

## Relines

1. Pour a COECAL™ stone cast in the impression.
2. Take a COECAL index of the teeth, allow to set.
3. Mount on an articulator, anterior pin stop preferred; or duplicator jig.
4. Separate denture from cast. Completely remove all impression material.
5. Remove 1/16" to 1/8" around entire peripheral border of denture. With a pear-shaped bur, grind surfaces around ridge, labial, buccal and palatal vault areas to permit even flow of reline.
6. Apply COE-SEP™ to cast. Before packing, moisten tissue surface of denture with POUR-N-CURE liquid, using dropper or brush.
7. Paint labial and buccal surfaces with COE-SEP so that new acrylic will not adhere.
8. Mix 10cc POUR-N-CURE powder and 5cc POUR-N-CURE liquid. Stir for 15 seconds. In approximately 4 minutes the mixture will flow slowly. Spread mixture on denture in the same manner you apply impression paste.
9. Place and seat on model previously treated with COE-SEP. Close on articulator into index, making sure of pin stop closure. Hold in place with large rubberband. (If duplicator jig is used, seat to place with wing nuts supplied).
10. Cure, then finish and polish as usual.

## Curing

Repairs will be stronger, more dense, and less porous if polymerization takes place in an ACRI-DENSE™ Curing Unit. The denture and the cast should be immersed in warm water. Cure with 20 p.s.i. air pressure for 30 minutes.

**NOTE:** Irritation and sensitization have been reported in conjunction with products that contain methacrylates. To reduce the risk of such occurrences, do not use this product with patients who have demonstrated sensitivity. Avoid repeated and prolonged contact with uncured material, and discontinue use if sensitization occurs.

## Storage Conditions

Store in a dry location at room temperature (70° to 77°F; 21° to 25°C).

# POUR-N-CURE™

## TYPE II, CLASS 1

## Denture resin for pour techniques self-curing powder and liquid

POUR-N-CURE is a strong, color stable, dimensionally-accurate pouring resin that may be used to construct full or partial dentures. ALGINATE or DUPLI-COE-LOID™ hydrocolloid may be used as the investment with equal success. An essential accessory required for successfully processing POUR-N-CURE Resin, is the ACRI-DENSE™ Pneumatic Curing Unit.

To obtain a longer working time the powder and liquid may be refrigerated.

Avoid prolonged handling of the uncured polymer and monomer with bare hands.

Use in a well ventilated room.



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## Directions: Pouring

1. Trim the sides of the cast to provide a slight convergence towards the land areas to permit easy withdrawal.
2. Land areas should be completely flat and  $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide.
3. Soak waxed-up cast in warm water for 10 minutes to eliminate air from cast.
4. Place waxed-up cast in flask at an angle so that one sprue will be slightly longer. Be sure model is flat on base of flask.
5. A. When using DUPLI-COE-LOID™ agar-agar hydrocolloid: melt it in an auto process or heat hydrocolloid in a double boiler until completely melted. Cool to 140 degrees Fahrenheit and slowly pour into flask between cast and flask wall, not on cast. Completely cover teeth. Place flask in cool, circulating, water, approximately  $\frac{3}{4}$ " height of flask, for 30 minutes.  
B. When using COE ALGINATE: mix 16 oz. of water to one 8 oz. cup of powder. Use cold water to obtain longer working time. Pour over waxed-up cast. Immediately place flask into ACRI-DENSE™ Pneumatic Curing Unit. Apply 20 p.s.i. air pressure. Remove flask 1 minute after alginate residue in mixing bowl has set.
6. Following gelation, remove reservoir and trim investment material flush with bottom surface of cover plate.
7. Turn flask upside down, remove insert to expose base of cast, and gently "tease" cast out of investment.
8. Clean mold with clean hot water (130°F) (55°C). Dry mold and paint with COE-SEP™ tinfoil substitute to seal surface. (Makes for a smoother denture).
9. For complete dentures use large sprue cutter to make holes proper size for rapid filling and venting mold. Cases are sprued and vented to the highest portion of mold. This prevents voids caused by trapped air. Use small sprue cutter to vent saddle areas on removable partial dentures.
10. Remove wax and teeth from cast and thoroughly clean teeth and cast with clean boiling water (212°F) (100°C). Replace dry teeth in mold.
11. Dilute COE-SEP tinfoil substitute with an equal amount of water. Paint thin coat on cast, allow to dry.
12. Carefully reinsert the cast into mold, seating firmly on the lands.
13. Reassemble flask so sprue holes are facing upward.
14. POUR-N-CURE Powder/Liquid Proportions: 1 scoop of powder (30 cc or 19 gm) to 13 ml of liquid. Powder and liquid must be measured accurately. If too much liquid is used, excessive shrinkage may occur. If too much powder is used, the viscosity of the resin may be too heavy to pour, resulting in voids in the denture.  
Measure POUR-N-CURE powder and liquid to proportions recommended. Pour the liquid into disposable plastic mixing cup and slowly add powder. Stir thoroughly for 10 seconds. Pour mixture between two mixing cups at least twice to fully incorporate powder and liquid.
15. One minute from start of mix, pour POUR-N-CURE fluid resin into the sprue hole. The pouring must be continuous to avoid air entrapment and vent hole should be completely filled by the time pouring is completed.
16. Place flask in ACRI-DENSE Pneumatic Curing unit with sprues upright.

17. Water (100°F) (38°C) should be added to a maximum of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " height of flask. Cure under 20 p.s.i. for 30 minutes.

18. Remove denture from mold and finish in usual manner.

## Repair and reline technique

Repairs and reline with POUR-N-CURE should always be done on an accurate COECAL™ stone cast, not in the patient's mouth. Soak in warm water for 10-15 minutes to remove air from the stone. Apply a thin film of COE-SEP tinfoil substitute to all areas of the cast that may come in contact with uncured resin.

## Powder and liquid proportions for repairs

1. For pouring: mix 10 grams powder to 7cc liquid.
2. For packing: mix 10 grams powder to 5cc liquid and wait until mixture reaches dough consistency.
3. For dusting: carefully moisten the fracture with liquid from a dropper and apply a layer of powder. Repeat until the desired thickness is produced.

## Replacing a tooth

1. Make a box preparation on the palatal or lingual side of the denture base. The preparation should be straight and even.
2. Select a tooth of the proper mold and shade (if original is broken or lost) and prepare so that maximum bond to the denture base is assured. Hold in proper position with sticky wax.
3. Apply a lubricant to labial surface of denture...and make a COECAL matrix of labial surface.
4. Mix POUR-N-CURE powder and liquid and pack into box preparation...or dust in alternate layers of powder and liquid. Build up slightly over the margins of the box preparation. Cover the resin with a piece of cellophane and apply pressure to both matrix and resin until polymerization is complete.
5. Finish and polish the repair as usual.

## Repairing a fracture

**Brush Technique:** This technique uses a small camel's hair brush, and two dappen dishes (one for POUR-N-CURE liquid, and one for POUR-N-CURE powder). The brush is first dipped into the liquid and then into the powder (only the tip of the brush should be placed into the powder and then extracted very quickly). This will result in a bead of saturated resin on the tip of the brush. The longer the brush is allowed to remain in the powder the larger will be the bead. For best results, the powder should always be well saturated so that it will flow uniformly into the repair area.

Build up the repair area slightly higher than the level of denture. Case is now ready for curing unit, or to be placed in pan of warm water until ready.

**Dispenser Technique:** This technique uses a camel's hair brush and a small polyethylene dispenser. Paint repair area with POUR-N-CURE™ liquid and then apply POUR-N-CURE powder by depressing or squeezing the flexible bottle slowly to control the amount of powder. Add liquid with the brush until the powder is completely saturated.