

A self-curing acrylic with a wide range of applications



Temporary crowns



Temporary bridges



Temporary inlays



Gingiva reproduction



Implant bridges



Closing of implant screw holes



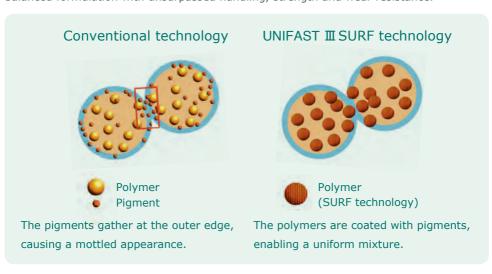
Denture repairs



Dentures with attachments

Introducing SURF technology for superior aesthetics and strength

An increasing demand for aesthetic long term temporary crowns and bridges stimulated the development of SURF technology. Surface Uniformity Revolutionary Fixation technology is a processing technique that creates polymer particles which are coated with pigment. This technology means more aesthetic, even-coloured and bubble-free restorations can be created and has allowed GC to focus on developing a perfectly balanced formulation with unsurpassed handling, strength and wear resistance.



Superior aesthetics

The specimens were made using a brush-on technique and observed through transmitted light. With conventional technology, the uneven colour can be seen on the boundary between each brush imprint, whereas UNIFAST III shows an exceptional even-coloured mixture.





Wider shade range Mix and pour

With UNIFAST II temporary restorations can now provide a more accurate simulation of how a final restoration will look. A broader shade range, including Enamel and Incisal shades with optimal translucency, means high level aesthetics can be achieved. And SURF technology provides the reassurance that restorations won't discolour over time.

UNIFAST ${\rm I\hspace{-.1em}I}$ is easy mixing and the non-sticky mix has a comfortable working time and fast set.



















Superior handling for the brush-on technique

Creating exceptional restorations using a brush-on technique is easier and faster due to the optimal thixotropic properties of UNIFAST II. Dip the brush into the liquid, then you can effortlessly pick up just the right amount of powder. From here, modelling the resin is simple and by timing the applications you can control the level of flow.













Place immediately after dipping the brush...
HIGH Flowability



Pause a little after dipping and then apply... LOW Flowability

Convenient packaging

The plastic organiser case contains refillable, spill-proof bottles for liquid and powder, as well as convenient compartments for storing dispensing and mixing items.





Q&A

Q. What is the recommended powder to liquid ratio for UNIFAST $\overline{\mathbb{II}}$?

 A. 2 gram powder to 1ml liquid. The liquid ratio can be adjusted up to 2 gram powder to 1.5ml liquid.

Q. What is the mixing time of UNIFAST ${\rm I\!I\!I}$?

A. 10-15 seconds.

Q. What is the setting time of UNIFAST III?

 A. For standard mix and pour technique – 3 minutes 10 seconds from start of mix. For brush-on technique – 3 minutes 30 seconds from start of mix.

Q. What might be the cause of a slow setting time?

- A. Higher powder to liquid ratio
 - Low storage temperature
 - Contamination with other acrylic components
 - Air inhibition (in cases where very thin layers have been applied UNIFAST III can be left to cure immersed in water at 50°C)
 - · High temperatures and humidity
 - The product has expired

Q. Can I inter-mix UNIFAST **II** powder or liquid with UNIFAST Trad?

 A. It is not recommended to inter-mix components (it would cause incomplete setting, leading to reduced physical properties and compromised colour stability).

- Q. Is it OK to build UNIFAST II onto cured UNIFAST Trad or any other self-curing resin, and vice versa?
- A. Yes. Providing the surface is completely cured then all that is required is for the surface to be roughened prior to building up with UNIFAST II.
- Q. How do the physical properties of UNIFAST III compare to UNIFAST Trad?
- A. UNIFAST II has greater flexural strength, hardness and wear resistance. Of most clinical relevance is the superior adaptability of the acrylic to the model surface. (See UNIFAST Trad vs. UNIFAST III table and diagram below)

- Q. Is it necessary to use a primer prior to repairing a denture base?
- A. For the resin surface no primer is required. Roughen the surface to be repaired with a carbide bur and apply UNIFAST II. For any metal surfaces a metal primer would be required prior to application of UNIFAST III.
- Q. Can UNIFAST II liquid be stored in an alternative plastic bottle?
- A. No. The plastic bottle used for the storage of UNIFAST II liquid is specific for UNIFAST II and is selected for its resistance to degradation. The 40gram liquid bottle can be refilled from the larger 100gram liquid bottle for convenience.
- Q. What is the recommended storage condition for UNIFAST III?
- A. Store in a cool, dark place (4-25°C) away from direct sunlight.

UNIFAST Trad vs. UNIFAST III

	UNIFAST Ⅲ	UNIFAST <i>Trad</i>
Flexural strength (MPa)	76.30	73.00
Vicker's hardness (Hv)	13.50	11.90
Brush abrasion (μm)	3.00	NA
Uplift (Adaptability) (mm)	0.25	0.85
Modulus of elasticity (Gpa)	2.46	2.43
3 body wear test (mm) 10,000 times piston and slide	0.30	0.34
Colour stability (After 6 weeks under 60°C; Δ E)	4.60	6.30

R&D Dept GC Corporation

UNIFAST III 2-1 PKG

Kit contains: Powder 35g A3 (1), Powder 35g A2 (1), Liquid 40g (42mL) (1), Plastic case (1), Powder measure (1), Liquid measure (1), Disposable dispensing dish No.2 (5), Rubber cup (1), Plastic spatula (1), Brush No.10 (1)



100 gram powder: A2, A3

35 gram powder: A1, A3.5, E3, Incisal, No.3 Pink, No.8 Pink Veined

100 gram liquid





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