PARTIAL DENTURE LEC4

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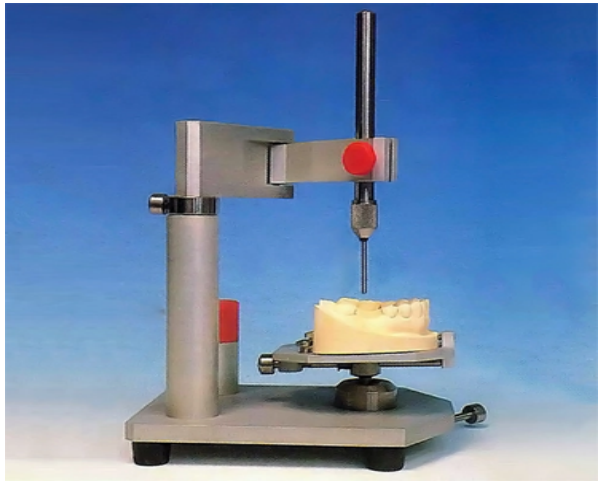
Surveying

Is the determination of the relative parallism of two or more surfaces of the teeth or other parts of the cast of the dental arch.

Survey:

Is the procedure of locating and determination the contour and position of the abutment teeth and localized structure before designing a removable partial



Purpose of surveying

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1.To identify the modifications of oral structures that are necessary to fabricate a removable partial denture that will have a successful prognosis. (modification of tooth surface)

2.To accommodate placement of the component parts of the partial denture in their designated ideal position on abutment teeth.

3.To develop the design and construction of a partial denture.

4. To parallel internal rests and intra coronal retainers

Purpose of surveying

5.To machine internal rests.

6.To make the guiding plane surfaces of abutment restorations parallel.

7.Re contouring abutment teeth on the diagnostic cast.

8.Contouring wax patterns

9.Measuring a specific depth of undercut

Objectives of surveying

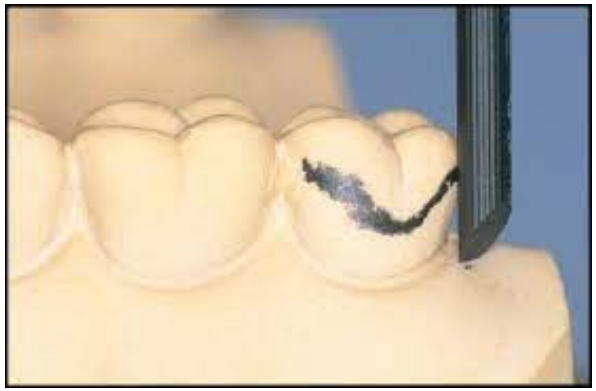
1.To design a R.P.D such that its rigid flexible components are appropriately positioned to obtain good retention

2.To determine the path of insertion

3.To mark the height of contour of the tooth (survey lines)

4.To mark the undesirable under cuts into which the prosthesis should not extend.

Survey line: line which draw on the cast by surveyor are making the greatest prominence of restoration this line is draw on height of contour of the tooth.



Guiding plane : Surfaces are parallel to path of placement they may or may not face each other

Parts of surveyor

1.Surveying plat form

2.Cast holder (surveying table)

3.Vertical arm

4.Horizontal arm

5.surveying arm

6. Mandrill: - for holding surveying tools

1.Surveying plat form

It’s a metal plate parallel to the floor where a cast holder can be placed, it forms the base .

2.Cast holder (surveying table) : It’s a stand placed over the surveying platform this stand has a base and table to place a cast.

The cast can be locked in any position on the table with the help of a locking device the table is attached to the base with the help of a ball and socket joint.

This joint also help to tilt position and lock the surveying table in any required position.

3.Vertical arm It's arises vertically from the surveying platform it supports the superstructure (horizontal arm and the surveying arm)

4.Horizontal arm

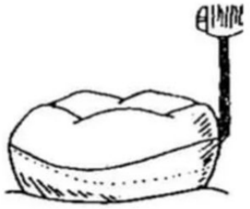
It's extends horizontally from the top of the vertical arm

5.Surveying tools:

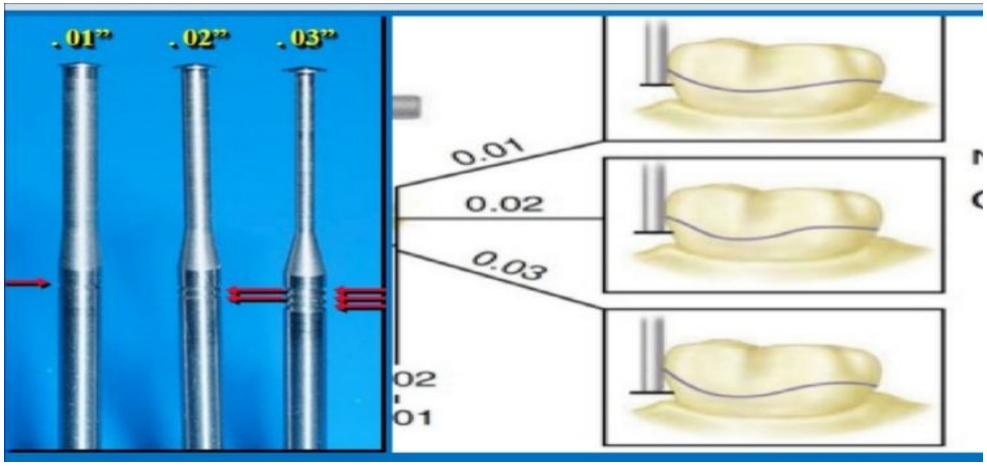
These tool attached to the mandrel of the surveyor are used for surveying . they are different types ex: analyzing rod, carbon marker, wax trimmer, and undercut gauges.

Analyzing rod : Is a rigid metal rod used for diagnostic purposes in the selection of the path of placement used to determine the undercut areas prior to scribing the height of contour with the carbon marker.

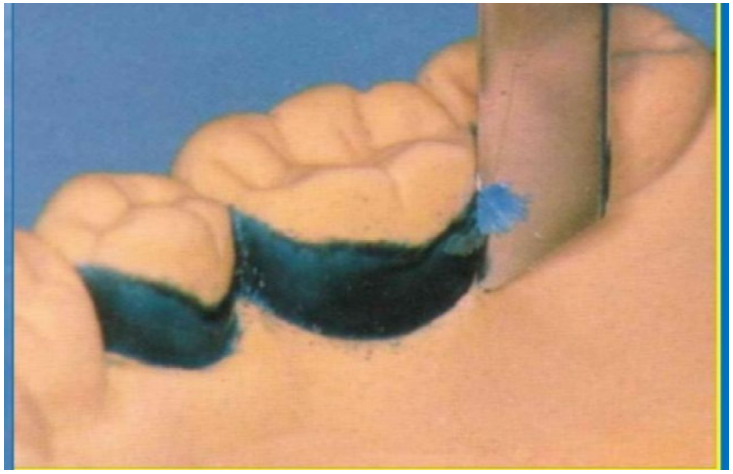
Carbon marker :to mark the survey line at the height of contour



Undercut gauge : **to measure the undercut below the height of contour**



Wax trimmer : **to trim and contour the wax used to block out the undercut**

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