



# FOUSP

*Resinas  
Odontológicas*

Carlos Francci

*Universidade de São Paulo*

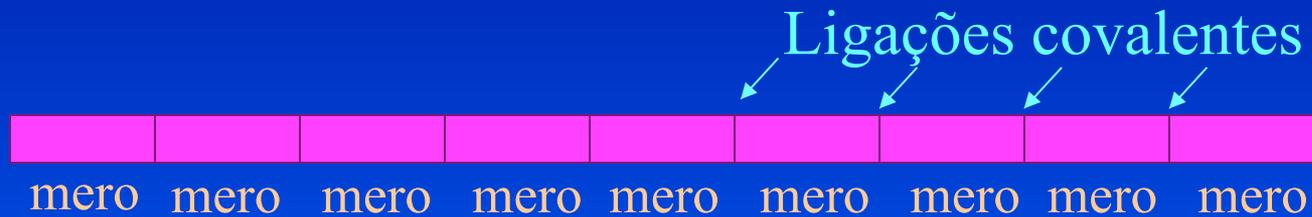


*Resinas Sintéticas*

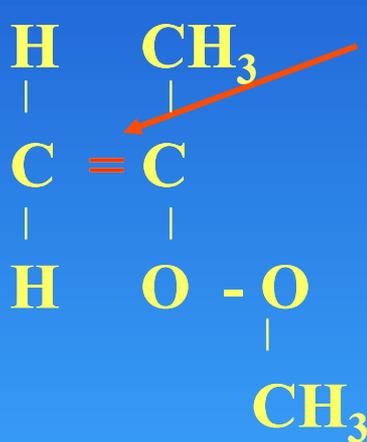
*Plásticos*

*POLÍMEROS*

# POLÍMERO



*Polímeros orgânicos*  
*inorgânicos*

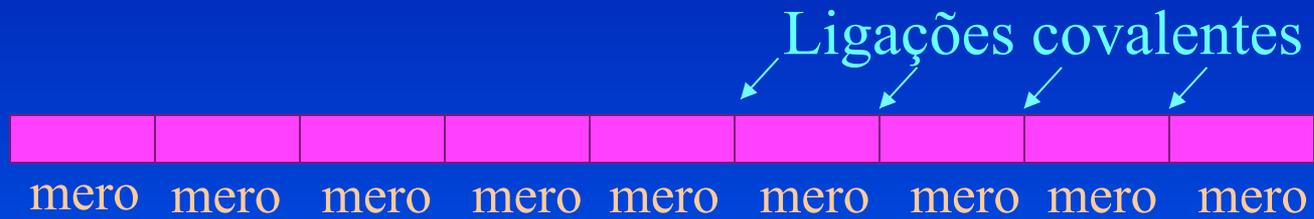


Ligação insaturada



*Metacrilato de metila*

# POLÍMERO



# *Polímeros - Classificação*



- Termoplásticos

*Tg = Glass transition (transição vítrea)*

- Termopolimerizáveis

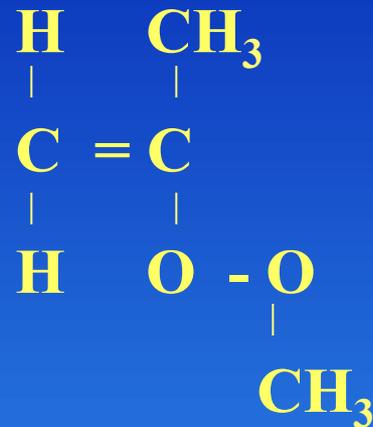


- Elastômeros

# *Usos em Odontologia*

- Adesivos
- Selantes
- Restaurações
- Facetas estéticas
- Próteses unitárias
- Próteses fixas
- Próteses removíveis
- Próteses totais
- Materiais de impressão
- Braquetes

# *Polímeros Metacrilatos*

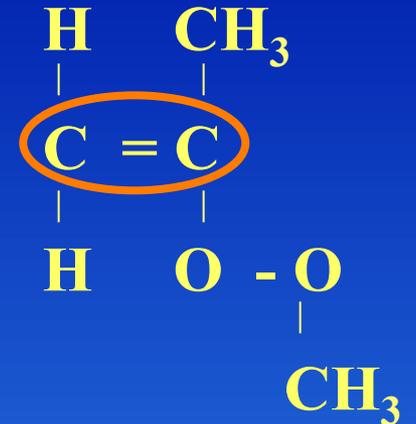


*Metacrilato de metila*

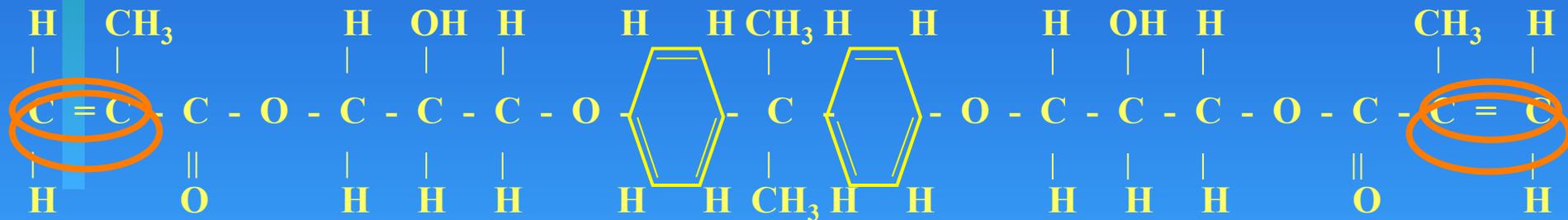
# Polímeros Metacrilatos

## 1962 Resina de Bowen

Éster aromático de um dimetacrilato formado a partir de uma resina epóxica (etilenoglicol de bisfenol A) e metacrilato



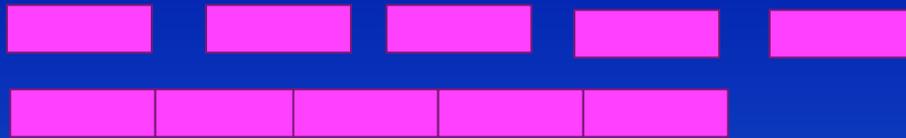
*Metacrilato de metila*



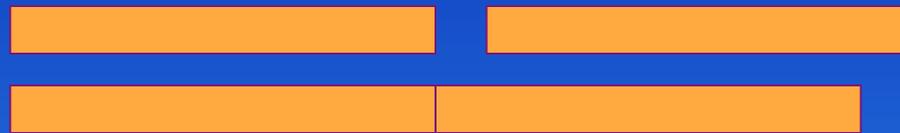
*Bis-GMA - bisfenol A-glicidilmetacrilato*



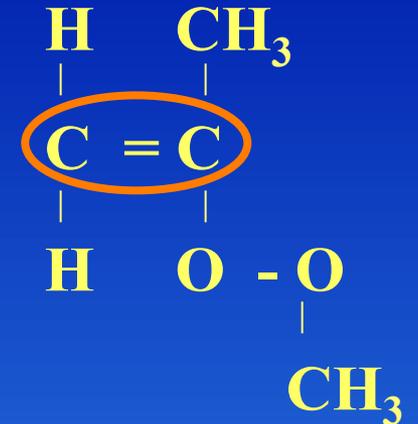
# Polímeros Metacrilatos



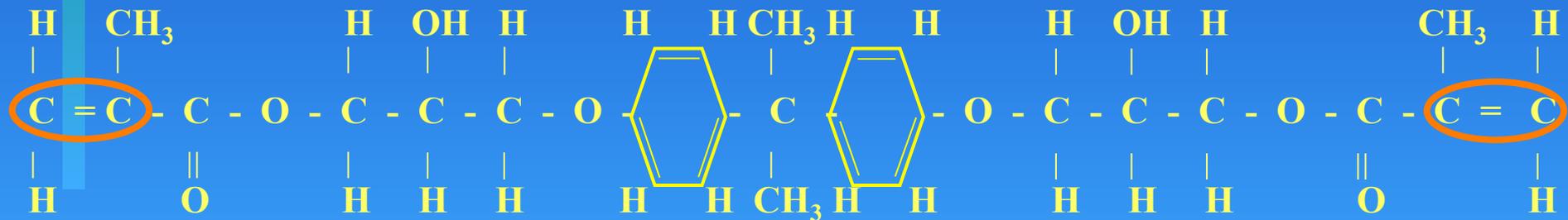
*Metacrilato de metila*



*Bis-GMA ou UEDMA*

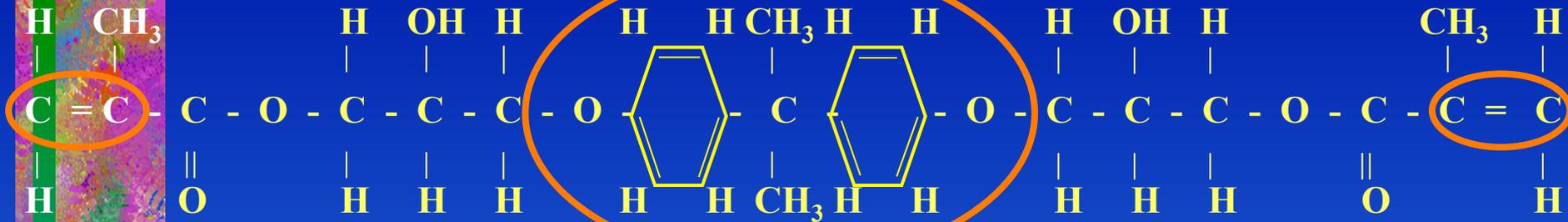


*Metacrilato de metila*

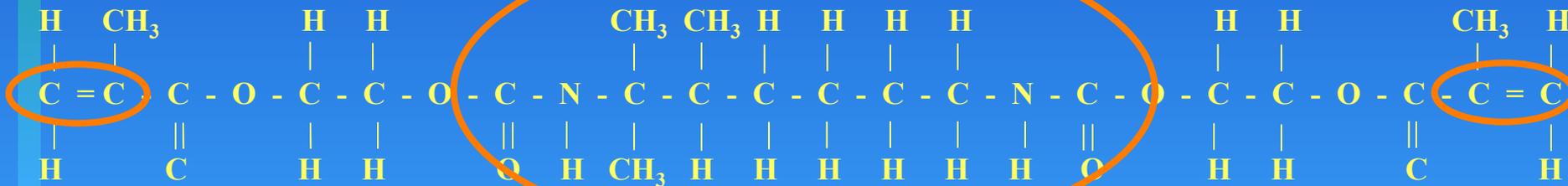


*Bis-GMA - bisfenol A-glicidilmetacrilato*

# Polímeros Metacrilatos

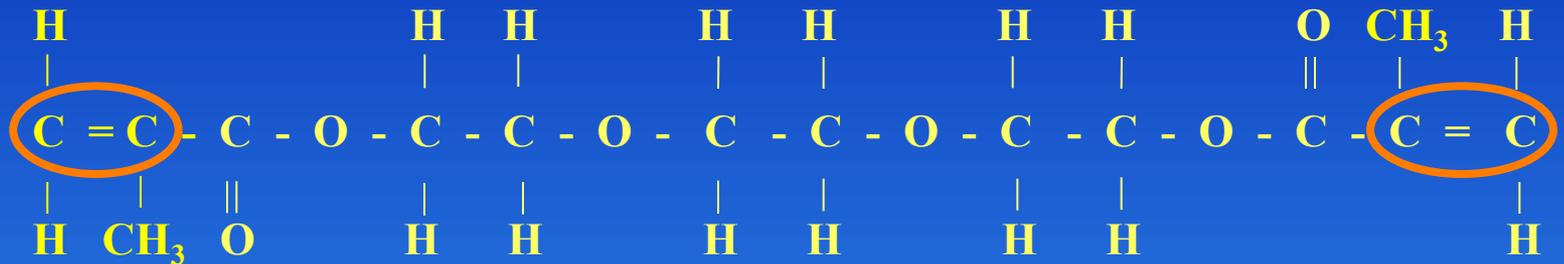


*Bis-GMA*



*UEDMA*

# Polímeros Metacrilatos



*TEGDMA - trietilenoglicoldimetacrilato*

*Diluente*

*Diminui viscosidade*

*Aumenta contração de polimerização*

*Pode ser metacrilato de metila*

# *Polímeros Metacrilatos*

*Por que tal popularidade em odontologia?*

## **Estética**

Translucidez  
Cores  
Estabilidade de cor

## **Propriedades Físicas**

Resistência/Resiliência  
Baixa densidade  
Estabilidade dimensional

## **Propriedades Biológicas**

Sem gosto/odor  
Atoxicidade"/não irritante

## **Técnica**

Fácil manuseio  
Não produz gases ou sujeira  
Fácil conserto  
Disponibilidade no mercado/baixo custo

# *Resinas em Odontologia*

## **Antigamente**

Opções de tratamento  
de dentes anteriores

**Resinas Acrílicas**

**Cimento de Silicato**

# *Resinas em Odontologia*

Final dos Anos 40 e início dos Anos 50

*Bom*

Insolubilidade  
Estética

*Ruim*

Alta contração  
Alto CETL

**Resina Acrílica + Cimento de Silicato**

*Tentativas de se acrescentar carga...*

*Pigmentação e desgaste*

# *Resinas em Odontologia*

## 1962 Bowen



**Carga**

(porção inorgânica)

**Silano**

(agente de ligação)

**Matriz de bis-GMA**

(porção orgânica)

*Francci*

# Reação de Polimerização

**Por condensação** Há a formação de subprodutos



Ex. polissulfetos » água (PEEMLASTIC - Kerr)

silicona de condensação » álcool (OPTOSIL/XANTOPREN)

**Por adição** Não forma subprodutos

sempre um grupo insaturado

maior peso molecular

Reação exotérmica

Ex. poliuretano (IMPREGUM F - Kerr)

silicona de adição (IMPRINT, EXPRESS, EXTRUDE, AQUASIL)

# Indução

# Radicais Livres

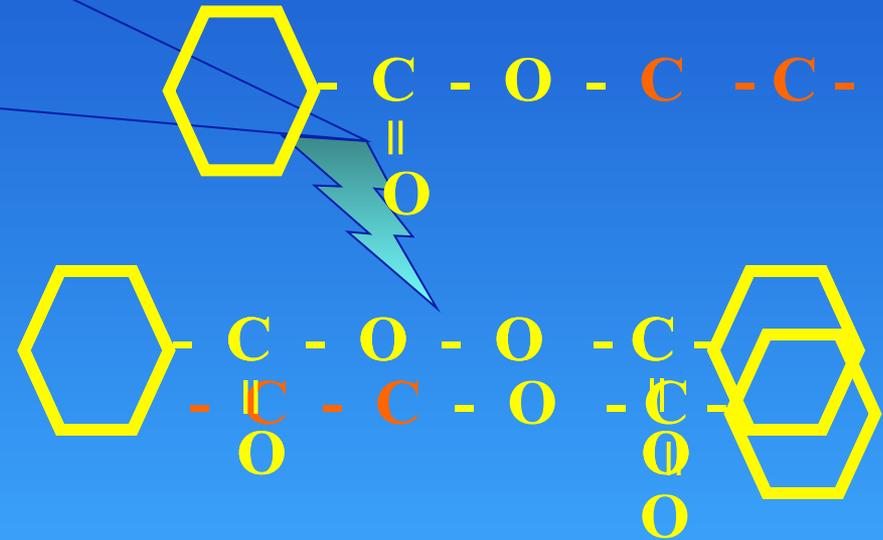
*Ativador*

*Iniciador*

*Polimerização*

**Luz: ultravioleta  
halógena  
laser**

**Calor  
Químico**



# Ativador



## Intensidade x Fonte

### LED

Boa penetração  
Alta intensidade  
470 nm específico  
Menos calor

### Ultravioleta

Pouca penetração  
Retina, tecidos não pigmentados

### Halógena

470nm

Espessura de camadas  
menos bolhas

Canforoquinona (0,2% peso) ou  
Dimetilaminoetilmetacrilato (amina)  
(0,15% peso)

### Laser

Boa penetração  
Rápida  
Calor?

# *Ativador*



## **Químico**

Amina Terciária (Peróxido de Benzoíla)  
Sempre duas pastas (inclusão de bolhas,  $O_2$ )  
Sem controle do tempo de trabalho  
Incremento único  
Técnicas operatórias (Bertolotti)

# *Ativador*



## **Dual Cure**

Inlays/Onlays cerâmicas  
Pinos intrarradiculares

Todas as situações que se  
usa ativação química

# O aparelho de alta tecnologia:

## Vectris VS1

### Confecção de estruturas com o simples toque de um botão

**Vectris VS 1** foi desenvolvido para uma revolucionária tecnologia: Este aparelho futurista trabalha segundo o princípio técnico de vácuo / pressão, com endurecimento integrado por luz.

O toque de um botão inicia o processo de adaptação de estruturas. **Vectris VS 1** completa e termina o processo automaticamente.

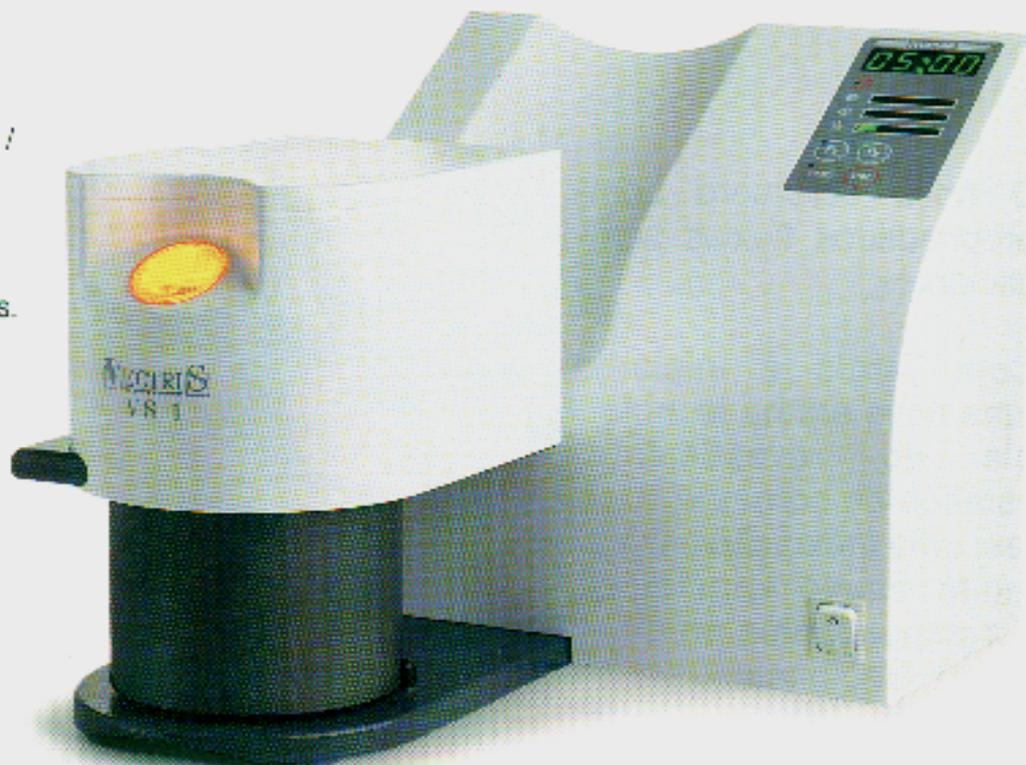
#### Dois programas padronizados e fixos

- ▶ Serviço rápido

#### Desenho ergonômico

- ▶ Manejo agradável

#### Mecanismo de abertura "up-and-back"



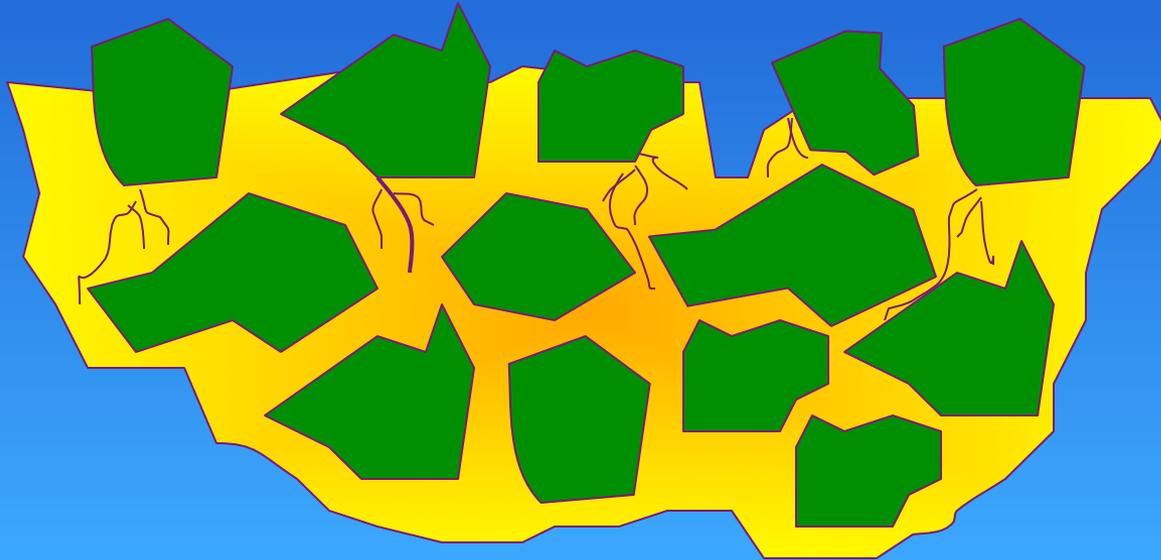
# *Classificação de RC*

## **1ª GERAÇÃO**

**Tradicionais  
Década de 60**

**Quartzo**

**Partículas irregulares de alta dureza  
8 a 50µm**



# Classificação de RC

## 1ª GERAÇÃO

Tradicionais  
Década de 60

### Características

Impolíveis

Desgaste em posteriores

Baixo CETL

Menor contração de polimerização

Alta resistência mecânica



Ex: Adaptic  
Consise

# Classificação de RC

## 2ª GERAÇÃO

“Microfill”

Sílica Coloidal

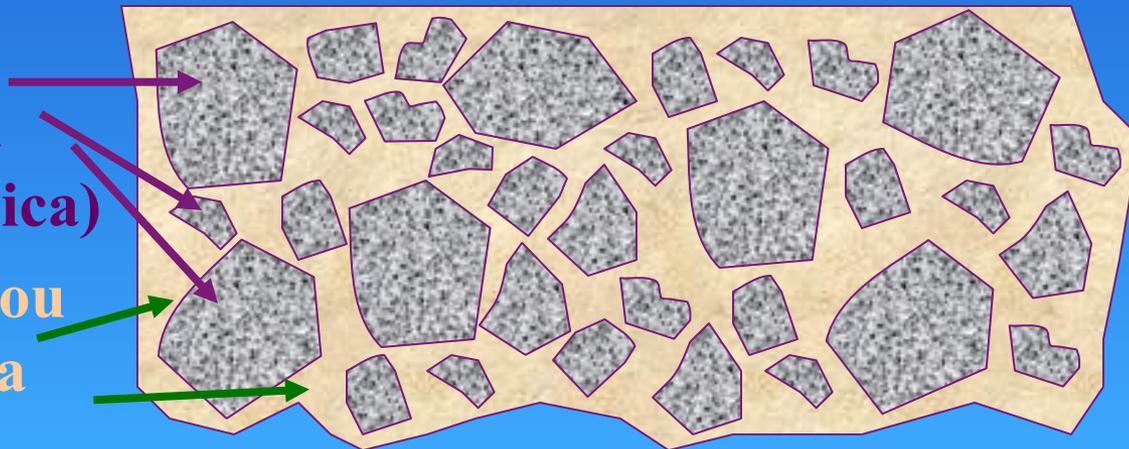
Partículas muito menores  
0,04 $\mu$ m

Matriz

Bis-GMA ou UEDMA

Carga orgânica  
(pré-polimerizada  
com sílica pirogênica)

Matriz (bis-GMA ou  
UEDMA com sílica  
pirogênica)



# Classificação de RC

## 2ª GERAÇÃO

“Microfill”

### Características

Políveis

Radiolúcidas

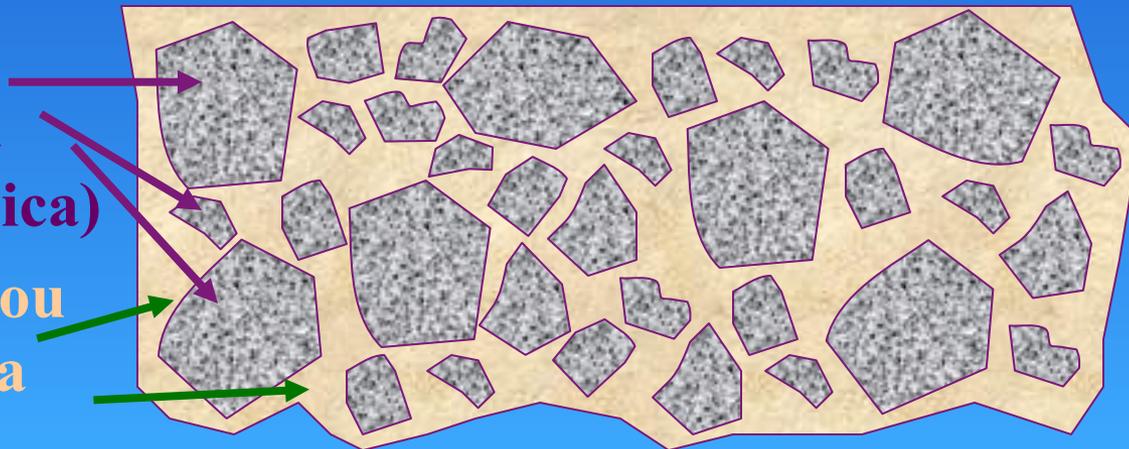
Alto CETL

Maior contração de polimerização

Baixa resistência mecânica

Carga orgânica  
(pré-polimerizada  
com sílica pirogênica)

Matriz (bis-GMA ou  
UEDMA com sílica  
pirogênica)



# Carga

## Classificação de RC

### 3ª GERAÇÃO

Partículas finas

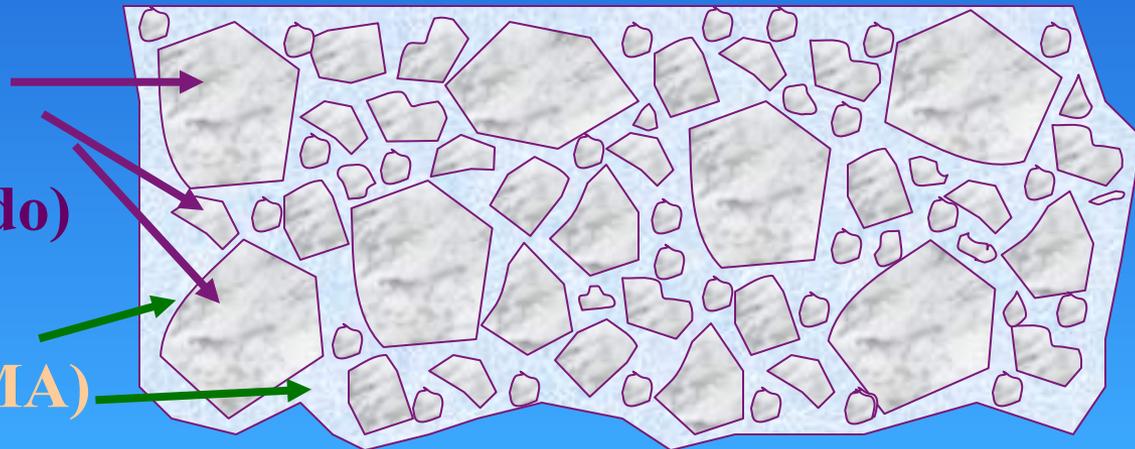
Carga

Vidro de Bário, Estrôncio, Lítio  
1 a 5 $\mu$ m

Matriz

Maior porcentagem de carga  
bis-GMA ou UEDMA

Carga  
(partículas de  
tamanho variado)



Matriz  
(bis-GMA ou UEDMA)

## Classificação de RC

### 3ª GERAÇÃO

Partículas finas

#### Características

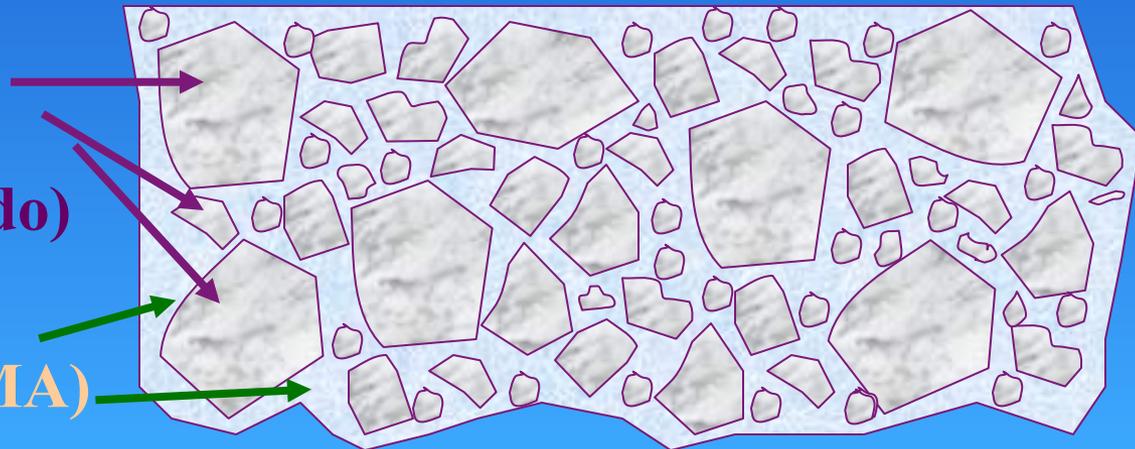
“Políveis”

Baixo CETL

« contração de polimerização

Alta resistência mecânica

Carga  
(partículas de  
tamanho variado)



Matriz  
(bis-GMA ou UEDMA)

# Carga

## Classificação de RC

### 4ª GERAÇÃO

Híbridas

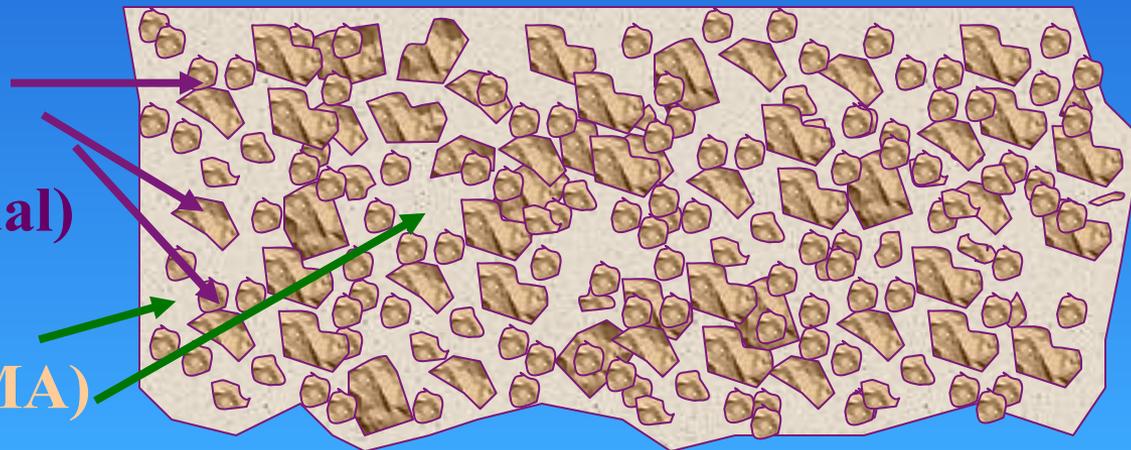
Carga

Vidro de Bário, Estrôncio, Lítio  
0,6 a 1  $\mu\text{m}$  + Sílica Coloidal (0,04  $\mu\text{m}$ )

Matriz

Porcentagem de carga = Tradicional  
bis-GMA ou UEDMA

Carga  
(partículas de  
corte fino e coloidal)



Matriz  
(bis-GMA ou UEDMA)

# Carga

## Classificação de RC

### 4ª GERAÇÃO

Híbridas

#### Características

“Políveis”

Baixo CETL

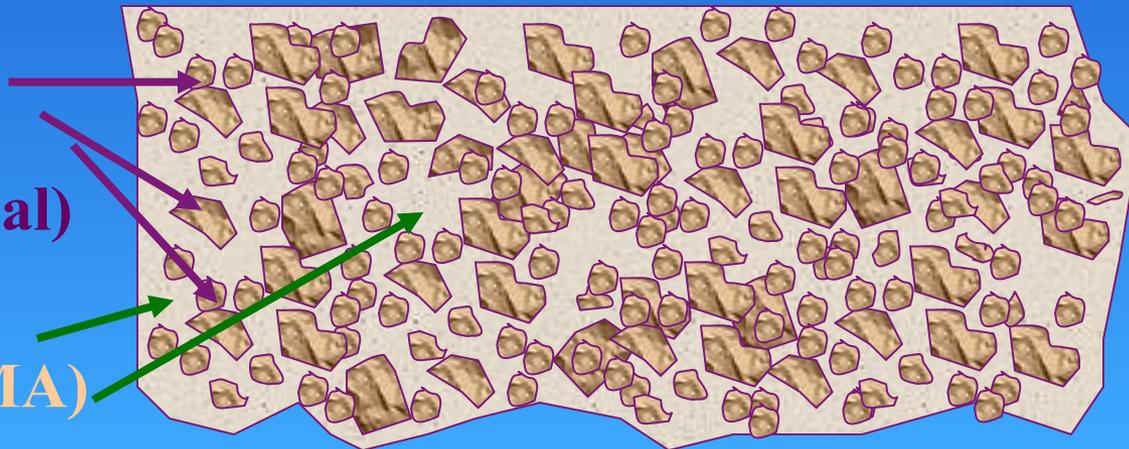
« contração de polimerização

Alta resistência mecânica

Uso em posterior

Carga  
(partículas de  
corte fino e coloidal)

Matriz  
(bis-GMA ou UEDMA)



**3M ESPE**

# Filtek™ Supreme

Universal Restorative Professional Kit

- ⓕ Trousse de matériau de restauration universel pour professionnels
- ⓔ Restaurador Universal Estuche Profesional



*Microfill - 0,04 $\mu$ m*

*ou 40nm*

*Nanofill*



# *Nanotecnologia Molecular*

*ou*

# *Engenharia Molecular*

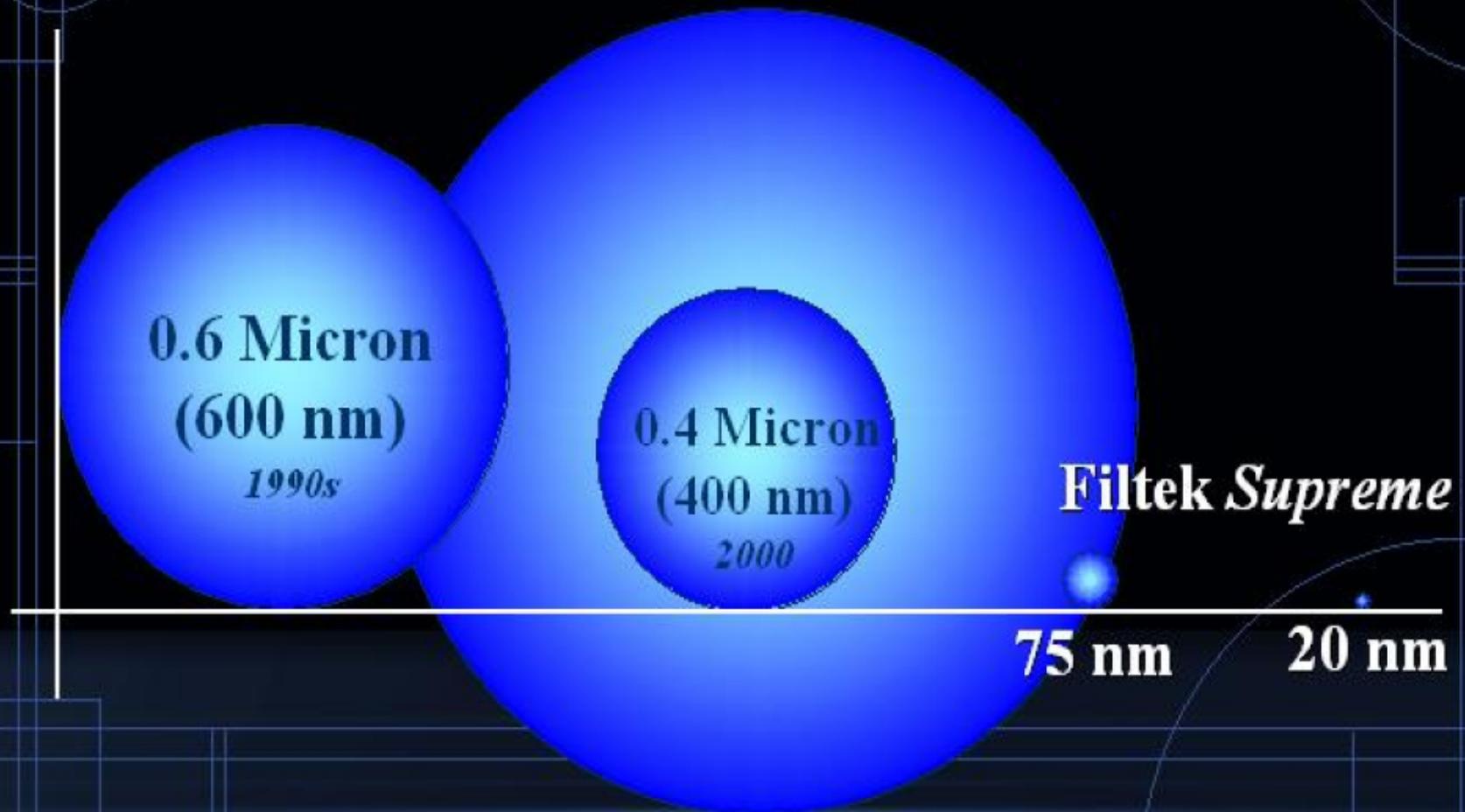
*0,1 a 100nm*

*Vem do grego e significa “anão”*

*Bilionésimo do metro*

*Bactéria pequena = 1000nm*

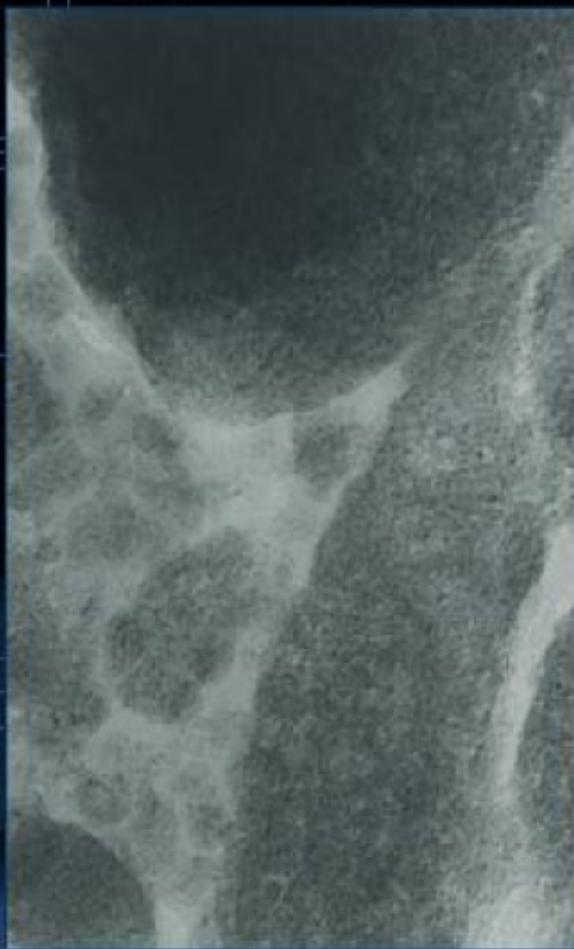
# Tamanhos de Cargas ( $10^{-9}$ m)



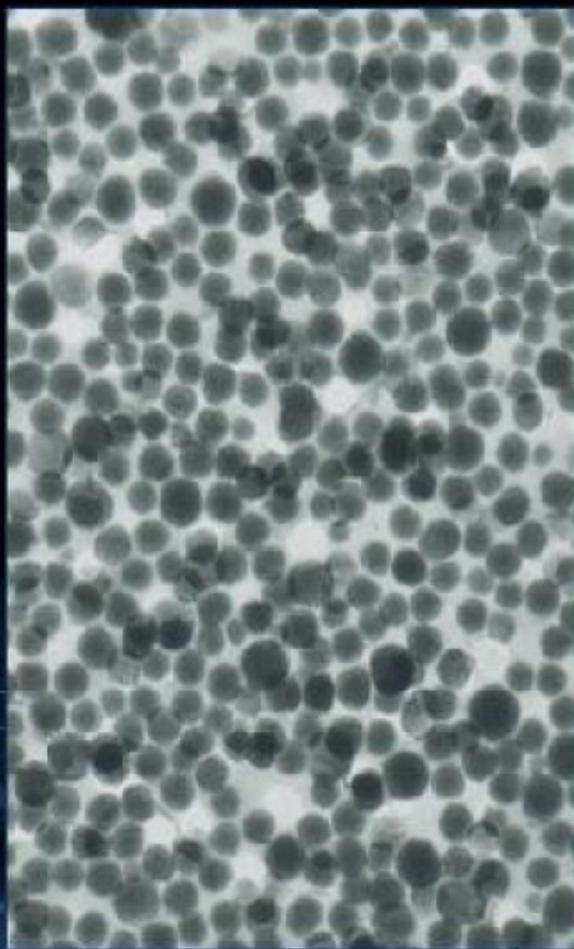
(1 micrometro = 1000 nanometros)

# Cargas – Microscopia Eletrônica de Transmissão

**Carga Convencional**



**Nanopartícula**



**Nanoaglomerado**



# *Nanotecnologia Molecular* *ou* *Engenharia Molecular*

*Comprimento de onda de luz visível*

*0,4 a 0,8 $\mu$ m ou 400 a 800nm*

*Não há dispersão de luz*



# *Nanotecnologia Molecular* *ou* *Engenharia Molecular*

*Carga: fabricação por moagem*

*Não produz partículas menores que 100nm*

*Não há dispersão de luz*

**3M ESPE**  
**Filtek™ Supreme**  
 Universal Restorative Professional Kit  
 ① Trousse de matériau de restauration universel pour professionnels  
 ② Restaurador Universal Estuche Profesional



# Cores

*6 Dentin: A2D,  
 12 Body: A1B...  
 6 Enamel: A1E...  
 3 Cores espe...  
 3 Cores trans*

Filtek Supreme XT			
Dentina	Corpo	Esmalte	Translúcida
A2D	A1B	A1E	(CT) Clara
	A2B	A2E	(VT) Violeta
	A3B	A3E	(CT) Cinza
A4D	A3.5B		(YT) Amarela
	A4B		
B3D	B1B	B1E	
	B2B	B2E	
	B3B		
	C2B		
WD	WB	WE	

3M ESPE

Filtek™ Supreme

Universal Restorative Professional Kit

- Ⓣ Trousse de matériau de restauration universel pour professionnels
- Ⓣ Restaurador Universal Estuche Profesional



# Nanofill

*Translucency – somente sílica*

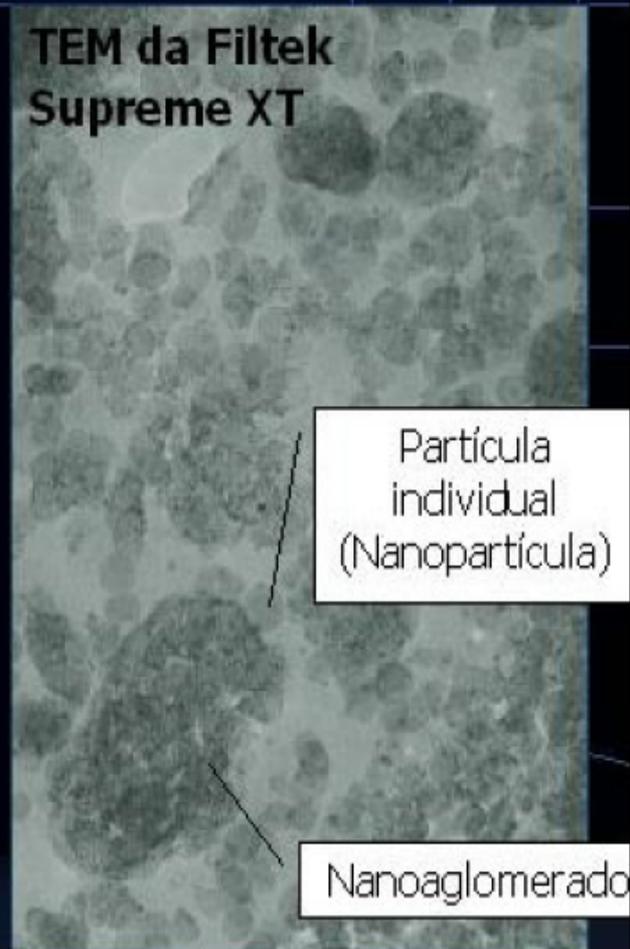
*Partículas isoladas – 75nm*

*Partículas agregadas – 75nm*

*Tratadas com agente de ligação  
(0,6 a 1,4µm)  
que previne aglomeração (MPTS)*

*72,5% em peso ou 57,7% em volume*

# O processo de fabricação



Filtek  
Supreme XT

*Esthet X*

*Point 4*

*Herculite XRV*

*Vit l escence*

*Tetric Ceram*

*4 Seasons*

*Venus*

*Clearfil AP-X*

*Z100*

*Filtek Z250*

*Filtek P60*

*Dentsply*

*Kerr*

*Kerr*

*Ultradent*

*Vivadent*

*Vivadent*

*Kulzer*

*Kurararay*

*3M ESPE*

*3M ESPE*

*3M ESPE*

*60%*

*57%*

*59%*

*58%*

*60%*

*56,5%*

*61%*

*70%*

*71%*

*60%*

*61%*

3M ESPE

Filtek™ Supreme

Universal Restorative Professional Kit

- Ⓣ Trousse de matériau de restauration universel pour professionnels
- Ⓣ Restaurador Universal Estuche Profesional



# *Nanofill*

*Dentin, Body e Enamel – Sílica*

*Zircônia/sílica*

*Partículas isoladas – 20nm*

*Partículas agregadas – 5 a 20nm  
(0,6 a 1,4µm)*

*78,5% em peso ou 59,5% em volume*

## Indications for use

	3M <sup>®</sup> Filtek <sup>™</sup> P60 Posterior Restorative	3M <sup>®</sup> Filtek <sup>™</sup> Z250 Universal Restorative	3M <sup>®</sup> Silux Plus <sup>™</sup> Anterior Restorative
Class I	■	■	■**
Class II	■	■	
Class III		■	■
Class IV		■	■**
Class V		■	■
Veneer		■	■
Pedo		■	■

\* In premolars  
\*\* Select Class IV indications

## Filtek ordering information

### 3M<sup>®</sup> Filtek<sup>™</sup> P60 Posterior Restorative System



#### No. 4720 Intro Kit contains:

- 3 - 4g syringes of Filtek P60 Posterior Restorative in shades A3, B2 and C2
- 1 - 3ml vial of 3M<sup>®</sup> Single Bond Dental Adhesive
- 1 - 3ml syringe of 3M<sup>®</sup> Scotchbond<sup>™</sup> Etchant and syringe tips
- Accessories

#### Filtek P60 Posterior Restorative refills

- 4720A3** Filtek P60 Restorative, 1 - 4g syringe, A3 shade
- 4720B2** Filtek P60 Restorative, 1 - 4g syringe, B2 shade
- 4720C2** Filtek P60 Restorative, 1 - 4g syringe, C2 shade

### 3M<sup>®</sup> Filtek<sup>™</sup> Z250 Universal Restorative System



#### No. 6020 Intro Kit contains:

- 4 - 4g syringes of Filtek Z250 Universal Restorative in shades A2, A3, B2 and C3
- 1 - 3ml vial of 3M<sup>®</sup> Single Bond Dental Adhesive
- 1 - 3ml syringe of 3M<sup>®</sup> Scotchbond<sup>™</sup> Etchant and syringe tips
- Accessories

#### Filtek Z250 Universal Restorative refills

Shade	Item numbers	
	Syringe	Capsule
A1	6020A1	6021A1
A2	6020A2	6021A2
A3	6020A3	6021A3
A3.5	6020A3.5	6021A3.5
A4	6020A4	6021A4
B0.5	6020B0.5	6021B0.5
B1	6020B1	6021B1
B2	6020B2	6021B2
B3	6020B3	6021B3
C2	6020C2	6021C2
C3	6020C3	6021C3
C4	6020C4	6021C4
D3	6020D3	6021D3
Integral	6020I	6021I
Universal Dentin	6020UD	6021UD



#### No. 6021 Intro Kit contains:

- 50 - .20g capsules of Filtek Z250 Universal Restorative in shades A2, A3, B0.5, B2 and C3
- 1 - 3ml vial of 3M Single Bond Dental Adhesive
- 1 - 3ml syringe of 3M Scotchbond Etchant and syringe tips
- Accessories

3M Technical Hotline: 1-800-265-1840 ext. 6229

3M Dental Products Web Site: <http://www.mmm.com/dental>

# *Composição de RC*

**Ativador** Amina Terciária

**Matriz** bis-GMA, UEDMA

**Carga** Quartzo, Vidros de Ba, Sr, Zr

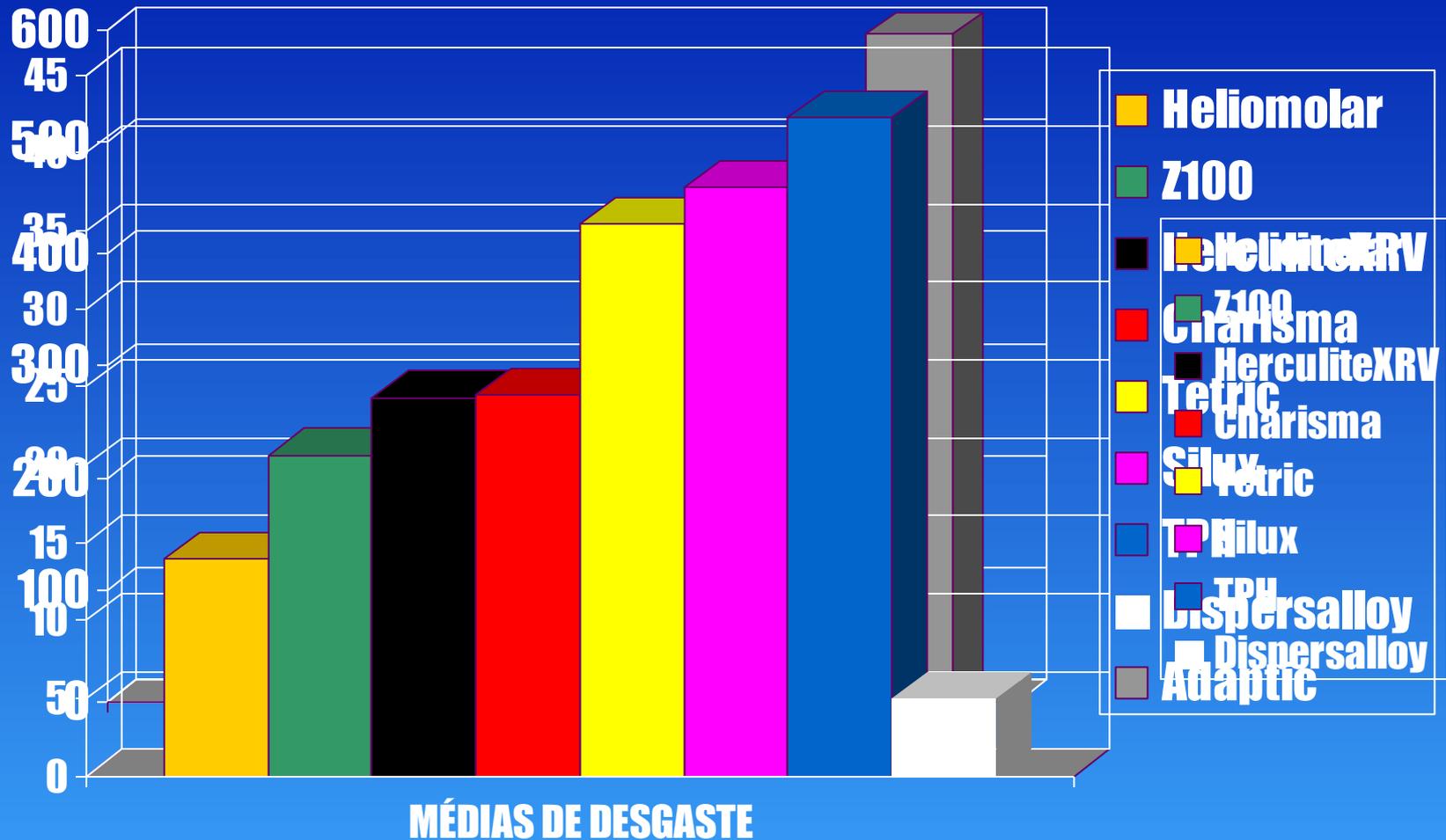
**Agente de Ligação** Vinilsilano

**Inibidor** Hidroxitolueno butilado

**Opacificadores**  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{AlO}_3$  \*mais luz em cor escura

**Pigmentos**

# Desgaste



# *Futuro*

**Moléculas Grandes**

**Interação com o pH bucal**

**Liberação de Antibióticos**

**Sem contração de polimerização**

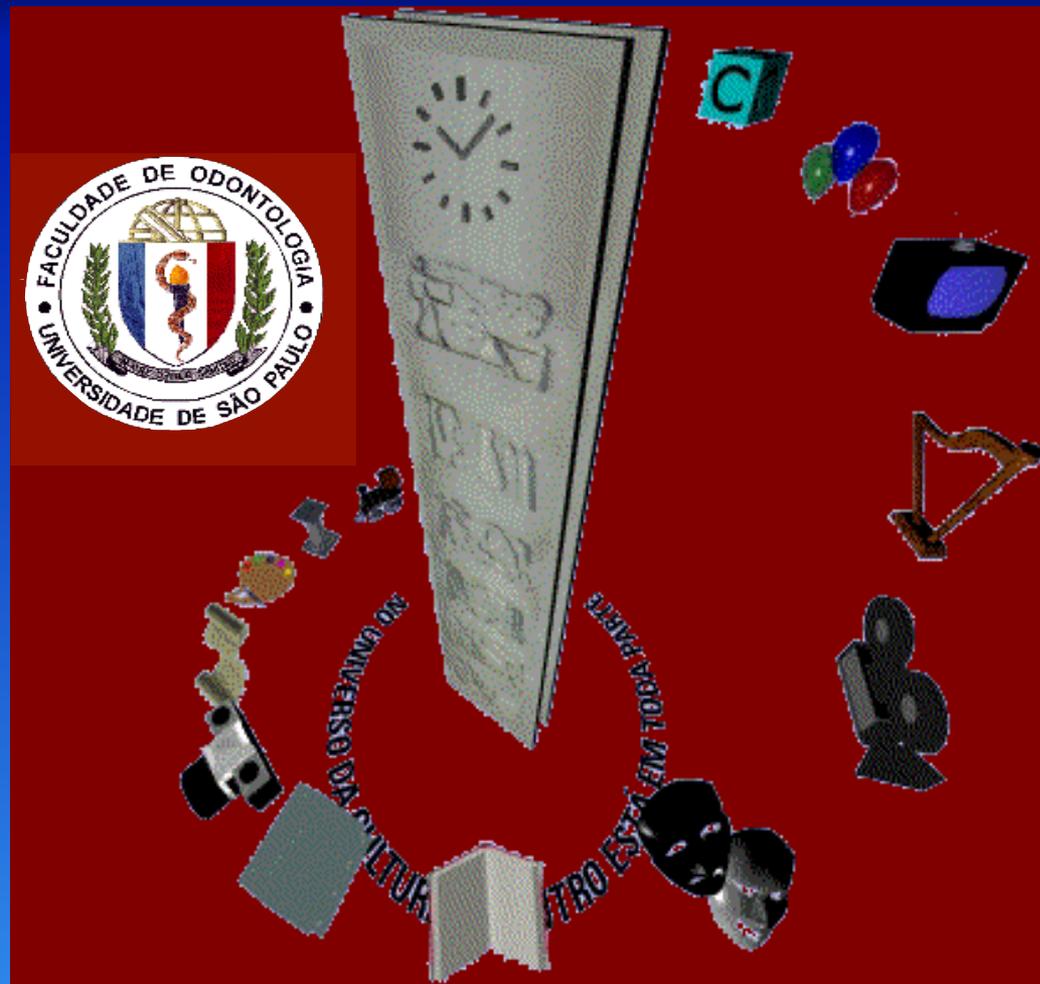
**Aumento de resistência, Dureza e Durabilidade**

**Aumenta Resistência ao Desgaste**

**Menos Monômero Residual**

**Carlos Francci**

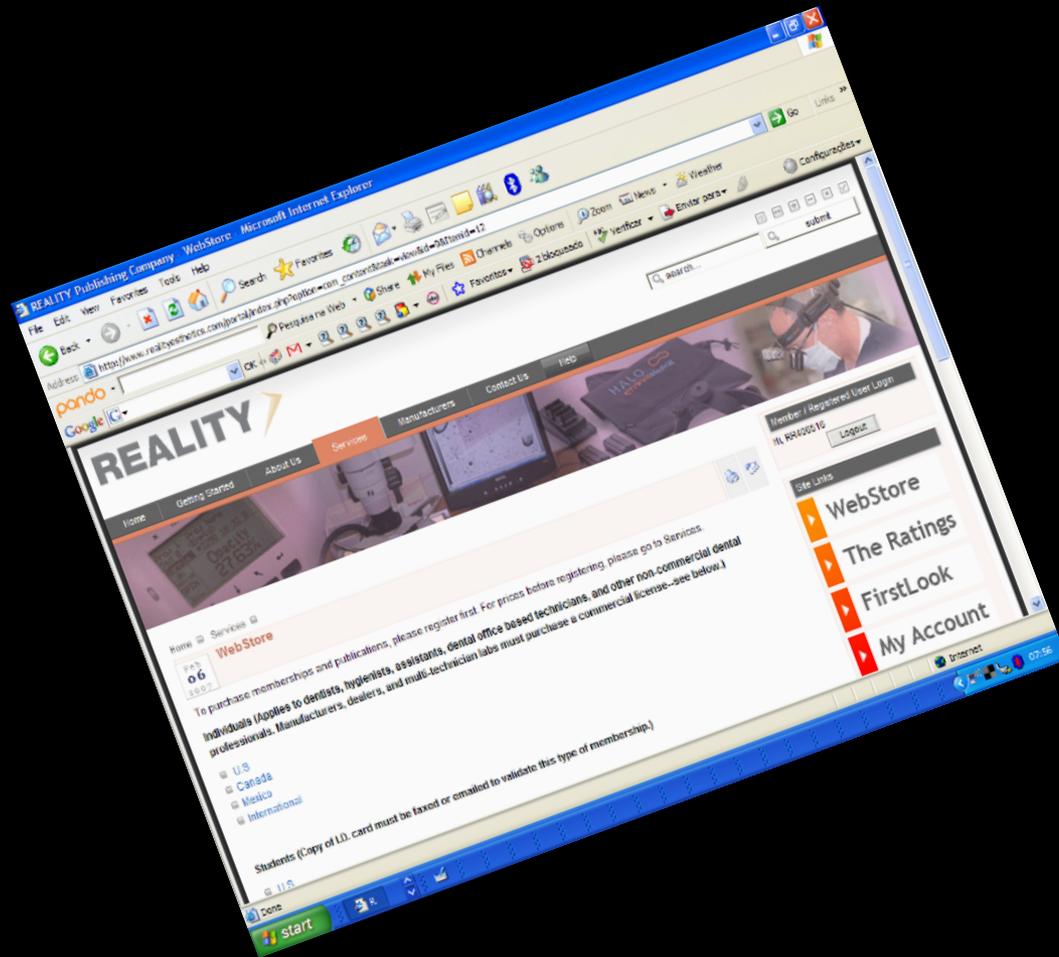
email:  
[francci@usp.br](mailto:francci@usp.br)



*Universidade de São Paulo  
Faculdade de Odontologia*

*Departamento de Biomateriais e Bioquímica Oral*

# Resina composta sub-micro-híbrida



Marca Comercial: Estelite Sigma Quick - Tokuyama

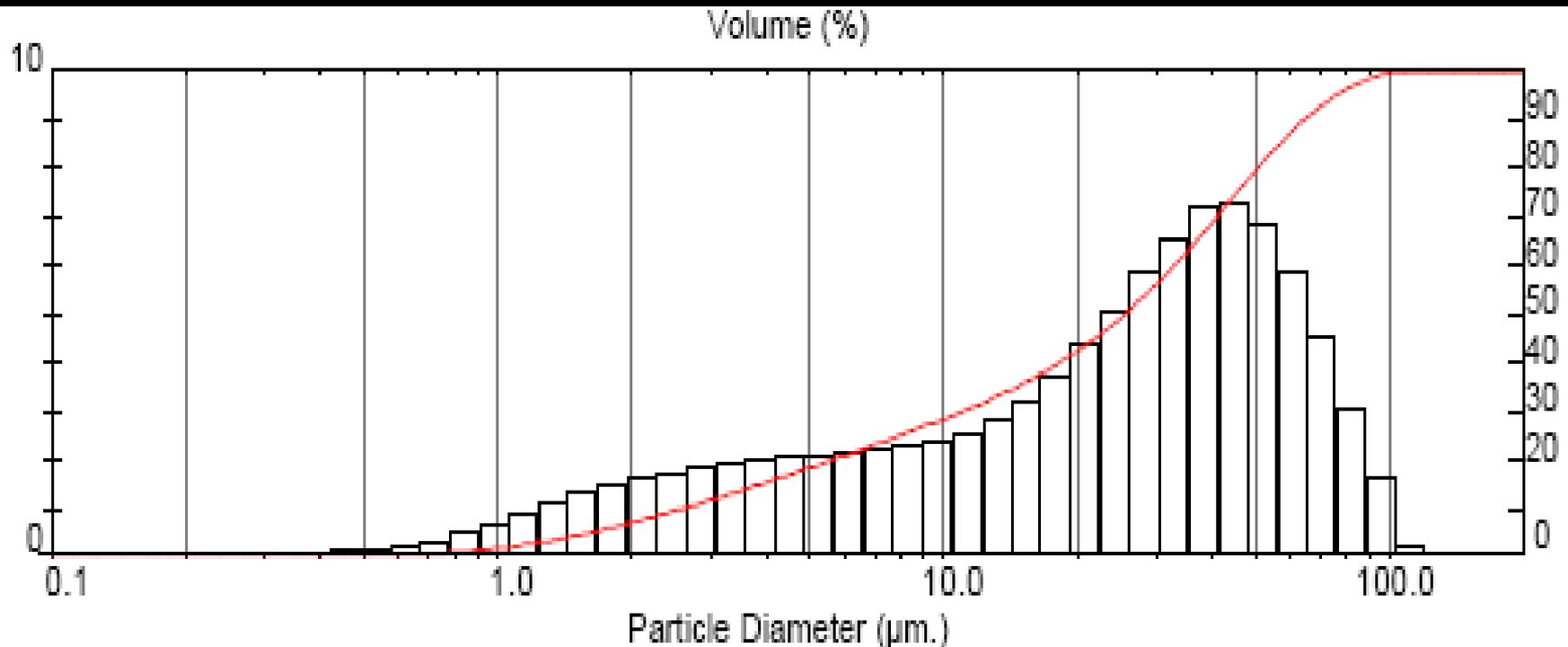
# Resina composta sub-micro-híbrida

Hybrids			Tetric EvoCeram Ivoclar Vivadent	Estelite Sigma Tokuyama	Grandio Voco	Vit-I-escence Ultradent	XRV Herculite Kerr	Filtek Z250 3M ESPE	TPH <sup>®</sup> Dentsply/Caulk	Clearfil AP-X Kuraray
Price/g	Kits	Syringes	\$11.88–\$13.54	\$10.44	\$11.50	\$8.89–\$12.75	\$12.30	\$16.12	\$14.44	N/A
		Tips	\$15.63–\$22.50	\$21.63	\$11.28	\$13.33	\$15.23	\$26.29	\$17.33–\$24.62	N/A
	Refills	Syringes	\$19.68	\$13.16	\$13.74	\$11.20	\$16.00–\$32.00	\$19.20	\$15.67	\$7.61
		Tips	\$18.48	\$16.88	\$13.59	\$13.33	\$15.93	\$19.58	\$15.68	\$13.50
Price/tip	Kits		\$3.13–\$4.50	\$4.33	\$2.82	\$4.00	\$3.80	\$5.26	\$4.33–\$6.16	N/A
	Refills		\$3.70	\$3.38	\$3.40	\$4.00	\$3.98	\$3.92	\$3.92	\$2.70
Type			Nanohybrid	Conventional Hybrid	Nanohybrid	Conventional Hybrid	Conventional Hybrid	Conventional Hybrid	Nanohybrid	Conventional Hybrid
Average particle size (μ)			0.55	0.2	1.0 Glass filler) 0.05 (Nanofiller)	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9 (Glass filler) 0.015 (Silica Nanofiller)	3.0
Filler %	Weight		75.5 (Regular) 79.5 (Bleach)	82	87	75	79	82	76	86
	Volume		54 (Regular) 60.1 (Bleach)	71	71.4	58	59	60	58	70
Dispensing			Syringes & lips	Syringes & lips	Syringes & lips	Syringes & lips	Syringes & lips	Syringes & lips	Syringes & lips	Syringes & lips
Volumetric Shrinkage (%)			1.6	1.6	1.9	4.3	3.5	2.8	3.4	2.3
Porosity (% of voids)			2.7–4.8	3.0–5.2	3.1–4.2	0.3–2.0	2.0–2.1	0.2–0.9	1.9–2.5	0.8

Estelite Sigma Quick - Tokuyama

# ESTELITE $\Sigma$

Compósito “submicron”, partículas esféricas  
que variam de (0,1- 0,3 micrometros)  
82% de cargas(SiO<sub>2</sub>-ZrO<sub>2</sub>) em peso /  
71% em volume



ESTELITE  $\Sigma$



Estelite

vac mode	mode	HV	WD	mag
High vacuum	SE	5.00 kV	9.7 mm	3 500 x



30  $\mu$ m

LCT - Quanta 600 FEG

ESTELITE  $\Sigma$



Estelite

vac mode	mode	HV	WD	mag	
High vacuum	SE	5.00 kV	9.7 mm	5 000 x	

20  $\mu$ m

LCT - Quanta 600 FEG

ESTELITE  $\Sigma$



Estelite

vac mode	mode	HV	WD	mag		10 $\mu$ m
High vacuum	SE	5.00 kV	9.7 mm	10 000 x		

LCT - Quanta 600 FEG

ESTELITE  $\Sigma$



Estelite

vac mode  
High vacuum

mode  
SE

HV  
5.00 kV

WD  
9.7 mm

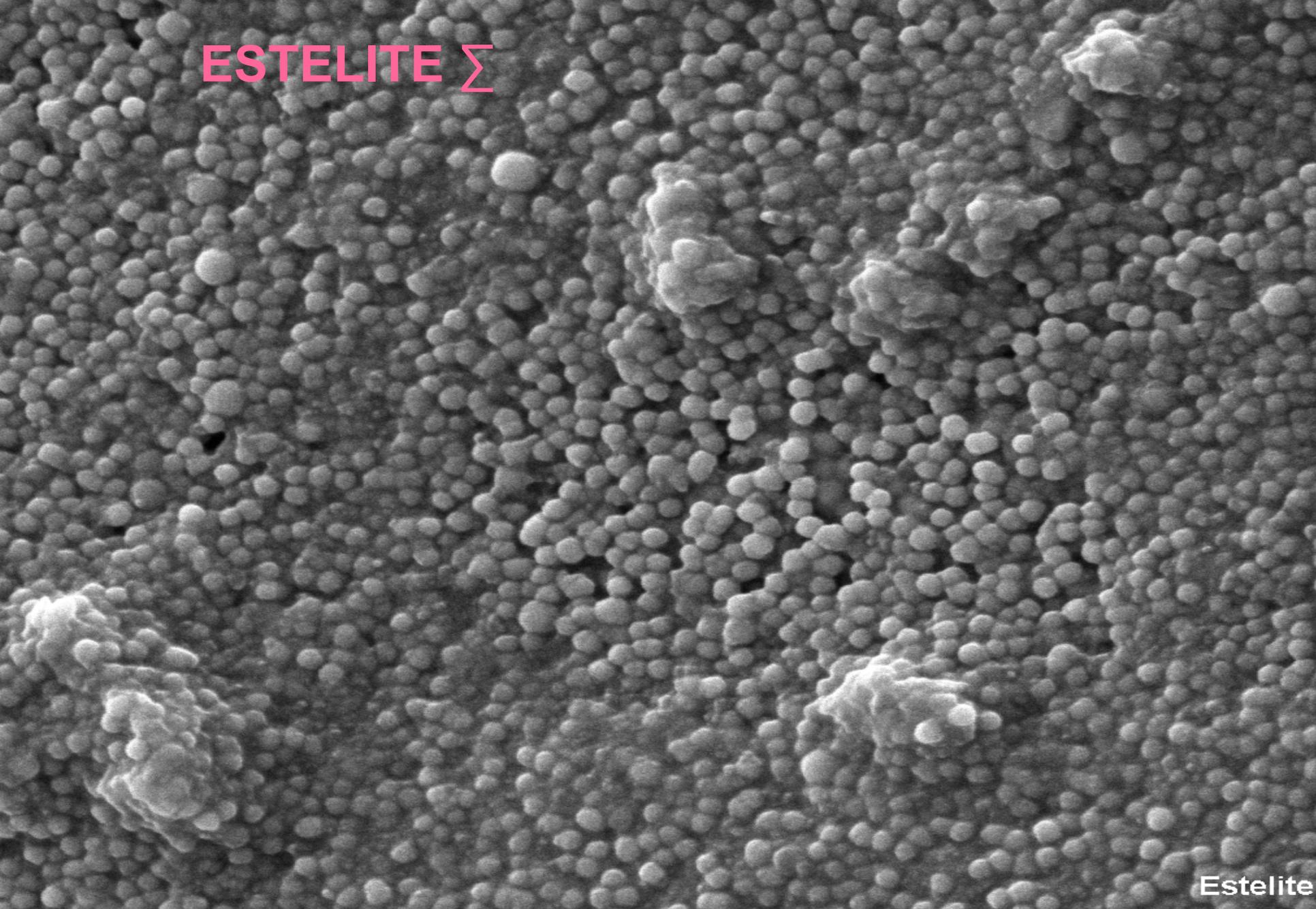
mag  
20 000 x



5  $\mu$ m

LCT - Quanta 600 FEG

ESTELITE  $\Sigma$



Estelite

vac mode	mode	HV	WD	mag		3 $\mu$ m
High vacuum	SE	5.00 kV	9.7 mm	40 000 x		

ESTELITE  $\Sigma$

218.7 nm

138.4 nm

139.6 nm

149.7 nm

161.3 nm

Estelite

vac mode	mode	HV	WD	mag
High vacuum	SE	5.00 kV	9.7 mm	80 000 x



1  $\mu$ m  
LCT - Quanta 600 FEG

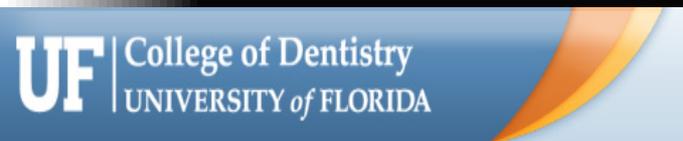
*Sequence # 307*

*Long Lasting Direct Bonded Restorations  
Evidence-Based Concepts and Current Techniques*



*Carlos Francci, DDS, MS, PhD  
School of Dentistry – University of São Paulo*

*São Paulo - Brazil*



*Saulo Geraldeli, DDS, MS, PhD  
College of Dentistry – University of Florida  
Gainesville- USA*



# Restorative Techniques for Composites Improvements on Polymerization Stresses

Carlos Francci

francci@usp.br

*Department of Biomaterials and Oral Biology*



## RESEARCH REPORTS

### Biomaterials & Bioengineering

N.J.M. Opdam\*, E.M. Bronkhorst,  
B.A.C. Loomans,  
and M.-C.D.N.J.M. Huysmans

College of Dental Science, Department of Preventive and Restorative Dentistry, Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre, PO Box 9101, NL 6500 HB Nijmegen, The Netherlands; \*corresponding author, n.opdam@dent.umcn.nl

*J Dent Res* 89(10):1063-1067, 2010

## 12-year Survival of Composite vs. Amalgam Restorations

Meier statistics. After 12 years, 293 amalgam and 114 composite restorations had failed. Large composite restorations showed a higher survival in the combined population and in the low-risk group. For three-surface restorations in high-risk patients, amalgam showed better survival.



## Composite resin polymerization

Volumetric shrinkage vs elastic modulus increase vs cross linking

The restorations are bonded to cavity walls

It generates a stress that may debond the restoration





# Polymerization: Problems

## Shrinkage

Pre-gel → Gel Point → Rubber phase → Pos-gel

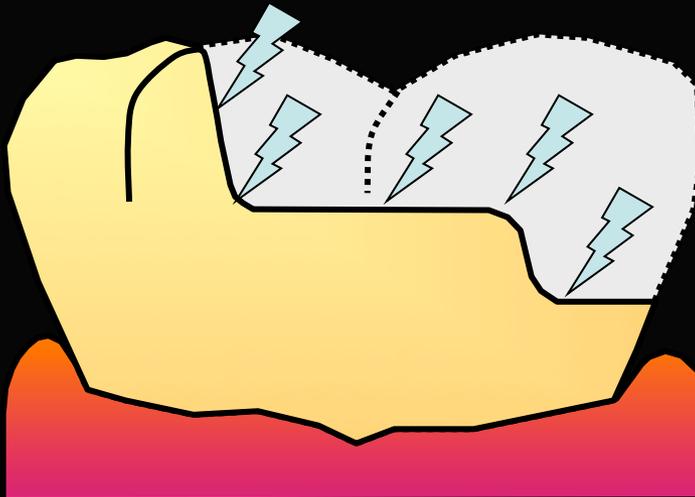
Relaxation of Polymerization Contraction Stresses by Flow in Dental Composites

C. L. DAVIDSON and A. J. de GEE

*conclusion was drawn that the contraction was compensated for by flow instead of internal disruptions.*

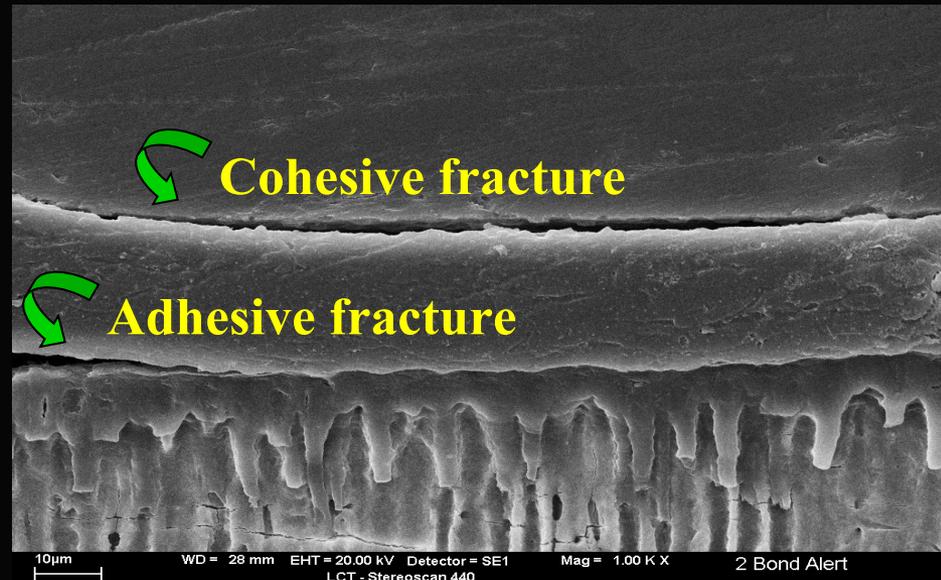
J Dent Res 63(2):146-148, February, 1984

# Polymerization: Problems

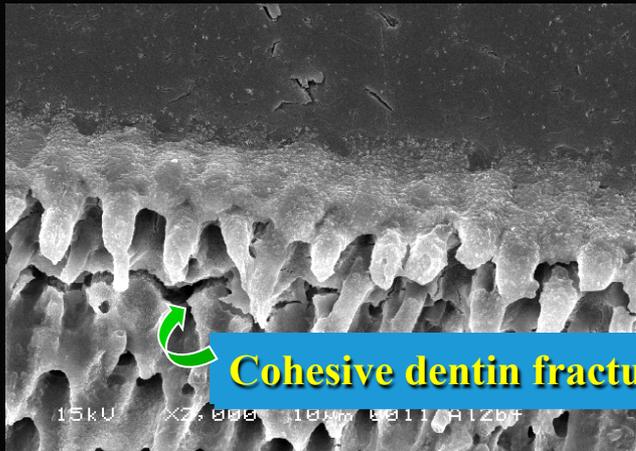


## Pos-gel

Molar MO composite restoration  
Feilzer, Davidson & De Gee, 1987



# Polymerization: Problems



**C. Franci, NRG Fróes,**  
**J Dent Res, v.81, n.special issue A, March 2002**

## Stresses at the bonded interface

Postoperative sensibility

Microleakage

Secondary caries

Eick & Welch, 1986; Goracci et al, 1996

Cavity walls and cusp deflexion,

Sheth, Fuller & Jensen 1988; Ensaff et al., 2001; Fleming et al., 2007

May creating fracture on dental structure

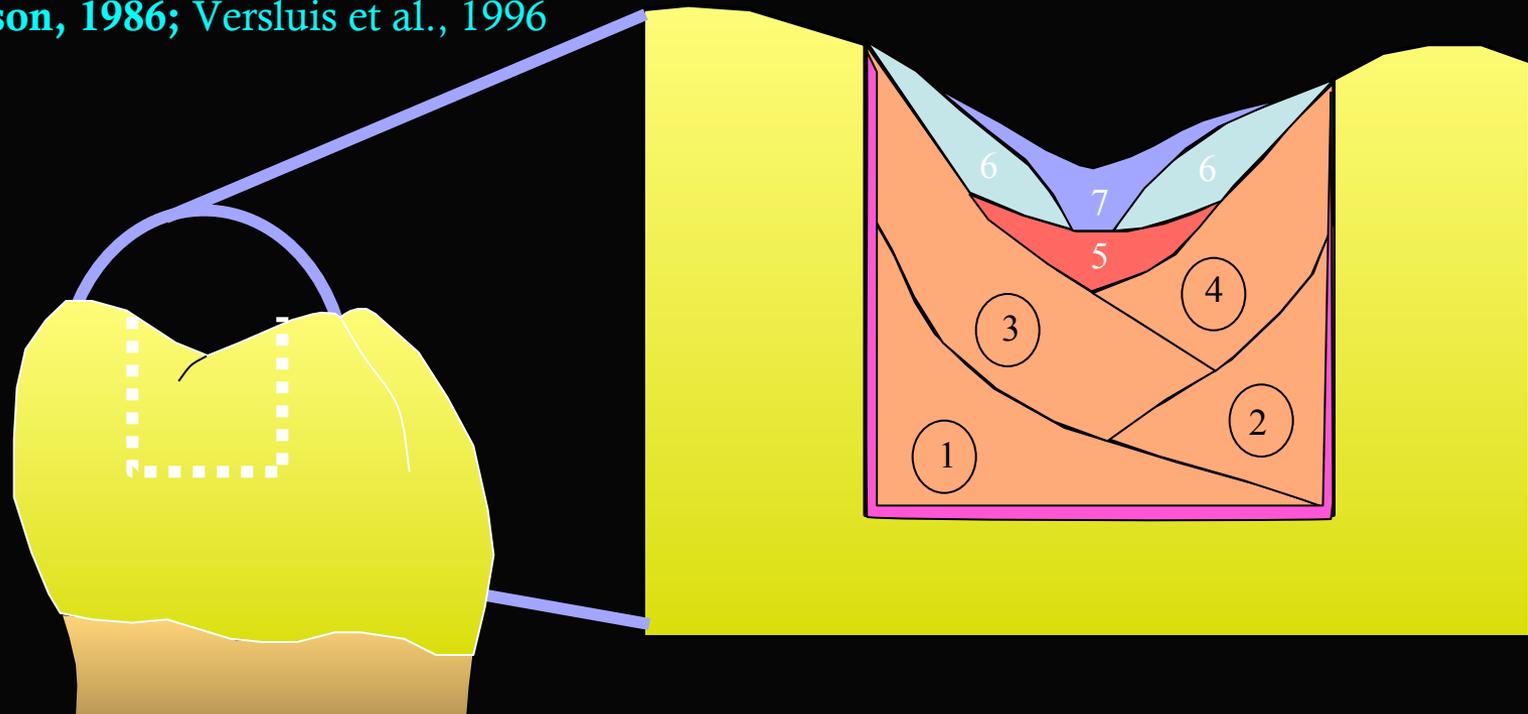
Bowen, Nemoto & Rapson, 1983

# Polymerization: Solutions

By the clinician

## Incremental technique

Davidson, 1986; Versluis et al., 1996



## Use of a flowable composite

Kemp-Scholte & Davidson, 1986;

Kemp-Scholte & Davidson, 1990;

Haak et al., 2003



# Polymerization: Solutions

By the clinician

• **Changing the polymerization kinetic** (Watts & Al Hindi, 1999)

- Ramp
- Pulse delay
- Step

**Composite pre-heating** (Aksu et al., 2004)





# Polymerization: Solutions

By the manufacturers

## Changes for the filler

Amount

Size

Coupling agents

## Changes for the organic chain

changing the initiation system

Dimethacrylate changes

New monomers (Silorane)

### CRITICAL REVIEWS IN ORAL BIOLOGY & MEDICINE

N.B. Cramer<sup>1</sup>, J.W. Stansbury<sup>1,2</sup>,  
and C.N. Bowman<sup>1,2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dept. of Chemical & Biological Engineering, University of Colorado, UCB 424, Boulder, CO 80309, USA; and <sup>2</sup>Dept. of Craniofacial Biology, School of Dental Medicine, University of Colorado Denver, Aurora, CO 80045, USA; \*corresponding author, christopher.bowman@colorado.edu

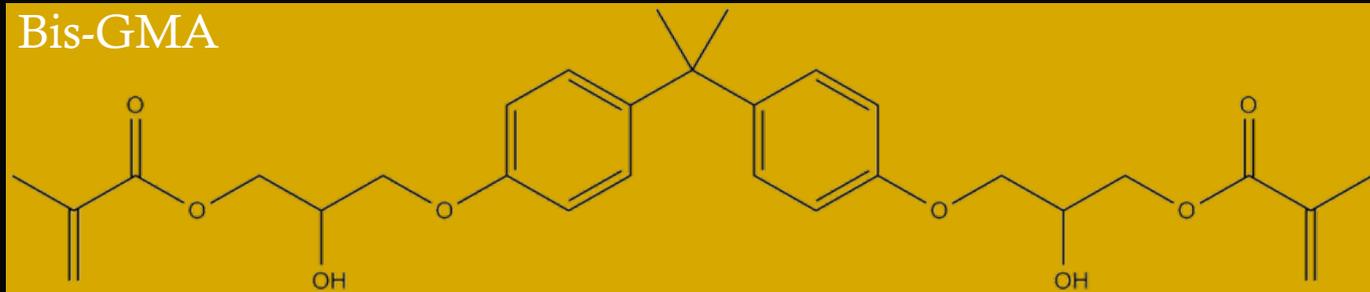
*J Dent Res* 90(4):402-416, 2011

### Recent Advances and Developments in Composite Dental Restorative Materials

# Polymerization: Solutions

By the manufacturers

Changes for the organic chain



- Molecular weight of 512g/mol
- Hydroxyl groups and strong secondary bonds
- High viscosity

+  
rigidity  
+

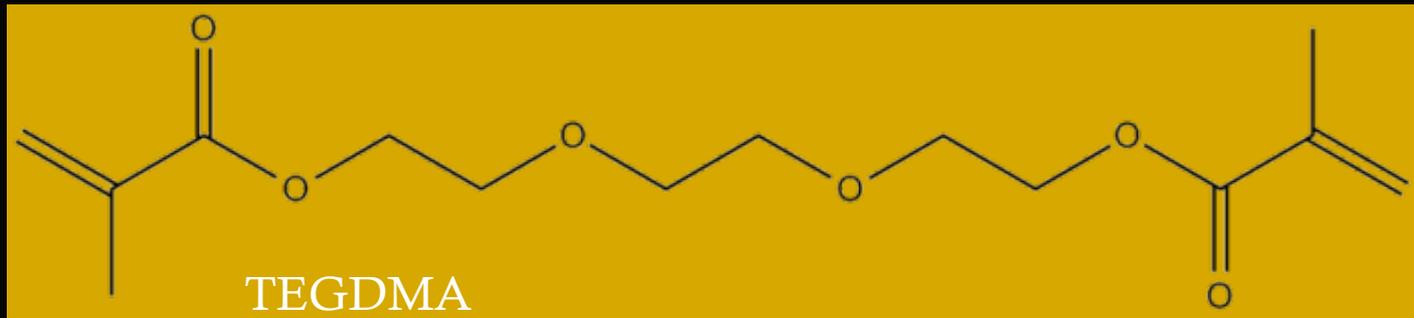


reduced mobility of the chains  
= low degree of conversion

High molecular weight

# Polymerization: Solutions

By the manufacturers      Changes for the organic chain



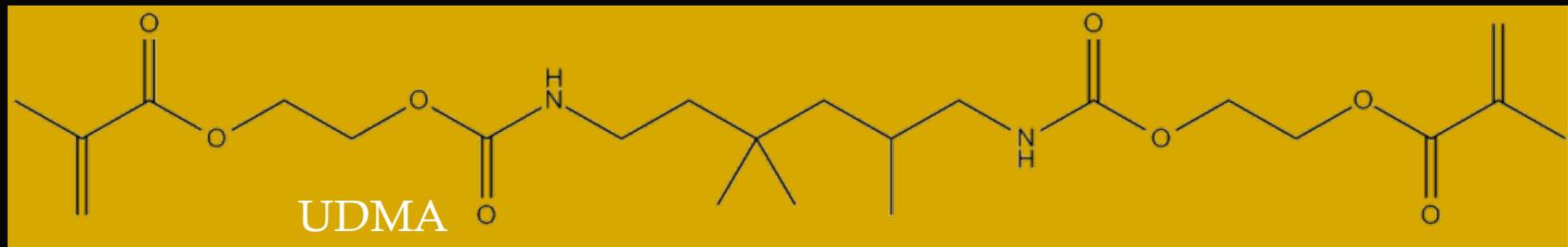
Molecular weight of 286g/mol

Linear molecule

Flexible by the presence of ether groups

# Polymerization: Solutions

By the manufacturers      Changes for the organic chain



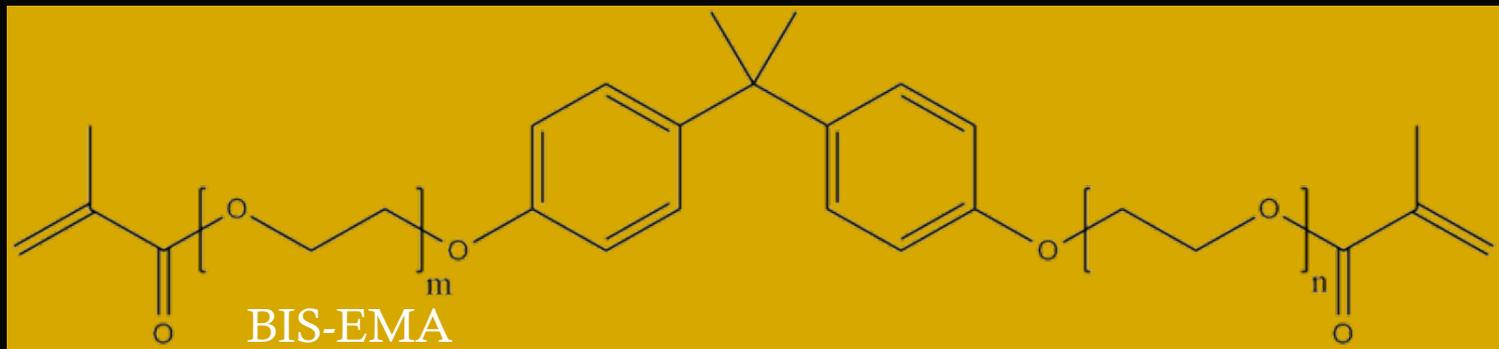
Molecular weight of 470g/mol

Low viscosity, due to weaker intermolecular bond from the carbonyl and urethane groups is weaker than the bond formed by the hydroxyl groups of Bis-GMA

The flexibility is also related to the absence of aromatic structures

# Polymerization: Solutions

By the manufacturers      Changes for the organic chain



Molecular weight of 540g/mol

It is a Bis-GMA non-hydroxylated (the hydroxyl groups are ethoxylated now)



Less hydrophilicity, less viscosity of Bis-GMA

Increased reactivity



# Polymerization: Solutions

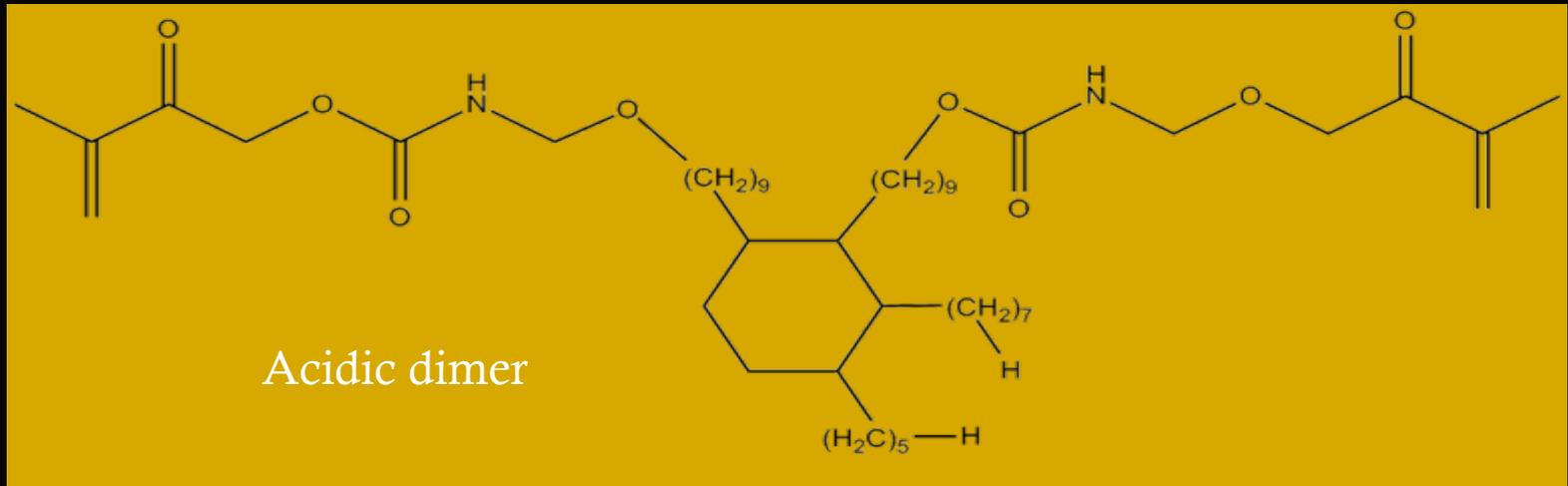
By the manufacturers

Changes for the organic chain

Monomers	Molar weight (g/mol)	Viscosity (Pa.s 25°C)	Tg* (°C)	Volumetric shrinkage (%)	Degree of conversion (%)
Bis-GMA	512	1200	-7	6.1	39
TEGDMA	286	0.011	-83	14.3	76
UDMA	470	23	-35	6.7	70
Bis-EMA	540	0.9	-46	5.7	52

# Polymerization: Solutions

By the manufacturers Changes for the organic chain

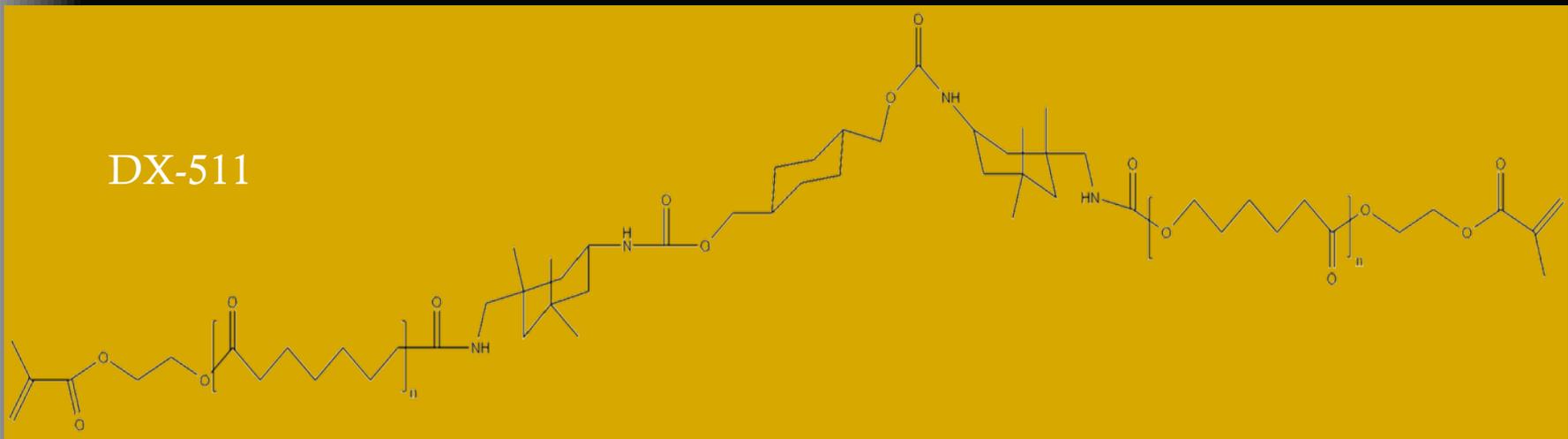


Dimethacrylate derivated from the acidic dimer  
 N'Durance<sup>(TM)</sup> (Septodont)  
 Molecular weight of 847g/mol  
 Low shrinkage  
 High degree of conversion  
 Hydrophobic  
 phase separation by polymerization (PIPS)

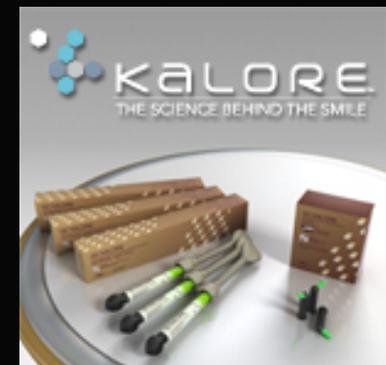


# Polymerization: Solutions

By the manufacturers      Changes for the organic chain

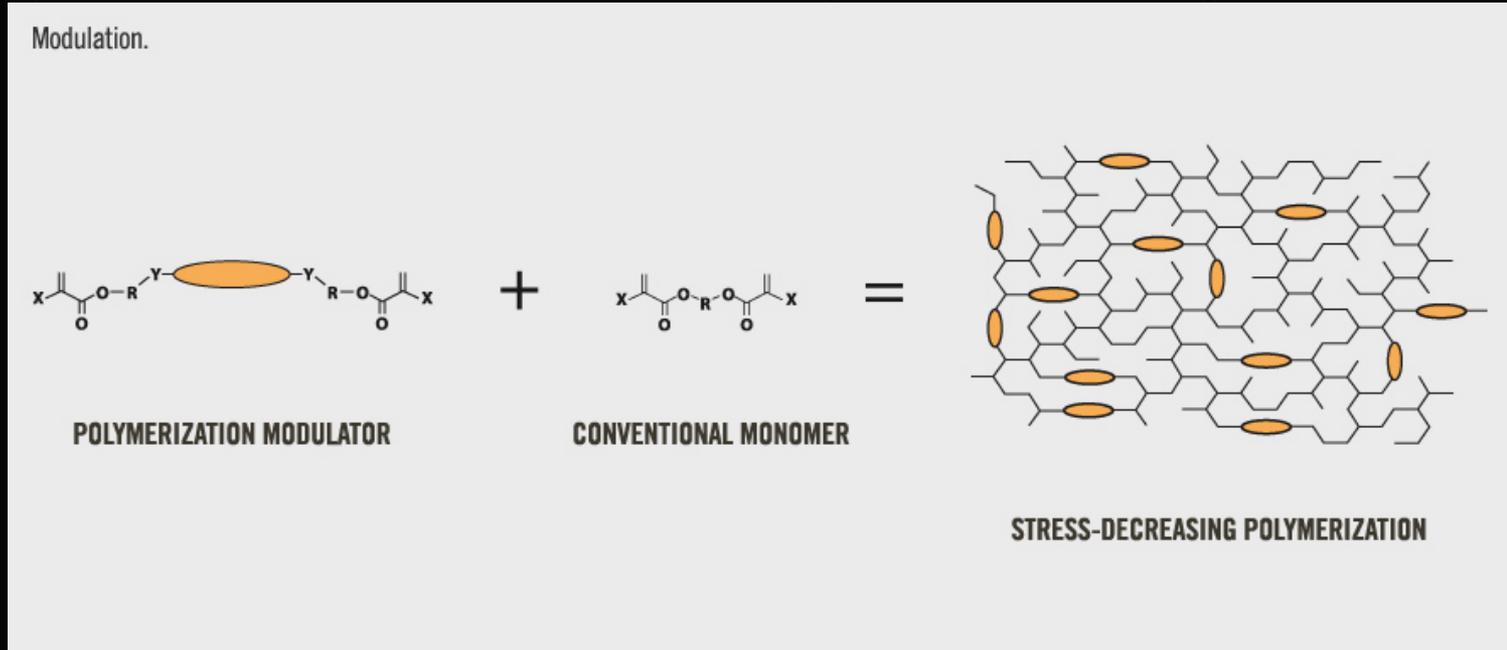


Dimethacrylate based on urethane dimethacrylate  
 Kalore<sup>(TM)</sup> (GC) – Du Pont<sup>(TM)</sup>  
 Molecular weight of 895g/mol  
 Long and hard core = low shrinkage  
 The ends of flexible double-bonds



# Polymerization: Solutions

By the manufacturers **Changes for the organic chain**



Dimethacrylate based  
Flowable material just for the filling core





# Polymerization: Solutions

By the manufacturers

Changes for the organic chain

Dimethacrylate based  
Flowable material just for the filling core





# Polymerization: Solutions

By the manufacturers

Changes for the organic chain

Dimethacrylate based  
Flowable material just for the filling core



# Polymerization: Solutions

By the manufacturers **Changes for the organic chain**

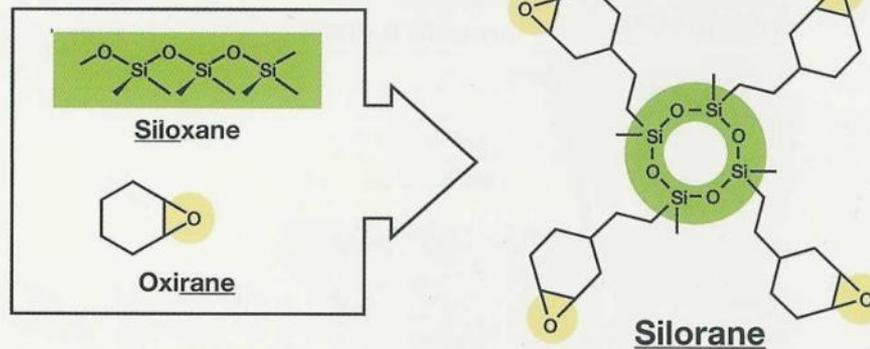
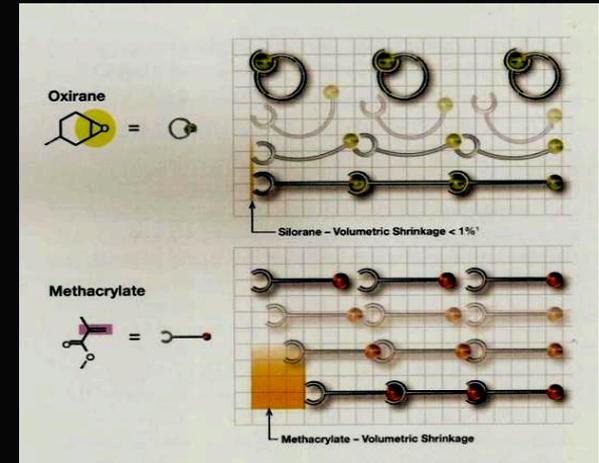


Figure 2: Silorane chemistry.



Dimethacrylate non-based  
 reaction by cationic ring opening of epoxy monomers  
 silorano grouping (tetrafunctional siloxane structure cycloaliphatic ring)  
 hydrophobic  
 low polymerization shrinkage





*Department of Biomaterials and Oral Biology*

[francci@usp.br](mailto:francci@usp.br)

