



American National Standard/
American Dental Association
Standard No. 75

Resilient Lining Materials for Removable Dentures— Part 1: Short-Term Materials

Modified adoption of ISO 10139-1:1991 *Dentistry — Short term resilient lining materials for removable dentures*

ADA American
Dental
Association®
Council on
Scientific Affairs

**AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD/AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION
SPECIFICATION NO. 75 FOR RESILIENT LINING MATERIALS FOR
REMOVABLE DENTURES—PART 1: SHORT-TERM MATERIALS**

American Dental Association Specification No. 75 for Resilient Lining Materials for Removable Dentures—Part 1: Short-Term Materials has been approved by the Council on Scientific Affairs of the American Dental Association. This and other specifications for dental materials, instruments and equipment are being formulated by working groups of the Accredited Standards Committee MD156 for Dental Materials, Instruments and Equipment. The Council acts as administrative sponsor of that committee, which has representation from all interests in the United States in the standardization of materials, instruments and equipment in dentistry. The Council has adopted the specifications, showing professional recognition of their usefulness in dentistry, and has forwarded them to the American National Standards Institute with a recommendation that the specifications be approved as American National Standards. Approval of ADA Specification No. 75 as an American National Standard was granted by the American National Standards Institute on October 31, 1997. This standard becomes effective October 31, 1998.

The Council thanks the working group members and the organizations with which they were affiliated at the time the specification was developed: Glen Johnson (Chairman), University of Washington, Seattle; Kenneth Rudd (Secretary), San Antonio, TX; Sam Ancheril, San Antonio, TX; John F. Bowley, Ohio State University, Columbus; Ronald Dudek, Austenal, Inc., Chicago, IL; Lawrence Gettleman, University of Louisville, KY; David Hoover, Omaha, NE; John D. Jones, University of Texas, San Antonio; Andrew Koran, III, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Tren Meyer, Stow, OH; Glen Nederhouser, Harry J. Bosworth Co., Skokie, IL; Brahma Sharma, Confi-Dental Products Co., Louisville, CO; W. Stephen Stemm, New Albany, NY; Ronald Zentz, Dentsply International, York, PA; Henry J. Vogelstein, Coltene/Whaledent International, Mahwah, NJ; Wayne Wozniak, American Dental Association, Chicago; and John Yearn, GC International, Chicago.

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FOR RESILIENT LINING MATERIALS FOR REMOVABLE DENTURES—
PART 1: SHORT-TERM MATERIALS**

FOREWORD

(This Foreword does not form a part of the ANSI/ADA Specification No. 75 for Resilient Lining Materials for Removable Dentures—Part 1: Short-Term Materials)

Short-term resilient denture liners are used only provisionally (days, weeks) until a denture relines is performed or a new denture is made and are typically placed at chair-side. They are not intended for long-term use (years). One clinical purpose of a short-term liner is to stabilize an ill-fitting denture. Products specifically formulated for this purpose are often called *temporary denture liners*. Another category of short-term liners are *tissue conditioners*. These products are capable of greater flow (creep) than temporary denture liners, thereby readily accommodating a reduction in inflammation of denture bearing tissues. Short-term liner products may serve one or both purposes, but they do not serve as permanent or long-term resilient denture liners. Long-term resilient denture liners are processed into the denture base, most often in a dental laboratory, and are intended to last several years. This class of products is addressed in ISO Specification 10139—Part 2.

This specification is essentially an adoption of ISO 10139-1:1991 with a minor exception. An additional Figure 3 has been included to facilitate understanding of the penetration test (5.2.2). The drawing supplied shows the location of the areas where the penetrator is to be placed. Locate the three penetration points on the perimeter of a 20 mm diameter circle, 118° to 122° apart. Also note that the outer and inner diameters of the ring are 40 mm and 30 mm, respectively.

Addendum to the Foreword for this Reaffirmation:

In 2012, the ADA Standards Committee on Dental Products approved a change in the terminology used for standards. ADA standards will no longer utilize the term Specification; standards will now be named as ADA Standards.

With this notice, this ADA Specification is now termed an ADA Standard. Where the term "specification" is used, it should be considered as "standard." It will be re-named as an ADA Standard in its next revision.

INTRODUCTION

- 0.1 This part of ANSI/ADA Specification No. 75 applies to denture lining materials commonly referred to as “tissue conditioners” and temporary lining materials. These materials are intended to be inserted into a denture at the chairside, to be used for a limited period, or “short-term,” of approximately seven days with the aim of assisting the tissues in contact with the prosthesis to return to a healthy condition, or to improve the fit of a denture for several weeks.
- 0.2 Specific qualitative and quantitative requirements for freedom from biological hazard are not included in this 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*.
- 0.3 Although this Standard does not specify requirements for the composition of the lining materials, some national and international authorities do require details of composition to be provided by the manufacturer.