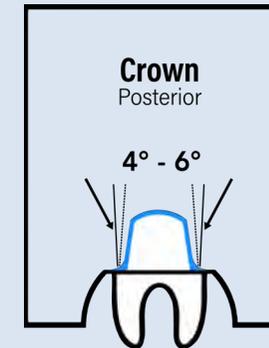


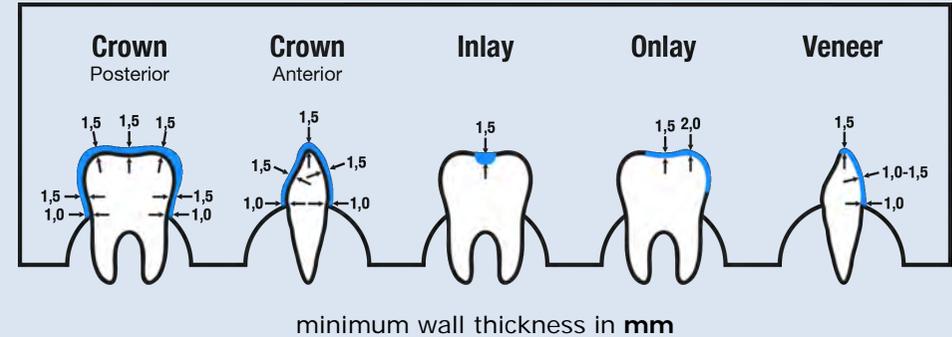
### Tooth preparation

- Make sure to create a stump with a  $4^{\circ}$  -  $6^{\circ}$  cone. Round off all the transitions within the preparation to avoid unwanted tension under the restoration material.
- Also make sure to avoid tangential, spring edge or lip preparations. Therefore, exercise special care when using instruments with a round tip and do not introduce them any further than up to half their diameter at maximum! Please note that tangential preparations are technically unfeasible and would result in too thin, i. e. instable and overcontoured, crown margins.
- The preparation limit must have a width of at least 1 mm.
- Both a shoulder preparation with rounded interior angles and a distinct chamfer preparation may be carried out. Rework the preparation margin using finishing instruments of matching shape.



### Model the workpiece on the computer

- Permanent crowns, inlays, onlays, veneers:  
Always keep the minimum wall thickness – even after manual grinding  
(The dimensions apply also to artificial teeth and temporary crowns, inlays, onlays and veneers).



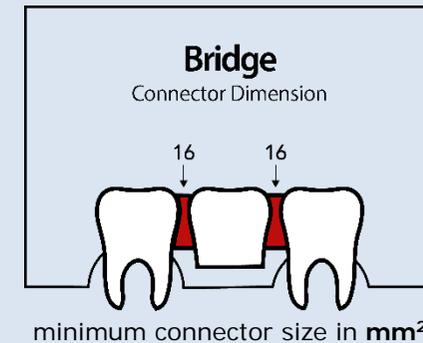
- Temporary bridges:  
Keep a connector size of at least 16 mm<sup>2</sup>.

The connector area should be as large as possible.

For physical stability, the height of the connector is more important than the width. Doubling the width results in only doubling the strength, while doubling the height results in eight times the strength.

Oval connector areas are therefore recommended.

Design temporary (long-term) bridges in the non-visible molar region in the form of a floating bridge (posterior bridge). A floating bridge does not sit firmly on the jaw, but forms a surface that can be rinsed underneath and can therefore be optimally cleaned.



### Generate the printing file

Use the appropriate software (Netfabb) and use the latest Rapid Shape Engine. Deliver it in a suitable form to the printer by observing the instruction for use of the software and of the printer.

### Note

Customers with a maintenance contract can find the current Rapid Shape Engine with the new material parameters in the Knowledge Center at [www.kc.rapidshape.de](http://www.kc.rapidshape.de).

### Useful hints

Make sure that you do not position the building objects over the holes, in the middle of the platform you will find the stump area without holes. If you need to position objects over the holes, we recommend to use the baseplate function in the Rapid Shape workflow and create a shadow based 0.3mm thick baseplate.

Create the supports on the occlusal surface, our recommendation is to use the predefined support script for Crown&Bridge.



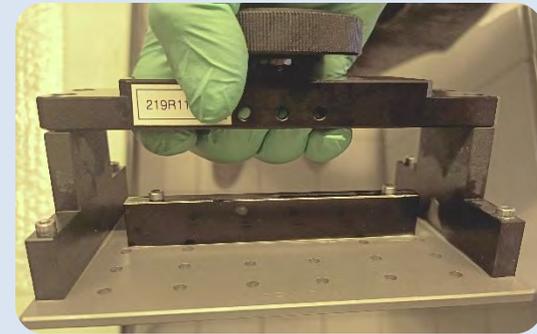
Printer type serves as an example

### Print

- Work as clean as possible.
- Dirty trays or machines can cause deformation/discoloration.
- Aluminum build platforms should be cleaned with isopropanol until no dark discoloration appears on a clean cloth.
- Briefly shake the resin and pour it into the tray of the printer.
- Start the printing process.

### Note

Before starting printing, make sure that the printer together with the resin has reached operating temperature. A cold start must be avoided.

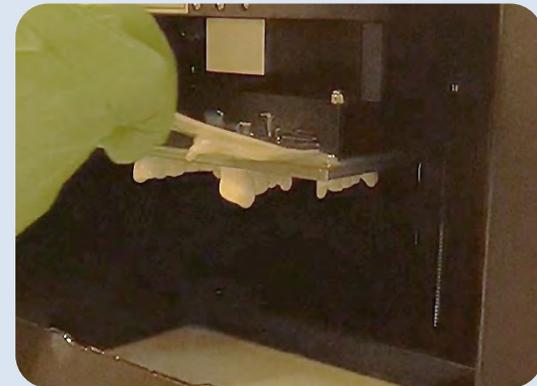


### Clean the printed job by following every step carefully

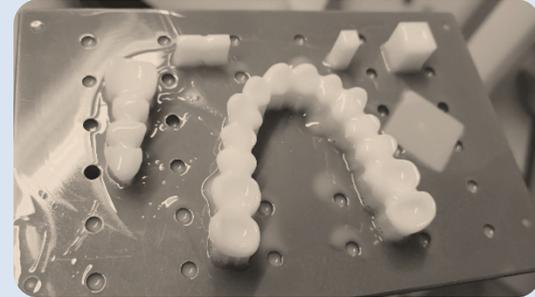
- Clean the building platform with a suitable spatula.

### Useful hints

Working in an environment with yellow light is recommended.  
The resin is light sensitive, and the print object could pre-cure before well cleaned.



- Remove the building platform from the machine, place it on a cloth or paper.



- Remove the printed object carefully from the platform.



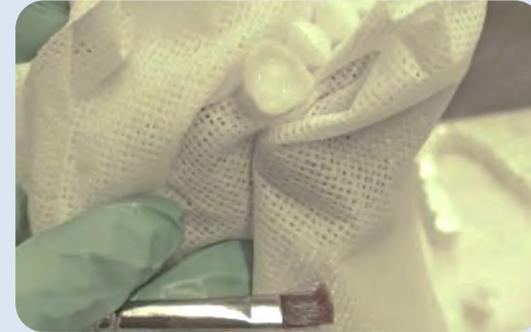
- Roughly snap off the supports.



- Remove excessive material with an alcohol-soaked (96 %) cloth or brush.
- Clean the interdental areas and the interior surfaces of the crown with a suitable alcohol-soaked (96 %) brush, until the surface is lightly matt.

**Note**

Never soak the printed job into alcohol.



**Freshly printed**

**Surface:** glossy  
**Inside:** glossy



**Not enough cleaned**

**Surface:** slightly matt  
**Inside:** glossy



**well cleaned**

**Surface:** slightly matt  
**Inside:** slightly matt

- Dry thoroughly with an air syringe.



**Optional step**

- Carefully sandblast the printed part surfaces to remove the remaining coating using a sandblaster with polish blasting material 50 µm at a maximum blasting pressure of 1.5 bar.
- Grind down the remaining blunt supports with a suitable cutter.

**Note**

Take care to avoid any deformation or damage of the printed job.

**Optional step – Individualization of the crown or tooth**

Apply intensive colors e.g. *els paintart* from SAREMCO.



### Finish the printed job - Cure

- Polymerize in an appropriate UV-light box with a wavelength of 320 – 500nm.
- Make sure that the light device performs with the adequate light-power.
- Recommendation (turn objects between the exposure cycles):
  - Haereus Kulzer “Signum HiLite Power” (2 x 180 s)
  - NK-Optik UV-Flash device “Otoflash G171” (2 x 2000 flashes)
  - Rapidshape “RS cure” (1 x 6 min)
- The times indicated refer to light curing units that are regularly maintained and tested for light intensity.



### Note

To achieve the desired material properties, biocompatibility and final shade, post-curing of the completely dried and cleaned job is necessary.

### Useful hint

Speed up color finalization by placing the print job in a sterilization unit for 5 minutes at 134°C/273.2°F or in boiling water (100 °C/212°F) for at least 2 minutes after post-curing. Additionally, the print object can be cured from each side 2 x 20 seconds with a hand polymerization lamp (e.g. Bluephase® G2).



### Finish the printed job – Polish

- Work out the restoration with 40μ and 12μ diamond burs.
- Polish to a high gloss using polishing brushes, polishing discs, strips or silicone polishers.



**Attach – permanent crowns, inlays, onlays or veneers to the tooth**

- Roughen the inside of the printed object by sandblasting with an abrasive ( $Al_2O_3$ ,  $110\mu m$ ).
- Then, fix it definitively with an appropriate composite cement material. Panavia V5. (Kuraray) and Variolink (Ivoclar) are recommended.

**Note**

Zinc-phosphate cements as well as glass-ionomer-cements are only of limited suitability due to their opacity.



or

**Attach – temporary crowns, bridges, inlays, onlays or veneers to the tooth**

Attach the finished temporary prosthesis with a commercially available provisional cement.



or

**Attach – artificial teeth on a denture base**

- Roughen the base surface of the printed artificial teeth for e.g. by sandblasting ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $110\mu\text{m}$ ).
- Apply a primer and a bonding material, insert in the prosthesis according to the natural shape and polymerize.

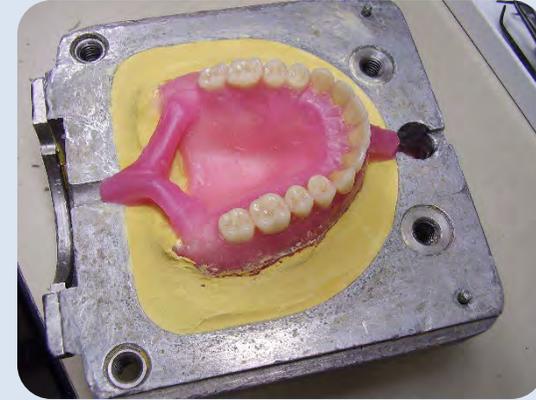
Alternatively, saremco print CROWNTEC or saremco print DENTURETEC can also be used directly as bonding material. Put a small amount of material with a brush on the roughened teeth-surface of the artificial tooth, put it into the prosthesis, eliminate any excess material and light-cure it from all sides for at least 20 seconds.



or

**Attach – artificial teeth in a denture base (classical manufacturing)**

Use a classical manufacturing procedure like the pouring method with cold cure resin after roughening the teeth.



[https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:Making\\_of\\_complete\\_denture\\_04.JPG#filelinks](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:Making_of_complete_denture_04.JPG#filelinks)



Video Series saremco print on Youtube.  
<https://t.ly/BY-5>

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