

S. E. CHEESEMAN.
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

No. 177,803.

Patented May 23, 1876.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

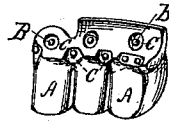


Fig. 3.

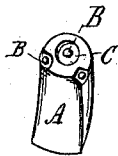
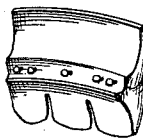


Fig. 4.



Witnesses;

J. W. Howard

Geo. J. Bonner

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SHERWOOD E. CHEESEMAN, OF BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.

IMPROVEMENT IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 177,803, dated May 23, 1876; application filed April 12, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SHERWOOD E. CHEESEMAN, of Bowling Green, in the county of Warren and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Artificial Teeth; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification.

My invention relates to certain improvements in artificial teeth. It has for its object to so arrange the pins in single, plain, and gum, as well as sections of gum, teeth that the usual thickening of the teeth and plate upon the inside lingual surface next to the tongue is avoided, so that when the plate (rubber or celluloid) is secured in position, the teeth and their supporting-plate will conform more nearly to the contour of natural teeth, and render more perfect articulation, especially in dental sounds. With these objects in view, my invention consists in forming the teeth of natural shape—*i. e.*, without the usual artificial thickened portion on the inside lingual surface, and providing them at or near the top surface with one or more metal headed pins, the surface of the tooth immediately under the head being cut away or formed with a depression or countersink to permit of the surrounding of the pin by the composition plate, as will be hereinafter more fully set forth.

Previous to my invention various improvements in the method of arranging the pins and securing the plates have been suggested; but in all the plans suggested with which I am familiar the objects sought have been to strengthen the connection between the teeth and the plate, and without any attempt at decreasing the unnatural thickness on the inside lingual surface, such increased thickness being an apparent necessity to accomplish the object of strength sought. In all the methods with which I am familiar it has also been manifest that the pins are arranged in a line approximating a right angle to the vertical centers of the teeth, and some distance below the top surface of the same; hence the usual necessity before alluded to of thickening the teeth and plate. In my arrangement of the pins it will be seen that in their axial relation to the vertical center of the teeth they more

nearly approach parallelism than a right-angled relation.

To enable those skilled to more fully understand my invention, I will describe it, referring to the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 illustrates a perspective view of a single lower incisor tooth with my improved arrangement of pins. Fig. 2 is a similar view of a section of two gum teeth and one plain, composed of a central incisor, plain, a canine or eye tooth, and a lateral incisor, embodying the features of my invention; Fig. 3, a similar view of an upper front tooth; and Fig. 4 is a similar view of a section of gum teeth as now made, and thickened on inside lingual surface.

Similar letters indicate like parts in the several views.

I have only shown a limited number of teeth, as it is apparent that the principle involved may be applied in all kinds of teeth in an obvious manner to those skilled in the art.

In the drawing, A represents the teeth, which are provided with any desirable number of pins, B, arranged above the inside lingual surface, which is reduced in thickness to correspond with natural teeth. These pins are inserted vertically, or at less than a right angle to the vertical center of the teeth, and the composition forming the teeth is countersunk or cut away immediately under the pins, as seen at C, in order that the heads shall project none or very little beyond the surface of the teeth, and at the same time admit of the composition plate thoroughly surrounding the pins, and producing a perfect union.

It will be readily understood that the angle of insertion of the pins may be slightly varied without departing from the spirit of my invention, and that the character of the countersink is likewise immaterial, inasmuch as it is designed that the said space shall be perfectly and evenly filled by the composition plate, so that any apparent disfigurement or change of the general contour of surface of the tooth at the points of insertion of the pins is compensated for, and the natural proportion and shape re-established by the filling of the same with the composition forming the plate.

I do not wish to confine myself to the shape of the pins, as they may be single or double, plain or headed pins. Of course it is not nec-

essary to describe the method of forming the union between the pins and the teeth, as they are attached in the usual manner of making artificial teeth.

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

Artificial teeth, single or in section, with or without gums, provided with securing-pins, arranged within countersinks or depressions,

the lingual surfaces of the teeth being without increased thickness, substantially as and for the purposes hereinbefore set forth.

Witness my hand this 30th day of March, 1876.

SHERWOOD E. CHEESEMAN.

Witnesses:

CHARLES A. NAZRO,
BURTON BRAY.