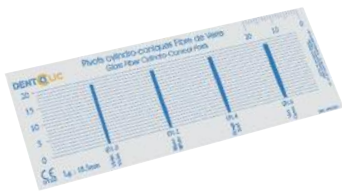
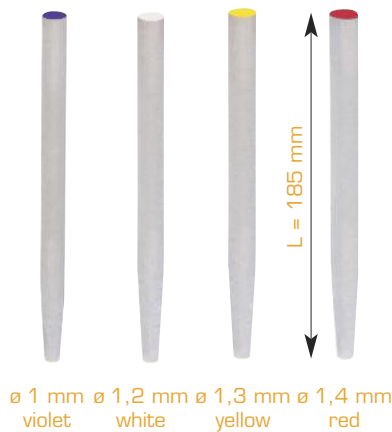


DENTOClic Glass fiber posts

TRANSLUCENT GLASS FIBER POSTS

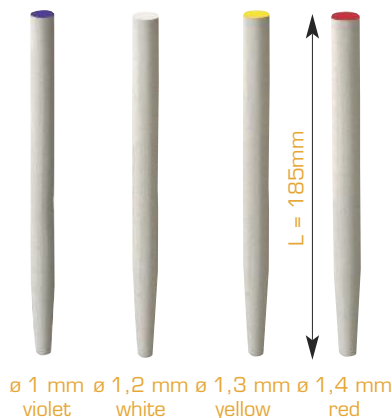
- Optimal cosmetic solution for prosthetic restorations
- Single ceramic restorations incorporating glass fiber posts in the laboratory



CALIBRATING GAUGE

IVORY GLASS FIBER POSTS

- More radiopaque posts

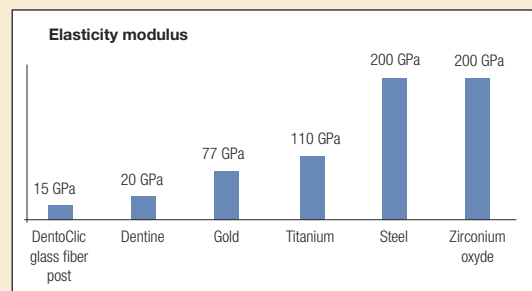
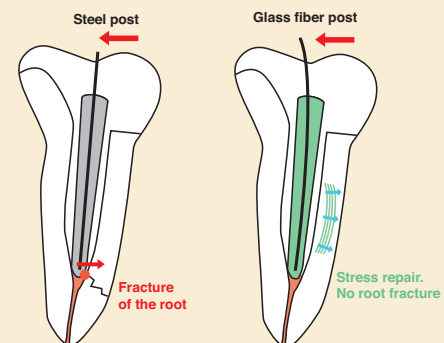


ADVANTAGES

- Elasticity modulus similar to dentine
Favourable constraint/deformation ratio for the tooth.

Homogenous distribution of mechanical constraints

"In fact teeth restored using glass fiber posts result in only a small number of failures, which are often repairable. In contrast, teeth restored using metal posts commonly present with more significant fractures, often resulting in the loss of the tooth." (Standlee, 1988 ; Freeman, 1998)



- Chemical retention** between the core build-up and the glass fiber post (mechanical retention only in a steel post procedure)
- Perfect **aesthetic** result
- Radio-opaque**
- Bio-compatibility and no toxicities
- No risks of corrosion, or of tissue colouration
- Reamers from the DentoClic range

CLINICAL PROCEDURE

Find the complete clinical procedure on p.41
"Corono-radicular restoration kit"



Select the glass fiber post & matching drill using the calibrating gauge on the drill



Prepare the canal with a Gates or a Largo drill



Prepare the canal with the calibrated cylindro-conical drill



Try the glass fiber post



Cut the post with a disk, perpendicular to the post. Keep it in alcohol until bonding



Apply the mix on the glass fiber post & surfaces according to the bonding (Iperbond or QuickBond) instructions for use



Coat the post with core build-up (DentoCore/DentoCore Body), then inject the core build-up into the canal. Fill a matrix with DentoCore/DentoCore Body

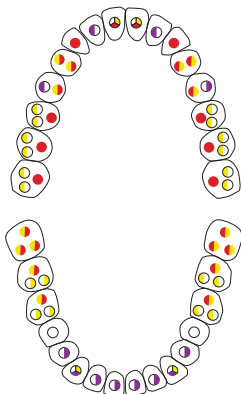


Remove the matrix and make the shape

Color guide

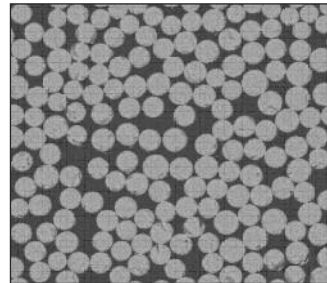
advised post size

- Violet post
- White post
- Yellow post
- Red post



TECHNICAL DATA

Density	2,680
Axial compression modulus	51 GPa
Axial tensile modulus	52 GPa
Flexural modulus	52 GPa
Flexural strength	1650 MPa
Compression strength	760 MPa
Shear strength	64 MPa



CROSS SECTION
x700

References

20 glass fiber post kit

Ivory (8 violet + 8 white + 4 red)

1 driver drill + 3 cylindro-conical reamers
+ 1 manual wrench + 1 gauge

KFV020

Translucent (8 violet + 8 white + 4 red)

1 driver drill + 3 cylindro-conical reamers
+ 1 manual wrench + 1 gauge

KFVT20

5 glass fiber post refill

Ivory

∅ 1 mm	●	FVOV5-1
∅ 1,2 mm	○	FVOA5-1.2
∅ 1,3 mm	●	FVOJ5-1.3
∅ 1,4 mm	●	FVOR5-1.4

Translucent

∅ 1 mm	●	FVTV5-1
∅ 1,2 mm	○	FVTA5-1.2
∅ 1,3 mm	●	FVTJ5-1.3
∅ 1,4 mm	●	FVTR5-1.4

INDICATIONS

- **Optimal cosmetic** solution for prosthetic restorations
- Single ceramic restorations **incorporating glass fiber posts in the laboratory**
- Corono-radicular restorations with glass fiber post

HINTS & TIPS

- To increase chemical interaction at the glass fiber/bonding interface, apply silane to the surface of the post and dry thoroughly before applying bonding ("Adhesion between fiber posts and resin luting agents: a microtensile bond strength test and an SEM investigation following different treatments of the post surface". J Adhes Dent. 2007 Apr;9(2):195-202. Magni E, Mazzitelli C, Papacchini F, Radovic I, Goracci C, Coniglio I, Ferrari M.)
- How to remove a glass fiber post?
 1. First of all take an X-ray to determine the exact position of the post.
 2. Remove the head of the post and the composite that covers it, down to the level of the root canal opening using small, water spray cooled, spherical, diamond dental bur.
 3. Remove the center of the post down to the apical level using a very thin, water spray cooled drill (Largo) at a speed of at least 2000 RPM.
 4. Remove the remainder of the glass fibers with a water spray cooled drill the same diameter as the post used, at a speed of at least 2000 RPM.