

LIGHT TRANSMITTING GEL

Liquid Lens will help transmit light into hard-to-reach areas such as inter-proximal restorations.

Procedure: (see above)

BOND RELEASE /MASKING GEL

Liquid Lens will prevent bonding by masking surfaces which are not intended to be bonded together.

1. Prior to placement of composites or adhesives, place a thin layer of Liquid Lens over any surface which you do not intend to bond to.
2. Rinse thoroughly after cure.

WARNING

**To prevent cross-contamination,
do not suck fluid back into the syringe.
Discard needles between use.**

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**SECTION I - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION**

Company: Danville Materials
3420 Fostoria Way Ste. A-200
San Ramon, CA 94583
Phone: (800) 827-7940
Fax: (925) 973-0764
Prepared: December 10, 2010

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS OF MIXTURES

Material	CAS	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Glycerin	56-81-5	ND	10MG/M3
Silica / Amorphous	7631-86-9	ND	0.1mg/m3
Blue Food Dye		ND	ND

(ND = Not Determined NA = Not Applicable NL = Not Listed)

SECTION III - PHYSICAL DATA

Vapor Pressure mm HG: NA
Evaporation Rate (Ether = 1): NA
Solubility in Water: Soluble
Appearance: Blue Gel
Vapor Density (Air = 1): NA
% Volatile by Volume: NA
Boiling Point: NA
Odor: None

SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION

Flash Point: >+104°C
Extinguishing Media: Carbon Dioxide, Foam, Dry Chemical
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: None
Flammable Limits: NA
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: None

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable
Conditions to Avoid: Prolonged Extreme Heat.
Incompatibility: (Materials to avoid) Contact with metals
Hazardous Decomposition Products: None.
Hazardous Polymerization: None
Conditions to Avoid: Extreme heat.

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARDS

Chronic, Other: None

Acute Overexposure: Irritation to eyes and skin.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: None Known

Hygienic Practices: Use good personal hygiene.

Primary Route(s) of Exposure: Skin, eye, ingestion.

SECTION VII - EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Skin: Wash off affected area with soap and water.

Ingestion: None, essentially non-toxic orally.

Eyes: Rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

SECTION VIII - SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Spill Management: Use absorbent to collect the material. Wash contaminated surfaces with soap and water.

Waste Disposal Methods: Dispose of safely in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION IX - PROTECTION INFORMATION/CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory: None required

Eye Protection: Safety goggles

Glove: Rubber/PVC gloves

Other Clothing & Equipment: None

Ventilation: None required

SECTION X - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Do not mix with Hydrogen Peroxide or other oxidation compounds.



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Liquid Lens™

**INSTRUCTIONS****USES**

Liquid Lens™ is a glycerin-based gel that ensures maximum surface hardness of resins and composites during light curing. Its ideal viscosity allows placement at any position without running. The blue tint gives good visibility of placement without absorbing any of the curing light.

OXYGEN INHIBITION TO PROMOTE FULL POLYMERIZATION

Liquid Lens prevents a soft, unpolymerized film of resin from forming on the surface

of a composite during light curing. When Liquid Lens is placed on top of composite resins, there is no air inhibition at the surface during curing. This produces hard surfaces, and helps reduce margin wear.

1. After placement of the composite, coat its surface with a thin layer of Liquid Lens. Use care placing the Liquid Lens so as not to mix and disturb the composite surface.
2. Light cure composite per manufacturer's recommendations.
3. Rinse with water.
4. Finish or polish.

NOTE: In order to avoid intermixing of the composite with Liquid Lens, when using a low viscosity flowable composite, it is recommended that the composite surface be cured a second or two to create a thin film before applying Liquid Lens.