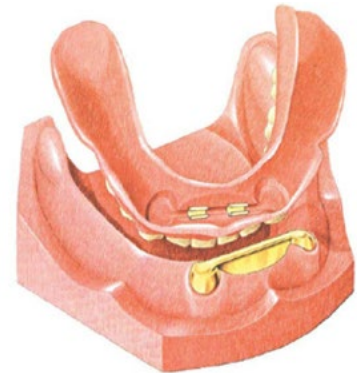


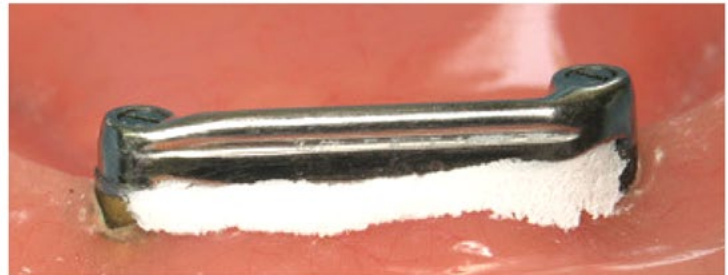


## Reline/Fabrication of New Prosthesis – The Delrin Analogue Bar



1. Most important:

The area between the bar and tissue **MUST** be blocked out when taking the impression. Do not have blockout material cover any area of the bar. [Perma Block](#) material is recommended.



\* If this is a new case, or remake, use a standard impression tray. Do not place the final Hader clips, green processing spacers, or housings onto the bar. **Just impress the bar itself.**

\* If this is a reline, do not use a standard impression tray. Place new yellow clips into the prosthesis, lubricate the clips, and use the existing prosthesis as a custom impression tray in order to accurately register the bite.



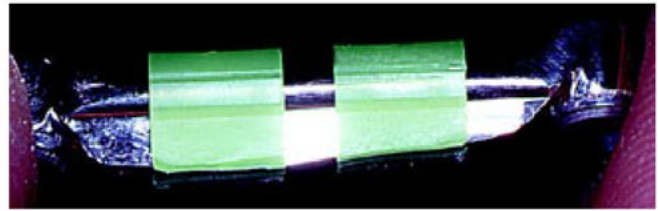
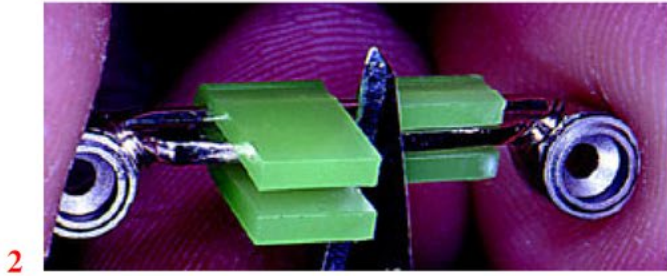
*Delrin Analogue Bar*

2. Cut the White Analogue Bar (**FIG 1**) to the **length between abutments** (not height) of the bar in the mouth. Scuff the gingival side, or skirt of the analogue bar. This will help retain the bar in the model.

3. Place the trimmed analogue bar in the impression, and pour up the master model. The two parallel walls in the impression material will keep the Analogue Bar in position and prevent any rotation. This analogue bar will be an exact representation of the existing bar in the mouth.



4. Proceed on to the following steps (**please note** that the two pictures below only illustrate the use of the green processing spacers; by no means remove the bar).



Fully seat the green processing spacers on the bar, and trim the spacers to the vertical height of the Hader Bar (FIG 2-3)



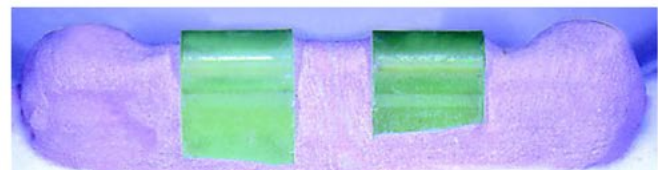
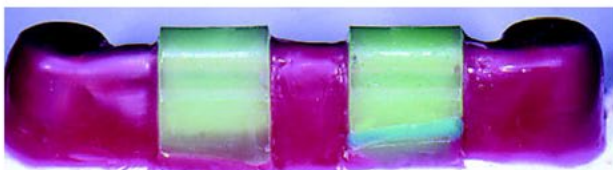
### Why use the Processing Spacers?

The width of the "tail" of the green processing spacers matches the widest part of a Hader clip. This allows easy insertion and removal of the actual clip, and more importantly provides a "tunnel" that is wide enough for removal and insertion of the prosthesis.



The **left side** of this picture shows the tunnel created using the processing spacer. The flange of the clip has room to flex out over the height of contour and engage the Hader Bar.

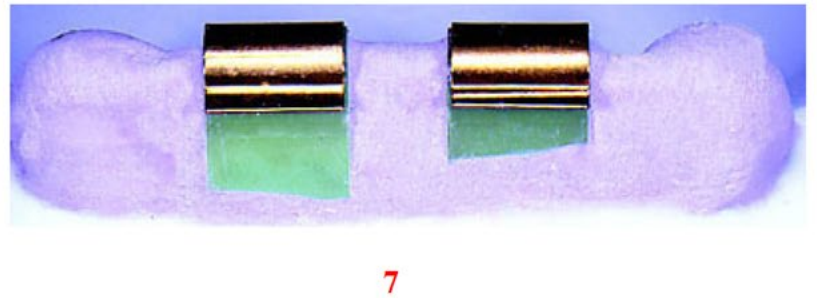
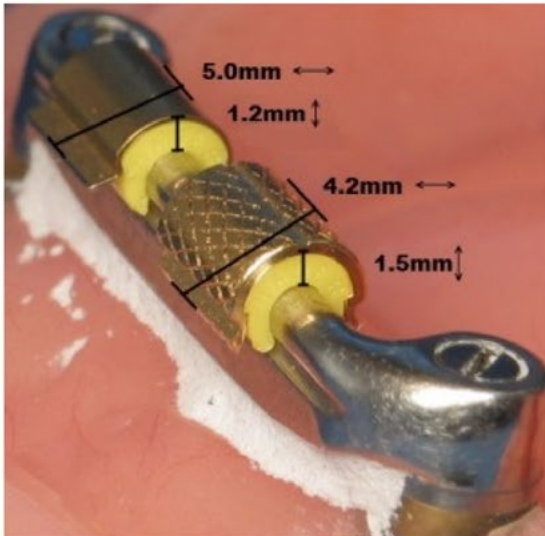
The **right side** of this picture shows the problems that may be encountered when not using the processing spacer--the clip is locked in acrylic; the flanges of the clip are pressed inward making clip wear very possible, and insertion very difficult or even impossible without breakage. This clip cannot expand, or flex outward while going over the height of contour of the bar.



With the processing spacers in place on the bar, use blockout wax, plaster, or blockout material of choice to blockout the undercuts of the bar. Remember to cover the upper free areas of the bar and abutments. Leave the processing spacers free of any blockout material (FIG 4-5).

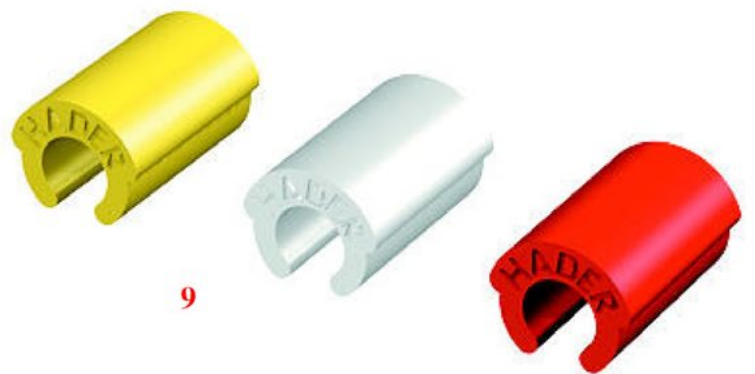


Two different styles of Hader Metal Housings

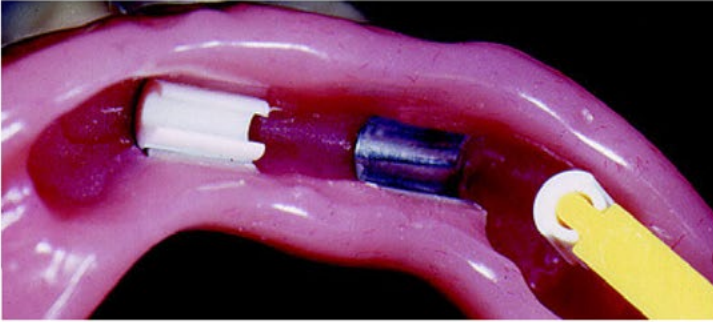


The Hader Metal housing (0.2mm thin) allows for an accurate seating of the Hader clip along with easy clip insertion, removal, and replacement (FIG 6). Seat the Metal Housings on to the green processing spacers (FIG 7). Process the acrylic resin, and finish the prosthesis as normal.

After polymerization, cut out the green processing spacers. Insert the final Hader Clips with the [Insertion Tool](#). The clips must snap in audibly.



This cross-section clearly shows the function of the Metal Housing (FIG 8). The Hader Clip, or female rider, is authentic Hader as can be seen by the word "HADER" on the end. The yellow clip is normal retention, orange is increased retention, and white is reduced retention (FIG 9).



### The finished prosthesis

Please note the tunnel provided by the green processing spacers and the easy insertion of the clips due to the (FIG 10) placement of the metal housings.