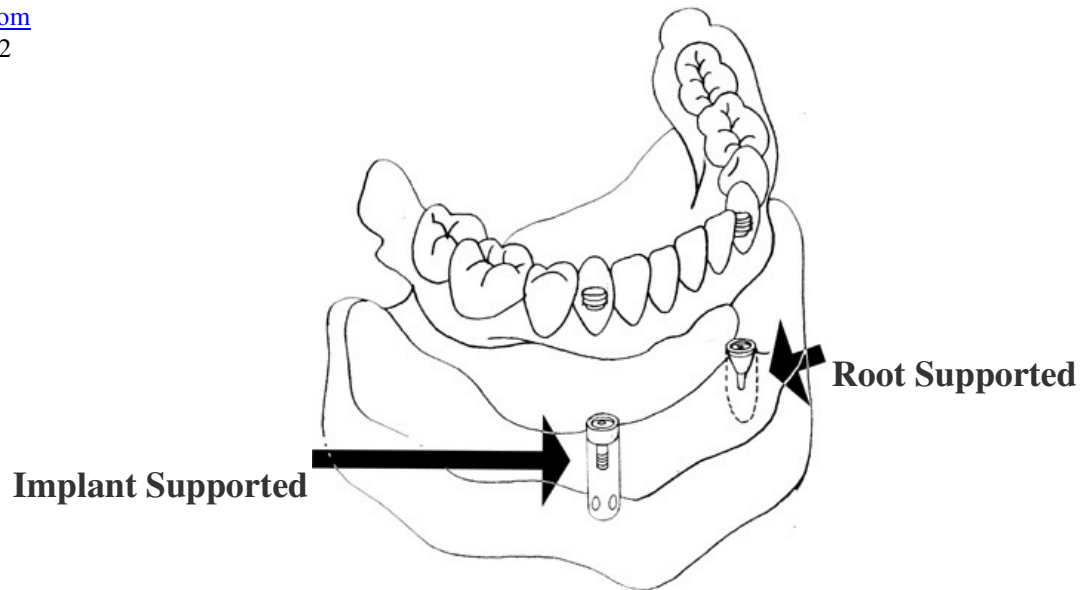




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Shiner SR Magnet System



Benefits:

- No abutment parallelism required. Corrects up to 24° divergency.
- Lowest force application on abutments.
- Applicable for direct placement into root, cast coping for root, or custom keeper for implants.
- Easiest patient insertion and removal--no path of insertion.
- Space friendly--2 sizes available.
- Double encapsulation ensures no corrosion.

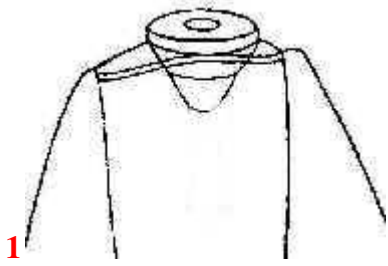
Laboratory Instructions

Dentist Instructions

Cast Coping

A precious metal coping may be cast directly against the regular and mini toothpiece keepers. An alternative cast coping technique is to bond the keeper into the cast coping using Ceka Site anaerobic composite bonding resin.

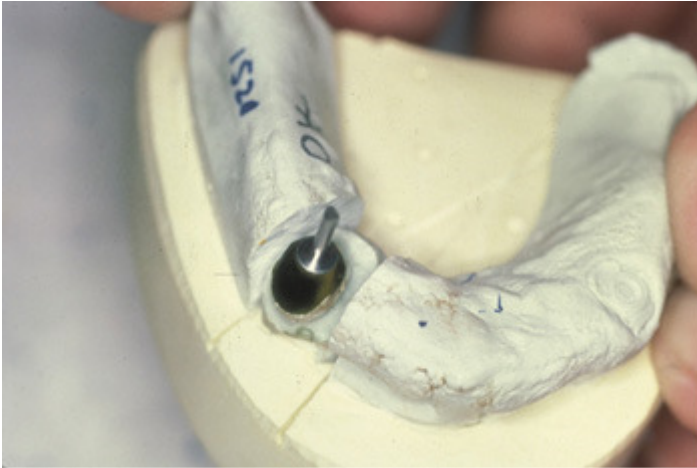
Direct Cast to Technique



1

1. Wax the coping directly to the appropriate keeper. If the regular size keeper is selected, the post portion may be cut off or shortened with a disk. The keeper should be slightly elevated above the coping.

2a



2b



2. Place the casting insert into the occlusal index of the keeper.

Remove the pattern from the die. Sprue, invest, and burn out. The casting insert holds the toothpiece in position after wax elimination.

3a



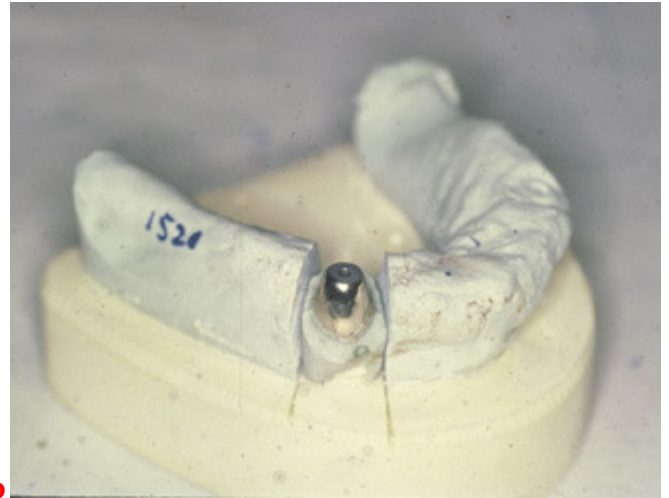
3b



3. Complete the casting using a precious or semi-precious alloy. Carefully deinvest the casting.



4a



4b

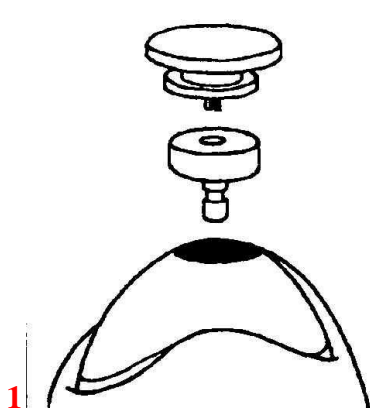
4. Remove the casting insert. Protect the occlusal surface of the keeper with wax or rubber prior to any sandblasting, chemical stripping, rubber wheeling, or polishing. The occlusal surface of the stainless steel keeper will oxidize during burnout and casting. The oxide is best removed with a Fiberglass Pencil, or by polishing lightly with a soft rag wheel. **Do not rubber wheel the occlusal surface.**

Bonding Technique

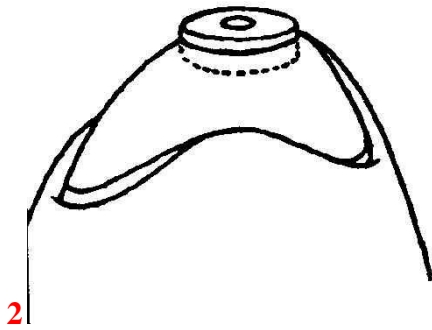
Lubricate the keeper. Wax the coping around the keeper. Position the keeper slightly above the occlusal of the coping. Remove the keeper from the wax coping (either a black impression piece or casting insert provides an easy to use handle). Remove all the wax from the keeper.

Sprue, invest, burnout, and cast the coping in the alloy of choice. Finish the casting.

Sandblast the recess in the coping to receive the keeper. Thoroughly clean the recess with a steam cleaner. The surface must be totally clean to achieve the desired bond.



1. Use an impression piece in the occlusal index of the keeper as a handle and sandblast the underside of the keeper. Thoroughly clean the keeper with a steam cleaner. Do not touch the keeper. The surface must be totally clean to achieve the desired bond.



2. Mix equal parts of Ceka Site base and catalyst (1:1). Place the Ceka Site in the clean recess of the cast coping. Carefully position the keeper into the coping recess with the Ceka Site--since this is an anaerobic bonding agent, it will set and bond in the absence of air. Allow it to set for 5 minutes. Wipe away any excess Ceka Site from the cast coping.

Please note: **when bonding multiple keepers, make a fresh batch of Ceka Site for each bonding.** Although the setting time is 5 minutes, the working time is only 2 minutes. Ceka Site left on the mixing pad for over 2 minutes will not bond properly.

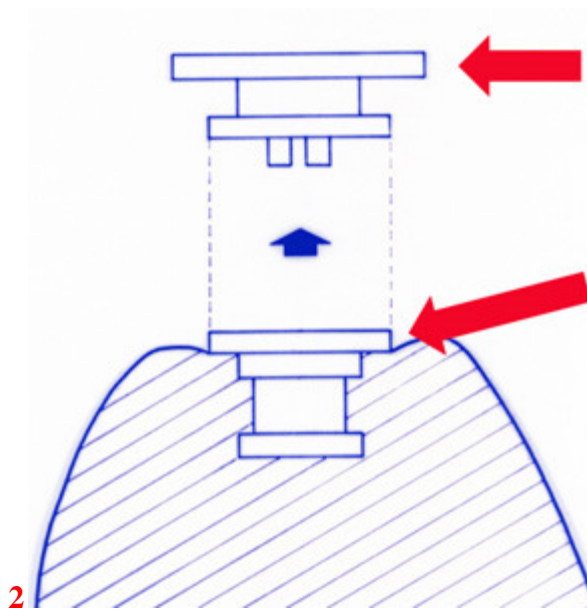
Send the coping(s) to the dentist for try-in and cementation.

Model Preparation



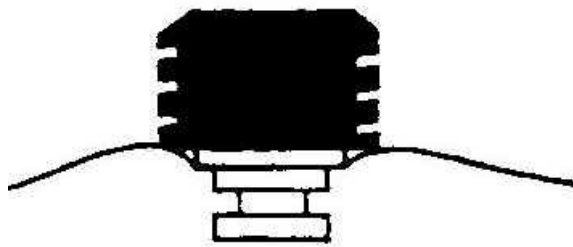
1. Inspect the impression to be sure that no impression material is on the surface of the black impression piece. Using curved beak cotton pliers, firmly seat and index the white model piece to the black impression piece.

Pour the model or master cast in an accurate hard stone. Avoid excess vibration which could dislodge the white model piece from the impression piece.



2. When the model is separated from the impression (and **black impression piece**), the **white model piece** will be in the exact location of the keeper(s).

Occlusal Rim--Bite Block



3. Position the black threaded processing piece in to the white model piece on the model. This will provide the necessary space requirement for the magnet in the finished prosthesis.

3

Fabricate the occlusal rim, or "bite block." Using the appropriate Shiner Magnet tool, unthread the black processing piece and send the occlusal rim to the dentist.

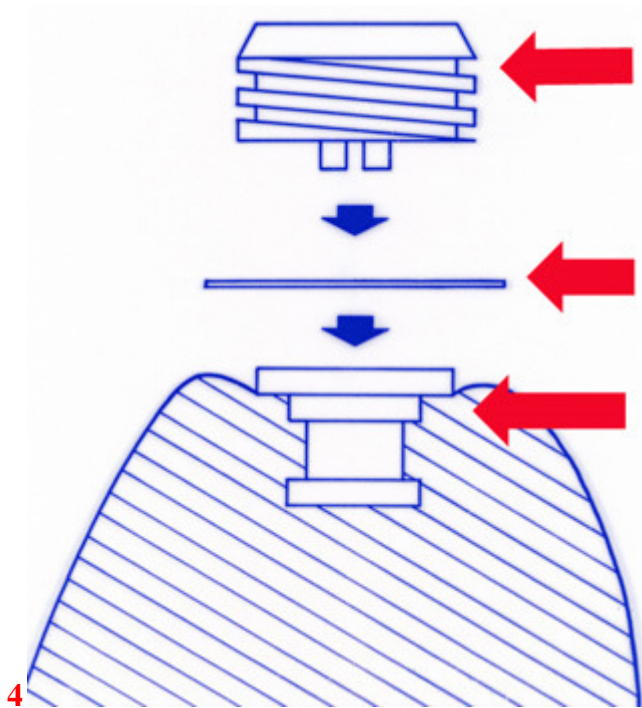
Base Plate and Try In

Position the black threaded processing piece into the white model piece on the model.

Complete wax set-up. Carefully remove the black threaded processing piece from the wax set-up using the appropriate Shiner tool. Send to the dentist for try in and approval.

Acrylic Resin Processing

Do not process the magnet into the Prosthesis.



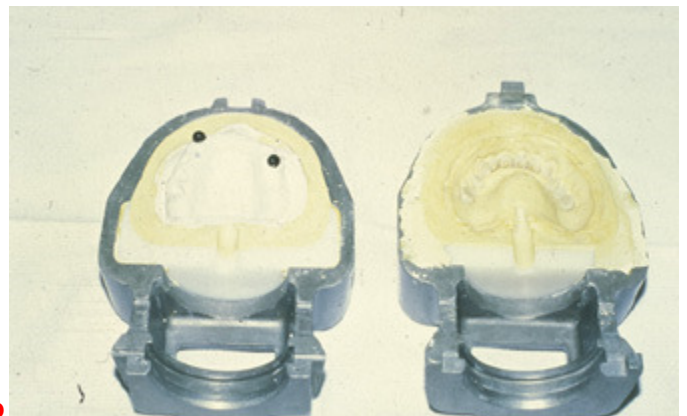
4. Upon approval and return of the wax set up, place the **black threaded processing piece** over the **thin metal protector disk** and on to the **white model piece**.

This will eliminate acrylic resin from entering the holes in the processing piece.

Position the threaded processing piece in the **white model piece**. Reseat the wax set-up on the model.



5a



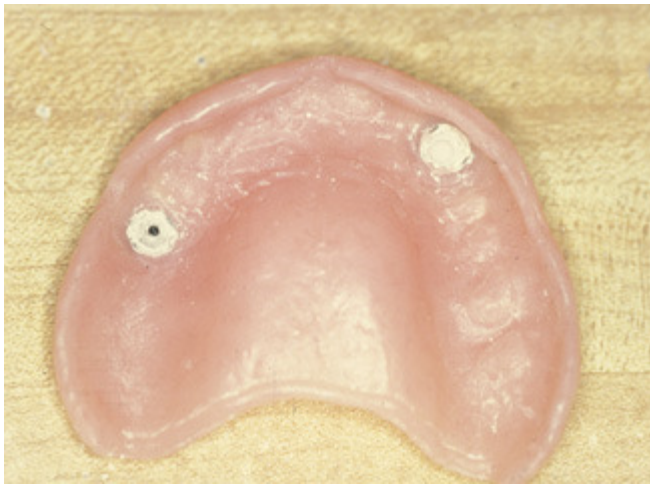
5b

5. Flask and boil out (a pour resin or injection resin technique may be used).

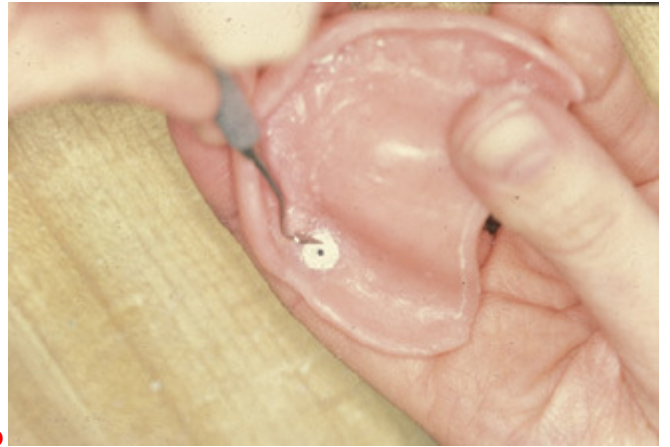
Check to be sure that the black threaded processing piece is firmly positioned in the white model piece. If necessary, cement the black processing piece into the white model piece. The chemical bond will break during boil out.

Paint the model and black processing piece with separator. Use a very small amount of separator on the threaded area of the processing piece--you do not want to alter the thread pattern in the resin. Process the denture base material in the technique of choice.

After denture base processing, equilibrate the prosthesis. Break away the model, finish, and polish.



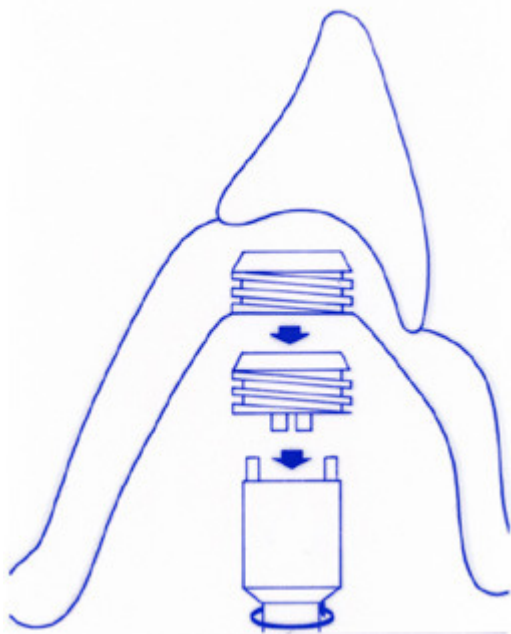
6a



6b

6. Use the Shiner AF Bur in a handpiece at slow speed to remove any flash acrylic resin. The recess in the AF Bur will fit over the post of the black threaded processing piece. The AF Bur will remove acrylic from an area slightly larger than the processing piece to facilitate removal of the thin metal protector disk and the black threaded processing piece.

Use a small instrument to remove the thin metal protector disk.

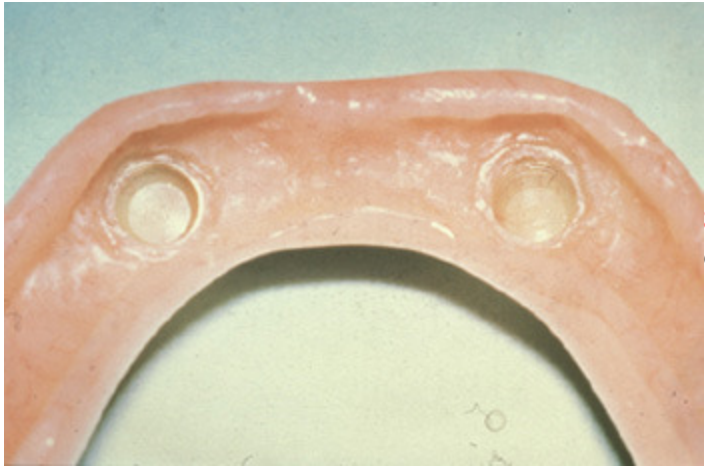


7a



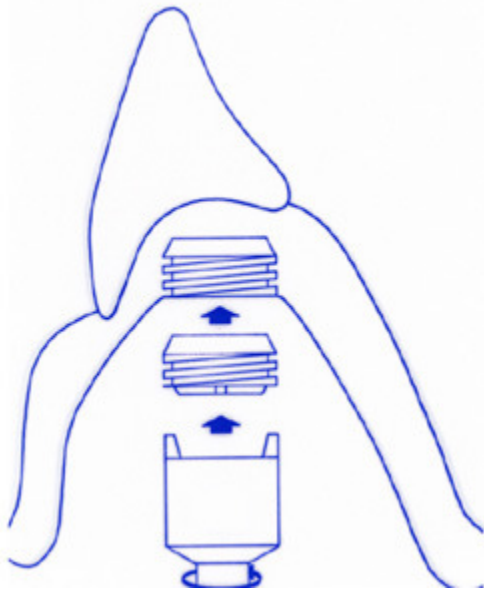
7b

7. Unthread the processing piece using the pin end of the (blue = regular, gold = mini) tool. The AF Bur will remove any flash acrylic from the processing piece.



8. The threaded recess for the final magnets has been created in the new prosthesis.

8



9a



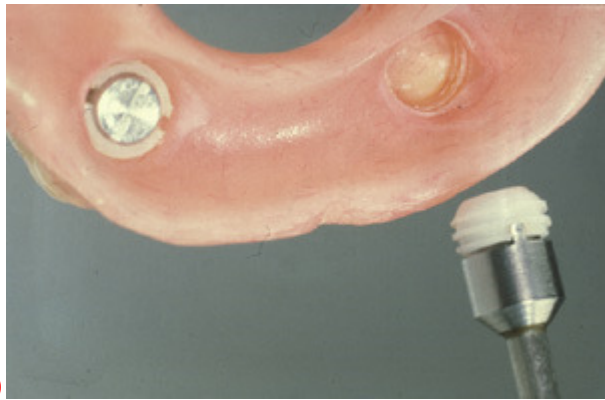
9b

9. Using the appropriate tool (blue = regular, gold = mini), carefully thread the magnet (s) into the prosthesis.

Go slow: Do not force the magnet into the prosthesis.

If the magnet does not easily thread in to the prosthesis, check for flash resin at the starting edge of the threads. Remove any flash with a bard parker blade or other sharp instrument.

Do not attempt to thread the magnet too far or too tight into the prosthesis. As soon as the magnet is **finger tight**, stop threading. Excess force may damage either the outer threaded Delrin housing or the magnet.



10

10. Deliver finished prosthesis to the dentist. Be sure that the dentist has the proper Shiner tool to adjust the magnet to keep position (i.e. retention).