

## **SYLLABUS**

COURSE: DEPF 2907 Complete Dentures  
SEMESTER: Fall  
CREDIT HOUR: 2.0

REVISED: 2007  
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COURSE DIRECTOR: Raymond Koeppen, D.D.S., M.S.

## GOAL

The purpose of this course is to introduce the student to the basic principles and techniques of Complete Denture prosthodontics. Detailed presentations are made of both the clinical and laboratory steps involved in complete denture therapy. These are followed by laboratory exercises covering each step in the process.

It is extremely important during this course for the student to gain a fundamental background in the following areas of complete denture therapy:

1. Anatomy of the edentulous mouth; the supporting and limiting structures.
2. Comprehensive diagnosis and treatment planning for the edentulous patient
3. Complete Denture Materials and their Properties
4. Esthetics for the edentulous patient.
5. Principles of occlusion for complete dentures.
6. Processing and finishing complete dentures
7. Delivery of Complete Dentures

## OBJECTIVES

### I. PRELIMINARY IMPRESSIONS AND CUSTOM IMPRESSION TRAYS

1. Trace the anticipated extent of the maxillary and mandibular denture borders with a **black** pencil. Trace the borders of the maxillary and mandibular custom impression tray borders with a blue pencil. And, finally, outline all blockout and relief areas with a **red** pencil.
2. Describe the technique for custom tray fabrication.
3. Describe the purpose of preliminary impressions and the associated critical landmarks.
4. Identify these anatomic landmarks on the edentulous study cast of the maxilla:
  - 4.1 maxillary tuberosity
  - 4.2 hamular notch
  - 4.3 fovea palatini
  - 4.4 rugae
  - 4.5 median palatal raphe
  - 4.6 maxillary labial frenum
  - 4.7 labial vestibule
  - 4.8 incisive papilla
  - 4.9 buccal frenum
  - 4.10 buccal vestibule
5. Identify these anatomic landmarks on the edentulous study cast on the mandible:
  - 5.1 labial vestibule
  - 5.2 buccal frenum
  - 5.3 buccal vestibule
  - 5.4 lingual vestibule
  - 5.5 buccal shelf
  - 5.6 lingual frenum
  - 5.7 retromolar pad
6. Define the terms, "support", "stability" and "retention" as related to prosthodontics.
7. Identify the primary and secondary stress bearing areas which require relief to be provided in the custom impression tray.

### II. ANATOMY FOR COMPLETE DENTURES.

1. Define the muscles of mastication and related muscles:
  - 1.1 temporalis
  - 1.2 masseter
  - 1.3 medial pterygoid
  - 1.4 lateral pterygoid
  - 1.5 suprahyoids including mylohyoid
  - 1.6 buccinator

2. Describe TMJ anatomy, rotational vs. translatory mandibular movements and the muscular involvement in mandibular movement.
3. Describe the role of each of the following intra-oral anatomical structures as it relates to fabrication of a complete denture prostheses:
  - 3.1 Areas Related to Support for Maxillary Dentures
    - 3.1.1 residual ridge
    - 3.1.2 incisive Papilla
    - 3.1.3 posterior palatine area
    - 3.1.4 zygomatic process
    - 3.1.5 maxillary tuberosity
    - 3.1.6 torus palatinus
  - 3.2 Limiting Structures of the Maxilla
    - 3.2.1 labial frenum
    - 3.2.2 orbicularis oris muscle
    - 3.2.3 buccal frenum
    - 3.2.4 buccal vestibule
    - 3.2.5 hamular notch
    - 3.2.6 fovea palatine
    - 3.2.7 vibrating line (one-blow line)
  - 3.3 Muscles of soft palate, pharynx, and tongue.
  - 3.4 Supporting structures for Mandibular Dentures
    - 3.4.1 crest of residual ridge
    - 3.4.2 buccal flange area (and buccal shelf)
    - 3.4.3 bone of Basal seat
    - 3.4.4 mylohyoid ridge
    - 3.4.5 mental foramen area
    - 3.4.6 torus mandibular
  - 3.5 Limiting Structure of the Mandible
    - 3.5.1 labial borders
    - 3.5.2 buccal borders and vestibule
    - 3.5.3 buccal flange and external oblique ridge
    - 3.5.4 masseter muscle region
    - 3.5.5 distal extension area
    - 3.5.6 retromolar region and pad
    - 3.5.7 lingual border anatomy
    - 3.5.8 floor of mouth
    - 3.5.9 mylohyoid muscle and mylohyoid ridge
    - 3.5.10 sublingual gland region
    - 3.5.11 alveolingual sulcus
    - 3.5.12 lingual frenum and lingual notch
    - 3.5.13 lingual flange

### III. FINAL IMPRESSIONS AND MASTER CASTS

1. Describe the purpose and rationale for making final impressions.

2. Describe how the custom impression tray is utilized in making a final impression.
3. Describe the rationale for border molding of the custom impression tray.
4. Describe how to box the final impression and make the master casts.

#### IV. FABRICATION OF RECORD BASES

1. Define the term "record base".
2. Describe the function of the record base in complete denture prosthesis.
3. Describe the correct procedure for the fabrication of record bases.

#### V. MAXILLOMANDIBULAR RELATIONS - FACEBOW TRANSFER AND CENTRIC RELATION

1. Define the following terms:
  - 1.1 Centric Relation
  - 1.2 Centric Occlusion/Maximum Intercuspatation
  - 1.3 physiologic rest position
  - 1.4 interocclusal distance (freeway space)
  - 1.5 vertical dimension of rest (VDR)
  - 1.6 vertical dimension of occlusion (VDO)
2. Describe differences in the application of the above terms to the dentulous and edentulous patients.
3. Describe the following methods for determining the vertical relations:
  - 3.1 facial measurement
  - 3.2 physiologic rest position
  - 3.3 phonetics
  - 3.4 swallowing
  - 3.5 muscular proprioception
4. Describe the possible side effects of excessive vertical dimension of occlusion.
5. Describe the possible side effects of insufficient vertical dimension of occlusion.
6. Discuss the significance of the muscles of the head and neck, and their relationship to posture and indirectly to the physiologic rest position of the mandible.
7. List the requirements that always must be fulfilled when a centric jaw relation record is made.
8. List the prerequisites that must be fulfilled prior to making a centric jaw relation record.
9. List the important reasons for registering centric relation.
10. Discuss the methods of recording centric relation.
11. Discuss the methods of recording eccentric jaw relation.
12. Discuss the transfer of these recordings to the articulator.

13. Define the term "facebow".
14. Describe the purpose of using the facebow.
15. Describe the purpose of the anterior point of reference on a facebow.
16. List the conditions where it is essential to use the facebow.

VI. SELECTION AND ARRANGEMENT OF ANTERIOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH FOR EDENTULOUS PATIENTS

1. Describe the following:
  - 1.1 selection of tooth shade
  - 1.2 selection of size and mold
  - 1.3 material selection
2. List the types of occlusal forms available and discuss the methods for arrangement relating to the following:
  - 2.1 esthetics
  - 2.2 masticatory efficiency
  - 2.3 preservation of the remaining oral tissues
  - 2.4 ease of utilization
3. List the pre-extraction guides for tooth selection.
4. Describe methods to determine the size of anterior teeth.
5. Describe methods for determining the shape of anterior teeth.
6. Describe how stock teeth can be made to look more natural for an individual patient.
7. Explain the dentogenic concept in selecting artificial teeth.
8. Describe the qualities of color.
9. Explain how changes in age affect color of teeth.
10. Explain the purpose of the carved wax occlusion rim.
11. Explain the relation of the artificial teeth to the residual ridge.
12. Explain the relation of the anterior teeth to the incisive papilla.
13. List the guides to replacement of the anterior teeth.
14. List the average dimensions of the maxillary and mandibular wax occlusal rims and record bases.
15. List the muscles that are supported by the anterior teeth.
16. Describe the order of setting the anterior teeth.
17. Describe the effects of inadequate lip support by the anterior teeth.

18. Describe the inclinations of the maxillary and mandibular anterior teeth.

VII. POSTERIOR OCCLUSION PART I: (TOOTH SELECTION AND MANAGEMENT AND ARRANGEMENT)

1. Define the term "occlusion".
2. Explain the difference between occlusion and balanced gliding (articulation).
3. Define the term "tooth arrangement."
4. Explain Hanau's Quint.
5. Describe the aids used to position the posterior teeth antero-posteriorly.
6. Describe the aids used to position the posterior teeth buccolingually.
7. Describe the aids used to position the posterior teeth vertically.
8. Explain how the antero-posterior length of the posterior teeth is determined.
9. Describe how the buccolingual width of posterior teeth is determined.
10. Explain how the gingivo-occlusal height of the posterior teeth is determined.
11. Explain how the number of posterior teeth used in tooth arrangement is determined.
12. Explain how the shade of the posterior teeth is determined.
13. Explain on what basis the form of the posterior teeth used in tooth arrangement is selected.

VIII. POSTERIOR OCCLUSION PART II

1. Define the term condyle path.
2. List the six factors that govern the establishment of a gliding balanced occlusion.
3. Define the term condylar guidance.
4. Discuss the factors that determine the shape of the condyle path.
5. Describe the configuration of the condyle path.
6. Discuss the methods of registering the condyle path.
7. Explain why condylar guidance is not under the control of the dentist.
8. Identify the three controlling factors or guides on an articulator.
9. Define the term "incisal guidance."
10. Describe what factors determine the steepness of the incisal guide angle.
11. Explain why the incisal guide angle should be kept as flat as possible in complete denture construction.

12. Define the term plane of occlusion. (Plane of orientation or occlusal plane.)
13. Describe how the plane of occlusion is determined.
14. Explain the difference between the plane of occlusion and plane of reference.
15. Explain how the inclination of the plane of occlusion is measured.
16. Explain how the plane of occlusion is located vertically.
17. Describe how the pitch of the occlusal plane both buccolingually antero-posteriorly can be altered to better control the forces of occlusion in complete denture construction.
18. Define the term "compensating curve".
19. Describe the difference between the compensating curve and the curve of Spee.
20. Explain why the antero-posterior curve of the compensating curve is developed when arranging the artificial teeth in a balanced occlusion.
21. Define the term "Curve of Spee".
22. Define the term "Curve of Wilson".
23. Define Christianson's Phenomenon.
24. Explain why the lateral curve of the compensating curve is developed when arranging the artificial teeth in a balanced occlusion.
25. Define the term "reverse curve".
26. Define the term "cusp height".
27. Define the term "cusp angle".
28. Explain how cusp height is determined when arranging artificial posterior teeth.

IX. POSTERIOR OCCLUSION PART III: DETERMINANTS OF OCCLUSION

1. Define the term "Bennett Movement".
2. List the five principle factors or "Laws of Articulation" that govern balancing the occlusion during protrusive movement.
3. Discuss how each of the five principle factors are related to a balanced gliding occlusion during protrusive movement and which ones may be modified or altered in order to produce a balanced gliding occlusion of the artificial teeth.
4. Describe the influence that a high and low incisal guidance inclination has on the cuspal inclination of the teeth.
5. Write the formula for determining the degree of cuspal inclination of any individual tooth to produce a balanced occlusion in either protrusion, or on the working or balancing side.
6. Explain what the Hanau Quint is.

7. Discuss the purpose and meaning of the Hanau Quint.

X. COMPLETE DENTURE OCCLUSION

1. Define the term "anatomic teeth".
2. Discuss briefly the history and development of anatomic teeth.
3. List advantages and disadvantages of anatomic teeth.
4. List the indications and contraindications for using anatomic posterior tooth forms.
5. Define the term "non-anatomic teeth."
6. Discuss briefly the history and development of non-anatomic tooth forms.
7. List advantages and disadvantages of non-anatomic teeth.
8. List indications for the use of non-anatomic teeth.
9. Identify the most important contraindication for the use of non-anatomic teeth.
10. Name the two categories to which all concepts of occlusion for complete dentures can be divided.
11. Discuss the definition of balanced occlusion as defined in the Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms.
12. List purposes of developing a balanced occlusion in complete denture construction.
13. Discuss the concepts of balanced occlusion that use anatomic tooth forms.
14. Discuss the concepts of non-balanced occlusion that use anatomic tooth forms.
15. Discuss the concepts of balanced occlusion that use non-anatomic teeth.
16. Discuss the concepts of non-balanced occlusion that use non-anatomic teeth.
17. Describe the principles upon which the "neurocentric" concept of occlusion is based.
18. Describe advantages and disadvantages of the "Lingualized" posterior scheme.
19. Identify indications for "Lingualized" posterior occlusal scheme.
20. Identify the functional elements of "Lingualized" scheme.
21. Describe different philosophies of occlusion and their application to the "Lingualized" scheme.
22. List three advantages and disadvantages of porcelain teeth.
23. Discuss the indications and contraindications for the use of porcelain teeth.
24. List advantages and disadvantages of plastic teeth.

XI. WAX/ ESTHETIC TRY-IN FOR COMPLETE DENTURES

1. Understand how to test clinically for esthetics, lip support, vertical relation and phonetics.
2. Understand how to evaluate the occlusion of the trial denture.
3. Understand how to make a protrusive record, finalize the occlusion and perform the final wax-up of the dentures.

XII. WAXING AND CARVING THE DENTURE BASE

1. Describe the proper wax form of the maxillary and mandibular denture bases including labial and buccal borders, palatal form, lingual flanges, and interproximal area.
2. Describe the proper technique for waxing and carving denture bases.
3. Relate denture detail and contours to natural mucosal contours.

XIII. DENTURE PROCESSING

1. Describe the compression molding process on process variables which adversely affect the mechanical and physical properties of the denture.
2. Describe the correct sequence of steps in processing complete dentures with heat curing acrylic resin.
3. Describe the correct sequence of steps in recovery of the prostheses from the gypsum molds.
4. Describe the major causes for the following errors:
  - 4.1 porosity in acrylic.
  - 4.2 change in vertical dimension.
  - 4.3 change in occlusion.
  - 4.4 lost or missing teeth.
  - 4.5 broken denture bases.

XIV. DENTURE BASE CHEMISTRY

1. Describe the major requirements of a denture resin.
2. Describe the characteristic of auto, heat, and light-cured acrylic.
3. Describe the "forms" of each "resin system" (auto, heat and light curing), and the chemical composition and function of each component.
4. Compare the three types of polymerization processes (auto, heat and light curing) with respect to:
  - 4.1 physical properties
  - 4.2 mechanical properties
  - 4.3 dimensional accuracy.
5. Describe other types of polymers (other than acrylic) used to construct dentures.
  - 5.1 polycarbonates

- 5.2 epoxies
- 5.3 polyvinyl

- 6. Describe the hazards associated with the use of methylmethacrylate monomer.
- 7. The student will be able to discuss structure property relationships related to polymerization heterogeneities:
  - 7.1 cross linking
  - 7.2 residual monomer
  - 7.3 radiopacifiers
  - 7.4 plasticizers.
- 8. Describe the effect of water on the properties of denture acrylics.

XV. IMMEDIATE DENTURES

- 1. Define the term "immediate dentures".
- 2. List indications and contra-indications for immediate dentures.
- 3. Describe advantages of immediate dentures.
- 4. Describe disadvantages of immediate dentures.
- 5. Explain the importance of patient education in the treatment planning, treatment, and follow-up care.
- 6. List the sequence of appointments for treatment for the immediate denture patient.

XVI. OVERDENTURES

- 1. Explain how oral examination procedures are used or modified for overdenture patients.
- 2. List the indications and contraindications for overdenture treatment.
- 3. Describe advantages and disadvantages of overdenture treatment.
- 4. Explain the relation of periodontics, endodontics, and restorative dentistry to formulation of a treatment plan.
- 5. Explain the rationale for chronology of a treatment plan leading to overdenture treatment.
- 6. Explain the importance of patient counseling on expectation of overdenture treatment.
- 7. Describe the impression techniques for immediate overdentures and when to apply them.
- 8. Explain the influence of retaining premolars on impress techniques for immediate overdentures.
- 9. Describe variations in waxing and flasking procedures for immediate overdentures.
- 10. Describe the procedures of inserting overdentures and instructing the patient.
- 11. Explain the rationale of relating overdenture abutments and when and how to alter the denture in the indicated area.

12. Explain the relationship of follow up maintenance to the prognosis of overdentures.
13. Explain the significance of designating overdentures as transitional until a patient has achieved a degree of success with overdenture treatment.
14. Define the term precision attachment.
15. List indications and contra-indications for precision attachment overdentures.
16. List advantages and disadvantages for precision attachment overdentures.
17. List the sequence of treatment for precision attachment overdentures.

XVII. THE PROBLEM DENTURE PATIENT

1. Describe methods used to classify and identify the problem denture patient before initiating treatment.
2. List patterns and tendencies of the problem denture patient.
3. Describe influencing factors that affect and determine their attitudes and behavior.
4. Describe some psychological tools to aid in the management of these patients.

XVIII. DEFLASKING AND OCCLUSAL CORRECTION OF DISCREPANCIES DUE TO PROCESSING COMPLETE DENTURES

1. Describe how, by using articulating paper, occlusal grinding and other appropriate methods, to:
  - 1.1 Restore the correct vertical dimension.
  - 1.2 Establish a widely dispersed series of even centric occlusion contacts.
  - 1.3 Provide for smooth and balanced lateral movements.
  - 1.4 Mill in minor discrepancies.
  - 1.5 Polish the occluding surfaces.
2. Discuss the finishing and polishing procedures utilized in complete denture construction.
3. Demonstrate the finishing and polishing of complete dentures.

XIX. THE DENTURE INSERTION APPOINTMENT

1. Describe the following:
  - 1.1 evaluation and correction of the tissue surface.
  - 1.2 evaluation and correction of the borders.
  - 1.3 evaluation and correction of occlusal errors.
  - 1.4 instructions given to patients regarding expectations, care and use of the prosthesis.
  - 1.5 a "clinical remount" and its rationale.

XX. DENTURE REPAIRS, RELINES AND REBASES

1. Describe current practices for repair of dentures.
2. Describe the materials used for denture repairs.

3. Describe the clinical and laboratory procedures for relines and rebases.

XXI. EVALUATION OF EXISTING DENTURES

1. Describe how to evaluate the adequacy of existing dentures.
2. Describe when additional diagnostic information is needed.
3. Describe and document when a case is too complex for treatment or has a poor prognosis.
4. Describe the importance of proper informed consent.
5. Describe how to educate the patient concerning unrealistic expectations.

## RESOURCES

### I. Media Resources

#### 1. Printed media

Required manual:

Raymond Koeppen, D.D.S., M.S.

*Preclinical Manual DEPF 2907 Complete Dentures*

UTDB, 2008

Recommended text:

Rahn and Heartwell,

*Textbook of Complete Dentures*, 5<sup>th</sup> ed.

Lea & Febiger, 2001

### II. Human Resources

Raymond G. Koeppen, D.D.S., M.S.

Room 429D, Phone: 713-500-4274

Email: Raymond.G.Koeppen@uth.tmc.edu

*Course Director*

Ed Starcke, D.D.S

Room 429B, Phone: 713-500-4337;

Email: Edgar.N.Starcke@uth.tmc.edu

Sergio Ortegon, D.D.S, M.S.

Room 408, Phone: 713-500-4136

Email: Sergio.Ortegon@uth.tmc.edu

Rodney Beetar, D.D.S., M.S.

Room 409, Phone: 713-500-4343

Email: R-beetar@hotmail.com

Amy Ridall, DDS, Ph.D., M.S.

Room 411, Phone: 713-500-4577

Email: Amy.Ridall@uth.tmc.edu

Mohsin Ali, BDS, MSc, PhD

Room 435, Phone: 713-500-4065

E mail: Ali.Mohsin@uth.tmc.edu

Gene C. Stevenson, D.D.S., M.S.

Room 413, Phone : 713-500-4348

E mail : Gene.C.Stevenson@uth.tmc.edu

Robert L. Engelmeier, D.D.S., M.S.

Room 429C, Phone: 713-500-4165

Email: Robert.L.Engelmeier@uth.tmc.edu

## STUDY PLAN AND REQUIREMENTS

DEPF 2907 Complete Dentures is an introductory Complete Denture course. The didactic portion of the course consists of lectures that cover fundamental principles associated with the laboratory exercises that follow. In order to complete all laboratory projects on time and pass the course, the student must attend all lectures and complete all reading assignments.

All daily laboratory projects must be completed by the stated deadline and receive a passing grade, for the student to pass this course. Attendance at all laboratory sessions is mandatory, except when absence is authorized by Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

The average student is expected to devote at least one hour of out-of-class reading for each scheduled, four-hour session. The estimated out-of-class- study time for this course is:

Reading: 22 hours (Course manual, and handouts)  
Laboratory Practice: 10 hours



Sess	Date	Session	Instructor
11	Oct 30	Lecture: Denture Base Materials Lecture: Deflasking and Laboratory Remount Lab: Invest or Lab Remount Reading Assign: Complete Denture Manual Project 7 & 8; Text Chap 17, 18	Koeppen
12	Nov 6	Lecture: Trimming and Polishing, Remount casts Lecture: Denture Delivery Lab: Trimming and Polishing, Remount casts Reading Assignment: Complete Denture Manual, Project 10 & 11, Appendix 15 & 16; Text Chap 17, 18	Koeppen
13	Nov 13	<b>Course Evaluation</b> Lecture: Preliminary Impressions and Custom Trays Lab: Fabrication of Maxillary and Mandibular Edentulous Custom Trays Reading Assign: Complete Denture Manual, Project #1, Appendix #1 & 2; Text Chap 8	Ridall
14	Nov 20	Lecture: Complete Denture Anatomy Final Impressions and Master Casts Lab: Mandibular Final Impression; Box and Pour Master Cast Reading Assign: Complete Denture Manual, Appendix #3; Text Chap 1, 8	Ortegon
15	Nov 27	<i>Thanksgiving Holiday</i>	
16	Dec 4	Lecture: Immediate/Overdentures Lab: <b>Practical Examination</b> -Fabrication of Maxillary, Mandibular Edentulous Custom Trays Reading Assign: Complete Denture Manual, Appendices 12, 13; Text Chap 22, 23, 24 <b>*** Last day for projects to be signed off ***</b>	Koeppen
	<b>Fri Dec 11 1-2:50 pm</b>	<b>Two-hour Final Examination</b> <b>Room 207</b>	Koeppen

## EVALUATION METHODS

A. Professional Policy: As a courtesy to the instructors and class, the following disruptions are not tolerated during the lectures:

1. Audible signals emitting from pagers or cellular phones
2. Talking on cellular phones during class.
3. Leaving class after the presenter has started or before he/she has concluded.
4. Eating in class except when class is scheduled during lunchtime.
5. Engaging in audible conversation with colleagues during the presentation.
6. Failure to adhere to the dress code as defined in *The Student Guide to Academic Studies*.
7. Unprofessional behavior or language directed at any instructor, colleague, or staff member.
8. Intentional physical destruction of equipment or building facility.

Students who do not follow this policy are asked to leave the class immediately.

B. The following disruptions are not permitted during laboratory sessions:

1. Eating or drinking
2. Loud music
3. Failure to adhere to the dress code as defined in *The Student Guide to Academic Studies*.
4. Unprofessional behavior or language directed at any instructor, colleague, or staff member.
5. Intentional physical destruction of equipment or building facility.

C. Grading Summary:

1. All students must achieve a passing grade (70% minimum) for each component of the course (i.e.):
  - 70% Complete Denture didactic portion
  - 70% Complete Denture laboratory portion

Students who fail to meet this requirement are given an "IU" grade for the course and are referred to the Second Year Evaluation and Promotion Committee.

2. All written examinations consist of both fixed and removable questions. In addition each examination covers all prosthodontic material presented up until that time. This includes material from DEPS 1901 Basic Occlusal Concepts.
3. Unexcused absence from a written examination is scored as a "0". Make-up examinations for excused absences must be taken within three (3) days of the student's return to the school. If a student is not passing the course, all grades are forwarded to the Second Year Evaluation and Promotion Committee for their recommendation. **There is no** didactic remediation or re-examination **given during the semester**. This is only done at the end of the semester and only upon the recommendation of the Evaluation and Promotion Committee.
4. Grade Summary
  - Mid-Term Examination 30%
  - Final Examination 40%
  - Practical Examination 20%
  - Completed dentures (by Dec 4) 10%

5. Laboratory Projects: All laboratory projects must be completed on time with a “pass” grade in order for a student to move on to the next project, take the practical examination, or pass the course.
  - a. Removable laboratory Projects
    1. Custom impression trays
    2. Box and pour master casts
    3. Record bases, wax rims, and mounting technique
    4. Arrangement of Anterior teeth
    5. Arrangement of Posterior teeth
    6. Final wax-up and festooning
    7. Investment
    8. Wax elimination and processing
    9. Laboratory remount and equilibration
    10. Finished Denture
  
6. Practical Examination
  - a. Complete dentures:
    - Custom tray fabrication

Project	Date completed	Instructor Signature/ Code Number
1. Mounted Casts		
2. Record Bases/Occlusion Rims		
3. Anterior Set up		
4. Complete Set up		
5. Festooning		
6. Invest, Process, Deflask		
7. Lab Remount, Occlusal adjustment		
8. Trimming, Polishing		
9. Remount jig, Remounts casts, Max cast mounted		
10. Max/Man custom trays		
11. Final impression, box, pour Mandibular master cast		
12. Graded completed prostheses		

**NOTE**

**To receive credit for the above projects, they must be completed and signed off by an instructor no later than December 4, 2009.**