

Centribase Pourable Cheat-Sheet

The good points

- Thin consistency, runs into small spaces easily
- Can be processed in either Agar or silicone duplicating materials
- Can be processed in specially designed pourable flasks, or customised duplicating flasks
- 3 pour channels are ideal. These can be formed in wax (ideal with silicone processing), or cut later (ideal in agar processing). The centre channel is for pouring. The two either side are for air escape. Approx. 6mm diameter is ideal
- Comes in 5 familiar pink shades so plenty of options for colour matching for repairs to existing dentures. (plus clear)
- 4 minute working time (remains pourable)
- 20 min curing time in pressure pot (40-50 degree c , 5-6 bar)
- 25 min curing time on bench (instead of under pressure) although thicker appliances may suffer from porosity (bubbles) with this method e.g. if they are more than 2mm
- Quick and easy to polish, no special burrs required
- Very good fit surface reproduction and high gloss
- Dough stage (also known as the plastic stage) is very easy to manipulate with minimal shrinkage. Excellent for base plates under occlusal rims. It can be rolled out and adapted easily
- Minimal finishing required
- No flasking plaster usage
- Feels strong like normal acrylic, not brittle like some other pourables (strength yet to be tested)
- Tooth bond looks good. Tests were carried out without cutting into the underside of teeth and bond appears good. (Further tests required)
- No obvious free monomer

What to watch out for

- Thin consistency, runs into small spaces easily. **This can be a problem if it isn't contained accurately. Any moulds must be well fitting to prevent material running where it isn't wanted.**
- 25 min curing time on bench (instead of under pressure) **although thicker appliances may suffer from porosity with this method eg if they are more than 2mm.**
- Very good fit surface reproduction and high gloss. **This can be a down side if the cast has air bubbles in it. The material will reproduce them all!**
- If using Agar, it needs to be of good strength to reproduce the detail and hold the teeth in their positions. Detail reproduction needs to be good too
- Casts need to be well saturated at all stages to ensure that no air remains within them. Any air within the cast can move into the acrylic and create voids/air bubbles (excluding when the silicone is first poured, if using, this doesn't require a saturated cast)