

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE**



**GENGIVA FLOW**

**Light** ref. 1912024

**Medium** ref. 1912013

**Dark** ref. 1912025

**Super Dark** ref. 1912014

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE**

Recommended areas of application

- Gingiva tissue restorations and reproductions, e.g. crown and bridge restorations
- Implant supra structures
- Characterization of full & partial dentures

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

The framework should be waxed-up using standard techniques and provided with retainers.

Extrude the desired quantity from the syringe and apply it to the entire area, tapering a thin layer toward the incisal area. Use a spatula for modelling the mass.

If the layer thickness is exceeding 2 mm, the intermediate polymerization time must be extended to 8 min.

**FIXATION OF SURFACE PROPERTIES**

After light curing as described previously, the material exhibits an increased yellow value due to the catalyst. In order to achieve the final shade and retain it, the restoration must be light cured again.

**FINISHING THE MATERIAL**

Silicone polishers (square-edge or knife-edge wheels or cylinders), tungsten carbide cutters and diamond instruments are suitable for finishing.

## POLISHING

The material should be polished with a handpiece mounted goat hair brush, polishing paste and soft woolen buffs. Careful finishing and polishing of the surface is essential if optimum results are to be achieved and virtually precludes deposits (nicotine, caffeine etc.) which cause discoloration.

**Please note:** Like all acrylics, Gengiva Flow produces fine dust while being trimmed. It is advisable to work over a dust extractor.

## CORRECTION AND REPAIR

Roughen the material up to 2 mm around the margin of the area to be corrected or repaired, brush Fast Bonding onto it and light cure it to create a new smear layer.

Should the polymerized layer of bonding fluid have a whitish appearance, it has been polymerized excessively and must be removed.

Repeat the above mentioned procedure, but reduce the polymerization time. The appropriate composite material should then be applied and polymerized.

Before final polymerization the entire surface should be coated with Fast Cover. This prevents formation of a further smear layer and facilitates trimming and finishing.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

### SPLIT OFF MATERIAL

- Wax-up the framework properly to ensure that the composite materials are always supported regardless of the prevailing occlusal conditions.
- Avoid precontacts
- Apply the individual materials in the correct thickness and polymerize for the correct periods
- Add retention beads
- Do not apply too much primer

### AIR VOIDS

- Rotate the plunger to extrude the paste out of the syringe and scrape it off – do not use an instrument to remove the material from the syringe.

- Apply sufficient material and spread it.
- Do not mix composite materials, rather apply coats on top of each other.

#### **DISCOLORATION AND PLAQUE**

- Check the luminous power of the light curing units.
- Polish the surface thoroughly to seal it.
- Ensure that the restorations are positioned correctly in the light curing units.
- Apply the composite materials in the correct thickness and adhere to the polymerization times.

#### **GUARANTEE**

Our technical instructions, regardless of whether they are provided verbally, in writing or during practical demonstrations, are based on our own experience and should only be considered guidelines.

As our products are subject to continued development, we reserve the right to modify them.

#### **Composition Gengiva Flow Flow**

**Filler, inorganic** (57 % by weight and 51 % by volume)

Glass filler (mean particle size: 0.7µm)

Pyrogenic silicic acid (mean particle size: 0.04µm)

**Monomers** (43 % by weight)

Urethane dimethacrylate

Butanediol dimethacrylate

Bis GMA

**Additional substances** (1 % by weight)

Initiators, stabilizers, pigments

#### **WORKING TIMES OF THE MATERIALS**

1-3 minutes, depending on the light conditions.

### **DEPTH OF POLYMERIZATION**

The depth of polymerization is 2 mm. To ensure optimum physical properties, no layer should be more than 2 mm thick. A light curing unit with an emission spectrum of 310-500 nm should be used. The requested physical characteristics can only be obtained with immaculate lamps. Therefore, a regular check of the light intensity according to the values quoted by the manufacturer is necessary.

### **STORAGE**

To achieve the correct shelf-life, do not store this material above 25°C. If, during high temperature periods outside, the composite is kept in a refrigerator, it must be removed well before use to resume its original contouring properties. Close the syringe tightly after use and protect it against direct light. Turn back spindle about one turn, in order to keep the material from leaking out.

### **SHELF-LIFE**

The maximum shelf-life is printed on the label of each syringe. Do not use after the expiry date.

### **SIDE-EFFECTS**

With proper use of this medical device, unwanted side-effects are extremely rare. Reactions of the immune system (allergies) or local discomfort, however, cannot be ruled out completely. Should you learn about unwanted side-effects – even if it is doubtful that the side-effect has been caused by our product – please contact us.

### **CONTRA-INDICATIONS / INTERACTIONS**

If a patient has known hypersensitivities towards a component of this product, we recommend not to use it or to do so only under strict medical supervision. The dentist should consider known interactions and crossreactions of the product with other materials already in the patient's mouth before using the product.

### **NOTE**

Please supply the dentist with the above information, if this medical device is used to produce a special model. Please also consider the safety data sheets.

## INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER MATERIALS

As phenolic substances (such as eugenol) inhibit polymerization, do not use materials containing these substances.

## POLYMERIZATION

Light-curing device	Pasten-opaquer	Gingiva Composite		
		Flow		
		Intermediate polymerization	Final polymerization	Surface treatment
Spektra LED	30 sec.	30 sec.	3 min.	/
Spektra 2000 fast	3 min.	90 sec.	6 min.	5 min.
Spektra 2000	3 min.	90 sec.	9 min.	7 min.
DC-XS	90 sec.	30 sec.	360 sec.	180 sec.
Uni-XS	90 sec.	90 sec.	180 sec.	180 sec.
Spektramat	2 min.	1 min.	5 min.	5 min.
Labolight LV-II/ III	1 min.	0,5 min.	9 min.	9 min.
Solidilite EX	1 min.	90 sec.	9 min.	7 min.