# Information for cementing Livento® press restorations.

Introduction.

#### Cementation

Choosing the correct cementation options available today are crucial for a harmonious colour effect of a full ceramic restoration. Depending on the indication, Livento® press restorations can be fixed in an adhesive, self-adhesive or conventional manner.

#### Brief description of the cementation methods

#### a) Conventional cementation

In this method of cementation, attachment is virtually based only on the static friction between the restoration and the cementation material. To provide conventional cementation, a retentive reparation with a preparation angle of 4° to 6° is necessary to achieve the highest possible static friction. Please note: in conventional cementation, the overall strength is not increased by fixing the ceramic restoration!

#### b) Adhesive cementation

In adhesive cementation, the attachment is largely based on a chemical-micromechanical bond, on the one hand between the restoration and the cementation material, on the other, between the preparation and the cementation material. A micromechanical bond to dentine and enamel is created using special adhesive systems. In this type of cementation, static friction plays a subordinate role, therefore a retentive preparation is not necessary. In adhesive cementation, the overall strength is increased by fixing the ceramic restoration!

#### c) Self-adhesive cementation

In self-adhesive cementation, attachment is based on a chemical-micromechanical bond as well as static friction. Retentive preparation is therefore recommended. As the cementation material has self-etching properties with regard to the tooth substance, no additional pretreatment of the tooth surface is necessary.

Please note: in self-adhesive cementing, the overall strength of the ceramic restoration is not increased!

Type of restoration	0 11 1		0.15
	Conventional	Adhesive	Self-adhesive
	cementation	cementation	cementation
Veneers	_		_
Inlays, onlays and	-		-
partial crowns			
Anterior and posterior			
tooth crown			
3-pontic bridges			



Please observe correct processing according to the manufacturer's instruction for use enclosed in the packaging.

### First choice.

## Adhesive luting composite.

#### Pretreatment of tooth Pretreatment of restoration Etching with 9% hydrofluoric acid Cleaning 1 1 Fluoride-free prophylaxis paste or pumice stone Livento® press 20-30 s mixed with chlorhexidine mouth rinse 1 Etching with hydrofluoric acid A Silicatize/silanize large composite build-up fillings beforehand Cleaning **Etching** [2] 37% phosphoric acid, etching time 60s 37% phosphoric acid Enamel 30s Rinsing/ultrasound Dentine 15s Rinse with water **Drving** of inner surface of the restoration approximately 30s ① Use oil-free air 1 Hypersensitivity Silanization **Priming** Reaction time, evaporation time 60s 15s **Bonding** Application of bonding agent Finely coat the inside of the restoration 20s Protect from light / polymerization can influence the accuracy of the fit **Luting composite Bonding** Filling the restoration and coating the material Coat stump thinly with a brush, blow off (prior try-in recommended with try-in paste) with oil-free air until a thin film remains A Protect from light

#### Integration

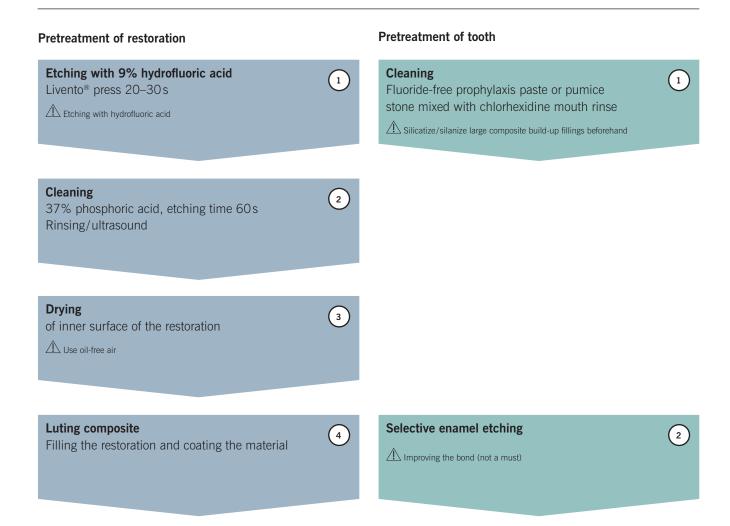
- 1. Apply the restoration on the stump to the final position (strong finger pressure).
- 2. Remove excess cementation material with foam pellets and dental floss, check the position of the crown.
- 3. Depending on the cementation material, apply glycerine gel and complete curing with light polymerization (at least 20s) from all sides.
- 4. Thoroughly remove the remaining excess.
- 5. Polishing of the restoration margin with matching ceramic polishing set or corresponding rotary instruments.

Avoid using temporary cement containing eugenol!

Adhesive cementation is only possible if eugenol-free cement has been used.

## Alternative.

# Self-adhesive luting composite.



#### Integration

- 1. Apply the restoration on the stump to the final position (strong finger pressure).
- 2. Brief hardening from all sides (approx. 2s) and removal of excess cement in gel-like state.
- 3. Depending on the cementation material, apply glycerine gel and complete curing with light polymerization (at least 20s) from all sides.
- 4. Thoroughly remove the remaining excess.

- 5. Polishing of the restoration margin with matching ceramic polishing set or corresponding rotary instruments.
- Avoid using temporary cement containing eugenol!

  Adhesive cementation is only possible if eugenol-free cement has been used

## Crown.

# Conventional bonding cement.

## Pretreatment of tooth Pretreatment of crown Etching with 9% hydrofluoric acid Cleaning Livento® press 20–30 s Fluoride-free prophylaxis paste or pumice stone mixed with chlorhexidine mouth rinse 1 Etching with hydrofluoric acid Cleaning 37% phosphoric acid, etching time 60s Rinsing/ultrasound **Drying** of inner surface of the restoration ⚠ Use oil-free air **Drying Bonding cement** Fill crown and fully coat material ⚠ Use oil-free air

#### Integration

1. Press the crown onto the abutment tooth up to the final position (strong finger pressure).

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- 2. Wait until the bonding cement has reached a gel-like state.
- 3. Removal of initial excess.
- 4. After curing (5 min) remove the remaining excess.
- 5. Polishing of the crown margin with matching ceramic polishing set or corresponding rotary instruments.
- Conventional cementation should only be performed with sufficient retention and sufficient stump height.

