

3M

Seating Unitek™ Orthodontic Bands



ENGLISH Instructions For Use

Caution: This product is made from stainless steel. Stainless steel contains nickel and chromium. A small percentage of the population is known to be allergic to these materials. If an allergic reaction occurs, direct patient to consult physician.

Preparation

If bands must be forced past contact points, it may be necessary to separate teeth prior to fitting. AlastiK™ "S" Modules provide a gentle, continuous force to sufficiently separate teeth in approximately three days without trauma and with minimal patient discomfort.

AlastiK "S" Modules are available in three sizes S-1 (anterior teeth), S-2 and S-3 (posterior teeth). Interproximal insertion is accomplished by stretching "S" Module using AlastiK Separating Pliers (REF 900-734, 804-802) or two strands of dental floss looped through module hole and pulled in opposite directions. Work from incisal/occlusal until lower half of the stretched module is gingival to contact points, and top half is at the occlusal embrasure. As module contracts to its original size, tooth separation will result.



Band Fitting

Band size is selected by trial fitting, either in patient's mouth or on study model. When using study model, interproximal spaces must be free of plaster.

Correctly fitted bands conform to natural contours of teeth with no gaping at incisal/occlusal or gingival edges, or "ballooning" at labial/buccal, lingual or interproximal surfaces. On cuspids, bicuspid and molars, occlusal edges of bands should be below marginal ridges, and gingival edges of bands should be appropriately contoured to provide maximum coverage of buccal surfaces of teeth without impinging gingival tissue. Bands on incisor teeth should seat on middle third of clinical crown. Interproximal sides should be parallel to long axis of crowns.

To seat anteriors and bicuspid, use a band seating file or a band pusher (also used for burnishing). Seat molars with a nylon molar band seater (REF 811-001). The handle also serves as a bite stick.

Apply firm pressure alternately on lingual welding flanges or on prewelded lingual seating lug (not usually attached to molar bands). Labially/buccally apply pressure on welding flanges of bracket or molar tube.

Note: Avoid using bracket tie wings, molar tubes or incisal/occlusal edge of bands for applying seating pressure, except for molar bands without lingual attachments where occluso-lingual edge is used.

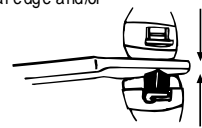
Properly sized (trial fitted) bands are then adapted tightly to teeth on all surfaces and gingiva-occlusal edges by burnishing with band seater, file or pusher.

With Unitek preformed seamless, proportioned and contoured bands, use following seating technique:

Molars: Force band down with finger pressure on occlusal edge and/or with bite stick handle of the nylon molar band seater.

Using triangular tip, apply driving pressure alternately on occluso-lingual edge (or lingual attachment) and buccal attachment until band is finally seated. Occlusal edge of band should be parallel to occlusal plane of tooth and below marginal ridge.

Bicuspids: Push band down from lingual, then from buccal until it "snaps" over height of contour and can be seated no further. Occlusal edge of band should be parallel to occlusal plane of tooth and below marginal ridge.



Cuspids: Seat on the labial and drive as far gingivally as possible, then push lingually partially onto slope of cingulum. This action draws in labial surface for a tight fit. **Note:** If band, during lingual seating pressure, shows a tendency for labial to spring back, or if any gap occurs at labio-incisal edge, then next full size larger band should be selected and seated more labio-lingually.

This band is designed so that contoured labial extension is incisal. Mesial-distal sides seat below contact points at an angle to the long axis of crown. Lingual side seats high (more incisally) to avoid cingulum. Because this band is seated more gingivally on labial, bracket is usually attached with some incisal offset.

Anteriors: Seat with alternate pressure applied labially and lingually with final seating pressure on lingual forcing band onto slope of cingulum. Then burnish band on lingual for anatomical adaption. This action also tightly draws in labial and interproximal sides.



Band Cementation and Seating

Prior to cementing, patient's teeth should be prophylaxed, rinsed and dried. Maintain dry field with cotton rolls and cheek retractor throughout band cementation and setting. Place wax over bracket slots and buccal tubes to prevent clogging.

Mix cement per manufacturer's instructions. Hold band with incisal/occlusal edge resting on ball of forefinger. Place cement inside band along entire gingival edge. Fill band completely, not just the gingival margins. Use finger as a plunger, forcing cement out to gingival portion of band as it is pushed on to tooth.

As band is being seated (following same procedure as for trial fitting), excess cement should be expressed from all margins: incisal/occlusal and gingival, mesial and distal. Absence of this flow indicates a cementation void area and band should be removed, cleaned and the process repeated.

Upon seating each band, check bracket height with a positioning gage to ensure that slots will ultimately be in horizontal alignment. Measurement is made between bracket slot (center of rectangular buccal tube on molars) and incisal edge or occlusal cusp of each tooth per following general guide:

	Maxillary	Mandibular
Central Incisors	4.0 mm	4.0 mm
Lateral Incisors	3.5 mm	4.0 mm
Cuspids	4.0 mm	4.5 mm
Bicuspid	4.5 mm	4.5 mm
Molars	4.0 mm	4.0 mm

Adjust band seating when necessary to achieve proper bracket height.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for curing and cleaning around bands.

Made in U.S.A.

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Dental Products

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