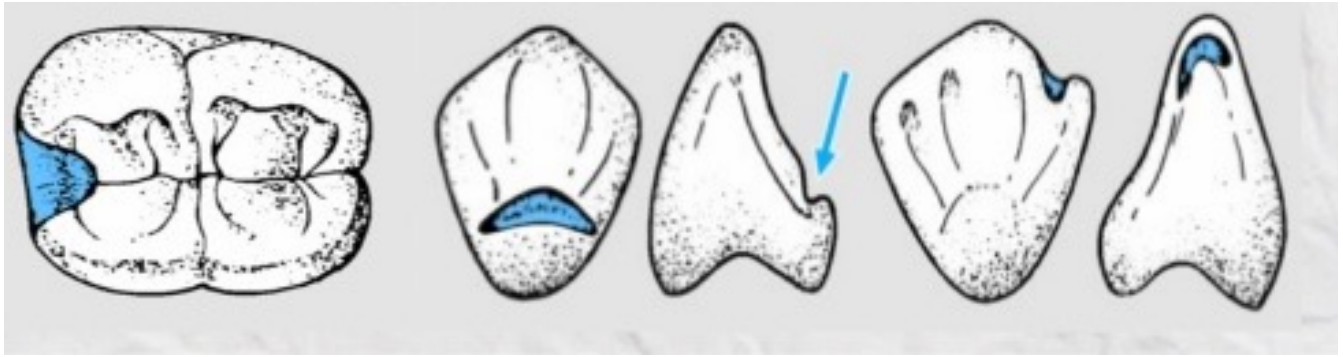
Prosthodontics

Rest

- Rigid extension of an RPD framework that contacts the *occlusal, lingual, or incisal* surface of an abutment tooth
- Directs forces through long axis= support

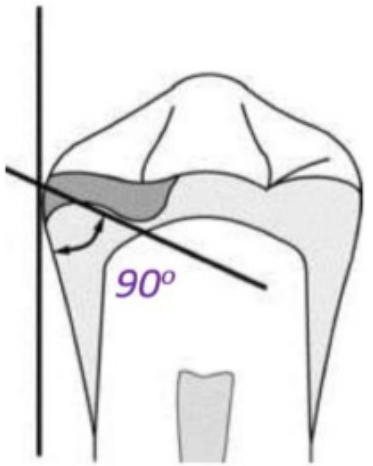
Rest Seat

- Prepared into the *occlusal, lingual, or incisal* surface of an abutment tooth in order to receive and support a rest

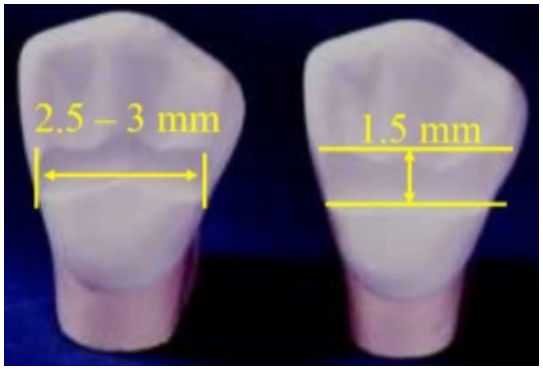


Occlusal Rest

- Rounded, semicircular outline form (spoon-shaped)
- **One-third** MD width
- **One-half** intercuspal width
- **1.5mm** deep for base metal
- Floor inclines apically toward center
- Angle formed with vertical minor connector is <90˚

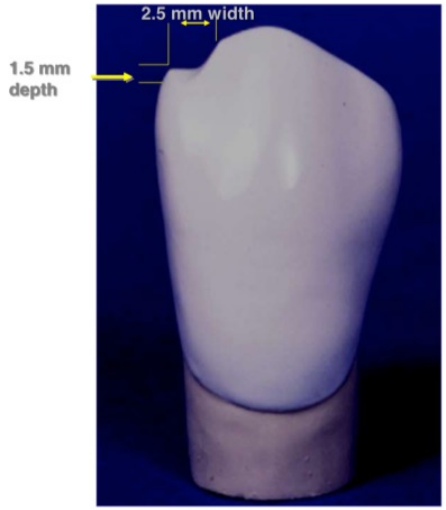


Cingulum Rest



- Inverted V or U shape
- **2.5-3mm** MD length
- **2mm** labiolingual width (ledge)
- **1.5mm** deep
- Contraindicated for mandibular incisors
- Benefits include good distribution of occlusal load, esthetics, strength from closeness to major connector

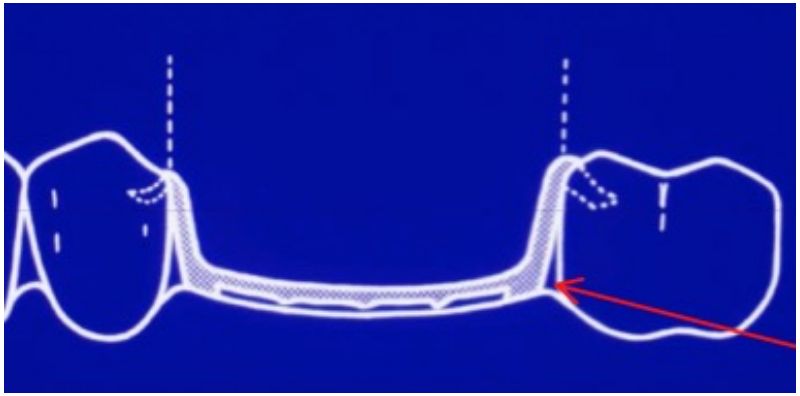
Incisal Rest



- Rounded notch at incisal angle
- **2.5mm** MD length
- **1.5mm** deep
- Used as indirect retainer
- Less favorable leverage than lingual rest
- Not used often because of esthetic compromise

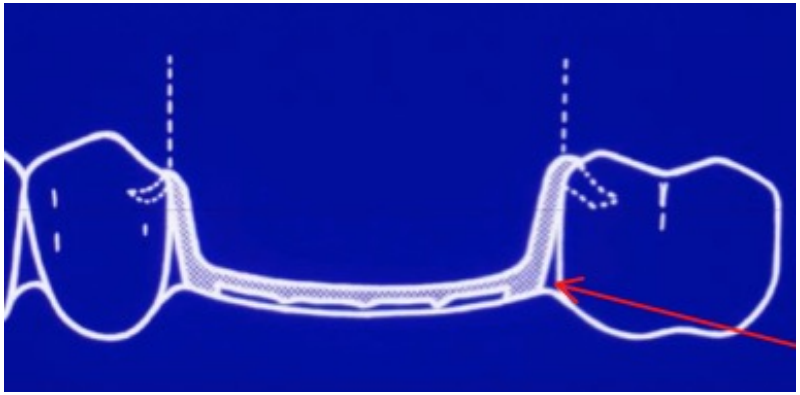
Proximal Plate

- Metal plate that contacts proximal surface of abutment tooth



Guide Planes

- Flat parallel surfaces of abutment teeth that provide path of insertion and removal
- **One-third** buccolingual width
- Extends **2-3mm** vertically down from marginal ridge



Indirect Retainer

- Distal extension area of a partial is “loose” and not anchored posteriorly
- There is rotational movement centered around an imaginary line drawn through the most distal rests
- Indirect retainer is directly perpendicular and anterior to the fulcrum line which provides bracing to resist rotational movement of distal extension area