

PROCESSING THE PRECI-VERTIX HOUSING

1. Assemble the **1808** housing with a white female (**1805**) with reduced friction, and place it on the cast and finished abutment retainers.
2. Reduce the housing in height to adapt to the soft tissues. In close bite situations, the white female can be reduced in height together with the housing. Provide a minimum female height of approximately 3 mm.
3. Wax up the lingual arm with cold-cure resin and connect it to the housing. Adjust the shape of the housing to a substructure for porcelain or acrylic veneering. Apply retention beads if necessary. In close bite situations, an occlusal surface may be waxed up.
4. Remove the housing from the model and remove the white female with a sharp and pointed instrument. The female is re-used afterwards. Note: as the plastic housing does not have the same stiffness as the final cast metal housing, the female may remain on the male, not in the housing.
5. Sprue the housing on the occlusal, invest, burnout, and cast in any dental alloy. **Do not polish the inside of the housing.** Sandblast the inside with coarse aluminium oxide. Note: crown and bridge alloys offer an optimum fit of the lingual arm.
6. Place the white female with reduced friction (see item 4) in the cast housing and seat it on the male.
7. Cover the extension with a thin layer of wax, block out the undercuts, and duplicate.
8. Wax up the frame, covering the extension, cast the frame, and finish.
9. Cut horizontal retentions in the extension with a disc. Place the housing with the frame on the master cast and attach the housing with cold-cure resin to the frame. Note: the housing may also be soldered to the frame.
10. Insert the white female into the housing during polymerization of the acrylic resin saddles.
11. Use the different females (white, yellow, red) to determine the ideal friction (see INFO 026).