

PRESSURE INDICATOR PASTE (PIP)

A unique pressure-sensitive material Pressure Indicator Paste was formulated specifically to fill the great need for an improved material that will show the exact location, size, shape and thickness of those pressure areas on dentures causing pain, discomfort or displacement.

Why Pressure Indicator Paste is unique?

It is accurate because it does not have bulk that disorients the denture.

It is fast because it is ready to use. Brush it on wipe it off! Fast because no heating is necessary and no time spent waiting for it to soften in the mouth. The paste's consistency remains consistent regardless of temperature.

It is economical because a thin layer goes a long way.

General directions (read carefully):

1. Dry the denture surface to be tested. PIP will only adhere to dry surfaces.
2. Brush the PIP over the area to be tested, so thin that the brush marks show.
3. Be sure the tissues are wet with saliva, PIP does not stick to wet surfaces. If mouth is inclined to be dry, spray tissues and coat denture with PIP Spray.
4. Position denture and apply moderate hand pressure. Excessive chewing or hand pressure should be avoided. Care should be taken so that dentures are not pressed so deeply into tissues that areas of excessive pressure cannot be distinguished from normal areas. If pressure areas are so mild that they do not show up immediately, leave denture in place longer, or apply more pressure.
5. Remove denture and grind areas that show through the paste. Caution: Leave PIP on until after grinding.
6. Wipe off the remaining PIP with cleansing tissues.

IMPORTANT - Repeat entire procedure several times until the pressure or overextension is no longer apparent.

Denture sore spots

1. Locate the approximate area of soreness by asking whether it is upper or lower, right or left, front or back.
2. Brush PIP thinly over the indicated quadrant of the denture and spray the painted area of the denture with PIP Spray.
3. Place denture in mouth and ask patient to "do whatever makes it hurt, open wide, move cheeks, etc."
4. Carefully remove denture and relieve areas that show through.

Note: Sore spots are often caused by pressures inside or outside the borders rather than by overly-long borders, so attention should be given to the intaglio side of the denture and to the polished outside of borders as well as to the extreme edge of the periphery.

Mylohyoid Areas - When testing the lingual of lower dentures the denture should be pushed forcibly

against the mylohyoid ridge by hand to ensure the special relief needed in these areas.

New dentures

Use of PIP at time of delivery can prevent soreness and future adjustments. This can be done in an orderly fashion by first checking the denture base and then proceeding with the borders. All new dentures should be checked at delivery.

For patient's comfort, check dentures with PIP when inserting immediately after surgery.

Partial dentures

The fit of the cast framework will almost always be improved if they are checked in the mouth with PIP brushed inside the clasps, connectors, etc. Areas that prevent the framework from fitting properly into place are often found inside the clasp of its upright connector. When these specific areas are ground, as indicated by the PIP, the case will fit properly into place and be more comfortable.

Inlays

Applying the PIP to the inlay and pressing it into the cavity may find areas that prevent an inlay from seating. Reducing the specific areas that show through the PIP allows the inlay to fit properly into place. Excessive contacts may also be checked in this manner.

Cleaning note

PIP is readily wiped off with cleansing tissues. If any remains in deep crevices it can be quickly removed before delivery to patient by cleansing with ordinary dish detergent or PIP Remover. Caution - If any tendency to stick to tissues is encountered, be sure patient wets tissues well with tongue and PIP is brushed out thinly on dry denture surface.

ADDITIONAL USES FOR PIP SPRAY

To eliminate heavy ropy saliva:

Spray PIP Spray into the patient's mouth. Have the patient swish it around and spit it out. In extreme cases wipe palate out with tissue or swab and repeat spray.

For smooth, accurate, bubble-free alginate or hydrocolloid impressions:

Spray teeth and soft tissue with PIP Spray before taking impression. PIP Spray eliminates saliva bubbles and puts a free-flowing inert barrier over mucin and salivary chemicals that might otherwise react with alginate to produce a fuzzy impression.

To prevent powdery, chalky stone models:

After removing impression from mouth, immediately spray with PIP Spray, and then pour model material. The stone or plaster flows smoothly into every crevice, resulting in a smooth, hard, accurate model. PIP Spray encourages free flow of the stone and is one of the most effective bubble-preventatives known. PIP Spray forms an inert barrier between the acid of the alginate and the alkaline stone.

Also, use PIP Spray to prevent bubbles in wax patterns and inlay impressions.

To prevent mirror fog:

Spray your mirrors with PIP Spray. Because it is such an effective wetting agent, visibility will be greatly improved.

PIP Remover:

To remove PIP and other impression materials from skin, dentures, instruments and other surfaces, use PIP Remover on a cloth or swab.