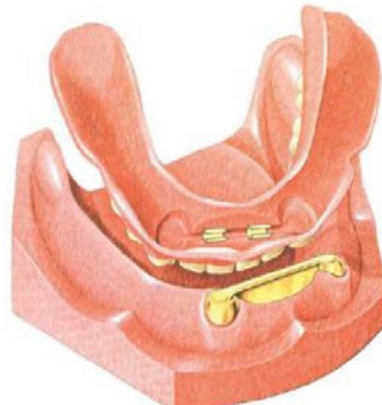




## Hader Bar New Prosthesis Instructions

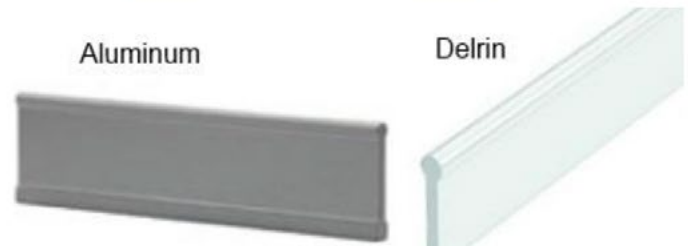
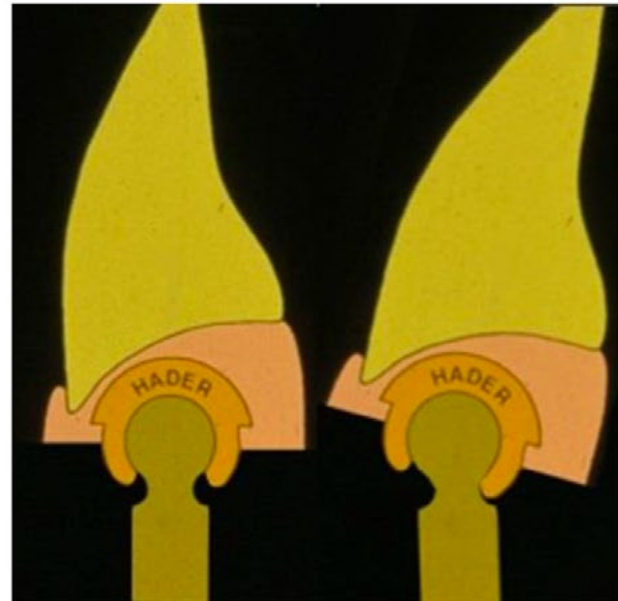


Use a standard impression tray.

Do not place the final Hader clips, green processing spacers, or housings onto the bar. Hader clips are designed to rotate around the height of contour of the bar and will rotate out of alignment during the impression.

Placing a clip, or an impression coping (lever arm), on the bar will cause the clip to rotate around the bar and result in an inaccurate master cast.

**Just impress the bar itself.**

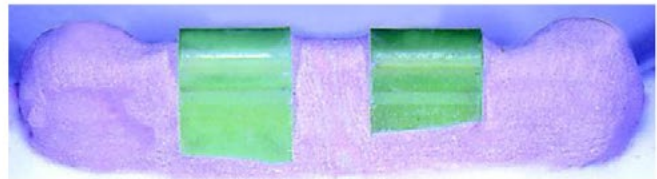


Block out all undercuts between the bar and gingiva with [Perma Block](#). Impress the bar using normal impression techniques.

There are two choices of Hader Bar analogs available, each with their own advantages. The **White Delrin Analog** is easy to adapt to the curvature of the existing Hader bar, is easy to cut/trim, and will not adhere to acrylic. The **Aluminum Analog bar** is stronger than Delrin and may be reused.

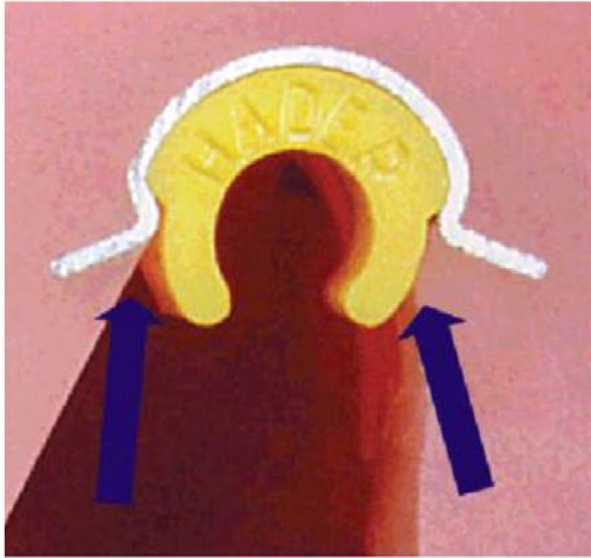


Measure and score the analog bar to the appropriate length of bar segment(s) needed. Cut the Analog Bar to the appropriate length(s), and seat the analog bar into the impression. Prior to seating the Analog in the impression, it is recommended to scuff or cut small holes in the analog for increased retention in stone. The two parallel walls in the impression material will keep the Analogue Bar in position and prevent any rotation.



Pour up the Master Cast. The Analog bar will be an exact representation of the position of the bar in the mouth. Measure and cut the Green Processing Spacers to fit the height the analog bar. Seat the Green processing clips on the cast. Block out the bar for processing, making sure to cover the upper free areas of the bar and abutments.





### 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.

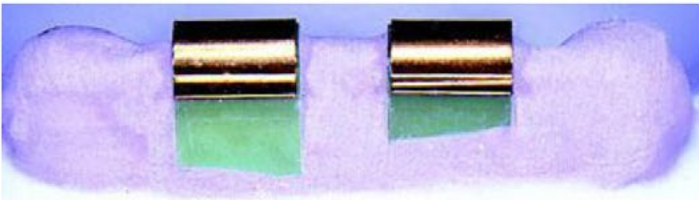


### Two Different Styles of Housings

Select either the Traditional Hader Metal housing (0.2mm thick) or the Alignment Metal Housing. Both provide an accurate seat for the Hader clip along with easy clip insertion, removal, and replacement.

For more mechanical retention, air abrade the housings prior to seating. Seat the Metal Housings on to the green processing spacers. Silanate the housings for increased retention.

If you are using the Alignment Housings, make sure the occlusal grooves are parallel prior to processing. This will assure that the clips have a parallel path of draw.



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 yellow clip is normal retention, orange is increased retention, and white is reduced retention. Blue is only used for bars with extreme wear.



### The finished prosthesis

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