

S. C. Taylor,
Artificial Teeth.
N^o 50,186. Patented Sep. 26, 1865.

Fig. 1

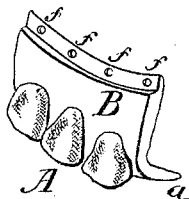


Fig. 2.

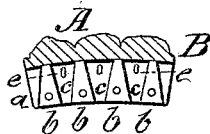


Fig. 3



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

S. C. TAYLOR, OF MONROE, MICHIGAN.

IMPROVEMENT IN ARTIFICIAL DENTURES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 50,186, dated September 26, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, S. C. TAYLOR, of Monroe, in the county of Monroe and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Artificial Dentures; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of this invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The object of this invention is to facilitate the operation of securing or fastening artificial teeth to a base of vulcanite or other plastic or fusible material. In order to effect this purpose the teeth are provided on their inside or back part with a rim which is perforated with round, square, or oblong holes, and furnished with dovetailed cavities extending from the inside of the gum back to the extreme edge of the rim, the bottom of said cavities grading down from the rim to the gum. The extreme edge of the gum is also perforated with holes similar to those in the rim, and pins, which are straight, bent, or headed, are inserted into the dovetailed cavities in such a manner that by the combined action of the perforations, dovetailed cavities, and pins the base is firmly united with the teeth and the gum, and the danger of cutting through and exposing pins in finishing up is entirely avoided.

A represents the teeth, and B the gum, which are made of porcelain or other suitable material and firmly united or made solid, as shown in the drawings. From the back part of the teeth projects a rim, *a*, which is perforated with round, square, or oblong holes *b*, and provided with dovetailed cavities *c*, as shown in Fig. 2

of the drawings. The bottom of each cavity slopes down from the inner edge of the rim toward the teeth, and from each cavity projects a pin, *e*, either straight, bent, or headed. The outer edge of the gum is also perforated with holes *f*. (See Fig. 1.)

By this arrangement the objections attending to artificial dentures of the ordinary construction are obviated. The principal objection to dentures of that class is the bulk in the body of the sections. In using teeth with horizontal pins working over full ridges the bulk required for the pins must not be ground away, for if it is the fastening is destroyed; and the same objection exists in the pinless teeth.

In my method of fastening the sections together the bulk is removed. The advantage gained is that teeth can be fitted on full or high ridges, and as deep a groove as desired can be made without affecting the fastening. Furthermore, my method of fastening the teeth to the base is much more secure than any other, by the rubber or material constituting the base passing over the rim, through the holes in the dovetailed cavities, and around the pins. The shoulder of the rim on the inside leaves a smooth edge in finishing up, and there is no danger of cutting through and exposing any of the pins.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The rim *a*, projecting from the inside or back part of the teeth, as shown.

2. The holes *b* and *f* in the rim *a* and the outer edge of the gum B, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of the vertical pins *e* and dovetailed cavities *c* in the rim *a*, as and for the purposes set forth.

S. C. TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

ALFRED ISAAC SAWYER,
ALEXANDER GRANT.