SECTION VII - SAFE HANDLING AND USE PRECAUTIONS

Spill Management: Use absorbent to collect the material. Wash contaminated surfaces with soap and water.

Waste Disposal Methods: This material contains hazardous components. Allow materials to cure prior to disposal. Dispose of in accordance with state, local and federal regulations.

SECTION VIII - PROTECTION INFORMATION/CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory: None
Eye Protection: None
Gloves: None
Other Clothing and Equipment: None

SECTION IX - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

None

DANVILLE MATERIALS

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90346 REV D

TurboTemp 2™

INSTRUCTIONS

Turbo Temp 2™ is a unique, syringeable bis-acryl composite for temporary restorations. Turbo Temp is fast and accurate, especially when used in conjunction with a quality vinyl polysiloxane impression material such as Star VPS (available from Danville Materials).

TURBO TEMP KIT

Turbo Temp comes in a 76 gm automix cartridge. Ten waste-saver tips are included per kit. (Extra tips 10/pk, Order No. 90162, 50/pk, Order No. 90163).

Turbo Temp cartridges are designed to fit on a new style automix gun Order No. 90176.

It is important not to remove the cap on the cartridge until use. After use, leave the used tip on the cartridge. The hardened resin in the tip acts as a cap until the next use.

IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO USE

Remove cap and eject about a pea size quantity of material out of the bare cartridge end. Eject slowly until steady flow exudes from both compartments. Wipe off the end (without cross mixing) and install the mixing tip.

BEFORE THE PREP

Make initial impression. Place some flexible vinyl polysiloxane (Star VPS Monophase recommended) on a posterior type bite tray and have patient close. Stiff heavy body materials must be avoided, as once removed, they do not go back well into undercuts. Alginate will also serve as a less satisfactory alternative.

An inexpensive bite tray is recommended for the initial impression. The small bite tray requires less impression material.

PREP AND FINAL IMPRESSION

Cut preparation. Take a final impression for the lab. Use a triple tray. Dual viscosity vinyl polysiloxane impression materials are recommended.

AFTER THE PREP

Once the prep and the lab impression have been completed, you are ready to make the temporary. Working time is only 30 to 40 seconds. Set time is 1-1/2 minutes after placement in mouth and full hardness is 3 to 4 minutes. Inject Turbo Temp into the prep areas of the preliminary impression. Use care to avoid trapping air bubbles. Have patient close on tray. Choose cementation technique A or B.

A. Cementation Method (Recommended Technique)

1. Remove the tray 1-3/4 to 2 minutes after the mix was injected. The temporary will be retained in the tray and will be slightly flexible. Break off the excess material around the temp while it is still in the impression. This excess should be thin and flexible and can be trimmed easily with an amalgam carver.

2. Immediately reset the temp in the mouth and wait 1 or 2 more minutes for the completion of cure.
3. Remove again, wait 4-5 minutes, and pop the temp out of impression.
4. Trim margins with a diamond (it is now rigid).
5. Cement in place, using a non-eugenol temporary cement.

B. Non-Cementation Method

1. Leave Turbo Temp in the mouth during the initial insertion for 2 ½ minutes. It will shrink to fit. It is recommended to cut an escape route in the facial surface of the impression. This will allow excess Turbo Temp to escape, thereby reducing flashing.
2. Remove impression from mouth; the temporary should remain in the mouth.
3. Trim excess with the scalpel blade or a diamond bur if necessary.

Note: Some non-cemented Turbo Temp restorations may turn dark after two weeks. To avoid this, either place permanent restoration within two weeks or cement the temporary restoration.

Turbotemp 2 bridge fabrication:

Three units is the recommended maximum span. To add strength the proximals of posteriors, the connector areas should be modified to add bulk, prior to taking the preliminary impression. In the posterior, both buccal and lingual can be modified. In the anterior, most of the modification would be done on the lingual to preserve esthetics. The preferred block-out material is Ultradent Blue Bolckout, but soft wax can also be used.

Reinforcement can also be used in addition:

Take the preliminary impression. Then place a piece of RibBond or some other fibers, from mesial to distal, using cured flowable composite to hold it on preps. The entire piece of reinforcement should be infused with flowable composite. A figure 8 configuration might be considered. No bonding is used so that the reinforcement will be retrievable with the temporary restoration. In the usual manner, form the Turbotemp 2 over the reinforcement. Do not disturb the oxygen inhibited outer layer on the flowable so the Turbotemp 2 will adhere directly to it.

Trouble Shooting

- When starting with a new cartridge, discard the first pea size amount dispensed through the mixing tip to ensure even mixing.
- Do not remove the mixing tip after each use. Wait until ready to use it again, then install new tip. This will prevent catalyst contamination possibly resulting in a plug.
- Mount the mixing tip in proper alignment. Note that the tips are notched to indicate the proper alignment on the cartridge. By forcing the tip, it can be mounted backwards, resulting in non-setting mixes. (The two sides of the mixing tip have different size bores.)
- A slightly gummy air inhibited layer will remain on the hardened surface of the temporary. This layer allows bubble and margin defects to be minimized by directly bonding with a flowable composite such as StarFlow. The layer is easily removed with ethyl alcohol.
- Exposure to temperatures below 74^{0}F will extend the setting time of Turbo Temp. Set times are based on room temperature material. Refrigeration greatly retards set times.
- Normally there is no need for occlusal adjustments if vinyl polysiloxane is used.
- Before placing a new mix tip, extrude a small amount of material to insure both sides are flowing. Waste a pea size amount of material immediately before use to insure a full mix.

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA

SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

MSDS NO. TT01

Company Name: Danville Materials
3420 Fostoria Way Suite A-200
San Ramon, CA 94583
Phone (800) 827-7940
Fax: (925) 973-0764
Prepared: December 21, 2010

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS OF MIXTURE

Hazardous Component	CAS #	% WGT	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	LD50
Multifunctional methacrylates		30-40	ND	ND	ND
Malonylurea derivative		Trace	ND	ND	ND
Silica filler		45-50	ND	ND	ND
Polyvinyl esters		5-10	ND	ND	ND

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Vapor Pressure: Negligible
Vapor Density: >1
Evaporation Rate: <1
Solubility in Water: Slight
Boiling Point: ND
Specific Gravity: >1
Appearance and Odor: Tooth colored paste, slight odor

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION

Flash Point: >100^{O}C
Extinguishing Media: Carbon dioxide, foam, dry chemical
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None
Flammable Limits: ND
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Polymerizes upon heating.

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stable (x) Unstable ( )
Conditions to Avoid: Heat in excess of 25^{O}C, direct sunlight or intense light.
Incompatibility: Free radical initiators, oxidizing agents
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Acrylic smoke
Hazardous Polymerization: May occur ( ) Will not occur (x)

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARDS AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Primary Routes of Exposure: Skin, ingestion
Signs of Exposure: Severe skin or eye irritation, redness or burning sensation.
Ingestion may cause nausea.
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Allergies to methacrylates.
Carcinogens: None known.
First Aid Procedures: For Skin - Wash off infected area with soap and water. For Ingestion - Seek medical advise, carry container with label and MSDS. For Eyes - Rinse immediately with plenty of water and consult physician.