



rolyan®

for Hand Therapy.



Synergy™

Overview

Synergy™ features a polycaprolactone base with a high resistance to stretch and low conformability, providing the highest degree of control for splint fabrication. It will not stretch out of shape until it is placed and molded, so it is easier to handle large, warmed pieces of material. The cooled splint is rigid and strong, making Synergy ideal for medium and large splints; fabricating splints on people who cannot cooperate; splinting when a gravity-assisted position cannot be achieved; serial splinting; and spasticity splinting.

Synergy has no protective coating and will bond to itself instantly without surface preparation. It is non-toxic, latex-free and radiolucent.



Key material benefits

Synergy provides the highest molding control of any polycaprolactone-based Rolyan splinting material. It has a high resistance to stretch and minimum conformability and drape, giving the clinician full control of the fabrication.

ENGINEERED & MADE IN THE

USA

Rolyan, where ingenuity and artistry go hand in hand.

Material characteristics

Handling

**Resistance to stretch: Maximum**

Material does not stretch unless pushed or pulled in a direction and then held until cool. Unexpected patient movement will not cause the material to deform, and it does not stretch or deform when removed from splint bath.

**Conformability: Minimum**

Material does not conform to surface contours unless significant force is applied. Low degree of drape.

**Memory: Minimum**

Ability to be reheated and reshaped but will not return to original shape.

**Bonding: Uncoated**

Bonds permanently by pinching together heated surfaces.

Physical

Colors: Assorted

Blue or white

Thickness: 1/8" (3.2 mm) sheet thickness only**Perforations: Assorted**

Available in 1 percent and solid material.

Appearance: Opaque when heated

Hardened splint

**Rigidity: Moderate/Maximum (57.6 kpsi*)**

Retains shape without reinforcement.

**Refers to Young's Modulus testing value*

Surface: Smooth

No unwanted fingerprints or markings.

Heating instructions

The recommended method for heating splinting materials is with hot water in a splint bath. A heat gun should only be used for spot-heating and adjustments.

Material thickness	Approximate heating time	Water temperature:		Working time
		Fahrenheit	Celsius	
1/8" (3.2 mm)	1 min	160° to 170°	70° to 75°	4 to 6 min

Note: Overheating splinting materials increases the draping/stretching characteristics; allow material to cool slightly before handling to avoid excess stretching.

Indications

Splinting materials are intended to be used for fabrication of custom-molded rigid splints, orthoses and adaptive equipment.

Best uses include:

- Back supports
- Shoulder splints
- Knee splints for immobilization
- Elbow splints
- Hand splints
- Static progressive splints
- Serial static splints
- Wrist splints
- Splints for burns

Care and cleaning

Store at temperatures between 40° and 90°F (4° and 32°C) and less than 65 percent relative humidity. Avoid prolonged exposure to light, especially ultraviolet. Avoid exposure to corrosive and ethylene oxide fumes.

Formed splints will lose their shape in temperatures over 135°F (57°C) and should be kept away from sources of heat such as ovens, hot water and car windows.

Clean splint with soap and lukewarm water. Allow splint and straps to dry thoroughly before reapplication.

Precautions for finished orthoses

Splint adjustments are to be made only by a health care professional, who is responsible for providing wearing instructions and precautions to other practitioners, care providers and the patient. If unusual swelling, skin discoloration or discomfort occurs, discontinue use and consult a health care professional.

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