



## Female in the post coping

### Technique for incorporating the Retention Cap

#### Benefits:

- The acrylic retention cap may be easily removed (use heat) from the prosthesis and replaced or repositioned if necessary.
- Clinical/Intra-oral: the acrylic retention cap is easily connected to a cast frame in the mouth
- Clinical/Intra-oral: the acrylic retention cap may be easily picked up in the mouth

### Direct Method--Acrylic Retention



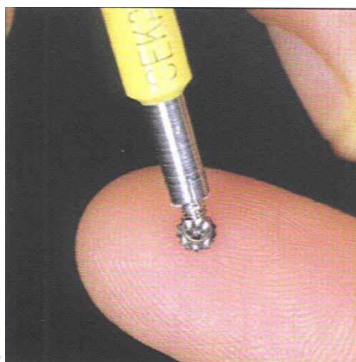
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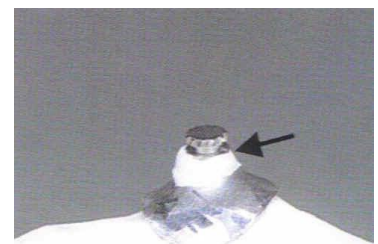
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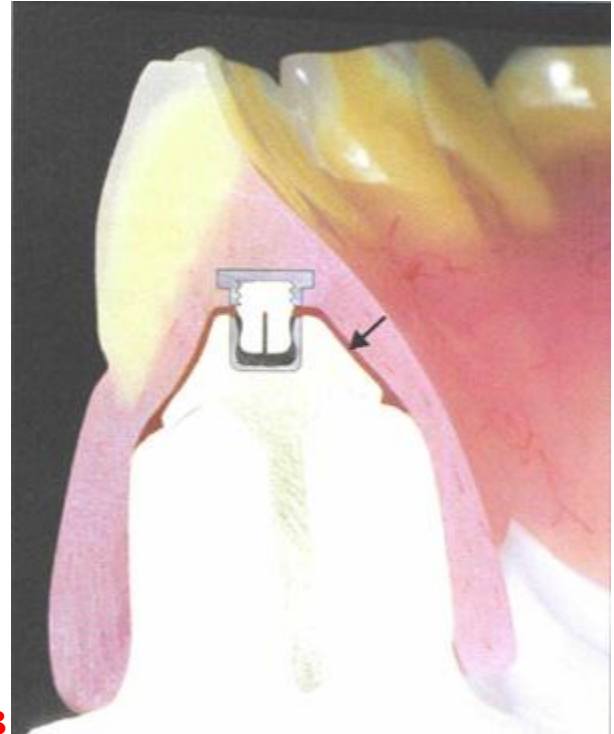
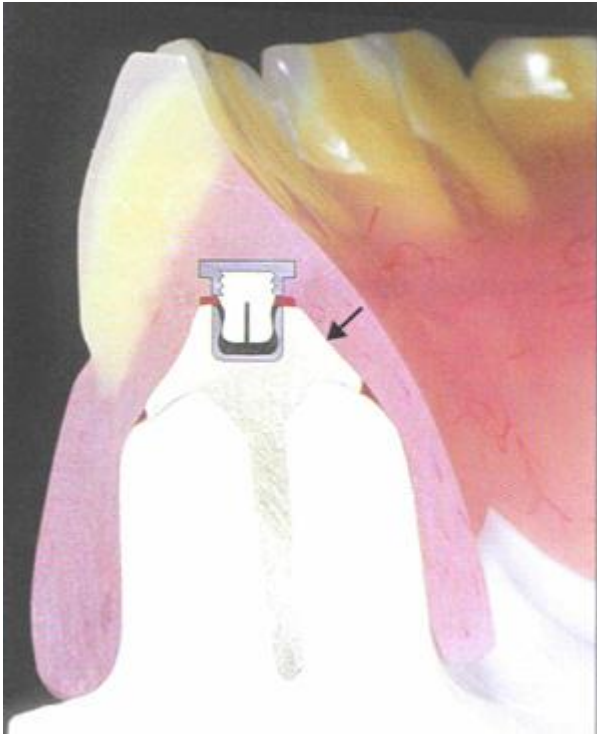


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The **small space maintainer** must always be used, whether for resilient (tissue supported) or rigid (abutment supported) prosthesis (**FIG 1**). Thread the **spring pin** into the acrylic retention cap with the **A1** or **RE H5** tool (**FIG 2**). For a resilient prosthesis, [use the large tin spacer](#). Without the large tin spacer, the prosthesis is rigid. The exposed areas of the post coping should be covered with plaster, stone, or other blockout material (**FIG 3**).

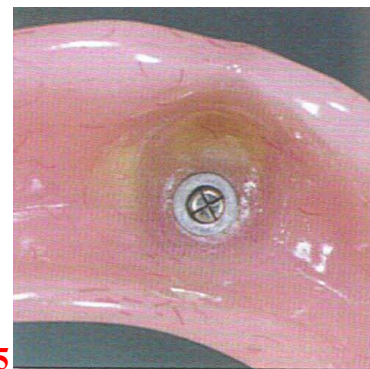
### Important: Use the big tin spacer

The tin spacer is used over the crown--or coping--during processing to block out excess acrylic from locking in the attachment female. However, the main reason for using the big spacer can be understood by viewing figures **A** and **B**.



**Figure A** is a Ceka overdenture case fabricated without the large spacer. This eliminates all movement of the prosthesis--it is a **rigid** attachment. As you can see, the denture base is in direct contact with the post coping (arrow). Forces are directed to the post coping abutment.

**Figure B** is the same overdenture case, only this time the large spacer was used. Using the large spacer allows for movement of the prosthesis--it is now a **resilient** attachment. During processing, the large spacer creates a free space between the prosthesis and the post coping to allow this free movement, and direct forces to the tissue. The greater the area the forces are spread over, the less force that is generated on the abutment.

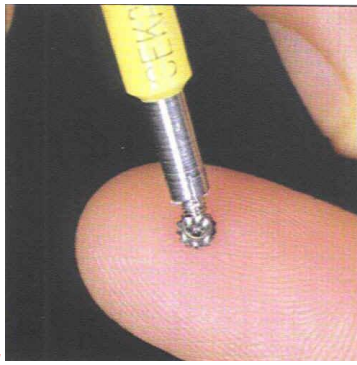


Place self curing resin in the prosthesis (**FIG 4**). Seat the denture. Do not have the patient bite. Use finger pressure over the attachment area. The male is accurately positioned in the prosthesis. The spring pin is easily adjusted or replaced (**FIG 5**).

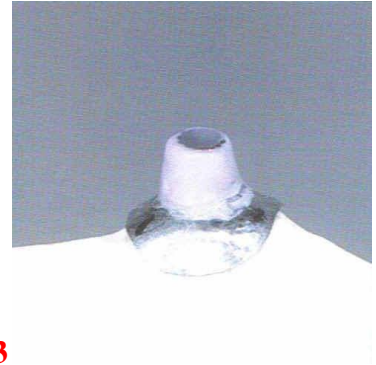
## Indirect Method--Acrylic Retention



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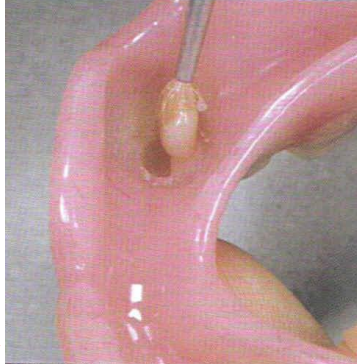


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The **small space maintainer** must always be used, whether for resilient (tissue supported) or rigid (abutment supported) prosthesis (**FIG 1**). Thread the spring pin into the acrylic retention cap with the **A1** or **H5** tool (**FIG 2**). For a resilient prosthesis, [use the large tin spacer](#). Without the large tin spacer, the prosthesis is rigid. Prepare the master model for duplication (**FIG 3**).



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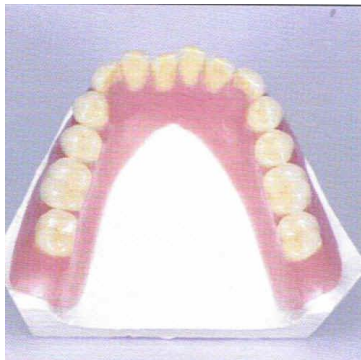


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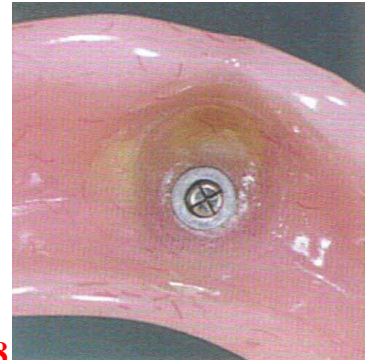


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The duplicate stone processing model (**FIG 4**). The male may be picked up with self-curing acrylic resin either on the master model, or in the patient's mouth (**FIG 5**). Whether picking up the male from the master model or the patient's mouth, be sure to use the small space maintainer (**FIG 6**).



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Processing on the duplicate model (**FIG 7**). The male is accurately positioned in the prosthesis (**FIG 8**).

## Chrome framework--Acrylic Technique



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The acrylic retention cap ( **FIG 1**). An alternative to bonding would be to directly process the male in to the acrylic resin ( **FIG 2-3**). Seat the small space maintainer on the female. Seat the framework. Thread the spring pin into the acrylic retention cap and seat in female, over framework. Process acrylic. Remove spacer.

### Chrome framework--Bonding Technique



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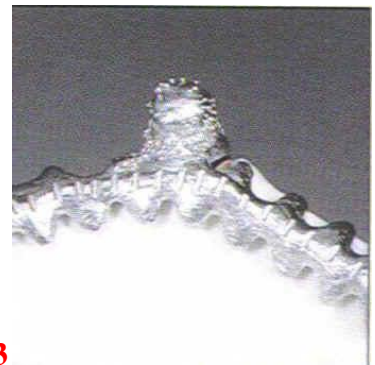
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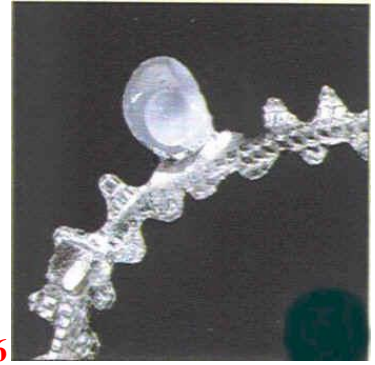
Prepare an accurate refractory model ( **FIG 1**). Wax a hood, or cover, a minimum of 0.4mm over the attachment ( **FIG 2**). Complete and finish the casting ( **FIG 3**).



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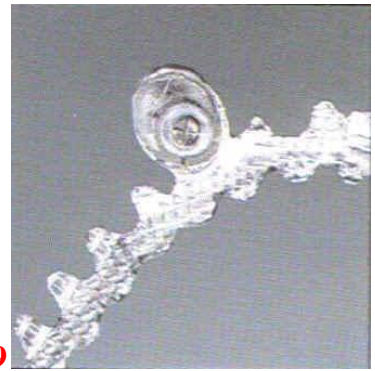
Blast the internal surface with 110u aluminum oxide prior to bonding (**FIG 4**). Mix equal parts **Ceka Site** base and catalyst (**FIG 5**). Apply to casting (**FIG 6**). Note that you will need to prepare a fresh batch of Ceka Site for each unit.



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The **spring pin** is threaded into the **spacer retention part** and seated over the **small space maintainer** on the female (**FIG 7**). Seat the cast frame, with Ceka Site, over the attachment and allow to seat for a full 10 minutes. Note that you will need to prepare a fresh batch of Ceka Site for each unit. It is easy to remove the excess Ceka Site from the polished post coping, as Ceka Site is an anaerobic bonding agent, thus material exposed to air will not set (**FIG 8**). The bonded male is resistant to the heat of acrylic resin processing (**FIG 9**).