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Proxeo Aura Customer instructions

Show and explain the scope of delivery, the device and the accessories (spray heads, O-rings, cleaning needles)

Indicate when and how O-rings have to be replaced

Review of the conditions and necessary prerequisites

- Is a suitable turbine coupling available?
- Replace O-rings that show signs of wear on the turbine coupling before operating the handpiece
- Check whether the quick coupling is screwed tightly to the supply hose
- > Check the pressure at the air polishing handpiece (3.0 bar)
- Use a pressure gauge to check the pressure at the quick coupling

*Pressure is measured HERE (pressure gauge) 🖒 The air polishing handpiece is plugged when measuring 📫 2,2–3,0 bar

- > Demonstrate the different pressure conditions with different air-operated handpieces
- > Moisture into the air duct may lead to clogs (possible sources: compressor,
- coupling points not dry, quick coupling not screwed tight)
- > Demonstrate drying of coupling points with compressed air

Explanation of the different spray heads and their proper use

- Spray head 120°: supragingival, sulcus, subgingival pockets < 3 mm
- Spray head Perio: subgingival pockets > 3 mm
- Recommend a second spray head
- Indicate that existing O-rings must always be free of powder residues or damage

Correct attachment of subgingival Perio tips to the Perio spray head

- > Pushing, not screwing
- Attach the subgingival Perio tip in the front, pushing it until it stops
- > Subgingival Paro tips are disposable

Explanation of the different types of powder and their proper use

- > Explanation of the various indications based on the product brochure
- > It is essential to ensure that the correct setting ("Prophy" or "Perio") is selected on the handpiece
- Only use the original W&H powder
- Blow compressed air into the powder pathways to avoid accumulation of powder residues when switching between two types of powder (especially when switching to SENSITIVE Glycine Powder), to prevent SOFT or SMOOTH powder from entering the tooth pockets

Potential consequences of using third-party powders: powder lumps, clogs, insufficient removal rate



- > Point out different max. fill (Prophy/Perio)
- Point out the risk of overfilling

Incorrect air to powder ratio can lead to irregular powder-water jets, resulting in insufficient cleaning.

Demonstration of the correct spray head adjustment
 Turn only the spray head, not the handpiece, for airborne particle abrasion of the different quadrants/tooth surfaces

- Disturbances in the turbulence created in the powder container leads to irregular powder-water jets and possibly to clogs
- > This may result in irregular powder flow and insufficient cleaning

Bemonstrate correct use

- Direct the powder jet from red to white (SOFT, SMOOTH), onto the tooth surface, not the tissue – otherwise, risk of emphysema
- > Cleaning of the tooth surfaces taking into account the direction of the jet and the correct extraction technique (angle of the jet)
- Excessive extra-oral powder contamination of the environment (treatment room etc.) may occur if ignored

Qoint out the after-blow effect

- The air polishing handpiece continues to emit a powder-air mixture for a short period after releasing the foot control. This is an inevitable technical effect (pressure reduction in the powder container).
- Point the powder jet directly towards the suction inlet to avoid powder clouds/excess powder in the patient's mouth



- Explain care and cleaning
- Refer to operating and cleaning instructions
 Refilling the powder container and attaching a new spray head
- should only take place just before commencing treatment
- > Recommend keeping a second spray head ready

A second spray head will reduce waiting time during treatment, also serving as a spare in case of clogged spray heads

