Priming materials such as are described in European Pat. No. A 0,141,324 European Pat. No. A 0,199,057 may be mentioned here in particular.

Priming materials which contain an aldehyde or a ketone and an unsaturated monomer with active hydrogen are particularly preferred.

Aldehydes which may be mentioned here are formaldehyde, compounds which can release formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, propionaldehyde, butyraldehyde and glutaraldehyde. Glutaraldehyde is particularly preferred.

Ketones which may be mentioned here are cyclopentanone, benzophenone, cyclohexanone, 2,4-pentanedione and camphorquinone. Camphorquinone is particularly preferred.

Olefinically unsaturated monomers with active hydrogen (Broensted acid) which may be mentioned here are acrylic acid esters, methacrylic acid esters and acrylic acid or methacrylic acid urethanes with OH, NH_2, NH, SH or PH groups. Hydroxyethyl methyacrylate is particularly preferred.

Priming materials which contain 1 to 50% by weight of an aliphatic aldehyde with 1 to 20 carbon atoms and 5 to 80% by weight of an olefinically unsaturated monomer with at least one active hydrogen atom in the form of OH, NH_2 or CH groups and, if appropriate, water and/or a toxicologically acceptable organic solvent are particularly preferred. The synthetic materials which harden are essentially determined by the field of use. Thus, for example, only monomers which are physiologically acceptable and can polymerize in the oral region can be used for the polymerization in the dental field. Such monomers for dental fillings are known per se (E. Asmussen, Plastflyldningsmaterialer Of Boghandel, Kopenhagen 1981).

Examples of synthetic materials which may be mentioned are compositions of acrylate and/or methacrylate monomers, suitable catalysts, starters, accelerators and fillers.

Conditioning of the defective tooth or bone matter with the liquids according to the invention gives, surprisingly, a basis for treatment with synthetic materials which guarantees a long life and high strength of the repair.

EXAMPLES 1 TO 35 (PREPARATION)

The solutions according to the invention (Examples 1 to 21) are prepared by taking either the acid or the amphoteric amine and adding the other component, with vigorous stirring, such that the pH according to the invention is established.

The following Table 1 shows liquids according to the invention in Examples 1 to 21 and 25 to 35 and comparison substances in Examples 22 to 24.

TABLE 1

Example No.	Liquid for conditioning	pH
1	33.0% by weight of phosphoric acid 61.3% by weight of water, 5.7% by weight of N—phenyl-glycine	0.2
2	2.4% by weight of nitric acid, 91.9% by weight of water, 5.7% by weight of N—phenyl-glycine	1.0
3	9.6% by weight of pyruvic acid, 86.4% by weight of water, 4.0% by weight of N—phenyl-glycine	1.5
4	18.0% by weight of phosphoric acid, 76.1% by weight of water 5.9% by weight of glycine	1.5

TABLE 1-continued

Example No.	Liquid for conditioning	pH
5	9.1% by weight of pyruvic acid, 81.8% by weight of water 9.1% by weight of lysine hydrochloride	1.9
6	9.1% by weight of pyruvic acid 81.8% by weight of water 9.1% by weight of glycine	2.8
7	19.2% by weight of citric acid 66.0% by weight of water 14.8% by weight of glycine	2.8
8	19.2% by weight of citric acid, 69.9% by weight of water 10.9% by weight of glycine	2.6
9	19.2% by weight of citric acid, 74.6% by weight of water 6.2% by weight of glycine	2.4
10	19.2% by weight of citric acid, 77.1% by weight of water 3.7% by weight of glycine	2.2
11	19.2% by weight of citric acid, 79.0% by weight of water 1.8% by weight of glycine	2.0
12	9.1% by weight of pyruvic acid 81.8% by weight of water 9.1% by weight of glycine	2.4
13	9.1% by weight of pyruvic acid, 81.8% by weight of water 9.1% by weight of ethylenediamine hydrochloride	
14	8.4% by weight of phosphoric acid, 80.0% by weight of water 11.6% by weight of glycine	2.2
15	6% by weight of acetic acid, 86% by weight of water 8% by weight of glycine	
16	10% by weight of tartaric acid, 82% by weight of water 8% by weight of glycine	2.8
17	10% by weight of tartaric acid, 85% by weight of water 5% by weight of glycine	2.4
18	10% by weight of tartaric acid, 88% by weight of water 2% by weight of glycine	2.2
19	10% by weight of malic acid, 81% by weight of water 9% by weight of glycine	2.8
20	10% by weight of malic acid, 84% by weight of water 6% by weight of glycine	2.4
21	10% by weight of malic acid, 87% by weight of water 3% by weight of glycine	2.0
	For comparison	
22	35% by weight of phosphoric acid, 65% by weight of water	0.1
23	10% by weight of pyruvic acid 90% by weight of water	1.0
24	15% by weight of ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid	7.4
25	19.2% by weight of citric acid 79.0% by weight of water 1.8% by weight of glycine	2.0
26	19.2% by weight of citric acid 77.1% by weight of water 3.7% by weight of glycine	2.2
27	19.2% by weight of citric acid 74.6% by weight of water 6.2% by weight of glycine	2.4
28	19.2% by weight of citric acid 66.0% by weight of water 14.8% by weight of glycine	2.8
29	9.6% by weight of pyruvic acid 86.0% by weight of water 4.4% by weight of glycine	2.0
30	9.2% by weight of pyruvic acid 82.4% by weight of water 8.4% by weight of glycine	2.4
31	8.5% by weight of pyruvic acid 76.1% by weight of water	2.8