

## **Specification of William Lukyn : applying and attaching artificial and natural teeth.**

### **Contributors**

Lukyn, William.

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A.D. 1839 . . . . . N° 7954.

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

OF

WILLIAM LUKYN.

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APPLYING AND ATTACHING ARTIFICIAL  
AND NATURAL TEETH.

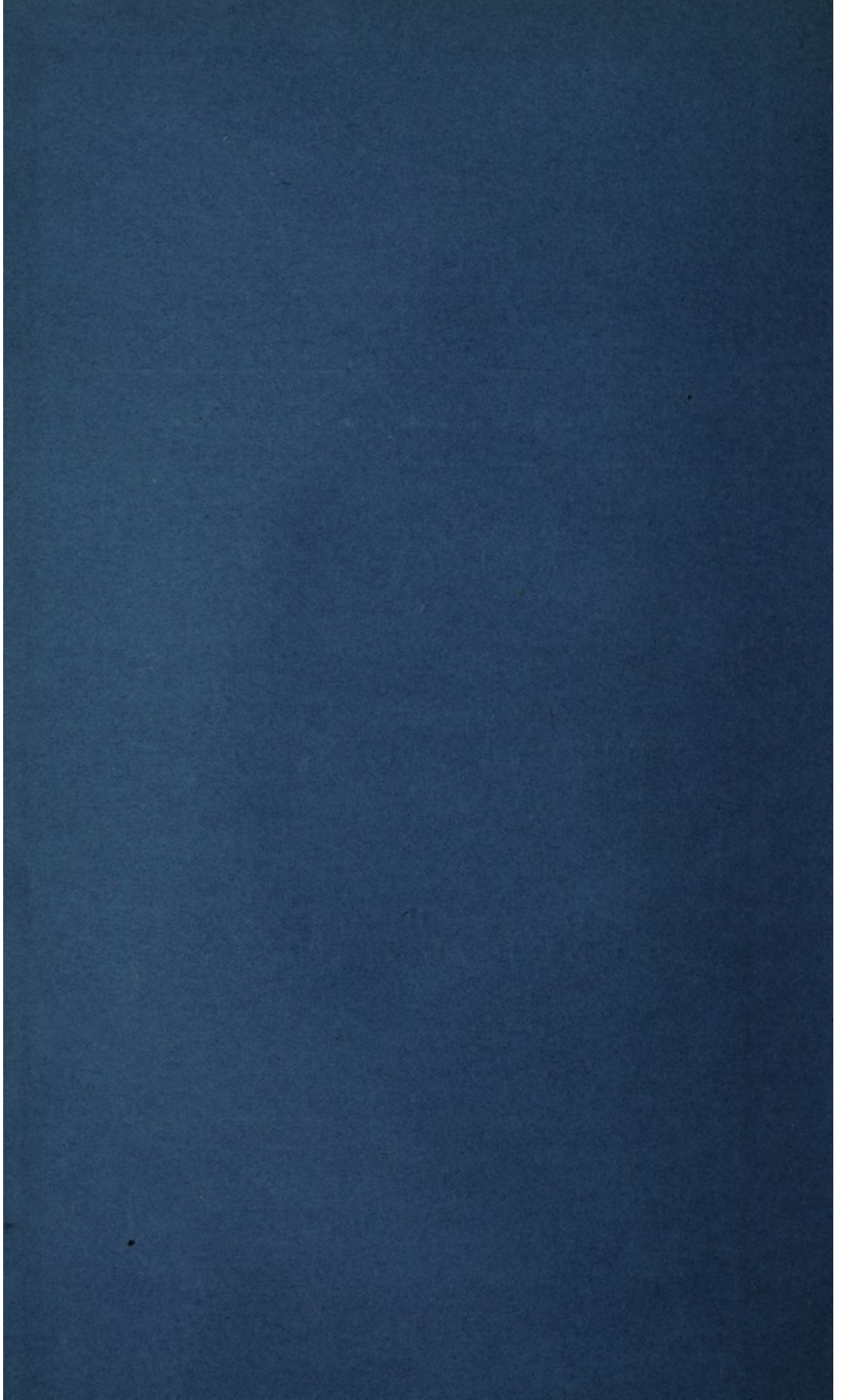
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1857.





A.D. 1839 . . . . . N<sup>o</sup> 7954.

**Applying and Attaching Artificial and Natural Teeth.**

**LUKYN'S SPECIFICATION.**

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, WILLIAM LUKYN, of Lower Cowley House, near the City of Oxford, Dentist, send greeting.

WHEREAS Her present most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, by Her Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at 5 Westminster, the Twenty-ninth day of January, in the second year of Her reign, and in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, did, for Herself, Her heirs and successors, give and grant unto me, the said William Lukyn, Her especial licence, full power, sole privilege and authority, that I, the said William Lukyn, my executors, administrators, and 10 assigns, and such others as I, the said William Lukyn, my executors, administrators, or assigns, should at any time agree with, and no others, from time to time and at all times during the term of years therein mentioned, should and lawfully might make, use, exercise, and vend, within England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, my Invention of "CERTAIN IMPROVE- 15 MENTS IN APPLYING AND ATTACHING ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL TEETH;" in which said Letters Patent is contained a proviso, obliging me, the said William Lukyn, by an instrument in writing under my hand and seal, particularly to describe and ascertain the nature of my said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, and to cause the same to be inrolled in Her 20 Majesty's High Court of Chancery within six calendar months next and immediately after the date of the said in part recited Letters Patent, as in and by the same, reference being thereunto had, will more fully and at large appear.

*Lukyn's Improvements in Applying and Attaching Artificial and Natural Teeth.*

NOW KNOW YE, that in compliance with the said proviso, I, the said William Lukyn, do hereby declare that the nature of my said Invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, are particularly described and ascertained in and by the following description thereof, reference being had to the Drawings hereunto annexed, and to the letters and figures marked 5 thereon (that is to say):—

My Invention of improvements in applying and attaching artificial and natural teeth consists, firstly, in adapting a spring or spring catch to hold or retain artificial or natural teeth in their required situation in the mouth of the person using such teeth, which spring catch or spring is adapted and applied 10 either to the artificial tooth or to the stump or fang remaining in the jaw of the person using them, or to the metal or bone plate or frame commonly used and applied for holding or carrying such teeth.

And, secondly, in an improved spring fastening or connection, or method of attaching the gold plates or bone or ivory frames of artificial teeth of the 15 upper and under jaws together.

And in order that my Invention may be more clearly understood, I will first describe the ordinary method of attaching engrafted or pivotted teeth to the stump in the jaw.

In the accompanying Drawing, Fig. 1 represents the ordinary method of 20 attaching such teeth. *a* is the fang or stump remaining in the jaw bone, and *b* is the artificial tooth to be applied. Now in this method a gold pivot *c* is used, which is screwed or otherwise fastened into the tooth, and a hole *d* is drilled in the stump remaining in the jaw; a small quantity of fine silk is then bound round the pivot *c*, which is forcibly pressed or driven up the hole *d* in 25 the fang into the position shewn in Fig. 2. Now the inconvenience arising from this mode of proceeding is very great; sometimes considerable pain is occasioned by the necessity there is of driving the pivot up the hole in the fang with sufficient force to make it remain there, and it will be found that after wearing a tooth attached in this manner some time, the hole or socket 30 in the fang will become enlarged and the tooth will drop out. This method also allows disagreeable secretions to collect and become a source of annoyance, and sometimes the fang is broken during the operation of attaching or pivotting the tooth. Now, the object of my Invention is to avoid or prevent these inconveniences, and in order to effect this I attach the teeth to the fangs or to 35 the metal plate or bone frame in such a manner that they may be removed, changed, or cleaned, and be again returned with facility to their proper position. I effect this object by means of springs or spring catches or spring fastenings, as before mentioned, which may be either fixed to the stump, the

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tooth, the metal plate, or to the bone frame, as will be readily understood by dentists. Fig. 3 represents the simplest form of one of my spring fastenings attached to an artificial tooth, the fang or part remaining in the jaw and the tooth being shewn separate; Fig. 4 represents this construction and application  
5 of spring fastening with the tooth attached to the fang; Fig. 5 represents a tooth attached to the fang by a double spring; Fig. 6 represents a tooth with a spring catch fixed to it, which when passed into the socket in the fang prevents the tooth from being removed until a small catch at the lower end of the spring is pushed back; Fig. 6\* represents another description of spring  
10 fastening. In this Figure the fang and tooth are shewn both separate and in connection, and although the spring is represented as being attached to the tooth, yet it may be applied either to the fang or to a metal plate or frame. Fig. 7 represents a tooth attached to a gold plate by a single spring similar to the one shewn in Figures 3 and 4. It will be seen by reference to the  
15 Drawing that in this instance the spring is fixed to the gold plate, and the hole or socket for receiving the spring is made in the tooth. Fig. 8 is a similar mode of attaching a tooth to a gold plate; Fig. 9 is also a mode of attaching a tooth by means of a spring catch. In this instance the spring bears against a small gold pin *e*, which is fixed in the tooth and passes through  
20 it, as seen in Figures 9 and 10. It must be understood that in Figures 7, 8, 9, and 10, the springs are permanently fixed by soldering to the gold plate, but as they may be accidentally broken off, and as such an accident might occur at some distance from any dentist's, and where it could not be very readily repaired, I have invented a contrivance by means of which the wearer  
25 himself can replace a spring, should any become broken or injured. Fig. 11 represents a section of a tooth attached to a gold plate by a spring catch, but in this instance the spring catch may be removed from the plate if broken and be replaced by another, as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 12, which represents the different parts detached. *a* is the gold plate, having a  
30 square socket *b* formed on its under side, and the head of the spring catch *c* being inserted therein, it is steadily retained in its proper position by a small pin, which is passed through the socket and head of the spring catch for that purpose. The person wearing the teeth may be supplied with several of these spring catches *c*, so that should he accidentally break one, the broken parts  
35 may be removed by withdrawing the pin that is passed through the socket and a fresh spring substituted in its place. This method of attaching or connecting the pivot to the plate or frame may be applied to the common pivot, as seen in Fig. 13.

In order that the second part of my Invention (viz.), the method of

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attaching the frames or plates of the upper and under jaw together, may be better understood, I will first explain the method usually pursued to effect this object, and I will then describe my improvement.

In the ordinary method the frames or plates of the upper and lower set of teeth are connected together by spiral or helical springs, in the manner shewn 5 in Fig. 14, which represents the jaws with a set of teeth in a closed position; Fig. 15 shews the jaws open. It will be seen that when the mouth is opened the springs become straightened, and it sometimes happens when the wearer opens the mouth to an extraordinary degree, the springs will have a tendency to collapse and bend the wrong way, as is shewn by dots in the Drawing, when 10 the mouth is being closed again, and the set of teeth will be forced out of their proper position. Now I remedy this and other inconveniences that may arise from the use of these springs by attaching the upper and under jaw together by means of nearly quiescent spiral or helical springs, which are attached to the jaw or bone frame by connecting pieces or small levers. Fig. 16 15 represents this method of connecting the jaws, the mouth being closed; and Fig. 17 represents the same when the mouth is open. *a, a,* are the connecting pieces or levers referred to, which I prefer to be made of a slightly undulating curved form, as seen in the Drawing. The under connecting piece or lever is kept in its position by a small staple *b*, or by means of two pins, studs, or 20 stops. The connecting pieces or levers *a, a,* are attached to the bone or metal frame in any convenient or proper way, as will be well understood by dentists, or they may be attached to the jaw by any of my springs, spring catches, or spring fastenings before described, the other ends being attached to the spiral or helical spring. In this adaptation of spiral or helical springs 25 to connect the upper and under jaw together, it will be seen that the spring itself moves but slightly, the motion of the lower jaw being transferred to the upper connecting piece or lever *a*, which turns upon the pivot *c*.

Having now described my Invention, I wish it to be understood that I do not claim any of the parts that have been before known and in use for 30 applying or attaching teeth, nor do I confine myself to the metals or substances of which the springs or frames may be composed; but I claim as the Invention secured to me by the herein-before in part recited Letters Patent,—

Firstly, the application, adaptation, and use of springs, or spring catches, or spring fastenings to attach or connect artificial or natural teeth to the fang 35 or stump or to a metal or bone frame, as above described, and also the method of attaching the said springs, or spring catches, or spring fastenings, and also the common pivot to the metal frame, as described in Figs. 11, 12, and 13, by means of which the said springs, or spring catches, or pivots, or

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parts thereof, may with facility be removed and replaced by the wearer with new ones should they become broken.

And, secondly, I claim the method herein-before described and set forth of attaching or connecting the frames or plates of the upper and lower jaw  
5 together by means of the connecting pieces or levers *a, a*, in conjunction with the springs *d*.

In witness whereof, I, the said William Lukyn, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this Twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

10

WILL<sup>M</sup> (L.S.) LUKYN.

AND BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Twenty-fifth day of July, in the third year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the said William Lukyn came before our said Lady the Queen in Her Chancery, and acknowledged the instrument aforesaid, and all and every thing therein contained  
15 and specified, in form above written. And also the instrument aforesaid was stamped according to the tenor of the Statute made in the fifty-fifth year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third.

DOWDESWELL.

Inrolled the Twenty-ninth day of July, One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

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FIG. 1.

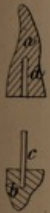


FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

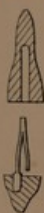


FIG. 4.



FIG<sup>s</sup> 5.



FIG<sup>s</sup> 6.



FIG<sup>s</sup> 6\*

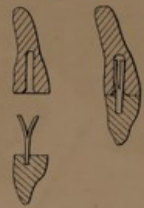


FIG. 7.

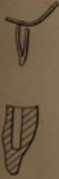


FIG. 8.



FIG. 9.

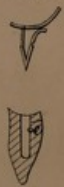


FIG. 10.



FIG<sup>s</sup> 11.



FIG<sup>s</sup> 12.



FIG. 17.

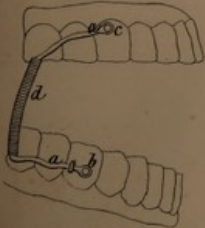


FIG. 16.

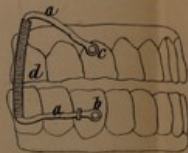


FIG. 15.

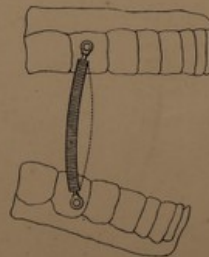
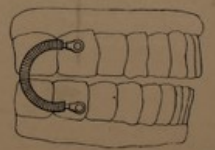


FIG. 14.



The enroled drawing is colored.

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FIG. 1 FIG. 2 FIG. 3 FIG. 4



FIG. 5 FIG. 6 FIG. 7 FIG. 8

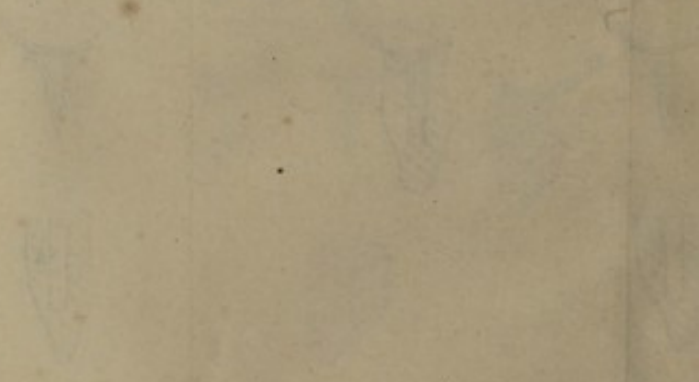


FIG. 9 FIG. 10

