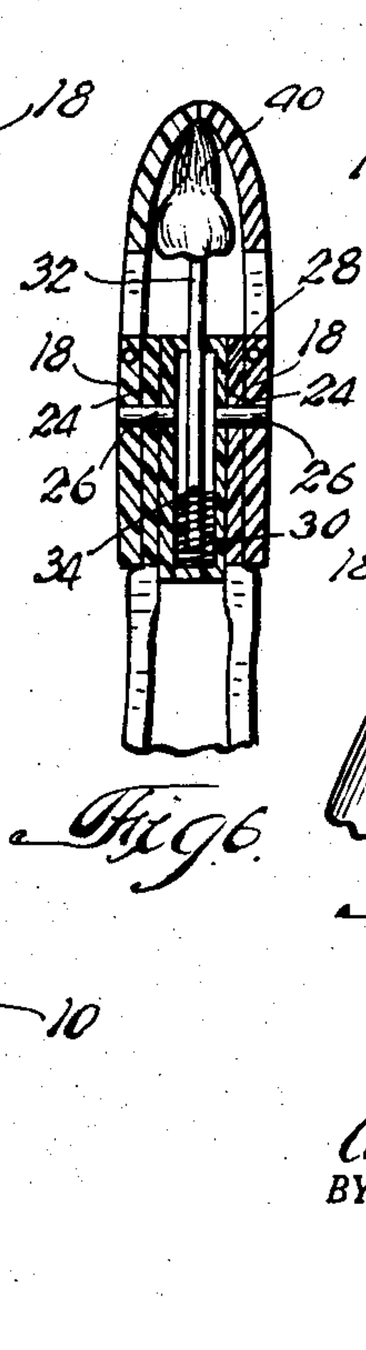


Fig 6.

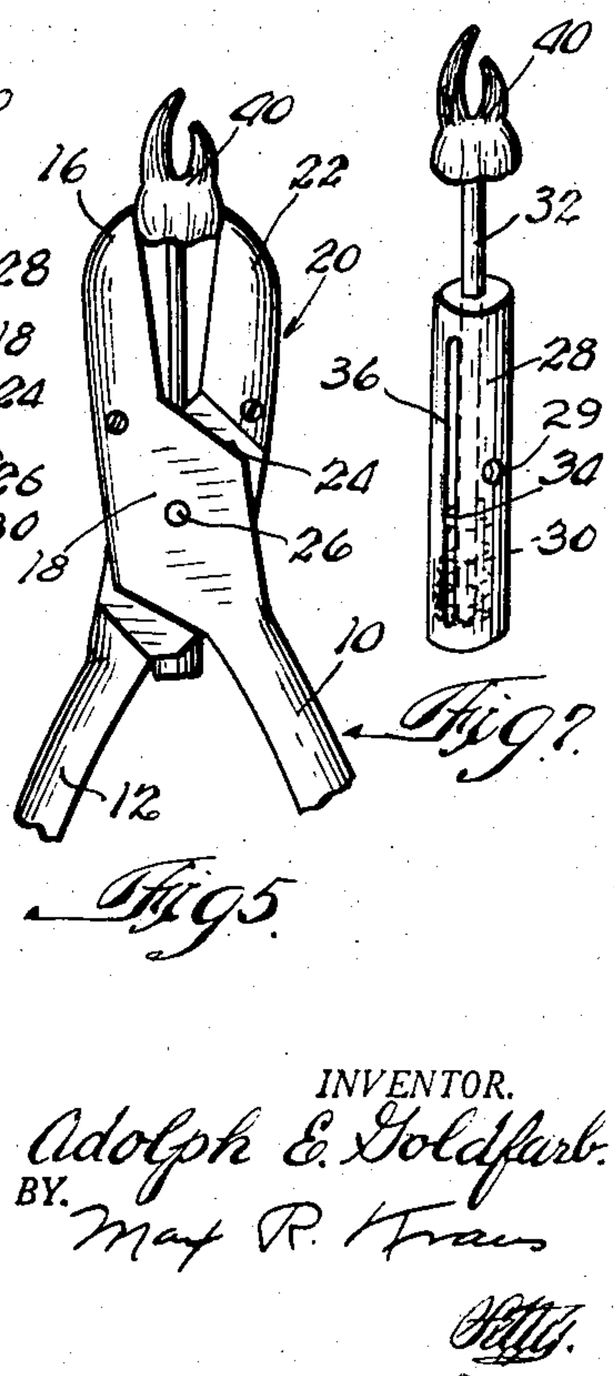


Fig 5.

Fig 7.

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Fig. 8.

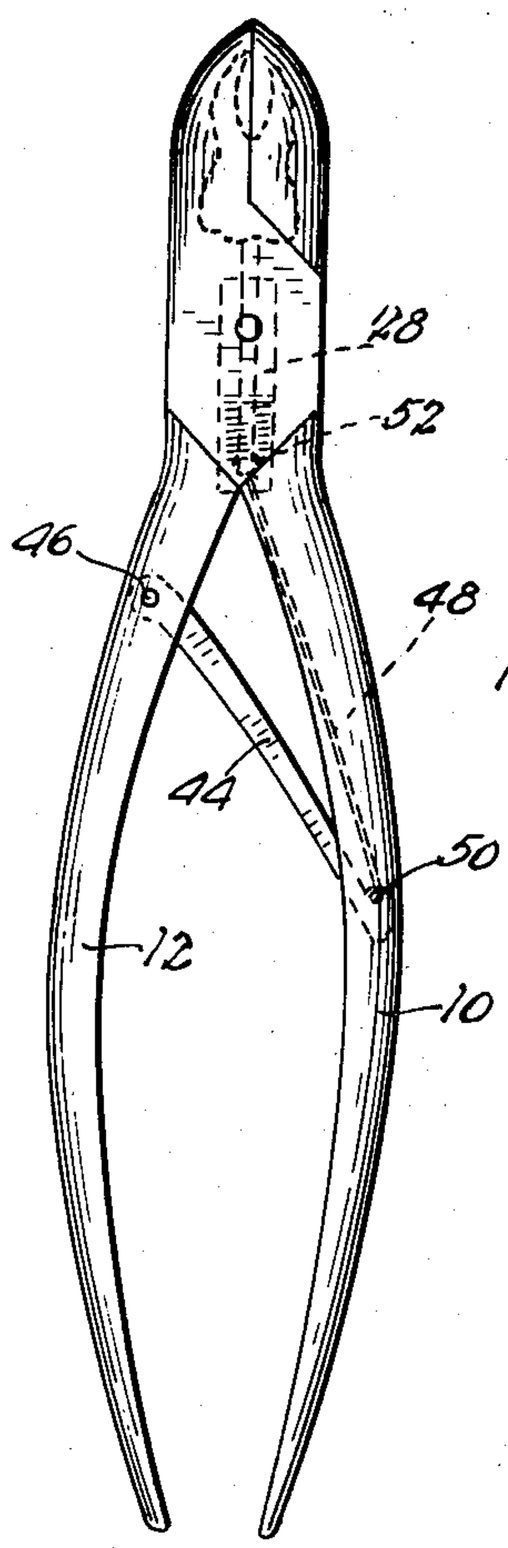


Fig. 10.

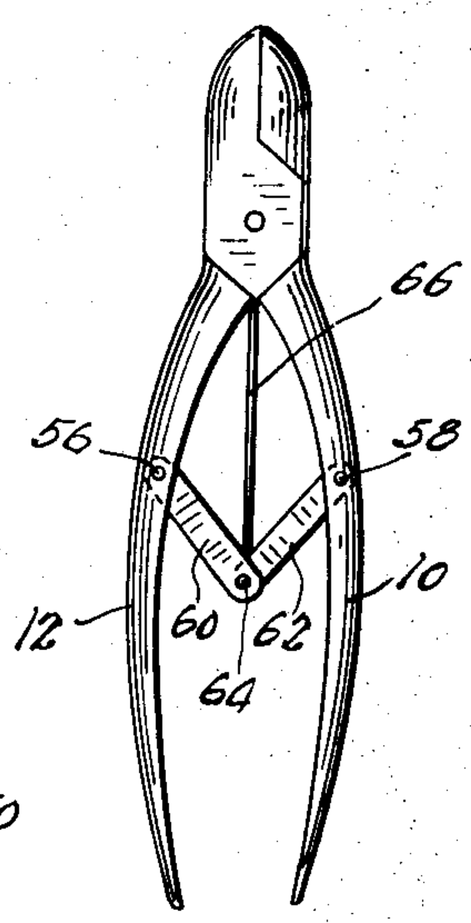
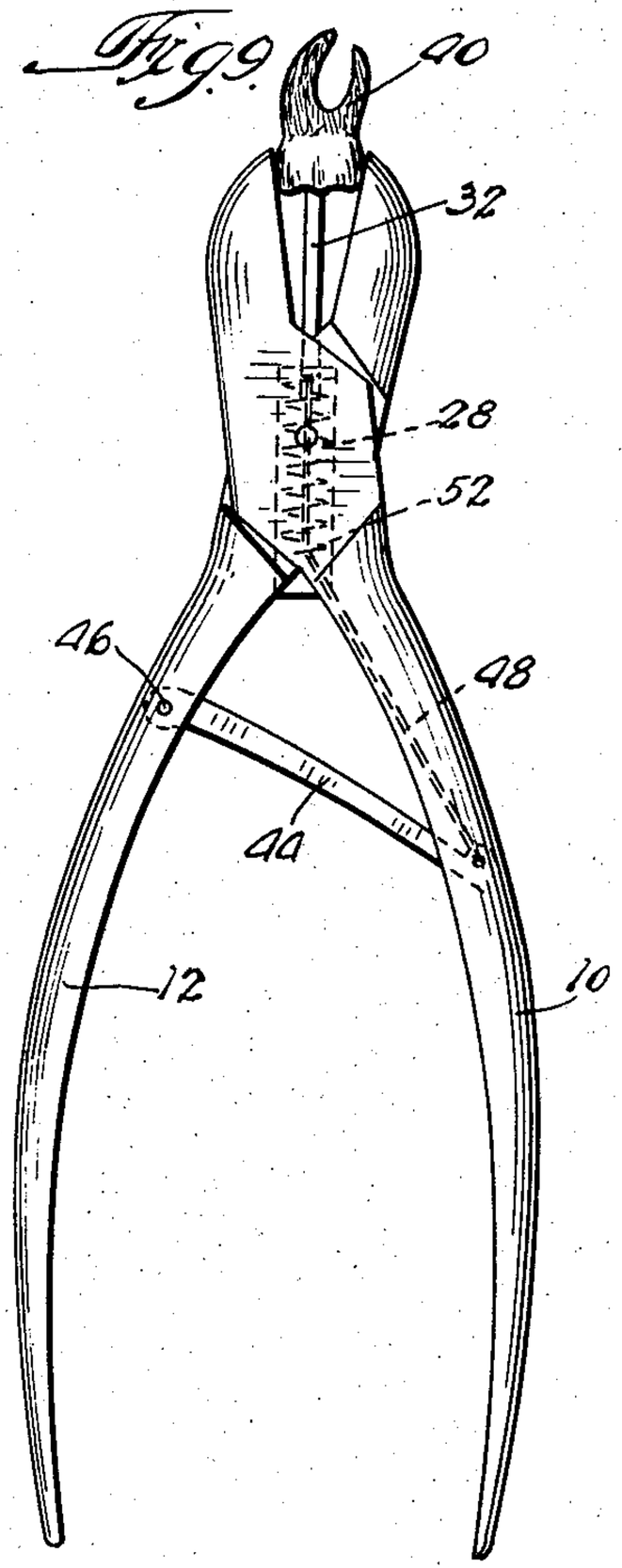


Fig. 9.



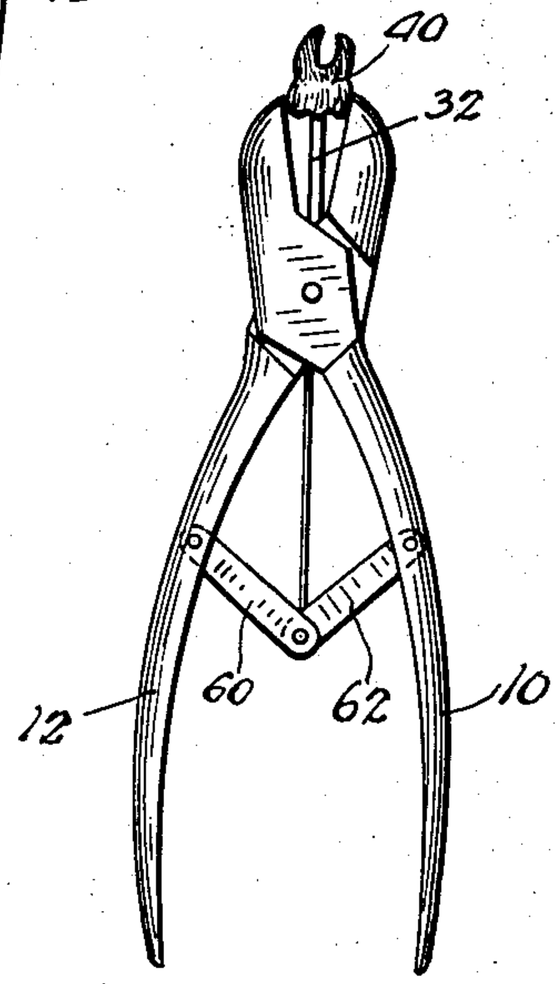


Fig. 11.

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7 Claims. (Cl. 272—8)

This invention relates to an illusion novelty.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide an illusion novelty consisting of an artificial tooth and simulated dental forceps which will give the impression that the forceps were used to extract a natural tooth from the mouth of a person.

Another object of this invention is to provide an illusion novelty which simulates the condition of a tooth extracted by dental forceps.

This invention is to be used in such a manner as to simulate in a realistic manner the extraction of a tooth. The forceps in a closed position with the artificial tooth hidden from view are inserted in the mouth so that the jaws of the forceps are not visible. The forceps are manipulated so that the jaws of the forceps open and the artificial tooth moves forwardly to an exposed position between the jaws of the forceps inside the mouth. The forceps are then removed from the mouth, giving the appearance that the tooth has been extracted. This will create the illusion of a natural condition, namely, that of extracting a tooth and will surprise and perplex the viewers which will turn to amusement when apprised of the true situation.

Other objects will become apparent as this description progresses.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the illusion novelty device as it would appear when withdrawn from the mouth.

Figure 2 is a side view of the device in closed position.

Figure 3 is an end view of same.

Figure 4 is an enlarged view partly in cross-section taken on lines 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a side view corresponding to Figure 2 but with the jaws in open position.

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view taken on lines 6—6 of Figure 2.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of the artificial tooth and the supporting structure therefor.

Figure 8 is a side view of a modified construction with the jaws in closed position.

Figure 9 is a view similar to Figure 8 but with the jaws in open position.

Figure 10 is a view of another modification, and

Figure 11 is a view of same with the jaws in open position.

The structure shown in Figures 1 to 8 inclusive will be first described. The structure shown may be formed preferably of plastic material and comprises simulated forceps having a pair of members generally indicated at **10** and **12** pivotally secured together. The member **10** has a head generally indicated at **14** having a forwardly extending jaw **16**. The portion of the head rearwardly of the jaw has two spaced walls **18** which continue rearwardly to form the handle of member **10**.

The other member **12** has a head portion generally indicated at **20**, having a forwardly extending jaw **22**. The portion of the head **20** rearwardly of the jaw **22** is

reduced to provide a pair of spaced walls **24** which continue rearwardly to form the handle of member **12**. The walls **24** of head **20** are confined within the spaced walls **18** of head **14**. The two members **10** and **12** are pivotally secured together by pins **26** which also support a tubular member to be described.

Supported between the walls **24** of head **20** is a tubular member generally indicated at **28**. The tubular member **28** is secured in position by the pins **26** which extend into suitable openings **29** in member **28**. The pins **26** may be formed integrally with the walls **24** extending outwardly into walls **18** and inwardly into the openings **29** in tubular member **28**.

The lower end of tubular member **28** is closed to receive a coil spring **30**. Slidingly supported in the tubular member **28** is a stem **32**, the lower end of which is positioned inside the coil spring **30**. The stem **32** carries a cross pin **34** which engages the spring **30** which normally urges the stem **32** upwardly. The tubular member has a guide slot **36** for the cross pin **34**. Secured to the opposite end of stem **32** is a simulated or artificial tooth **40** which is positioned so that the root part of the tooth faces outwardly and same is colored red to simulate blood. The stem **32** is formed of a transparent plastic material so that same is not readily visible to the eye.

The insides of the jaw members **16** and **22** are hollow and provide a housing for receiving the tooth **40** in retracted position, as shown in Figure 4 so that when the jaws **16** and **22** are closed the tooth **40** is not visible from the outside. In this position the major portion of the stem **32** is positioned inside the tubular member **28** against the compressed spring **30**. When the jaws **16** and **22** are opened sufficiently to allow the tooth **40** to pass therebetween, as shown in Figure 5, the spring **30** will push the stem outwardly to move the tooth to the position shown in Figure 5. The stem **32** is limited from further outward movement by engagement of the cross pin **34** with the top of guide slot **36**. By holding the jaws **16** and **22** in the position shown in Figures 1 and 5 it will appear that the jaws are gripping the tooth **40** as though same was extracted from the person's mouth. To retract the simulated tooth **40**, the jaws **16** and **22** are opened sufficiently to allow the tooth **40** to pass therebetween, after which the tooth **40** is manually pushed inwardly so that the stem **32** moves inwardly into the tubular member **28** and by closing the jaws **16** and **22** through the handles of members **10** and **12** the simulated tooth **40** is retained inside the jaws in retracted position as shown in Figures 4 and 6.

Figures 8 and 9 show a modified construction in which the simulated tooth is automatically retracted when the forceps are closed. Since the construction heretofore described in Figures 1 to 7 is the same as in Figures 8 and 9, same will not be redescribed, the modification only will be described. To the inside of the handle portion of member **12**, an arm **44** is pivotally secured as at **46**. The arm **44** extends downwardly and the opposite end of the arm is confined in the hollow interior of the handle portion of member **10** to ride up or down therewithin, dependent on the positions of members **10** and **12**. A cord **48** has one end attached to the arm **44** as at **50** and the other end attaches as at **52** to the stem **32** on which the simulated tooth **40** is secured. For the purpose of attaching the cord **48** to the stem **32** a suitable opening is provided in the bottom of the tubular member **28** so that the cord can pass through same. When the forceps are in open position the parts will be as shown in Figure 9, since with the jaws separated the spring **28** will urge the stem **32** upwardly to expose the tooth **40** and through cord **48** pull up arm **44**, however, when the members **10** and **12** are moved towards each other as in closing the forceps, the arm **44** will ride down on the

handle portion of member **10** and the cord **48** will move the stem **32** and tooth **40** downwardly against the spring **30** so that the tooth is confined within the jaws of the forceps. When the members **10** and **12** are separated as in Figure 9, the arm **44** will ride up the handle portion of member **10** and the tooth **40** will be positioned as shown.

Figures 10 and 11 show another modification. To each of the handle portions of members **10** and **12** there is pivotally secured as at **56** and at **58**, links **60** and **62** respectively. The two links being pivotally joined as at **64**. A stiff wire **66** is connected at one end to the stem **32** which supports the simulated tooth and at the other end to the two links at their pivotal connection **64**. With the use of a stiff wire the spring **30** in member **28** may be eliminated.

The amusement resides in making it appear that a tooth is being extracted, thus providing surprise and amazement. The simulated forceps in closed position are put into a person's mouth and when in the mouth, the jaws of the forceps are opened so that the simulated tooth is moved outwardly by the spring **30** in Figures 1 to 9 inclusive and by the wire **66** in Figures 10 and 11. The jaws of the forceps are then brought adjacent the tooth **40**. In this position the forceps are moved out of the mouth, giving the appearance that a tooth has been extracted from the mouth.

It will be understood that various changes and modifications may be made from the foregoing without departing from the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. An illusion novelty comprising a simulated forceps having movable jaw members, a simulated tooth, means for supporting said tooth between said jaw members, said means permitting movement of said tooth to a hidden position within the confines of said jaws, said tooth simulating the appearance of a natural tooth immediately after extraction, and means for normally urging said tooth to an exposed visible position when said jaws are in open position so that said tooth is positioned between said jaws as though held by said jaws.

2. An illusion novelty comprising a simulated forceps having a pair of movable jaw members, a simulated tooth, means for slidably supporting said tooth between said jaw members, said means permitting sliding movement of said tooth to a hidden position within said jaw members when said jaw members are in closed position, said tooth simulating the appearance of a natural tooth immediately after extraction, means for moving said simulated tooth to an exposed position between said jaws when the jaws are moved to an open position to create the illusion of extracting the tooth from the mouth with said forceps.

3. An illusion novelty comprising a simulated forceps having a pair of movable jaw members, a simulated tooth, means for supporting said tooth between the jaw members, said means being positioned interiorly of said forceps and invisible when the jaw members are in closed position, said means permitting movement of said tooth to a hidden position within said jaw members when same are in closed position, said tooth simulating the appearance of a natural tooth immediately after extraction, spring means for moving said simulated tooth outwardly of its hidden position when the jaw members are opened to a position as though gripped by said jaw members to create the illusion of extracting the tooth from the mouth with said forceps.

4. An illusion novelty comprising a simulated dental forceps having a pair of movable jaw members having hollow portions, a stem slideably connected to said forceps between said jaw members, a simulated tooth fixedly secured to said stem, said tooth simulating the appearance of a natural tooth immediately after extraction, means for normally urging said stem and tooth outwardly to expose said tooth when said jaws are moved to a separated position to give the illusion that the tooth is gripped by said jaw members and that the tooth has been extracted from the mouth, said stem adapted to be slid rearwardly to confine the tooth in a hidden position within the hollow portions of said jaw members when said jaws are in a closed position.

5. An illusion novelty comprising a simulated dental forceps having a pair of movable jaw members having hollow portions, a sleeve secured to said forceps, a stem slideable in said sleeve, a simulated tooth fixedly secured to said stem, said tooth simulating the appearance of a natural tooth immediately after extraction, spring means in said sleeve for normally urging said stem and tooth outwardly when said jaws are moved to a separated position to give the illusion that the tooth is gripped by said jaw members and that the tooth has been extracted from the mouth, said stem adapted to be slid rearwardly into said sleeve to confine the tooth in a hidden position within the hollow portions of the jaw members when said jaw members are in a closed position.

6. An illusion novelty comprising a simulated forceps having a pair of movable jaw members, a simulated tooth, means for supporting said tooth between said jaw members, said means permitting movement of said tooth to a hidden position within said jaw members when same are in closed position, said tooth simulating the appearance of a natural tooth immediately after extraction, means for moving said simulated tooth outwardly of its hidden position when the jaw members are opened to a position as though gripped by said jaw members to create the illusion of extracting the tooth from the mouth with said forceps and means for moving said tooth inwardly wholly within said jaws when said jaws are in closed position.

7. An illusion novelty comprising a simulated dental forceps having a pair of movable jaw members having hollow portions, a sleeve secured to said forceps, a stem slideable in said sleeve, a simulated tooth fixedly secured to said stem, said tooth simulating the appearance of a natural tooth immediately after extraction, spring means in said sleeve for normally urging said stem and tooth outwardly when said jaws are moved to a separated position to give the illusion that the tooth is gripped by said members and that the tooth has been extracted from the mouth, said stem adapted to be slid rearwardly into said sleeve to confine the tooth in a hidden position within the hollow portions of the jaw members when said jaws are in a closed position, and means for moving said tooth inwardly wholly within said jaws when said jaws are in closed position.

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