Introduction

Preference Soft Denture Liner can be used to line new dentures, to rebase dentures, and to reline old dentures. No flasking or mounting on an articulator is required. You only need the denture (with an impression) and the model.

Lining A New Denture Or Lining A Rebased Denture:

If the new denture or rebased denture is made using the pour acrylic method, the model can be used again for the liner. If the undercuts are blocked out prior to the denture being made and acrylic stops were placed prior to processing.

If the denture is made using other methods that require the model to be processed, the dentist will need to take another impression in the new denture before it can be lined. (Figures 1-3)

Since no flasking or mounting on an articulator is required, the centric relation and vertical dimension must be preserved using acrylic stops (“feet”).

Relining An Old Denture:

Since the denture is already made, just pour up the impression and then proceed with instructions for acrylic stops as outlined in the following section.

Making Acrylic Stops (“Feet”):

You must make acrylic stops (or “feet”) to preserve the centric relation and vertical dimension relationship between the stone model and the denture to be lined.

- Pour up the denture and impression. Trim with model trimmer, leaving about a 5mm peripheral land area. (Figure 4)
- Before removing the denture and impression from the model, make acrylic stops (or “feet”). Note: If the denture was made using the pour method, the “feet” will already be present.

Make the “feet” as follows:

- Using a round bur with a head at least 5mm in diameter, cut a depression in the stone next to the denture in the areas of both first molars and the midline. (Figure 5)
- Using a bur, rough up a small (5mm) area on the denture acrylic itself next to each depression in the stone. This will allow the cold cure acrylic to stick to the denture acrylic. (Figure 6)
- Coat the depressions you created in the stone with a small amount of petroleum jelly. (Figure 7)
- Using cold cure acrylic and the “salt and pepper” method, build acrylic feet that will fill the impressions in the stone and cover the roughed up areas on the denture. (Figure 8) This will create 3 “feet” that, when cured, will remain attached to the denture when it is removed from the model.
- Remove the denture and impression from the model. (Figure 9) Carefully trim around the “feet” without breaking them off. (Figure 10) Prepare the denture surface for the soft liner.
- When applying the soft liner, you will now be able to push the lined denture firmly down on the model being careful to be sure that the “feet” go into their holes in the stone.
- The “feet” will be removed during the final finishing of the denture.

Preparing Denture For The Soft Liner:

After the “feet” have set up, remove the denture from the model and remove the impression material. Remove the old liner if applicable.

Do not use a monomer to clean the teeth. (Figure 12)

Wearing gloves, with adequate ventilation and holding the denture by the “feet”, coat the surface to be lined with the Preference® Primer. The liner will not stick to any area not primed. Allow to dry for 15 minutes. (Figure 14)

Setting the denture under a heat lamp helps aid the primer drying process.

Also, scrub the models with a brush and a degreaser (Dawn dish soap) (Figure 15) and soak in water (eliminating air bubbles in the models). After 15 minutes, dry off the models.

Under a ventilation hood, extrude a small amount of the Preference Liner onto a glass slab. (Figure 16) Using a hemostat and cotton, spread the liner onto the surface of the denture, on the edges and up about 3mm on the outside. (Figure 17) Be sure to coat the surface completely. Extrude a bead of the liner into the vestibule areas of the model. (Figure 18) On the lower model, extrude a bead into all vestibule areas. On the upper model, do not fill in the post dam area (otherwise, bubbles will be trapped in the palate). Do one denture completely before starting the other because the liner begins to form a film.

Using a spatula, spread the liner evenly in the vestibule areas. Look for bubbles in the liner and eliminate them.

Extrude more liner onto the denture and spread with a spatula. Work quickly because the liner begins to set up and film over.
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If the denture is made using other methods that require the model to be broken to remove the denture, the dentist will need to take another impression in the new denture before it can be lined. (Figures 1-3)

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• When applying the soft liner, you will now be able to push the lined denture firmly down on the model being careful to be sure that the “feet” go into their holes in the stone.

• The “feet” will be removed during the final finishing of the denture.
Preparing Denture For The Soft Liner:

- After the “feet” have set up, remove the denture from the model and remove the impression material. Remove the old liner if applicable.

- **Do not use a monomer to clean the impression material from surface.**

- Carefully grind away the acrylic resin surface on the tissue side of the denture to insure the surface is clean and smooth (approx. 2-3mm). Carefully grind the peripheral edges of the denture to create a rounded (not sharp) edge and grind up about 2mm. on the outside of the denture to insure the liner will stick to fresh acrylic resin. Be sure to leave the “feet” in place. Clean up around them. (Figure 11)

- Sand blast the denture (25 micron aluminum oxide) on the surface to be lined, the edges and about 2mm up on the outside surface below the teeth. (Figure 12)
• Lightly coat the buccal-facial surfaces of the teeth with petroleum jelly being careful to coat only the teeth. This prevents the liner from sticking to the teeth. (Figure 13)

• Clean the surface to be lined with acetone.

• Wearing gloves, with adequate ventilation and holding the denture by the “feet”, coat the surface to be lined with the Preference® Primer. The liner will not stick to any area not primed. Allow to dry for 15 minutes. (Figure 14)

• Setting the denture under a heat lamp helps aid the primer drying process.

• Also, scrub the models with a brush and a degreaser (Dawn dish soap) (Figure 15) and soak in water (eliminating air bubbles in the model). After 15 minutes, dry off the models.
• Under a ventilation hood, extrude a small amount of the Preference Liner onto a glass slab. (Figure 16) Using a hemostat and cotton, spread the liner onto the surface of the denture, on the edges and up about 2mm on the outside. (Figure 17) Be sure to coat the surface completely. Extrude a bead of the liner into the vestibule areas of the model. (Figure 18) On the lower model, extrude a bead into all vestibule areas. On the upper model, do not fill in the post dam area (otherwise, bubbles will be trapped in the palate). Do one denture completely before starting the other because the liner begins to form a film.

• Using a spatula, spread the liner evenly in the vestibule areas. Look for bubbles in the liner and eliminate them.

• Extrude more liner onto the denture and spread with a spatula. Work quickly because the liner begins to set up and film over.
• Immediately press the denture **firmly** onto the model. Start at the anterior and press toward the posterior so the liner extrudes out the post dam area on the upper and the lingual on the lower. (Figure 19) Be sure liner is extruded all around the periphery. (Figure 20) The “feet” will show you exactly where the denture goes (centric) and will preserve the vertical.

• Using a cement spatula, seal the denture to the model using the extruded liner. (Figure 21)

• Immediately place the lined model and denture into the pressure pot, covering the model and denture with at least one inch (25mm) of hot tap water. (Figure 22) You do not need to add pressure to the pot until you have completed all of the dentures you plan to process. Work as quickly as possible since liner begins setting up as soon as it is extruded from the cartridge.
Directions for use of the Whip Mix Pressure Pot:

You may put 5-6 individual dentures in the pressure pot at one time. The dentures and models can touch carefully.

- Insert the lid into the opening of the pot. (Figure 23) Pull the lid and its rubber gasket up against the inside of the pot, being careful to center the lid in the hole as much as possible.
- Flip the cam handle to lock the lid in position. (Figure 24)
- Close the pressure release valve. (Figure 25)
- Using an air hose, pump the pot up to 80 psi. (Figure 26) The dentures must remain under pressure for at least 14 hours.
• After the dentures have been under pressure for 14 hours release the pressure from the pot. (Figure 27)

**Finishing The Preference Soft Lined Denture:**

• Remove the denture and model from the pressure pot. (Figure 28)

• Carefully remove the denture from the model with a lab knife. (Figure 29) Because the liner goes into the undercuts on the model, it may require some pressure to remove. Place the lab knife under the “feet” to avoid cutting the liner.

• Using a sharp Bard-Parker #25 scalpel blade, carefully cut the liner back to the impression line. (Figure 30) Also, cut away the liner from the teeth.
• Saw or grind off the feet using a large 3" brown fiber wheel. (Figure 31)

• Using the large, brown wheel (¼" mandrel) on the lathe, carefully trim the liner flush to the denture. (Figure 32) **Always be sure the wheel is rotating toward the denture** (from liner to acrylic resin). Otherwise, the liner will be pulled away from the denture.

• Continue to trim the liner flush to the acrylic using a large 3" blue wheel so that all excess silicone is removed where the acrylic meets the silicone liner (fig. 33). **Again, be sure all the finishing wheels rotate from the silicone liner to the acrylic denture.**

• After the blue wheel, use the tapered tan fiber wheel in a handpiece to gently remove all remaining remnants of silicone and start the final finish of the denture. (Figure 34)
• Polish the denture using the operator’s preferred method (Figure 35). The flat tan fiber wheels, used with different grits of polish, can quickly achieve the final polished state.

• Finally, after final polishing of the acrylic (Figures 36, 37), go back and use the red fiber wheel with a handpiece rotating at 25,000 to 28,000 rpm dressed with dental rouge or fine polishing media to place a smooth, final polish all around the lingual and buccal periphery. Also, one can use a felt wheel on a handpiece to obtain the same results.
• Figure 38 shows a finished denture with liner.

Adjusting The Preference Soft Lined Denture:

• Use a fit checker.

• If not available, determine sore spots using your normal method and then grind them carefully away with the tapered brown wheel and bobbling compound. (Figure 39)

• Repeat until all sore spots are gone.

General Information:

Caution: U.S. Federal Law restricts this device to sale by, or on the order of, a Dentist.

Caution: Do not put in mouth until product is in the solid cured state.

Preference is a high pressure cured, silicone-based soft lining material for long-term use in removable dentures designed for use for relines, rebases, and new dentures. Preference® is suitable for all PMMA-based dentures. Meets ISO 10139-2 and is a Shore A hardness Type A material.

Preference Soft Denture Liner provides a cushion between the denture and the mouth tissues which reduces sore spots. The liner...
allows the denture to fit securely into undercuts which produces a better fitting, more comfortable denture.

The Preference Intro Kit contains a 4 oz. tube of Preference Soft Denture Liner, a 15mL bottle of Preference® Primer, and 7 finishing wheels. Also sold separately are:

- 15mL bottles of Preference Primer
- Both 4 and 12 oz. tubes of Preference Soft Denture Liner
- Brown Fiber Wheels
- Tapered Brown Fiber Wheels
- Red Fiber Wheels
- Mandrels
- Pressure Pot

Indications for use:
Preference Soft Denture Liner is intended for use as a long-term soft liner for removable dentures.

Device Description: It is an easily applied, translucent, non-flowing, long-lasting soft silicone based liner. It is monomer free. Use to reline, rebase or line new or existing dentures.

Contraindications:
Preference contains silicone compounds. Do not use in cases of known sensitivity to silicone.

Precautions:
Preference Liner - Avoid contact with the eyes and skin (when uncured). Wear gloves and eye protection when applying uncured liner and when grinding polymerized liner. The liner releases acetic acid while curing (vinegar-like odor). Avoid spilling uncured material on clothes.

Use on denture bases at least 2mm in thickness.
Advise patients of the possibility and signs of silicone sensitivity. Instruct them that if signs of sensitivity occur, they should immediately remove the denture and contact their dentist.

Preference Primer – Flammable. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.

Storage: Keep containers tightly closed and store in a dry location at room temperature 70-77°F (21-25°C). Do not use after expiration date. Shelf life of the components is stated on the package.

**Other items used to add liner to the dentures:**

- Cold cure acrylic and monomer
- Acetone
- Burrs
- Lab knife
- Bard Parker knife and #25 blades
- Petroleum jelly
- Disposable brushes
- Sand blaster and 25 micron AlOx
- Dawn dish soap
- Glass slab
- Timer
- Hemostat and cotton, or cotton swabs
- Cement spatula
- Brown fiber cut off disc
- Blue finish wheel
- Rag wheels
- Pumice
- Acrylic polishes
Directions for Use

Soft Denture Liner

FN: 02Liner-F AA 0315

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Figure 3

Figure 2

Figure 12

Figure 11

Figure 10

Figure 9

Figure 8

Figure 7