



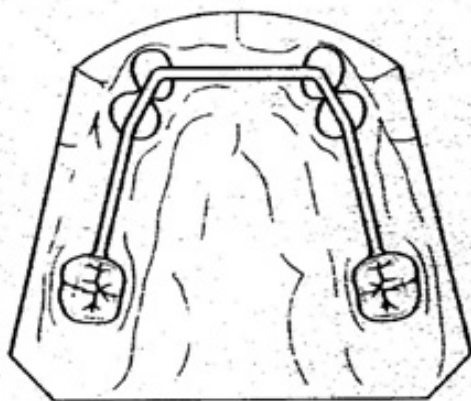
## Preci Bar (Dolder) System

### Preci Bar components

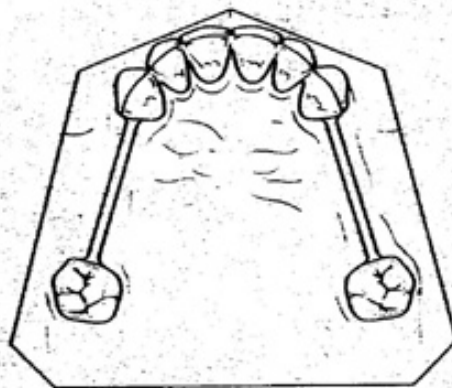
Dolder Bar by Dr. E.J. Dolder of Switzerland. Bar and sleeve attachment for retaining removable partial dentures and overdentures. The pear, or ovoid, shape is used for a resilient prosthesis. The U-shape is for a rigid or non-resilient prosthesis.

#### Benefits:

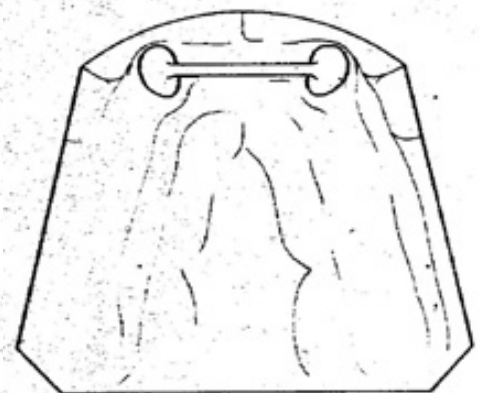
- The U-shaped (rigid) is abutment supported for maximum stability and strength.
- The pear shaped (resilient) is the most tissue-born bar available, as it allows for both vertical and rotational movement.



**Rigid**



**Rigid**



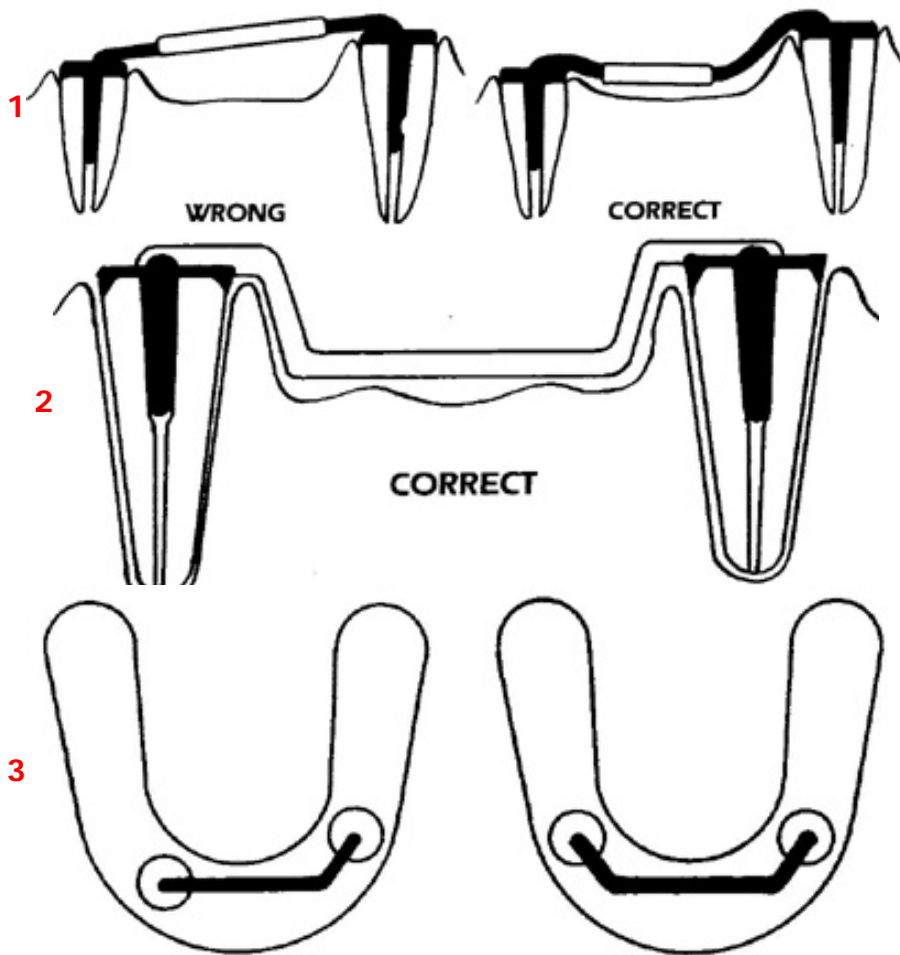
**Resilient**

The Preci Bar may be soldered to post copings, implant abutments, or crowns of precious or semi-precious alloys. The Plastic-Wax Preci Bar may be cast with any dental alloy, including non-precious. The Plastic-Wax bar is cast directly with the abutments. The following instructions detail use of the **pre-fabricated precious metal Preci Bar**. [Click here for use of the Plastic-Wax Dolder Bar Patterns.](http://www.udell.com/preat/p_bar_instruct-tech.html)

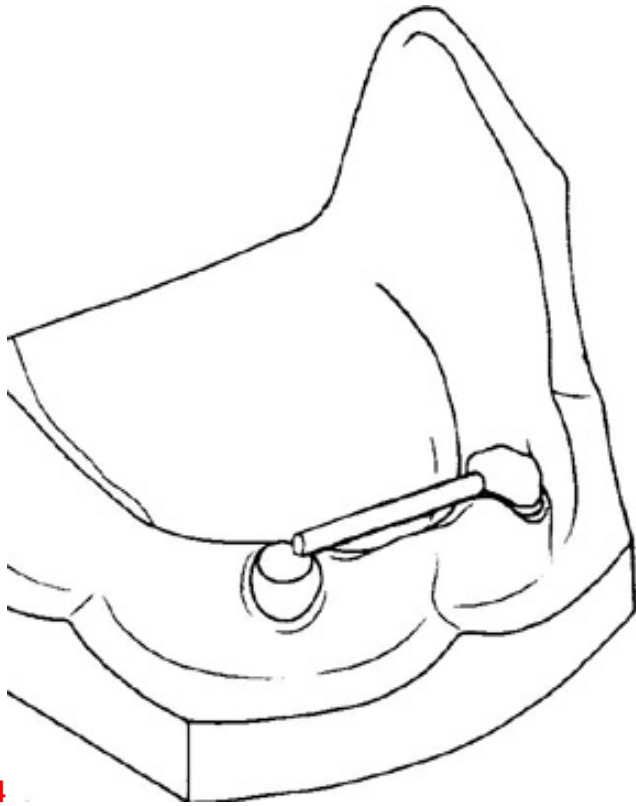
1. Complete the cast of post copings, or abutment crowns. For implant constructions, the implant

analogues must be provided with plastic or castable metal cylinders.

2. Try in post copings, or abutment crowns, in the mouth. Pick up post copings or abutment crowns in a full arch impression.
3. Prepare master cast and bite rim.
4. Record the bite, and complete wax set-up and try-in in the mouth. Return wax set-up to the master cast. Make plaster or putty labial, buccal, and occlusal keys or indexes. Remove the keys or indexes and the wax set-up from the master cast.

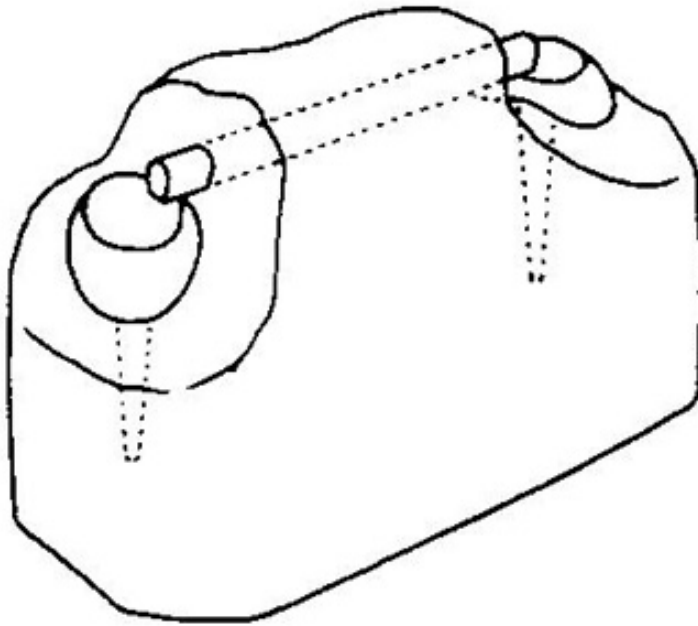


5. Adjust the bar to the correct length and shape of the ridge and the wax set-up (**FIG 1-2-3**).



4

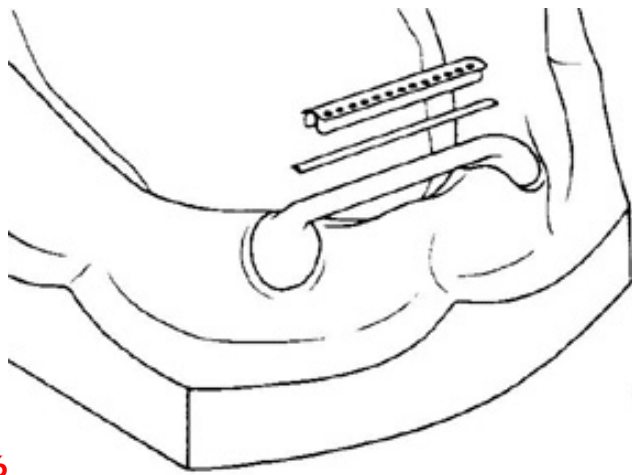
6. Position the bar according to the desired path of insertion and connect to the cast abutment restorations with sticky wax or acrylic resin (**FIG 4**).



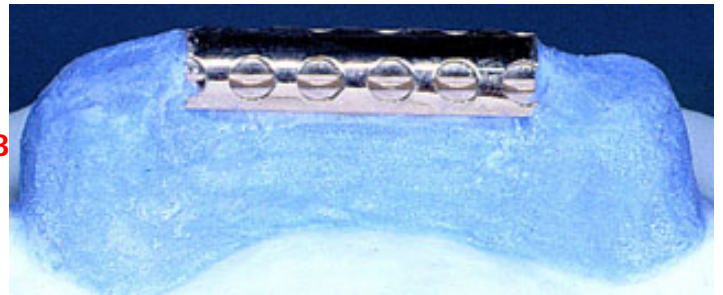
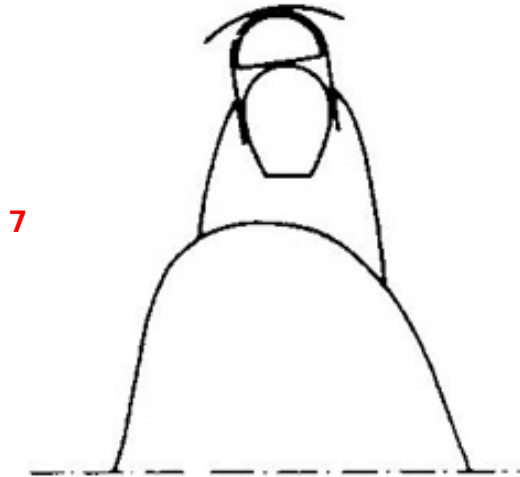
5

7. Invest the abutment retainers and bar in soldering investment. Solder and polish (**FIG 5**).

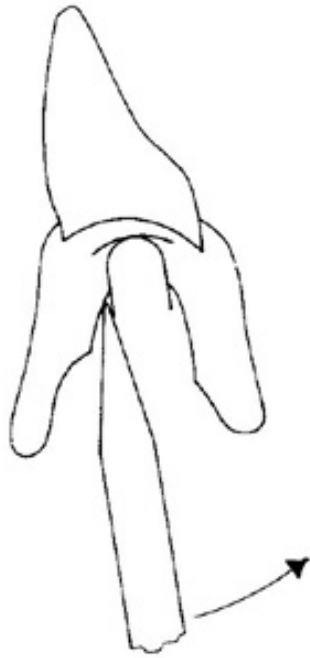
8. Reseat bar on master cast. Position and adjust the sleeve to the available space. Round off the sharp ends. The perforated retention may be slightly bent to accommodate the space available between the sleeve and the teeth. If cutting away any of the perforated retention, exercise care not to damage its spot weld to the sleeve.



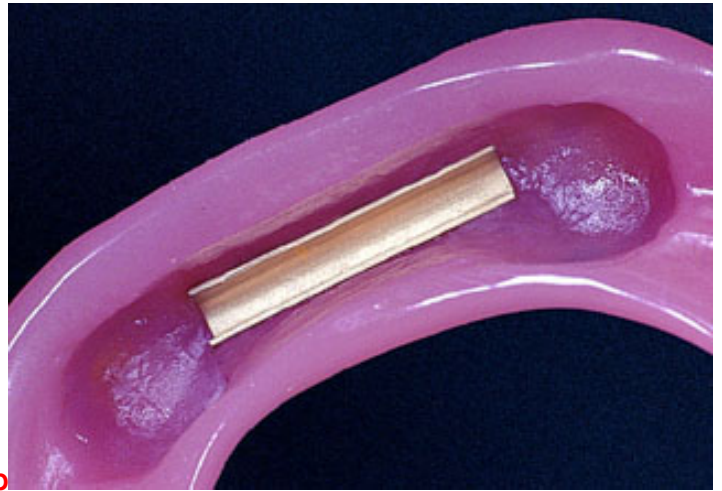
9. When using the pear shaped, or **resilient**, bar, seat the **brass spacer** between the bar and the female sleeve. Position the sleeve so that it contacts the labial surface of the bar. No spacer is used with the U-shaped, or rigid, bar (**FIG 6**).



10. Fill any space between the bar and ridge with plaster and also bring the plaster halfway up the height of the female sleeve (**FIG 7-8**). Remove the plaster after polymerization. The segments are now free for activating.



9a



9b

11. Reposition the plaster keys or indexes with teeth on the master model. Prepare the wax set-up of the prosthesis for acrylic processing. Invest, finish, and remove the space maintainer (if used). Any retention adjustment is completed by inserting a small instrument between the acrylic base and clean female sleeve (**FIG 9a-b**).

T0025.REV.00