Prosthetic IV.

Removable dentures I.

Removable dentures I.

Removable partial dentures

Complete denture

Removable partial dentures

Class I.
Dental arch with gaps (interruptions)
Teeth supported (borne) dentures

Class II.
Reduced (shortened) dental arch
Teeth and tissue supported (borne) dentures

Way of the transfer of masticatory forces

- Tooth
- Tooth and oral mucosa
- Oral mucosa

Tooth and/or oral mucosa

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bone

Components

- Base –replaces missing part of alveol and carrying arteficial teeth.

Base (basis)

- Supports the supplied teeth and effects the transfer of occlusal stresses to the supporting oral structures.

Different materials – metal framework

+ resin (attached to the metal framework)

Or resin only

Base

- Accuracy of adaptaion to the tissues with low volume change
- Dense, non irritating surface that is capable of receiving and maintaining a good finish
- Thermal conductivity
- Low specific gravity
- Sufficient strength – resitance to fracture
- Easily kept clean
- Aesthetics acceptability
- Potential for future relining
- Low initial cost

Components

- Elements of anchorage

Clasps– casted clasps, wire clasps, combined clasps.

Anchorage supporting bar

Attachements

Telescope crowns

Components

- Teeth – acrylic teeth
  - porcelain teeth

Clasps

Cast clasp

Surface retainers – they lie on the surface of teeth

Arms – one, two or three arms

Clasps

- One arm made of wire

- Simple retainer, only in simply temporary prothesis.
- It can damage the tooth because no stabilization (bracing)

Clasps

- Two arms clasps

One arm for retention (wire)

One arm for stabilization against horizontal forces

Clasps

- Three arms clasps

One arm for retention (wire)

One arm for stabilization (bracing) against horizontal forces

On arm for transmission of occlusal forces

Clasps

- Three arms clasps

One part for retention (going under the maximal convexity)

One part for stabilization against horizontal forces (upon the maximal convexity)

On arm for transmission of occlusal forces the rest)

Rests

- Any unit of a partial denture that rests upon a tooth surface to provide vertical support to the denture is called a rest

Upon the occlusal surface (premolar, molar)

Upon the lingual surface (prepared) of anterior teeth

Rests

- Transmitted forces parallel to the long axis of the tooth will prevent movement in a cervical direction.

Components

- Connectors
- Major
- Minor

Connect the parts of denture

Components

- Connectors
- Major
- Minor

Connect the parts of denture

Major connector

- Connect the parts of the prothesis
- All other parts are directly or indirectly attached to it
- Musí be rrgid – stresses may be effectively distributed over the entire are

Mandibular major connector

- Lingual bar
- Lingual plate (continouos bar retainer and lingual bar)

Maxillary major connector

- Anterior and posterior palatal bar
- U- shaped palatal connector
- Palatal plate - type connector

Minor connectors

- Arising from the major connector – join the major connector with other parts of the denture.
- Placed not on a convex surface of the abutment teeth but in embarasure