



## Technique for the Spacer (bonding) Retention Cap

### Benefits:

- o Provides option to veneer directly to the removable partial denture metal frame for improved esthetics. The first tooth of the removable partial denture looks like a tooth and blends with the abutment crowns.
- o The Spacer (bonding) retention system is very technique sensitive, and **the instructions must be thoroughly followed.**



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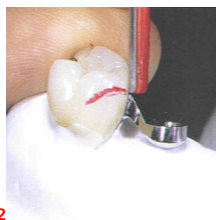


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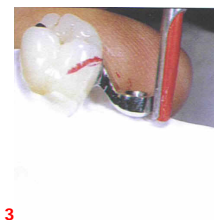


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Glaze porcelain and finish all metal (FIG 1). Using a surveyor mark any undercuts where the metal frame could make contact (FIG 2), and block out these areas. Block out any undercuts of the attachment female (FIG 3).



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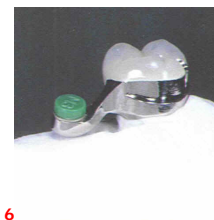


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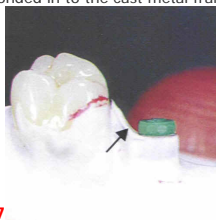
Place the space maintainer on the female (FIG 4). A duplicating dummy--Orange=M2, Green=M3--is supplied with each package (FIG 5). The colored duplicating dummy creates the necessary space for the titanium retention piece to be bonded in to the cast metal frame (FIG 6).



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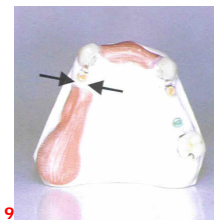
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Cover the inclined arm of the female with 0.5mm of wax. Be sure to keep the colored duplicating dummy free of wax (FIG 7). The area underneath the milled shoulder is conical and is kept free of wax or block out material (FIG 8). Stop the relief wax short of the attachment to provide a beading strip for the acrylic resin of the removable prosthesis (arrows). No relief wax is necessary on the tissue between the cuspid and molar (FIG 9).

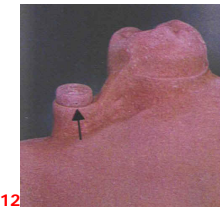


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Accurately duplicate the master cast (FIG 10). The duplicate/refractory model (FIG 11). The reproduction of the duplicating dummy and the undercut (arrow) between it and the attachment female is extremely important. Do not proceed unless this is present (FIG 12).



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The reproduction of the milled lingual shoulder must also be very accurate (FIG 13). Complete the wax pattern for the cast metal frame (FIG 14). The completed wax-up (FIG 15).



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Sprue and cast (FIG 16). Protect the space and ledge in the cast frame with rubber or wax prior to sandblasting or electro-finishing (FIG 17). The (RE)H10 carbide bur is used to finish the inside of the metal sleeve (FIG 18).



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H10 Carbide Bur



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The stop on the (RE)H10 bur protects the ledge, or shelf, in the casting (FIG 19). The H20 diamond is used to finish inside the space (FIG 20). Any defects are removed with the diamond (FIG 21).



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H20 Diamond bur



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The space is blasted with 110u aluminum oxide for improved bonding (FIG 22). The H16 soldering accessory (FIG 23) is used here as a holder during sandblasting to improve bonding (FIG 24). Steam cleaning is recommended after blasting.



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H16 Soldering Tool



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