

[54] REPELLING MAGNETIC CUTTER TEETH FOR DENTURES

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[51] Int. Cl. A61c 13/00

[58] Field of Search 32/2, 8, 5, DIG. 6

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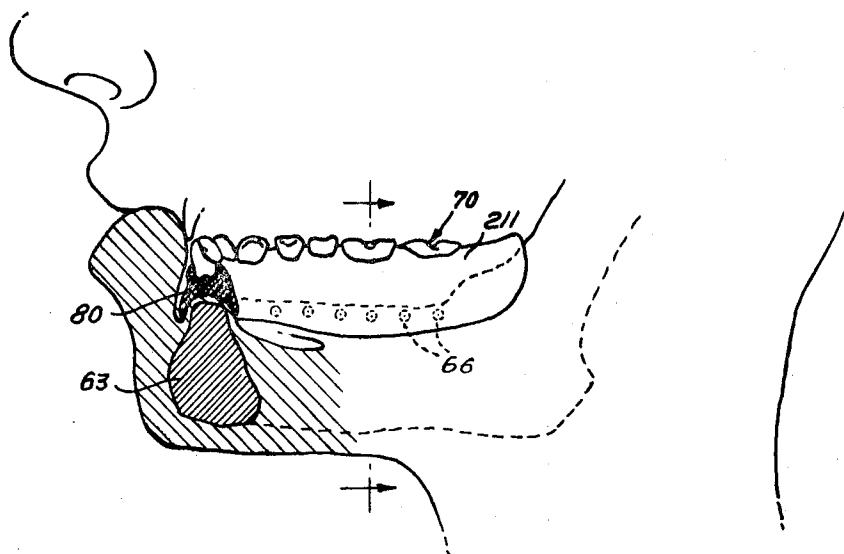
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[57] ABSTRACT

Magnetic teeth for dentures, particularly opposed (upper and lower) posterior teeth, one of which comprises a magnetic member providing a substantially planar surface or cutting table and the other of which comprises a magnetic member providing a linear cutting surface, adjacent or abutting portions of said members being of like magnetic polarity, one disposed in the upper denture in parallel relationship to the other disposed in the lower denture, whereby the upper and lower tooth members repel each other. The substantially planar surface or cutting table of one of the tooth members is engageable by the substantially linear surface or cutting edge of the other tooth member for cutting action. Various shapes of both tooth members, together with coverings therefor, and means for retaining the same in a denture are disclosed. Also, dentures having the magnetic repelling cutter teeth incorporated therein are disclosed.

9 Claims, 14 Drawing Figures



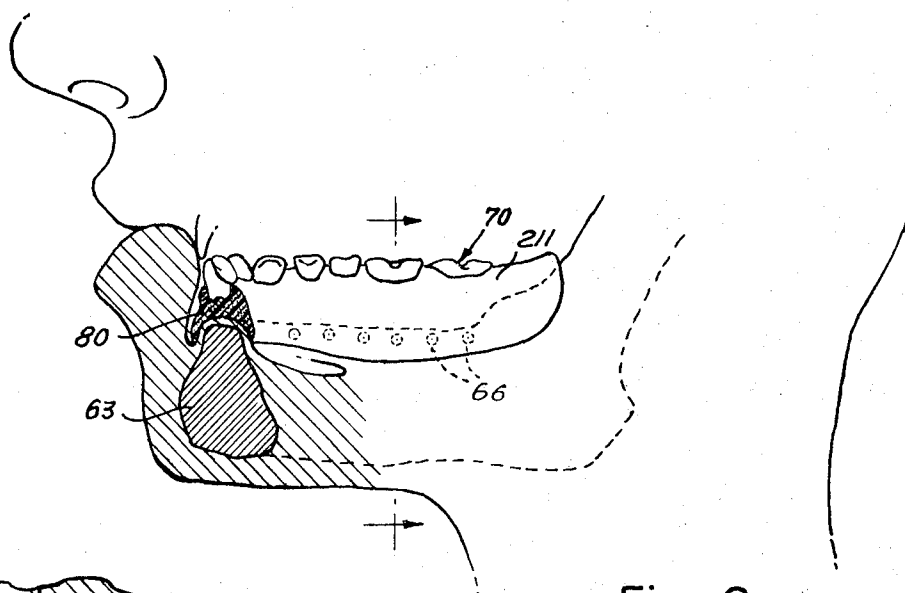


Fig. 2

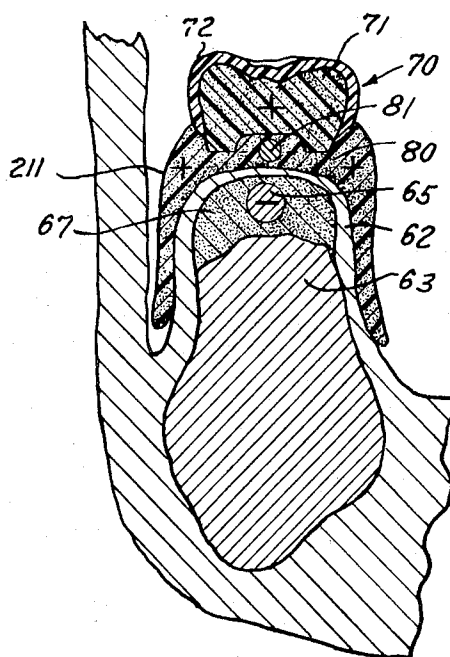


Fig. 1

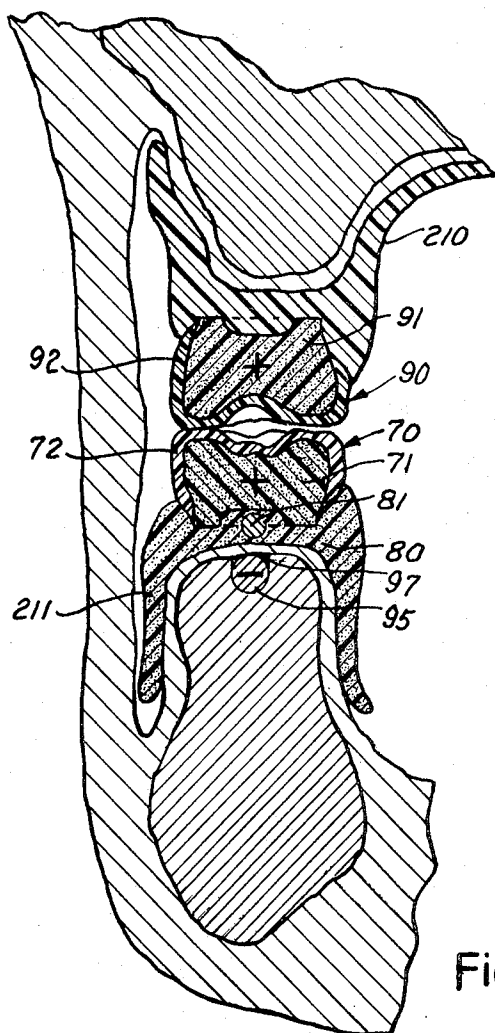
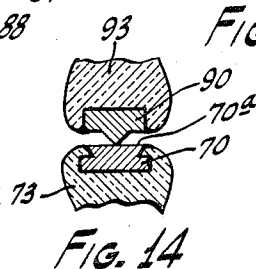
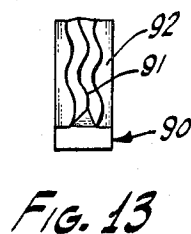
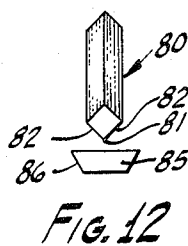
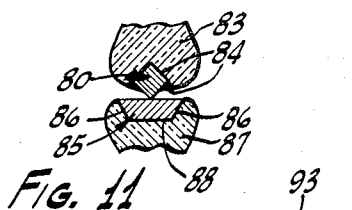
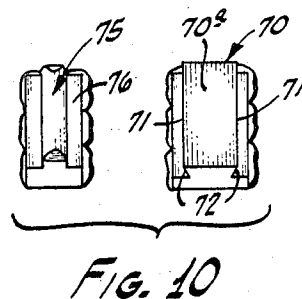
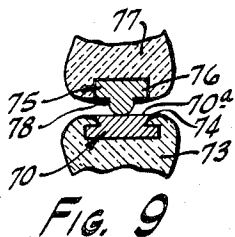
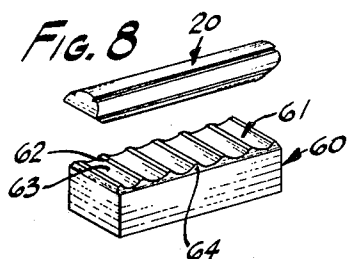
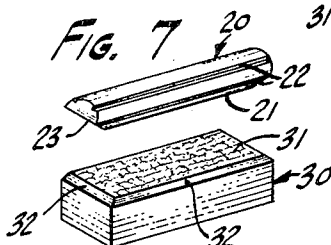
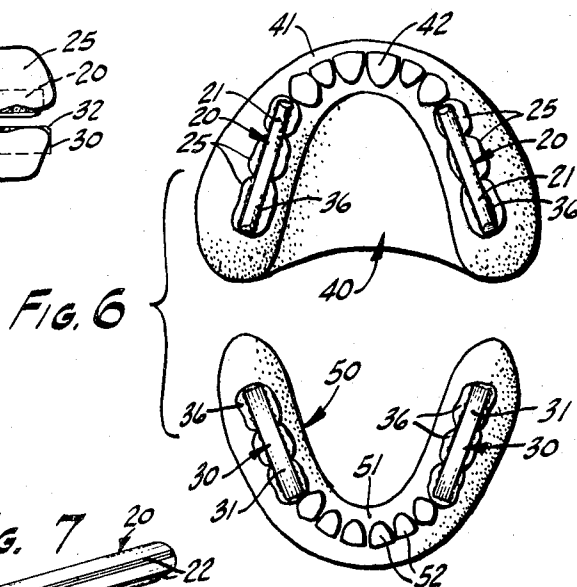
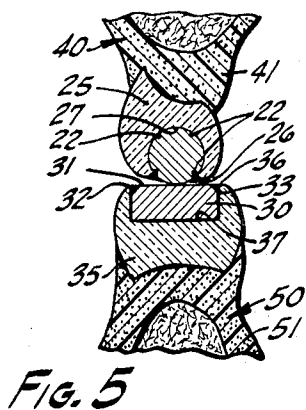
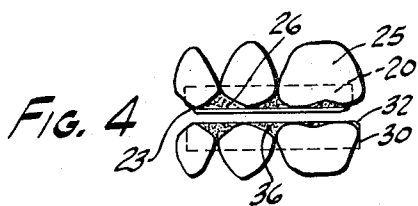


Fig. 3



REPELLING MAGNETIC CUTTER TEETH FOR DENTURES

This application is a continuation-in-part of co-
pending application Ser. No. 13,548, filed Feb. 24, 1970 and now U.S. Pat. No. 3,646,676 issued Mar. 7, 1972.

This invention relates to repelling magnetic cutter teeth adapted to be incorporated in dentures.

One object of the invention is to provide magnetic teeth members for incorporation into the posterior portion of dentures, said teeth members being magnetic and disposable with like poles adjacent whereby the teeth repel each other and aid to separate the dentures in use.

A particular object of the invention is to provide magnetic repelling cutter teeth for dentures in which the teeth for one of the dentures provide substantially planar cutting tables or surfaces, while the teeth for the opposite denture provide substantially linear cutting edges or surfaces engageable with the substantially planar surfaces or tables of the teeth for said one denture throughout their length to provide for stabilization of the dentures and for cutting and chewing of food in use.

A further object of the invention is to provide magnetic tooth member of the character described wherein said member has a substantially planar exposed surface providing a cutting table, and means is provided on the tooth member for retaining the magnetic tooth member in the denture as a part of the posterior teeth of the denture.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a magnetic repelling cutter tooth member having a shape which provides a substantially linear exposed cutting edge surface adapted to engage the substantially planar exposed cutting table or surface of the opposite magnetic tooth member, and wherein the members have like magnetic polarity so that the teeth repel each other and aid to separate the upper and lower dentures in use.

Still another object of the invention is to provide magnetic repelling cutter teeth of the character set forth having a plastic, resin, or hard chrome outer covering or other suitable color coating thereon enclosing the magnetic material for aesthetic purposes.

Still a further object of the invention is to provide posterior teeth for dentures including magnetic teeth members providing a substantially planar cutting table or surface on one of the teeth members and a substantially linear cutting surface on the other of the teeth members adapted to coact to cut food between the teeth members, and wherein the teeth are formed without interfering cusps.

Still another object of the invention is to provide on the substantially planar table surface of the exposed surface of one of the magnetic teeth members a plurality of transverse relieved sections between planar surfaces to permit food being chewed to be retained therein and to reduce sliding of food on the planar surfaces during use of the teeth.

Still another object of the invention is to provide in a pair of dentures, magnetic core teeth of like polarity disposed in the posterior sections of the dentures and acting to repel the opposed dentures in use.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a method of constructing dentures, and a denture con-

structed in accordance with the method, in which the posterior teeth of the denture have incorporated therein magnetic repelling cutter members, one of said dentures having a magnetic cutter tooth member with a substantially planar surface providing a cutting table or surface at the occlusal plane of the denture, while the other denture is provided with a magnetic cutting tooth member providing an elongate substantially linear cutting surface engageable with the substantially planar cutting table of said one denture in use.

Additional objects and advantages of the invention will be readily apparent from the reading of the following description of a device constructed in accordance with the invention, and reference to the accompanying drawings thereof, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a fragmentary sectional view of a lower jaw showing a lower denture having one form of magnetic retention means incorporated in the teeth and also having a coating over the magnetic material;

FIG. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view of the lower jaw and denture of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is an enlarged view similar to FIG. 1, of upper and lower dentures each having magnetic core repelling cutting teeth incorporated in the dentures;

FIG. 4 is a side elevation of the repelling magnetic cutter teeth members showing the manner in which the magnetic members are incorporated in plastic, resin or vinyl denture teeth;

FIG. 5 is a sectional view similar to FIG. 3 showing the repelling magnetic cutter teeth members incorporated in the posterior portion of a denture;

FIG. 6 is a plan view of a set of upper and lower dentures having the magnetic teeth members of the invention incorporated therein;

FIG. 7 is an enlarged isometric exploded view of the magnetic members of FIGS. 4 through 6 showing the shape of the members;

FIG. 8 is a view similar to FIG. 7 of a modified form of magnetic cutter tooth members;

FIG. 9 is a fragmentary sectional view, similar to FIG. 5 of further modifications of the magnetic cutter teeth members;

FIG. 10 is an isometric view of the magnetic cutter teeth members of FIG. 9; and,

FIGS. 11 through 14 show modified forms of magnetic cutter teeth members.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

To accomplish the purposes of the invention, to assure retention in place in the mouth of the user of the dentures of a set thereof, especially the full lower denture, I have devised and made artificial teeth containing magnets designed to be disposed in one denture to coact with and to repel the magnets contained in the opposite denture member. Heretofore, I have constructed dentures in which magnetic materials are used in the denture base material, and in some cases embedded in the tissues of the patient beneath the mucous membrane along the flabby ridges of the alveolar process, as set out in my copending application, Ser. No. 13,548.

As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, a lower denture 111 is set to the patient's alveolar ridge; and an elongate metallic stainless steel bar, rod or wire 65, shown in section in FIG. 1, or a plurality of metallic ball bearing spheres 66, shown in dotted lines in FIG. 2, are embedded in the soft tissue 62 above the bony ridges 63 of the pro-

cess. If desired, the rod or bar 65, or the balls 66, may be embedded in a body of silicone filler injected beneath the mucous membrane above the bony ridge to fill the flabby tissue and provide a support and retainer for the metal inserts. Further, the silicone may be filled with magnetic metal alloy powder or particles, or a magnetic metal wire or rod or magnets may be placed beneath the mucous membrane as indicated at 95 in FIG. 3 just between the bone and the mucous membrane by making a small opening in the mucous membrane above the center of the ridge in the cuspid area. The tissue is then freed from distal of the cuspid to distal of the first or second molars just enough for the wire or rod, or the balls, or silicone with the magnetic powder or particles or magnets, to be inserted. For full lower dentures, this treatment is made to both the right and the left sides of the lower jaw along the center of the ridges. The balls, rods, magnets, or wires are magnetized and may be enclosed in the silicone material 67 when the ridges require building up to replace absorbed bone. Also, if desired, the metal balls, wire or rod may be nonmagnetized, but magnetically attractive, so that an artificial tooth 70 having a magnetic metal core 71, a magnetized wire 81, or magnetic powder or particles or the like 80, incorporated in the plastic material of the base plate 211 of the lower denture, will be attracted to the wire 95 to hold the lower denture in place.

As shown in FIG. 1, the lower artificial teeth may be formed with magnetized metal cores 71, which may be a powder or fine particles of metal, or the core may be a small body of metal having a high magnetic capacity, which is then coated with plastic, resin, or porcelain cover and color coatings 72 in the usual manner. This magnetic core 71 of the teeth, together with a corresponding polarity body of magnetic material 80 or bar 81 in the base plate coacts with the metal balls 66 or rod 65 under the mucous membrane or soft tissue 62 of the alveolar process, or where the absorbed or shrunken bony ridge has been replaced with a silicone filler having a body of magnetic metal alloy powder or particles incorporated therein, to draw the lower denture base plate 111 into a magnetically attracted stationary position on the alveolar ridge.

Obviously, as shown in FIG. 3, upper artificial teeth 90, having magnetic cores 91 coated with plastic or porcelain cover and color coating 92, may be incorporated in the upper denture base plate 210, and the magnetic cores 91 may be magnetized with a polarity corresponding to the polarity of the cores 71 in the teeth 70 in the lower denture base plate 211, whereby the teeth and magnetic materials of the lower denture base plate 211 repel the teeth of the upper denture base plate, and so assist in separation of the dentures and maintenance of the dentures in place on the ridges of the patient.

A magnetic rod or bar 95 may be implanted in a recess in the upper end of the bony ridge of the lower jaw to attract the magnetic material in the lower base plate of the lower denture and in the teeth 70, to further assist in retention of the lower denture in place.

It is obvious that the magnetic teeth illustrated in FIGS. 1 through 3 may also be utilized in the construction of partial dentures or bridges for holding the same in place against displacement during use.

It is preferable, however, to utilize magnetic repelling cutter teeth of my new and improved form in the poste-

rior section of upper and lower dentures to provide repelling magnetic cutter teeth members in the dentures having repelling like magnetic polarity and whereby opposed upper and lower teeth members repel each other and the opposed dentures are likewise repelled by the magnetic field or force, and the denture remains in place in use. Such repelling magnetic cutter teeth members are shown in FIGS. 4 through 14, inclusive.

In FIG. 4, a set of repelling magnetic cutter teeth members are shown in side elevation incorporated in commonly used plastic or resin denture teeth, and showing the manner in which the cutter teeth function. The repelling magnetic cutter teeth members are shown to be in the form of an elongate linear member 20 of generally cylindrical shape and a substantially planar table member 30 which are movable into abutting engagement along their longitudinal faces, as shown. The longitudinal convex face 21 of the cylindrical linear cutter 20 is shown in FIG. 5 to be resting on the planar upper surface or table 31 of the substantially planar table cutter member 30. The cylindrical linear member 20 is shown as incorporated in upper denture teeth 25 with its convex longitudinal surface 21 exposed. The cylinder has its opposite ends beveled convergently toward the convex surface 21, as shown at 23 in FIGS. 4, 7 and 8, and is provided with a plurality of longitudinal grooves 22 at circumferentially spaced points around its periphery, as shown in FIG. 7, for use in retaining the magnetic linear cutter tooth member 20 in place in the plastic or resin denture teeth 25. A suitable adhesive or plastic retaining means 26 is disposed between the magnetic linear cutter tooth member 20 and the recesses 27 in the lower surfaces of the plastic or resin denture teeth 25, and engages the bevels 23 and in the grooves 22 to hold the upper cutter tooth member in place. It will be noted that the exposed convex longitudinally extending surface 21 of the magnetic linear cutter tooth member 20 projects below or beyond all biting surfaces and cusps of the plastic denture teeth 25, so that there is no possibility of the buccal or lingual cusps of the plastic teeth in which the cutter tooth member 20 is positioned engaging the plastic teeth of the lower denture.

The lower repelling magnetic cutting tooth member 30 is shown to be substantially rectangular and having a planar upper cutting surface or table 31. All of the upper edges of the member 30 are beveled or chamfered as shown at 32 in FIG. 7, and retaining adhesive 36, which may be a colored tooth acrylic, or vinyl or resin composite, may be used to secure the magnetic cutter tooth member 30 in place in the recesses 35 in the upper surfaces of the lower plastic or vinyl denture teeth 35 with the upper surface 31 of the cutter tooth member disposed beyond or above any surface or cusp of the plastic teeth. It is preferable the length of the magnetic cutter tooth members 20 and 30 be such that the bicuspid through at least the second molar may be incorporated as a body on the magnetic cutter teeth, as shown in FIG. 4, so that the magnets act along a long area of each denture above the ridges to better repel each other, and to provide an elongate substantially planar cutting table on one of the magnetic cutter tooth members and a substantially linear cutting edge on the opposing cutter tooth member for engagement with each other to provide cutting edges and surfaces for

chewing and thoroughly masticating food when the dentures are in use.

As is clearly shown in FIG. 4, the upper cusps of the lower plastic, resin or vinyl artificial denture teeth 35 are disposed below the plane of the substantially planar cutting surface or table 31 of the member 30. It will also be seen that the cusps of the upper artificial or plastic denture teeth 25 are disposed above the lower convex linear surface 21 of the linear cutter tooth member 20. Thus, when the linear surface 21 engages the table 31, as in chewing, the artificial or plastic denture teeth 25 and 35 are so disposed that there is no interference or engagement of such cusps, either buccal or lingual. Instead, only the projecting convex linearly extending cutting surface 21 of the cylindrical cutter member 20 engages the upper planar cutting surface or table 31 of the cutter member 30, as shown in FIG. 5.

In FIG. 6 are shown a set of upper and lower dentures 40 and 50, respectively, having the repelling magnetic cutter tooth members incorporated therein, clearly showing that the magnetic cutter tooth members are positioned to extend longitudinally along the ridges from the location of the cuspids through at least the first and second molars. The magnetic cutter tooth members thus provide elongate magnetic fields of like polarity which act against each other in a direction normal to the plane of the cutting surface or table 31 of the substantially rectangular planar member 30 or the cutting edge 21 of the substantially cylindrical linear cutter member 20 to positively and firmly repel each other and so hold both the upper and lower dentures in place.

As shown, the cutter tooth member 30 having the substantially rectangular substantially planar cutting table surface 31 is mounted in the lower denture 50, while the cylindrical cutter member 20 having the linear cutting surface 21 is secured in the upper denture 40. Obviously, if desired, this arrangement may be reversed and the linear cutter member 20 may be in the lower denture 50 and the substantially rectangular planar cutter member 30 may be in the upper denture 40.

The magnetic cutter tooth members 20 and 30 having the artificial plastic, resin or vinyl denture teeth 25 and 35, respectively, secured thereto are incorporated in the acrylic, resin or vinyl replacement tissue portions 41 and 51, along the ridges of the upper and lower dentures 40 and 50, respectively, formed to fit the user's mouth.

The teeth are incorporated in the denture members in the following manner:

1. The base plates are formed on the stone models previously prepared in the usual manner and the stone models are fixed in the articulator with the base plates and models held in proper position, following the practice of my copending application, Ser. No. 13,548, of Feb. 24, 1970. After the base plates and models have been transferred to the articulator while held magnetically in proper relative position, the anterior teeth for the denture are selected and set up at the desired vertical dimension. The upper and lower anterior teeth are shown as numbers 42 and 52, respectively, in the dentures in FIG. 6. The vertical dimension of the front teeth should be not over one millimeter of overbite, through overjet may be any desired suitable dimension.

2. After the anterior teeth have been so waxed in, the substantially rectangular substantially planar magnetic cutter tooth members 30 are positioned and waxed in, over the right and left posterior ridges of the lower denture 50, preferably running from the cuspid area to at least the second molar area with the upper planar table surfaces 31 of the magnetic tooth members set at the desired position with no wax covering. The upper cutting surfaces or tables 31 must be on an even flat plane in substantially the occlusal plane of the patient for whom the dentures are being prepared.

3. The cylindrical magnetic cutter tooth members 20 are then waxed in to the upper denture 40 along the right and left alveolar ridges extending from the cuspid area to at least the second molar area, and are positioned with their convex linear cutting surfaces 21 in the desired occlusal plane and positioned to positively engage or contact and extend along substantially the mid-portion of the planar cutting surfaces or tables 31 of the lower magnetic tooth members 30, as shown in FIG. 5. The exposed longitudinal cylindrical surface of each cylindrical cutter member is positioned parallel to the upper or occlusal cutting table surface 31 of the substantially rectangular planar magnetic tooth members 30 opposite thereto on the lower denture, so that the surfaces 21 and 31 of the cutter members 20 and 30, respectively, engage or contact each other throughout their length. The elongate magnetic cutter tooth members are so disposed longitudinally that they are substantially co-extensive and with like magnetic poles adjacent each other so that the magnetic fields of the magnetic tooth members repel each other.

4. The dentures having the magnetic cutter tooth members waxed in place are then tried in the patient's mouth, and proper balance and engagement of the tooth members is obtained. Following the try-in, the lower denture is finished in the usual manner securing all the teeth in place on the base plate.

5. After the lower denture has been finished, a second try-in is made in the mouth of the patient, with the upper denture having the linear magnetic cutter tooth members waxed in place therein for adjusting to the finished lower denture. This try-in permits the dentist to adjust the occlusion in the mouth before finishing the upper denture. The magnetic tooth members are so positioned that when the dentures are at the proper vertical position, the convex linear cutting surfaces 21 of the cylindrical magnetic cutter tooth members 20 engage or contact the planar cutting surfaces or tables 31 of the substantially rectangular planar magnetic cutter tooth members 30 in the lower denture throughout their length in proper occlusion in the mouth.

6. When the occlusion has been properly adjusted, the upper denture is finished in the usual manner to secure all the teeth in place thereon and provide finished dentures.

It is believed readily apparent that the relatively long extent of the magnetic cutter tooth members along the posterior ridges of the dentures provides a positive even balance between the repulsion of the magnets to assure that the dentures are positively held in firm engagement with the ridges of the wearer, thus pushing the dentures tightly against the upper and lower processes to prevent entry of foreign matter between the denture bases and the tissue. Likewise, the repelling action of the magnetic repelling cutter tooth members is such that even retention of the dentures is effected and

maintained in speaking positions. The arrangement of the magnetic cutter tooth members prevents locked teeth, either mesio-distally or bucco-lingually since there are no projecting cusps on the artificial teeth on either of the upper or lower dentures to engage or interfere with each other. The action of the linear convex cutting surfaces 21 of the substantially cylindrical cutter members 20 against the substantially planar cutting table surfaces 31 of the substantially rectangular cutter members 30 provides for excellent cutting and chewing of food on the food table of such planar cutting surfaces.

If desired, as clearly illustrated in FIG. 8, the upper surface 61 of the modified form of the substantially rectangular planar table tooth member 60 may be formed with a plurality of parallel longitudinally spaced transverse planar upper cutting surfaces or tables 62 with concave recesses or reliefs 63 therebetween, and these spaced tables 62 are engaged by the substantially linear exposed convex cutting surface 21 of the cylindrical tooth member 20. The recesses or reliefs further promote the cutting performed by the tooth members and hold food being chewed against sliding movement on the planar table surfaces to effect such improved cutting. Obviously, the upper surface of the cutting table of the substantially rectangular tooth member may also be scarified or provided with any other suitable planar finish on the cutting surface of the cutting table tooth member.

Further, as shown in FIGS. 9 and 10, a cutter tooth member 70 having a cutting table surface 70a may be formed with laterally extending flanges 71 along its longitudinal side edges, and the cutting table surface may be undercut as shown at 72 to provide means for retention of the table cutter tooth member in the artificial teeth 73 of the denture by plastic adhesive 74. Also, it is believed apparent that the cylindrical cutter member 75 may be provided with a laterally flanged base member 76, as also shown in FIGS. 9 and 10, and that the base member may be mounted in a recess in the artificial teeth 77 with the cylindrical cutting surface exposed, and the undercut portions between the cylindrical member and the flanged base retaining member filled with adhesive 78, plastic, resin or vinyl, or the like, to provide for retention of the cutter tooth member in place in the artificial denture teeth. The adhesive or retaining means may be tooth colored plastic, resin or vinyl to effect a suitable cosmetic condition and to provide means for positively retaining the magnetic cutter tooth members in place.

Also, rather than the substantially cylindrical linear cutter tooth member 20, the cutter tooth member may take the form of an elongate rectangular or diamond shaped cutter member 80, as shown in FIG. 12, having one longitudinal angular edge forming a linear cutting edge 81 and having the diametrically opposed sides 82 providing means for retention of the cutter tooth member in the artificial denture teeth 83 by plastic or other adhesive 84, as shown in FIG. 11. Similarly, if desired, a cutting table cutter tooth member 85 may be beveled along its longitudinal edges 86 for incorporation by adhesive 88 into the artificial plastic denture teeth 86, as shown in FIG. 11, for coaction with any of the other linear cutter members.

FIGS. 13 and 14 show a further modified linear cutter tooth member 90 which has a wavy linear cutting edge 91, shown to be in substantially a sinusoidal wave

shape, which provides a cutting edge which is not rectilinear but will coact with the upper planar cutting table surface 70a of the magnetic cutter tooth member 70 to provide for improved or modified cutting of the food between the linear cutting edge and the cutting table surface.

From the foregoing it will be seen that I have provided repelling magnetic cutter tooth members which are designed to be positioned in the posterior portions of dentures for repelling each other for maintaining the dentures in place over the alveolar ridges of the wearer, and also providing cutting surfaces on the dentures. It will be seen that one of the cutter tooth members provides a cutting table surface which is substantially planar, while the other or opposite cutter tooth member provides a substantially linear cutting surface designed to engage the planar cutting table surface of the first cutter tooth member along its longitudinal dimension throughout substantially the length of the linear member. The cutter tooth members provide an elongate magnetic body on the upper and lower dentures which are of the same polarity, so that they have a repelling force acting on each other which repels and tends to separate the dentures, and maintains the upper and lower dentures in place over the alveolar ridges of the wearer. It will be further seen that the magnetic cutter tooth members 20 and 30, and the modified forms thereof, provide the sole posterior cutting or chewing surfaces of the dentures, and that the artificial teeth used to cover the exterior or the buccal and lingual surfaces of the magnetic cutter tooth members have no projecting cusps to interfere or lock with the opposite artificial teeth and prevent smooth chewing or speaking action of the dentures in use.

Further, the shapes of the cutting table cutter tooth member and the linear cutter tooth member may vary as illustrated in the several figures of the drawings to provide a desired cutting effect. Likewise, the magnetic cutter teeth may be covered with toothed colored plastic, resin, vinyl, porcelain coating; or, they may be hard metal plated and mounted with the cutting edge or engaging portions thereof exposed, depending upon the desired aesthetic effect.

The foregoing description of the invention is explanatory only, and changes in the details of the constructions illustrated may be made by those skilled in the art, within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. Repelling magnetic cutter teeth for use in dentures, including: an elongate substantially rectangular magnetic cutting table posterior tooth member formed of magnetized material having a substantially planar exposed magnetic cutting table surface thereon; and an elongate substantially linear magnetic posterior cutting tooth member formed of magnetized material having a linear exposed magnetic cutting surface thereon adapted to be disposed in substantially longitudinally parallel linear relationship with the table surface of the cutting table tooth member with said cutting surfaces of said magnetic tooth members engageable with each other for cutting food therebetween, and having like poles of said members disposed adjacent each other to provide a repelling force between said magnetic cutting surfaces of said members whereby said members are repelled from other by said magnetic force fields of

each member, and said linear magnetic tooth member being adapted to be disposed to lie along said planar cutting table surface disposed longitudinally of the central longitudinal planar surface thereof between the side edges thereof to produce a uniform equalized repelling force between said members, and said exposed magnetic cutting surfaces are engageable with each other for chewing food therebetween.

2. A denture having repelling magnetic cutter teeth therein including: a base plate, anterior denture teeth on the anterior portions of the denture plates; repelling magnetic cutter posterior tooth members on the posterior ridge portions of each of said denture members exposed for engagement with the opposing tooth member on the opposite denture member, one of said denture members having posterior magnetic cutter tooth members each provided with a substantially planar rectangular cutting table surface exposed thereon facing the opposite denture base plate; and the other of said denture base plates having posterior magnetic cutter tooth members thereon each providing an elongate substantially linear cutting surface exposed thereon and facing and engageable with the substantially planar table surface of the cutter tooth members of the opposite denture; said cutter tooth members being each disposed on said denture plates in a position projecting beyond the cusps of adjacent denture teeth to cause the exposed cutting surfaces of the oppositely facing cutter tooth members to engage each other along the occlusal plane of the dentures and the person wearing the same without interfering engagement with the cusps of opposing denture teeth, whereby said magnetic linear cutter tooth member engages only the planar cutting table surface of the opposite rectangular magnetic cutter tooth members for cutting and chewing food when the dentures are moved to closed position; said repelling magnetic cutter tooth members of opposite denture plates being magnetized and disposed with the magnetic poles of the cutter tooth members on denture plates disposed adjacent the like poles of the exposed magnetic cutter tooth members on the opposing denture plate and said linear cutting surface is disposed to engage the planar cutting table surface longitudinally along the central portion of said table surface to provide equalized uniform repelling force along the length of the elongate cutter tooth members with minimum lateral magnetic force in order that said magnetic cutter tooth members repel each other normal to the

plane of the cutting table surface to force the dentures away from each other toward the alveolar ridges of the wearer on which said dentures rest for maximum uniform retention of the dentures on said ridges.

3. Repelling magnetic cutter tooth members of the character set forth in claim 2 wherein: the cutting members having the linear cutting surface thereon are each in the form of an elongate substantially cylindrical magnetic member providing a convex elongate linear longitudinal cutting surface on its exposed portion.

4. Repelling magnetic cutter tooth members of the character set forth in claim 2 wherein: each of the substantially rectangular cutting table tooth members includes an exposed surface having a plurality of spaced planar cutting surfaces lying in a common plane and a plurality of recesses thereon, one between each pair of adjacent planar cutting surfaces.

5. Repelling magnetic cutter tooth members of the character set forth in claim 2 wherein each of said posterior tooth members has retaining means provided thereon for securing the same in a denture.

6. A repelling magnetic cutter tooth member of the character set forth in claim 3 wherein longitudinally extending groove means is provided on said cylindrical member for securing the same in a denture.

7. A repelling magnetic cutter tooth member of the character set forth in claim 4 wherein the cutting table tooth member is provided with laterally projecting securing means for securing said member in a denture.

8. Repelling magnetic cutter teeth of the character set forth in claim 1 wherein said teeth comprise: magnetic cutter tooth members forming posterior teeth having opposed exposed magnetic cutting surfaces thereon extending from the cuspid area to at least the second molar area; and exposed artificial teeth facings on the buccal and/or lingual surfaces having cusps thereon terminating short of the cutter surfaces of said magnetic cutting tooth members on which they are disposed.

9. A denture of the character set forth in claim 2 wherein each of said cutter teeth has buccal and/or lingual exposed artificial tooth facing thereon having cusps terminating short of the exposed magnetic cutting surfaces of said posterior magnetic cutter teeth members on which said artificial tooth facings are disposed.

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