



Overdenture System

Male on the post-coping



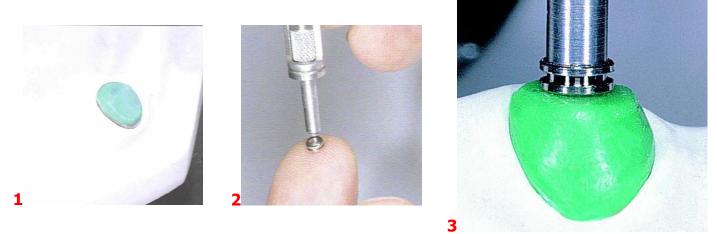


The threaded base ring is either cast-to or soldered to the post and coping. The precision female is fixed in the acrylic resin either in the laboratory, or by the dentist.

Advantage:

• Reduced chance of food impaction in the attachment

Fabrication of the post coping: Cast To Technique



Wax up the post-coping as low as possible (**FIG 1**). Use the (RE) **P4 paralleling mandrel** for the castable base ring. Thread the paralleling mandrel into the **base ring** (**FIG 2**). The occlusal surface must be at an angle of 90 degrees to the path of insertion (**FIG 3**).



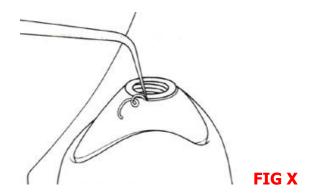
Completely surround the base ring with wax (**FIG 4**). Make sure that the wax pattern ends only a few tenths of a mm below the upper metal ledge to prevent metal from flowing in (**FIG 5**). Paint **liquid colloidal graphite** (available from Preat Corporation), or anti flux, on the threads of the base ring to prevent any cast metal from adhering. Allow the graphite to totally dry before investing. A two stage investing process is recommended. Allow the initial investment to set for 30 minutes (**FIG 6**).

Tips:

- Paint an anti-flux such as Colloidal Graphite on the threads to prevent flash from adhering to the threads. Let the Colloidal Graphite **fully dry** before casting.
- Slowly flow investment into the threads of the base ring. Do NOT sandblast to remove investment.
- Cut a small slot in the wax surrounding the base ring with a fine instrument to prevent metal from flowing into the base ring (FIG X).

The base ring may only be cast with precious or semi-precious alloys for the coping.







In cases of limited space, the post coping may also be waxed up in a concave form (**FIG 7**). The rounded shape of the coping provides for easy patient cleaning and hygiene maintenance (**FIG 8**).

The next step: Retaining the female in the prosthesis