

## **Specification of Peter Headridge : dentistry.**

### **Contributors**

Headridge, Peter.

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A.D. 1869, 10th APRIL. N° 1101.

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SPECIFICATION

OF

PETER HEADRIDGE.

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DENTISTRY.

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LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,  
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PUBLISHED AT THE GREAT SEAL PATENT OFFICE,  
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Price 6d.

1869.







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A.D. 1869, 10th APRIL. N<sup>o</sup> 1101.

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### Dentistry.

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**LETTERS PATENT** to Peter Headridge, of 5, Lime Grove, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, for the Invention of  
“IMPROVEMENTS IN DENTISTRY FOR EXPANDING THE UPPER AND LOWER MAXILLARY.”

Sealed the 2nd October 1869, and dated the 10th April 1869.

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**PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION** left by the said Peter Headridge at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 10th April 1869.

I, PETER HEADRIDGE, of 5, Lime Grove, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for  
“IMPROVEMENTS IN DENTISTRY FOR EXPANDING THE UPPER AND LOWER MAXILLARY,” to be as follows:—

The modus operandi whereby dental malformations are now treated is by a base or plate of vulcanite, gold, or other materials made to fit  
10 the palate and teeth in one piece. The teeth are moved by means of pressure interiorally against the surface by means of wedges of wood fitted between the base and teeth. These wedges caused irritation of the surrounding membrane. Screws and other appliances are also



*Headridge's Improvements in Dentistry.*

resorted to having the same result. By this method dental malformations are not so successfully treated, the teeth oftentimes falling into their original position, likewise having a tendency to press the root of the tooth inwards, resulting in a pressure against the nasal cavities; these malformations often cause obstruction in the nasal cavities, 5 which affects the pronunciation of speech which is not relieved by the foregoing appliances.

My improvements consist in the following, that is to say, the upper and lower maxillary is expanded by a sectional base or plate. This sectional base or plate can be made of vulcanite, gold, or other 10 materials; these sections are united by a spring or springs. The upper maxillary is expanded by means of a sectional base or plate covering the palate and back teeth; this sectional base or plate meets on the medial line of the maxillary. Situated interiorly are two shoulders on the base near to the grinding surface of the teeth on each side to receive 15 and hold a spring that fits close to the base. When put in the mouth the spring exerts pressure against the sides, causing the upper maxillary to open in the centre, at the same time opening the nasal cavities. If the pressure of the spring is wanted to be exerted at the front or back of the mouth the sections are fastened by means of a small immovable 20 cord as required. In some cases where a strong pressure is required on the nasal cavities a spiral spring made from steel, gold, or platina, or flexible rubber may be extended across the top of the palate of the base. In the lower maxillary the base or plate is divided into three or more sections covering the lower teeth; these may have a groove to receive 25 the spring and sockets at the back part of the sectional base to hold the spring which can be regulated to extra pressure against all three sections, or only one, as the case may require. These springs I prefer making of steel wire, but springs of several metals or india-rubber introduced between the sections, or a coiled spiral spring may be 30 bridged across.

The value of this Invention lies in forming the base or plate in sections, and using springs to expand them, which is new and never before used for dental irregularities.

Also my appliance claims for itself much more comfort to the wearer, 35 inasmuch as it causes no pain or irritation or takes up any unnecessary room in the mouth, like the present method of treating dental malformations.



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This improvement consists, first, in dividing the base or plate into sections.

And, second. In giving these sections elasticity to follow the expansion of the maxillary by means of spring or other elastic substances.

5 **SPECIFICATION** in pursuance of the conditions of the Letters Patent, filed by the said Peter Headridge in the Great Seal Patent Office on the 9th October 1869.

10 **TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, PETER HEADRIDGE, of 5, Lime Grove, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster,** send greeting.

**WHEREAS** Her most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, by Her Letters Patent, bearing date the Tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in the thirty-second year of Her reign, did, for Herself, Her heirs and successors,  
15 give and grant unto me, the said Peter Headridge, Her special licence that I, the said Peter Headridge, my executors, administrators, and assigns, or such others as I, the said Peter Headridge, my executors, administrators, and assigns, should at any time agree with, and no others, from time to time and at all times thereafter during the term  
20 therein expressed, should and lawfully might make, use, exercise, and vend, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, an Invention for "**IMPROVEMENTS IN DENTISTRY FOR EXPANDING THE UPPER AND LOWER MAXILLARY,**" upon the condition (amongst others) that I, the said Peter Headridge, my executors  
25 or administrators, by an instrument in writing under my, or their, or one of their hands and seals, should particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said Invention, and in what manner the same was to be performed, and cause the same to be filed in the Great Seal Patent Office within six calendar months next and immediately after  
30 the date of the said Letters Patent.

**NOW KNOW YE,** that I, the said Peter Headridge, do hereby declare the nature of my said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement :—

35 The modus operandi whereby dental malformations are now treated



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is by a base or plate of vulcanite, gold, or other materials made to fit the palate and teeth in one piece. The teeth are moved by means of pressure interiorally against the surface by means of wedges of wood fitted between the base and teeth. These wedges caused irritation of the surrounding membrane. Screws and other appliances are also 5 resorted to having the same result. By this method dental malformations are not so successfully treated, the teeth oftentimes falling into their original position, likewise having a tendency to press the root of the tooth inwards, resulting in a pressure against the nasal cavities; these malformations often cause obstruction in the nasal cavities which affects 10 the pronunciation of speech which is not relieved by the foregoing appliances.

My improvements consist in the following, that is to say, the upper and lower maxillary is expanded by a sectional base or plate. This sectional base or plate can be made of vulcanite, gold, or other 15 materials; these sections A are united by a spring or springs B. The upper maxillary is expanded by means of a sectional base or plate covering the palate and back teeth; this sectional base or plate meets on the median line of the maxillary; situated interiorally are two shoulders on the base near to the grinding surface of the teeth on each 20 side to receive and hold a spring that fits close to the base; when put in the mouth the spring exerts pressure against the sides, causing the upper maxillary to open in the centre, at the same time opening the nasal cavities. If the pressure of the spring is wanted to be exerted at the front or back of the mouth, the sections are fastened by means 25 of a small immoveable cord as required. In some cases where a strong pressure is required on the nasal cavities a spiral spring made from steel, gold, or platina, or flexible rubber may be extended across the top of the palate of the base. In the lower maxillary the base or plate is divided into three or more sections covering the lower teeth; these may 30 have a groove to receive the spring and sockets at the back part of the sectional base to hold the spring which can be regulated to exert pressure against all three sections, or only one as the case may require. These springs I prefer making of steel wire, but springs of several metals or india-rubber introduced between the sections or a coiled spiral 35 spring may be bridged across.

The value of this Invention lies in forming the base or plate in



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*Headridge's Improvements in Dentistry.*

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sections, and using springs B to expand them, which is new and never before used for dental irregularities.

Also my appliance claims for itself much more comfort to the wearer inasmuch as it causes no pain or irritation, or takes up any  
5 unnecessary room in the mouth like the present method of treating dental malformations.

My improvements are illustrated by the accompanying Drawings.

Fig. 1 shews upper plate A in two sections.

Fig. 2, the sections A united by means of a double curved spring (see  
10 spring B, No. 1) fitted to the front of the palate so as to exert greater pressure on the front of the mouth.

Fig. 3 shews sectional plate united by means of two curved springs (see B, No. 2) fitted across the centre of the palate to exert greater pressure on each side of the mouth.

15 Fig. 4, lower plate shewn in three sections, these sections are united by a curved spring, as seen in Fig. 5.

Having thus described the nature and objects of my Invention I declare that what I claim and desire to be secured to me by the hereinbefore in part recited Letters Patent is,—

20 First. Dividing the base or plate into sections.

Second. Giving these sections elasticity to follow the expansion of the maxillary by means of springs or other elastic substances.

In witness whereof, I, the said Peter Headridge, have hereunto set  
my hand and seal, this Ninth day of October in the year of our  
25 Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

PETER HEADRIDGE. (L.S.)

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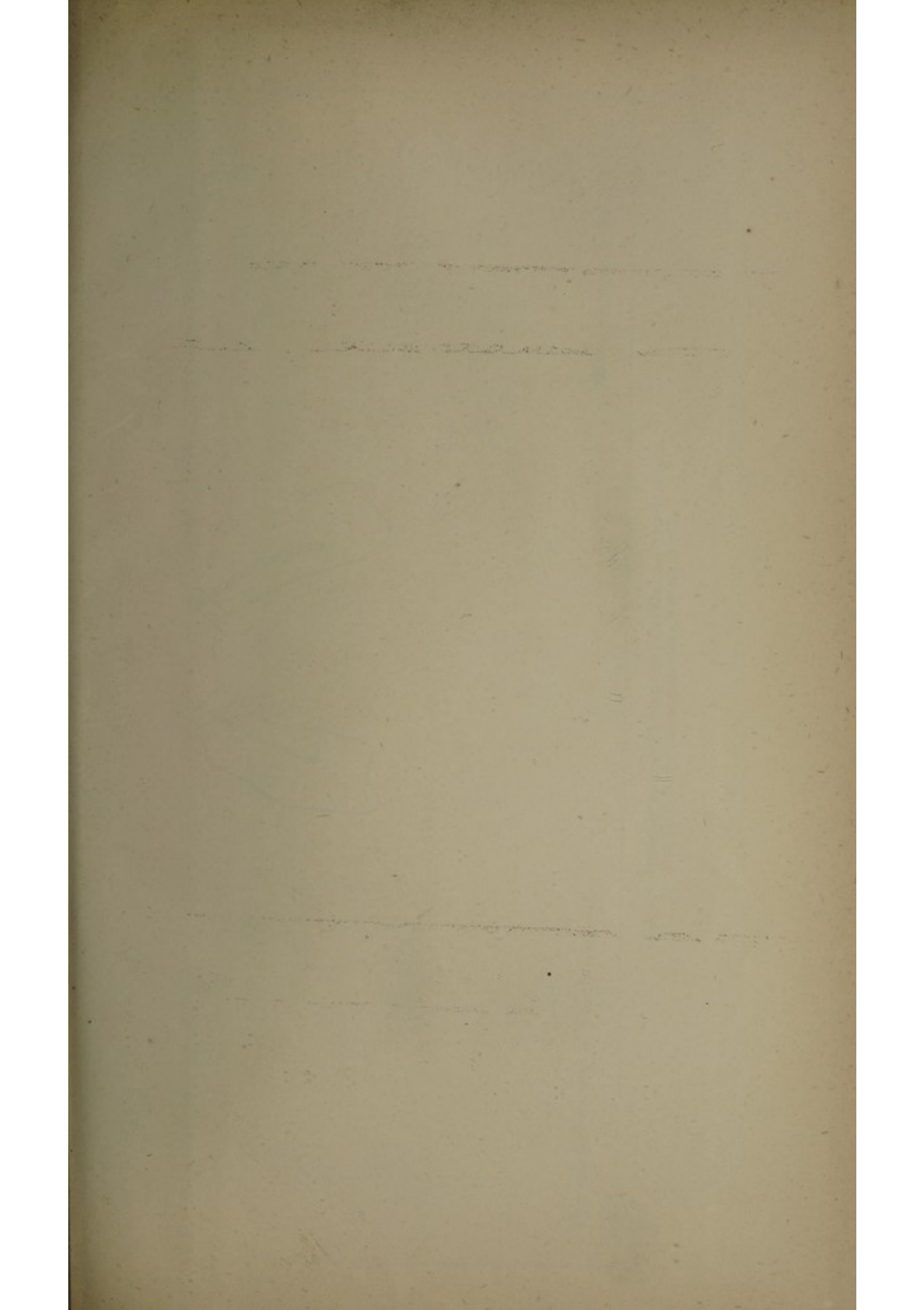
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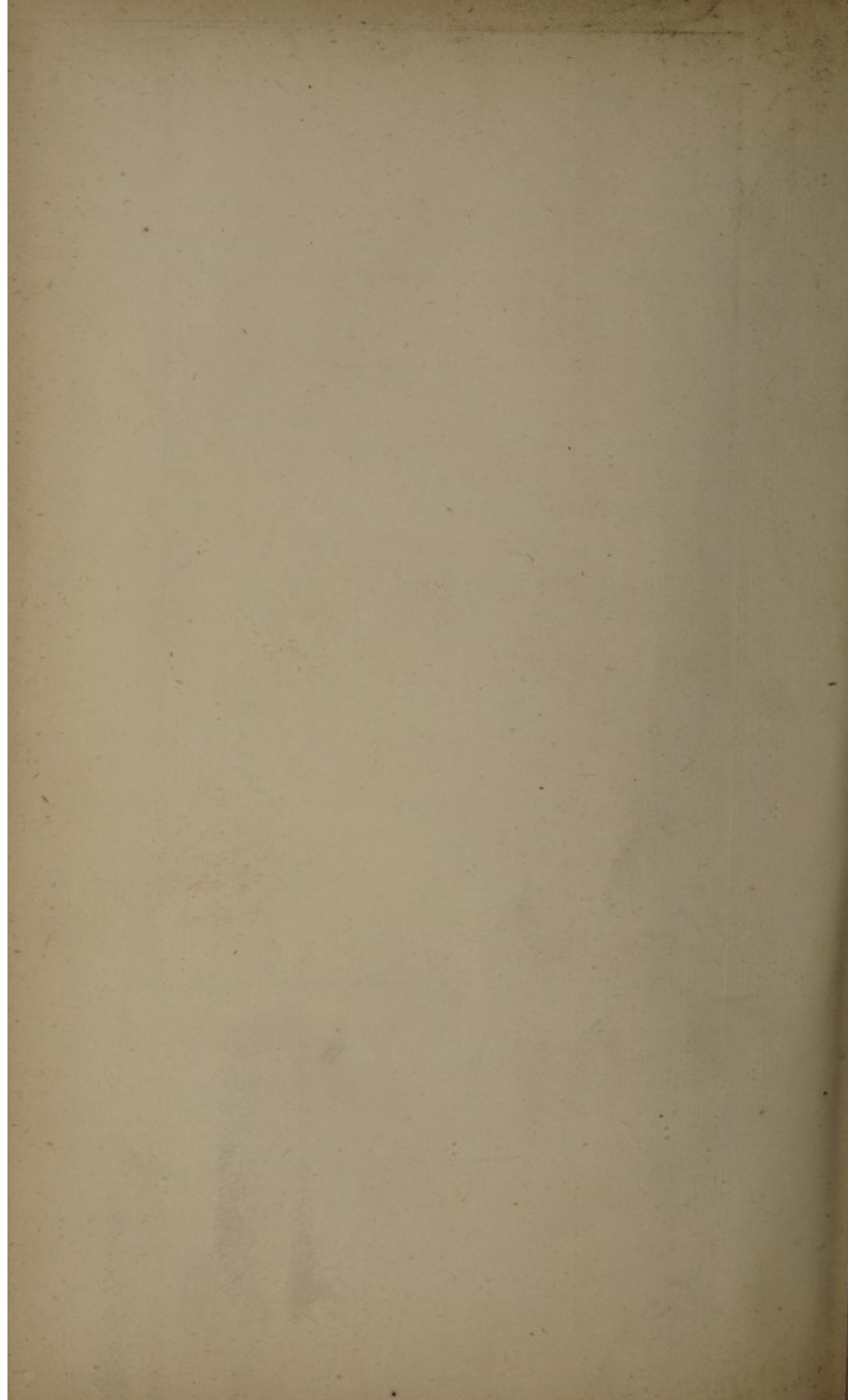












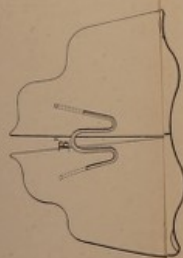


A. D. 1869, APRIL 10, N<sup>o</sup> 1101.  
HEADRIDGE'S SPECIFICATION.

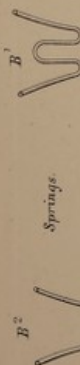
FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



*Upper Plate Sections.*



*Springs.*

FIG. 3.

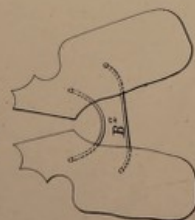


FIG. 4.



*Lower Plate Sections.*

FIG. 5.



*The filed drawing is partly colored.*

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