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*Ceramic materials*

# *Powder-liquid Ceramics*

*(Feldspathic ceramic)*

# *Pressed/Milled Ceramic*

*(Lithium disilicate and leucite reinforced glass ceramic)*

# *Zirconium dioxide*

*(Full contour and core supported)*

# *Powder-Liquid Ceramics*

❖ *Refractory technique*

❖ *Foil technique*

# *Advantages of Powder-liquid*

- ❖ *Ability to modify translucencies and opacities within the same restoration*
- ❖ *Quick turn-around time*

# *Disadvantages of Powder-liquid*

- ❖ *Strength of the ceramics*
- ❖ *Higher predictability for long term success if prep is primarily in enamel*
- ❖ *Wear compatibility*

# *Pressed/Milled Ceramic*

(Lithium disilicate and leucite reinforced glass ceramic)

- ❖ IPS Empress (Ivoclar)
- ❖ E.Max (Ivoclar)
- ❖ LiSi Pressed (GC)
- ❖ Ambria (Vita)

# *Fabrication techniques*

*(IPS Empress, LiSi Press, and e.Max)*

- ❖ *Pressed: “Lost wax” technique*
- ❖ *Milled: CAD/CAM in- office or in-laboratory*



# *Strengths of the pressed/milled Ceramics*

- ❖ *Powder Liquid: 100 mPa*
- ❖ *IPS Empress: 200 mPa*
- ❖ *E.Max: 400 - 600 mPa*
- ❖ *LiSi: 400 – 600 mPa*

# *Empress*

- ❖ *95 % of my anterior cases\**
- ❖ *All cases where patient has “ruddy” complexion*
- ❖ *Red or strawberry blonde haircolor*

# *E. Max*

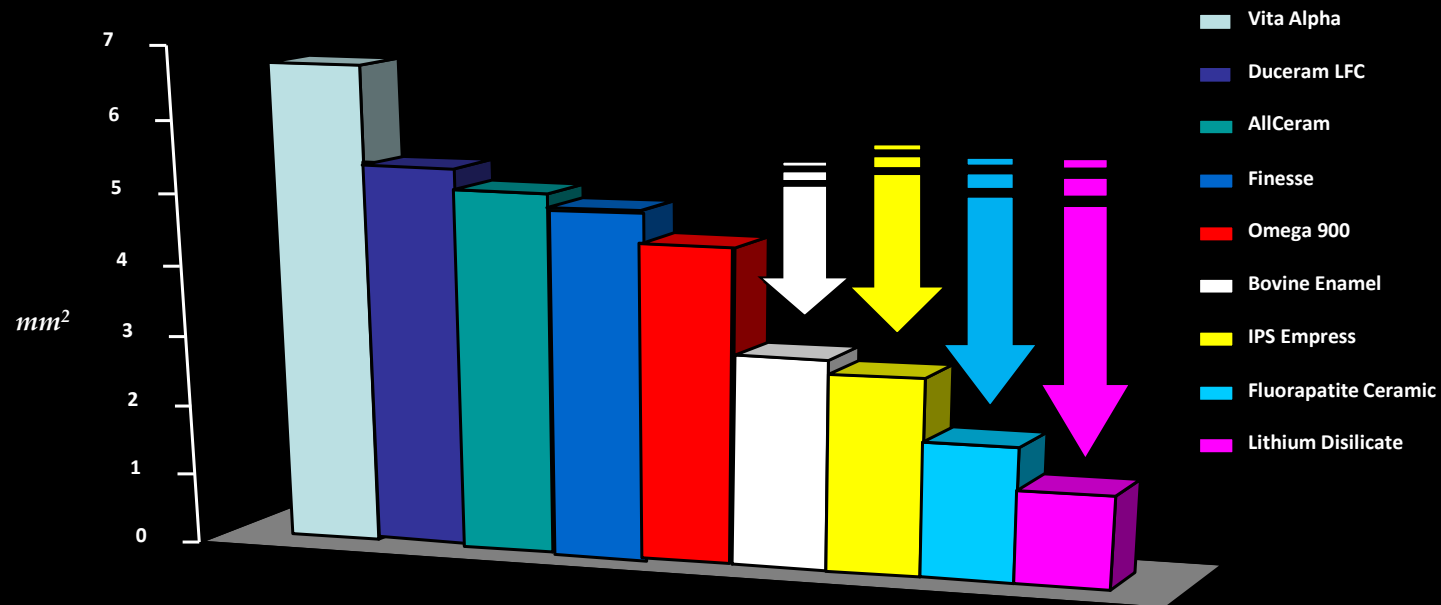
- ❖ *Single anterior units or when matching existing dentition*
- ❖ *Posterior full crown with minimal retention preps*
- ❖ *Inlays/onlays*

# *LiSi Press*

- ❖ *100 % of current anterior smile designs Cases*
- ❖ *Doesn't gray out and interacts with light similar to Empress*

# Total wear (Loss of both materials)

J. Sorensen, OHSU 5-year simulation



# *Full Contour Zirconium-oxide*

*Traditional ZrO<sub>2</sub>*

*HT ZrO<sub>2</sub>*

# ZrO<sub>2</sub>

## Production of zirconium dioxide

**Zirconium ceramic** is obtained through a reductive chlorination (Kroll process). At the end of this process, one can obtain **zirconium oxide powder** (which is a **ceramic** and no longer a **metal**).

**Zirconia (ZrO<sub>2</sub>) = zirconium ceramic**

# *ZrO<sub>2</sub> Uses in Dentistry*

- ❖ *Single Crowns (posterior)*
- ❖ *Multiple unit Bridges*
- ❖ *All on “x’s”*
- ❖ *Implants*
- ❖ *Implant abutments*



# *Is all ZrO<sub>2</sub> the same?*

## ❖ *Tetragonal*

❖ *High Strength*

❖ *Opaque*

## ❖ *Cubic*

❖ *Low strength*

❖ *Translucent*

*Single crowns and  
Anterior 3-unit bridges*



*850 mPa*

*Single crowns*



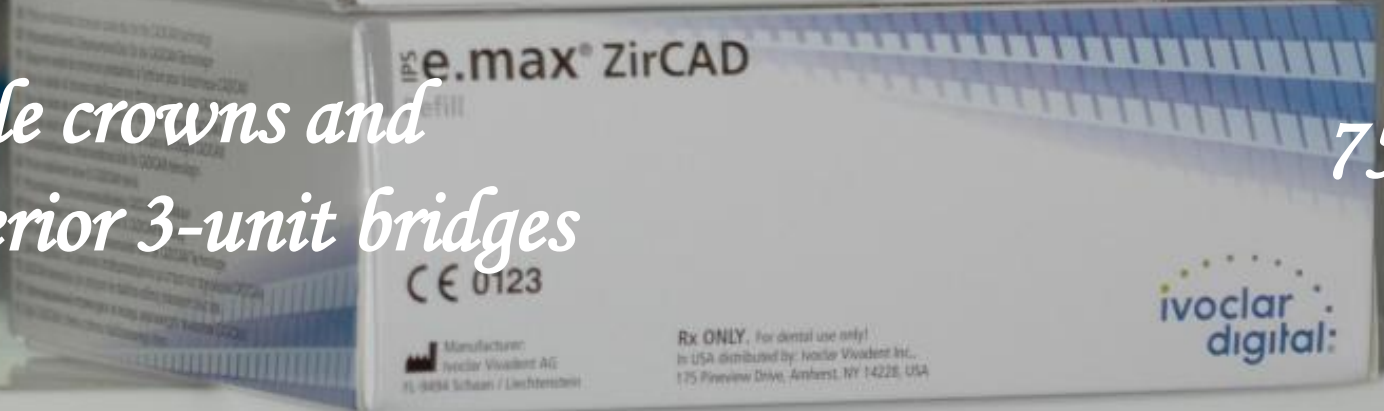
*900 mPa*

*Bridge frameworks*



*1200-1500 mPa*

*Single crowns and  
Anterior 3-unit bridges*



*750 mPa*

3 mm Enamel Shade

3 mm Transition Zone

8, 12, or 16 mm Body Shade



Available Heights:

14 mm

18 mm

22 mm

A close-up photograph of two dental crowns mounted on metal posts. A dental brush is being used to clean the surface of the crown in the foreground. The crowns are a light, natural tooth color with a glossy finish. The background is dark, making the crowns stand out.

# MiYO (Jensen)

*[www.uvdl.com](http://www.uvdl.com)*

# ZrO<sub>2</sub>

- ❖ *Posterior full coverage crowns with adequate retention*
- ❖ *All- bridges*
  - ❖ *HT ZrO<sub>2</sub> with anterior pontic widths <11.0 mm and posterior pontic widths <9.0 mm*
  - ❖ *Core for bridges greater than above*

# *Finishing Techniques*

- ❖ *Shaded or stained*
- ❖ *Cutback and layered*

*Why so popular?*



# *Flexural Strength*

- ❖ *Powder/liquid ceramic: 100 mPa*
- ❖ *IPS Empress: 200 mPa*
- ❖ *E.Max/LiSi: 400 mPa*
- ❖ *ZrO<sub>2</sub>: 550-1500 mPa (Yttrium %)*



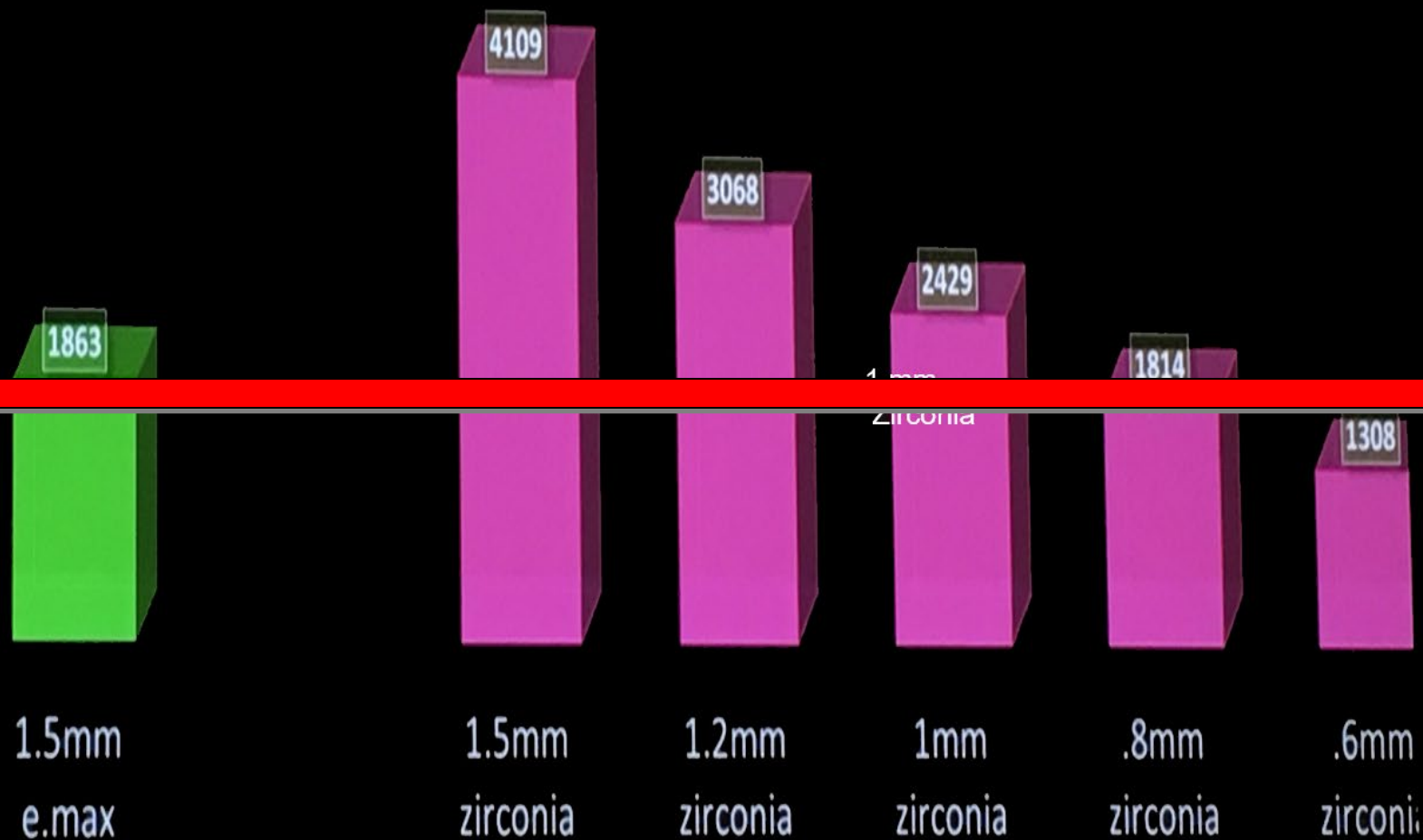
# *Fracture Toughness*

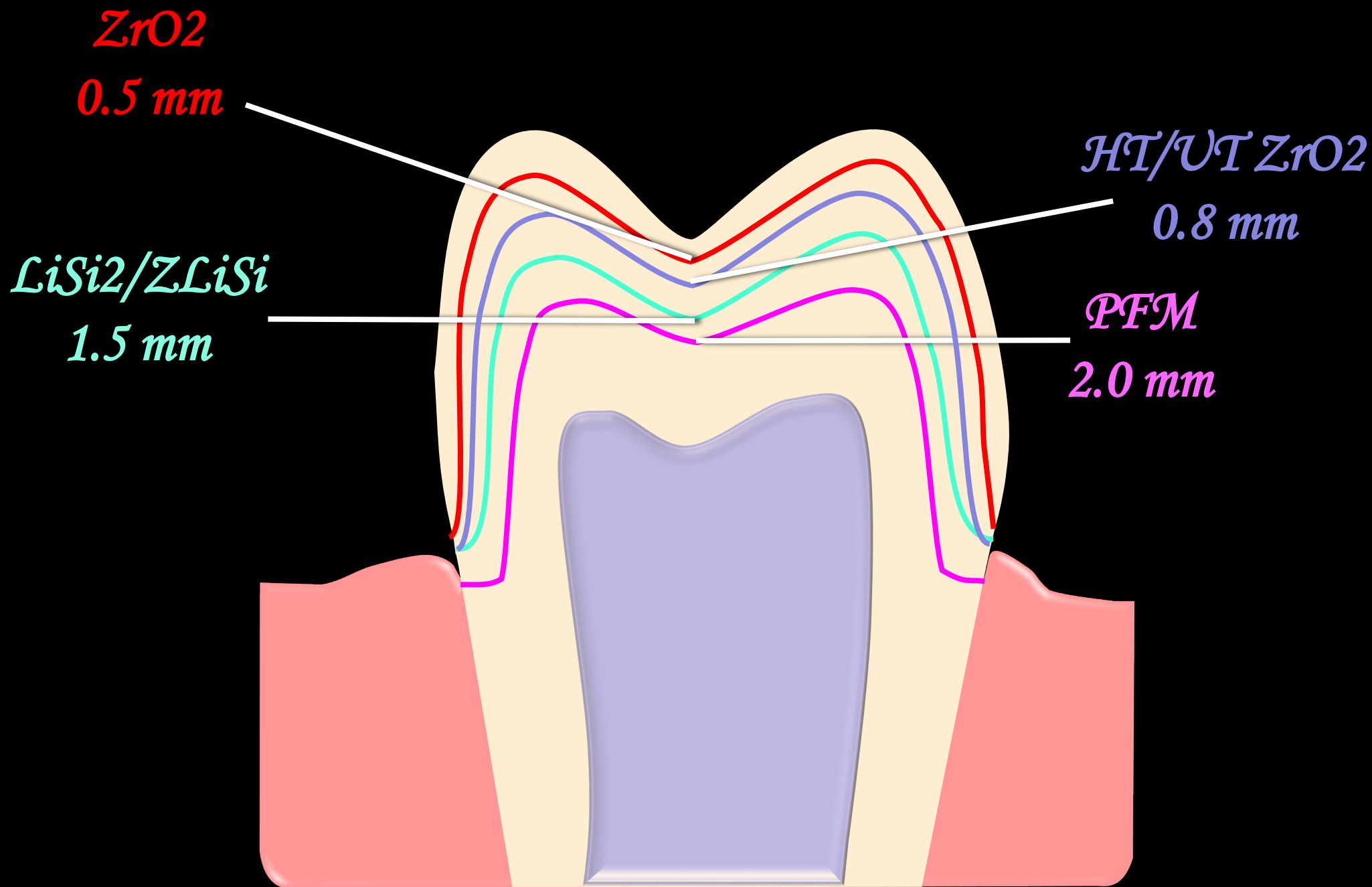
**In materials science, fracture toughness is a property which describes the ability of a material containing a crack to resist fracture, and is one of the most important properties of any material for many design applications**

# Fracture Toughness

- ❖ *IPS Empress: 1 K1c*
- ❖ *Composites/Hybrid ceramics: 1.5 K1c*
- ❖ *E.Max/Celtra Duo: 2.0-3.0 K1c*
- ❖ *HT ZrO<sub>2</sub>: 3.5-5.0 K1c*
- ❖ *Tetragonal ZrO<sub>2</sub>: 5.0+ K1c (Lava Plus, Katana STML, Bruxzir, etc)*

Crown  
Fracture  
Strength  
(N)

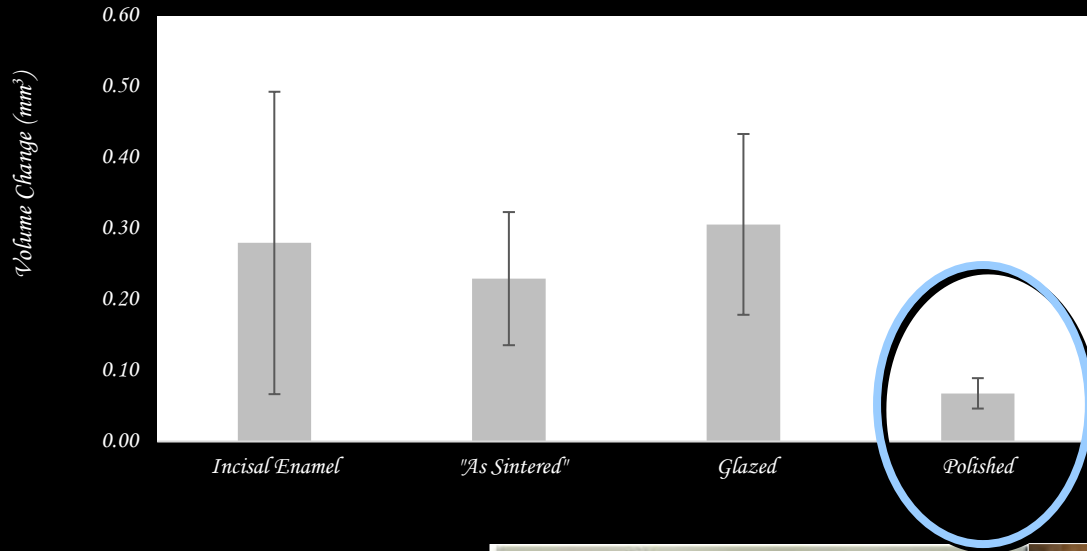




*Never less than 1.0 mm  
occlusal thickness*

*Wear  
Compatibility?*

# Wear of Enamel Against Antagonist Incisal Enamel with Lava Full Contour



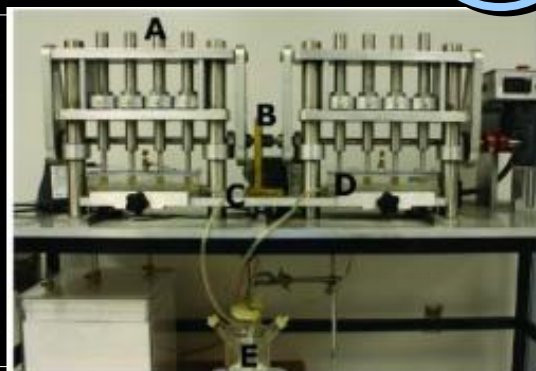
“The results of these studies indicate that Lava Esthetic is wear-friendly to opposing enamel.”

*Dr. John O. Burgess and  
Dr. Nate Lawson*

University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Dentistry  
Source: Internal Report to 3M Oral Care



From Left to Right, "As Sintered", Glazed, Polished



Alabama Wear Tester



Sample Being Tested



Sample Being Measured



beneficial for effective bonding to the glaze layer.<sup>19</sup>

The authors suspect that stress abrasion may be further aggravated by chemical reactions, besides vertical load and friction cycle frequencies and time. Therefore, further studies are required to investigate the long-term survival rate and wear mechanisms of glazed zirconia under fatigue stress and the effects of acid medium.

## CONCLUSIONS

Within the limitations of this in vitro study, the findings suggest that monolithic zirconia polished with the Robinson brush and paste shows the least wear depth and smallest antagonist wear area. Furthermore, glazed zirconia can be more abrasive than polished zirconia. Finally, the wear properties of internally and externally stained zirconia are similar.

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*What do we cement  
these with?*

*Simplify!!!*

*Minimize # of materials*

- ❖ *Anterior Bonded Restorations*
- ❖ *Posterior Bonded Restorations*
- ❖ *Luted Restorations*

# *Veneers and anterior crowns*

❖ *Etch enamel followed by dentin*



*Select HV Etch (Bisco)*

# *MMPs*

*Matrix Metalloproteinases*

- ✦ *0.2 % Chlorahexadine*
- ✦ *Benzalkonium Chloride*

*Inhibits degradation of Hybrid layer by MMPs*



# *Veneers and anterior crowns*

- ❖ *Etch enamel followed by dentin*
- ❖ *Rinse, lightly air dry*
- ❖ *Apply glutaraldehyde/water/HEMA (Gluma-like)*

# *Veneers and anterior crowns*

- ❖ *Etch enamel followed by dentin*
- ❖ *Rinse, lightly air dry*
- ❖ *Apply glutaraldehyde/water/HEMA (Gluma-like)*
- ❖ *Blot dry*
- ❖ *Apply multiple coats of primer*

# *Veneers and anterior crowns*

- ❖ *Etch enamel followed by dentin*
- ❖ *Rinse, lightly air dry*
- ❖ *Apply glutaraldehyde/water/HEMA (Gluma-like)*
- ❖ *Blot dry*
- ❖ *Apply multiple coats of primer*
- ❖ *Air dry*
- ❖ *Light cure*
- ❖ *On the restoration*
  - ❖ *Clean with phosphoric acid, rinse, and dry*

# *Veneers and anterior crowns*

- ❖ *Etch enamel followed by dentin*
- ❖ *Rinse, lightly air dry*
- ❖ *Apply glutaraldehyde/water/HEMA (Gluma-like)*
- ❖ *Blot dry*
- ❖ *Apply multiple coats of primer*
- ❖ *Air dry*
- ❖ *Light cure*
- ❖ *On the restoration*
  - ❖ *Clean with phosphoric acid and rinse*
  - ❖ *Apply a Silane Coupling agent*

# *Veneers and anterior crowns*

- ❖ *Etch enamel followed by dentin*
- ❖ *Rinse, lightly air dry*
- ❖ *Apply glutaraldehyde/water/HEMA (Gluma-like)*
- ❖ *Blot dry*
- ❖ *Apply multiple coats of primer*
- ❖ *Air dry*
- ❖ *Apply unfilled resin (if 4<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> generation)*
- ❖ *Light cure*
- ❖ *On the restoration*
  - ❖ *Clean with phosphoric acid and rinse*
  - ❖ *Apply Silane coupling agent for 1 minute*
  - ❖ *Use light-cure only cement*

# *Light cure resin cements*

- ❖ *Variolink Esthetic (Ivoclar)*
- ❖ *NX 3 (Kerr)*
- ❖ *Choice 2 (Bisco)*
- ❖ *Relyx Veneer Cement (3M)*

# *Indirect Posterior bonded restoration*

*(LiSi Press, E.Max  $\leq 1.5$  mm, ZrO<sub>2</sub> with low retention, Tooth-supporting restorations)*

- ❖ Etch enamel followed by dentin*
- ❖ Rinse, lightly air dry*
- ❖ Apply glutaraldehyde/water/HEMA (Gluma-like)*
- ❖ Blot dry*
- ❖ Apply multiple coats of primer*
- ❖ Air dry*
- ❖ Light cure*
- ❖ On the restoration*
  - ❖ Clean with phosphoric acid and silane*
  - ❖ Alkaline-based cleanser and rinse/dry*



# Alkaline-based Cleaners

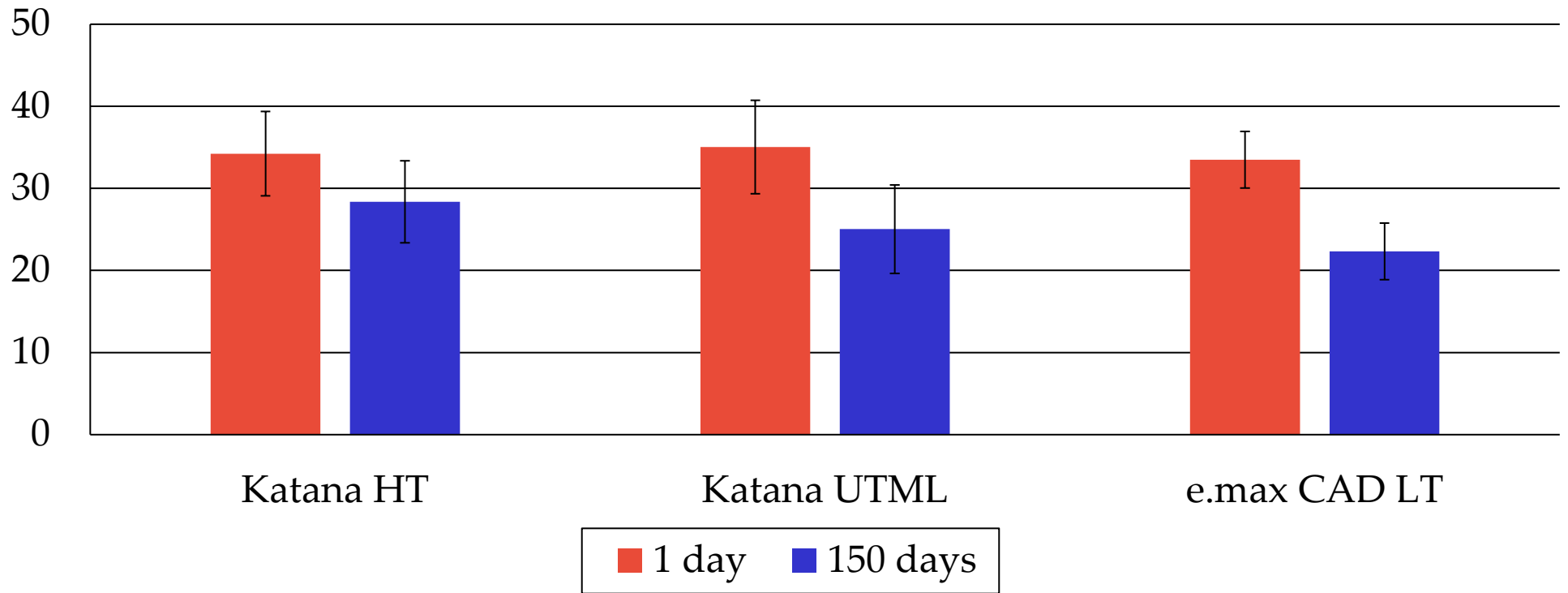


# *Indirect Posterior bonded restoration*

*(IPS Empress, E.Max  $\leq 1.5$  mm, ZrO<sub>2</sub> with low retention, Tooth-supporting restorations)*

- ❖ Etch enamel followed by dentin*
- ❖ Rinse, lightly air dry*
- ❖ Apply glutaraldehyde/water/HEMA (Gluma-like)*
- ❖ Blot dry*
- ❖ Apply multiple coats of primer*
- ❖ Air dry*
- ❖ Light cure*
- ❖ On the restoration*
  - ❖ Clean with phosphoric acid and silane*
  - ❖ Alkaline-based cleanser and rinse/dry*
    - ❖ Apply ZrO<sub>2</sub> primer*

## Shear bond strength (MPa)



# *Indirect Posterior bonded restoration*

*(LiSi Press, E.Max  $\leq$  1.5 mm, ZrO<sub>2</sub> with low retention, Tooth-supporting restorations)*

- ❖ Etch enamel followed by dentin*
- ❖ Rinse, lightly air dry*
- ❖ Apply glutaraldehyde/water/HEMA (Gluma-like)*
- ❖ Blot dry*
- ❖ Apply multiple coats of primer*
- ❖ Air dry*
- ❖ Light cure*
- ❖ On the restoration*
  - ❖ Clean with phosphoric acid and silane*
  - ❖ Alkaline-based cleanser and rinse/dry*
    - ❖ Apply ZrO<sub>2</sub> primer*
- ❖ Use a dual-cure resin cement*

# *Dual Cure resin cements*


- ❖ *Duolink Universal (Bisco)*
- ❖ *Relyx Ultimate (3M)*
- ❖ *Variolink Esthetic DC (Ivoclar)*
- ❖ *NX 3 (Kerr)*



# *Non-bonded posterior crown*

*(E. Max > than 1.5 mm and adequate retention, ZrO<sub>2</sub>, Gold, PFM)*

- ❖ *Clean tooth with Chlorahexadine Pumice (Consepsis Scrub; Ultradent)*
- ❖ *Restoration*
  - ❖ *H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> or Alkaline-based cleanser*
  - ❖ *Silane or ZrO<sub>2</sub> Primer*
- ❖ *Use self-etching/alkaline/BioActive resin cement*
  - ❖ *TheraCem (Bisco)*
  - ❖ *Active Cement (Pulpdent)*

Properties	TheraCem	Self-Adhesive Resin Cements	(RM) Glass Ionomers
Dual Cure 	✓	✓	✓
Self-Adhesive 	✓	✓	✓
High Physical Strength	✓	✓	
Fluoride release 	✓		✓
Easy Clean-up 	✓		✓
Calcium Release 	✓		
Alkaline pH 	✓		
High bond to Zirconia/Metal	✓		
High Degree of Conversion	✓		





*Thank You*

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