

1. Must Have Good Prosthesis Adaptation Including Peripheral Role, Posterior Landmarks And Full Palatal Coverage. Strengthener recommended

2. Choosing The Abutment (Measure Tissue M,D,B,L and Add 1.0mm)

3. Chairside Pick-Up Vs.

Laboratory Process
Chairside Preferred (ACCURACY and PRECISION)

4. Place abutment, x-ray, torque, Block-Out Undesirable Undercuts:

Rubber Dam, OraSeal (Ultradent), Perma Block (www.Preat.com)
Chairside Block-Out (Zest Dental Solutions)
Must Utilize White Spacer (can double up on spacer if needed)
Snap on Metal Housing

5. Relieve Underside Attachment Location With Large Acrylic Bur. Acrylic Housing Must Be Passive (Bite Registration, Rope Wax, Indicating Paste Impression Material)

6. Lingual Window (#6 Round Bur)

Dimple Indentations Creates Mechanical Undercuts Inside Acrylic Housing.
Clean acrylic with Isopropyl Alcohol Pad

8. When Processing Chairside Always Clean And Dry The Metal Housing And Place The Resin Onto The Housing And Then 75% Into The Denture.

9. Passive Bite When Processing Chairside (Avoid Tissue Compression)

10. Relieve Flash With Rubber Point. Fill In Voids With Composite Or Acrylic. Polish And Finish.

11. Always Use SystemTools

12. Less Retention Is Best!
Angle Correction 10/10 or 20/20 Nylon Inserts Available

13. Denture Cleansers:
Follow Manufactures Instructions (place in water overnight)

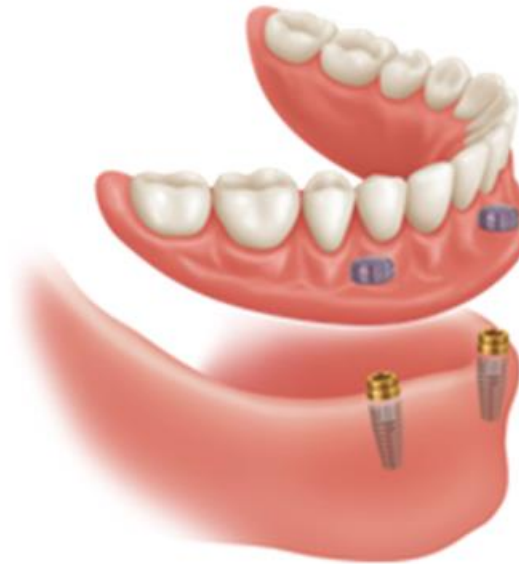
14. Relines/Occlusal Adjustments And Checking Attachment Retention At Least Once A Year

15. Partial Overlay Is One Of The Most Underutilized Areas In Implant Dentistry For The OverdenSURE Attachment

Overdenture Attachments

Tips and Tricks

Summary



7. Place A Light Coating Of Vaseline On The Denture Wherever You Do Not Want The Resin To Stick