

# One Coat Bond

## Instructions for use

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### Definition

One Coat Bond is a light-cured, multipurpose, one-component adhesive agent for use in adhesive dental restoration techniques.

### Composition

- Methacrylates
- Polyalkenoate methacrylized
- Amorphous silica

### Indications for use

Bonding agent for adhesive restoration techniques:

- Adhesive bonding of composite and compomer materials to natural enamel and dentine
- Adhesive bonding of ceramic and composite restorations onto enamel and dentin
- Adhesive bonding of composite material onto ceramic, composite material, metal and amalgam
- Dentine sealing
- Sealing of sensitive tooth necks

### Contra-indications

Demonstrated oversensitivity to any of One Coat Bond's ingredients. Poor oral hygiene. Situations in which the work area cannot be kept dry.

### Side effects

Some of One Coat Bond's ingredients may cause an adverse reaction in sensitive patients.

### Interactions

Phenolic and other substances which inhibit polymerization (e.g., zinc oxide eugenol) must not come into contact with One Coat Bond.

### Application

#### 1. Conventional Filling Techniques

##### 1.1. Cavity preparation

In accordance with the principles of adhesive restoration methods. If indicated, apply an indirect pulp cap using a hard-setting calcium hydroxide cement. It is advisable to use a dental dam (for example, one made by HYGENIC / ROEKO) for hygienic reasons.

##### 1.2. Conditioning

Apply a phosphoric acid-based etching gel (e.g., Etchant Gel S) to enamel and dentin according to manufacturer's instructions. Remove excess water from the cavity using a foam pellet or a short burst of pressurised air.

**Important: do not allow dentin to dry out.**

##### 1.3. Application

Dispense One Coat Bond from the syringe onto a single-use brush, and then massage it into the cavity for 20 seconds. Air-dry gently, then light-cure for 10 seconds (halogen or LED-polymerisation devices with light power levels > 800 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>). Lower-powered light results in a correspondingly slower light-hardening process.

##### 1.4. Composite and compomer fillings

Follow manufacturer's instructions when using restoration materials.

#### 2. Affixing Inlays / Onlays, Veneers and Crowns

One Coat Bond can only be used on condition that sufficient amounts of light (as specified by manufacturer's instructions) are able to reach the entire restoration.

##### 2.1. Restoration preparation

Prepare the restoration in accordance with manufacturer's instructions based on the material used.

##### 2.2. Cavity preparation

Proceed in accordance with the principles of adhesive restoration methods. If indicated, apply a indirect pulp cap using a hard-setting calcium hydroxide cement. For hygienic reasons, the use of a dental dam is recommended.

##### 2.3. Conditioning

Proceed as described under 1.2.

##### 2.4. Application

Proceed as described under 1.3.

**Important: applying the adhesive too thickly can cause restorations to fit improperly.**

##### 2.5. Cementation

Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

#### 3. Bonding with Other Materials

##### 3.1. Preparation

###### 3.1.1. Ceramics

**Intraoral Use:**

Sandblast ceramic surfaces or roughen them with a diamond abrasion tool. Etch surfaces with a phosphoric acid-based etching gel, rinse, and dry using pressurised oil-free air. Use steam or acetone to remove oil from surfaces; dry.

**Extra-oral Use:**

Etch ceramic surfaces with 5% HF acid; rinse and dry using pressurised oil-free air.

**Optional:**

Ceramic surfaces can also be silanised. (Follow manufacturer's instructions.)

###### 3.1.2. Metal and Amalgam

Use a diamond abrasive tool or a sandblaster to roughen surfaces. Clean with acetone or (extraoral) steam jets and dry using pressurised oil-free air.

###### 3.1.3. Composite

Sandblast composite surfaces or roughen them with a diamond abrasive tool. Clean using phosphoric acid, rinse, and dry with pressurised oil-free air.

##### 3.2. Application

Dispense One Coat Bond from the syringe onto a single-use brush, then apply it to the surface. Air-dry gently, then light cure for 10 seconds (using a halogen or LED-polymerisation device with a light power level above 800 mW/cm<sup>2</sup>). Lower-powered light results in a correspondingly slower light-hardening process.

##### 3.3. Restoration

Follow manufacturer's instructions for using restoration materials.

#### 4. De-sensitisation

##### 4.1. Cleaning teeth

Clean teeth using a fluoride-free polishing paste.

##### 4.2. Conditioning

Proceed as described under 1.2.

##### 4.3. Application

Proceed as described under 1.3.

We recommend a follow-up examination after around 6 months.

#### Emergency Procedures, Symptoms, Antidotes

In case of direct contact with the oral mucosa, rinsing with tap water is sufficient. In case of contact with the eyes rinse thoroughly with water. Consult an ophthalmologist to determine whether further medical treatment is necessary.

### Notes

This product should only be delivered to dentists or dental technicians or to persons acting on their behalf.

Keep out of the reach of children!

Only dispose of completely empty packages.

### Shelf life and marking

Expiration date and **LOT** number are marked on the containers. Do not use after shelf life expiration date.

### Storage

Store at 4–23 °C / 39–73 °F

Avoid exposure to direct sunlight or other heat sources.

### Caution

Federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a dentist.

For SDS see

[www.coltene.com](http://www.coltene.com)



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### Glossary



**Consult instructions for use**



**Keep away from sun light**



**Temperature limitation**



**Notified body registration number**



**Identification for Russia**



**Legal Manufacturer**



**Expiry Date**



**Batch Code**



**RX only**

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