

Cameo glass ceramics instruction manual



1 Main ingredients

Cameo glass ceramics, the main components are silicon dioxide (SiO_2), lithium oxide (Li_2O), aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3), potassium chloride (K_2O) and other oxides, made by special processes. Because of its scientific, fast crystallization process and ultra-high aesthetic restoration effect, it has become the best choice for CAD efficient and high-intensity restoration.

2 Specifications and colors

Specifications

- 1) 18*13*15
- 2) 40*15*14
- 3) 15.5*11*13

Colors

VITA 16 and 4 bleached whites:

A1、A2、A3、A3.5、A4

B1、B2、B3、B4

C1、C2、C3、C4

D2、D3、D4

BL1、BL2、BL3、BL4

3 Product advantages

- 1) High strength $400 \pm 60\text{MPa}$.
- 2) Simple and rapid crystallization process.
- 3) Suitable for CAD/CAM.
- 4) Two permeability HT LT.
- 5) Good bonding performance.
- 6) Low wear on natural teeth.

Application

HT (highly transparent): inlay, onlay, veneer, single crown, partial crown, 3 units bridge.

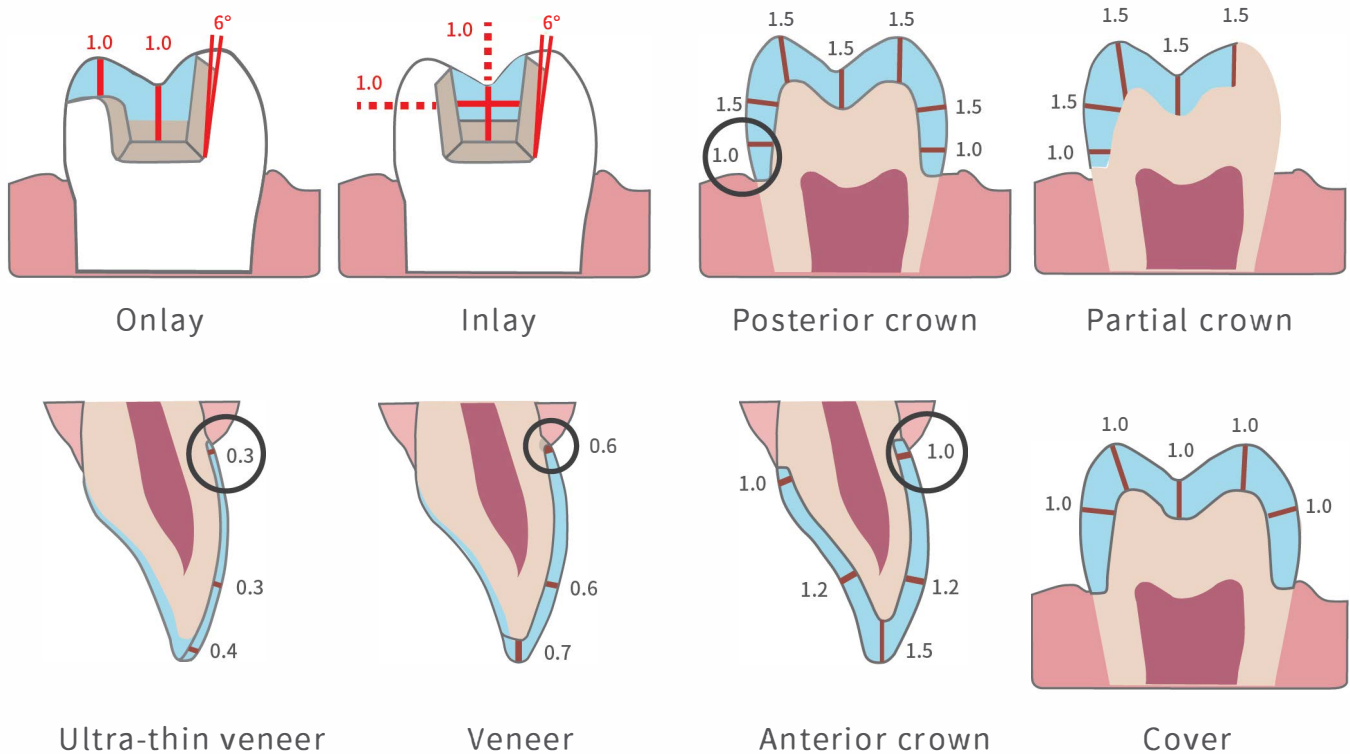
LT (shading effect): inlay, onlay, coping, full crown, 3 units bridge.

Preparation standard

Preparation standard

1. Shoulder preparations should not be prepared at corners and sharp edge areas. Shoulder preparations must be rounded Inner edge or bevel.
2. It is required to reserve 1mm space for cutting edge preparation to ensure that the ceramic block can achieve the ideal grinding effect during CAD / CAM processing.
3. If possible, it is best to prepare only the enamel layer of the incised edge, and avoid preparing in the stress concentrated point area.

Please prepare teeth according to the diagram



Calcined

Please strictly follow the calcining curve.

The initial temperature	The drying time	Heating rate	The highest temperature	The highest temperature	The final temperature
450°C	4min	40°C/min	840°C	6min or 2min	300°C

Calcination precautions:

- ✓ Veneer and inlay highest temperature holding time of 2 minutes, single crown and bridge is 6 minutes.
- ✗ Don't have air conditioning or natural wind blowing straight, prevent cold snap broken or cracked. After the tooth cools naturally, the restoration is removed.
- ✗ Don't direct contact with metal cold snap in tools such as high temperature restoration.

⑥ Complete



- ② Color contrast of abutment teeth.
- ③ Make base tooth resin.
- ④ The calcined prosthesis was placed on the abutment resin and dyed against the colorimetric plate to imitate the aesthetic effect of the highly permeable prosthesis worn in the mouth.

Plan 2 operation steps:

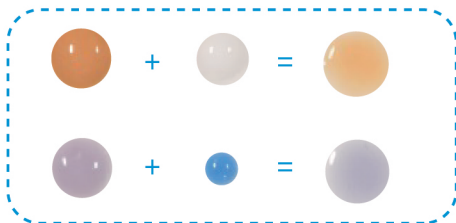
- ① The calcined
Calcining curve and matters needing attention are the same as plan 1.
The final color of the restoration is determined by the coordination between the abutment color and the desired color effect ratio.



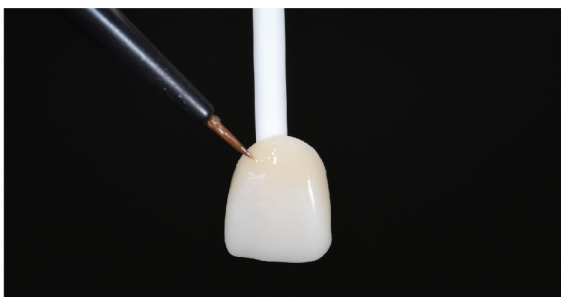


⑤ Stain

Color reference



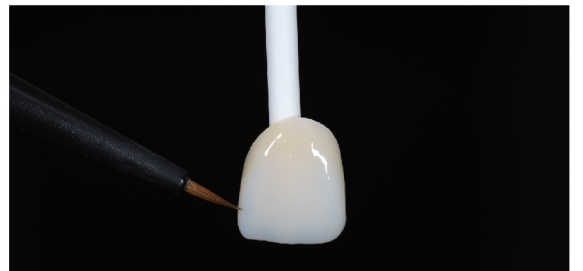
Brush neck color:
the desired color can be mixed with transparent glazes and other special colors.



Brush middle: neck color + transparent glaze transition



Brush cutting end 1/3: purple gray + blue 3:1



⑥ Finish external dyeing



⑦ Case completion



Glazing curve on the outside of the aidite suit:

The initial temperature	The drying time	Heating rate	The highest temperature	The highest temperature	The final temperature
500°C	4min	50°C/min	820°C	2min	300°C

The final aesthetic effect of all-ceramic restorations is the result of the combined influence of the following factors.

- ① Color of the final restoration.
- ② Abutment color or abutment color.
- ③ Type of prosthesis.
- ④ The thickness of the restoration or the depth of the preparation.
- ⑤ Processing technology (dyeing technology, back cutting technology or layer technology)
- ⑥ Bonding material.

Staining reference:

