



# rolyan<sup>®</sup>

*for Hand Therapy.*



## ProDrape<sup>™</sup>

### Overview

ProDrape<sup>™</sup> is the most conformable material of the Aquaplast<sup>™</sup> family, stretching easily with excellent draping ability and conforming well to contours. With a polycaprolactone base, ProDrape gives clinicians a material best suited for patients with pain or irritation of the joints, where gentler handling and detail are needed. ProDrape, like Aquaplast-T<sup>™</sup>, has a water-based, non-stick coating, which prevents accidental bonding. With a slight resistance to stretch and additional conformability, it is ideal for hand, finger, thumb and pediatric splints.

With 100 percent memory, clinicians can reheat and reshape ProDrape repeatedly. This makes it a good choice for serial splints, where the splint will need to be reformed as the patient's condition changes. It becomes translucent when soft, helping the clinician identify landmarks for positioning and pressure points to provide maximum comfort for the patient. ProDrape is non-toxic, latex-free and radiolucent.



### Key material benefits

ProDrape is part of the Aquaplast family, the only Rolyan splinting family that turns transparent when heated and has 100 percent memory.

ProDrape has the added feature of being the most conformable of all Aquaplast materials.

ENGINEERED & MADE IN THE

# USA

Rolyan, where ingenuity and artistry go hand in hand.

# Material characteristics

## Handling



### Resistance to stretch: Minimum

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



### Conformability: Moderate/Maximum

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



### Memory: 100 percent

When reheated, the material “remembers” its original shape and returns to it. Allows for repeated reheating and reshaping for splint revisions.



### 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

Charcoal or white

### Thickness: Assorted

Available in the following sheet thicknesses: 1/8" (3.2 mm), 1/16" (1.6 mm) and 3/32" (2.4 mm).

### Perforations: Assorted

Available in 4 percent, 13 percent, 19 percent or solid material.

### Appearance: Assorted

Charcoal is translucent and white is transparent when heated.

## Hardened splint



### Rigidity: Moderate/Maximum (48.7 kpsi\*)

Retains shape without reinforcement.

*\*Refers to Young's Modulus testing value*

### Surface: Smooth

Resists fingerprints and markings if handled properly.

# 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.

# 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 5 min
1/16" (1.6 mm)	30 sec	150° to 160°	65° to 70°	1 to 2 min
3/32" (2.4 mm)	1 min	160° to 170°	70° to 75°	2 to 3 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
- Finger splints
- Hand splints
- Wrist splints
- Elbow splints for flexion
- Dynamic splints
- Foot drop splints
- Carpal tunnel splints
- Pediatric splints
- Adaptive equipment
- Splints for arthritis
- Flexor tendon repair splints
- Serial static splints

### Related products

- **Aquaplast™**: Non-coated material with more resistance to stretch and less conformability
- **Aquaplast-T™**: Coated version of Aquaplast
- **Resilient™**: Same base material as Aquaplast-T but with less drape and more resistance to stretch to provide maximum control during molding
- **Watercolors™**: Same material as Aquaplast-T but in a variety of colors to encourage patient compliance

### 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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