

distances of elderly group decreased between both muscles on working side and the masseter muscle on non-working side. We concluded that activity patterns of masseter muscles on non-working side in the elderly without tooth loss came to be similar to masseter and anterior temporal muscles on working side.

01-5

Modern Development in Denture Labeling

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Contents : Denture labeling is an important tool in the identification for deceased bodies in the events of war, crime, air crash, civil commotion and other traffic accidents. Present denture labeling technique use characters of a larger font size which prevent more detailed vitals information to be included in the label. This can lead to the delay in the processes of identifying the deceased bodies. This paper presents a method of overcoming the problem by using micro-label.

Two micro-labeling techniques developed in the Faculty of Dentistry, University of Malaya were presented. These are the graphical image micro labeling and the computer-print micro-labeling techniques. Both techniques are easy to carry out that requires only material and equipment which can be found in most institutions and laboratories.

01-6

Experimental Study on Dimensional Changes of Three Kinds of Gypsum in Different Impression Materials

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Objective : To study the effect of impression material on the precision of working models.

Methods : Three kinds of model materials (general stone, hard stone and superhard stone) were poured into four kinds of impressions respectively and their dimensional changes were tested. Dimensional change rates were calculated and analyzed to predict the precision of working models.

Result : General stone shrank in the metal die while expanded extensively in the silicone rubber, alginate and agar die. The setting expansion rate of general stone in different model dies differs significantly and was unstable, which is not suitable as working modes. Setting dimensional change rate of hard stone in all the four dies were less than 0.15%, especially low in metal and alginate dies, which is stable and suitable for making general working cast. While showing an apparent expansion trend in metal die and an obvious shrinking behavior in agar die, setting dimensional change rate of superhard stone in silicone and alginate dies were stable and less than 0.10% which can be used for precision casts.

Surface fineness of casts formed in agar impressions by hard and superhard stone were not as good as expected which can not be used into cast duplication. General stone has the highest expansion rate as well as good surface fineness, so it can be improved to be appropriate duplication materials.

Conclusion : This study indicated that the dimensional change rates of stone are related with the corre-