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Acta Medica Iranica 2009;47(4) : 21-26

Shear Bond Strength of Composite-Resin to Porcelain: Effect of Thermocycling

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Abstract:

Objective: Different ceramic repair systems have been reported for fractured ceramics. However, limited information is available concerning the bond strength of these systems especially after thermocycling. The aim of this in-vitro study was to determine the effect of thermocycling on the shear bond strength of composite-resin to feldspathic porcelain with and without silane pretreatment.

Materials and Methods: In this experimental study, forty porcelain blocks were prepared and randomly divided into four groups (n=10). All porcelain surfaces were etched with 9.6% hydrofluoric acid, rinsed and air dried. In groups 1 and 3, silane pretreatment was applied using Adper Scotchbond Multipurpose Plus (ASMP). Small-particle composite-resin was subsequently added on the ceramic surfaces, and light-cured. Specimens of groups 3 and 4 then subjected to 1000 thermal cycles. Shear bond strength was determined on a universal testing machine at a crosshead speed of 1mm/min. Two-way ANOVA test (a=0.05) was used to analyze the bond strength.

Results: There were statistically significant differences between study groups (P<0.05). Thermocycling caused a decrease in the shear bond strength for both silanized and non-silanized groups.

Conclusion: According to the results of this study, shear bond strength after thermocy-cling reduced considerably in ASMP system. In addition, silane treatment of porcelain was critical for achieving durable bond strength between composite-resin and porcelain.

Keywords:

Composite-resin . Thermocycling . Porcelain repair systems

TUMS ID: 3960

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