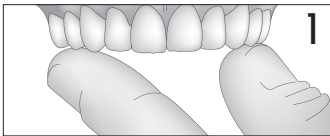
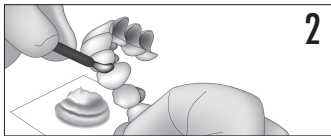


## PROVISIONALS RELINE INSTRUCTIONS

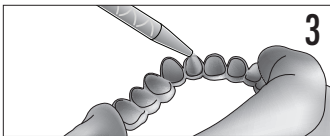
For best results, reline provisionals with a methyl methacrylate acrylic reline material (i.e., Luxatemp® Ultra by DMG America, Jet® by Lang, Coldpac by Yates Motloid or Palavit® 55 by Heraeus Kulzer). Other reline materials should be avoided. However, if used, mechanical undercuts must be cut into the abutment shells for better retention of the reline material.



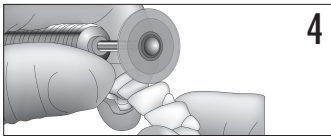
- Try in the restorations. If any adjustment is needed to seat the restoration, use a low-speed carbide or composite finishing bur.
- Rinse with water and dry completely.



- Apply a thin layer of petroleum jelly to the outer surface of the restoration to prevent excess reline material from sticking.
- Reline provisionals by blocking out any undercuts on the preparations.



- Apply a minimal amount of reline material to the intaglio of the provisional. Use the mix tip to coat the inner walls with the material and evacuate any trapped air bubbles or voids.
- Do not allow the reline material to fully cure on the preparations due to heat generation, which may cause injury to the pulp.
- Gently work the provisional on and off the preps, allowing them to bench cure.



- Trim away any flash or excess acrylic using a plastic grinding disc.
- Provisionals can be polished with pumice and polishing paste or resealed with a light-cured glaze (e.g., Palaseal®, Heraeus Kulzer).
- Cement provisionals using a non-eugenol temporary cement, like Zone™ by DUX Dental. If higher retention is needed, Neo-Temp® by Waterpik can be used.