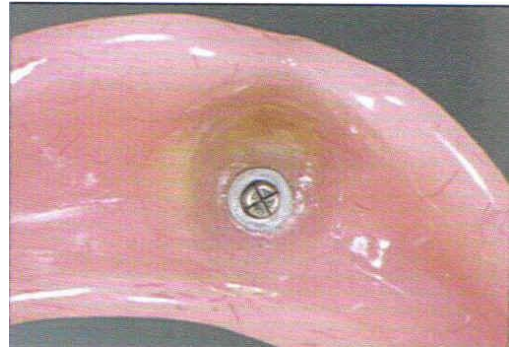




Overdenture System

Female in the post-coping (bonding technique)



The attachment female in the post coping and the adjustable spring pin in the removable prosthesis.

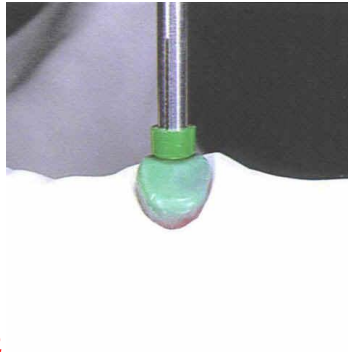
Advantages:

- May require less vertical space
- Provides a more stable prosthesis
- Easier to service

Fabrication of the post coping: Bonding Technique



1



2



3

Wax up the post-coping as low as possible (**FIG 1**). Use the (RE for M2) **P7** paralleling mandrel for the green plastic female. Position the model parallel to the occlusal surface to parallel and position the green plastic keeper (**FIG 2**). To provide space for the denture tooth in the removable prosthesis, wax the coping concave (**FIG 3**).



4

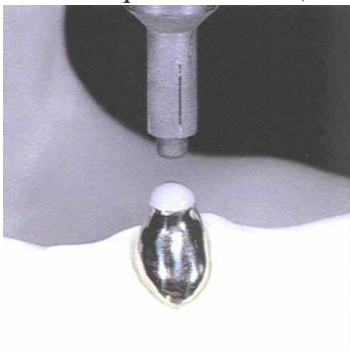


5

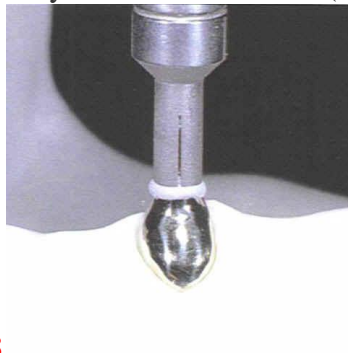


6

After casting and finishing of the post-coping, blast the inside of the female with 110u aluminum oxide (**FIG 4**). Use the **RE P2/5** mandrel to position the **titanium female** in the post coping. Place the titanium female on the RE P2/5 mandrel and blast it with 110u aluminum oxide (**FIG 5**). Do not touch the female afterwards. Mix **Ceka Site** in equal amounts (1:1 ratio) of catalyst and base material (**FIG 6**).



7



8



9

Apply an adequate amount of Ceka Site. Be sure the females are **parallel** and without contact or friction with the post coping (**FIG 7**). Allow a full 10 minutes setting time (**FIG 8**). Be sure to make a new mix of Ceka Site for each unit. The rounded shape of the coping provides for easy patient cleaning and hygiene maintenance (**FIG 9**).



The finished post-copings.

The attachments must be parallel to provide a service-free prosthesis.