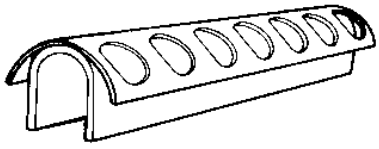
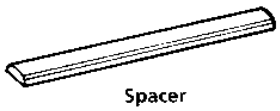
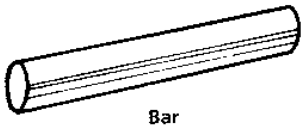
DOLDER BAR®



Adjustable Channel
(female)



Spacer
(only for processing)

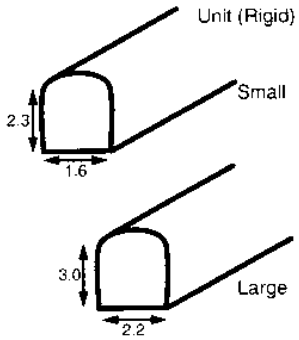


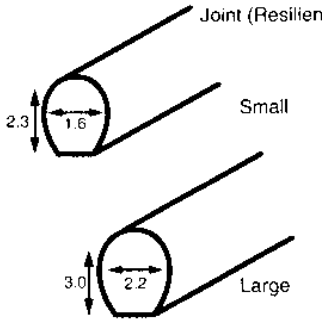
Bar
(male)

Summary

- Precision bar attachment.
- Rigid bar unit or resilient, hinging bar joint.
- Gold alloy (Elitor) bar and channel.
- Adjustable retention.
- Two bar cross section designs: parallel walls for rigid unit, or gingival taper for resilient joint.
- Small and large cross sectional sizes.
- 3cm and 5cm lengths.
- The channel is fitted to the entire length of the bar, combining excellent retention with minimal wear.

Fixation: Bar - soldered to retainer castings or implant abutments. If the retainers are porcelain-metal crowns, solder the bar after ceramic firing.
Channel - polymerized into denture acrylic.





Minimum Space Required:	Height+	FC width	FC Height	RC width
Small unit	4.Omm	1.6mm	2.3mm	5.5mm
Large unit	4.7mm	2.2mm	3.Omm	6.5mm
Small joint	4.7mm	1.6mm	2.3mm	5.5mm
Large joint	5.7mm	2.2mm	3.Omm	6.5mm

+Add 1.0mm for patients with habitually strong bites.

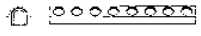
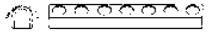
Indications

- Removable partial dentures with tooth bounded spaces.
- Partial or complete overdentures where cross-arch or segmented splinting is desired.

Contraindications

- Insufficient interocclusal space to accommodate the attachment and removable prosthesis.
- Patient unable to perform hygiene regimen required.

ATTACHMENT DESCRIPTION

Bar	Scale 1:1	Lengths	Combined Height of Bar and Channel	Outside Width of Channel Wings
Small unit		3.0 cm 5.0 cm	2.8 mm 2.8 mm	3.5 mm 3.5 mm
Large unit		3.0 cm 5.0 cm	3.5 mm 3.5 mm	4.5 mm 4.5 mm

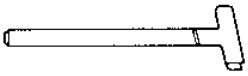
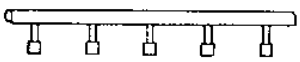
ATTACHMENT DESCRIPTION

Bar	Scale 1:1	Lengths	Combined Height of Bar, Spacer, and Channel	Outside Width of Channel Wings
Small joint		3.0 cm 5.0 cm	3.5 mm 3.5 mm	3.5 mm 3.5 mm
Large joint		3.0 cm 5.0 cm	4.5 mm 4.5 mm	4.5 mm 4.5 mm

Order Numbers

Item	Number		
	Small	Large	
Dolder Bar Unit (rigid)		Bar	Channel
3cm length	801321	801344	801350
5cm length	801322	801345	801351
Dolder Bar Joint (resilient)		Bar	Channel
3cm length	801324	801347	801350
5cm length	801325	801348	801351
Bar only (rigid)		Bar	
3cm length	801327	801344	
5cm length	801328	801345	
Bar only (resilient)		Bar	
3cm length	801330	801347	
5cm length	801331	801348	
Channel only			Channel
3cm length	801333		801350
5cm length	801334		801351

TOOLS LIST

Item		Number	
		Small	Large
Paralleling mandrel		801335	801352
Processing jig		801337	801354

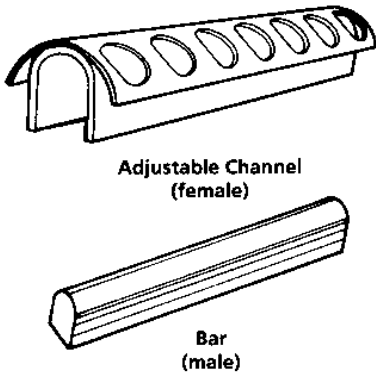
FABRICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Dolder Bar Unit

Preformed, parallel walled bar and channel — non-resilient

Parts

Adjustable channel – female
Bar – male



Assembly

1. Prepare the abutments with a common path of insertion. If post-copings cannot be paralleled, consider Schubiger Anchors (order no. 801278) to connect the bar to the copings.

2. Cast the copings or crowns. Assess the fit of the castings and take a full arch pick-up impression. Record a bite registration.

   Note: If you are connecting implants, gold cylinders or UCLA type abutments are strongly recommended. Their superior fit over plastic components will mean less screw loosening and breakage.

3. Pour the model. Cut the bar to the desired length. Affix it to its retainers with sticky wax in the most advantageous position considering tooth placement and ridge contour (Fig. 1). The bottom of the bar may be relieved to follow the contour of the adjacent gingival papilla.

Fig. 1

4. Invest the cast assembly and solder the components (Fig. 2). After soldering, finish each end of the bar to a rounded contour. Return the assembly to the model.

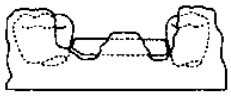


Fig. 2

5. Fit the female channel to length by cutting between the weld points (Fig. 3). Set the teeth with the channel in place to assure adequate space and proper contours. Have a try-in and prepare an index of the approved set-up.

6. Recover the channel from the initial tooth set-up. Seat the complete length of the channel in firm contact with the bar. Block out the space between the bar and gingiva, and over the copings or implant abutments, using Rubber-sep or plaster. The block out material should also cover both sides of the channel to approximately half its height and along its entire length (Fig. 4). After processing, the block out material is removed creating space for function of the attachment and for retention adjustment. (Do not solder the channel to a cast framework, as this will cause it to lose elasticity, which cannot be recovered by further heat treatment.)

Fig. 3

7. Using the index, re-set the teeth and complete the final wax-up. Process the denture as usual.

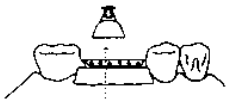


Fig. 4

8. Recover, finish, and polish the denture. Remove the block-out material and adjust the retention of the female channel as desired (Fig. 5).

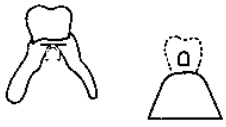
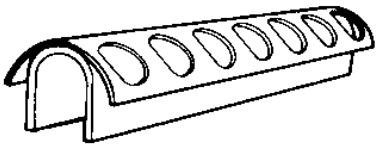


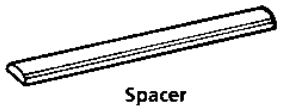
Fig. 5

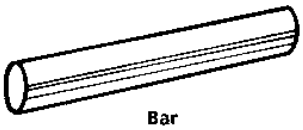
Relining
Fill the female channel with petroleum jelly. Take the final impression. Place the processing jig into the channel in the impression and pour the model. Reline the prosthesis in a normal manner.

Dolder Bar Joint
Preformed ovoid bar and channel — resilient.

Parts
Adjustable channel – female
Spacer wire – only for processing
Bar – male


Adjustable Channel (female)


Spacer (only for processing)


Bar (male)

Assembly

1. Prepare the abutments with a common path of insertion. If post-copings cannot be paralleled, consider Schubiger Anchors (order no. 801278) to connect the bar to the copings.

2. Cast the copings or crowns. Assess the fit of the castings and take a full arch pick-up impression. Record a bite registration.

   Note: If you are connecting implants, gold cylinders or UCLA type abutments are strongly recommended. Their superior fit over plastic components will mean less screw loosening and breakage.


Fig. 1

3. Pour the model. Cut the bar to the desired length. Affix it to its retainers with sticky wax in the most advantageous position considering tooth placement and ridge contour (Fig. 1). When hinge function is desired, the bar is placed parallel to the occlusal plane and at a right angle to the mid-sagittal plane. The bottom of the bar may be relieved to follow the contour of the adjacent gingival papilla.

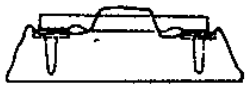


Fig. 2

4. Invest the cast assembly and solder the components (Fig. 2). After soldering, finish each end of the bar to a rounded contour. Return the assembly to the model.

5. Fit the channel to length by cutting between the weld points (Fig. 3). Set the teeth with the channel and spacer wire in place to assure adequate space and proper contours. Have a try-in and prepare an index of the approved set-up.


Fig. 3

6. Recover the channel from the initial tooth set-up. Place the required length of spacer wire between the bar and the channel. Seat the channel on the spacer and rotate it into anterior contact with the bar (Fig. 4). This position will provide a positive stop preventing undesirable posterior lift of the prosthesis.

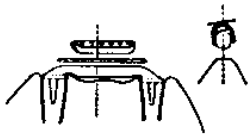


Fig. 4

7. Block out the space between the bar and gingiva, and over the copings or implant abutments, using Rubber Sep or plaster. The block out material should also cover both sides of the channel to approximately half its height and along its entire length (Fig. 5). After processing, the blockout material is removed creating space for function of the attachment and for retention adjustment. (Do not solder the channel to a cast framework, as this will cause it to lose elasticity, which cannot be recovered by further heat treatment.)

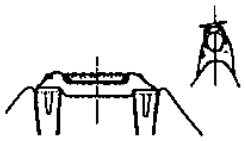


Fig. 5

8. Using the index, re-set the teeth and complete the final wax-up. Process the denture as usual.

9. Recover, finish, and polish the denture. Remove the block-out material and spacer wire and adjust the retention of the channel as desired (Fig. 6).

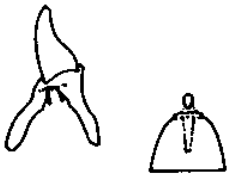


Fig. 6

Relining

Sticky wax the spacer wire in the channel and fill the channel with petroleum jelly. Take the final impression. Place the processing jig into the channel in the impression and pour the model. Reline the prosthesis in a normal manner and remove the spacer wire before delivery.

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