

Articulators, jaw registration

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Dr.Mikulás Krisztina
Fogpótlástani Klinika

Definitive recording

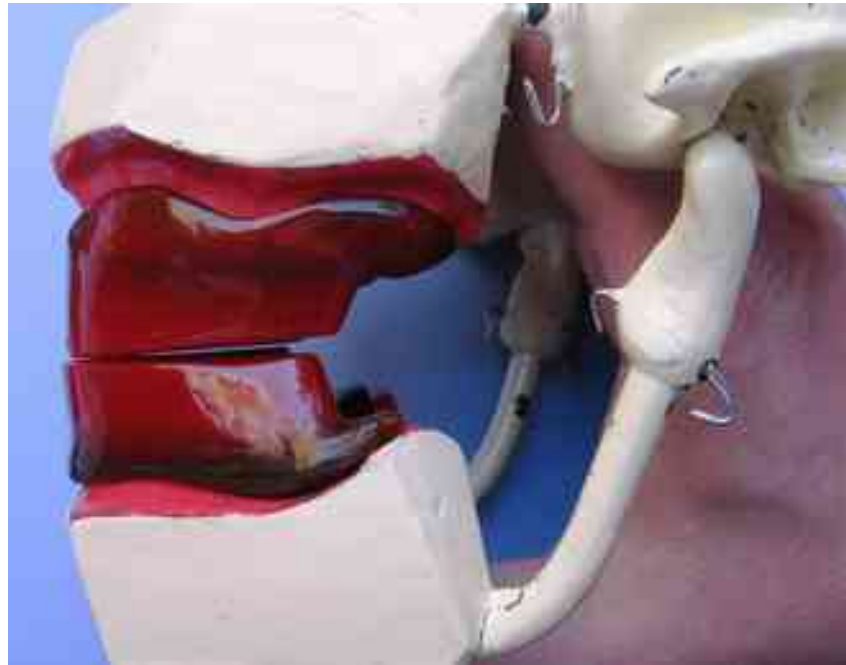
- **Before finally fixation of occlusal rims**

1. Are the rims stable?
2. Is there adequate freeway space?
3. Occlusal contact?
4. Is there a pleasing appearance?
5. Has a consistent retruded jaw relationship been established?
6. Spatula try-in

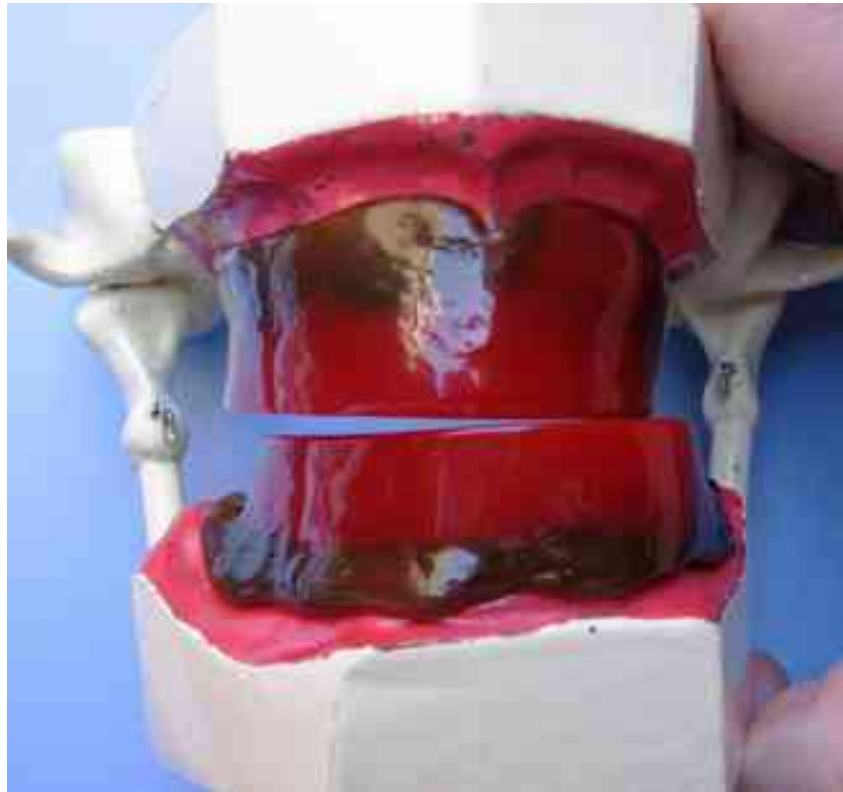




Saggittal Christensen phenomen



Transversal Christensen phenomenon





Articulators



- Articulator is a mechanical instrument that represents the TMJ and jaw members
- With mandibular and maxillary casts in the articulator all mandibular movements can be simulated
- Technical device
- Diagnostic device for the dentist

Articulators

Types of articulators



Non programmable devices

- A. Simple hinge articulators
 - 1. Gips occludor
 - 2. Simple hinge articulators

- B. Fixed or mean value condylar path articulators

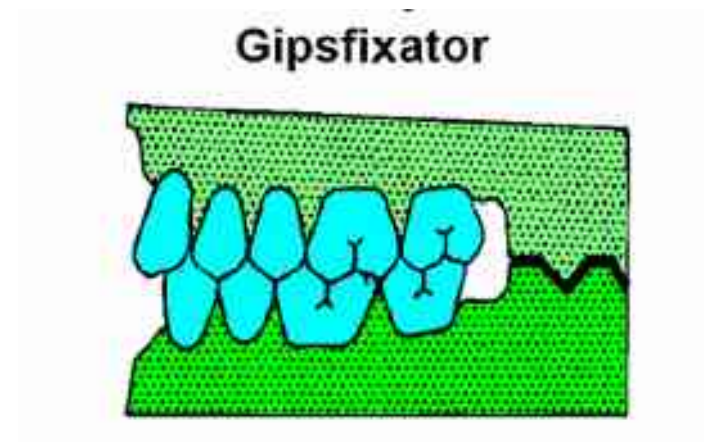
• Programmable devices

- A. Semi-adjustable condylar path articulators
- B. Fully-adjustable condylar path articulators

Non programmable devices

Gips fixator

- Wedge form retention
- Intercuspidation
- No simulation of mandibular movements
- Static situation



Non programmable devices

Simple hinge articulators, occludor

- Only opening and closing movements
- No real simulation
- Vertical distance is adjustable



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Non programmable devices

Mean value –Fixed condylar path articulator

- Opening and closing
- Protrusive movement at fixed horizontal condylar path



Condylus sag.: 33°

Condylus lat.: 15°

Symphysis sag.: 12°

Symphysis lat.: 120°

Programmable devices

Adjustable condylar path articulators

- Semi adjustable condylar path articulators
- Facebow
- Without facebow only like a mean value articulators
- Opening, closing
- Condylus saggitalis.,Bennett-movement, symphysis saggitalis is adjustable



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Programmable devices

Fully adjustable articulators



- Fully adjustable (also the lateral condylar path inclinations)
- Condylus sagittalis, Bennett-movement, symphysis sagg., side shift, incisalis inclination
- Real movements of the mandible

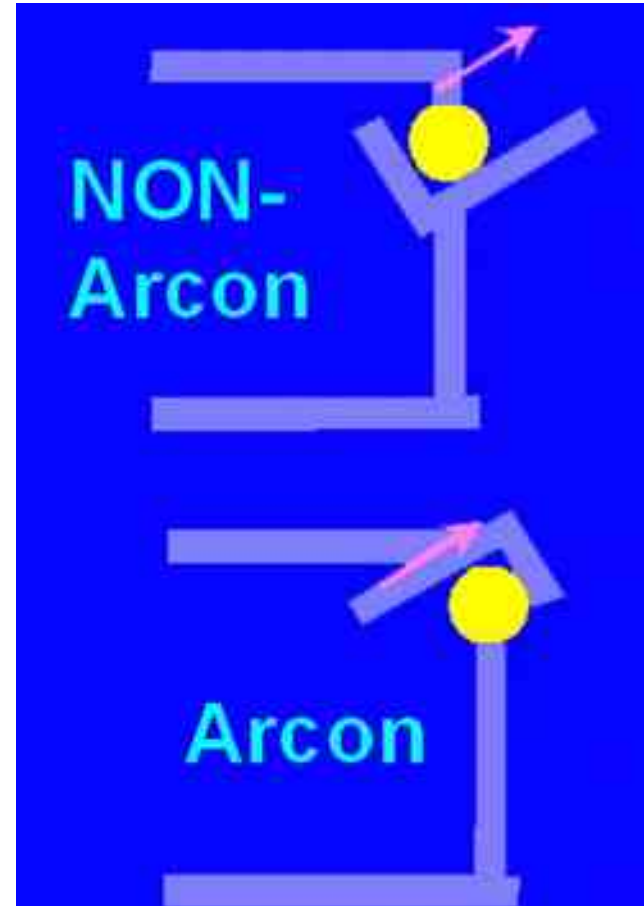
KaVo Protar 9
articulator

Articulators

- Non arcon articulator



- Arcon articulator



Facebow registration

- The facebow transfer establishes the relationship of the maxillary dentition to the horizontal reference plane
- The maxillary cast can be mounted on the articulator in the correct anatomical position

3 dimensional situation of casts to the articulator condylar path



The relationship between the upper teeth and the patient's head



Facebow registration

- The facebow requires three point of reference
- Condylus points-infraorbital point-maxilla
- This procedure can be used for diagnosis, treatment planning, patient treatment



Materials



- Materials needed to take an accurate facebow record:
- Earbow
- Biterfork
- Reference plane locator, marker
- Rigid bite registration
n e wax

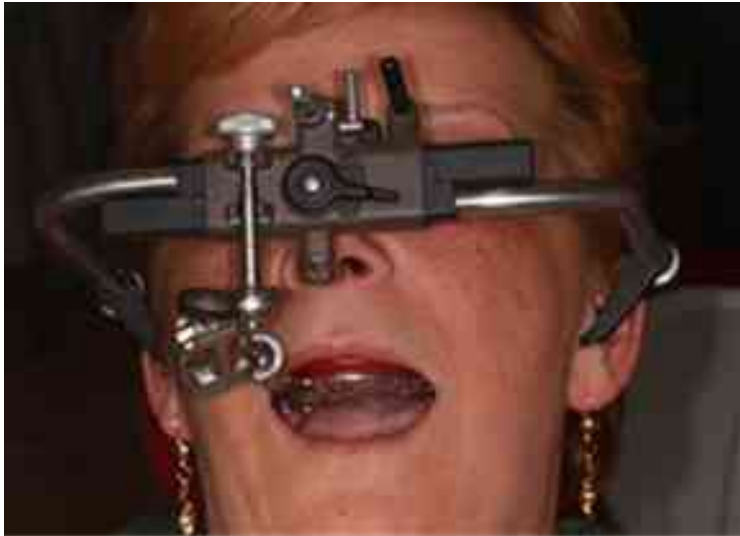


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Tech steps



- Place bite registration to the maxilla (bitefork)
- Mark the anterior reference point
- Fixation of dorsal reference points with the earbow , paralell to the horizontal plane
- Adjustement of the infraorbital point without movement
- Stabilization of facebow with the glabella stand
- Bitefork fixation between the maxilla and earbow with the



Cast mounting in mean-value articulator



Cast mounting in mean-value articulator



Cast mounting in mean-value articulator



Cast mounting in mean-value articulator



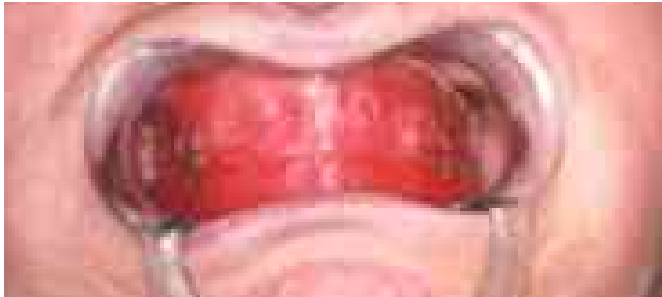
Cast mounting in mean-value articulator



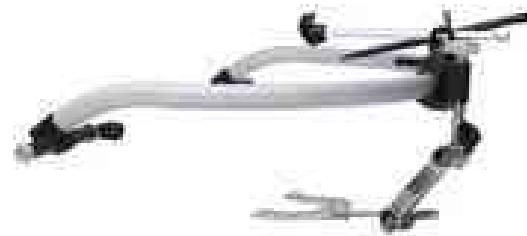
Cast mounting in mean-value articulator



Cast mounting in mean-value articulator



Cast mounting in semi-adjustable articulator



Cast mounting in semi-adjustable articulator



Cast mounting in semi-adjustable articulator



Cast mounting in semi-adjustable articulator



Cast mounting in semi-adjustable articulator



