

The setting of artificial teeth

Sequence of arrangement teeth in partial denture: -

When we arrange the teeth in partial dentures. should keep in mind the following: -

1-Esthetic: - artificial teeth should be in the same plane as natural teeth.

2-Occlusion: -artificial teeth with an occlusal plan to have a good occlusion and to avoid high spot or premature occlusion.

3-In neutral zone or zero zone: - (on the crest of the ridge).

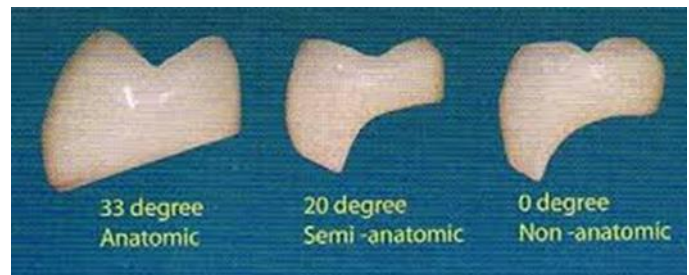
It is the *potential space* between the lips and cheeks on one side and the tongue on the other; where the *forces* between the two are *equal*.

It is in this zone that the natural dentition lies and this is where artificial teeth of complete dentures & partial dentures should be positioned.

Grinding of artificial teeth during setting:-

When grinding is needed?

- 1-To reduce Mesio –distal width.
- 2-To reduce gingival-occlusal length.



How grinding should be done?

1-Grinding should avoid:

- A-Facial surface (because of esthetic).
- B-occlusal surface (to keep anatomical landmarks that help in occlusion and mastication).

2-Grinding should be done for:

- A-gingival surface.
- B-Lingual surface.

C-lingo-mesial and lingo-distal line angles grinding must be as less as possible just to fit the tooth in its position without interference with occlusion or ridge and also must be directed from facial to word lingual if all grinding does not do enough to set this size of the tooth, then we select a smaller size.

Lecture 9

Partial Denture

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Waxing of acrylic partial denture

Waxing: the contouring of a wax pattern or the wax base of a trial denture into the desired form.

The polished surfaces: are outer surfaces that will be in contact with the oral tissues as intimately as the tissue side and developed by contouring the wax.

The form of the polished surface of a denture influences its:

1. Retentive quality.
2. Esthetic values of the denture.

The esthetic of dentures is not related to the arrangement of teeth alone; we attempt to simulate the natural anatomy of the patient's mouth which includes size, shape, and contour of missing oral tissues during construction of upper and lower dentures. Therefore, the contour and finish of the polished surface will greatly affect the:

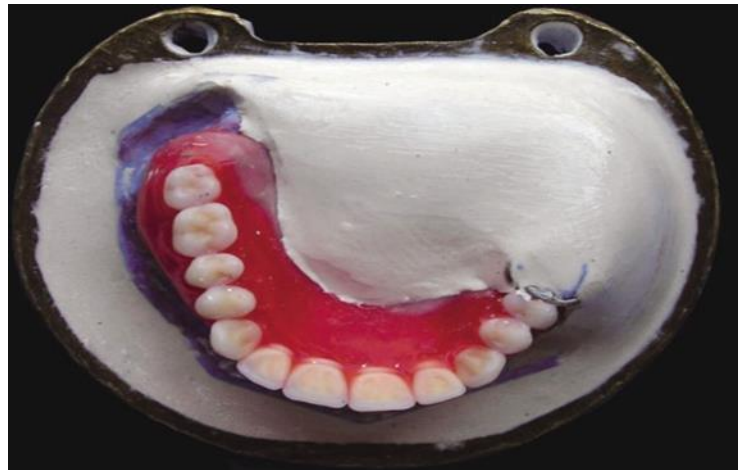
1. Retention and stability of the denture.
2. Esthetic of the denture.
3. Tissue tolerance of the denture.

****Wax elimination****

Is the process of removing the wax from the flask and this is done by putting the flask in boiling water for a short period.

***Procedure:**

1-The flask is placed in boiling water and allows 4 to 6 minutes according to its size



2-Then it was removed from the water and opened from the side opposite the greatest undercut.



3-The wax is washed out with boiling water and the record base is removed



Removing the lid



Separate the flask

4-The mold is washed again with boiling water containing detergent and then with clean boiling water to remove traces of detergent solution.



5-If the teeth have been pulled loose, they should be replaced in position.

6-After the stone is dry, but while still hot the inside of the mold and the cast is painted with a separating media like cold mold seal by using a brush



7-Tinfoil substitute (cold mold seal) must not come in contact with the teeth or put mold around the teeth.

Note: -If they in contact with teeth, it may be led to prevent the bond between teeth and the acrylic denture base.

8-It is allowed to dry, and a second coat is painted on the inside of the mold.

9-The flask is allowed to cool to room temperature.

THANK YOU