

WITHDRAWN: 1 April 1997



Standards
Association of
Australia



Australian Standard® 2940—1988

DENTAL MATERIALS— WATER-BASED DENTAL CEMENTS

[Title allocated by Defence Cataloguing Authority: CEMENTS, DENTAL (Water-based) NSC 6520]



This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee DN/1, Dental Clinical Materials. It was approved on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 6 January 1988 and published on 17 June 1988.

The following interests are represented on Committee DN/1:

Australian Chamber of Commerce
Australian Dental Association
Australian Dental Trade Association
Australian Society of Endodontology
Australian Society of Orthodontists
Commonwealth Department of Community Services and Health Australian Dental Standards Laboratory
Department of Defence
The Royal Dental Hospital of Melbourne
The United Dental Hospital of Sydney
The University of Melbourne
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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 86161.

AS 3301/Amdt 1/1982-06-07

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
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AMENDMENT No 1
to
AS 3301—1980
APPROVAL AND TEST SPECIFICATION
FOR
PARTICULAR REQUIREMENTS FOR MICROWAVE OVENS
REVISED TEXT

The 1980 edition of AS 3301 is amended as follows: the amendments should be inserted in the appropriate place.

SUMMARY: The following sections of the standard are covered by this amendment: Clauses 3.19.1 and 30.

Published on 7 June 1982.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

**DENTAL MATERIALS—
WATER-BASED DENTAL
CEMENTS**

AS 2940—1988

AS 2940 first published in part as AS T3—1949.
AS T3 revised and redesignated AS 1186—1972.
AS T8 first published 1953.
Revised and redesignated AS 1454—1973.
AS 2194 first published 1978.
AS 1186—1972, AS 1454—1973 and AS 2194—1978
revised, amalgamated and redesignated
AS 2940—1988.

**PUBLISHED BY THE STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA
STANDARDS HOUSE, 80 ARTHUR ST, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.W.**

ISBN 0 7262 5084 8

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Dental Clinical Materials, under the direction of the Dental Materials and Equipment Standards Committee. It is one of a series intended for use in assessing the quality of dental materials used in Australia.

This Standard is a replacement of three Standards, viz AS 1186, *Dental zinc phosphate cement*; AS 1454, *Dental silicate and silicophosphate cements*; and AS 2194, *Dental polycarboxylate materials*. It also includes glass ionomer (polyalkenoate) cements. The Standard differs from AS 1186, AS 1454 and AS 2194 in that methods have been included for measurement of initial and final set times. These times approximate to the clinical properties of working time and setting time respectively.

The committee believed that AS 1186, AS 1454 and AS 2194 should be combined under the common title 'Water-based Dental Cements', because of the similar properties of these materials.

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

DENTAL MATERIALS—WATER-BASED DENTAL CEMENTS

1 SCOPE. This Standard applies to setting water-based dental cements, either for luting or for bases and liners or for filling cavities in teeth. Such cements include zinc phosphate, zinc polycarboxylate, silicate, silicophosphate, glass ionomer (polyalkenoate) materials and other materials which contain more than 20 percent water in their liquid component.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENT. The document below is referred to in this Standard.

AS
2193 Methods for the calibration and grading of force-measuring systems of testing machines

3 CLASSIFICATION.

3.1 General. For the purpose of this Standard, dental cements shall be categorized into classes and types in accordance with the provisions of Clauses 3.2 and 3.3.

3.2 Class. Materials shall be classified on the basis of usage as follows:

Class 1—Luting cements

Class 2—Bases or liners

Class 3—Filling cements

3.3 Type. Dental cements shall be typed on the basis of their chemical composition, as follows:

Zinc phosphate

Zinc polycarboxylate

Silicate

Silico-phosphate

Glass ionomer (polyalkenoate)

Other types (containing more than 20 percent water in their liquid component).

4 MATERIAL. The components shall not contain any foreign materials and shall be uniform throughout. Liquids shall not contain any deposits or sediments.

5 TEST CONDITIONS. Except where otherwise specified, all tests shall be conducted at a temperature of $23 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ and a relative humidity of 50 ± 5 percent.

6 PREPARATION OF MATERIAL FOR TESTING. All tests shall be conducted on material proportions and mixed according to the manufacturer's instructions.

7 MIXING PROPERTIES. The components shall be stored or set to a condition satisfactory for dental use. The mixed material shall be of a uniformly smooth consistency and shall not contain or form lumps nor evolve gas.

8 INITIAL SET TIME.

8.1 Class 1 (Luting cements). When determined in accordance with Appendix A, the initial set time of the material shall meet the requirements of Table 1.

8.2 Class 2 cements (Bases or liners), Class 3 (Filling cements). When determined in accordance with Appendix B, the initial set time of the material shall meet the requirements of Table 1.

9 FINAL SET TIME. When determined in accordance with Appendix C, the final set time of the material shall meet the requirements of Table 1.

10 FLOW (CLASS 1 ONLY). When determined in accordance with Appendix A, the flow of the material shall meet the requirements of Table 1.

11 FILM THICKNESS (CLASS 1 ONLY). When determined in accordance with Appendix D, the film thickness of the material shall meet the requirements of Table 1.

12 COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH. When determined in accordance with Appendix E, the compressive strength of the material shall meet the requirements of Table 1.

13 CIRCUMFERENTIAL TENSILE STRENGTH. When determined in accordance with Appendix F, the circumferential tensile strength of the material shall meet the requirements of Table 1.

14 ACID EROSION. When determined in accordance with Appendix G, the height loss per hour of the specimen shall meet the requirements of Table 1.

15 OPACITY (CLASS 3 ONLY) AND COLOUR. When prepared and tested in the manner described in Appendix H—

(a) the opacity of the material shall be such that the contrast ratio $C_{0.70}^*$ of specimens 1 mm thick is within the limits set out in Table 1; and

(b) the colour of the set material shall match the manufacturer's shade guide or correspond to the manufacturer's description.

16 TOXICITY. The material shall not be toxic nor give rise to adverse reactions when used under normal conditions.

17 INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE MANUFACTURER. Accurate and adequate instructions for preparing the material shall accompany each package, including the applications for which the material is suitable. These instructions

* The ratio of the luminous reflectance for CIE Illuminant C of a translucent specimen when backed by a black backing to that of the specimen when backed by a white backing is known as the contrast ratio. Where the determination is made using a white backing which has a luminous reflectance equal to 70 percent of that of magnesium oxide, the contrast ratio is designated $C_{0.70}$.