



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 29333:2000
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Dental brazing materials (ISO 9333:1990)

Dental brazing materials (ISO 9333:1990)

Dentallote (ISO 9333:1990)

Produits pour brasage a usage dentaire (ISO 9333:1990)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 29333:1991

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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English version

Dental brazing materials (ISO 9333:1990)

Produits pour brasage à usage dentaire Dentallote (ISO 9333:1990)
(ISO 9333:1990)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1991-07-23 and is identical to the ISO standard as referred to.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

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Ref. No. EN 29333:1991 E

Foreword

This European Standard has been taken over by CEN/TC 55 "Dental products" from the work of ISO/TC 106 "Dentistry" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

CEN/TC 55 had decided to submit this document to the CEN members for voting by the Unique Acceptance Procedure (UAP). The result was positive.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 9333:1990 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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REPUBLIKE
SLOVENIJE
ZA
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IN
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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
9333

First edition
1990-05-15

Dental brazing materials

Produits pour brasage à usage dentaire

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Reference number
ISO 9333:1990(E)

ISO 9333:1990(E)**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.

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.

International Standard ISO 9333 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*.

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Introduction

Specific qualitative and quantitative requirements for freedom from biological hazard are not included in this International Standard but it is recommended that in assessing possible biological or toxicological hazards, reference should be made to ISO/TR 7405:1984, *Biological evaluation of dental materials*.

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Dental brazing materials

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for brazing materials suitable for use in brazing cast dental restorations.

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 6892:1984, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 dental brazing material: Alloy suitable for use as a filler material in operations in which dental alloy(s) parts are joined to form a dental restoration.

3.2 flow temperature: Lowest temperature at which the filler material is fluid enough to flow into the gap and to wet the surface of the metallic parts.

4 Requirements

4.1 Chemical composition

The composition of the brazing material shall be within 0,5 % (*m/m*) of the value for each component stated by the manufacturer [see clause 7a)].

1) 1 MPa = 1 N/mm²

If the dental brazing material contains more than 0,1 % (*m/m*) of nickel and/or more than 0,02 % (*m/m*) of beryllium, cadmium and/or lead, the manufacturer shall clearly state this [see clause 7f)].

Testing shall be in accordance with standard analytical procedures of sufficient accuracy for the required values.

4.2 Biocompatibility

See Introduction for guidance on biocompatibility.

4.3 Corrosion resistance

A comparison of the surfaces of an untreated and a treated specimen shall not reveal any visible evidence that a chemical reaction has occurred.

Testing shall be in accordance with 6.3.

4.4 Tarnish resistance

A comparison of the surfaces of an untreated and a treated specimen shall not reveal any significant darkening or discolouration of the treated specimen surface.

Testing shall be in accordance with 6.4.

4.5 Mechanical strength of brazed joint (tensile strength)

The maximum stress of the specimen shall exceed 350 MPa¹⁾ or the 0,2 % proof stress of the weakest of the metallic parts.

Testing shall be in accordance with 6.5.