

行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫成果報告

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一、中文摘要

為求改善義齒床用壓克力樹脂之機械性質，本次實驗擬選用聚酯纖維及四種填料：SiO₂，Zirconium，glass beads，與NSi微粒，作為強化材料。實驗標本分為三組：第一組為市販義齒床用壓克力樹脂作為對照組。第二組為壓克力樹脂中加入3 wt% 6 mm長之聚酯纖維。第三組則於加有3wt% 6mm長聚酯纖維之壓克力樹脂中，分別加入不等重量比之各類填料。實驗方法為：首先以各種組成條件作成長70mm寬25mm厚15mm之樹脂塊共12塊，其中5塊依ASTM256號規格所述之方法，以標本切割機切出5個撞擊強度之標本並測試其強度，使用過之撞擊強度標本再用來測試諾氏硬度。其他之1塊依ISO1567號規格所述之方法，切取彎曲強度之標本6個並測試其強度。所得實驗之結果顯示：添加纖維及填料之撞擊強度為未加纖維組之7倍，添加填料可增加材料之表面硬度，彎曲強度則未見有明顯之變化。關鑑詞：壓克力樹脂，機械強度，撞擊強度，表面硬度，彎曲強度

Abstract

In order to improve the mechanical properties of acrylic denture base resin, This study was designed to evaluate the effects of polyester fibers and four kinds of fillers (SiO₂, Zirconium, glass bead and NSi particle) as reinforcing material. Specimens were divided into 3 groups. In group 1, acrylic resin will be used as control group. In group 2, 3 wt% and 6 mm in length polyester fibers were mixed into acrylic resin. In group 3, various

concentrations of each kind of microfillers were incorporated into resin mixtures that containing 3 wt%, 6 mm in length polyester fibers. The test procedure as follows: all of the groups were prepared into twelve 70x25x15 mm resin blocks first. Then 5 resin blocks following the specifications of ASTM No.256 to cut into 5 specimens for impact strength test, the specimens used will be reused for Knoop hardness number test. Another 1 block following the specifications of ISO No.1567 to cut into 6 specimens for bending strength test. The results revealed that all the fiber and filler reinforced materials have 7 times increased on impact strength and surface hardness, but no changes on bending strength.

Keywords: Acrylic resin, Mechanical properties, impact strength, surface hardness, bending strength

二、緒言

牙科臨床上可撤性義齒之製作目前仍以壓克力樹脂材料為主，然實用上最大之問題在於義齒可能會因咬合力之分佈不均或取出清洗時不慎掉落而斷裂⁽¹⁾，雖然此種情形可用常溫聚合型樹脂再黏合⁽²⁻⁵⁾，但因材質不同故，常於原斷裂處重新裂開，故如何加強樹脂材料本身之強度以減少斷裂之發生，乃為本研究之主要目的。目前被用來解決此一問題之方法大致可分成三

種：(1)添加化學物質使形成共聚合體以增加強度⁽⁶⁾。(2)使用金屬線加強，或部份結構用金屬取代⁽⁷⁻⁹⁾。(3)添加各種纖維材料於樹脂材料中⁽¹⁰⁻¹²⁾。第一種雖可利用各種多官能基之架橋劑或彈性體(elastomer)來增加其硬度或韌性，但硬度增加脆性也增大，韌性雖提高但效果似乎不明顯，故並不十分理想^(13,14)。第二種方法歷年來雖有壓印床或鑄造金屬床之開發，但因製造手續繁雜所需之設備昂貴，相對成本也提高，實不符經濟效益^(15,16)。至於添加金屬線之方法則需要熟練之技巧，操作並不容易。第三種方法則多年來各種纖維材料如：碳纖維、玻璃纖維、或各種纖維布等均曾被使用過，也有見其強度略有增加者，但仍因操作性及美觀等問題而無法達到實用化之程度⁽¹⁷⁻¹⁹⁾。綜上理由，個人曾嘗試選用淡色或透明之纖維預先裁成不等之長度，並依不同之重量添加於義齒床用壓克力樹脂中，以求增加強度及克服美觀及操作性等問題。實驗結果顯示：雖然影響美觀之問題可獲解決，且可增加數倍之撞擊強度，但對於彎曲強度、表面硬度等機械性質卻未能見到明顯之增強效果，甚有減弱之趨勢⁽²⁰⁻²²⁾。為期解決此一負面影響，本次實驗擬參考前已發表之相關實驗，採用同時添加聚酯纖維與填料之方法來解決此一問題，希望能使義齒床用壓克力樹脂材料之撞擊強度增加外，彎曲強度、表面硬度等機械性質也能獲得較多之改善。

三、結果與討論

1. 撞擊強度之測試結果顯示添加 3% polyester 纖維後再加各種填料其強度可增加 6 至 7 倍在各種填料中仍以添加 0.5g 之 SiO_2 效果最佳 ($7.217 \pm 1.294\text{KJ/m}^2$)。
2. 表面硬度之測試結果顯示添加各種無機填料均有效果，其中則以 Zr1g 之效果最好 ($21.9 \pm 3.9\text{kg/cm}^2$)。
3. 彎曲強度未見明顯之變化。唯添加較多者似乎強度有減弱之傾向。各種填料中以添加 Glass bead 1 g 之條件最好 ($1176.74 \pm 72.38\text{kg/cm}^2$)。
4. 綜合本次實驗之結果可知單純添加聚酯纖維可增強撞擊強度之效果再度獲得印

証，而因纖維之添加所引起的表面硬度減少的缺點，也因無機填料之使用而獲得比原來更為增強之效果。至於彎曲強度未見明顯之變化，正可符合實驗規格中對於此項性質有一不可過高或過低之要求。整體而言經由本次實驗所選用之材料及測試方法已證明達到所欲克服之缺點。而最後獲得之最佳條件應為添加 3wt% 之聚酯纖維與 2wt% 之 Zirconium powder 最為理想。

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中 華 民 國 91 年 10 月 29 日