Ashur University College complete denture 2nd year Prosthodontics Technology dept. Lect 11 Mounting

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Mounting

The laboratory procedure of attaching a cast to an articulator or cast relater.

Preparation of articulator:-

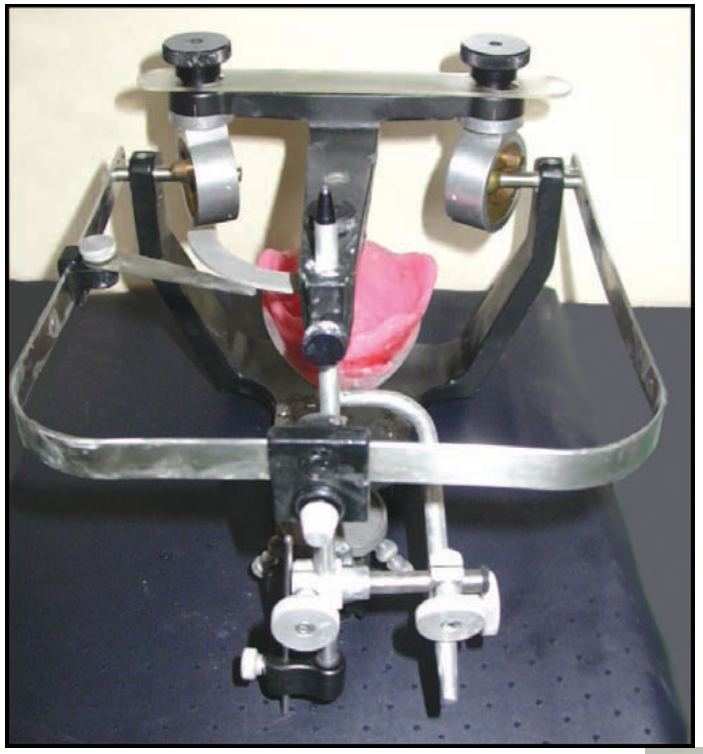
In mean value type with fixed condylar path and incisal incline (Class II articulator) articulator:-

1. The articulator should be clean from any remnant of previous plaster.
2. The incisal pin should be Flushed (Level) with the top of upper member of articulator to give zero reading.
3. The mounting table should be properly fixed to the articulator.



For *Dentatus articulator* the maxillary model (with its record base and occlusion rim which must secured to the cast accurately by wax) is mounted first by means of the face bow to support the accurate position of upper occlusion rim during mounting.

While for the *class II articulator* we use the mounting table to support the maxillary occlusion rim in it accurate position during mounting.

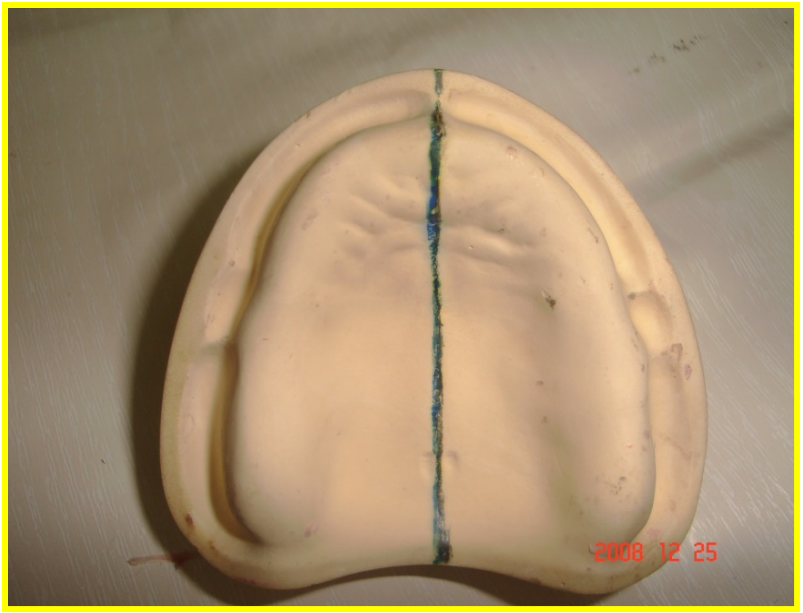




Preparation of the casts and mounting the upper cast

1. Determine the midline of the cast according to midline of incisive papillae and continue this line posteriorly all around the cast.





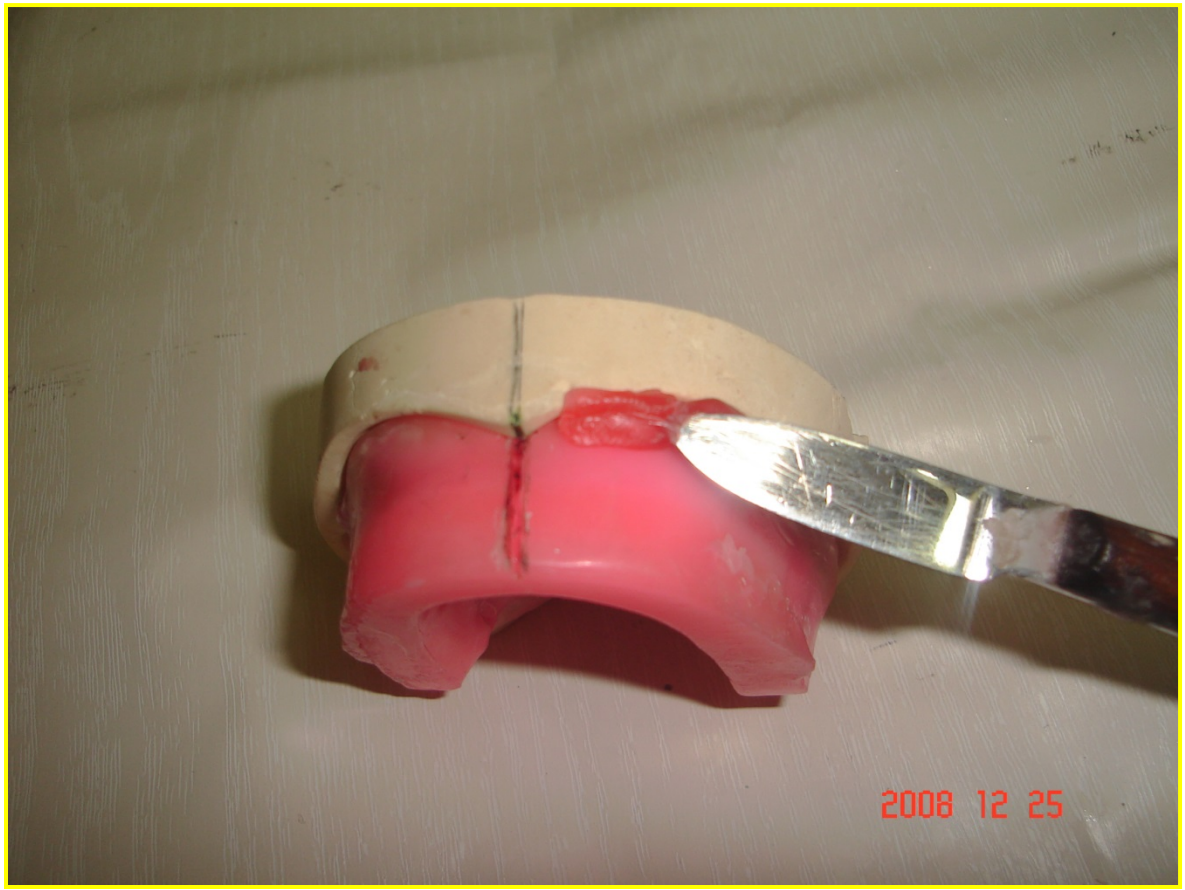
2. With laboratory knife, from *3* to *4* (*V*) shape cuts were made on the base of upper and lower casts, so as to facilitate the laboratory remounting.

The cuts should be approximately *1/4* inch in depth and *1/2* inch in width. Then lightly coated the base of the casts and the cuts with Vaseline or any separating medium.

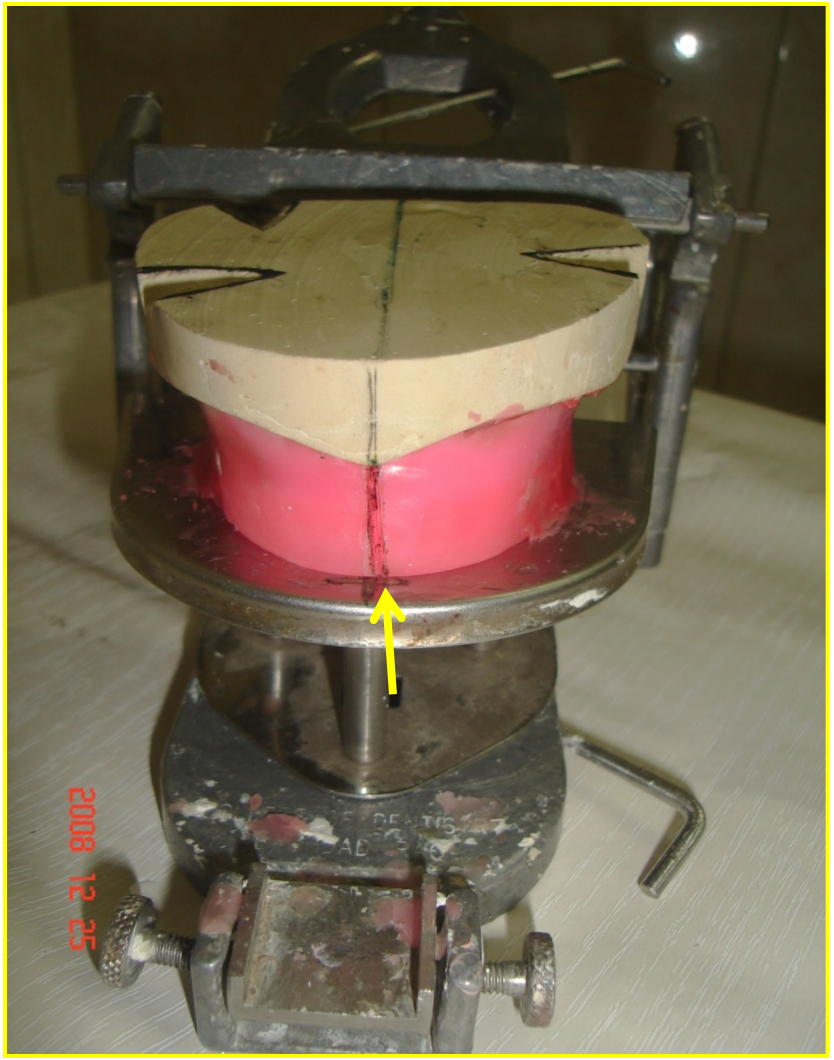




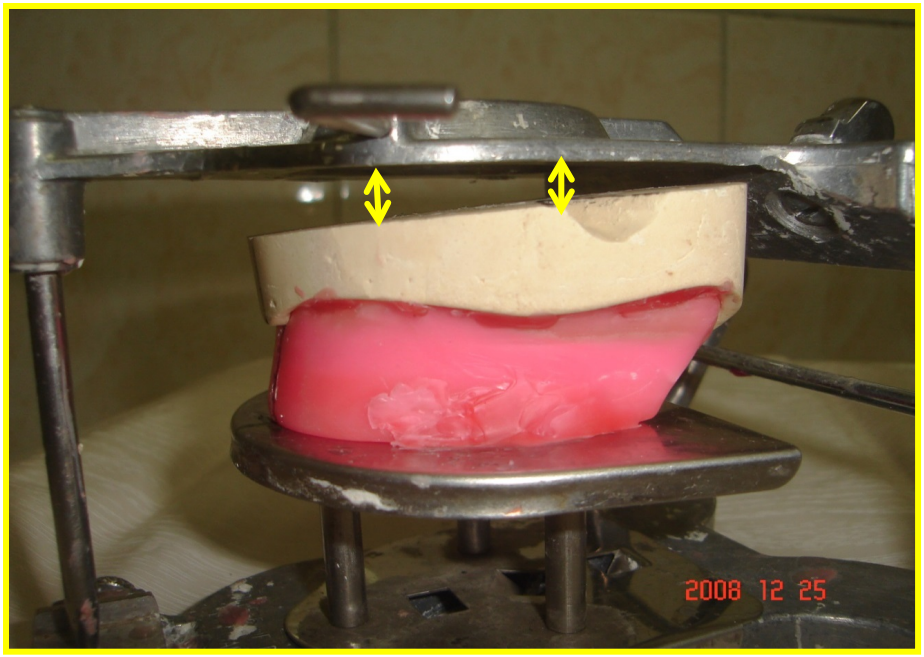
3. The base plate with occlusion rims should be sealed to the cast by wax.



4. Alignment of the midline of the upper occlusion rim to the center of the cross midline which found on the mounting table interiorly and posteriorly, so that the cast will be centralized to the mounting table and the occlusal rim fixed to the mounting table by wax.



5. Enough space should be present between the base of the cast and the upper member of the articulator to accommodate for the plaster material over the cast. If there is no enough space, trimming should be done to the base of the cast.

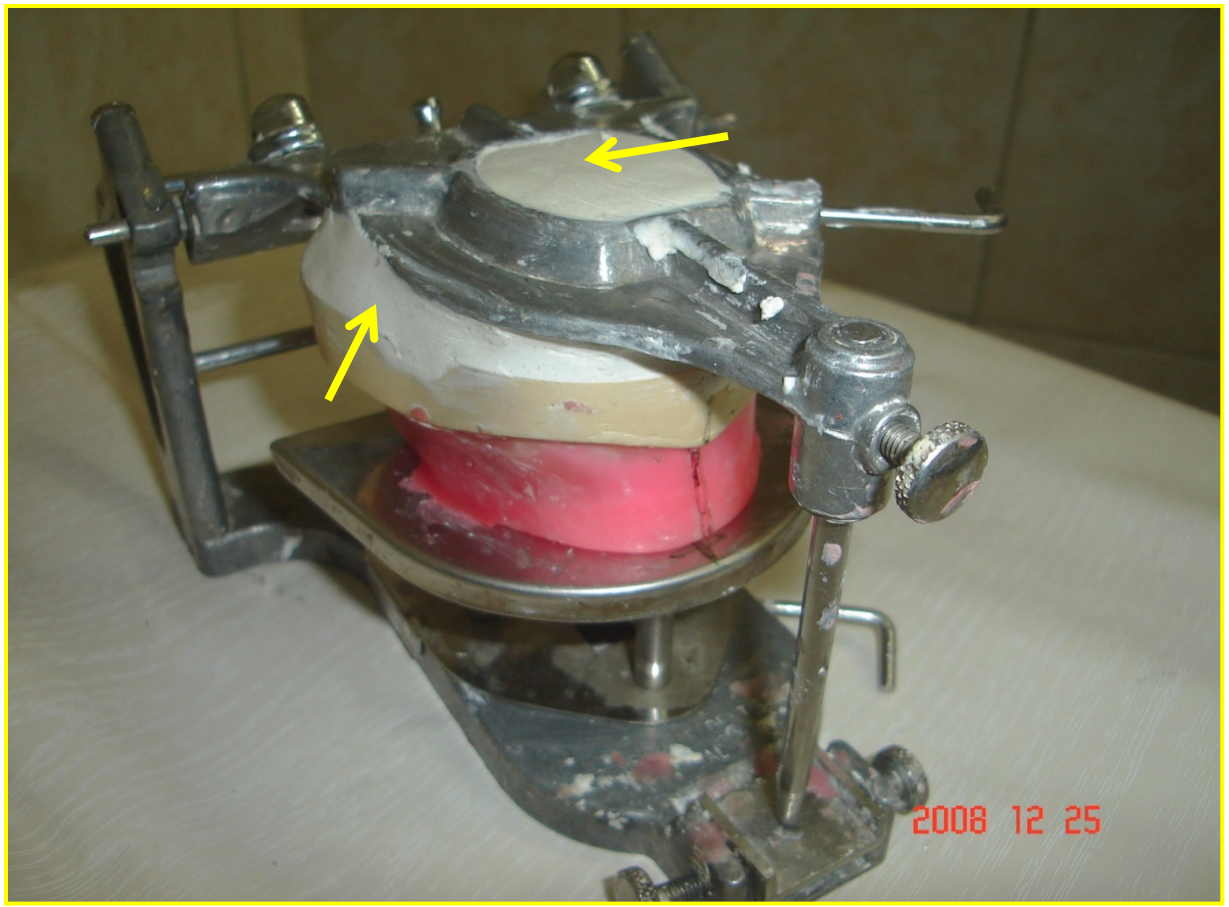


6. Plaster is mixed according to the correct w/p ratio and mixed following the manufacturer instruction. Then the plaster is poured over the base of the cast and the upper member is closed until the pin touch the incisal table.



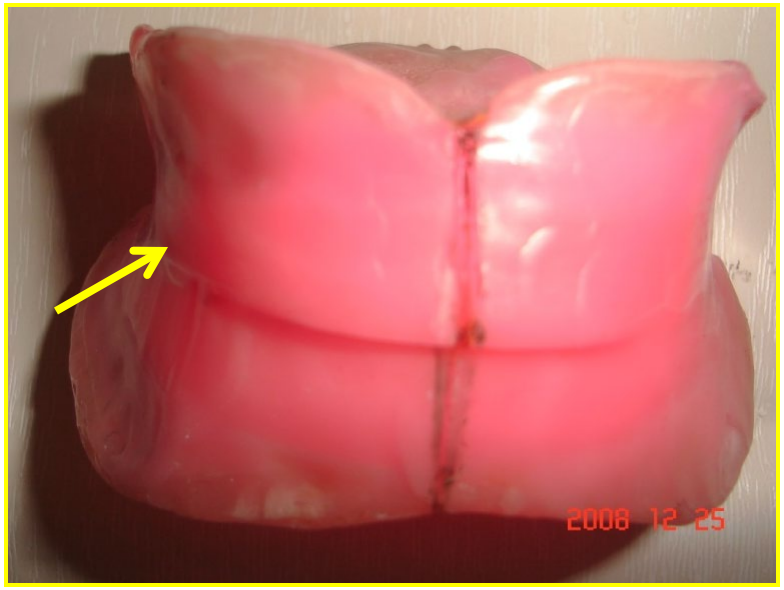


7. Smoothing and polishing of the plaster is done. The mountings should be cleaned and any debris removed from the articulator and mounting table.

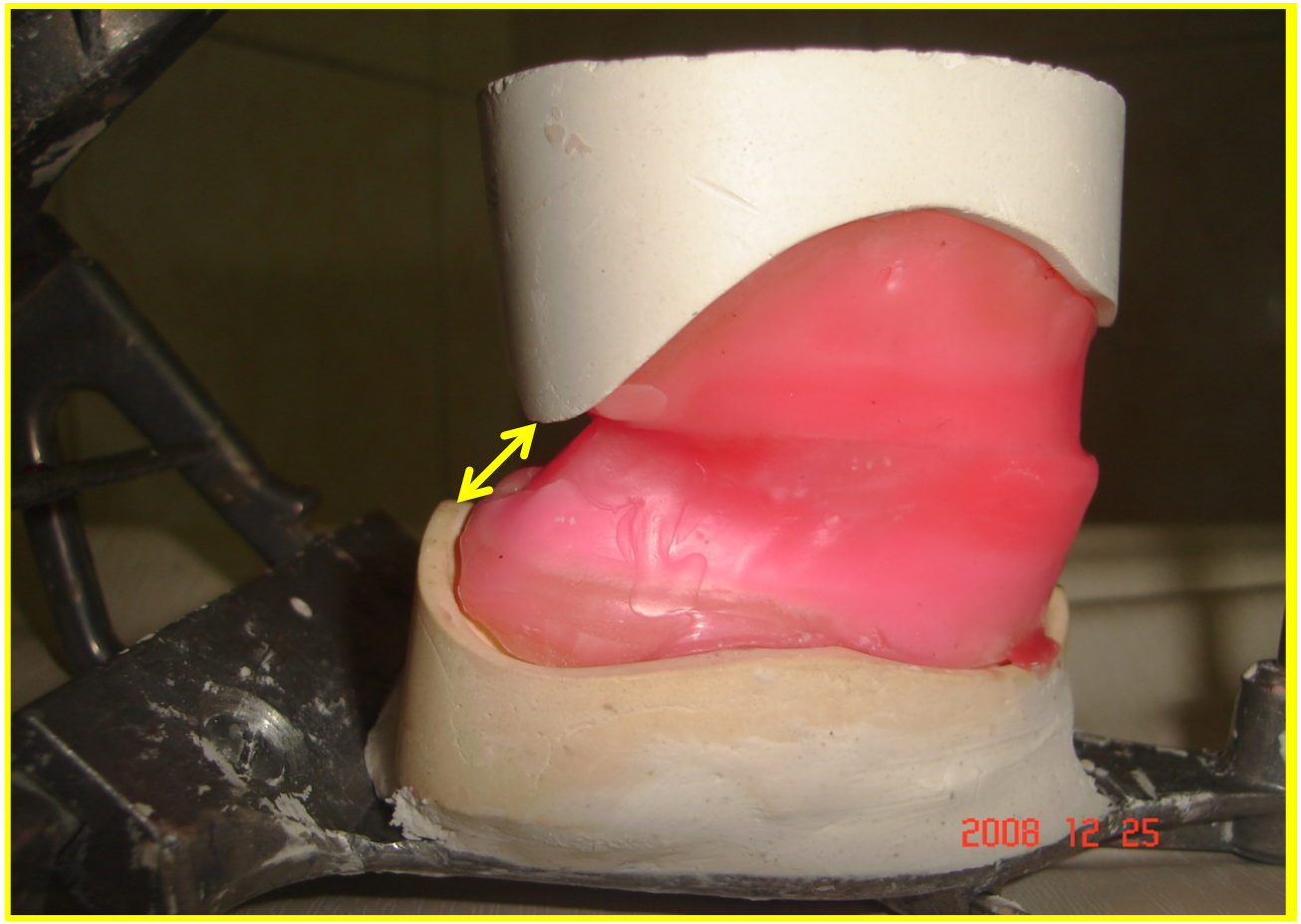


Mounting the lower cast

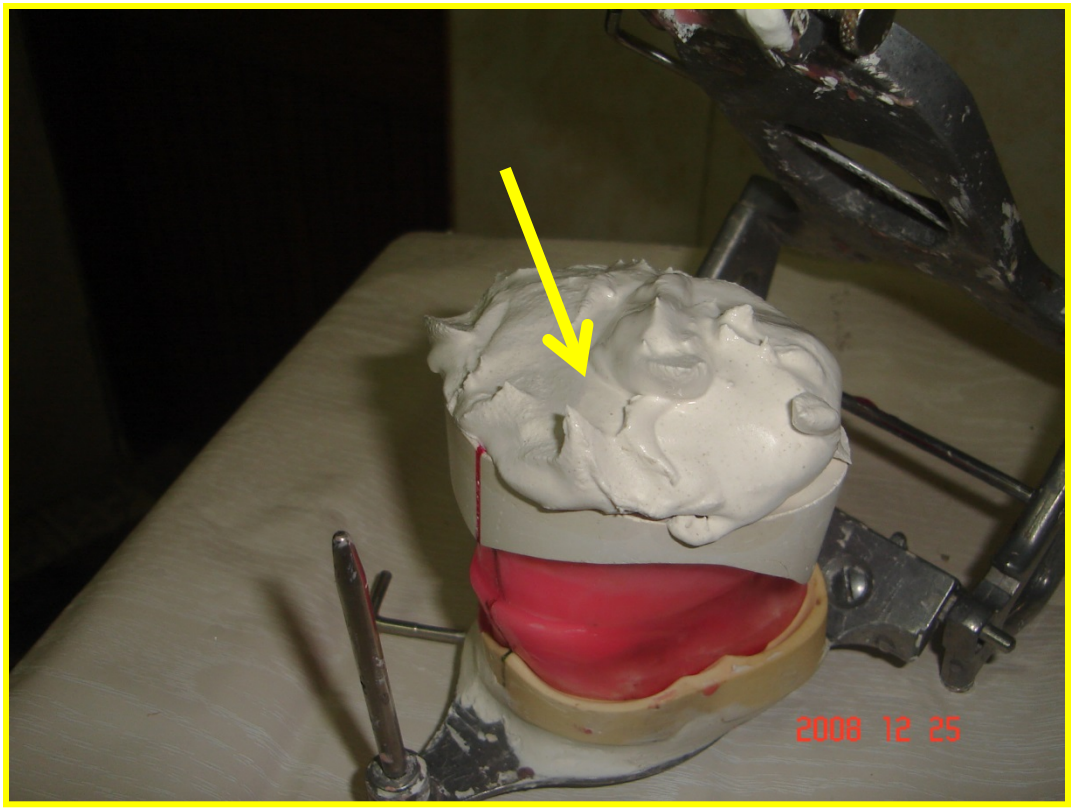
1. The centric relation is taken from patient mouth.
2. The lower occlusion rim should be well secured to the lower cast with it record base by the using of the wax, also sealing should be done between the upper and lower occlusion rims.



3. Care should be taken that there is no posterior interference between the upper and lower casts *{Healer's area}*.

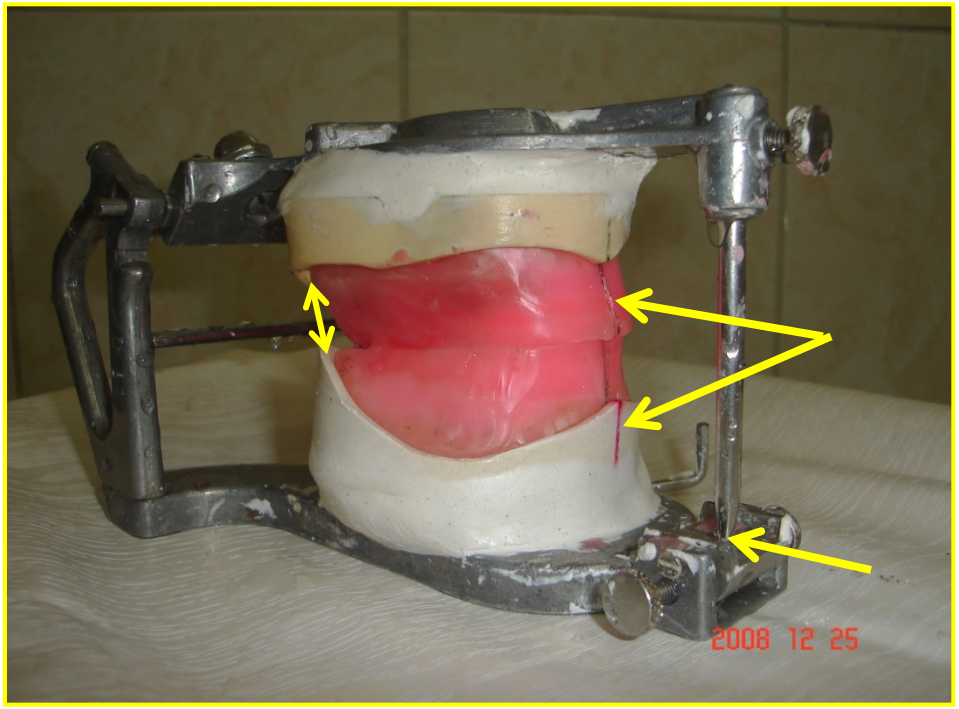


4. Plaster is mixed and poured over the base of the lower cast and the articulator is closed until the incisal pin touch the incisal table then the plaster should be smooth and polished.



After setting of plaster, the mounting should be checked for:-

1. The midline of upper cast should be coincide with the midline of lower cast and midline of articulator.
2. Centralization of upper cast with upper member of articulator then the centralization of lower cast which depend on accuracy of the upper cast.
3. Incisal pin checked if it does not touch the incisal table.
4. Healer`s area checked if there is any contact.



Errors occurred during mounting:-

1- The record base is not properly secured to the cast.

2- Interference of the casts posteriorly.

3- The incisal pin is not properly screwed.

4- The incisal pin not touching the incisal table.

5- Wrong transference of the midline of the articulator with that of the casts (shifting of the midline).

6- Movement of the casts during mounting.

7- Upper and lower occlusal rims are not properly fixed for orientation.

8- Dimensional changes in the plaster.

9- Face-bow record defected.