DENTATUS

MORE THAN 85 YEARS OF SWEDISH QUALITY IN THE GLOBAL DENTAL SERVICE
Why Use a Dentatus Articulator…

- Many mean value articulators are on the market. Their construction is based upon average measurements of the anatomy and biomechanics of the masticatory system.
- Average does not fit the individual.
- Since variations in size and appearance occur in all parts of the human body including the masticatory system, it is inconceivable that the mandibular movement could be standardized in a mean value articulator.
- The individually adjustable DENTATUS ARTICULATOR fulfills the requirements of adequate imitation of the individual jaw movements and it can be used for the satisfactory solution of occlusal problems in both natural dentitions and artificial dentures.
- The DENTATUS ARTICULATOR will give an exceedingly accurate simulation of mandibular movements both because it is possible to orient the casts in correct relation to the center of movement and also because the Condylar Tracks can be adjusted both horizontally and laterally.
- Dentatus Articulators – for optimal treatment outcome and excellent patient satisfaction
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The Articulator

- The articulator is defined as “a mechanical instrument that represents the temporomandibular joints (TMJs) and jaws, to which maxillary and mandibular casts may be attached to simulate some or all mandibular movements” (Academy of Denture Prosthetics 1977).
The Importance of Occlusion

- Understanding the correct relations between the static and functional dental contacts is key to good clinical practice in restorative dentistry.
- The articulator’s primary function is to work as if it was a patient ‘in-absence’.
The Importance of Occlusion

- The Articulator is an instrument required for the analysis of functional occlusion, in diagnostics, treatment, and for all different types of dental prosthetics.
- DENTATUS semi-adjustable articulators meet the requirements of adequate reproduction of the individual jaw movements.
Articulator Requirements

• High accuracy and correspondence to real anatomy
• Easy to comprehend and use
  – Easy to understand and to set settings;
  – Ergonomical knobs etc.
• Sturdy and reliable
  – Dentatus articulators have been preferred at many dental schools since over 50 years
• Easy to clean
  – Durable surfaces that withstand normal wear and tear – stainless steel, aluminium, powder coated or anodized
General Steps in Using the Articulator

1. Verification of starting position of the articulator
   - Positioning of condylar track, incisal pin to zero position, etc.

2. Registration of face bow and mounting of maxillary cast onto articulator
3. Mounting of lower cast in relation to the maxillary cast, using bite registrations from wax impressions in centric position or maximum intercuspidation position.

4. Setting of the articulator based on the patient’s protrusive and lateral registrations, with individual settings for condylar path and Bennett angle.
Basic Setting of the Articulator

1. The condylar spheres are fixed into their basic positions in both sides
2. The condylar path is set at 40°
3. Bennett angle at 20°

1) Correct positioning of condylar axis in basic position
2) Condylar path adjustable -20° to max. 60°, standard is 40°
3) Bennett shift adjustable 0° to 40°, standard is 20°
Basic Setting of the Articulator

4. The incisal guide pin is calibrated to zero, however it is practical to elevate the fixing to 5 mm when mounting the lower cast

5. Incisal table shall be in horizontal position
The Bennet Angle

The Distance the nonworking (NW) condyle moves inward (measured in degrees) compared to a straight forward path (FP)
The Condylar Mechanism

Basic position of the condylar sphere

Condylar sphere displaced in anterior direction (represents protrusion – moving the mandible forward)

Condylar sphere displaced posteriorly (represents retrusion – moving the mandible back)

Misalignment: There should be no distance between the condylar sphere and the end point of the smaller anterior screw
Articulator Characteristics

Flat incisal table (standard)

• Can be inclined in anterior and posterior directions.
• The lock screw allows adjusting of the table to the desired inclination.
• The degree of inclination is indicated at the side
• The table is detachable and can be interchanged with the segmented incisal table.
Articulator Characteristics

Segmented incisal table (optional)

- Adjustable with special setting screws
- It is used with a special incisal pin (optional) with a broad tip, which allows for immediate rise in any lateral movement.
- The incisal table can be tilted in anterior-posterior directions in the horizontal plane and can be locked in the desired position.
- The inclination can be read from the incisal table calibration scale
- Specially suited for full denture prosthetics
Articulator Characteristics

- The incisal pin is kept in the same centered position during tilting the incisal table on the articulator when basic settings are correct.
- With the incisal pin calibrated at 0, the upper and lower jaw members will be parallel to each other when the articulator is closed and the condylar spheres are in the basic position.
Articulator Characteristics

- The rounded tip incisal pin is used with the flat incisal table.
- The flat end incisal pin is used with the segmented incisal table.
- The pin is calibrated from +5 to -5 mm.
Special Feature ARL2 Articulator

- Has an adjustable upper member, to allow individual adjustments.
- With the Gauge Block the articulator can be adjusted and will assure correct basic settings when cooperating dentists and laboratories work with their individual ARL2 articulators.
- Calibration is always done prior to mounting of models on all ARL2 articulators to be used at a specific occasion.
Dentatus Face Bow

- Face and Ear bows are essential to determine the position of the jaws in relation to each other and the cranium.
- The Face bow is used for TMJ registration against a pre-marked TMJ position on the skin. On the articulator, the upper member axis is used as reference point.
Dentatus Ear Bow

- The Ear bow is used for TMJ registration using the ear duct. On the articulator, the corresponding knob is then used as reference point (12 mm behind the upper member axis)
Articulator Standard Accessories

Long support rod
- When the long support rod is used, the opening of the articulator set up on a table will make the upper jaw member horizontal.
Articulator Standard Accessories

Orbital axis plane indicator

- Used with Face/Ear bows to indicate the orbital plane
Articulator Accessories

Mounting plates

• These plates ensure accurate seating against the upper and lower jaw members. Plates are available in zinc (original) and fiber reinforced composite (lighter).