C. H. MOSELEY.

DENTAL BRACKET.

No. 191,809. Patented June 12, 1877.

Fig: 1.

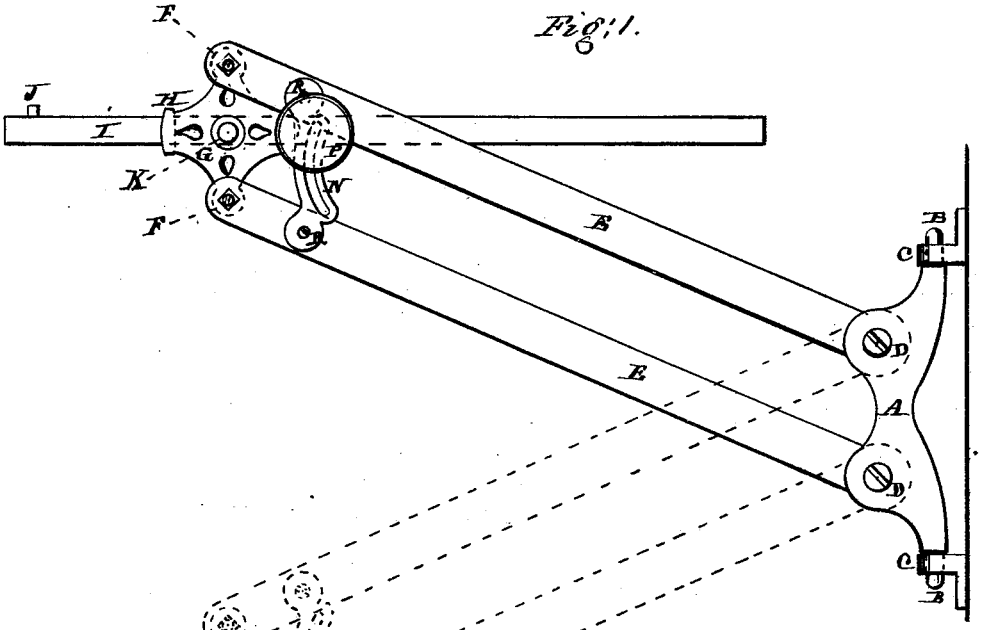


Fig: 2.

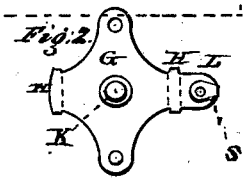
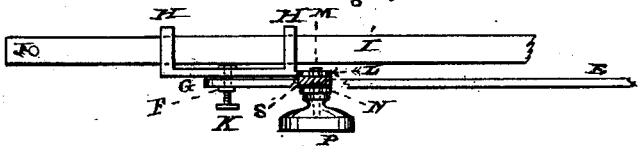


Fig: 3.

Fig: 4.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. MOSELEY, OF BROOKLYN, E. D., NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN DENTAL BRACKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **191,809**, dated June 12, 1877; application filed February 3, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. MOSELEY, of Brooklyn, E. D., Kings county, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Bracket for Use of Dentists and others, of which the following is a specification:

The invention consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, and will be hereafter more specifically pointed out in the claims.

To describe my invention more particularly I will refer to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, the same letters of reference, wherever they occur, referring to like parts.

Figure 1 is a side view of the bracket, showing by the dotted outline its position when depressed. Fig. 2 is a detached view of the clamp. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the slotted clamping-sector. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the outer end of the bracket, showing the clamping and adjusting devices.

Letter A represents the bracket, secured to the wall on pivots B, working into sockets or lugs C, secured thereto by screws or any other suitable means. To the front edge of the bracket, and about four inches, more or less, apart, is secured, by center pins or screws D, two parallel bars, E. The length of these bars may be varied according to the uses to which the bracket is to be applied. At their outer ends they are secured, by center pins or screws F, to the front side of a clamp, G. The bars thus secured at their ends are parallel to each other, whether up or down, as represented by the dotted outline in Fig. 1. To the back of the clamp G, midway between the ends of the bars E, and at or near its ends, are formed two loops, H, through the openings of which an extensible rod, I, is inserted. This rod is about the length of the parallel bars, so that, when extended to its full length, about double the length of the bracket is obtained. On the outer end of the rod a platform or table-board is secured upon a center-pin, J, or may be secured thereon by any other suitable means.

For the purpose of locking the rod, a binding-screw, K, is inserted through the center part of the clamp, so as to jam or bind against the rod, and hold it from receding or extending, as the case may be, unless released from the binding-screw.

For the purpose of holding the rod rigidly, and to prevent all tendency to a vibratory lateral motion, the clamp is elongated at its inner edge, as shown at L, Fig. 2, and beyond the loop H, so as to admit of a bolt, M, passing through it, and the adjusting slotted sector-plate N, and engaging into a screw-nut, P, on the front side of the sector-plate.

The importance of this rigidity of the extensible rod, when in use by a dentist, and operating on the teeth of a patient of sensitive nerves, is too obvious to need but to say that the slightest accident to the table would be enough to frighten the patient from the seat, if not, for the time being, from the office.

The object, also, of this formation of the clamping-plate is to admit of combining with it, at or near the extreme outer ends of the parallel bars, the adjusting sector-plate secured to the parallel bars by the center-pins R.

The clamping sector-plate is on the front side of the parallel bars, and, for the purpose of binding the parallel bars and clamping-plate together, a shoulder, S, is formed on the inner face of the clamp L, Fig. 2, of sufficient depth to reach between the parallel bars and bear against the back side of the sector-clamp, as shown in Fig. 4. By this means the screw-nut on the face of the sector-clamp, when screwed up, binds the parallel bars from being elevated or depressed, and at the same operation clamps the extensible rod rigidly, to prevent all tendency to a lateral vibratory motion.

It will be obvious that placing the adjustability of the bracket at the extreme ends of the parallel bars greatly facilitates the working of them, especially when the table-board has been drawn out to its full length.

As the extensible rod is about two feet and the parallel bars two feet, it will readily be perceived that, when the adjusting of the bracket can be effected at the outer ends of the parallel bars, instead of their inner ends, it is a great saving of labor and time.

Having now described my improvements, I will set forth what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, premising that I am aware that a patent was

granted to J. B. Morrison August 26, 1873, for "dental brackets and shelves," and, therefore, do not claim, broadly, the invention of dental brackets; but

What I do claim is—

1. The sector-plate N, nut P, bolt M, clamp G, constructed with the bearings L S thereon, in combination with the outer ends of the parallel bars E, as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The clamping-plate G, when constructed with the three bearings F, F, and L, in combination with the extensible rod I, as and for the purposes set forth.

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Witnesses:

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