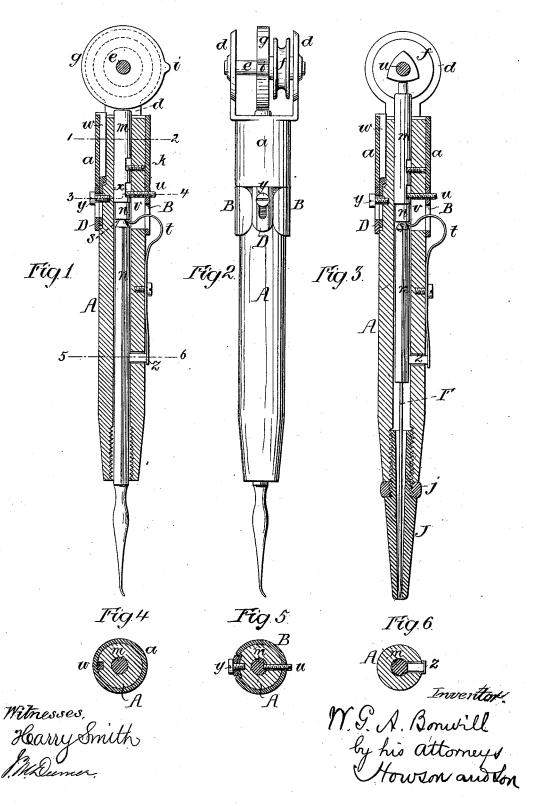
W. G. A. BONWILL. Dental-Pluggers.

No. 212,434.

Patented Feb. 18, 1879.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM G. A. BONWILL, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN DENTAL PLUGGERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 212,434, dated February 18, 1879; application filed November 21, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, W. G. A. Bonwill, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Dental Pluggers and analogous instruments, of which the

following is a specification:

My invention relates to certain improvements in dental mallets and analogous instruments, such, for instance, as puncturing pens, the objects of my invention being to insure a direct and positive downward blow upon the tool, to permit the hand-piece to be readily turned on its axis without twisting the belt, to permit the ready movement of the tool-stem, so as to free it from the influence of the operating-cam, to provide for the ready insertion and withdrawal of the tool, and to prevent the turning of the tool independently of the handpiece. These objects I attain in the following manner, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which-

Figure 1 is a vertical section of my improved instrument arranged for use as a dental mallet; Fig. 2, a side view of the same; Fig. 3, a view of the instrument arranged for use as a puncturing-pen; Fig. 4, a sectional plan on the line 1 2, Fig. 1; Fig. 5, a sectional plan on the line 3 4, Fig. 1; and Fig. 6, a sectional plan on the line 5 6, Fig. 1.

In Figs. 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6, which are views of a dental mallet constructed according to my

a dental mallet constructed according to my invention, A represents the tubular body or stem of the hand-piece, which has at the upper end an adjustable sleeve, a, the latter having bearings dd, to which is adapted the driving-shaft e. This shaft carries a pulley, f, and a disk, g, the pulley being arranged to receive the belt from any ordinary form of dental engine, the one which I prefer to use being that patented by me on the 29th day of January,

The disk g has formed on its periphery a lug, i, which, as the disk revolves, strikes and drives downward a rod, m, the latter being adapted to the upper portion of a central opening in the body A of the hand-piece, and bearing at the lower end upon the upper end of the stem n of the tool which is being used.

In the stem n_i near the upper end of the

is adapted one end of a \supset shaped spring, t, the tendency of which is to force the stem n upward against the lower end of the rod m, and to maintain the upper end of the latter in the path of the lug i, so that it will be struck and depressed by said lug as the latter is carried round.

To a slot, x, in one side of the rod m is adapted the inner end of a screw, u, carried by a plate, B, which embraces the upper end of the body A of the hand-piece just below the lower edge of the sleeve a. The screw u bears upon the lower end of the slot x, but is free to be moved vertically in a slot, v, in the body A, so that upon depressing the plate B the rod m and tool-stem n will be likewise depressed, so as to be free from the action of the lug i on the disk g, the reciprocation of the tool by the latter thereupon ceasing. As soon as the plate B is released, however, the action of the springpin t on the stem n forces the latter and the rod m upward, so that they are again brought under the control of the cam.

The sleeve a is secured to the body A of the hand-piece by means of a bar, w, which is hooked at the upper edge, so as to catch on the upper edge of the sleeve, and is provided at the lower end with a detachable plate, D, in which, as well as in the lower end of the bar w, is formed a slot, through which passes the stem of a set-screw, y, by means of which the bar and plate are secured to the handpiece. By this mode of securing the sleeve a in place the said sleeve is permitted to turn independently of the hand-piece A; yet the sleeve can be raised and lowered on the said hand-piece by adjusting the bar w and plate D, so as to regulate the distance between the upper end of the rod m and the periphery of the disk g, and thereby govern the extent and force of the movement imparted to said rod by the rotating lug or cam i.

As the instrument is intended to be driven by a pendent belt, the turning of the sleeve aand the parts carried thereby independently of the body A of the hand-piece is an important feature, as it permits the said body A to be turned on its axis without twisting the driving-belt. The accidental removal of the same, is formed a groove or recess, s, to which \mid rod m is prevented by means of a set-screw, k, the end of which is adapted to a slot in the rod, as shown, the vertical movement of the rod, however, not being interfered with.

I have found in practice that by arranging the tool-stem in line radially with the center of the disk g, and by operating the said toolstem by means of a cam-lug on the periphery of the disk, a near approximation to the dead blow produced by my electric mallet is obtained, the revolving lug striking the rod a series of quick hammer-like blows, different in character from the pushing effect produced when the cam-disk is centered out of line with the tool-stem.

In adapting my instrument for use as a puncturing pen I prefer to substitute the form of cam shown in Fig. 3 for that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the tool-stem n in this case being replaced by a stem having a puncturing-needle, F, while the lower end of the body A of the hand-piece is provided with a nose-piece, J, which properly incloses this needle, said nose-piece being adjustable to vary the extent of projection of the needle beyond the same, and being secured in position after adjustment by means of a jam-nut, j.

In some cases the upper end of the stem n may be acted on directly by the cam without the intervention of the rod m; but the use

of the latter is preferred.

In order to prevent the turning of the stem n independently of the body A, said stem is made of angular section, and on one of its flat sides bears a spring-block, z, adapted to a recess in the body A.

By arranging the spring t externally provision is afforded for the ready operation of the same, so as to permit the insertion and

withdrawal of the tool-stem.

I do not desire to claim, broadly, the combination of a tool-stem held upward by a spring and depressed by a revolving hammer, as such a combination has been used prior to my invention; but

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, in a dental plugger or analogous instrument, of the body A of the hand-piece, a rotating cam, a tool-stem, n, having a groove or recess, s, and a spring, t, arranged externally, as described, so as to be readily operated in order to release the tool-stem, as set forth.

2. The combination of the body A of the hand-piece, the shaft e, its disk g, having a cam-lug, i, formed on or firmly secured to its periphery, and the spring tool-stem guided in the hand-piece and arranged in line radially with the center of the disk g, whereby a posi-

tive dead blow is imparted to the tool-stem as the disk revolves, all substantially as speci-

fied.

3. The combination of the body A of the hand-piece and its tool-stem with the swiveled head or sleeve a, carrying the shaft e, with driving-pulley f and operating-cam, all as described.

4. The combination of the body A of the hand-piece, the sleeve a, the hooked and slotted bar w, the slotted plate D, and the set-

screw y, as specified.

5. The combination of the body A of the hand-piece, the tool-stem n, the operating cam, and the intervening rod m, held in place by the screw k, but free to move vertically to a limited extent, as set forth.

limited extent, as set forth.
6. The combination of the body A of the hand-piece, the tool-stem n, having an angular section, and the spring-block z, as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WM. G. A. BONWILL.

Witnesses:

ALEX. PATTERSON, HARRY SMITH.