

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

CREATION ZI-CT

Zirconium Dioxide Ceramics



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INTRODUCTION

Closest to the original – ahead of nature

Creation ZI-CT: the Fine Art of Ceramics

The new Creation ZI-CT is an innovative feldspar-ceramic containing leucite crystals which is precisely matched to the CTE of all high-strength zirconium dioxide frameworks and structures – whether white, coloured or translucent.

The high proportion of pure feldspars creates light refraction that is comparable to that of natural teeth and a brilliant colour effect, while the micro-fine leucite crystals improve mechanical strength and thereby ensure a durable ceramic micro-structure.

Fascinatingly fluorescent: The special bonding agent Frame Shade NT guarantees strong adhesion to the zirconium dioxide framework and also increases its fluorescence – for powerful bond strength without tensile stresses. Using the add-on CreaColor ceramic stains and modifier, individual nuances can be created rapidly and effortlessly.

Whether the Introduction, Starter, Shoulder, Gingiva or Bleach Shades Kit or Kit 1 or 2: the modular Creation ZI-CT allows restorative work on zirconium dioxide with impressive colour and dimensional stability and with brilliant light reflection and dynamics.

High-fusing, high aesthetics, high stability: Creation ZI-CT

The brilliance of Creation ZI-CT:

- Natural colour effect and light dynamics due to leucite crystals
- Excellent bond strength thanks to high firing temperature of 910 °C
- Extremely low shrinkage for fewer correction firings and more efficiency
- Reliability due to homogeneous crystalline structure and high resilience
- Processing reliability based on more than ten years of zirconium expertise

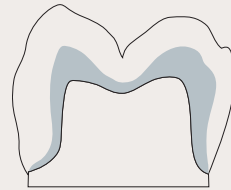
FRAMEWORKDESIGN

If the listed framework design criteria and minimum thicknesses are not adhered to, this can lead to clinical failure such as cracks, flaking and fracture of the restoration.

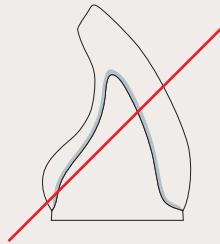
To achieve a consistent layer thickness of the veneering material, the framework should always be designed during the layering technique so that it supports form and cusps.



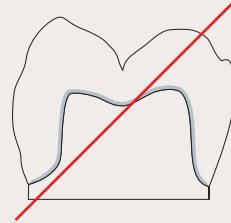
Anterior tooth supported



Posterior tooth supported



Anterior tooth not supported



Posterior tooth not supported

TIPS ON WORKING WITH ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE

Firing guide

In case of large of budge restorations, the bulky parts should be fired in a separate dentine firing reduced as dentine core with pure dentine material – with increased temperature and reduced raise of temperature – in order to prevent under-firing of these parts due to the poor heat conductivity of zirconium dioxide.

Firing	Preheating temperature	Drying time	Raise of temperature	V	Final temperature	Holding time	Long-term cooling up to 600°C	Appearance
Dentine firing for bulky bridge units	500°C	6 min.	40°C/min.	+	920°C	1 min.	6 min.	Shiny
Dentine firing for more than four units	500°C	8-10 min.	40°C/min.	+	910°C	1 min.	6 min.	Shiny

Dentine firing with six-minute linear long-term cooling

Dentine firing for large-span restorations with prolonged pre-drying time, reduced raise of temperature and six-minute linear long-term cooling, for restoration sizes above four units.

General hints on working with zirconium dioxide ceramics

- Seal the dies and the model with varnish to prevent absorption of liquid.
- Isolate the dies, adjacent and opposing teeth
- Mixed ceramics should display uniform moisture penetration (moisturising system Aqualine from Creation) so that homogeneous application is possible.
- Applied layering must be kept moist – avoid excessive drying out and avoid moist layer touch-up.
- Do not re-wet dried out materials with modelling fluid. Only use distilled water or Aqualine Liquid.

CONDITIONING OF DIFFERENT ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE FRAMEWORKS

White zirconium dioxide

Conditioning with CreaColor In Nova Neo

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White zirconium dioxide framework.



Glaze-applied In Nova Neo Modifier to give the white zirconium dioxide chroma and fluorescence.



Fired In Nova Neo Modifier produces a retentive surface for the other ceramics to be applied.

Firing	Preheating temperature	Drying time	Raise of temperature	V	Final temperature	Holding time	Appearance
In Nova Neo as Frameshade	500 °C	6 min.	45 °C/min.	+	900 °C	1 min.	Shiny

CONDITIONING OF DIFFERENT ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE FRAMEWORKS

White zirconium dioxide

Conditioning with Creation Frame Shade Neutral (FS NT)



White zirconium dioxide framework.



Application of premixed thixotropic fluorescent FS NT (dilutable with the UF Liquid) in a thin layer.



After firing the restoration is coated with a thin fluorescent layer of about 0.2 to 0.3mm.

Firing	Preheating temperature	Drying time	Raise of temperature	V	Final temperature	Holding time	Appearance
FS NT	500 °C	6 min.	45 °C/min.	+	940 °C	1 min.	Shiny

CONDITIONING OF DIFFERENT ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE FRAMEWORKS

White zirconium dioxide

Conditioning with FS NT and characterisation with CreaColor Make up Neo

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Now blast the fired FS NT with 50 µm AL_2O_3 at 1 bar pressure – for a retentive surface to allow precise colour application of the CreaColor Make up Neo stains.



Framework characterised with Make up Neo stains.



Framework characterised with Make up Neo stains in fired condition.

Firing	Preheating temperature	Drying time	Raise of temperature	V	Final temperature	Holding time	Appearance
FS NT & Make up Neo	500°C	2 min.	45°C/min.	+	940°C	1 min.	Shiny

CONDITIONING OF DIFFERENT ZIRCONIUM DIOXIDE FRAMEWORKS

Coloured classic or translucent zirconium dioxide

Conditioning with FS NT



Coloured translucent zirconium dioxide framework.



Application of premixed thixotropic fluorescent FS NT in a thin layer.



After firing the restoration is coated with a thin fluorescent layer of about 0.2 to 0.3 mm.

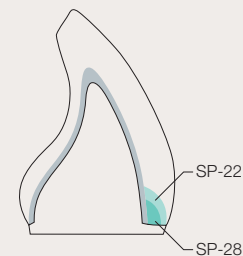
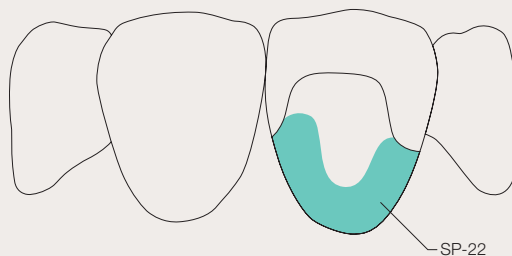
Firing	Preheating temperature	Drying time	Raise of temperature	V	Final temperature	Holding time	Appearance
FS NT	500 °C	6 min.	45 °C/min.	+	940 °C	1 min.	Shiny

SHOULDER FIRING

The very thinly sealed die is isolated with Creapen in the area of the shoulder. The easily accessible framework cap is fitted onto the die.

Application of the opacious shoulder materials (depending on the selected tooth shade: SP-27 – 29) in the framework/ shoulder transition area to stabilise the value in the neck area.

The shoulder is covered up to the preparation border with the shoulder material chosen for the tooth colour (SP-21 – 26). After gentle initial drying with a hair-dryer or in front of the open furnace, the cap can effortlessly be removed from the die.



Layering example: Shade A2

Materials used:

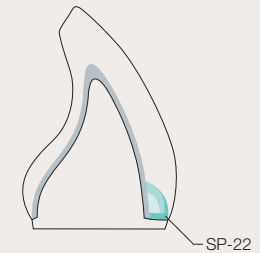
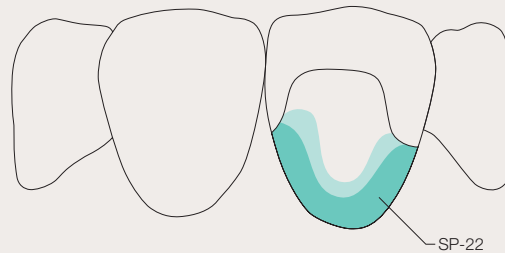
- Opaque Shoulder SP-28
- Translucent Shoulder SP-22



Firing	Preheating temperature	Drying time	Raise of temperature	V	Final temperature	Holding time	Appearance
Shoulder firing	500°C	2 min.	45°C/min.	+	940°C	1 min.	Slightly shiny

SHOULDER FIRING - CORRECTION

Repeated isolation with Creapen. The ceramic contracted due to firing is corrected with the translucent shoulder porcelain chosen for the tooth colour (SP-21 to -26).



Layering example: Shade A2

Material used:
- Translucent Shoulder SP-22



Firing	Preheating temperature	Drying time	Raise of temperature	V	Final temperature	Holding time	Appearance
Shoulder firing correction	500 °C	2 min.	45 °C/min.	+	940 °C	1 min.	Slightly shiny

SHADE COMBINATION CHART SHOULDER PORCELAINS

Shade	Shoulder Porcelain Opaque (SP27-29)	Shoulder Porcelain Tooth shades (SP21-26)	Mixing ratio (SP21-26)
A1	27	21 & 22	1:3
A2	28	22	100%
A3	28	23 & 25	2:1
A3.5	29	24 & 25	1:1
A4	29	24 & 25	2:1
B1	27	21 & 22	4:1
B2	28	21 & 22	2:1
B3	28	23	100%
B4	28	24 & 23	3:1
C1	27	22 & 26	1:1
C2	28	22 & 26	1:2
C3	28	26 & 25	3:1
C4	28	26 & 25	4:1
D2	28	22 & 25	4:1
D3	28	22 & 25 & 26	3:2:1
D4	28	22 & 25	3:1

DENTINE FIRING

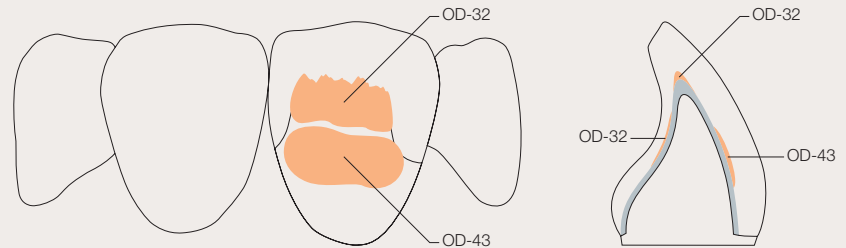
Application of opaque dentines and approximal dentines

Opaque Dentine Intensive: OD-32, -37, -41, -43 and -44. Use of OD-43 in middle crown area to increase the value.

The opaque dentines vitrify slightly more strongly and are hence more homogeneous from the perspective of periodontal hygiene.

At the base of the pontics, this is extremely important and additionally helps to stabilise value in the cervical third.

To prevent shadowing of the build-up in the interdental area, the chromatic approximal dentines AD-1 and AD-2 are applied interproximally.



Layering example: Shade A2

Materials used:

- Opaque Dentine OD-32
- Opaque Dentine OD-43

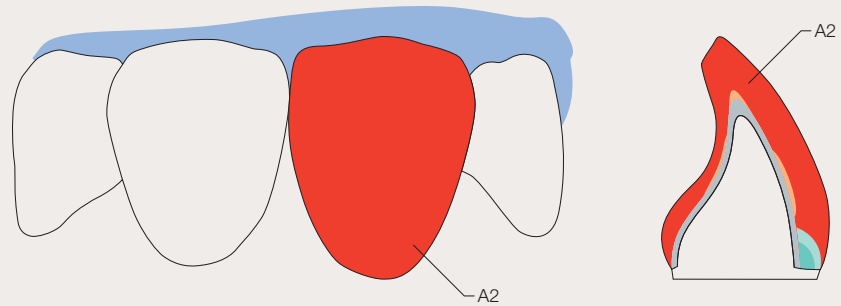


DENTINE FIRING

Application of dentine porcelains

Correct positioning of the dentine using silicone index.

The anatomical form of the crown is built up with dentine porcelain.



Layering example: Shade A2

Material used:
- Dentine A2



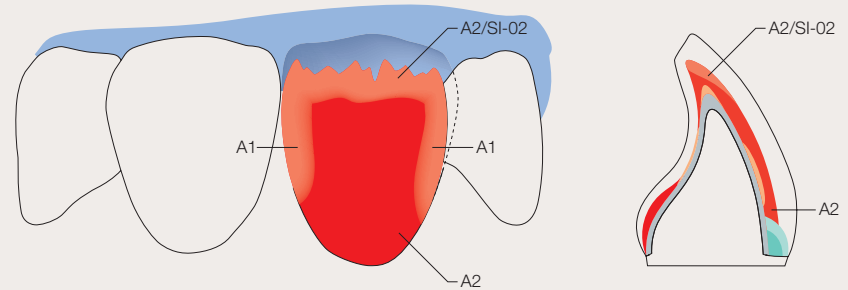
DENTINE FIRING

Application of dentine materials

After the anatomical form has been correctly shaped, the dentine build-up is reduced by the incisal parts. This creates space for the “incisal plate” which comprises Enamel and Transpa materials. In the process, an irregular dentine structure should be suggested in order to refract the light irregularly.



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Layering example: Shade A2

Materials used:

- Dentine A2
- Dentine A1
- Dentine A2 / Enamel Intensive SI-02 Ratio (8:2)



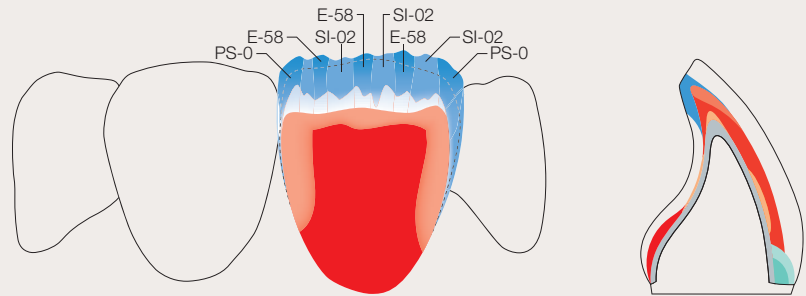
DENTINE FIRING

Layering the incisal shield:

The dentine layering is individually complemented by Enamel and Transpa materials in its incisal-palatal direction. The first stage is to build up the distal and/or mesial edges with pure Enamel porcelain.

The middle incisal area is alternately supplemented with the following materials: Enamel (E-57 – 60), Opal Enamel (SI-01 – 06), Pearl Enamel (PS-0 – 3), Opal Transpa (NT, OT), Clear (CL-O, UC) or TI (TI-1 – 5).

Over-contouring of the incisal length of the restoration is necessary to achieve compensation of shrinkage.



Layering example: Shade A2

Materials used:

- Enamel E-58
- Enamel Intensive SI-02
- Pearl Enamel PS-0



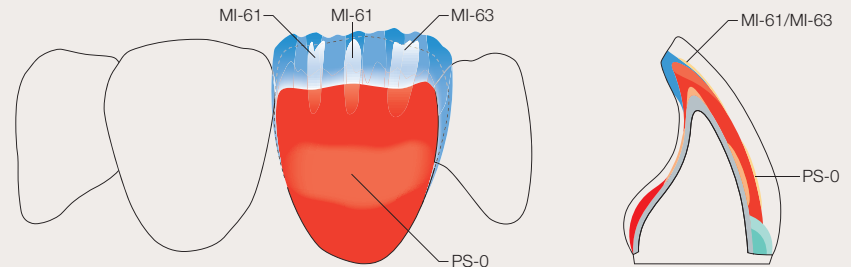
DENTINE FIRING

Layering of internal effects:

Onto the labial surface, the iridescent Make In materials (MI-61 – 66) at an appropriate intensity depending on the required characteristics are thinly washed into wet material in the incisal third. Lifelike mamelons or effects can thus be reproduced.



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Layering example: Shade A2

Materials used:

- Make In MI-61
- Make In MI-63
- Pearl Enamel PS-0



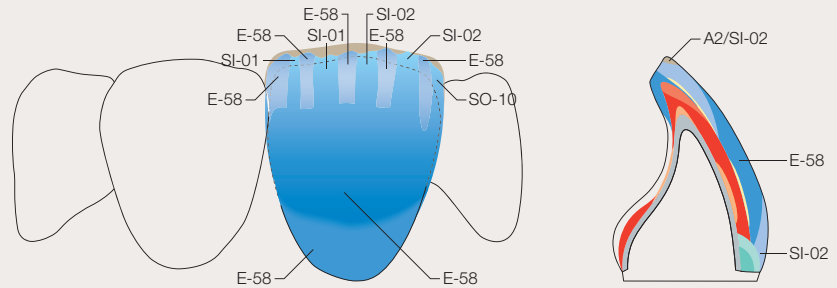
DENTINE FIRING

Layering of the labial enamel parts and the incisal edge

The labial surface is completed with Enamels (E-58 – 60) in a classic layering technique.

For individual layering, the chromatic Opal Enamels (SI-01 – 06, SO-10 – 11), Pearl Enamels (PS-0 – 3), Opal or Transpa Neutral porcelains (NT, OT), Clear or Ultraclear porcelains (CL-O, UC) and the Transpa Incisal porcelains (TI-1 – 5) can be used, depending on the desired effect. In the cervical third, the high-fluorescent Neck Transpa porcelains (HT-51 – 56) can be used for individual layering.

The incisal edge is achieved with an Enamel / Dentine mixture.
To allow for firing shrinkage, the layering is also over-contoured labially and incisally.



Layering example: Shade A2

Materials used:

- Enamel E-58
- Enamel Intensive SI-01
- Enamel Intensive SI-02
- Opal Enamel SO-10
- In Nova Neo Crackliner
- Dentine A2 / Enamel Intensive SI-02 Ratio (1:1)

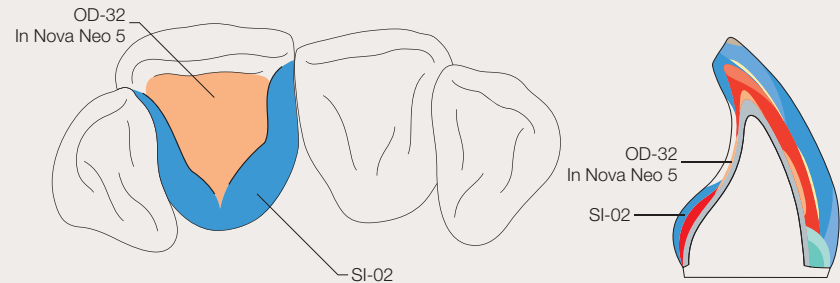


DENTINE FIRING

Layering of the palatal surface

The palatal surface is covered, usually with a darker OD (e.g. OD-41, OD-32, OD-37) or with an OD mixture modified using CreaColor In Nova Neo, tapered thinly towards the incisal edge. The tubercle area and the substructure of the marginal ridges are built up with Dentine. Dark and discoloured areas in the palatal fossa can be treated with a mixture of Dentine and In Nova Neo (Universal Modifier).

The palatal surface is then completed with Enamel, Transpa and Neck Transpa porcelains.



Layering example: Shade A2

Materials used:

- Opaque Dentine OD-32 / In Nova Neo 5
- Enamel Intensive SI-02

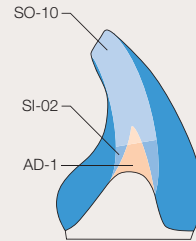
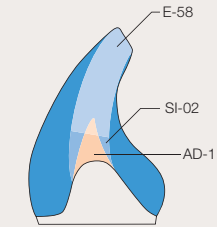


DENTINE FIRING

Layer of interapproximal areas

After lifting off the model, a triangle is removed in the cervical-interapproximal area and filled with Approximal Dentine (AD-1, AD-2), then covered with the desired Dentine shade. As a result, increased light and colour stability is achieved. The contact points are supplemented with the appropriate Dentine and Enamel porcelains.

For bridge restorations, the interdental spaces are separated with a sharp instrument (razor blade, thin scalpel, etc.).



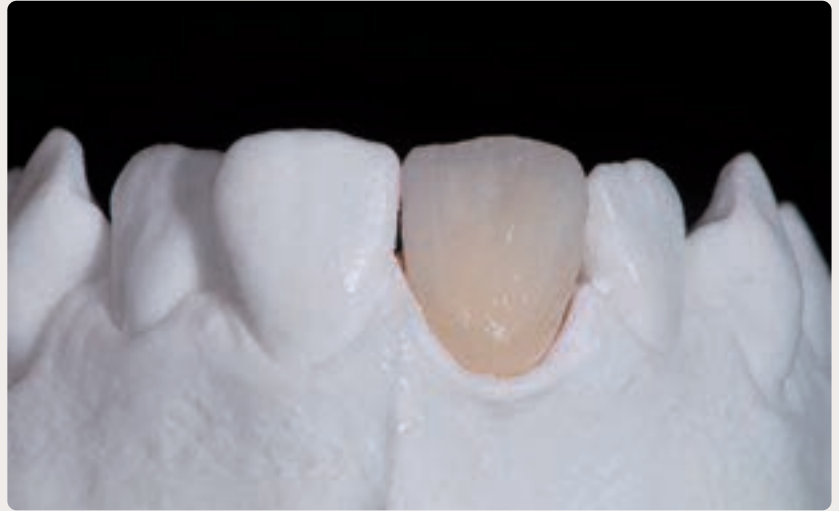
Layering example: Shade A2

Materials used:

- Approximal Dentine AD-1
- Dentine A2
- Opal Enamel SO-10
- Enamel Intensive SI-02



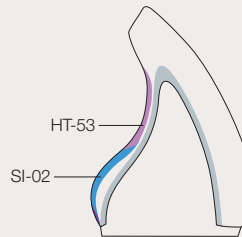
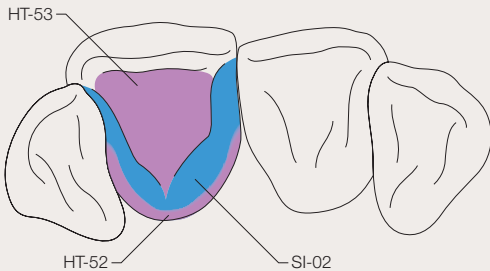
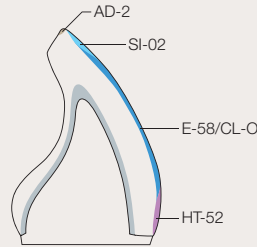
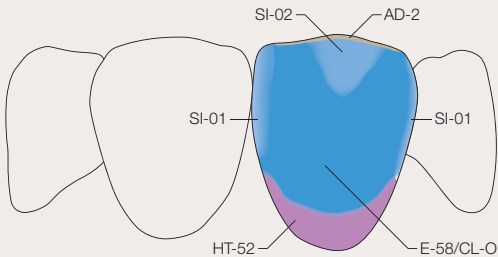
DENTINE FIRING



Firing	Preheating temperature	Drying time	Raise of temperature	V	Final temperature	Holding time	Appearance
Dentine firing	500 °C	6 min.	45 °C/min.	+	910 °C	1 min.	Shiny

CORRECTION FIRING

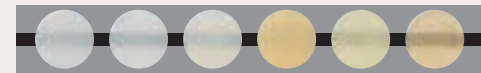
Before the correction firing the crowns are finished and cleaned. The second contour firing is a pure correction firing. Only small contour corrections are made with Enamel, Transpa and Neck porcelains.



Layering example: Shade A2

Materials used:

- Enamel E-58 / Clear CL-O; Ratio (1:1)
- Enamel Intensive SI-01
- Enamel Intensive SI-02
- Approximal Dentine AD-2
- Neck Transpa HT-52
- Neck Transpa HT-53



CORRECTION FIRING

Firing is performed at 900 °C under vacuum.

After reaching the final temperature the firing chamber is again flooded.

Holding time: 1 minute. If the firing cycle is correct, the ceramic also appears slightly shiny this time. Usually only minor contour corrections are required.



Firing	Preheating temperature	Drying time	Raise of temperature	V	Final temperature	Holding time	Appearance
Correction firing	500 °C	6 min.	45 °C/min.	+	900 °C	1 min.	Shiny

SURFACE TEXTURING

However, the natural surface texture of the restoration is also important. The aim is aesthetic harmony with the adjacent teeth, which can be achieved by using conventional diamonds, stones and carbide tungsten tips.



GLAZE FIRING

Discolourations on the tooth surface can be reproduced in a lifelike way with CreaColor Make up Neo. The surface of the furnace-glazed crown is mechanically finished. Depending on the gloss level of the texture, the surface is adapted to the situation in the mouth using rubber polishers, emery powder, felt wheel, pumice powder and polishing materials.

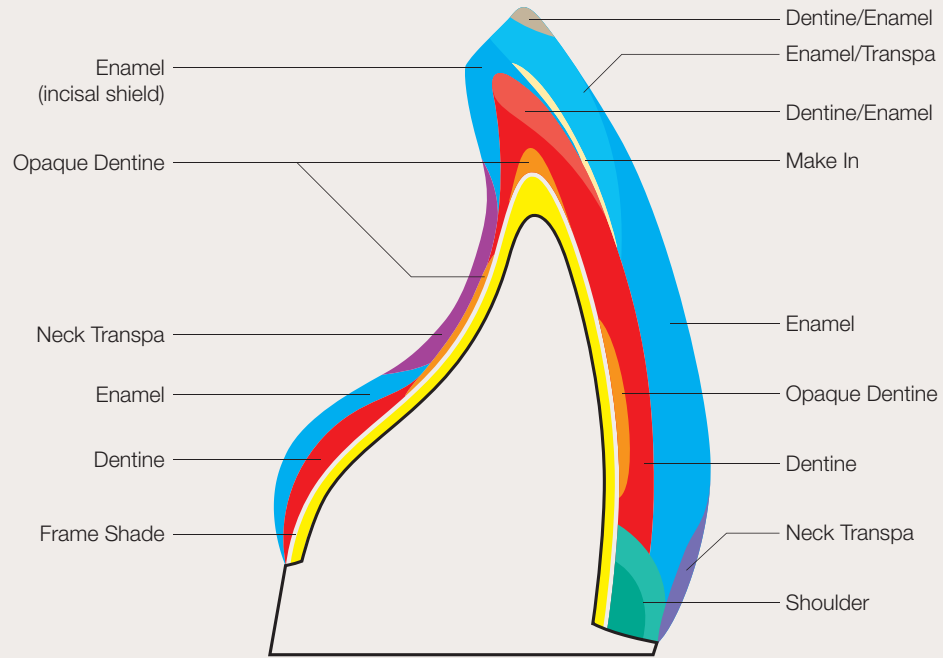
When using glazing powder, this is mixed with the UF Liquid. The Make up Neo stains and the Make up Neo fluorescent glaze are already pre-mixed ready for use.

The Creation porcelains are characterised by the correct fluorescence level, which allows a natural, harmonious transition to the rest of the dentition even under extreme light conditions.

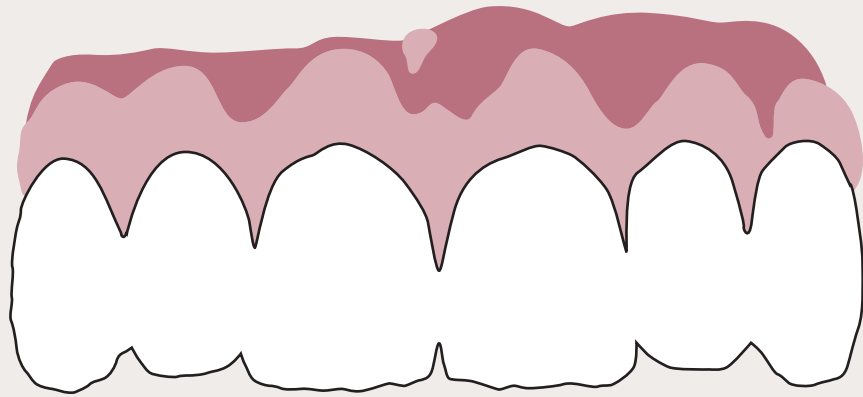
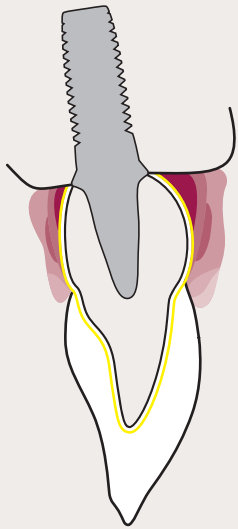


Firing	Preheating temperature	Drying time	Raise of temperature	V	Final temperature	Holding time	Appearance
Glaze firing	550 °C	2 min.	45 °C/min.	-	910 °C	1 min.	Shiny
Glaze firing with glaze	500 °C	2 min.	45 °C/min.	-	850 °C	1 min.	Shiny
Glaze and colour firing Make up Neo	500 °C	2 min.	45 °C/min.	-	850 °C	1 min.	Shiny

LAYERING DIAGRAM CREATION ZI-CT

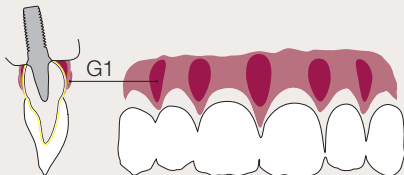
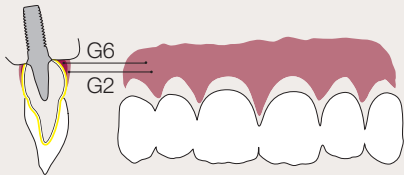
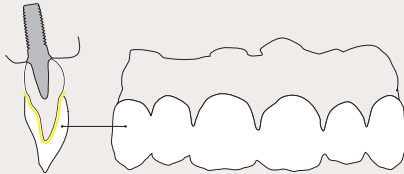
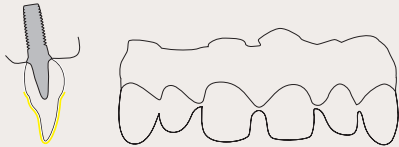


CREATION ZI-CT GINGIVA



CREATION ZI-CT GINGIVA

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APPLICATION OF FRAME SHADE NT AND FRAME SHADE FOR THE RELEVANT COLOUR

1st LAYERING

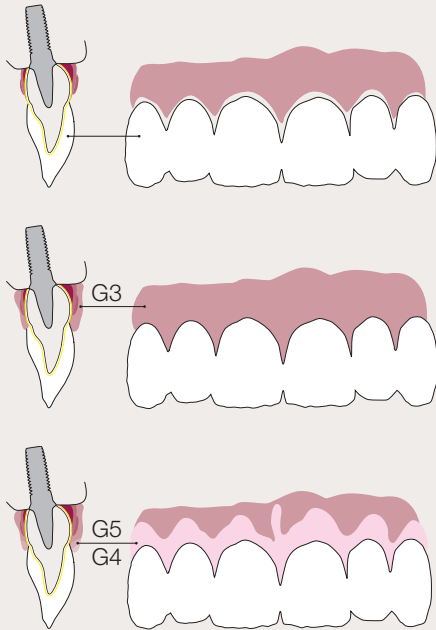
Layering the white aesthetics.

Layering the pink aesthetics.

With G2-dark pink the complete, still exposed framework is then covered. For thick layers, the porcelain can be built up from within using G6-dark pink opaque and the colour stabilised as a result of the higher opacity. It is important to make sure the tooth-coloured and gingiva-coloured porcelains do not touch so that specific positioning of the fired porcelains can be achieved.

Washing G1-purple mesially and distally to the alveolar ridges.

CREATION ZI-CT GINGIVA



DENTINE FIRING

The dentine firing is performed at 910 °C under vacuum. Reliable proof of a correct firing cycle can only be gained by visual inspection post-firing.

The appearance should be slightly shiny. If so, the firing cycle was perfect.

2nd LAYERING

Correction of white aesthetics.

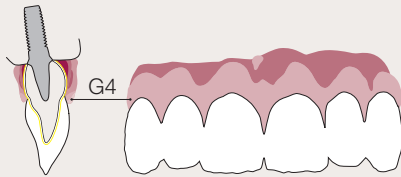
Completing the pink aesthetics.

Completely covering the pink aesthetics with a thin layer of G3-light pink.

Individual characterisation of gingival margin, labial and buccal frenulae with G5-rose and for lighter areas with G4-flamingo.

CREATION ZI-CT GINGIVA

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1st CORRECTION FIRING

The correction firing is performed at 900 °C under vacuum.

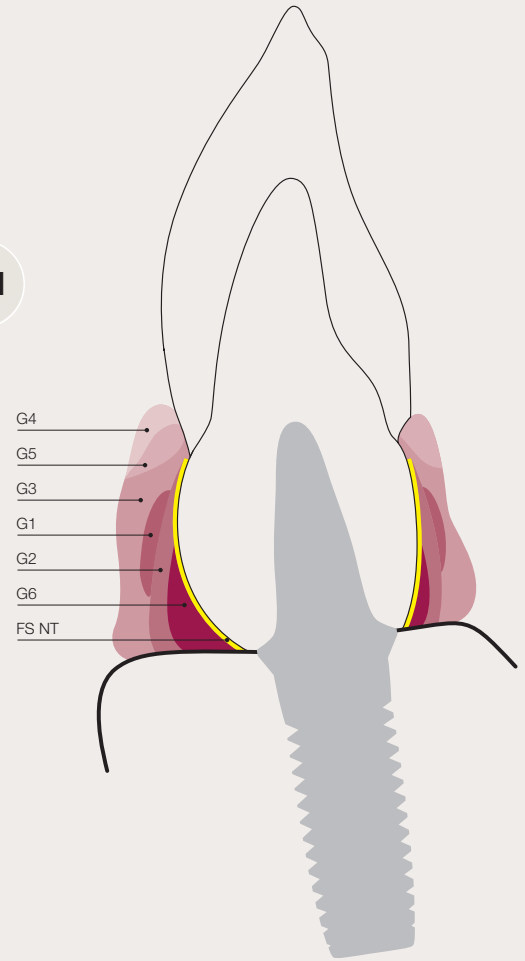
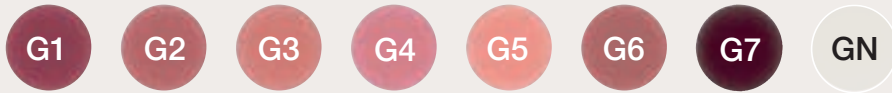
2nd CORRECTION FIRING

The second correction firing is performed at 900 °C under vacuum. Final corrections to the tooth form and corrections to the gingiva are possible with G4-flamingo.

GLAZE FIRING

Discolourations on the tooth surface or in the gingiva can be reproduced in a lifelike way with CreaColor Make up Neo.

CREATION ZI-CT GINGIVA



CREATION ZI-CT COLOR CHART

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A1	A2	A3	A3,5	A4	B1	B2	B3	B4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D2	D3	D4
DENTINE															
E-57	E-58	E-59	E-60		CL-O clear	UC window		NT neutral	OT opal	TI-01 blue	TI-02 white	TI-03 pink	TI-04 yellow	TI-05 grey	
ENAMEL				CLEAR			TRANSPA								
SI-01 light yellow	SI-02 medium yellow	SI-03 heavy yellow	SI-04 light orange	SI-05 medium orange	SI-06 heavy orange	SO-10 blue	SO-11 orange		PS-0 white	PS-1 blue/ white	PS-2 flamingo	PS-3 orange			
EFFECT ENAMEL						PEARL ENAMEL									
HT-51 irides- cent	HT-52 khaki	HT-53 sand	HT-54 honey	HT-55 bord.	HT-56 ocher	SP-21 neutral	SP-22 flamingo	SP-23 sand	SP-24 gold	SP-25 red brown	SP-26 yellow gold	SP-27 ivory	SP-28 opaque yellow	SP-29 honey	
NECK TRANSPA HIGH FLUORESCENT						SHOULDER POWDERS HIGH FLUORESCENT									
MI-61 ivory	MI-62 lemon	MI-63 honey yellow	MI-64 flamingo	MI-65 gold	MI-66 olive		AD-1 light yellow	AD-2 orange							
MAKE IN HIGH FLUORESCENT INTERNAL POWDER						APPROXIMAL DENTINE									

CREATION ZI-CT COLOR CHART

G1 purple	G2 dark pink	G3 light pink	G4 flamingo	G5 rose	G6 dark pink opaque	G7 violet	G-N neutral		OD-32 havanna	OD-37 curry	OD-41 orange	OD-43 ivory	OD-44 cuba
GINGIVAL							OPAQUE DENTINE						
	BD-A	BD-B	BD-BO				S-AB		SP-AB		KM		
	BLEACH DENTINE						BLEACH EN.		BLEACH SHOULDER		CORRECTION POWDER		

CREACOLOR COLOR CHART

MAKE UP NEO ▶	MUN-F1 white	MUN-F2 eggshell	MUN-F3 lemon yellow	MUN-F4 mandarine	MUN-F5 flamingo	MUN-F6 apricot	MUN-F7 light brown	MUN-F8 medium brown	MUN-F9 olive	MUN-F10 red
	MUN-F11 blue	MUN-F12 grey	MUN-F13 deep blue	MUN-FA stain A	MUN-FB stain B	MUN-FC stain C	MUN-FD stain D	MUN-GL-F Glaze		

IN NOVA NEO ▼

INN-1 melone	INN-2 rose	INN-3 yellow	INN-4 red brown	INN-5 brown	INN-6 olive	INN-7 grey	INN-8 blue	INN-9 white	INN-10 mais	INN-CRL Crackliner	INN-IL Illusion

CREATION ZI-CT COLOR CHART

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Vita® Shade		A1	A2	A3	A3,5	A4	B1	B2	B3	B4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D2	D3	D4
Dentine	16	A1	A2	A3	A3,5	A4	B1	B2	B3	B4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D2	D3	D4
Enamel	4	E58	E58	E59	E59	E60	E57	E59	E59	E59	E60	E59	E59	E60	E60	E59	E59
Clear	2	Clear CL-0 / Window UC															

Materials which are not related to the Vita®shade guide:

Opaque Dentine Modifier	5	OD-32 havanna			OD-37 curry			OD-41 orange			OD-43 ivory			OD-44 cuba			
Transpa	7	NT neutral		OT opal		TI-1 blue		TI-2 white		TI-3 pink		TI-4 yellow		TI-5 grey			
Effect Enamel	8	SI-01 light yellow	SI-02 medium yellow		SI-03 heavy yellow		SI-04 light orange	SI-05 medium orange		SI-06 heavy orange		SO-10 blue		SO-11 orange			
Pearl Enamel	4	PS-0 white			PS-1 blue/white			PS-2 flamingo			PS-3 orange						
Neck Transpa	6	HT-51 iridescent		HT-52 khaki		HT-53 sand		HT-54 honey		HT-55 bordeaux		HT-56 ocker					
Shoulder Powders	9	SP-21 neutral	SP-22 flamingo	SP-23 sand	SP-24 gold	SP-25 red brown	SP-26 yellow gold	SP-27 ivory	SP-28 opaque yellow	SP-29 honey							
Make In	6	MI-61 ivory		MI-62 lemon		MI-63 honey yellow		MI-64 flamingo		MI-65 gold		MI-66 olive					
Approximal Dentine	2	AD-1 light yellow						AD-2 orange									
Gingival	8	G1 purple	G2 dark pink	G3 light pink	G4 flamingo	G5 rose	G6-dark pink opaque	G 7 violet	GN neutral								
Glaze	1	Glaze-GL															
Correction Powder	1	Correction Powder-KM															
Bleach Dentine	3	BD-A				BD-B				BD-B0							
Bleach Enamel	1	S-AB															
Bleach Shoulder	1	SP-AB															

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RECOMMENDED APPLICATION INDIVIDUAL MATERIALS CREATION ZI-CT

Shade	A1	A2	A3	A3.5	A4	B1	B2	B3	B4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D2	D3	D4
ODM	OD-32	OD-32	OD-32	OD-32	OD-32	OD-37	OD-37	OD-37	OD-37	OD-44	OD-44	OD-44	OD-44	OD-44	OD-44	OD-44
HT	HT-51	HT-52	HT-53	HT-53	HT-53 HT-55	HT-51	HT-52	HT-54 HT-55	HT-54	HT-51	HT-52 HT-56	HT-56	HT-56	HT-52 HT-56	HT-56	HT-56
MI	MI-61	MI-62	MI-62	MI-63	MI-65	MI-62	MI-62	MI-63	MI-65	MI-61	MI-64	MI-64	MI-66	MI-64	MI-66	MI-66
SI	SI-01	SI-02	SI-03	SI-04	SI-04	SI-01	SI-02	SI-03	SI-06	SI-02	SI-02	SI-03	SI-05	SI-03	SI-03	SI-05
TI; NT, OT, UC	Can be used universally depending on effect.															
SO & PS	Can be used universally depending on effect.															
CL-O	CL-O can be added to any material, it reduces the intensity and lowers the brilliance of the particular material.															

CREATION ZI-CT FIRING CHART

Firing	Preheating temperature	Drying time	Raise of temperature	V	Final temperature	Holding time	Long-term cooling up to 600°C	Appearance
FS NT	500 °C	6 min.	45 °C/min.	+	940 °C	1 min.		Shiny
FS NT & Make up Neo	500 °C	2 min.	45 °C/min.	+	940 °C	1 min.		Shiny
In Nova Neo as Frame Shade	500 °C	6 min.	45 °C/min.	+	900 °C	1 min.		Shiny
1 st and 2 nd Shoulder firing	500 °C	2 min.	45 °C/min.	+	940 °C	1 min.		Slightly shiny
Dentine firing	500 °C	6 min.	45 °C/min.	+	910 °C	1 min.		Shiny
- for bulky bridge units	500 °C	6 min.	40 °C/min.	+	920 °C	1 min.	6 min.	Shiny
- for more than four units	500 °C	8-10 min.	40 °C/min.	+	910 °C	1 min.	6 min.	Shiny
Correction firing	500 °C	6 min.	45 °C/min.	+	900 °C	1 min.		Shiny
- for more than four units	500 °C	8-10 min.	40 °C/min.	+	900 °C	1 min.	6 min.	Shiny
Glaze firing	550 °C	2 min.	45 °C/min.	-	910 °C	1 min.		Shiny
- for more than four units	550 °C	6 min.	40 °C/min.	-	910 °C	1 min.	6 min.	Shiny
Glaze firing with glaze	500 °C	2 min.	45 °C/min.	-	850 °C	1 min.		Shiny
- for more than four units	500 °C	6 min.	40 °C/min.	-	850 °C	1 min.	6 min.	Shiny
Glaze and colour firing (Make up Neo)	500 °C	2 min.	45 °C/min.	-	850 °C	1 min.		Shiny
- for more than four units	500 °C	6 min.	40 °C/min.	-	850 °C	1 min.	6 min.	Shiny
Firing correction material	450 °C	4 min.	45 °C/min.	+	810 °C	1 min.		Shiny
- for more than four units	450 °C	6 min.	40 °C/min.	+	820 °C	1 min.	6 min.	Shiny

The above firing parameters are guide values which must always be adapted to the furnace being used and the situation of the furnace. Getting the right firing result is what matters.

CREATION ZI-F FIRING PARAMETERS / CORRECTION MATERIAL

Firing	Preheating temperature	Drying time	Raise of temperature	V	Final temperature	Holding time	Appearance
Dentine firing	450 °C	6 min.	45 °C/min.	+	810 °C	1 min.	Shiny

The above firing parameters are guide values which must always be adapted to the furnace being used and the situation of the furnace. Getting the right firing result is what matters. A long-term cooling to 600 °C is necessary for massive bridges or restorations with more than 4 units.

Note

For plane application (e.g. approximal contacts) coloured ZI-F ceramics in small amounts/layers can be used alternatively to the ZI-CT correction powder (KM). ZI-F is not suitable as correction powder for the correction of missing occlusal contacts or the extension of the incisal sections.

A long-term cooling to 600 °C is necessary for massive bridges or restorations with more than 4 units.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES CREATION ZI-CT

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Property	Unit	Value	Standard
Dentine firing	°C	910	-
Coefficient of thermal expansion (25 °C - 500 °C)	$10^{-6} \times K^{-1}$	8.6	-
Glass transformation point	°C	600 ± 10	-
Solubility	µg/cm ²	<20	max. 100
Flexural strength	MPa (Nmm ²)	>90	min. 50
Mean particle size	D90/10 [µm]	60	

The stated technical and physical values relate to samples prepared in-house and the measuring instruments located in-house.



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