

HIGH DENTAL ALLOY Dispersed phase Alloy

A dispersed phase and high-silver-content alloy for dental amalgam produced by a standardized metallurgical process which guarantees the quality of the product.

Composition: 70±1% Ag, 18±1% Sn, 12±1% Cu, 0-2% Zn

Physical properties:

Compressive Strength:

1 hour	100 MPa minimum
24 hours	400 MPa minimum
Creep	1.8% maximum

Dimensional change < 0.20%

Hardening type Regular

Working time 6 - 8 minutes

Spill identification of the capsules:

Spill	Color of the capsule	Alloy (g)	Mercury (g)
1	Medium: Violet	0.273	0.300
	Big: Beige	0.400	0.440
2	White	0.546	0.600
3	Green	0.819	0.900

Choose the spill size according to both the capsule color and the cavity size to be filled.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Trituration:

1.1 Powder and tablets: Make the mixture with a ratio alloy:mercury of 1:1.1 (52.4%Hg).

1.2 Predosed capsules: Place the capsule in the amalgamator and use a time and a speed that allow obtaining a plastic and bright amalgam. Extrafast amalgamators are not recommended. Following table shows the recommended times depending on the amalgamator speed.

Speed	Time (s)
High	12 - 14
Medium	14 - 16
Low	Not recommended

It may be necessary to adjust the trituration time and/or speed as amalgamators differ in specifications (machine type, age, line voltage) and dental professionals differ in preferences.

Avoid under-trituration (insufficient time and/or speed) or overtrituration (excessive time and/or speed), because this can detrimentally affect the characteristics of the product. An amalgam with adequate consistency is demonstrated by both its shiny surface and its plasticity.

2. Condensation:

The condensation must be done immediately after trituration, building the filling using small increments. Remove any mercury-rich amalgam from the surface that may develop during condensation. The condensation can be made with conventional techniques. Ultrasonic condensation is not recommended. Apply enough pressure to ensure good adaptation and avoid porosity inside the restoration. Make a slight over-filling in preparation for carving and burnishing.

3. Carving:

Perform the carving verifying both a proper occlusion and lack of contact points, since the latter can become in stress concentrators that can lead fractures in restoration.

4. Burnishing:

Ensure a proper adaptation of the marginal edges in order to prevent future leaks. Obtain a smooth surface in order to facilitate the polishing of the restoration.

5. Polishing:

Polishing enhances the surface qualities of the amalgam because the mercury-rich layers are removed and a smooth surface is obtained. The corrosion resistance is improved as well, and the accumulation of bacterial plaque is avoided. Avoid over heating by ensuring adequate water cooling. It can be polished using conventional techniques.

Warning and precautions:

Do not use the product in patients with known allergies or hypersensitivity to amalgam or its components. The professional must evaluate under clinical criteria the use of the product in following cases: pregnant or nursing women, people with impaired kidney function, close contact with other metal restorations different from amalgam to avoid a possible galvanic corrosion, patients having many amalgam restorations, or children younger than 6 years, however, according to available scientific knowledge, the use of amalgam as a restorative material is not associated with any adverse health effects.

Always perform milling and polishing of amalgam under refrigeration, extraction and isolation of the operative field.

This product is only for dental use. It is a filling material for class I and II restorations. Keep out of the reach of children. Observe the local regulations for disposal of amalgam scrap and contaminated material. See the material safety data sheet (MSDS) for more information in our web site www.newstetic.com.

Mercury presents a health hazard if incorrectly handled. Spillages of mercury should be removed immediately, including from places which are difficult to access. Use a plastic syringe without needle, dropper or similar to draw it up. Avoid inhalation of the vapor.

Work in a ventilated room with decontaminable non textile coverings. In case of local adverse reactions, especially lichenoid lesions in proximity of an amalgam, or in cases of proven allergy to the material, removing of the obturation is advised.

Store in a clean and dry place, at 82,4° F maximum.

Health Certificate:
INVIMA 2015DM-0012771



ISO
24234

Manufactured by:

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