

Valplast, Flexite and NaturalFlex II



A Full Range of Flexible Removable Partial Denture Options

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For decades, the traditional metal partial was the treatment option of choice for partially edentulous patients. However, these metal partial dentures could be brittle and stiff, resulted in tissue irritation and had a high incidence of breakage. Even more important, today's patient demands a cleaner, brighter and more perfect appearance in their restoration – a result that metal often cannot provide. Now, Aurum Ceramic/Classic helps you meet that demand with a range of materials supplying more attractive and fully functional removable alternatives to traditional metal partial dentures: **Valplast, Flexite and our own exclusive NaturalFlex™ II**. These materials can and are being used in applications such as removable flexible partial dentures, preformed partial denture clasps, fibre reinforced fixed partial dentures, temporary crowns and bridges, provisional crowns and bridges, obturators and speech therapy appliances, orthodontic devices, occlusal splints, sleep apnea appliances and implant abutments.

Today's Thermoplastics - Clinically Proven Advantages

Unlike early versions of flexible partials (which exhibited excessive rigidity, opacity and/or unnatural esthetics), today's thermoplastic resins tend to have a predictable long-term performance. They are stable and exhibit high creep resistance and high fatigue endurance as well as excellent wear characteristics and solvent resistance.

Fully hypoallergenic/biocompatible, thermoplastics have no metallic taste and reduce patient thermal sensitivity. Typically without free monomer, they also have almost no porosity, reducing biologic material build-up, odours and stains and ensuring higher dimensional and colour stability. Thermoplastics are more flexible and stronger than acrylics while elastomeric resins added to the various formulations create greater flexibility, reducing fracturing. Virtually unbreakable, they are lighter than their predecessors and blend seamlessly with the natural tissues for excellent esthetics. The injection process used in fabrication and the strength of the materials allows the prostheses to be made very thin, eliminating the heavy, bulky feeling of earlier versions and providing ideal adaptation to hard and soft tissues.

Tissue-borne restorations' strong, durable clasps snap securely and comfortably into place around the existing dentition and the gingival, utilizing soft tissue undercuts for retention. Unlike traditional metal-based partials, there is little or no tooth preparation necessary. Flexible partials can be constructed from two good impressions (or models), an accurate bite relationship and a note on the desired shade. For distal extension cases, it is imperative to have either the wax bite rims that were used to verify occlusal dimension or to do a wax set-up try-in.



Three Different Options

NaturalFlex II

- Exclusively from Aurum Ceramic/Classic. Based on acetyl resin technology.
- Super strong, lightweight and translucent.
- Superior flexibility. Unsurpassed durability.
- Widest range of esthetic options with 22 colour-stable shades (including 3 bleached shades and 3 pink hues).
- Flexible for a comfortable fit – without having to warm appliance.

Valplast

- Nylon based thermoplastic.
- High memory flexibility that's retentive and comfortable.
- Appliance must be warmed prior to insertion.
- Lifetime warranty against breakage from manufacturer.

Flexite

- Nylon based thermoplastic material, fabricated like a cast metallic partial.
- Memory comparable to precious wire, yet is flexible.
- Can be repaired and relined in operator or laboratory with own material or with regular acrylic (use of acrylic will result in loss of some of partial's flexible properties).

Adjustment Tips

When necessary, adjustments can be made in the operator with either stones or rubber points. Rubber points and wheels will provide the smoothest surface (especially when adjusting the peripheral edges of the prosthesis) and are ideal for accessing undercut areas. Carbide or acrylic burs are not recommended, as they tend to melt rather than cut the materials.