**GC Fuji IX**

GLASSIONOMER FOR ATRAUMATIC RESTORATIVE TREATMENT
GC Fuji IX is a glass ionomer restorative material specially designed for the ART technique (Atraumatic Restorative Treatment). The cavity preparation technique is quite different from normal operative dentistry and the application technique has been modified in order to allow the operator to achieve a high level of success with limited facilities.

- ADVANTAGES**
- Simple reliable technique for all operators.
 - Chemical adhesion to dentin and enamel.
 - Continuous fluoride release.
 - Adhesive dentistry technique and rapid set.
 - Excellent biocompatibility.
 - Minimal water sensitivity.
 - High compressive strength
 - Proven track record

RECOMMENDED INDICATIONS

1. Class I and small Class II restorations in deciduous teeth.
2. Class I and small Class II restorations in permanent teeth.
3. Intermediate restorative and base material for heavy stress situation in Class I and Class II cavities using sandwich laminate technique.
4. Class V and tooth surface restorations.
5. Core build-up/pembangunan tongkat.
6. Fissure sealing.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

1. Pulp capping.
2. 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.

PROPERTIES ON USAGE

Powder/Liquid ratio (g/g)	3.6/1.0
Mixing time (sec.)	25'-30'
Working time (min., sec.)*	2'00"
Net setting time (min., sec.)*	2'20"

Test conditions: Temperature (23±1°C), Relative humidity (50±10%)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

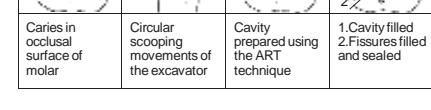
- 1) Cavity Preparation
 - a) Using gloved fingers, isolate the tooth with cotton rolls, thus keeping the treatment area free from saliva.
 - b) Gently remove food debris and plaque with an explorer from the pits and fissures.
 - c) Wash the pits and fissures with a wet cotton pellet. The extent of the carious lesion will then become visible.
 - d) If the opening in the enamel is small, widen the entrance by placing a sharp edge of a hatchet or Enamel Access Cutter in the entrance area and gently around the margins to create a wider movement. Small pieces of enamel will chip off. Remove the pieces of enamel by moving a wet cotton pellet around in the cavity. Dry the cavity with one or two pellets before continuing the procedure.
 - e) Carious dentine can now be removed. Be sure to leave the cavity now and during the entire procedure to a minimum. It may be necessary to widen the entrance to the cavity further after the initial removal of carious dentine. Remove carious dentine with hand excavators in a scooping movement, starting at the dentine-enamel junction and ending at the floor of the cavity (Fig. 1). The lower layers of carious dentin close to the pulp can be left behind.
 - f) Clean the cavity with a wet cotton pellet and dry thereafter with a dry pellet (Fig. 2).
 - 1) Ensure that the adjacent pits and fissures are free from debris.
 - 2) Turn vertically and hold the tip about 5cm above the mixing pad.
 - 3) Drip the liquid onto the corner of the mixing pad and wait for conditioning. Immediately dispense a second drop in the centre of the pad to be used later for mixing with the powder. Wipe the nozzle of the liquid bottle and replace the cap.
 - 4) Take a clean cotton pellet dip into the liquid reserved for conditioning and apply to the entire prepared cavity surface and adjacent pits and fissures for 10-15 seconds.
 - Note: Make sure the pellet touches the cavity walls and use pellets appropriate to the size of the cavity.
 - 5) Take a clean cotton pellet, dip in water, and wash the cavity 2 or 3 times until it is clean.
 - 6) Dry the cavity with a fresh cotton pellet. Surfaces should look shiny. The cavity and adjacent pits and fissures are now ready for the GC Fuji IX restorative material.
 - Note: Keep preparation dry and free from saliva and/or blood. Ensure proper isolation.
 - 7) Dispensing
 - a) Powder to liquid ratio

The standard powder to liquid ratio is 3.6g/1.0g. This consistency can be obtained with one level spoonful of powder and one drop of liquid.
 - b) Dispensing liquid

Tap the bottle on a hard surface to ensure there are no air pockets in the powder. Overfill the powder measuring spoon and level the powder with the collar at the top of the bottle and carry it onto the mixing pad.
 - c) Dispensing liquid

See directions in 2 above.
 - 8) Mixing

Using the plastic spatula provided, divide the powder into two equal parts. Spread the liquid across the mixing pad and mix the first half with the liquid for 10 seconds. Add the second part and mix for 15-20 seconds to obtain a homogeneous mixture (total time not more than 30 seconds) (Fig. 4).
 - 9) Placement
 - a) Insert the mixture into the cavity using the flat end of a carving instrument (Fig. 5).
 - b) Put the material with the round end of a medium sized excavator into the corner(s) using slight pressure making sure not to include any air bubbles.
 - c) Insert a second portion of the material and press into place with the round end of a large sized excavator.
 - d) Spread additional material on the occlusal surface and cover all the fissures adjacent to the cavity.
 - Note: Make sure to complete this procedure while the material still has a glossy surface.
 - e) After GC Fuji IX starts to lose the glossy surface rub some GC COCOA BUTTER or petroleum jelly over your finger tip, place the finger over the tooth surface and apply finger pressure (Fig. 6). This will further compress the material into the cavity. The finger can be removed sideways from the tooth surface after about 30 seconds.
 - f) Remove excess material from the tooth surface after about 30 seconds.
 - g) Check the occlusion
 - h) Wait until the material loses the shiny surface and adjust the occlusion with a medium sized excavator
 - i) Use the round end of an excavator to achieve a smooth material – tooth surface interface (Fig. 7).
 - j) Protect the restoration with a thin layer of GC COCOA BUTTER or petroleum jelly.
 - k) Remove the cotton rolls used for isolation
 - l) Instruct the patient not to eat for at least 1 hour.

BRIEF REVIEW

- Note:
1. Avoid use of GC Fuji IX with patients who have a history of allergy to glass ionomer cements.
 2. Do not use GC Fuji IX with patients who show an allergy to the material. In case of allergy, immediately stop using it and advise them to consult a physician.
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 4. Do not allow the mixture to contact the oral tissues or skin. In case of contact, immediately remove the material with absorbent cotton soaked in alcohol and rinse with water.
 5. Avoid contact of the mixture with eyes. In case of contact, immediately flush with water and seek medical attention.
 6. Clean the nozzle of the liquid bottle occasionally with a damp cotton roll to avoid clogging.
 7. If pulp capping is required, a calcium hydroxide such as GC Nu-Cap can be used to protect pulp.
 8. After dispensing, cover both liquid and powder bottles to prevent exposure to moisture.
 9. Do not mix the powder or liquid of GC Fuji IX with any other glass ionomer product.
 10. The material is designed for use at temperature of 21-25°C (69.8-77.0°F).
 11. This product is for use only by a dental professional.
 12. This product should be used only for the applications described in the instructions.

SHADE**Universal shade****PACKAGE**

- GC Fuji IX-1 pack:
1 x 10g powder, 1 x 6g (4.8mL) liquid, 2 x 2g GC COCOA BUTTER, plastic spatula, powder scoop, and a mixing pad (#22)

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1 x 5g powder, 1 x 4g (3.2mL) liquid, 1 x 2g GC COCOA BUTTER, powder scoop

- STORAGE**
Store in a cool and dark place (4-25°C / 39.2-77.0°F).

- Shelf life:
GC Fuji IX powder and liquid: 3 years from date of manufacture
GC COCOA BUTTER: 5 years from date of manufacture

Last revised : 12/2013

For use, carefully read the instructions for use.

EN

Seluruh gunakan, bacalah dengan seksama petunjuk pemakaian ini.

Bahasa Indonesia

Vietnamese

Avant toute utilisation, lire attentivement les instructions d'emploi.

RU

Внимательно прочтите инструкцию перед применением.

EN

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ADVANTAGES

- Simple reliable technique for all operators.
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1. Class I and small Class II restorations in deciduous teeth.
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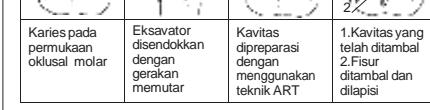
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RECOMMENDED INDICATIONS

1. Class I and small Class II restorations in deciduous teeth



Antes de usar, lea detalladamente las instrucciones de uso.

Antes de utilizar, leia cuidadosamente as instruções de utilização.

Antes de utilizar, lea cuidadosamente as instruções de utilização.

PT

GC Fuji IX

IONOMERO DE VIDRO PARA TRATAMENTOS RESTAURADORES ATRAUMÁTICOS

GC Fuji IX é um material ionômero de vidro para restauração concebido especialmente para a técnica de tratamento restaurador atráumático (Atraumatic Restorative Treatment). A técnica utilizada na preparação cavitária é bastante diferente da dentística operatória normal e a técnica de aplicação se ha modificado para permitir ao operador obter um grau de sucesso elevado com recursos limitados.

VANTAGENS

- Técnica simples e fiável para todos os profissionais.
- Adesividade química à dentina e esmalte.
- Liberar de Fluoróxido.
- Tempo de mistura curto e fraguado rápido.
- Estabilidade excepcional.
- Sensibilidade à água mínima.
- Alta resistência à compressão.
- Eficacia probada.

Histórico de desempenho comprovado

INDICAÇÕES

- Restaurações em Classes I e pequenas restaurações de classe II em dentes deciduos.
- Restaurações em Classes I e pequenas restaurações de classe II em dentes permanentes.
- Restaurações intermidias e material de base para fúrtas situações de emergência.
- Classes V e restaurações de superfícies radiculares.
- Reconstrução de mofões.
- Selado de fissuras

CONTRAINDICAÇÕES

- Recubrimiento pulpar.
2. Raramente el producto puede generar sensibilidad en algunas personas. Si ese tipo de reacción ocurriera discontinuar el tratamiento y acudir al médico.

PROPIEDADES DE USO

Proporción Pó/Líquido (g/g)	3.6/1.0
Tiempo de mezcla (seg.)	25-30"
Tiempo de trabajo (min., seg.)*	2'00"
Tiempo neto de fraguado (min., seg.)*	2'20"

Condiciones del Test: Temperatura (23±1°C), Humedad relativa (50±10%)

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO

- Preparación de la cavidad
- a) Utilizando guantes, aislar la pieza con rollos de algodón dejando el área a tratar libre de saliva.
- b) Eliminar los restos de comida y placa, con un explorador, de las fosas y fisuras.

c) Limpie las fosas y fisuras con un rollo de algodón. La caries se hará visible.

d) Si la apertura del esmalte es muy pequeña agrandarla con un instrumento haciendo movimientos de raspado. Se desprendrán pequeñas piezas de esmalte. Elimine estas piezas de esmalte tirando con un rollo de algodón seco.

e) Se la dentina cariada se puede eliminar a mano. Asegúrese de humedecer la cavidad de vez en cuando para eliminar el material desprendido. Pueda ser necesario aumentar el tamaño del orificio de entrada tras la primera remoción de dentina cariada. Elimine la

dentina cariada con excavadores manuales y pequeños movimientos de un lado a otro, comenzando por la conjunción amelodentinal y terminando por el fondo de la cavidad (Fig. 1). Las capas más profundas de la dentina cariada, cercanas a la pulpa pueden dejarse atrás.

f) Limpie la cavidad con un algodón húmedo y sequé después con uno seco (Fig. 2).

Nota: Asegúrese que las fosas y fisuras cercanas están libres de restos.

2. Aspirar todo el esmalte desmineralizado de la apertura de la cavidad quedando eliminado para asegurar un buen sellado.

Acondicionamiento de la cavidad

a) Asegúrese de que la boquilla del bote de líquido está limpia y seca antes de dispensar el líquido.

b) Gire verticalmente y sostenga la boquilla unos 5 cm por encima del extremo del bote y presione la botella despacio y con cuidado (Fig. 3).

c) Dispense 1 gota de líquido y sequé después con uno seco (Fig. 2).

3) Limpie la cavidad con un algodón húmedo y sequé después con uno seco (Fig. 2).

4) Utilice un raspador de dientes para limpiar las fosas y fisuras adyacentes durante 10-15 segundos.

Nota: Asegúrese de que la boquilla del bote de líquido esté limpia y seca antes de dispensar el líquido.

5) Asegúrese de que las fosas y fisuras cercanas están libres de restos.

6) Aspirar todo el esmalte desmineralizado de la apertura de la cavidad quedando eliminado para asegurar un buen sellado.

Acondicionamiento de la cavidad

a) Asegúrese de que el bocal del frasco está limpio y seco antes de dispensar el líquido.

b) Virar la boca del frasco y dispensar una gota de líquido.

c) Dejar 1 gota en el centro de la placa de mistura y usá-la para condicionar. Dispensar inmediatamente una segunda gota en el centro de la placa para usar posteriormente para misturar con el pô.

d) Limpiar la boca del frasco de líquido y reparar a la mezcla.

e) Pagar la boca de algodón limpia, regularizarlo no líquido reservado para el condicionamiento y aplicar a toda la superficie cavidad preparada y fosas y fisuras adyacentes durante 10-15 segundos.

Nota: Confirme de que a boquilla toca las paredes de la cavidad e use boquillas adecuadas ao tamanho da cavidade.

f) Dejar 1 gota en la boca de algodón limpia, regularizarlo no líquido reservado para el condicionamiento y aplicar a toda la superficie cavidad preparada y fosas y fisuras adyacentes durante 10-15 segundos.

Nota: Mantener la preparación seca e libre de saliva e/o sangre.

3) Dispensar el polvo

a) Dispensar el polvo/líquido

b) El ratio estándar polvo/líquido es 4.6g/1.0g. Esta consistencia se obtiene con una cuchara llena y una gota de líquido.

c) Dispense 1 gota del polvo. Limpiar la boquilla del bote de líquido y ponerlo en el tapón.

d) Coja un algodón limpio humidézcalo con el líquido reservado para condicionar y aplíquelo sobre toda la cavidad y las fosas y fisuras adyacentes durante 10-15 segundos.

Nota: Asegúrese de que la boquilla toca las paredes de la cavidad e use boquillas adecuadas ao tamanho da cavidade.

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f) Asegúrese de que las fosas y fisuras adyacentes están libres de restos.

g) Dispensar el polvo

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b) El ratio estándar polvo/líquido es 3.6g/1.0g.相当于一平勺粉比一液滴。

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a) Dispensar el polvo/líquido

b) El ratio estándar polvo/líquido es 3.6g/1.0g.相当于一平勺粉比一液滴。

c) Dispense 1 gota del polvo. Limpiar la boquilla del bote de líquido y ponerlo en el tapón.

d) Coja un algodón limpio humidézcalo con el líquido reservado para condicionar y aplíquelo sobre toda la cavidad y las fosas y fisuras adyacentes durante 10-15 segundos.

Nota: Asegúrese de que la boquilla toca las paredes de la cavidad e use boquillas adecuadas ao tamanho da cavidade.

e) Dejar 1 gota en la boca de algodón limpia, regularizarlo no líquido reservado para el condicionamiento y aplicar a toda la superficie cavidad preparada y fosas y fisuras adyacentes durante 10-15 segundos.

Nota: Mantener la preparación seca e libre de saliva e/o sangre.

f) Asegúrese de que las fosas y fisuras adyacentes están libres de restos.

g) Dispensar el polvo

a) Dispensar el polvo/líquido

b) El ratio estándar polvo/líquido es 3.6g/1.0g.相当于一平勺粉比一液滴。

c) Dispense 1 gota del polvo. Limpiar la boquilla del bote de líquido y ponerlo en el tapón.

d) Coja un algodón limpio humidézcalo con el líquido reservado para condicionar y aplíquelo sobre toda la cavidad y las fosas y fisuras adyacentes durante 10-15 segundos.

Nota: Asegúrese de que la boquilla toca las paredes de la cavidad e use boquillas adecuadas ao tamanho da cavidade.

e) Dejar 1 gota en la boca de algodón limpia, regularizarlo no líquido reservado para el condicionamiento y aplicar a toda la superficie cavidad preparada y fosas y fisuras adyacentes durante 10-15 segundos.

Nota: Mantener la preparación seca e libre de saliva e/o sangre.

f) Asegúrese de que las fosas y fisuras adyacentes están libres de restos.

g) Dispensar el polvo

a) Dispensar el polvo/líquido

b) El ratio estándar polvo/líquido es 3.6g/1.0g.相当于一平勺粉比一液滴。

c) Dispense 1 gota del polvo. Limpiar la boquilla del bote de líquido y ponerlo en el tapón.

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