

Tips & Tricks

XPLEX

Self-/ Hot-curing high impact denture base material



XPLEX – Processing Tips & Tricks

Owing to the close and good cooperation with our partners and customers, a number of user tips and tricks have been collected for you. These are intended to support you in the processing of XPLEX but also as possible solutions for challenges in the processing of dental base materials.

IMPORTANT: Please note that application as recommended in the instructions for use is particularly important to achieve the desired result.

1. How can XPLEX flow properly in the casting process?

The mixing ratio for the casting technique in cold processing can be adjusted **marginally** for better flow properties, from existing 20 g polymer : 13 ml monomer to **22 g polymer : 16 ml monomer**. This is an **additionally** validated mixing ratio. The changed mixing ratio does not change the physical properties!

2. How can the flow be improved in the interdental spaces?

After sandblasting wet the teeth with monomer. The type of wax modeling also has an impact on the flow behavior.

3. How can bubbles in the resin be avoided?

The air bubbles are caused by rising air voids in the groove retentions of the basal tooth sections and air from the interdental spaces. The grooves should be placed in line with the flow direction of the resin. Wet the teeth with monomer. Slowly fill the counter cast through an opening. Shaking the counter cast allows the air bubbles to rise. Only add the resin to the pressure pot once the plastic phase has been reached.

4. How do I improve the fit of the ah line?

The fit at the ah line depends on the following factors:

- the shrinkage behavior of the resin.
Rule: the less monomer, the less the gap at the dorsal margin.
- the pressure with which the resin is placed in a mold until it cures. E.g. 2-5 bar for the casting process; up to 90 bar for the injection process.
- the type, surface and profile of the dorsal margin.
- A high palate provokes a larger gap than a flat palate. Only add the resin to the pressure pot once the plastic phase has been reached.



5. How to avoid whitish resin surface to the silicone?

Some K-silicones form condensation residues on the surface, which affect the surface of the resin during the flow phase. This results in a whitish, thin layer on the surface. Occurs predominantly in the casting process. The contacting liquid resin is very active chemically. Removing the condensation layer with alcohol or monomer using cotton swabs before inserting the teeth into the silicone wall works well.

6. How do I avoid drying of the resin and the whitish appearance during reworking?

The mixed XPLEX resin should be allowed to swell a little longer before being applied during repair work so that the monomer can penetrate the polymer beads better. As a result, the resin does not "dry out" as quickly at the margins of the areas to be repaired. Wet the repair areas with the monomer and apply the resin in as solid a consistency as possible.

If you have any questions or suggestions, please contact us at: info@candulor.ch.

Your CANDULOR Team