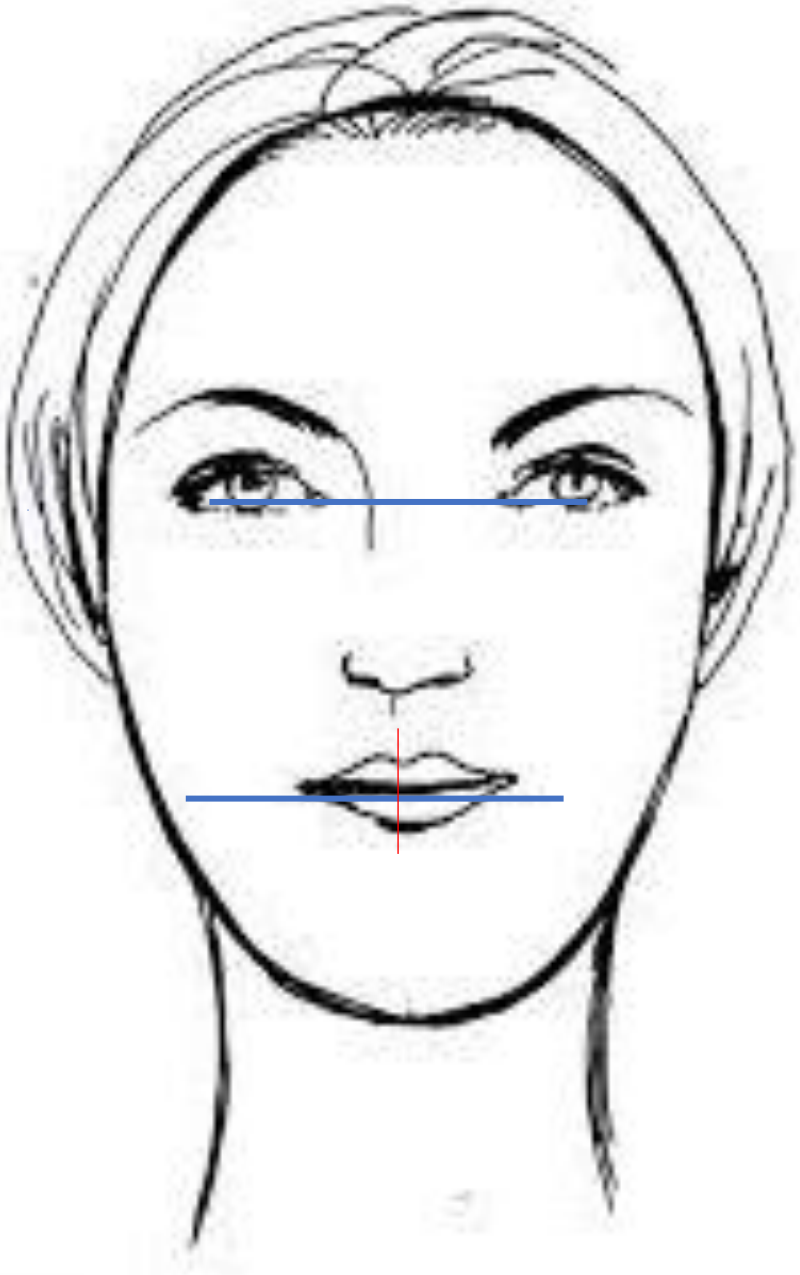
Reconstruction of the intermaxillary relationships



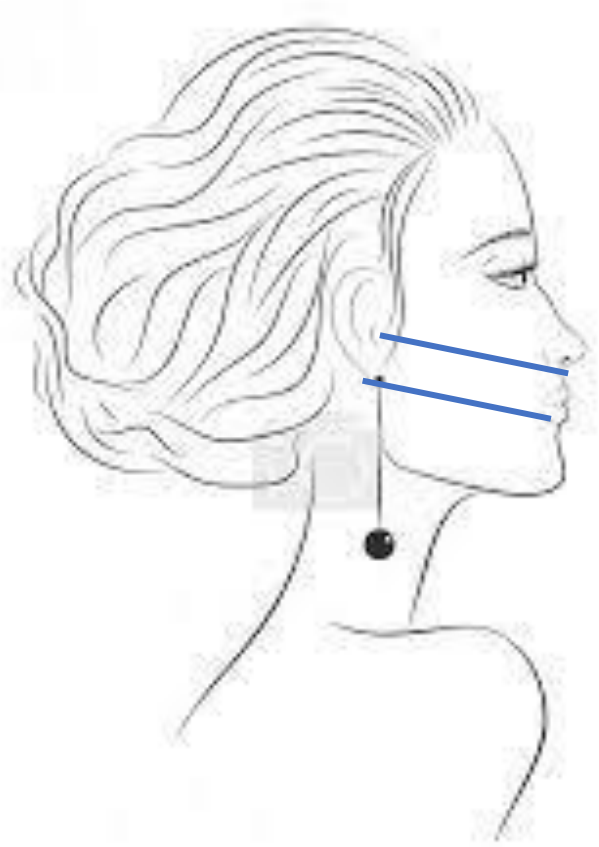
Rest position of the mandible

- Then mandible is free between muscules
- The distance between the dental arches is appr. 2 mm

FRONTAL AREA

- Bipupilary line and the occlusal plane are paralell
- The occlusal plane goes through the incisal point (2mm below the upper lip)

Rest position of the mandible



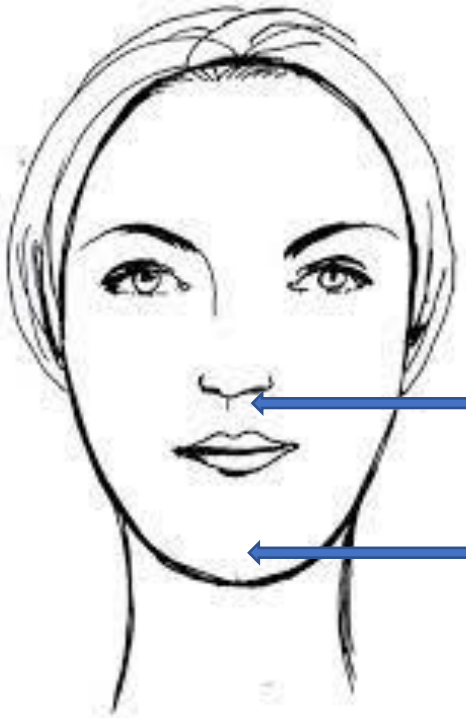
- Then mandible is free between muscules
- The distance between the dental arches is appr. 2 mm

POSTERIOR AREA

The occlusal plane is paralell to the nasoaural plane

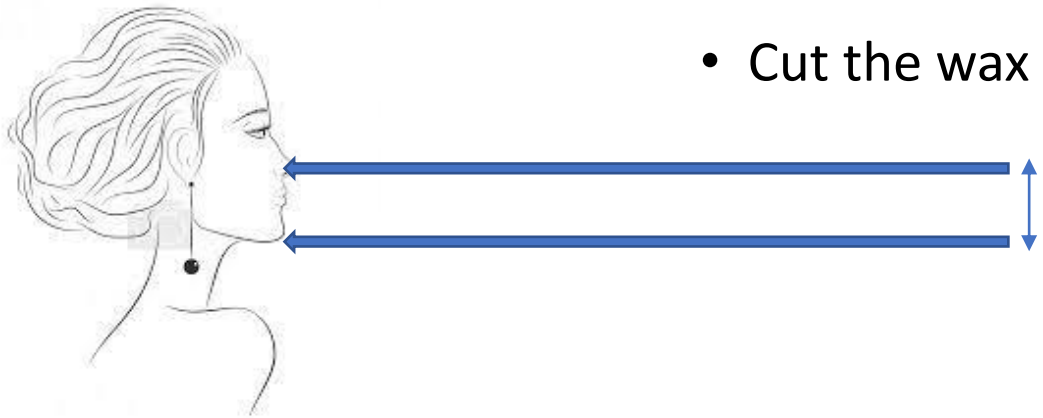
The occlusal plane goes through mesiobuccal cusps og the first upper molar

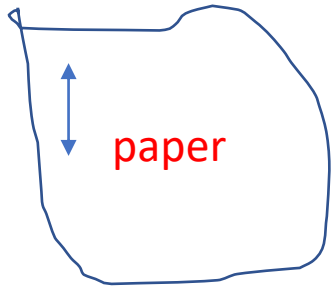
The position of the patient – sitting – vertical position of the head and neck



Vertical intermaxillary relationship

- Two markers – subnasale, gnathion
- The distance for physiological rest position – the piece of paper
- Find this distance on the wax templates
- Cut the wax template for 2 mm





Bite templates

- Wax wall and shellack or acrylic base

- Palec into oral cavity
- Cut with modellation knife upper template the wax wall lies – 2mm below upper lip, paralell to the bipupillary line in frontal area and to the nasoaural plane in posterior area
- Cur the lower template – wax wall acc to the upper (ir must fit on it) untill the distance between two markers is in accordance to the physiological rest position.
- Cut the lower wax wall for 2 mm – vertical intermaxillary relationship

Horizontal intermaxillary relationship

- The patients swallows, the head is in the position bend back

After establishment of intermaxillary relationships

- The bite templates are fixed in ths position using clasps or heated wax

- Important markers are drawn on bite templates:
- Line of symetry

- Occlusal plane

- Position of canines: on the axis of the angle between ala nasi and sulcus nasolabialis

- Line of smile