

## Kit Contents:

1 x Glass Ionomer Aesthetic Restorative 10g Powder – A2, 1 x Glass Ionomer Aesthetic Restorative 10g Powder – A3, 1 x Glass Ionomer Aesthetic Restorative 10g Powder – A3.5, 1 x Glass Ionomer Aesthetic Restorative 10g Powder – B2, 1 x Silver Reinforced Glass Ionomer 10g Powder, 2 x Glass Ionomer Restorative 10ml Liquid, 1 x Toothcleanser 15ml Liquid (also used as liquid for GI Silver Reinforced), 1 x Light Cure Glaze, 2 x Scoops

## GLASS IONOMER AESTHETIC RESTORATIVE

ISO 9917-1:2007 Glass Polyalkenoate Class 4.2c

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

#### FEATURES:

Adheres chemically to enamel, dentine and cementum. Contains fluoride ions. Coefficient of thermal expansion close to tooth. Suitable for use with minimal cavity preparation techniques. A fast setting Glass Ionomer with excellent translucency and optimum aesthetics. Recommended for use in difficult operating conditions such as domiciliary visits to elderly and handicapped patients.

#### INDICATIONS:

Class V cavities (particularly erosion lesions).

Class III cavities.

Posterior cavities in deciduous teeth.

'Sticky' pits and fissures.

Free-hand veneering.

#### CAVITY PREPARATION:

Use minimal tooth reduction whenever possible. Calcium hydroxide liners need only to be used in deep cavities. For areas of uncut surfaces, to which adhesion is required, apply Toothcleanser (25% Polyacrylic acid solution) for a *maximum* of 30 seconds using a pledget of cotton wool. Wash with water and dry with oil-free air. In areas, which are heavily coated with plaque or tartar, Prophylaxis with oil free Prophypaste prior to tooth cleansing is required. If freshly cut dentine or enamel is contaminated with saliva, apply Toothcleanser for 10 seconds only before washing with water and drying with oil free air.

#### MIXING:

The recommended powder-liquid ratio is 4.5:1 mm at 22-24°C and RH 40-60%. Use a clean and dry polished glass slab or paper pad and a stainless steel 'silicate' spatula. Invert bottle to 'fluff' powder for accurate dispensing. Measure ONE scoop of powder onto glass slab taking care not to compress powder against side of bottle with the scoop. Remove excess powder from the scoop using the straight edge of the semi-circular insert.

Dispense ONE 'bubble-free' drop of glass ionomer restorative liquid onto glass slab. Incorporate half the powder into the liquid and mix for 10-15 seconds, then add the remaining powder and spatulate to a uniform putty-like consistency. Total mixing time is 30 seconds. DO NOT ADD POWDER IN SMALL INCREMENTS.

WORKING TIME: 1 minute 30 seconds to 2 minutes from start of mix at 22-24°C.

CLINICAL SETTING TIME: 2 minutes 30 seconds to 3 minutes 30 seconds from end of mix.

#### PLACEMENT:

Place into cavity using normal instruments. To avoid material adhering to instruments, dip the clean instrument into the powder or methylated spirit. When using stainless steel matrices, coat lightly with petroleum jelly. The use of coated soft aluminium in the form of either interproximal or cervical matrices is recommended, these do not require lubrication. Avoid contamination of filling with saliva or water during placement. Immediately after removal of matrix, apply a thin layer of light cure glaze with a suitable brush and cure for 10 seconds. Alternatively, a varnish may be used. Re-apply light cure glaze or varnish following any subsequent adjustment to ensure optimum aesthetics.

#### FINISHING:

Best results are obtained by polishing with abrasive discs or stones at a subsequent visit using water spray lubrication. At 7 minutes after placement, the material is hard enough to finish using abrasive discs and stones, but petroleum jelly *must be used* as a lubricant to prevent excess heat and desiccation of cement. For optimum polished surface white stones and alumina discs should be used. After finishing, it is recommended to coat the surface with glaze or varnish for protection from moisture.

ISO 9917 NET SETTING TIME: 2 minutes to 3 minutes from end of mix at 36-38°C.

#### TESTING:

For test purposes, the powder: liquid ratio is 0.90g to 0.20g at 23 ± 1°C. RH 50±10%.

#### WARNING:


Avoid contact of all materials with the eyes. In case of such contact, wash thoroughly with large quantities of water and obtain medical advice.

Light Cure Glaze - Irritating to eyes and skin. May cause sensitisation by skin contact. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

#### STORAGE:

The powder is protected against moisture uptake by a desiccant capsule, since moisture ingress can adversely affect the shelf life. Always replace caps immediately after use. If desiccant turns pink, discard the product. Store all materials in a cool dry place (5-25°C).


#### BATCH CODE:

 The batch code gives an open date of manufacture in month, year, day format with a numerical suffix to uniquely identify the batch of material. Please quote this batch number in all correspondence.



The expiry date is shown in year, month format. Do not use the product after this date.

#### SPECIALLY FORMULATED FOR USE IN DENTISTRY.

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Advanced Healthcare Ltd. operates a policy of continuous monitoring and improvement of our products. If you have any comments about this product, please contact us at the above address stating the batch number shown on the packaging.

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## GLASS IONOMER SILVER REINFORCED RESTORATIVE

ISO 9917-1:2007 Glass Polyalkenoate Class 4.2b & 4.2c

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

#### FEATURES:

Adheres chemically to tooth substance and set amalgam. Contains fluoride ions. Low thermal conductivity and coefficient of thermal expansion is close to tooth.

Radiopaque, non-translucent. High compressive strength and hardness. Smooth polishable surface. Suitable for use with minimal cavity preparation techniques. Suitable for use with ART Technique.

#### INDICATIONS:

Class I and II cavities in deciduous teeth.

Repair of amalgam restored teeth when either tooth or restoration has fractured.

Class I and II cavities in selected permanent teeth.

Lining under amalgam and posterior composite restorations.

In other classes of cavity where radiopacity rather than aesthetics is a prime requirement.

As a core build-up material under crowns.

On the root surfaces for locating overdentures.

Long term temporary replacement for cusp(s),

Repairs to crown margins.

#### CAVITY PREPARATION:

Use minimal tooth reduction whenever possible. Calcium hydroxide liners need only be used in deep cavities. For areas of uncut surfaces, to which adhesion is required, apply Toothcleanser (25% polyacrylic acid solution) for a maximum of 30 seconds using a pledget of cotton wool, wash with water and dry with oil-free air. As freshly cut dentine or enamel is often contaminated with saliva, always apply Toothcleanser for 10 seconds immediately prior to placement. Wash with water and dry with oil-free air.

#### MIXING:

The recommended powder: liquid ratio is 7.8:1 mm at 22-24°C and RH 40-60%. Use a clean and dry polished glass slab or paper pad and a stainless steel 'silicate' spatula. Invert bottle to 'fluff' powder for accurate dispensing. Measure 2 scoops onto glass slab taking care not to compress powder against side of bottle with the scoop. Remove excess from scoop using a straight edge of a spatula. Dispense 1 drop of 'bubble-free' liquid (use Toothcleanser liquid) onto glass slab. Incorporate half the powder into the liquid and mix for 10-15 seconds, then add the remaining powder and spatulate to a stiff uniform putty-like consistency. Total mixing time 30 seconds. DO NOT ADD POWDER IN SMALL INCREMENTS.

WORKING TIME: A minimum of 1 minute 45 seconds from start of mix at 22-24°C

CLINICAL SETTING TIME: A maximum of 3½ minutes from end of mix.

#### PLACEMENT:

Condense the material into cavity using normal instruments. To avoid material adhering to instruments, dip the clean instrument into methylated spirit. When using stainless steel matrix bands around class II cavities, coat lightly with petroleum jelly. The use of coated soft aluminium in the form of either interproximal strips or preformed cervical matrices is recommended; neither require lubrication. Avoid contamination with saliva or water during placement. Immediately after removal of matrix apply a thin layer of light cure glaze with a suitable brush and cure, using a surgery light at 470nm for 10 seconds. Alternatively a varnish can be used. Re-apply light cure glaze or varnish following any subsequent adjustment to ensure maximum protection.

#### FINISHING:

The surface may be carved and contoured using the conventional instruments that are employed with amalgam. This must **NOT** go beyond the end of the working time when the cement begins to harden. It is hard enough to withstand the use of rotary instruments after 7 minutes.

Trimming and contouring. Removal of appreciable quantities of the set cement is best accomplished with sandpaper discs, stainless steel burs, or green stones in a low speed handpiece. Petroleum jelly should be applied to prevent frictional heating and consequent desiccation.

Finishing. Final adjustment of the surface is best carried out using white Stones or alumina discs.

Polishing/burnishing. As with amalgam and glass ionomer, a better polish is obtained at a subsequent visit. The best results are obtained using Shofu Greenies or Super-Snap green discs. At whatever stage the finishing process is completed, it is recommended to coat the surface with glaze or varnish.

ISO 9917 NET SETTING TIME: A maximum of 3 minutes from end of mix at 36-38°C

#### TESTING:

For test purposes the powder: liquid ratio is 1.17g to 0.15g at 22-24°C & 40-60% RH.