

Vinyloligosilsesquioxane

Vinyloligosilsesquioxane

2002 6



.....	
.....	
.....	1
.....	7
가.	7
.....	7
.....	7
(hardness)	10
(abrasion)	10
(scanning electron microscopy)	12
.....	12
.....	13
가.	13
.....	13
.....	14
.....	20
.....	27
.....	29
.....	35

Fig. 1. The opening of the double chain of vinyl - POSS by platinum.....	4
Fig. 2. The basic scheme of the PMMA/MMA co - polymerization with vinyl - POSS.....	4
Fig. 3. Dimensions of abrasion test specimen.....	9
Fig. 4. Results of Vickers hardness test.....	15
Fig. 5. Results after abrasion test using toothpaste solution.....	16
Fig. 6. Results of abrasion test using soap solution.....	16
Fig. 7. Results of abrasion test in compression molding technique using toothpaste solution (Mann - Whitney test).....	17
Fig. 8. Results of abrasion test in injection molding technique using toothpaste solution (Mann - Whitney test).....	17
Fig. 9. Results of abrasion test in compression molding technique using soap solution (Mann - Whitney test).....	17
Fig. 10. Results of abrasion test in injection molding technique using soap solution (Mann - Whitney test).....	17
Fig. 11. Paladent [®] 20 with POSS : SEM photograph of abraded surface with toothpaste solution at magnification of 70X.....	18
Fig. 12. Paladent [®] 20 : SEM photograph of abraded surface with toothpaste solution at magnification of 70X.....	18
Fig. 13. Lucitone 199 [®] : SEM photograph of abraded surface with toothpaste solution at magnification of 70X.....	18

Fig. 14. Ivocap® : SEM photograph of abraded surface with toothpaste solution at magnification of 200X.....	18
Fig. 15. Paladent® 20 with POSS : SEM photograph of abraded surface with soap solution at magnification of 70X.....	19
Fig. 16. Paladent® 20 : SEM photograph of abraded surface with soap solution at magnification of 70X.....	19
Fig. 17. Lucitone 199® : SEM photograph of abraded surface with soap solution at magnification of 70X.....	19
Fig. 18. Ivocap® : SEM photograph of abraded surface with soap solution at magnification of 200X.....	19
Table 1. Denture base resins used in this study.....	8
Table 2. Acrylic resins and molding methods used in this study.....	9
Table 3. Results of Vickers hardness test.....	15
Table 4. Mean thickness loss after abrasion test.....	16

Vinyloligosilsesquioxane

가 , 가
가 ,
가 .
PMMA vinyloligosilsesquioxane(vinyl-POSS) 가
가 .
가 vinyl-POSS 가
· ,
vinyl-POSS 가 Paladent[®] 20, Paladent[®] 20, Lucitone
199[®] 가 가 , SR

Ivocap[®] 가 . ,

1. Paladent[®] 20, vinyl-POSS가 가
Paladent[®] 20, SR Ivocap[®], Lucitone 199[®] 가
가 ($p<0.05$).

2. 가
($p<0.05$).

3. 가 5 .

4. ($p<0.05$).

5. Paladent[®] 20, vinyl-POSS가 가
Paladent[®] 20, SR Ivocap[®], Lucitone 199[®]
Paladent[®] 20 SR Ivocap[®], Lucitone 199

($p < 0.05$).

6. vinyl-POSS가 Paladent[®] 20, Paladent[®]
20가 SR Ivocap[®], Lucitone 199[®]
($p < 0.05$).

vinyl-POSS가

가가 vinyl-POSS
가가

: vinyloligosilsesquioxane(vinyl-POSS), ,

, ,

(HMP-99-E-10-0003)

.

Vinyloligosilsesquioxane

()

▪

(poly(methylmethacrylate),
PMMA) 1930 1940 95%가
(methylmethacrylate, MMA) (polymer)
(copolymer) .¹
PMMA
가 가 . ,
, 가 가
가
.
, , .²

25% 21% 가

가 5%

.³ Woelfel² 0.4 - 0.6% .

.⁴⁻⁶ ,

, deflasking

. 3 , warpage

. 3

.⁷⁻⁹

, .

가 PMMA

(polyamides), (epoxy resin),

(polystyrene), (vinylacrylic), (poly - carbonate)

.¹⁰

2가

. rubber graft polymer 가 PMMA

, carbon fiber, glass fiber

가 PMMA .¹⁰⁻¹⁷ Jagger¹⁸ rubber

가 PMMA rubber

가

. Carbon fiber glass fiber

10-15

가 (compression molding technique),
(injection molding technique) 가 (continuous-
pressure injection technique) 3,19-21

가 가 가
가

가

가

가

, 가

가 20,21

가 , ,

, ,

19

, ,

3

PMMA polyhedral oligomeric
silsesquioxane(POSS) 1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15-octavinylpentacycloocta-
siloxane(vinyloligosilsesquioxane (vinyl-POSS) : Aldrich Chemical, US)

가 organic-inorganic hybrid 22

POSS styrl, acrylics, polyamide, LC polymer monomer

hybrid²³
 Vinyloligosilsesquioxane(vinyl-POSS) (expandable
 monomer) 8
 (vinyl functional groups) PMMA
 MMA matrix 가 (cross-linking
 agent)
 vinyl-POSS가 anchoring part Si-O
 (cage) 가
 22,24

(Fig. 1,2)

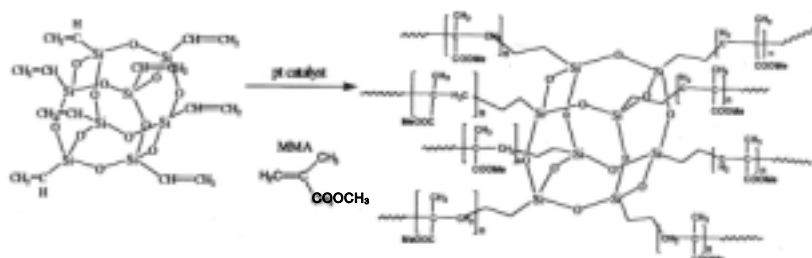


Fig. 1. The opening of the double chain of vinyl-POSS by platinum.

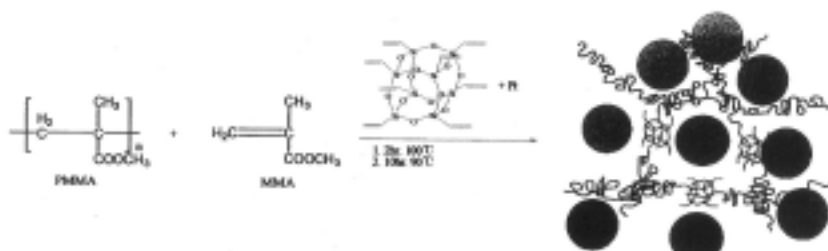


Fig. 2. The basic scheme of the PMMA/MMA co-polymerization with vinyl-POSS.

²⁴ vinyl-POSS가 가

가 vinyl-POSS vinyl group가 8 vinyl
group가 MMA vinyl group 3 crosslink
가 .

²⁴ .
vinyl-POSS가 가

가 가
가 가 ²⁵ .
vinyl-POSS가 가

,

가 .

가 ^{26,27} .

,

,

^{26,27} .

¹⁸ .

rubbing, scraping, erosion

²⁸ .

가 .^{26,27,29}

가 .²⁹

two-body wear three-body wear 가

profilometer .^{26,27,29}

vinyl-POSS 가

·

(microhardness), (abrasion)

(Scanning electronic microscopy (SEM))

·

가.

4 conventional PMMA
 Paladent 20, vinyl-POSS가 가 Paladent 20, rubber-grafted PMMA
 Lucitone 199[®] 가 SR Ivocap[®]
 (Table 1).

Vinyl-POSS MMA
 1.44% 가
 tetrahydrofuran(THF, Aldrich Chemical, US) 가 (MMA:THF 1.7:1 vol%)
 3.9% POSS-MMA
 (platinum) 가 .²⁹

7 40
 (Table 2).
 가 7.0 mm, 7.0
 mm, 3.0 mm (Fig. 3), 가
 가 가
 . vinyl-POSS가 가 Paladent 20 Paladent 20
 20 cm, p800 sandpaper wheel .

Table 1. Denture base resins used in this study

Resin	Manufacturer	Mixing ratio	Primary composition
Paladent [®] 20 + vinyl -POSS		10g/4Mℓ	Polymethylmethacrylate, Methylmethacrylate, Dimethacrylate Vinyl -POSS
Paladent [®] 20	Heraeus Kulzer GmbH & Co. KG. Wehrhies. Ts. Germany	10g/4Mℓ	Polymethylmethacrylate Methylmethacrylate, Dimethacrylate,
Lucitone199 [®]	Dentsply International. Milford. DE. USA	32cc/10 Mℓ	Copolymer(with PMMA and polybutyl-methacrylate), Rubber toughener, Crosslinking additive, Initiator, etc
SR Ivocap [®]	Ivoclar. Aktiengesellschaft. FL - 9494 Schaan, Liechtenstein	20g/30Mℓ	Polymethylmethacrylate, Copolymer, Benzoyl peroxide, Methylmethacrylate, Dimethacrylate copolymer

Table 2. Acrylic resins and molding methods used in this study

Group	Material	Molding method
1	Paladent [®] 20 + vinyl- POSS	Compression molding technique
2	Paladent [®] 20 + vinyl-POSS	Continuous-pressure injection technique
3	Paladent [®] 20	Compression molding technique
4	Paladent [®] 20	Continuous-pressure injection technique
5	Lucitone 199 [®]	Compression molding technique
6	Lucitone 199 [®]	Continuous-pressure injection technique
7	SR Ivocap [®]	Continuous-pressure injection technique

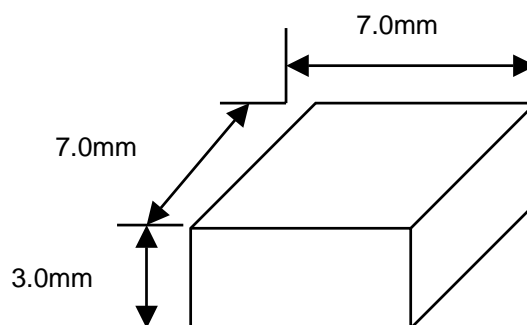


Fig. 3. Dimensions of abrasion test specimen.

(hardness)

silica gel 10 136 °

가 Vickers

(Micro Hardness Tester, MMT-3, JT Toshi Inc., Tokyo, Japan)

1961 mN(200 g) 20 가

(Hv) ¹⁹

$$Hv=1.854 \frac{P}{d^2}$$

P = (kg)

d = (mm)

(abrasion)

silica gel

24 가

0.001 g 가 W₁(g)

10⁻⁴~200 mg (BP211D-OCE, Sartorius, NY, USA)

putty type 가 (model

K236, Tokyo-Giken Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan)

20

(Lux®, Lever Trothers, Korea) 가

1:10 . (Colgate®, Colgate-Palmolive Co.,
New York, USA) 가 1:1 .

100 Mℓ .
320 g 가 (Oral B® Soft, Oral
B, Korea) . Tanoue³⁰ 350 g,
Mandikos³¹ 450 g .
1 10,000 Sexson
Phillips³² 2 20,000 .
20,000 7

W_1
 $W_2(g)$.
 $(W_1 - W_2)(g)$
. ²⁶

$$\frac{T_L}{T_O} = \frac{W - W}{W}$$

$T_O =$ (mm)

$T_L =$ (mm)

$W =$ (g)

$W =$ (g)

(scanning electron microscopy)

SEM stud gold sputter-coating
70 , 200 .²⁷
.
.
, POSS 가 ,
Mann-Whitney test 5% ,
, Kruscal Wallis test
5% .

가.

Vickers Paladent®20 가
4 18.3 가 Lucitone 199® 가
6 19.4 가 (Table 3, Fig.4).

Kruscal Wallis test
($p < 0.05$).

Table 4 Fig. 5~10

(13.85~14.78) μm (2.46~2.89) μm 5
($p < 0.05$).

가

($p < 0.05$).

Paladent®20, vinyl-POSS

가 Paladent®20, Lucitone 199®, Ivocap . vinyl-
POSS가 가 Paladent®20 3, 4 Lucitone 199®
5, 6 , Ivocap® 7 ($p < 0.05$).
, POSS 가 Paladent®20 1, 2

POSS가 가 Paladent®20 3, 4 가 .
 POSS 가 Paladent®20 1, 2, 3, 4 Lucitone
 199® 5, 6 Ivocap® 7 가
 . Lucitone 199® Ivocap®
 (p < 0.05).

▪

Ivocap® (Fig. 11~14).

(Fig. 15-18).

Table 3. Results of Vickers hardness test

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mean(VHN)	18.5	18.8	18.4	18.3	18.8	19.1	18.7
Standard deviation	0.64	0.83	0.72	0.71	0.93	0.84	0.86

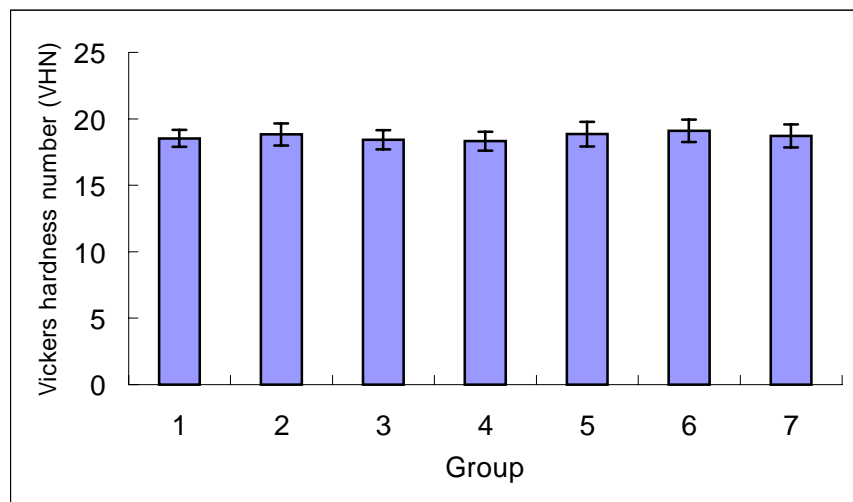


Fig. 4. Results of Vickers hardness test.

Table 4. Mean thickness loss after abrasion test(μm)

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tooth paste	14.10 ^{*ab} (1.27)	14.37 ^{*AB} (1.24)	14.81 ^{*a} (1.42)	14.78 ^{*A} (1.52)	13.89 ^{*b} (1.50)	13.99 ^{*B} (1.42)	13.85 ^{*B} (1.39)
Soap	2.82 ^a (0.50)	2.83 ^A (0.48)	2.89 ^a (0.56)	2.81 ^A (0.46)	2.47 ^b (0.40)	2.50 ^B (0.46)	2.46 ^B (0.44)

- * : significant difference compared with soap ($p < 0.05$)
- a,b : grouping in compression molding technique ($p < 0.05$)
- A,B : grouping in injection molding technique ($p < 0.05$)
- () : standard deviation

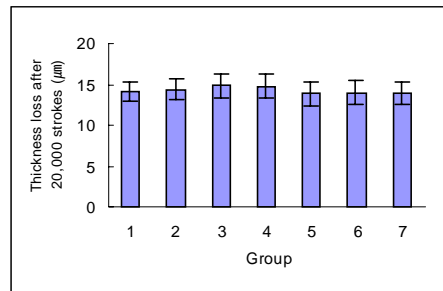


Fig. 5. Results after abrasion test using toothpaste solution.

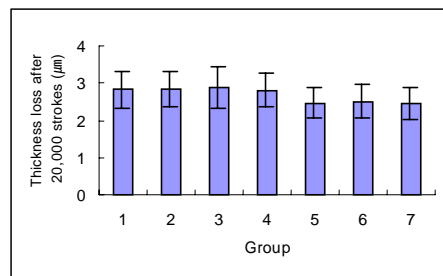


Fig. 6. Results of abrasion test using soap solution.

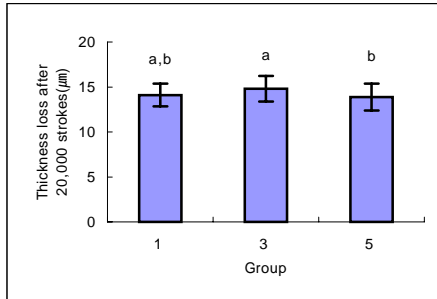


Fig. 7. Results of abrasion test in compression molding technique using toothpaste solution (Mann-Whitney test). Between same characters, there are no significant difference at the 0.05 level.

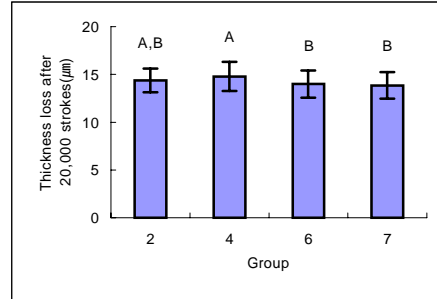


Fig. 8. Results of abrasion test in injection molding technique using toothpaste solution (Mann-Whitney test). Between same characters, there are no significant difference at the 0.05 level.

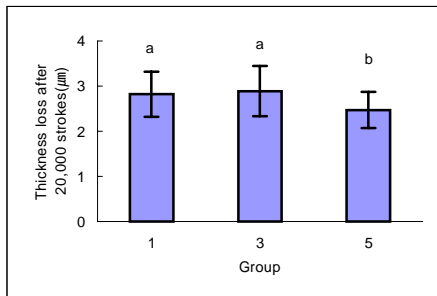


Fig. 9. Results of abrasion test in compression molding technique using soap solution (Mann-Whitney test). Between same characters, there are no significant difference at the 0.05 level.

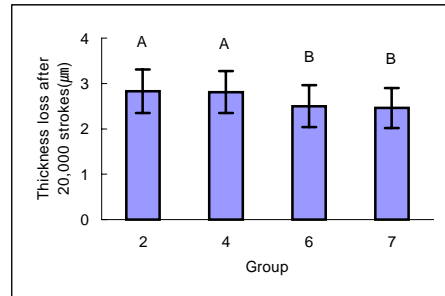


Fig. 10. Results of abrasion test in injection molding technique using soap solution (Mann-Whitney test). Between same characters, there are no significant difference at the 0.05 level.

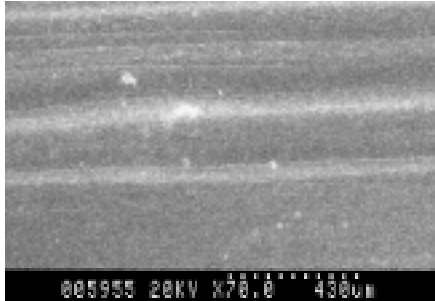


Fig. 11. Paladent® 20 with POSS : SEM photograph of abraded surface with toothpaste solution at magnification of 70X.

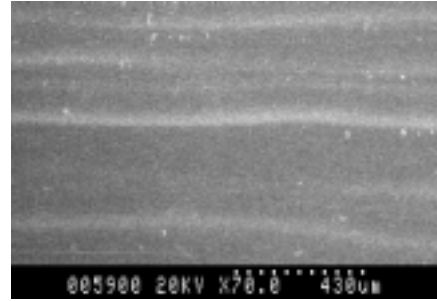


Fig. 12. Paladent® 20 : SEM photograph of abraded surface with toothpaste solution at magnification of 70X.

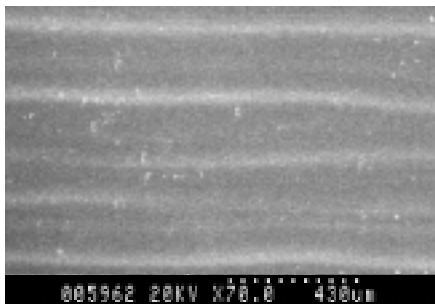


Fig. 13. Lucitone 199® : SEM photograph of abraded surface with toothpaste solution at magnification of 70X.

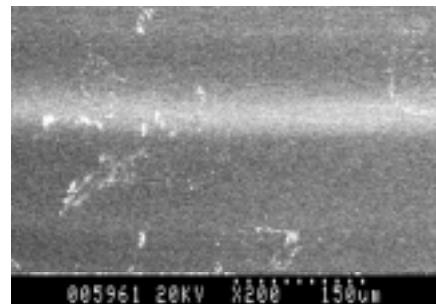


Fig. 14. Ivocap® : SEM photograph of abraded surface with toothpaste solution at magnification of 200X.

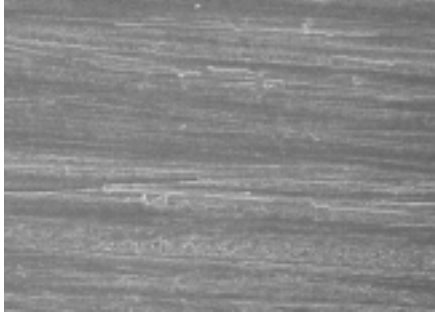


Fig. 15. Paladent® 20 with POSS : SEM photograph of abraded surface with soap solution at magnification of 70X.

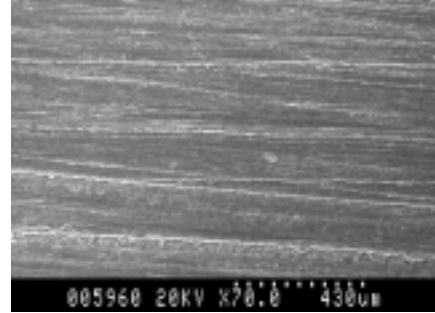


Fig. 16. Paladent® 20 : SEM photograph of abraded surface with soap solution at magnification of 70X.

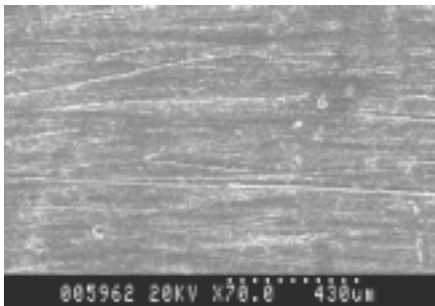


Fig. 17. Lucitone 199® : SEM photograph of abraded surface with soap solution at magnification of 70X.

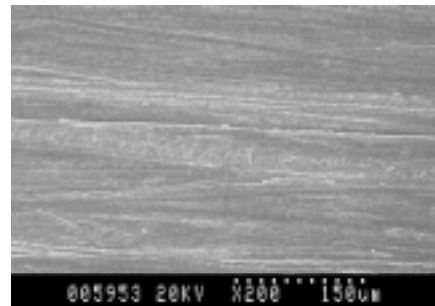


Fig. 18. Ivocap® : SEM photograph of abraded surface with soap solution at magnification of 200X.

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18,33

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가

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가

가

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가

18,26,27,33

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18,33,34

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가

가

18,33

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Jagger

18

,

.

.

가

. 18,26,27,33,35

abrasive, adhesive, fatigue wear

abrasive wear

가 . adhesive wear 2

cold welding가 가

. fatigue wear 가 microcrack가

가 . 31,36

abrasive wear . 가

가 , .

가 ,

가 scratching
. 29 scratching abrasion finishing,

polishing .

, 가 . 37,38 가

가 . 19

가 , 31,39,40 가

가 . 41

Lucitone 199®, Ivocap® Paladent® 20,
vinyl-POSS가 가 Paladent® 20

. vinyl-POSS 가
 vinyl-POSS 가가 vinyl-
 POSS 가가 가
 . 가
 .
 .
 ,
 shadowgraph planimeter ,
 radioactive isotope profilometer
 . 26,42 - 46
 profilometer
 .
 가
 가 26
 가 가
 .
 ,
 , 가 ,
 . 26,30,42,47
 calcium pyrophosphate, calcium carbonate silica가
 . calcium pyrophosphate ,

, calcium carbonate ,
 . Silica ,
 가
 가 .^{26,42}
 . silica
 가 .
 가 가 가 가 가
 가 가 가 ,
 .⁴²
 가 .
 Harte Manly⁴⁷ , 가
 .
 가 가 가
 가 , 가
 가 ,^{42,47}
 가 ,
 가 .^{42,47-50}
 .⁴²
 Sexson Phillips³² 2 1
 10,000 .
 20,000 2 . 가
 가 가 .

가

가

system 가 .²⁶

20,000

abrasive

channelling가 가 가 .

가 filaments

primary channelling 가

가 secondary

channelling . primary channelling가 .^{51,52}

가

가

Morris ⁵³

가 가

가 가

가 가

가 가

.
 가 .
 가 ^{51,52}
 가
 ,
 가 가 가 .
 가 vinyl-POSS 가 가
 .
 가 vinyl-
 POSS , 가 ,
 , 가 가 .

▪

vinyl-POSS 가 Paladent[®] 20, Paladent[®] 20, Lucitone 199[®] 가 가 , SR Ivocap[®] 가 ,

·

1. Paladent[®] 20, vinyl-POSS가 가 Paladent[®] 20, SR Ivocap[®], Lucitone 199[®] 가 가 (p<0.05).

2. 가 (p<0.05).

3. 가 5 .

4. (p<0.05).

5. Paladent[®] 20, vinyl-POSS가 가 Paladent[®] 20, SR Ivocap[®], Lucitone 199[®] Paladent[®] 20 SR Ivocap[®], Lucitone 199

($p < 0.05$).

6. vinyl-POSS가 가 Paladent[®] 20,
Paladent[®] 20 가 SR Ivocap[®], Lucitone 199[®]
($p < 0.05$).

vinyl-POSS 가

가 가 vinyl-POSS
가 가 .

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Abstract

Abrasion resistance of denture base resin including vinyloligosilsesquioxane

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Although acrylic resin is most commonly used as denture base material of removable denture due to its excellent esthetic properties and ease in fabrication and repair, low strength, change of vertical dimension and inaccuracy of occlusal adaptation because of polymerization shrinkage have been pointed out as its shortcomings.

Recently, in attempts to reinforce the acrylic resin and to reduce the polymerization shrinkage, it has been reported that adding vinyloligosilsesquioxane(vinyl-POSS) to PMMA significantly compensates for polymerization shrinkage and somewhat increases the fracture resistance.

However, there haven't been any studies on abrasion that can affect the

adaptation of the denture in long-term use. In this study, abrasion resistance was compared between acrylic resin with vinyl-POSS and commercialized acrylic resin for denture base. In addition, the difference in abrasion resistance according to molding methods was compared. Using Paladent® 20 including vinyl-POSS, Paladent® 20, Lucitone 199®, which are acrylic resin material for denture base, denture bases were fabricated using compression molding technique and continuous-pressure injection technique. Also denture bases were fabricated using SR Ivocap with continuous-pressure injection technique. Surface hardness and abrasion were measured for each group, and the worn surfaces were observed under a scanning electron microscope. The following results were obtained:

1. When surface hardness was measured for each material, the hardness value increased in the order of Paladent® 20, Paladent® 20 including vinyl-POSS, SR Ivocap®, and Lucitone 199®, but there was no statistically significant difference among the materials. ($p < 0.05$)
2. There was no statistically significant difference in surface hardness depending on the molding technique when the same denture base material was used. ($p < 0.05$)
3. When same denture base material and molding technique were used, the abrasion due to toothpaste solution was 5 times as severe as the abrasion due to soap solution.

4. There was no statistically significant difference in abrasion depending on the molding technique when the same denture base material was used. ($p < 0.05$).

5. When toothpaste solution was used, the abrasion decreased in the order of Paladent[®] 20, Paladent[®] 20 including vinyl-POSS, SR Ivocap[®], and Lucitone 199[®]. However, statistically significant difference was seen only among Paladent[®] 20, SR Ivocap[®], and Lucitone 199[®]. ($p < 0.05$).

6. When soap solution was used, the abrasion was more severe in Paladent[®] 20 and including vinyl-POSS Paladent[®] 20 groups than in SR Ivocap[®] and Lucitone 199 groups. ($p < 0.05$).

From the above results, it can be concluded that addition of vinyl-POSS doesn't improve the abrasion resistance, and the abrasion resistance was similar to those of existing materials. Additional studies under different conditions are needed. For clinical application of vinyl-POSS, further investigations with different requirements and conditions are necessary.

Key words : vinyloligosilsesquioxane(vinyl-POSS), acrylic resin, denture base, surface hardness, abrasion, scanning electron microscope