

Prior to use, carefully read the instructions for use. **EN**

UNIFAST III

SELF-CURING ACRYLIC RESIN FOR TEMPORARY INLAYS, CROWNS, BRIDGES AND REPAIRS

For use only by a dental professional in the recommended indications.

RECOMMENDED INDICATIONS
1. Construction of temporary inlays, crowns and bridges.
2. Repair of fractured dentures.

CONTRAINDICATIONS
In rare cases, the product may cause sensitivity in some people. If any such reactions are experienced, discontinue the use of the product and refer to a physician.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

A. TEMPORARY INLAYS, CROWNS AND BRIDGES

- Direct Method – single shade standard technique
- 1) Take an impression prior to tooth preparation.
- 2) Coat the prepared teeth and gingival tissue with a thin film of vaseline.
- 3) Dispense the desired amount of UNIFAST III powder in a rubber cup and add liquid. Quickly mix with a plastic spatula for 10-15 seconds. Immediately pour the mixture into the intended area of the impression. Standard powder to liquid ratio is 1g of powder to 0.5mL of liquid (1 scale of powder to 1 scale of liquid). Powder to liquid ratio is adjustable between 2g : 1mL and 2g : 1.5mL.
- 5) Place the impression in the mouth with pressure.

- NOTE:**
UNIFAST III starts to set 1 minute after mixing. Make sure to finish above steps within this period. If a longer working time is desired, store the powder and liquid in a refrigerator for more than 4 hours.
- Remove the impression from the mouth before the exothermic reaction starts, approximately 1 minute and 30 seconds from start of mixing. At this stage, material still has a rubbery consistency.
 - 7) Allow the UNIFAST III to bench cure in the impression. The setting time is 3 minutes 10 seconds from start of mixing.
 - 8) Dispense the desired amount of UNIFAST III powder in a rubber cup and add liquid, quickly mix with a plastic spatula for 10-15 seconds. Immediately pour the mixture into the desired area of the impression/silicone index. Standard powder to liquid ratio is 1g of powder to 0.5mL of liquid (1 scale of powder to 1 scale of liquid). Powder to liquid ratio is adjustable between 2g : 1mL and 2g : 1.5mL.
 - 5) Wait until the mixture reaches a soft dough stage.
 - 6) Place the impression on the model with pressure.

CLINICAL HINT
The surface of the temporary appliance can be coated with GC G-COAT PLUS for a high gloss esthetic result. Refer to the respective manufacturer's instructions for use.

2. Direct Method – multi shade standard technique
- 1) Use a toothbrushing Vita shade in the technique as described above (Direct method, single shade technique 1-8).
- 2) Trim the incisal area of the temporary restoration.
- 3) Apply an incisal, enamel or translucent shade in the incisal area, reusing the impression/silicone index or by applying with a brush (brush-on technique).
- 4) Continue with Direct method 9).

3. Indirect Method – single shade standard technique
- 1) Fabricate a stone model using a standard technique.
- 2) Wax-up the restoration using a standard technique and take an impression / silicone index.
- 3) Coat the stone model with a separator such as GC ACRO SEP or GC MULTI SEP and dispense the desired amount of UNIFAST III powder in a rubber cup and add liquid, quickly mix with a plastic spatula for 10-15 seconds. Immediately pour the mixture into the desired area of the impression/silicone index. Standard powder to liquid ratio is 1g of powder to 0.5mL of liquid (1 scale of powder to 1 scale of liquid). Powder to liquid ratio is adjustable between 2g : 1mL and 2g : 1.5mL.
- 5) Wait until the mixture reaches a soft dough stage.
- 6) Place the impression on the model with pressure.

4. Indirect Method – multi shade standard technique
- 1) Clean the inner surface of the temporary appliance using a cotton pellet soaked with ethanol.
- 2) Trim the incisal area of the temporary restoration.
- 3) Apply an incisal, enamel or translucent shade in the incisal area, reusing the impression/silicone index or by applying with a brush (brush-on technique).
- 4) Continue with Direct method 9).

5. Repairing temporary appliances
- 1) As a repair is needed on a temporary appliance, remove the temporary appliance from the mouth and roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas. Undercuts should be provided. Apply mixed material and allow the material to set. Details see above.
- NOTE:**
Repairs should not be done in the mouth.

6. REPAIR OF A FRACTURED DENTURE
- 1) Take an impression of the edentulous area in a usual manner and fabricate a stone model.
- 2) Roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas of the denture using a bur. When the denture contains metal, the metal surface should be roughened with a carbide bur, sandblasted, cleaned with air and treated with GC METAL PRIMER II.
- 3) Coat the stone model with a separator such as GC ACRO SEP or GC MULTI SEP and dispense the desired amount of UNIFAST III powder in a rubber cup and add liquid, quickly mix with a plastic spatula for 10-15 seconds. Immediately pour or apply the mixture onto the fractured area of the denture base. Standard powder to liquid ratio is 1g of powder to 0.5mL of liquid (1 scale of powder to 1 scale of liquid). Powder to liquid ratio is adjustable between 2g : 1mL and 2g : 1.5mL.
- NOTE:**
UNIFAST III starts to set 1 minute after mixing. Make sure to finish above steps within this period. If a longer working time is desired, store the powder and liquid in a refrigerator for more than 4 hours.
- 5) Setting time is 3 minutes 10 seconds from start of mixing.
- 6) Undercut, adjust, trim excess material and polish in the usual manner.

- CLINICAL HINT – Brush on technique
- As an alternative to mixing powder and liquid in a rubber cup, dispense the desired amount of powder and liquid in separate rubber cups. Moisten the tip of the brush with the liquid and pick up a small amount of powder. Deposit this cup on the surface and progressively build up the temporary appliance, pattern or repair by repeating the procedure. With this technique, the setting time is 3 minutes 30 seconds from start of mixing. Clean the brush with liquid after use or during the work if necessary.

- 7) After final polishing, lute the inlay/crown/bridge with a temporary cement like GC FREEGENOL.
4. Indirect Method – multi shade standard technique
- 1) Clean the inner surface of the temporary appliance using a cotton pellet soaked with ethanol.
- 2) Trim the incisal area of the temporary restoration.
- 3) Apply an incisal, enamel or translucent shade in the incisal area, reusing the impression/silicone index or by applying with a brush (brush-on technique).
- 4) Continue with Indirect method 9).

5. Repairing temporary appliances
- 1) As a repair is needed on a temporary appliance, remove the temporary appliance from the mouth and roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas. Undercuts should be provided. Apply mixed material and allow the material to set. Details see above.
- NOTE:**
Repairs should not be done in the mouth.

6. REPAIR OF A FRACTURED DENTURE
- 1) Take an impression of the edentulous area in a usual manner and fabricate a stone model.
- 2) Roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas of the denture using a bur. When the denture contains metal, the metal surface should be roughened with a carbide bur, sandblasted, cleaned with air and treated with GC METAL PRIMER II.
- 3) Coat the stone model with a separator such as GC ACRO SEP or GC MULTI SEP and dispense the desired amount of UNIFAST III powder in a rubber cup and add liquid, quickly mix with a plastic spatula for 10-15 seconds. Immediately pour or apply the mixture onto the fractured area of the denture base. Standard powder to liquid ratio is 1g of powder to 0.5mL of liquid (1 scale of powder to 1 scale of liquid). Powder to liquid ratio is adjustable between 2g : 1mL and 2g : 1.5mL.
- NOTE:**
UNIFAST III starts to set 1 minute after mixing. Make sure to finish above steps within this period. If a longer working time is desired, store the powder and liquid in a refrigerator for more than 4 hours.
- 5) Setting time is 3 minutes 10 seconds from start of mixing.
- 6) Undercut, adjust, trim excess material and polish in the usual manner.

- CLINICAL HINT – Brush on technique
- As an alternative to mixing powder and liquid in a rubber cup, dispense the desired amount of powder and liquid in separate rubber cups. Moisten the tip of the brush with the liquid and pick up a small amount of powder. Deposit this cup on the surface and progressively build up the temporary appliance, pattern or repair by repeating the procedure. With this technique, the setting time is 3 minutes 30 seconds from start of mixing. Clean the brush with liquid after use or during the work if necessary.

- 7) After final polishing, lute the inlay/crown/bridge with a temporary cement like GC FREEGENOL.
4. Indirect Method – multi shade standard technique
- 1) Clean the inner surface of the temporary appliance using a cotton pellet soaked with ethanol.
- 2) Trim the incisal area of the temporary restoration.
- 3) Apply an incisal, enamel or translucent shade in the incisal area, reusing the impression/silicone index or by applying with a brush (brush-on technique).
- 4) Continue with Indirect method 9).

5. Repairing temporary appliances
- 1) As a repair is needed on a temporary appliance, remove the temporary appliance from the mouth and roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas. Undercuts should be provided. Apply mixed material and allow the material to set. Details see above.
- NOTE:**
Repairs should not be done in the mouth.

6. REPAIR OF A FRACTURED DENTURE
- 1) Take an impression of the edentulous area in a usual manner and fabricate a stone model.
- 2) Roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas of the denture using a bur. When the denture contains metal, the metal surface should be roughened with a carbide bur, sandblasted, cleaned with air and treated with GC METAL PRIMER II.
- 3) Coat the stone model with a separator such as GC ACRO SEP or GC MULTI SEP and dispense the desired amount of UNIFAST III powder in a rubber cup and add liquid, quickly mix with a plastic spatula for 10-15 seconds. Immediately pour or apply the mixture onto the fractured area of the denture base. Standard powder to liquid ratio is 1g of powder to 0.5mL of liquid (1 scale of powder to 1 scale of liquid). Powder to liquid ratio is adjustable between 2g : 1mL and 2g : 1.5mL.
- NOTE:**
UNIFAST III starts to set 1 minute after mixing. Make sure to finish above steps within this period. If a longer working time is desired, store the powder and liquid in a refrigerator for more than 4 hours.
- 5) Setting time is 3 minutes 10 seconds from start of mixing.
- 6) Undercut, adjust, trim excess material and polish in the usual manner.

- CLINICAL HINT – Brush on technique
- As an alternative to mixing powder and liquid in a rubber cup, dispense the desired amount of powder and liquid in separate rubber cups. Moisten the tip of the brush with the liquid and pick up a small amount of powder. Deposit this cup on the surface and progressively build up the temporary appliance, pattern or repair by repeating the procedure. With this technique, the setting time is 3 minutes 30 seconds from start of mixing. Clean the brush with liquid after use or during the work if necessary.

- 7) After final polishing, lute the inlay/crown/bridge with a temporary cement like GC FREEGENOL.
4. Indirect Method – multi shade standard technique
- 1) Clean the inner surface of the temporary appliance using a cotton pellet soaked with ethanol.
- 2) Trim the incisal area of the temporary restoration.
- 3) Apply an incisal, enamel or translucent shade in the incisal area, reusing the impression/silicone index or by applying with a brush (brush-on technique).
- 4) Continue with Indirect method 9).

5. Repairing temporary appliances
- 1) As a repair is needed on a temporary appliance, remove the temporary appliance from the mouth and roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas. Undercuts should be provided. Apply mixed material and allow the material to set. Details see above.
- NOTE:**
Repairs should not be done in the mouth.

6. REPAIR OF A FRACTURED DENTURE
- 1) Take an impression of the edentulous area in a usual manner and fabricate a stone model.
- 2) Roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas of the denture using a bur. When the denture contains metal, the metal surface should be roughened with a carbide bur, sandblasted, cleaned with air and treated with GC METAL PRIMER II.
- 3) Coat the stone model with a separator such as GC ACRO SEP or GC MULTI SEP and dispense the desired amount of UNIFAST III powder in a rubber cup and add liquid, quickly mix with a plastic spatula for 10-15 seconds. Immediately pour or apply the mixture onto the fractured area of the denture base. Standard powder to liquid ratio is 1g of powder to 0.5mL of liquid (1 scale of powder to 1 scale of liquid). Powder to liquid ratio is adjustable between 2g : 1mL and 2g : 1.5mL.
- NOTE:**
UNIFAST III starts to set 1 minute after mixing. Make sure to finish above steps within this period. If a longer working time is desired, store the powder and liquid in a refrigerator for more than 4 hours.
- 5) Setting time is 3 minutes 10 seconds from start of mixing.
- 6) Undercut, adjust, trim excess material and polish in the usual manner.

- CLINICAL HINT – Brush on technique
- As an alternative to mixing powder and liquid in a rubber cup, dispense the desired amount of powder and liquid in separate rubber cups. Moisten the tip of the brush with the liquid and pick up a small amount of powder. Deposit this cup on the surface and progressively build up the temporary appliance, pattern or repair by repeating the procedure. With this technique, the setting time is 3 minutes 30 seconds from start of mixing. Clean the brush with liquid after use or during the work if necessary.

- 7) After final polishing, lute the inlay/crown/bridge with a temporary cement like GC FREEGENOL.
4. Indirect Method – multi shade standard technique
- 1) Clean the inner surface of the temporary appliance using a cotton pellet soaked with ethanol.
- 2) Trim the incisal area of the temporary restoration.
- 3) Apply an incisal, enamel or translucent shade in the incisal area, reusing the impression/silicone index or by applying with a brush (brush-on technique).
- 4) Continue with Indirect method 9).

5. Repairing temporary appliances
- 1) As a repair is needed on a temporary appliance, remove the temporary appliance from the mouth and roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas. Undercuts should be provided. Apply mixed material and allow the material to set. Details see above.
- NOTE:**
Repairs should not be done in the mouth.

6. REPAIR OF A FRACTURED DENTURE
- 1) Take an impression of the edentulous area in a usual manner and fabricate a stone model.
- 2) Roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas of the denture using a bur. When the denture contains metal, the metal surface should be roughened with a carbide bur, sandblasted, cleaned with air and treated with GC METAL PRIMER II.
- 3) Coat the stone model with a separator such as GC ACRO SEP or GC MULTI SEP and dispense the desired amount of UNIFAST III powder in a rubber cup and add liquid, quickly mix with a plastic spatula for 10-15 seconds. Immediately pour or apply the mixture onto the fractured area of the denture base. Standard powder to liquid ratio is 1g of powder to 0.5mL of liquid (1 scale of powder to 1 scale of liquid). Powder to liquid ratio is adjustable between 2g : 1mL and 2g : 1.5mL.
- NOTE:**
UNIFAST III starts to set 1 minute after mixing. Make sure to finish above steps within this period. If a longer working time is desired, store the powder and liquid in a refrigerator for more than 4 hours.
- 5) Setting time is 3 minutes 10 seconds from start of mixing.
- 6) Undercut, adjust, trim excess material and polish in the usual manner.

- CLINICAL HINT – Brush on technique
- As an alternative to mixing powder and liquid in a rubber cup, dispense the desired amount of powder and liquid in separate rubber cups. Moisten the tip of the brush with the liquid and pick up a small amount of powder. Deposit this cup on the surface and progressively build up the temporary appliance, pattern or repair by repeating the procedure. With this technique, the setting time is 3 minutes 30 seconds from start of mixing. Clean the brush with liquid after use or during the work if necessary.

- 7) After final polishing, lute the inlay/crown/bridge with a temporary cement like GC FREEGENOL.
4. Indirect Method – multi shade standard technique
- 1) Clean the inner surface of the temporary appliance using a cotton pellet soaked with ethanol.
- 2) Trim the incisal area of the temporary restoration.
- 3) Apply an incisal, enamel or translucent shade in the incisal area, reusing the impression/silicone index or by applying with a brush (brush-on technique).
- 4) Continue with Indirect method 9).

5. Repairing temporary appliances
- 1) As a repair is needed on a temporary appliance, remove the temporary appliance from the mouth and roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas. Undercuts should be provided. Apply mixed material and allow the material to set. Details see above.
- NOTE:**
Repairs should not be done in the mouth.

6. REPAIR OF A FRACTURED DENTURE
- 1) Take an impression of the edentulous area in a usual manner and fabricate a stone model.
- 2) Roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas of the denture using a bur. When the denture contains metal, the metal surface should be roughened with a carbide bur, sandblasted, cleaned with air and treated with GC METAL PRIMER II.
- 3) Coat the stone model with a separator such as GC ACRO SEP or GC MULTI SEP and dispense the desired amount of UNIFAST III powder in a rubber cup and add liquid, quickly mix with a plastic spatula for 10-15 seconds. Immediately pour or apply the mixture onto the fractured area of the denture base. Standard powder to liquid ratio is 1g of powder to 0.5mL of liquid (1 scale of powder to 1 scale of liquid). Powder to liquid ratio is adjustable between 2g : 1mL and 2g : 1.5mL.
- NOTE:**
UNIFAST III starts to set 1 minute after mixing. Make sure to finish above steps within this period. If a longer working time is desired, store the powder and liquid in a refrigerator for more than 4 hours.
- 5) Setting time is 3 minutes 10 seconds from start of mixing.
- 6) Undercut, adjust, trim excess material and polish in the usual manner.

- CLINICAL HINT – Brush on technique
- As an alternative to mixing powder and liquid in a rubber cup, dispense the desired amount of powder and liquid in separate rubber cups. Moisten the tip of the brush with the liquid and pick up a small amount of powder. Deposit this cup on the surface and progressively build up the temporary appliance, pattern or repair by repeating the procedure. With this technique, the setting time is 3 minutes 30 seconds from start of mixing. Clean the brush with liquid after use or during the work if necessary.

- 7) After final polishing, lute the inlay/crown/bridge with a temporary cement like GC FREEGENOL.
4. Indirect Method – multi shade standard technique
- 1) Clean the inner surface of the temporary appliance using a cotton pellet soaked with ethanol.
- 2) Trim the incisal area of the temporary restoration.
- 3) Apply an incisal, enamel or translucent shade in the incisal area, reusing the impression/silicone index or by applying with a brush (brush-on technique).
- 4) Continue with Indirect method 9).

5. Repairing temporary appliances
- 1) As a repair is needed on a temporary appliance, remove the temporary appliance from the mouth and roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas. Undercuts should be provided. Apply mixed material and allow the material to set. Details see above.
- NOTE:**
Repairs should not be done in the mouth.

6. REPAIR OF A FRACTURED DENTURE
- 1) Take an impression of the edentulous area in a usual manner and fabricate a stone model.
- 2) Roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas of the denture using a bur. When the denture contains metal, the metal surface should be roughened with a carbide bur, sandblasted, cleaned with air and treated with GC METAL PRIMER II.
- 3) Coat the stone model with a separator such as GC ACRO SEP or GC MULTI SEP and dispense the desired amount of UNIFAST III powder in a rubber cup and add liquid, quickly mix with a plastic spatula for 10-15 seconds. Immediately pour or apply the mixture onto the fractured area of the denture base. Standard powder to liquid ratio is 1g of powder to 0.5mL of liquid (1 scale of powder to 1 scale of liquid). Powder to liquid ratio is adjustable between 2g : 1mL and 2g : 1.5mL.
- NOTE:**
UNIFAST III starts to set 1 minute after mixing. Make sure to finish above steps within this period. If a longer working time is desired, store the powder and liquid in a refrigerator for more than 4 hours.
- 5) Setting time is 3 minutes 10 seconds from start of mixing.
- 6) Undercut, adjust, trim excess material and polish in the usual manner.

- CLINICAL HINT – Brush on technique
- As an alternative to mixing powder and liquid in a rubber cup, dispense the desired amount of powder and liquid in separate rubber cups. Moisten the tip of the brush with the liquid and pick up a small amount of powder. Deposit this cup on the surface and progressively build up the temporary appliance, pattern or repair by repeating the procedure. With this technique, the setting time is 3 minutes 30 seconds from start of mixing. Clean the brush with liquid after use or during the work if necessary.

- 7) After final polishing, lute the inlay/crown/bridge with a temporary cement like GC FREEGENOL.
4. Indirect Method – multi shade standard technique
- 1) Clean the inner surface of the temporary appliance using a cotton pellet soaked with ethanol.
- 2) Trim the incisal area of the temporary restoration.
- 3) Apply an incisal, enamel or translucent shade in the incisal area, reusing the impression/silicone index or by applying with a brush (brush-on technique).
- 4) Continue with Indirect method 9).

5. Repairing temporary appliances
- 1) As a repair is needed on a temporary appliance, remove the temporary appliance from the mouth and roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas. Undercuts should be provided. Apply mixed material and allow the material to set. Details see above.
- NOTE:**
Repairs should not be done in the mouth.

6. REPAIR OF A FRACTURED DENTURE
- 1) Take an impression of the edentulous area in a usual manner and fabricate a stone model.
- 2) Roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas of the denture using a bur. When the denture contains metal, the metal surface should be roughened with a carbide bur, sandblasted, cleaned with air and treated with GC METAL PRIMER II.
- 3) Coat the stone model with a separator such as GC ACRO SEP or GC MULTI SEP and dispense the desired amount of UNIFAST III powder in a rubber cup and add liquid, quickly mix with a plastic spatula for 10-15 seconds. Immediately pour or apply the mixture onto the fractured area of the denture base. Standard powder to liquid ratio is 1g of powder to 0.5mL of liquid (1 scale of powder to 1 scale of liquid). Powder to liquid ratio is adjustable between 2g : 1mL and 2g : 1.5mL.
- NOTE:**
UNIFAST III starts to set 1 minute after mixing. Make sure to finish above steps within this period. If a longer working time is desired, store the powder and liquid in a refrigerator for more than 4 hours.
- 5) Setting time is 3 minutes 10 seconds from start of mixing.
- 6) Undercut, adjust, trim excess material and polish in the usual manner.

- CLINICAL HINT – Brush on technique
- As an alternative to mixing powder and liquid in a rubber cup, dispense the desired amount of powder and liquid in separate rubber cups. Moisten the tip of the brush with the liquid and pick up a small amount of powder. Deposit this cup on the surface and progressively build up the temporary appliance, pattern or repair by repeating the procedure. With this technique, the setting time is 3 minutes 30 seconds from start of mixing. Clean the brush with liquid after use or during the work if necessary.

- 7) After final polishing, lute the inlay/crown/bridge with a temporary cement like GC FREEGENOL.
4. Indirect Method – multi shade standard technique
- 1) Clean the inner surface of the temporary appliance using a cotton pellet soaked with ethanol.
- 2) Trim the incisal area of the temporary restoration.
- 3) Apply an incisal, enamel or translucent shade in the incisal area, reusing the impression/silicone index or by applying with a brush (brush-on technique).
- 4) Continue with Indirect method 9).

5. Repairing temporary appliances
- 1) As a repair is needed on a temporary appliance, remove the temporary appliance from the mouth and roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas. Undercuts should be provided. Apply mixed material and allow the material to set. Details see above.
- NOTE:**
Repairs should not be done in the mouth.

6. REPAIR OF A FRACTURED DENTURE
- 1) Take an impression of the edentulous area in a usual manner and fabricate a stone model.
- 2) Roughen the fractured surfaces and adjacent areas of the denture using a bur. When the denture contains metal, the metal surface should be roughened with a carbide bur, sandblasted, cleaned with air and treated with GC METAL PRIMER II.
- 3) Coat the stone model with a separator such as GC ACRO SEP or GC MULTI SEP and dispense the desired amount of UNIFAST III powder in a rubber cup and add liquid, quickly mix with a plastic spatula for 10-15 seconds. Immediately pour or apply the mixture onto the fractured area of the denture base. Standard powder to liquid ratio is 1g of powder to 0.5mL of liquid (1 scale of powder to 1 scale of liquid). Powder to liquid ratio is adjustable between 2g : 1mL and 2g : 1.5mL.
- NOTE:**
UNIFAST III starts to set 1 minute after mixing. Make sure to finish above steps within this period. If a longer working time is desired, store the powder and liquid in a refrigerator for more than 4 hours.
- 5) Setting time is 3 minutes 10 seconds from start of mixing.
- 6) Undercut, adjust, trim excess material and polish in the usual manner.

- CLINICAL HINT – Brush on technique
- As an alternative to mixing powder and liquid in a rubber cup, dispense the desired amount of powder and liquid in separate rubber cups. Moisten the tip of the brush with the liquid and pick up a small amount of powder. Deposit this cup on the surface and progressively build up the temporary appliance, pattern or repair by repeating the procedure. With this technique, the setting time is 3 minutes 30 seconds from start of mixing. Clean the brush with liquid after use or during the work if necessary.

- 7) After final polishing, lute the inlay/crown/bridge with a temporary cement like GC FREEGENOL.
4. Indirect Method – multi shade standard technique
- 1) Clean the inner surface of the temporary appliance using a cotton pellet soaked with ethanol.
- 2) Trim the incisal area of the temporary restoration.
- 3) Apply an incisal, enamel or translucent shade in the incisal area, reusing the impression/silicone index or by applying with a brush (brush-on technique).
- 4) Continue with Indirect method 9).

Vor der Benutzung bitte die Gebrauchsanweisung gründlich lesen! **DE**

UNIFAST III

SELBSTHÄRTENDES ACRYL-MATERIAL FÜR PROVISORISCHE KRONEN, BRÜCKEN, INLAYS UND REPARATUREN

Nur zur Verwendung durch zahnmedizinisches Fachpersonal für die angegebene Verwendungszwecke.

INDIKATIONEN

- Herstellung von provisorischen Inlays, Kronen und Brücken.
- Reparatur von gebrochenen Prothesen.

KONTRAINDIKATIONEN

In seltenen Fällen kann es zu einer Sensibilisierung beim Umgang mit diesem Material kommen. Bei Auftreten einer solchen Reaktion die Anwendung abbrechen und einen Arzt aufsuchen.

VERARBEITUNG

A. PROVISORISCHE INLAYS, KRONEN UND BRÜCKEN

- Direkte Methode - Einfarbertechnik
- 1) Vor der Präparat einen Abdruck anfertigen.
- 2) Die präparierten Zähne und das umliegende gingivale Gewebe mit einem dünnen Vaselinefilm abdecken.
- 3) Die benötigte Menge UNIFAST III Pulver in ein Amnischälchen geben und die Flüssigkeit hinzufügen. Schnell mit einem Kunststoffspatel ca. 10 – 15 Sek. lang anmischen. Die fertiggemischte Masse schnell in den gewünschten Bereich der Abformung einfüllen. Das Standardverhältnis Pulver – Flüssigkeit beträgt 1g Pulver zu 0,5 mL Flüssigkeit (Ein Teelöffel Pulver zu einem Teelöffel Flüssigkeit). Das Verhältnis ist im Bereich von 2g Pulver: 1 mL Flüssigkeit zu 2g Pulver: 1,5 mL Flüssigkeit variabel.
- 4) Das Material etwas sanfter lassen, bis eine weich-teigige Konsistenz erreicht ist. Die Abformung mit Druck im Mund platzieren.
- Ann.:
UNIFAST III beginnt eine Minute nach dem Anmischenbeginn mit dem Aushärten. Um eine längere Verarbeitungszeit zu erreichen, Pulver und Flüssigkeit mind. vier Stunden lang gekühlt aufbewahren.
- 6) Die Abformung aus dem Mund entnehmen, bevor ca. 1,5 Minuten nach dem Anmischen die exotherme Reaktion beginnt. Zu diesem Zeitpunkt hat das Material eine gummiartige Konsistenz.
- 7) Das UNIFAST III in der Abformung aushärten lassen. Die Aushärzeit beträgt 3 Minuten 10 Sekunden ab Beginn des Anmischens.
- 8) Die provisorische Restauration aus der Abformung entnehmen.
- 9) Anpassen und Finieren erfolgt auf üblichem Weg. Vorsichtig einpassen und auf geringen Randspalt sowie eine gute Okklusion prüfen. Evtl. Randspalte können durch Auftragen von frisch angemischtem UNIFAST III ausgeglichen werden.

2. Indirekte Methode - Einfarbertechnik
- 1) Einen dem Polieren das Provisorium mit einem Befestigungszement für temporäre Befestigung, wie z. B. GC FREEGENOL, einsetzen.
- 2) Die Oberfläche der provisorischen Restauration kann zum Erzielen eines hochglänzenden ästhetischen Finishes mit GC G-COAT PLUS gem. der Verarbeitungsanleitung von GC G-COAT PLUS veredelt werden.

3. Indirekte Methode - Mehrfarbertechnik
- 1) Einen dem Farbton der Zähne entsprechenden Vita-Farbtön auswählen und die benötigte Menge UNIFAST III Pulver in ein Amnischälchen in den Schritten 1-8 beschriebene eine Restauration herstellen.
- 2) Den incisalen Bereich der Restauration trimmen.
- 3) Einen passenden Incisal-, Schmelz-, (Enamel) oder Transzulucentfarbton entweder direkt mit einem Pinsel oder aber durch Wiederverwendung der Abformung / des Silikonsschlüssels einfüllen. Das Standardverhältnis Pulver – Flüssigkeit beträgt 1g Pulver zu 0,5 mL Flüssigkeit (Ein Teelöffel Pulver zu einem Teelöffel Flüssigkeit). Das Verhältnis ist im Bereich von 2g Pulver: 1 mL Flüssigkeit zu 2g Pulver: 1,5 mL Flüssigkeit variabel.
- 5) Das Material etwas anhärten lassen, bis eine weich-teigige Konsistenz erreicht ist.
- 6) Die Abformung bzw. den Silikonsschlüssel mit Druck auf das Modell pressen.
- Ann.:
UNIFAST III beginnt eine Minute nach dem Anmischenbeginn mit dem Aushärten. Um eine längere Verarbeitungszeit zu erreichen, Pulver und Flüssigkeit mind. vier Stunden lang gekühlt aufbewahren.
- 7) Das Material aushärten lassen. Die Aushärzeit beträgt 3 Min. und 10 Sek. ab Beginn des Anmischens.
- 8) Die Abformung / dem Silikonsschlüssel entnehmen.
- 9) Die innere Oberfläche des Provisorium mit einem Alkoholgetränkten Tupfer reinigen.
- 10) Anpassen und Finieren erfolgt auf üblichem Weg. Vorsichtig am Modell aufpassen und auf geringen Randspalt sowie eine gute Okklusion prüfen. Evtl. Randspalte können durch Auftragen von frisch angemischtem UNIFAST III ausgeglichen werden.

4. Indirekte Methode - Mehrfarbertechnik
- 1) Ein Pinselmodell herstellen.
- 2) Die Restauration aufwachen und eine Abformung / einen Silikonsschlüssel verwenden. Die Brücke vor dem Einsetzen bitte 5 Minuten lang in 50°C warmen Wasser oder 30 Minuten bei Raumtemperatur komplett aushärten lassen.
- 3) Das Gipsmodell mit einem Separator wie GC ACRO SEP oder GC MULTI SEP beschichten.
- 4) Die benötigte Menge UNIFAST III Pulver in ein Amnischälchen geben und die Flüssigkeit hinzufügen. Schnell mit einem Kunststoffspatel ca. 10 – 15 Sek. lang anmischen. Die fertiggemischte Masse schnell in den gewünschten Bereich der Abformung / des Silikonsschlüssels einfüllen. Das Standardverhältnis Pulver – Flüssigkeit beträgt 1g Pulver zu 0,5 mL Flüssigkeit (Ein Teelöffel Pulver zu einem Teelöffel Flüssigkeit). Das Verhältnis ist im Bereich von 2g Pulver: 1 mL Flüssigkeit zu 2g Pulver: 1,5 mL Flüssigkeit variabel.
- 5) Das Material etwas anhärten lassen, bis eine weich-teigige Konsistenz erreicht ist.
- 6) Die Abformung bzw. den Silikonsschlüssel mit Druck auf das Modell pressen.
- Ann.:
UNIFAST III beginnt eine Minute nach dem Anmischenbeginn mit dem Aushärten. Um eine längere Verarbeitungszeit zu erreichen, Pulver und Flüssigkeit mind. vier Stunden lang gekühlt aufbewahren.
- 7) Das Material aushärten lassen. Die Aushärzeit beträgt 3 Min. und 10 Sek. ab Beginn des Anmischens.
- 8) Die Abformung / dem Silikonsschlüssel entnehmen.
- 9) Die innere Oberfläche des Provisorium mit einem Alkoholgetränkten Tupfer reinigen.
- 10) Anpassen und Finieren erfolgt auf üblichem Weg. Vorsichtig am Modell aufpassen und auf geringen Randspalt sowie eine gute Okklusion prüfen. Evtl. Randspalte können durch Auftragen von frisch angemischtem UNIFAST III ausgeglichen werden.

5. Reparieren temporärer Appliance
- 1) Als eine Reparatur ist notwendig an einer temporären Appliance, entfernen die Appliance von dem Mund und grob die frakturierten Oberflächen und angrenzende Bereiche aufrauen. Untergründe sollten bereitgestellt werden. Mischen Sie das Material und lassen Sie das Material in der Mundhöhle aushärten. Details siehe oben.
- NOTE:**
Reparaturen sollten nicht in der Mundhöhle ausgeführt werden.

6. REPARATUR EINER GEBROCHENEN RESTAURATION
- 1) Eine Abformung des zahnlöcher Bereichs im Mund erstellen und daraus ein Pinselmodell herstellen.
- 2) Die gebrochenen Oberflächen anrühren. Bei metallbasierten Restaurationen die Oberflächen anrühren, sandstrahlen, reinigen und mit GC METAL PRIMER II vorhanden.
- 3) Das Gipsmodell mit einem Separator wie GC ACRO SEP oder GC MULTI SEP beschichten.
- 4) Die benötigte Menge UNIFAST III Pulver in ein Amnischälchen geben und die Flüssigkeit hinzufügen. Schnell mit einem Kunststoffspatel ca. 10 – 15 Sek. lang anmischen. Die fertiggemischte Masse sofort anschließend auf die Bruchstelle aufgeben bzw. aufpassen. Das Standardverhältnis Pulver – Flüssigkeit beträgt 1g Pulver zu 0,5 mL Flüssigkeit (Ein Teelöffel Pulver zu einem Teelöffel Flüssigkeit). Das Verhältnis ist im Bereich von 2g Pulver: 1 mL Flüssigkeit zu 2g Pulver: 1,5 mL Flüssigkeit variabel.
- 5) Das Material etwas anhärten lassen, bis eine weich-teigige Konsistenz erreicht ist.
- 6) Die Abformung bzw. den Silikonsschlüssel mit Druck auf das Modell pressen.
- Ann.:
UNIFAST III beginnt eine Minute nach dem Anmischenbeginn mit dem Aushärten. Um eine längere Verarbeitungszeit zu erreichen, Pulver und Flüssigkeit mind. vier Stunden lang gekühlt aufbewahren.
- 7) Das Material aushärten lassen. Die Aushärzeit beträgt 3 Minuten und 10 Sekunden ab Beginn des Anmischens.
- 8) Nach dem Aushärten wenn nötig anpassen und dann polieren und finieren.

7. Nach dem Polieren das Provisorium mit einem Befestigungszement für temporäre Befestigung, wie z. B. GC FREEGENOL, einsetzen.
2. Indirekte Methode - Einfarbertechnik
- 1) Einem zur Zahnhälfte passenden Vita-Farbtön auswählen und wie unter Indirekte Methode, Einfarbertechnik, Schritte 1-8 eine Restauration herstellen.
- 2) Den incisalen Bereich der Restauration trimmen.
- 3) Einen passenden Incisal-, Schmelz-, (Enamel) oder Transzulucentfarbton entweder direkt mit einem Pinsel oder aber durch Wiederverwendung der Abformung / des Silikonsschlüssels auftragen.
- 4) Weiteres Vorgehen wie bei der direkten Methode – Einfarbertechnik ab Schritt 9.
3. Indirekte Methode - Einfarbertechnik
- 1) Ein Gipsmodell herstellen.
- 2) Die Restauration aufwachen und eine Abformung / einen Silikonsschlüssel verwenden. Die Brücke vor dem Einsetzen bitte 5 Minuten lang in 50°C warmen Wasser oder 30 Minuten bei Raumtemperatur komplett aushärten lassen.
- 3) Das Gipsmodell mit einem Separator wie GC ACRO SEP oder GC MULTI SEP beschichten.
- 4) Die benötigte Menge UNIFAST III Pulver in ein Amnischälchen geben und die Flüssigkeit hinzufügen. Schnell mit einem Kunststoffspatel ca. 10 – 15 Sek. lang anmischen. Die fertiggemischte Masse schnell in den gewünschten Bereich der Abformung / des Silikonsschlüssels einfüllen. Das Standardverhältnis Pulver – Flüssigkeit beträgt 1g Pulver zu 0,5 mL Flüssigkeit (Ein Teelöffel Pulver zu einem Teelöffel Flüssigkeit). Das Verhältnis ist im Bereich von 2g Pulver: 1 mL Flüssigkeit zu 2g Pulver: 1,5 mL Flüssigkeit variabel.
- 5) Das Material etwas anhärten lassen, bis eine weich-teigige Konsistenz erreicht ist.
- 6) Die Abformung bzw. den Silikonsschlüssel mit Druck auf das Modell pressen.
- Ann.:
UNIFAST III beginnt eine Minute nach dem Anmischenbeginn mit dem Aushärten. Um eine längere Verarbeitungszeit zu erreichen, Pulver und Flüssigkeit mind. vier Stunden lang gekühlt aufbewahren.
- 7) Das Material aushärten lassen. Die Aushärzeit beträgt 3 Min. und 10 Sek. ab Beginn des Anmischens.
- 8) Die innere Oberfläche des Provisorium mit einem Alkoholgetränkten Tupfer reinigen.
- 10) Anpassen und Finieren erfolgt auf üblichem Weg. Vorsichtig am Modell aufpassen und auf geringen Randspalt sowie eine gute Okklusion prüfen. Evtl. Randspalte können durch Auftragen von frisch angemischtem UNIFAST III ausgeglichen werden.

