

New Outline

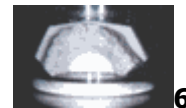
Provisionals Made According To Michel Magne's Sandwich Technique

- A very homogenous, compact material.
- Intensive dentines guarantee a natural, warm color tone.
- The mixture of high and low value Incisals with transpa clear help to individually influence the value of the provisional.
- Excellent polishing.

With Michel Magne's sandwich technique your wax-up can be converted efficiently and in a time-saving manner. Through the internal characterization corrections in form can be made easily and relentlessly. Later corrections or additions can be made by the dentist in the mouth of the patient with the same material (pontic and gingiva management). Secure bonding and non-porous surfaces are guaranteed.



Slides 1, 2 and 3. Make a wax-up on the duplicated model and an index/matrix (two samples) out of silicon (harden the index in a pressure pot at 4 bar).



Slides 4, 5 and 6. Cut retentions into the index with a knife and mark the edge with a pencil. Water the model and isolate it well.



Slides 7, 8, 9,10,11 and 12. Mix powder with liquid, 2:1 ratio. Insert New Outline into the sulcus without causing bubbles. The creamy consistency needs to be inserted in the index that is restored on the model. Let the surplus rinse out. Polymerization in the pressure pot at 2 bar (water approx. 40°C). 10 minutes polymerization.



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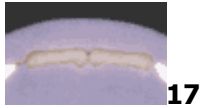
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Slides 13,14,15,16,17,18,19 and 20. Remove the index and additional material. Cut the second index in two pieces and mark the dentine (slide 18) with a pencil: remove the incisal and control the reduction with the first index (slide 19).



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Slides 21 and 22. Reduce the incisal dentine open out into a thin edge.



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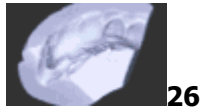


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Slides 23 and 24. The incisal and the palatinal areas are characterized with intensive light curing colors that are used in your laboratory.



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Slides 25, 26 and 27. High or low value are used pure or mixed with transpa clear in order to slowly run it into the index. The index is restored on the model again afterwards, allowing the surplus to rinse out. Afterwards the index needs to be fixed with rubber bands according to the retention within the silicone on the model. Polymerization in the pressure pot at 2 bar (water approx. 40°C). The polymerization time is about 10 minutes.



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Slides 28, 29, 30 and 31. Form and function are finalized on the model.



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Slides 32, 33, 34 and 35. The work has to be separated from the plaster model as one block with a disc.



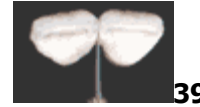
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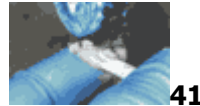


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Slides 36, 37, 38 and 39. Mark the ridges, the incisal edge and the interapproximal space according to the root or implant line. Work on the surface and texture of the provisional. The edges are finalized on the die, they can be optimized on a second die.



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Slides 40 and 41. Polish the provisional with a short brush, pomace or paste on a polishing unit with a low number of revolutions (1500 rpm).



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Slides 42 and 43. Put the finalized provisionals on the second cast.



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Slide 44. For extremely characterized provisionals, stains can be mixed into the skin glaze and then be applied afterwards. The skin glaze is light curing. The polymerization time with a plasma light is 2 min. for each side. With a halogen light 4 min. for each side are necessary. In order to optimize the bonder of skin glaze the surface of the provisional has to be covered with skin primer in advance.



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Slides 45 and 46. The final provisionals are ready.