

Introduction:

The AP-Attachment is an intracoronal retaining and load bearing connecting unit for partial dentures and for sectioned and removable bridgework. It is rigid and can be activated. Because of the unique design of the AP-Cone, the male can be replaced by simply unscrewing the cone screw. Due to the way the AP-Cone is positioned the male will automatically be fixed in place when the patient is wearing the prosthesis. In addition the cone is secured by the cone screw. The AP-Cone can be shortened up to 25%. The male is connected directly to the AP-Cone. This way, the point of pressure is 20% closer to the tooth axis than in similar attachments. The AP-Attachment (exception: AP-Piccolino) can be shortened to a **minimum height of 3 mm**.

Please note: The AP-Piccolino Attachment is an extremely small precision attachment for use in the anterior tooth region only.

Processing:



Fig. 1:

With a special paralleling tool, having the shape of the AP-Attachment male, the female is attached to the crown wax-up. The distance between the paralleling tool and the alveolar ridge should be about 1mm.

AP-Attachments are to be used as intracoronal attachments in combination with a stress distribution arm and interlock only!



Fig. 2:

Adapt the wax sprues as usual and insert the ceramic spacer into the female of the attachment. Fix it with wax so that it can not move when investing.



Fig. 3:

After casting , carefully sandblast the frame and the spacer, however make sure the internal part of the female attachment is cleaned with glass beads (50µm) only.



Fig. 4:

Prepare the surface of the crowns to receive the coverage of your choice.



Fig. 5:

Before duplicating the model flush the lateral areas and the small activating slot with wax, also include the space between attachment and alveolar ridge. Exchange the original AP-Cone with the duplicating cone made of brass; this will also create space for the adhesive should you choose to use this technique.

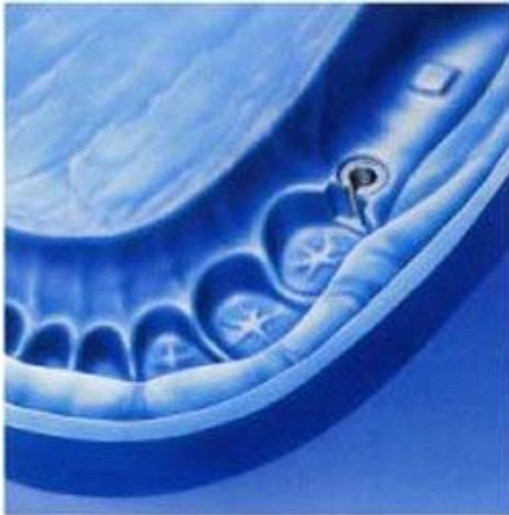


Fig. 6:
Should you decide to cast the AP-Cone to the partial, secure the original AP-Cone in the silicone after duplication is finished.



Fig. 7:
Cover the AP-Cone with wax and sprinkle with retention beads.



Fig. 8:
After casting is completed, sandblast the frame carefully. If your choice is to solder the AP-Cone to the partial, cover the soldering aid with anti flux and place it into the Cone. Now follow your usual soldering procedure.

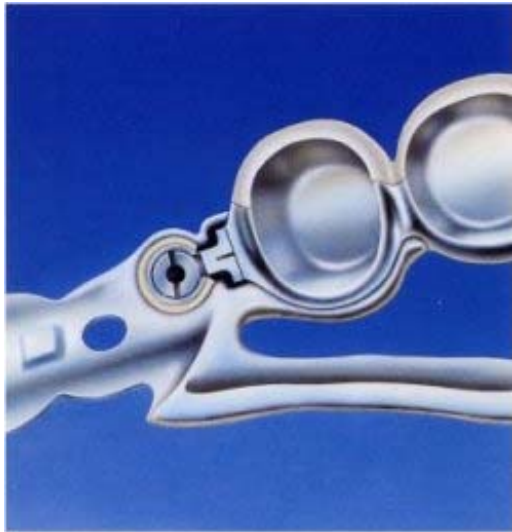


Fig. 9:

If you are planning to use the „solderless“ method, place the original AP-Cone on the model and bond the attachment to the partial using a 2-component adhesive.

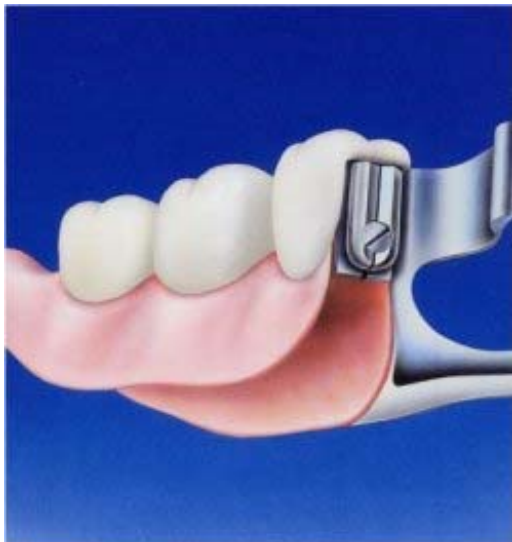


Fig. 10:

The activating screw will give you the ability to control the friction of the attachment. We recommend that the slot of the male and the slot of the screw are never aligned with each other to prevent an undesired deactivation.

AP-Attachment *Inactive Male*

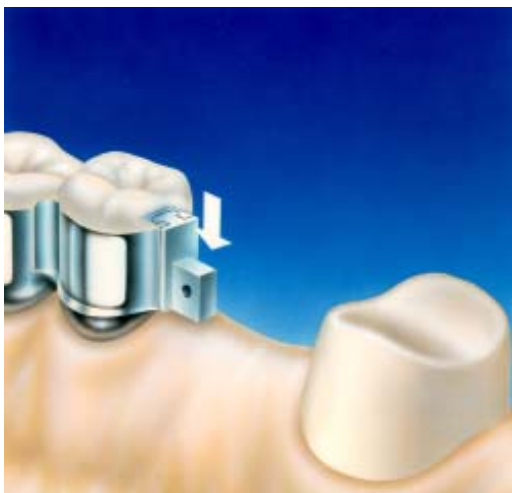


Fig. 11:

The inactive male permits the dentist/technician to plan for possible changes like loss of abutment teeth. The working procedure is the same as described in figure 1-4. However, instead of the regular AP male the inactive male is used.



Fig. 12:

Do the wax up as usual but use an additional stress distribution arm.



Fig. 13:

This picture shows the finished and polished bridge.



Fig. 14:

After a possible loss of the abutment tooth the inactive male is exchanged with an AP male that can be activated. Prepare the frame as described in figure 5-9.

CE 0044

Servo-Dental GmbH & Co. KG
Rohrstraße 30
D-58093 Hagen-Halden
Fon: +49 (0) 23 31 / 95 91-0
Fax :+49 (0) 23 31 / 95 91-25
www.servo-dental.de
info@servo-dental.de