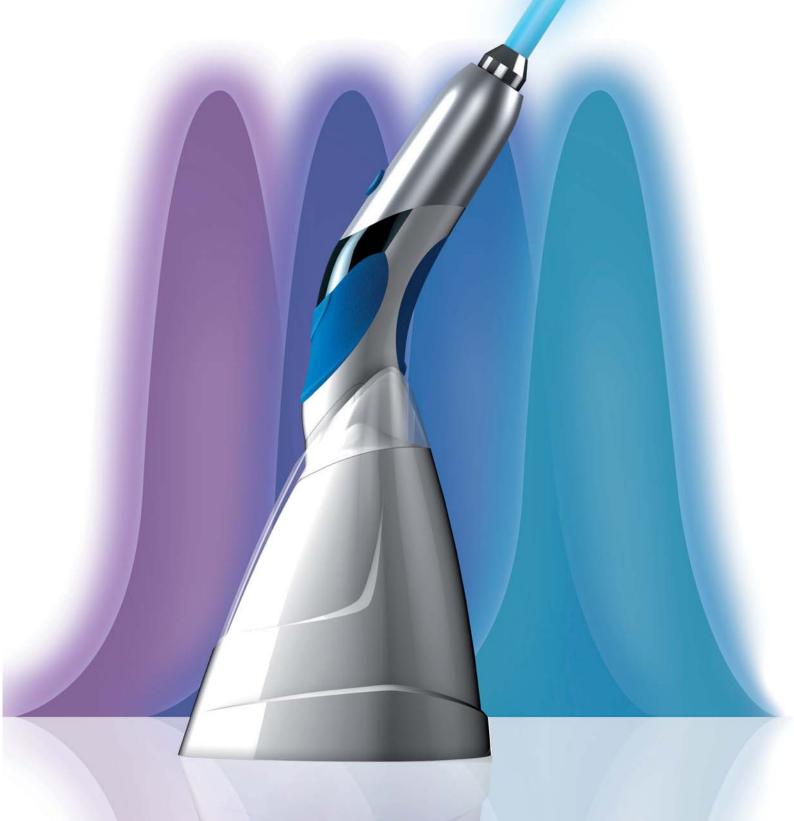


100% clinic

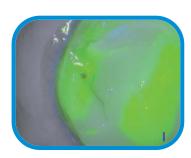




Materials are changing...

Modern dentistry involves adhesive dentistry.

Advances in adhesion and in polymerization have made it possible to change everyday clinical practices. Various dental materials are currently used according to the clinical situations and the associated techniques.



Restoration (Glass Ionomer)



Restoration (Composite)



Bleaching (Dam)



Veneers (Adhesive)



Brackets (Adhesive)

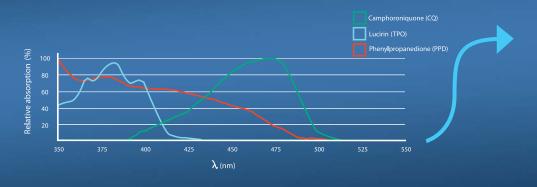


Posts (Cements)

Wavelengths and photo-initiators

Although Camphoroquinone (CQ) is the most commonly used photo-initiator in dental materials, CQ is used alone or combined with others such as phenylpropanedione (PPD) and/or lucirin (TPO) reacting at different wavelengths.

To activate them, they must be provided with a sufficient quantity of light energy in the specific absorption spectrum.



... and so are we

Studies carried out in cooperation with the Universities of Montpellier* and Birmingham have made it possible to determine and validate the clinical profiles according to the materials to be implemented:

Montpellier:

- Material conversion rate
- Shrinkage due to the polimerization
- Thermal elevation linked to the radiation emitted
- · Pull-off test on orthodontic bracket after bonding

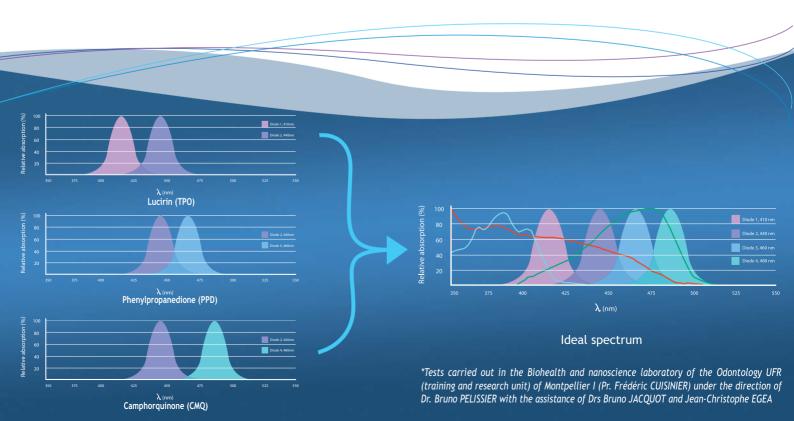
Birmingham:

- Measurement of the light power emitted and of its stability
- · Characterisation of the light profile
- Measurement of light diffusion in the composite
- Thermal elevation linked to the radiation emitted
- Material conversion rate

These studies have assisted Satelec in designing an innovating product able to polymerize all of the dental materials on the market, via a systematic scan of the wavelengths.

ScanWave is a LED curing-light that generates a light spectrum that is suitable for materials containing Camphoroquinone (CQ), Phenylpropanedione (PPD) or Lucirin (TPO).

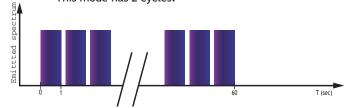
This universal polymerization light incorporates several LEDs which make it possible, during the cycle, to scan a wide spectrum from 390 to 510nm, and therefore covers all of the dental photo-initiator absorption zones.



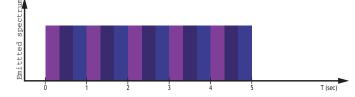
Polymerization modes

BONDING MODE

Dedicated to bondings and adhesives, and displayed "Bond". This mode has 2 cycles:



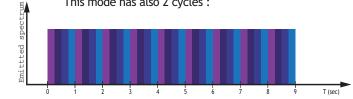
A pulse cycle of 12x5 seconds, for a complete arch or indirect bonding.



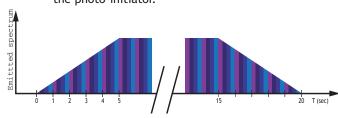
A continuous cycle of 5 seconds, for clear and translucent bondings (brackets).

MODE SCAN

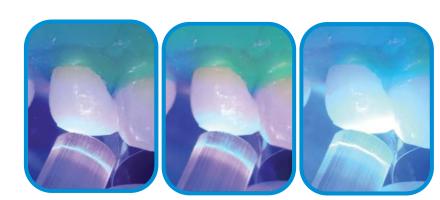
Dedicated for all types of dental materials, and displayed "Scan". This mode has also 2 cycles:

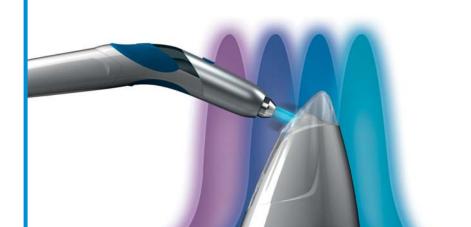


Full Scan, continuous cycle of 9 seconds. Universal mode for all types of materials regardless the photo-initiator.



Soft Scan, cycle of 20 seconds. Soft start of 5 seconds, then full power during 10 seconds and a soft ending of 5 seconds to avoid any thermal choc. Preserves fragile tissue.







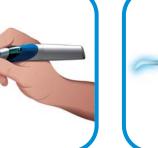
Hygiene

Scanwave, thanks to its exclusive cooling system, does not require a fan which avoids stagnation and the development of microorganisms that can cause cross-contamination of the patient and the clinician.

The light guide, which is removable, allows you to sterilize the parts that are in contact with the

The base station is equipped with a drain to avoid the collection of cleaning liquids.







Laser target ring

insufficient

Light guide

Battery

ON/OFF button

Having a maximum amount of energy without controlling the orientation of the light causes the clinician to lose an average of 50% of its effective-

The laser target ring, developed by Acteon, makes it possible to view and control the zone where the light energy delivered will be at its maximum.



Laser target ring optimal orientation of the light guide



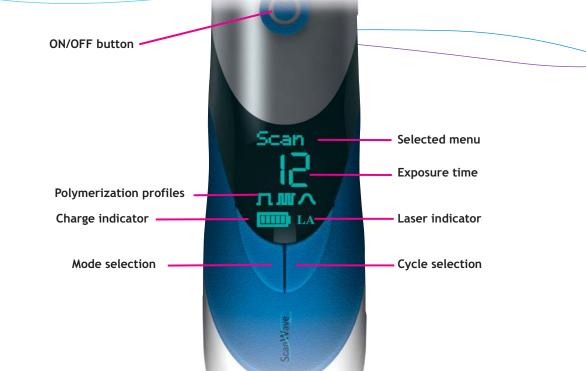
Ergonomics

Several grasping possibilities are available including a pen style and a gun style thanks to its dual activation system (ON/OFF button and trigger).



technology

In Scan mode, turning on light sources sequentially makes it possible to limit thermal overheating of the tissue and the Scanwave handpiece.





The base station has a measuring cell that makes it possible to control the light power available at the fibre optic output.



Characteristics

• Name of the device: Scanwave

Medical classification: IIa according to directive

• Handpiece

| 185 g |
|------------------------|
| Ø24 x 201mm |
| Constant service |
| Type B |
| Fusible 1,5 A T Fu1 |
| (not accessible) 125 V |
| IPX0 |
| |

· Power supply

| Service voltage: | 100 V AC to 240 V AC |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Frequency: | 50 Hz to 60 Hz |
| Powe voltage: | 12 V DC |
| Output current : | 0,8 A |
| Classification: | II |
| Protective index: | IP 41 |

• Base station

| Power voltage: | 12 VDC |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Protection: | 3 A T Fu1 fuse |
| | (not accessible) 125 V |
| Classification: | Constant service |
| Protective index: | IPXO |

• Battery

| Type:Lithium-lon |
|------------------|
| Size: 88 x Ø24mm |
| Capacity: |

· Optical specifications

| Leds source: | .4 |
|------------------------|---|
| Wavelength range: | . 390-485 nm |
| Central wavelength: | . 405 / 440 / 460 and 480nm |
| Intensity: | . 1500 mW/cm ² ± 10% (Ligh guide 7,5 mm) |
| | 2200 mW/cm ² ± 10% (Light guide 5,5 mm) |
| Maximum exposure time: | . 60 seconds (pulse mode at 1500 mW/cm ² |
| | ± 10%) |

· Laser ring

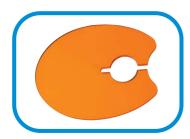
| Wavelength:650 nm | |
|-------------------|--|
| Intensity:< 1 mW | |
| Class: | |

Exposure time: As long as user presses the button

Accessories

| ScanWaveRef. F05450 | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| ScanWave handpieceRef. F05460 | |
| ScanWave BatteryRef. F05451 | |
| ScanWave Charging baseRef. F05452 | |
| Universal power supplyRef. F05453 | |
| _ight guide Ø 7,5 mmRef. F05470 | |
| _ight guide Ø 5,5 mm | |
| _ight shieldRef. F05407 | |
| ScanWave OEM ModuleRef. F02730 | |

^{*}other voltages available: contact your reseller or contact satelec@acteongroup.com

















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