

# Planning- and X-ray templates, orientation splints

## Materials & Accessories

### Fabrication:

- Erkodur, 1.0-5.0 mm
- Autopolymerising acrylic to polymerise the orientation bodies
- Alginate based insulation for model insulation

### Model preparation:

- If necessary, parallelometer to mark the prosthetic equator.
- Erkogum (110 844) for blocking out, high-fusing wax (725 080) for filling bubbles in the plaster.

### Finishing:

- Recommendation: Finishing set Quick 3 (110 830) with fissure bur, rightward cutting, left spiral (110 836) for rough cutting out, HSS-twist drill (110 876) to cut out the desired form, crosscut tungsten carbide bur (110 837 for fine grinding, Liskosil-l (223 240) to prepolish the edges and Liskosil-m (223 230) to prepolish narrow interdental spaces and Liskosil-s (223 220) for treatment of occlusal premature contacts and insides of splints.
- Polishing set (110 878) to polish.



## Hints

- Areas of the model (exterior vestibulum, oral floor) that obstruct the adaptation have to be removed. Remove sharp plaster edges.
- In order to avoid the creation of tension cracks brush the area that has to be built up with autopolymerising acrylic with little monomer before the splint is cut out or taken off the model.
- Finishing and thermoforming as described in stabilization splints etc.

## X-ray template

Thermoforming material: Erkodur, 1.5 mm

**1.** Thermoforming and finishing as described in stabilization splints.

Fix balls or similar with quick-acting glue onto the desired position at the model.



**2.** Thermoform over the balls. This way the balls are firmly integrated in the splint.

Finish as described like stabilization splints.