

Specification of Louis Eskell : enamel for decayed teeth.

Contributors

Eskell, Louis.

Publication/Creation

London : Great Seal Patent Office, 1856 (London : George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode)

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A.D. 1855 N° 2531.

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

OF

LOUIS ESKELL.

ENAMEL FOR DECAYED TEETH.

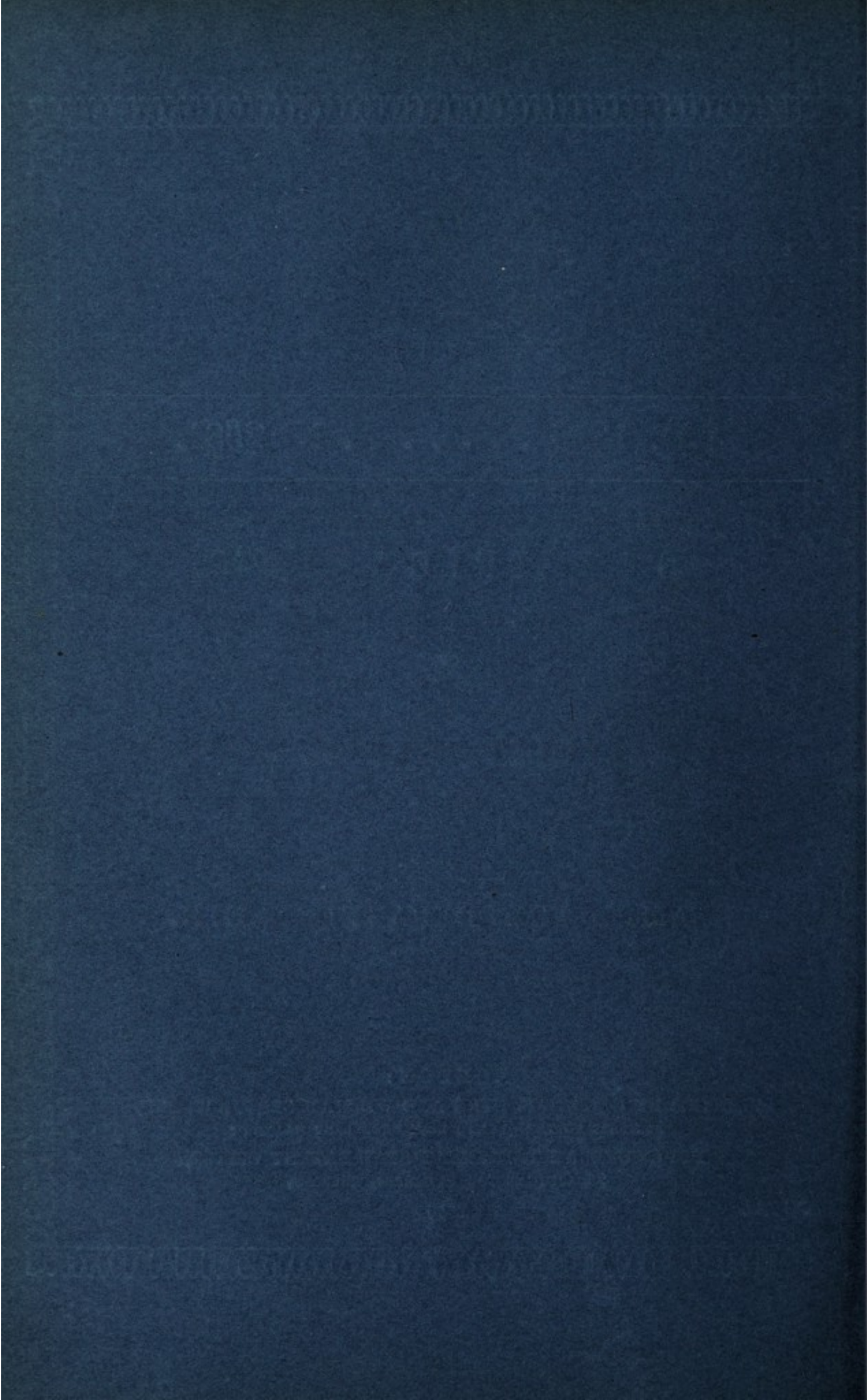
LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY :

PUBLISHED AT THE GREAT SEAL PATENT OFFICE,
25, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, HOLBORN.

Price 3d.

1856.





A.D. 1855 N° 2531.

Enamel for Decayed Teeth.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection, but notice to proceed with the application for Letters Patent was not given within the time prescribed by the Act.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by Louis Eskell at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 10th November 1855.

I, LOUIS ESKELL, of No. 22, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, in the County
5 of Middlesex, Surgeon Dentist, do hereby declare the nature of the said
Invention of "**A NEW ENAMEL FOR FILLING OR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH**" to
be as follows:—

This Invention consists in combining together into a mixture or enamel
certain ingredients, matters, or substances, both vegetable and mineral, (not
10 heretofore employed in combination,) for filling or stopping decayed teeth.
The following are the ingredients, matters, or substances which I employ in
the manufacture of the aforesaid enamel, namely, stearic acid, (commonly
known as stearine,) New Zealand gum, pure sulphate of lime, blood shellac,
and carradan balsam. The stearine is first dissolved, and then the New
15 Zealand gum is mixed with the above, after which the sulphate of lime is
added and a small quantity of blood shellac, and finally the carradan balsam;
the whole of the above ingredients are thoroughly mixed and incorporated
together, and when solidified are fit for use, and constitute the above enamel,
which by the application of a gentle heat may be easily moulded or wrought
20 by hand into the desired form, and from its unchangeable colour and hardness
render it well adapted for filling or stopping decayed teeth.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1856.

