

[54] MOUTHWASH AND METHOD FOR PREVENTING AND REMOVING DENTAL PLAQUE

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[*] Notice: The portion of the term of this patent subsequent to Jun. 27, 1995, has been disclaimed.

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Related U.S. Application Data

[63] Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 642,114, Dec. 18, 1975, abandoned, and Ser. No. 483,010, Jun. 25, 1974, Pat. No. 3,982,017, and Ser. No. 369,236, Jun. 12, 1973, Pat. No. 3,924,000, and Ser. No. 283,662, Aug. 25, 1972, Pat. No. 3,805,776, and Ser. No. 283,663, Aug. 25, 1972, Pat. No. 3,828,772, and Ser. No. 123,830, Mar. 12, 1971, Pat. No. 3,767,812, and Ser. No. 113,362, Feb. 8, 1971, Pat. No. 3,741,204.

[51] Int. Cl.² A61K 31/20; A61K 31/45

[52] U.S. Cl. 424/318; 424/343

[58] Field of Search 424/318, 343

[56] References Cited PUBLICATIONS

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[57] ABSTRACT

The method of treating teeth for the removal of dental plaque and/or dental calculus from said teeth, and the prevention of the formation thereof thereon. The method involves contacting the teeth with a sufficient and effective amount to achieve such purpose of a mouthwash. The mouthwash is a liquefied composition of an effective amount of a non-necrotic fatty acid compound prepared from an unsubstituted, unsaturated fatty acid having at least one double bond, a liquid carrier, an effective amount of a buffering agent and an effective amount of ethanol. The pH of the liquefied composition is between 8 and 11. The preferred mouthwash contains about 5 percent of sodium oleate, about 1.5 percent of ethanol, enough disodium hydrogen phosphate to adjust the pH to about 9.8 and the remainder water.

18 Claims, No Drawings