

Limestone Dental Group has had an onsite dental laboratory servicing the needs of our patients for over 50 years, we have a team of three dental technicians working exclusively for us this means that we can provide very prompt denture services when necessary.

Our technicians can assist the dentist in the surgery with the patient present. This is something quite rare nowadays, most dentists send their denture work off by courier to be completed by a dental technician offsite, often overseas which is not ideal to control quality and quick turn around.

In the unfortunate situation where you need to have your denture repaired, we can have a repaired denture back to you within hours.

What we can offer

- Cost effective
- Our own Technicians onsite
- Fast, prompt service
- Denture repairs often can be repaired within an hour
- Quality guaranteed
- Australian workmanship locally happening in Ipswich
- Complete dentures
- Partial plastic dentures
- Partial Framework Dentures
- Mouthguards
- Splints
- Crowns
- Repairs
- Relines
- Bleaching trays



LIMESTONE DENTAL GROUP

Caring for your dental needs ...

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Dentures



*Patient Information
Brochure*

Dentures ... a removable replacement for teeth and adjacent tissues

A **denture** is a removable replacement for missing teeth and adjacent tissues. It is made of acrylic resin, sometimes in combination with various metals.

Types of denture

Complete or full dentures are made when all of your natural teeth are missing. You can have a full denture on your upper or lower jaw, or both. Complete dentures replace all the teeth, while a partial denture fills in the spaces created by missing teeth and prevents other teeth from changing position.

Dentures usually consist of replacement teeth attached to pink or gum-coloured plastic bases, which are connected by a plastic base or metal framework. Removable partial dentures attach to your natural teeth with metal clasps.



A denture improves chewing ability and speech, and provides support for facial muscles. Dentures greatly enhance facial appearance and smile.

Dentures are called “conventional” or “immediate” according to when they are made and when they are inserted into the

mouth. Immediate dentures are inserted immediately after the removal of the remaining teeth. To make this possible, the dentist takes measurements and makes the models of the patient’s jaws during a preliminary visit.

An advantage of immediate dentures is that the wearer does not have to be without teeth during the healing period. Initial healing generally takes 6-8 weeks during which time gums shrink, immediate dentures may require relining to fit properly.

How are dentures made?

The denture process takes a few weeks and 5 appointments:

First, an impression of your jaw is made using special materials. In addition, measurements are made to show how your jaws relate to one another and how much space is between them (bite relationship). The colour or shade of your natural teeth will also be determined. The impression, bite and shade are given to the dental laboratory so a denture can be custom-made for your mouth.



The dental laboratory makes a mould or model of your jaw, places the teeth in a wax base, and carves the wax to the exact form wanted in the finished denture. Usually a “wax try-in” of the denture will be checked in the patient’s mouth so any adjustments can be done before the denture is completed.

The denture is completed at the dental laboratory using the “lost wax” technique. A mould of the wax-up denture is made, the wax is removed and the remaining space is filled with pink plastic in dough form. The mould is then heated to harden the plastic. The denture is then polished and ready for wear.



Getting used to your denture

For the first few weeks, a new denture may feel awkward or bulky. However, your mouth will eventually become accustomed to wearing it.

Inserting and removing the denture will require some practice. Your denture should easily fit into place. Never force the partial denture into position by biting down. This could bend or break the clasps.

If the denture puts too much pressure on a particular area, that spot will become sore. Your denture can be adjusted to fit more comfortably.

Eating will take a little practice. Chew slowly using both sides of your mouth at the same time to prevent the dentures from tipping. As you become accustomed to chewing, add other foods until you return to your normal diet.

Start out by eating soft foods cut into small pieces, chew on both sides of the mouth to keep even pressure on the denture. Avoid sticky or hard foods, including gum.

Pronouncing certain words may require practice. Reading out loud and repeating troublesome words will help. If your dentures “click” while you’re talking, speak more slowly. If a speaking problem persists, consult your dentist.

You may find that your dentures occasionally slip when you laugh, cough or smile. Reposition the dentures by gently biting down and swallowing.



Care of your denture

It’s best to stand over a folded towel or a sink of water when handling your denture, just in case you accidentally drop it. Brush the denture after every meal to remove food deposits and plaque, and keep it from becoming permanently stained.

Avoid using a brush with hard bristles, which can damage the denture. People wearing partial dentures need to pay special attention to cleaning teeth that fit under the denture’s metal clasps. Plaque that becomes trapped under the clasps will increase the risk of tooth decay.



Hand soap or mild dishwashing liquid to clean dentures is also acceptable. Other types of household cleaners and many toothpastes are too abrasive and should not be used for cleaning dentures. Dentures should be soaked in a container with warm water and a denture cleaning tablet once or twice a week to disinfect the denture and prevent staining.

Adjustments

Over time, adjusting the denture may be necessary. As you age, your mouth naturally changes, which can affect the fit of the denture. Your bone and gum ridges can recede or shrink, resulting in a loose-fitting denture.

Loose dentures can cause various problems, including sores or infections. Dentures that do not fit properly can be adjusted. Avoid using a do-it-yourself kit to adjust or repair your dentures, as this can damage the appliance beyond repair. Glues sold over-the-counter often contain harmful chemicals and should not be used on a denture.

If your denture no longer fits properly, if it breaks, cracks or chips, or if one of the teeth becomes loose, see your dentist immediately. In many cases, dentists can make necessary adjustments or repairs, often on the same day.

Over time, dentures will need to be relined, re-based, or re-made due to normal wear. To reline or re-base a denture, the dentist uses the existing denture teeth and refits the denture to your mouth.

Dentures generally need to be replaced if they become loose and the teeth show signs of significant wear. Dentures generally need replacing every 10 years.