

What type of cement is ETC?

ETC is a temporary resin cement.

What are the benefits of ETC when compared to other temporary cements?

ETC was specifically formulated to address the most common problems clinicians have with temporary cements, the inability to retain the restoration for the required time interval. In addition to its superior retentive ability, other benefits of ETC include:

- The flexibility and security of dual cure setting
- It has low viscosity which allows for complete seating of restorations
- Its translucent shading blends seamlessly with the surrounding tooth and temporary
- Easy cleanup
- Automix syringe

Can I use ETC on implants?

Because ETC is NOT radiopaque, and excess flash cannot be seen on a radiograph. Retrieve is a better alternative for longer-term cementation on implants.

How do I know when I should lubricate a prep?

Generally, to allow for easier removal of the restoration without damage to the underlying abutment, you should always lubricate preps that have either of the following characteristics:

- A composite core
- A prep than has been sealed with a bonding agent

When lubrication is necessary, how much should I apply?

In cases where prep lubrication is deemed necessary, lubricate both the resin and dentin at least 1-2 mm above the margin to preclude the temporary from locking onto the prep.

Will I be able to remove a crown if I forget to lubricate the abutment first?

It depends. If the abutment has long parallel walls, a composite core, a bonded resin sealer coat, undercuts or surface concavities, a temporary crown cemented without prior prep lubrication may need to be cut off to prevent damage to the underlying abutment/core complex.

What should I lubricate the prep with prior to cementation of a crown with ETC?

You may use water soluble lubricants such as glycerin or K-Y Jelly. They allow for easier cleanup when the restoration is removed.

Is ETC a dual-cure cement?

Yes. ETC can be light cured or allowed to self-cure on its own.

How is ETC dispensed?

ETC is dispensed from an automix, 5 ml dual-barrel syringe through single use, disposable mixing tips.

Is it necessary to fill the entire crown with cement?

In most cases a bead around the marginal area of the preparation works best. It seals the margin with minimal interference when seating and does not create excessive retention.

How long should I wait before I start removing flash cement from the margin?

- Self cure: Depending on the patient's oral temperature, ETC will reach its gel phase between 2:00-3:00 minutes. You can then safely remove the flash material.
- Light cure: ETC will reach its gel phase within three to four seconds of exposure to your curing light. You can then safely remove the flash material.

How long does it take ETC to set?

- Self cure: ETC sets in approximately 4 ½ minutes when self-curing.
- Light cure: Marginal flash will be fully set after about 10 seconds of curing light exposure.

The exposure time required for ETC to set under a ceramic restoration will be dependent on the thickness and translucency of the crown, as well as the intensity of your curing light. ETC cannot be light cured under metal restorations.

My ETC is not setting in self-cure mode. What should I do?

- Has the material expired? (Check the expiration date) If your syringe of ETC has passed its expiration date stop using it. It is time to purchase another syringe of ETC.
- Did you properly double bleed the cartridge as per the instructions before placing ETC in the restoration? If you did not double bleed the syringe before placement of ETC into the crown you may not be getting the proper mix ratio of the two components. This can prevent the materials from setting. Information on double bleeding can be found in the instructions that came with the syringe of ETC and [here](#) where a copy of the instructions can be downloaded and printed.