

Description

This invention relates to a microfilled dental composite and to a method employing it.

5 Background of the Invention

Heretofore the fillers in dental composites have been composed of particles from 0.56 to 150×10^{-6} m (0.56 micron to 150 microns) in diameter. These relatively large particles have resulted in a rougher type of finish than many practitioners desired. Yet, although some manufacturers used a small amount of
 10 submicron filler particles, which are typically 2 to 4×10^{-8} m (0.02 to 0.04 micron) in diameter (to eliminate settling, for example), they have used them only up to about 5% by weight of the composite, and most of the particles remained relatively large.

Recently, various manufacturers have placed on the market "microfilled" composites in which all of the filler was in the 2 to 4×10^{-8} m (0.02 to 0.04 micron) range, and a smoother finish was thereby obtained.

15 However, when using these small particle fillers, only about 25% to 50% of the composite could be filler.

When such a relatively small percentage of filler was added to the typical dental resin, the result was that physical properties, such as tensile strength and water sorption, were severely compromised.

DE-A-2 462 271 discloses dental composites, in particular artificial teeth and parts for replacement of missing tooth parts, obtained from curable dental compositions which contain microfine inorganic fillers. The
 20 microfine inorganic filler is present in about 10 to 90% by wt. and only in particles having a size between about 5 to 700 μm . Preferably, at least 50% of the filler have a particle size in the range of 10 to $40\mu\text{m}$. The filler may be silica and the curable resin was a Bis-GMA (a resin on the basis of Bisphenol A and glycidylmethacrylate).

EP-A- 140 140 discloses a filled-resin composition useful for porcelain repair and as a dental composite
 25 as well as to a method for repairing porcelain or teeth. The composition comprises a methacrylate functional resin usable in dental composites, powdered filler-colorant therein, at least one photoinitiator for the resin in an amount sufficient to initiate polymerization and complete it in depth within about half a minute when exposed to a visible-light output of at least $5,000$ foot candles and at least one accelerator-free peroxide curing agent for the resin in an effective amount for completing polymerization within about one-
 30 half hour of any portion of the resin not receiving sufficient light to effectuate complete cure before then.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides a microfilled dental composite containing from 15% to 55% filler, said
 35 filler being sub-micron hydrophobic silica particles of 1 to 4×10^{-8} m (0.01 - 0.04 micrometers) in diameter. The filler is dispersed in a resin, the main component of which is ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate, with suitable aliphatic dimethacrylate diluents up to about 40% by weight. Curing agents are added to effect a one-component light-cured restorative or a two-component self-cured material. A three-part curing system can be used to produce a two-component light-cured material with infinite cure, as in U.S. Patent 4,297,266,
 40 issued October 27, 1981 to Ibsen, et al.

The resultant cured material exhibits the smooth finish of a microfilled restorative, but has physical properties in the same range as conventional "small particle" restorative.

Examples

45 The system is preferably a single, light-cured paste which is applied, shaped, etc. by the dentist, then cured by exposure to a special dental curing light.

Example 1

A formulation system embodying this invention comprises the following illustrative ranges:

Component	Parts by Weight
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	67.75 - 36.00
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	11.00 - 16.94
Anti-oxidant (e.g., butyl hydroxy toluene)	0.002 - 0.02
Curing agent (e.g., 2,3-Bornanedione)	0.05 - 0.20
Cure accelerator (e.g., Ethyl-4-dimethylamino benzoate)	0.05 - 0.20
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica particles	15.00 - 55.00

The submicron hydrophobic silica may be Degussa's Aerosil R 972 which has a particle size range of 1 to 4×10^{-8} m (0.01 to 0.04 microns), with an average particle size of approximately 20×10^{-7} cm (0.02 micron). The basis for the manufacture of hydrophobic silica is a very pure form of silicon dioxide aerosol obtained by flame hydrolysis. Its particles vary in diameter between 1 to 4×10^{-5} m (10 and 40 μ). On each 100 sq. meters of surface area, it has about 0.5 millimol silanol groups; hence it is hydrophilic. On its surface, there is a one silanol group per 28-33 $\text{\AA}^2$ (- Si - OH). Hence, with 200 square meters per gram specific surface area, there are about 6.2×10^{20} silanol groups per gram, i.e., one millimol. This gives a figure of about 2000 silanol groups per particle.

In a continuous process, some 75% of these silanol groups can be chemically reacted with dimethyl dichlorosilane, the resultant product having about 0.7 millimol of chemically combined methyl groups per 100 square meters of surface area. The silica when thus reacted becomes hydrophobic and behaves differently in organic liquids from the hydrophilic material. For this purpose, freshly obtained hydrophilic silica is separated from the bulk of the hydrochloric acid formed in the flame hydrolysis. Then, this silica, dimethyl dichlorosilane, and steam are pneumatically fed in parallel flow into a fluidized bed reactor heated to about 400°C by means of an inert gas such as nitrogen. Besides the chemical reaction of the chlorosilane with the silanol groups of the surface, the desorption of the hydrochloric acid resulting from the reaction takes place in the reactor in a continuous stream, so that there is an analytically assessable chlorine content of below 0.03%. The main quantity of hydrochloric acid is removed from the freshly manufactured SiO_2 and the material does not yet contain any absorbed water. Moreover, siloxane bridges still exist on the surface of the particles, these having formed at the high temperatures used in the process. These bridges break up in the presence of water vapor and chlorosilane in the reaction zone, whereupon the reaction can take place in the nascent state of the silanol group formation.

Analytical data and moisture absorption data of hydrophobic silica are given in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.

TABLE 1

Analytical Data on Hydrophobic AEROSIL R 972	
$\text{SiO}_2 + (-\text{CH}_3)$	99.8%
Surface area (acc. to Brunauer, Emmet & Teller)	$120 \pm 30 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$
Average particle size	$20 \times 10^{-7} \text{ cm}$
Carbon	$1.1 \pm 0.2\%$
pH value (4% dispersion methanol/water 1:1)	3.8 ± 0.2
Chlorine content	$0.04 \pm 0.01\%$
Heavy metals	0.003%
As	0.0001%
Fe_2O_3	0.003%
Al_2O_3	0.05%
TiO_2	0.03%
Na_2O	0.01%
Bulk density	about 40-60 g/l
Compacted volume	about 10 ml/g

TABLE 2

Moisture Absorption in mg/100 m ²				
Relative air humidity in %	20	40	60	80
Hydrophilic silica	1.3	4.0	10	30
Hydrophobic silica	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.5

2,3-Bornanedione and Ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate are exciplex-forming photoinitiators. Other suitable photoinitiators include:

2,3-Bornanedione with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate
 Benzil with ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate
 Benzil with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate
 2-Isopropyl thioxanthone with ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate
 2-Isopropyl thioxanthone with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate
 Dibenzyl ketone with ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate
 Dibenzyl ketone with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate
 2-Hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-one with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate
 2-Hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-one with ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate
 Benzil dimethyl acetal with ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate
 Benzil dimethyl acetal with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate
 Dimethoxy acetophenone with ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate
 Dimethoxy acetophenone with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate
 Benzoin methyl ether with ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate
 Benzoin methyl ether with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate .

Example 2

A light-cured paste was made as follows:

	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	80.00
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	20.00
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.0125
2,3-Bornanedione	0.18
Ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate	0.18
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	50.00

This paste was compared with one excellent non-microfilled dental composite and with two competing microfilled composites. The test results are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3

	Tensile Strength kPa (psi)	Cure Shrinkage (%)	Thermal Expansion (ppm/°C)*	Water Sorption (mg/cm ²)	Water Stability
An excellent nonmicrofilled dental composite	48,264 (7000)	0.50	17	0.45	Excellent
The dental composite of this invention	42,155 (6114)	0.71	29	0.47	Excellent
1st competing microfilled composite (Silux)	26,821 (3890)	1.29	55	1.33	Poor
2nd competing microfilled composite (Durafil)	24,028 (3485)	1.16	62	1.05	Medium

*Over range of 5° to 55° C .

As these tests show, the tensile strength of the dental composite of this invention is substantially greater than that of the two competing microfilled composites and almost equal to that of an excellent non-

microfilled composite. The cure shrinkage is lower than that of any of the microfilled composites. Thermal expansion is not much greater than that of the tested non-microfilled composites and much less than that of any of the microfilled composite. Water sorption is equal to that of the non-microfilled composite and very much less than that of the competing microfilled composites. Furthermore, color stability is excellent.

Water sorption with the system is below 0.5 mg/cm², even with only 30% filler. It remains low throughout the filler range at every concentration tested up to 55% total filler.

Example 3

Two pastes were prepared as followed:

Paste A	
	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	80.00
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	20.00
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.0125
Benzoyl Peroxide	1.50
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	50.00

Paste B	
	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	80.00
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	20.00
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.0125
2-hydroxy ethyl p-toluidine	4.25
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	50.00

These pastes comprised a "self-cured" version of the present invention. When these two parts were mixed together, the material cured in 2-1/2 minutes and exhibited the following properties:

Tensile strength	42,058 kPa (6100 psi)
Water sorption	0.47
Thermal Expansion	29 ppm/° C .

Example 4

Two pastes were prepared as followed:

Paste A	
	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	80.00
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	20.00
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.0125
Benzoyl Peroxide	0.55
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	50.00

Paste B	
	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	80.00
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	20.00
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.0125
2,3-Bornanedione	0.18
Ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate	20.00
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	50.00 .

When these two parts were mixed together in equal portions, they did not react; however, when activated with a dental curing unit, the material hardened immediately to a depth of about 3-1/2 mm. The material was placed in the absence of light for one hour and again checked for depth of cure. Cure had extended to the depth of the sample, i.e., 12 mm.

This example illustrates the use of the present invention in the form of a continuous cure two-part system.

Example 5

A paste was prepared as followed:

	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	67.75
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	16.94
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.02
2,3-Bornanedione	0.20
Ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate	0.20
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	15.00 .

When exposed to a dental curing light for 30 seconds, the material cured to a depth of 5.35 mm, and had a tensile strength of 39,990 kPa (5800 psi).

Example 6

A paste was prepared as followed:

	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	36.00
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	11.00
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.002
2,3-Bornanedione	0.05
Ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate	0.05
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	55.00 .

When exposed to a dental curing light for 30 seconds, the material cured to a depth of 4.85 mm, and had a tensile strength of 53,780 kPa (7800 psi).

Claims

1. A microfilled dental composite containing from 15% to 55% filler, said filler being sub-micron hydrophobic silica particles of 1 to 4×10^{-8} m (0.01-0.04 micrometers) in diameter, dispersed in ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate resin containing suitable aliphatic dimethacrylate diluents up to about 40% by weight and curing agents effecting curing.

Paste B	
	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	80.00
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	20.00
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.0125
2,3-Bornanedione	0.18
Ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate	20.00
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	50.00 .

When these two parts were mixed together in equal portions, they did not react; however, when activated with a dental curing unit, the material hardened immediately to a depth of about 3-1/2 mm. The material was placed in the absence of light for one hour and again checked for depth of cure. Cure had extended to the depth of the sample, i.e., 12 mm.

This example illustrates the use of the present invention in the form of a continuous cure two-part system.

Example 5

A paste was prepared as followed:

	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	67.75
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	16.94
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.02
2,3-Bornanedione	0.20
Ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate	0.20
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	15.00 .

When exposed to a dental curing light for 30 seconds, the material cured to a depth of 5.35 mm, and had a tensile strength of 39,990 kPa (5800 psi).

Example 6

A paste was prepared as followed:

	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	36.00
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	11.00
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.002
2,3-Bornanedione	0.05
Ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate	0.05
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	55.00 .

When exposed to a dental curing light for 30 seconds, the material cured to a depth of 4.85 mm, and had a tensile strength of 53,780 kPa (7800 psi).

Claims

1. A microfilled dental composite containing from 15% to 55% filler, said filler being sub-micron hydrophobic silica particles of 1 to 4×10^{-8} m (0.01-0.04 micrometers) in diameter, dispersed in ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate resin containing suitable aliphatic dimethacrylate diluents up to about 40% by weight and curing agents effecting curing.



2. The composite of claim 1 including means for effecting a one-component light-cured material.

3. The composite of claim 1 containing a two-component self-cured material.

4. The composite of claim 1 having a three-part curing system to produce a two-component light-cured material with infinite cure.

5. The composite of claim 1 in the form of a single, light-cured paste that is applied, and shaped and then cured by exposure to a dental curing visible light.

6. A microfilled dental composite, comprising:

Component	Parts by Weight
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	67.75 - 36.00
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	11.00 - 16.94
Anti-oxidant (e.g., butyl hydroxy toluene)	0.002 - 0.02
Curing agent	0.05 - 0.20
Cure accelerator	0.05 - 0.20
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica particles	15.00 - 55.00 .

7. The composite of claim 6 wherein the sub-micron hydrophobic silica has a particle range 1 to 4×10^{-8} m (0.01 to 0.04 microns), with an average particle size of approximately 20×10^{-7} cm (0.02 micron) and is based on hydrophilic very pure silicon dioxide aerosol obtained by flame hydrolysis, the particles of which vary in diameter between 1 to 4×10^{-5} m (10 and 40μ) and having on each 100 sq. meters of surface area about 0.5 millimol silanol groups so that they are hydrophilic and have on their surface one silanol group per $28-33 \text{ \AA}^2$ ($-\text{Si}-\text{OH}$) so that with 200 square meters per gram specific surface area, there are about 6.2×10^{20} silanol groups per gram, i.e., one millimol and therefrom about 2000 silanol groups per particle.

8. The composite of claim 6 wherein the curing agent is 2,3-bornanedione and ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate.

9. The composite of claim 6 wherein the curing agents and cure accelerators are chosen from the following pairs:

2,3-Bornanedione with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate

Benzil with ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate

Benzil with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate

2-Isopropyl thioxanthone with ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate

2-Isopropyl thioxanthone with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate

Dibenzyl ketone with ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate

Dibenzyl ketone with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate

2-Hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-one with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate

2-Hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-one with ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate

Benzil dimethyl acetal with ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate

Benzil dimethyl acetal with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate

Dimethoxy acetophenone with ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate

Dimethoxy acetophenone with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate

Benzoin methyl ether with ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate

Benzoin methyl ether with ethyl-2-dimethyl amino benzoate .

10. A dental composite consisting of:
a light-cured paste as follows:



	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	80.00
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	20.00
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.0125
2,3-Bornanedione	0.18
Ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate	0.18
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	50.00 .

11. A method for making a microfilled dental composite comprising the steps of:
preparing a first paste of

	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	80.00
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	20.00
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.0125
Benzoyl Peroxide	1.50
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	50.00 ,

preparing a second paste of

	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	80.00
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	20.00
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.0125
2-hydroxy ethyl p-toluidine	4.25
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	50.00 ,

mixing said first and second pastes together, and
curing the mixture within 2-1/2 minutes.

12. A method for making a microfilled dental composite, comprising:
preparing a first paste of

	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	80.00
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	20.00
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.0125
Benzoyl Peroxide	0.55
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	50.00 ,

preparing a second paste of



	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	80.00
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	20.00
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.0125
2,3-Bornanedione	0.18
Ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate	20.00
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	50.00 ,

mixing said first and second pastes together in equal portions, and activating the mixture with a dental curing unit.

13. A method of making a microfilled dental composite comprising:
preparing a paste as followed,

	pbw
Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	67.75
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	16.94
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.02
2,3-Bornanedione	0.20
Ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate	0.20
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	15.00 ,

and

exposing said paste to a dental curing visible light for 30 seconds.

14. A method for making a microfilled dental composite comprising:
preparing a paste consisting of:

Ethoxylated bisphenol A dimethacrylate	36.00 pbw
Triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	11.00 "
Butylated hydroxytoluene	0.002 "
2,3-Bornanedione	0.05 "
Ethyl-4-dimethyl amino benzoate	0.05 "
Sub-micron hydrophobic silica	55.00 " ,

and

exposing said paste to a dental curing light for 30 seconds.

Patentansprüche

- Ein mikro-gefüllter Dentalwerkstoff, der 15% bis 55% Füllstoff enthält, wobei der besagte Füllstoff aus sub-mikronen hydrophoben SiO_2 -Teilchen mit einem Durchmesser von 1 bis $4 \times 10^{-8} \text{m}$ (0,01 bis 0,04 Mikrometer) besteht, dispergiert in ethoxyliertem Bisphenol A-dimethacrylat Harz, das passende aliphatische Dimethacrylat-Lösungsmittel bis zu einem Gewichtsanteil von 40%, und Härtingsstoffe, die die Härtung bewirken, enthält.
- Werkstoff von Anspruch 1, mit Mitteln, um ein einkomponenten-lichthärtendes Material zu bewirken.
- Werkstoff von Anspruch 1, der ein zweikomponenten-selbsthärtendes Material enthält.



4. Werkstoff von Anspruch 1, der ein dreikomponenten-Härtungssystem aufweist, um ein zweikomponenten-lichthärtendes Material mit unbegrenzter Härtung zu erzielen.
5. Werkstoff von Anspruch 1 in Form einer einzelnen, lichthärtenden Paste, welche aufgetragen, geformt und anschließend durch Bestrahlung mit einem zahntechnischen, sichtbaren Licht gehärtet wird.
6. Ein mikro-gefüllter Dentalwerkstoff, der folgendes enthält:

Bestandteil	Gewichtsanteil
ethoxyliertes Bisphenol A-dimethacrylat	67,75 - 36,00
Triethylen-glykol-dimethacrylat	11,00 - 16,94
Antioxidant (z.B. Butyl-hydroxy-toluol)	0,002 - 0,02
härtendes Reagens	0,05 - 0,20
Härtungs-Beschleuniger	0,05 - 0,20
submikrone hydrophobe SiO ₂ -Teilchen	15,00 - 55,00

7. Werkstoff von Anspruch 6, wobei das sub-Mikrometer hydrophobe SiO₂ Teilchengrößen zwischen 1 bis 4×10^{-8} m aufweist, mit einer durchschnittlichen Teilchengröße von ungefähr 20×10^{-7} cm, und auf hydrophobem, sehr reinem Siliciumdioxid basiert, welches als Aerosol bei der Flammenhydrolyse entsteht, wobei die Teilchen im Durchmesser zwischen 1 und 4×10^{-5} m variieren und auf 100 m² Oberfläche ungefähr 0,5 Millimol Silanolgruppen besitzen, sodaß es hydrophil ist und auf der Oberfläche eine Silanolgruppe (-Si-OH) pro 28-33 Quadratangstrom besitzt, sodaß es mit 200 Quadratmeter pro Gramm spezifischer Oberfläche ungefähr $6,2 \times 10^{20}$ Silanolgruppen pro Gramm gibt, d.h. ein Millimol und daraus etwa 2.000 Silanolgruppen pro Teilchen.
8. Werkstoff von Anspruch 6, wobei das Härtungsmittel 2,3-Bornandion und Ethyl-4-dimethylamino-benzoat ist.
9. Werkstoff von Anspruch 6, wobei die Härtungsreagentien und die Härtungsbeschleuniger aus den folgenden Paaren von Verbindungen ausgesucht werden:
 2,3-Bornandion mit Ethyl-2-dimethylamino-benzoat
 Benzil mit Ethyl-4-dimethylamino-benzoat
 Benzil mit Ethyl-2-dimethylamino-benzoat
 2-Isopropyl-thioxanthon mit Ethyl-4-dimethylamino-benzoat
 2-Isopropyl-thioxanthon mit Ethyl-2-dimethylaminobenzoat
 Dibenzylketon mit Ethyl-4-dimethylamino-benzoat
 Dibenzylketon mit Ethyl-2-dimethylamino-benzoat
 2-Hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-on mit Ethyl-2-dimethylamino-benzoat
 2-Hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenyl-propan-1-on mit Ethyl-4-dimethylamino-benzoat
 Benzil-dimethyl-acetal mit Ethyl-4-dimethylamino-benzoat
 Benzil-dimethyl-acetal mit Ethyl-2-dimethylamino-benzoat
 Dimethoxy-acetophenon mit Ethyl-4-dimethylamino-benzoat
 Dimethoxy-acetophenon mit Ethyl-2-dimethylamino-benzoat
 Benzoin-methyl-ether mit Ethyl-4-dimethylamino-benzoat
 Benzoin-methyl-ether mit Ethyl-2-dimethylamino-benzoat

10. Ein Dental-Werkstoff als lichthärtende Paste mit folgender Zusammensetzung:



	Gewichtsanteil
ethoxyliertes Bisphenol A-dimethacrylat	80,00
Triethylen-glykol-dimethacrylat	20,00
butyliertes Hydroxytoluol	0,0125
2,3-Bornandion	0,18
Ethyl-4-dimethylamino-benzoat	0,18
sub-Mikrometer hydrophobes SiO ₂	50,00

11. Eine Methode, um einen mikro-gefüllten Dental-Werkstoff nach folgenden Schritten herzustellen: man bereitet eine erste Paste zu, bestehend aus:

	Gewichtsanteil
ethoxyliertes Bisphenol A-dimethacrylat	80,00
Triethylen-glykol-dimethacrylat	20,00
butyliertes Hydroxytoluol	0,0125
Benzoylperoxid	1,50
sub-Mikrometer hydrophobes SiO ₂	50,00

weitere eine zweite Paste, bestehend aus:

	Gewichtsanteil
ethoxyliertes Bisphenol A-dimethacrylat	80,00
Triethylen-glykol-dimethacrylat	20,00
butyliertes Hydroxytoluol	0,0125
2-hydroxy-ethyl-p-toluidid	4,25
sub-Mikrometer hydrophobes SiO ₂	50,00

und mischt obengenannte erste und zweite Paste zusammen und härtet die Mischung innerhalb 2 1/2 Minuten.

12. Eine Methode, um einen mikro-gefüllten Zahnersatzstoff herzustellen: man bereitet eine erste Paste zu, bestehend aus:

	Gewichtsanteil
ethoxyliertes Bisphenol A-dimethacrylat	80,00
Triethylen-glykol-dimethacrylat	20,00
butyliertes Hydroxytoluol	0,0125
Benzoylperoxid	0,55
sub-Mikrometer hydrophobes SiO ₂	50,00

Weiters eine zweite Paste aus:



	Gewichtsanteil
ethoxyliertes Bisphenol A-dimethacrylat	80,00
Triethylen-glykol-dimethacrylat	20,00
butyliertes Hydroxytoluol	0,0125
2,3-Bornandion	0,18
Ethyl-4-dimethylamino-benzoat	20,00
sub-Mikrometer hydrophobes SiO ₂	50,00

mischt obengenannte erste und zweite Paste in gleicher Menge zusammen, und aktiviert die Mischung mit einem härtenden zahntechnischen Gerät.

13. Eine Methode, um einen mikrogefüllten Dental-Werkstoff herzustellen: man bereitet eine Paste wie folgt zu:

	Gewichtsanteil
ethoxyliertes Bisphenol A-dimethacrylat	67,75
Triethylen-glykol-dimethacrylat	16,94
butyliertes Hydroxytoluol	0,02
2,3-Bornandion	0,20
Ethyl-4-dimethylamino-benzoat	0,20
sub-Mikrometer hydrophobes SiO ₂	15,00

weilers setzt man die besagte Paste einem härtenden sichtbaren Licht 30 Sekunden lang aus.

14. Eine Methode, um einen mikro-gefüllten Dental-Werkstoff herzustellen: man bereitet eine Paste zu bestehend aus:

	Gewichtsanteil
ethoxyliertes Bisphenol A-dimethacrylat	36,00
Triethylen-glykol-dimethacrylat	11,00
butyliertes Hydroxytoluol	0,002
2,3-Bornandion	0,05
Ethyl-4-dimethylamino-benzoat	0,05
sub-Mikrometer hydrophobes SiO ₂	55,00

und setzt die besagte Paste einem härtenden Zahnbehandlungslicht 30 Sekunden lang aus.

Revendications

- Matériau composite dentaire à charge microparticulaire, contenant de 15 à 55 % de charge, cette charge étant constituée de particules submicroniques de silice hydrophobe, de 1 à $4 \cdot 10^{-8}$ m (0,01 à 0,04 μ m) de diamètre, dispersées dans une résine de diméthacrylate de bisphénol-A éthoxylé contenant jusqu'environ 40 % en poids de diluants convenables de type diméthacrylate aliphatique, ainsi que des agents durcisseurs réalisant le durcissement.
- Matériau composite conforme à la revendication 1, contenant des moyens permettant de réaliser un matériau photo-durci à un seul composant.
- Matériau composite conforme à la revendication 1, contenant un matériau auto-durci à deux composants.
- Matériau composite conforme à la revendication 1, contenant un système durcisseur en trois parties, destiné à produire un matériau photo-durci à deux composants et à durcissement infini.



5. Matériau composite conforme à la revendication 1, se présentant sous la forme d'une simple pâte à photodurcissement, qui est appliquée, façonnée et ensuite durcie par exposition à une lumière visible de durcissement pour technique dentaire.

6. Matériau composite dentaire à charge microparticulaire, comprenant :

Composant	Parties en poids
Diméthacrylate de bisphénol-A éthoxylé	67,75 - 36,00
Diméthacrylate de triéthylène-glycol	11,00 - 16,94
Antioxydant (par ex. butyl-hydroxytoluène)	0,002 - 0,02
Agent durcisseur	0,05 - 0,20
Accélérateur de durcissement	0,05 - 0,20
Particules submicroniques de silice hydrophobe	15,00 - 55,00

7. Matériau composite conforme à la revendication 6, dans lequel les particules submicroniques de silice hydrophobe ont une taille de 1 à $4 \cdot 10^{-8}$ m (0,01 à 0,04 μ m), la dimension moyenne des particules valant environ $20 \cdot 10^{-7}$ cm (0,02 μ m), et cette silice est à base d'un aérosol de dioxyde de silicium hydrophile très pur, obtenu par hydrolyse à la flamme, dont les particules ont un diamètre variant entre 1 et $4 \cdot 10^{-5}$ m (10 et 40 μ m) et portent, sur 100 m² d'aire, environ 0,5 millimole de groupes silanol, de sorte qu'elles sont hydrophiles et possèdent en surface un groupe silanol (-Si-OH) par 28-33 Å², de sorte que, pour une aire spécifique de 200 m²/g, il y a environ $6,2 \cdot 10^{20}$ groupes silanol, c'est-à-dire une millimole de tels groupes, par gramme, et par conséquent, environ 2000 groupes silanol par particule.

8. Matériau composite conforme à la revendication 6, dans lequel le durcisseur est de la 2,3-bornanedione associée à du 4-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle.

9. Matériau composite conforme à la revendication 6, dans lequel les agents durcisseurs et les accélérateurs de durcissement sont choisis parmi les paires suivantes :

2,3-bornanedione associée au 2-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle

benzile associé au 4-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle

benzile associé au 2-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle

2-isopropyl-thioxanthone associée au 4-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle

2-isopropyl-thioxanthone associée au 2-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle

dibenzyl-cétone associée au 4-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle

dibenzyl-cétone associée au 2-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle

2-hydroxy-2-méthyl-1-phényl-propane-1-one associée au 2-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle

2-hydroxy-2-méthyl-1-phényl-propane-1-one associée au 4-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle

diméthylacétal de benzile associé au 4-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle

diméthylacétal de benzile associé au 2-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle

diméthoxyacétophénone associée au 4-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle

diméthoxyacétophénone associée au 2-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle

éther méthylique de benzoïne associé au 4-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle

éther méthylique de benzoïne associé au 2-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle



10. Matériau composite dentaire constitué d'une pâte photo-durcie de composition suivante :

diméthacrylate de bisphénol-A éthoxylé	80,00 parties en pds		
⁵ diméthacrylate de triéthylène-glycol	20,00	"	"
hydroxytoluène butylé	0,0125	"	"
¹⁰ 2,3-bornanedione	0,18	"	"
4-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle	0,18	"	"
silice hydrophobe en particules			
¹⁵ submicroniques	50,00	"	"

20 11. Procédé de fabrication d'un matériau composite dentaire à charge microparticulaire, comprenant les étapes consistant à :
préparer une première pâte avec

	Parties en pds
Diméthacrylate de bisphénol-A éthoxylé	80,00
Diméthacrylate de triéthylène-glycol	20,00
Hydroxytoluène butylé	0,0125
Peroxyde de benzoyle	1,50
Silice hydrophobe submicronique	50,00

30 préparer une seconde pâte avec

	Parties en pds
Diméthacrylate de bisphénol-A éthoxylé	80,00
Diméthacrylate de triéthylène-glycol	20,00
Hydroxytoluène butylé	0,0125
2-hydroxyéthyl-p-toluidine	4,25
Silice hydrophobe submicronique	50,00

mélanger ensemble lesdites première et seconde pâtes et faire durcir le mélange en l'espace de 2,5 minutes.

45 12. Procédé de fabrication d'un matériau composite dentaire à charge microparticulaire, comprenant :
la préparation d'une première pâte avec

	Parties en pds
Diméthacrylate de bisphénol-A éthoxylé	80,00
Diméthacrylate de triéthylène-glycol	20,00
Hydroxytoluène butylé	0,0125
Peroxyde de benzoyle	0,55
Silice hydrophobe submicronique	50,00

la préparation d'une seconde pâte avec



	Parties en pds
Diméthacrylate de bisphénol-A éthoxylé	80,00
Diméthacrylate de triéthylène-glycol	20,00
Hydroxytoluène butylé	0,0125
2,3-bornanedione	0,18
4-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle	20,00
Silice hydrophobe submicronique	50,00

le mélange en parties égales desdites première et seconde pâtes, et l'activation du mélange à l'aide d'un dispositif de durcissement pour technique dentaire.

13. Procédé de fabrication d'un matériau composite dentaire à charge microparticulaire, comprenant : la préparation de la pâte suivante

	Parties en pds
Diméthacrylate de bisphénol-A éthoxylé	67,75
Diméthacrylate de triéthylène-glycol	16,94
Hydroxytoluène butylé	0,02
2,3-bornanedione	0,20
4-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle	0,20
Silice hydrophobe submicronique	15,00

et l'exposition de cette pâte à une lumière visible de durcissement pour technique dentaire pendant 30 secondes.

14. Procédé de fabrication d'un composite dentaire à charge microparticulaire, comprenant : la préparation d'une pâte constituée de :

	Parties en pds
Diméthacrylate de bisphénol-A éthoxylé	36,00
Diméthacrylate de triéthylène-glycol	11,00
Hydroxytoluène butylé	0,002
2,3-bornanedione	0,05
4-diméthylaminobenzoate d'éthyle	0,05
Silice hydrophobe submicronique	55,00

et l'exposition de cette pâte à une lumière de durcissement pour technique dentaire pendant 30 secondes.

