V-Gnathos® Plus
Instructions for use
High-Gold dental Alloy for Porcelain bonding, extra hard, yellow, Palladium free, type 4

Indication
Porcelain-to-metal and conventional application, C&B technique, crown, bridges, milling works.

- Inlays, onlays, crowns ¾
- Long-span bridge-work
- Single crowns
- Milled work
- Short-span bridgework

Physical properties
Composition in weight %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Weight %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Au + Pt group metals</td>
<td>97.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au</td>
<td>85.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt</td>
<td>11.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ir</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rh</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mn</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nb</td>
<td>0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zn</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Density g/cm³ | 18.8

Melting range °C | 1025–1190

CTE (25–500 °C) 10⁻⁶ K⁻¹ | 14.3
(25–600 °C) 10⁻⁶ K⁻¹ | 14.5

Young’s Modulus GPa * | 80

Mechanical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardness HV5 *</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2 % Proof stress, Rp 0.2 % MPa *</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>580</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elongation A5 % *</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State

1 as cast
2 after firing
3 hardened

Solders before bonding
Melting range

| S.G 1030 | 990–1030 °C |

Solders after bonding
Melting range

| S.G 750 | 695–750 °C |

* The values indicated result from measurements obtained under exactly defined conditions. Individual deviations of ± 10 % are possible and to be considered as normal.

Preventive measure (contraindication) and important notes
These instructions for use must be precisely followed. It has been suggested in specialized literature that some of its components can, in extremely rare cases, have allergy effects. The choice of the material is the decision of the practitioner based on his knowledge of the sensitivity of the patient.

Corrosion resistance and biocompatibility
V-Gnathos® PLUS has been submitted to the following tests:
- Corrosion resistance according to ISO 22674
- Cytotoxicity test according to ISO 10993-5
- Sensitization test according to ISO 10993-10
- Mutagenicity test (AMES) according to 10993-3

The alloy is considered to be highly corrosion resistant and showed neither a cytotoxic nor a mutagenic potential nor did it cause any allergic sensitization.

Launch year 1995
V-Gnathos® Plus corresponds to the standards EN ISO 22674 / EN ISO 9693
V-Gnathos® Plus has been manufactured according to the quality standards ISO 9001 / ISO 13485.

Rx only

The products carry the CE sign.
See packaging for details.
Melting
It is important, when using a torch for melting (for inst. Meteor type «O») that the recommended propane (approx. 0.5 bar or 7.25 psi) / oxygen (approx. 1.0 bar or 14.5 psi) mixture and pressure are observed. Before melting add a pinch of flux to the alloy. Once the alloy has completely melted, continue heating for a further approx. 5 sec. before releasing the casting machine arm. When melting by induction or resistance heating, the power must be maintained for an additional approx. 5 sec.

Flux: boric acid

Cooling
Bench cool the casting ring.

Devesting/Cleaning
Clean by blasting with glass beads or pure aluminium oxide (Al₂O₃) particle size (50 μm to 125 μm) at 1.5 to 2.0 bar (21.7 to 29 psi) pressure.

Pickling
Following casting or soldering, the frame at room temperature may be pickled in hot Desoxid for at least 2 min. – Desoxid I (75 %).

Finishing
Trim the framework first preferably using carbide burs and then fine grinding points at low speed. Blasting is done using pure aluminium oxide (approx. 110 μm). Recommended grinding points: Cerasiv Brown (5’000 – 10’000 rpm) Pressure: 1.0 – 2.0 bar

Cleaning
Frameworks must be cleaned preceding oxidation either in boiling water for 10 min. (distilled water is recommended) – in an ultrasonic unit for 5 min. – or with a steam cleaner.

Gilding (Aurofilm® 2000)
The application of a gilding layer of Aurofilm is possible according to the instructions for use. Aurofilm should be fired in a ceramic oven.
Firing temperature: 920 °C – 940 °C

Oxidation
10 min. under vacuum to. 950°C and bench cool. The framework should have a uniform grey-brown appearance. After oxidation frames should be cleaned in hot, diluted (10 %) sulphuric acid (H₂SO₄) or in a hot pickling solution of Desoxid I for 10 min. Use this solution just for this alloy. Then thoroughly clean frameworks.

Waxing up
The ultimate thickness of the cast metal coping should not be less than 0.3 mm.
Therefore: Consideration must be given to this fact at the wax-up stage, long span frameworks require structural reinforcement to ensure stability and anticipated solder joints should be of adequate surface area to provide sufficient stability to the frame.

Spruing
Wax sprues of no less than Ø 3.5 mm are required. Direct (Ø 3.5 mm) and cross bar (Ø 5 mm) spruing produce excellent results. Feeder sprues to heavy pontics should be of at least Ø 4 mm. Air vents (Ø 1 mm) may be used to advantage.

Investing
When using steel casting rings always use refractory liner in order to allow free expansion of the investment. All regular or phosphate-bonded (e.g. Univest®Plus or Univest®Rapid) investments for precious metal alloys may be used. Follow the procedures recommended by the manufacturer.

Preheating
Observe manufacturer’s recommendations with regard to setting times, temperature levels etc. On reaching the end temperature a soaking period of 20 to 45 min. is advisable depending on the size of the cylinder.
Preheating temperature: 750°C

Ceramic crucible: Casting temperature 1390°C

Crucibles
Glaze the crucible before first use with a recommended flux (e.g. Borax/Boric acid). The following crucibles can be used:

Re-melting
When melting down thoroughly cleaned casting buttons, add at least ⅓ of new alloy. The used copings have to be clean, free of investment and flux residue.
Porcelain application
Porcelain or resin applications are subject to the manufacturers instructions. The alloy is compatible with most known porcelain brands. Consider the CTE of the alloy in conjunction with the cooling recommendation of the porcelain manufacturer. Paste opaques should be pre-dried for approx. 10 min. before firing at manufacturers recommendation.
Pre-drying temperature: 300 °C – 400 °C.

The porcelain should be fired as recommended by the manufacturer but the first bake should be cooled slowly:
Cooling to 800 °C

Excellent results have been obtained with the following porcelains (in alphabetical order), with a normal cooling cycle:
Carat, Ceramco II, Creation &, dSign, Duceram, Duceram Plus, Finesse, MagicCeram, Omega 900, Vintage, Vita M 13

Excellent results have been obtained with the following porcelains (in alphabetical order), with a slow cooling cycle:
Symbio Ceram

Every crown of a bridge must be supported by a supporting stick. An individual firing tray is recommended for long span bridges.
Max. firing temperature: 950 °C

Soldering/Laser
We recommend using a propane/oxygen torch (Meteor Type «L») for soldering and a flux like Fluxor. During soldering wear dark goggles for protection. The design of the soldering block is a compromise between minimising its thermal mass whilst retaining sufficient strength to avoid its fracturing during soldering. Leave a parallel gap of 0.1 – 0.2 mm between surfaces to be soldered and sufficient area to ensure adequate strength of the joint.
Laser welding wire: LW No. 1

Heat treatments
Self-hardened by slow (bench-) cooling of the casting ring
Hardened 450 °C/15 min. – let bench-cool

Polishing
The oxide layer may be removed in Desoxid. Thorough rubber-wheeling ensures easy polishing. For best prepolishing results, soft brushes, felts and cotton wheels are employed using Legabril Diamond diamond-paste. «Whiting chalk» (chalk-powder) mixed with water on soft brushes or cotton wheels may be used for final high polish.