

**EA** everall7



# FORM PLAST

Self-curing acrylic resin  
for patterns

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Nowadays, a dental technician faces more and more new challenges. You have to work faster, more efficiently and more accurately, and the emergence of new technologies and basic materials requires changes in work procedures.

To meet these challenges, modern auxiliary materials such as Form Plast are necessary.



# FORM PLAST Self-curing acrylic resin for patterns

Self-curing, burning without residue, **Form Plast** is an acrylic material intended in particular for modeling prosthetic restorations, crowns, telescopic crowns, clasps, adhesive bridges, as well as for all auxiliary work in the dental technology laboratories.

## Material Characteristics

- Stable at thin thicknesses
- Residue-free combustion
- Minimal polymerization shrinkage and short polymerization time
- Due to the quick gelation of the mass, it does not run off the plaster model
- Homogeneous material structure
- Contrasting red color of the material

## Technical data

Working time	—————>	1:00 min (23°C)
Polymerization time	—————>	4:00 min (23°C)
Color	—————>	red

## Packages available

- |                   |        |   |
|-------------------|--------|---|
| Set V220Z02       | —————> | bottle of powder 100 g + bottle of liquid 2×50 ml + accessories (2×mixing cups, 1 brush No 4, measure, and 1 pipette) |
| Set V220Z01       | —————> | bottle of powder 30 g + bottle 2×12 ml  |
| Accessories TP038 | —————> | brush No 4  |
| Accessories TP037 | —————> | mixing cup Form Plast   |



# FORM PLAST

## Intended use in dental technology

- build up of secondary parts of telescopic crowns, conical crowns and others
- build up inlays (inlays, onlays), lingual arches, palatine arches, clasps and others elements of skeletal dentures
- build up of Maryland adhesive bridges
- build up of post and cores
- build up of structures in post-implantation prostheses
- making temporary connections during soldering

## Applying the material with the wet brush



1. Prepare a small amount of liquid and powder depending on the size of the job.



2. Block undercuts and insulate the surface if necessary.



3. Moisten the end of the brush with liquid.



4. Touch the powder with the previously moistened brush tip.



5. The small amount of material, ready to be applied.



6. Apply a small amount of material to the previously prepared surface.



7. Clean the brush of any material residue.



8. Continue build up until you are satisfied with the shape.

The properties of self-curing acrylic resin for patterns Form Plast are different from those of casting waxes. Therefore, in order to obtain the best results of the final restoration and to avoid mistakes, it is worth following the principles of working with acrylic materials that burn without leaving any residues.

## Principles of work

- Do not mix resin components with other liquids and powders. This may disturb the physicochemical properties of the materials, such as expansion, working time or polymerization time
- Do not put the remains of the powder and liquid into the packages, it may cause spontaneous polymerization reaction in the packages
- Keep the brush clean to ensure precise application of the material
- Form Plast is stable and stiff even at small thicknesses. The undercuts must be properly blocked to allow the pattern to slide off the die
- Extensive workpieces such as circular bridges should be made in separate parts in stages and then joined with a small amount of resin, this will ensure that the piece rests passively on the pillars
- Cover the finished pattern made of Form Plast with at least a thin layer of casting wax to create space for the resin to expand while the casting ring is burning out

## Principles of metal casting

- Form Plast burns without residue, keep the workplace clean so that unwanted contaminants do not get into the cups with powder or liquid. These contaminants can then affect the quality of the casting
- Use appropriate investment materials for metal casting. Follow the mixing ratio given by the manufacturer. This will avoid deteriorating the properties of the investment
- Keep the minimum thickness of the cast element according to the instructions for the metal alloy or casting technology used
- Keep the appropriate distance of modeled elements in the casting ring, this will reduce the risk of ring cracking
- Small items can be investing, pre heating and cast in the usual way. More extensive patterns should be pre heated gradually, first keeping for one hour at 250 ° C, then the temperature may be raised to the required level, this will reduce the risk of ring cracking

# FORM PLAST

## Build up of the post and core



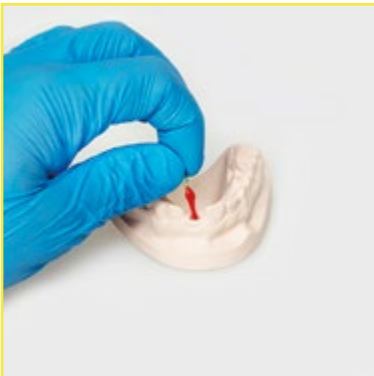
1. Prepare the model and Form Plast material for further procedures. Use a pencil to mark the extent of the crown part of the post and core



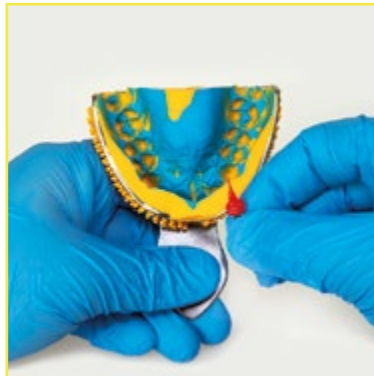
2. Insulate the work area and block any undercuts



3. Put the material on the plastic burnout post



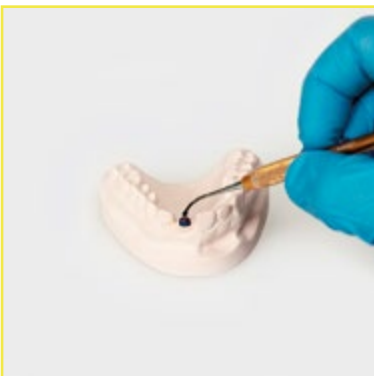
4. Wait a moment for the material to start to set. Insert the plastic burnout post covered with the material into the root part and wait for the material to polymerize



5. When the material is hard, remove the post and check the correct mapping of the root canal. If necessary, add a small amount of material and repeat steps 3 and 4



6. Remove excess material with a cross-tooth tungsten carbide milling cutter



7. Use the casting wax to build up the final shape of the post and core



8. Finished post and core pattern made with Form Plast material and casting wax



9. The post and core after casting and final processing

## Form Plast Q & A

### 1. **How to recognize if the ratio of liquid to powder in the taken small portion is correct?**

After picking up the powder with a damp brush, a small amount of the material should be damp, keep the spherical shape and have a shiny surface.

### 2. **What to do to keep the bristles of the brush as long as possible?**

The material should not be polymerized on the brush, it will result in the loss of bristles and shape necessary for precise modeling. Every few dips of the brush in the powder, soak it in the Form Plast liquid, and then wipe it with a tissue until the dirt is removed.

### 3. **How to insulate the surfaces on which the pattern is built?**

Appropriate insulation is essential on rough and absorbent surfaces. Preparations based on oils, wax or latex will be appropriate. Polished metal surfaces do not require insulation.

### 4. **What material should I use to block the undercuts on the die?**

The best material for blocking out undercuts is a special sharp contour blocking wax for the best working comfort.

### 5. **How to remove the pattern made of Form Plast so as not to damage it?**

Form Plast acrylic resin is more stable and does not deform like casting wax. In order to make it easier to remove the pattern made of Form Plast material, you can use a steam cleaner, but avoid excessive heating of the resin. You can also create additional resin retention elements to remove the pattern.

### 6. **What is the best way to mill a pattern created with Form Plast?**

A cross toothing tungsten carbide milling cutter works best for processing acrylic resin.

### 7. **Can Form Plast be milled?**

Yes, Form Plast acrylic resin is suitable for milled work; use standard cutters for processing plastics and be careful not to overheat the material.

### 8. **Should I use cervical wax when working with Form Plast?**

Due to the fact that some areas of the pattern may chip and break, additional cervical wax is recommended to be used in order to maintain the precision of the final restoration.

### 9. **How to avoid stresses in patterns of large works?**

Self-curing modeling resins should be applied in small sections. Each section must be polymerized before the next one is applied, which will ensure minimal polymerization shrinkage and a homogeneous material structure.

### 10. **How to block implantological analogues with Form Plast?**

First, tie the thread between the analogs and then apply the Form Plast material piece by piece in small sections.

Everall7 Sp. z o.o.  
Augustówka 14  
02-981 Warszawa, Polska  
T +48 22 858 82 72

