



Male in the post coping

Techniques for Direct, Indirect, and chrome framework



691A



RA 0091

Direct Method



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First, place the large space maintainer over the post/coping area. For resilient prosthesis, [use the large tin spacer](#). Without the large tin spacer, the prosthesis is rigid, or abutment supported. The **small space maintainer** must always be used (**FIG 1**), whether for resilient (tissue supported) or rigid (abutment supported) prosthesis. Place the **acrylic retention female** over the male spring pin threaded in to the coping in the mouth (**FIG 2**). Place self curing resin in the prosthesis (**FIG 3**). Seat the denture passively--Do not have the patient bite. A lingual escape vent is

always recommended. Use light finger pressure over the attachment area.

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**.

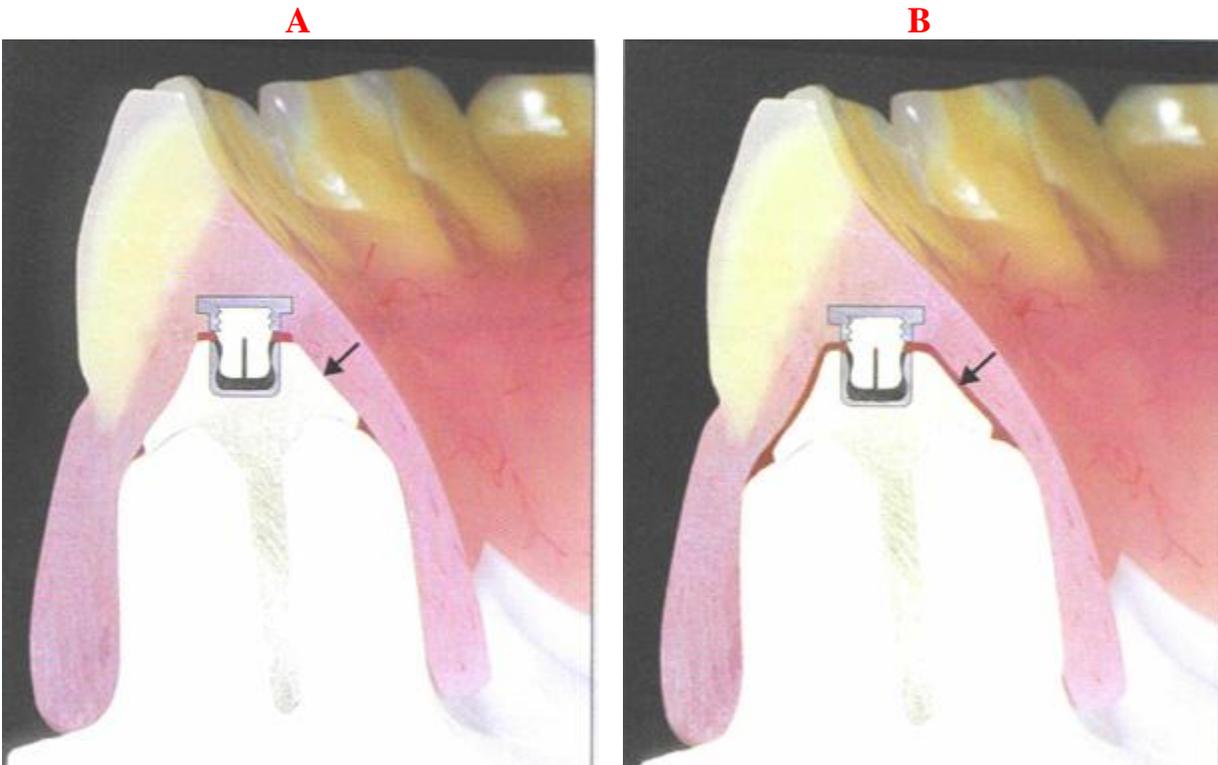
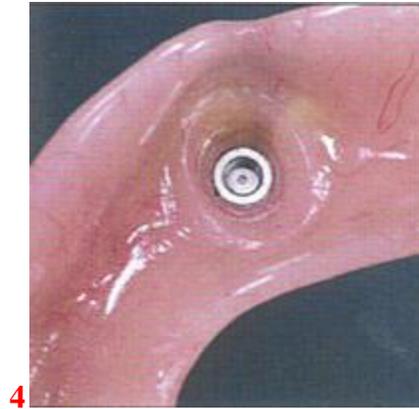


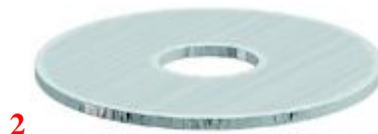
Figure A is a Ceka overdenture case fabricated without the large spacer. This eliminates all movement of the prosthesis--it is a **rigid** attachment. As you can see, the denture base is in direct contact with the post coping (arrow). Forces are directed to the post coping abutment.

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.

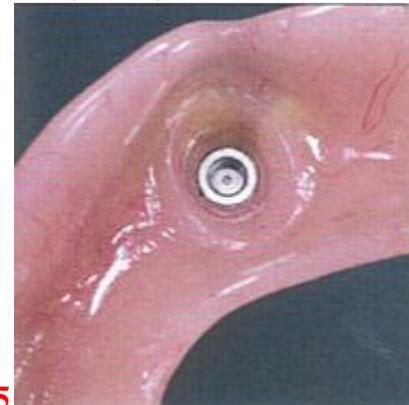
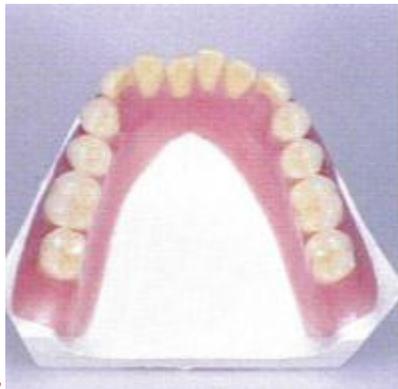
The female is accurately positioned (**FIG 4**).



Indirect Method



The **small space maintainer** must always be used (**FIG 1**), whether for resilient (tissue supported) or rigid (abutment supported) prosthesis. Place the **large tin spacer** on the model (**FIG 2**), then the **acrylic retention female** over the male. Without the large tin spacer, the prosthesis is rigid, or abutment supported. Block out any undercuts (**FIG 3**).



Process the denture (**FIG 4**). The female is accurately positioned (**FIG 5**).

Chrome framework--Bonding Technique



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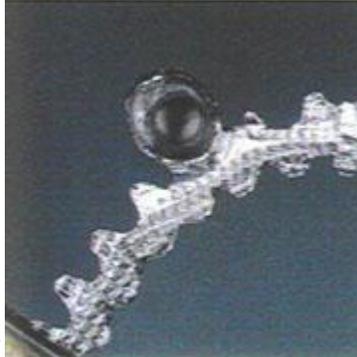


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Prepare an accurate refractory model (**FIG 1**). Wax a hood, or cover, a minimum of 0.4mm over the attachment (**FIG 2**). Complete and finish the casting (**FIG 3**).



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The cast reinforcement is equally thick to the lingual (**FIG 4**). Blast the internal surface with 110u aluminum oxide prior to bonding (**FIG 5**). Mix equal parts **Ceka Site** base and catalyst. Apply to casting (**FIG 6**). Note that a fresh mixture of Ceka Site is needed for each individual unit.



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The assembled attachment, with the **female** and **small space maintainer** (**FIG 7**). Seat the cast frame, with Ceka Site, over the attachment and allow to seat for a full 10 minutes. Make 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 anaerobic, and the material in contact with air will not set (**FIG 8**). The bonded female is resistant to the heat of acrylic resin processing (**FIG 9**).

Chrome framework--Acrylic Technique

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The acrylic retention female (**FIG 1**). An alternative to bonding would be to directly process the female in to the acrylic resin (**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