VITA ENAMIC® Polishing Protocol

Remove the sprue and shape the restoration

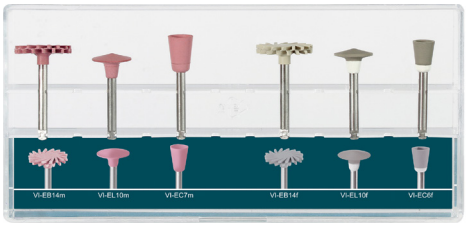
- Use a ceramic-friendly rotary instrument to remove the sprue.
- You may also wish to create a pseudo-die with composite to hold the restoration and allow better control over margin polishing.
- Use a VITA grey diamond smoothing wheel to shape and contour the restoration.

Pre-polish with the pink polishers

- Use 7,000–10,000 RPM and light pressure.
- Keep moving the polishers around on the surfaces and do not stay in one place too long in order to avoid creating grooves or pits.

High-gloss polish with the grey polishers

- Use 5,000–8,000 RPM and light pressure.
- Keep moving the polishers around on the surfaces and do not stay in one place too long in order to avoid creating grooves or pits.



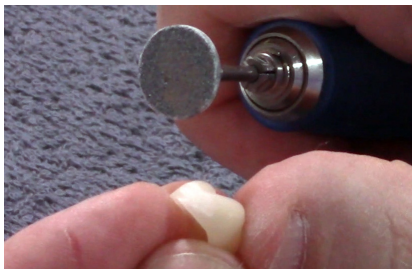
VITA ENAMIC Clinical Polishing Set - EENPSETCV1

VITA ENAMIC Technical Polishing Set - EENPSETT

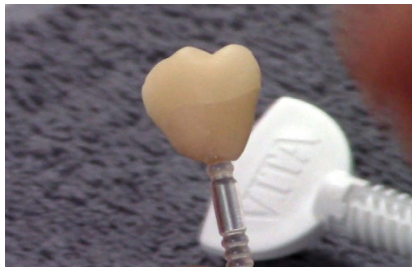
Important:

- Since dust is formed when grinding, always wear a face mask or grind when wet. Use an extraction unit in the laboratory.
- Do not rework VITA ENAMIC restorations using carbide instruments since these instruments may damage the material. Use only diamond-coated milling tools or special polishers.

For a complete set of VITA ENAMIC processing instructions, refer to the VITA ENAMIC Working Instructions (#1982E)

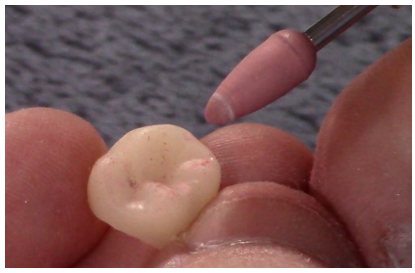


1. Remove the sprue



2. Create a die to hold the restoration

3. Shape with VITA grey diamond wheel



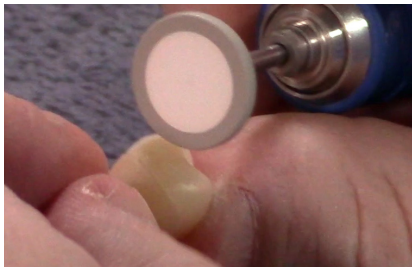
4. The point is excellent for grooves

5. The cup is perfect on occlusal anatomy

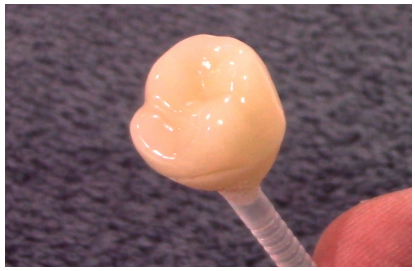
6. The wheels help with large surfaces

7. High-gloss polish with grey polishers

8. A nice lustre will form



9. Finish with the round grey wheel



10. The final esthetic result

Watch the instructional video at vitanorthamerica.com/enamic

VITA

VITA ENAMIC® Bonding Protocol

Bonding to Tooth Structure

Condition the Restoration

Appropriate acid etching (for example, with VITA Ceramic Etch 5% hydroflouric acid for 60 seconds) and use of silane is required for maximizing bond of the restoration.

Condition the Tooth

Etch enamel with phosphoric acid gel, 35% for 30 seconds. Spray clean for 30 seconds and dry for 20 seconds. The etched surface must be white opaque. Apply an adequate primer/bonder system on to the etched tooth substance. Reference the manufacturer's directions specific to the adhesive material.

Cement

Use a composite resin cement and either light or dual cure.

- **Light Cure:**
  - Only for thin ceramics like veneers.
- **Dual Cure:**
  - Needed for thick ceramic and opaque restorations.
  - Light cure for a few seconds in order to remove excess.
  - Fully cure using appropriate manufacturer instructions.

Remove Excess Cement

- Clean excess bonding cement.
- Cement removal should be parallel, not perpendicular, to avoid cement pull out.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

- Using expired materials or mixing and matching brands could cause the bond to not cure or set correctly.
- Restoration and/or tooth structure contamination:
  - Clean restoration with alcohol to remove any debris
  - Make sure air lines are free of oil or moisture
  - Contamination from finger oils or saliva will inhibit bond
- Over-etching ceramic creates a layer of precipitated ceramic that may inhibit the bond.
- Under-etching ceramic may cause insufficient bonding.
- If the cement is too thick, it is more likely that de-bonding will occur
- Light curing should not be used for thick or opaque ceramic, as the light is not strong enough to activate the photo-initiators. This will also happen if the curing light is too weak and/or the wrong wavelength.

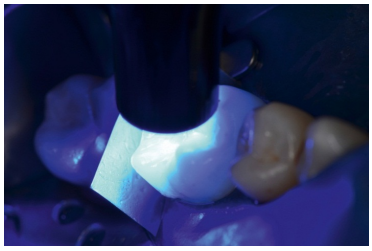
NOTE: For a complete set of VITA ENAMIC processing instructions, refer to the VITA ENAMIC Working Instructions (#1982E)

1. Etch the enamel and restoration

2. Condition the tooth substance

3. Silanize

4. Insert the restoration



5. Light cure

6. Remove excess cement

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