

Acrylic Beak Repair

Laboratory Workshop Exercise

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Course Objectives

1. Mixing the components of the acrylic material to the desired colour and shade required.
2. Application of the acrylic for aesthetic beak repair. To include the use of splinting techniques.
3. Finishing by grinding and sanding.

Introduction to Exercise

1. Mixing of components. The Cyano-Veneer comes as a clear, white shaded, or coloured pigment powder. To develop colour shades, small amounts of the coloured Cyano-Veneer powder should be mixed with larger quantities of the clear or white powder.

These colours should be mixed together well on the waxed paper pad provided in sufficient quantity to fill the defect.

2. Small quantities of Cyano-Veneer powder should be mixed with Cyanodent Fast liquid with a toothpick applied to the margins of the defect until the total repair has been accomplished.
3. Be sure the beak is prepared for the bonding by cleaning away any debris.
4. After the bonding, the area that has been repaired should be sanded down with fine emery paper or an emery disk used in a dental or Dremel drill.

Exercise I - Colour Matching (10 minutes)

Mix small quantities of coloured pigmented powder with clear and shaded white powder to develop the best colour match to the beak being repaired. Mix only small amounts until the desired colour is achieved. This colour will be much lighter than the final product.

Place one drop of Cyanodent Fast liquid on the waxed pad and, with a toothpick, carry small amounts of the mixed powder over to the liquid and mix quickly. The mixture should be the consistency of heavy syrup. Note that the colour change of the mixture is significantly darker than the powder mix. Repeat the above with Cyano-Veneer retarder. This will slow down the "curing" process and give you more time to work with the repair; however, the Cyano-veneer retarder does not work as well as the Cyanodent Fast.

When the desired colour match to the beak has been achieved, mix a large quantity of the Cyano-Veneer powder to bond the repair.

Mix all colours to practice colour matching.

Exercise II - Preparing the Beak (5 minutes)

Clear away all debris from around the margins of the defect. Wash the surface of the beak with alcohol and allow to dry. If a large area is to be repaired, the margins of the lesion should be lightly sanded with emery paper to etch the beak's surface for better bonding.

Exercise III - Bonding the Defect (15 minutes)

1. Take the powder mix prepared in the previous exercise and mix small quantities with Cyanodent Fast and gradually build up the repair until bonding is complete. The amount of bonding material applied should be slightly elevated above the surface of the beak so that the sanding and finishing process will have a smooth surface.
2. A large lesion cannot be repaired without a support bridging. Take a piece of the nylon mesh Cyano-Splint-Grid. Cut it to approximately 8-10 mm larger than the opening of the defect and bond it to the beak on either end with Cyanodent Fast. Then apply the Cyano-Veneer and repair the defect.

Exercise IV - Finishing (15 minutes)

Using the fine emery sanding disk, carefully smooth down the surface of the repair until it is level with the beak. Sand out all lines and ruts until totally smooth. Wipe the area with a damp paper towel to remove all residue. If a gloss finish is desired, apply a drop of Cyano-Veneer Quick-Set and allow to dry. Quick-Set is an accelerator and not a Cyano acrylate.

Exercise V - Mixing Temp Plus (if time permits)

Combine the Temp-Plus powder and liquid and mix to a syrup-like consistency. Allow for mixture to "cure" (heat will be generated) until it is a putty-like consistency and can be moulded and shaped. Shape it into a beak that would be used for a prosthesis.