



Harvard PremiumSil Mono



Harvard TEMP C&B



Harvard PremiumFlow



Harvard TEMP Glaze LC



Harvard TEMP Cem

Much more than
you expect.

Conclusion:

The **product range Harvard TEMP** offers without great effort a sufficient esthetic and high-value functional result for practitioner and patient. The provisional provides for the patient an excellent prediction of the final restoration. If during treatment changes in the form and color are required by the patient they can be implemented by using simple technology in a time-saving manner.

It turns out that the temporary is an important component of the dentist-patient communication. Furthermore, the Harvard product family provides the advantage to the dentist that an extensive core cleaning after removal of the temporary is not necessary.

Article	Order no.
Harvard PremiumSil Mono 2 automix cartridges ea. 50 ml, 12 mixing tips 1:1, shade bright blue	7083721
Harvard TEMP C&B 50 ml automix cartridges ratio 10:1, 10 mixing tips, shade A1, A2, A3, A3.5, Bleach Harvard Auto 4:1 / 10:1 S-Blue, refill bag with 50 pcs. Harvard Dispenser Automix 4:1 / 10:1	7081651, -52, -53, -54, -50 7094000 7095000
Harvard PremiumFlow 2 ml syringe, 6 needle tips, shade A1, A2, A3, A3.5, B2, Den, Inc 20 OptiTips® ea. 0.25 g, shade A1, A2, A3, A3.5, B2	7082211, -12, -13, -14, -15, -16, -17 7083623, -28, -29, -30, -31
Harvard ErgoGrip for Harvard PremiumFlow syringe	7082220
Harvard Applier OptiTips® for all OptiTips®	7095200
Harvard TEMP Glaze LC 30 ml bottle	7081730
Harvard TEMP Cem 5 ml minimix syringe, 10 mixing tips 10 ml minimix syringe, 20 mixing tips Harvard Mini 1:1 S-Brown, refill bag with 50 pcs.	7081100 7081200 7091050

The complete product range will be found under www.harvard-dental.de



Clinic:

Temporary restoration

The easy and fast way
to an aesthetic temporary
with system.

Dentist Theresa Krause

Department of Prosthetic Dentistry
Director Prof. Dr. Heydecke
University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf
Martinistraße 52 · 20246 Hamburg, Germany

A temporary represents a significant intermediate step in the manufacture of dental restorations. In the period up to the definitive treatment, it protects the tooth against chemical, biological and physical stimuli. Many patients expect from their temporary not only the protection and restoration of the chewing function. They also expect optimal aesthetics. An attractive smile with a pleasing tooth position affects the overall appearance. The change of a single front tooth can already influence this in a positive or negative way.

Today, in the dentist-patient communication, the temporary is more important than ever to simulate the desired treatment outcome and to precisely define the expectations of the patient. Temporary restorations are a vivid and time-saving way to make the patient familiar with the function and esthetics of his new dentures.

Applied materials:

In the following the clinical application of **Harvard TEMP C & B** will be explained. This is a temporary material based on multifunctional methacrylic esters free of methyl methacrylate.

It is completed by **Harvard PremiumSil Mono**, **Harvard PremiumFlow**, **Harvard TEMP Glaze LC** and **Harvard TEMP Cem**:

1) Harvard PremiumSil is a hydrophilic impression material, by which the company Harvard presents a new range of A-silicones. The new Snap Set technology provides a comfortable curing characteristic and is characterized by a high elastic recovery. PremiumSil is therefore particularly well suited for the production of the negative mould for temporary restorations.

2) Harvard PremiumFlow is a flowable, light-curing nano-hybrid composite, which is useful for the individualization of the provisional crown.

3) Harvard TEMP Glaze LC is a light-curing single component varnish to seal and smoothen the surface.

4) Harvard TEMP Cem is a eugenol-free temporary cement. The special feature here is that no residues remain on the core. Instead, the cement adheres fully to the provisional crown when removing the temporary.

Case Report:

A 29-year-old female patient appeared at the ambulance of our clinic. The crown on tooth 11 was about ten years old, was already recemented even half a year ago and had a marginal gap. Furthermore, a piece of porcelain veneer had chipped off vestibularly, so that the gold framework was cervically visible. **Fig. 1**



Fig. 1: Initial situation - defective crown 11

The patient declared to be particularly with the esthetics of the crown. An all-ceramic crown with a skeleton of zirconia and a veneer of silicate ceramics was planned for a new restoration.

Before removing the insufficient crown, a situation impression with Harvard PremiumSil Mono and a minitray was made. With the double chamber cartridge system, via dispenser, an optimal mixing of the two phases and a simple application of the impression material in the tray was performed. **Fig. 2**



Fig. 2: Filling the minitray

The silicone impression material has a fruity smell, which was perceived by the patient as very pleasant. After 2:30 min, the impression could be removed from the mouth. **Fig. 3**

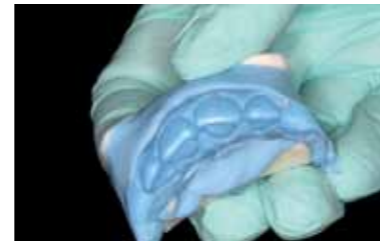


Fig. 3: Situation impression

Following the removal of the crown, setting of an adhesively bonded fiberglass post with a core build-up made of composite and the re-preparation of the core were performed. **Fig. 4**



Fig. 4: Preparation

Finally, the impression and production of the temporary restoration was performed. Therefore, the situation impression which had been produced before was filled with Harvard Temp C&B in color A1 and placed on the prepared tooth. **Fig. 5**



Fig. 5: Filling of situation impression

The setting in the mouth lasted 2:30 min. Once the material had reached a rubbery state, the impression could be removed from the mouth. Here, the temporary remained in the impression and could be easily removed then. **Fig. 6**



Fig. 6: Removal of the temporary in the rubbery state

The next step was the repositioning on the prepared tooth stump and thereafter, for another minute, the complete curing in hot water.

After a total of 5 minutes, the final hardness was reached and the boundary of the temporary could be trimmed by milling (Fig. 7) after the inhibition layer had been removed with ethanol. **Fig. 7**



Fig. 7: Trimming with a bur

For an even more natural coloring, which is desirable especially in the anterior region, the temporary crown was individualized with Harvard PremiumFlow. **Fig. 8**



Fig. 8: Customizing with Harvard PremiumFlow

To match the color in the cervical region Harvard PremiumFlow was applied in the color A2 and then light cured for 15 seconds. As a final preparation step Harvard TEMP Glaze LC was thinly painted onto the surface. Again curing with blue light was performed. **Fig. 9/10**



Fig. 9: Sealing of surface with Harvard TEMP Glaze LC



Fig. 10: Curing with blue light

Due to TEMP Glaze LC the surface appeared naturally shiny and smooth. Thus, time-consuming polishing could be omitted completely. **Fig. 11**



Fig. 11: Finished temporary

Then the completed temporary restoration was filled with Harvard TEMP Cem and repositioned on the tooth stump. **Fig. 12**



Fig. 12: Filling with temporary cement

The Minimix syringe provides an exact dosage and bubble-free mixing of base and catalyst. After a working time of 1:30 min, the material began to set. After a complete cure of 3:30 min excess material could be easily removed. **Fig. 13**



Fig. 13: Removal of excess cement

The result was a functional and esthetic high-value temporary restoration. **Fig. 14**



Fig. 14: Final provisional

After two weeks the patient appeared for the insertion of the final restoration. During this period the provisional had neither loosened, nor discolored. The removal proceeded easily. The Harvard TEMP Cem remains without residue in the crown. Therefore an extensive cleaning of the stump was not necessary. **Fig. 15**



Fig. 15: Removal of provisional

The subsequent adjustment and the insertion of the final restoration could therefore be performed timesaving.