

Procedure for Making Snap On Smiles Using Acetyl Thermoplastic Resin Materials to Improve Aesthetics in Upper Anterior Teeth

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Abstract

Snap on smile is a denture prosthesis made using high-tech dental resin, namely acetyl thermoplastic resin. Acetyl thermoplastic is a thermoplastic material, rigid, and not easily broken. This study aims to find out how the procedure for making a snap on smile with acetyl thermoplastic material can improve aesthetics and function in aesthetic cases of upper anterior teeth. This study uses a descriptive method that will describe the procedure for making a snap on smile using acetyl thermoplastic resin to improve the esthetics of the upper anterior teeth. The procedure for making a snap on starts with the acceptance of the model, duplicating the working model, fixing the working model, implanting it in the ocludator, waxing up, flasking the top cuvette, installing sprue, flesking the top cuvette, boiling out, preheating, injecting, deflasing, sprue cutting, fitting, finishing and polishing. The conclusion of this study is the snap on smile on prosthesis that is made without tooth preparation or reduction of the teeth and without the use of cementation on the teeth or glue and can also be removed by the patient.

Keywords: *Snap On Smile, Thermoplastic Acetyl Resin, Dental Aesthetics*

INTRODUCTION

Health is one of the elements of a prosperous society, namely the realization of the right to a healthy life, affordable and equitable health for all levels of society through a health system (Haryanto, 2022); (Nur Laela Alydrus, Rugayyah Alydrus, 2023) which guarantees the protection of society from various risks that may arise to health and the availability of quality services (Hairuddin K., 2023). Health as an investment will produce a healthy and productive population as a human resource



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that is sustainable and globally competitive (Rantisari, A. M. D., Sulfiani, S., Rosmayanti, V., & Saleh, 2023).

As you get older, there will be many problems in the oral cavity. This situation occurs due to various factors, namely the ability to decrease the body's immune system and the behavior of the lack of maintaining oral health. Many diseases develop and eventually lead to tooth decay and tooth loss. Tooth loss itself will reduce the quality of human life, therefore it is necessary to restore functional teeth, namely by making dentures (Siagian, 2016).

Maintenance of dental and oral hygiene is an effort to improve health (Rosmaladewi Talli, 2022). The mouth is not just for the entry of food and drink but functions more than that and not many people realize the big role the mouth plays in one's health and well-being. Therefore dental and oral health plays a very important role in supporting one's health.

Aesthetics in dentistry, aims to create beauty and attractiveness in order to increase patient self-esteem, and make them feel satisfied with important parts of their body, so that they feel expressive and socially valued. The appearance of teeth and smile has been shown to influence other people's perception of one's aesthetic appearance. The appearance of a perfect smile causes an increase in public demand for better dentures to resemble natural teeth so as to improve appearance (Setyowati, Okti; Sujati, 2019).

Teeth are a part of the body that is very important for the harmonization and aesthetics of oral health. The aesthetic factor is an important part in the manufacture of dentures, teeth are also an important part and are expected to function properly (Wahjuni et al., 2021). Losing a tooth means losing the identity of the key and it is very detrimental to the aesthetic appearance and it greatly affects the appearance, mastication and efficiency of speech so that it is necessary to replace the missing teeth using dentures. There are several methods available in managing partial tooth loss, namely by using removable partial dentures (GTSL), permanent dentures (GTT) and implants.

Aesthetics is an individual and subjective concept, each individual has a certain way of assessing the appearance of oneself and also the appearance of others. In addition, each individual has a different perception of aesthetics which is influenced by expression (Wahjuni & Mandanie, 2017)(Lefebvre et al., 2018). One's perception of what is considered beautiful also influences how one should appear in front of others. Aesthetics is often the main complaint for people, people usually evaluate the results of the treatment based on the positive changes in their smile. One of the reasons for seeking a better treatment is because appearance can influence personality concepts such as physical attractiveness, professional success, intelligence and happiness (Wahjuni et al., 2021).

A charming smile is very important for a person's aesthetic appearance and also provides a very good psychological boost so that it can increase self-confidence(Wahjuni et al., 2021). With the community's need for appearance improvement, snap on smile is an option. Snap on smile is a restoration that does not require changes to the tooth structure and without adhesive to bond with natural teeth. A snap on smile can give someone a natural looking smile (Wulandari, 2018).

Discolored teeth in a survey found that 50% of participants thought that discolored teeth affected smile. Another study showed that a white and bright smile has a positive effect on a person's smile. Literature reviews show that Snap on smile can completely hide discolored teeth and also helps create white, bright teeth and a dazzling beautiful smile. Snap on smile does not require drilling for application unlike



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veneers and implants, does not require adhesive for bonding unlike veneers, does not require cementation on the original tooth unlike veneers, does not require anesthetic injections unlike dental implant applications, does not require additions to the tooth surface original like lining. Snap on smile gives instant results when compared to Dental veneers and implants. It is relatively inexpensive when compared to veneers and dental implants (Alanazi et al., 2020)

Snap on smile is a denture prosthesis made using high-tech dental resin, namely acetyl thermoplastic resin. Acetyl thermoplastic, which is a thermoplastic material, rigid, and not easily broken (Im & Amg, 2018a). The thermoplastic material itself does not contain residual monomers, so it is suitable for people who are allergic to residual monomers, has a low shrinkage rate, and has a homogeneous color (Jassim, 2015).

Based on the background above, a problem can be formulated, namely how the procedure for making a snap on smile using acetyl thermoplastic materials to improve the esthetics of the upper anterior teeth.

Literature Review

Denture

Dentures are hard tissue in the oral cavity which has many functions, including mastication, esthetics and speech (Gitta B. Liwongan, Vonny N.S. Wowor, 2015). Loss of teeth causes this function to be disrupted. For this case can be overcome by making dentures. Dentures are devices made to replace missing teeth and soft tissue around them. The use of dentures will restore the esthetic function, mastication, speech function and maintain and maintain the health of the surrounding tissue (DA Bagaraya, 2016).

Thermoplastic acetyl resins

A thermoplastic material is a material that produces the same finish as the original material. It's just that the shape changes depending on the desired shape. This material can be softened and shaped through the heating process (Im & Amg, 2018b). Snap-On Smile is made of crystalline acetyl thermoplastic. The material is also very durable, with a bit of elasticity. Tooth contours can be maintained with minimal flexibility to obtain retention of tooth contour contours. This condition is beneficial for elderly patients and certain conditions that do not require invasive treatment strong, resilient and functional the material itself is acetyl thermoplastic resin which coats the surface of the teeth and hugs the teeth securely, preventing them from falling or when the patient eats and speaks. Acetyl thermoplastic resin is a thermoplastic material that is rigid and not easily broken. Thermoplastics themselves do not contain residual monomers, so the possibility of allergies is small (Wahjuni et al., 2021).

Snap On Smile

Snap on smile was first created by the DentMat laboratory located in the United States in 2010 as a solution for cosmetic dentures without any tooth preparation and surgical procedures (Wahjuni et al., 2021).

Snap on smile is robust, flexible and functional. The material itself is acetyl thermoplastic resin which is able to cover the surface of the teeth and hug the teeth tightly. This situation causes when the patient eats and speaks not loose or loose. Acetyl thermoplastic resin is a thermoplastic material, rigid and not easily broken. The acetyl thermoplastic material itself does not contain residual monomers so the possibility of allergies is small.

METHOD



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This research is a descriptive research that will describe the procedure for making snap on smile using acetyl thermoplastic resin to improve the esthetics of the upper anterior teeth. The research time is June-August 2022, the research location is Wandi Dental Lab Makassar. The procedure for making Snap-on Smiles uses Acetyl Thermoplastic Resin to improve the Aesthetics of Anterior Teeth. The tools used are as follows:

Table 1. List of Tools Used

Electrical Tools	Non-Electric Tools
Vibrators	1) Printing spoon
Trimmers	2) Spatula or spatula
Micromotor	3) Robber bowl
Polishing machine	4) Night knife
Cartridge furnaces	5) Gypsum knife
	6) Bunsen
	7) Chip blowers
	8) cuvette
	9) paintbrush
	10) L key
	11) Stove
	12) Pan
	13) Pencil
	14) Cardridge
	15) Occludator
	16) Injection machine
	17) Bur bits (fissure, freezer, disk, rubber, disc clamp and black brush).

(Source: Primary Data, 2022)

The list of materials used is as follows:

1. Alginates
2. Water
3. Type III dental stones
4. plaster of paris
5. Spirit
6. Wax sprue diameters 3 and 5
7. Vaseline
8. cms
9. Thermosent beads
10. Pumis
11. Ange blue

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Acceptance of Working Models

The researcher received a working model from the dentist to make a prosthesis. After that the researcher tidied up the model using cutting pliers and cleaned the nodules using a lecron.



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Figure 1.2. Working Model (Source: Primary data, 2022)

2. Duplicate Working Model

Duplicate the working model, the printing spoon to be used must be adjusted to the working model, the alginate impression material is mixed with water in a ratio of 3/1 or according to the manufacturer's instructions and stirred until homogeneous. Apply the dough into the printing spoon and print the patient's working model. After the alginate has hardened, remove the tray from the model and the impression must be filled immediately with type II dental stone



Figure 1.3. Duplicate Working Model (Source: Primary data, 2022)

3. Working Model Fixation

Fixation of the working model using wax so that when planting in the ocludator the occlusion does not change.



Figure 1.4. Work Model Fixation (Source: Primary data, 2022)

4. Planting in the Occludator

Planting in the ocludator by planting it mixes the gypsum using water until it is homogeneous and applies it to the lower part of the ocludator, trims it and shapes it according to the curvature of the ocludator and the working model. Close the upper ocludator and apply type III cast on the top of the model sufficiently and trim. Wait for the cast to set then open the wax fixation using Lecron.



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Figure 1.5. Planting in the occludator (Source: Primary data, 2022)

5. Waxing Up

Waxing up by making wax patterns that are carved so that they resemble the anatomy of the teeth. Before carving, use water first so that the wax does not stick to the working model, then form the wax pattern according to the anatomical shape of the dental crown using a lecron.



Figure 1.6. Waxing up (Source: Primary data, 2022)

6. FlaskBottom Cuvette

Flaskbottom cuvette by using plaster type III impression material and type II dental stone and mixed with 2 tablespoons each until very liquid so it doesn't set quickly and is easy when planting or placing a working model. At the time of implanting the occludal plane model should be parallel to the surface of the cuvette.

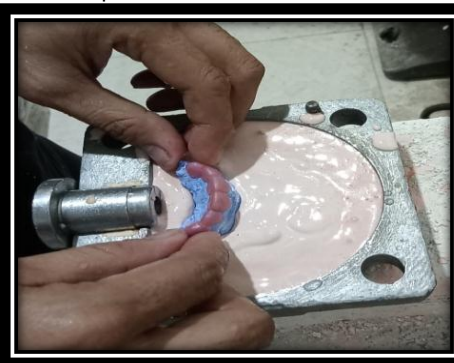


Figure 1.8. Flasking the bottom cuvette (Source: Primary data, 2022)

7. Sprue installation

Sprue installation is done to flow the acetyl thermolastic resin material into the mold space, if the sprue is made by yourself pay attention to the alignment and smoothness of the sprue because it will have an impact later when injecting. The sprue that is used uses a waxed material and is placed at the center of the end of the cuvette as the starting place for the material to enter later. After sprue installation, proceed with basting the gypsum surface using CMS.



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Figure 1.9. Installation of Sprue and Coating of CMS(Source: Primary data, 2022)

8. **Flesking Upper Cuvette**

*Flesking*top cuvette by attaching the top cuvette or the antagonist cuvette and mix the plaster of paris type III and mix it with type II dental stone until it is very liquid until it is homogeneous then pour it into the cuvette, when casting the top cuvette or bottom cuvette it must be vibrated so that there is no air trapped causing porous.



Figure 1.11. Upper Cuvette Flasking(Source: Primary data, 2022)

9. **Boiling Out**

*Boiling out*This is done by boiling water using a stove and a saucepan when boiling water. Enter the cuvette until 5 or 10 minutes after the specified time, remove the cuvette and open the cuvette. If there is still wax, do watering until the night is gone to get mold space.



Figure 1.12. Boiling out process (cooking cuvettes and watering)(Source: Primary data, 2022)

10. **Preheating**

The preheating process is carried out to stabilize the temperature in the moldchamber during the injection process, so when the injection is carried out the temperature in the moldchamber is stable, when the temperature is unstable when the injection is



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carried out from the oven it is inserted into the injection system, the material that flows in automatically directs the temperature change so that the material will flow perfectly.



Figure 1.14. Preheating(Source: Primary data, 2022)

11. Inject

Inject is the stage of inserting the acetyl thermoplastic resin material into the mold space using an injection tool. Prepare the acetyl thermoplastic resin material and insert it into the cartridge, attach the cartridge cover and the edges are pressed inward using a hammer so that when heating the material does not come out before injecting. After that turn on the compressor and injection machine by pressing on. Wait until the temperature reaches 300C, insert the cartridge that has been filled with material into the injection machine and wait for 20 minutes. When the time shows 20 minutes, place the cuvet in the inject machine with the sprue position below, right with the cartridge holder and inject

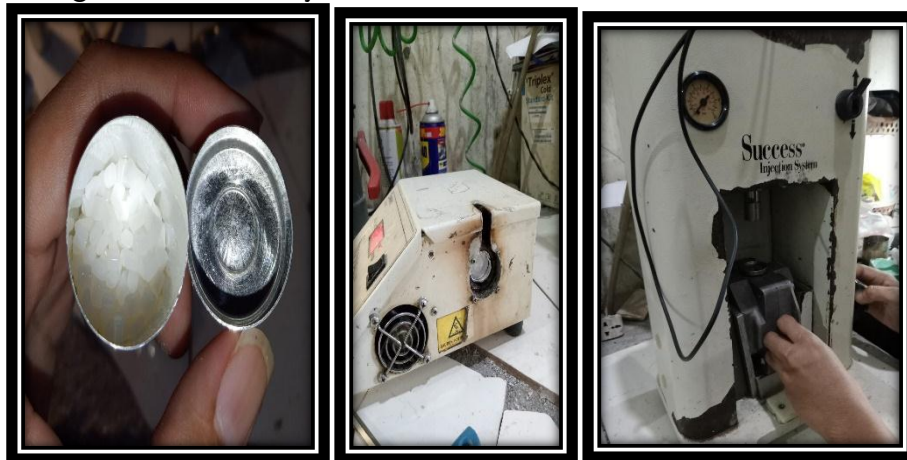


Figure 1.15. Material preparation, material heating, injection process(Source: Primary data, 2022)

12. Deflasking

Deflasking This is done by separating the lower cuvette and the upper cuvette by using an L key to remove the cuvette bolt and remove the denture by using a hammer to tap the edge of the cuvette so that the cast can be removed.



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Figure 1.16. Deflasking(Source: Primary data, 2022)

13. Sprue Cutting

Sprue cutting is done by cutting the sprue using a disc bur.



Figure 1.17. Sprue cutting(Source: Primary data, 2022)

14. finishing

*finishing*by perfecting the final shape of the prosthesis by removing excess material and remaining plaster by using a fussure bur and a freezer, the tooth contour can be corrected by using a fussure bur.



Figure 1.18. Finishing(Source: Primary data, 2022)

15. Polishing

*Polishing*by polishing denture prostheses. to smooth and shine dentures without changing their contours. By using a lathe brush to clean the smallest imperfections on the crown of the tooth from dirt resulting from injecting or polishing the prosthesis and using a rag wheel it is applied using angel blue to produce a shiny and aesthetic finish



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Figure 1.19. polishing (Lathe brush and Rag wheel) (Source: Primary data, 2022)

16. The final result

After finishing and polishing, the final denture results are neat and shiny.



Figure 1.20. Final Result (Source: Primary data, 2022)

The procedure for making a snap on smile using acetyl thermoplastic resin to improve the esthetics of the upper anterior teeth was made at Wandu dental lab Makassar. The difference in making a snap on smile made by Sri Wahjuni, Fitri Awaliah and researchers is that in making Sri Wahjuni and Fitri Awaliah it is not much different, but in the case made by Sri Wahjuni, namely the procedure for making a snap on smile in cases of missing teeth and Fitri Awaliah in cases of making snap on smile with tooth preparation while what is made by the author is the procedure for making a snap on smile to esthetic the upper anterior teeth.

1. The procedure for making a snap on smile in Sri Wahjuni's research was first receiving the model from the dentist, checking the model, then duplicating the model using irreversible hydrocolloid and filling it with hard type red wax in accordance with the smile design concept which takes into account the anatomical shape of the teeth. Next, check the occlusion and aesthetics of the wax pattern before injecting using the "Thermoject 22" injection machine for acetyl thermoplastic materials. After the injection process is complete, disassemble the model and carry out the finishing and polishing process.
2. The procedure for making a snap on smile in Fitri Awaliah's research was accepting the working model from the dentist, duplicating the working model, implanting it in the ocludator using a type II cast, waxing up using Vaseline first so that the wax doesn't stick to the working model, boiling out by boiling water until it boils and removes the wax pattern without cooking and flushes the cuvette using hot water, injection, deflasking, cutting the sprue using a disk, finishing, namely the process of removing excess material using the freezer and fissures, polishing to polish the prosthesis using a rag wheel to get the final result (Start, 2021)
3. The procedure for cutting a snap on smile in the author's research is first accepting the model, duplicating the working model, the printing spoon to be used must be adjusted to the working model, the aginate impression material is mixed with water in a ratio of 3/1 or according to the manufacturer's instructions. Embedding in the ocludator by stirring the gypsum using water until it is



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homogeneous and applying it to the lower part of the ocludator, trimming and shaping it according to the curvature of the ocludator and the working model.

4. *Waxing up* by making wax patterns that are carved so that they resemble the anatomy of the teeth. Before carving, use water first so that the wax does not stick to the working model.
5. *Flaskbottom* cuvette by using plaster type III impression material and type II dental stone and mixing with 2 tablespoons each until very liquid so that it does not set quickly and is easy when planting or placing a working model.
6. *Bolling out* namely by boiling water to educate in order to eliminate the night pattern in the working mode.
7. Reheating is done to stabilize the moldchamber
8. *Injectis* the stage of inserting the acetyl thermoplastic resin material into the mold space using an injection tool. Prepare the acetyl thermoplastic resin material and insert it into the cartridge, attach the cartridge cover and the edges are pressed inward using a hammer so that when heating the material does not come out before injecting. After that turn on the compressor and injection machine by pressing on. Wait until the temperature reaches 300C. Enter the cartridge that has been filled with material into the injection machine and wait up to 20 minutes. When the time shows 120 minutes, place the cuvet in the inject machine with the sprue position right below the cartridge holder and when the time shows 15 minutes, inject.
9. *Deflasking* namely the process of removing the denture from the cuvette after the injection process, remove the bolts on the cuvette using the L key, remove the denture results using a hammer, tap the edges of the cuvette so that the cast can be removed. Then cut the sprue using a disc bur
10. *finishing* by perfecting the final shape of the prosthesis by removing excess material and remaining plaster by using a fussure bur and a freezer, the tooth contour can be corrected by using a fussure bur. And polishing is a polishing process.
11. The procedure for making a snap on smile is generally the same. A snap on smile is known as a denture that is made without tooth preparation, injections or glue.

The differences in Sri Wahjuni's research, Fitriani Awaliah and the author are

1. Regarding tools, namely in Sri Wahjuni's research, the first uses an articulator while Fitriani Awaliah and the authors use an ocludator, the second is preheating, the authors use a preheating tool while Sri Wahjuni and Fitriani Awaliah do not use preheating.
2. Regarding the material, namely in the first author's research the author used water when carving the tooth anatomy so that the wax would not stick to the model. Sri wahjuni and Fitriani Awaliah used vaseline, the two ingredients coconut oil to separate the cast from the cast during deflasking while Sri wahjuni and Fitriani initially using vaseline, thirdly during deflasking the authors used a combination of type III plaster plaster and type II dental stone while Sri wahjuni and Fitriani initially used type III plaster cast.
3. The procedure for making a snap on smile that was carried out by Sriwahjuni, Fitriani Awaliah and researchers both made it on the upper anterior teeth and had a good end result despite the differences in the procedures and materials used.



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The constraints experienced by the researcher were that first the temperature failed when heating the material, namely the author used a temperature of 290C 13 minutes and the result was that the heated material did not melt completely so it failed, the second was placing sprue the author placed sprue on three sides and the results failed because it doesn't enter perfectly, the third is regarding materials that are easy to set when finished heating the material must be injected quickly because it causes the material to set easily.



Figure 1.21. Failure Results (low temperature, sprue placement) (Source: Primary data, 2022)

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Snap on smile is a prosthesis that is made without tooth preparation or reduction of teeth and without the use of cementation on teeth or glue and can also be removed by the patient. Making a snap on smile has several stages, starting from model acceptance, duplicating the model, planting the model on the occludator, waxing up, flasking, boiling out, preheating, fitting, finishing, polishing, and in the process of making this snap on smile, it requires special tools such as injection machine. And the inject process requires a fixed time so it requires a timer. And you have to pay more attention to the temperature part, for the sprue placement part you have to place it in the labial and palatal parts so that it can be filled perfectly if it snaps on the anterior part. And when waxing up the teeth, good skills are needed in carving so that the patient's dental anatomy looks aesthetically pleasing, especially on the anterior teeth because the upper anterior teeth are the culmination point for dental aesthetics.

As recommendation for further research to conduct research by using more samples and research place should in laboratory of dental.

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