

Dental operative instruments, long-handle, cone-socket and automatic matrices, etc / The S.S. White Dental Mfg. Co.

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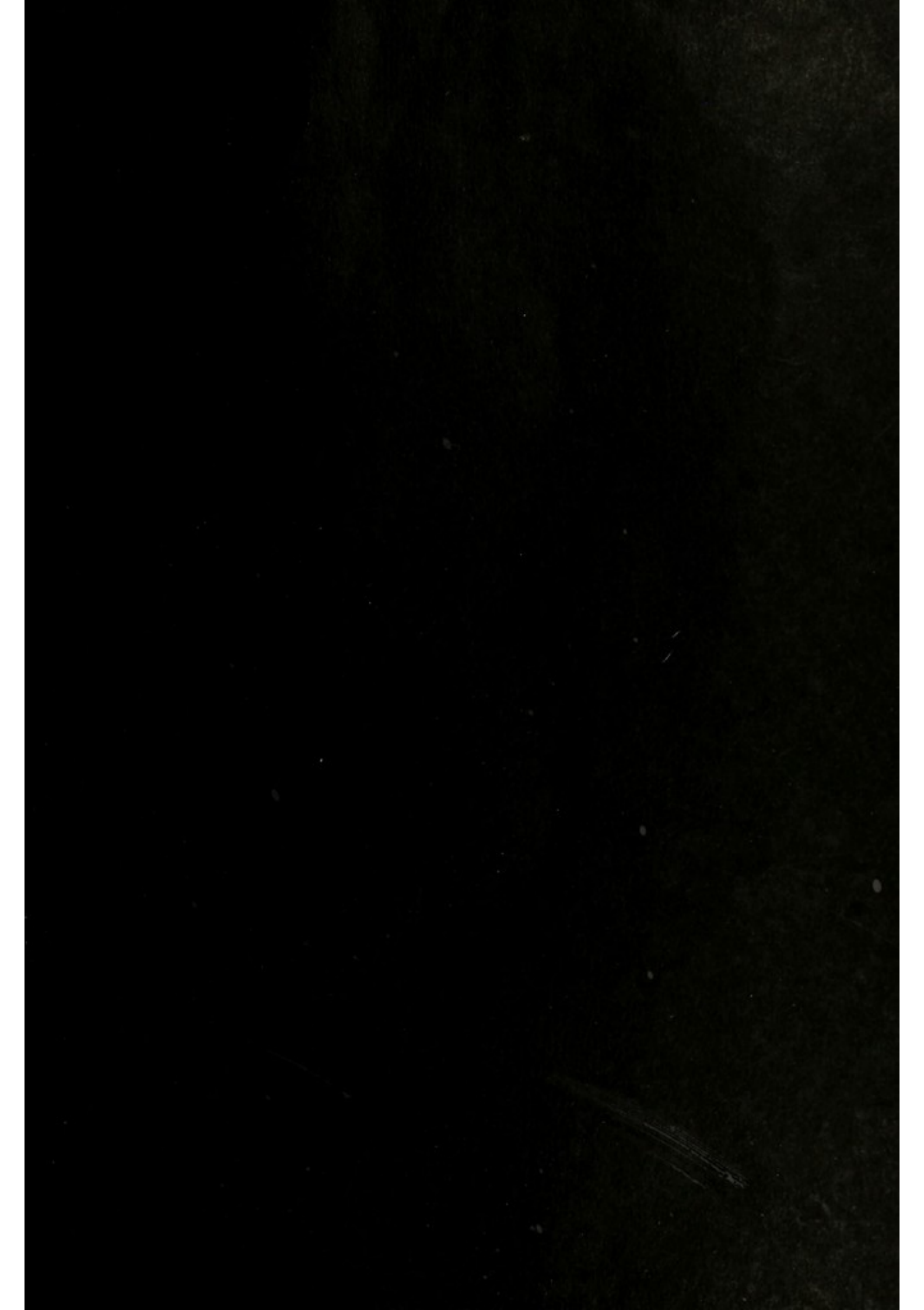
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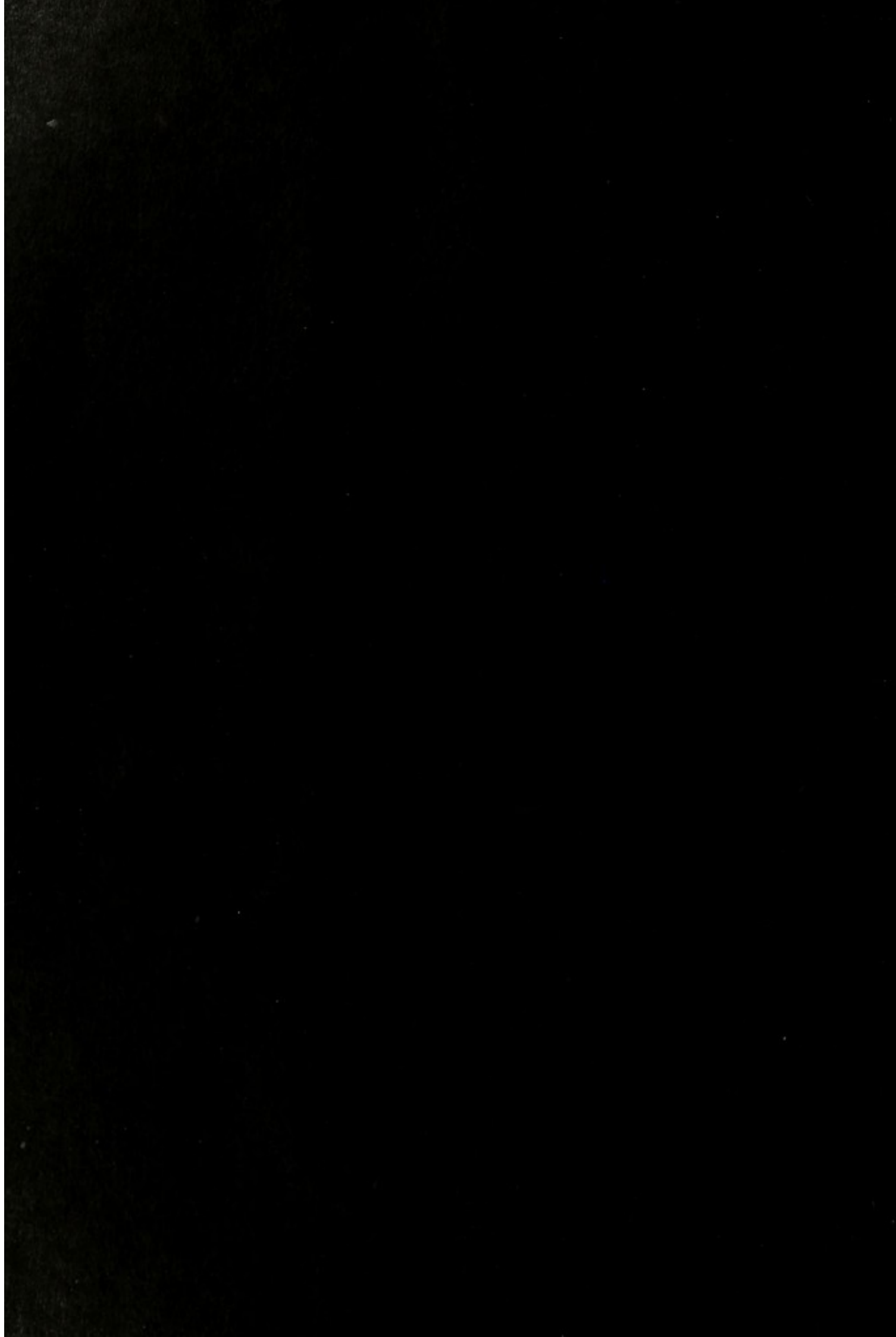
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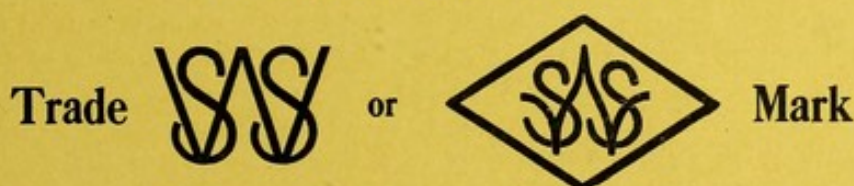




Dental Operative Instruments

Long-Handle, Cone-Socket and Automatic
Matrices, Etc.

LOOK FOR OUR TRADE-MARK WHEN
PURCHASING INSTRUMENTS



Registered in the U. S. Patent Office, Canada, England,
Germany, France, Austria, Holland, Brazil, Argentine,
Uruguay, Japan, Russia, Cuba

THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.

PHILADELPHIA: Chestnut Street, corner Twelfth

— BRANCHES —

NEW YORK: Spingler Building, 5, 7, and 9 Union Square, W.; Charles Building, Madison Avenue, corner 43d Street

BOSTON: Walker Building, 120 Boylston Street

CHICAGO: Atlas Building, Randolph Street, corner Wabash Avenue

BROOKLYN: Nassau Building, 356 and 358 Fulton Street

ATLANTA: Grant Building, North Broad and Walton Streets

ROCHESTER: Chamber of Commerce, Main Street, E., corner South Avenue

NEW ORLEANS: Maison Blanche, corner Canal and Dauphine Streets

CINCINNATI: First National Bank Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets

SAN FRANCISCO: Butler Building, 135 Stockton Street

LOS ANGELES: Mason Building, corner Fourth and Broadway

OAKLAND: Oakland Bank of Savings Building, corner Twelfth and Broadway

TORONTO (Can.): Confederation Life Building, 110 and 112 Victoria Street

MONTREAL (Can.): Birk's Building, 14 Phillips Square

EUROPEAN BRANCH: BERLIN, W., Mauerstrasse 83-84

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Dental Operative Instruments

The universal acknowledgment of the superiority of The S. S. White operative instruments has been won by unremitting devotion to the idea that we must achieve the highest possible excellence in material, workmanship, adaptability, and finish. It is now nearly half a century since this house determined that it could and would manufacture instruments of a higher quality and better finish, of more careful adaptation and in greater variety than had ever been offered to dentists.

To that end we have studied unceasingly

the needs of dental practice, the possibilities and limitations of industrial methods; have sought patiently and perseveringly the suggestions and criticisms of the dental profession; have adopted from every available source improved methods of manipulation; have experimented and modified, devised and improved, the question of expense never being allowed to interfere with the attainment of the result sought for. We have reason to feel proud of what we have accomplished: Our Instruments—Pluggers, Excavators, Scalers, Burs, Forceps, etc.—have long been universally acknowledged to be the best of their kind in the world; and we have the satisfaction of knowing that our triumph was not thrust upon us, but earned.

When we started on this quest for the best

there was not only room but urgent need for improvement. It was only a little while till our instruments met the need—were the best then possible to produce. They are better now. We have kept pace in our manufacturing with the progress of the industrial arts. Necessarily our standards have changed, have gone higher, and our instruments today, under the more exacting standards, represent as they did forty-five years ago the best present achievements of human skill.

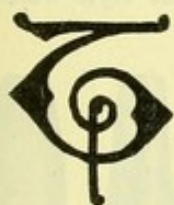
There are today, as there always have been,

imitations. Success always begets imitation and "substitution," but we have yet to learn of the imitation which was equal to the original. Certainly no imitation of our dental instruments approaches them in the essentials,—materials, adaptation, workmanship, and finish. Our instruments are available to the dentist wherever he may be located. There is no necessity for him to accept a substitute if ours are wanted. Should a dealer anywhere decline or neglect to supply our instruments when ordered, we will take pleasure in giving prompt attention to a direct order accompanied by remittance.

The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.



CONE-SOCKET POINTS AND HANDLES



THE introduction of the Cone-Socket System of dental instruments was a notable advance instantly appreciated wherever modern dentistry was practiced.

The improvement was not alone in the added convenience and economy to the dentist, but there was brought about a simplification in all lines of operative instruments as manufactured. There was a reduction of the numbers of special sets made, retaining the points which were useful, a rejection of points which experience has shown unnecessary, and a scientific rearrangement and grouping of those points which were retained.

This work once done was by no means finished; as methods of operation have improved new sets of instruments to meet the necessities of the new methods have been made.

We found it advisable to drop several of the Handles for Cone-Socket Instruments we formerly made as our later introduced models replaced them. We still make eleven different forms as shown on the next page and described below.

DESCRIPTION OF HANDLES

Handles No. 2 to 5 are steel, each in the three styles of knurls shown. Nos. 8, 8a, 9, are of hard wood of a dead ebony finish with nickel-plated sockets. Nos. 10, 10a, 11, and 12 are of black vulcanite. All are shown full size. Their special uses are as follows:

No. 2. For excavators, small pluggers, explorers, nerve instruments, etc.

No. 3. For heavier points.

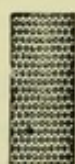
No. 4. For delicate mallet-pluggers, as Varney's, Chappell's, etc.

No. 5. For larger mallet-pluggers, etc.

Nos. 8, 8a, 9, 10, 10a, and 11 specially for the convenience of operators accustomed to use instruments mounted on large and light-weight handles. Nos. 8, 8a, and 10a are for bur-nishers, heavy chisels, etc. Nos. 9, 10, and 11 for more delicate instruments. No. 12 made specially for Moss Fibre Gold will carry any other points.

SOCKET-HANDLES FOR CONE-SOCKET POINTS

Styles of Knurls



A



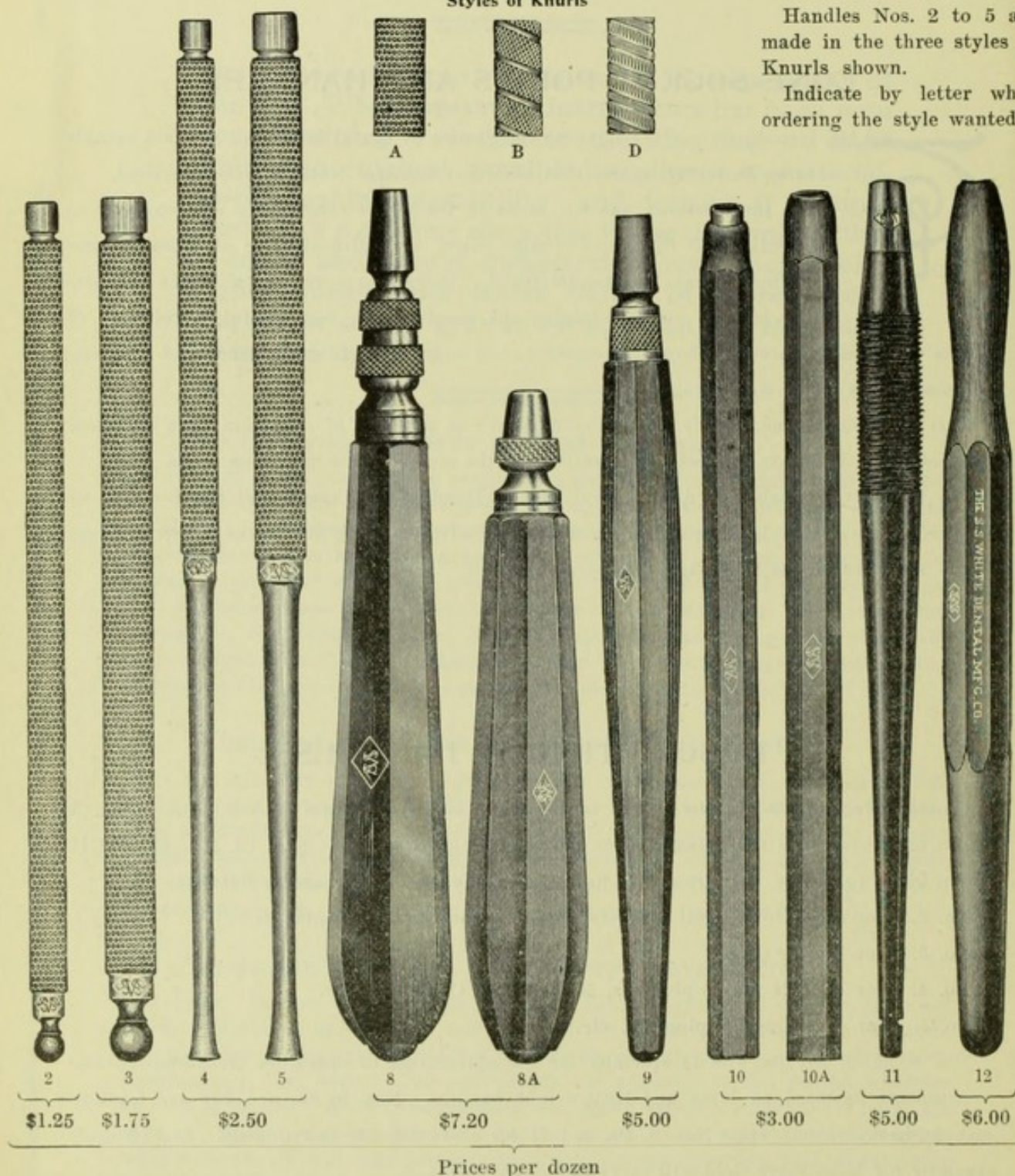
B



D

Handles Nos. 2 to 5 are made in the three styles of Knurls shown.

Indicate by letter when ordering the style wanted.

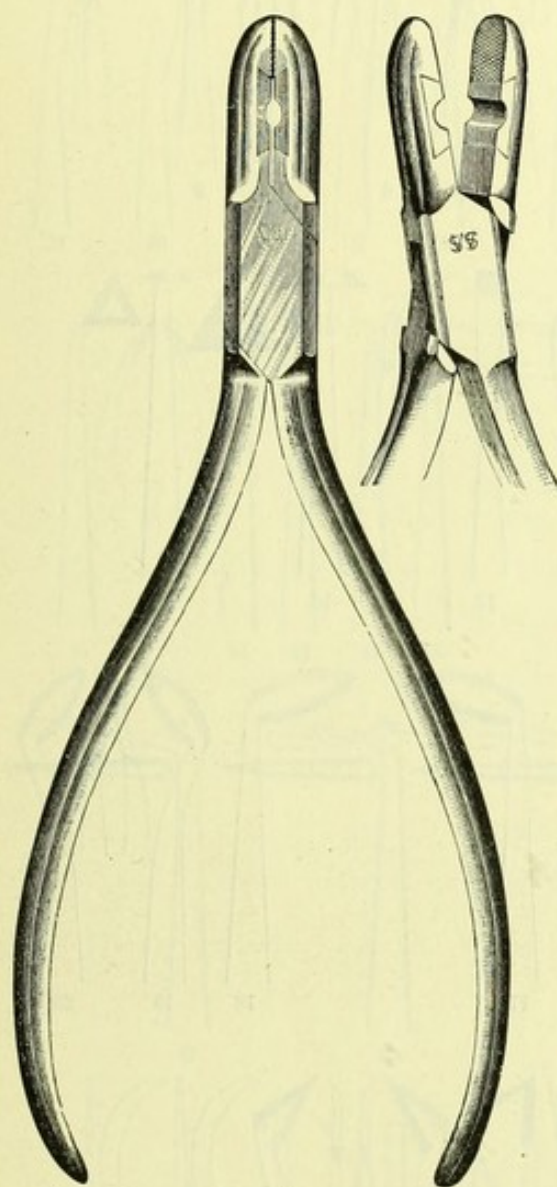


Note—Order Handles by Number. Order Style of Knurl by Letter

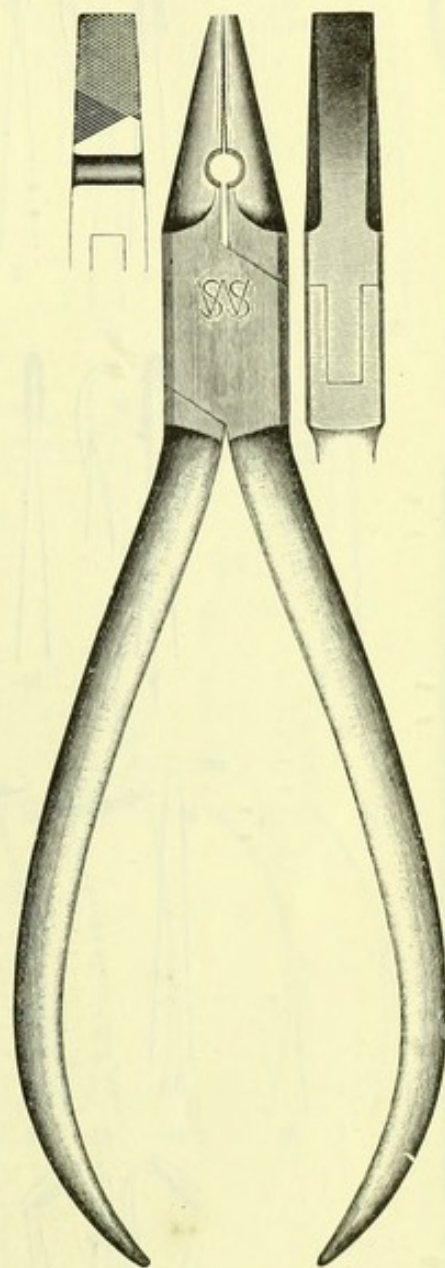
CONE-SOCKET HANDLES IN BOXES

Cone-Socket Handles are put up in boxes. They are not assorted, but Nos. 2 to 5 are put up in boxes containing six handles of a particular number and knurl; Nos. 8 to 12 are put up singly.

PLIERS FOR INSERTING AND REMOVING CONE-SOCKET POINTS



No. 101



No. 102

These Pliers are for the purpose of setting the points firmly in the handles as it is necessary to use more force than can be given with the fingers.

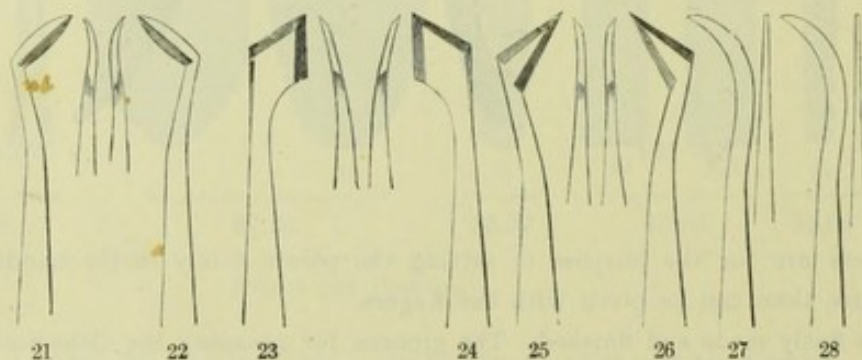
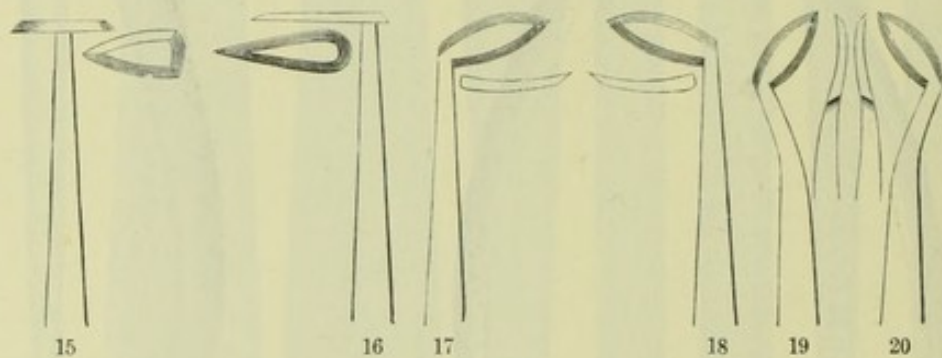
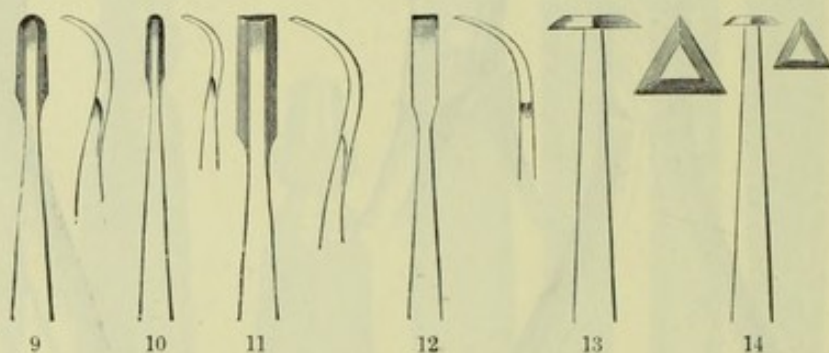
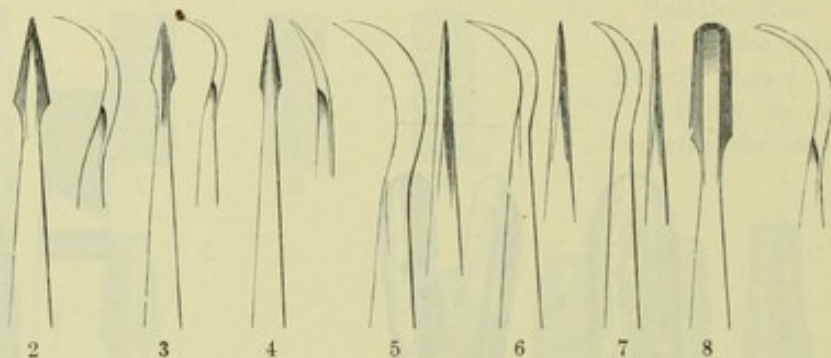
No. 101 is finely made and finished. The grooves for grasping the Cone-Socket Point are contained in copper plates set in the jaws. The copper plates give a very firm grasp and avoid marring the instruments.

No. 102. A flat-nosed Plier with depressions ground in the steel of the jaws.

Price, No. 101	\$1.75
" " 102	1.20

SCALERS

The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.'s Selection of Sixty-Two

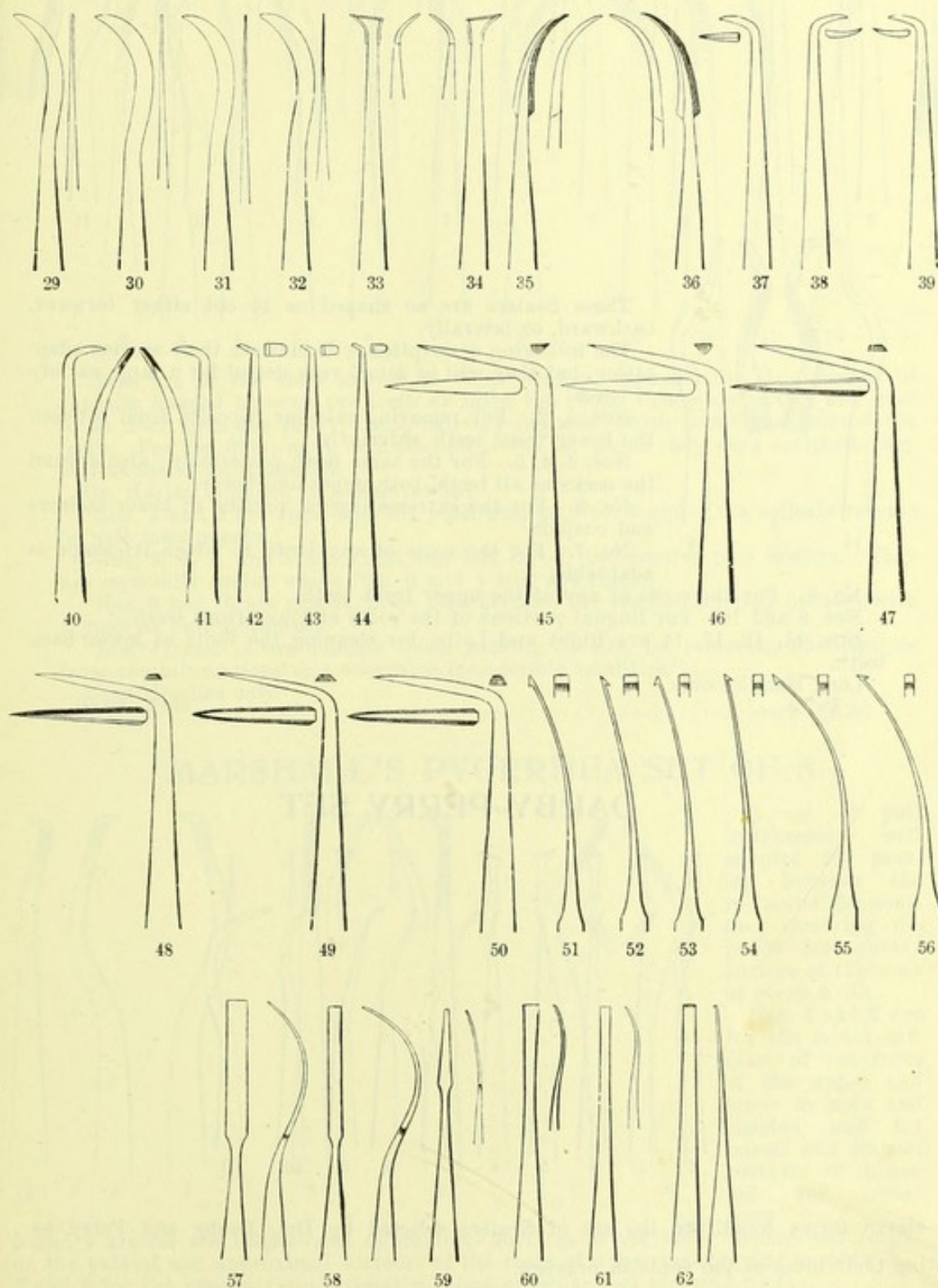


PRICES

Long Handle	each	\$0.50
Cone-Socket Points	"	.35

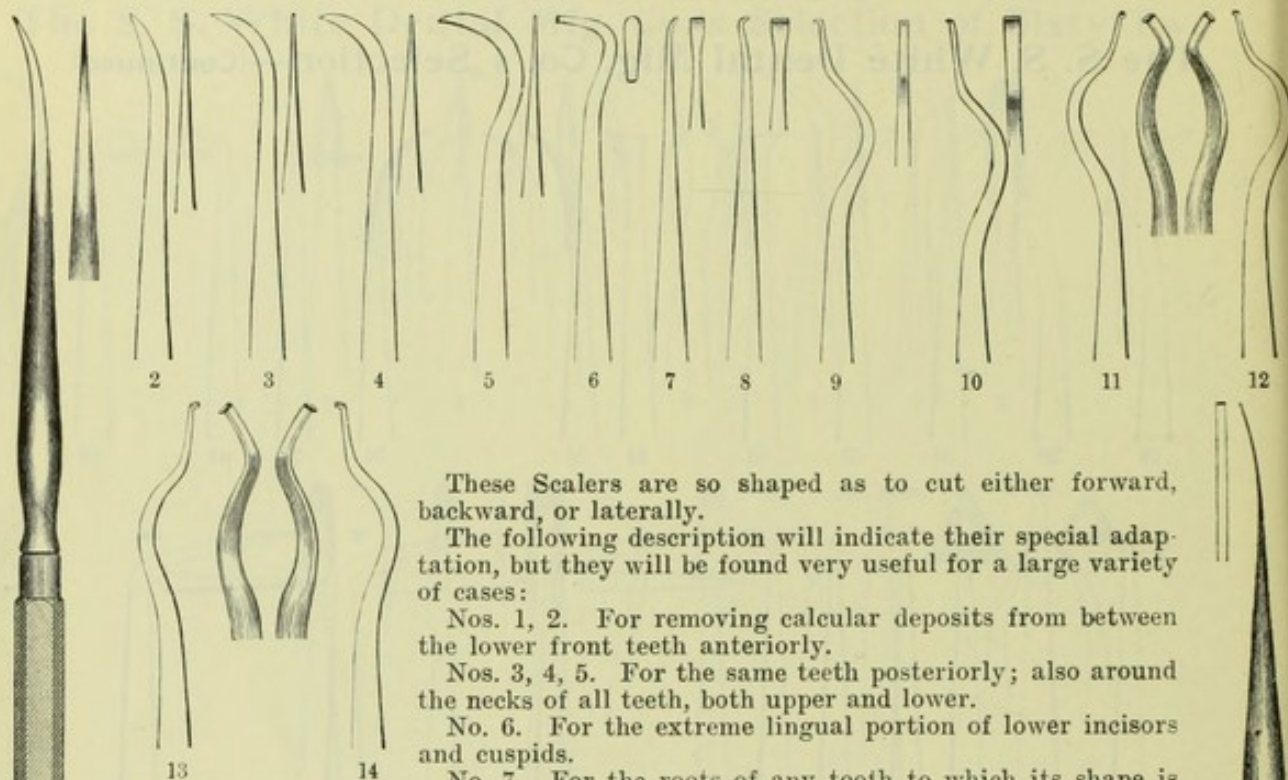
SCALERS—(Continued)

The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.'s Selection—(Continued)



PRICES

Long Handle	each	\$0.50
Cone-Socket Points	"	.35

SCALERS—(Continued)**DR. F. ABBOTT'S SET**

These Scalers are so shaped as to cut either forward, backward, or laterally.

The following description will indicate their special adaptation, but they will be found very useful for a large variety of cases:

Nos. 1, 2. For removing calcular deposits from between the lower front teeth anteriorly.

Nos. 3, 4, 5. For the same teeth posteriorly; also around the necks of all teeth, both upper and lower.

No. 6. For the extreme lingual portion of lower incisors and cuspids.

No. 7. For the roots of any tooth to which its shape is adaptable.

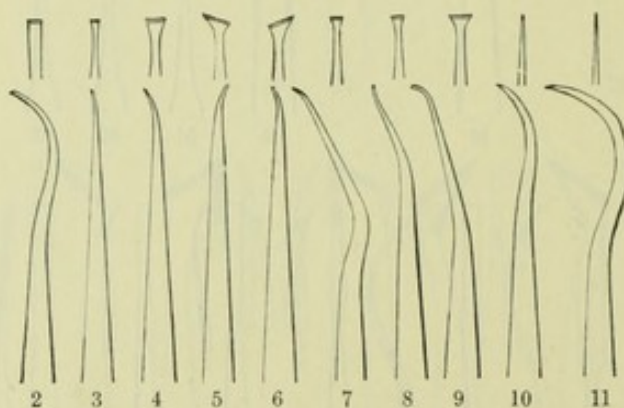
No. 8. For the roots of any of the upper front teeth.

Nos. 9 and 10. For lingual portions of the roots of lower front teeth.

Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14 are Right and Left, for cleaning the roots of lower back teeth.

Long Handles only.

Priceeach \$0.50

DARBY-PERRY SET

These eleven forms constitute the set of Scalers selected by Drs. Darby and Perry as representing their ideas of the needs in practice.

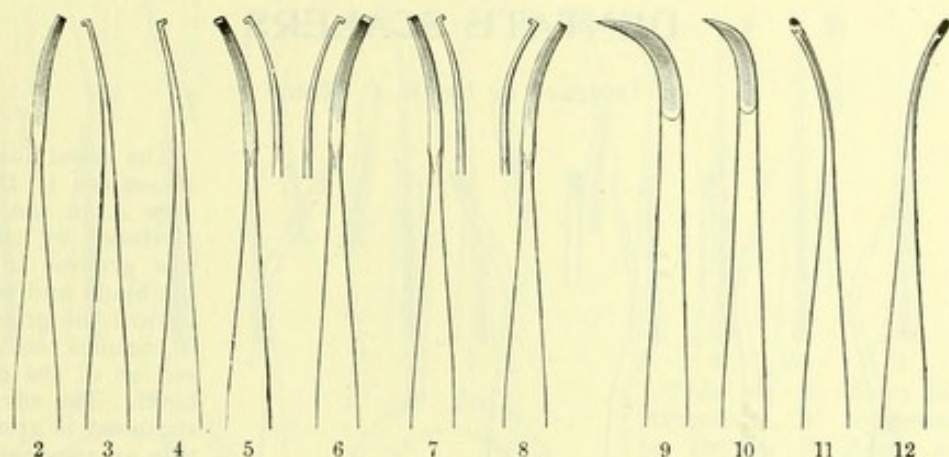
PRICES

Long Handleseach \$0.50

Cone-Socket Points " .35

SCALERS—(Continued)

DR. A. W. HARLAN'S SET OF 12



These are of the class known as "fine" scalers, intended for the removal of deposits located between the teeth or upon the roots. They are not in any case to be used upon the heavy, dense salivary deposits which sometimes encrust the teeth. For the finer, more delicate operations for which they were designed, they will be found indispensable.

Dr. Harlan supplied this description:

"Nos. 1 and 2 are right and left push Scalers, Nos. 3 and 4 are delicate reverse or pull instruments.

"Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 are right and left direct and reverse pull Scalers. They are especially useful where Nos. 3 and 4 will not reach.

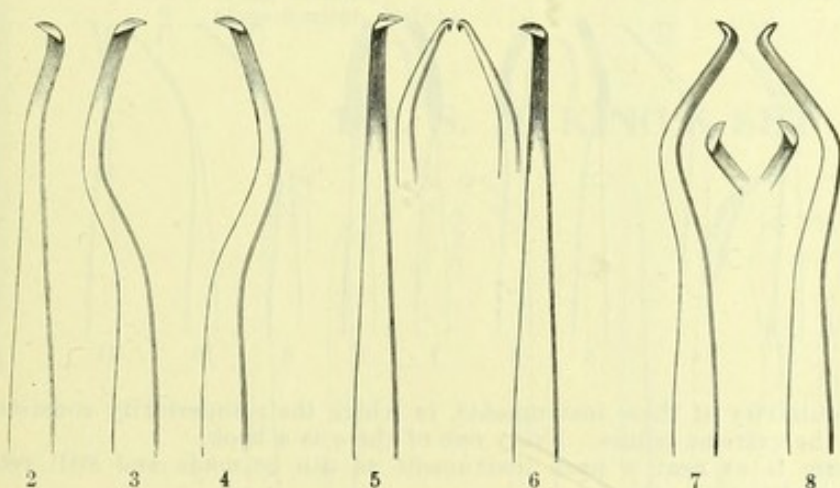
"Nos. 9 and 10 are sickles, to be used between the teeth; they may be used with a push or pull movement.

"Nos. 11 and 12 are delicate spoon pushing Scalers, for removing fine deposits from the bifurcations and otherwise inaccessible localities."

Long Handles only.

Priceeach \$0.50

MARSHALL'S PYORRHEA SET OF 8



A set of pull instruments well adapted for passing between the roots and the gums and removing deposits from every surface of the roots of every tooth.

Nos. 1 and 2 are for the labial surfaces of the roots of the upper and lower incisors and cuspids, and for buccal and lingual surfaces of bicuspid and molar roots.

Nos. 3 and 4 are for the lingual and approximal surfaces of the lower incisor and cuspid roots, and the palatal and approximal surfaces of the roots of upper incisors and cuspids.

Nos. 5 and 6 for the posterior approximal surfaces of molar and bicuspid roots.

Nos. 7 and 8 for the anterior approximal surfaces of molar and bicuspid roots.

The instrument will also be found useful in trimming the enamel from the cervical edges of cavities.

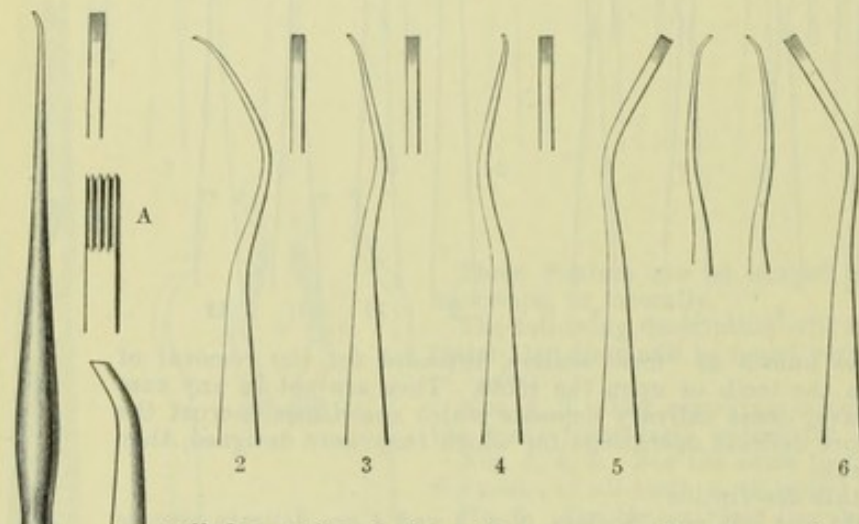
Long Handles only.

Priceeach \$0.50

SCALERS—(Continued)

DENTATE SCALERS

Designed by DR. E. C. KIRK



The novel feature of this set of scalers is the toothed edge (see A in the enlarged view) produced by cutting long narrow grooves in the surface of the blade and beveling the edge toward the grooved side so that it becomes toothed by the intersection of the grooves with the bevel. The efficiency of the instrument is greatly enhanced by this arrangement and its working capacity greatly increased.

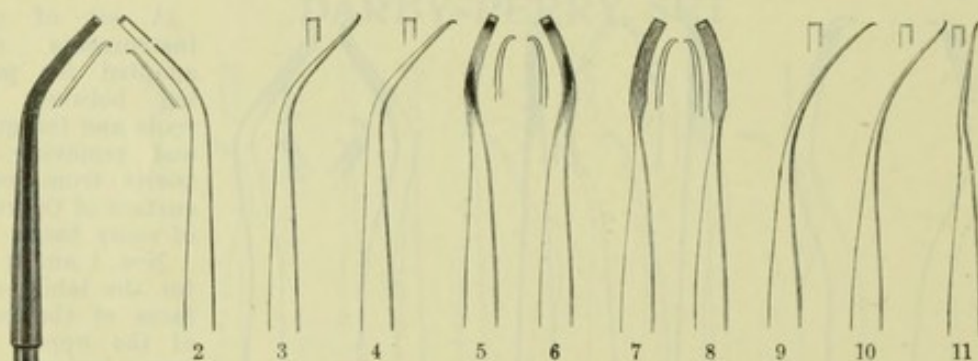
When the instrument encounters a tenacious and dense mass of deposit, each tooth of the blade enters the mass as a single wedge-shaped point, and as the instrument is pushed or

pulled a series of channels or grooves is cut, causing the mass to break into small fragments which are loosened from their attachment to the cementum.

The Dentate Scaler is not intended to supplant or do away with the ordinary forms of scalers, but rather to supplement the smooth-edged forms of the instrument. Its use should be followed by a smooth-edge instrument to make the cemental surface as smooth as possible, in order to avoid subsequent mechanical irritation of the adjacent soft parts.

Price, Long Handles each \$0.55
 " Cone-Socket Points " .40

TOMPKINS'S PYORRHEA—SET OF 11



The peculiarity of these instruments, in which their superiority consists, is the shape of the extreme points. Every one of these is a hook.

The form is as near a push instrument as can be made and still retain the working qualities of a hook.

The hook is moderately sharp, and is set at such an angle that as the blade is sprung under manipulation it goes to the extreme limit to which the disease extends without further destroying healthy tissue, leaving no space beyond the point from which the deposit cannot be removed; it takes a positive hold; and with careful manipulation brings out everything before it.

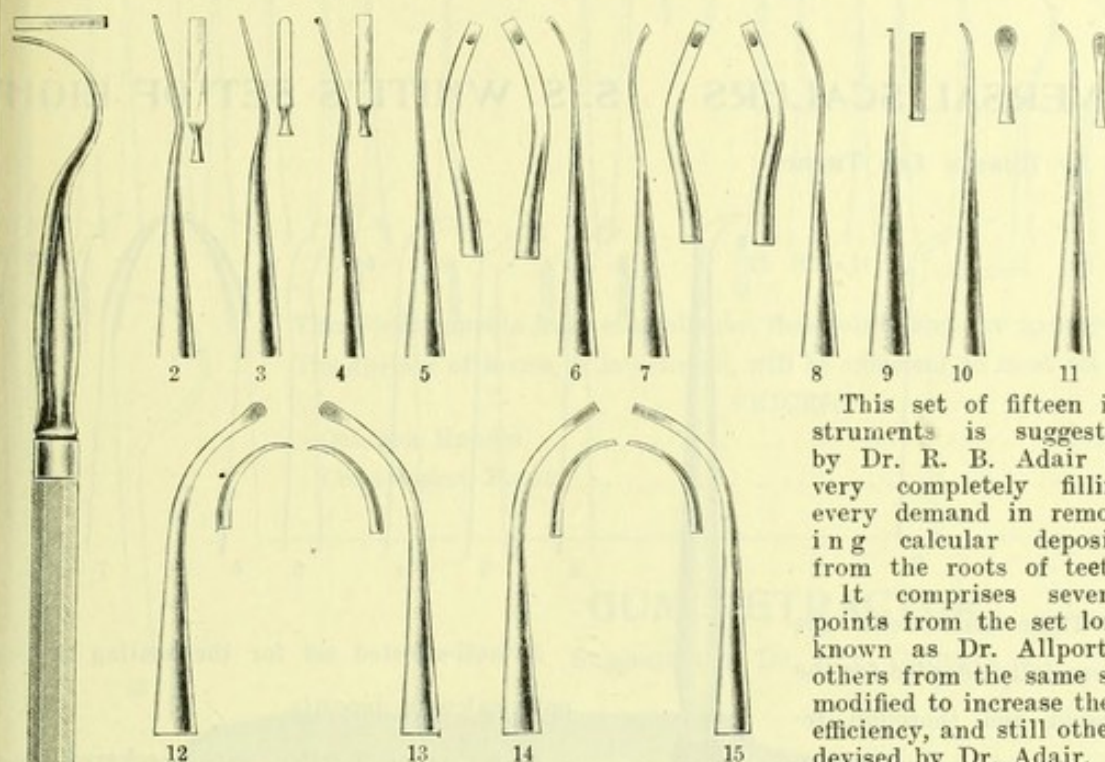
The blades aside from the points are mostly modifications of well-known shapes, but these modifications, in connection with the points, are important. The set of eleven is complete, and is believed to cover every need in the removal of pyorrhea deposits.

For Cone-Socket Handles only.

Price each \$0.35

SCALERS—(Continued)

PYORRHEA INSTRUMENTS, SET OF 15



This set of fifteen instruments is suggested by Dr. R. B. Adair as very completely filling every demand in removing calicular deposits from the roots of teeth.

It comprises several points from the set long known as Dr. Allport's, others from the same set modified to increase their efficiency, and still others devised by Dr. Adair.

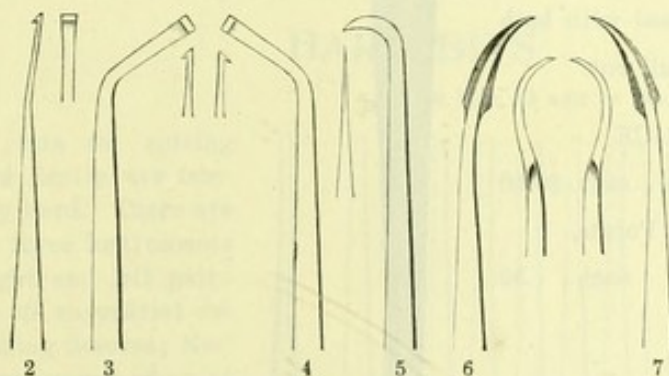
The shapes, sizes, and curves of each individual instrument have been carefully studied out to the end of giving it the greatest efficiency.

As an example, Nos. 5-6, 7-8, which are pairs of right and left Allport instruments modified, have considerably different curves from the old forms. In each of them also, the end of the blade is concaved on the cutting side to better adapt it to the contour of the root, while the back is rounded to prevent unnecessary irritation or wounding of the gum tissue.

Made for Cone-Socket and Long Handle.

Price, Long Handleeach \$0.50
 " Cone-Socket Points " .35

DR. S. H. KING'S SET



In this limited number of points there will be found a wide range of availability and effectiveness. The instruments are sufficiently thin to pass between the gum and the tooth without laceration, and have at the same time sufficient rigidity to do the work required of them. All the instruments are intended to be used with the draw-cut.

PRICE

Ebony Taper Handles, Finger-hold Checkeredeach \$0.50

SCALERS—(Continued)

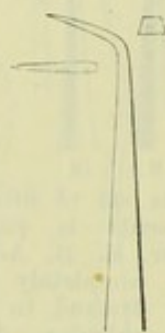
THE UNIVERSAL SCALERS

S. S. WHITE'S SET OF EIGHT

Suggested by BURTON LEE THORPE



1



2

These instruments are especially adapted for the rapid and thorough removal of salivary calculus from either upper or lower teeth. The shape of the blades and their angle to the shank make it possible for them to reach every surface of each tooth, no matter how difficult of access it may be. Used with both push and pull cut.

PRICE

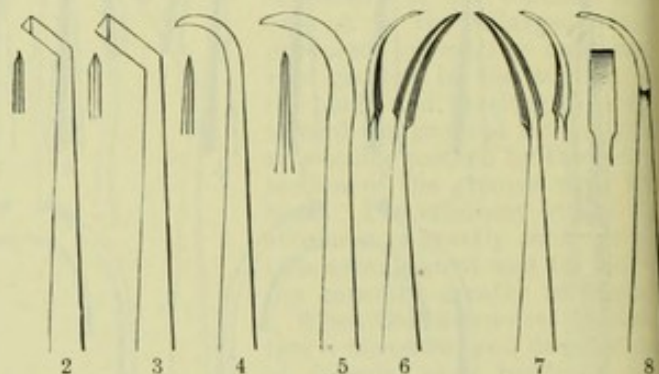
Long Handle..each \$0.50

Cone-Socket Points,

each .35



1

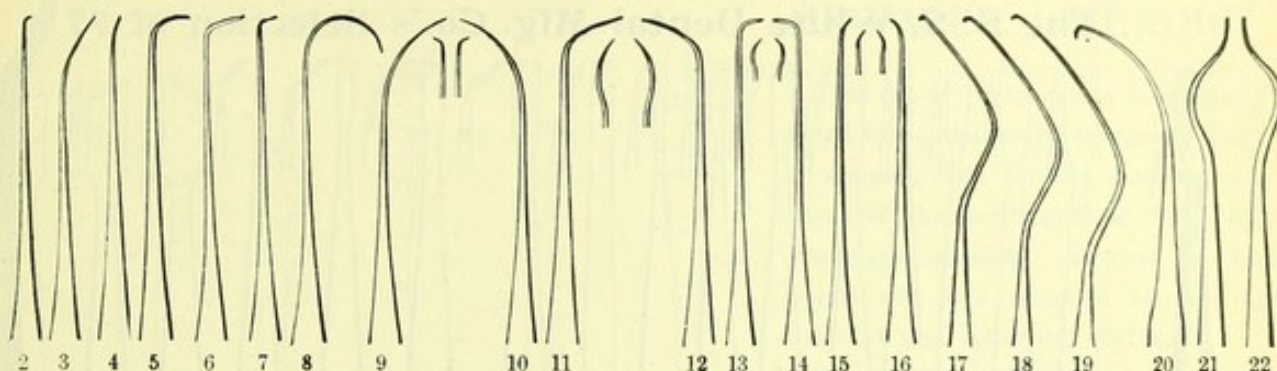


A well-selected set for the scaling of ordinary calicular deposits.

Ebony taper handles, with checkered fingerhold.

Priceeach \$0.50

EXPLORERS



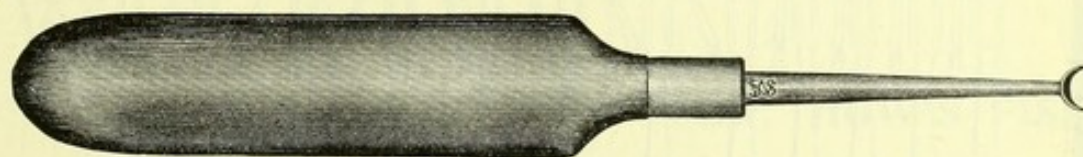
These instruments have slim shanks, fine points and are spring-tempered.
 The variety of forms, it is believed, will be sufficient to meet all requirements.

PRICES

Octagon Handle	per doz. \$2.50
Cone-Socket Points	each .12

GUM RETRACTOR

Suggestion of DR. T. F. CHUPEIN



Designed to hold back the gum, or the rubber dam, while filling those very troublesome cavities which extend under the gum on the labial surfaces of the anterior teeth.

The Retractor is to be held in the left hand of the operator, or by the assistant, and is so nicely shaped that its hold on the tooth-neck is close, to exclude moisture and secure against slipping.

Ebony Handle.

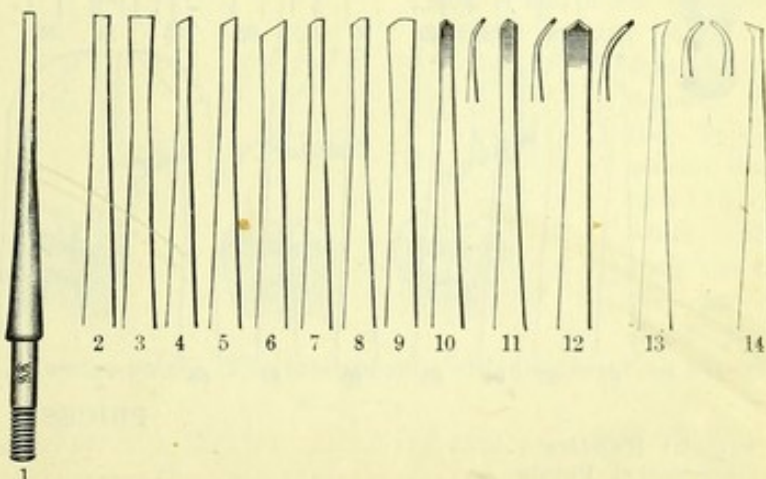
Price	\$0.75
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HARD BITS

Except Nos. 13 and 14 they are square-edge

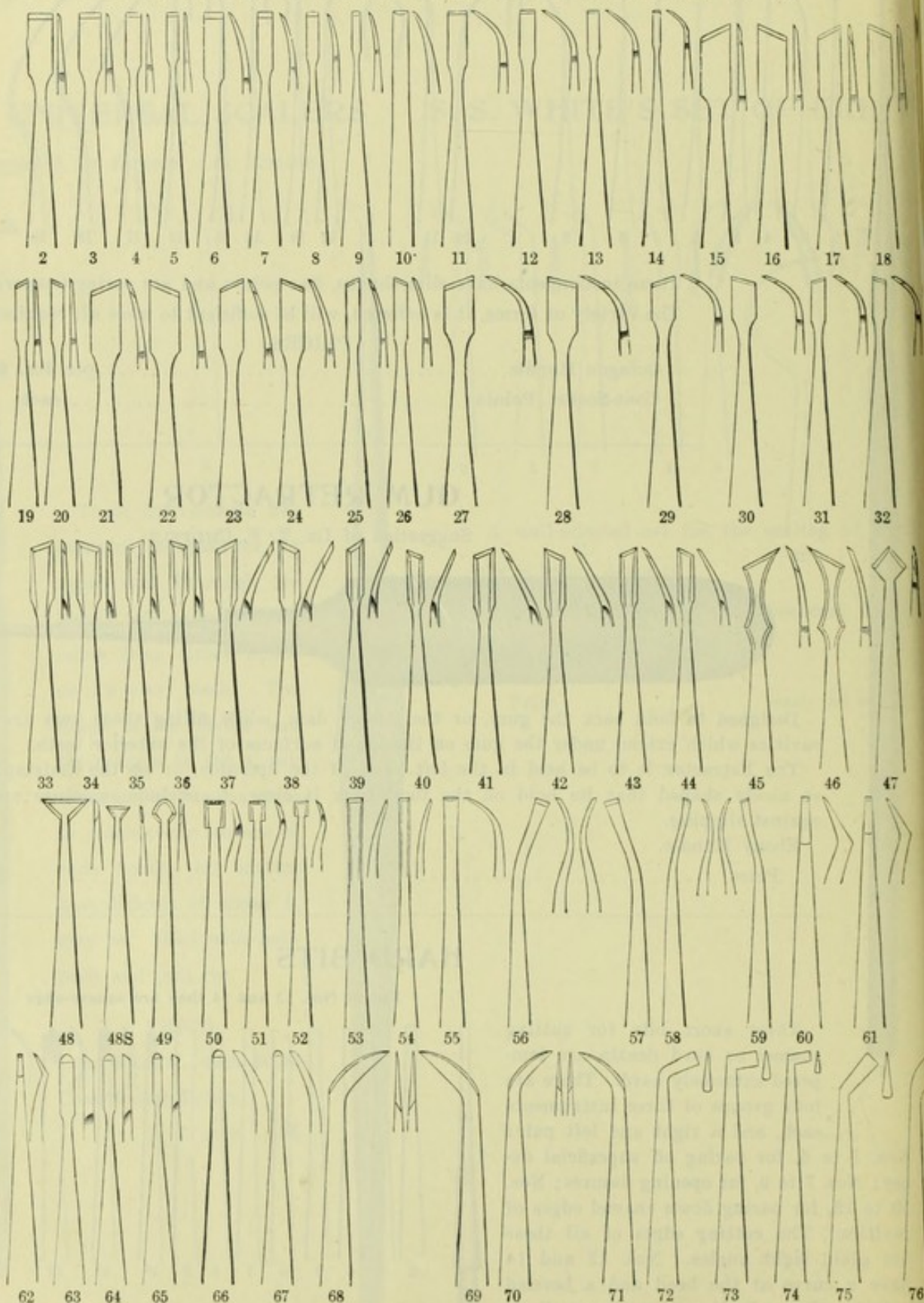
These short bits for cutting enamel or hard dentin are tempered extremely hard. There are four groups of three instruments each, and a right and left pair:
 Nos. 1 to 6, for paring off superficial decay; Nos. 7 to 9, for opening fissures; Nos. 10 to 12, for paring down enamel edges of cavities. The cutting edges of all these are plain right angles. Nos. 13 and 14 have a curve at the head and a beveled cutting edge, adapting them for pull or push cut. For Cone-Socket Handles only.

Price	each \$0.30
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CHISELS

The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.'s Selection of 77



PRICES

File-cut Handles	each	\$0.50
Cone-Socket Points	"	.35

CHISELS—(Continued)

BROWN'S "HEROIC"

This set of instruments is specially fitted to do the heavy trimming away of enamel, both on the exposed surfaces of the teeth and on their approximal surfaces. Several of the points are also valuable for scaling calculus and removing stains.

The forms of the heavy points will explain their uses, for "heroic" chiseling; the thin blades to be used only where necessary on account of limited space between the teeth.

Made only in double-end instruments as shown.

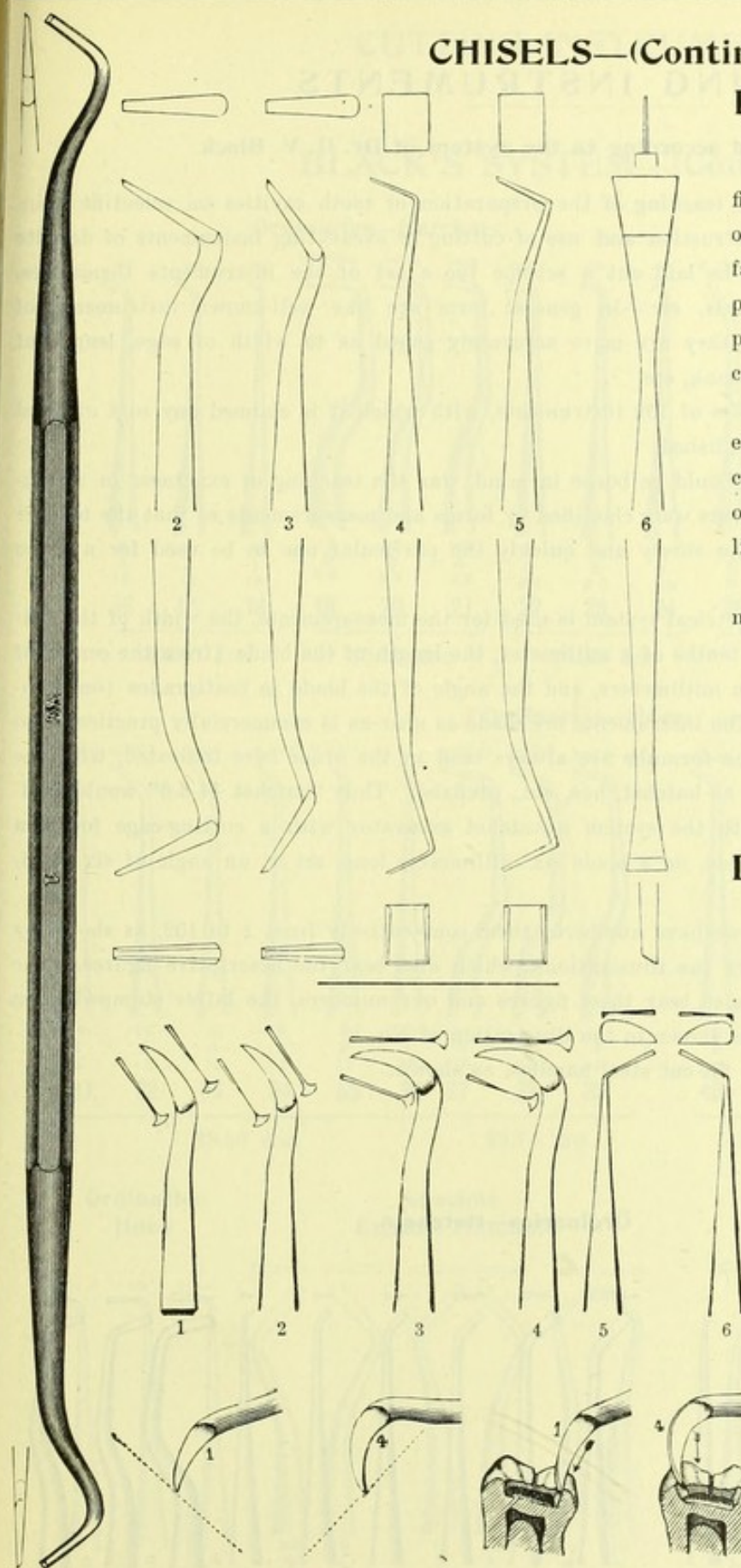
PRICES

Nos. 1, 2, 3.....each \$1.50

" 4, 5, 6..... " 1.60

DR. HOW'S FISSURE

Made very hard and very thin, with the inner edges of Nos. 1 and 3 thicker than their outer edges, while Nos. 2 and 4 are thickest at their outer edges. They cut only on the floor of a fissure and deepen it without wasting time or force on the sides. A groove is thus quickly cut with nearly square walls for the retention of the fillings. Nos. 5 and 6 are right and left, for cutting lateral fissures in like manner. See the supplemental illustrations, which also show the angle for a slight bevel



of the cutting-end after it has been given a wedge-point. The instruments will also serve as superior scalars.

Price, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. File-cut Long Handleseach \$0.65

" Cone-Socket Points " .50

CUTTING INSTRUMENTS

Made and classified according to the system of Dr. G. V. Black

Dr. G. V. Black, as one step in the teaching of the preparation of tooth cavities on scientific principles, formulated rules for the construction and use of cutting or excavating instruments of definite dimensions. Founded on these rules he laid out a scheme for a set of the instruments themselves. These instruments—Excavators, Chisels, etc.—in general form are like well-known instruments of the same character, but they are more accurately gaged as to width of edge, length of blade, angle of blade to shank, etc.

The complete set consists of 102 instruments, with which it is claimed any sort of hand excavating may be accomplished.

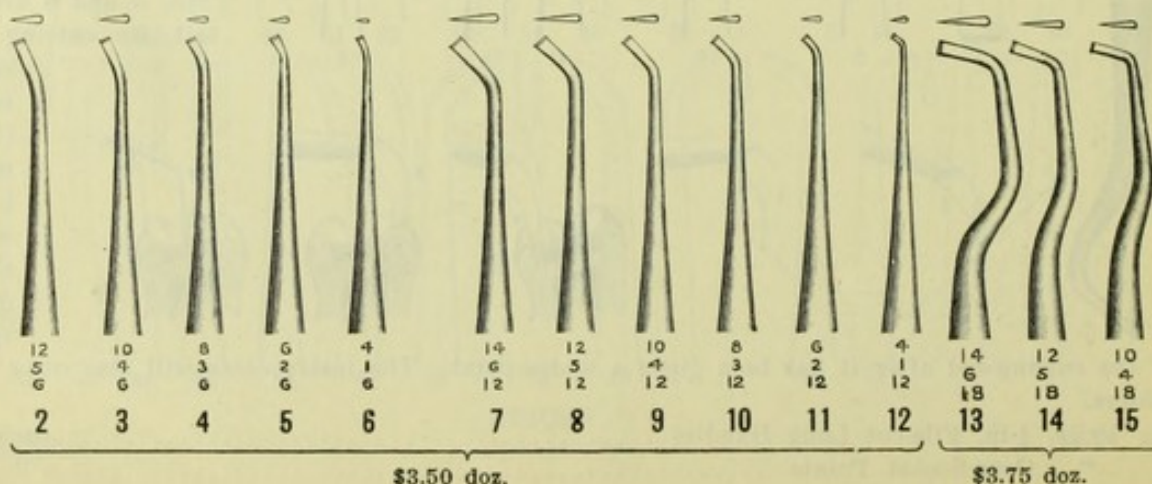
Dr. Black's object, it should be borne in mind, was the teaching of exactness in instrumentation. The instruments were classified by forms and measurements so that the teacher should be able to indicate surely and quickly the particular one to be used for a given operation.

For convenience the metrical system is used for the measurements, the width of the cutting-edge being taken in tenths of a millimeter, the length of the blade (from the center of the angle to the edge) in millimeters, and the angle of the blade in centigrades (one-hundredths of the circle). The instruments are made as near as is commercially practicable to those measurements. The formulæ are always read in the order here indicated, with the name of the instrument, as hatchet, hoe, etc., prefixed. Thus "hatchet 14-6-6" would indicate to one familiar with the system a hatchet excavator with a cutting-edge fourteen tenths of a millimeter wide, on a blade six millimeters long, set at an angle of six centigrades.

To simplify ordering, we have numbered them consecutively from 1 to 102, as shown by the bold-faced type under the illustrations, which also bear the descriptive figures. The instruments themselves also bear these figures and our numbers, the latter stamped upon the shaft near the end, as shown in the illustration of No. 1.

Made only on octagon file-cut steel handles, as shown.

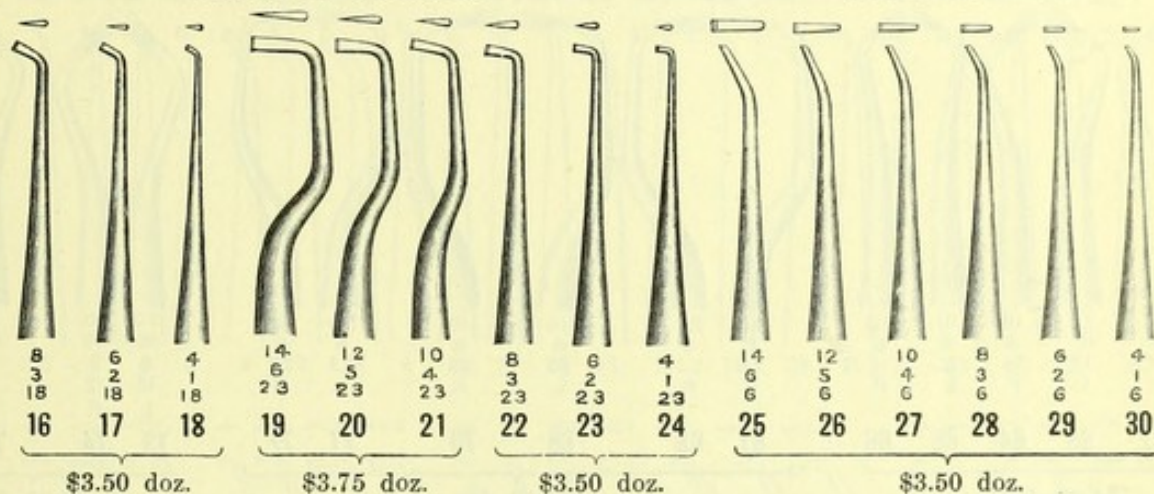
Ordinaries—Hatchets



CUTTING INSTRUMENTS

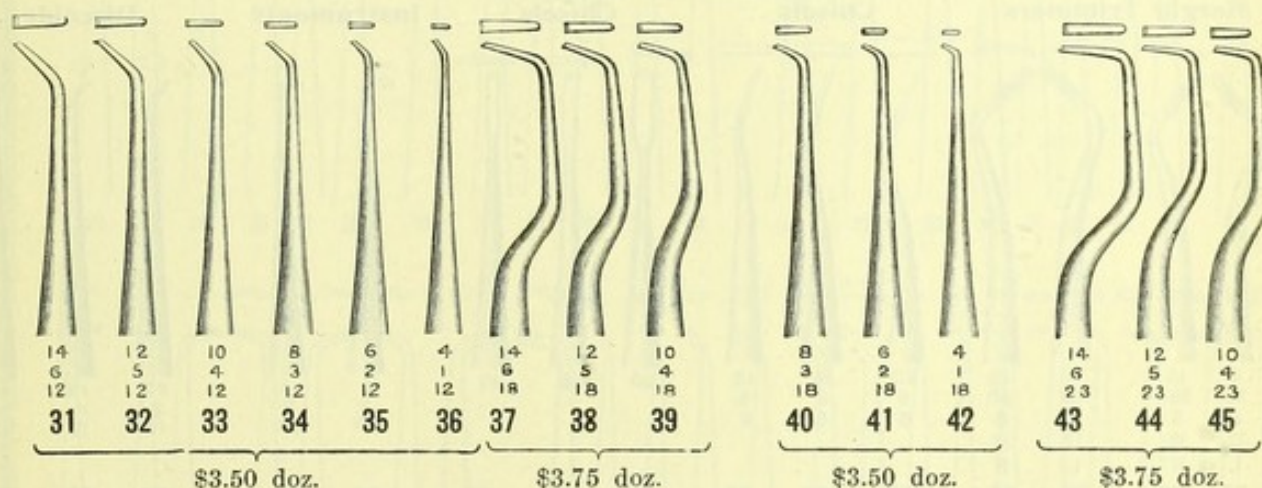
BLACK'S SYSTEM—(Continued)

Ordinaries—Hatchets



Ordinaries—Hoes

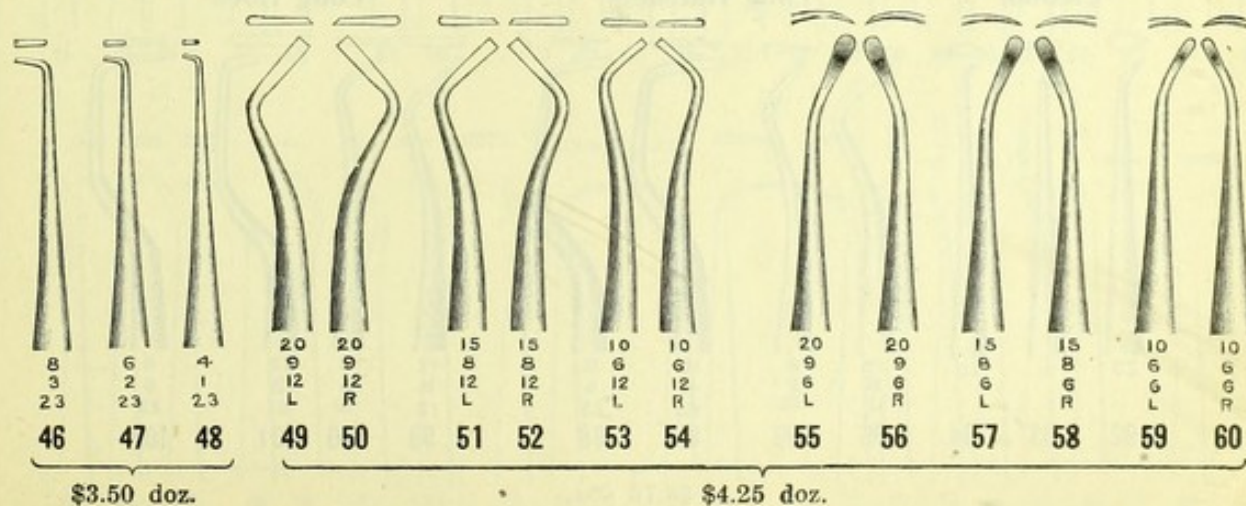
Ordinaries—Hoes



Ordinaries Hoes

Specials Enamel Hatchets

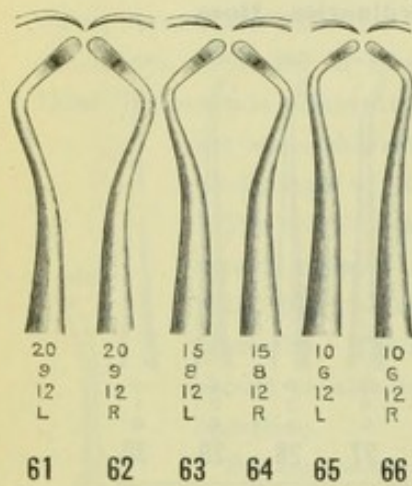
Specials—Spoons



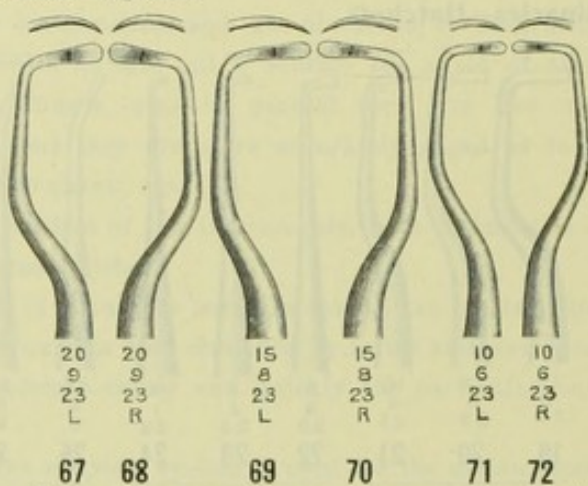
CUTTING INSTRUMENTS

BLACK'S SYSTEM—(Continued)

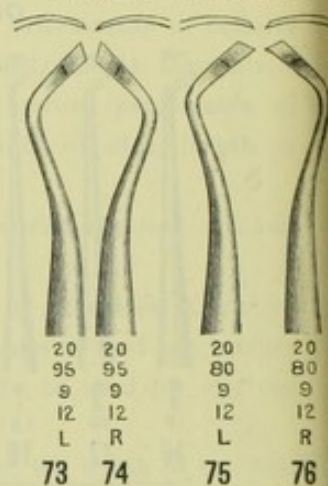
Specials—Spoons



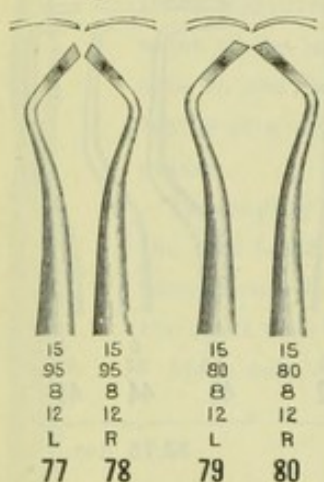
\$4.25 doz.



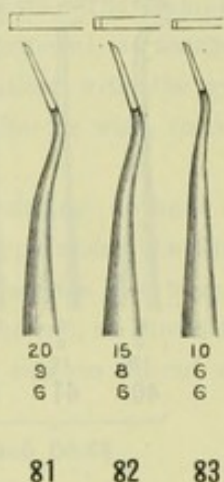
\$4.50 doz.

Gingival
Margin Trimmers

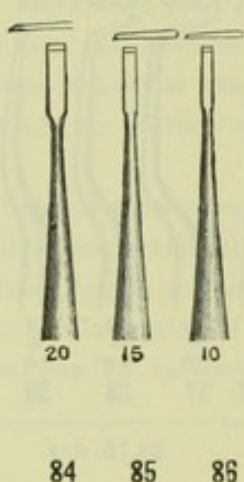
\$4.25 doz.

Gingival
Margin Trimmers

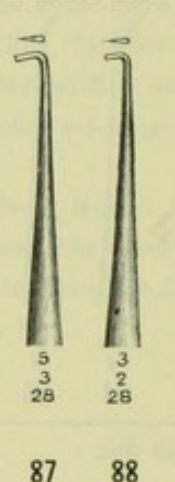
\$4.25 doz.

Bin-Angle
Chisels

\$4.50 doz.

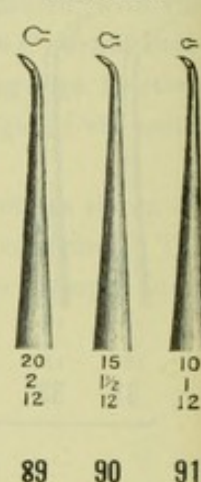
Straight
Chisels

\$4.25 doz.

Side
Instruments

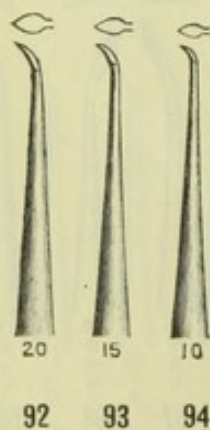
\$3.50 doz.

Discoids

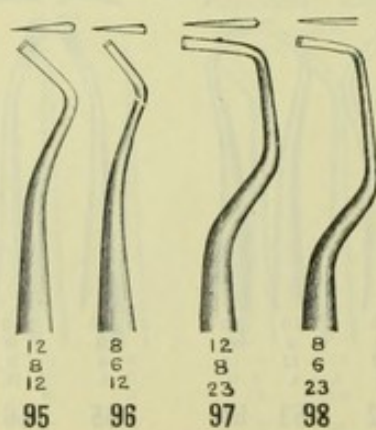


\$3.75 doz.

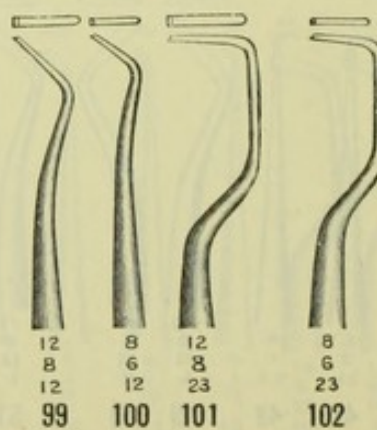
Cleoids



Long Hatchets



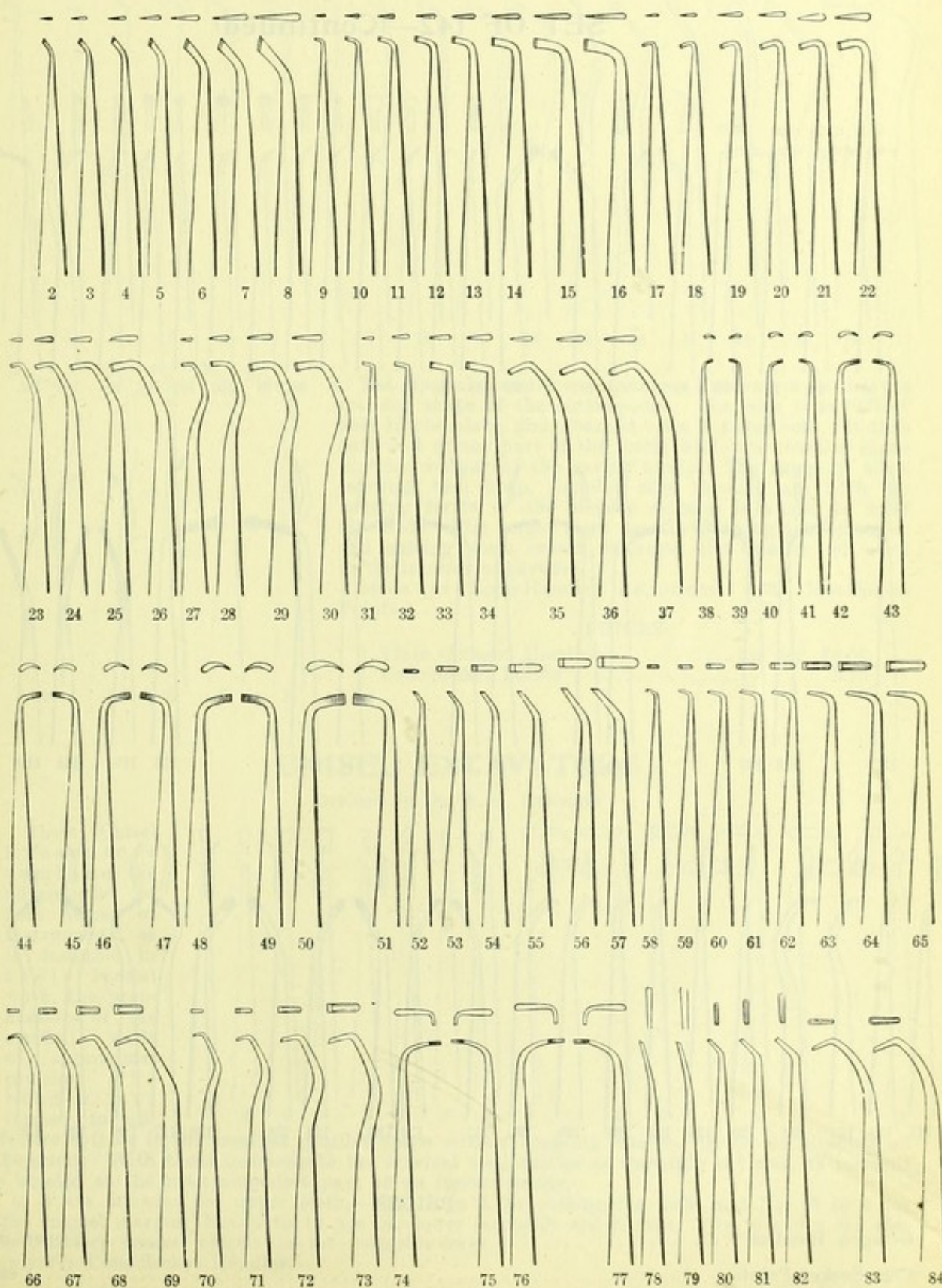
Long Hoes



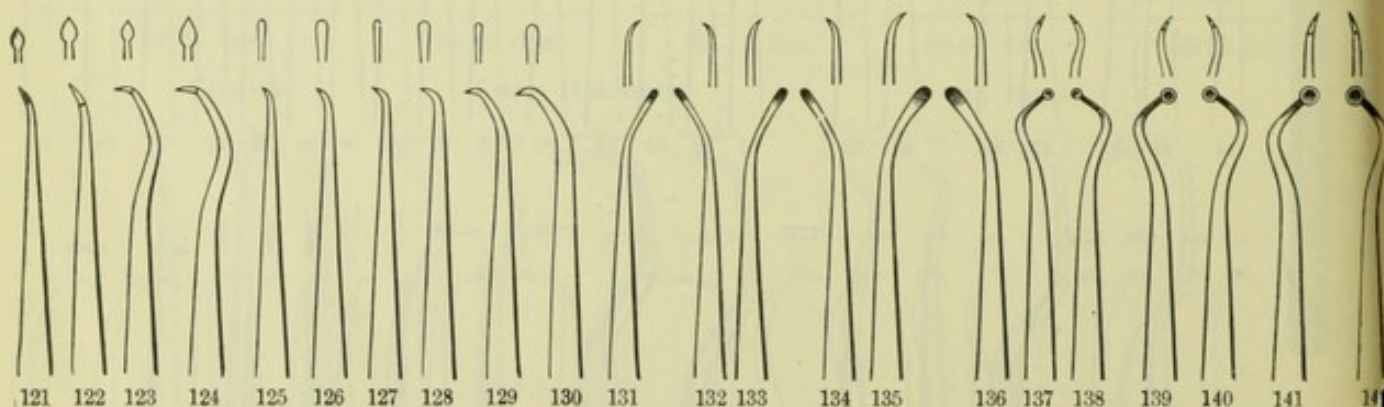
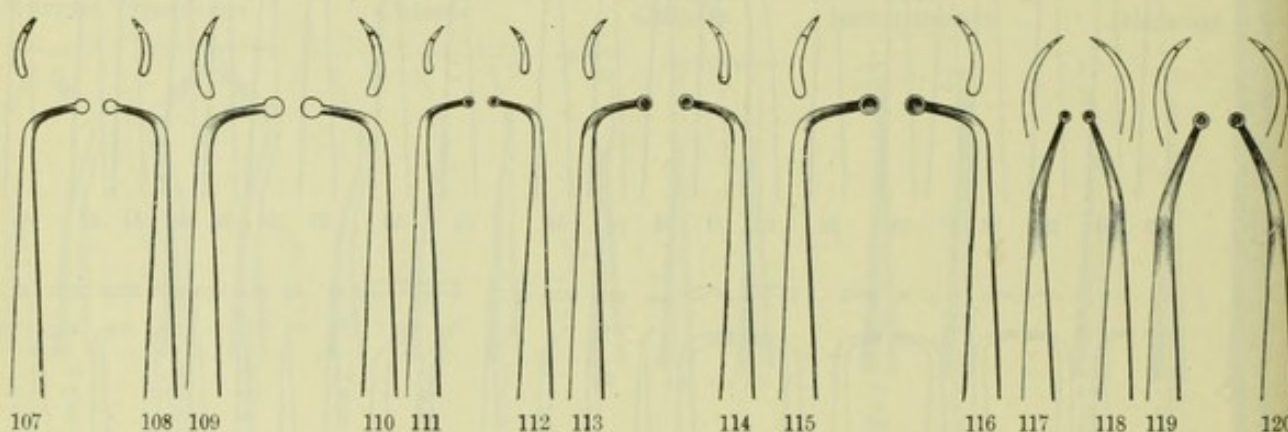
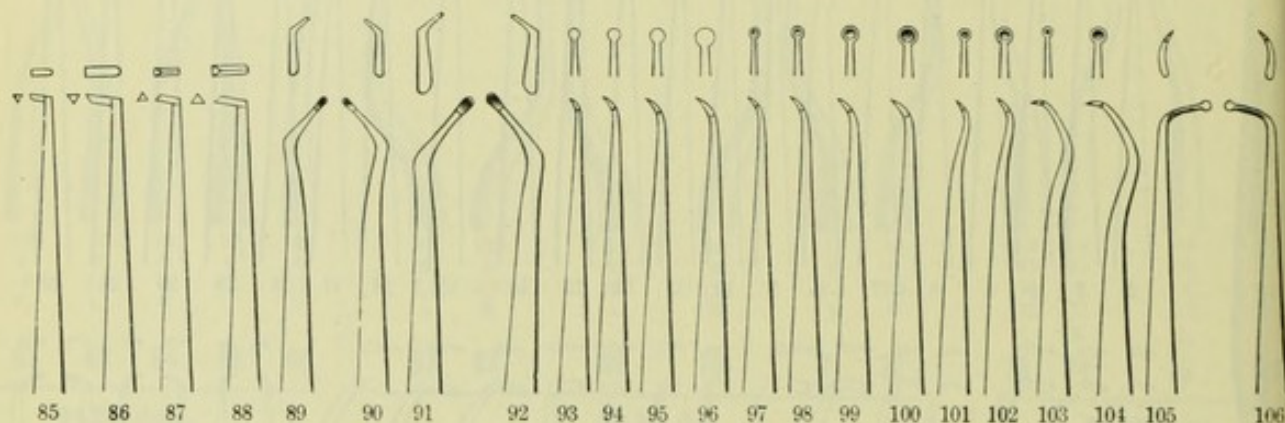
\$3.75 doz.

EXCAVATORS

THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.'S SET OF 142



EXCAVATORS

THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.'S
SET OF 142—(Continued)

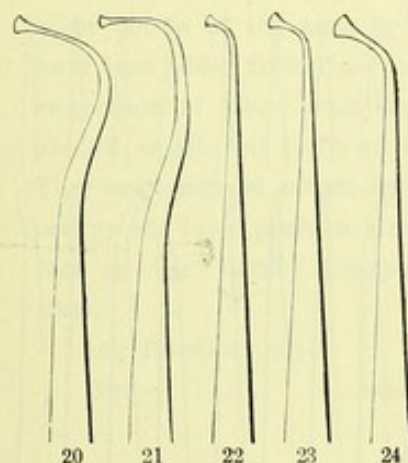
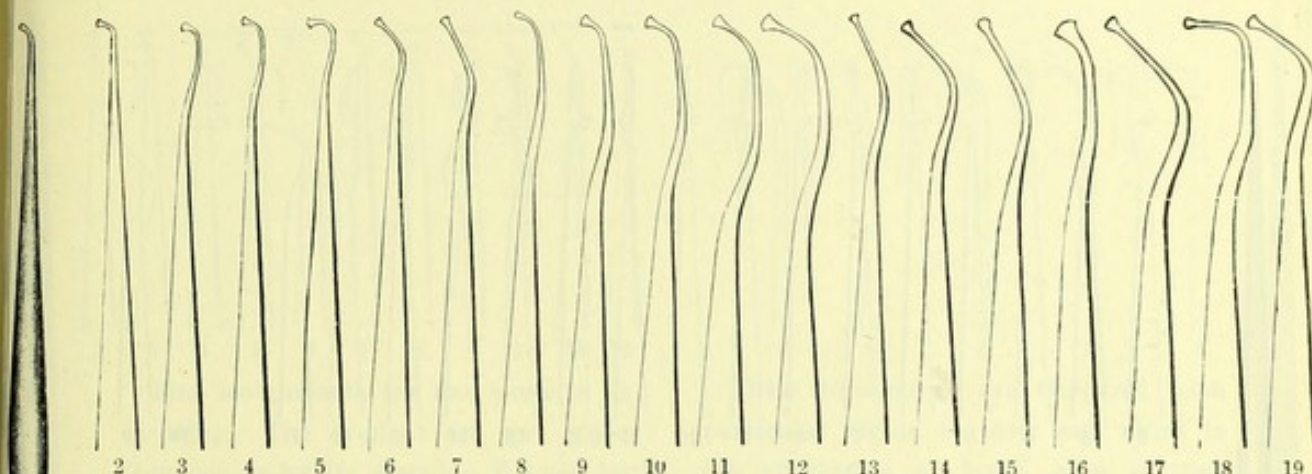
PRICES

Octagon Handles	per doz.	\$2.50
Cone-Socket Points	each	.12

EXCAVATORS—(Continued)

BATTLE-AX

Devised by DR. S. G. PERRY



The special excellence of these Excavators is in the rounded shape of the cutting-edge. The edge thus "bites" only in one place, and where it bites it takes hold. It thus cuts well in any part of the tooth, while the rounded shape fits the contour of the cavity nicely. The range of sizes, carrying the sharp, rounded edge through all, with the varying forms of the slender shanks, is ample to meet all needs. The larger sizes are for opening into cavities, and cutting down crown surfaces; the smaller for work in the interior of cavities.

Made as Long-Handle Instruments and Cone-Socket Points.

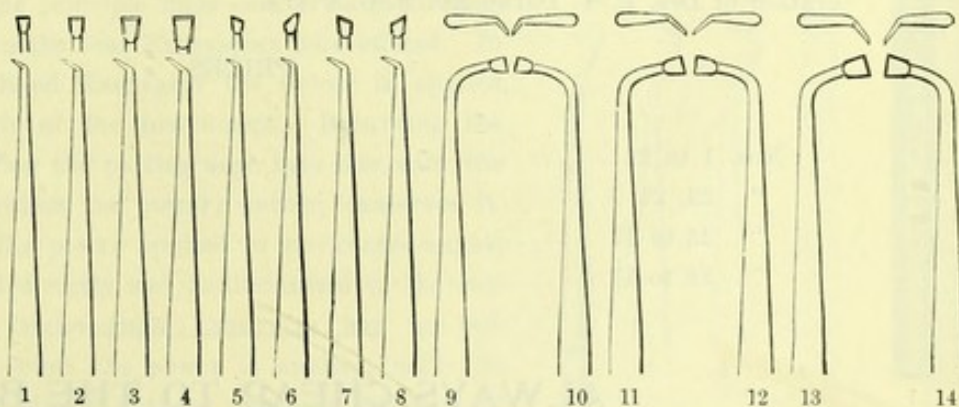
PRICES

Plain Octagon Handlesper doz. \$4.00
Cone-Socket Points " 2.75

CHISEL EXCAVATORS

Devised by DR. A. G. BENNETT

These Chisel Excavators combine the advantages of both forms of instruments, as is desirable in their special work, the preparation of the cervical walls of approximal cavities. The blades are formed to ad-



nit of effective cutting in the smallest possible space without passing into the cavity or slipping off against the gums. With these instruments the cervical wall can be as smoothly cut and its margins as evenly beveled as the most accessible part of an incisor cavity.

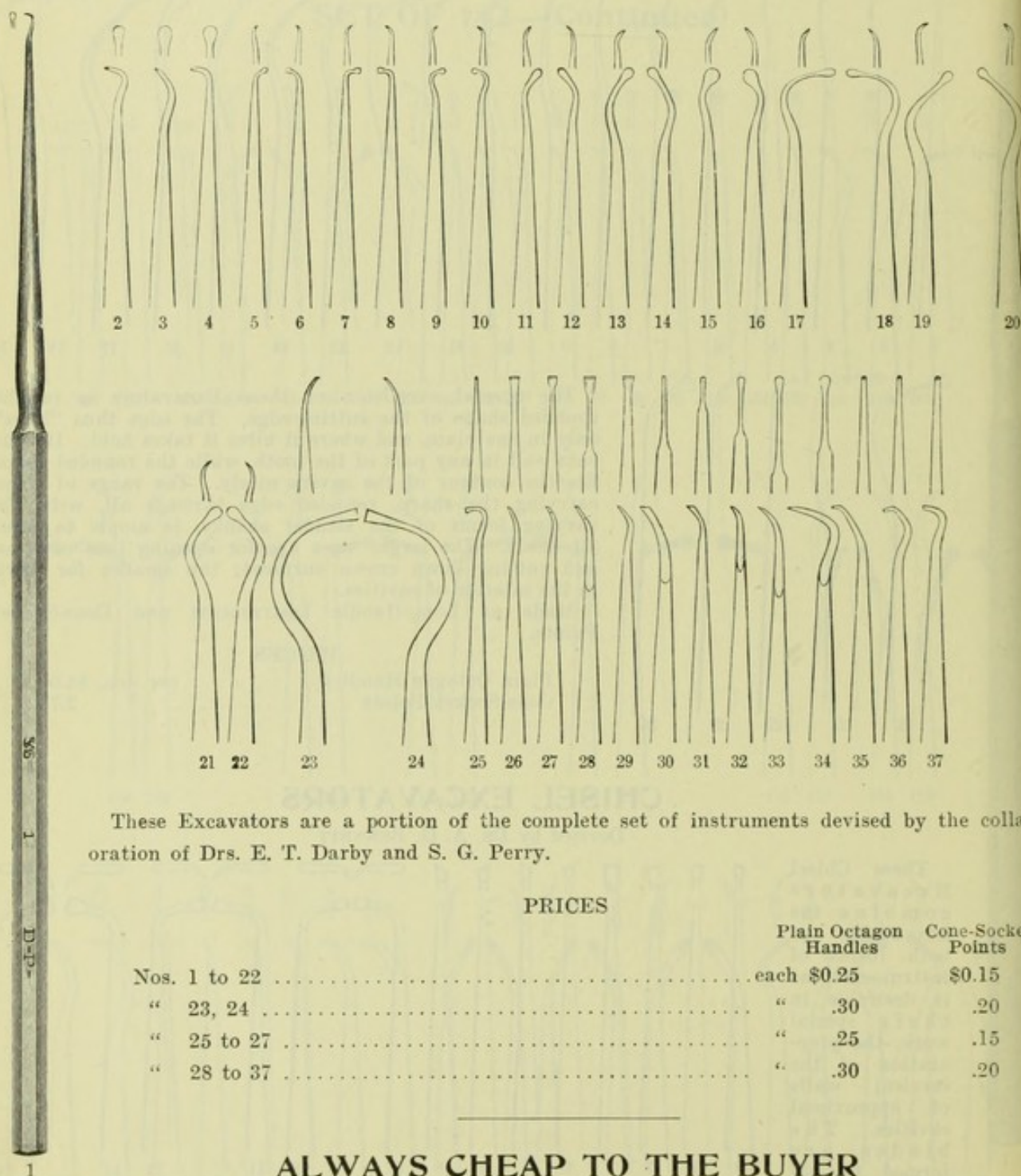
Nos. 1 to 8 are intended for upper teeth,—Nos. 1 to 4 for cutting the wall, and Nos. 5 to 8 for leveling the enamel margin; Nos. 9 to 14 are for lower bicusps and molars. Nos. 3 and 4 can also be used as ordinary enamel chisels on the posterior teeth.

Made only for Cone-Socket Handles.

Priceeach \$0.15

EXCAVATORS—(Continued)

DARBY-PERRY SET OF 37



These Excavators are a portion of the complete set of instruments devised by the collaboration of Drs. E. T. Darby and S. G. Perry.

PRICES

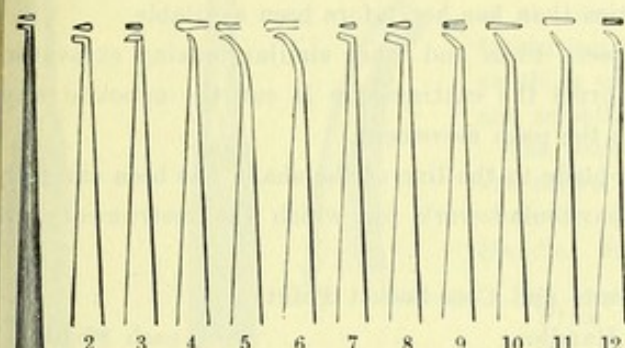
	Plain Octagon Handles	Cone-Socket Points
Nos. 1 to 22	each \$0.25	\$0.15
" 23, 24	" .30	.20
" 25 to 27	" .25	.15
" 28 to 37	" .30	.20

ALWAYS CHEAP TO THE BUYER

Our first aim in making an instrument or appliance is to put into it the highest attainable efficiency value. Because of the achievement of that aim, S. S. White products are cheap to the user—he gets an unequaled value for the money he invests in them. They are often low-priced, never because of any lowering of their efficiency, but because the simplifying of manufacturing problems lessens the cost of production. Whoever buys S. S. White products gets practically 100 per cent. of first quality goods.

EXCAVATORS—(Continued)

THE PALMER (OR BEST)

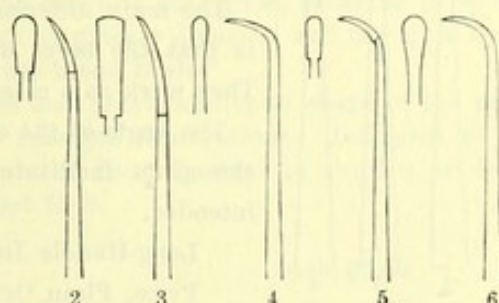


Fine instruments for fine work in excavating. The original set was copied from points by Dr. Corydon Palmer, but other points of the same general nicety have been added from time to time at the suggestion of other practitioners. They are all small, but made to stand work. They are tempered extremely hard. They occupy the same position among Excavators as the Varney pluggers in their class.

Long Handles only.

Priceeach \$0.50

BUTLER'S RAPID



These Excavators are tempered with particular regard to their use, which is the excavation of large, open cavities where engine and other cutters cannot be conveniently employed.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 cut from the operator; Nos. 4, 5, and 6 cut toward him. The forms are such as to readily suggest their application after the cavity is opened up with the enamel chisel.

Long Handles only.

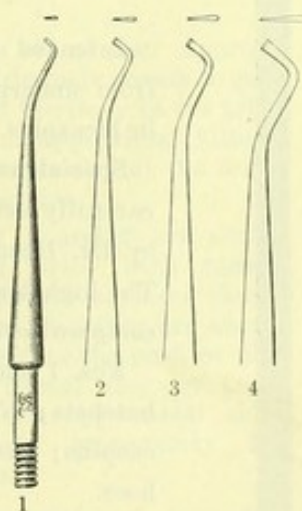
Priceeach \$0.50

CONTRA-ANGLE

The contra-Angle principle finds one of its most effective expressions in the four Excavators here offered. In manipulating a hand Excavator the power is applied through the shaft of the instrument. Recurving the shaft so as to bring the cutting edge into line with the axis greatly increases the power; rather, conserves it. In other words the power applied to the contra-angled shaft is delivered directly and undiminished to the cutting-edge. The Contra-Angle Excavator has no tendency to wobble when the power is applied, holds its working position almost without effort on the part of the operator. The Contra-Angle also affords a considerable advantage in reaching cavities inaccessible to a straight-shaft instrument.

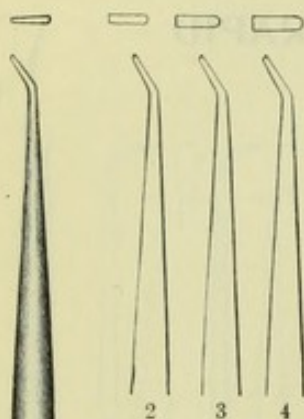
Four sizes as shown. Cone-Socket points only.

Priceeach \$0.12



EXCAVATOR CHISELS

Designed by DR. GORDON WHITE



In these four beveled-edge Excavators is embodied Dr. White's idea of a more practical instrument for cutting the mesial surfaces of molars and bicuspid and fissure cavities than has heretofore been available.

The main difference between them and other similar looking excavators is that the bevel which forms the cutting-edge is cut the opposite way. They work as a chisel with the push movement.

The angle of the cutting-blade to the line of the shank has been carefully chosen to facilitate the particular work for which the instruments are intended.

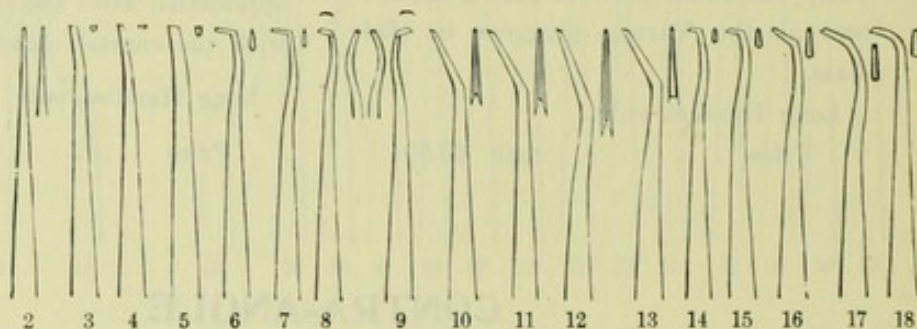
Long-Handle Instruments and Cone-Socket Points.

Price, Plain Octagon Handleseach \$0.40

" Cone-Socket Points " .30

DR. W. C. HEAD'S

APPROXIMAL-SURFACE INSTRUMENTS



Intended chiefly for preparing cavities between upper front teeth, working from underneath, but useful in forming compound cavities for contour fillings in bicuspid.

Special attention is directed to their fine working qualities. Each point was carefully designed, shaped, and tempered in accordance with the directions given by Dr. Head, and the sample set was submitted to and fully approved by him. The high temper given them preserves sharp, keen edges. *They cut rapidly with comparatively light pressure.*

Nos. 1 and 2 are retaining-point drills; Nos. 3, 4, 5, enamel gouges; Nos. 6, 7, hatchets; Nos. 8, 9, groove-cutters for palatal edge of cavities in incisors or cuspids; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, chisel-hoes; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, groove-cutting hoes.

Long Handle only.

PRICES

Nos. 1 and 2each \$0.30

" 3 to 18 " .50

ENAMEL CLEAVERS

Patterns furnished by DR. CALVIN S. CASE

Devised to overcome the difficulty of removing enamel which is practically unbroken. They "can be partially rotated under the margin of the gum, presenting a sharp point toward portions of the enamel that will not easily cleave off, with a view to fracturing it as the diamond cuts glass, breaking it up into small particles which can be quickly detached and the sides straightened and smoothed by the broad blade."

The peculiarities and practicability of shape of the instruments are shown in the enlarged illustrations. Tempered to take hold of the hardest enamel. Securely fixed in our No. 10 Cone-Socket Handle. Right and Left.

Price each \$0.60

Points separately " .35

LIGATURE CUTTER

Suggested by DR. GARRETT NEWKIRK

This device for the quick and safe cutting of ligatures holding the rubber dam around the necks of the teeth, after the completion of a filling operation, made its way promptly to popularity years ago because of its practical usefulness.

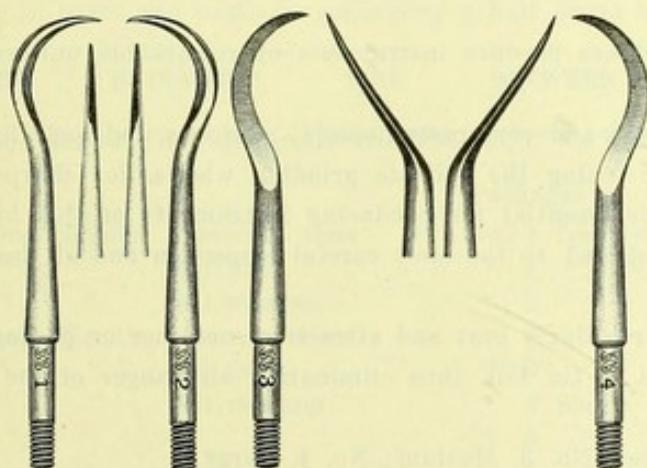
The working end is fashioned into a hook or curved knife blade, with a keen edge. The extreme point is blunt to permit it to be inserted under the ligature without risk of injuring the gum or puncturing the rubber dam. With the point inserted, a slight pull cuts the ligature.

Price, Octagon Steel Handle \$0.35

" Cone-Socket Point25

APPROXIMAL TRIMMERS

Nos. 1 and 2 designed by DR. GORDON WHITE; Nos. 3 and 4 by DR. E. K. WEDELSTAEDT



This set of four Approximal Trimmers covers a good deal of territory in the trimming of approximal fillings, more especially at the cervical margins.

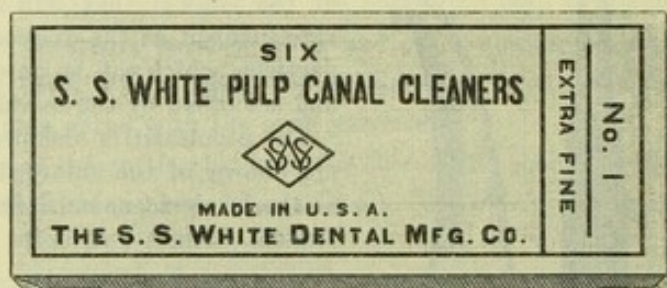
Nos. 1 and 2 are sickle-shaped, with both convex and concave surfaces sharpened, so that they are adapted to either the push or pull cut. Useful also for trimming the approximal sides of roots preparatory for crowns.

Nos. 3 and 4, in addition to the sickle curve, have a lateral bend, adapting them readily to trim mesial or distal fillings in molars and bicuspsids.

For Cone-Socket Handles only.

Price each \$0.35

THE S. S. WHITE PULP-CANAL CLEANERS



These are spring-tempered pulp-canal cleaners of the spirally-barbed or Donaldson type, made in S. S. White style.

To nerve instruments these cleaners mean exactly what the "Revelation" Bur means to engine excavating instruments, and for precisely the same reasons: Each is made of a special steel carefully selected because it affords in the highest degree the particular characteristics required; each is made by automatic machinery which works to the 1/1000th of an inch, devised and built in our factories, by the same men. Hence the Cleaners are of the same high grade and will give the same kind of satisfaction as "Revelation" Burs, which every year advance greatly in popular favor.

The nicely tapered blanks are ground by automatic grinding machines having the finest possible adjustment and capable of grinding tough spring-tempered piano-wire to the minutest point, without drawing the temper. This method of grinding eliminates guess-work and ensures practically absolute uniformity in size and taper.

The barb-cutting is done by automatic machines set to cut to precisely the right depth and in precisely the right place. The barbs are carried to the extreme end of the point, toward which they gradually diminish in size and depth of cut. Uniformity in the size and arrangement of the barbs is thus assured. If the Cleaner becomes "jammed" a backward turn or two (unscrewing) will release it.

Combined, the grinding and cutting machines produce instruments of remarkable uniformity and exactness of construction.

As part of the work, we have also devised and constructed special machines and tools for testing the wire, for straightening the blanks, for truing the delicate grinding wheels, for sharpening the barb cutters, and for doing whatever else is essential for producing instruments of this high class.

After manufacture, the cleaners are subjected to the most careful inspection and all instruments not strictly up to standard are rejected.

On top of all this, we have devised a particularly neat and attractive container or package. It is practically hermetically sealed and wrapped in tin foil, thus eliminating all danger of the Cleaners rusting.

Four sizes, No. 1, Extra Fine; No. 2, Fine; No. 3, Medium; No. 4, Large.

In packages of six, each number separate and assorted,—three fine and one each of the other sizes. The new form of package, hermetically sealed, in tinfoil wrapper, protects the Cleaners against moisture conditions.

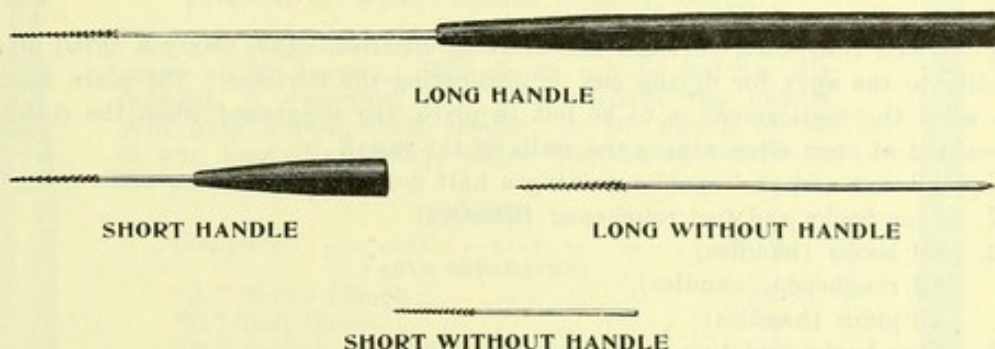
Priceper package \$0.75

DONALDSON'S SPRING-TEMPERED NERVE INSTRUMENTS

Every box or package of Genuine Donaldson Cleansers and Bristles bears this Trade-Mark.

 DONALDSON

PULP-CANAL CLEANSERS FOUR VARIETIES



The Donaldson Pulp-Canal Cleansers are made of tough steel piano-wire; they have the tenacity to withstand any necessary strain put upon them.

The barbs are cut upon a definite plan, with precision, and are not haphazard. They are long and sharp, each barb with a rather pronounced slant backward, and they are arranged in a regular spiral, forming in effect a broken screw-thread. (See enlarged view.) Entered into the canal by a screw-motion, the Cleanser readily penetrates the pulp-substance, which is brought away by the backward-pointing barbs locking in it when the Cleanser is pulled out. Should the Cleanser become "jammed," a backward turn or two (unscrewing) at once releases it.

Put up in boxes and packages containing a half dozen instruments as follows:

FIVE SIZES EXTRA FINE FINE BETWEEN FINE AND MEDIUM MEDIUM LARGE

Fine and Extra Fine also made "SHORT CUT" or BARBED ONLY FOR A SHORT DISTANCE.

Boxes

No. 1	Long Handle.	Assorted sizes
" 2	" "	All fine
" 2	" "	All medium
" 3	Short Handle.	Assorted sizes
" 3	" "	All fine
" 3	" "	All medium

Packages

No. 4	Long without handle.	Assorted sizes
" 4	" "	All medium
" 5	" "	All fine
" 5	" "	Extra fine
" "B"	" "	Between fine and medium
" 6	Short	Assorted sizes
" 6	" "	All fine
" 6	" "	All medium

PRICES

Without handles	per half doz.	\$0.75
With handles	per half doz.	\$1.25, each .25

DONALDSON INSTRUMENTS—(Continued)

NERVE-BRISTLES

The Spring-Tempered Nerve-Bristles are made of steel piano-wire and their temper may be described as "soft spring." Ordinarily, that is, when lightly pressed, they are springy and resume their shape on the removal of the pressure; but with increase of the force put upon them they bend. Their toughness is remarkable when their extreme tenuity is considered. They are as thin as actual bristles, so that they will enter the narrowest canal, and at the same time they are so tough that they will follow its most tortuous windings without breaking.

Made in three forms, hooked, roughened, and plain, and sold with handles and without for use in the broach-holder.

The hooked Bristles are extractors for removing pulps, more especially remnants near the apex, to grasp and release which from the walls the minute, sharp hook is especially adapted.

The plain and roughened varieties are dressing Bristles. They carry a shred of cotton readily to the apex for drying out or medicating the surfaces. The plain form is for use when the medicament is to be left in place, the roughened when the cotton is to be removed at once after wiping the walls of the canal.

Put up in boxes and packages containing a half dozen instruments as follows:

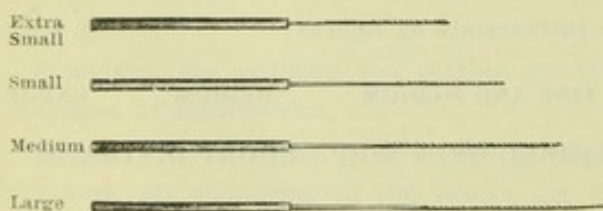
- No. 1. Four hooks and two roughened (handles)
- " 2. All hooks (handles)
All roughened (handles)
All plain (handles)
- No. 3. Four hooks and two roughened (no handles)
- " 4. All hooks (no handles)
All roughened (no handles)
All plain (no handles)

PRICES

Without handles	per half doz. \$0.75; each \$0.15
With handles	" " " 1.25; " .15

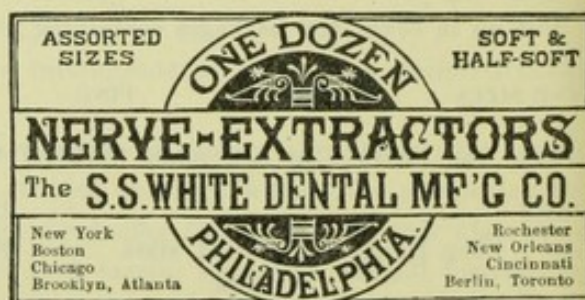


BARBED NERVE-EXTRACTORS



ALL SIZES, IN "SOFT" AND "HALF-SOFT" TEMPER

THESE SIZES MEAN LENGTHS, NOT DIAMETERS



This label is a guarantee of the quality of our Extractors

Think what the Ideal Broach should be,—how thin, how tough, how perfectly barbed. These of ours are nearer the ideal than you will find elsewhere.

SOLD IN SEALED PACKAGES AS FOLLOWS:

- No. 1, containing one dozen assorted small, extra small, medium, and large,—Soft and Half-Soft.
- No. 2, containing one dozen extra small,—Soft and Half-Soft.
- No. 3, containing one dozen small,—Soft and Half-Soft.
- Other assortments to order without extra charge.

Priceper package \$0.50; per gross \$5.00

NERVE-BROACH-HOLDERS Nos. 1, 2, and 3

Nos. 1 and 2 have a screw-ring to clamp the jaws so as to hold the broach securely. No. 3 has a screw-clamp.

PRICES

No. 1, Ebony Handle	\$0.75
" 2, Knurled Steel Handle..	.75
" 3, Bone Handle .....	.10

ELLIOTT ADJUSTABLE-ANGLE BROACH-HOLDER No. 4

Invented by W. ST. GEORGE ELLIOTT, D.D.S.

In this ingenious device the Broach has an angular range of 90 degrees. The chuck can be quickly disengaged, if desirable, and used without the handle. Will grip a pulp-canal cleaner, or the shank of one of our Nerve-Extractors, which may be shortened for the purpose.

PRICES

Complete	\$0.75
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PARTS SEPARATELY

"A," Screw Chuck20
"C," Ball Chuck30
"D," Socket15
"E," Screw Plunger20

BROACH-HOLDER No. 5

Suggested by DR. WM. CRENSHAW



Broach-Holder No. 5 is, in keeping with its use, a delicate knurled handle, into which the broach is to be shellacked. The smallness of this Handle contributes to the precision of touch which is essential in entering the root-canal and removing its contents. Broach-Holder No. 5, with our Barbed Nerve-Extractors makes a very effective combination.

Priceeach \$0.10

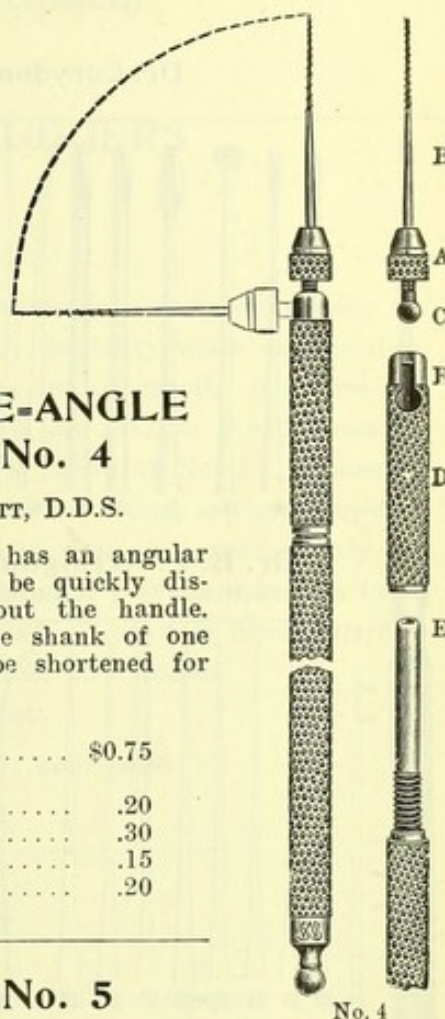
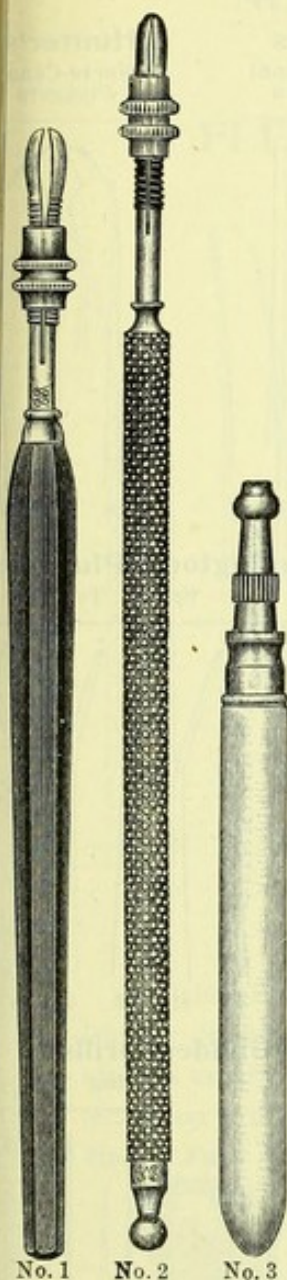
BROACH HOLDER No. 6



This is a simple, inexpensive and effective holder in the form of a very small pin-vise. Having a hole extending entirely through the handle, it is capable of holding fine wire while filing, etc.

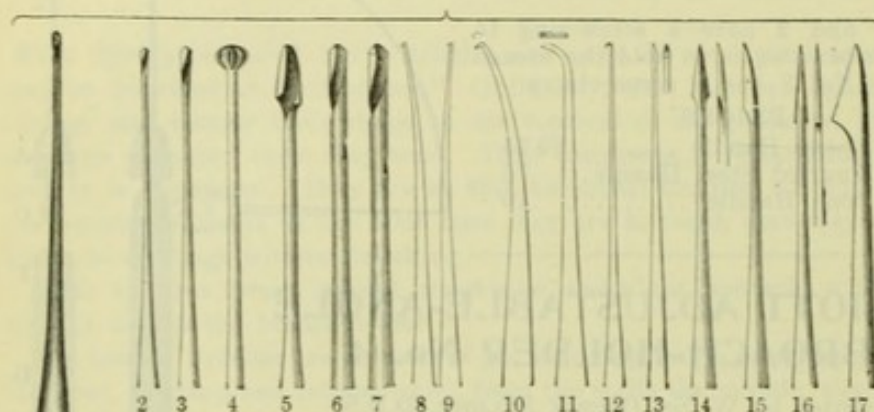
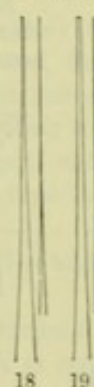
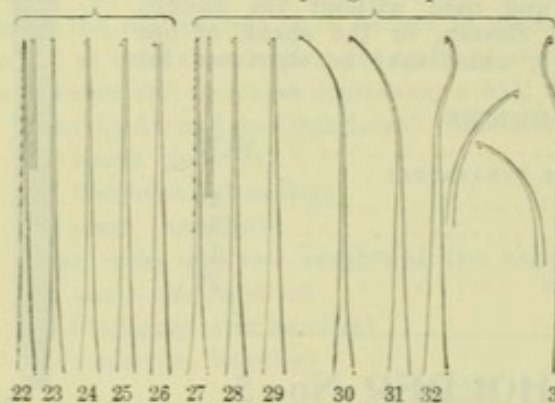
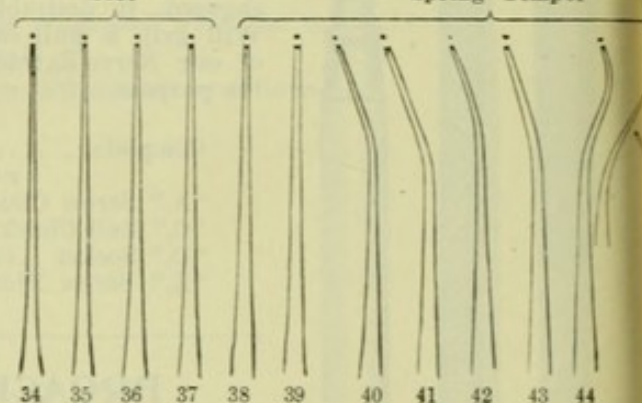
It has a four-jawed clutch, clamped with a milled sleeve; and an attractive knurled handle of a size admirably adapted for a broach holder, being short and of small diameter. It recommends itself on sight.

Priceeach \$0.40



NERVE INSTRUMENTS

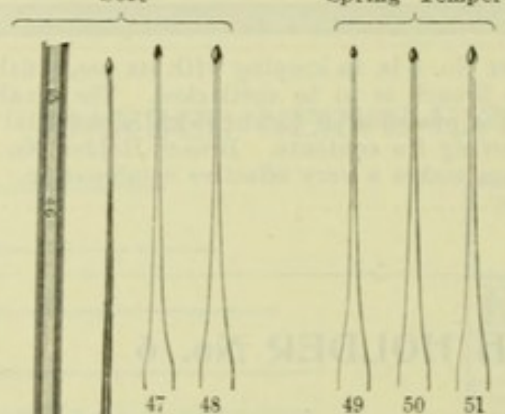
Dr. Corydon Palmer's

How's
Nerve-Canal
DressersHunter's
Nerve-Canal
PluggersDr. B. F. Arrington's Extractors
Soft Spring TemperDr. B. F. Arrington's Pluggers
Soft Spring Temper

Gates Drills

Soft

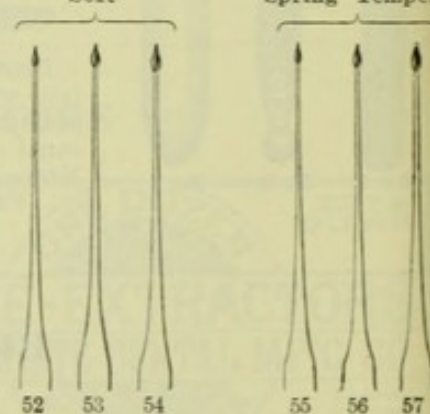
Spring Temper



Gates-Glidden Drills

Soft

Spring Temper



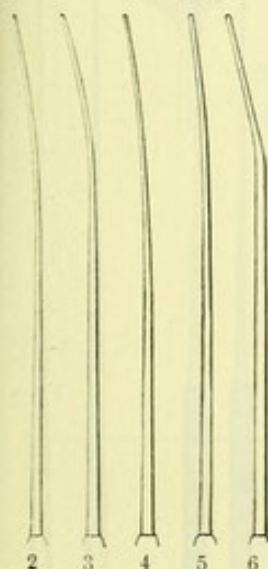
PRICES

Nos.	1 to 7	Long Handles	Cone-So Point
		each	\$0.45
"	8 " 13	"	.30
"	14 " 17	"	.40
"	18 " 51	"	.25
"	52 " 57	"	.40

NERVE INSTRUMENTS—(Continued)

FLEXIBLE SPRING CANAL-PLUGGERS

Suggestion of DR. R. B. DONALDSON



These Canal-Pluggers combine the necessary rigidity for placing the filling material properly, and a springy flexibility which enables them to follow the canal readily. The points are all smooth. The sizes and shapes vary. Nos. 1 and 2, the thinnest, are flat, No. 1 flat across the curve, No. 2 flat with the curve. The curve of No. 2 is somewhat sharper than that of No. 1. Nos. 3 to 6 are round, and grade upward in thickness from No. 3 to No. 6. All of these are curved slightly, except No. 6, which is bent rather sharply. The points are fixed in Cone-Socket Knurled Handles. They have had a large sale from their first introduction, and have proved themselves very efficient instruments in the hands of many dentists.

Priceeach \$0.30

NERVE-CANAL DRESSERS

The Iridio-Platinum Canal Dresser is non-corrodible, and of a form convenient for drying, medicating, and packing canals, whatever their position. The blade is ovoid in shape, with the point notched. The enlarged side view at the left better exhibits the general character. In use, a very thin wisp of absorb-

Fig. 1. Fig. 2



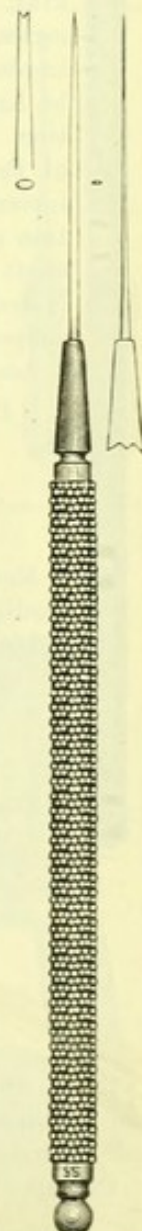
ent cotton is wound on the blade, as at Fig. 1, forming a very efficient swab, with which the canal can be perfectly dried. The canal can then be medicated by winding a similar wisp of cotton, leaving about an eighth of an inch of the blade bare, withdrawing the blade slightly to loosen the cotton, applying the medicament, and then passing it to place in the canal. The hollow cone thus formed permits drainage of the abscess. After pus has ceased to form, a similar medicated cone can be carried into the canal, and packed ready for sealing (see Fig. 2). The packing operation is greatly facilitated by the notch in the end of the Dresser.

Adapted also for pyorrhea medication, as after the cotton is wound upon the blade and medicated the blade may be bent to enter the pocket or sinus, wherever situated.

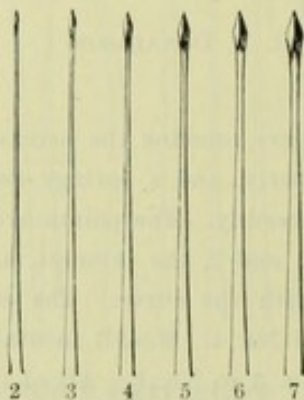
The silky asbestos fibers may also be used, instead of the cotton, or floss silk.

PRICE

Canal Dresser, Iridio-Platinum, Knurled Handle \$2.50



NERVE INSTRUMENTS—(Continued)

HOPKINS'S NERVE-CANAL
REAMERS

For enlargement of root-canals. Their designer, Dr. E. E. Hopkins, lays stress upon the progressive use of each number of the series, beginning with No. 1, and continuing until the last number employed shall so enlarge the cervical opening that free access may be had along the entire course of the canal to its apical termination. So used, he claims that this result is attained without risk of the breaking of the Reamer heads, because these so gradually increase in diameter that there is no considerable strain upon the thin and long shanks of the instruments. The peculiar shapes of the short cutting heads also permit angular access to the canals through lateral cavities in the crowns. Illustration No. 1 shows size and shape of handles.

Long Handles only.

Priceeach \$0.30

NERVE EXTRACTORS

Hook and Barb

Made of best quality steel, drawn temper; will follow the canal readily.

Long Handles only.

Priceper doz. \$2.50

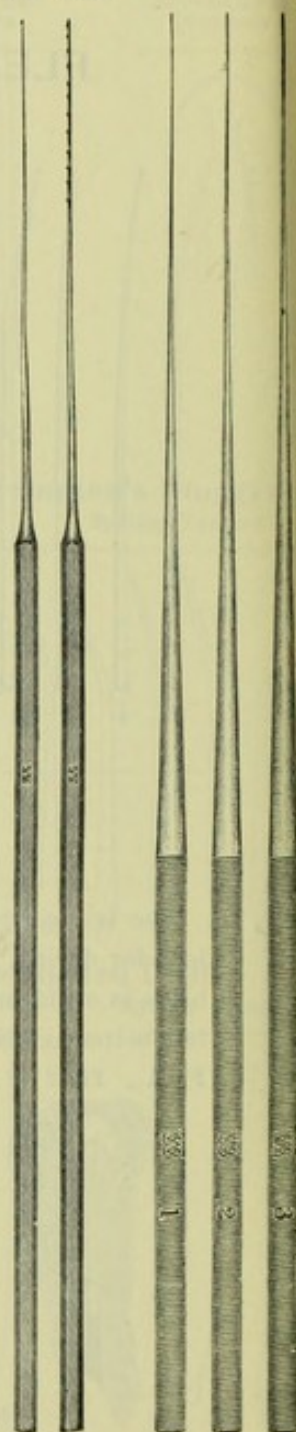
NERVE PROBES

Three sizes, round handles, as shown.

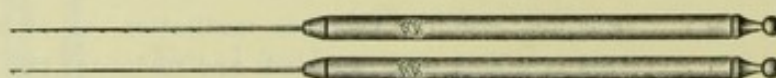
Priceper doz. \$2.00

EXTRACTORS
Hook Barb

PROBES



IRIDIO-PLATINUM NERVE EXTRACTORS

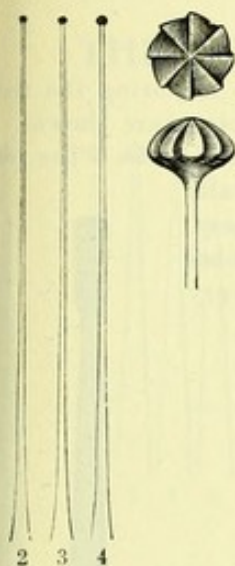


Points of an Iridium and Platinum alloy, the handles of brass, nickel-plated; can be readily cleansed and sterilized by heating to redness in a spirit lamp. They have ample flexibility and toughness and are not corroded by iodine, acids, or dampness. Barbed and hooked.

Put up in quarter-dozen boxes, with grooved blocks for safe carriage.

Price, quarter-dozen, either barbed or hooked \$1.80

NERVE INSTRUMENTS—(Continued)



DR. LITTLETON'S ROOT-CANAL DRILLS

The heads of these drills are short relatively to their diameter, so that there is little danger of their "wedging" in a canal. They readily follow the curve in a canal without bringing a breaking strain upon the flexible shank. The blades cut rapidly, and have a clearance which carries all the cuttings to the rear for removal with the drill. Spring tempered.

Long Handles only.

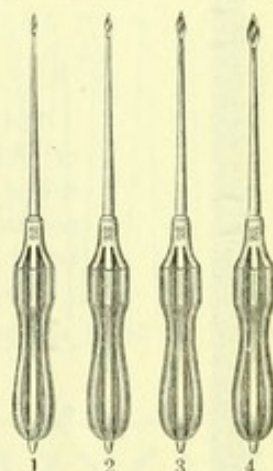
Priceeach \$0.40

NERVE-CANAL DRILLS

Suggested by DR. W. W. WALKER

Sometimes nerve-canals in posterior teeth can be more easily enlarged by an instrument operated by the fingers than with drills run by the engine. To assist in this, Dr. W. W. Walker suggested the formation of a finger-hold upon the shank, so that the Drills could be operated by the thumb and finger. They will be found especially useful in cleaning the anterior roots of lower molars and bicuspid. The slight projection seen at the lower end of the handle serves as a center to revolve the Drill upon. Made in four sizes, as shown.

Priceeach \$0.50

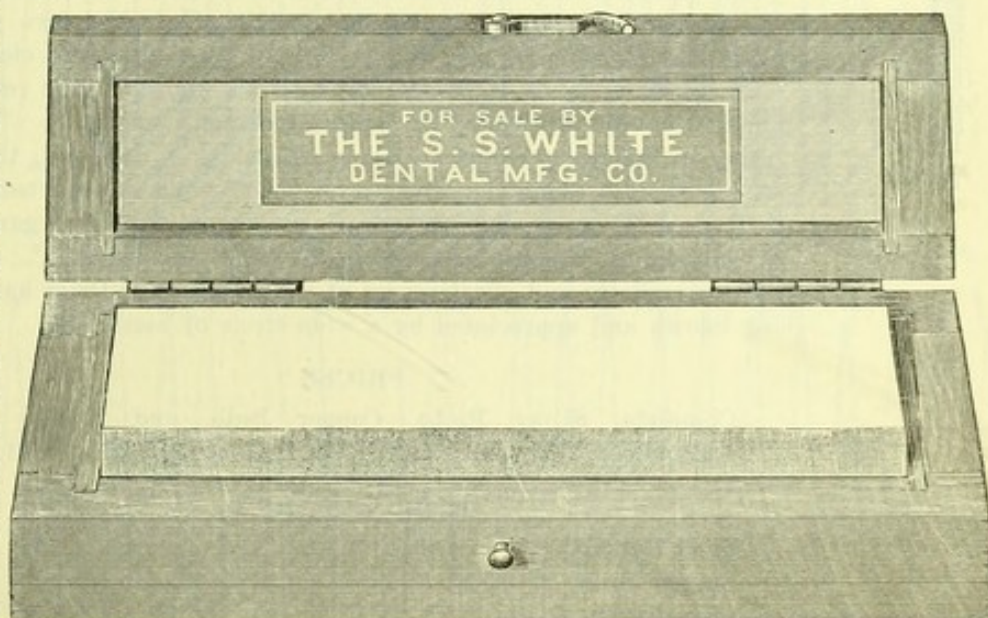


ARKANSAS STONE IN WOODEN BOX

Sharp instruments save time and strength to the dentist and pain to the patient.

A selected slab of fine Arkansas stone in a substantial hardwood box with a lid that effectually protects it from injury and dirt furnishes the means to keep keen edges on Excavators, Scalars, Drills, etc.

Price \$0.60



SILVER ABSCESS PROBES

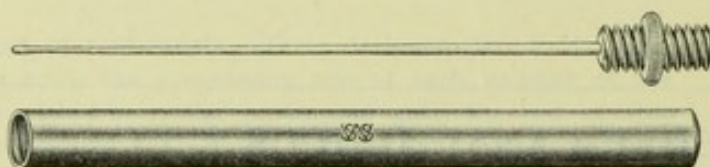
STEEL HANDLE

Suggested by DR. CHARLES A. BRACKETT

The flexibility of a thin wire of silver specially adapts it for exploring the fistula of alveolar abscess, which is the principal use of the three Probes here shown. The shafts are very thin and quite soft, will bend upon the slightest resistance. The points are slightly enlarged and blunt, to avoid risk of puncturing the walls of the sac. The small knurled steel handles, while giving an easy, firm grasp, also contribute to delicacy of manipulation. The Probes can be used also for following the natural ducts of the salivary glands. Handles nickel-plated.

Priceeach \$0.50

SOCKET SILVER ABSCESS PROBE



The Probe point, nicely finished, is mounted in a hub, both ends of which are threaded to fit a tubular holder. It is screwed into a round nickel-plated holder like a cone-socket instrument; when not in use, it is reversed, the holder becoming a case for it. Length ready for operating, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; closed, as for the pocket, say 3 inches.

Price, complete \$0.60

ROOT-DRIER

Invented by DR. GEORGE EVANS

This device utilizes the great heat-conducting property of silver to the simplification of one of the difficult problems in operative dentistry.

The appliance is made in three parts, the tapered silver probe, the oval copper bulb, and the octagon steel handle, which are put together in a moment for use, and as quickly taken apart for cleansing.

The tapering probe is passed through the bulb from the rear, and the steel handle is screwed in behind, locking it firmly.

The oval mass of copper (B) is heated to a dull red, the heat passing rapidly along the silver probe (C), which is inserted as far up the canal as possible, evaporating the moisture and gases and carbonizing any organic material in the canal and tubuli.

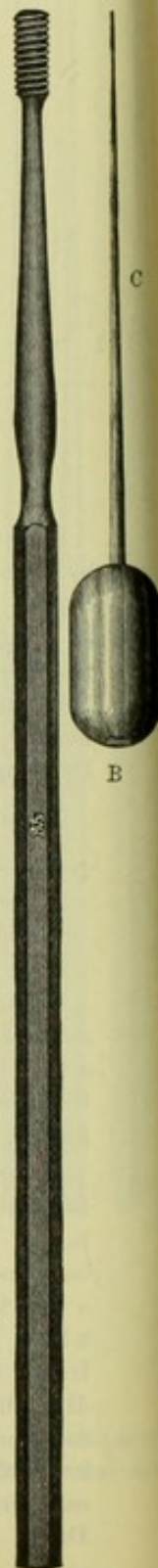
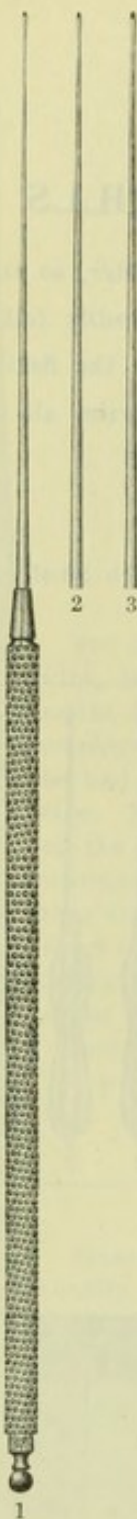
The simplicity and effectiveness of the Evans Root-Drier have been long known and appreciated by a wide circle of users.

PRICES

Complete, Silver Probe, Copper Bulb, and Steel
Handle\$1.25

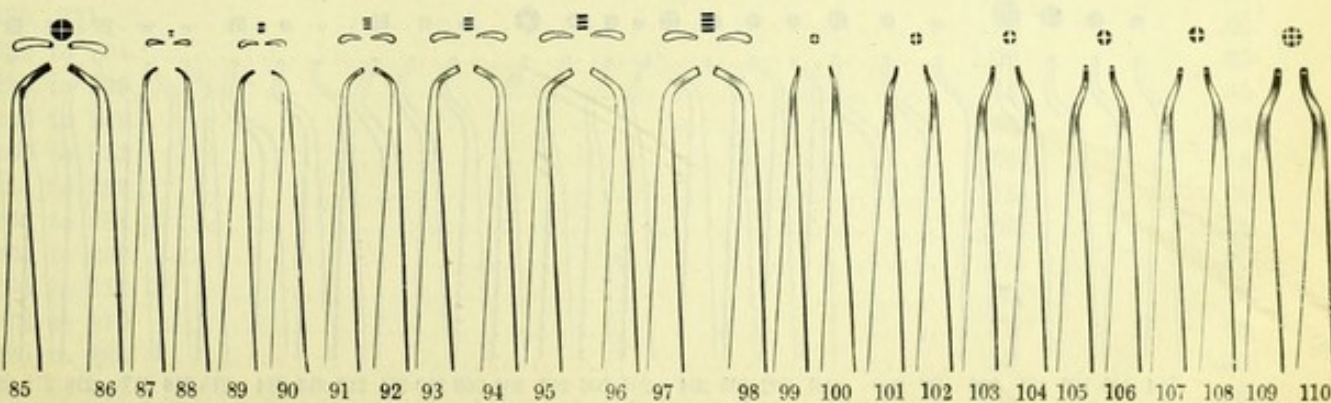
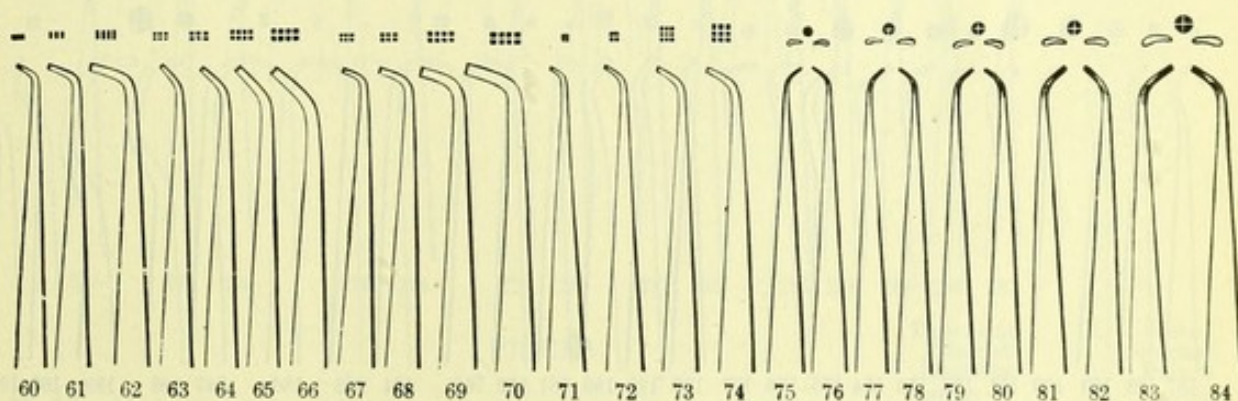
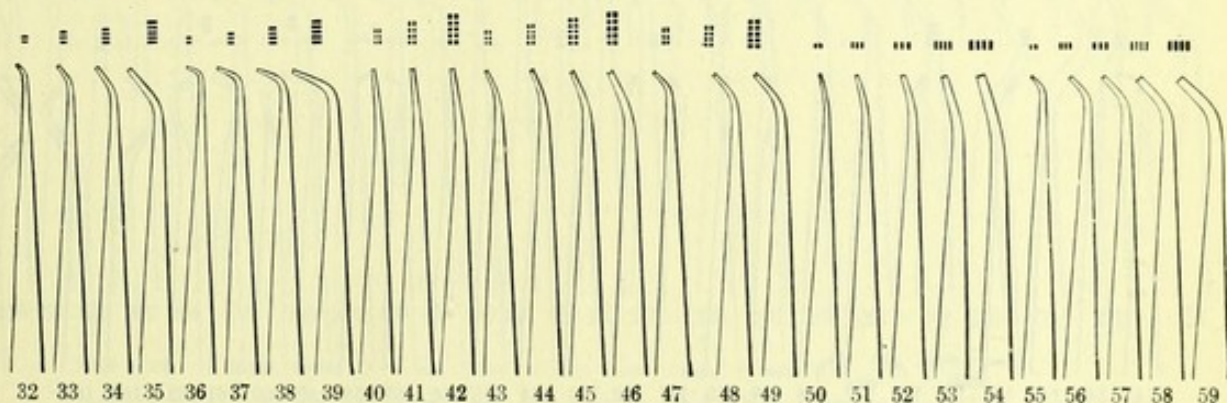
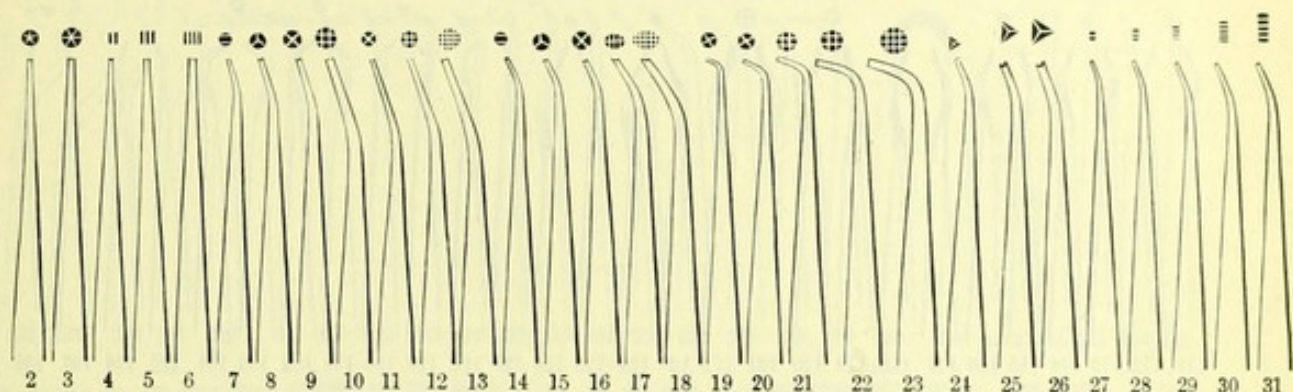
PARTS SEPARATELY

Steel Handle .....	.40
Copper Bulb .....	.30
Silver Point .....	.60



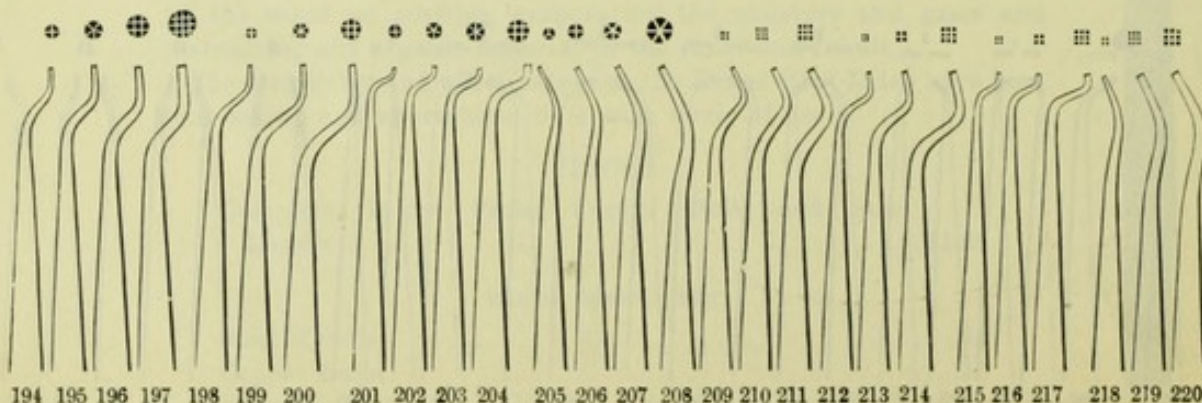
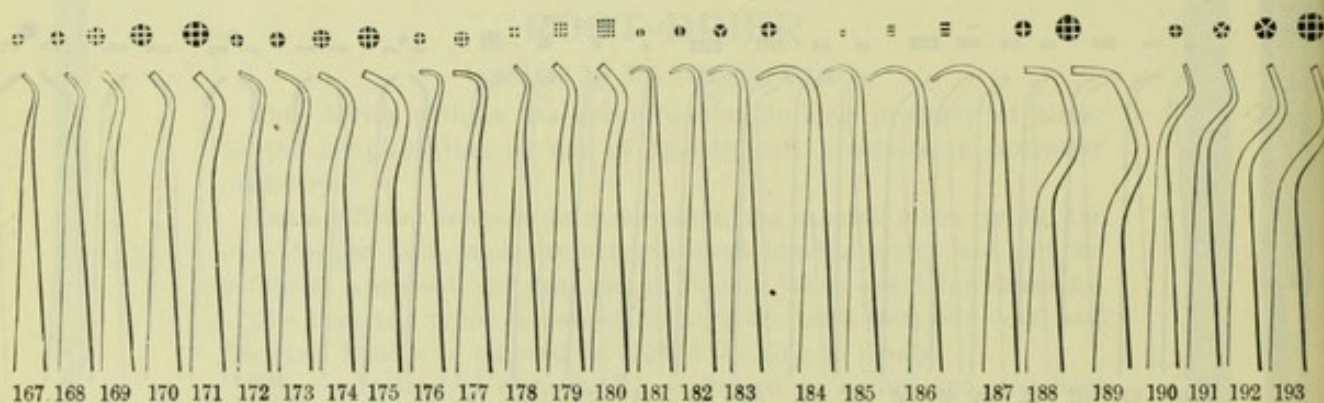
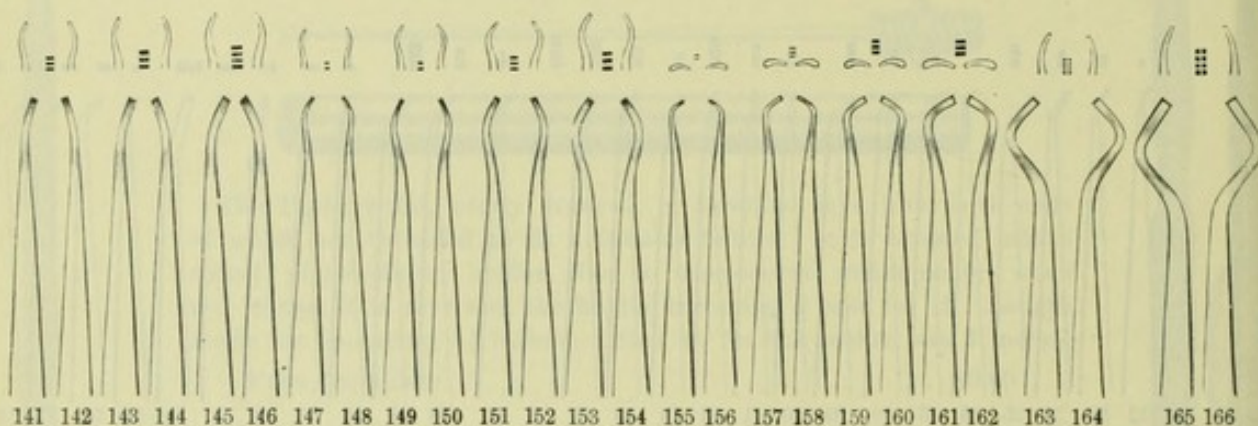
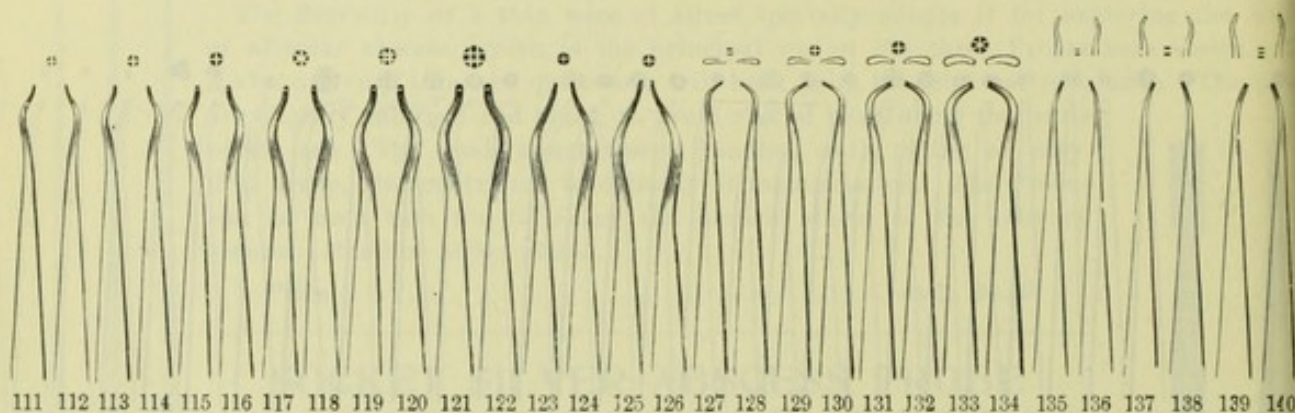
PLUGGERS

THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.'S SET OF 287



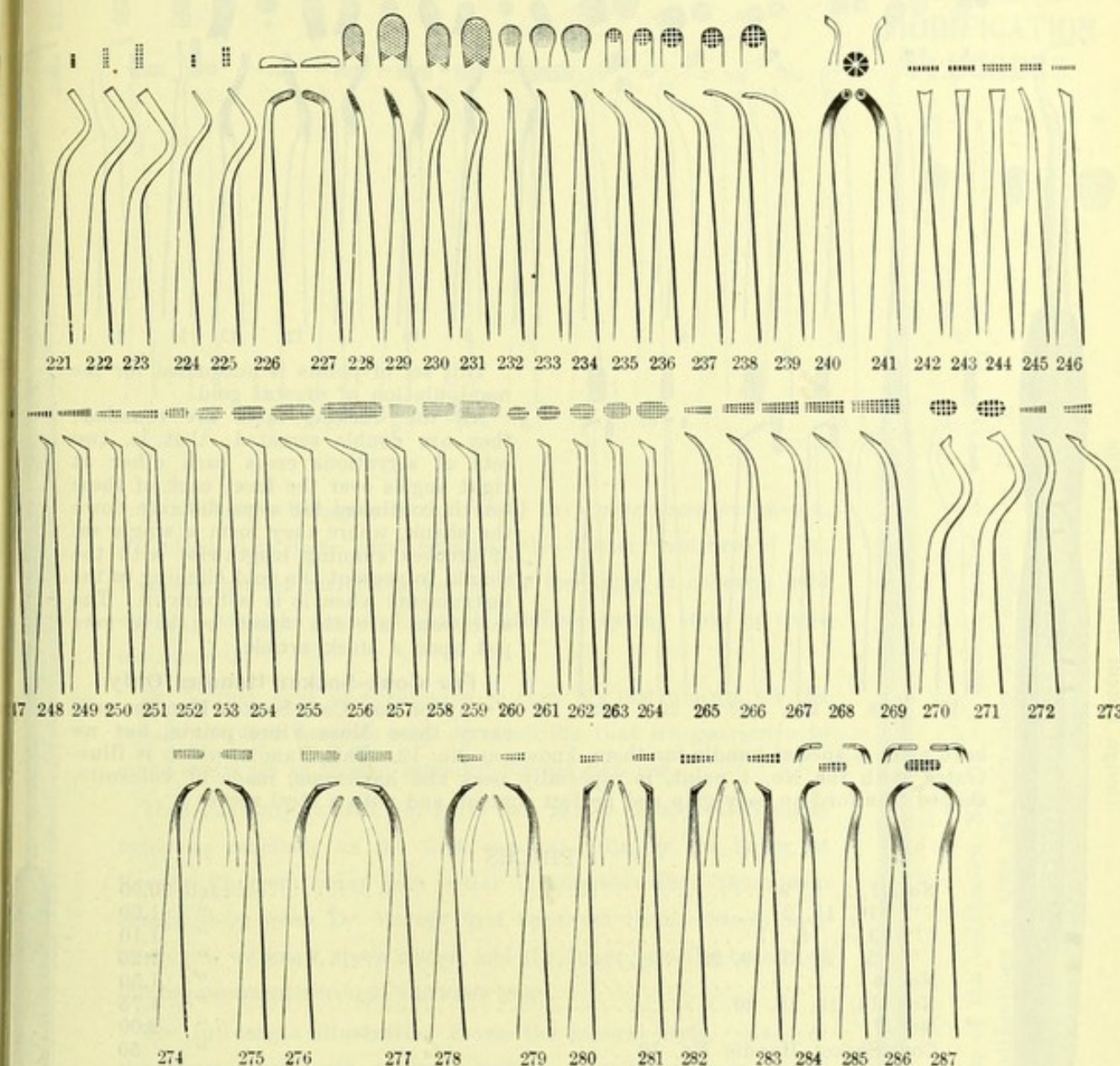
PLUGGERS—(Continued)

THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.'S SET OF 287



PLUGGERS—(Continued)

THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.'S SET OF 287

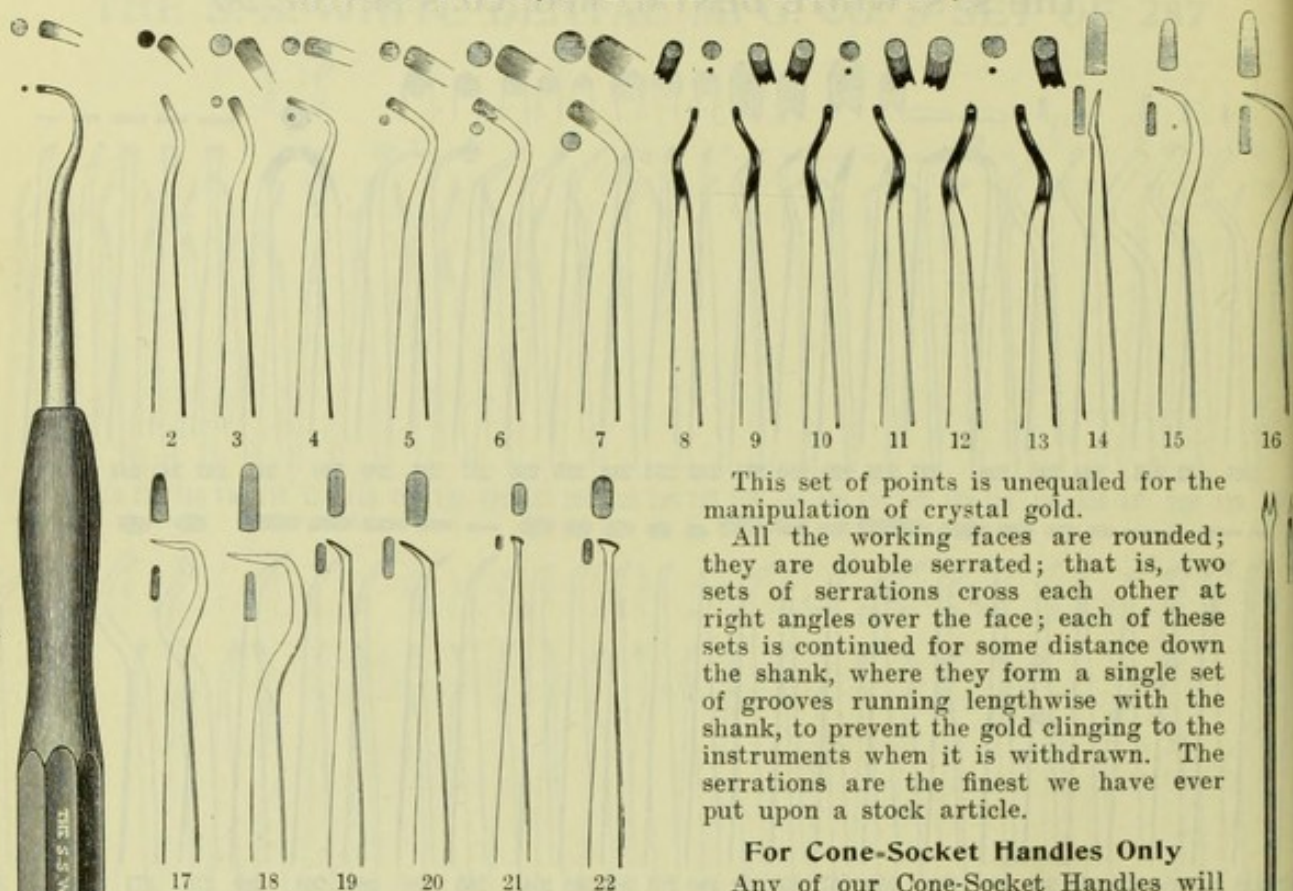


PRICES

Nos.		Taper-end File-cut Handles	Cone- Socket Points
Nos.	1 to 227	\$0.50	\$0.35
"	228, 229	1.00	.85
"	230, 231	.75	.60
"	232 to 234	1.00	.85
"	235 to 239	.75	.60
"	240 to 249	.50	.35
"	250 to 253	.60	.45
"	254 to 259	.75	.60
"	260 to 264	.60	.45
"	265 to 269	.75	.60
"	270 to 272	.60	.45
"	273 to 279	.75	.60
"	280 to 283	.50	.35
"	284 to 287	.75	.60

PLUGGERS—(Continued)

MOSS FIBRE GOLD PLUGGERS



This set of points is unequaled for the manipulation of crystal gold.

All the working faces are rounded; they are double serrated; that is, two sets of serrations cross each other at right angles over the face; each of these sets is continued for some distance down the shank, where they form a single set of grooves running lengthwise with the shank, to prevent the gold clinging to the instruments when it is withdrawn. The serrations are the finest we have ever put upon a stock article.

For Cone-Socket Handles Only

Any of our Cone-Socket Handles will carry these Moss Fibre points, but we have made a special handle for them, known as No. 12. This Handle, which is illustrated with the No. 1 point, is especially neat and handsome, made of vulcanite, shaped to afford an easy grip and perfect control, and with a steel socket.

PRICES

Nos. 1, 2, 8, 9	each	\$0.90
" 10, 11, 21	"	1.00
" 3, 4, 15, 17	"	1.10
" 5, 12, 13, 19, 22	"	1.25
No. 6	"	1.50
Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20	"	1.75
No. 7	"	2.00
Cone-Socket Handle No. 12	"	.50

PELLET PLACER

Designed by DR. FRANK L. MARSHALL

The Pellet Placer is exactly adapted for carrying pellets, cylinders, and especially portions of Moss Fibre or other crystal golds to the cavity. It tears off bits of the gold and carries them to the cavity without in the least compressing them.

The appliance is a minute, two-tined fork, with a long, thin shank in a small, round handle, the whole calculated for exactness and precision of work. The sharpness of the points assures the hold for picking up; the shape of the tines facilitates the letting go when the pellet is placed, while the slight curve gives perfect control. The neck of the instrument, just behind the head, is soft-tempered, so that the fork can be set at another angle if desired.

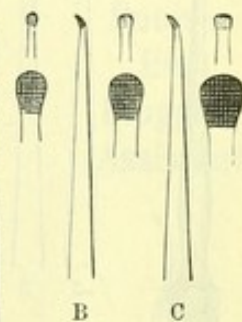
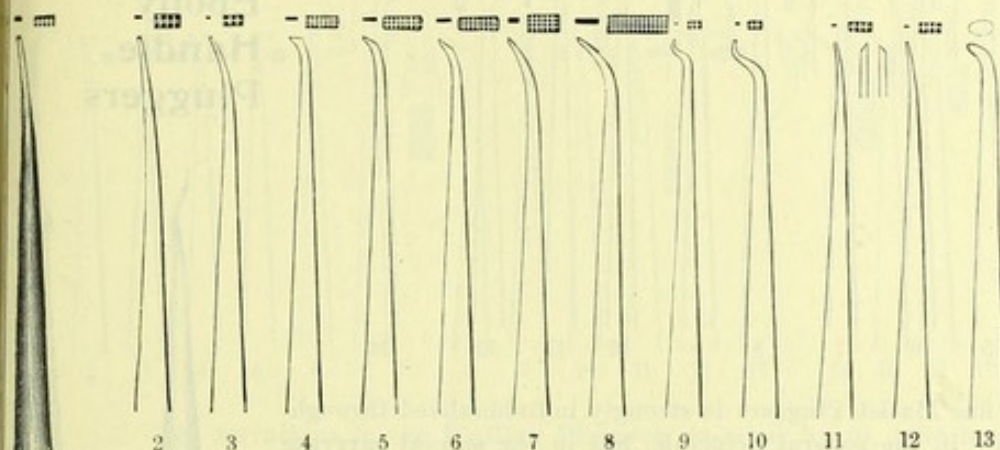
Useful also in the handling of cotton pellets, whether for medicating or drying a cavity.

Price \$0.40

PLUGGERS—(Continued)

Dr. R. W. Varney's Set

NICKLIN MODIFICATION PLUGGERS



Dr. Varney's Pluggers in their field have never been surpassed, if indeed they have been equaled. No better evidence of Dr. Varney's perfect understanding of the technique of cohesive gold working could be required than is afforded by the story of these instruments.

Dr. Varney gave us permission to copy his instruments for the benefit of other dentists only on condition that we guarantee to make every set as though intended for his own use.

That guaranty is still worth its face value. Every set is made today as carefully as the first one was. Really the buyer of Varney Pluggers today gets better instruments than those who bought them when Dr. Varney first approved them. Steels have improved, we know steels better, and the buyer gets the benefit of the improvement through our knowledge.

The full-length illustration shows the general style. Made of the finest steel, with extreme care in forming and serrating. Tempered all over. Smooth octagon shaft, nickel-plated. The illustrations show the sizes and bends, and enlarged views of the serrations.

PRICES

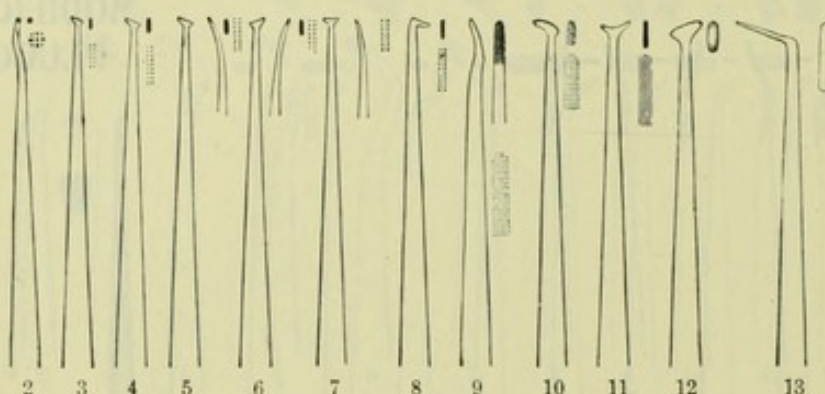
	Long Handles	Cone-Socket Points
Nos. 1 to 3	each \$1.15	\$0.90
" 4 " 7	" 1.50	1.25
No. 8	" 1.75	1.50
Nos. 9 to 12	" 1.50	1.25
No. 13	" .60	.35

These three Pluggers are modified forms of the well-known No. 16 of Butler's mallet set. They have the Varney style of handle. The modifications in sizes and serrations were suggested by Dr. T. L. Nicklin.

Price, Steel Handles each \$1.50
" Cone-Socket Points " 1.25

PLUGGERS—(Continued)

CHAPPELL'S GOLD BUILDERS



This set of fine Mallet Pluggers is strongly individualized throughout, not merely in the general principle, but in the special carrying out of the principle shown in each of the points. The serrations are cut on as fine lines as those of the Varney points, but the two sets are in no way alike, except in number.

The serrations are peculiar in the angle of the valley cut, and Dr. Chappell claimed that these serrations would by their shape serve to so form the surfaces of the gold, as it was inserted, as to firmly lock it together and secure it in place until the welding force was applied to the instruments, when it becomes a solid mass by cohesive force, free from seams or balling up.

The forms of the points are unique. They are mostly of the foot-shape, or variations of this form, the insteps being cut away to permit of delicacy and precision of manipulation at all stages of the operation.

In the Long Handle, every alternate face of the octagon shaft is file-cut, the intermediate faces smooth.

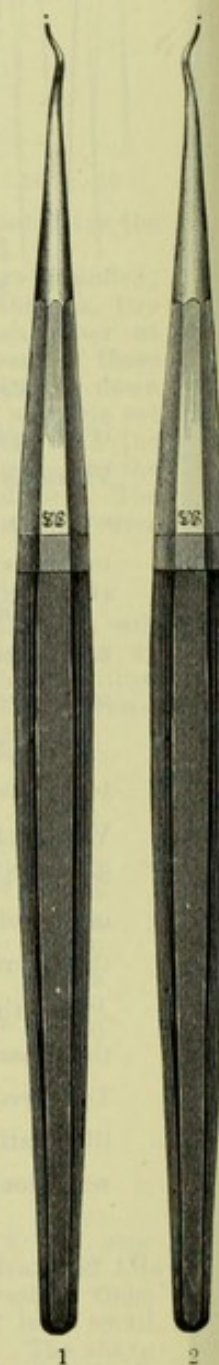
Used with cohesive gold. Dr. Chappell preferred No. 30 rolled cohesive gold, cut in strips, 1-16, 1-8, 3-16 in. wide, and 1 in. long. reannealing as used.

Nos. 11 and 12 of this set are designed for convex and concave contour building and surface finishing for No. 13, which is a smooth burnisher.

PRICES

	Long Handles	Cone-Socket Points
Nos. 1, 2	each \$1.00	\$0.75
" 3 to 8	" 1.50	1.25
No. 9	" 1.75	1.50
" 10	" 2.00	1.75
" 11	" 1.75	1.50
Nos. 12, 13	" .60	.35

Webb's
Right and
Left
Ebony
Handle
Pluggers



Webb's Right and Left Ebony Handle Pluggers

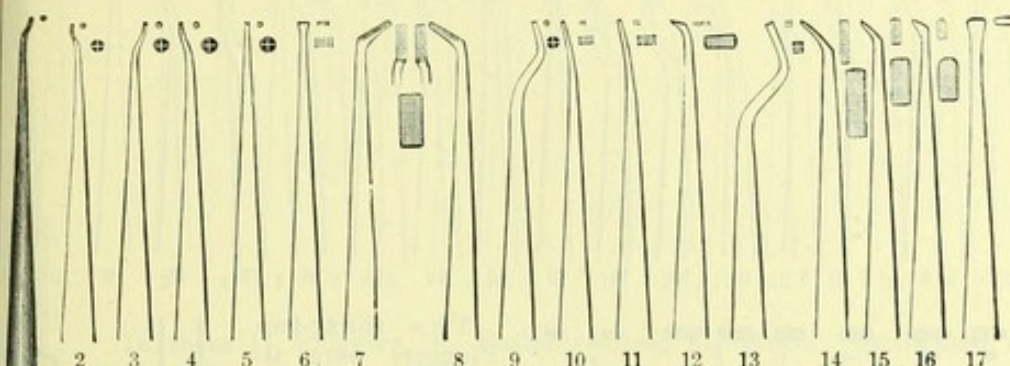
These instruments were designed especially for condensing gold in small cavities in the approximal walls of teeth, the corkscrew points permitting them to reach these localities readily. The shape and size of the handles give control of the point, and facilitate the application of sufficient force for the work.

Made only on Ebony Taper Handles, with Corkscrew Right and Left points.

Priceeach \$0.75

PLUGGERS—(Continued)

DR. J. A. WATLING'S REVISED SET



Double-
End
Plugging
Assistant

The serrations in the Watling Pluggers, as made by us, take rank with the finest. The set as a whole, as well as the individual points, has the unqualified approval of Dr. Watling. Each point has an exact size and a given number of serrations.

Dr. Watling thus describes the uses of the various points:

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, "corkscrew" right and left instruments, designed to be used in most of the approximal cavities; especially convenient in filling the front teeth and for working around slight undercuts. No. 5, for filling starting-points and small cavities where the access is direct. No. 6, straight, for use where access is direct and solidity of gold is required. Nos. 7 and 8, right and left foot instruments, for consolidating and finishing on the posterior cavities of the molars and bicuspid. No. 9, small bayonet shaped, for use wherever that shape is indicated. No. 10, slightly curved, and square on the face. No. 11, square-faced plugger. No. 12, slightly curved, foot-shaped, quite thin at the point, for filling fissures and for working around the borders of fillings. No. 13, a large bayonet-shaped instrument, useful in filling posterior cavities. Nos. 14 and 15 foot instruments. No. 16, an oval-faced foot instrument. No. 17, a burnisher.

In the Long Handle the forward portion of the octagon of the shaft is file cut, the rear half smooth.

PRICES

	Long Handles	Cone-Socket Points
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13	each \$0.75	\$0.50
No. 12	" 1.00	.75
Nos. 15, 16	" 1.25	1.00
" 7, 8, 14	" 1.75	1.50
No. 17	" .60	.35

DOUBLE-END PLUGGING ASSISTANT

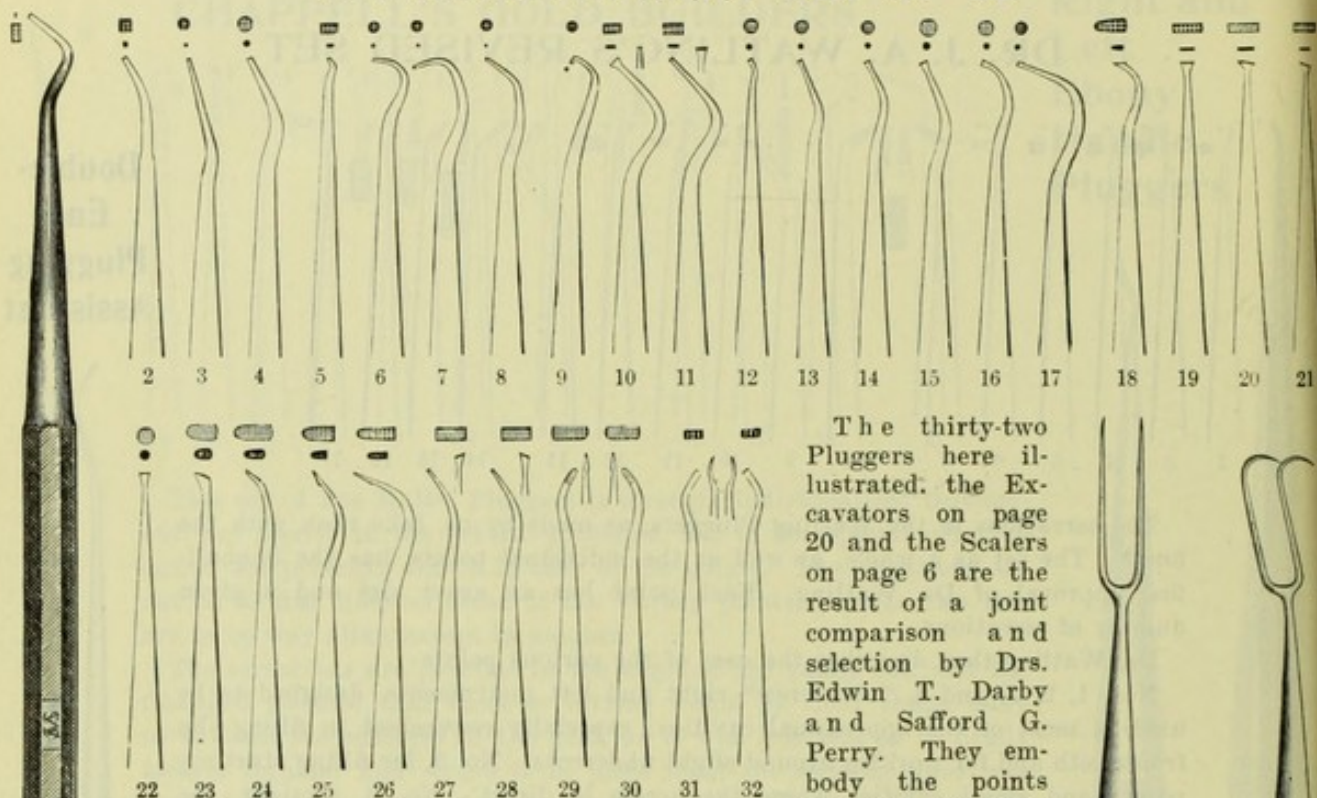
Pattern furnished by DR. H. WESTON

The peculiarity and merit of this Double-End Assistant lie in very ingenious curves of the ends, which on reversal will lean to opposite sides, and so hold a pellet without interfering with the Plugger or obstructing the sight. Made only on Round Steel Handles.

Price \$0.60

PLUGGERS—(Continued)

THE DARBY-PERRY SET OF 32



The thirty-two Pluggers here illustrated: the Excavators on page 20 and the Scalers on page 6 are the result of a joint comparison and selection by Drs. Edwin T. Darby and Safford G. Perry. They embody the points

essential to their methods of operating, and are the only authentic Darby-Perry selection now offered for sale. A careful inspection of the illustrations will show the delicacy and nice adaptation of the points.

PRICES

	File-cut Taper Handles	Cone-Socket Points
Nos. 1 to 11, 19, 31, 32	each \$0.50	\$0.35
" 12 to 18, 21, 22, 24 to 30	" .60	.45
" 20 and 23	" .75	.60

FIBER GOLD PARTERS

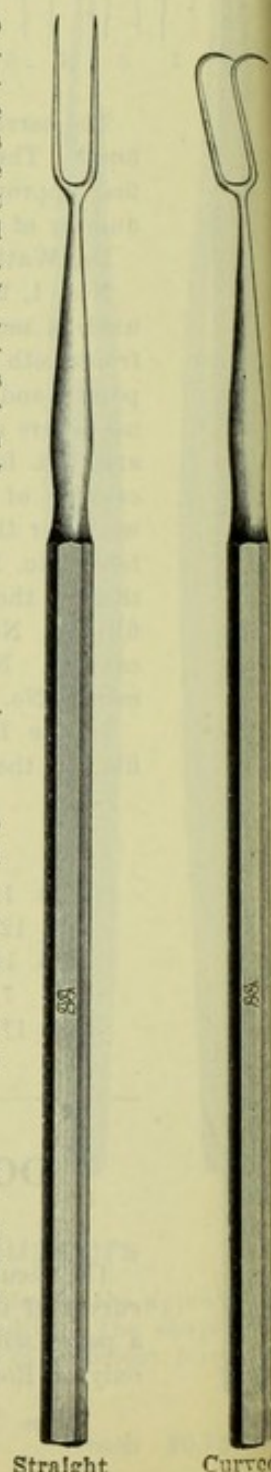
Users of fiber or mat or crystal golds will find these instruments invaluable in tearing apart the masses in which these golds are sold and separating them into portions of practicable sizes. As is well known, the working qualities of these forms of gold are marred, if not entirely destroyed, if there is any condensation before they are placed in position in the cavity.

These Parters will tear the gold into any desired sizes without in the least affecting its integrity. The thin, sharp points will pass into the mass without condensing the gold next to them.

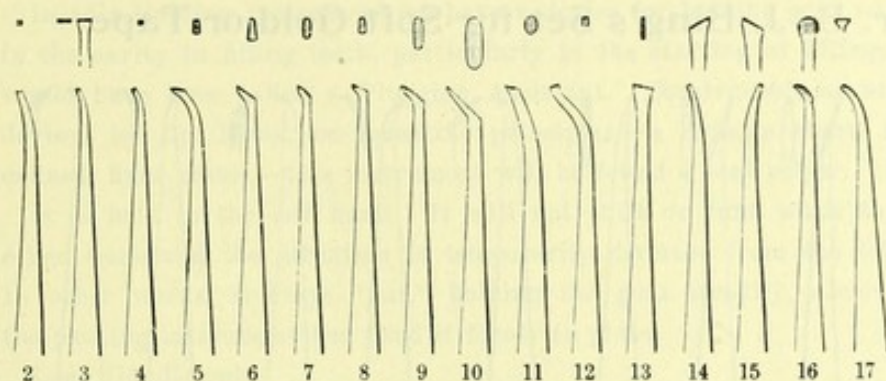
Two forms, straight and curved, both spring-tempered.

One precaution only should be observed in the use of the Parters. They are intended only for parting the gold. They are in no way supposed to be used to carry it through the annealing flame. Such use would be *abuse* and would likely recoil on the offender by the ruin of the points. They are too fine and delicate to stand the drawing of their temper in this way. Their office begins and ends with separating or parting the gold. They will do their duty perfectly, but the usual devices must be employed for the annealing process.

Price, either straight or curved \$0.60



DR. C. R. BUTLER'S SET OF PLUGGERS



In these 17 Pluggers Dr. Butler realized his ideals. Introduced more than forty years ago, this set continues to be popular with a large class of operators.

Nos. 1 and 2 for retaining pits, Nos. 3 and 4 for packing in fissures where access is direct, No. 5 for fissures in undercuts where access is not direct. Nos. 6 to 10 are packers varying in size and angle, for use in crown or approximal cavities; Nos. 11 and 12 for crown cavities in molars, Nos. 13, 14, 15 for fissures. No. 16 for condensing large fillings, and No. 17 for burnishing.

The illustration gives only a faint idea of the serrations, but is a facsimile of the handles and the sizes and bends of points.

PRICES

	Long Handles	Cone-Socket Points
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 17	each \$0.60	\$0.35
" 3, 11, 13, 14, 15	" .75	.50
" 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12	" .85	.60
" 10	" 1.00	.75
" 16	" 1.25	1.00

GOLD TRIMMERS

Designed by DR. FRANK D. GARDNER

With these two Gold Trimmers the dentist is fully equipped for trimming off gold fillings in whatever position.

The No. 1 is a modification of an old form, which has been worked up into an instrument of the highest efficiency. Its place is in trimming or shaving gold from the cervical margins of all fillings, and in removing nearly all excess of gold from labial and buccal fillings. Where the clamp is used and the cavity margin barely clears the clamp, the gold can be easily, quickly, and thoroughly removed with this instrument.

There are positions not readily accessible to the No. 1, as in trimming from the palatal and lingual surfaces, so the No. 2 has been devised to complete the range of work, which it does very effectually.

These instruments are very sharp as sold. The manner of their use requires that they be kept sharp.

The only caution is not to use them on gold which is not thoroughly welded.

Long Handles only.

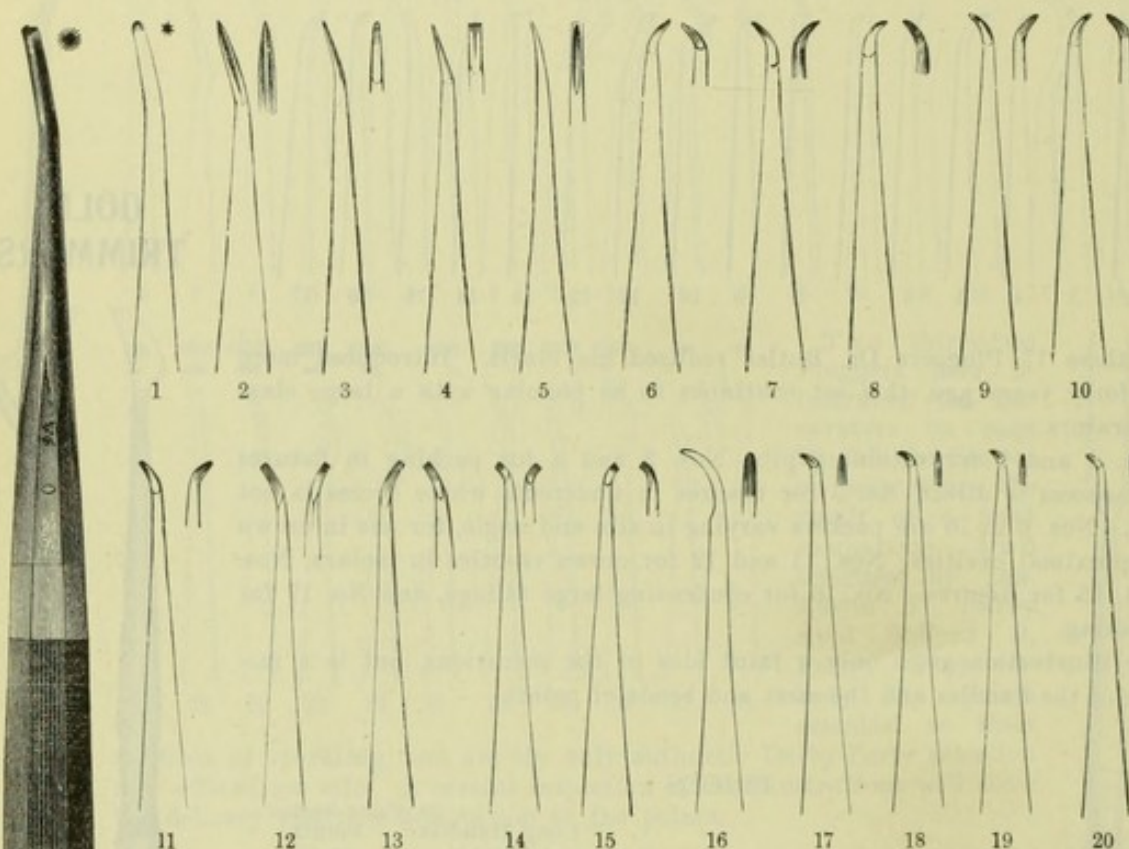
Priceeach \$0.50

GOLD TRIMMERS



PLUGGERS—(Continued)

Dr. B. J. Bing's Set for Soft Gold or Tape



Plug
Trimmer
and
Scaler

For filling with soft gold in the form of tape. They are distinctive in their characteristics, and have nothing in common with our ordinary serrated points, being instead fillers, packers, and condensers, with points, sides, ends, and corrugations carefully designed to accomplish these modes of inserting the gold.

For their own special uses they are unique and superior to any other set, and they have been found useful in other directions. An extremely popular set with those who practice filling with tape gold.

Made only on taper ebony handles, graded to correspond with the size and use of point.

PRICES

No. 0	each	\$1.25
Nos. 1, 2, 16	"	1.00
" 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	"	.90
" 3, 5, 17, 18, 19, 20	"	.75

PLUG TRIMMER AND SCALER

Suggested by DR. D. L. STINE

The form of this instrument adapts it nicely for two purposes; namely, for the trimming off of fillings and for the removal of tartar, and serumal accretions at the necks of the teeth.

The outer or convex edge is stoned keen and sharp for use as a Plug Trimmer. The strong stiff shank and the rather heavy handle afford perfect control, enabling the operator to apply the necessary force direct, without any tendency to spring. The effect is a clean shearing cut, shaving off the surplus gold evenly and smoothly.

The inner or concave face is sufficiently pointed to engage with the accumulations of tartar, etc., while the angular edges assist in bringing them away.

Long Handles only.

Price \$0.50



HOLDING INSTRUMENT

Invented by DR. G. V. BLACK

In this Holding Instrument we have a device for holding gold while it is being secured in the cavity in filling teeth, particularly in the starting of fillings. In former years, it would have been called a Plugging Assistant. Constructed, as are all the instruments devised by Dr. Black, on scientific principles,—a definite shape to accomplish a well-defined, fixed result,—this instrument will be found a real helper.

It is held in the left hand. It will not shift or turn while the right hand is doing other work and the attention is temporarily diverted from the left hand's performance. In other words, it stays "put," holding the gold steadily, almost automatically, until the packing instrument has fixed it firmly in place.

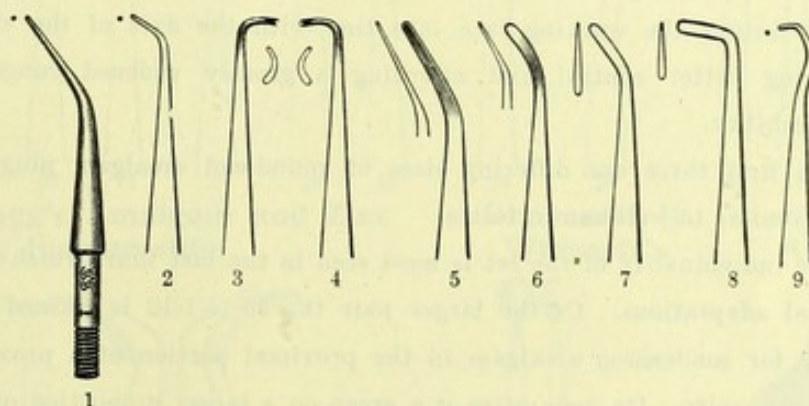
Long Handle only.

Price \$0.50

BRIGHAM'S BURNISHERS

FOR FILLING WITH GOLD BY THE BURNISHING METHOD

Designed by DR. W. I. BRIGHAM



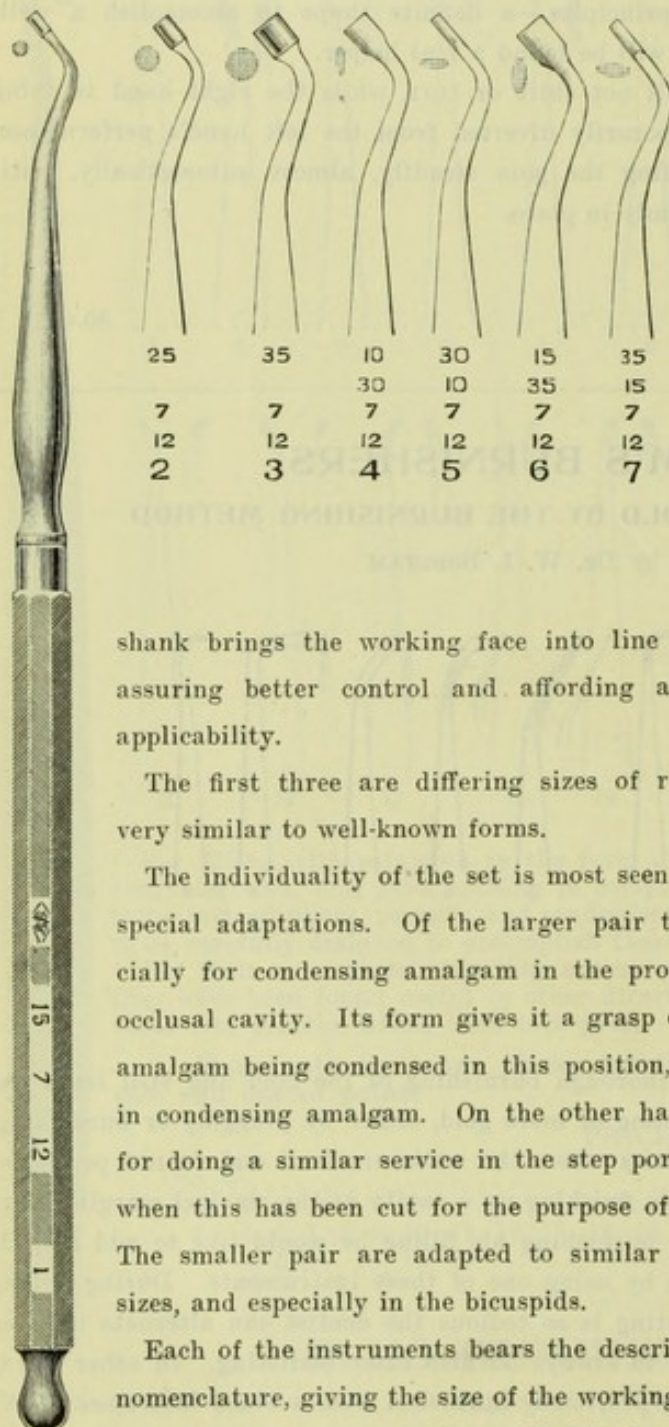
These blued instruments permit a thorough burnishing of the gold and still leave the surface cohesive and ready for the adding of more gold, either by plugging or burnishing. Particularly adapted to filling of cavities where the walls are frail and do not permit of malleting. Also found very practical in finishing up a cavity at the cervical margin where so often the operator finds that after burnishing his filling he would like to add a little more gold, which can be readily done by using one of these instruments. During a long operation where the continuous malleting is so tedious the dentist can alternate between the mallet and burnisher, taking care to always burnish after malleting. In other words Burnish or Mallet always on a surface previously burnished with a blued instrument. We recommend the use of Pack's Gold Cylinders, semi-cohesive, size $\frac{1}{2}$, which are very adaptable to the system owing to the fact of their being loose rolled and easily burnished.

There are nine different shapes, Nos. 1 to 9, which will fill the requirements for all cavities. It is advisable to pass these instruments through the flame of an alcohol lamp or a Bunsen burner occasionally, this will clean them and keep them blued, insuring their perfect working. Made only as Cone-Socket Points.

Priceeach \$0.35

AMALGAM, GUTTA-PERCHA, AND PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENTS

Dr. G. V. Black's Amalgam Pluggers



The contra-angle of the shank brings the working face into line with the axis of the shaft, assuring better control and affording a greatly widened range of applicability.

The first three are differing sizes of round-end amalgam pluggers, very similar to well-known forms.

The individuality of the set is most seen in the last four, which have special adaptations. Of the larger pair the 35-15-7-12 is formed specially for condensing amalgam in the proximal portion of a proximo-occlusal cavity. Its form gives it a grasp on a larger proportion of the amalgam being condensed in this position, a thing especially desirable in condensing amalgam. On the other hand the 15-35-7-12 is adapted for doing a similar service in the step portion of the cavity, especially when this has been cut for the purpose of making a strong anchorage. The smaller pair are adapted to similar work in cavities of smaller sizes, and especially in the bicuspid.

Each of the instruments bears the descriptive formula of Dr. Black's nomenclature, giving the size of the working face, the length of the head, and the angle to the shaft at which it is set.

They are also numbered consecutively, 1, 2, 3, etc., to facilitate ordering.

Made only on long handle.

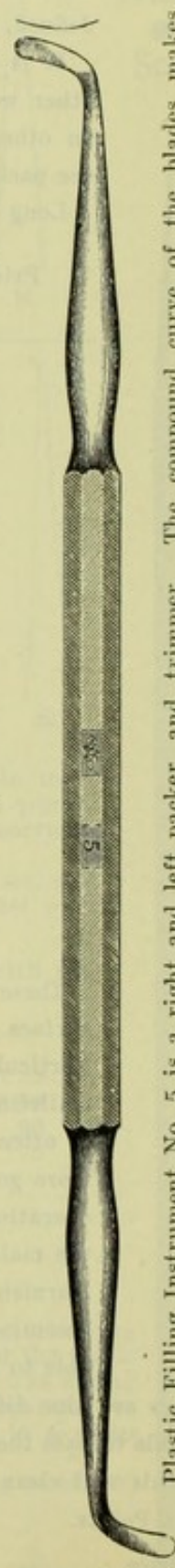
Price each \$0.60

PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENT NO. 5

We have here a set of seven Amalgam Pluggers devised by Dr. Black along the same lines of exact instrumentation illustrated by his set of cutting instruments.

Of the seven instruments all are set at one angle (12 centigrades) to the shank, as indicated by the figures.

The contra-angle of the

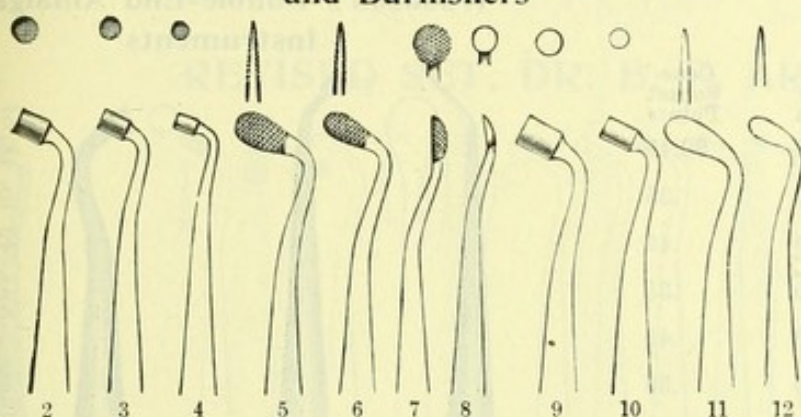


Plastic Filling Instrument No. 5 is a right and left packer and trimmer. The compound curve of the blades makes it particularly useful for filling distal cavities in bicuspid and molars and in shaping the filling after it is in place.

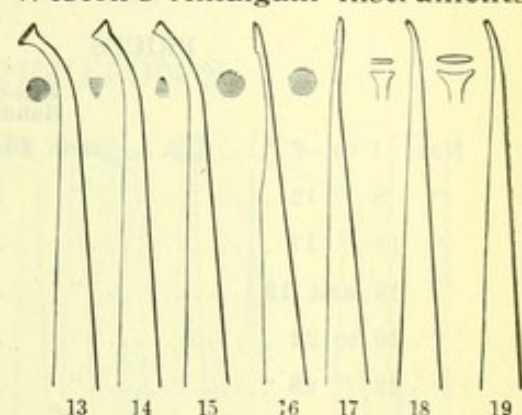
Price each \$0.75

AMALGAM, GUTTA-PERCHA, AND PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENTS—(Continued)

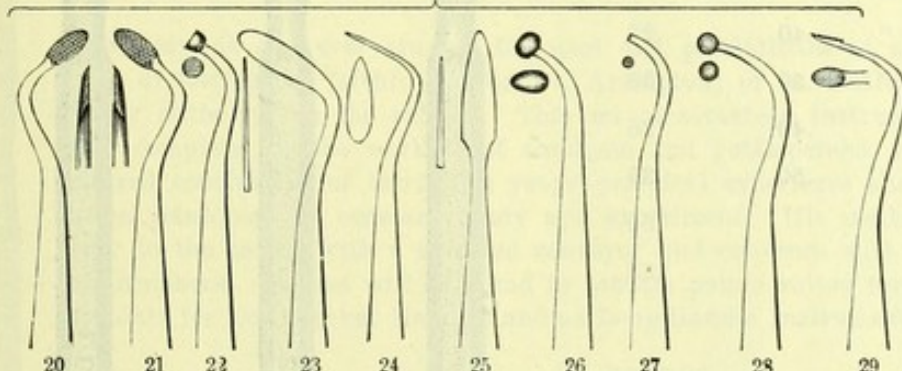
**Dr. B. F. Arrington's Amalgam Pluggers
and Burnishers**



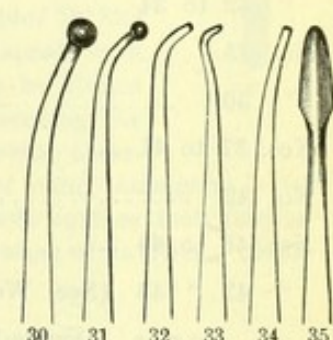
Weston's Amalgam Instruments



Dr. T. G. Lewis's Amalgam Instruments

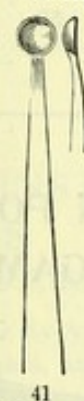


**Dr. J. Foster Flagg's Amalgam
and Zinc Filling Instruments**

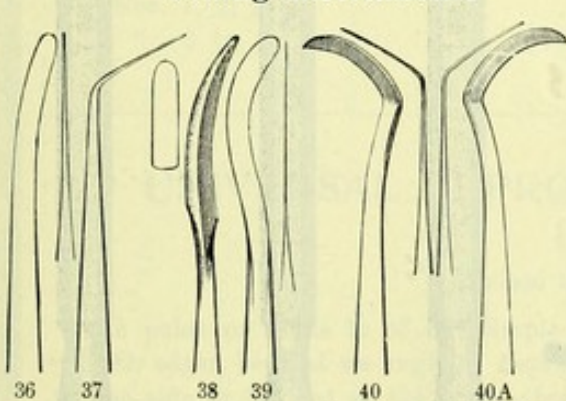


**Dr. J. Foster Flagg's Amalgam and Zinc
Filling Instruments**

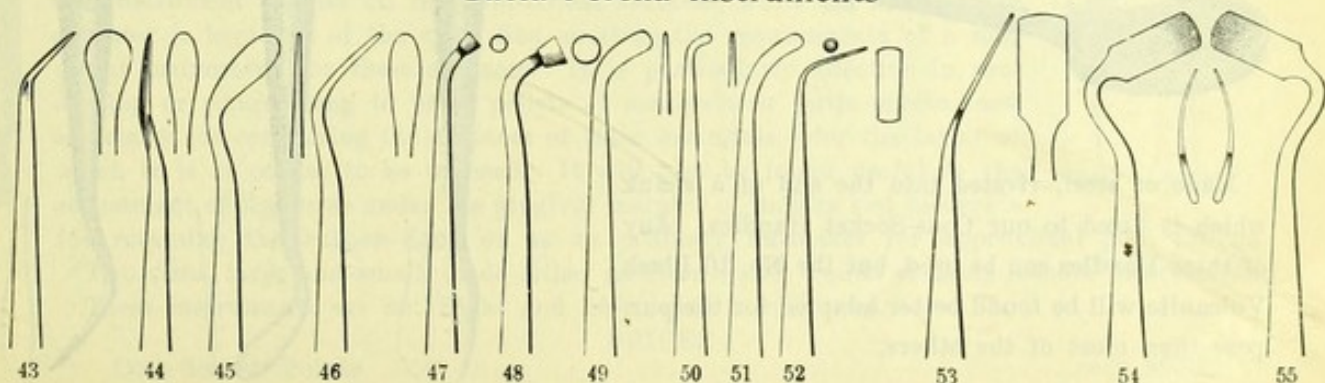
**Dr. James B.
Willmott's**



**Dr. R. E. Mullett's
Amalgam Director**



Gutta-Percha Instruments



For prices see opposite page

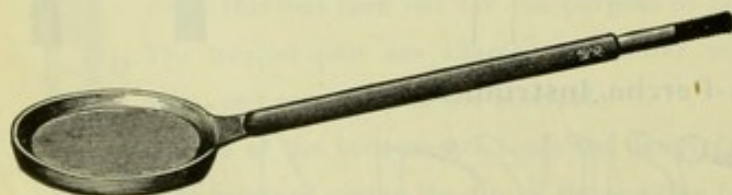
AMALGAM, GUTTA-PERCHA, AND PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENTS—(Continued)

[SEE OPPOSITE PAGE]

PRICES

	File-cut Handles	Cone- Socket Points
Nos. 1 to 7	each \$0.60	\$0.45
" 8 " 12	" .50	.35
" 13 " 17	" .60	.45
" 18 and 19	" .50	.35
" 20 to 22	" .60	.45
" 23 " 28	" .50	.35
No. 29	" .60	.45
Nos. 30 and 31	" .50	.35
" 32 to 34	" .40	.25
No. 35	" .50	.35
" 36	" .40	.25
Nos. 37 to 41	" .50	.35
No. 42 .....		.50
Nos. 43 to 48 .....		.35
" 43 " 48 (See Wood- son's Double-End Nos. 1, 2, 3).		
" 49 to 55	" .50	.35

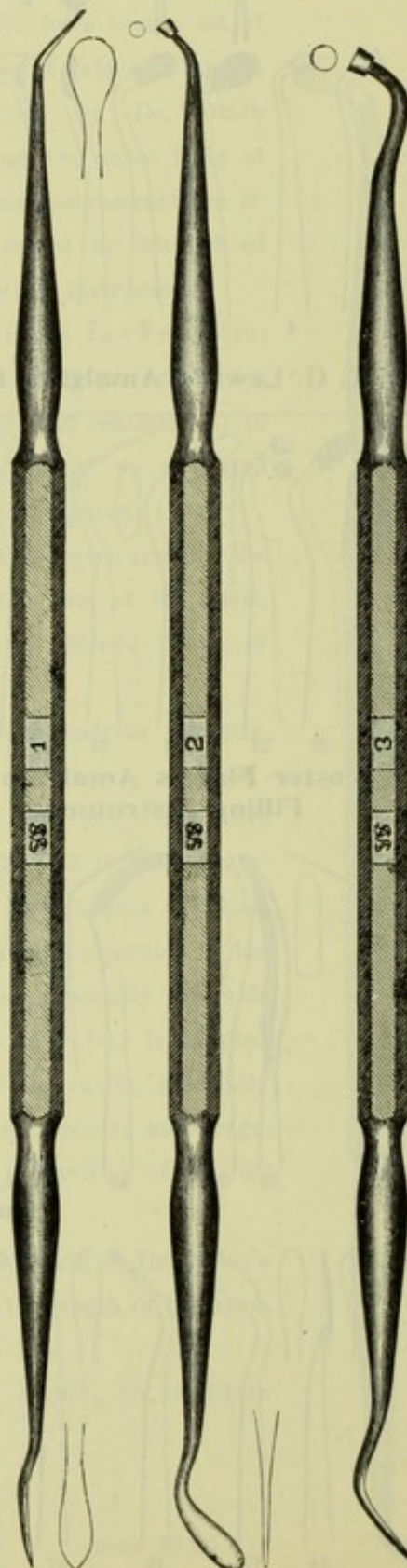
HEATING SPOON FOR COPPER AMALGAM



Made of steel, riveted into the end of a shank which is fitted to our Cone-Socket Handles. Any of these Handles can be used, but the No. 10 Black Vulcanite will be found better adapted for the purpose than most of the others.

Price \$0.25

Woodson's Double-End Amalgam Instruments

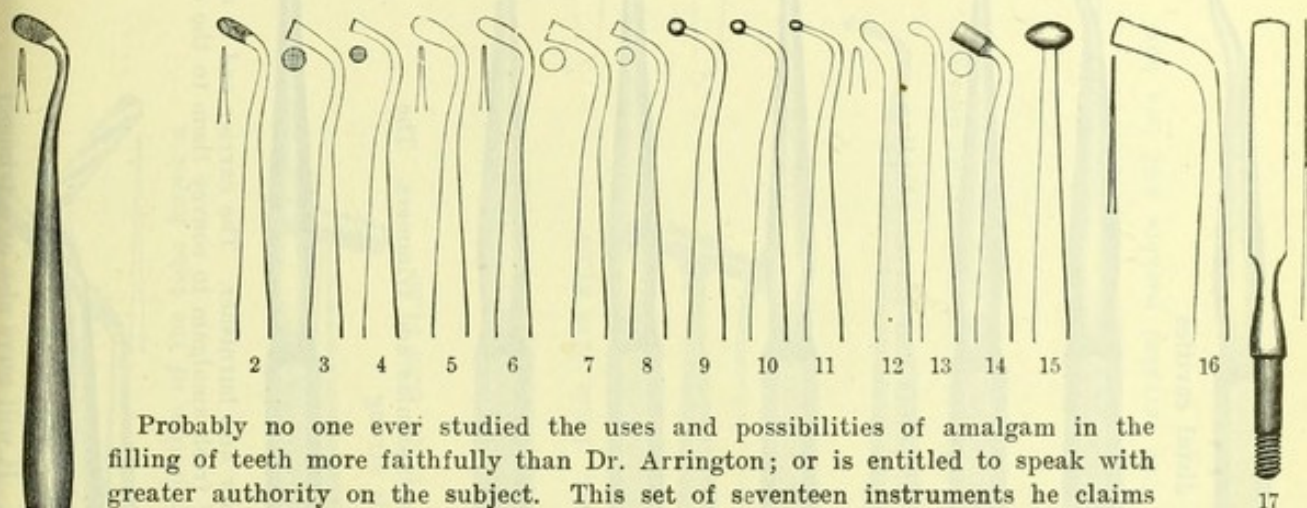


Price each \$0.75

These Instruments, by Dr. E. W. Woodson, are widely known because of their great range of usefulness. Nos. 43 to 48 of our Cone-Socket list correspond to these. As Long-Handle Instruments they are made only Double-end as shown.

AMALGAM, GUTTA-PERCHA, AND PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENTS—(Continued)

REVISED SET, DR. B. F. ARRINGTON'S



Probably no one ever studied the uses and possibilities of amalgam in the filling of teeth more faithfully than Dr. Arrington; or is entitled to speak with greater authority on the subject. This set of seventeen instruments he claims to be complete for the working of amalgam and gutta-percha, representing the matured conclusions of thirty-five years' practical experience and careful observation reinforced by constant study and experiment. His method of using amalgam is to carry to the cavity with a serrated conveyor and condense with smooth-surface instruments or burnishers. The set will be found to contain points suited for all sizes of cavities. Made as points for Cone-Socket Handles and as Long-Handle Instruments.

PRICES

	Long Handle Instruments	Cone-Socket Points
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4	each \$0.60	\$0.45
" 5 to 17	" .50	.35

UNIVERSAL APPROXIMAL INSTRUMENTS FOR PLASTICS

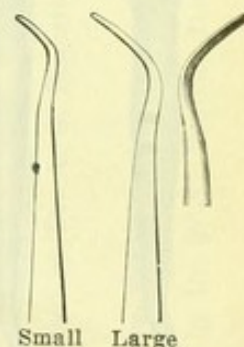
Devised by DR. EDWARD C. KIRK

The point or blade is of the simple flat burnisher type, with rounded smooth edges, bent at an angle of about 45° to the shaft, and again canted to one side or twisted at the angle about a quarter of a turn, so that the one instrument reaches all the approximal surfaces, while the hand of the operator is kept out of the sight line, meeting the requirements of a universal instrument for these surfaces. It is particularly effective in condensing or compressing to place pellets of amalgam or gutta-percha, and especially for contouring the surfaces of these materials,—for the latter of which it is of course to be warmed. It will also be found useful in the adjustment of ligatures under the gingival margins of molars and bicusps for retaining the rubber dam, or as an ordinary burnisher for approximal gold fillings.

Two sizes, large and small, made either as Cone-Socket Points or Long-Handle Instruments. These instruments are not Right and Left; each is universal.

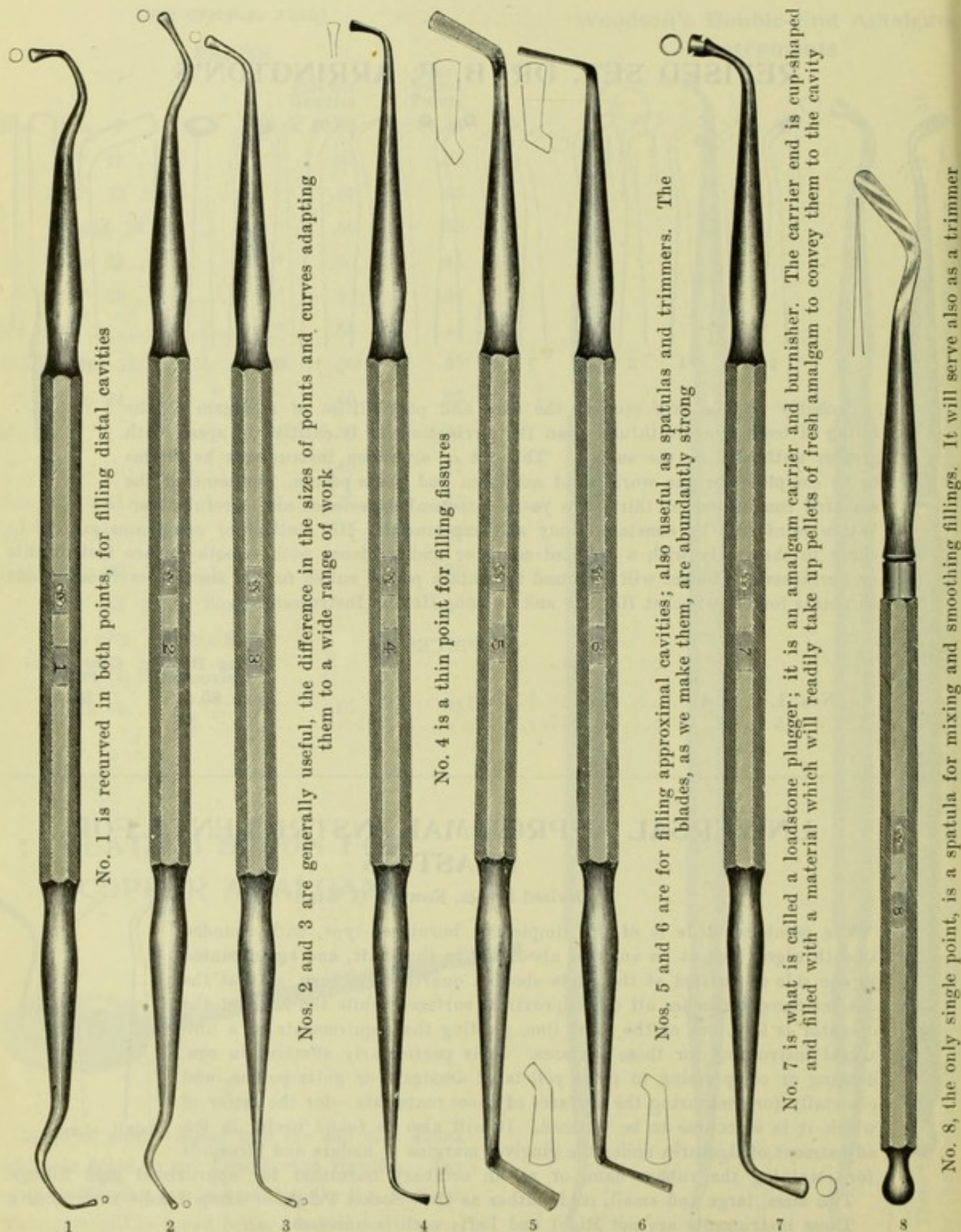
PRICES

Cone-Socket Points	each \$0.35
Octagon Handles, Ball End	" .50



AMALGAM, GUTTA-PERCHA AND PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENTS—(Continued)

MR. E. J. LADMORE'S SET



This set of Plastic Filling Instruments covers a wide range in introducing amalgam, cement, and gutta-percha. The set has been widely indorsed for its convenience, practicability, and completeness. Long Handles only.

PRICES

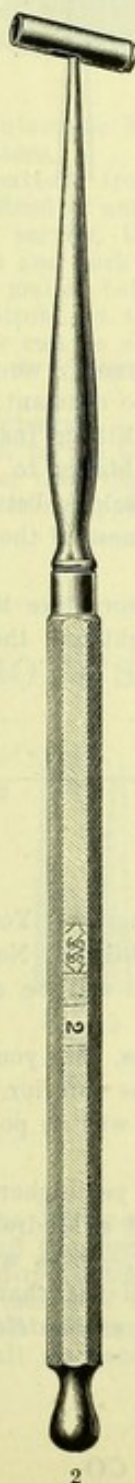
Nos. 1 to 7	each	\$0.75
No. 8	"	.50

AMALGAM, GUTTA-PERCHA AND PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENTS—(Continued)

AMALGAM CARRIERS AND FILLERS



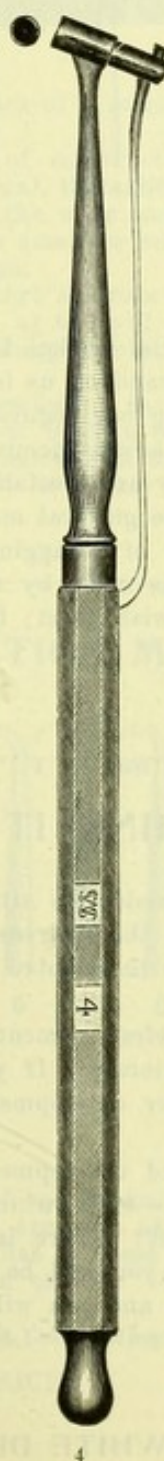
No. 1. Devised by Thomas Fry. Fixed point, with sliding tube and spring. The projection of the tube forms a cup for amalgam. Half curve. Price, each \$1.00



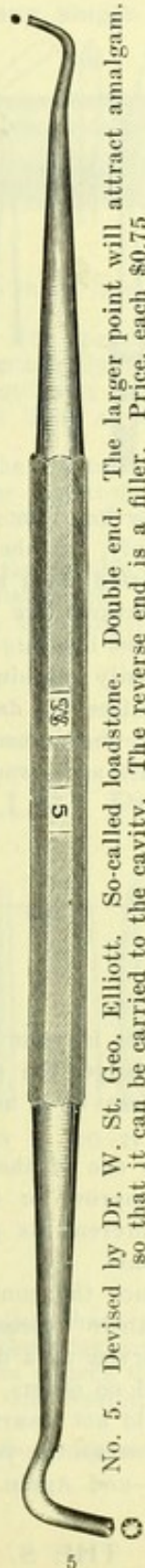
No. 2. Devised by Dr. W. St. Geo. Elliott. Fixed point, with sliding tube. Double end. Price, each \$1.00



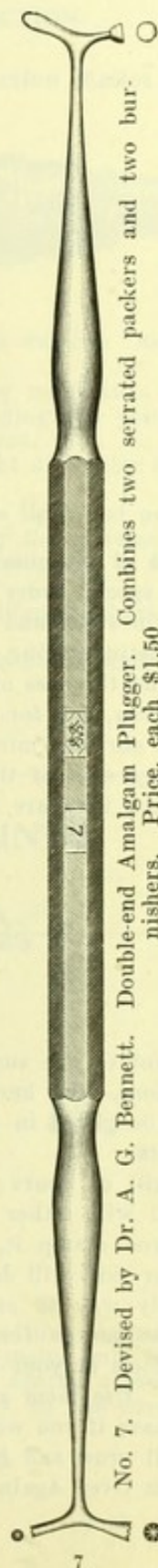
No. 3. Devised by Dr. W. B. Miller. Fixed point, with sliding tube and spring. Straight. Price, each \$1.25



No. 4. Devised by Dr. W. S. Elliott. Fixed tube, with sliding plunger, operated by a spring. Price, each \$2.00



No. 5. Devised by Dr. W. St. Geo. Elliott. So-called loadstone. Double end. The larger point will attract amalgam so that it can be carried to the cavity. The reverse end is a filler. Price, each \$0.75



No. 7. Devised by Dr. A. G. Bennett. Double-end Amalgam Plugger. Combines two serrated packers and two bur-nishers. Price, each \$1.50

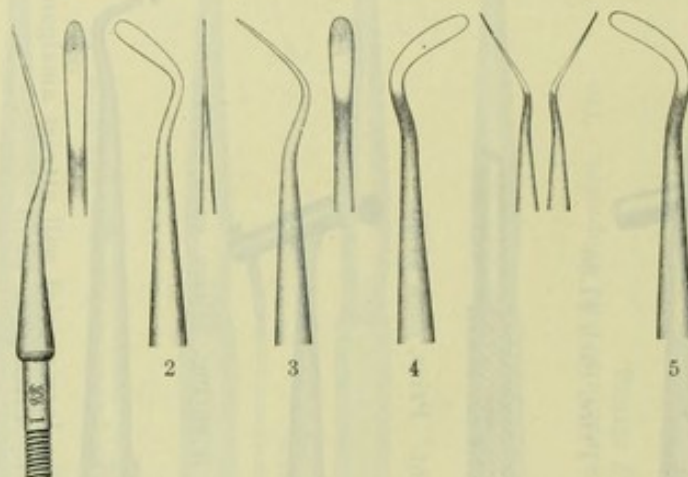


No. 9. Devised by Dr. W. C. Foulks. Double-end spoon-shaped. Price, each \$0.60

AMALGAM, GUTTA-PERCHA AND PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENTS—(Continued)

THE GREGG PLASTIC FILLING INSTRUMENTS

From patterns by DR. GEORGE T. GREGG



This set of instruments has been on the market for a number of years; we made them until recently on special order only, but the demand on us for them became so constant that we placed them regularly in stock and listed them among our regular line of Plastic Filling Instruments.

Their distinguishing features are the advantageous angles of the blades to the shanks and the delicacy and thinness of the blades. They are specially adapted for working between teeth which are close together, and for easily reaching the gingival margins. The thinness of the blades together with their oval surfaces minimizes the danger of "dragging" the fillings.

Dr. Gregg says of these instruments as made by us: "They are more like the original than any I have seen, they are just as I would wish them; the angles are right and the blades delicate and thin."

Prices each \$0.35

THINK IT OVER

You want to win success in your profession, to attract a large practice. You have the personal qualifications,—the knowledge, the skill, the address, the business ability. No matter how highly you may be gifted in these, it is not to be doubted that your mind will be open at all times to betterments.

This skill of yours is one of the chiefest elements of your success, but you cannot stand still; your skill will either improve or deteriorate. If you habitually use inferior instruments and appliances you cramp it, prevent its proper development. In time you will do poorer instead of better work, your skill will depart.

The only way to assure the continued development of higher and yet higher skill is to give your powers the means for their expression,—tools which are a help, not a hindrance. Now which are the best tools at your service as a dentist? There is but one answer,—those which bear our trade-mark. Use them and no others, and you will be giving your skill the chance to develop which it must have if you would not dwarf it; and you will be building up a *clientèle* of satisfied patients which will grow and grow as the years roll by. Let us help you.

Think it Over Again,—and Again.

THE S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.



THE S. S. WHITE AUTOMATIC Mallet

Patented March 17, 1903. D. R. G. M. No. 189,147

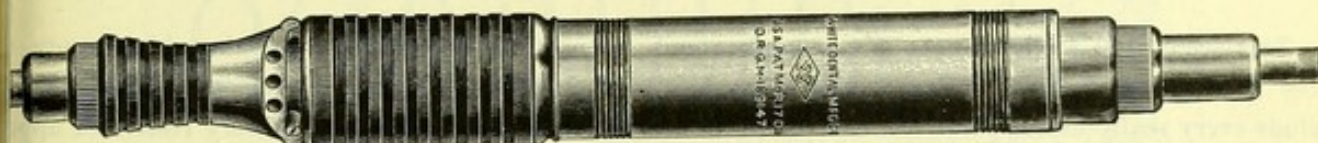
TWELVE DISTINCT BLOWS

LONG STROKE

SHORT STROKE

DOUBLE ACTION

As small or smaller than, as light or lighter than, any Single-Action Mallet



The S. S. White Automatic Mallet was as much of a revelation in its field as was our "Revelation" Bur in engine excavators.

It is a radical departure from the old lines of construction. Its operating mechanism is cylindrical and central, instead of angular and peripheral, the action continually bringing new points of the bearing surfaces into service, thus distributing the wear and lengthening the life.

It has direct action and back action, and is as small or smaller than, as light or lighter than, any reliable single-action mallet before the profession.

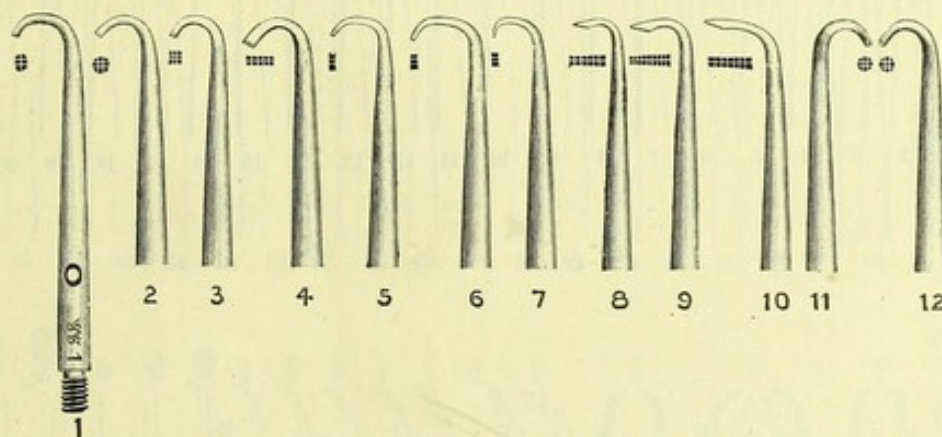
It has as long a stroke as the longest, as short a stroke as the shortest, as light and as heavy a blow. Stroke or blow can be changed instantly, at the will of the operator, by the movement of the fingers guiding its work without removing the plugger point from the gold or stopping to adjust the mechanism.

It is, in a word, universal. It puts at the service of the dentist twelve different blows, ranging from the merest touch to the heaviest impact ever used in condensing gold.

Its price is no higher than that of a reliable single-action mallet affording two blows, and less than the standard double-action appliances, which also have only two blows.

Price \$7.00

ABBOTT'S BACK-ACTION Mallet POINTS



These points for the back-action movement of mechanical Mallets have medium serrations; the sizes of the points and the curves of the shank are such as fit them for condensing gold in cavities not accessible to the direct-action plugger. The use of these points affords the dentist a great saving of time and a ready means of assured success in cavities whose inaccessibility to the direct-acting instruments always left uncertainty of result.

Can be used with all mechanical mallets which have a back-action movement.

PRICES

Nos. 1 to 7 each \$0.40
 " 8 " 12 " .50

PLUGGER POINTS FOR ENGINE AND AUTOMATIC MALLETS

The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co.'s Selection of 120

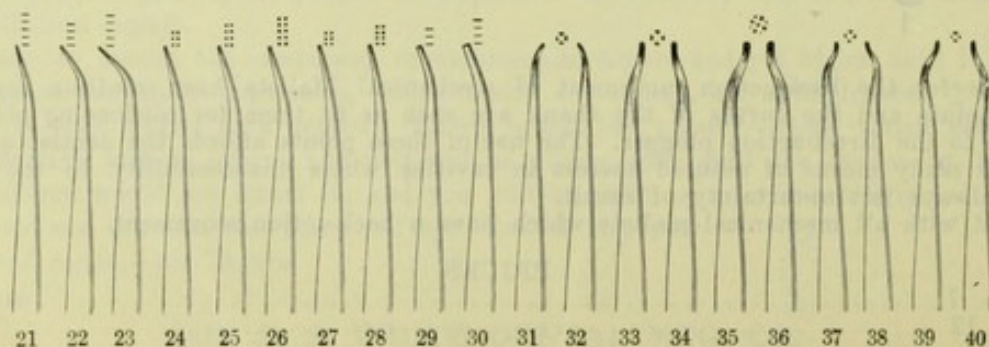
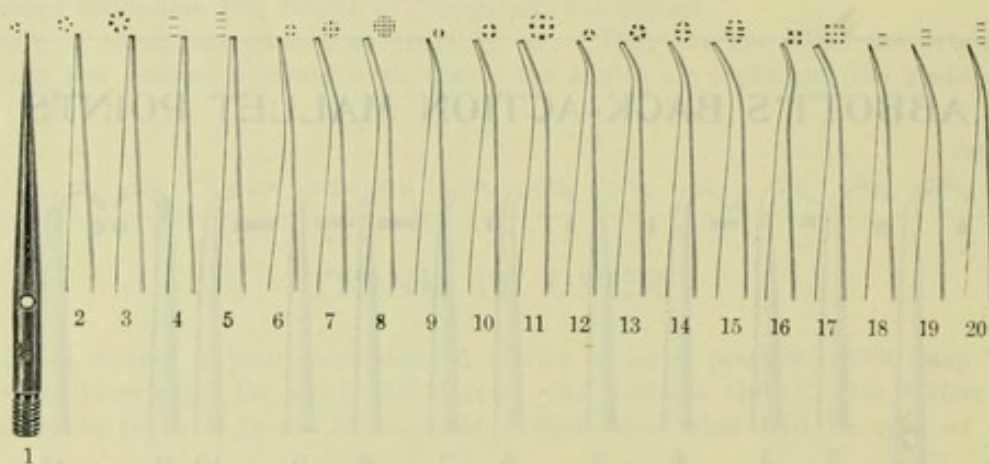
This set of 120 Mallet Points is as complete and compact as experience and painstaking study of the needs could make it. Every instrument has been carefully scrutinized, the aim being to include every really useful point and exclude those which would have at best only a very restricted application.

The points are carefully classified, those of each form being grouped together for quick comparison and easy selection. The serrations of all are what would be called "medium."

To give an intelligent idea of the forms of the working faces, they are shown enlarged to about three times the actual size; the points themselves being illustrated in outline of actual size.

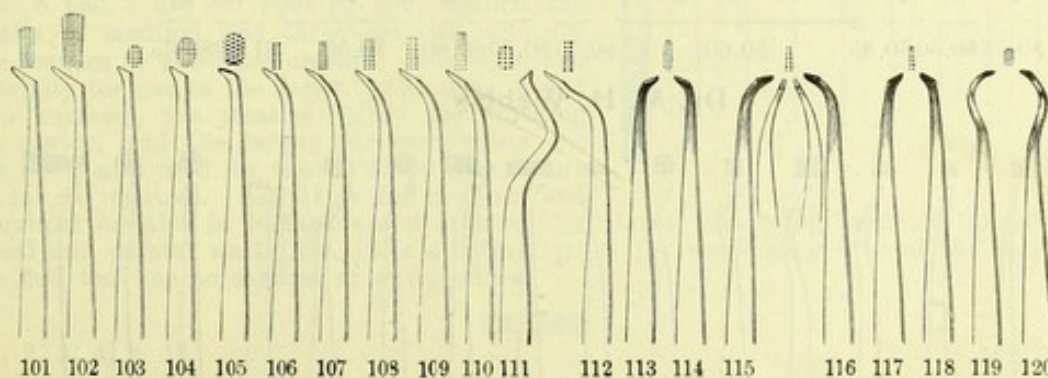
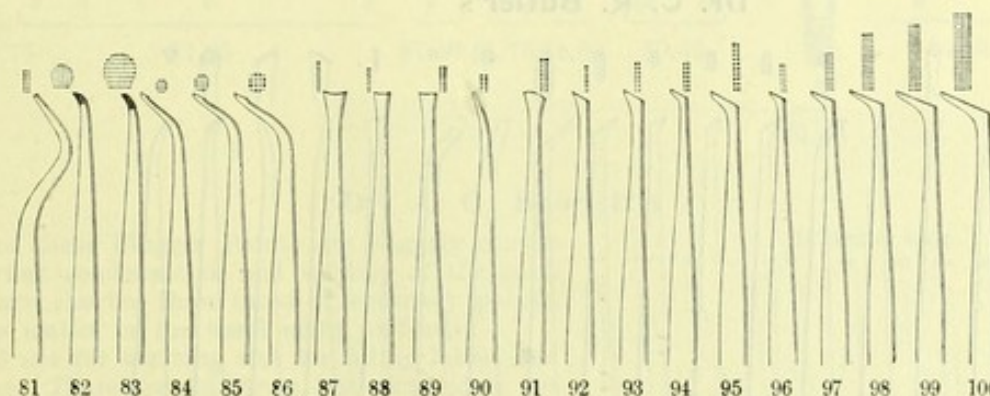
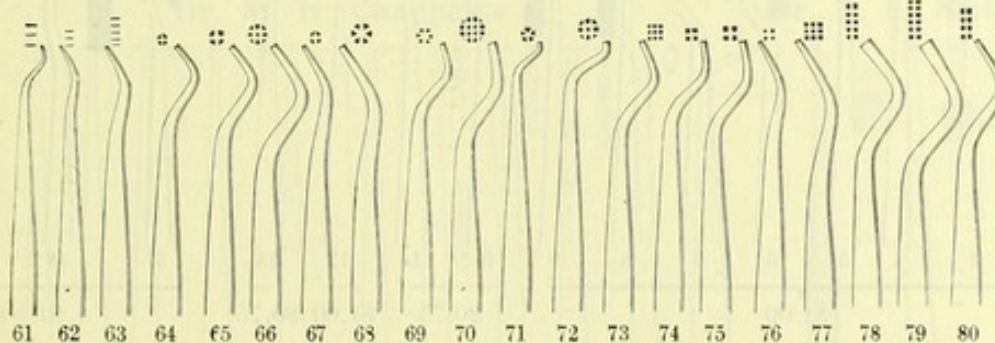
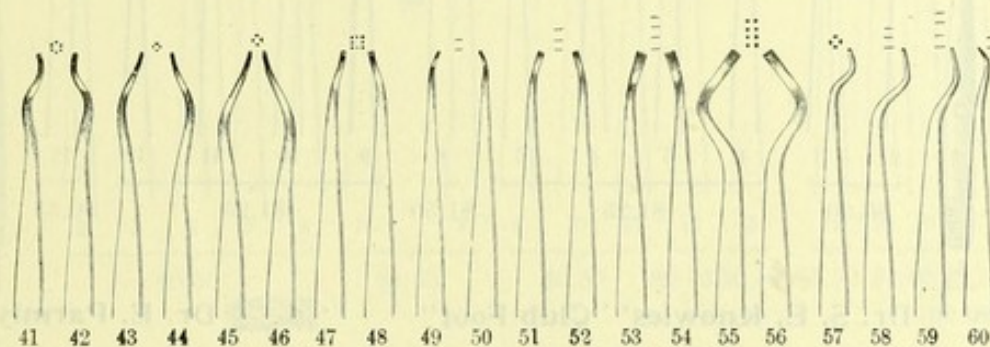
PRICES

Nos. 1 to 46, 49 to 81, 87 to 93, 117, and 118	each	\$0.35
" 47 and 48, 94 to 97, 103 to 106, 111, 115, and 116	"	.45
" 84 to 86, 98 to 102, 107 to 110, 112 to 114, 119, and 120	"	.60
" 82 and 83	"	.85



PLUGGER POINTS FOR ENGINE AND AUTOMATIC MALLETS

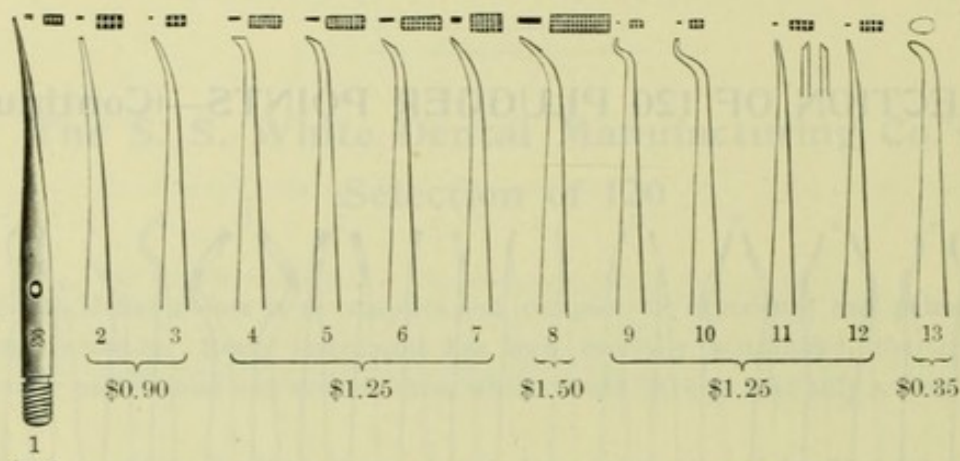
SELECTION OF 120 PLUGGER POINTS—(Continued)



For prices see page 53

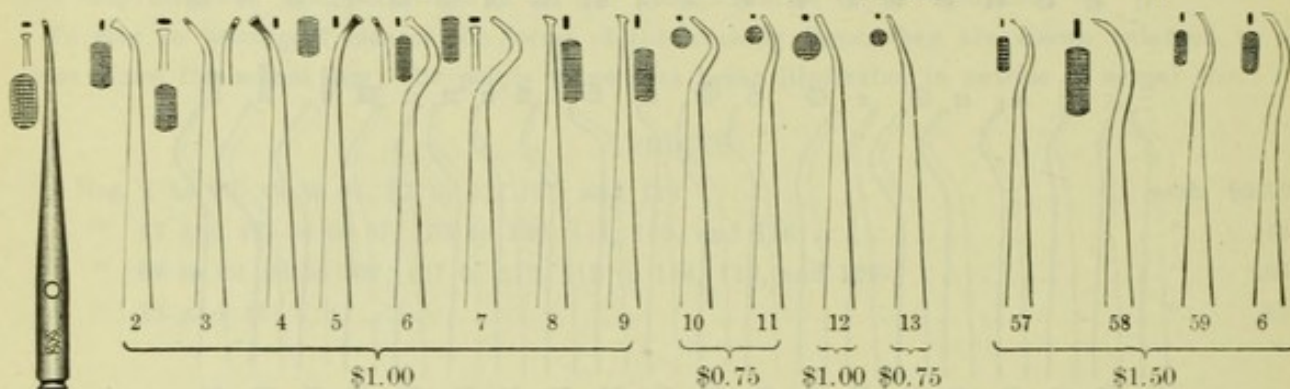
PLUGGER POINTS FOR ENGINE AND AUTOMATIC MALLET—(Continued)

Dr. R. W. Varney's

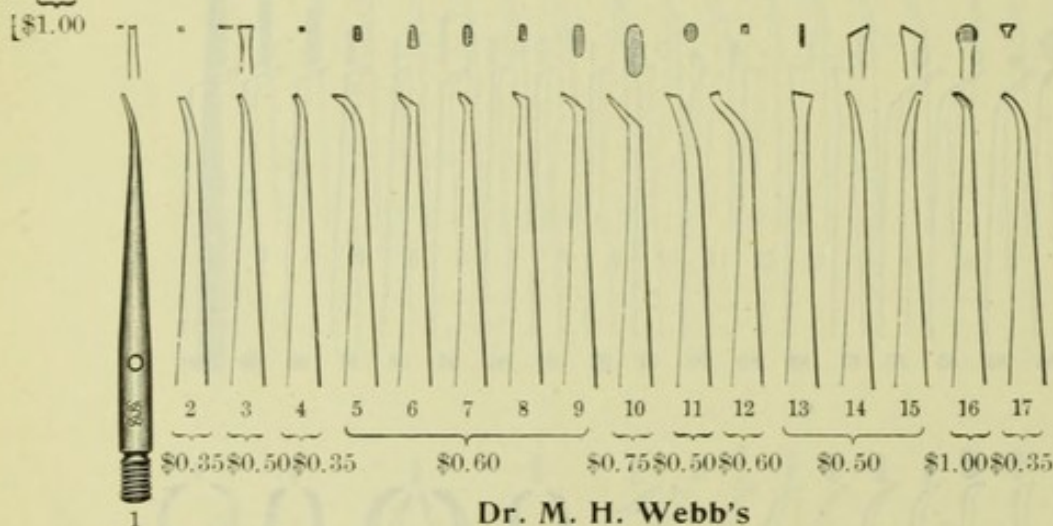


Dr. S. E. Knowles' "Club Foot"

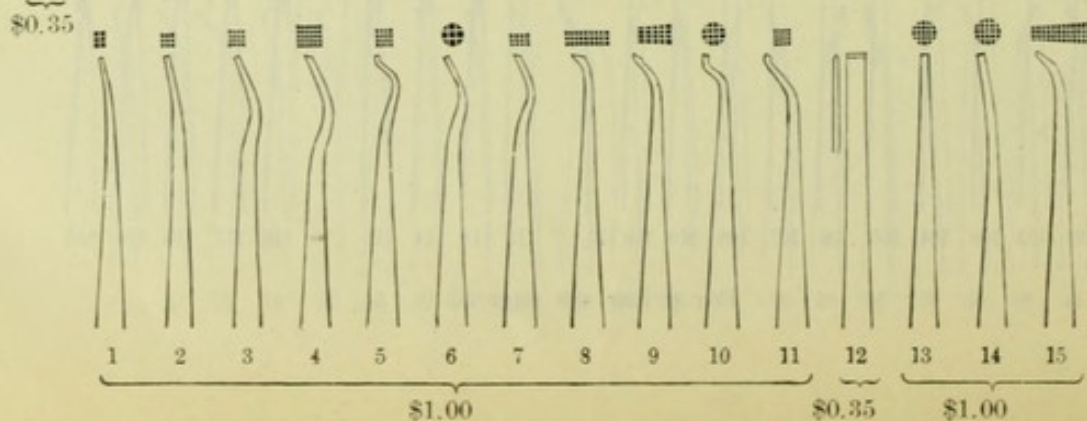
Dr. E. Parmly Brown's



Dr. C. R. Butler's

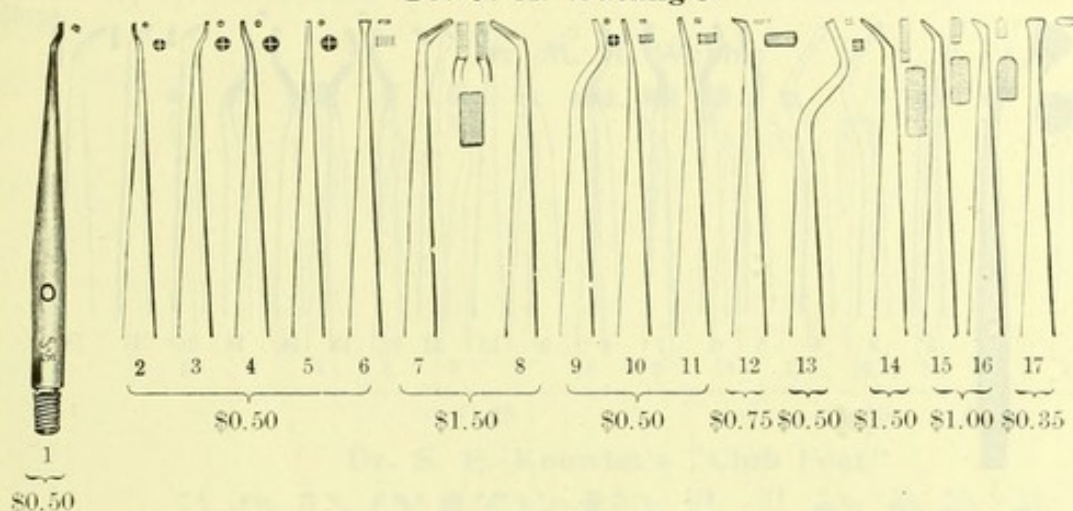


Dr. M. H. Webb's

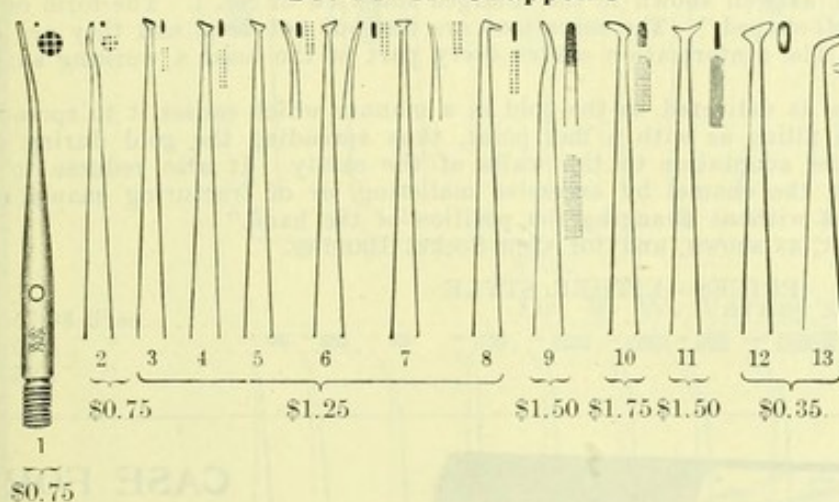


PLUGGER POINTS FOR ENGINE AND AUTOMATIC MALLETS (Continued)

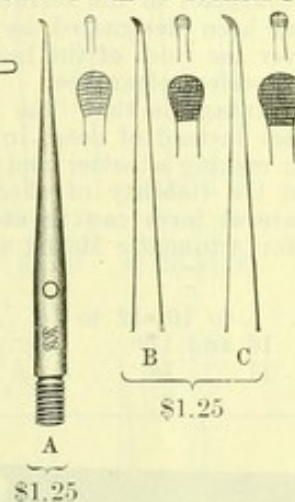
Dr. J. A. Watling's



Dr. M. H. Chappell's



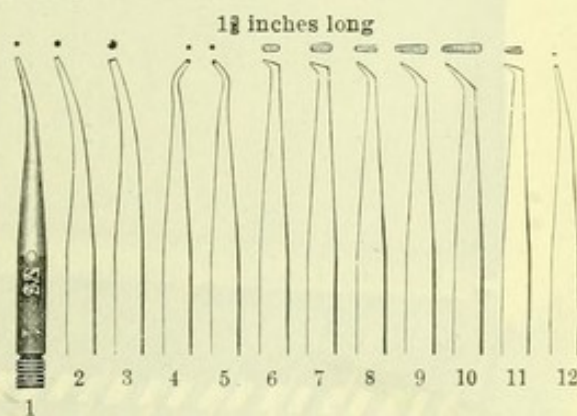
Dr. T. L. Nicklin's



Dr. A. G. Bennett's

The faces of these Plugger Points are slightly convex to insure perfect condensation and welding of the gold. The shanks are shorter than those of ordinary points, balancing the mallet in the hand more perfectly.

Nos. 1 to 5 are for starting and for filling labial and crown cavities. These are old forms, but serrated in one direction only to spread the gold slightly toward the walls. Nos. 6 and 7 are for packing gold against the cervical walls of medium and large cavities, and for building on corners or restoring crowns. Nos. 8, 9, and 10 are especially for use in the front teeth. Nos. 8 and 9 have two surfaces, the smaller chiefly for working within the cavity, and the larger for completing the filling. No. 10 is also used for the latter purpose where a larger point is required. No. 11 is for medium and large approximal cavities in bicuspid and molars, the narrow end being intended for use in grooves on the buccal and palatal wall. No. 12 is a special point for condensing around the walls and margins. It is flat, but has no corners or sharp edges.



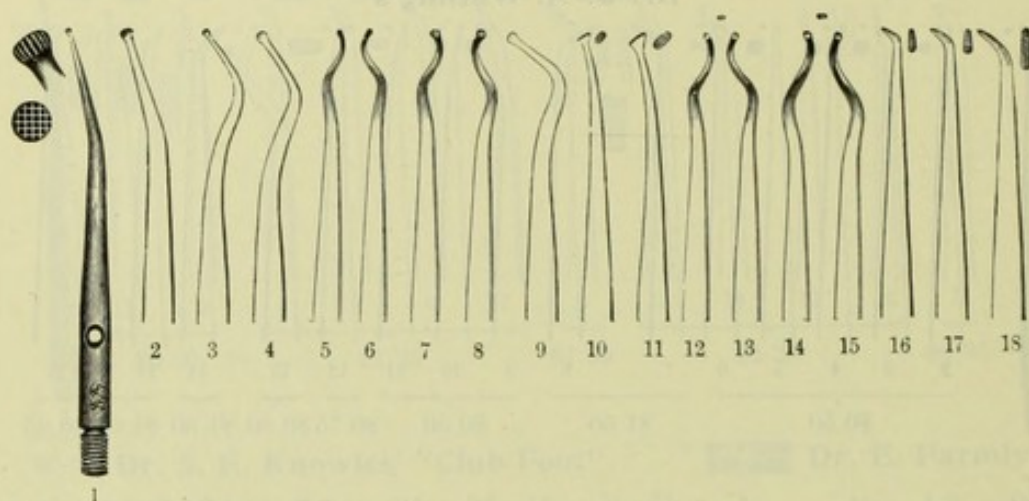
PRICES

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12	each	\$0.35
" 6, 7	"	.75
" 8, 11	"	1.00
" 9, 10	"	1.25

PLUGGER POINTS FOR ENGINE AND AUTOMATIC MALLETS

(Continued)

Dr. E. A. Royce's



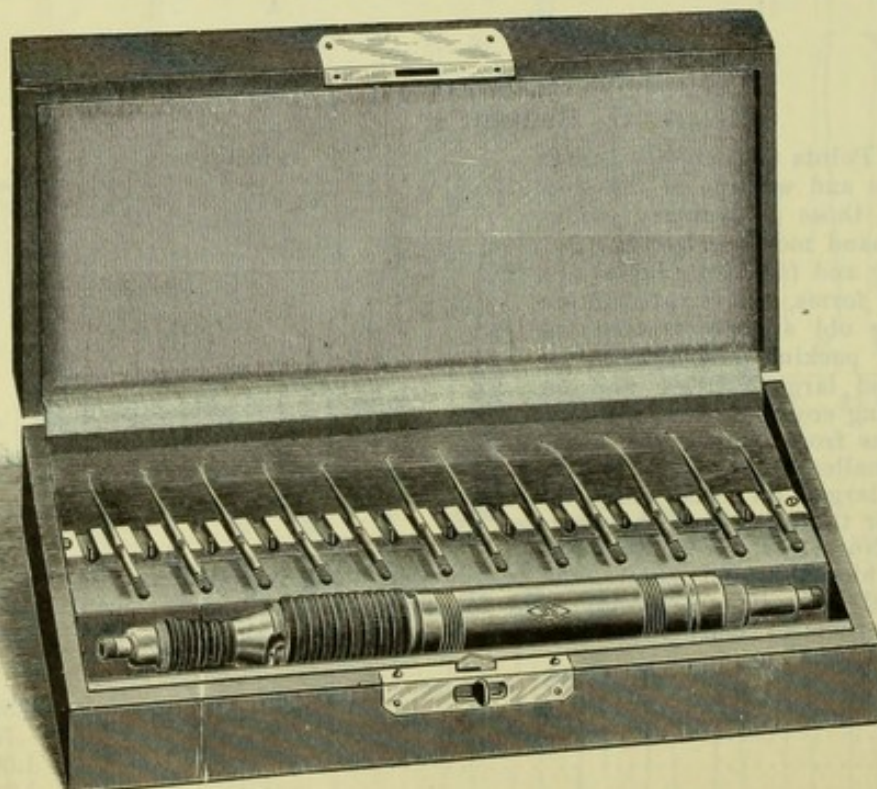
The one special feature in which these Plugger Points differ from others is the form of the heads and the character of the serrations, as well shown in the enlarged side-view of No. 1. The form of the heads has been designated as "bell-shaped." The serrations are fine but not deep, and they are prolonged over the sides of the head. The conformation makes every part of the head a working surface and gives perfect clearance.

The advantage is that "the force is delivered to the gold in a manner which causes it to spread on the surface instead of deep, in the filling as with a flat point, thus spreading the gold during condensation making a better and easier adaptation to the walls of the cavity. It also reduces to the minimum the liability of checking the enamel by excessive malleting, or of fracturing enamel-margins. Lateral force can be exerted without changing the position of the hand."

Made for Automatic Mallet socket, as shown, and for Cone-Socket Handles.

PRICES—EITHER STYLE

Nos. 1 to 10, 12 to 15	.....	each	\$0.75
" 16 and 17	.....	"	1.00
" 11 " 18	.....	"	1.25



CASE FOR AUTOMATIC MALLETS AND POINTS

This form of case has advantage over others in the convenient holding of the automatic mallet points. As we make it, the racks have *tempered* steel pins firmly attached to a steel plate. They will easily stand all the strain which is required of them.

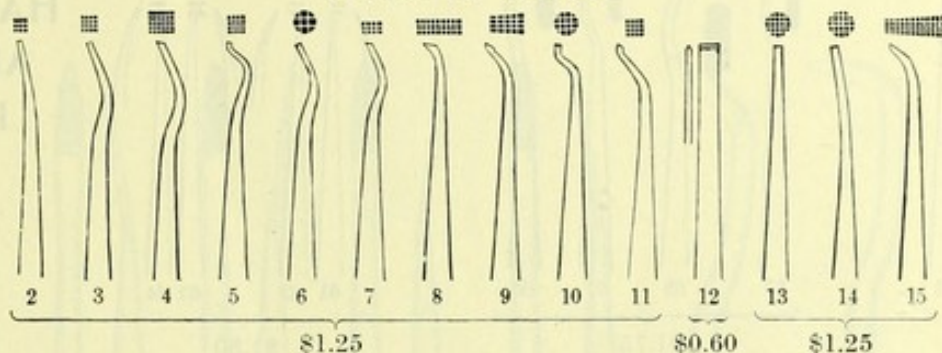
Price, Case with
Rack for 24
points \$3.00



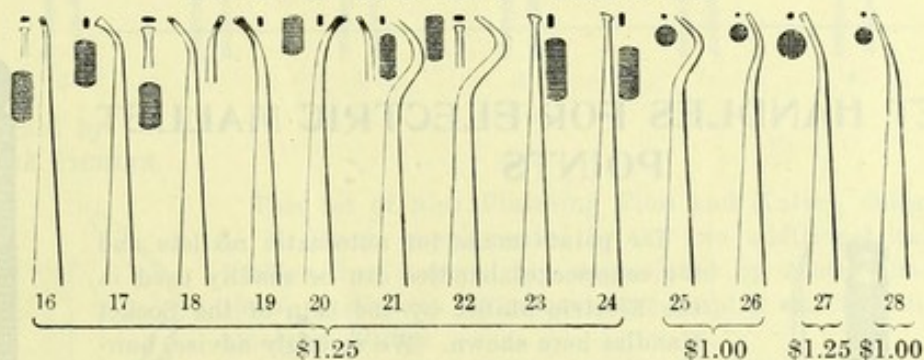
FINE PLUGGERS FOR THE ELECTRIC Mallet

The Pluggers in this list are all finely serrated. Nos. 1 to 15 are the set devised by the late Dr. Marshall H. Webb, containing all the original points and those added at subsequent revisions by himself and Dr. C. S. Wardell. Following these are the well-known instruments of Drs. Knowles, Varney, Nicklin, and Chappell, and additional forms by Dr. T. S. Waters, Dr. E. Parmly Brown, and Dr. H. McKellops.

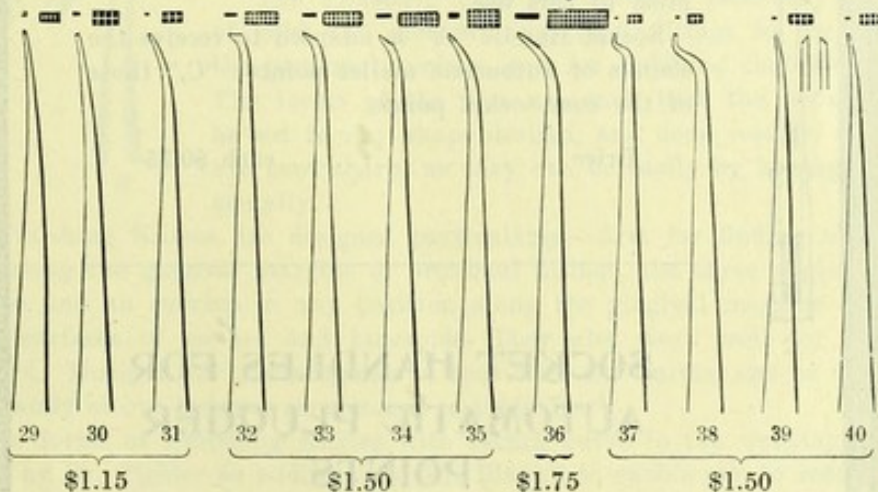
Dr. M. H. Webb's



Dr. S. E. Knowles's "Club Foot"

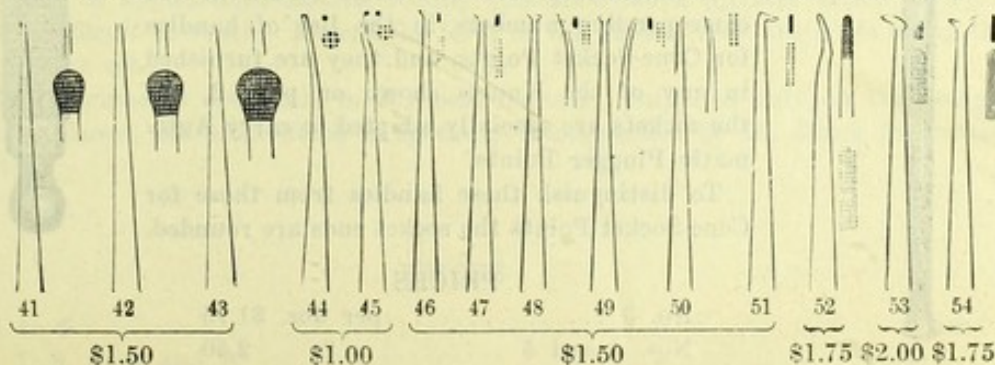


Dr. R. W. Varney's



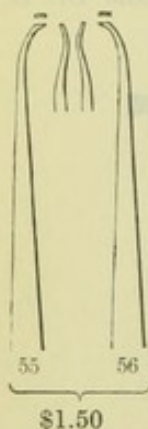
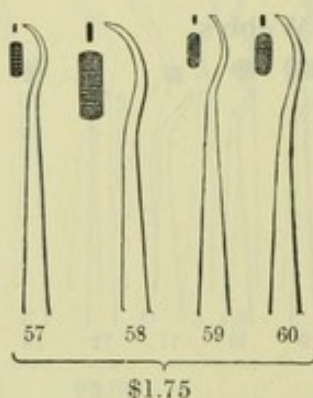
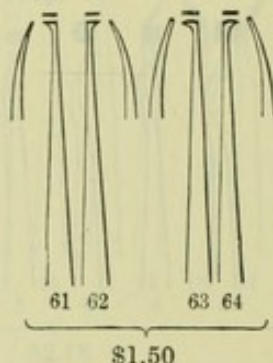
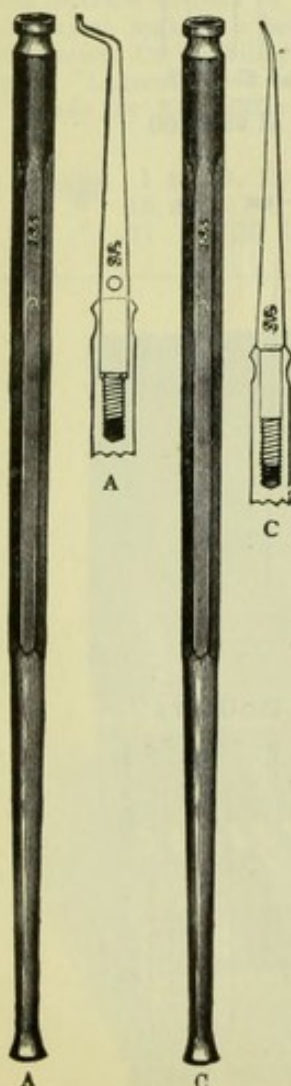
Dr. T. L. Nicklin's

Dr. M. H. Chappell's "Gold Builders"



No. 1
\$1.25

FINE PLUGGERS FOR ELECTRIC MALLET—(Continued)

Dr. T. S.
Waters'sDr. E. Parmly
Brown'sDr. H. J.
McKellops'sSOCKET
HANDLES FOR
AUTOMATIC
PLUGGER
POINTSSOCKET HANDLES FOR ELECTRIC MALLET
POINTS

The points made for automatic mallets and for cone-socket handles can be readily used in the Electric Mallet by the help of the Socket Handles here shown. We strongly advise, however, that only the finer serrated points be applied to this use.

Socket Handle "A" is adapted to receive the shanks of automatic mallet points; "C," those of the cone-socket points.

Priceeach \$0.75

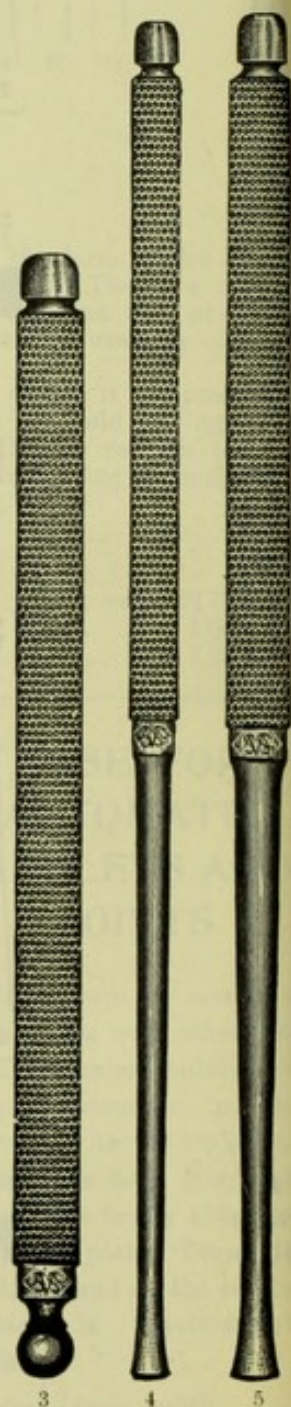
SOCKET HANDLES FOR
AUTOMATIC PLUGGER
POINTS

These handles are the same forms as the corresponding numbers in the list of handles for Cone-Socket Points, and they are furnished in any of the Knurls shown on page 2, but the sockets are specially adapted to carry Automatic Plugger Points.

To distinguish these handles from those for Cone-Socket Points the socket ends are rounded.

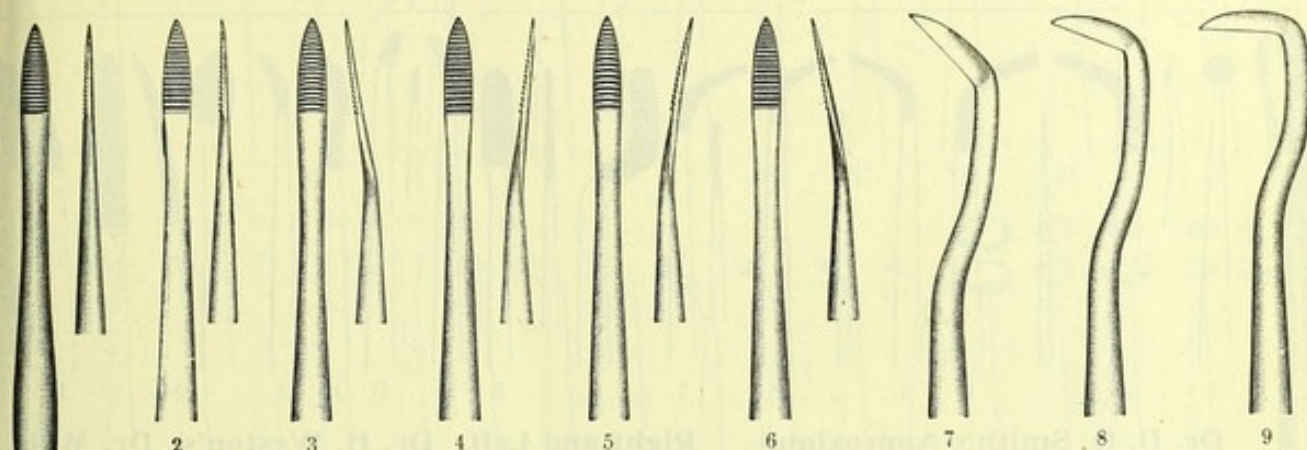
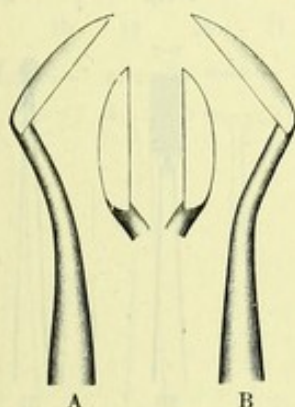
PRICES

No. 3per doz. \$1.75
Nos. 4 and 5 " 2.50



FINISHING FILES AND KNIVES

Designed by DR. G. V. BLACK

Designed by
DR. HANS PICHLER

This set of nine Finishing Files and Knives, designed by Dr. G. V. Black, supplemented by the two additional knives by Dr. Pichler, has been highly appreciated by those who have used them, as effective instruments for shaping and finishing gold and amalgam fillings.

Below is substantially what Dr. Black says of them:

"The Finishing Files are designed especially for the finishing of gold and amalgam proximal fillings to the normal form of the proximal surface, and for finishing contacts in proper form. The forms of the files are such that the proximal surface can be cut in any shape desired, and done readily, provided the files are kept sharp, as they can be easily by honing the blades occasionally.

"The Finishing Knives are designed particularly,—first for finding and removing any overlaps along the gingival margins of proximal fillings, the three angles rendering them suitable to find an overlap in any position along the gingival margins of fillings in the proximal surfaces of molars and bicuspid. They also work well for that purpose on the incisors. Much of the trimming can be done with the knives, and be done very rapidly and accurately as one becomes accustomed to their use."

The two forms of Finishing Knives with return curve in the working blade have been suggested by Dr. Pichler as additions to Dr. Black's to enable one to reach the back teeth more effectively. The modification in shape increases the efficiency of the set by widening the range of application, making readily accessible tooth surfaces which with the regular set are difficult to reach. Except the form of the blades, they are made along the lines of the regular set.

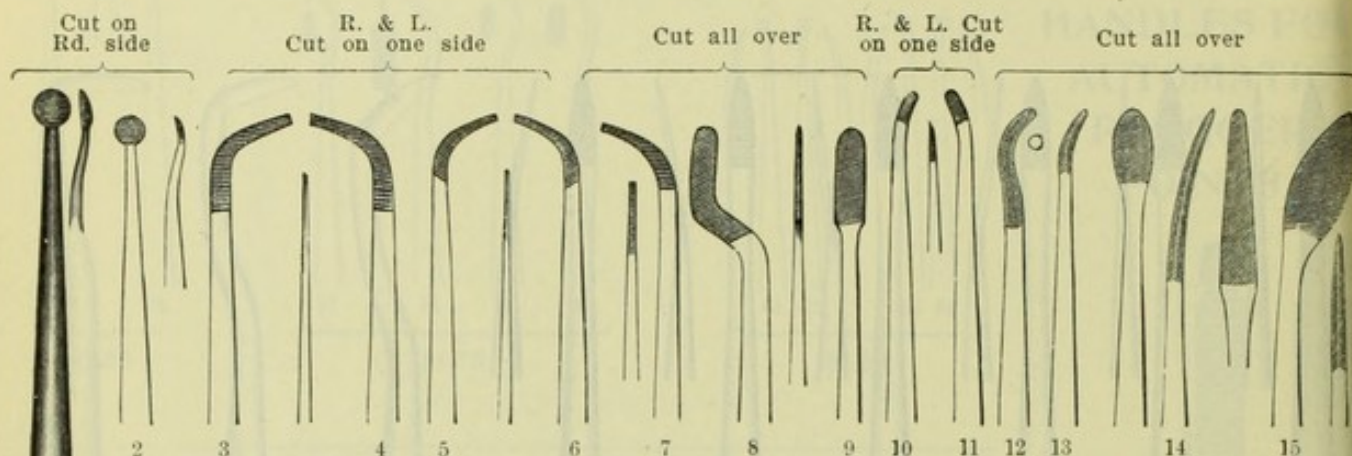
The instruments are made in our best manner. Supplied only on the octagon file-cut handles shown, the form which is specially recommended by Dr. Black for cutting instruments.

PRICES

Files, Nos. 1 to 6	each	\$0.60
Knives Nos. 7, 8, 9, A and B	"	.50

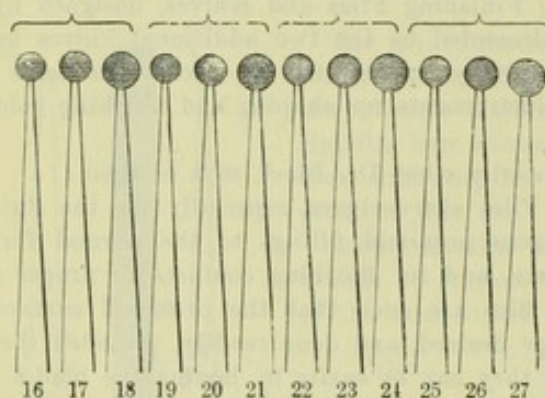
PLUG TRIMMERS AND PLUG-FINISHING FILES

Dr. F. Searle's Plug Trimmers

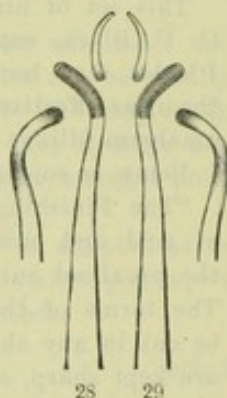


Dr. D. D. Smith's Approximal Trimmers

Coarse Cut one side Coarse Cut both sides Fine Cut one side Fine Cut both sides



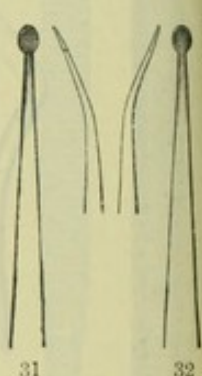
Right and Left Approximal Trimmers



Dr. H. Weston's Two-faced Safe-sided File



Dr. M. L. Rhein's Approximal Trimmers



No. 31 cut on inside
No. 32 on outside

PRICES

	Octagon Handles	Cone-Socket Points
Nos. 1 to 6, 10, 11	each \$0.40	\$0.25
" 7 " 9, 12 to 18, 28, 29	" .50	.35
" 19 " 24, 31, 32	" .60	.45
" 25 " 27, 30	" .75	.60

SODIUM AND POTASSIUM (Prepared by Dr. J. E. Ward)

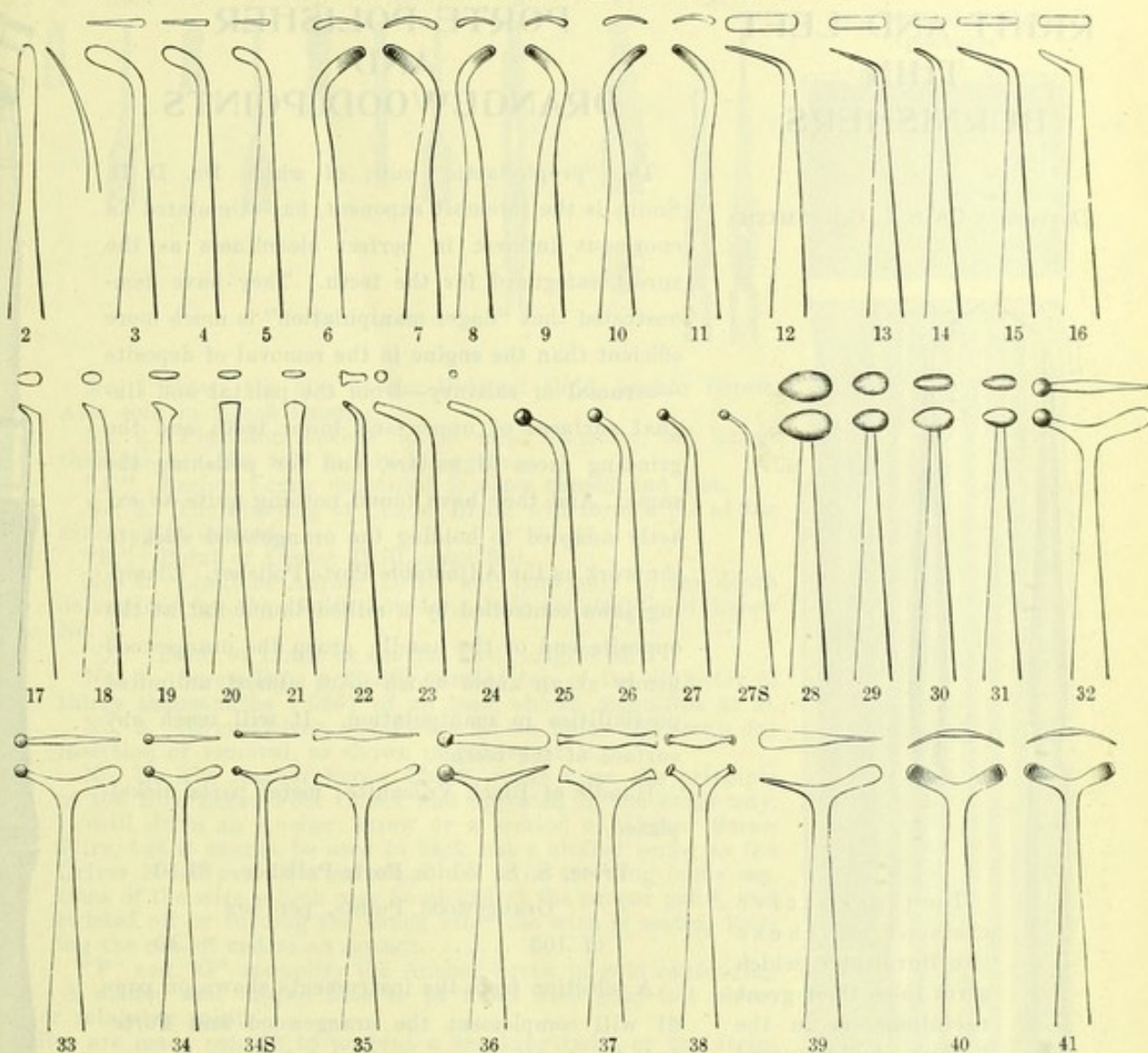
Germicidal Saponifier

Many dentists know the efficacy of the Sodium and Potassium treatment for putrescent root-canals; the promptness with which this preparation goes to work on the canal contents and thus right on the spot makes a soap which so cleanses and purifies the canal that it can be filled safely without further treatment. There is nothing so effective in getting to the end of the root and so limited in its irritative properties as this combination. It is just the thing for cleaning a tooth before crowning; it is also a good bleaching agent, whether used alone or in conjunction with Pyrozone. Teeth with putrescent pulps can be treated and filled at one sitting if Sodium and Potassium is used.

The hermetically sealed glass tubes in which the preparation is supplied materially increases the facilities for manipulation. Send for our Filling Material pamphlet.

BURNISHERS

The S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.'s Set of 43



PRICES

Nos. 1 to 31—	1-in, File-cut Handles	.....	each	\$0.50
" 32 " 41—	" " " " " " " "	.....	"	.60
" 1 " 31—	Cone-Socket Points	.....	"	.35
" 32 " 41—	" " " " " " " "	.....	"	.45

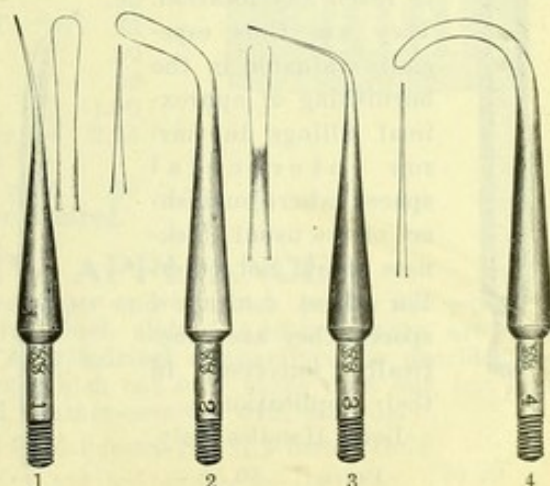
THIN BURNISHERS FOR APPROXIMAL FILLINGS

Suggested by DR. GORDON WHITE

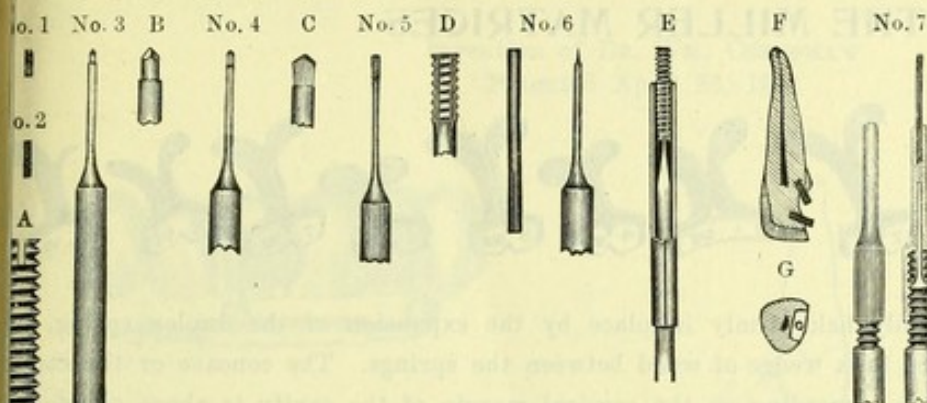
The chief peculiarity of these Burnishers is the extreme thinness of the blades. In addition to this the sickle-shape of No. 4, Dr. White says, makes it the most useful one he ever had.

Cone-Socket only.

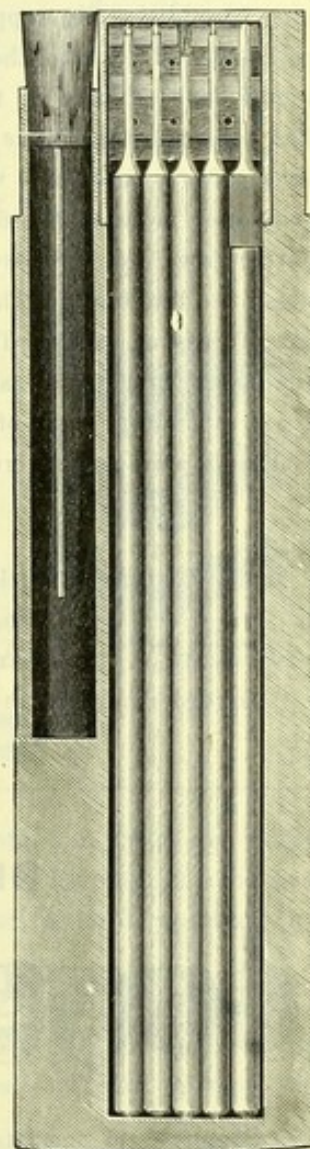
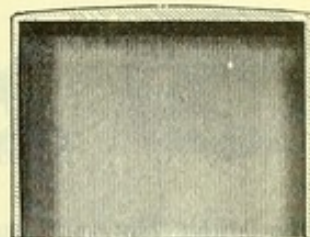
Priceeach \$0.35



ANCHOR SCREWS AND APPLIANCES



Case for Anchor Screw Appliances



No. 1 shows the size of the 18-karat Gold Anchor Screw. Also sold in 2-inch lengths.

No. 2. Platinum Anchor Screw, same diameter, but longer than No. 1. Also sold in 2-inch lengths.

"A." Anchor Screw magnified to show thread and slot.

No. 3. The Starting or Center Drill; will form a pit at the exact point desired.

"B." Point of Center Drill magnified.

No. 4. Limit or Anchor Drill; will bore only to the depth determined by the limit shoulder,—half the length of Screw No. 1.

"C." Point of Limit or Anchor Drill magnified.

No. 5. Screw-Tap; perfectly formed tap of the diameter of thirty thousandths (.030) of an inch, shown magnified at D.

No. 6. Screw-Driver and Sleeve which holds the screw for insertion or removal, as shown magnified at E.

No. 7. The Anchor Screw Chuck, made upon the principle of the How Screw-Post Chuck and operated in the same way. It will drive an Anchor Screw or a section of Anchor Screw Wire, but it cannot be used to back out a slotted screw as the Driver No. 6 can. Its principal use is in screwing home sections of the wire, which may be nicked at the proper point, and twisted off by turning the chuck after the wire is seated, leaving the cut-off end as an anchor.

"F" and "G" exemplify the Anchor Screw in gold contouring operations. A drilled and tapped hole to be filled with gold foil serves as a superior retaining point.

The handles are made smooth to prevent a breaking twist or the stripping of the threads of dentin by excessive force in turning the tap.

PRICES

No. 1.	Gold Anchor Screws	.....each	\$0.20
	Gold Anchor Screw Wire, No. 9, 2-inch length	"	.50
" 2.	Platinum Anchor Screws	....."	.25
	Platinum Anchor Screw Wire No. 10, 2-inch length	....."	1.50
" 3.	Center Drill	....."	.25
" 4.	Anchor Drill	....."	.25
" 5.	Anchor Tap	....."	.50
" 6.	Anchor Screw-Driver and Sleeve	....."	.30
" 7.	Anchor Screw Chuck	....."	1.00

The set of five instruments (Nos. 3 to 7).....per set 2.25

Center Drill No. 3 and Anchor Drill No. 4 are also

made for use with engine. Priceeach .25

In ordering, state for which Handpiece the appliances are desired.

CASE FOR ANCHOR SCREW APPLIANCES

The instruments are held in a narrow compartment, at the upper end of which (under the points of the instruments) is a recess for holding the little boxes in which slotted Anchor Screws are sold. One of these with the lid removed is set into the recess. A cylindrical compartment is provided for carrying lengths of Anchor Screw wire, with a cork stopper, which not only keeps dust out, but supplies a ready method of handling the wires. Made of wood, leather-covered, with slip-top.

Price complete, including set of 5 Screw Appliances, 6 Gold Screws No. 1, 2 inches Gold

Anchor Screw Wire, and Case \$4.50

THE MILLER MATRICES



The Miller Matrix is commonly held firmly in place by the expansion of the duplex spring, but it may be additionally supported by a wedge of wood between the springs. The concave or the convex edge is placed next to the gum, according as the cervical margin of the cavity is above or beneath the gum, and a thick or thin Matrix will be indicated by the space.

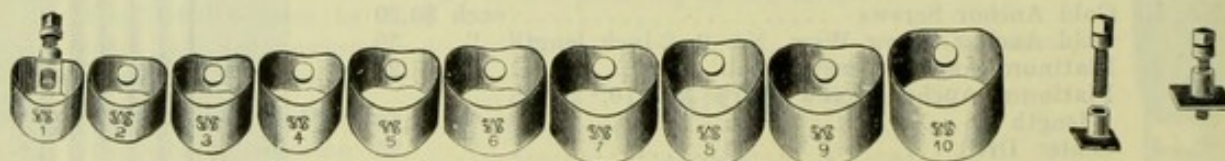
The set consists of nine Matrices: No. 1, for use between upper bicuspid; No. 2, between upper molars; No. 3, between a wide-apart molar and bicuspid; No. 4, between lower bicuspid; No. 5, between lower molars; No. 6, between small bicuspid of either jaw; No. 7, between molar and bicuspid of either jaw; No. 8, between a bicuspid and cuspid of the upper left or lower right side; and No. 9, between the like teeth of the upper right or lower left side. The set of nine Matrices covers the needs of a large class of cases. The practical illustration shows the No. 7 Matrix in position between a lower right first molar and second bicuspid, the closed end facing the cheek; if placed between the corresponding teeth of the left side, the open end would face the cheek.

Will not amalgamate, rust, or be found incompatible with any proper filling-material.

PRICES

Miller Matrices, Thick, per set of nine	\$2.25
" " Thin, " "	2.25
" " separately	each .25
In ordering, please specify "Thick" or "Thin."	

DR. BROPHY'S BAND MATRICES



Dr. Brophy's set consists of ten Band Matrices, two Screws, and the Key. The range of sizes gives ample opportunity for the selection of a band proportioned to the size of the tooth to which it is to be applied, so that there is no need to use a large band on a small tooth and thus necessarily bend or "kink" the matrix at a sharp angle. The Matrices are strong and not liable to break easily. Key same as that used with the Contour Matrices.

PRICES

Per set complete, 10 Bands, 2 Screws, and 1 Key	\$2.25
Bands	each .15
Screws	" .25
Key .....	.25

CONTOUR MATRIX No. 5 FOR INCISORS AND CUSPIDS

Invention of DR. WM. CRENSHAW
Patented April 26, 1904

FIG. 1

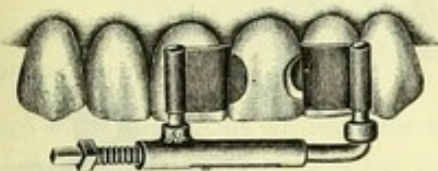


FIG. 2

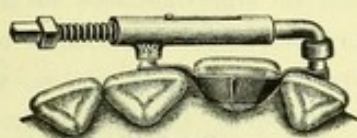


FIG. 4



FIG. 5



Usual Bevel



Abrupt Bevel



5-1



5-2



5-3

Shallow Crimp Ribbons
for Teeth of Usual Bevel



5-4

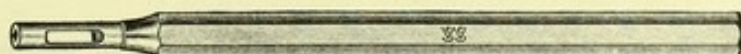


5-5



5-6

Deep Crimp Ribbons
for Teeth of Abrupt Bevel



Key

Dr. Crenshaw's Contour Matrix No. 5,—the anterior teeth, matrix, consists of a set of six ribbons and a holder which takes and tightens any of the ribbons, adapting them to the form of the tooth to which they are affixed. There is also a key for manipulating the holder, which is operated by a crew.

The ribbons are in two series of three each, respectively for teeth of the usual bevel and those of more abrupt bevel, as seen in Fig. 5. The three widths in each series are for teeth of varying lengths. They are numbered 5-1, 5-2, etc., to distinguish the various sizes and also to show that they are a part of Matrix No. 5.*

Figs. 1, 2, and 4 show the Matrix in position. With this Matrix approximal cavities in the incisors of both jaws may be filled almost entirely with soft gold. The fillings thus made are not only better preservers of the teeth, but are done in less than half the time necessary for cohesive gold work. This method of filling simplifies that class of approximal incisor cavities in the upper and lower jaws where the lingual face of the tooth is removed by decay, and aids the operator particularly in filling the more troublesome approximal cavities of the lower incisors. It admits of giving the fillings such contour as is needed.

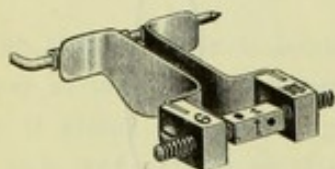
Full instructions for use accompany each set.

Price, per set, including Holder, Six Ribbons, and Key	\$3.00
" Ribbons only, set of 6 .....	.60

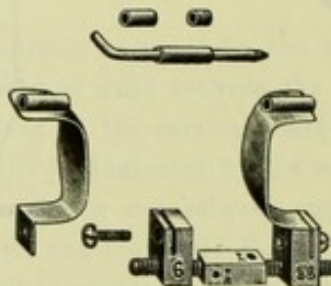
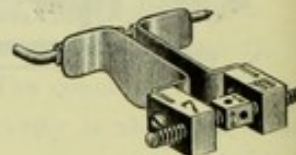
CONTOUR MATRICES Nos. 6 AND 7 FOR BICUSPIDS AND MOLARS

Invention of DR. WM. CRENSHAW
Patented April 26, 1904; February 13, 1906

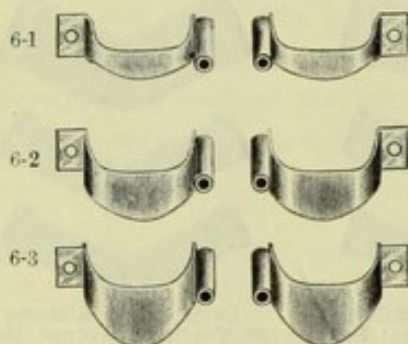
No. 6 Matrix Complete



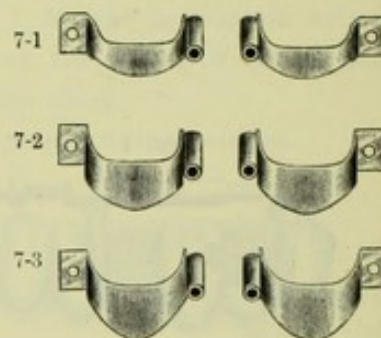
No. 7 Matrix Complete



Bands Separately



Bands Separately



Contour Matrices Nos. 6 and 7 are for fillings between molars and bicuspids—No. 6 for molars and No. 7 for bicuspids. Each is provided with three sets of bands to adapt it to long and short crown teeth and three extra tube-pieces to allow it to be fitted to those that are large or small in circumference. The equipment will thus cover the whole need and enable the dentist to exactly fit the matrix to any approximal cavity he may have to fill in the bicuspids and molars. The interchangeability and adaptability thus provided for avoids the danger of breaking the bands and practically makes the two matrices serve the place of six at a saving of expense.

Matrix No. 7 is best adapted for use between the second bicuspid and the first molar, though in some cases No. 6 can be used to advantage.

The illustrations show Nos. 6 and 7 Matrices complete; No. 6 with one of the bands removed, and the two sets of bands Nos. 6-1, 6-2, and 6-3, and 7-1, 7-2, and 7-3, also the extra tube-pieces used to adapt the matrices to spaces between extra-small teeth.

The contour matrix may be removed from between the teeth without marring the contour of the filling and without unseating it. When in position it does not prevent closing the teeth; is not in the way of the operator, but holds the dam out of the way when it is used.

Contour Matrices Nos. 6 and 7, including three sets of Bands	each \$3.00
Bands for Matrices Nos. 6 and 7, set of 6 .....	.90

THE MAKING OF SPECIAL MATRICES

STEEL STRIP AND SHEET STEEL



Many sizes and forms of Matrices are sold, but they all have their limitations,—their form and size is fixed,—and useful as they are there are many teeth to which none of them are adaptable. Sometimes it is the shape of the tooth, sometimes of the gum line, which interferes. As there are so many cases to which none of the ready-made forms can be properly adjusted it behooves the dentist to be prepared to make a special matrix at any moment.

One of the best materials for making Matrices is steel. We have it in two forms,—Sheet and Strip. Both are imported. These steels are soft, so as to be easily bent into any form desired. No matter what the contour of the tooth or of the gum line, a Matrix can be quickly cut and trimmed and shaped to fit from these steels, to provide a fourth wall to a cavity for filling against or in placing the seal for a medicament.

No special tools are required—only a pair of shears and a pair of round-nosed pliers, such as are to be found in any dental office.

A Matrix made for a special case will suit the case exactly. In the matter of removal after the work is done, they offer decided advantages. All that is necessary is to straighten out the band, and pull it out sideways with pliers.

The Steel Strips are 12 inches long by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, and they are put up in boxes containing five strips.

The Sheet Steel is in sheets about 6 x $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches and is put up in packages of five pieces assorted thicknesses, so that Matrices can be made of different weights.

PRICES

Steel Strips	per box \$0.25
Sheet Steel	per pkg. .50

TRANSPARENT CELLULOID STRIPS

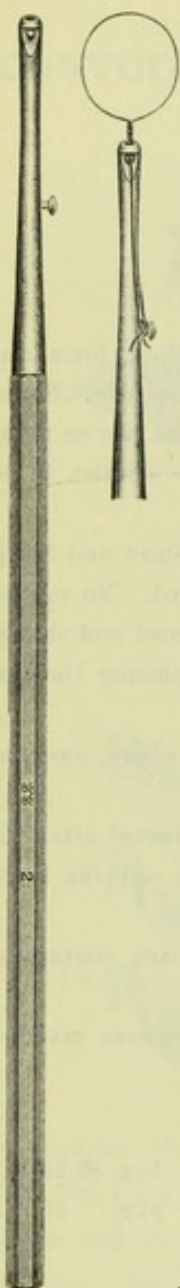
These Transparent Celluloid Strips have several advantages for their special use as matrices and burnishers for silicate and other cement fillings:

They are very thin, .005 thick, can be inserted mostly without separating the teeth; they are very tough and very flexible, are readily bent to the contour of the tooth and will withstand any strain of the work; their smoothness and transparency aid in getting the proper contour and a smooth finish; their size, $5\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, is large enough for any case, makes them easy to handle, and they are readily cut down if necessary.

Also used extensively in getting the contour of a wax inlay. Oiling the Strip facilitates the work and gives the inlay a polished approximal surface; the patient can bite down upon the wax with the Strip in position to give the occlusion. Put up in boxes of one hundred Strips.

PRICE

Per box	\$0.50
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EXACT DENTIMETER No. 2

Designed by DR. EDWARD C. KIRK

The Exact Dentimeter No. 2 is made of steel throughout, with octagon handle an eighth of an inch through, and tapered shank slightly enlarged at the head, with a stud about three-quarters of an inch from the end. Directly in the end a hole, about one-eighth inch deep is bored into the shank, which is cut out on opposite sides to expose the hole.

In using, the ends of a piece of binding wire four to five inches long are passed into the opening in the face of the head, out through the side perforations, and drawn to form a loop large enough to pass readily over the tooth or root. The loop is then applied to the neck of the tooth, the wires tightened till the head of the Dentimeter is against the neck, and then wound around the stud in opposite directions. Rotating the Dentimeter conforms the loop perfectly to the neck, giving when removed and cut the exact length of a piece of plate to make a collar for the root.

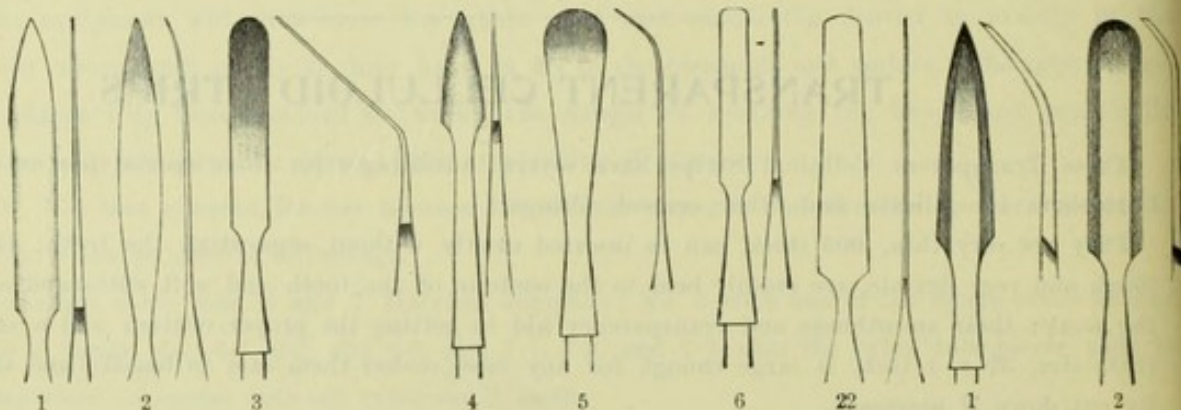
The advantages of this form of the Exact Dentimeter are that it gives a better view of the work, that because of the shape and smallness of the handle it is more readily rotated in tightening the wire, and that it is easily sterilized.

Price \$0.35

SPATULAS AND WAX KNIVES FOR CONE-SOCKET HANDLES

SPATULAS

WAX KNIVES

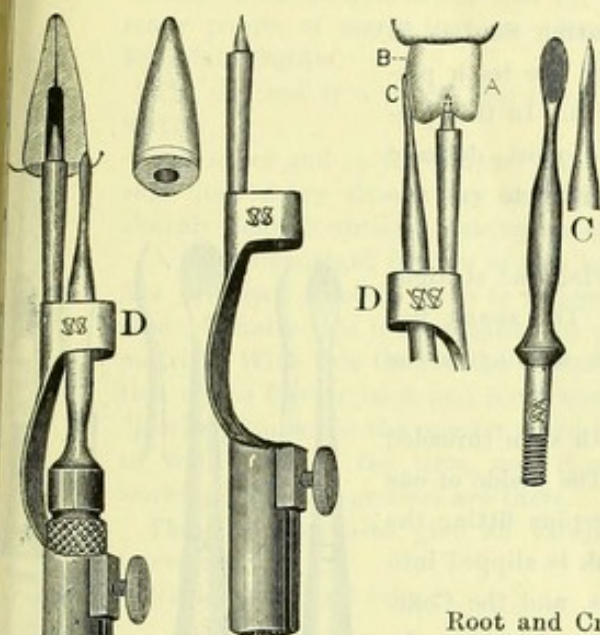


PRICES

Spatulas and Wax Knives for Cone-Socket Handleseach \$0.25

Our full line of Long-Handle Spatulas and Wax Knives will be found in our Miscellaneous Pamphlet, which will be sent free on request.

ROOT AND CROWN REDUCER



In the Root and Crown Reducer the abrader C is a cone-socket point, and the pintle is mounted on a frame which slips over the handle, to which it is fastened at the desired adjustment by means of a set-screw. The outward end of the frame, to which it is connected by a rather stiff spring, serves as a guide, to prevent the pintle and abrader from twisting apart.

In use, the abrader and pintle are forced apart by pressing the forefinger upon the guide (D), the pintle is inserted in the root or crown (A) to be trimmed, and the abrader (C) is rotated around it. The abrader will follow and dress the periphery of roots of irregular outline.

Made only for Cone-Socket Handles (No. 3 is exactly suited to this purpose).

PRICES

Root and Crown Reducer, complete \$1.75

PARTS SEPARATELY

Adjustable Pintle and Guide 1.15

Abrader45

No. 3 Cone-Socket Handle15

ROOT TRIMMERS OR REDUCERS

Suggested by DR. R. WALTER STARR

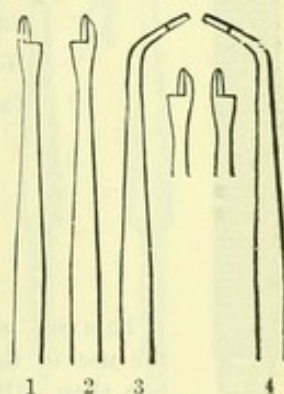
FIG. 1 FIG. 2



For trimming the edges or reducing the diameters of roots over which collars are to be placed. The shoulder keeps the instrument on the root and limits the penetration of the spur, the knife-edge of which scrapes the side of the root, Fig. 1, so that it may easily and quickly be given the shape of Fig. 2, or any similar form. Made right and left; the straight pair, Nos. 1 and 2, for use on the superior roots anterior to the molars, and the curved pair, Nos. 3 and 4, for use on all the other natural roots.

Made for Cone-Socket Handles only.

Price each \$0.45



SEPARATING SAW AND HOLDER

Pattern furnished by DR. GORDON WHITE

The special use of this Separating Saw is in the making of separations between the teeth preparatory to the use of disk or strip. In this preparatory work it facilitates the most delicate manipulation and is without liability to cut the lips or soft parts.

The Saw is unique in form, having one straight and one curved (convex) edge. The shank has two perforations for the reception of pins in the Holder.

The Holder is a split chuck, with stem threaded to fit our Cone-Socket Handles. The inside of one jaw of the chuck is armed with two studs or pins fitting the perforations in the Saw shank. The Saw shank is slipped into the chuck with the perforations over the pins, and the Cone-Socket Handle is screwed on, closing the jaws and locking the Saw immovably in the Holder.

So assembled we have a Separating Saw which is extremely convenient, because the relative shortness of the blade as compared with the handle gives perfect control of its movement.

Cone-Socket Handles Nos. 3, 5, 8, and 10 A are best adapted for carrying this Separating Saw.

Price, complete	\$0.75
" Saws	each .25
" Holders	" .35
" Cone-Socket Handles (No. 3) .....	.15

CARVING TOOLS

Designed by DR. W. W. EVANS

This set of three double-end tools was arranged originally for use in the preparation of wax models for celluloid work, but they will be found well adapted for all carving purposes where fine work is required, as in wax, clay, or unbaked porcelain.

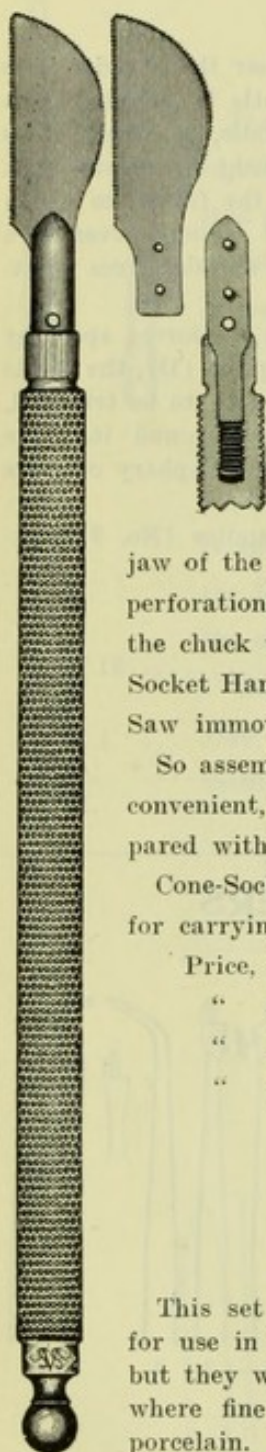
Nos. 1 and 2 have steel points, at one end of each a carver similar to Dr. Kingsley's well-known vulcanite finishers; at the other end a knife-blade, that of No. 1 being curved, while No. 2 is straight.

The points of No. 3 are ivory, having a wide range of usefulness as burnishers and wax spatulas, especially in working the wax into the interstices to form the festoons of the gum.

Made with mahogany handles.

PRICES

Nos. 1 and 2	each \$1.25
No. 3	" 1.50



INLAY CARVER No. 5

Devised by DR. D. O. M. LECRON

This excellent double-end tool for carving porcelain bodies for inlays and crowns has so many points of merit that we adopted it for use in our High-Fusing and Medium-Fusing Porcelain Outfits.

The one end is a round, flat-faced spoon, for carrying and placing the mixed body in the matrix.

The other end is the Carver. The blade is pointed and slightly curved, with the concave edge just sharp enough for smooth, accurate carving. The convex back of the blade has sharply defined corners, making an excellent scraper.

A most important feature of this instrument is the series of annular grooves on each shank. The principal office of these is to assure the bringing of the overplus of moisture to the surface. Usually this is done after the powder is packed by tapping upon the pliers holding the matrix. With this Carver the process is much simplified. You merely move the grooved portion of the Carver back and forth across the pliers two or three times, which causes sufficient "jostling" to settle the powder down firmly and bring the moisture to the surface. It is right in your hand at the time, and it makes no difference which end of the Carver you are working with, the grooves are there.

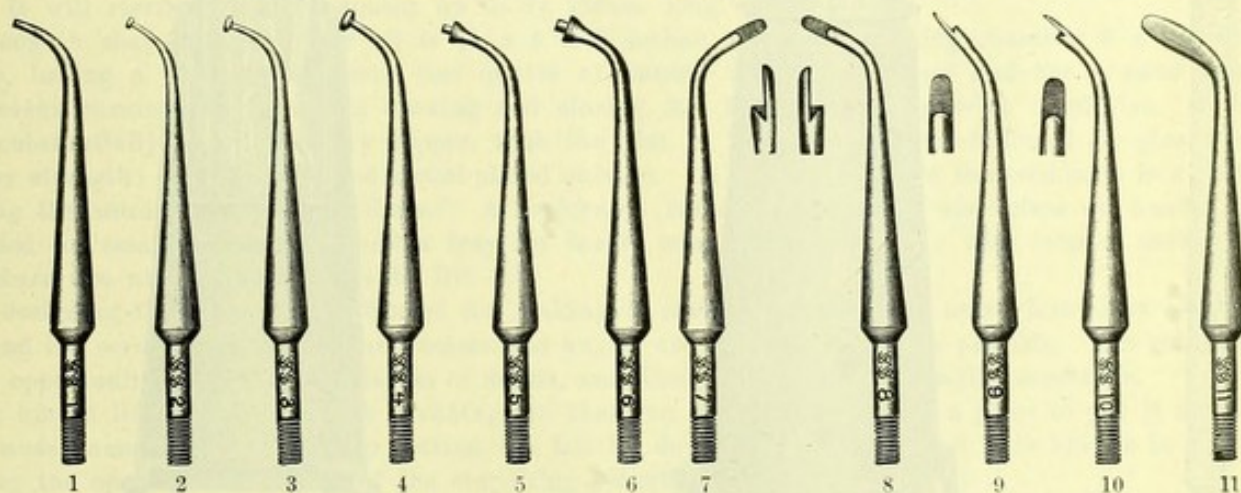
These grooves also give an excellent grip for thumb and fingers in manipulating the Carver.

Nickel-plated all over.

Price \$0.75

INLAY MATRIX INSTRUMENTS

Designed, Selected, and Modified by DR. D. O. M. LECRON



Many devices for adapting matrices for inlays to the walls of cavities have been suggested, including various forms of instruments. Dr. LeCron, than whom there is no more painstaking student or more thorough master of the art of inlay-making, offers this set of instruments for the purpose. Some of them are original designs of his own, others are adaptations and modifications of instruments more or less well known in connection with this and other branches of dental practice. Each of them represents careful study of the needs in the light of an intelligent comprehension of the possibilities; and, collectively, they stand for many difficulties surmounted.

Any form of cavity suitable for porcelain inlaying, and every portion of such a cavity is accessible to one or more of these instruments. With them the matrix metal can be burnished down closely into the angle between side wall and floor, and over the edge onto the surface of the tooth for assuring the proper replacing.

Cone-Socket Points only.

Price each \$0.35

INLAY MATRIX SWAGERS

Devised by DR. J. E. DUFFIELD

These Swagers enable the operator to adapt or swage the foil to the side walls and base of the cavity, and more particularly to the angle between, so as to assure a perfect fit.

They are also exactly adapted for the production of local anesthesia by the forcing of cocaine or other anesthetic into the tooth by pressure.

The instruments consist of small cylindrical soft rubber cushions, set removably in steel carriers. The carriers are like our regular $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch ball-end instruments, with the working points formed into sockets, in which the rubber cushions are inserted. There are two sizes of the cushions, and the carriers are made in two forms. No. 1 straight, and Nos. 2 and 3 recurved or bayonet shape. Nos. 1 and 2 are for small cavities. No. 3 for large.

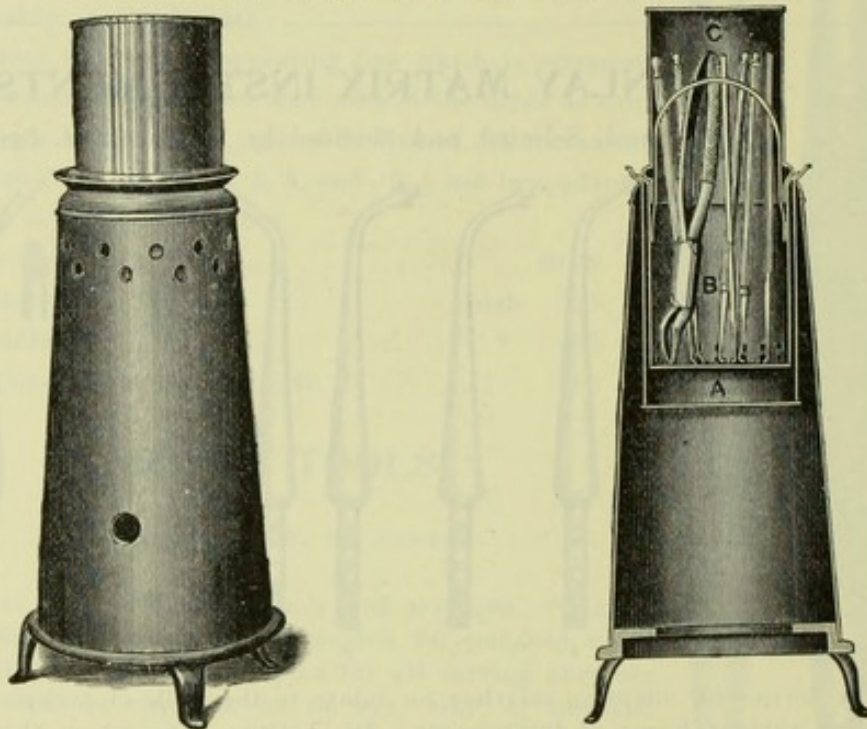
No. 1 is for use on labial surfaces, and wherever there is direct access. Nos. 2 and 3, the shape of which brings the cushion or swager nearly in line with the axis of the shaft, make cavities on lingual surfaces equally accessible. The rubber cushions, while sufficiently adaptable to carry the foil into any inequalities, also prevent its being torn during the application. They are easily removable, so that a fresh point can be used for each case.

Six rubber cushions included in the price of each instrument.

Price, Inlay Matrix Swagers each \$0.50
 " Cushions, separately per doz. .08

INSTRUMENT STERILIZER

Devised by DR. EDWIN DAY DOWNS



The apparatus here shown meets all the conditions. It affords a simple means for boiling the instruments, which is the most effective way of destroying the germs. It is convenient because its small size permits it to be placed ready to hand, and it does its work thoroughly.

About a half-pint of water is sufficient for a charge, and into this should be put a little bicarbonate of soda or phénol sodique.

The boiler, bath, and cap are of copper, tinned inside, the cap being nickel-plated on the outside. The jacket is of Russian iron, and rests on a neat black-dipped cast-iron base. The height from the table to the top of the cap is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

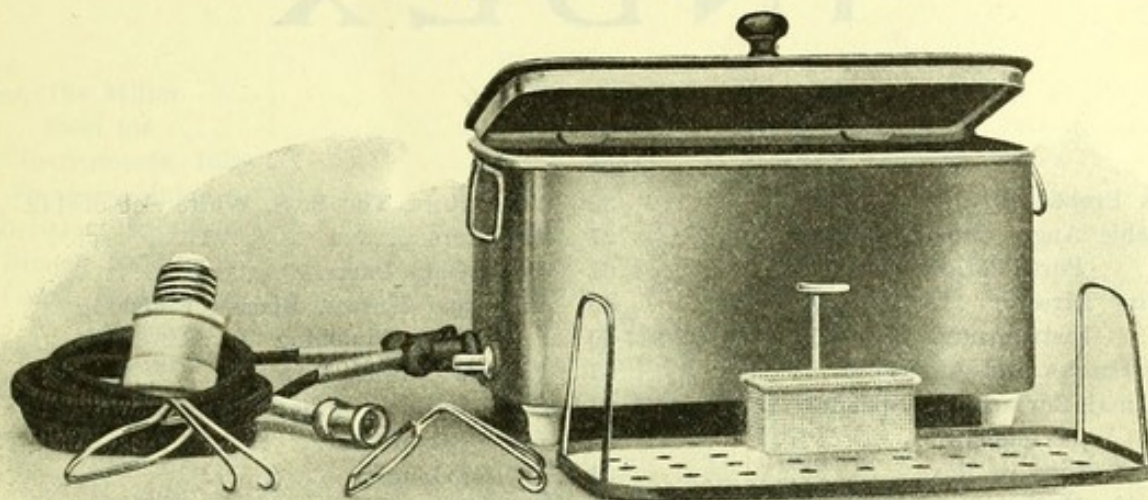
For supplying the heat— 212° F.—any small burner will do. Our Model Annealing Burner with one-fourth of its flame will keep the water hot for instant use, in an economical way. No. 12 Burner, or any annealing lamp, will answer equally well.

PRICES

Sterilizer, as illustrated, without Burner	\$3.00
" with No. 12 Burner	3.50
" " " 17 " less Shield	3.70

ELECTRIC DENTAL STERILIZER No. 2

WITH HINGED LID



Sterilization of instruments is one of the necessities of modern surgical operations, whether of the dentist or of his *confrères* in the various branches of medical and surgical practice. Of the different methods of sterilizing, boiling in water is commonly recognized as the surest and best, and a properly constructed boiler operated by electricity is the most convenient means for doing it.

The S. S. White Electric Sterilizer No. 2 is especially adapted to the needs of dentists, affording them the opportunity of keeping their instruments surgically clean in a convenient, economical manner. It will sterilize any instrument up to 8½ inches long.

Oblong in shape the size over all is 11 x 5 x 5 inches, with a sterilizing chamber 9 x 4½ x 3 inches, having a capacity of about two quarts of water. The lid is hinged and has a wood knob to prevent burning the fingers in opening and closing it. Porcelain feet provide insulation. It is very substantially made, of heavy copper, with the rim of the chamber wire-stiffened to give even greater strength; tinned inside and nickel-plated outside. On the end opposite the terminals is a plate bearing the words "Electric Sterilizer." A perforated metal basket, with wire stem or handle, is provided for small instruments, and a tray for larger ones. The tray has a wire loop at each end, and there are nickel-plated hooks to lift it.

In designing this apparatus the need for making it easily cleanable was never lost sight of. To this end the corners are rounded and seams and angles are avoided as far as possible. The result is small opportunity for the accumulation of debris, and then only in places readily accessible.

The hinged lid is a considerable advantage in that you do not have to find a place to put it nor do you cause damage to furniture by setting the hot lid down inadvertently, and it is always in place, making the opening and closing of the sterilizing chamber easier.

Three temperatures are provided for my means of three split contact pins, which provide attachment for as many porcelain-covered brass terminals. Two of the terminals are black, the third red. Connecting up all (red in the center) gives the highest heat; removing one of the black terminals reduces it to medium; shifting the red terminal over to the unoccupied outside contact gives the low heat. The highest heat will boil a quart of water in fifteen minutes.

The entire apparatus is simply and strongly constructed; is not likely to get out of order; occupies but little room; is easily kept clean, and is durable.

Can be run from switchboard (full voltage connections) or from lighting service, either direct or alternate current, and will work satisfactorily on a current having a voltage within 10 per cent. (either way) of its rating. The equipment includes a six-foot connecting cord, with terminals and plug.

For all standard voltages,—104 volts, 110 volts, 115 volts, 120 volts, 220 volts, 230 volts,—at price given. For other voltages prices will be quoted on request. Specify which is wanted.

Price, complete \$17.00

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
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BETTER WORK with Better Helps

¶ Nothing is more sure than that it pays the dentist to use reliable instruments, and supplies whose quality cannot be questioned. He works easier and more confidently from the knowledge that the instruments in his hands are to be depended upon—that the filling material properly manipulated will accomplish its purpose. He can give his entire attention to the manipulation before him.

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¶ There is no need for you to use anything of inferior quality, not even on the score of first cost. In most cases our products sell at the same prices as those which are inferior. Where there is a difference, the quality, the durability, more than offset it.

The S.S. White Dental Mfg. Co.

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The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company

