

No. 647,400.

Patented Apr. 10, 1900.

A. T. GLEW.
ARTIFICIAL DENTURE.
(Application filed Aug. 1, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

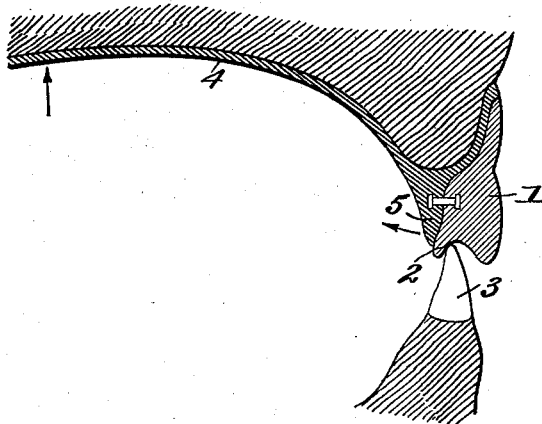
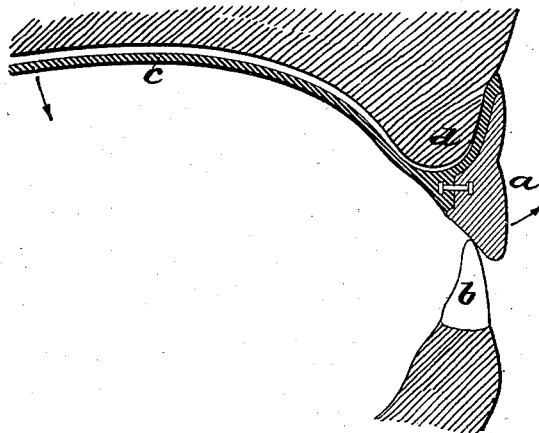


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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ARTHUR THOMAS GLEW, OF GERMANTOWN, OHIO.

ARTIFICIAL DENTURE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,400, dated April 10, 1900.

Application filed August 1, 1899. Serial No. 725,745. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR THOMAS GLEW, residing at Germantown, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have made an
5 Improvement in Artificial Dentures, of which the following is a specification.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a sectional view illustrating my invention, and Fig. 2 is a similar view illustrating the
10 common construction or arrangement of artificial dentures.

It is the usual practice of dentists to form and apply artificial dentures in such manner that the lower front or incisor teeth bite inside the upper ones, as illustrated in Fig. 2. The inner sides of the upper incisors *a* being inclined or sloping, the inevitable result is a leverage of the lower teeth *b* upon the same in such manner as to press the upper teeth *a*
15 forward, and consequently throw down the rear end of the plate *c*, to which the incisors *a* are attached. In other words, the premaxillary portion *d* of the upper jaw serves as a fulcrum, upon which the plate *c* is tilted, as indicated by arrows, so as to dislodge the denture
20 whenever the teeth *a b* bite upon each other with considerable force. I have devised a plan and construction whereby this result is not only avoided, but the plate in reality pressed
25 more firmly against the roof of the mouth.

In carrying out my invention I provide the upper incisors (see Fig. 1) of a plate 4 with a transverse base-groove whose rear side is a curved projection 2, and I also arrange the
35 lower incisors 3 to strike or bite upon the inclined inner side of such shoulder or projection 2, as shown, whereby they exert a pressure upward and backward upon the rear portion of the plate 4, as shown by the arrows, Fig. 2. In other words, the plate 4 is
40 pressed upward upon the roof of the mouth

instead of being thrown down by leverage, as in the old method of construction. The rear projection 2 is made shorter than the front portions of the teeth, so that the latter present practically the usual appearance, and the transverse groove is of uniform depth instead of being shallower at the middle, as in natural and artificial bicuspid and molars. This form affords a good articulation or flat
50 surface of contact between the upper teeth 1 and lower ones 3.

It will be observed that the gum of the plate extends downward at 5 upon the rear sides of the teeth 1 and practically forms a backing
55 for the base shoulder or projection 2, so that the teeth 1 are adapted to resist leverage to a high degree.

In brief, the strength and durability of the denture are thus materially increased. 60

My invention is particularly useful in the case of dentures applied in mouths having a flat roof or which are otherwise so peculiar as to render it very difficult to retain the plate
65 in place.

What I claim is—

The improved artificial denture hereinbefore described, consisting of the upper plate 4, having front or incisor teeth 1, which are each provided with a transverse base-groove
70 extending across it, the rear projection 2 which is of less length than the front one and inclined on the inner side as shown, whereby inclined biting-surfaces for the lower incisors are provided, and also points of leverage for
75 the same so that the plate is pressed backward and also upward at the inner end, as shown and described.

ARTHUR THOMAS GLEW.

Witnesses:

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