
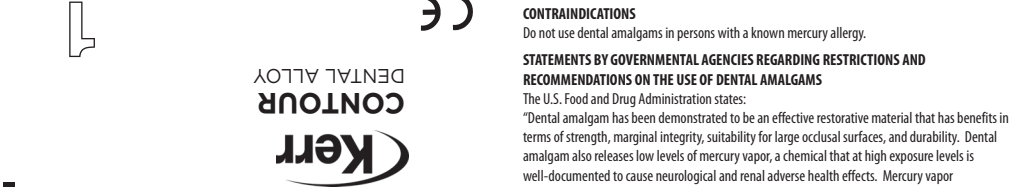


ENGLISH	
CONTOUR DENTAL ALLOY	
CAUTION <div>FEDERAL LAW RESTRICTS THIS DEVICE TO SALE BY OR ON THE ORDER OF A DENTIST.</div>	
INDICATIONS FOR USE <div>Contour dental alloy is a dispersed-phase (admix) alloy for use in the preparation of dental amalgam.</div>	
COMPOSITION <div>Ag = 41% Sn = 31% Cu = 28% (Contour dental alloy is Zinc Free) 70% Spherical 30% Lathe Cut</div>	
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING CONTOUR WITH THE DENTOMAT AND DUOMAT BULK POWDER AMALGAMATORS <div>Although the composition of Contour dental alloy has been formulated specifically for use in the Dentomat or Duomat Bulk Powder Amalgamators, slight deviations from the standard operating procedures for those amalgamators are required.</div>	
Mixing Ratio <div>Contour requires less mercury than many other alloys and therefore, the amalgamator’s regulating screw should be adjusted for a leaner mixture. It is recommended that the arrow be positioned as shown below.</div> 	
NOTE: The unique character of Contour requires only a very slight adjustment of the regulating screw to change the mix consistency. Avoid excessively wet mixes, which can cause subsequence inconsistent mixes because pre-mixed amalgam has tendency to hang up in dispensing tube.	

WARNING <ul style="list-style-type: none">This product, when used to create a dental amalgam, will be mixed with mercury. Mercury vapors may be harmful if inhaled. See Mercury Health Hazard Data Section below.
PRECAUTIONS <p>Proper care should be taken when handling mercury and dental amalgams. Protective measures such as the following should be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The placement of a dental amalgam in a patient will increase the level of mercury in the body of the patient. The use of a rubber dam may decrease the amount of mercury absorbed by a patient during the removal or placement of an amalgam. Adequate ventilation should be provided when mixing the powder with mercury and using the mixed product (vapor exposure should be kept under 0.05 mg/m³ or any lower limit set by any governmental or regulatory agency governing your use of the product). Store in a cool, well-ventilated place. Do not place dental amalgams in direct contact with other types of metals. Dental amalgams are for single use only. Wear gloves when handling Contour dental alloy, mercury, and dental amalgams. Use an enclosed amalgamator when mixing Contour dental alloy with mercury. Properly dispose of spent capsules and any excess unused amalgam. Use HGX or similar type mercury-absorbing compounds in the event of spillage of mercury or dental amalgams. If a patient experiences a localized hypersensitivity reaction to dental amalgam, the amalgam should be removed.

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STATEMENTS BY GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES REGARDING RESTRICTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE USE OF DENTAL AMALGAMS <div>The U.S. Food and Drug Administration states: "Dental amalgam has been demonstrated to be an effective restorative material that has benefits in terms of strength, marginal integrity, suitability for large occlusal surfaces, and durability. Dental amalgam also releases low levels of mercury vapor, a chemical that at high exposure levels is well-documented to cause neurological and renal adverse health effects. Mercury vapor concentrations are highest immediately after placement and removal of dental amalgam but decline thereafter.</div> <div>Clinical studies have not established a causal link between dental amalgam and adverse health effects in adults and children age six and older. In addition, two clinical trials in children aged six and older did not find neurological or renal injury associated with amalgam use.</div>	
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The developing neurological systems in fetuses and young children may be more sensitive to the neurotoxic effects of mercury vapor. Very limited to no clinical information is available regarding long-term health outcomes in pregnant women and their developing fetuses, and children under the age of six, including infants who are breastfed.

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry’s (ATSDR) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have established levels of exposure for mercury vapor that are intended to be highly protective against adverse health effects, including for sensitive subpopulations such as pregnant women and their developing fetuses, breastfed infants, and children under age six. Exceeding these levels does not necessarily mean that any adverse effects will occur.

FDA has found that scientific studies using the most reliable methods have shown that dental amalgam exposes adults to amounts of elemental mercury vapor below or approximately equivalent to the protective levels of exposure identified by ATSDR and EPA. Based on these findings and the clinical data, FDA has concluded that exposures to mercury vapor from dental amalgam do not put individuals age six and older at risk for mercury-associated adverse health effects.

Taking into account factors such as the number and size of teeth and respiratory volumes and rates, FDA estimates that the estimated daily dose of mercury in children under age six with dental amalgams is lower than the estimated daily adult dose. The exposures to children would therefore be lower than the protective levels of exposure identified by ATSDR and EPA.

In addition, the estimated concentration of mercury in breast milk attributable to dental amalgam is an order of magnitude below the EPA protective reference dose for oral exposure to inorganic mercury. FDA has concluded that the existing data support a finding that infants are not at risk for adverse health effects from the breast milk of women exposed to mercury vapors from dental amalgam.”

- The Health Authorities of Canada indicate:
- Non-mercury filling materials should be considered for restoring the primary teeth of children where the mechanical properties of the material are suitable.
 - Whenever possible, amalgam fillings should not be placed in or removed from the teeth of pregnant women.

- Amalgam should not be placed in patients with impaired kidney function.
- In placing and removing amalgam fillings, dentists should use techniques and equipment to minimize the exposure of the patient and the dentist to mercury vapor and to prevent amalgam waste from being flushed into municipal sewage systems.
- Dentist should advise individuals who may have allergic hypersensitivity to mercury to avoid the use of amalgam. In patients who have developed hypersensitivity to amalgam, existing amalgam restorations should be replaced with another material where this is recommended by a physician.

The health authorities of various countries including Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Norway and Austria have also made statements regarding the use and safety of dental amalgams. These statements include recommendations against the placement or removal of an amalgam in certain individuals such as pregnant and nursing women and persons with impaired kidney function. You should check with the authorities in your country that govern the practice of dentistry and dental materials to determine what recommendations or restrictions apply to the use of dental amalgams.

MERCURY HEALTH HAZARD DATA	
Effects and Hazards of Eye Contact: Irritant	
Acute Exposure: Contact may cause irritation. Mercury is corrosive and may cause corneal injury or burns.	
Chronic Exposure: Mercury may be deposited in the lens of the eye, causing visual disturbances.	
Effects and Hazards of Skin Contact: Irritant/Sensitizer/Neurotoxin/Nephrotoxin	
Acute Exposure: May cause redness and irritation	
Chronic Exposure: Possible sensitization, dermatitis, and swelling. Mercury may be absorbed through the skin causing urinary problems.	
Effects and Hazards of Inhalation: Irritant/Sensitizer/Neurotoxin	
Acute Exposure: Inhalation of mercury vapor can cause cough, fever, nausea, and vomiting.	
Chronic Exposure: Inhalation of high concentrations of mercury vapor over a long period may cause teething, blue lines on gums, pain, and numbness in extremities.	
Effects and Hazards of Ingestion: Neurotoxic/Nephrotoxic	
Acute Exposure: May cause nausea, vomiting, kidney damage and nerve effects.	
Chronic Exposure: Symptoms include central nervous system (CNS) disorders.	

LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATION ON LIABILITY	
Kerr's technical advice, whether verbal or in writing, is designed to assist dentists in using Kerr's product. The dentist assumes all risk and liability for damages arising out of the improper use of Kerr's product. In the event of a defect in material or workmanship, Kerr's liability is limited, at the Kerr's option, to replacement of the defective product or part thereof, or reimbursement of the actual cost of the defective product. In order to take advantage of this limited warranty, the defective product must be returned to Kerr. KERR IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM ANY BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONDITION, OR UNDER ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOST PROFITS, DOWNTIME, GOODWILL, DAMAGE TO OR REPLACEMENT OF EQUIPMENT AND PROPERTY. THIS WARRANTY AND REMEDIES SET FORTH ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVE AND IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, REMEDIES AND CONDITIONS, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. KERR SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS ANY AND ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.	
CONTRAINDICATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Compressive strength <ul style="list-style-type: none">Regular Set: 533MPa @ 24 hrs Dimensional change during hardening <ul style="list-style-type: none">Regular Set: -0.09%	

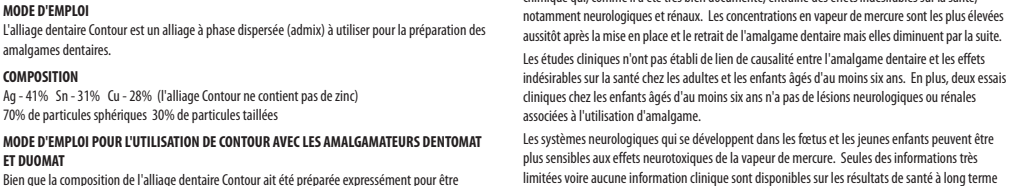
WORKING TIMES OF DENTAL AMALGAMS MADE USING CONTOUR DENTAL ALLOY *

Pick-up and Condensing Time:	Regular Set - 2.25 mins.
Carving Time:	Regular Set - 9.75 mins.
*All times are minimum	

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF DENTAL AMALGAMS MADE USING CONTOUR DENTAL ALLOY	
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- The Health Authorities of Canada indicate:
- Non-mercury filling materials should be considered for restoring the primary teeth of children where the mechanical properties of the material are suitable.
 - Whenever possible, amalgam fillings should not be placed in or removed from the teeth of pregnant women.

- Kerr n'a pas de données pour documenter l'utilisation de l'alliage dentaire Contour avec des amalgamateurs autres que Dentomat ou Duomat (poudre en vrac). L'utilisation d'autres amalgamateurs peut avoir comme conséquence un amalgame qui n'est pas trituré de façon optimale. Si un autre amalgamateur est utilisé, l'opérateur doit vérifier la compatibilité de l'équipement et/ou consulter le fabricant de l'appareil pour obtenir des recommandations.

TEMPS DE TRAITEMENT DES AMALGAMES DENTAIRE RÉALISÉS AVEC L'ALLIAGE DENTAIRE CONTOUR *

Temps de mise en place et de condensation :	Prise régulière – 2,25 mins.
Temps de sculpture :	Prise régulière – 9,75 mins.
*Tous les temps représentent un minimum	

PROPRIÉTÉS PHYSIQUES DES AMALGAMES DENTAIRE RÉALISÉS AVEC L'ALLIAGE DENTAIRE CONTOUR	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Force compressive <ul style="list-style-type: none">Prise régulière: 533MPa @ 24 heures Variation dimensionnelle pendant le durcissement <ul style="list-style-type: none">Prise régulière: -0.09%	

MISE EN GARDE	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ce produit, si utilisé pour créer un amalgame dentaire, sera mélangé avec du mercure. Les vapeurs de mercure peuvent être nuisibles si elles sont inhalées. Voir la section Données de danger pour la santé concernant le mercure ci-dessous.	

PRÉCAUTIONS
Prendre les précautions appropriées pour la manipulation du mercure et des amalgames dentaires. Prendre des mesures de protection comme celles indiquées ci-après :

- La mise en place d'un amalgame dentaire chez un patient augmente le niveau de mercure dans le corps de ce dernier. L'emploi d'une dique en caoutchouc peut diminuer la quantité de mercure absorbée par un patient pendant le retrait ou la mise en place d'un amalgame.
- Une ventilation adéquate doit être assurée si l'on mélange cette poudre avec le mercure dans un endroit bien aéré ; l'exposition de vapeur devrait être maintenue au-dessous de 0,05 mg/m³ ou tout autre limite inférieure établie par toute autorité gouvernementale ou de régulation locale qui régit l'utilisation du produit).
- Conserver dans un emballé frais et bien ventilé.
- Ne pas mettre les amalgames dentaires en contact direct avec d'autres types de métaux.
- Les amalgames dentaires sont à usage unique et ne peuvent être réutilisés.
- Utiliser des gants pour manipuler l'alliage dentaire Contour, le mercure, et les amalgames dentaires.
- Utiliser un amalgamateur clos pour mélanger l'alliage dentaire Contour avec du mercure.
- Jeter convenablement les capsules épuisées et tout amalgam en excès et inutilisé.
- Utiliser le HGX ou d'un composé semblable absorbant le mercure en cas de déversement du contenu des capsules auto-actives.

- Si un patient remarque une réaction d'hypersensibilité localisée à un amalgame dentaire, le retirer.

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Utiliser toujours ces précautions en plus des procédures recommandées par votre association dentaire et les autorités locales.

CONTRAINDICATIONS

- Compressive strength
 - Regular Set: 533MPa @ 24 hrs
- Dimensional change during hardening
 - Regular Set: -0.09%

WARNING	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">This product, when used to create a dental amalgam, will be mixed with mercury. Mercury vapors may be harmful if inhaled. See Mercury Health Hazard Data Section below.	

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DÉCLARATIONS DES ADMINISTRATIONS GOUVERNEMENTALE AU SUJET DES RESTRICTIONS ET DES RECOMMANDATIONS SUR L'UTILISATION DES AMALGAMES DENTAIRE

Aux États-Unis, la Food and Drug Administration déclare : "L'amalgame dentaire s'est avéré un matériau de restauration efficace qui présente des avantages en termes de force, intégrité marginale, convenance aux grandes surfaces occlusives, et durabilité. L'amalgame dentaire dégage également de faibles concentrations de vapeur de mercure, un produit chimique qui, comme il a été très bien documenté, entraîne des effets indésirables sur la santé, notamment neurologiques et rénaux. Les concentrations en vapeur de mercure sont les plus élevées aussitôt après la mise en place et le retrait de l'amalgame dentaire mais elles diminuent par la suite. Les études cliniques n'ont pas établi de lien de causalité entre l'amalgame dentaire et les effets indésirables sur la santé chez les adultes et les enfants âgés d'au moins six ans. En plus, deux essais cliniques chez les enfants âgés d'au moins six ans n'pas de lésions neurologiques ou rénales associées à l'utilisation d'amalgame.

Les systèmes neurologiques qui se développent dans les fœtus et les jeunes enfants peuvent être plus sensibles aux effets neurotoxiques de la vapeur de mercure. Seules des informations très limitées: voir aucune information clinique sont disponibles sur les résultats de santé à long terme chez les femmes enceintes et leurs fœtus en cours de développement, et les enfants âgés de moins de six ans, y compris les nourrissons qui sont allaités.

L'agence pour les substances toxiques et le registre des maladies (ATSDR) et l'Agence de la Protection de l'Environnement (EPA) ont établi des niveaux d'exposition pour la vapeur de mercure dans le but d'assurer la protection contre des effets indésirables sur la santé, y compris chez les sous-populations sensibles telles que les femmes enceintes et leurs fœtus en cours de développement, les nourrissons allaités, et les enfants âgés de moins de six ans. Dépasser ces niveaux ne signifie pas forcément que tous les effets indésirables vont se produire.

La FDA a constaté que les études scientifiques utilisant les méthodes les plus fiables ont démontré que l'amalgame dentaire expose les adultes à des quantités de vapeur de mercure élémentaire en dessous ou quasiment équivalentes aux niveaux d'exposition établis par ATSDR et EPA. Au vu de ces résultats et des données cliniques, la FDA a conclu que les expositions à la vapeur de mercure de l'amalgame dentaire ne mettent pas à risque les enfants âgés d'au moins six ans pour ce qui est des effets indésirables sur la santé, liés au mercure.

Compte tenu des facteurs tels que le numéro et la taille des dents, les volumes et les taux respiratoires, la FDA estime que la dose quotidienne de mercure prévue chez les enfants âgés de moins de six ans avec des amalgames dentaires est inférieure à la dose quotidienne prévue pour l'adulte. C'est pourquoi les expositions des enfants seraient inférieures aux niveaux d'exposition établis par ATSDR et EPA.

De plus, la concentration en mercure prévue dans le lait maternel attribuable à l'amalgame dentaire est d'un ordre de grandeur en dessous de la dose de référence protectrice EPA pour l'exposition orale au mercure inorganique. La FDA a conclu que les données existantes démontrent que les nourrissons ne sont pas à risque pour les effets indésirables sur la santé à cause du lait maternel des femmes exposées aux vapeurs de mercure de l'amalgame dentaire".

Les autorités sanitaires du Canada indiquent :

- Éviter d'utiliser des matériaux d'obturation sans mercure pour restaurer les dents temporaire des enfants si les propriétés mécaniques du matériau conviennent.
- Dans la mesure du possible, ne pas mettre en place ou retirer un amalgame d'obturation pour soigner les dents de femmes enceintes.
- Ne pas utiliser cet amalgame pour soigner les dents des patients souffrant d'une déficience rénale.
- Lors de la mise en place ou du retrait d'un amalgame d'obturation, les dentistes doivent impérativement utiliser les techniques et l'équipement nécessaire pour minimiser l'exposition du patient et du dentiste aux inhalations de mercure et pour éviter de jeter tout déchet d'amalgame dans les réseaux de égouts municipaux.

- Le dentiste doit déconseiller les personnes qui peuvent présenter une hypersensibilité allergique au mercure pour éviter d'utiliser l'amalgame. Chez les patients qui ont développé une hypersensibilité à l'amalgame, les restaurations préalablement réalisées avec cet amalgame doivent être remplacées par un autre matériau selon les recommandations d'un médecin.

Les autorités sanitaires d'un nombre de pays tels que l'Allemagne, la France, le Royaume-Uni, la Norvège et l'Autriche ont également réglementé l'utilisation et la sécurité de ces amalgames dentaires. Ces déclarations comprennent des recommandations contre la mise en place ou le retrait d'un amalgame chez certaines personnes telles que les femmes enceintes, qui allaitent ou qui souffrent d'une défaillance rénale. Se renseigner auprès des autorités compétentes pour connaître les recommandations et les restrictions s'appliquant à l'utilisation des amalgames dentaires.

DONNÉES DE DANGER POUR LA SANTE CONCERNANT LE MERCURE	
Effets et risques en cas de contact oculaire : Irritant	
Exposition aiguë : Le contact peut causer une irritation. Le mercure est corrosif et peut provoquer des lésions ou des brûlures à la cornée.	
Exposition chronique : Le mercure peut se déposer sur la lentille de l'œil et causer des troubles visuels.	
Effets et risques en cas de contact cutané : Irritant/sensibilisant/neurotoxine/néphotroixine	
Exposition aiguë : Peut causer rougeurs et irritation	
Exposition chronique : Sensibilisation possible, dermatite et œdème. Le mercure peut être absorbé à travers la peau et causer des troubles urinaires.	
Effets et risques d'inhalation : Irritant/sensibilisant/neurotoxine	
Exposition aiguë : L'inhalation de vapeur de mercure peut causer la toux, la fièvre, des nausées et vomissement.	
Exposition chronique : L'inhalation de hautes concentrations de vapeur de mercure pendant une longue période peut causer un empoisonnement au mercure. Les symptômes sont extrêmement variables et comprennent: tremblements, salivation, stomatite, déchaussement des dents, lignes blanches sur les genévies, douleurs et engourdissement des extrémités.	
Effets et risque en cas d'ingestion : Neurotoxique/néphrotoxique	
Exposition aiguë : Peut causer des nausées et vomissements, et affecter les reins et les nerfs.	
Exposition chronique : Les symptômes comprennent des troubles du système nerveux central.	

Los estudios clínicos no han establecido una asociación causal entre la amalgama dental y los efectos adversos sobre la salud en adultos y niños de seis años o más. Además, dos estudios clínicos realizados en niños de seis años o más no encontraron lesiones renales o neurológicas asociadas con el uso de la amalgama.

Los sistemas neurológicos en desarrollo de fetos y niños pequeños podrían ser más sensibles a los efectos neurotóxicos de los vapores de mercurio. No existe información clínica alguna o ésta es muy limitada sobre los resultados a largo plazo sobre la salud de mujeres embarazadas y sus fetos en desarrollo, y los niños menores de seis años de edad, incluidos los lactantes que están alimentándose con la leche materna.

La Agencia de Sustancias Tóxicas y Registro de Enfermedades (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's, ATSDR) y la Agencia de Protección Medioambiental (Environmental Protection Agency, EPA) han establecido niveles de exposición altamente protectores para los vapores de mercurio contra los efectos adversos para la salud, incluyendo subpoblaciones sensibles tal como mujeres embarazadas y sus fetos en desarrollo, lactantes y niños menores de seis años. La superación de estos niveles no significa necesariamente que se presentarán efectos adversos.

La FDA ha descubierto que estudios científicos que usan los métodos más fiables han demostrado que la amalgama dental expone a los adultos a cantidades de vapores de mercurio elemental por debajo o aproximadamente equivalentes a los niveles protectores de exposición identificados por ATSDR y la EPA. Según estos hallazgos y los datos clínicos, la FDA ha concluido que la exposición a vapores de mercurio de la amalgama dental no expone a las personas de seis años o más a riesgo de efectos adversos sobre la salud asociados con el mercurio.

Teniendo en cuenta factores tales como la cantidad y el tamaño de los dientes y los volúmenes y velocidades respiratorias, la FDA estima que la dosis diaria de mercurio en niños menores de seis años que tienen amalgamas de mercurio es inferior a la dosis diaria estimada para adultos. Por tanto, las exposiciones en niños serían más bajas que los niveles protectores de exposición identificados por ATSDR y la EPA.

Además, la concentración calculada de mercurio en la leche materna atribuible a la amalgama dental está un orden de magnitud por debajo de la dosis protectora de referencia de la EPA para exposición oral a mercurio inorgánico. La FDA ha concluido que los datos existentes sobre el hallazgo de que los lactantes no tienen el riesgo de sufrir efectos adversos sobre su salud ocasionados por la leche materna de mujeres expuestas a vapores de mercurio de la amalgama dental".

Las autoridades sanitarias de Canadá indican que:

- Deben considerarse los materiales de relleno sin material para restaurar los dientes de leche de los niños cuando als propiedades mecánicas del material sean apropiadas.
- Siempre que sea posible, los rellenos de amalgama no deben colocarse ni retirarse de los dientes de mujeres embarazadas.
- La amalgama no debe colocarse en pacientes con insuficiencia renal.
- Para colocar y retirar los rellenos de amalgama, los dentistas deben usar técnicas y equipo para minimizar la exposición del paciente y del dentista a los vapores de mercurio y evitar que los residuos de amalgama entre al sistema de desagüe municipal.

El dentista debe avisar a las personas que puedan tener hipersensibilidad alérgica al mercurio que eviten el uso de amalgama. En los pacientes que hayan desarrollado hipersensibilidad a la amalgama, deben sustituirse las restauraciones existentes de amalgama por otro material recomendado por un médico.

Las autoridades sanitarias de varios países, incluyendo Alemania, Francia, Reino Unido, Noruega y Austrá también han hecho declaraciones sobre el uso y la seguridad de las amalgamas dentales. Estas declaraciones incluyen recomendaciones contra la colocación o la retirada de una amalgama en determinadas personas, tal como mujeres embarazadas y lactantes y personas con insuficiencia renal. Debe consultar con las autoridades de su país que gobiernan la práctica de la odontología y los materiales dentales para determinar qué recomendaciones o restricciones aplican al uso de amalgamas dentales.

DATOS DE LOS RIESGOS DEL MERCURIO PARA LA SALUD	
Efectos y riesgos del contacto con los ojos : Irritante	
Exposición aguda : El contacto podría causar irritación. El mercurio es corrosivo y puede causar quemaduras o lesiones en la córnea.	
Exposición crónica: El mercurio puede depositarse en el cristalino del ojo, causando trastornos visuales	

