

3M ESPE Lava™ Plus

High Translucency Zirconia Mill Blanks

Barreaux en oxyde de zirconium à haute transparence

Instructions for Use / Mode d'emploi

For use in Canada only.



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ENGLISH

Product Description

Lava™ Plus High Translucency Zirconia Mill Blanks are used for the fabrication of Zirconia frameworks and All-Zirconia restorations and are available in various sizes. The frameworks/restorations are designed using a dental CAD software and the data are subsequently converted by a CAM software program into top paths. The mill blanks are milled in a milling machine suitable for processing Lava Zirconia. After milling, the frameworks/restorations are dyed to the desired tooth color using Lava Plus High Translucency Zirconia Dyeing Liquid. In addition, the Dyeing Liquid A1, EL and EM are used for the cementation of the effect shade liquids in all countries. Not all Lava Plus High Translucency Zirconia Dyeing Liquids are available in all countries. The Lava Plus High Translucency Zirconia Color Marker liquids, which burn without leaving behind any residue, make it possible to visualize the various dyeing liquids during application. More intensive coloring (e.g. in the incisal, approximal, or inter-dental spaces or in imitation of secondary dentin, etc.) can be achieved after basic dyeing with dyeing liquid by applying the Lava™ Plus High Translucency Zirconia Effect Shade Liquids (White, Yellow, Orange, Brown, Purple, Grey, or Pink). The effect shade liquid "Fluorescence" can be mixed with all of the other effect shade liquids, but can also be used alone, and develops its greatest fluorescent effect especially when used with lighter tooth colors. The color intensity of all effect shade liquids can be reduced by the addition of the Lava Plus High Translucency Zirconia Effect Shade Liquid Thinner (Liquid). Effect shade liquids, like the dyeing liquids, penetrate the Zirconia blank and produce their effect from the inside after the drying. Lava Plus High Translucency Zirconia Color Marker liquids and Effect Shade Liquids are not available in all countries. The frameworks/restorations are sintered in a sintering furnace suitable for processing Lava Zirconia controlled by the program intended for Lava Plus. The Lava Plus High Translucency Zirconia Mill Blanks conform with ISO 6872:2008, type 1, Class 6, TC2 (25-300 °C, 10.5 ± 0.2 10⁻⁴ K⁻¹).

ESPE™ Instructions for Use should not be discarded for the duration of product use. For details on all mentioned products, please refer to the respective instruction for use.

Indications

- Preparation of Zirconia frameworks and All-Zirconia restorations for anterior and posterior teeth in consideration of the prescribed wall thicknesses and connector cross-sections, see chapter "Designing Frameworks/Restorations".
- Single crowns
- Up to 16-unit bridges with a maximum of two pontics next to one another.
- A maximum of four dies approved for 5-unit or 6-unit bridges.
- Crowns on implants and 3-unit bridges on two implants
- Lava Plus restorations on implants are contraindicated for patients with:
- Lava Plus restorations on implants should have a passive (tension-free) fit.
- Splinted crowns (maximum 4 splinted crowns).
- Restorations with a maximum of 1 pendant at the position of a premolar or incisor
- Restorations are contraindicated for patients with bruxism.
- 1-unit inlay/onlay and 2-unit or 3-unit Maryland bridges
- Inlay/onlay and Maryland bridges are contraindicated for patients with bruxism.
- Primary crowns
- Zirconia build-up for two-piece abutments

Notes on Preparation Guidelines

Perfectly fitting restorations can be manufactured only in compliance with the following guidelines, see also the brochure "Clinical Handling Guidelines". The guidelines set forth by the relevant national health care supervisory agencies should also be observed in the relevant indications.

Notes on Cantilever, Inlay/Onlay, Inlay/Onlay, and Long-Span Bridges

Tests have proven that Lava Plus High Translucency Zirconia Mill Blanks show sufficient strength for inlay/onlay and Maryland bridges. Nevertheless, restorations for these indications can, regardless of the manufacturer of the material, show a greater failure risk from increased mobility and secondary caries. In general, the risk of fracture is greater for cantilever bridges, inlay/onlay bridges, and Maryland bridges. Consequently, these indications should be used only with abutment teeth without increased mobility and in patients with good oral hygiene. They are contraindicated for patients with parulis (e.g., bruxist patients). When inlay and Maryland bridges are used, do not set a strong occlusal contact point on the restoration. The occlusal surface of a cantilever bridge should be out of occlusion. The guidelines of the relevant national professional associations must also be observed for cantilever bridges, inlay/onlay bridges, and Maryland bridges. Many educational books recommend as a minimum the same number of abutments and bridge units for long-span bridges to secure the stability of the restoration.

Precautions/Measures

- Lava Plus High Translucency Zirconia Effect Shade Liquid White: Contact with eyes or skin may cause burns. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves, and eyeprotection. In case of contact, flush area immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
- 3M Deutschland/MSDS can be obtained at www.3m.com or from your local subsidiary.

Model Preparation

- A light-colored super-hard plaster ISO 6872 Type 4 without using any plastic additives must be used for model preparation. The model must not have any silicon oil residue (e.g., from dubination or bite registration).
- All segments of the saw cut model have to be removable and secured against rotation (double pin).
- The model base should have a smooth bottom. We recommend the use of the universal model holder to fix the models in the scanner.
- The die must have a sharp undercut underneath the preparation margin; the preparation margin must not be marked, and the die must not be varnished or hardened.
- Block out defects and undercuts as necessary, after consultation with the dentist with a light wax by using a dental CAD software.
- Reflecting areas on the dies are detrimental for the scanning procedure. If necessary, dull these areas with a suitable sandpaper.
- Caution: In cases of distinct burrification, there may, in rare cases, be a detection of infection inherent to the system of the preparation margin. We recommend blocking out these areas as a preventive measure and using a diamond tool to fix the framework/restoration afterwards.

Designing Frameworks/Restorations

The design of frameworks and restorations is dependent on the strength of the later restoration. Perfecting milling results depend, among other factors, on the correct positioning of the holding pins and the ideal milling direction. The designing of frameworks and restorations is dependent on the die, the die, and the orientation in the blank are carried out digitalization in the dental CAD/CAM software. During data capture, follow the pertinent design guidelines in the scanner operating instructions. All restorations created using wax modeling must also meet the wall thicknesses and connector cross-sections shown here.

For Lava Plus restorations, the following design specifications must be observed:

| Wall Thicknesses | |
|--|--|
| Wall thickness | generally > 0.5 mm (see below for exceptions) |
| Anterior crowns | > 0.3 mm, but not in cases of bruxism |
| Primary crowns | > 0.3 mm, but not in cases of bruxism |
| Abutment tooth crowns to the cantilever bridge unit for posterior teeth | > 0.7 mm |
| Abutment tooth crowns to the cantilever bridge unit for anterior teeth | > 0.6 mm |
| Abutment tooth crowns to the abutment tooth bridges with 3 or 4 bridge units | > 0.7 mm |
| Zirconia build-up for two-piece abutments | > 0.8 mm > 1.0 mm in case of angulation and milling over 3 axes |

Margin Reinforcement

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Margin reinforcement | 0.20 mm |
|----------------------|---------|

Connector Cross-Sections

| | |
|--|--|
| Anterior tooth bridge unit – wall-thickness | 7 mm ² (up to 2 bridge units) |
| Anterior tooth die – bridge unit | 7 mm ² (up to 2 bridge units) |
| Anterior tooth die – die | 7 mm ² |
| Anterior tooth die – cantilever unit | 8 mm ² |
| Anterior tooth Maryland bridge – bridge unit | 7 mm ² |
| Posterior tooth bridge unit – bridge unit | 12 mm ² |
| Posterior tooth die – bridge unit | 9 mm ² |
| Posterior tooth die – die | 9 mm ² |
| Posterior tooth die – cantilever unit | 12 mm ² |
| Posterior inlay – bridge unit | 9 mm ² |

Maryland Bridges

| | |
|--|---|
| Anterior tooth and 3-unit Maryland bridges | Bridge unit at the position of an incisor. The bridge unit is only using one of one or both sides. |
| 3-unit inlay/onlay bridges | The bridge unit will be centrally and distally placed without using a metal interface is not permissible. The fit of the Zirconia build-up on the metal abutment must be precise as possible. |

Zirconia Build-Up for Two-Piece Abutments

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Prosthesis height in posterior area | 12.0 mm |
|-------------------------------------|---------|

Caution: Failure to observe the prescribed minimum wall thickness or connector cross-section may cause fracture of the later restoration. In extreme cases, the patient may swallow or even breathe in parts, resulting in risks to his/her health. Therefore, the frameworks/restorations must be prepared in accordance with the following specifications of the holding pins.

Design of the Zirconia Build-Up for Two-Piece Abutments

The cementation of the Zirconia build-up for two-piece abutments on metal abutments has been approved. A direct connection of the Zirconia build-up to the metal abutment using a metal interface is not permissible. The fit of the Zirconia build-up on the metal abutment must be precise as possible. In order to warrant a safe and secure cementation of the Zirconia build-up to the corresponding titanium abutment, the following specifications of the titanium abutment must be fulfilled:

- Cylindrical interface made of titanium or a titanium alloy approved for dental applications
- Inner cylinder diameter: ≥ 2.9 mm
- Outer diameter: ≥ 4.6 mm
- Overall diameter of the metal abutment should be: 2.6 ± 0.6 mm
- Overall cementation surface area (abutment shoulder + flange): > 33 mm²

Using CAM Software to Set Sintering Pins

Since the CAM software releases the sintering pins for the placement of sintering pins in frameworks/restorations. The positioning of sintering pins is recommended in particular for long-span, thin-walled, and bent bridges.

- Sintering pins are placed on the occlusal surface of the restoration; make sure support of the restoration is stable overall.
- We recommend the use of 1-3 sintering pins on each of the outer abutment teeth and 2-3 sintering pins on the inner abutment teeth.
- The sintering pins should be as short as possible, but have a minimum length of 0.5 mm and a thickness of about 1 mm.

Preparation of the Milling Unit

| Milling unit | Lava Plus blanks | Lava Plus XL blanks |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Lava Form/Lava CNC 500 [®] | Milling tips: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9° | Milling tips: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9° |
| Lava CNC 240 (three-axis processing) | Milling tips: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9° | Milling tips: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9° |
| Lava CNC 250 (five-axis processing) | Milling tips: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9° | Milling tips: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9° |

* From Lava Design Software 7.x

Processing After Milling

Caution, ceramic dust: Aspirate all dust and air with a fine dust filter commonly used in dental labs. Use protective goggles in all framework/restoration processing work.

In order to prevent contamination, the blank must not be exposed to water or any other liquids, salts (hand lotion), or during processing.

Removal of the Milled Frameworks/Restorations from the Holding Devices

We recommend the use of a turbine handpiece to remove the milled frameworks/restorations. If no turbine is available, fine cross-cut tungsten carbide cutters can also be used – rotary speed < 20,000 rpm.

- Each of the frameworks/restorations should be removed as follows:
- Remove the frameworks/restorations from the top, closely as possible to the crown from the occlusal side and then carefully enter the notches from the opposite side to separate the blank.
- Use as little pressure as possible in removing the frameworks/restorations and let them gently slip into the hand or onto a soft pad.

Finishing of the Milled Surface

Shape correction and smoothing of the surface is easier and safer when done on the green body (framework/restoration before sintering) in comparison with working with sintered objects. Grinding sintered frameworks/restorations may cause damage invisible to the naked eye. For this reason, corners, edges, joints of the holding pins, and all other uneven surfaces should be smoothed prior to sintering so that it is necessary only to fix the framework/restoration once it has been sintered.

- Caution: The presence of notches and sharp edges or damage on the bottom A1 of the interdental connectors may substantially reduce the stability of the sintered framework/restoration. Smooth these surfaces in the green state.
- During the finishing work, make sure that the workspace remains in compliance with the required minimum wall thicknesses and connector cross-sections.
- While Using Universal Polishers, for example, can be used for processing, rotation speed 10,000 - 20,000 rpm.
- When preparing All-Zirconia restorations, smooth the restoration with fine-grain sandpaper (2500 grain) or similar material and trim the occlusal surface with the tools normally used for processing ceramics after removing and grinding the holding pins.

Cleaning of Frameworks/Restorations

To ensure even coloring, the framework/restoration must be clean, free of oils, and completely dry prior to dyeing.

- Each of the frameworks/restoration only with clean, non-oily hands.
- Use an artificial hair brush to remove any milling dust completely from all surfaces of the framework/restoration, including the inner surfaces of the crown.

Dyeing of Frameworks/Restorations

The wall thickness has an effect on the color and the color designs possible. The effect shade liquids of the dyeing liquids can therefore serve only as approximate guidelines.

Using dyeing liquids:

There is a Lava Plus High Translucency Zirconia Dyeing Liquid available corresponding to the tooth color (see table). Example: tooth color Vita™ Classical A1 – dyeing liquid A1 – 1M2 3D Master™ – both color. The equivalence of the colors to the Vita 3D Master™ tooth color system is approximate only.

Example: tooth color Vita™ Emerald, EL – Emerald, light and EM Emerald, EM – Emerald, medium – both colors used for customized cementation in the incisal area in lieu of another Dyeing Liquid.

| Tooth Color | Enamel Colors |
|--|---------------|
| W1 (M1), W3 (M3) | EL* |
| A1 (M2), A2 (M2), A3 (R2,3) | E* |
| A3.5 (R2), A4 (M2) | E* |
| B1 (M1), B2 (L1,5), B3 (M2) | E* |
| B4 (M2) | E* |
| C1 (L2,5), C2 (L1,5), C3 (L4,5) | E* |
| C4 (M2) | E* |
| D2 (L1,5), D3 (L1,5) | E* |
| D4 (L2,5) | E* |

* This color is not a component of the Vita™ Classical color scheme. The many different colors which are available offer dental technicians various possibilities for customizing. The following descriptions: first, monochrome dyeing in tooth color; second, custom dyeing in tooth color; and third, additional characterization with Lava Plus High Translucency Zirconia Effect Shades.

1. Monochrome Dyeing in Tooth Color

► Select the appropriate shade of the immersion container. The container must be large enough to allow easy insertion and removal of the framework/restoration without the risk of grinning. The immersion container must be dry, clean, and free of any residual dyeing liquid to ensure that the desired color results are obtained.

- Select the Lava Plus Zirconia Dyeing Liquid corresponding to the tooth color, shake before use, and subsequently fill the immersion container.
- Refill the bottle immediately after use so that the concentration of the dyeing liquid does not change.
- Use plastic forceps to place the framework/restoration in the immersion container; the workpiece must be completely covered by the dyeing liquid. Carefully fill the immersion container to allow air bubbles trapped inside a coping to escape.

► Remove the framework/restoration in the dyeing liquid for 2 minutes, then use plastic forceps to remove it. Dry each framework/restoration only once.

- Remove the excess dyeing liquid from the coping and from around the interdental connectors (e.g., using a cotton swab or an absorbent paper towel, to avoid cross-coloring). Make sure that no red from the paper towel remains on the framework or restoration.

2. Custom Dyeing in Tooth Color

By applying the dyeing liquid in specific areas using a disposable applicator (GM ESPE Applicator M), a customized differentiation in the tooth color can be achieved.

The interdental dyeing liquid EB (bleach), EL (light, and EM (medium) can be applied in lieu of the tooth-colored dyeing liquid in the incisal area to imitate a translucent incisal edge.

Use of Marker Liquids

The Lava Plus High Translucency Zirconia Color Marker Red and Blue – an available to make the saturation of the framework by the dyeing liquid during application. They can be added dropwise to a dyeing liquid. A third color can be created by mixing the two marker liquids.

Note: Color marker liquids remain visible on the restoration until sintering. This may hinder the visibility of effect shade liquids; also, use "Effect Shade Liquids" before sintering.

Application Diagram for Lava Plus Zirconia Dyeing Liquids

| Chronological Sequence | Number of Applications |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Inner surface of restoration | 2 applications of dentin dyeing liquid (e.g., A1) |
| 2. Dentin and cervical areas | 4 applications of dentin dyeing liquid (e.g., A1) |
| 3. Cervical area | 2 additional applications of dentin dyeing liquid (e.g., A1) and 6 applications in the cervical area |
| 4. Incisal area | 2 applications of enamel dyeing liquid (e.g., EL) |
| 5. Occlusal area | 1 application of dentin dyeing liquid (e.g., A1) in the fissure area |
| 6. Overlapping dentin/incisal area | 1 application of enamel dyeing liquid (e.g., EL) in the bordering area |

If the wall thicknesses are greater than 1.5 mm, we recommend more applications of the dyeing liquids than described above. The application of the dyeing liquid completely saturates the Zirconia. The tooth color may otherwise appear lighter.



Procedure:

- Use a pencil (e.g., wooden or mechanical pencil) can be used to mark the incisal and neck areas to simplify orientation during the dyeing process.
- Select the desired Lava Plus Zirconia Dyeing Liquid, shake before use, and subsequently use a clean mill to fill the immersion container.
- Add a small quantity of Lava Plus Zirconia Color Marker liquid to Zirconia Dyeing Liquid and mix thoroughly. Mixing ratio: max. 1 drop of Color Marker liquid to 1.5 ml Dyeing Liquid.
- Using a disposable applicator, apply the dyeing liquid; to the desired area in quick, flowing movements to achieve a uniform dyeing effect. Repeat this step for every area of the restoration. The sequence of application is shown under "Application Diagram for Dyeing Liquids". Allow each layer to be absorbed before applying the next one.
- Do not place freshly dyed frameworks/restorations on an absorbent surface (paper towels) to dry because the dye would be drawn out of the workpieces.

Reuse of Lava Plus Zirconia Dyeing Liquid

► The dyeing liquid can be used for up to 24 hours if it is covered immediately with the required lid. It is not necessary to observe the above precautions may have the following effects on the framework/restoration:

- Changes in sintering behavior, e.g., distortion due to sintering
- Reduction in durability

► Dilute used dyeing liquid with large quantities of water and pour down the drain.

3. Characterization with Lava Plus Zirconia Effect Shades

Effect shades are applied after the framework/restoration has been dyed as described under 1 or 2. They come ready to use, are highly intensive, saturate the restoration, and cannot be removed. We strongly recommend that you prepare a number of practice pieces as a means of learning about the impact of the colors. The color effect and the pattern to which the color is incorporated into the material is dependent on the wall thickness of the restoration in this case as well.

Examples of Tips for the Use of Zirconia Effect Shade Liquids:

- Yellow or Orange: Intensely approximal or cervical areas, indication of secondary dentin in occlusal area.
- Brown: Intensely approximal or cervical area, depth effects in occlusal area.
- Grey or Purple: Depth effects in incisal area.
- White: Accentuation of cusps tips, cuttled edges, and calcareous spots.
 - The color White should be applied as last. If the objective is to imitate calcareous spots, the restoration must be dried carefully before the entire tooth so that the color remains on the surface as a white spot.
 - The color White should not be applied over large areas or in large quantities.
- Pink: Indication of gingiva.
 - The color must be applied generously and saturate well if a definite gingiva color is to be achieved.
- Fluorescence: Fluorescent effect throughout the entire tooth, especially in the light tooth colors W1, W3, A1, B1, C1, and restorations otherwise not dyed.
 - The effect shade liquids are used undiluted. The addition of dentin or enamel dyeing liquids will make the color lighter and weaken the fluorescent effect too much.
- Thinner (Liquid): Reduction of the color intensity. This thinner can be added to all Lava Plus High Translucency Zirconia Effect Shade Liquids.

Use of Zirconia Effect Shade Liquids:

These must be in any liquid quantities of dyeing liquid on the framework. Commonly available stain brushes are used for application. Use a separate brush for each color, or wash out and dry the brush before each change of color.

The effect achieved by the application of effect shade liquids does not become visible until after sintering, and the effect can only be estimated before sintering. The Lava Plus Shade Guide gives an approximation of the color effect after sintering.

► Put the effect shade liquids onto a mixing well.

► The viscosity of the effect shade liquids can be reduced by the addition of a minimal amount of water (e.g., using a wet brush) so that the shades can be applied using broader strokes.

Positioning for Sintering

The framework/restoration must be ideally positioned to allow linear shrinkage during sintering while at the same time retaining the precision of the fit. The following recommendations are recommended:

- In rare cases, firing residues from the effect shade liquids may appear after sintering. They can be blown away using pressurized air.

Positioning on Sintering Beds

► Fill a sintering tray suitable for the sintering of Zirconia to a level of about 3 mm with Lava Sintering Beds.

► Place the bridges carefully on the Lava Sintering Beds with the occlusal or buccal side facing down and the single restorations lightly on the beads with the occlusal side or on the side facing down. Make sure that the bridges have as many points of contact to the beads as possible and are well supported along the full length; however, they must not be "buried" under Sintering Beds are possible.

Positioning on Milled Sintering Pins

A smooth, even sintering base suitable for the sintering of Zirconia must be used for sintering on milled sintering pins. The smoother the sintering base, the less resistance from friction, resulting in the resistance to shrinkage during the sintering process. The sintering base can become rougher when used frequently, and it may be necessary to replace it.

► Ideally, use a smooth and non-absorbent sintering base. To prevent the dyeing solution from being drawn out by an absorbent sintering base, allow the frameworks/restorations to dry after application of the dyeing liquids (e.g., on glass plates) and place them on the sintering base only when completely dry, or apply a wax separation layer (e.g., using a wax knife) on the contact side of the sintering pins before application of the dyeing liquids.

Sintering of Frameworks/Restorations

Lava Plus frameworks/restorations can be finally sintered exclusively in sintering furnaces suitable for Lava Zirconia. The following cycles are available:

| Cycle | Includes | Sintering Temperature |
|------------|---|-----------------------|
| Classic | Pre-drying, for non-shaded and shaded frameworks/restorations | 1450 °C/2642 °F |
| Pre-dried | Same as "Classic", but no pre-drying. | 1450 °C/2642 °F |
| Non-shaded | For non-shaded frameworks/restorations only | 1450 °C/2642 °F |
| Pre-dried | Fast cycle without pre-drying for non-shaded and shaded frameworks/restorations | 1500 °C/2732 °F |
| Speed | Fast cycle without pre-drying for non-shaded and shaded frameworks/restorations | 1500 °C/2732 °F |

Pre-drying When Using the Cycles Pre-dried and Pre-dried Speed:

- After the drying cycle, position the framework/restoration on a sintering tray and allow it to dry for a minimum of 2 hours under ambient conditions or in a color sintering furnace (room temperature). This drying period may be extended.
- The 2-hour drying period must be extended by about 30 minutes for solid bridge units and long-span restorations and should be a minimum of 2 hours.
- Please see the pertinent operating instructions for information about the firing program or operation of the sintering furnace.

Finishing of Sintered Frameworks/Restorations

- Please check the sintered frameworks/restorations for any sintering pins.
- Finish sintered frameworks/restorations using a turbine at up to 30,000 rpm. The use of any water cooling which is available can always be recommended.
- To avoid overheating the framework or restoration, apply only light pressure and smooth a particular area for only a short time.
- When a diamond grinder is used, use only fine-grain diamonds with grain sizes between fine 30 µ and extra-fine 15 µ. Whether the diamonds are bonded galvanically or chemically is of importance only for the endurance of the diamond tool.
- If a diamond grinder is used for finishing work, rubber polishers must be used subsequently to smooth and polish the grinding marks to a high gloss so ensure the usability of the restoration. Disc- or cone-shaped rubber polishers can be used for the cervical areas of connectors.
- Avoid direct operation to sunlight! Do not use after the expiration date.
- Please see the pertinent operating instructions for information about the firing program or operation of the sintering pins. These values must be observed (see chapter "Designing Frameworks/Restorations").

Veneering

Sintering: Using a veneer ceramic (Zirconia, for example, Vita™ VM™, manufacturer by VITA™ Zahnfabrik H. Rauter GmbH & Co. KG, or Jensen Villi Geller Center, manufactured by Jensen Dental Incorporated, Denmark) for the cementation of the framework/restoration. The veneer ceramic manufacturer for the processing.

Finishing the Sintered All-Zirconia Restoration

The restoration must be coated with a glaze approved for Zirconia and fired. The best match to the selected shade and a more natural aesthetic appearance will be achieved if the restoration is fired in a glaze furnace. Alternatively, the restoration can be polished. However, the color results may differ if completed using a polish. The manual high-shine polishing of the restoration will cause it to appear more opalescent.

Glaze Firing

All-Zirconia restorations require higher temperatures for glaze firing, hence the firing temperature for glaze firing needs to be increased depending on the wall thickness of the restoration.

► After completion of the sintering process, the restoration is customized with stains, glaze, and glaze firing; please observe the appropriate Instructions for Use.

Polishing

► Crown margins, fissures, and cusps can be processed using the rubber polishers normally used for ceramics.

► Use diamond polishing paste and a suitable polishing brush for the final polishing.

Temporary Cementation

- Clean the Lava Plus restoration thoroughly.
- The restoration will later be permanently sealed using a composite or resin-modified glass-ionomer cement, use a eugenol-free cement (e.g., RelyX™ Temp NE) for temporary cementation.
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