

## MAXILLARY MAJOR CONNECTORS

### Palatal bar

- Bar running across the palate which is narrow half oval in cross-section
- Indicated in Kennedy Class III limited to replacing one or two teeth on each side of arch

### Palatal strap

- Wide band of metal with a thin cross-sectional dimension & with anteroposterior length not less than 8mm
- Indicated in long span Kennedy Class III

### Anteroposterior/double palatal bar

- Combination of anterior palatal strap and a posterior palatal bar
- Indicated in bilateral, long edentulous space with periodontally sound anterior and posterior abutment teeth

### Horseshoe shaped or U-Shaped

- Thin band of metal running along the lingual surfaces of posterior teeth
- Indicated when Inoperable palatine torus is present & when several anterior teeth have to be replaced

### Anteroposterior palatal strap or closed horseshoe

- Similar to horseshoe major connector except that a thin metal strap extends over the posterior region of the connector
- Indicated in palatine tori conditions

### Complete palate

- A major connector covering one half or more of the hard palate
- Indicated in Class II with large posterior modification, Class II with missing anterior teeth & Class I arch with 1-4 premolars

## MANDIBULAR MAJOR CONNECTORS

### Lingual bar

- Basic form of mandibular connector
- It is half pear shaped with 5mm height , 3mm distance from the gingival tissue & 8mm of vertical clearance from the floor of mouth

### Lingual plate

- Half pear shaped with a thin, solid piece of metal extending from lingual surfaces of teeth to floor of the mouth
- Indicated when the functional depth of the lingual vestibule is less than 5mm and when lingual frenum is high

### Sublingual bar

- When the lingual bar cannot be used because of the lack of functional depth of the lingual vestibule

### Cingulum bar/Continuous bar

- Located on or slightly above cingula of anterior teeth
- Indicated in cases with large interproximal embrasures requiring indirect retention & in wide diastema cases

### Double lingual bar/Kennedy bar

- Combination of Upper bar which is half oval in cross section, 2-3mm height, 1mm thick & Lower bar which is same as lingual bar
- Indicated when indirect retention is required and in periodontally weakened teeth which require splinting

### Labial bar

- Runs across the mucosa on facial surface of the mandibular arch
- When the mandibular teeth are so severely inclined lingually & in cases of large lingual tori