

Specification of Bernard Joseph Rubenstein : dentistry.

Contributors

Rubenstein, Bernard Joseph.

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A.D. 1859, 11th JANUARY. N° 85.

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

OF

BERNARD JOSEPH RUBENSTEIN.

—
DENTISTRY.
—

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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A.D. 1859, 11th JANUARY. N^o 85.

Dentistry.

(This Invention received Provisional Protection only.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by Bernard Joseph Rubenstein at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 11th January 1859.

I, BERNARD JOSEPH RUBENSTEIN, late of Paris, and now of London, Dentist,
5 do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "**IMPROVEMENTS IN DENTISTRY,**" to be as follows:—

This Invention relates to the application of certain known materials in a novel and useful manner to which they have to be adapted, and by the use of which beneficial results are obtained; also to the application of certain
10 materials not heretofore used for the purpose, and the forming and working of them in a novel manner and into novel shapes, in connection with the making and fitting and the introduction into the human mouth of artificial teeth. It consists in the application of gold plates, not as heretofore used or applied, but as base pieces beneath artificial gums of hippopotam (or the tusk
15 of the seahorse) or ivory. By introducing gold plates or base pieces between the natural surface and the artificial gum the softening action of the saliva upon the artificial gum piece, which soon destroys it, is prevented, thus the gold gives greater durability to the hippopotam, and it also prevents the gum of the wearer being affected by the softening and injurious action of artificial
20 gum pieces as heretofore made. The teeth, whether mineral or natural, are fastened or secured by means of rivets, the ends of which pass through holes drilled and countersunk in the gold base, and the rivetting over secures them

Rubenstein's Improvements in Dentistry.

whilst any projecting rivet head is removed, and the face of the gold base is left smooth and capable of fitting accurately to the formation of the gum.

I employ tortoiseshell in certain cases as a substitute for metal plates of various kinds and shapes used in connection with artificial teeth. I am enabled to employ this material in the various constructions by moulding and 5 shaping and working with tools so as to produce accuracy of fit and perfect contact between the artificial piece and the surfaces of the mouth. The application of this material has the advantages that it presents a less harsh surface in contact than metal when the gums or surfaces of the mouth are tender, and it exceeds in durability hippopotam and such like material when 10 unprotected with the gold base as before described.

I employ in the construction of plates and for other such dental purposes mother-of-pearl in place of gold or other metal basis or plates, or of hippopotam, ivory, tortoiseshell, or other materials used in connection with artificial teeth. I am enabled to employ this materials in consequence of the mode I adopt for 15 giving the necessary shape or conformation by the employment of grinding and cutting tools, either rotating in a lathe or worked by hand, as I am thus enabled to secure accuracy of fit, whatever the form of the part or position in the mouth the piece is intended to occupy. In connection with the employment of mother-of-pearl as just described, I employ metal for forming the 20 bands or clasps, and where necessary for other parts of the construction.

The advantages which pertain to the employment of mother-of-pearl are, that it remains unaffected by the greatest heat to which it can be subjected whilst in use; the saliva will have no effect upon it; it will not discolour like hippopotam, ivory, and other such materials, nor will it soften in the mouth; 25 it will not injuriously affect the gums of the wearer, but will maintain them in a healthier condition than where metal or other material is used.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1859.