



rolyan[®]

for Hand Therapy.



Polyform[™]

To celebrate the new Rolyan[®] look, we are introducing a new color to the Polyform family! Rolyan Blue is a deep, rich, violet-blue that looks as great on a splint as it does on our logo. Visit www.performancehealth.com to order!

Overview

Polyform[™] was the first material developed by Rolyan and one of the first polycaprolactone-based splinting materials on the market. It remains one of the most unique low-temperature thermoplastic materials. Polyform has a high degree of conformability and low resistance to stretch, but with exceptional rigidity and high impact strength. As the **strongest** and **most conformable** Rolyan splinting material, it provides outstanding natural drape and ease of molding.

When warm, Polyform drapes naturally, leaving the clinician's hands free to mold the intricate contours of the splint gently, while gravity assists in splint positioning. Polyform's stretching properties often eliminate the need for precise pattern-making. It provides the intimate conformability necessary for patients with pain or irritation of the joints, where gentler handling and detail are needed. With its tremendous ability to stretch, Polyform is ideal for intricate and complex shapes and effective for wrist splints and adaptive equipment.

Polyform has a water-based, non-stick coating, which prevents accidental bonding. It can be reheated and reshaped repeatedly, but it will not return to its original shape once stretched. Polyform is non-toxic, latex-free and radiolucent.



Key material benefits

Polyform is the only Rolyan splint material with minimum resistance to stretch and maximum rigidity when cool. This unique characteristic allows the clinician to form a detailed splint with the confidence that the intricate molding will not deform when used.

ENGINEERED & MADE IN THE

USA

Rolyan, where ingenuity and artistry go hand in hand.

Material characteristics

Handling



Resistance to stretch: Minimum

Easily stretches when heated and needs soft, gentle pressure to form a splint. Be careful not to allow the material to stretch too much.



Conformability: Maximum

Easily conforms to surface contours and detail, reducing time spent fabricating the splint, and provides a precise fit for increased comfort and fewer pressure areas. High degree of drape.



Memory: Minimum

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



Bonding: Coated

Create a temporary bond by pinching together heated material; however, it will come apart when cooled. Form a permanent bond by scrubbing off the coating or removing it with a bond solvent.

Physical

Colors: Assorted

Available in white, beige, light blue and NEW! Rolyan Blue

Thickness: Assorted

Available in the following sheet thicknesses: 1/8" (3.2 mm) and 1/16" (1.6 mm). Use thinner material to combine lightweight comfort with a high degree of rigidity.

Perforations: Assorted

Available in 1 percent or solid material.

Appearance: Opaque when heated

Hardened splint



Rigidity: Maximum (137.7 kpsi*)

Strongest Rolyan splint material when formed and cooled, resisting deformities such as dents, cracks and breaks during use.

**Refers to Young's Modulus testing value*

Surface: Smooth

Picks up fingerprints and markings if not properly handled.

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	150° to 160°	65° to 70°	3 to 5 min
1/16" (1.6 mm)	30 sec	150° to 160°	65° to 70°	1 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:

- Thumb spica splints
- Small finger splints
- Hand splints
- Wrist splints
- Elbow splints for flexion
- Dynamic splints
- Neck collars
- Foot drop splints
- Clamshell splints
- Carrpal tunnel splints
- Pediatric splints
- Adaptive equipment
- Splints for arthritis
- Flexor tendon repair splints

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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