

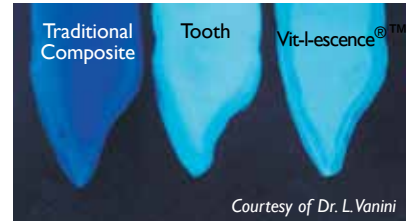
Vit-I-escence®

Esthetic Restorative Material

Beautiful Results:
Simple Procedure

1. Etch
2. Bond
3. Restore

Natural Dentin Fluorescence!



Description:

Vit-I-escence® is a microhybrid, light cured, radiopaque, Bis-GMA esthetic restorative composite. Vit-I-escence is 75% filled by weight, 58% filled by volume with an average particle size of 0.7µm. Vit-I-escence is a high quality, esthetic restorative composite used for Class I, II, III, IV, V and VI restorations and direct placed veneers.

Dentin Shades: are designed to fluoresce and replicate dentin.

Enamel Shades: are designed to opalesce and replicate enamel. Enamel Shades are available in Pearl, Translucent and White Opaque.

Pearl Shades are semi-translucent and influence the overall value or whiteness of the restoration. High Viscosity (HV) Pearl shades are more sculptable, making anatomy shaping easy.

Translucent Shades subtly modify the restoration and offer translucency with a hint of color.

Opaque Shades replicate high value opaque enamel, (hypo-calcification) and mask areas of dark dentin or enamel.

Iridescent Blue reflects light in a shade range from yellow to blue adding dimension to your restoration.

Procedure:

1. Etch

- a. Isolate and etch preparation 15 seconds (Ultradent recommends Ultra-Etch® 35% phosphoric acid, follow product instructions). Rinse, air dry, do not desiccate.
- b. If using a self-etching primer, follow product instructions.

2. Bond

- a. Apply bonding agent (Ultradent recommends PQ1®, or a similar high quality bonding agent, follow product instructions).

3. Restore

- a. Place Vit-I-escence, not to exceed 2.5mm in thickness.
- b. Light cure 20 seconds.

Shade Tabs:

Shade tabs are unique in design and composition. They are made from actual composite, allowing the clinician to see the cured shade. The wedge shape of the tab allows you to place one tab over the other and slide the tab, thus varying the thickness of each shade and allowing for accurate shade determination.

For the most accurate shade matching, select the shade of the final restoration before tooth is dry or dehydrated and use the Vit-I-escence® custom shade tabs.



Shade tabs slide allowing you to determine the final shade.



Opalescence, Fluorescence and Translucency so fabulous you can practically clone teeth.



Improved esthetics.



Fig. 1 Increase mesial-distal dimension.



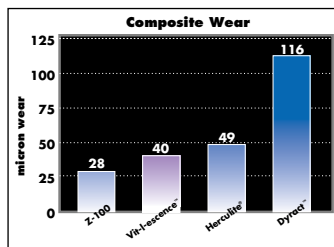
Fig. 2 Improved esthetics.



Fig. 3 Before.



Fig. 4 After.



Average µm wear per 200,000 revolutions. ACTA research report, May-June 1996, Dr. C.L. Davidson, A.J. de Gee, and A. Werner, Dept. of Dental Materials, Science.



One of a kind KleenSleeve™ Quadraspense® syringe. No more black specks from dark syringes!



Quad key



Use Quad Key to remove the flanges on the Vit-I-escence syringe to create an open bore delivery barrel.

1. Shade Selection Guide (Fig. 5 & 6): Steps outlined in the “Shade Selection Guide”

a. Determine Hue:

Looking at the gingival third of the tooth select the dentin shade, A or B, that is most similar. *Eighty percent of all teeth are A.

b. Establish Chroma/Shade: Saturation 1 - 6

Identify the saturation/chroma by looking at the middle third of the tooth, identify the level of saturation. *Eighty percent of all teeth are A2

c. Determine Value:

Pearl shades are semi-translucent, and will influence the value of the underlying shade. Within the shade selection column, number one is the highest value. Pearl Frost (P-1) HV (P-1) highest value, Pearl Neutral (P-2) HV (P-2), Pearl Smoke (P-3) HV (P-3), Pearl Amber (P-4) HV (P-4). Iridescent Blue reflects light in a shade range from yellow to blue and will add dimension to your restoration.

2. Select Translucent:

Translucent shades are designed to modify the restoration and offer translucency with a hint of color. They may take the place of resin tints. The number value of the Trans shades was established with a translucent shade placed over a darker shade. Thus simulating a darker dentin shade or shadow (of the oral cavity) behind the Trans shade. Trans Ice (T-1) is the highest value, Trans Gray (T-9) is the lowest value.

3. Select Opaque (if needed):

Opaque shades are used to replicate areas of high value enamel (hypo-calcification) or to mask areas of dark dentin or enamel. Opaque White (O-1) has the highest value and is the most opaque.

INCREASED VALUE = DECREASED CHROMA		WITHIN THE SHADE SELECTION COLUMNS, THE NUMBER "1" IS THE HIGHEST VALUE			<p>SELECT HUE A or B Identify the hue at the gingival third of the tooth, A or B</p> <p>IDENTIFY CHROMA 1-6 Identify the level of saturation at the middle third of the tooth. 1 - 6 (80% of all teeth are A2)</p> <p>DETERMINE VALUE Pearl Shades will influence the overall brightness or whiteness of the tooth, Pearl Shades are semi-translucent and offer varying levels of value or characterization to underlying shades. Within the shade selection column the number 1 is the highest value.</p> <p>Pearl Frost (P-1) HV (P-1) highest value Pearl Neutral (P-2) HV (P-2) Pearl Smoke (P-3) HV (P-3) Pearl Amber (P-4) HV (P-4) lowest value</p> <p>Iridescent Blue reflects light in a shade range from yellow to blue and will add dimension to your restoration.</p> <p>IDENTIFY TRANSLUCENT Designed to subtly modify the restoration, Translucent Shades can take the place of resin tints. The number value of the Translucent shades was established with a translucent shade placed over a darker shade. Thus simulating a darker dentin shade or shadow (of the oral cavity) behind the trans shade. TG-9 is the lowest value.</p> <p>IDENTIFY OPAQUE Opaque shades are used to replicate high value enamel (hypo-calcification) or to mask areas of dark dentin or enamel. Opaque White (O-1) has the highest value and is the most opaque.</p>
Vit-I-escence Dentin		Vit-I-escence Enamel			
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">DECREASING VALUE</p>	<p>Hue</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Shade/Chroma</p> <p>A1</p> <p>A2</p> <p>A3</p> <p>A3.5</p> <p>A4</p>	<p>Pearls</p> <p>1 Pearl Frost</p> <p>2 Pearl Neutral</p> <p>3 Pearl Smoke</p> <p>4 Pearl Amber</p>	<p>Translucents</p> <p>1 Trans Frost</p> <p>2 Trans Smoke</p> <p>3 Trans Mist</p> <p>4 Trans Yellow</p> <p>5 Trans Ice</p> <p>6 Trans Amber</p> <p>7 Trans Orange</p> <p>8 Trans Blue</p> <p>9 Trans Gray</p> <p>Iridescent Blue</p>	<p>Opagues</p> <p>1 Opaque White</p> <p>2 Opaque Snow</p>
	<p>B</p>	<p>B1</p>			

Fig. 5 Vit-I-escence® Shade Selection Guide

Layering Technique		Hue		Characterization		Translucence	
		<p>A1, A2, A3, A3.5, A4, B1</p> <p>*80% of all teeth are A2</p>		<p>Pearl Frost, Pearl Neutral, Pearl Smoke, Iridescent Blue, Opaque White, Opaque Snow</p>		<p>Pearl Frost, Pearl Neutral, Pearl Smoke, Trans Gray, Trans Yellow, Trans Amber, Trans Orange, Trans Blue, Iridescent Blue</p>	
<p>HV HV (High Viscosity) shades are more sculptable, making anatomy shaping easy</p> <p>HV Pearl Frost (P-1) HV Pearl Neutral (P-2) HV Pearl Smoke (P-3) HV Pearl Amber (P-4) HV Trans Frost HV Trans Mist</p>							
<p>Layering Technique by Dr. L. Vanini</p>		<p>*Dalli et al Practical Procedures Aesthetic Dentistry 2001;13(1):19-26, Yamamoto</p>					

Fig. 6 Vit-I-escence® Shade Selection Guide

Complex Class IV Case:

Steps: (Fig. 7-12)

1. Select shade.
2. Use silicone matrix/stent as a time saver (Fig. 8).
3. Lingual Shell First Layer (if necessary) (Fig. 9)
 - a. Create Lingual wall with a thin layer of Pearl Frost or Opaque Snow. This is used to establish contour and prevent show-through. Light cure 20 seconds.
4. The first dentin layer: A3 (Fig. 10)
 - a. In this case the final shade desired is A2. The first dentin layer placed is A3, light cure 20 seconds.
5. Second dentin layer: A2 (Fig. 11)
 - a. The next layer placed is A2, internal anatomy is created. Light cure 20 seconds.
6. Enamel Layer: Increases value
 - a. Pearl Frost is placed over the dentin shades.
7. Translucent Layer: Trans Ice
 - a. Replicate the adjacent incisal edge.
8. Incisal Halo: Opaque Snow (Fig. 11)
 - a. To make the incisal halo, roll a tiny amount of Opaque Snow into a thin line and place it on the lingual incisal edge. Light cure 20 seconds.
9. Facial Enamel: Pearl Frost
 - a. Pearl Frost is used as a final body layer.
10. Final adjustment
 - a. Finishing burs.
 - b. Jiffy cups, points and disks.
11. Composite surface sealing:
 - a. After all adjustments are made, etch 5 seconds to clean, wash and dry. Place a composite surface sealer for final finish (Fig. 12) (Ultradent recommends PermaSeal®).

DE Connector:

Use DE Connector during the stratification layering technique between the dentin and enamel layer(s). DE Connector creates a subtle increase in the shade value of the final restoration.

Procedure:

1. After the dentin layer(s) is completed, prior to placement of the enamel layer(s), remove luer lock cap from syringe and attach Black Micro® FX tip.
2. Apply a thin layer (not to exceed 0.1mm) of DE Connector on the cured dentin layer.
3. Light cure 20 seconds using the advanced Ultra-Lume® LED 2 light (or quality halogen light). Light cure 10 seconds if using a high-energy light.
4. Place enamel layer(s) and light cure.
5. Polish restoration using Ultradent's Polishing cups, points, disks or brushes. Following polishing, etch surface and place PermaSeal® composite sealer. Light cure.

Note:

After DE Connector has been light cured do not disturb oxygen inhibition layer. Proceed directly with enamel layering.



Fig. 7 Before.



Fig. 8 A silicon matrix is recommended (for Class IV restorations, veneers, or diastema closures) as a guide for the basic shape of the restoration and to support the initial placement of material on the lingual.



Fig. 9 Establish lingual shell by placing a thin layer of Pearl Frost or Opaque Snow to establish contour and prevent show-through. This step is not necessary if tooth structure exists on the lingual wall.



Fig. 10 Include basic hue of exposed dentin in the inner dentin layer.



Fig. 11 The placement of a Translucent or semi-Translucent Pearl shade with a thin band of an opaque or semi-Opaque shade will create an incisal halo. To make the incisal halo more pronounced, place a fine thin roll of Opaque Snow or Opaque White on the lingual of the incisal edge. Smooth and shape with the IPC (interproximal carver) develop the next translucent layer from the incisal edge and light cure.



Fig. 12 Final adjustments are accomplished with multi-fluted finishing burs. Smooth and polish with Jiffy cups, points, disks, and/or brushes.



Fig. 13 Use Jiffy Brush high RPM low speed. Seal with PermaSeal composite sealer.

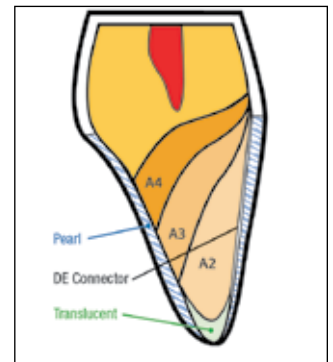

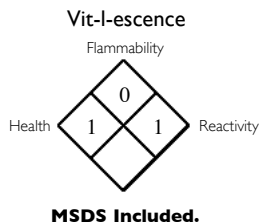


Fig. 14 DE Connector used between the dentin and enamel layers.

Precautions:

1. Uncured material will be deficient in physical properties, including strength, wear resistance, retention, marginal integrity, and color stability. Material that is incompletely cured may also cause possible pulpal irritation. Use only quality curing units and check units periodically with a light meter.
2. If restoration necessitates extensive shaping and sculpting, minimize or eliminate light exposure from overhead light unit until all material is placed.
3. Placing posterior composite correctly is more technique-sensitive than for amalgams. Polymerize interproximal areas (Ultradent recommends using Proxicare™ light guide tips) adequately.
4. Use Ultra-Blend® plus with Consepsis® when necessary for pulp capping. Avoid using materials containing phenolics (such as eugenol) as liners or bases since they could inhibit composite curing.
5. Any resin can be sensitizing to skin or can cause allergic reaction if individual is already sensitized. Therefore, wash area of skin exposed to resin completely. If dermatitis, rash, or any other allergic reaction is observed, see a physician.
6. Remember that composite resins are light activated. Syringe caps should be replaced following use to prevent light exposure. Vit-I-escence® singles caps should remain on gun until material is used.
7. Cold sterilize composite shade tabs.
8. Unit dose singles are designed for single use only.

 ULTRADENT PRODUCTS, INC. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET			
SECTION I - IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/ PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/ UNDERTAKING Name: Vit-I-escence® Material Use: Esthetic Composite Restorative Material Date: April 2, 1998 Prepared by: Steve Jensen, Chemist			
SECTION II - COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS Active Ingredients: Bis-GMA Approximate Concentration %: -- LD ₅₀ /LC ₅₀ : Not established. C.A.S. N.A. or U.N. Numbers: 1565-94-2			
SECTION III - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION Hazardous: None. Effects and Symptoms: None.			
SECTION IV - FIRST AID MEASURES Inhalation: None. Skin Contact: Wash with soap and water. Eye Contact: Clean with water or saline. Ingestion: None.			
SECTION V - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES Flammability: Not flammable. Flammable only under very high temperatures. Means of Extinguishment: Water fog, alcohol foam, CO ₂ , dry chemical.			
SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES Personal & Environmental Precautions: None. Methods for Cleaning: Wipe up with dry cloth.		SECTION VII - HANDLING AND STORAGE Handling Precautions: Avoid high temperature storage. Storage Requirements: Refrigerate resins not used on a daily basis.	
SECTION VIII - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/ PERSONAL PROTECTION Respiratory Protection: N/A Hand Protection: Latex gloves. Eye Protection: Lab coat.			
SECTION IX - PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES Appearance: Viscous paste. Odor: Odorless. pH: N/A Solubility in Water: N/A Melting Point/Range: N/A Other Data: None.			
SECTION X - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions. Conditions and Materials to Avoid: Light exposure initiates polymerization. Hazardous Decomposition Products: CO ₂			
SECTION XI - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION Route of Entry: Ingestion. Effects and Symptoms of Short-Term Exposure: Eye: Slight irritation. Chronic Effects and Symptoms of Long-Term Exposure: Eye: Mild irritation. Skin: Slight irritation.			
SECTION XII - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION Biodegradability: Not established.		SECTION XIII - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS Method of Waste Disposal: In accordance with government regulations.	
SECTION XIV - TRANSPORT INFORMATION Not regulated.		SECTION XV - REGULATORY INFORMATION Not defined.	
SECTION XVI - OTHER INFORMATION FOR DENTAL USE ONLY. Use as directed. The information and recommendations are taken from sources (raw material MSDS's) and manufacturer's knowledge believed to be accurate; however, Ultradent Products, Inc., makes no warranty with respect to the accuracy of the information or the suitability of the recommendation and assumes no liability to any user thereof. Each user should review these recommendations in the specific context of the intended use and determine whether they are appropriate.			



HAZARD RATING

- 4 = Severe
- 3 = Serious
- 2 = Moderate
- 1 = Slight
- 0 = Minimal

Refrigerate if not used on a daily basis

For professional use only. Keep out of reach of children.

For immediate reorder and/or complete descriptions of Ultradent's product line, refer to Ultradent's catalog or call **Toll Free: 1-800-552-5512.**

Outside U.S. call (801) 572-4200.

Ultradent syringes have an expiration date stamped on the side of the syringe consisting of one letter and three numbers. The letter is a lot number used for manufacturing purposes and the three numbers are the expiration date. The first two numbers are the month, and the third number is the last number of the year.



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