

Cavex Non Gamma-2

Cavex Non Gamma-2 is a dispersed phase amalgam alloy: a mixture of lathe-cut particles and microfine eutectic spherical particles. The handling characteristics are comparable to a conventional amalgam: sufficient condensation pressure should be applied.

The amalgam made of **Cavex Non Gamma-2** is free from the corrosion-prone and weak gamma-2 phase. Durable restorations with a lasting lustre can be made.

Alloy composition:	Silver (Ag)	: 69.2% (m/m)
	Tin (Sn)	: 18.6% (m/m)
	Copper (Cu)	: 11.9% (m/m)
	Zinc	: 0.3% (m/m)

Cavex Non Gamma-2 is in full compliance with the latest version of the ISO24234 and ADA No. 1 specifications. The mercury contained in the pre-dosed capsules is in full compliance with ISO24234.

Indication

Stress-bearing fillings in posterior teeth (Class I and II).

Contraindications

- Use of amalgam is not recommended when a physician has deemed it unsuitable for the patient.
 - Hypersensitivity (allergic reaction) to amalgam components.
- In such cases the use of suitable alternative materials must be considered.

Warnings

- After placement or removal of dental amalgam restorations increased mercury concentration in blood and urine has been observed. According to available scientific knowledge this increase has not been associated with any adverse health effects.
- If placed in close contact with other metal restorations, galvanic effects may occur. In most cases they will be of short lasting duration. If the effect persists, the user should consider replacement of the dental amalgam filling with another material.
- There are no proven adverse effects on the fetus associated with the placement or presence of dental amalgam fillings in the mother. It is sensible however, where clinically feasible, to minimise health interventions during pregnancy and avoid any unnecessary chemical exposure to the fetus. This precaution should be observed with the use of all dental materials.
- In individual cases, local mucosal reactions (lichenoid) have been observed. Such local reactions may be of an irritative (mechanical, chemical, electrochemical) or allergic nature. In case of allergy to components of dental amalgam the use of suitable alternative materials must be considered.
- Unnecessary exposure to mercury vapour or dental amalgam particles during handling, placement or removal of dental amalgam should be avoided. Placement and removal of dental amalgam fillings should be performed with appropriate water spray and vacuum suction.
- Instructions and regulations for storage and disposal of dental amalgam waste must be observed.


Directions for use

Mixing

Cavex Non Gamma-2 is available as powder and as pre-dosed capsules. It should be noted, that the working- and hardening time would be somewhat different, dependent on the type of mixer used: a high-energy mixer (such as used for pellets and pre-dosed capsules) gives a faster hardening. The mixed amalgam should be a plastic, coherent mass with a shiny surface.

The recommended mixing proportion for **Cavex Non Gamma-2** is:

10 parts of alloy / 11 parts of mercury by weight

	Mixing time in a:	
	High-energy mixer (such as the Silamat)	Dentomat/Duomat
Cavex Non Gamma-2 powder – average dosage setting (for each size of amalgam mix) – maximum speed		35 – 40 sec
Cavex Non Gamma-2 pre-dosed capsules – I-spill (alloy/mercury 400/435 mg) – II-spill (alloy/mercury 600/653 mg) – III-spill (alloy/mercury 800/865 mg)	In all cases: 5 – 7 sec	–

- Note:**
1. For safety reasons it is best to reclose the empty capsule after taking out the mixed amalgam, before cleaning or disposal.
 2. The pre-dosed capsules (Type I) are self-activating: contact between alloy and mercury occurs automatically when the capsule is subjected to the action of the mixing machine. Length: 32 mm, max. exterior diameter: 14 mm.
 3. Storage at temperatures no higher than 25°C is recommended.
 4. Dispose of cotton wool and used capsules in accordance with national regulations.

The times indicated are guidelines and will depend on the condition of the mixer.

Insertion and condensation

After mixing, the amalgam should immediately be inserted into the cavity using an amalgam carrier. The filling should be built up in layers under adequate condensation pressure using a plugger appropriate for the size of the cavity. Do not use an ultrasonic condenser. Carefully remove excess mercury.

Finishing and polishing

Approx. 8-10 minutes after mixing, the filling can be finished. Polishing should be done in a subsequent session.




"THIS ALLOY CONTAINS ZINC; THE AMALGAM MADE THEREFROM MAY SHOW EXCESSIVE EXPANSION IF MOISTURE IS INTRODUCED DURING MIXING OR COMPACTING"

Labelling

This information is in accordance with European legislation.

MERCURY DANGER

- May impair fertility or cause harm to an unborn child.
- Lethal if inhaled.
- Causes damage to organs in case of long-term or repeated exposure.
- Highly toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects.

Recommendations for safety precautions

Dental clinical personnel, when using silver amalgam, should exercise proper procedures to avoid personal contact with mercury. Precautions should be taken to avoid exposure to mercury vapour in the dental environment. Waste amalgam should be collected for disposal in a manner, which will protect both those who handle the waste and the environment.

1. Treat mercury and amalgam with care. Be MERCURY-AWARE.
2. Handling of mercury and mixing of amalgam should be done on a separate section of the working table (not close to a source of heat), with raised edges on all sides. This will prevent any spilled mercury from spreading and will facilitate its recovery. The surgery floor should be smooth, without cracks and the surgery and storage area well ventilated.
3. Ideally a high-energy mixer should be equipped with a protective cap to cover the capsule whilst mixing.
4. Small droplets of spilled mercury can be collected with the aid of a 'mercury-collecting forceps' or a small amount of freshly mixed amalgam that will easily absorb liquid mercury. NEVER use a vacuum cleaner!
5. Placement and removal of amalgam fillings must be done under water-cooling and with effective vacuum suction. The use of eye protection and mouth mask is advisable.
6. The wastewater drain of the spittoon should be equipped with an amalgam separator. **Local regulations on type and installation of such a separator and handling/recycling of the amalgam waste should be taken into consideration.**
7. Excess mixed amalgam should be kept in a container, designed for the purpose, or at least in a closed container filled with photographic fixer.

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