INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE



PROVISIONAL PROSTHODONTIC RESIN



PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

SNAP[®] is a highly accurate, low-shrinkage, auto-polymerizing, powder-liquid, ethyl methacrylate resin. The powder is available in multiple tooth-colored shades as well as clear (translucent).

INDICATIONS FOR USE OF SNAP

SNAP is indicated for use in the fabrication of provisional crowns, bridges, inlays, onlays and laminates.

CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR USE OF SNAP

SNAP is contraindicated for use by or on persons who are allergic to or sensitive to acrylates, methacrylates or related monomers or polymers. Symptoms may include dermatitis or inflammatory reactions. If this occurs, discontinue use immediately and contact a physician.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS WHEN USING SNAP IN THE PATIENT'S MOUTH

This product generates considerable heat when curing and may cause thermal damage to living tissues. Remove from mouth once the material enters the rubbery stage, or at the first indication that the patient is sensing elevated temperature in their mouth. If left in the mouth past final cure, SNAP may lock into undercuts, making removal extremely difficult.

SNAP STARTER KIT (S424) CONTAINS:

- (1) bottle SNAP Monomer Liquid (4 oz /118 ml)
- (4) bottles SNAP Polymer Powder (40 gm) in shades B62, B65, B69 and B77
- (1) Liquid-dispensing plastic pipette
- · Instructions for Use

CLINICAL PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS ABOUT SNAP

- The clinical requirements of the patient must be considered prior to selecting any restorative material.
- SNAP is for dental use only, and should be kept away from children.
- The material is not for internal consumption, other than as a cured restorative material.
- Contact between this product and sensitive or inflamed human soft tissues (mucosa, eyes, nose, etc.) may cause irritation, dermatitis or inflammatory reactions. If this occurs, discontinue use, flush the area with copious amounts of water and obtain professional medical care.
- Use a rubber dam, proper intra-oral evacuation, or other suitable isolation methods to prevent contamination of restorations by saliva, blood or other fluids.
- SNAP will generate significant heat when setting in large masses. The amount and timing of this heat depends on the volume of material. Protect the patient by cooling the material with a water spray during the early rubbery phase, and removing the temporary from mouth once the material temperature rises in the late rubbery phase. Do not leave the patient alone during curing.
- Working time, setting time, chemical activity and shelf life of the product are estimates. They will vary based upon temperature, humidity, age and storage conditions, among other parameters, and will be reduced if the material is not stored properly.
- Use of some medicaments (desensitizers, varnishes, liners, products with eugenol) under this material is not recommended, as they may inhibit resin curing.
- Avoid contamination of product and packages. Do not mix this product with other materials, and do not return dispensed material to its original container. Dispose or disinfect all components that contact patient fluids following accepted infection control protocols and applicable regulations.
- When mixing SNAP in a cup or dappen dish, it is best to add the liquid first, followed by the appropriate amount of powder. This will ensure that the liquid-dispensing plastic pipette will not get contaminated on its exterior by a "puff" of plastic powder. If powder gets on the pipette, and is then re-inserted into the monomer liquid bottle without cleaning first, premature polymerization of the bottle's contents may occur. Always wipe off the outside of the pipette after use to prevent any contamination of the liquid.
- Consult the online Safety Data Sheet (SDS) at www.parkell.com for advice on safe handling.

CLINICAL HINTS ABOUT THE USE OF SNAP

The handling properties of SNAP make it adaptable to many different techniques. It can be bulk-mixed in one mass to make temporaries or bite registrations, or brush-dipped to be applied in layers to make solder indices or temporary veneers. SNAP can form provisional crowns, bridges, laminates, inlays and onlays in a wax or plastic matrix or a silicone or alginate impressions. It may also be hand-formed without using a matrix and trimmed freehand with rotary dental instruments.

Because SNAP uses a wide array of shaded powders, it is possible to mix them to create custom shades and more esthetic temporary restorations. If translucency is desired, mix in some CLEAR Polymer Powder (Stock No. S429) with the existing shade before inserting into the matrix.

CLEAR Polymer Powder may also be used to create strong, durable, well-fitting removable dental appliances, including temporary removable dentures (complete and partial), clear acrylic nightguards, orthodontic retainers, TMJ appliances and implant alignment stents. These appliances may be fabricated outside of the mouth on plaster, stone or silicone models (such as Parkell's Mach II and Mach-Slo). For information on how such appliances are fabricated, refer to the dental and orthodontic literature.

To speed up the set of SNAP, make a thicker mix by adding more powder, or have the patient rinse with warm water while the temporary is in the mouth. To slow down the set of these resins (especially in warm offices), chill the monomer liquid in the refrigerator or place the temporary in cold water.

If SNAP is left in the mouth past final cure, it may lock into undercuts, making it difficult to remove. Monitor the set with your finger and remove before lock-on occurs.

SNAP will bond to or interact with some restorative resins and resin bonding agents. Test all materials before using them in conjunction with this material. To prevent a SNAP temporary crown from "locking on" to a coated prep or resin core, disinfect the prep and lubricate it with water-soluble lubricant before placing it in contact with SNAP. This will allow the restoration to be removed and trimmed before it locks on.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE BULK MIX TECHNIQUE

- The mixing ratio for SNAP is 3 parts powder to 1 part liquid, by volume.
- Dispense monomer into disposable dappen dish or cup. Dispense powder evenly over the surface of the monomer. Stir with spatula for until a thick, creamy, sluggish consistency is obtained. At room temperature (72° F / 22° C) and 50% relative humidity, SNAP has a working time of 2-3 minutes from the start of the mix. Higher temperatures shorten the working time, and lower temperatures extend it.
- To prevent sticking, lubricate your hands with petrolatum (e.g. Vaseline) before handling the resin.
- To protect the patient from excessive heat, lubricate the patient's gingiva, teeth and the surrounding tissues with petrolatum before applying the mixed SNAP resin. Apply the mix to the teeth only in the early doughy stage, not when thin and runny.

TECHNIQUES TO FABRICATE A SNAP TEMPORARY CROWN:

- 1. Ensure that the prep is clean and properly lubricated before applying the SNAP mix.
- 2. Molding the Temporary
 - a. Matrix-Molded Method: Flow the SNAP mix into the matrix and vibrate to eliminate air bubbles. Allow the mix to gel for 30-60 seconds until it shows a dull surface (early doughy stage). Place it over the prepared teeth and hold in position until rubbery (late doughy stage-usually about 3 minutes at body temperature). Monitor SNAP's progress by rolling some excess material into a small ball and holding it in your hand at body temperature during set.
 - b. Hand-Molded Method: SNAP can be hand-molded in the early doughy stage and placed directly over lightly lubricated teeth preps without the need for an impression or vacuum-formed matrix. Instruct the patient to close down onto the temp to establish the occlusion.
- 3. When the mix feels rubbery in the mouth or when the heat becomes noticeable (late doughy stage), carefully remove the temp from the preps, protecting it from locking in undercuts. If using a matrix, separate the temp from the matrix. Re-seat the temp back on the teeth and have the patient bite into occlusion to confirm full seating. Remove and re-insert the temp several times until the end of the late doughy stage. SNAP may be scissor-trimmed at this stage.

- 4. Allow final hardening to proceed "on the bench" (outside the mouth) as the resin temperature approaches maximum. After final set, wash the temporaries with water to clean and cool. Trim off any gross excess with abrasive wheels or discs. Reseat to check final occlusion and contact points and adjust with carbide lab burs. Do not use Parkell's Hedgehog Silicone Trimming Burs for this step, as the acrylic debris will clog the bur's teeth. Polish with pumice and finish with dental plastic polishing compound.
- As an alternative to tedious manual polishing, Parkell's DuraFinish[™] or DuraFinish All-Cure Resin Glazes (Stock Nos. S295 and S296) will leave a hard, stain-resistant shine with minimal finishing.
- You may wish to relieve the interior slightly to allow space for the cement and then lute the temp with any temporary cement. If resin cementation is planned, avoid eugenol-based products.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE BRUSH DIP (NEALON) TECHNIQUE

- When repairing a temporary margin, veneering the facial of a temporary laminate or crown, or adding to the occlusal of a resin temporary, the Brush Dip (Nealon) Technique can be useful. Dispense appropriate amounts of polymer powder and monomer liquid into adjacent mixing wells or dishes.
- Wet the brush into the monomer liquid and then dip the wet brush into the top of the polymer powder. Using a circular motion of the brush tip, pick up a small amount of powder as a wet ball of runny resin.
- 3. Apply this wet resin to the surface being coated and spread it out thin. Continue applying new material until the surface is veneered to the desired level. Wait about 5 minutes from the last application before manipulating the hard surface.

DISINFECTION OF COMPONENTS

All components should be cleaned of debris with a water-damp paper towel and disinfected with a paper towel saturated with an EPA-registered, intermediate-level (HIV/ HBV/tuberculocidal claim) hospital disinfectant. Follow the surface disinfecting protocol of the disinfectant manufacturer, as specified by recognized infection control experts, or visit www.CDC.gov for the most recent version of the "Guidelines for Infection Control in Dental Health-Care Settings".

STORAGE

- Store in a dry place at 2 25° C (36 77° F). Store tightly sealed, away from direct light. Do not freeze. Use at room temperature. Do not store near eugenol-containing materials. Do not use after the expiration date.
- Do not leave an open bottle of Monomer Liquid near an open bottle of Polymer Powder in a confined space, such as a cabinet or the top of a mobile cart. Unwanted polymerization of liquid may occur.
- Do not store near eugenol-containing materials.
- Polymer Powder and Monomer Liquid are FLAMMABLE—Do not use near an open flame.
- Do not leave bottles of these products open any longer than is necessary. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapors, which may cause light-headedness or respiratory damage. Use in a well-ventilated location.
- Shelf life will be reduced if not stored properly.

WARRANTY AND TERMS OF USE:

For full Warranty and Terms of Use information, please see www.parkell.com.

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are available at www.parkell.com. Parkell's Quality System is certified to ISO 13485.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED



AVAILABLE PRODUCTS:

- SNAP Monomer Liquid (4 oz / 118 ml) (Stock No. S441)
- · SNAP Polymer Powder Shade Refill Chart

POWDER SHADE	SKU NUMBER (40 gm)	SKU NUMBER (170 gm)
59 (approx. B1)	S451	S452
61 (approx. B2)	S425	S442
62 (approx. A2)	S459	S447
65 (approx. A3/D3)	S426	S443
69 (approx. C2/D4)	S449	S450
77 (approx. B3/B4)	S427	S444
81 (approx. A3.5/B3)	S479	S480
Clear	S429	S434

EC REP

European Authorized Representative (Not a dealer/distributor): Directa AB - P.O. Box 723, Finvids väg 8, SE-194 27 Upplands Väsby, Sweden

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