

DENTSPLY® Repair Material

DIRECTIONS FOR USE



Indications for Use:

DENTSPLY Repair Material is used to restore the damaged areas of acrylic dentures to normal function and appearance, quickly and efficiently. Illustrations follow.

Contraindications:

1. DENTSPLY Repair Material is contraindicated for patients and users with a history of allergic reaction to methyl methacrylate monomer.

Warnings:

1. DENTSPLY Repair Material contains polymerizable monomers which may cause skin sensitization (allergic contact dermatitis) or other allergic reactions in susceptible persons. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after contact. If skin sensitization occurs, discontinue use. If dermatitis or other symptoms persist, seek medical advice.
2. Avoid inhalation or ingestion. High vapor concentration can induce headache, nausea, and irritation of eyes and respiratory system. Liquid contact with eyes may cause possible corneal damage. Excessive long-term exposure may be associated with other more serious health effects. Monitor air quality per OSHA standards.

Inhalation: Move subject to fresh air. Give oxygen or artificial respiration as required.

Ingestion: Contact your regional Poison Control Center immediately.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes promptly with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes, and

consult a physician. Wash skin with soap and water.

Precautions:

1. Users with special skin problems, cuts, or abrasions should wear protective gloves.
2. When grinding prosthodontic resins, proper ventilation, masks, and vacuum systems should be used.
3. Store at 16°-27°C (60°-80°F), away from moisture and direct sunlight. The liquid contains unsaturated monomers which may polymerize prematurely if stored at excessively high temperature and/or in sunlight. The powder contains an organic polymerization initiator which may degrade if stored at excessively high temperature.
4. DENTSPLY Repair Material Liquid and DENTSPLY Repair Material uncured resin are hazardous materials. Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State, and local regulations.
5. DENTSPLY Repair Material Liquid contains methyl methacrylate monomer, a flammable liquid with a flash point of 10°C (50°F). Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame.
6. Use liquid in a well ventilated area. Replace cap when not in use.
7. Do not pack denture resin after work time has elapsed or material has become rubbery.

Adverse Reactions:

- 1. Corneal damage, headache, nausea, vomiting may occur with exposure to methyl methacrylate monomer. (See Warnings and Precautions statements.)
- 2. Allergic contact dermatitis and other allergic reactions may occur in susceptible individuals. Residual monomer in fully cured materials can be minimized by soaking the cured prosthesis in warm water for several days.
- 3. Particulates will be generated when grinding acrylic resins. Eye, skin and respiratory irritation may occur if appropriate engineering controls are not used.

STEP BY STEP INSTRUCTIONS
TWO POWDERS

DENTSPLY Repair Material is available in two compositions of powder, distinguished by their performance in the repair procedure:

- 1. NON-SLUMPING POWDER is supplied in three shades: PINK (unfibred), PINK FIBERED, and LIGHT FIBERED. Each of these shades blends harmoniously with denture base resins produced by DENTSPLY and other manufacturers.

SHADE RECOMMENDATIONS	
DENTSPLY® REPAIR MATERIAL	DENTURE BASE RESINS
Pink	HY-PRO® LUCITONE® Pink
Pink Fibred	HY-PRO® LUCITONE® Fibred Characterized LUCITONE® Light Reddish Pink* TRUTONE® Medium Pink
Light Fibred	HY-PRO® LUCITONE® Fibred Light Characterized LUCITONE® Light TRUTONE® Light

* Self-cure gingival tone available separately.

- 2. FREE FLOW POWDER, for close areas not readily accessible, is supplied in plain pink only (unfibred).

IMPORTANT

Use "Free Flow" powder in limited access areas, such as butted teeth, metal clasp, etc. "Free Flow" powder is used to fill these constricted areas only, then complete major portion of repair with the non-slumping material, either Pink, Pink Fibred, or Light Fibred.

Squeeze dispensers are supplied for convenient application of the powder. The fibred powder requires a larger orifice in the nozzle of its dispenser to permit the fibers and the powder particles to pass through easily. Because of this large orifice, instead of squeezing the dispenser, simply tap it with your finger while pointing the

nozzle to the area under repair to cause the fibred powder to flow as needed.

LIQUID

The Repair Material Denture Base Liquid is a cross-linking combination of monomers designed to provide extra strength and solvent resistance in the repaired or relined area of the denture.

PREPARATION OF REPAIR AREAS

The preparation of each repair area may vary slightly based on the circumstances encountered. The following recommendations are general in application:

To repair a broken denture, hold the fractured parts in position with splints and sticky wax while pouring the stone cast. Apply AL-COTE® Separating Agent to the cast, open the repair area to approximately 1/4 inch, and bevel the edges of opening with narrower width on the tissue side of the repair. Complicated dovetailing can weaken the repair.

For best results, smooth all contacting edges of repair areas with pumice or with a sharp knife to avoid a frosty line of demarcation.

DUSTING PROCEDURE

DENTSPLY Repair Material has been compounded chemically to work efficiently by dusting the powder particles in successive thin layers over the repair area, and moistening each layer with liquid. The repair area should be slightly over-contoured for best results.

The non-slumping characteristics of DENTSPLY Repair Material are most evident in this layer procedure. The material can be amassed in bulk, spread in thin layers, or contoured with a wet brush, as needed. It will not slump or run from the prepared area.

Generally, most repairs need only the non-slumping powder.

CURING

DENTSPLY Repair Material sets in approximately 10 minutes. **Curing in a pressure cooker is the recommended procedure.** The denture, mounted upon its stone cast, is immediately submerged in warm water 43°C (110°F.) Minimum air pressure of 15 psi is applied for 10 minutes, and the result is maximum density in the repaired area.

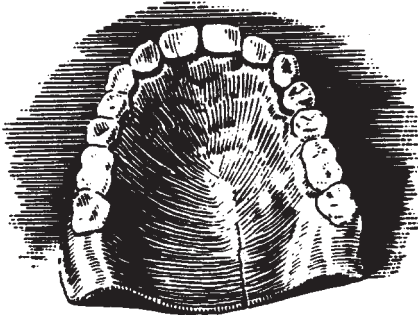
FINISHING AND POLISHING

Grind off excess over-contouring (down to the level of denture surface) with a sandpaper cone, C.C. trimmer, or vulcanite bur. Chisel away flash around the necks of teeth.

To polish, use a brush and rag wheels with pumice, followed by a denture high shine.

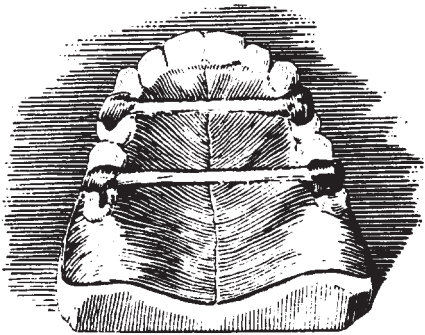
EXAMPLE REPAIRS

REPAIRING INCOMPLETE FRACTURE



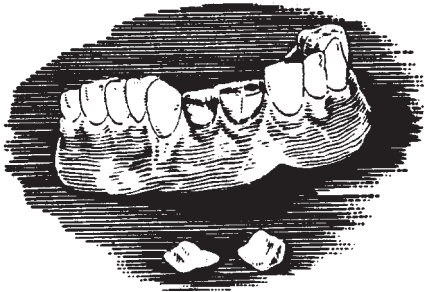
Small crack running about half way into palate from posterior border.

REPAIRING COMPLETE FRACTURE



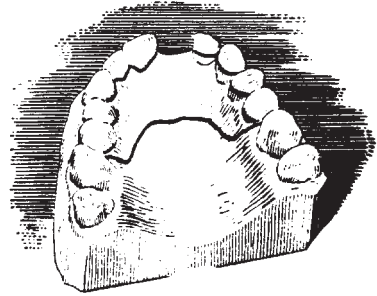
Complete fracture assembled and held in position with splints and sticky wax; cast poured. For denture having severe undercuts, a cast may be made with a silicone lab putty.

REPLACING BROKEN OR DISLODGED TEETH



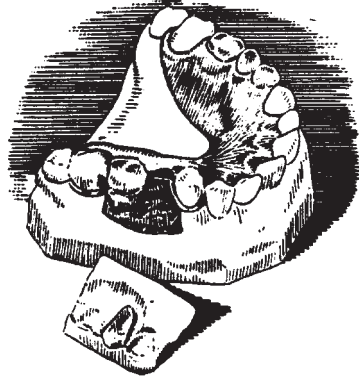
Upper right central and lateral fractured.

IMMEDIATE PARTIAL (TEMPORARY)



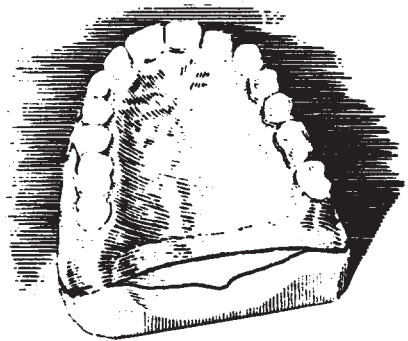
Tooth to be extracted is cut from cast. Design of the partial is outlined on the cast.

ADDING TOOTH AND CLASP

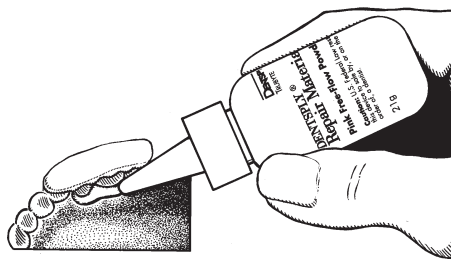


Denture seated on tinfoil or AL-COTE Separator coated cast. Clasp and tooth in place in plaster matrix.

POST DAMMING



One-half inch of posterior border of denture is roughened. Extension is made with DENTSPLY Repair Material.

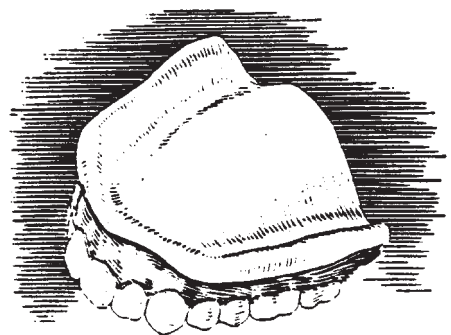


REPAIRS IN CLOSE AREAS WITH FREE FLOW POWDER

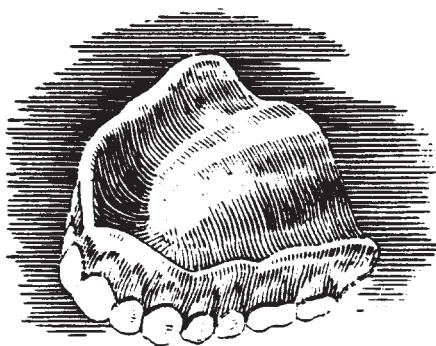
When the repair areas present small openings, such as butted teeth, metal clasps and framework not easily accessible, the FREE FLOW powder is recommended. Enlarge access to the repair area to the fullest practical extent. Dust the FREE FLOW powder from its squeeze dispenser in a thin layer into the opening. Moisten with liquid so that the mixture will flow instantly to the difficult-to-reach areas. Repeat as needed.

To complete the bulk of the repair, dust layers of the *non-slumping* powder over the area and moisten with liquid. Contour the mass as desired. There is a complete chemical union between the mixes of FREE FLOW powder and *non-slumping* powder.

RELINING BY INDIRECT PROCEDURE



Impression is obtained, using old denture as tray. Periphery is trimmed and large undercuts eliminated before taking impression.



Completed denture after relining with REPAIR MATERIAL by indirect method.

DENTSPLY Repair Material is highly recommended for restoring comfortable fit to wobbly dentures using the indirect method.

Take an impression in the relieved denture. Then mount the stone cast, with the denture in position, on an articulator or duplicator to preserve the tooth/cast dimension. Remove the denture. Clean out most of the impression material, leaving sufficient material to serve as automatic rests. This will assure positive reseating of the cast. Matrices may be used for the tooth/cast relationship.

If indicated, scrape or sand the high spots and periphery to further relieve the denture. Smooth all surfaces. Reseal the denture on the stone cast. Apply wax as needed to areas ground away.

Invest the case in the customary manner. Heat the flask in hot water, separate and remove all remaining impression material and flush out the wax. Apply AL-COTE Separator to the exposed investment and on the model. Bench cool the flask to room temperature.

Make a mix of DENTSPLY Repair Material using about 15 cc of powder and 5 ml of liquid. In about 2 minutes, the mix will reach a good packing consistency. It will have a softer texture than that of an ordinary denture resin.

Wet the tissue side of the denture with liquid and pack the mix of DENTSPLY Repair Material. No trial-packing is necessary. After 15 minutes, deflask the case. Finish and polish the relined denture in usual manner.

DENTSPLY
TRUBYTE



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