

not soluble in fatty acids. The tablet did not dissolve in corn oil after 4 days and only very slowly dissolved in ethanol.

EXAMPLE 10

A person having gingivitis, serious receding of the gums, additional loosened teeth and heavy plaque deposits, gargled twice a day with the mouthwash of Example 1. At the end of the six month period the gingivitis problem was eliminated and the gums had firmed up to such an extent that the teeth were no longer loose and had returned to their original alignment. A decrease in caries was noticed. The general state of the mouth of the person was very much healthier.

EXAMPLE 11

Examples 1 and 2 were repeated. The plaque disclosing tables were not used. Plaque deposit levels and amounts were determined by the use of Dr. Herbert Brilliant's plaque detection light system. A dye was used which is invisible to the eye but is yellow under defracted light. The test confirmed that plaque was removed, and its formation prevented, by the mouthwash of Example 1.

EXAMPLE 12

Examples 1 and 2 were repeated except that the mouthwash also contained a small amount of an orange flavorant.

EXAMPLE 13

A *Streptococcus equi* culture received from ATCC in deactivated dried ampule form. The dried ampule of *Streptococcus equi* was activated with $\frac{1}{2}$ cc sterile milk at 100° F. The *Streptococcus equi* was streaked via sterile swab onto two sheep blood agar plates. Plate N was streaked after addition of 5 cc. of sterile saline to the activated *Streptococcus equi* at the same time. Plate O was streaked after addition of 5 cc of sterile saline and 1 cc of the liquefied composition (mouthwash) of Example 1 was mixed with the activated *Streptococcus equi* for 2 minutes. The plates were placed in the incubator for 48 hours at 100° F. Plate N had good growth after 48 hours and plate O had no growth.

Then a swab of activated *Streptococcus equi* was placed in 2 cc of sterile saline for 2 minutes and then placed on sheep blood agar plate A. A swab of activated *Streptococcus equi* was placed in 2 cc of the liquefied composition (mouthwash) of Example 1 for 2 minutes and then placed on a sheep blood agar plate B. The plates were placed in the incubator for 48 hours at 100° F. Plate A had good growth after 48 hours and plate B had no growth.

This shows that the liquefied composition of this invention is effective against gram positive bacteria. (In this field, the liquefied composition, of Example 1 is just as effective at full strength as at a 5:1 water to liquefied composition dilution.)

EXAMPLE 14

The first test of Example 13 was repeated using *Streptococcus pyogenes*. The dilution factor was the same, but the microorganism was only heated at 100° F. at 24 hrs. There was no growth on the invention treated plate, but there was heavy growth on the untreated plate. It is felt that the invention composition may keep the microorganism cells from dividing.

EXAMPLE 15

The two tests of Example 13 was used against *Ps. aeruginosa*, *Salmonella sp. 24*, *Salmonella sp. 21*, *S. agalactiae*, *S. dysgalactiae*, *S. lactis*, *S. aureus str. 1*, *S. aureus str. 2*, and *Proteus sp.* At both levels, the result was that there was a "pacification" of the various bacteria species—there was no growth or inhibition (reduction) of the species, but there was a placing of the microorganisms in a kind of limbo where they could not grow or become pathogenic.

What is claimed is:

1. The method of treating teeth for the removal of dental plaque and/or dental calculus from said teeth which comprises contacting said teeth with a sufficient and effective amount to achieve said purpose of a mouthwash which is a liquefied composition of a therapeutically effective amount of a non-necrotic fatty acid compound prepared from an unsubstituted, unsaturated fatty acid having at least one double bond, water, a buffering agent and ethanol, the pH of said liquefied composition being between 9 and 11.

2. The method as described in claim 1 wherein said fatty acid compound is a fatty acid salt prepared from an unsaturated fatty acid having one double bond and from an alkali metal or an alkali metal compound or a basic alkali metal compound.

3. The method as described in claim 2 wherein said fatty acid is sodium oleate.

4. The method as described in claim 2 wherein said buffering agent is sodium dihydrogen phosphate.

5. The method as described in claim 3 which contains 0.1 to 5 percent ethanol.

6. The method as described in claim 2 wherein said liquefied composition is comprised of sodium oleate, water, ethyl alcohol and sodium dihydrogen phosphate.

7. The method as described in claim 6 which 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.

8. The method of treating teeth for the prevention or suspension of the formation of dental plaque and/or dental calculus on said teeth which comprises contacting said teeth with a sufficient and effective amount to achieve said purpose of a mouthwash which is a liquefied composition of a therapeutically effective amount of a non-necrotic fatty acid compound prepared from an unsubstituted unsaturated fatty acid having at least one double bond, water, a buffering agent and ethanol, the pH of said liquefied composition being between 9 and 11.

9. The method as described in claim 8 wherein said fatty acid compound is a fatty acid salt prepared from an unsaturated fatty acid having one double bond and from an alkali metal or an alkali metal compound or a basic alkali metal compound.

10. The method as described in claim 9 wherein said fatty acid compound is sodium oleate.

11. The method as described in claim 9 wherein said buffering agent is sodium dihydrogen phosphate.

12. The method as described in claim 10 which contains 0.1 to 5 percent ethanol.

13. The method as described in claim 9 which contains 1 to 10 percent of the fatty acid compound, enough buffering agent to adjust the pH to the stated range and the remainder water.