GLOSSARY OF OCCLUSION TERMS


Acquired centric, adaptive centric posture, adaptive occlusal position- See Maximum intercuspidation

Anterior deprogrammer- An anterior guide table, fabricated to fit over the maxillary incisors, which disoccludes the posterior teeth and facilitates the recording of maxillomandibular relationships by deprogramming memorized patterns of muscular activity.

Anterior guidance- The anterior determinant of mandibular movement. It is the influence of anterior tooth inclines on the envelopes of mandibular motion and function. Anterior guidance takes on different meanings, depending upon whether the term is being applied to complete dentures or to the natural dentition.

Complete denture prosthodontics- Anterior guidance implies incisal guidance, as set on the incisal guide table on the articulator. It is an arbitrary factor, selected by the dentist, based primarily on esthetic requirements related to vertical and horizontal overlap of the anterior teeth. The inclination of incisal guidance should not exceed the angle of inclination of horizontal condylar guidance. In complete dentures, incisal guidance should permit bilateral posterior contact in all ranges of function.

Natural dentition- Anterior guidance may be defined as the dynamic relationship of the mandibular anterior teeth against the maxillary anterior teeth through all ranges of function. Ideally, the anterior teeth should disocclude the posterior teeth in all eccentric excursions. Anterior guidance may be sub classified as lateral anterior guidance (canine guidance) and protrusive anterior guidance (incisal guidance).

Anterior protection (posterior disocclusion) - See Occlusal schemes. A form of articulation in which the vertical and horizontal overlap of the anterior teeth disengages the posterior teeth during mandibular excursive movements. Syn., anterior protected articulation.

Mutual protection- A form of articulation in which the posterior teeth prevent excessive force on the anterior teeth in maximum intercuspidation and the anterior teeth disengage the posterior teeth in all mandibular excursive movements. Syn., mutually protected articulation.

Canine protection- A form of articulation in which the canine teeth disengage the posterior teeth during lateral and lateral protrusive excursions of the mandible. Syn., canine protected articulation.

Anterior group function- A form of articulation in which the canines and incisors (usually just the lateral incisors) function together to disocclude the posterior teeth during lateral and lateral protrusive excursions of the mandible.

Arc of closure- The circular or elliptic arc created by elevation of the mandible, most often viewed in the mid-sagittal plane. Articulation, dental- The static and dynamic relationships of maxillary and mandibular teeth.
**Articulator**- A mechanical device that represents the temporomandibular joints and jaw members, to which maxillary and mandibular casts may be attached to simulate some or all mandibular movements.

**Class I** articulator (simple, non-adjustable) - A simple holding instrument capable of accepting a single static registration. Vertical motion is possible.

**Class II** articulator- An instrument that permits horizontal as well as vertical motion, but does not orient the motion to the temporomandibular joints.

**Class III** articulator (semi-adjustable articulator) - An instrument that simulates condylar pathways by using averages or mechanical equivalents for part or all of the motion. These instruments allow for orientation of the casts relative to the joints and may be arcon (condyles on the lower element) or nonarcon (condyles on the upper element).

**Class IV** articulator (fully adjustable art. gnathologic art.)- An instrument that will accept three-dimensional dynamic registrations. These instruments allow for orientation of the casts to the joints and replication of all mandibular movements.

**Axis**- An imaginary line around which a body may rotate.

**Sagittal axis**- An imaginary anteroposterior line around which the mandible may rotate when viewed in the frontal plane. It is best visualized as passing through the working side condyle, as the non-working side condyle moves downward during translation. The sagittal axis is a determinant of cusp height harmony.

**Transverse horizontal axis** (horizontal axis) - An imaginary line, passing through both condyles, around which the mandible may rotate within the sagittal plane. When movement occurs about this axis with both condyles in centric relation, the axis may be referred to as the hinge axis.

**Vertical axis**- An imaginary line around which the mandible may rotate through the horizontal plane. In lateral excursions, it is the axis of the working side, or rotating, condyle. It is from this axis that the path of any mandibular cusp can be scribed upon its opposing tooth.

**Balanced articulation (balanced gliding occlusion, balanced occlusion, bilateral balance)** - The bilateral, simultaneous, anterior and posterior contact of teeth in centric and eccentric positions. Desirable only in dentures, it is developed to prevent tipping or rotating of the denture base in relation to the supporting structures.

**Bennett angle**- The angle formed between the sagittal plane and the average path of the advancing condyle as viewed in the horizontal plane during lateral mandibular movements. It is an expression of lateral condylar guidance, or lateral condylar inclination.

**Bennett guide**- The component in the condylar housing of an articulator which directs lateral condylar guidance.

**Bennett shift (Bennett movement, mandibular lateral translation)** - A lateral shifting of the rotating condyle during lateral excursions. In visualizing Bennett shift, one must remember a) that the condyle is essentially egg-shaped, not spherical, and b) that, during lateral excursions, this irregularly -shaped condyle rotates simultaneously about three axes (vertical, sagittal, and horizontal ) Rotation about the vertical axis produces mainly lateral movement of the condyle, with some forward or backward component. Rotation about the
horizontal and sagittal axes adds an upward or downward component to the lateral movement. The important feature of Bennett shift is that it moves the center of the axis of rotation for all three axes. Moving the vertical axis of rotation has a pronounced effect on the paths traced by mandibular cusps against maxillary teeth. Bennett shift cannot be accurately recorded on a semi-adjustable articulator.

**Border movements**- Mandibular movement at the limits dictated by anatomic structures, as viewed in a given plane (e.g., Posselt’s envelope of motion as viewed in the sagittal plane and Gothic arch tracings on the horizontal plane.

**Bruxism**- See Occlusion, Para functional.

**Canine guidance (lateral anterior guidance, canine protection)** - See anterior guidance, Anterior protection.

**Centric holding cusp**- A term enjoying wide usage without official recognition in the Glossary of Prosthodontic Terms. As described in common usage, the term refers to those posterior cusps, normally the maxillary lingual cusps and the mandibular buccal cusps, which maintain the centric stops (see Centric stop). While the term “centric” implies that these stops occur at centric relation, it is often used to describe stops in maximum intercuspation.

**Centric occlusion**- See Maximum intercuspation.

**Centric relation (centric relation position, terminal hinge position)**- The maxillomandibular relationship in which the anterior-superior aspect of the condyles articulate with the thinnest a-vascular portion of their respective disks and the disk-condyle complex is positioned against the posterior slopes of the articular eminences. The clinical description of centric relation: The most posterior-superior unstrained maxillomandibular relationship as may be determined by rotary movement about a transverse horizontal axis. Also note:
  a. This is a neuromuscularly determined relationship.
  b. This position is independent of tooth contact.
  c. The relationship of the condyle-disk complex against the articular eminence may vary.
  d. This position is repeatable within limits.
  e. In centric relation the mandible assumes an unstrained border position.
  f. This is a homeostatic position of the mandible.

**Centric relation contact**- The contact relationship that exists between the maxillary and mandibular teeth when the mandible is in centric relation. This may or may not coincide with maximum intercuspation position. It is the starting point for a complete occlusal adjustment and for many extensive restorative procedures.

**Centric stop**- Opposing cuspal/fossa contacts that maintain vertical dimension between the opposing arches.

**Christensen’s phenomenon (Christensen’s effect)** - The space that occurs between opposing occlusal surfaces during mandibular protrusion. This may also be manifest as a
space between the occlusal surfaces on the non-working side during lateral excursions (frontal Christensen’s phenomenon). The space is created as the condyles drop downward along the condylar path. Protrusive and lateral interocclusal records register the space produced and thus measure the inclination of the condylar path.

**Combined periodontal traumatism**- See Occlusal traumatism. A local diagnostic term for the condition resulting from occlusal traumatism in a dentition with inadequate periodontal support and in the presence of gingival inflammation.

**Condylar guidance**- Mandibular guidance generated by the condyles traversing the contours of the glenoid fossa. Condylar guidance is the posterior determinant of mandibular movement, and allows a range of motion limited only by bones, ligaments, and muscles.

**Horizontal condylar guidance** (horizontal condylar inclination)- The angle formed by the condylar path as related to the horizontal plane. This angle is recorded using protrusive interocclusal records for setting the horizontal condylar inclination on a semi adjustable articulator.

**Lateral condylar guidance** (lateral condylar inclination, Bennett angle) - See Bennett angle. The angle of the condylar path as related to the sagittal plane. Semi-adjustable articulators may be programmed for lateral condylar guidance using lateral interocclusal records or Hanau’s formula.

**Cross-bite (reverse articulation)** - An occlusal relationship in which the mandibular teeth are located facial to the opposing maxillary teeth.

**Cross-tooth balance**- The harmonious contact of opposing working side buccal and lingual cusps wherein both lingual inclines of the maxillary posteriors and both buccal inclines of the mandibular posteriors are functional inclines. This type of contact may add stability and balance to denture occlusion, but tends to produce harmful effects (notably tooth fractures) in the natural dentition.

**Curve of occlusion**- The average curve established by the incisal edges and occlusal surfaces of the anterior and posterior teeth in either arch. When used in complete denture set-ups to compensate for the paths of the condyles, to allow simultaneous contact of all teeth during excursive movements, this curve is referred to as a compensating curve.

**Antero-posterior curve (Curve of Spee)**- The curvature of the occlusal surfaces, beginning at the tip of the mandibular canine and following the buccal cusp tips of the premolar and molar teeth, continuing through the anterior border of the ramus. In complete dentures, the curve must be sufficiently high in the posterior to compensate for Christensen’s Phenomenon and maintain posterior tooth contact in protrusive excursions. In the natural dentition, the curve must be sufficiently low in the posterior to permit disocclusion of the posterior teeth during protrusive movement.

**Mediolateral curve**- That curve, as viewed in the frontal plane, which is formed by an imaginary line touching the buccal and lingual cusp tips of similar teeth on each side of the mandibular arch. When the curve in the lower arch is seen as concave, it is also referred to as the curve of Wilson. In the natural dentition the Curve of Wilson should serve in harmony with lateral anterior guidance to provide disocclusion of the maxillary lingual cusps on the non-working side during lateral excursions. When the curve in the lower arch
is seen as convex, as may occur in excessively worn dentitions, the curve may be referred to as a Curve of Pleasure or anti-Monson curve.

**Cusp angle** - The angle made by the slopes of a cusp with a perpendicular line bisecting the cusp measured mesiodistally or buccolingually. In order for posterior teeth to disocclude during excursions, the cusp angle, as measured mesiodistally, should be less than the angle of incisal guidance, and the cusp angle, as measured buccolingually, should be less than the angle of canine guidance.

**Deprogrammer** - Various types of devices or materials used to alter the proprioceptive mechanism during mandibular closure.

**Determinants of mandibular movement** - Anatomic structures that dictate or limit the movements of the mandible. The anterior determinant of mandibular movement is the dental articulation; the posterior determinants of mandibular movement are the temporomandibular articulations and their associated structures. The third, and motivating, determinant is the neuromuscular system.

**Determinants of occlusion** - The factors governing the laws of occlusion for excursive movements. For the natural dentition, these factors are condylar guidance, anterior guidance, and orientation of the occlusal plane, cusp angle, and prominence of the curves of occlusion. For complete dentures, these factors are stated as condylar guidance, incisal guidance, cusp length, the plane of occlusion, and the compensating curve and are known collectively as Hanau's Quint.

**Disocclusion (disclusion)** - Separation of the opposing teeth during eccentric movements of the mandible.

**Eccentric** - Any position of the mandible other than centric relation.

**Engram** - A memorized pattern of muscle activity. In the patient who cannot achieve maximum intercuspation in centric relation, the proprioceptive-gram system works to guide the mandible around interferences to an adaptive occlusal position. To record centric relation in such a patient, a deprogrammer is used to interrupt this memorized pattern of muscle activity.

**Envelope of function** - The three-dimensional space contained within the envelope of motion that defines mandibular movement during masticatory movement and phonation. It defines the outer limits of functional movement, as influenced by tooth incline guidance.

**Envelope of motion** - The three-dimensional space circumscribed by mandibular border movements within which all unstrained mandibular movement occurs. Sagittal and frontal plane tracings show tooth guidance in their superior aspects.

**Excursion** - Any mandibular movement produced by movement of the condyles away from their centric relation position. Translatory movement of one or both condyles.

**Lateral excursion** (lateral movement) Movement of the mandible to the side, caused by contralateral condylar translation and ipsilateral condylar rotation. The excursion is named left or right, according to the side to which movement occurs. Movement may also be referred to as laterotrusive (working side) or mediotrusive (nonworking side).
**Protrusion** *(protrusive excursion)* - A forward movement of the mandible caused by translatory movement of both condyles. If translation is equal bilaterally, a **forward protrusion** is produced. If translation is unequal, a **lateral protrusion** is produced.

**Face bow** - An instrument used to record the spatial relationship of the maxillary arch to some anatomic reference point or points and then transfer this relationship to an articulator.

**Frankfort plane** *(Frankfort horizontal plane)* - A plane passing through the lowest point in the margin of the orbit (orbitale) and the highest point on the margin of the auditory meatus (tragion). It is perhaps the most commonly used of the cranial reference planes used in establishing relationships of the jaws and occlusal plane to the cranium.

**Group function** - See **Occlusal schemes**. Multiple contact relations between the maxillary and mandibular teeth in lateral movements on the working side, whereby simultaneous contact of several teeth acts as a group to distribute occlusal forces.

**Partial group function** - A group function occlusion wherein some of the posterior teeth share the occlusal load during lateral excursions, while others contact only in maximum intercuspidation position. A clinician may choose to reduce a group function to a partial group function in order to eliminate excursive contacts on teeth with weak support.

**Guidance** - Regulation or direction of movement.

**Guide table** - The part of the articulator on which the anterior guide pin rests to maintain the vertical dimension of occlusion. The guide influences the degree of separation of the casts in eccentric positions.

**Custom incisal guide table** - An individualized guide table, usually made of acrylic, which records and maintains the degree of separation between the maxillary and mandibular casts in eccentric movements.

**Mechanical guide table** - A mechanically adjustable guide table upon which anterior guidance may be set.

**Hanau’s formula** - A formula devised by Hanau for arbitrarily setting the inclination of lateral condylar guidance (Bennett ~g~) on an articulator, where that instrument is not capable of accepting lateral interocclusal records for that purpose. An articulator that cannot reproduce Bennett movement cannot accept a lateral relation record. Hanau’s formula: \( L = \frac{H}{8} + 12 \)

\( L = \) lateral condylar inclination in degrees\n\( H = \) horizontal condylar inclination in degrees

**Hanau’s quint** - See **Determinants of occlusion**

**Hinge axis** - See **Axis, transverse horizontal axis**

**Hinge movement** - An opening or closing movement of the mandible on the hinge axis (i.e., with no translatory movement of either condyle). The maximum opening in pure hinge movement is generally around 20 mm, until the action of the muscles and ligaments produce condylar translation. Hinge movement is a pure rotational movement.
**Horizontal condylar guidance**- See Condylar guidance.

**Incisal guidance**- See Anterior guidance.

**Interarch distance**- The inter-ridge distance; the vertical distance between the maxillary and mandibular dentate or edentate arches under specified conditions. When referring specifically to the distance between the occluding surfaces of the maxillary and mandibular teeth when the mandible is in a specified position, the term interocclusal distance is used.

**Interference**- Any tooth contact that interferes with or hinders harmonious mandibular movement. Interferences may occur naturally or may be iatrogenic. Interferences may be sub classified as:

1. **Occlusal prematurity**- Any contact of opposing teeth that occurs before the planned intercuspation.
2. **Deflective occlusal contact**- A contact that displaces a tooth or diverts the mandible from its intended movement.
3. **Occlusal disharmony**- Contacts of opposing surfaces that are not in harmony with other tooth contacts or the intended occlusal scheme.

Interferences may be further named according to the effect on a particular aspect of the occlusion:

- **Centric interference**- Any tooth contact which prohibits closure into maximum intercuspation at centric relation. The two categories of centric interferences are:
  - **Arc of closure interference**- A tooth contact, which interferes with closure to maximum intercuspation in centric relation by causing the mandible to deflect forward.
  - **Line of closure interference**- A tooth contact, which interferes with closure to maximum intercuspation in centric relation by causing the mandible to deviate to the right or left.

- **Non-working side interference**- In the natural dentition, any incline contact on the non-working side during lateral excursions creates interference to harmonious working side function. These interferences are a consistent finding in lateral bruxers.

- **Working side interference**- In the natural dentition, any working side tooth contact, which interferes with harmonious working side function during lateral excursions. The most common working side interferences are:
  a. Contacts, which disallow disocclusion or progressive disocclusion.
  b. Contacts on occlusal inclines other than the lingual inclines of the maxillary buccal cusps.
  c. Excessively steep inclines on the teeth providing lateral anterior guidance (usually iatrogenic). **Protrusive interference**- In the natural dentition, any posterior contact during protrusion constitutes an interference. Posterior disocclusion during protrusion is normally achieved through the effects of Christensen’s Phenomenon and through anterior guidance. Failure to accomplish disocclusion in protrusion, such as may be seen where the Curve of Spee is excessively steep, may serve as a stimulus for protrusive bruxing.

**Interocclusal distance**- See Interarch distance. Syn., Interocclusal space
Jaw relation record- See Record.

Lateral anterior guidance- See Canine guidance.

Lateral excursion- See Excursion.

Long centric occlusion- See Maximum intercuspation

**Malocclusion**- Any deviation from a physiologically acceptable contact of opposing dentition. Any deviation from a normal occlusion.

**Maximum intercuspation**- The relationship that exists between maxillary and mandibular teeth which produces maximal contact between their respective occlusal surfaces *independent of condylar position*. Historically, this was the definition applied to *centric occlusion*, until the term was redefined to mean contact *at* centric relation. Various authors have used the terms *acquired centric*, *adaptive centric posture*, and *adaptive occlusal position* to refer specifically to maximum intercuspation at a *position other than centric relation*. The term *long centric* occlusion has been used to refer to a contact relationship wherein maximum intercuspation is achieved at centric relation and maintained in a horizontal slide to a position anterior to centric relation. *Point centric occlusion* has been used to refer to maximum intercuspation at centric relation.

**Non-working side**- The side of the mandible that moves *toward* the median line in lateral excursion. The condyle on that side is the non-working (mediotrusive) side condyle, or the translating condyle. In complete denture prosthodontics, this may be referred to as the *balancing side*, since contact on this side is used to balance the denture base during excursions.

**Non-working side contact**- Contact of the teeth on the side *opposite* the side *toward* which the mandible moves in lateral excursion. In the natural dentition, all non-working side contacts create interferences to harmonious function.

**Occlude**- To bring together; to shut. To bring or close the mandibular teeth into contact with the maxillary teeth.

**Occlusal adjustment (occlusal equilibration)** - *Occlusal adjustment* refers to any change made to alter the occluding relation. *Occlusal equilibration* has been defined as the modification of the occlusal form of the teeth with the intent of equalizing stress, producing simultaneous occlusal contacts or harmonious cuspal relations. The term *occlusal adjustment* is becoming the preferred term for both definitions. Selective occlusal adjustment implies a specific process of adjustment of specific surfaces.

**Occlusal analysis**- An examination of the occlusion in which the interocclusal relations of mounted casts are evaluated. To be done properly, casts must be mounted in centric relation.

**Occlusal contact**- The touching of opposing teeth on elevation of the mandible. Occlusal contacts may be further categorized as:
**Tooth-to-tooth contact (cusp to fossa contact)** - The type of cusp-contact relationship wherein the mandibular buccal cusps and the maxillary lingual cusps (centric holding cusp) occlude in the fossa of their opposing arch counterparts. Tooth-to-tooth contact provides stability by directing forces close to the long axes of the tooth.

**Tooth-to-two-tooth contact (cusp to marginal ridge contact)** - An occlusal relationship wherein cusps make contact on the marginal ridges of their opposing teeth. This relationship may predispose to instability and loss of proximal contacts, as well as posing problems when placing direct occlusal-proximal restorations.

**Surface-to-surface contact** - Occlusal contact in which the opposing tooth inclines are in contact during maximum intercuspation. Unless anterior guidance is steep, this arrangement will predispose to excursive interferences, since the inclines will not be able to clear in lateral excursions. This type of contact is often seen in the natural dentition in cases of extreme occlusal attrition.

**Cusp-tip-to-fossa contact** - A type of occlusal contact in which the cusp lips occlude only in the depth of the opposing fossa, with no incline contact, in maximum intercuspation. This contact arrangement is the most practical to develop or produce with occlusal adjustment and is compatible with both group function and posterior disocclusion.

**Tripod contact** - A type of occlusal contact in which each centric holding cusp is given an opposing three point contact on inclines, with the cusp tip not touching the opposing tooth. While tripod contact achieves excellent long-axis stability, it must be achieved compatible with centric relation and is difficult to accomplish with occlusal adjustment.

**Occlusal device** - Any removable artificial occlusal surface used for diagnosis, protection, or therapy regarding the relationship of the mandible to the maxilla.

**Mandibular repositioning device** - A removable device that creates a different and temporary dental occlusal position that guides the mandible to close into a predetermined altered position.

**Occlusal guard** (Occlusal splint, Night guard [obsolete]) - A removable dental appliance that covers a dental arch and is designed to minimize the damaging effects of bruxism and other occlusal habits.

**Occlusal schemes** - Forms of dynamic articulation of the teeth in function.

**Anterior protection (posterior disocclusion)** - See Anterior protection. A form of articulation in which the vertical and horizontal overlap of the anterior teeth disengages the posterior teeth during mandibular excursive movements.

**Group function** - See Group function. Multiple contact relations between the maxillary and mandibular teeth in lateral movements on the working side, whereby simultaneous contact of several teeth acts as a group to distribute forces. When modified to include progressive disocclusion, forces can be reduced through decreased muscle activity and mechanical disadvantage.

**Bilateral balance** - See balanced articulation. The bilateral, simultaneous, anterior and posterior contact of teeth in centric and eccentric positions. Desirable only in dentures, it may be seen in the natural dentition in cases of severe attrition.
Occlusal trauma- An injury to the attachment apparatus resulting from excessive force.

**Primary occlusal trauma**- Injury resulting from excessive occlusal forces applied to a tooth or teeth with normal periodontal support.

**Secondary occlusal trauma**- Injury resulting from normal occlusal forces applied to a tooth or teeth with inadequate periodontal support.

Occlusal traumatism- The overall process whereby injury to the periodontium results from occlusal forces in excess of the reparative capacity of the attachment apparatus.

Occlusion- The static and dynamic relationship between the maxillary and mandibular teeth.

**Functional occlusion**- The contacts of the maxillary and mandibular teeth during mastication and deglutition.

**Para functional occlusion**- Disordered or perverted occlusal activity associated with oral habits consisting of involuntary rhythmic or spasmodic non-functional gnashing, grinding, or clenching of teeth, in other than chewing movements of the mandible. Bruxism is a primary form of Para functional occlusion.

Overlap- The projection of teeth beyond their antagonists.

**Horizontal overlap (overjet)** - The projection of teeth beyond their antagonists in the horizontal plane.

**Vertical overlap (overbite)** - The distance teeth lap over their antagonists as measured vertically; especially the distance the maxillary incisal edges extend below those of the mandibular teeth, when the teeth are in maximum intercuspation. In general, the greater the vertical overlap and the less the horizontal overlap of the anterior teeth, the greater the protection afforded posterior teeth by the anterior teeth.

**Partial group function**- See Group function.

**Physiologic rest position**- The postural position of the mandible when it’s associated musculature is in a state of minimal contractile activity. It most often presents with a significantly greater interocclusal space than postural rest position.

**Plane of occlusion (occlusal plane)** - An imaginary surface, related anatomically to the cranium, which theoretically touches the incisal edges of the incisors and the tips of the cusps of the posterior teeth. Generally, it is not a plane, but represents the planar mean of the curvature of these surfaces.

**Posterior disocclusion**- See Anterior protection.

**Postural rest position**- The postural position of the mandible when an individual is resting comfortably in an upright position.

**Progressive disocclusion (progressive disclusion)** - A posterior-to-anterior sequential disengagement of the working side posterior teeth in lateral excursion. Where all working side posterior teeth contact in the early phase of lateral excursion (in a group function scheme), disocclusion should begin with the last occluding molar and progress anteriorly until only the most anterior occluding teeth (usually the canines or the canines and incisors)
are in contact in the late phase of lateral excursion. Progressive disocclusion reduces occlusal stress by moving the final excursive contact as far as possible from the condylar fulcrum and by reducing contractile force of the closure muscles as the occlusal contact moves anteriorly. All group function occlusal schemes should feature progressive disocclusion.

**Protrusive anterior guidance (incisal guidance)** - See Anterior guidance.

**Protrusion** - See Excursion.

**Record** - 1. *Noun.* Registration of data relating to past or present specific conditions. 2. *Verb.* To register jaw relationships in an enduring form. Specific records as follows:
- **Centric jaw record (centric relation record)** - A record of centric relation position. This record relates maxilla to mandible (not tooth-dependent).
- **Facebow record** - A record obtained by means of a face bow. It records the spatial relationship of the maxilla to a specific anatomic reference and allows transfer of the relationship to an articulator.
- **Interocclusal record** - A record of the positional relationship of the teeth or jaws to each other.
- **Lateral interocclusal record** - A record of lateral eccentric jaw position. It is used to set lateral condylar guidance on an articulator.
- **Protrusive record** - A registration of the mandible in relation to the maxilla when both condyles are advanced in the temporal fossa. It is used to set horizontal condylar guidance on an articulator.

**Retrusion** - Movement toward the posterior.

**Rotation** - The movement of a rigid body in which the parts move in circular paths with their centers on a fixed straight line that is called the **axis of rotation.**

**Temporomandibular joint** - The articulation between the temporal bone and the mandible. It is a diarthroidal ginglymus (freely moving, sliding-hinge) joint.

**Translation (orbiting)** - The motion of a rigid body in which a straight line passing through any two points always remains parallel to its initial position. The motion may be described as a sliding or gliding motion.

**Vertical dimension** - The distance between two selected points, one on a fixed (maxilla) and the other on a movable (mandible) member.

- **Occlusal vertical dimension** - The distance between two points when the occluding members are in contact.
- **Rest vertical dimension** - The distance between two points measured when the mandible is in its physiologic rest position.

**Wear facet** - Any wear line or plane on a tooth surface caused by attrition. Wear facets are indicative of occlusal contacts made during function and, especially, during parafunction.
**Working side (functioning side, laterotrusive side)** - The side *toward* which the mandible moves in a lateral excursion. The side of the rotating condyle.

**Working side contacts** - Contacts of teeth made on the working side.