



# Nic Tone Acrylics

Nic Tone<sup>®</sup>, the most recognized brand on the market for offering a wide range of products and solutions for both the clinic and the laboratory.



**R9V**  
MEDIUM  
(ORANGE)  
TRANSP.  
VEIN

**R8V**  
MEDIUM  
TRANSP.  
VEIN

**R7V**  
DARK

**R6V**  
MEDIUM  
EXTRA  
VEIN

**R5V**  
STRONG  
VEIN

**R3V**  
BLUISH  
VEIN

**R2V**  
MEDIUM  
VEIN

**R1V**  
CLEAR  
TRANSP.  
VEIN

TRANSP.

## Pink and transparent shades

PMMA methyl methacrylate polymer acrylics with superior characteristics (Cross Linked) that reduce the risk of porosity in the prosthesis and increase resistance to impact and abrasion.

### Applications

- Full and partial denture bases
- Bases for removable partial dentures
- Relining
- Bases for implants
- Repairs (self-curing)
- Occlusal guards (transparent)

### Characteristics

- Variety of presentations
- Wide colorimeter
- Color stability

### Advantages

- Easy handle
- Applicable to any polymerization technique
- Without porosity that eliminates color changes and bad odor
- No retention of bacterial plaque



 Heat-curing is compatible with the microwave technique

Self-curing and Heat-curing

Vita® Shades  
New Hue Shades

C2 / 81

B3 / 69

B2 / 67

B1 / 66

A4 / 65

A3.5 / 62

A3 / 61

A2 / 60

A1 / 59

## Tooth shades

PMMA Methyl Methacrylate Polymer Acrylics

### Applications

- Heat-curable:  
Fabrication of pontics and veneers  
aesthetic fronts
- Self curing:  
Elaboration of provisionals, bridges, crowns and  
inlays.
- Repairs

### Advantages

- Without porosity that eliminates color changes and bad odor
- No retention of bacterial plaque
- Cross polymerization (Cross Linked)
- Tone stability

 Heat-curing is compatible with the microwave technique



## Quick Softy Acrylic by Nic tone

It is a methyl methacrylate copolymer with easy application both in the clinic and in the laboratory.

### Applications

Direct and indirect relining  
Tissue conditioning

### Characteristics

Resilient bases for full and partial dentures clear tone

### Advantages

Easy application in clinic and laboratory Long duration up to 24 months in head-curing Duration up to 6 months in head-curing

Contents  
1 Bottle 80 gr  
1 Bottle 40ml



## Acrylic for individual trays

Makes individual tray for consistent impression

### Applications

- Preparation of individual trays and bases

### Características

- Self-curing acrylic polymer
- Green color

### Advantages

- Easy to handle
- It does not stick
- Does not have memory
- Cheaper than any self-curing acrylic



Jar with acrylic 35 g Jar	108-1010
Jar with acrylic 90 g Jar	108-1011
Jar with acrylic 190 g Jar	108-1012
Jar with acrylic 500 g Jar	108-1013
Jar with acrylic 2.5 kg Jar	108-1014

## Kit 4 x 1 Vita shades®

Basic set of Vita® shades for the preparation of temporaries

4 SHADES in a dosing bottle with 35 gc/u A1 A2  
A3 B1



1 125 ml monomer bottle 1  
1 dropper  
1 Metal basket








Case 4 x 1 Vita Shades® 106-3003

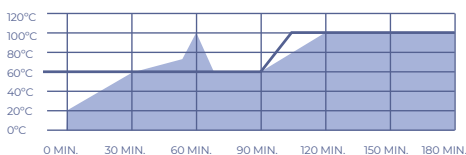


# Problems?

# NIC TONE®

## It's the solution

	Problem	Cause	Solution
	Changes in the polymerization working time and tone in the same polymer container.	Settlement of pigments and finer particles.	Shake before use.
	Thick or crystallized liquid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excessive storage more than 6 months of light or heat source.</li> <li>Packaged in polyethylene bottle and/or light color</li> <li>Contamination with polymer</li> </ul> 	Avoid inserting the instrument with which you are manipulating the acrylic into the monomer. If the causes are attributable to the distributor or manufacturer, demand a replacement or refund.
Relación de mezcla	Misfit of the prosthesis due to contraction. Excess time to reach the proper consistency (plastic or packaging period). Porosity in the finished prosthesis.	Excess liquid in the mixture.	Check the 3:1 ratio, example: 30cc of powder for 10cc of liquid. The use of measuring instruments is essential. 
	Dough difficult to handle and lack of homogeneity and continuity of the dough.	Excess dust in the mix.	
Separador	Difficult removal and cleaning. Space in the neck area where residues penetrate organic with subsequent discoloration, cracking and possible loosening of the teeth. 	Deficiencies in the application in the separating film: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of wax residues on the model.</li> <li>Poor quality water soluble separator.</li> <li>Application of separator while the mold is extremely cold or hot where the complete drying of the separator was not achieved.</li> <li>Excess separator between the necks and the base.</li> </ul>	Ensure complete descent with clean, hot water. Use a good quality separator. Verify that a uniform separating layer has formed.
	Insufficient curing of the prosthesis in the usual time.	Water coming from the plaster incorporated into the acrylic due to the deficient application of the separating film. Incorporation of pigments with which plasters are made into acrylic.	Uniform application of the separator. 
Empacado	Porosity in the finished prosthesis.	When packing the material in sandy or filamentary period.	Pack the material in the plastic or work period. 
	Loss of detail in the prosthesis, mobilization of artificial teeth, distortion of the vertical relationship, porosity and whitening.	Packing of material in elastic period and/or lack of metalmetal contact between the parts of the muffle.	
Desenmuffado	Prosthesis with aesthetic loss.	Acrylic manipulation with bare hands.	We recommend the use of a sheet or polyethylene gloves.
	Distortion of the prosthesis. 	Placement of the hot muffle to the water jet. Muffle opened prematurely while the acrylic was still hot.	Leave the muffle slowly to the environment, approximately 30 minutes.
Ciclo de curado	Internal stresses with distortion after the prosthesis.	Aggressive removal of plaster from the muffle.	Place a sheet of newspaper between layer and layer of plaster when masking. Place plaster in layers when flasking.
	Porous prosthesis with the thick parts that generally appear in the grinding or polishing action, with the alteration of the resistance and its aesthetics. Distortion of the prosthesis after devesting and cracks around the teeth.	Initial cure at high temperatures.	Exact temperature control and sufficient heating time to achieve complete polymerization. See temperature table for adequate polymerization times. 
	Porosity on the entire surface of the prosthesis that gives it a whitish appearance.	Initial cure at high temperatures and pressure insufficient on the acrylic mass during its process.	
Terminado y pulido	Lack of polishing and distortion of the prosthesis.	Generation of elevated temperatures when polishing and finishing.	Use any article or finishing and polishing material with sufficient moisture, if applicable. Avoid all abrasive action that generates excess Pulecrl soft high gloss polish is recommended to replace the pumice stone.



■ WATER ■ ACRYLIC  
 NOTE THAT THE ACRYLIC TEMPERATURE NEVER EXCEEDS 100°C AND THE MONOMER REMAINS STABLE, SO YOU WILL GET A PROsthESIS WITH EXCELLENT CHARACTERISTICS.



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