

# Heraeus

Heraeus Dental Science

**Venus<sup>®</sup> Bulk Fill**  
Scientific Compendium



## Preface

Venus Bulk Fill is the solution for the main demands of general dental practitioners for posterior restorations: fast and easy placement and durability.

The durability of a restoration depends on several factors. Apart from the operator and the environment in the oral cavity, the material properties are very important for the longevity of a filling.

Bulk filling materials need to fulfill tougher requirements than conventional resin composite materials. These materials need excellent low shrinkage stress values as the bulk layering does not allow a compensation of the cavity's c-factor by layering in increments. A high remaining shrinkage stress can lead to postoperative sensitivities, marginal gaps, staining, caries and tooth fractures.

Compared to conventional composites bulk fill materials need to cure safely in extended layer thickness. Also a high degree of cure is beneficial for higher mechanical resistance.

This scientific compendium contains external study results which demonstrate the excellent properties of Venus Bulk Fill: low shrinkage stress, safe depth of cure up to 4mm, high degree of cure and a marginal quality which is comparable to conventional layered resin composite restorations..

To experience the fast and easy placement of Venus Bulk Fill we like to invite you to try it by yourselves.

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## Venus® Bulk Fill

### Product description

Venus Bulk Fill is a low stress flowable composite that will enable bulk filling of 4 mm and provide an efficient and easy solution for posterior restorations.

#### Venus Bulk Fill delivers:

- Self-adaptive handling eliminates steps
- ideal coverage of cavity floor and walls
- Low shrinkage stress for durable restorations
- Highly radiopaque for safe diagnosis

#### Faster, aesthetic posterior restorations. Simplified.

Venus Bulk Fill is an advanced posterior restorative solution that provides dentists with a faster, easier technique than incremental layering. Ideal for use as a base in class I and II direct restorations (up to 4 mm) or as a cavity lining under direct restorative materials in class I and II. The result – a reduction in chair time, and a more efficient and cost effective restoration.

82% of surveyed dentists claim a savings up to 10 hours of chair time per month when they use a bulk fill material\*.

#### What makes Venus Bulk Fill so efficient?

- Easy placement technique in 4 mm increments
  - no longer a need to fill with several 2 mm layers
- Self-adaptive handling allows for ideal cavity adaptation
  - eliminating steps prior to final cure
- Compatibility with all methacrylate based bonding adhesives and composites
- Simple dispensing and placement via a convenient Pre-Loaded Tip (PLT) or a non-dripping syringe

\* Integrated media survey may 2010 in USA

## Application of Venus® Bulk Fill

### Venus Bulk Fill Class I Posterior Restoration



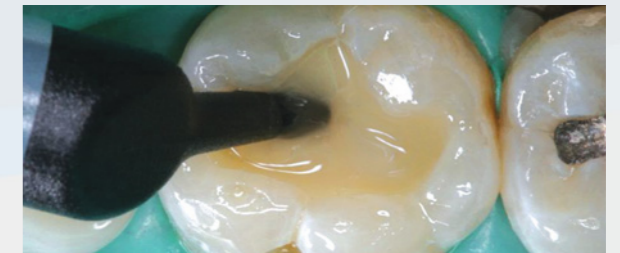
Amalgam restoration and recurrent decay were removed buccolingually yielding a class I preparation.



iBOND Self Etch, chosen for its high bond strength, was then applied to the preparation and agitated with a micro-brush for 20 seconds.



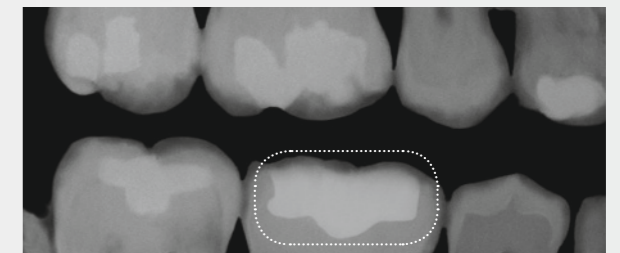
Chosen for its low shrinkage stress and superior ease of use, Venus Bulk Fill was used to fill approximately 4 mm of the pulpal floor.



Due to the exceptional flow and self adapting properties of Venus Bulk Fill, instrumental manipulation was not necessary, and material was light cured for 20 seconds.



A final layer of Venus Diamond shade A2 was applied and adapted to the margins of the restoration, then light cured for 20 seconds.



Venus Bulk Fill demonstrates the high radiopacity required for accurate and reliable diagnosis.

# Venus® Bulk Fill

## Material properties

### Venus Bulk Fill

#### Scientifically tested

Produces superior, long lasting posterior restorations and delivers the peace of mind of clinical efficacy that dentists expect from restorative materials.

Properties of Venus Bulk Fill	Venus Bulk Fill/ Heraeus Universal Shade
Curing Depth [mm] (ISO 4049)	6.2
Contraction Stress [MPa] (Shrinkage stress after 24 h, photoelastic measurement)	3.4
Compressive Strength [MPa]	331
Flexural Strength [MPa]	120
Radiopacity [%-Al] (ISO 4049)	300
3 Body Wear Resistance [µm] (ACTA method, poppy seed, 300.000 cycl.) [mm <sup>3</sup> ]	32 0.31
Working Time [s] (ISO 4049)	80
Conversion Rate [%] (Blue light; 600 mW/cm <sup>2</sup> ; 20 sec, FTIR-Spectrometer)	55

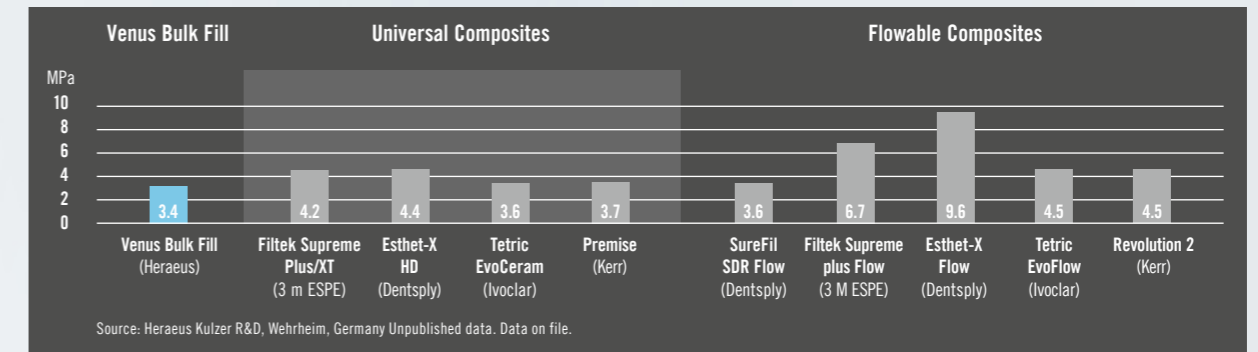
Source: Heraeus Kulzer R&D, Wehrheim, Germany Unpublished data. Data on file.

# Venus® Bulk Fill

## Material properties

### Shrinkage Stress

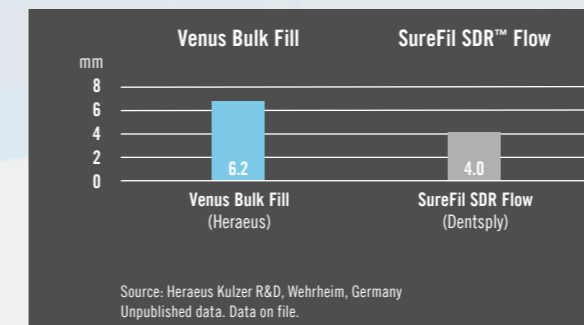
#### The result



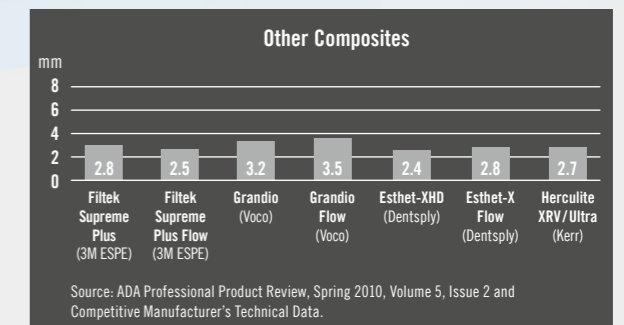
Venus Bulk Fill exhibits a reduction in shrinkage stress which will reduce internal forces on bonded interfaces.

### Depth of Cure

#### The result

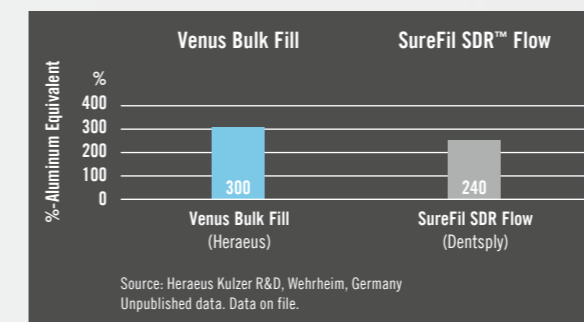


Venus Bulk Fill reveals a high depth of cure for the safe cure of thick layers up to 4 mm.

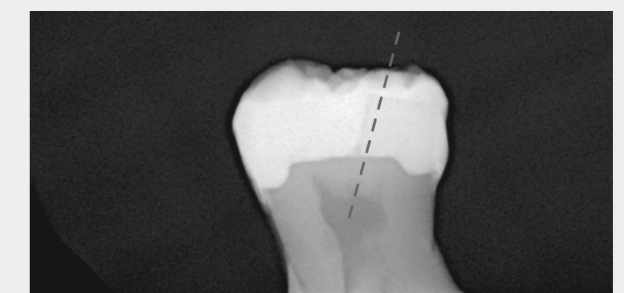


### Radiopacity

#### The result



Venus Bulk Fill shows more than 250% aluminium radiopacity. The higher radiopacity ensures clear diagnostic capabilities and allows for more accurate diagnosis for the dentist and patient.



Venus Bulk Fill / SureFil SDR™ Flow

Venus® Bulk Fill  
Clinical application

Venus Bulk Fill Class II  
Simulation of Posterior Restoration

In the following the application of Venus Bulk Fill in a mod-cavity in a maxillary tooth is simulated. The molar was cut in mesio-distal direction. The mesial and distal enamel walls were left imitating the usage of matrix band for these photographs.



Venus Bulk Fill flows easily and safely into narrow areas of the cavity



The bulk filling of the cavity can be done very fast



It allows homogenous filling



The low shrinkage stress and excellent curing properties facilitate Venus Bulk Fill to be placed into layers up to 4 mm



Venus Bulk Fill stays in maxillary cavities even after 5 min prior curing. It does not flow off the cavity



Finished restoration with Venus Bulk Fill and Venus Diamond as occlusal layer

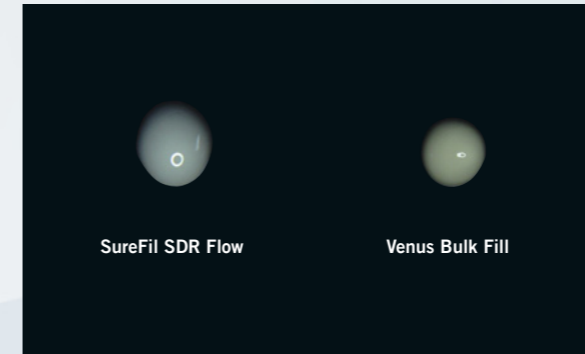
Venus® Bulk Fill  
Clinical application

Venus Bulk Fill  
Optimal flowability

Flowability comparison of 2 bulk filling materials at different times:

Left drop: SureFil SDR (Dentsply) Right drop: Venus Bulk Fill  
Materials were placed on a vertical aligned plastic surface at room temperature.

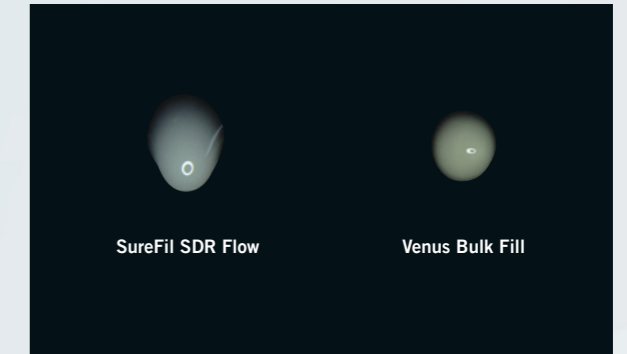
Source: R&D Heraeus Kulzer. Internal data.



SureFil SDR Flow

Venus Bulk Fill

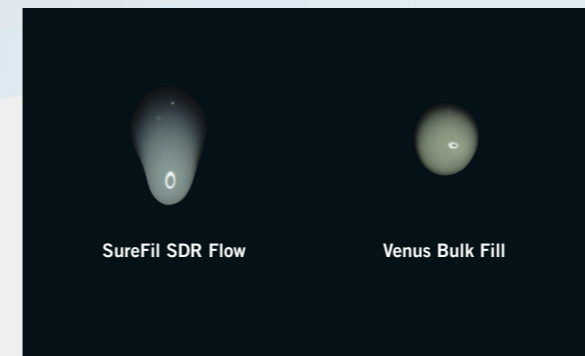
Time 0s



SureFil SDR Flow

Venus Bulk Fill

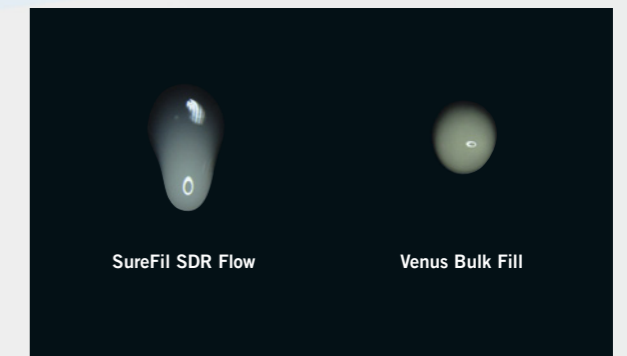
Time 10s



SureFil SDR Flow

Venus Bulk Fill

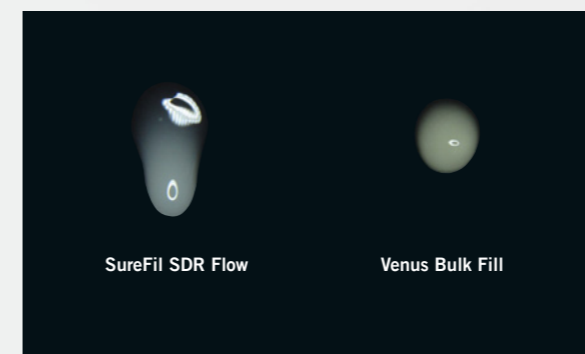
Time 32s



SureFil SDR Flow

Venus Bulk Fill

Time 44s



SureFil SDR Flow

Venus Bulk Fill

Time 62s

Venus Bulk Fill stays in place.



## Venus® Bulk Fill – In vitro studies

### Evaluation of the shrinkage stress of a flowable composite for 24 hours

#### Evaluation of the contraction stress of a flowable composite for 24 hours

##### Source

Prof. L. Breschi, Prof. M. Cadenaro, University of Trieste, Italy. Unpublished test report, 2010. Data on file

##### Objective

Aim of the study was to evaluate the shrinkage stress of two bulk fill materials by two stress measurement techniques.

##### Materials and Methods

Contraction stress development of Venus Bulk Fill (Heraeus Kulzer) and SureFil SDR Flow (Dentsply) was measured using a high compliance stress-strain analyser and a low compliance system.

For the test with the high compliance system composite (n=20/material) was bulk filled into a cavity (height: 2 mm, diameter 2 mm) between 2 metal attachments. One of the attachments was connected with a load cell the other

attachment was connected to the aluminium frame of the device. The composite was cured for 40s and the contraction force was recorded continuously for 24 h.

The low-compliance system was consisted of two stainless steel cylinders as bonding substrates. The cylinders were attached to a universal testing machine. Composite was filled between both cylinders (n=20/material). The cylinders were kept at a constant distance of 2 mm by an extensometer during the experiment. The composite was light cured for 40s and the force to keep the height of the composite sample constant was recorded for 24 h.

Shrinkage stress (MPa) was calculated as the force value (N) per area unit (force value/bonded surface size) at 40s, 300s and 24 h.

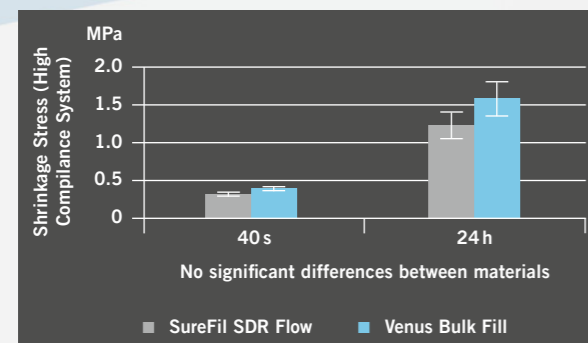
Statistics were done by a by two-way ANOVA. Differences between groups were identified using Tukey's multiple comparison test at  $\alpha=0.05$ .

#### Results

##### Means of Shrinkage stress

	40 s High Compliance [MPa]	40 s Low Compliance [MPa]	300 s High Compliance [MPa]	300 s Low Compliance [MPa]	24 h High Compliance [MPa]
Venus Bulk Fill	0.4±0.04 <sup>a</sup>	0.61±0.07 <sup>b</sup>	0.64±0.03 <sup>b</sup>	0.80±0.17 <sup>b</sup>	1.59±0.19 <sup>c</sup>
SureFil SDR Flow	0.33±0.04 <sup>a</sup>	0.46±0.05 <sup>a,b</sup>	0.46±0.03 <sup>a</sup>	0.56±0.09 <sup>a,b</sup>	1.24±0.18 <sup>c</sup>

Same letters indicate no significant differences.



Similar low shrinkage stress of Bulk Fill materials.

No significant difference in shrinkage stress was detected between the Venus Bulk Fill and SureFil SDR after 40s and 24 hours.

## Venus® Bulk Fill – In vitro studies

### Shrinkage stress

#### Venus Bulk Fill research results

##### Source

Dr. M. Miller, Reality Research Lab, USA. Unpublished test report 2011. Data on file

##### Objective

Aim of this study was to investigate the shrinkage stress via a strain measurement of 2 bulk fill flowable materials in combination with a conventional composite as top layer compared to a glass ionomer cement (GIC) and a conventional flowable.

##### Materials and Methods

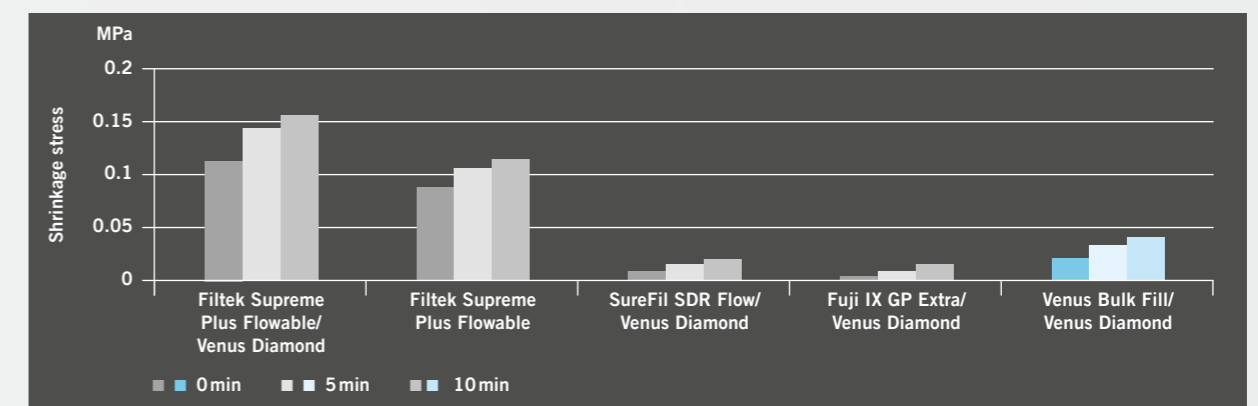
Sixty extracted intact molars were randomly divided into 6 groups. Lead wires with attached strain gauges (Vishay Micro Measurements) were bonded (with a vertical orientation) to the buccal surface just above the cemento-enamel junction. Two teeth with attached strain gauges were mounted close to each other in a nylon mounting ring with dental stone. The teeth were mounted with 2 mm of root surface left exposed. The gauges were then connected to the strain measurement system (Model P-3 Strain Indicator and Recorder, Vishay Micro Measurements), with the strain reading directly proportional to the deformation of the tooth

structure. The teeth were prepared with MOD preparations (5 mm in depth in proximal boxes and 4 mm in depth for the pulpal wall).

The six groups were: 1: SureFil SDR Flow (Dentsply)/Venus Diamond (Heraeus Kulzer), 2: Venus Bulk Fill (Heraeus Kulzer)/Venus Diamond, 3: Filtek Supreme Plus Flowable (3M ESPE)/Venus Diamond, 4: Fuji IX GP Extra (GC)/Venus Diamond, 5: Filtek Supreme Plus Flowable, 6: Fuji IX GP Extra

The preparations in groups 1, 2, 3, and 5 were etched and iBond Total Etch (Heraeus Kulzer) was applied and light cured for 20s. In groups 4 and 6, Cavity Conditioner (GC) was applied to the cavity for 10 seconds. Fuji IX was mixed, injected, and allowed to set. During the setting time, Fuji IX was coated with iBond Total Etch. In group 4, after Fuji IX had set rock hard, the cavities were etched and the adhesive was applied as previously described. The teeth in groups 1–4 were filled to within 1 mm of the occlusal surface with the respective base materials and light-cured for 40s (groups 1, 2, and 3). The occlusal increment in groups 1–4 was restored with Venus Diamond. In groups 5 & 6, the base materials were used to restore the entire cavity. Data were obtained immediately after each specimen was restored and then after 5 and 10 minutes.

#### Results



Shrinkage stress of Venus Bulk Fill is equal low to SDR and GIC.

The data clearly show statistically significant differences at the  $p<.001$  level and three separate groups. This was the same for all three time points. In each case, Filtek Supreme Plus Flowable alone and in combination with Venus Diamond were separate groups and produced significantly higher levels of shrinkage stress. The four other groups showed no statistically significant differences.

#### Conclusion

Venus Bulk Fill produces shrinkage stress equal to SureFil SDR Flow and Fuji IX GP Extra, which is significantly less than that produced by the conventional flowable, Filtek Supreme Plus Flowable.

## Venus® Bulk Fill – In vitro studies

### Comparison of marginal quality of different adhesives, resin composites and filling techniques combinations

#### Comparison of marginal quality of different adhesives, resin composites and filling techniques combinations

##### Source

Prof. Dr. R. Frankenberger, University of Marburg, Germany. Unpublished test report, 2011. Data on file

##### Objective

Purpose of this study was to investigate the marginal integrity of two different resin composites using two different filling techniques subject to two different adhesives after thermo-mechanical loading.

##### Materials and Methods

Standardised class II cavity preparations with the distal proximal margin located 1–2mm below the cement-enamel junction were performed in 32 intact human third molars.

Prepared cavities were treated with iBond Total Etch or iBond Self Etch (Heraeus Kulzer). 16 teeth were randomly selected for each adhesive. The adhesives and resin composites (Venus Diamond and Venus Bulk-Fill, Heraeus Kulzer) were polymerised with a Translux CL light-curing unit (Heraeus Kulzer). The adhesive was polymerised for 40s. One half of the cavities were restored with Venus Bulk Fill in a first 4mm layer covered with Venus Diamond applied in 2mm layers for the residual height of the cavity. The other half of

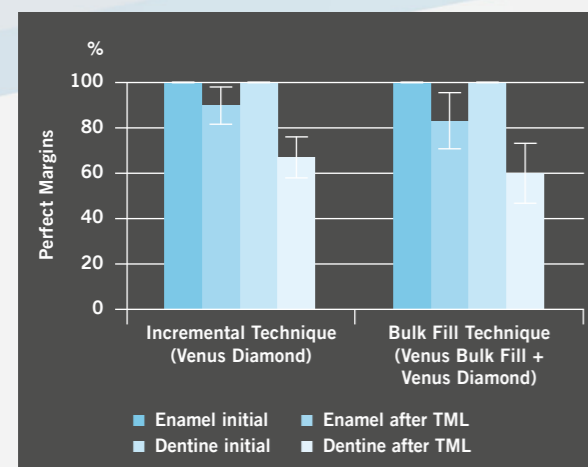
the cavities was restored with Venus Diamond in a conventional horizontal layering technique. The increments were separately light-cured for 40s. Additional light curing was done from the buccal and lingual aspects for an additional 20s on each side. Proximal margins were finished with flexible disks. Impressions were taken and a first set of replicas was made for SEM evaluation.

Thermo-mechanical loading (TML) of specimens was then performed. The specimens underwent 2.500 thermocycles 5°C and 55°C before being transferred in an artificial oral environment for 100,000 cycles at 50 N. Impressions were taken again and another set of replica was made for each restoration for SEM evaluation.

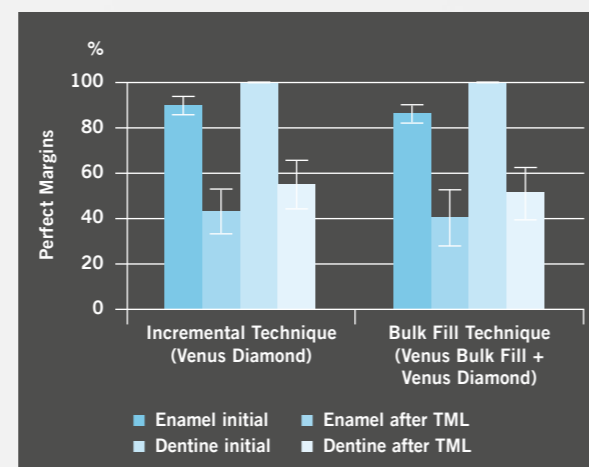
The marginal integrity between resin composite and dentine was expressed as a percentage of the entire margin length in enamel and dentine. Marginal qualities were classified according to the criteria “gap-free margin”, “gap/irregularity” and “not judgeable/artefact”. Afterwards the percentage “gap-free margin” in relation to the individual judgeable margin was calculated as marginal integrity.

Non-parametric tests were used (Kruskal-Wallis test, Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed-ranks test, Mann-Whitney-U test) for pairwise comparisons at the 95 % significance level.

#### Results



Clinical comparable margins (bulk and incremental) with iBOND Total Etch.



Comparable margins (bulk and incremental) with iBOND Self Etch.

## Venus® Bulk Fill – In vitro studies

### Comparison of marginal quality of different adhesives, resin composites and filling techniques combinations

#### Results

Adhesive	Resin composite	Enamel initial	Enamel (TML)	Dentine initial	Dentine (TML)
iBOND Total Etch	Venus Bulk Fill + Venus Diamond	100 A	81.4 (11.9) B	100 A	59.7 (10.7) AB
	Venus Diamond	100 A	90.9 (6.0) A	100 A	63.9 (8.6) A
iBOND Self Etch	Venus Bulk Fill + Venus Diamond	87.3 (4.5) B	40.3 (17.5) C	100 A	50.77 (11.5) B
	Venus Diamond	89.9 (3.9) B	42.1 (9.7) C	100 A	55.1 (10.8) B

Before and after TML:  $p < 0.05$  in all groups.

Same superscript letters within columns:  $p > 0.05$ .

#### Conclusion

Marginal integrity of Venus Bulk Fill differs not significantly (within the adhesive group) from the conventional layering with Venus Diamond. The only exception hereof is the marginal integrity on enamel after TML in the iBOND Total Etch group (slight difference of results).

Thermo-mechanical loading leads to a decrease of marginal integrity of the tested composites/ adhesives.

The etch & rinse adhesive iBOND Total Etch has a superior marginal integrity on enamel to the one bottle self-etch adhesive system.

## Venus® Bulk Fill – In vitro studies

### A comparison of depth of cure between 2 flowable composites

#### A comparison of depth of cure between 2 flowable composites

##### Source

Dr. P. Yaman, University of Michigan, USA. Unpublished test report, 2010. Data on file

##### Objective

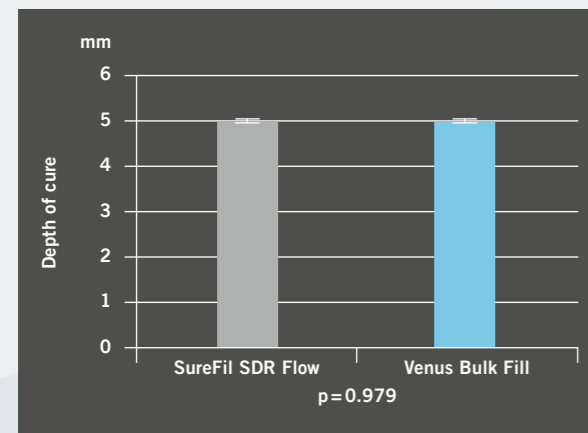
Purpose of this investigation was the determination of the depth of cure of two bulk fill materials.

#### Materials and Methods

The evaluated materials were Venus Bulk Fill (Heraeus Kulzer) and SureFil SDR Flow (Dentsply).

Each composite was filled according ISO guideline 4049 into a 10x10mm brass mold. A mylar strip was placed on top of the uncured sample and covered by a 1mm glass slide. Samples (n=10/composite) were then light cured from the top side for 20s. Specimens were then removed from the mold and the uncured the material was removed with a plastic spatula. The remaining thickness of each specimen was measured 3 times with a micrometer. The three measurements were averaged to obtain a thickness measurement for each sample. Depth of cure was calculated as half of the obtained mean thickness value.

#### Results



#### Safe depth of cure of Venus Bulk Fill.

There was no significant difference between the materials.

#### Conclusion

Venus Diamond and SureFil SDR Flow present a minimum depth of cure of 5 mm. Therefore, both materials can safely used in layers of 4 mm.

## Venus® Bulk Fill – In vitro studies

### Effect of curing mode on composite depth of cure

#### Effect of curing mode on composite depths of cure

##### Source

Dr. M. Borges, Dr. K. Dias, Dr. R. Pober and Dr. D. Nathanson, University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Boston University, USA. J Dent Res 90 (Spec Iss A), 157, 2011

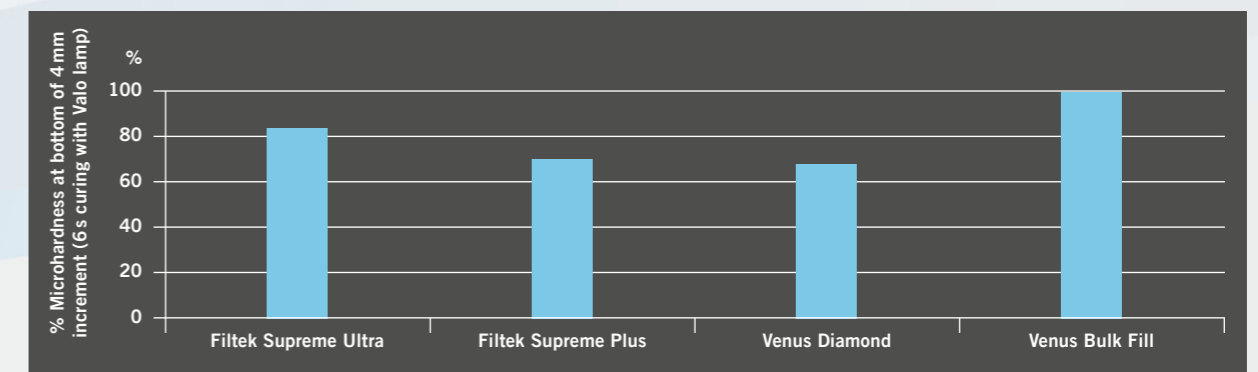
##### Objective

Aim of this investigation was to evaluate depths of cure of Filtek Supreme Ultra, Filtek Supreme Plus (both 3M ESPE), Venus Diamond and Venus Bulk Fill (both Heraeus) using 3 curing units/techniques: a) Bluephase (Ivoclar) for 20s (Blu20); b) Valo (Ultradent) Plasma mode for 3s (VP3); and c) Valo (Ultradent) Plasma mode for 6s (VP6).

#### Materials and Methods

After curing, each specimen (Ø 4mm, 4mm height) was longitudinally sectioned and polished for microhardness testing (Knoop, 50gf, 20s) as an indication of curing. Indentations were made from 0.1mm ("Top") of the irradiated surface to the bottom, at 0.5mm increments (n=5/level). Data were analyzed by ANOVA and SNK test.

#### Results



#### 100% curing of 4 mm increments with Venus Bulk Fill.

	Filtek Supreme Ultra	Filtek Supreme Plus	Venus Diamond	Venus Bulk Fill
Bluephase 20s	83%	87%	66%	76%
Valo Plasma Mode 3 s	67%	56%	38%	44%
Valo Plasma Mode 6 s	82%	70%	68%	100%

Filtek Supreme Ultra showed a microhardness of the top surface between 65 and 68.5 KHN. Values for Filtek Supreme Plus ranged between 21.1 and 29.7 KHN. Venus Diamond exhibited hardness values between 45.9 and 49.8. The values for Venus Bulk Fill were between 8 and 16.5 KHN.

The effect of factors studied (material, depth, curing technique) and the interaction between them were significant (p<0.05). There was no significant difference between Blu20 and VP6 in curing top surfaces of all composites. The relative curing at 4 mm was depending on material and technique.

#### Conclusion

Composites designed for bulk filling are capable of 80–100% curing at 4 mm bulk. The curing level is affected both by light intensity and duration. Venus Bulk Fill demonstrates safe curing up to 4 mm layers when a sufficient curing time is used.

## Venus® Bulk Fill – In vitro studies

### Degree of cure of a new flowable resin-based composite

#### Degree of cure and flexural tests of a new flowable resin-based composite

##### Source

PD Dr. N. Ilie, University of Munich, Germany. Unpublished test report, 2010. Data on file

##### Objective

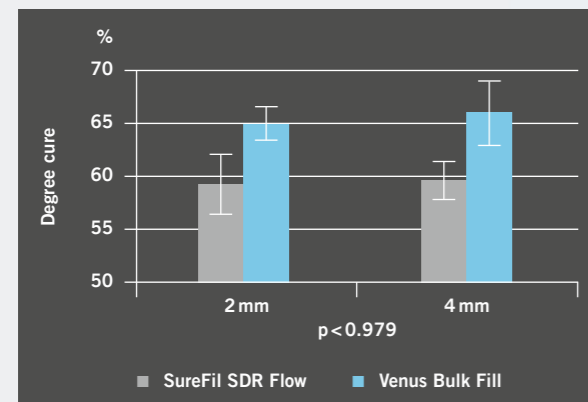
Purpose of this study was to investigate the degree of cure of two flowable composites.

#### Materials and Methods

Venus Bulk Fill (Heraeus Kulzer) and SureFil SDR Flow (Dentsply) were filled into molds with different heights using bulk fill or incremental technique: 100 μm, 2mm bulk fill, 4mm bulk fill, 6mm bulk fill, 6mm in 2mm increments. Specimens of each composite were light cured for 10s, 20s and 40s with a LED curing device (n=6/composite, curing time, geometry).

Additionally, flexural strength and elastic modulus was measured according ISO 4049. Weibull modulus for both materials was calculated.

#### Results



Venus Bulk Fill shows approx. 10% higher degree of cure.

Increasing the polymerisation time had only slight effect on the measured properties. There were no significant differences between a polymerisation time of 20 and 40s. Venus Bulk Fill reveals degree of cure values between 62.4% (10s, 6mm bulk) and 67.9% (40s, 4mm bulk). SDR's degree of cure values ranked between 57.9% (10s, 6mm bulk) and 61.9% (40s, 6mm incremental).

	SureFil SDR Flow	Venus Bulk Fill
Weibull modulus	26.7	21.6
Flexural Modulus [GPa]	4.99±0.36	3.59±0.35
Flexural Strength [GPa]	131.77±5.83	122.7±6.90

#### Conclusion

Both materials perform very well regarding degree of cure also in thicker layers. A polymerisation time of 20s can be recommended for both materials. Venus Bulk Fill exhibits significantly a higher degree of cure than SureFil SDR Flow. A high degree of cure represents a good crosslinking behavior of a material which leads to higher material strength.

Further, Venus Bulk Fill and SureFil SDR Flow demonstrated an unexpected high reliability (Weibull modulus).

Studies were summarised (objectives, materials & methods, results and conclusions) and explained by Heraeus Kulzer based on the data contained in the publications/reports. Also graphs were made by Heraeus Kulzer. Heraeus, Venus and iBOND are registered trademarks of Heraeus Kulzer.

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