

bioplast white

Permanently elastic silicone for the fabrication of soft-flexible BTE earmoulds and protectors, long-term durable, cold curing

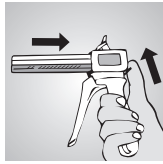


Fig. 1

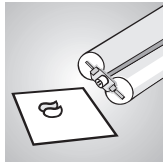


Fig. 2

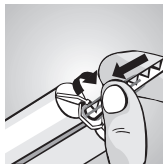


Fig. 3

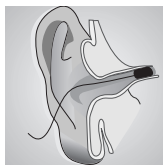


Fig. 4

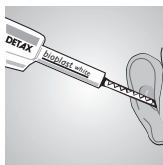


Fig. 5

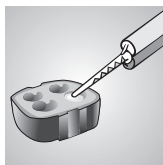


Fig. 6



Fig. 7

1. Mixing and Dosing

Extrude material from the cartridge with Automix gun (Fig. 1). Place cartridge into mixing gun and remove closure cap by rotation. Eject a small amount of material (bleeding) until equal flow is being extruded from both orifices (Fig. 2). Insert mixing cannulas into guide grooves on cartridge and cannula and rotate anticlockwise to a stop (Fig. 3). Dispenser is now ready to mix silicone in any amount needed. Store cartridge with mixing cannula attached for subsequent use.

2. Application using the direct method

Ear preparation: Before taking an impression, the auditory canal and the eardrum have to be examined. If distinctive features are found (eg. inflammations or perforation of the eardrum) impression must not be taken. In case of thick cerumen deposits and hairs in the auditory canal, the auditory canal has to be cleaned and depilated. In order to achieve a microfine separating layer, the whole skin contacted area (auditory meatus, concha and marginal areas of the auricle) is moistened with **preclean** solution, using a wadding stick or a cotton pad.

Conditioning of the ear with **preclean** solution offers the following advantages:

- easier removal of the otoplastics
- homogeneous, completely vulcanised surface, without any smearing layer (inhibition layer)

Before taking the impression, the eardrum must be protected with an impression plug placed at the end of the external auditory canal in front of the eardrum (Fig. 4). Now **bioplast white** is injected directly into the prepared ear of the patient, like an impression material (Fig. 5). The earmould is trimmed and polished as described under point 4.

3. Application in the laboratory (indirect method)

All commercially available plasters and gel materials can be used for the fabrication of the negative form. Coat the plaster negative form with a usual alginate based insulation. An insulation of gel forms is not necessary. The bubblefree injected material vulcanises at room temperature without pressure application. If a handle is needed, we recommend the installation of **detax handy** according to special instructions.

A plaster negative form with counter can be made for the fabrication of otoplastics, in order to shorten trimming:

Fill one part of the brass flask with plaster and embed the insulated impression.

After setting of the plaster deflask the impression. In the negative form of the impression pre-model the surface of the future earmould in wax. Insulate the plaster surface with a separating agent (e.g. dish washing liquid), mount the second part of the flask and fill it with plaster. After setting of the plaster open the flask.

Scald both parts of the flask with boiling water and coat them with a usual alginate based insulation. Extrude **bioplast white** from the cartridge (described under point 1) into the negative form and close flask with counter accurately. After vulcanisation open the flask and remove the die.

4. Final trimming and varnishing

For moulding and surface trimming use **special cutters** or **grinding sleeves**. If a handle is needed, we recommend the installation of **detax handy** according to special instructions.

For smoothing the surface, use the antibacterial silicone lacquer **supercoat nano**, the air-drying **impression lacquer** or the heat curing **Micropor lacquer** according to special instructions (Fig. 7)

Important working hints

- Do not combine with condensation curing silicones.
- Cured impression materials are chemically inert – spots on clothing should be avoided.
- Be sure to remove all traces of impression material from the patient's ear.
- Latex gloves and latex contaminated surfaces as well as cerumen, cremes and resins may affect the setting reaction of **bioplast white**.

Indications for use:

Direct or indirect fabrication of BTE and protective earmoulds

Technical Data:

Mixed volume:

50 ml (cartridge)

Mixing ratio: 1:1

Product colour: white

Mixing time: omitted

Setting time:

direct method:

approx. 7 min.

at body temperature

indirect method:

approx. 15 - 20 min.* at

room temperature

(approx. 23 °C / 73 °F)

Final hardness:

approx. 60 Shore A

Strain in compression:

6.5 %

Recovery from

deformation: >99.7 %

Linear dimensional

change: 0.2 %

Application:

at 23 °C ± 2 °C / 73 °F ± 4 °F,

50 ± 5 % rel. humidity

*from beginning of mixing at 23 °C ± 2 °C / 73 °F ± 4 °F, 50 ± 5 % rel. humidity. Increased temperatures accelerate, decreased temperatures retard a. m. times.

Ordering information:

bioplast white
Single bag **02237**

50 ml cartridge

base + catalyst

Mixing cannulas, 6 mm

50 pcs. **02123**

100 pcs. **02393**

supercoat nano

aluminium bottle

100 ml **02949**

300 ml **02950**

Impression lacquer

aluminium bottle

250 ml **02493**

1000 ml **02165**

Micropor lacquer

aluminium bottle

250 ml **02169**

preclean **02677**

15 ml bottle with brush

Grinding sleeves

Grinding sleeves, rounded

10 pcs. **02551**

Grinding sleeve holder,

rounded, 1 pc. **02565**

detax handy

transparent bag **02469**

5 x blue, 5 x red