

### Stage 3: Surgery

On the second visit the record blocks are modified as indicated by the initial treatment plan and by further reference to the mouth. Examples of modifications are (Fig 6).

- a) to occlusal surfaces to alter the vertical dimension
- b) to buccal surfaces to increase arch width
- c) to labial and incisal surfaces of anteriors to change incisal level and labial placement

Over or under-extension of the borders may be corrected in the wax and *thin layer* impressions taken, one at a time, using a "closed mouth technique" to minimise risk of asymmetrical placement (Fig 7).

A low viscosity silicone is used eg. Coltène Rapid Liner, with a suitable adhesive.

The final step is to use a bite-recording paste (fig 8) to record the jaw relationship. An adhesive is needed to retain the record on one block. This enables the laboratory to separate the blocks to cast the impressions prior to articulation.

### Stage 4: Laboratory

After impression casting, the modified record blocks are articulated, and the trial dentures produced by setting the denture teeth on the record blocks, ensuring conformation to the clinical prescription (Fig 9).

In this case the prescription was for a new denture similar to the old. Note the retention of the working impression material, except at the borders where it has been removed and replaced by the wax to the sulcus recorded on the cast.

Fig.6

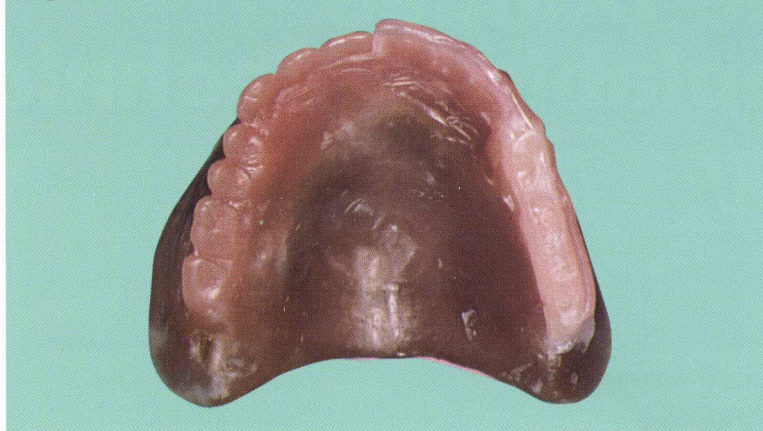


Fig.7



Fig.8

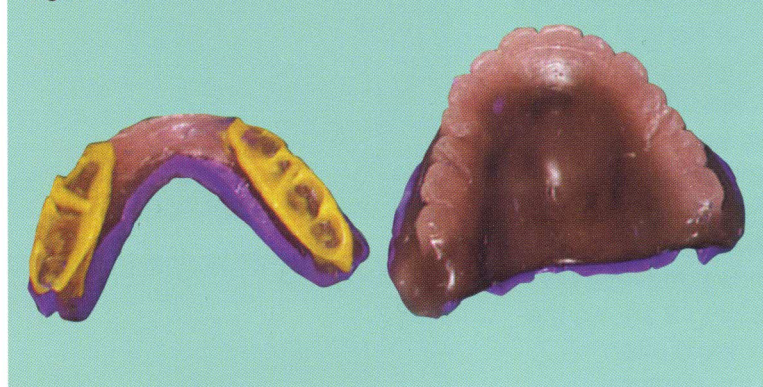


Fig.9

