

SPLINT ADJUSTMENT GUIDE

MANY GREAT LAKES SPLINTS NEED *MINIMAL OR NO ADJUSTMENT*



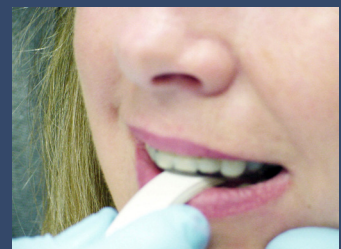
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FULL CONTACT SPLINT
WITH ANTERIOR GUIDANCE
ADJUSTMENT TECHNIQUE



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FLAT PLANE SPLINT
ADJUSTMENT TECHNIQUE



PAGE 2 & 8

USING THE LEAF GAUGE TO
OBTAIN CENTRIC RELATION



Great Lakes[®]
DENTAL TECHNOLOGIES

GREAT LAKES SPLINTS CAN BE FABRICATED USING A VARIETY OF MATERIALS AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES. THIS ADJUSTMENT GUIDE FEATURES ACRYLIC SPLINTS FABRICATED DIGITALLY. THE SAME ADJUSTMENT TECHNIQUES ARE RECOMMENDED FOR ACRYLIC SPLINTS AND GREAT LAKES' NEW NYLON SINTERED SPLINTS.

THE TOOLS AND MATERIALS INDICATED FOR BOTH ACRYLIC AND NYLON ADJUSTMENT ARE FEATURED BELOW.

TOOLS & MATERIALS AVAILABLE TO TRIM:

ACRYLIC SPLINTS		NYLON SPLINTS	
Leaf Gauge 3/pkg	056-045	Blue Articulating Paper (1 roll)	056-031
Red Articulating Paper (1 roll)	056-008	Nylon Abrasive Buff 10/pkg	086-046
Blue Articulating Paper (1 roll)	056-031	Dimo® Grinding System Mandrel 10/pkg	085-048
Disposable Articulating Paper 100/pkg	056-028	Fast White Polymer (1lb)	040-006
Splint Adjustment Kit - Kit Includes: Leaf gauge, red and blue articulating paper, and disposable forceps	056-005	Small Muslin Buff - 1" Diameter 3/pkg	086-005
		Fabulustre (1lb block)	230-008
		Sandpaper Roll - 150 grit (3/4" x 50yd)	060-007
		Sandpaper Handpiece Mandrel 1/pkg	085-022

GREAT LAKES NYLON SPLINTS

Great Lakes Nylon Splints combine our in-depth technical experience with 3D software, the latest printing technology, and biocompatible nylon material to deliver an advanced appliance. Leveraging the details and accuracy of digital 3D models and fabricated in laser sintered nylon, these low-profile appliances precisely engage the undercuts to provide ideal retention and fit.

NYLON ANTERIOR BITEPLANE

The Nylon Anterior Biteplane appliance is aesthetically appealing and suitable for a broad spectrum of patient cases. It can be used therapeutically or diagnostically.



NYLON FLAT PLANE

The Nylon Flat Plane Splint is a full coverage splint with an even, flat occlusal surface providing smooth contacts for the opposing arch. Also known as a hard nightguard.



ADJUSTMENT TECHNIQUE FOR A FULL CONTACT SPLINT WITH ANTERIOR GUIDANCE

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS ARE DESIGNED TO HELP YOU EFFICIENTLY ADJUST AND SEAT A FULL CONTACT SPLINT WITH ANTERIOR GUIDANCE.

LEADING CLINICIANS SAY, "IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE SPLINT IS ADJUSTED WITH THE PATIENT IN CENTRIC RELATION".

These instructions feature the use of the Leaf Gauge in order to achieve and maintain the centric position throughout the adjustment process. The Leaf Gauge allows the lateral pterygoid to relax and the elevator muscles to contract, seating the condyles.

INSERTING THE APPLIANCE

Insert the appliance. The appliance should seat correctly, should not rock, and should be comfortable for the patient.



USING THE LEAF GAUGE TO OBTAIN CENTRIC RELATION

IMPORTANT: With the appliance in place prior to adjustment, make sure the condyles are seated and the patient is in centric relation. The Leaf Gauge is ideal for obtaining centric relation.



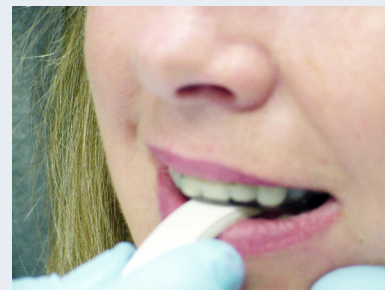
OBTAINING CENTRIC RELATION USING THE LEAF GAUGE

The Leaf Gauge allows the lateral pterygoid to relax and the elevator muscles to contract, seating the condyles.

Place approximately 2mm of leaves on the patient's central incisors. Ask the patient to **bite down**, holding the Leaf Gauge in place; **slide forward**, which causes the pterygoid to contract; **slide back**, which causes the pterygoid to relax; and **squeeze**, which fires the masseter, medial pterygoid, and temporalis, seating the condyles. When the patient squeezes, the joint is being load-tested.

Ask the patient if he or she feels any tension or tenderness. If the patient reports no tension or tenderness, the assumption can be made that the condyles have seated.

If the patient reports any tension or tenderness, ask the patient to repeat the "slide forward, back, squeeze" process every 30 seconds. Continue until no tension or tenderness is reported.



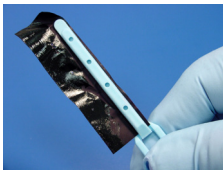
IDENTIFYING FIRST CONTACT(S)

With the appliance in place and the patient in centric relation, use the Leaf Gauge to identify the patient's first contact(s). Place approximately 1mm of leaves on the patient's centrals. Ask the patient to bite down holding the Leaf Gauge, slide forward, back, and squeeze. Ask the patient if he or she feels any contact.

Begin to eliminate leaves until the first contact(s) have been identified. Continue to ask the patient to bite down, slide forward, back, and squeeze each time leaves are eliminated and the Leaf Gauge is placed back on the centrals.

MARKING THE CONTACT(S)

When the patient reports the initial contact(s), use articulating paper to mark the contact(s). See tip below. Place the articulating paper between the opposing teeth and the splint. Ask the patient to tap three times to mark the contact(s). The patient may report contact on only one side. Be sure to check both sides as the patient may not be able to feel bilateral contact.



TIP: Apply a thin layer of petroleum jelly to the surface of the articulating paper. The petroleum jelly enhances the contact points as they are transferred to the appliance.

Typically, first contact(s) will appear on the posterior teeth.

SPLINT ADJUSTMENT

Use a carbide acrylic bur to gently remove the contact point(s). In order to achieve the flattest appliance possible, hold the bur parallel to the occlusal surface of the appliance to make the adjustment.

IMPORTANT: Do not use the tip of the bur, as it could create divots. Remove just enough acrylic to eliminate the mark.

NOTE: Continuing to use the Leaf Gauge will ensure that the patient remains in centric relation throughout the appliance adjustment process.

CONTINUING ADJUSTMENT - ELIMINATING LEAVES AND TRIMMING CONTACTS

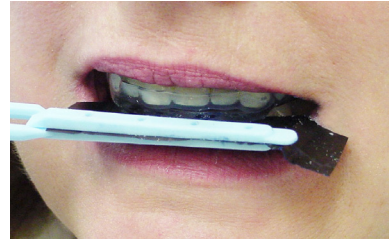
To obtain additional marks, continue eliminating leaves of the Leaf Gauge and using articulating paper (as described in the **Identifying First Contacts** section) to identify the next contact points on both sides of the arch.

Use the trimming technique (as described in the **Splint Adjustment section**) to continue adjusting the appliance. The contact marks should begin to appear more towards the anterior of the appliance as you proceed through the adjustment process.



DISCONTINUING USE OF THE LEAF GAUGE

After the adjustment has been made with only one leaf in place, discontinue using the Leaf Gauge. At this point, the patient will remain in centric relation without the Leaf Gauge.



MARKING THE ENTIRE SPLINT

With the articulating paper in place, continue to adjust the appliance by asking the patient to tap two or three times marking the anterior contacts and the left and right sides.



FINE TRIMMING

Once you begin to obtain anterior marks, change from an acrylic bur to a rubber cone. An acrylic bur will remove too much acrylic and the rubber cone is more effective for fine trimming. Continue to lightly adjust the contact points to bring the anteriors into contact.

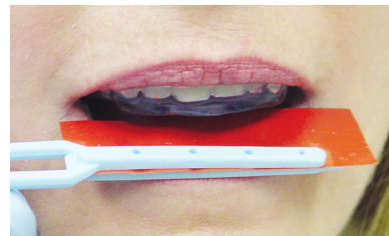
Each opposing tooth is in contact with the occlusal surface of the splint. Even contact points are shown on entire arch.



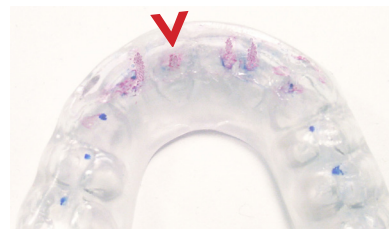
MARKING PROTRUSIVE MOVEMENTS

Replace the blue articulating paper with the red. Apply a thin layer of petroleum jelly to the surface of the articulating paper.

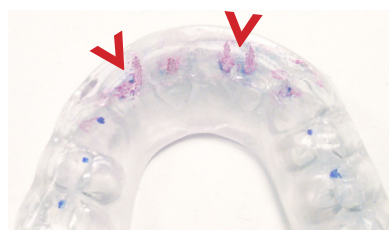
With the red articulating paper between the opposing anterior teeth and the splint, ask the patient to slide forward and back marking their protrusive movement.



Shown here are the marks of this patient's protrusive movements. The centric contact is marked with only a dot on the right central incisor. This indicates that there is no contact of the central incisor during the protrusive movement.



The red lines (as opposed to a dot as shown above) indicate that there is contact of the laterals and left central incisor in the protrusive movement.



TRIMMING THE RAMP

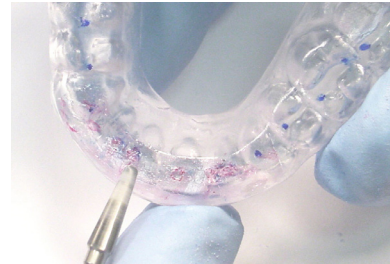
Towards the goal of having all anterior teeth in contact with the ramp during protrusive movement, lightly trim the mesial portion of the red lines created by the laterals and the left central.

TIP: Hold the bur parallel to the angle of the ramp. Be careful not to trim away the height of the ramp.

With articulating paper in place, ask the patient to slide forward and back marking their protrusive movement to make sure that the right lateral has come into contact with the ramp. Repeat marking and adjusting until acceptable contacts are visible.

NOTE: Teeth not in general alignment with the other anterior teeth may not be intended to contact the ramp. All incisors may not make protrusive marks on the ramp. In this situation, having three anterior teeth in good contact will not affect the functionality of the splint.

The red lines indicate that all anterior teeth are in contact with the ramp during protrusive movement.



MARKING LATERAL EXCURSIONS

With red articulating paper in place, ask the patient to move the mandible to the right (shown here) marking their lateral excursions.

NOTE: The patient should complete a full range of motion to make sure there are no interferences.

Refer to chart to interpret marks (Page 6).

Lightly trim any interferences.

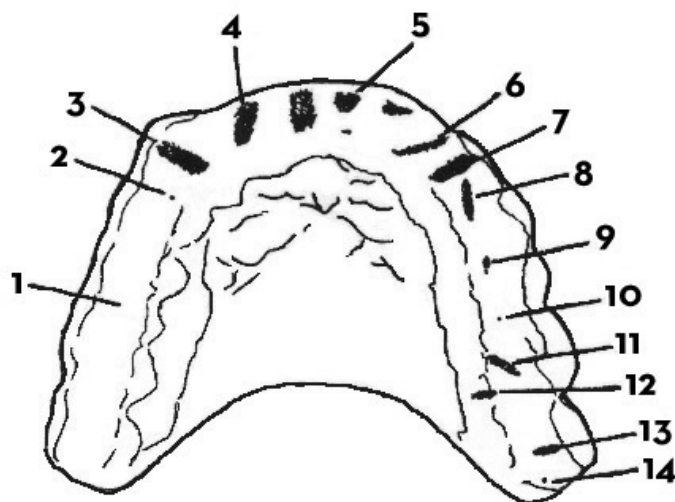
Repeat procedure on opposite side. Refer to chart to interpret marks and continue to eliminate any interferences.

This photo shows smooth and even contacts of anterior teeth during protrusive and excursive movements. Adjustment of the full contact splint with anterior guidance is complete for initial seating.

Throughout splint therapy, the condyles may continue to seat changing the way the opposing teeth contact the splint. At subsequent appointments, further appliance adjustments may be required. Follow the steps outlined above to make the appropriate adjustments.



INTERPRETING CONTACTS & ADJUSTING A FULL CONTACT SPLINT WITH ANTERIOR GUIDANCE



YOU WILL GAIN PROFICIENCY AND CONTINUE TO REDUCE CHAIR TIME AS YOU BECOME MORE EXPERIENCED IN SPLINT ADJUSTMENT.

MARK OR AREA #	CAUSED BY TOOTH #	NATURE OF CONTACT OR RELATIONSHIP WITH SPLINT	ACTION REQUIRED
1	29-31	No contact	Lightly trim all visible contacts
2	28	Good contact (if remainder of contacts are acceptable)	None
3	27	Good contact in left lateral excursion (if remainder of contacts are acceptable)	None
4	26	Good protrusive contact (if remainder of contacts are acceptable)	None
5	23	Protrusive excursion - has skip at beginning of excursion	Lightly trim right central and lateral
6	23	Interference in left lateral excursion	Lightly trim lateral excursion
7	22	Good contact (if remainder of contacts are acceptable)	None
8	21	Interference in protrusive	Lightly trim the interference
9	20	Interference in protrusive	Lightly trim the interference
10	MBC-19	Good contact (if remainder of contacts are acceptable)	None
11	DBC-19	Cross-arch balancing interference	Lightly trim the interference
12	DLC-19	Cross-tooth balancing interference	Lightly trim the interference
13	DBC-18	Interference in right lateral excursion	Lightly trim the contact

ADJUSTMENT TECHNIQUE FOR A FLAT PLANE APPLIANCE

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS ARE DESIGNED TO HELP YOU EFFICIENTLY ADJUST AND SEAT A FLAT PLANE APPLIANCE. THE OBJECTIVE IS TO ACHIEVE THE FLATTEST APPLIANCE POSSIBLE WHILE OBTAINING EVEN CONTACTS FOR ALL OPPOSING TEETH.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE SPLINT IS ADJUSTED WITH THE PATIENT IN CENTRIC RELATION.

These instructions feature the use of the Leaf Gauge in order to achieve and maintain the centric position throughout the adjustment process. The Leaf Gauge allows the lateral pterygoid to relax and the elevator muscles to contract, seating the condyles.

INSERTING THE APPLIANCE

Insert the appliance. The appliance should seat correctly, should not rock, and should be comfortable for the patient.



USING THE LEAF GAUGE TO OBTAIN CENTRIC RELATION

IMPORTANT: With the appliance in place prior to adjustment, make sure the condyles are seated and the patient is in centric relation. The Leaf Gauge is ideal for obtaining centric relation.



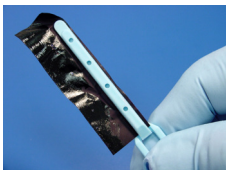
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TIP: Apply a thin layer of petroleum jelly to the surface of the articulating paper. The petroleum jelly enhances the contact points as they are transferred to the appliance.

Typically, first contact(s) will appear on the posterior teeth.



OBTAINING CENTRIC RELATION USING THE LEAF GAUGE

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Place approximately 2mm of leaves on the patient's central incisors. Ask the patient to **bite down**, holding the Leaf Gauge in place; **slide forward**, which causes the pterygoid to contract; **slide back**, which causes the pterygoid to relax; and **squeeze**, which fires the masseter, medial pterygoid, and temporalis, seating the condyles. When the patient squeezes, the joint is being load-tested.

Ask the patient if he or she feels any tension or tenderness. If the patient reports no tension or tenderness, the assumption can be made that the condyles have seated.

If the patient reports any tension or tenderness, ask the patient to repeat the "slide forward, back, squeeze" process every 30 seconds. Continue until no tension or tenderness is reported.



SPLINT ADJUSTMENT

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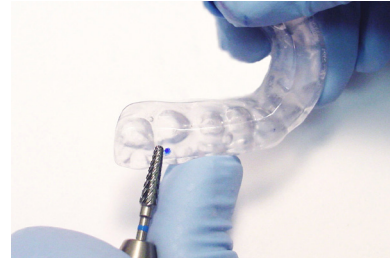
CONTINUING ADJUSTMENT - ELIMINATING LEAVES AND TRIMMING CONTACTS

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Use the trimming technique (as described in the **Splint Adjustment section**) to continue adjusting the appliance. The contact marks should begin to appear more towards the anterior of the appliance as you proceed through the adjustment process.

DISCONTINUING USE OF THE LEAF GAUGE

After the adjustment has been made with only one leaf in place and even (uniform) posterior marks are present, discontinue using the Leaf Gauge. At this point, the patient will remain in centric relation without the Leaf Gauge.



FINE ADJUSTMENTS

With articulating paper in place, continue to adjust the appliance by asking the patient to tap two or three times marking the anterior contacts and the left and right sides.



FINE TRIMMING

Once you begin to obtain anterior marks, change from an acrylic bur to a rubber cone. An acrylic bur will remove too much acrylic and the rubber cone is more effective for fine trimming.



Continue to lightly adjust the contact points to bring the anteriors into contact.



The photo shows even contacts on the entire appliance. Adjustment of the flat plane splint is complete for initial seating.

Throughout splint therapy, the condyles may continue to seat changing the way the opposing teeth contact the splint. At subsequent appointments, further appliance adjustments may be required. Follow the steps outlined above to make the appropriate adjustments.



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Great Lakes[®]
DENTAL TECHNOLOGIES

GREAT PEOPLE. GREAT PRODUCTS. **GREAT LAKES.**

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