Contents

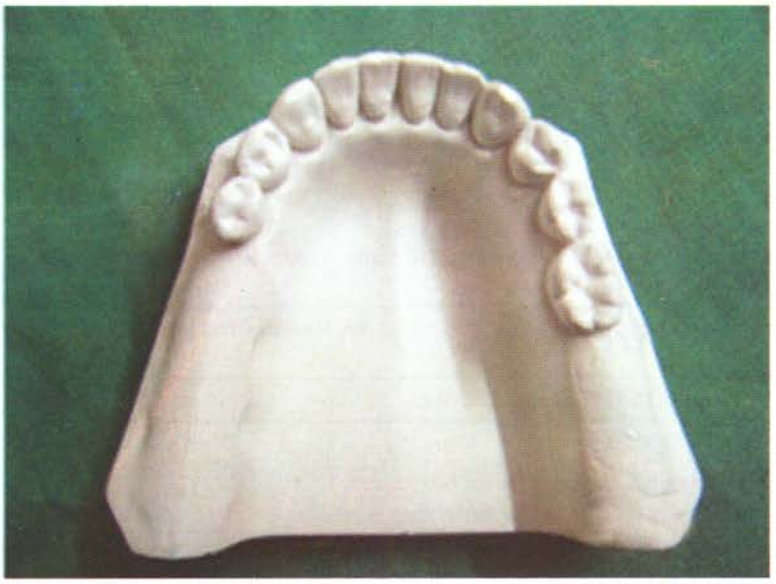

Fig. 1.3A: Class I (72%)

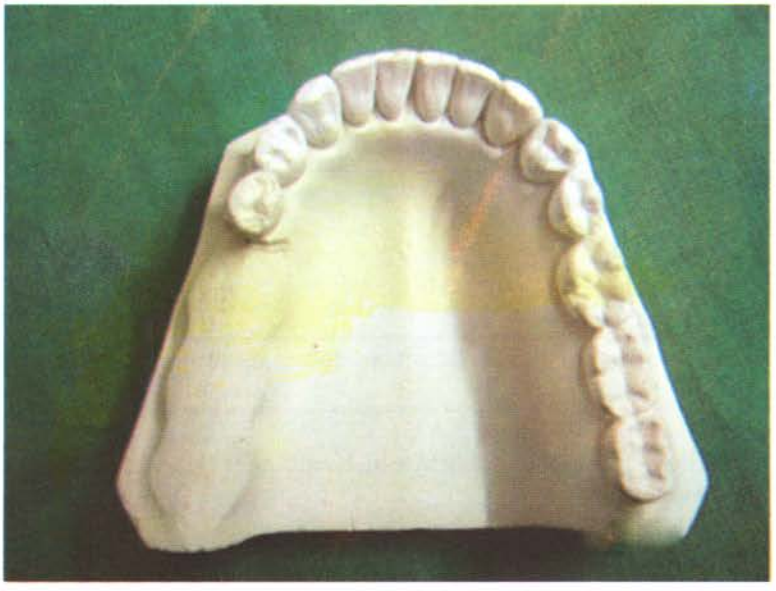

Fig. 1.3B: Class II (14%)

23. Rest Seat

The prepared recess in a tooth or restoration created to receive the occlusal, incisal, cingulum or lingual rest.

24. Retentive Clasp

A clasp specifically designed to provide retention, by engaging an undercut. A flexible segment of a partial removal dental prosthesis that engages an undercut on an abutment and that is designed to retain the prosthesis.

25. Retentive Fulcrum Line

An imaginary line connecting the retentive points of clasp arms on retaining teeth adjacent to mucosa-borne denture bases. It is also known as clasp line; around which the removable dental prosthesis tends to rotate when subjected to dislodging forces.

26. Ring Less Investment Technique

An investing technique that uses a removable paper or plastic cylindrical outer form permitting unrestricted expansion of the investment by comparison to the use of a steel casting ring.

27. Rotational Path Removable Partial Denture

A partial removable dental prosthesis that incorporates a curved, arcuate, or variable path of placement allowing one or more of the rigid components of the framework to gain access to and engage an undercut area.

28. Semiprecision Attachment

A laboratory fabricated rigid metallic extension (Patrix) of a fixed or removable dental prosthesis that fits into a slot-type keyway (matrix) in a cast restoration, allowing some movement between the components.

29. Semiprecision Rest

A rigid metallic extension of a fixed or removable dental prosthesis that fits into an intracoronal preparation in a cast restoration.

iii. It aids in indirect retention
iv. It allows broad stress distribution between the teeth and mucosa.
v. Maxillary major connector also contributes to retention of the prosthesis.

General Requirements and Characteristics of Major Connector

i. Major connector should be rigid and provide cross-arch stabilization
ii. It should provide support and broad stress distribution.
iii. Major connector should be free of movable tissue and impingement of gingival tissue should be avoided (Figs 2.1A and B).

Fig. 2.1A: Borders of maxillary major connector should be 6 mm away from the free gingival margin

Fig. 2.1B: Borders of mandibular major connector should be minimum 4 mm away from the gingiva

Figs 2.1A and B: Borders of major connector should not impinge upon the gingival margins

ii. **Denture reline** as required in immediate denture

iii. **Transitional denture**: When the remaining teeth have a poor prognosis and their extraction and subsequent addition to the denture is anticipated.

iv. **Interim denture**: As a diagnostic denture (like assessing an increase in occlusal vertical dimension) before proceeding with fabrication of a definitive prosthesis.

v. **Young patients** where growth of the jaws and development of the dentition is not complete.

vi. When only a **few isolated** teeth remains, an acrylic connector may function just as effectively as one in metal.

Spoon Denture (Fig. 2.6)

i Is an all acrylic denture

ii Replaces one or two anterior teeth in young patient

iii. Reduced gingival margin coverage.

iv. Retention is by frictional contact between the acrylic connector and the palatal surface of some of the posterior teeth or by wrought wire clasp.

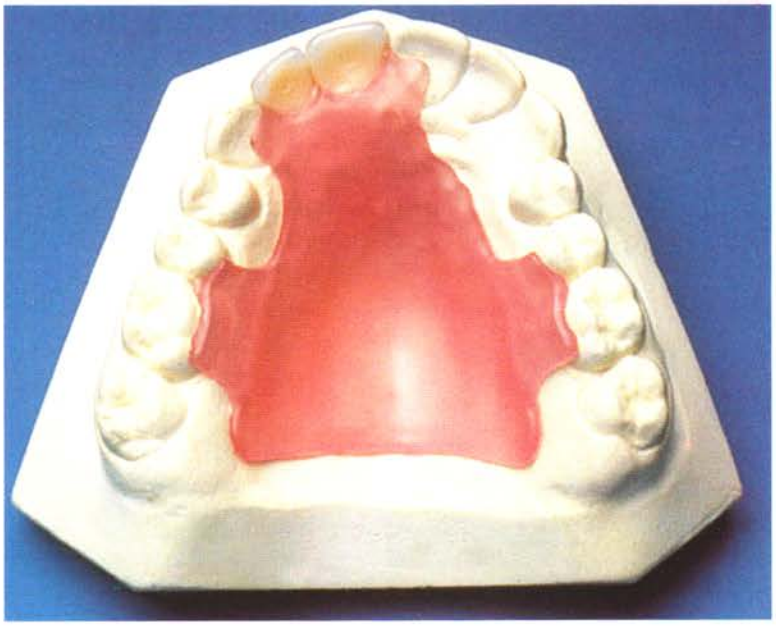

Fig. 2.6: Spoon denture