



# POUR-PLUS

## **INSTRUCTIONS**

### **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

Pour-Plus is a color stable pourable denture base resin. It does not contain yellow amine catalyst as in conventional pourable resin. It is a cross-linked auto-cure acrylic polymer. It does not contain cadmium to reduce the risk of allergic reactions. The details of the handling and processing properties are summarized in the table below. **NOTE: POUR-PLUS POWDER MUST WORK IN CONJUNCTION WITH POUR-PLUS LIQUID.**

### **CONTRAINDICATIONS**

Pour-Plus resin is contraindicated for patients and users with a history of allergic reaction to methyl methacrylate monomer.

### **WARNINGS**

Pour-Plus liquid contains polymerizable monomers which may cause skin sensitization (redness, irritation) or other allergic reactions in susceptible persons. Avoid inhalation or ingestion.

### **ADVERSE REACTIONS**

Allergic contact dermatitis and other allergic reactions may occur in susceptible individuals. Residual monomer in fully cured materials can be minimized by soaking the cured prosthesis in warm water for several days.

Fines particulates will be generated when grinding cured acrylic resins. Eye, skin and respiratory irritation may occur if appropriate protective equipment are not used.

### **HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION**

Please refer to the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for information on any hazardous properties before handling. As the liquid is not miscible with water, it should not be eliminated via the municipal sewerage system.

Powder : Liquid ratio (volume)	2.1 : 1
weight equivalent: 30 cc = 21 g	30 cc : 14 ml
Pour time	2.5 ± 1.0 minutes
Set time	19.5 ± 3.5 minutes
Flasking material	Hydrocolloid gel
Curing conditions	
Temperature	55 ± 5 °C (131 °F)
Pressure	20 - 22 psi
Time	20 minutes

### **PREPARATION**

A wax denture is fabricated in the usual manner. Immerse the stone model into water for 30 minutes to ensure its water saturation. Flasking is done with hydrocolloid gel in the usual manner. After the gel is set, remove the wax, apply one layer of Separa-Plus separating fluid to the stone model and allow the liquid to dry. Make sprues and vents. Avoid any possible air traps when positioning the sprues. Remove wax from teeth by flushing them with clean hot water. Grind the ridge lap of each tooth before repositioning into the hydrocolloid gel mold to ensure an optimum bonding with the acrylic denture base.

### **MIXING OF POWDER AND LIQUID**

Shake powder well. Use a powder : liquid ratio (volume) of 2.1 : 1. **DO NOT MANIPULATE LIQUID NEAR AN OPEN FLAME.**

CASE	POWDER	LIQUID
Large	38 cc	18 ml
Average	30 cc	14 ml
Partial	21 cc	10 ml

Pour the required amount of liquid into a mixing jar then add the recommended portion of powder. Mix thoroughly using a clean metal spatula for about 15 seconds then pour the mixture into the mold. The pour time of the resin is about 2 to 3 minutes at 21°C .

**NOTE: DO NOT ALLOW pourable denture base bench to set prior curing.** The mold should be in the curing unit within 5 minutes from time of mixing.

### **PROCESSING METHOD**

Place the flask in a pneumatic curing unit containing hot water of 55°C (131 °F). **IMPORTANT: The water temperature should not lower than 50°C.** The water level must cover almost completely the flask. Close the curing unit and apply an air pressure of 20 - 22 psi. Curing is terminated after 20 minutes, then take out the flask and deflask in the usual manner.

### **FINISHING AND POLISHING**

Follow the usual method.

### **SHIPPING AND CARE**

It is recommended to deliver the finished denture in a wet environment. Prosthesis must be cleaned regularly to reduce bacterial contamination.

### **To order or for information:**

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