

Specification of Alexander Melville Clark : treating cotton and other materials used in dentistry.

Contributors

Clark, Alexander Melville.

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A.D. 1867, 3rd OCTOBER. N° 2785.

SPECIFICATION

OF

ALEXANDER MELVILLE CLARK.

TREATING COTTON AND OTHER MATERIALS
USED IN DENTISTRY.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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Price 4d.

1868.



A.D. 1867, 3rd OCTOBER. N° 2785.

**Treating Cotton and other Materials used in
Dentistry.**

(This Invention received Provisional Protection only.)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by Alexander Melville Clark at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 3rd October 1867.—A communication from abroad by John Alexander McClelland, of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, United States of America.

I, ALEXANDER MELVILLE CLARK, of 53, Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "**IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TREATMENT OF COTTON AND OTHER FIBROUS MATERIALS USED IN DENTISTRY,**" to be as follows :—

- 5 The present Invention relates to an improved treatment of cotton or other fibrous materials to be used for dental plates more particularly, although it can be applied to other uses in dentistry, as for instance, a filling for teeth or for other purposes either alone or in combination with gum, shellac, or other resinous or gummy substance or material or materials.
- 10 And the present Invention consists in mixing with cotton, flax, hemp, or other fibrous material or materials which has been previously dissolved or treated with acids, as is now done in the making of collodion and gun cotton, shellac, or other equivalent material, with or without suitable coloring material in a state of solution, when the mixture is then dried on a glass or other sur-

Clark's Improvements in Treating Cotton and other Materials used in Dentistry.

face. If the material composed of cotton or other fibre, and shellac or its equivalent, mixed together as above described, be applied to a glass surface for being dried it can be formed into thin sheets, and such sheets be cut up into small particles adapted for use or for being stored or transported.

In using the material produced from fibre as above described, if to be 5 moulded a sufficient quantity of it is first placed in the mould or moulds, when applying a quantity of ether or other solvent suitable to partially re-dissolve the material its particles are thus caused to reunite into one mass, when pressure being applied sufficient for moulding the material in the mould, while from the material therein the ether or other solvent and moisture are 10 exhausted by placing the mould under an exhauster or air pump or in any other suitable manner.

If found desirable and to ensure the more perfect evaporation of the ether from the material while being moulded, and to ensure the retention by the article of its shape after removal from the mould, heat dry or wet may be 15 applied.

LONDON:

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1868.