

Processing instructions

anaxGum Paint Flow

1 Intended purpose

Resin facing materials are composites used for covering different framework materials for the design of dental restorations.

2 Description of product and users

2.1 Product description

anaxGum Paint Flow are acrylic veneers for customising gingival areas. The large range of colours allows the form and colour to be imitated perfectly.

2.2 Users

For use by laboratory technicians in a dental laboratory

3 Composition

3.1 anaxGum Paint Flow

Glass powder, urethane dimethacrylate, tetramethylene dimethacrylate, silicon dioxide, pigments, initiators
Fillers: 56 wt.% inorganic filling materials (0.005-3.0 µm)

4 Indications

- Gingival reproductions and restorations, e.g. on crowns and bridges
- Reconstruction of gingiva on implant suprastructures
- Fabrication of gingiva on removable restorations
- Characterisation of gingival portion of dentures
- Corrections and repairs to gingival portion of existing composite restorations

5 Contraindications

If a patient has allergies or hypersensitivities to a component of this product, it should not be used or used only under the strict supervision of the attending physician/dentist.

6 Warnings

Warning. Contains di-urethane dimethacrylate, tetramethylene dimethacrylate, diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl) phosphine oxide. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

7 Safety instructions

Avoid breathing vapours/spray. Wear protective gloves. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

8 Interactions with other agents

Phenolic substances such as Eugenol inhibit polymerisation. Therefore, do not use any material containing these substances.

Well-known cross-reactions or interactions of the medical device with other materials already in the mouth must be taken into account by the dentist when using it.

9 Application / Preparation

9.1 Preparatory work

- The frameworks are modelled, cast or CAD/CAM milled and finished as usual in accordance with the applicable guidelines on dental procedures.
- Standard commercial dental metals and alloys, PMMA, PEEK and zirconia may be used as framework materials. All materials must be processed in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and prepared for further processing.
- The frameworks must be conditioned before the composite is used. This conditioning varies depending on the framework material used.

9.2 Processing anaxGum Paint Flow

- Remove the desired compound from the syringe, apply to the area to be veneered and model using brush or spatula.
- Compound processing time is 1-3 minutes, depending on lighting conditions.
- Maximum coat thickness is 2.0 mm. If the area to be finished is greater than 2 mm, interim polymerisation is required after 2 mm (see table) followed by a second final forming step.
- Oxygen leaves behind a thin dispersion layer on the non-cured portion of the material. This layer must not be contaminated or wetted since it creates the chemical bond between the layers.
- Once forming is complete the structure undergoes final polymerisation (see table).

9.3 Curing/polymerisation

A light polymerisation unit with an emission spectrum of at least 310-500 nm should be used. The physical characteristics required can only be achieved if the correct lamps are used. Regular checks of the light intensity in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications are therefore required.

9.4 Polymerisation table:

Light-curing unit	anaxGum Paint Flow		
	Interim polymerisation	Final polymerisation	Surface treatment
Spektra LED, Schütz Dental	30 sec.	3 min.	none
Spektra 2000 fast, Schütz Dental	90 sec.	6 min.	5 min.
Spektra 2000, Schütz Dental	90 sec.	9 min.	7 min.
HiLite, Heraeus Kulzer	90 sec.	180 sec.	180 sec.
Spektramat, Ivoclar Vivadent	1 min.	5 min.	5 min.
Labolight LV-II/III, GC	0,5 min.	9 min.	9 min.
Solidilite EX, Shofu Dental	90 sec.	9 min.	7 min.

9.5 Surface treatment

- Yellowing of the material may occur after final polymerisation due to the catalyst used. Depending on the polymerisation unit used (see table), final treatment is required to achieve and fix the final shade.
- We recommend coating the entire veneered surface with a cover gel before final polymerisation. This prevents a new dispersion layer from forming, guarantees full polymerisation and facilitates finishing.

9.6 Finishing the material

- Silicone polishers (square-edge or knife-edge wheels or cylinders), tungsten carbide cutters and diamond instruments are suitable for finishing, for example.
- **Note:** As with all plastics, a fine abrasive dust is formed when anaxGum Paint Flow is milled. We recommend working over a suction system and wearing gloves.

9.7 Polishing

- The material is polished with the handpiece with, for example, goat hair brushes, polishing paste and cotton buffs. Careful surface finishing and polishing is necessary for an optimal result and largely prevents the formation of deposits (nicotine, caffeine etc.) as well as the discolouration associated with this.
- **Note:** we also recommend working over a suction system and wearing gloves for this step.
- After polishing the structure can be cleaned with water and dried with oil-free compressed air.

9.8 Corrections and repairs

- The composite to be modified is roughened up to 2 mm over the correction/repair boundary, coated with a bonding fluid and grafted in the light-curing unit to create a new dispersion layer. Please observe separate manufacturer's instructions.
- The desired gingival compound is then applied and finished as described above.

10 Troubleshooting / FAQ List

FAQ for anaxGum Paint Flow		
Fault	Cause	Corrective action
composite does not solidify	compound is applied too thickly	maximum layer thickness 2 mm
	inadequate polymerisation	observe the polymerisation times Check lamp and replace if necessary
coating peels off	opaquer not properly polymerised / applied too thickly	only apply opaquer in a wash-like coating or in very thin layers wrong polymerisation times / check lamp and replace if necessary
	framework malformation	Model frameworks optimally so that compounds are supported (protecting incisal edge). Prevention of premature contacts.
surface remains greasy	inadequate polymerisation	observe the polymerisation times check device / service device regularly
material cannot be polished	inadequate polymerisation	observe the polymerisation times Check lamp and replace if necessary
	matte surface	adequately polished use suitable polishing paste
discolouration and increase in plaque deposition	inadequate polymerisation	check light output on polymerisation units.
		Correct positioning of objects in unit.
		Observe polymerisation times for composite.
	insufficient surface treatment	observe layer thicknesses of compounds Sealing of surface by thorough polishing.

FAQ for anaxGum Paint Flow		
Fault	Cause	Corrective action
voids	faulty coating	Do not use instrument to remove paste directly from syringe, twist material when removing
		Apply sufficient compound and spread evenly.
		Do not mix compounds but apply successive coats.

11 Processing time for compounds

1-3 minutes, depending on lighting conditions

12 Information on storage and handling

Store the material at 10°C - 25°C. Close the syringe tightly immediately after use. Turn the spindle back one rotation to stop material leaking out.

13 Shelf life

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

14 Side effects

With proper preparation and use of this medical device, adverse effects are extremely rare. However, immune reactions (such as allergies) or local discomfort cannot in principle be ruled out completely. All serious incidents which occur in connection with the use of this product are to be reported to the manufacturer indicated below and the competent authority in each case.

15 Instructions for disposal

Leftover quantities and packaging materials are to be disposed of according to the local and/or statutory regulations.