Although dental implants are an increasingly popular treatment for restoring dentition in completely edentulous patients, not everyone desires or is suitable for this procedure. Conventional dentures still provide a predictable treatment outcome or may be required to help patients transition from dentures to implant-retained prostheses.

Outlined below are 10 essential steps in denture fabrication.

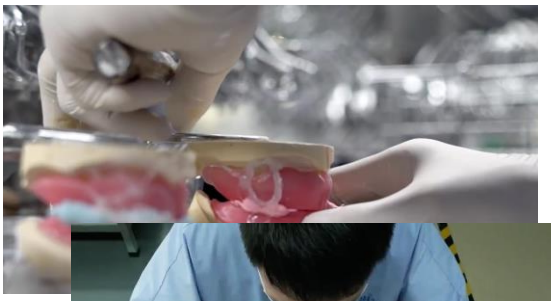
1. Pouring the Model

First, take a preliminary impression *předběžný otisk* of the patient's mouth using stock trays *konfekční lžičky* designed for edentulous *bezzubý* patients. It may be necessary to enhance/ correct *upravit/ vylepšit* the tray periphery *okraje* with wax. Pour the impression in dental stone *nalít o otisku speciální tvrdou sádru* using a vibrator to eliminate bubbles and voids *dutiny*.

2. Fabricating the custom tray and bite rim *zhotovení lžičky klientovi na zakázku a skusové šablony*

Your lab technician will fabricate a custom impression tray and wax bite rims. Choose the tooth mode and shade best suited for the patient and include these details and any other information on your RX and return all items to the dental lab.

3. Articulating the models



The technician uses an articulator to represent/recontruct the patient's jaw relationship. *Zastavení modelu do artikulátoru/ rekonstrukce mezičelisních vztahů, zhotovení modelu náhrady*

4. Setting Up the Teeth

Your lab technician will set up the teeth, in the desired occlusal scheme. Assuring proper form and function.*zajistit*

5. Waxing (4.,5.) *postavení zubů ve vosku*

Once all the teeth are correctly set up, the technician adds additional wax around the teeth, gradually building up the correct gingival contours. Sufficient wax is added to properly support the facial muscles and create a natural-looking appearance. The wax can be lightly stippled *zatečkovaný* so that when the denture is finished, the acrylic gums do not look unnaturally smooth.

6. Flasking *Orámování získaného otiskum odlití sádrou*

When the clinician and the patient have approved the teeth try in, the denture is ready to be processed. The first step is to flask *válec??* the denture by placing the model with the denture in the bottom flask securing it with plaster. When the plaster is dried, the upper flask is put in place and filled with additional plaster. The flask is then heated until the wax is sufficiently melted. The flask is then opened, the wax is thoroughly flushed out leaving the teeth and the denture mold to be filled with acrylic.

7. Acrylic Mixing

The technician accurately weights the monomer and polymer. Thoroughly mix them to form the acrylic.

8. Acrylic Pressing

After the mold is prepared the acrylic is packed into the flask and the 2 halves are placed back together. The denture is then cured under pressure until the correct hardness is achieved. *dosažení tvrdosti* The denture is deflasked, cleaned of all plaster and ready for finishing.

9. Finishing

Each denture is hand finished using special burs (burrs – obojí ok) *vrtáky* to remove any excess *přebytečný* acrylic around the edges and palatal area.

10. Polishing

Finally, the denture is polished *vyleštění, zjemnění pomocí pasty a leštičky* and smoothed with polishing mops and paste. To create a natural-looking luster. *lesk*

1. **Tooth Preparation.** A dental professional will prepare the site for restoration by removing all decay or portions of the structurally unsound tooth.
2. **Intraoral Scanning.** Next, an optical scanner will digitally capture the tooth preparation and surrounding teeth to create a 3D custom image.
3. **Restoration Design.** With those 3D images, the dental professional will use the CAD software to design the final restoration.
4. **Milling.** Next, a milling machine takes the design and shapes the crown, veneer, inlay, onlay, or bridge from a single block of ceramic.
5. **Sintering and Polishing.** The restoration is stained or glazed to look more natural before being polished.

This whole process could take anywhere from 45 minutes to two hours, depending on the case's complexity. Still, CAD/CAM requires less time and effort than traditional laboratory methods.

https://blog.ddslab.com/the-10-steps-to-denture-fabrication

Str. 75 Procedure when using CAD/CAM

Unsound – nezdravý, captuure – achytit, milling frézování, sintering – spékání, stained obarvený