

A

- 1 = female part
- 2 = housing "female"
- 3 = threaded male housing
- 4 = axle

! Attention !
Keep away from neacid!



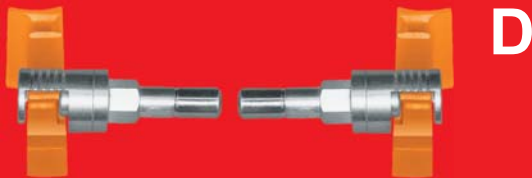
B

- 2 = housing "female"
- 3 = threaded male housing
- 4 = axle
- 5 = retaining ring



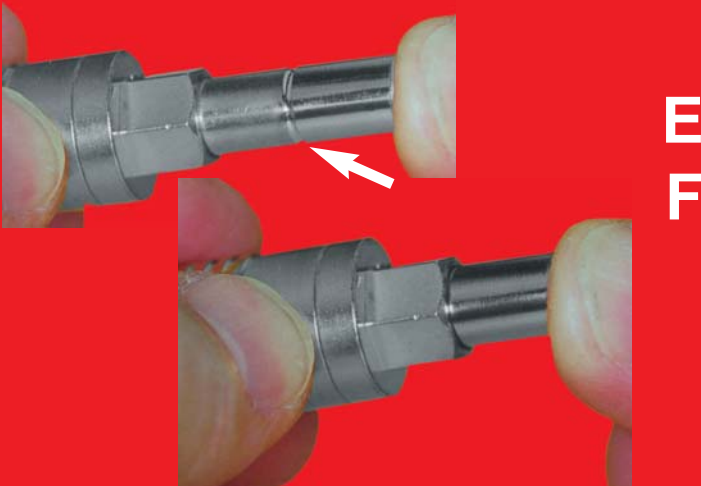
C

- 6 = duplicating help
- 7 = acrylic help
- 8 = 6-edge



D

Female part for either left or right side



E

The control mark disappears..

F

..as soon as the axle is in its final position.



G

Modelling help for the pattern-wax technique



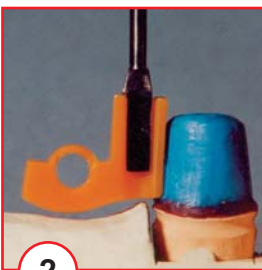
H

Thread tool for casting

DUPLICATING METHOD



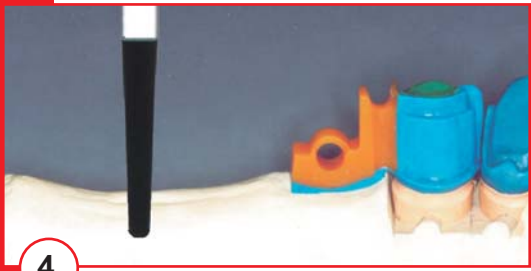
1 Status



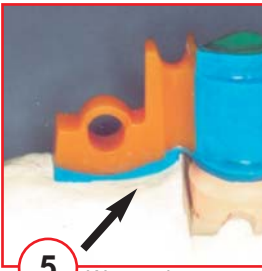
2 Positioning of female part



3 Female part in center of the ridge



4 Crown milling 2°



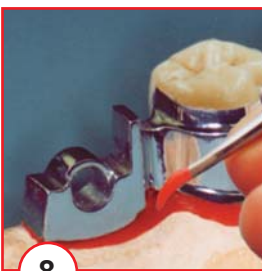
5 Wax under female part



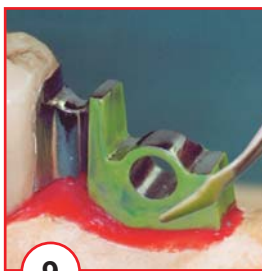
6 View from buccal



7 All surfaces and occlusal rest in the Attachment once again milled 2°



8 Wax out beneath female part



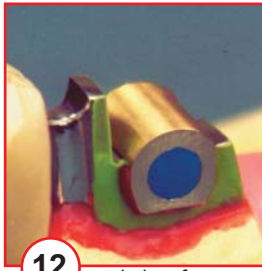
9 Lightly wax out the primary construction



10 Prepared for duplication



11 Duplicating help placed on female part and fully waxed out - view from lingual



12 and view from buccal



13 Investment model with wax modelling ready for casting



14 View from lingual



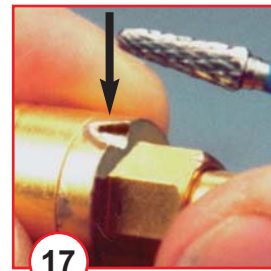
15 View from buccal

Easy to lock and unlock by the patient!

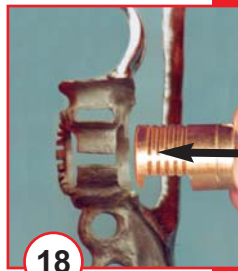
DUPLICATING METHOD



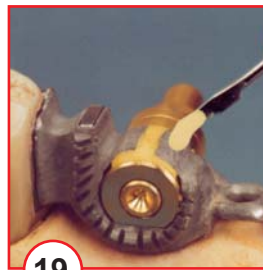
16 Fitting of metal base



17 Tiny notch in the threaded male housing



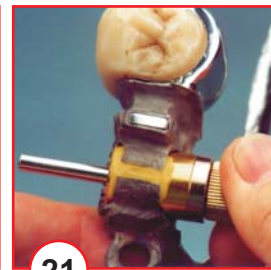
18 Replace the housing into metal base



19 Glueing, lasering, soldering



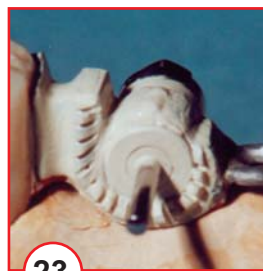
20 Screwing out of threaded male housing



21 Screwing in of acrylic help



22 Basal area closed with soft wax



23 Opaquer



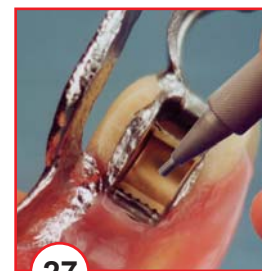
24 Anatomic facing



25 Screw out acrylic help only after finishing



26 Screwing out acrylic help



27 Finishing with pearls and hot steam



28 Screwing in the threaded male housing



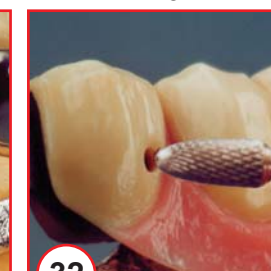
29 Fixing with autopolymer in the notch



30 Shorten the axle only when fully closed (see fig. F)



31 Smooth polished surface



32 Enlarge the "key hole" for better access



33 Finally round basal, papilla free

PATTERN - WAX - TECHNIQUE



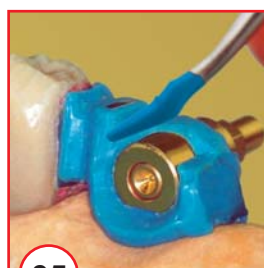
37 This unusual modellation around the crown leads to a better fitting after casting



38 Lightly wax out the milled shoulder with cervical wax



34 Isolate the extracoronary part and the ceramic part (e.g. with Isolit)



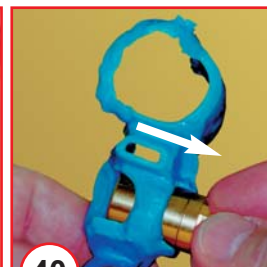
35 Putting on the modellation help, isolating, waxing



36 Put the modellation into cold water for 5 seconds, then carefully loosening and replacing



39 Complete wax modellation with retentions



40 Remove the modellation help before casting

REPLACEMENT OF RETAINING RING (if needed)



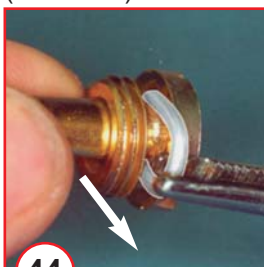
41 Cut a slot into axle and threaded male housing



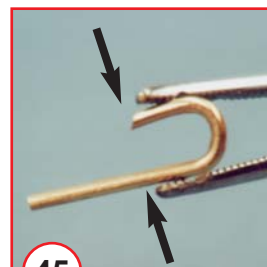
42 Turn it out with screwdriver



43 Screwed out



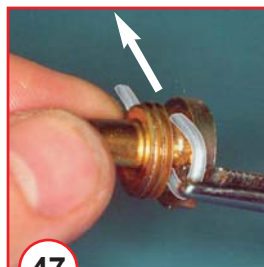
44 Pulling out old retaining ring



45 Activating new retaining ring



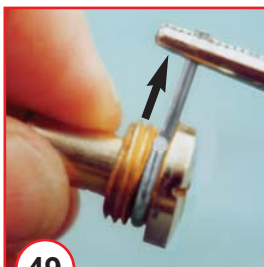
46 Push the new retaining ring...



47 ..through threaded male housing



48 Pulling through...



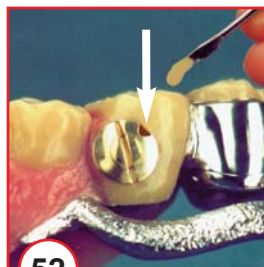
49 ... up to the end



50 Shortening

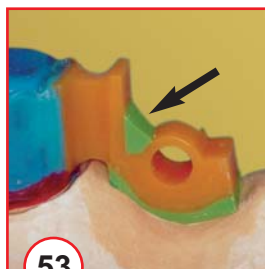


51 Screwing in



52 Fixing with autopolymer (comp. fig. 17)

DIFFICULT BITE CONDITIONS



53



54



55

Difficult bite conditions:

Wax can be added to the angle of the female part to reinforce it. Correspondingly some material has to be taken out from the male housing (fig 53,54 und Bild 55)

Rebasing

By casting a female part we can produce our own tool for doing a rebase (fig 56 und Bild 57)



56



57