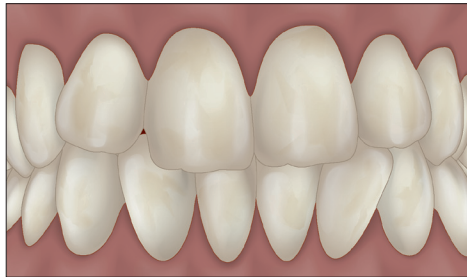
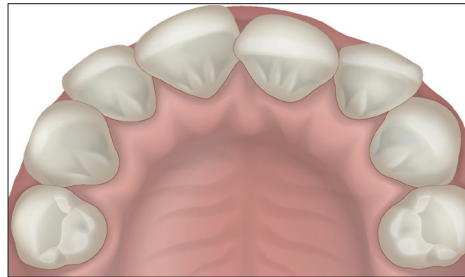


VITIQUE

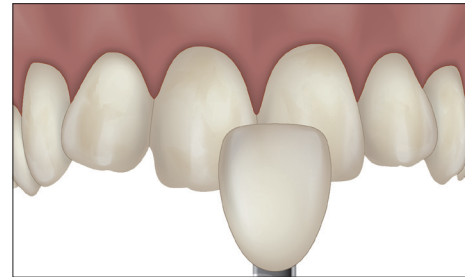
1. TREATMENT PLANNING AND FABRICATION OF THE WAX-UP



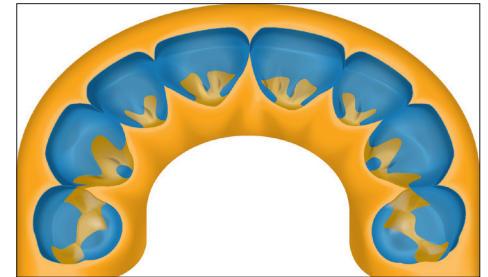
Record initial clinical findings for the anterior view. Document the contours of the midline, the smile line and the gingiva.



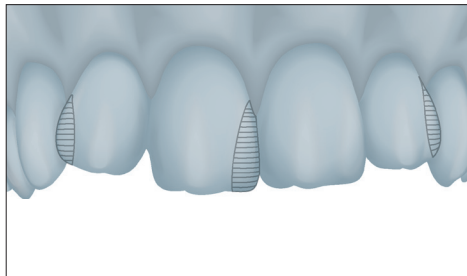
Record clinical findings for the direct occlusal view. Document rotations and deviations in the shape of the dental arch.



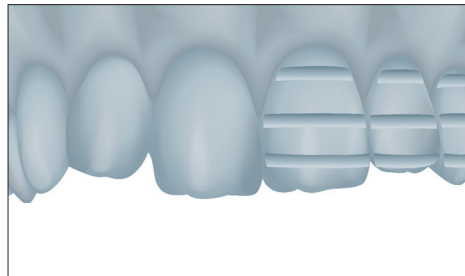
Select the desired tooth shade in consultation with the patient. Take clinical photos to document the initial situation and for communication with the dental technician.



Fabricate exact impressions with Honigum (DMG) using the double-mix or sandwich technique. Ensure detailed and accurate reproduction of the adjacent soft tissue.



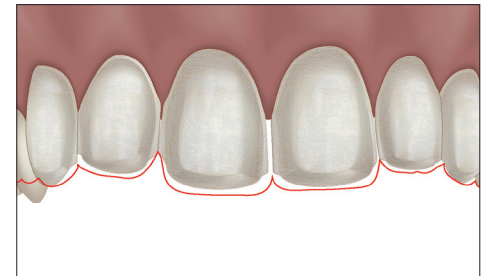
Fabricate precise initial models and plot the areas to be adapted, both for subtractive as well as for additive corrections. Fabricate and keep an original initial model.



Create preparations for the veneers in the planning model, and in doing so, already work using appropriate depth cuts.



Model the veneers from wax (wax-up) on the planning model. All planned corrections in terms of shape and position are implemented here.

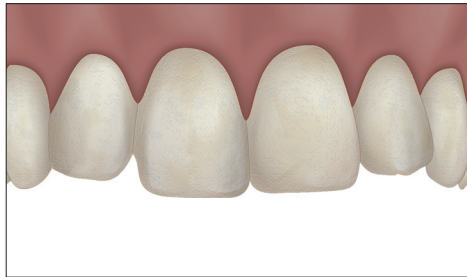


A precise transfer impression is taken of the final planning model using Honigum (DMG). A silicone key or matrix is also fabricated.

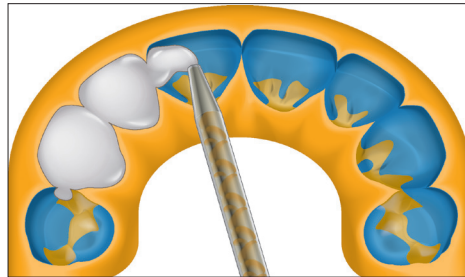


VITIQUE

2. MOCK-UP AND PREPARATION OF THE VENEERS



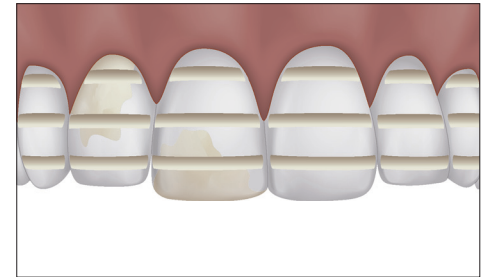
Use fluoride-free polishing paste to clean and polish the teeth to be prepared. Remove all deposits and surface discoloration.



Following in-situ try-in of the transfer impression of the planning model, the transfer impression is evenly filled with Luxatemp (DMG) in the selected shade in the area of the teeth to be treated, and placed into the mouth.



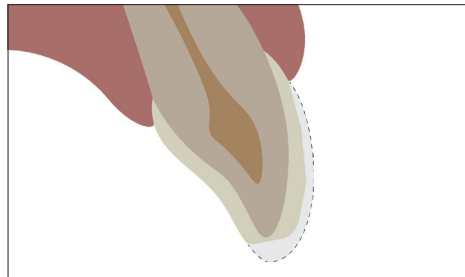
Once the temporary acrylic material has fully cured, the impression is carefully removed. Remove excess material, for example using a mosquito bur.



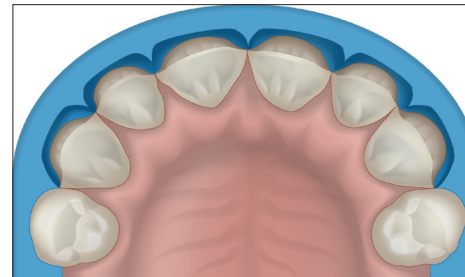
Once the mock-up has been tried out and any corrections to the shape and shade completed, the teeth are prepared for the veneer restorations. Define the preparation depth with a cervical, coronal and incisal depth cut.



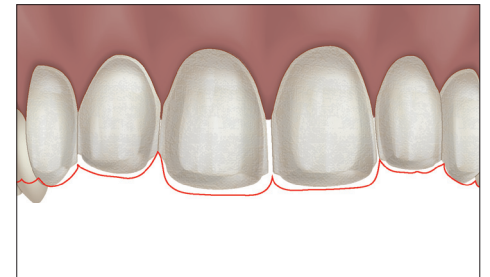
To create the depth cuts, adapt the angle depending on localization so that uniform removal of substance is ensured.



In the incisal area, ensure that the thickness of the veneer layers is sufficient. Depending on the veneering technique used, the incisal edge must be reduced where required.



Following preparation, the silicone key is used to ensure uniform and appropriate substance removal. The key is placed into the patient's mouth for this purpose. The fabrication of a temporary for test purposes is recommended.

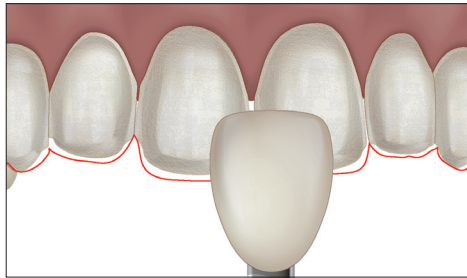


Verify the preparation and smoothen using a fine diamond bur. The cervical preparation margins are ultimately located in the supragingival or subgingival area.

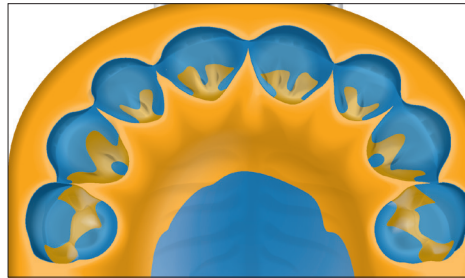


VITIQUE

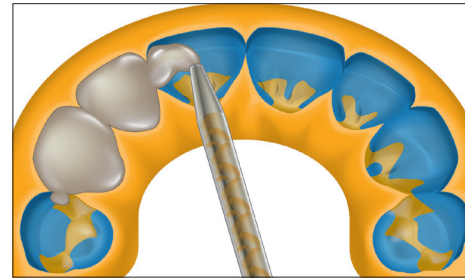
3. IMPRESSION-TAKING, TEMPORARIES AND TRY-IN OF THE VENEERS



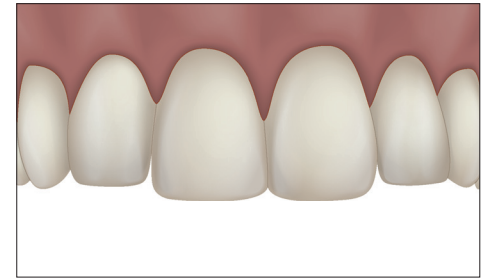
For a particularly esthetic result, determine the shade of the prepared cores using a suitable shade guide.



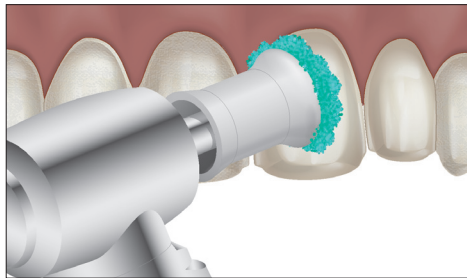
If required in order to prepare for impression-taking, widen the gingival sulci using cord or retraction paste, then take a precise impression using Honigum (DMG).



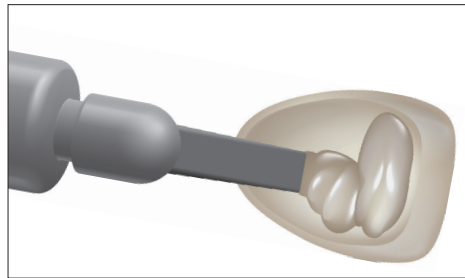
Fill the impression of the wax-up with Luxatemp (DMG) and reposition in situ. After three minutes, the silicone matrix can be removed from the mouth. The temporary is then finished intraorally and sealed using Luxatemp Glaze & Bond/LuxaGlaze (DMG).



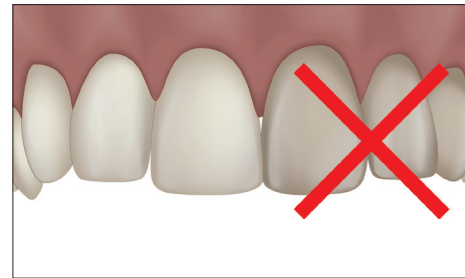
As a result of intraoral finishing, optimum use can be made of mechanical retention. If required, etching can be carried out using the spot-etching technique.



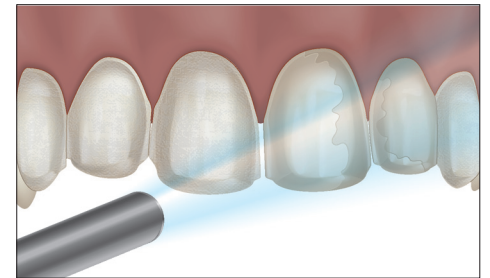
Carefully remove the temporaries and remove any residual cement present. The prepared cores are cleaned thoroughly using fluoride-free polishing paste.



Fill the veneers with Vitique Try-In paste in the appropriate shade and place into position. The final result can be simulated extremely accurately with the help of these pastes.



If corrections are required to the shade of the cement, try-in is repeated using a different shade until the desired result is achieved.

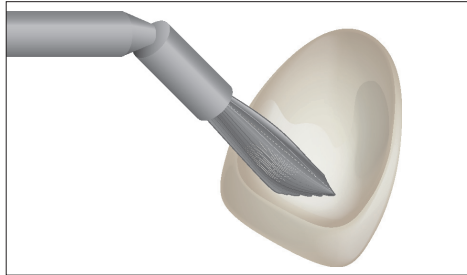


Clean veneers and preparations thoroughly, removing any residual Vitique Try-In paste.

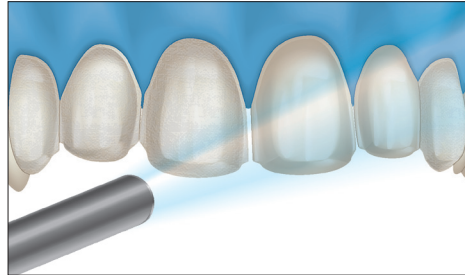


VITIQUE

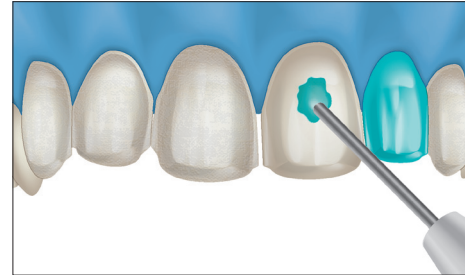
4. ADHESIVE CEMENTATION



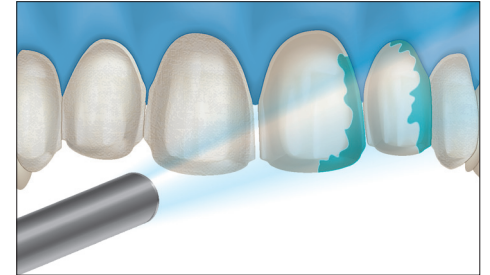
Prepare the veneers for adhesive cementation. Ensure that the restoration was pre-treated by the manufacturer. Apply Vitique Silane to the etched (with 5% hydrofluoric acid gel) and rinsed veneer.



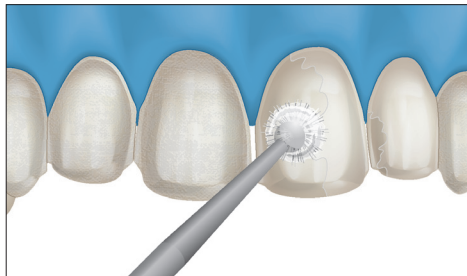
Isolate the prepared teeth using the appropriate technique (a rubber dam or liquid dam), clean using a water spray, and dry using oil-free air.



Condition the prepared tooth surfaces for 20 seconds using DMG Etching Gel.



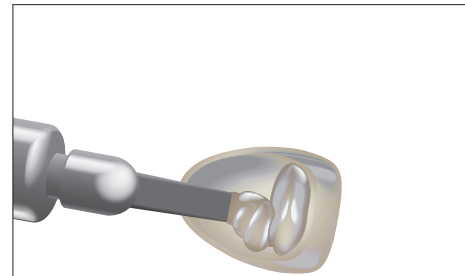
Remove the DMG Etching Gel using a water spray and dry the preparation using oil-free air. In doing so, avoid over-drying exposed dentin areas.



Apply TECO bonding agent uniformly and work in.



Then light-cure TECO for 20 seconds.



Coat the veneers with an even film of cement using Vitique Veneer-Tips.
Recommendation: Apply the cement film from the incisal area towards the cervical area.



Place the veneers coated with Vitique cement into position.

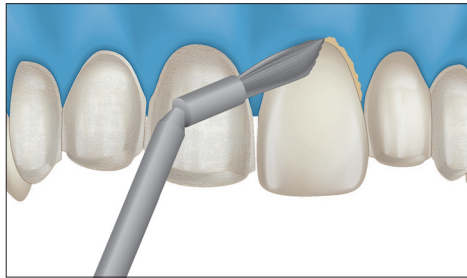


Please consult the enclosed instructions for use for further information.
DMG America LLC · www.dmg-america.com

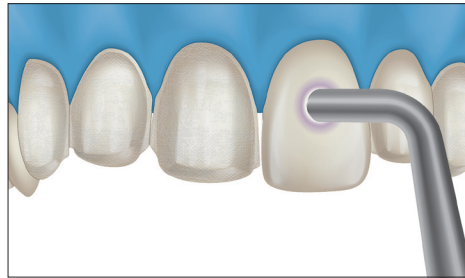
*After contamination with Vitique Try-In paste, clean the restoration with a water spray and dry with air that is free of oil and water. Clean the surface for 15 seconds using phosphoric acid, rinse, and dry. Reapply Vitique Silane.

VITIQUE

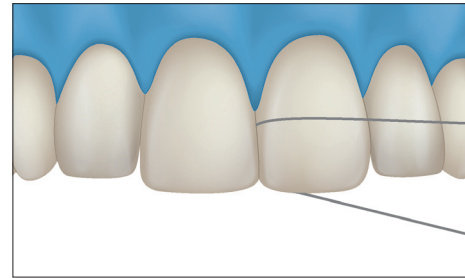
5. REMOVAL OF EXCESS AND POLISHING



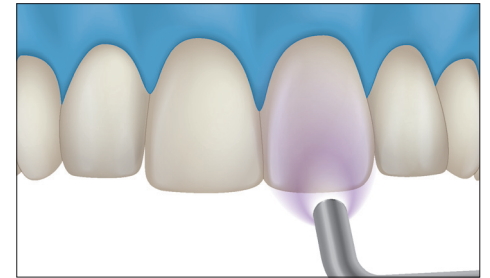
Use a brush to carefully remove large chunks of cement residue. Alternatively, the material can be cured at the margins for 1-3 seconds (depending on the lamp system), and then removed using a sickle-shaped scalpel (not applicable for feldspar ceramics).



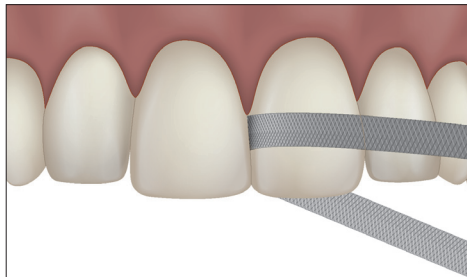
In order to reliably secure the position, the veneers can be spot cured, and secured using a tacking tip. Tip: For optimum orientation, always position at least two incisors at the same time.



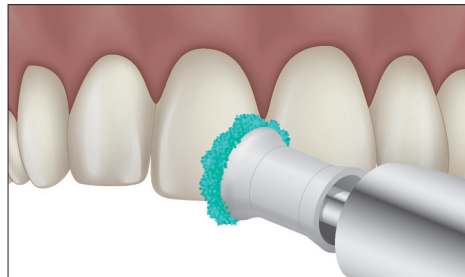
Remove any excess cement present between the teeth using dental floss. In doing so, ensure that the veneers remain in their correct position.



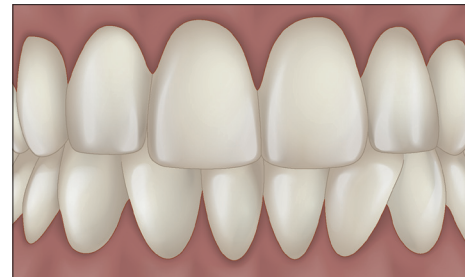
Cure the veneers from all sides for up to 40 seconds each.



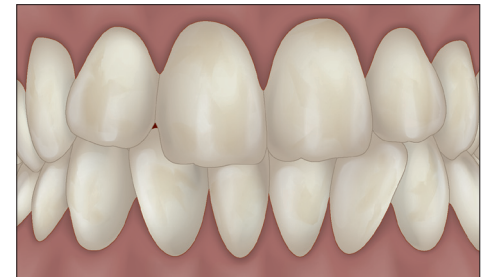
Then clean and polish the proximal spaces and margins using diamond-coated metal strips and/or polishing strips. In the case of feldspar ceramics: adapt the margins using a scalpel and a mosquito bur.



Remove fine cement residue in the cervical area and polish to finish.



The final result can be seen, the occlusion is verified using articulating film. Correct any malocclusion where appropriate.



The final comparison with the initial findings clearly shows the changes that were possible to achieve in terms of tooth shade, shape and position.



Please consult the enclosed instructions for use for further information.
DMG America LLC · www.dmg-america.com



VITIQUE

FLEXIBLE SHADE SELECTION – EXACT PREVIEW



With Vitique, you can avail of the complete range of shades to suit the esthetic needs of any patient. The veneer cementation kit contains 3 shades as standard. With refill packs, you can add 5 additional shades. The kit provides the corresponding Try-In pastes for every shade. The incredibly precise shade match between the Try-In and cement enables a reliable preview of the final result. The shades can be mixed together freely as required. This can be accurately simulated using the Try-In shades.

The kit already contains:



- A2,5** For patients who would like a natural, light shade. Also suitable for slight shade adjustment of the veneers if required.
- B1** Ideal for patients who would like a light tooth shade, and for slight brightening of the veneer if required.
- Transparent:** The shade of choice when the technician has produced a perfect result.

Can be supplemented individually in the form of a refill pack:



- A 1 or A4** From the conventional A scale, excellent for shade adjustment of veneers if required.
- Bleach Light:** Ideal for moderate brightening of the veneer shade. Can also even out slight discoloration.
- Pink:** Perfect for masking discolored cores. Ideal particularly for evening out cores that show gray discoloration. Can be mixed or used pure.
- White:** The shade of choice for obvious brightening of the veneer shade. Strongly blocks the underlying structure. Ideal for extremely thin veneers where the patient would like an extremely light shade.

