

# Festooning

**Festooning is the process of carving the denture base to simulate the contour of the natural tissues surrounding the artificial teeth.**









**- Polished surfaces are determined by:**

**1-The width of the borders**

**2- The buccolingual position of teeth**

**3- The fullness of wax and its curvatures  
bucally and lingually**

**- Proper polished surfaces affect aesthetics,  
stability and retention of the dentures, and  
phonetics**

- Generally, contours are full buccally but concave lingually and palatally**
- Buccal to 1st premolar should be vertical to concave**
- Mandibular lingual surface should be as thin as possible, then the border is thicker to achieve seal**
- Palatal area is made as thin as possible as this had minimal resorption and if made thick will affect speech**

- Palatal area between canine and first premolar affects escape of air. Should be slightly concave, if too deep concavity is made, s sounds like sh**
- Around the teeth, called art portion of the polished surface, purely aesthetic, slight projection mimicking the root, but no fancy or excessive carving.**
- The border part is called the anatomical portion and is shaped not to lose the original width of the impression**



**- Excess wax is added to the labial and buccal surface along cervical collars of teeth, then cut back to the outer border of the cast, then the small end of wax knife is held at 45 to the tooth surface to form the gingival margin**

**Expose all clinical crowns (better aesthetics).**

- **From interproximal area draw triangles for the roots, then carve the wax between these triangles, so that roots are emphasized, then round the triangles to make them less prominent.**
- **Avoid forming undercuts, especially lingual of mandibular, this will accumulate food**

















- (1) Extend a thin layer of wax in an incisal direction approximately 1- 2 mm beyond the clinical crown/gingival junction.



- (2) Utilizing a roach carver, or other suitable instrument, held at a 45 degree angle, sculpture 1/2 circles in wax, at the CEJ for anterior teeth and premolars.
- (3) In the molar area sculpture oval “egg shaped” circles at the CEJ.





- Continue to remove the wax from around the teeth with a circular motion.

- Note the previously cut 45 degree wax angle at the CEJ.



- Wax trimmed to clinical crown/ gingival junction of tooth with approximately 1/2 circle contours.
- The vertical height of the trimmed centrals and cuspids are approximately the same height.



- (1) Sketch 1/2 circles around centrals and laterals.
- Note that circular sketch around centrals is approximately 1/3 larger than laterals.
- (2) Sketch vertical lines with a slight distal tilt above the cuspids.





- (3) Starting above the sketch of the central and lateral, remove some wax down to the sketch.
- (4) Remove an amount of wax between the interproximals of central and lateral.
- (5) Starting on the mesial side of the cuspid sketch, remove, vertically, some wax down to the sketch.
- The wax on the mesial of the sketch is contoured from a mesial to a distal direction.





- (6) On the distal side of the cuspid sketch, remove, vertically, some wax down to the sketch.
- The wax on the distal of the sketch is contoured from a distal to mesial direction.
- Wax removed to sketch and rounded in central and lateral area.
- (7) Draw sketch for labial frenum. Fill sketch with liquid wax.



- Wax is trimmed to clinical crown/gingival junction around premolars and molars.
- Note that gingiva on premolars is trimmed higher than molars.



- (1) Sketch a half circle above each premolar.



- (2) Sketch an oval “egg shaped” 1/2 circle around the molars.



- (3) Starting above the sketch in the premolar area, remove some wax down to the sketch. (4) Remove an amount of wax between the interproximal s. (5) Finish the sculpturing by rounding all contours of the sketch.



- (6) Starting above the sketch in the molar area, remove some wax down to the sketch. (7) Remove an amount of wax in the interproximal area. (8) Finish the sculpturing by rounding all contours of the sketch.



- The procedures for carving the anatomy of the mandibular denture is very similar to carving the maxillary denture: (1) Remove the wax at a 45 degree angle at the CEJ.





- (2) Sketch the outline of the anatomy. Note - The  $\frac{1}{2}$  circles on the centrals are approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  as large as the laterals. This is the reverse of the upper carving where the central carvings are larger than the laterals.



- Note - The  $\frac{1}{2}$  circles for each molar. This is in contrast to the maxillary molars where the anatomy is oval “egg shaped” around both molars.



- (3) Remove the wax to the sketch in the central and lateral area. (4) Remove a slight amount of wax in the interproximals. (5) Round the carvings.



- (6) Starting on the mesial side of the cuspid sketch, remove, vertically, some wax down to the sketch.
- The wax on the mesial of the sketch is contoured from a mesial to a distal direction.





- (7) Starting on the distal side of the cuspid sketch, remove, vertically, some wax down to the sketch.
- The wax on the distal of the sketch is contoured from a distal to mesial direction.



- (8) Starting above the sketch in the premolar area, remove some wax down to the sketch.
- (9) Remove an amount of wax between the interproximals.



- (10) Starting above the sketch in the molar area, remove some wax down to the sketch.
- (11) Remove an amount of wax in the interproximal area.
- (12) Finish the sculpturing by rounding all contours of the sketch.



- Wax removed to sketch and rounded in molar area.





- Having replaced the palate, if necessary, and having added 1 mm thickness of wax 1-2 mm above the CEJ.
- Use a Buffalo no. 7R lab knife to trim the lingual anatomy around each tooth.



- Holding the lab knife in a horizontal direction, and utilizing a finger rest, trim away the wax in the molar area with oval shaped circles.



- Holding the lab knife in a horizontal direction, and utilizing a finger rest, trim away the wax in the premolar area with 1/2 circle shapes.



- Trim the wax from around the anterior teeth with 1/2 circles.

















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JUST!

WAX SOLVENT

No. 20

*Special. Super. Phosphor*FOR WAX ELIMINATION AND WAX  
DRESSING OF ACRYLIC DENTURES

The following instructions should be read carefully before using this product. It is a powerful solvent and should be used with caution. It is not to be used on the skin or on any other surface except the dentures.

To use: Immerse the dentures in the solvent for 10 to 15 minutes. Remove and wash with water. Repeat if necessary.

Do not use on the skin or on any other surface except the dentures. It is a powerful solvent and should be used with caution.

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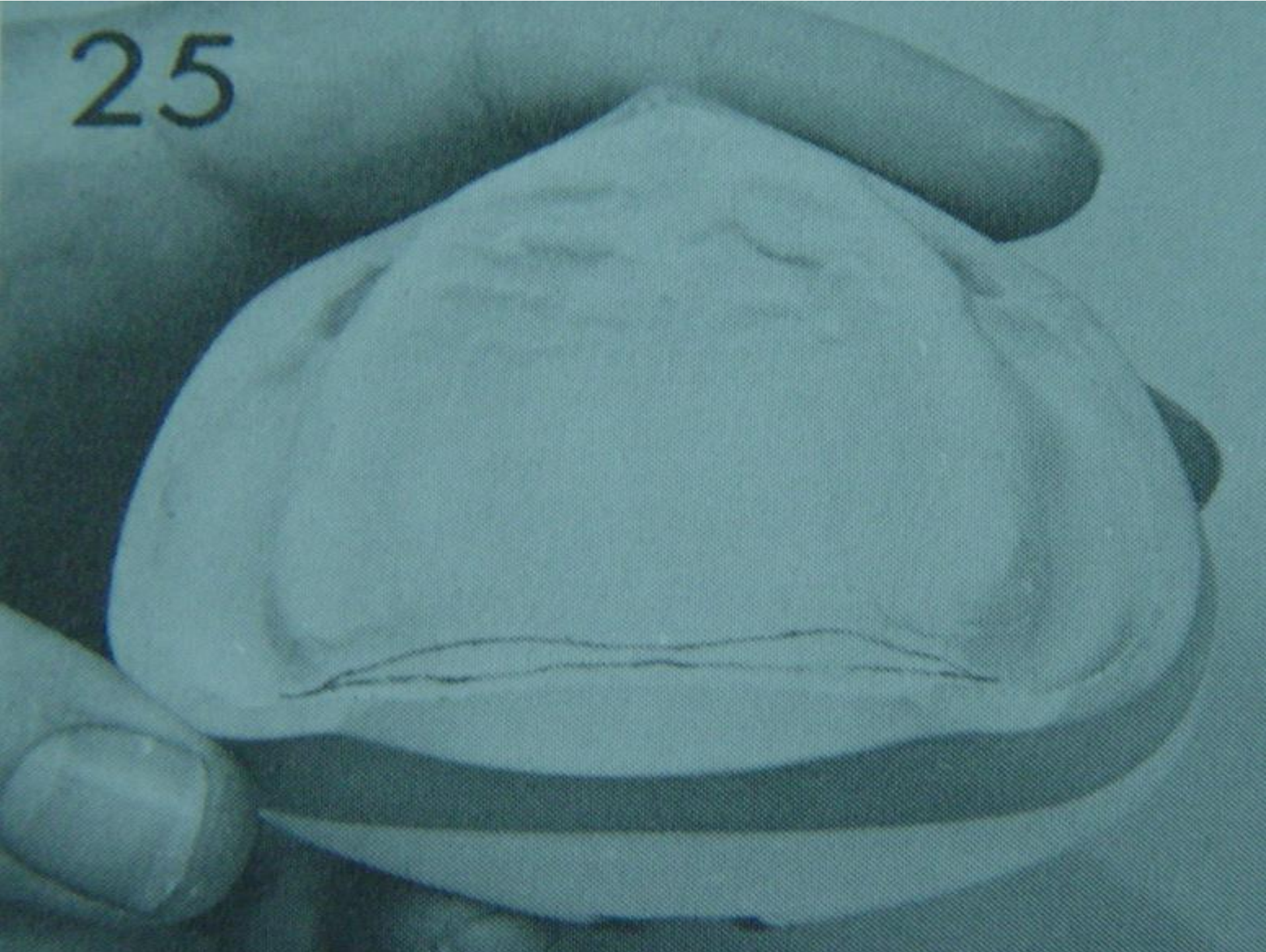


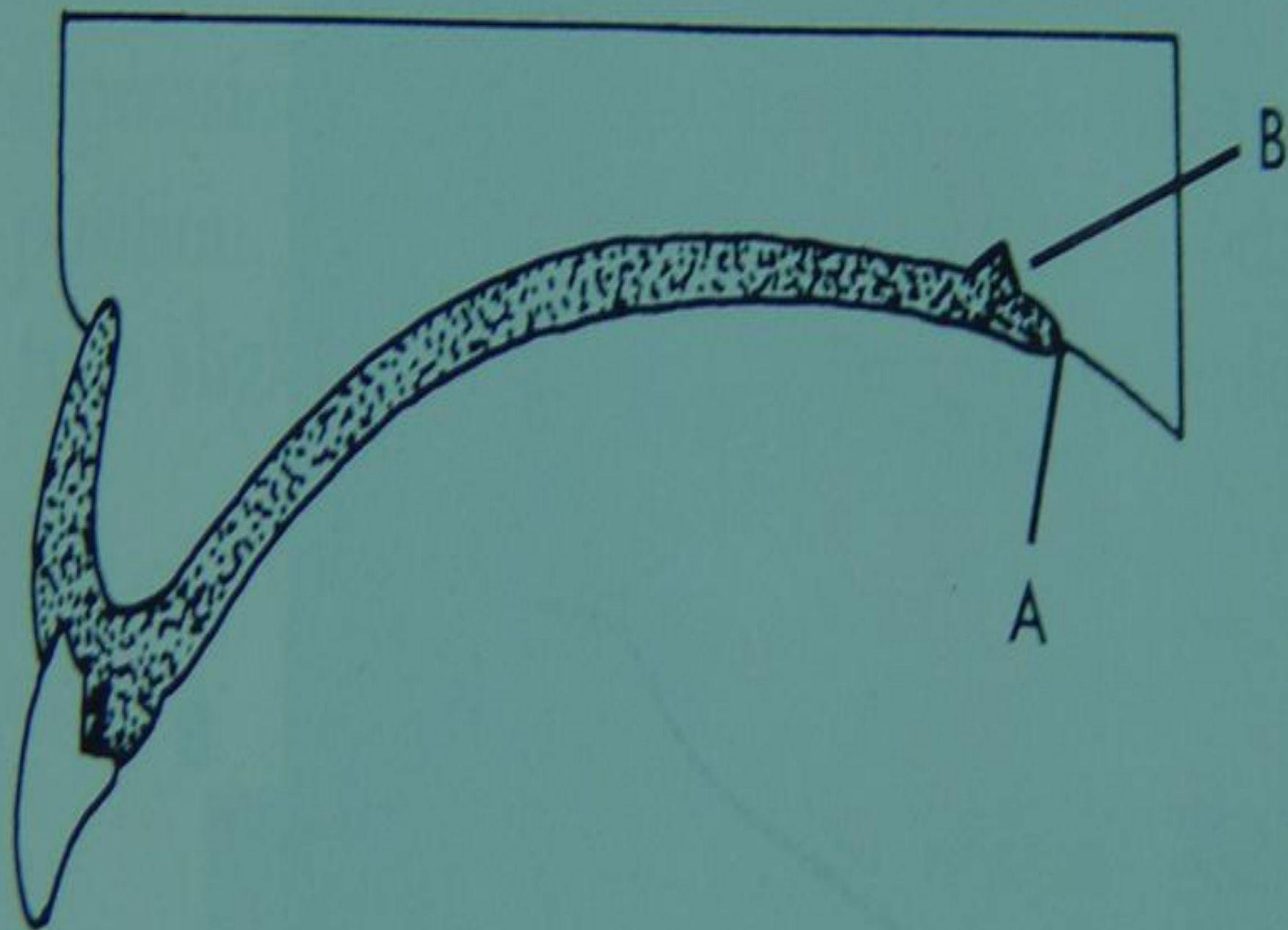






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● Labial View



Buccal View



# Flasking, Packing, Procerssing and Recovery















- A space of 3-6 mm should be available above the occlusal surfaces of teeth and the top part of the flask, otherwise trim base of the cast. --- - Land area should be flush with the rim of the bottom part of the flask, to facilitate deflasking without breakage**
- Care should be taken not create an undercut between distal ends of the lower casts and the rims of the flask**





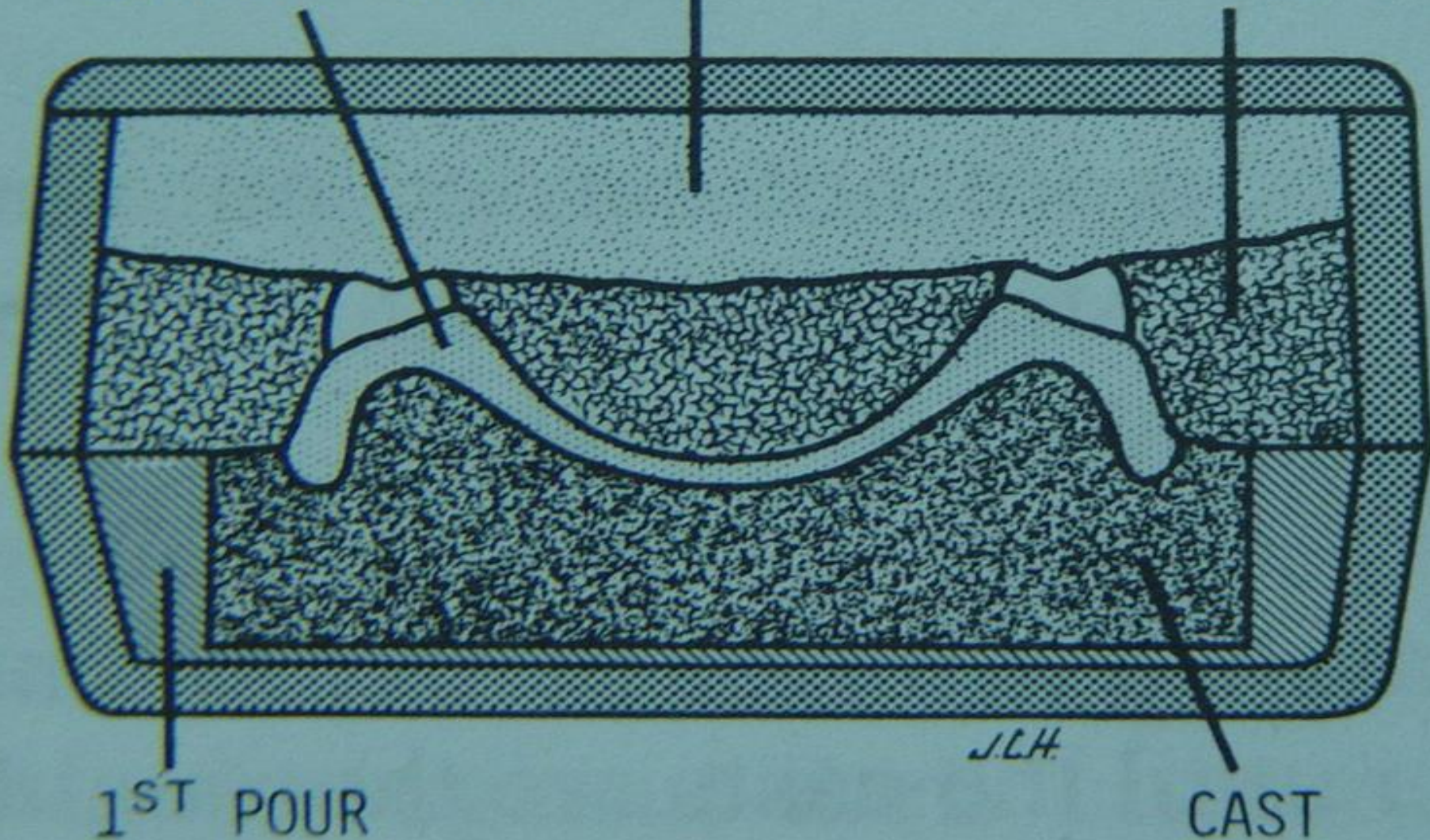


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3<sup>RD</sup> POUR (CAPPING)

DENTURE (WAX)

2<sup>ND</sup> POUR







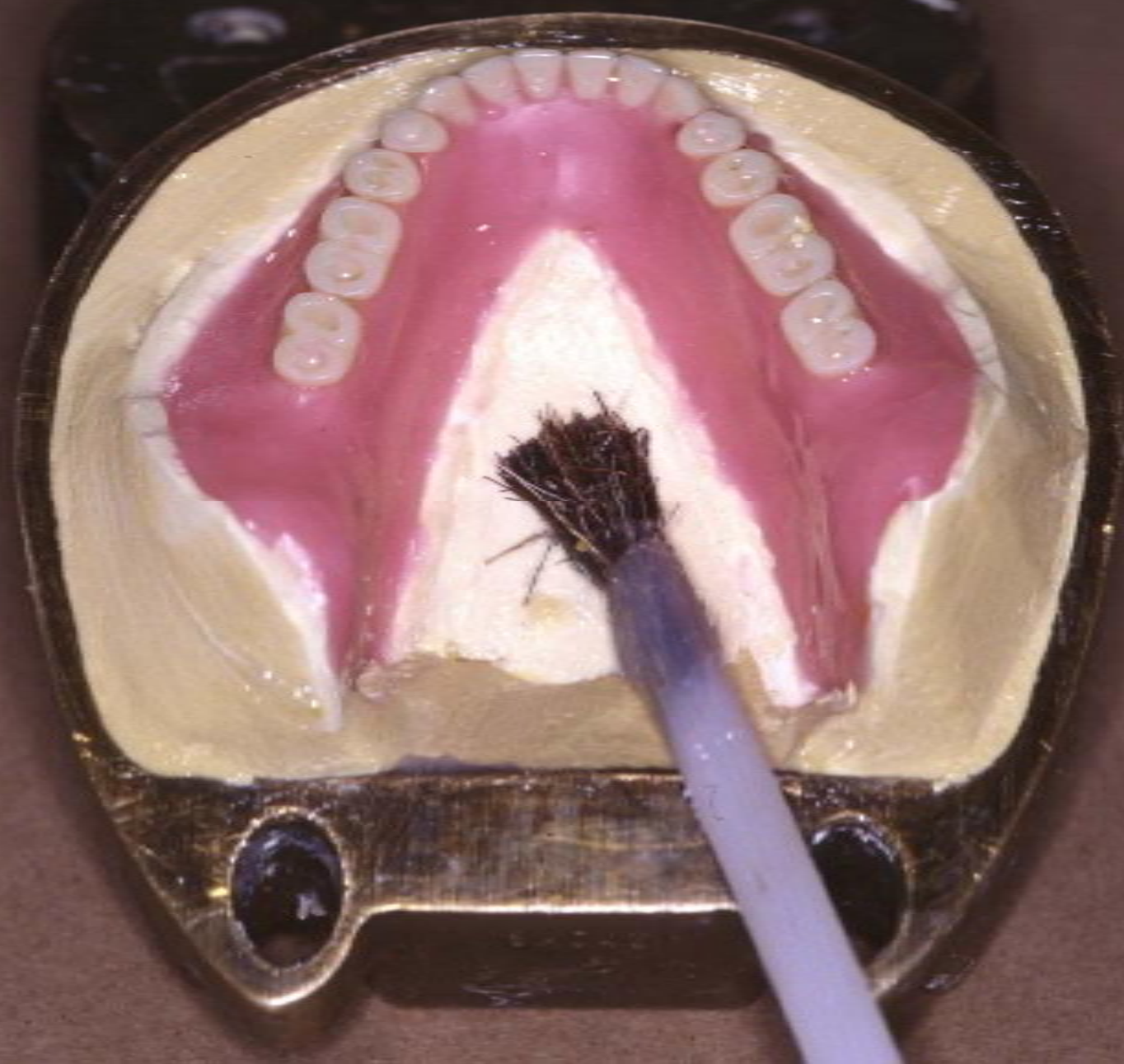


















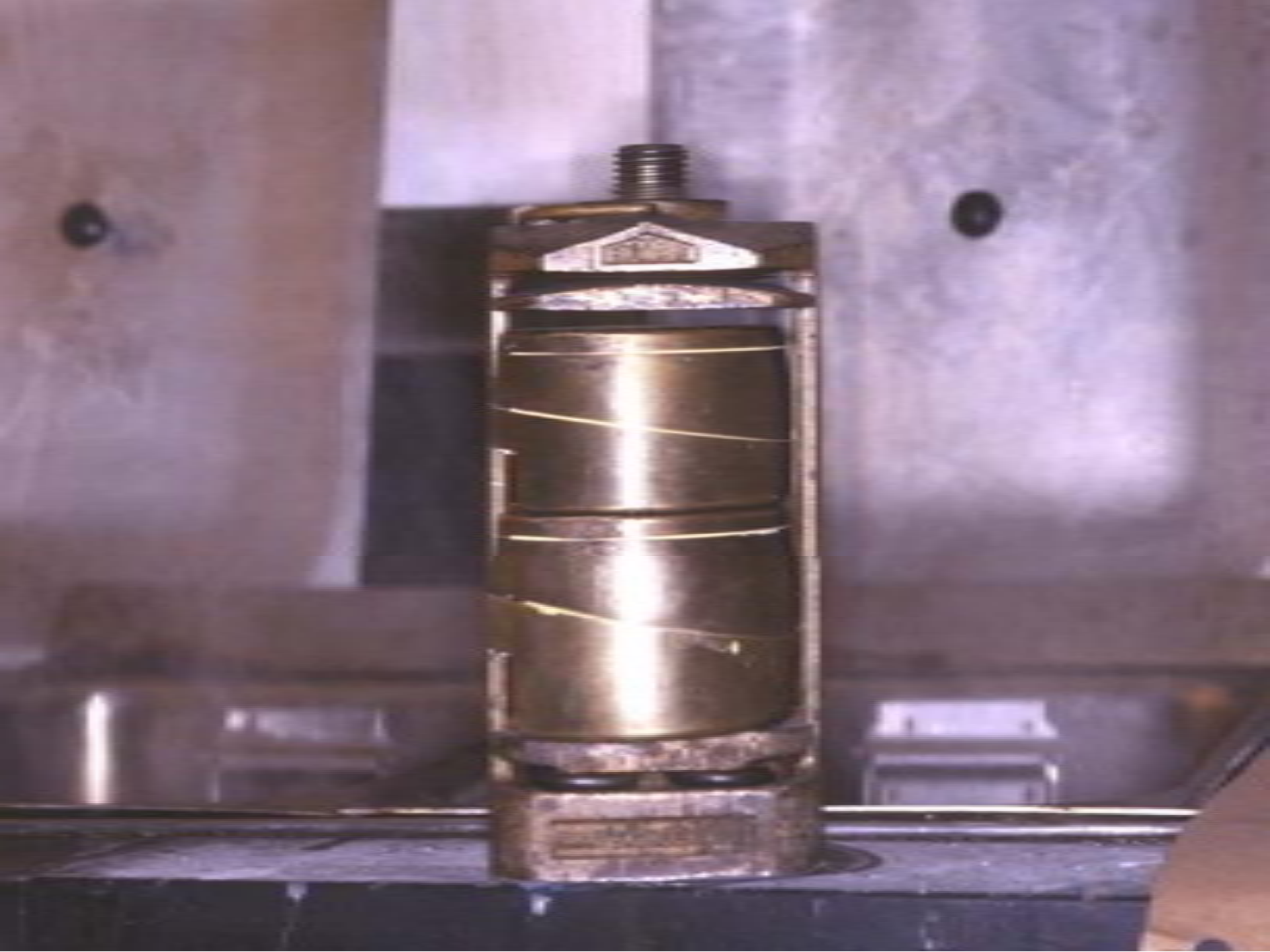






- **Flasks are then placed in boiling water for 4-6 min to soften the wax. Wax is then removed and residual wax is washed out with a stream of boiling water. Water is drained from the flask, then it is washed again with boiling water containing a powdered detergent, then finally with a clean boiling water.**







COUNT DOWN

0:0600

HR

MIN

SEC

COUNT DOWN

COUNT UP

PROGRAM

TIMER

CLOCK

T1

T2

T3

T4

START  
/STOP

CLEAR

ENTER



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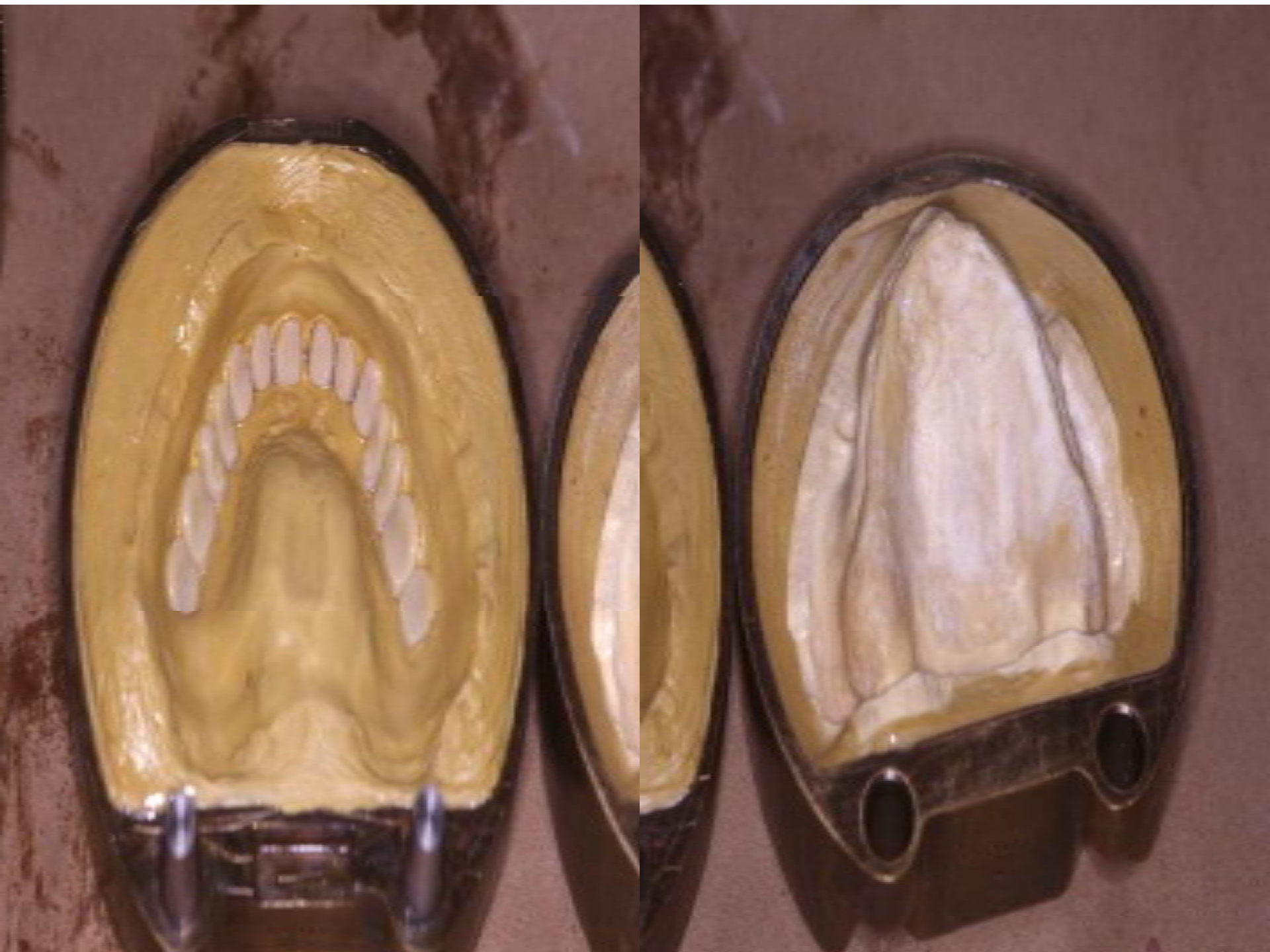
















**The inside of the moulds, and the casts are painted with a separating medium (tin foil substitute). This is applied twice, but should be kept away from teeth as well as all wax or debris that might prevent adhesion to teeth.**











