Today, we have many choices for producing high quality prosthodontics. Recent studies show that the "Compression Packing Method" that originated in the 1940’s is still the predominant method used for processing acrylics and results in much more stable, less ‘‘flash’’ incorporated. We have recently adopted this method for acrylic processing. Instead of press, inking, or the most advanced technology.

One of the many unique qualities of the Palapress system is its ability to flash two distinct colors at one time as opposed to the conventional laboratory-intensive method of one denture at a time. This saves time and adds convenience to the entire process.

If you wish to colorize the gold substructure, you have the ability to use the same mix of colors at the same time as opposed to two mixtures. Although the Palapress system is provided in several shades, including clear, there is a choice to mix colors to the client’s liking. Since the colors are mixed directly in the acrylic, the greatest benefit of this method is that the wax elimination is quite in the same way as we have always done, but with a very simple method, a good separation, and use of a tooth binder. With Palapress, use a rough instrument to prepare the entire processed tooth surface, then apply the Palapress and wait one minute. There is now a "Super Bonder" that is great for many uses in the dental laboratory and offers the best adhesion to the goldsubstructure.

The compression method is a great achievement or prior methods, but it still has many problems compared to our modern technology—in particular, its large amount of shrinkage and residual monomer.

Ten minutes prior to processing your case, whether you use the injection method or the matrix technique shown, Palapress should be allowed. This "Super Binder" is given many names in the dental laboratory and allows the maximum bonding of the acrylic surfaces as well as in tooth bonding, repairs, etc. The amount of residual monomer are very important and must be used to minimize the patient as well as many clinical studies. This seems to be a one time as opposed to two mixes. Although the Palapress vario is in the partial denture technique “Putty Matrix.” In this technique, the partial denture is set and then the color is applied to the buccal and occlusal area. This area is then eliminated and the teeth prepared as discussed previously. The Palapress system is mixed and poured into the open space in the lingual area. This technique can be less stressful than press packing with less chance of distortion and is more simple to accomplish.

One of the foremost benefits of this entire system is that, although it is a much easier and quicker process, the heat is less than at the boiling point. This means that a technician can fabricate a completed implant and attachment case by locking out areas that would normally have to be fabricated using inaccurate duplicate models or other acrylic internal post processing—much more difficult process. This also allows the delivery of the case in a very short time so we could go through the entire time consuming task of duplicating the master model.

After the case is injected, place the flask into the Palomat Elite for 25 minutes under pressure at 15 degrees Centigrade. Once cured, allow cooling at room temperature and then the flask should be carefully opened. The doctor of the denture case should be minimal and explain the technician’s expert input and offer the result that the doctor and patient have approved.

Another benefit of the Palapress is in the partial denture technique “Putty Matrix.” In this technique, the partial denture is set and then the color is applied to the buccal and occlusal area. This area is then eliminated and the teeth prepared as discussed previously. The Palapress system is mixed and poured into the open space in the lingual area. This technique can be less stressful than press packing with less chance of distortion and is more simple to accomplish. This method, we need to understand the importance of the steps leading up to this unique technique. Every step is important in the fabrication of the prosthodontic appliance, including the impression, the bite registration, and the tooth arrangement using the Palamat and waxing. We must always remember that, in the perfect world, ‘‘what you see is what you get.’’ The new up should represent what you want to see in the acrylic processing.

Technical Article

The Release of Residual Monomer Methyl Methacrylate in Human saliva After Using Acrylic Dentures

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The use of acrylic dentures results in the release of methyl methacrylate monomer that could be absorbed and accumulate in human saliva, thus potentially interfering with the health of the wearer. The 90-day study was carried out on 50 patients (25 denture wearers and 25 controls). The patients wore their dentures for 8 hours a day. Those who wore their dentures had a slightly higher level of monomer in saliva than those who did not wear dentures. The study found no significant difference in the level of monomer between the two groups, indicating that the use of acrylic dentures may not be a significant source of methyl methacrylate exposure.