

Minute Stains Description and Instructions

Characterization & Shade Alteration of Acrylic Resin Restorations

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Description:

Minute Stains are quick setting colored acrylic liquids that are applied by brush to modify the shades of cured acrylic provisional and permanent restorations. The stains cure and bond to all dental resins, including ethyl and methyl methacrylates, polycarbonates, vinyl methacrylate copolymers, resin crowns and laminates, denture base, acrylic denture teeth and composite resins. Minute Stains can be applied in or out of the mouth.

Instructions:

1. Finish, polish and dry restoration. Surface must be clean.
2. Shake Minute Stain bottles gently to disperse pigments. Shake bottles vigorously only if intense, concentrated colors are desired.
3. Dip brush into bottle, wipe excess off at bottle neck and bleed additional excess from brush onto ceramic or glass mixing slab. Pigments should be evenly dispersed.
4. Quickly apply stain to surface of restoration using a minimum of straight, even strokes. Let surface dry. Setting time is 10 seconds.
5. Stains must be applied thin. Clean brush in Thinner bottle after each application and dry with paper towel.
6. The translucent colors may be built up in intensity with multiple applications using a slight overlap of coats to create a gradual color shift.
7. Apply two (2) coats of CLEAR LIQUID & GLAZE to protect the colors and to provide a glaze-like finish. Allow each coat of glaze to completely dry between applications, cleaning brush in thinner each time.

*Note: Keep bottles tightly sealed when not in use. Clean bottle necks and inside of caps to maintain proper seal. Add a few drops of thinner periodically (or as needed) to maintain proper, thin consistency. Once colors have set on the slab do not try to revive. Go back to bottle(s) for new mix.

Special Effects:

Color Suggestions:

Yellow: To deepen shading of 66-67-69-73-77-78

Cervical Blend: To deepen shading of 62-65-68-81-85; interproximal stain.

Blue, White: Incisal blend, decalcified areas.

Grey: To tone down shades and produce tetracycline shading; incisal stain

Brown: Tea, coffee and tobacco stains; surface erosions.

Pink: Root surfaces

Color Mixes:

Yellow-Brown, Orange (Yellow-Pink), Purple or Violet (Blue-Pink)

Technique: Blend the colors on slab, with brush of thinner, mix well. Bleed excess on slab before applying to restoration. For re-application of the mixed color, add some thinner to the mix on the slab, bleed excess and reapply to the restoration.

Fractures:

To create a hair-line fracture illusion, score the facial surface with a fine scalpel and scrape off the flashing. Place brown over the score line and wipe off the excess immediately. The brown will seep into and remain within the score line. If color does not penetrate, repeat with scalpel to make line deeper. Do fracture lines before incisal staining.

Occlusal:

To highlight groove, pits and fissures, bleed brown onto these surfaces with a fine brush or instrument.

Decalcification:

Use a fine brush or instrument tip with white to create this effect. The spot should be matted and asymmetrical for best effect.

Tobacco & Erosion-type effects:

Use brown and/or concentrated cervical blend. Layer color for most realistic effect.

Incisal:

Delicately place blue or grey along incisal edge, perpendicular to the edge, unevenly in 3-4 strokes, to cover entire width of incisal area. It is best to dilute grey with thinner for best control.

Root Surfaces:

Use a thin pink or cervical blend to create the effect.

Denture Base Staining:

Use pink as is or concentrated for intense colors, and/or blend with white or blue on mixing slab. Add thinner to mix. Apply in quick, even strokes.

Lighten Shades:

Dilute white on slab with thinner or glaze, to reduce intensity. Apply one to two thin coats.

Tone Down colors:

Dilute grey with thinner to reduce intensity and place directly over (stained) surface, or first blend with stain on initial application.

***Note:** To remove unwanted stain, when shading is incorrect, grind off with rubber wheel and re-polish the acrylic resin. If Minute Stain bottles solidify, fill bottles with thinner, let stand 5 days and stir. Should liquid merely thicken (from solvent

evaporation), just add thinner to proper consistency. If stain becomes too thin, add clear liquid to restore body. **Do not use monomer to dilute colors.**

Shake bottles gently to produce light translucent colors. It is not necessary to disperse all pigments in the bottle. This could create an intense, concentrated and unnatural stain.

Helpful Hints:

1. Do not have excess stain on the brush when applying to the resin surface. This may cause color runoff resulting in too intense pigment build-up, visible brush strokes, colors not drying uniformly or rippled, grainy surfaces. Always bleed excess off onto the slab before applying color.
2. In cervical areas, it is best to apply in straight, even strokes in a vertical direction from cervical to gingival or cervical to incisal.
3. **Apply stains quickly.** Use a large (#1) brush (camel hair) for large surface areas to minimize brush strokes. Use a fine brush for smaller, delicate areas.
4. To clean slab, use a single edge gem razor blade and scrape the surface clean. Use thinner to clean small, loose scraps from slab surface.
5. **Always clean brush between each application of color, when finished, and wipe dry on a paper towel.** If bristles have stiffened after last use, just dip into thinner for a few seconds to revive. Do not use inexpensive plastic brushes, as solvent will destroy them.
6. **Allow surfaces to dry before reapplying additional or new colors.** This will avoid creating unwanted brush marks.
7. To remove excess (dried) color around small areas, e.g. along fracture line, or occlusal grooves and fissures, dip clean brush in thinner, bleed excess on slab, and immediately wash affected area gently, until unwanted colors are brushed away. Wipe clean.
8. For concentrated or intense pigment, dip brush into bottom of bottle.
9. If pigment streaks, just blend on slab until uniform.
10. If colors are too intense, blend on slab with thinner of glaze, bleed excess off brush, and apply.