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# Gingivamoll Instructions

Look natural with Gingivamoll!



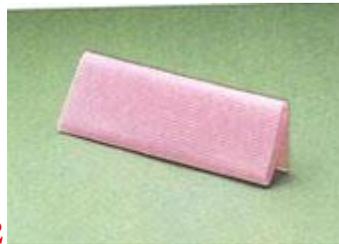
**BEFORE**



**AFTER**

## Instructions

### 1. Impression Tray-Must use custom tray



Prepare a custom impression tray (vestibular). Draw the outline of the tray on the study model. As a spacer, adapt wax or paper (2mm thick) over the outlined area. Insulate the area as usual (**FIG 1-2**).



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Form a tray out of cold-curing acrylic with a doughy consistency, or adjust a prefinished plastic tray to the model. Place perforations along the entire border of the tray (**FIG 3-6**).



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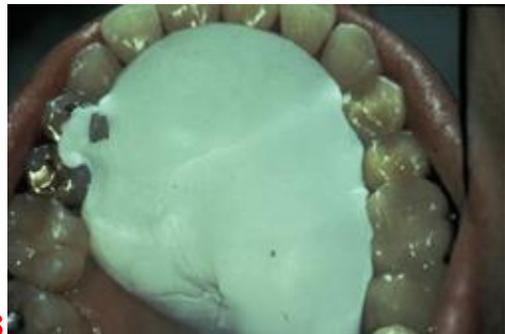


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## 2. Impression Taking by Dentist



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Insert the tray for control (**FIG 7**). To aid in impression taking, prepare a palatal stop in the mouth the same length as the mask is to be. The stop should reach close to the incisal border (palatal). This is easy to reposition in the impression (**FIG 8**).



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After the stop has set, remove it from the mouth. Reduce the interdenatal projections to 1/4 of the bucco-lingual length and reposition the stop (**FIG 9-10**). On longer impressions, i.e. from molar to molar, it is recommended that the interdenatal surfaces be painted with a separating medium ( Vaseline).

## 3. Impression Taking with Elastic Material



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Coat the tray lightly with adhesive and allow it to dry slightly. Mix impression material according to manufacturer's directions. Fill syringe and tray with material from the same mixture. With the syringe material, fill the interdental spaces and coat the necks of the teeth (**FIG 11**). Immediately insert tray into place. Apply **LIGHT** pressure, and where indicated use the lip to model the apical border of the impression. Avoid pressure points, as the finished mask will be pushed away at these positions (**FIG 12**).

## 4. Remove the Impression



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First remove the palatal stop, then the tray and impression. Avoid tearing the impression. Do not make interdental corrections on the working model--it will effect the fit.

Check the impression (**FIG 13**). Remove excess material, or unnecessary retention and sulcus borders with a fine pair of scissors. Adhere the stop exactly to the impression with Cyanocrolate.

## 5. Making the Working Model



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It is important to have bubble-free hard stone.

With a soft pencil, draw the definitive outline of the mask (**FIG 14**).

## 6. Modeling the mask



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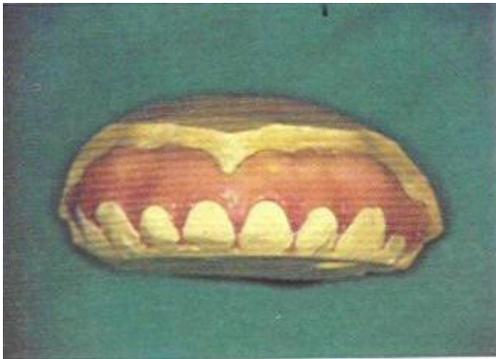


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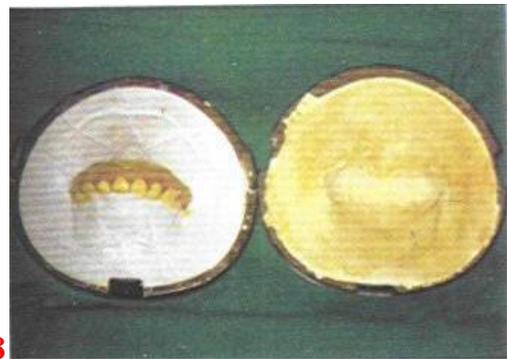
With pink wax, fill and cover the interdental spaces and necks of the teeth to their natural contours, staying within the pencil outline of the mask (**FIG 15**). The mucogingival margin should be given its final thin and tapering outline. **Wax should be kept 0.5 mm thin.**

The surface of the mask must also be given its final appearance and characterization (**FIG 16**). The papillae, gingival margin, etc, must be modeled so that any differences to the neighboring natural gingiva are not noticeable (Based on cleaning requirements, Stippling must be omitted). *Please note: After the material has set, contouring and polishing is no longer possible. For this reason, special attention must be paid to the waxing at this time.*

## 7. Embedding the model in the Flask



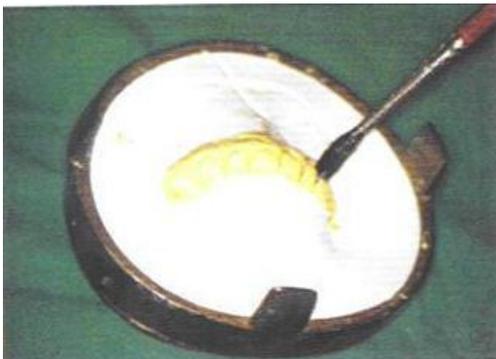
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Trim the model to the wax / neck of tooth border, or use a plaster knife to trim close to this border (**FIG 17**). Don't leave any undercuts (Exactness of fit on the neck of teeth). Embed as usual with white plaster, but *the counter must be yellow stone* (**FIG 18**) because of the 40 bar/70 psi pressure.

## 8. Pressform



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Boil out the wax and apply separating medium: Let both parts cool for 3 minutes, then apply two coats of separator (**FIG 19**). Allow the form to dry for at least 4 hours or overnight if possible. The packing procedure will be made easier the longer the form has had to dry (**FIG 20**).

## 9. Packing Procedure



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Place the Gingivamoll **OPAQUE** in the interdental spaces and on the tooth necks. With a piece of polyethylene foil, press it in place. To increase the lifelike naturalness, OPAQUE can be laid interdentally at this point (**FIG 21**). Cut to shape Gingivamoll **PINK** or **LIGHT PINK** material. Lay the prepared cover layer over the area of the gingival mask and place a piece of prepared foil (**FIG 22**). Reduce tension by crumpling the foil. Close the flask.

## 10. Pre-pressing



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Within short intervals, apply pressure to the flask in order to give the slowly flowing material time to adapt. Finally apply the mask. Apply 40 bar (70psi) pressure to the flask for about 10 minutes. Carefully open the flask and remove any excess (**FIG 23**). Lay a fresh piece of stress-relieved foil over the material and reapply pressure for approximately 5 more minutes. Do not remove the foil.

## 11. Polymerization



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Pre-heat an Dry Air or Air Circulation oven to 150C / 320F degrees. It is important to control temperature inside the oven with a thermometer. **Allow time for flask and mold to heat** and polymerize for **45 minutes in dry air**, or **30 minutes in air circulation** oven. Allow the flask to dry in **cool air**, never in water (**FIG 24**).

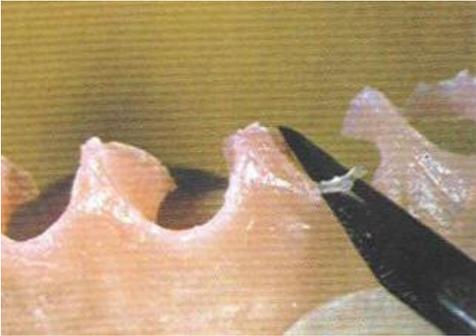
## 12. Removing the mask from the model



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Carefully open the flask, then remove the foil (**FIG 25**).

Spraying the mask with warm water will loosen it from the model. Take your time when removing the mask from retention areas (**FIG 26**). A blunt spatula works well. Use a sharp scalpel to trim the flash to within 1mm of the mask border (**FIG 27**).

### 13. Re-using the Press Model for Reserve Mask

It is always recommended to make an extra Gingivamoll Mask. The intact form, repaired if necessary, should be cleaned with compressed air, briefly rinsed with hot water ( 80C / 175 F), and allowed to dry. Apply a coat of separator to the model part. It is best to wait at least 90 minutes before the packing procedure can be done again.

### 14. Finishing

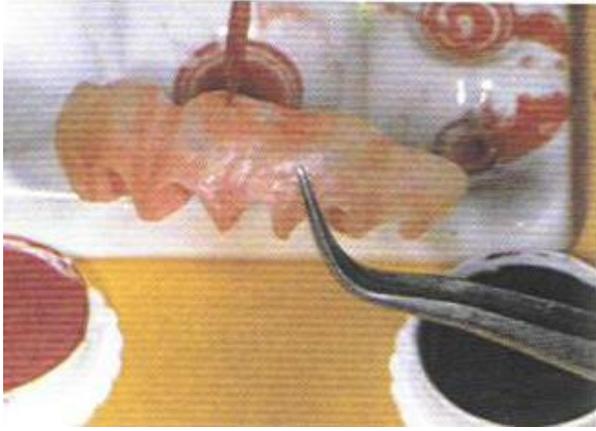


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The thin flash margin along the necks of the teeth should now be removed with a sharp scalpel in one continuous cut. The reason for a continuous cut is that the more tabs that remain from cutting, the greater the dangers of tears developing. The apical margin of the mask in the region of the frenulum can best be trimmed with fine scissors or a scalpel (**FIG 28**).

The mask may now be tried in the mouth, never on the model (loss of retentions).

### 15. Staining the mask

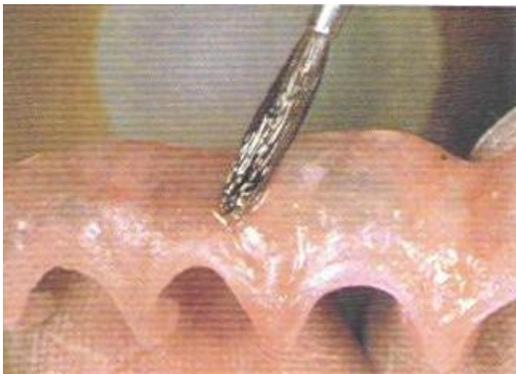


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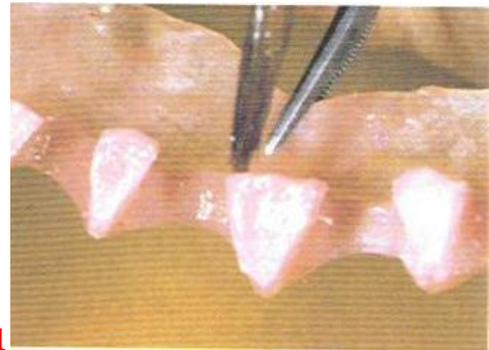
Since Gingivamoll masks are very thin and almost opaque, the mask picks up most of its color from the existing tissue.

However, the mask can be color shaded (pigment deposits) where necessary. The mask must first be clean and dry. Color shades and liquids are included in the kit (**FIG 29**). Let the pigments air dry.

## 16. Protective Lacquer



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After the pigments have air dried, the protective finish (lacquer) may be applied. Apply using rapid strokes with a fine brush ( No 2 brush, use dappen dish--**FIG 30**). Do not allow any pools of liquid to form, as these could adversely affect the fit.

**Please note:** this lacquer causes stresses to build up in the prosthesis, particularly along the thin flashes. To compensate for this stress, first paint the lacquer on the buccal or outer surface of the prosthesis and then on the inner surface (**FIG 31**).

**The bottle of protective lacquer must be CLOSED immediately after each use.** Air and warm temperatures thicken the protective lacquer, making a chemical bond on the mask surface impossible. Sealing the cap with wax is helpful to preserve the lacquer.

After applying the lacquer, place the prosthesis at room temperature on a dust-free plate in the oven, increasing the temperature to a maximum of 130 C for 10-15 minutes.

## 17. Correction-Repair Material

It is possible to correct a defect or tear in the mask. With a defect, such as **impression error**, a new impression of the appropriate part as well as the model is necessary. Clean the area to be repaired and apply activator liquid. Mix base and activator and apply where necessary on the model. Set the mask in place immediately, cover with a piece of foil, and apply light pressure. Polymerization can be helped by placing the mask in the oven for a few minutes.

**Tears** can be repaired in a similar manner on the original model.

## **Storage**

Gingivamoll should be stored in a refrigerator at 15C / 60F and should be left at room temperature 30 minutes before use.