Your practice is our inspiration.™

Vertise Flow

A revolutionary new category of composites has emerged

**Self-adhering.** No separate bonding protocol required. A simplified restorative procedure with excellent performance.

**High bond strengths to dentin and enamel.** Incorporates clinically proven OptiBond® adhesive technology for excellent bonds to dentin and enamel.

**Easy handling.** Non-slumping property creates an ideal viscosity for the following indications: liner for large restorations (Class I, Class II), small cavities (Class I, Class II), pit and fissure sealants, and porcelain repairs.

**High radiopacity.** Easily detected on X-rays.

**Greatly reduces chance of post-op sensitivity.** Exhibits similar characteristics as self-etch materials.

**Excellent mechanical properties.** Long-lasting, durable fills.
Vertise™ Flow greatly simplifies your direct restorative procedures by incorporating a bonding agent into a flowable, which is powered by Kerr’s renowned OptiBond® adhesive technology. Our leadership in resin restorative dentistry comes after decades of advancements in composites and expertise in adhesives—both of which come together in Vertise Flow.

The Science Behind Vertise Flow
Vertise Flow composite incorporates adhesive technology found in our OptiBond products to create proven bonds to the tooth structure. Vertise Flow bonds in two ways: primarily through the chemical bond between the phosphate functional groups of a GPDM monomer and calcium ions of the tooth. And, secondarily, through a micromechanical bond as a result of an inter-penetrating network formed between the polymerized monomers of Vertise Flow and collagen fibers (as well as the smear layer) of dentin. The diagram below illustrates the bonding mechanism of Vertise Flow to the tooth.

The high radiopacity of Vertise Flow enables clear differentiation between restoration and tooth structure.

Restoration with Vertise Flow as a liner, finished with Herculite Ultra.

Radiopacity of Various Flowable Composites

Tem (transmission electron microscopy) by Dr. Atsushi Mine & Professor Bart Van Meerbeek, Leuven BIOMAT Research Cluster, KULeuven, Belgium

Internal testing. Data available upon request.
Liner for Large Restorations (Class I, Class II)

1. Prepare cavity. Wash thoroughly with water spray and air dry at maximum air pressure for 5 seconds.

2. Dispense Vertise Flow into prep with a dispensing tip.

3. Brush a thin layer (<0.5 mm) of Vertise Flow onto entire cavity wall and beveled area with moderate pressure for 15-20 seconds. Remove excess material around margins with the provided brush, if necessary. Light cure for 20 seconds.*

4. Build restoration with a universal composite such as Premise™ or Herculite® Ultra.

5. Light cure each increment of universal composite according to manufacturer recommendations.

6. Finish and polish restoration (HiLusterPLUS polisher shown).

Indications include:
- Liner for Large Restorations (Class I, Class II)
- Small Cavities (Class I, Class II)
- Pit & Fissure Sealants
- Porcelain Repairs

*For A3.5 and Universal Opaque shades, light cure each increment for 40 seconds. Refer to Directions for Use for complete instructions.

Independent Research

Shear Bond Strength of Vertise Flow Compared to Self-Etch Adhesive/Flowable Composite Systems

Gloss Study of Vertise Flow Compared to Various Flowable Composites

Vertise Flow’s incorporated adhesive creates a tenacious bond to tooth structure and protects against microleakage. Vertise Flow exhibits shear bond strengths to dentin and enamel comparable to self-etch adhesives.

Initial polish and gloss retention are both important for flowable composites to maintain esthetics of restorations over time. After abrasive treatments, Vertise Flow displays similar gloss characteristics to traditional flowable composites.

Study conducted by Dr. Mark Latta, Omaha, NE, USA. 24-hr testing. Data available upon request.

Study conducted by Dr. Jeffrey Thompson, NOVA Southeastern University. Data available upon request.
The viscosity of Vertise Flow is ideal for both small cavities and lining large restorations.