

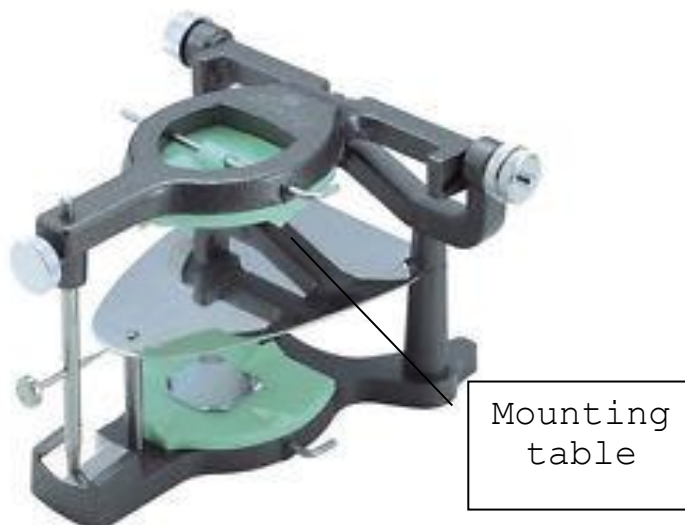
Mounting

Mounting: The laboratory procedure of attaching a cast to an articulator or cast relater.

Preparation of articulators:

For mean value type (Class II articulator):

1. The articulator should be clean from any remnant of previous plaster.
 2. The incisal pin should be leveled with the top of upper member of articulator to give zero reading.
 3. The mounting table should be properly fixed to the articulator.
- * The mounting table used to support the maxillary occlusion rim in its accurate position during mounting which is first mounted on articulator then mount the lower cast after taking centric jaw relations from patient.



Mounting the upper cast on Class II articulator:

1. Determine the midline of the cast according to midline of incisive papillae and continue this line posteriorly all around the cast.
2. With laboratory knife, make 3 or 4 (V) shape cuts on the base of upper and lower casts, so as to facilitate the laboratory remounting. The cuts should be approximately 1/4 inch deep and 1/2 inch wide, then lightly coated the base of the casts and the cuts with vaseline or any separating medium.
3. The base plate with occlusion rims should be sealed to the cast by wax.
4. The cast will be centralized to the mounting table by alignment of the midline of the upper occlusion rim to the center of the midline which found on the mounting table anteriorly and posteriorly.
5. Then the occlusal rim fixed to the mounting table by wax.
6. Enough space should be present between the base of the cast and the upper member of the articulator to accommodate for the plaster material over the cast. If there is not enough space trimming should be done to the base of the cast.
7. Plaster is mixed according to the correct w/p ratio and mixed according to the manufacturer instruction then the plaster is poured over the base of the cast and the upper member is closed until the incisal pin touch the incisal table.
8. Smoothing and polishing of the plaster is done. The mountings should be cleaned and any debris removed from the articulator and mounting table.

Mounting the Lower Cast:

1. The centric relation is taken from patient mouth.
2. With laboratory knife, make 3 or 4 (V) shape cuts the same of upper cast, then coated the base of the casts and the cuts with vaseline or any separating medium.
3. The lower occlusion rim should be well secured to the lower cast with its record base by the using of the wax, also sealing should be done between the upper and lower occlusion rims.
4. Attached the upper and lower cast with their occlusal rims together. Care should be taken that there is no posterior interference between the upper and lower casts {in Healer's area}.
5. Inverting the articulators then plaster is mixed and poured over the base of the lower cast and the articulator is closed until the incisal pin touch the incisal table.
6. Smoothing and polishing of the plaster is done.

After setting of plaster, the mounting procedure should be checked for:

1. The midline of upper cast should be coinciding with the midline of lower cast and midline of articulator.
2. Centralization of upper cast with upper member of articulator then the centralization of lower cast which depend on accuracy of the upper cast.
3. Incisal pin checked if it does not touch the incisal table.
4. Healer's area checked if there is any contact.

Errors occurred during mounting:

1. The midline of upper cast not coinciding with the midline of lower cast and midline of articulator.
2. Shifting of the midline (no centralization).
3. The incisal pin is not properly screwed.
4. Incisal pin not touch the incisal table.
5. Contact and interference of cast on Healer's area.
6. Upper and lower occlusal rims are not properly fixed.
7. The record base is not properly secured to the cast.
8. Movement of the casts during mounting.
9. Dimensional changes in the plaster.
10. Face-bow record defected.