

For use only by a dental professional in the recommended indications.

**INDICATIONS FOR USE**

- Occlusal veneers
- Thin veneers
- Veneers
- Inlays
- Crowns in the anterior and posterior region
- 3-unit bridges in the anterior region
- 3-unit bridges up to the second premolar as the terminal unit
- 3-unit bridges up to the first premolar as the terminal unit
- 3-unit bridges up to the second premolar placed on top of an implant abutment

**Trans.: Processing technique****Indications**

Translating Technique	Ceramic Build-up	Lab Build-up	Veneer	Thin Veneer	Inlay	Bridge Build-up	Reinforced Veneer	Posterior Veneer	Porcelain Veneer	3-unit Bridge
HT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MO	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

**CONTRAINDICATIONS**

- Not suitable for patients with:
- Severe reduced bone density
  - Reduced primary occlusal dimension
  - Parafunctions (e.g. clenching from bruxism)

**PREPARATION DESIGN**

When designing restorations, the following preparation guidelines and instruments should be maintained:

Preparation guidelines for all-ceramic restorations:

• Avoid having margins in direct occlusal contact with the opposing tooth.

• Anterior contacts must be taken into consideration.

General:

• Reduce the anatomical shape and observe the stipulated minimum thickness.

• Ensure the incisal crown third – in the occlusal area by approx. 1.0mm

• Then veneer

• If possible, the preparation should be located in the enamel.

• Reduction in the cervical and/or labial area by 0.3mm, and the incisal edge by 0.4mm.

Ceramic:

• If possible, the preparation should be located in the enamel.

• Reduction in the cervical and/or labial area by 0.6mm, and the incisal edge by 0.7mm.

Inlays:

• A preparation depth of at least 1.0 mm and an isthmus width of at least 1.0 mm must be observed in the fissure area.

• Ensure that the cavity walls form an angle of 6° with the long axis of the tooth.

• All internal edges and angles should be rounded.

Occlusal:

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Veneers:

• A preparation depth of at least 1.0 mm and an isthmus width of at least 1.0 mm must be observed in the fissure area.

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Crowns in the anterior region:

• Width of the shoulder/chair should be at least 1.0mm.

• Ensure that the shoulder/chair third – in the incisal area – by approx. 1.5mm.

• The gingival cervical margin should be consistent with the gingival cervical margin of the adjacent teeth.

• All internal edges and angles should be rounded.

Crowns in the posterior region:

• Reduce the anatomical shape and observe the stipulated minimum thickness.

• Width of the shoulder/chair should be at least 1.0mm.

• Ensure that the shoulder/chair third – in the occlusal area by approx. 1.5mm.

• The gingival cervical margin should be consistent with the gingival cervical margin of the adjacent teeth.

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CROWNS IN THE POSTERIOR REGION:

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