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Dentistry — Zinc oxide/eugenol cements and zinc oxide/non-eugenol cements

Médecine bucco-dentaire — Ciments dentaires à base d'oxyde de zinceugénol et à base d'oxyde de zinc sans eugénol



Reference number ISO 3107:2011(E)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 3107 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, Dentistry, Subcommittee SC 1, Filling and restorative materials.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 3107:2004), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 3107:2004/Cor.1:2006.

The main changes are that the

- a) classification types have been consolidated into two,
- b) compressive strength limit has been reduced to reflect materials in current use,
- c) text on interpretation of compressive test results has been modified, and
- d) lower setting time limit has been lowered to reflect materials in current use.

Introduction

Specific qualitative and quantitative requirements for freedom from biological hazard are not included in this International Standard, but it is intended that in assessing possible biological or toxicological hazards, reference be made to ISO 10993-1 and ISO 7405.