

# THE DENTAL ADVISOR

"Improving Patient Care Through Research & Education"

**EDITORS**

John W. Farah, D.D.S., Ph.D.  
John M. Powers, Ph.D.

**ADVISORY BOARD**

John O. Burgess, D.D.S., M.S.  
Gerard Kugel, D.M.D., M.S.  
Karl F. Leinfelder, D.D.S., M.S.  
John A. Molinari, Ph.D.  
Frederick A. Rueggeberg, D.D.S., M.S.  
Edward J. Swift, Jr., D.M.D., M.S.  
Charles W. Wakefield, D.D.S.

**DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH**

Ron Yapp, M.S.

**CREATIVE DIRECTOR**

Lynn St. Pierre

**EDITORIAL STAFF**

Stephanie D. Farquhar  
Annette M. Frederick  
Tricia G. Price

**ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF**

Kathryn L. Jackson  
Samantha Baker  
Darlene E. Meyer

**PUBLISHER**

Dental Consultants, Inc.

**THE DENTAL ADVISOR**

3110 West Liberty  
Ann Arbor, MI 48103

Toll free: 800.347.1330

Local: 734.665.2020

E-mail: info@dentaladvisor.com

Web Site: www.dentaladvisor.com

NUMBER 4 • JANUARY 2006

## Effects of Preheating Resin Composite on Flowability

James C. Broome, D.D.S., M.S., University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Dentistry

**Purpose** – Preheating of resin composite compules has been suggested as a means of improving flow characteristics. The purpose of this study was to quantify in vitro the effect of preheating of resin composite compules on flowability.

**Methods** – A screening test was devised to assess the flow of six resin composites at room temperature (24° C) and after heating to 55° C and to 60° C in a commercial heating unit (*Calset/AdDent, Inc.*). Composite compules were placed into a steel positioning stand for heating and testing. A load was applied to the plunger of the compule by a steel rod mounted in a chuck on a servo-hydraulic testing machine (MTS 858, MTS Systems Corp.) at a crosshead speed of 1.0 mm/sec. The load (N) after displacement of 6 mm was recorded as a measure of flowability. Data were analyzed by analysis of variance and means were compared by a Fisher's PLSD test at the 0.05 level of significance.

**Results** – Preliminary tests indicated that 1.0 mm/sec was the approximate rate that a load would be applied a compule with a conventional injection gun. Heating in a commercial unit produced a statistically significant improvement in flow ranging from 5 to 76% for the resin composites tested.

**Table 1. Load (N) at a displacement of 6 mm for each material at each temperature\*.**

	<i>Esthet-X</i> DENTSPLY Caulk  <i>Microhybrid</i>	<i>Filtek Supreme</i> 3M ESPE  <i>Nanofilled</i>	<i>Heliomolar</i> Ivoclar Vivadent  <i>Microfilled</i>	<i>Point 4</i> SDS/Kerr  <i>Microhybrid</i>	<i>Simile</i> Pentron Clinical Technologies, LLC  <i>Nanofilled</i>	<i>Filtek Z250</i> 3M ESPE  <i>Microfine</i>
24° C	215 (11)	94.3 (8.5)	81.9 <sup>b</sup> (9.2)	98.7 (7.3)	105 (19)	191 (21)
55° C	108 <sup>a</sup> (13)	51.1 (5.7)	77.6 <sup>b</sup> (6.3)	40.4 <sup>c</sup> (3.3)	68.7 (6.1)	57 <sup>d</sup> (13)
60° C	96 <sup>a</sup> (14)	39.5 (4.4)	63.6 (6.3)	36.4 <sup>c</sup> (3.2)	47.4 (2.3)	45.0 <sup>d</sup> (4.3)

\* Means with standard deviations in parentheses (n=5). Means with the same superscript were not significantly different (p>0.05).

**Table 2. Increase in flow (%) for each resin composite from baseline at 55° and at 60° C.**

	<i>Esthet-X</i>	<i>Filtek Supreme</i>	<i>Heliomolar</i>	<i>Point 4</i>	<i>Simile</i>	<i>Filtek Z250</i>
55° C	50	46	5	59	34	70
60° C	55	58	22	63	55	76

**Conclusion** – Preheating resin composite compules at 55° and 60° C provided an effective means of increasing flowability of the composites tested.

**Acknowledgment** – This project was supported in part by AdDent through a grant to the University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Dentistry.