

INTENDED USE

Veracril® heat-curing acrylic resin is indicated for the manufacture of total and partial dentures, and removable prostheses and long-lasting provisional restorations, in patients who have suffered the total or partial loss of their natural teeth.

MAIN COMPONENTS

 $Polymethyl\,methacrylate, pigments, and\,additives.$

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Veracril® heat-curing acrylic resin offers essential properties and necessary characteristics to use it in oral restoration, that allow the patient to recover the masticatory, phonetic and aesthetic function These resins have advantages such as dimensional stability, features of handling, color, and compatibility with oral tissues and allow to be cut and polished easily.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Polymerizing by thermostat bath

Ratios for the mix:

Per weight: Two (2) parts of heat-curing polymer and one (1) part of heat-curing monomer. **Per volume:** Three (3) parts of heat-curing polymer and one (1) part of heat-curing monomer.

Preparation of the mix:

- Prepare the mix in an appropriate container (Dappen cup or glass, porcelain, or silicon container). Keep hands and work instruments clean and dry to avoid the integration of bubbles or any foreign particle in the mix.

- Pour the dosed polymer on the monomer in the proportions indicated, mixing in a crisscross pattern continuously for 30 seconds approximately to avoid the generation of air and ensuring that the polymer particles are completely incorporated with the monomer
- Cover the container to avoid the inclusion of air until the mix is in the plastic stage (when the mix does not adhere to the spatula or the container walls).
- Proceed to pack in the flask.

NOTE: It is recommended not to pack the resin after its work time has passed, since it would create faults such as streaks and/or pores on the surface of the acrylic resin.

Pressing

During the packing of Veracril® heat-curing acrylic resin within the cavity of the flask, it is extremely important to use a sufficient quantity of material to make a complete true copy. Begin a soft pressing (2000 PSI or until the flask and the counter-flask are in contact) so that the excess material flows freely and uniformly. Eliminate excess, and if necessary, press again.

Polymerizing curve in thermostat bath

Step	Temperature °C	Time (min)	Medium
1	73	90	Water
2	100	30	Water
3	23	30	Air
4	23	15	Water

Cooling stage

In order to obtain better results, it is recommended to allow cooling at ambient temperature for 30 minutes, and then 15 minutes in water at ambient temperature.

Work time

The mix allows a work time of 10 minutes approximately, considering the ambient temperature.

Polishing

Proceed in accordance with the appropriate techniques of the dental laboratory.

MICROWAVE POLYMERIZING TECHNIQUE

This technique ensures a prosthesis with less residual monomer and decreases the polymerizing time to 4 minutes. The two most relevant differences in regard to the conventional technique are the type of equipment for polymerizing and the flask material.

Characteristics of the microwave oven

- Any oven that has a minimum power of 900 watts and maximum of 1350 watts. The maximum power corresponds to the **output power or cooking power** stated in the oven's manual.
- It must have a rotating plate to help distribute the heat generated by the friction among the molecules and allow a homogenous polymerizing of the acrylic, avoiding at the same time overheating of punctual areas.
- Programmable power in increments of 10%; it must have a programmable timer in minutes.

Characteristics of the flask

The flask recommended by New Stetic must be employed for this technique. It is manufactured with an engineering polymer reinforced with fiberglass, stainless steel screws and nuts which give the flask properties of high mechanical, chemical, or thermal strength, characteristics necessary for good performance in its use.

Muffling

- The gypsum must be poured, verifying that the expulsion disk on the base of the flask is properly positioned on the base orifice. Verify any excess or residue of gypsum between the base contact surfaces and counter-flask in order to protect the flask from concentrations of stress at the time of pressing.
- Cover the prosthesis with gypsum and place the screws, adjusting them to eliminate excess gypsum, and wait for the gypsum to cure.

Wax elimination

May be made in two manners:

- Conventional technique: Pouring hot water directly on the wax.
- Microwave based: Remove the screws. Take the flask to the oven with the expulsion disk downwards and turn on the equipment for 1 minute at maximum power. Remove the flask from the oven. Open it and remove the wax, eliminate excess of wax by placing cotton moistened with water. Close the flask with the screws and take it to the oven programmed at maximum power for 2 minutes.

Preparation of the mix:

The same indications stated for the conventional technique.

Work time

The same indications stated for the conventional technique.

Packing

Place the mix in filamentous state inside the flask.

Pressing

- Hydraulic press: press the flask without the screws and using the metal disk until it has adjusted completely. Beware not to exceed 1500 psi.
- Manual press: press the flask without the screws and using the metal disk until it has adjusted completely.
- If a press is not available, the flask can be adjusted by using the screws. In this case the adjustment should be made by tightening them alternately and gradually, taking care that the acrylic does not go beyond the plastic stage.
- In case that a polyethylene film has been used, remove pressure, uncover the flask, remove the film, and remove excess materials.
- Close and press the flask again until it has adjusted completely, taking care not to exceed 2000 psi.
- After the final pressing, and still under pressure, insert the screws with the help of the wrench that comes with the product. It is not necessary to tighten the screws excessively.

Warning: Do not maintain the flask under pressure for long periods of time. After the flask has adjusted completely, it is not necessary to take pressure up to 1500 or 2000 psi because the only thing that will be achieved is to over stress the flask unnecessarily.

Polymerization

Place the flask inside the oven with the expulsion disk facing downwards. Make the polymerization for 4 minutes according to the following table:

Maximum oven power (Watts)	Programmed power (%)	
900 - 1100	100	
1100 - 1250	90	
1250 - 1350	80	

Cooling stage

Remove the flask from the oven and allow its cooling at ambient temperature. Do not use cold water for sudden cooling.

De-flasking

Remove the screws, open the muffle using the side slots, hit the ejection disk located at the base of the flask using a rubber or plastic hammer, never a metal hammer.

Polishing

Proceed in accordance with the appropriate techniques of the dental laboratory.

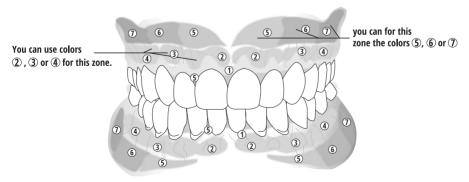
VERACRIL® CHARACTERIZATION KIT

OVERVIEW

The characterization technique of acrylic prostheses allows to return chromatic and anatomical characteristics to the patient, considering important aspects such as race, skin color and age, obtaining a dental rehabilitation with a natural and unique appearance that is not easily perceived as artificial.

INDICATIONS OF USE

- When the wax is well washed, either by conventional or microwave technique and with the Novafoil® layer applied, the addition of the powdered acrylic resin is started.
- With the help of dispensers, add the different colors of the characterization kit considering the following proposal suggested by New Stetic:



Colors: ① Smooth Flat Pink ② Smooth C ③ Smooth Original ④ Smooth B ⑤ Smooth VR5 ⑥ Smooth Meharry ⑦ Red V51

- In each layer of acrylic powder, you should add, with the help of dispensers, drops of heat-curing monomer. The monomer must permeate all particles of the powdered acrylic resin, without excess.
- The layers of powdered acrylic must remain in constant moisture, avoiding the generation of whitish parts.
- To finish the rest of the denture base, you must follow the above-mentioned instructions for use according to the technique (thermostat bath or microwave).

NOTE: The dentist is solely responsible for the diagnosis and treatment generated to the patient for the appropriate use of the product. The dental laboratory technician is responsible for the proper use of the product to manufacture denture bases for different types of rehabilitation.

WORKING TOGETHER WITH OTHER DEVICES

The acrylic resin base works in conjunction with acrylic resin artificial teeth and metal structures in the manufacture of removable (total or partial) and fixed prostheses.

RESIDUAL RISKS

The residual risks associated with the use of the product are:

- Release of residual monomer that can cause irritation or allergy, however, this situation is rare and is controlled by keeping the recommended polymer-monomer ratios.
- Detachment of the artificial tooth from the denture base, a situation that is avoided by properly cleaning the acrylic teeth prior to use.
- Accumulation of plaque and microorganisms on the surface of the resin due to wear on the material. Said surface irregularities are removed by conventional polishing techniques.
- Misfit or fracture due to excessive occlusal forces or, in the case of a fixed prosthesis, fractures due to errors in the design or installation of the prosthesis.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

The product should not be used in people with a proven allergy or hypersensitivity to the material or any of its components.

WARNINGS

- Acrylic resin is a product for use in dental laboratory. Due to the nature of the product, it is recommended to work in well ventilated places, preferably with fume extraction systems, protective goggles, latex or preferably nitrile gloves and apron.
- Avoid permanent contact with the skin, eyes, and inhaling the fumes. In case of direct contact, wash immediately with abundantwater.

PRECAUTIONS

- Do not use solvents on the acrylic structure since they may cause microfractures or cracking of the material.
- Keep your hands and work instruments dry to avoid the incorporation of bubbles in the acrylic structure.
- Not following the proportions indicated by the manufacturer may affect the performance of the final product in the patients. It is very important to maintain the indicated proportions (by weight or by volume) since the increase of monomer in the mixture directly affects the contraction of the resin and causes the presence of porosities and bubbles, and influences the time to reach the plastic phase.

- Follow the indicated polymerization curve.
- Do not use the product after the expiration date.
- For more information, consult the safety sheet at www.newstetic.com.

HANDLING AND STORAGE CONDITIONS

- Keep the product in a cool and well-ventilated place at a temperature ≤ 30 °C (86 °F).
- Keep away from all flame or spark source, heat and direct sunlight
- Do not smoke.
- Store away from oxidizing agents, acids, bases, and polymerizing initiators.
- Do not store for extended periods of time that exceed the product expiration date.
- Store in a cool and dry place at a temperature no higher than 30 °C.

FINAL DISPOSITION

Spilled product can be collected and incinerated, should not be dumped into water sources. Local regulations in force must be observed.

PRODUCT SHELF LIFE

Veracril® heat-curing polymer: Four (4) years.

Veracril® heat-curing monomer: Four (4) years for Colombia, Two (2) years for Honduras and three (3) years for the rest of the markets.

REGULATIONS

Veracril® polymerizable product complies with the ISO 20795-1 standard.

Monomer: INVIMA 2017DM-0000633-R2 Polymer: INVIMA 2017DM-0000613-R2

PRODUCT FOR DENTAL USE, ONLY TO BE HANDLED BY THE PROFESSIONAL. KEEP AWAY FROM THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

In case of serious accidents, contact: rcarmona@newstetic.com (Technical Director of Medical Devices responsible for the MDR regulations for the European Community) and the email infocolombia@newstetic.com.

ISO 20795-1

Mew Stetic S.A.

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