EN

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Creation LS Press

Lithium Disilicate

Creation LS

Veneering Ceramic for Lithium Disilicate

WILLI GELLER Creation

SIMPLY BRILLIANT

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Willi Geller is a pioneer of aesthetic dental technology. He has significantly shaped today‘s dental technology with his visions and the development of dental ceramics. The pressable ceramic Creation LS Press and the associated veneering ceramic Creation LS follow Willi Geller’s philosophy, which is proven for more than 30 years, providing dental technicians with high-quality materials for the production of individual and naturally beautiful dentures.

Product description

Creation LS Press ingots are produced using a special technical process where the finest lithium disilicate microcrystals are enclosed in a glass matrix. The special feature is the even distribution and the high filling degree of microcrystalline lithium disilicate. What results, are superior physical material properties and the natural aesthetics of the restorations.

Creation LS is a veneering ceramic specially developed for Creation LS Press. It is made of an amorphous glass matrix enriched with feldspar. This gives Creation LS a natural turbidity, which is very similar to that of a real tooth. The colour range of layered ceramics is in line with the proven concept of Willi Geller and thus of the existing Creation veneering ceramics. This allows the Creation LS Press restorations to be veneered according to the usual layered concept.

Creation LS Press

Crystal system	Lithium disilicate	
Features	**Unit**	**Value**
Flexural strength	MPa	> 500
Vickers hardness	HV	600
Chemical solubility	µg/ml	5.4
Coefficient of thermal expansion CTE (25 °C–500 °C)	10^{-6}/K	9,8
Glass transformation point	°C	520
Final temperature	°C	893–923
Density	g/cm^3	2.4
Recommended veneering ceramic	Creation LS, Creation Make up Neo	

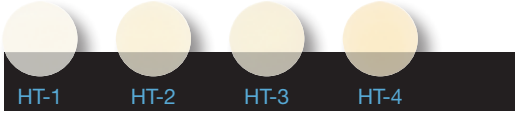
The stated technical and physical values relate respectively to samples prepared in-house and the measuring instruments located in-house.

Creation LS veneering ceramic

Crystal system	Amorphic glass ceramics	
Features	**Unit**	**Value**
Coefficient of thermal expansion CTE (25 °C–500 °C)	10^{-6}/K	9,0
Glass transformation point	°C	525 ± 10
Solubility	µg/ml	16
Flexural strength	MPa	90
Grain size D90/10	µm	60

The stated technical and physical values relate respectively to samples prepared in-house and the measuring instruments located in-house.

Creation LS Press

Product description	Translucency categories	Recommended application technology	Supplementary notes
Creation LS Press **MO** 	**Medium Opacity**	Production of framework for full veneering	Partially corresponds to the opacity of opaque dentines or zirconium oxide framework of the 1st generation
Creation LS Press **LT** 	**Low Translucency**	Partly veneered crowns or cut-back technique	Corresponds to the opacity of dentine or transition dentine
Creation LS Press **MT** 	**Medium Translucency**	Fully anatomical restorations for the **staining technique** or **micro layering** (thin edge for improved aesthetics)	Medium Translucency, degree of turbidity between dentine and enamel
Creation LS Press **HT** 	**High Translucency**	Inlays, onlays, veneers, occlusal veneers	High translucency, comparable to enamel

The Creation LS Press MO-ingot is the first choice for fully veneered crowns or to cover discoloured stumps. Its opacity creates good light reflection and ensures sufficient brightness in the final restoration.

The Creation LS Press LT-ingot is recommended for the production of partially veneered crowns or for the cut-back technique. This is particularly advantageous when the space conditions do not allow for full veneering. The Creation LS Press LT ingot can also be used for full veneering if the layer thickness of the restoration is not too high. It has sufficient opacity to reflect the light of full veneered crowns well and it has a satisfactory translucency to meet the requirements of an aesthetic full ceramic restoration. Fully anatomical areas can be individualised through staining. Creation LS Press LT is available in four group colours. The desired tooth colour is achieved by staining or veneering.

The Creation LS Press MT-ingot is the first choice for fully anatomical crowns: press, adjust, stain - finished! The medium opacity provides sufficient brightness. Individual colour adjustment is done through staining. The ingot is also suitable for the cut-back technique or the veneering technique due to the medium translucency.

The Creation LS Press HT-ingot is developed for the production of inlays, onlays and veneers. Enamel is mainly replaced for these indications. As a result, the HT press ingots have a higher translucency. The colour customisation is done through staining. The press ingot is not suitable for the use of monolithic restorations with higher layer thickness. Due to its low opacity, the penetrating light is not sufficiently reflected in the restoration, which makes it dark and greyish where the wall thickness is larger.

Creation LS Press

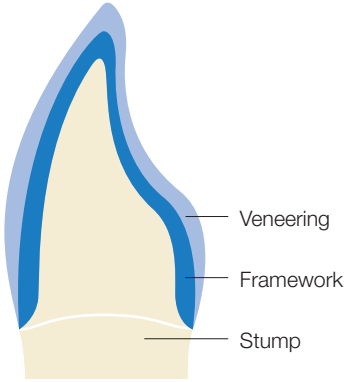
Tooth colour	Bleach	A1	A2	A3	A3,5	A4	B1	B2	B3	B4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D2	D3	D4
MO Medium Opacity	MO-0	MO-1		MO-2			MO-1		MO-2		MO-1		MO-2				
LT Low Translucency	-	LT-A					LT-B				LT-C			LT-D			
MT Medium Translucency	MT-B00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HT High Translucency	-	HT-2		HT-3		HT-4	HT-1	HT-3			HT-4	HT-3		HT-4		HT-3	

PLEASE NOTE:
The allocation table of the press ingots serves as a guide.
When selecting the opacity and colouring of ingots, one must take into account that their effect depends on the thickness of the layer and the colour of the stump.

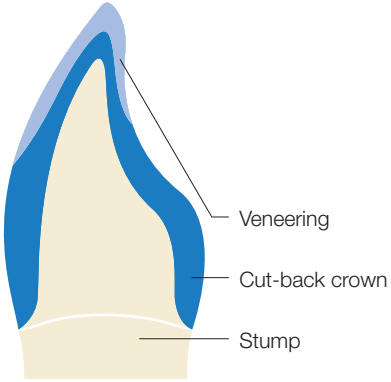
Creation LS Press

Opacity	Indications					Processing techniques		
	Occlusal veneers	Veneers	Inlays	Onlays	Crown	Staining technique	Cut-back technique	Layering technique
MO Medium Opacity					✓			✓
LT Low Translucency					✓		✓	✓
MT Medium Translucency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
HT High Translucency	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		

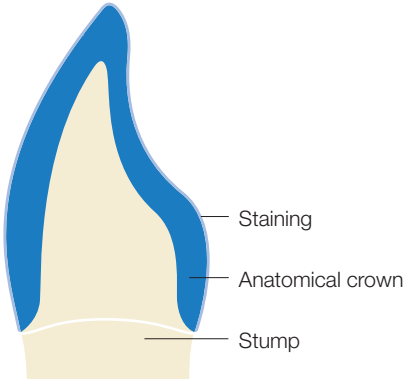
Layering technique



Cut-back technique



Staining technique



Indications:
- Occlusal veneers
- Veneers
- Inlays
- Onlays
- Crowns in the anterior and posterior region
- Crown or splinted crown on top of an implant abutment

Contraindikations:
Not suitable for patients with
- Severely reduced residual dentition
- Severely reduced vertical/occlusal dimensions
- Parafunctions (e.g. bruxism)
- Known allergies to components of Creation LS Press and Creation LS

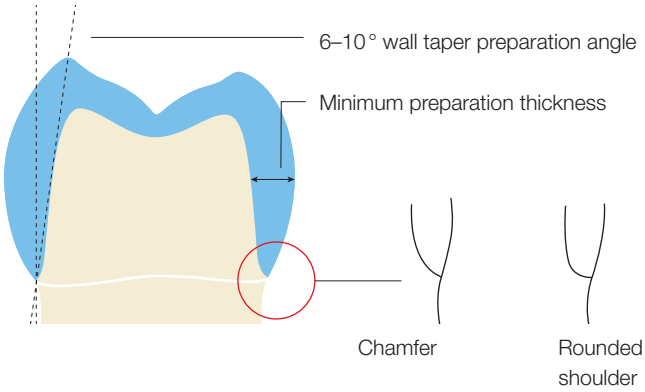
All applications not described under „Indications" are also not suitable.

When preparing for restorations using Creation LS Press, the following guidelines should be considered:

- The preparations should have no angles or sharp edges
- The ideal preparation form is a chamfer or step preparation with a rounded shoulder
- The substance removal of the tooth should not fall below the dimensions of the restoration's minimum wall thickness
- The preparation margins must not be in contact with the antagonist
- The preparation corresponds to a reduced shape
- The preparation should have a retentive shape as well as a preparation angle of 6 to 10°
- Ensure a sufficient preparation height

Tangential preparations, thin tapered preparations or deep chamfer preparations with undercuts are not suitable.

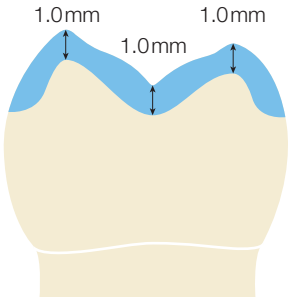
Crowns



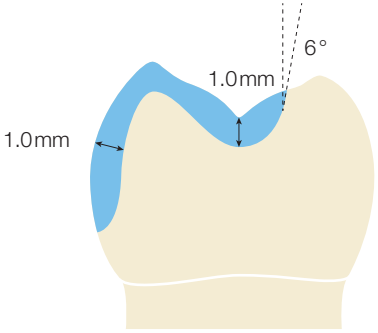
Occlusal veneers, onlays:
- Reducing the anatomical shape in the occlusal area by 1.0 mm
- No preparation of undercut areas
- The preparation angle of the cavity wall towards the tooth axis should form an angle of 6 °
- All internal edges and angles should be rounded
- Do not prepare feather edges

Inlays:
- There must be a preparation depth of at least 1.0 mm and an isthmus width in the area of the fissures of at least 1.0 mm
- No preparation of undercut areas
- The preparation angle of the cavity wall towards the tooth axis should form an angle of 6 °
- Do not prepare a tooth with feather edges
- All internal edges and angles should be rounded

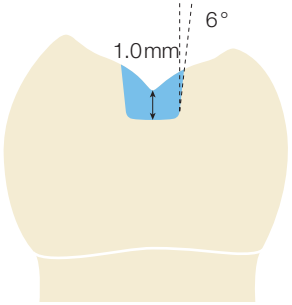
Occlusal veneers



Onlays



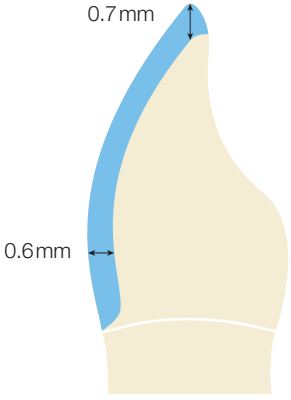
Inlays



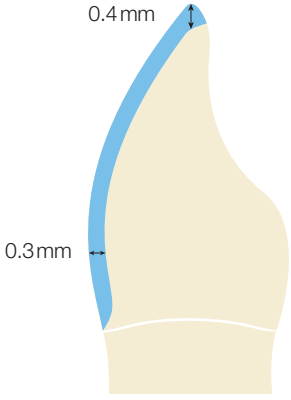
Veneers, thin veneers

- Reducing the labial area by at least 0.3 mm and the cutting edge by at least 0.4 mm
- The reduction of the substance should be in the enamel area
- Do not prepare a tooth with feather edges

Veneers



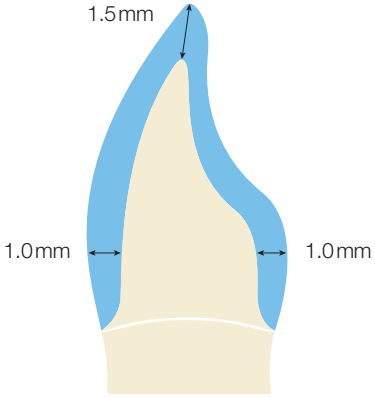
Thin veneers



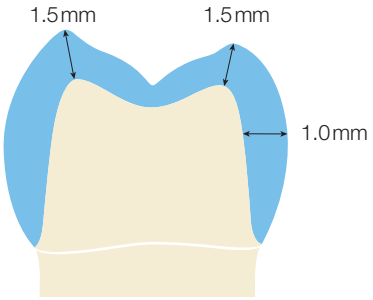
Crowns in the anterior region
- The incisal edge should be reduced by about 1.5 mm
- The reduction in the body (vestibular, interdental, palatal) should be 1.0 mm
- The width of the shoulder/chamfering should be at least 1.0 mm

Crowns in the posterior region
- Reducing the anatomical shape in the occlusal area by 1.5 mm
- Reducing the crown in the circular area by at least 1.0 mm
- The cusps and edges must be rounded

Anterior crowns



Posterior crowns



Restorations from Creation LS Press

Indication	incisal/occlusal (mm)	circular (mm)	Wall thickness (mm)
Occlusal veneer	1.0	-	1.0
Onlay	1.0	-	1.0
Thin veneer	0.4	-	0.3
Veneer	0.7	-	0.6
Inlay	1,0 Fissure depth	-	1.0 Isthmus width
Anterior crown	1.5–1.2	1.0	1.0
Posterior crown	1.5	1.0	1.0

Wax modelling

Make a plaster model (made of super hard plaster) with removable segments and stumps. Seal the plaster surface with plaster curing agent.
Internal edges on inlays and onlays as well as undercuts on stumps are blocked with wax or a light-curing composite.

Depending on the restoration type, apply a spacer lacquer to the stump and allow it to dry well. It should be applied up to 1 mm from the preparation margin to ensure good marginal closure during the final restoration.

– Apply a separator on the stump
– The modelling of the restoration takes into account the space conditions and the functional aspects

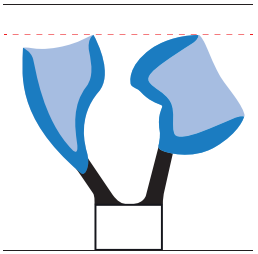
Ratio of the framework and layer thickness during the layering technique.					
Overall wall thickness of the restoration (mm)	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8
Minimum framework thickness (mm)	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
Layer thickness (mm)	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8

Digital design

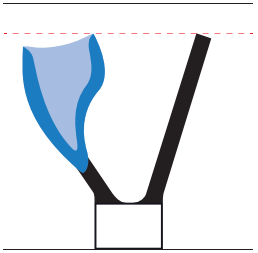
– Scanning preparations
– Virtual blocking of undercuts and edges
– Take into account the stump parameters (e.g. cement gap, distance to preparation margin)
– CAD design of the anatomical form
– Mill from residue combustible wax, which is suitable for the pressing technique (note manufacturer‘s instructions!)

Information about growing and sprueing

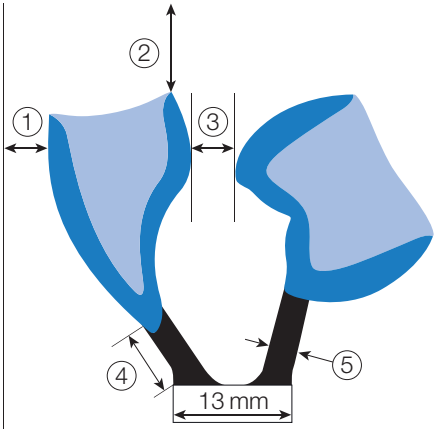
Investment ring size	100 g/200 g
Diameter of the wax wire	3.0–3.5 mm
Length of the wax wire	min. 5 mm, max. 6 mm
Length of the wax wire (including waxed-up object)	max. 16 mm
Sprue attachment point	thickest part of the model wax-up
Sprue angle to casting base	45 °
Design of the sprue connection	is rounded, no angles or edges
Distance between objects	3 mm
Distance to silicone ring	above 10 mm, side 5 mm.
Minimum/maximum wax weight for 3 g press ingot	min. 0.4 g, max. 0.8 g



The pressed objects should be at a uniform level in their vertical position.



For individual press objects, a second short (blind) sprue be set.

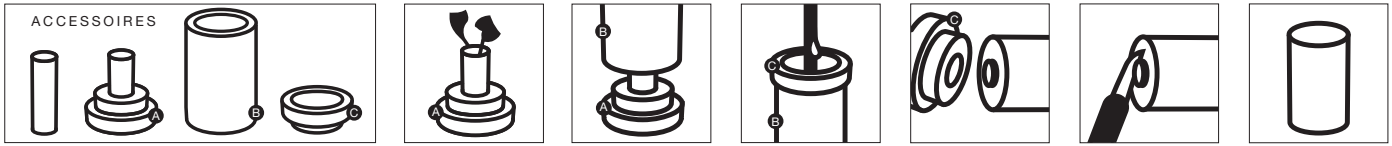


① min. 5 mm
② min. 10 mm
③ min. 3 mm
④ min. 5 – 6 mm
⑤ min. 3 – 3.5 mm

PLEASE NOTE:

- In order for the viscous ceramics to flow out well during pressing, always position the feed channels in the flow direction of the press ceramic and at the thickest point of the wax object
- If only one object is invested and pressed, a second short (blind) channel must be set
- Ensure that the wax objects are placed at a height in the vertical position (see illustration). This ensures stability during pressing
- Weigh the wax restorations with the press channels. The final wax weight is between 0.4 g (min.) and 0.8 g (max.) for a ingot weighing 3 g

- For investing, a press investment ring system for pellets with a diameter of 13 mm, consisting of base former, investment ring gauge and investment ring made of silicone, is recommended
- The wax objects should be wetted with a wax relaxant before investing. There should be no excess liquid on the wax model. These could lead to surface roughness on the pressed restoration
- Use a suitable investing compound for the press technique when investing. Comply with the manufacturer‘s instructions regarding the mixing ratio (powder/liquid) depending on the indication
- Allow the compound to cure after mixing in accordance with the manufacturer‘s instructions
- After curing, remove the silicone ring former and the ring base former. Gently push the investing ring out of the elastic cylinder. Smooth the underside of the investment ring with a sharp instrument. Check for a 90° angle and the stable position
- Place the investment ring with the funnel facing down in a preheated curing furnace
- Preheating and pressing is done according to the instructions of the investment manufacturer
- The final temperature during preheating should be approx. 850 °C and the holding time should be at least 45 minutes
- If several investment rings are preheated at the same time, the holding time at the end temperature must be extended depending on the number of investment rings
- Make sure the preheat and press furnace are calibrated



– After the holding time has elapsed, remove the investment ring from the preheated furnace
– Insert a Creation LS Press ingot into the investment ring so that the printed side faces up
– Place a plunger into the investment ring. Then place the investment ring in the centre of the press furnace table
– Start the appropriate pressing programme (see tables on the following pages)

PLEASE NOTE:
– The use of disposable plungers is recommended
– Do not preheat the plunger and the ingot
– Only use one ingot per ring investment ring for pressing
– Please follow the instructions of your ceramic press furnace manufacturer
– The ingot should be used as quickly as possible to avoid cooling of the investment ring
– Avoid overcooling at the end of the press cycle

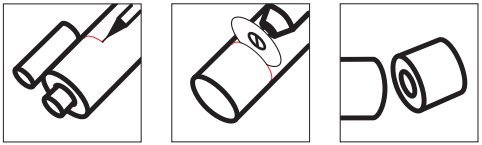
DEKEMA AUSTROMAT 644	HT/MT/LT		MO	
Ring size	100 g	200 g	100 g	200 g
Start temperature	700 °C	700 °C	700 °C	700 °C
Heating rate	60 °C/min.	60 °C/min.	60 °C/min.	60 °C/min.
Final temperature	893 °C	913 °C	907 °C	923 °C
Holding time	25 min.	25 min.	25 min.	25 min.
Press duration	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.	5 min.
Pressure levels	5	5	5	5

DEKEMA AUSTROMAT 654/654i Press-i-dent	HT/MT/LT		MO	
Ring size	100 g	200 g	100 g	200 g
Start temperature	700 °C	700 °C	700 °C	700 °C
Heating rate	60 °C/min.	60 °C/min.	60 °C/min.	60 °C/min.
Final temperature	898 °C	915 °C	905 °C	920 °C
Holding time	25 min.	25 min.	25 min.	25 min.
Press duration	Auto1	Auto1	Auto1	Auto1
Pressure levels	5	5	5	5

Ivoclar Vivadent EP600, EP5000	HT/MT/LT		MO	
Ring size	100 g	200 g	100 g	200 g
Stand-by temperature	700 °C	700 °C	700 °C	700 °C
Temperature increase	60 °C/min.	60 °C/min.	60 °C/min.	60 °C/min.
Holding temperature	898 °C	910 °C	903 °C	913 °C
Holding time	25 min.	25 min.	25 min.	25 min.
Stop speed	300 µm/min.	300 µm/min.	300 µm/min.	300 µm/min.

PLEASE NOTE: The above-mentioned pressing parameters are only indicative and must always be adapted to the press furnace and its proper function. Achieving the correct press result is the most important factor. For further furnace models, please contact your furnace manufacturer.

– Allow pressing ring to cool
– Mark the length of the plunger on the casting ring and cut with a suitable cutting disc
– Use glass beads for blasting (coarse blasting at 4 bar, final blasting at a maximum of 2 bar)
– Do not use aluminium oxide - the reaction layer can be removed with glass beads
– Treatment in Hydrofluoric acid is not required
– Fit the restoration down onto the preparation

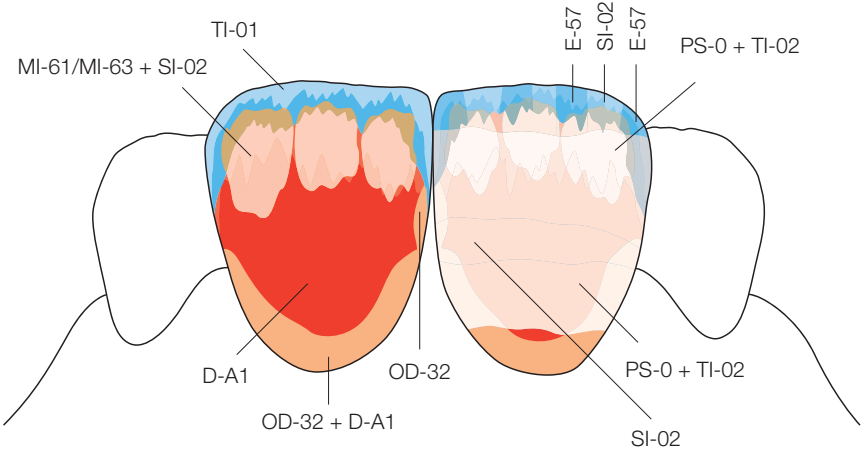


The pressed and blasted resoration.

Very good initial fit on the stump.

Creation LS Press restorations can be veneered and customised in a variety of ways. The Creation LS veneering ceramic system was specially developed for this purpose.
The ceramics range consists of dentine, enamel and effect materials for the individual layering and characterisation of Creation LS Press framework or crowns. Individual staining can be done with the stain set CreaColour (Make up Neo and In Nova Neo).

– Pressed restoration with Creation LS veneering ceramic according to the layering scheme of Willi Geller



Partial veneering of the crown 11 and veneer 21
The following example shows how to make a crown and a veneer efficiently.

The restorations are first modelled with a combustible wax in a reduced form. The fully anatomical shape serves as the basis for the tooth being replaced. Indicated horizontal bands create a natural play of colours. The incisal area partially reduced by enamel allows for a uniform layer thickness of the veneering ceramic. The reduced restoration shape minimises the shrinkage of the veneering ceramic during firing.

The crown on tooth 11 and the veneer on tooth 21 were supplied with a Creation LS Press ingot with colour coding LT-A. Pre-staining in a warm colour shade is suitable as the basis for vital tooth stumps when veneering in thin layers.

Tooth 11 (reduced crown), tooth 21 (reduced veneer).

Restorations pressed and fitted to the model.

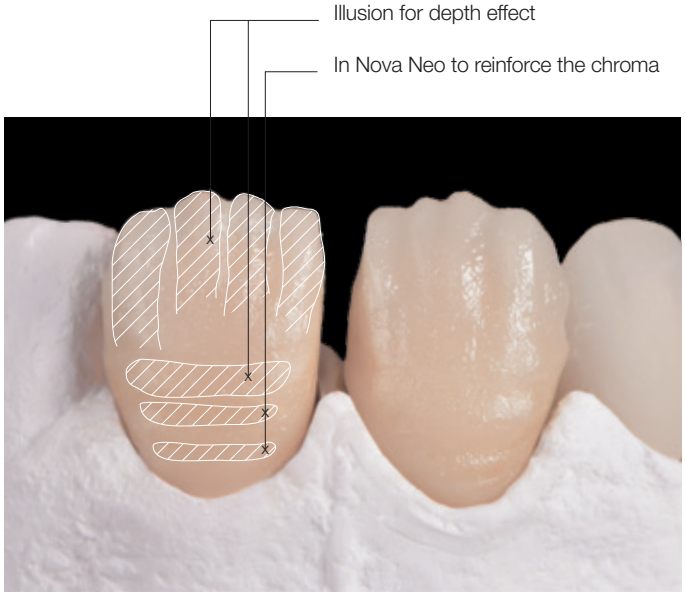
Wash firing with stains
The next step involves wash firing with stains for individual characterisation. Stain colours (e.g. In Nova Neo) can be used for this. For the dentine body to have a more intense, chromatic effect, it can be stained in the desired tooth colour. Horizontal bands stained with the purple ceramic material Illusion create a depth effect. Mamelon structures can be applied physically using Make In materials. The first firing takes place with the “Wash firing” programme.

Before the first dentin firing a wash firing must be done.

Wash firing with stains, Illusion and Make In.

Firing	Start temperature	Drying time	Temperature increase	V	Final temperature	Holding time	Appearance
Wash firing	440 °C	4 min.	45 °C/min.	+	780 °C	1 min.	Slightly shiny

TIP: After staining the reduced restoration, enamel powder can be sprinkled with a brush (powdering). This leads to stain fixation before firing. The fired, crystalline structures create a good composite layer for further ceramic layers as well as leading to an irregular, diffuse refraction of light.



Layering of the marginal ridges with HT materials

In the next step, the form is completed with layering materials.

The layering of the marginal ridge can be done with transparent materials or with dentine materials. In the area of the body, layering with different dentine materials is possible.
The incisal plate is applied with varying enamel, according to the Geller technique. This results in a natural interplay of differently coloured incisal edges and layers with opal materials. The internal structures of the incisal area are applied with Make

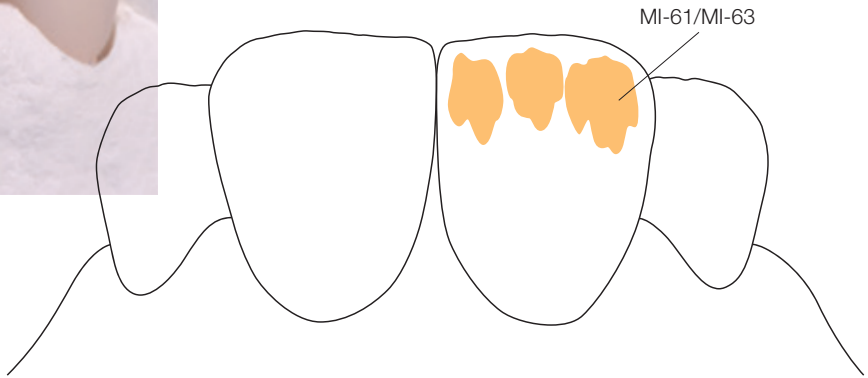
Dentine in the area of the body

In materials or flooded into the incisal plate. Subsequently, the incisal area is supplemented by alternating layers of incisal and transparent materials. Incisal and transparent materials can also be used to complete the form.

Changing incisal edge materials for the incisal plate

After dentine firing, the restorations are processed, if necessary corrected with a corrective firing or finished with a glaze firing.

Internal incisal structures are applied with Make In materials



The incisal area is supplemented by alternating layers of incisal and transparent materials

Completion and correction of the tooth shape

Finished restorations after glaze firing

Christian Vordermayer, Oral Design

Full veneering on a MO-0 framework

The devital tooth 23 was strongly discoloured. A press ingot with the opacity MO is suitable for the production of the framework, because it covers the discolouration well and has a high brightness value.

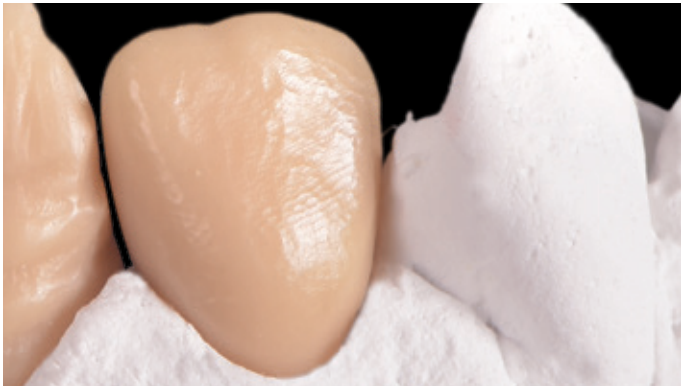
Discoloured tooth stump 23.

Finished restoration after glaze firing.

While manufacturing the framework, one had to take into account that its wall thickness should be at least 0.4 mm and half the total thickness of the restoration. The total layer thickness of discoloured stumps should ideally be at least 0.8 mm so that the discolouration does not show through.

Veneering took place in the following steps:
- Wash firing: dentine and incisal staining with colour (optional) and subsequent powdering with dentine material
- 1. Dentine firing: layering (Geller technique)
- Grinding the shape and surface texture with grinding tools
- 1. Correction firing: complete the form (if necessary)
- Glaze firing: optionally accentuate with stains

Staining technique in anterior area



The crown fully anatomically modelled in combustible wax.

An ingot with medium (MT) or high translucency (HT) can be used for the staining technique.
In the case described below, tooth 12 was supplied with a full anatomical crown of colour coding HT-2. The crown was fully anatomically modelled in wax, pressed and then individually characterised with ceramic colours. Since only minimal amounts of hard tooth substance were removed in the preparation, the HT ingot was particularly well suited.

Sprue, invest and press

Sprueing should ideally take place at the thickest and proximal part of the restoration. This avoids the occurrence of colour streaking in the tooth form.

Divested restorations.

Crown set on the model.

TIP: To ensure that the colour can be better applied, the crown can be sandblasted with 50 µm aluminium oxide at 1 bar before staining. This leads to activation as well as a slight roughening of the surface.

PLEASE NOTE: The crown should not be steamed off or brought into contact with water before staining. Oil-free compressed air can be used to remove the blasting medium. The restoration should not come into contact with grease (e.g. hands). The brush should be dry for staining (no water!). The colour should be applied in a pasty form so that it does not run on the restoration.

Stained crown with glaze firing.

The dentine area of the crown was slightly tinted with a stain in the tone of the desired tooth colour. The enamel area was accented slightly with a blue stain, to give the crown more depth. The incisal edge was bordered with a cream-coloured stain to achieve a contrast to the bluish edge and for the illusion of a refraction of light (halo effect) on the incisal edge. A softer transition was created with violet stain in the transition from dentine to the edge.

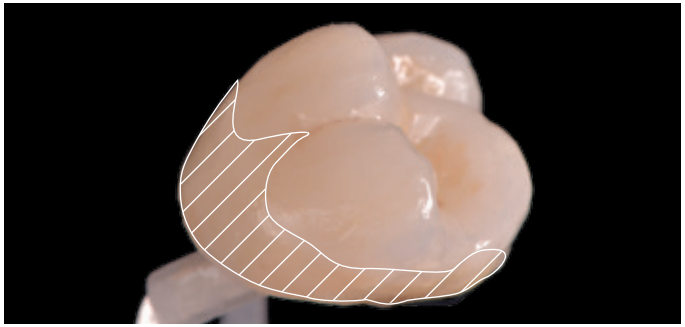
PLEASE NOTE: The HT ingot should be chosen in a slightly lighter shade (matching the desired enamel colour of the restoration). The dentine area can be tinted by staining. If the walls are too thick, restorations made of translucent materials tend to appear grey in the patient‘s mouth as the ceramic does not sufficiently reflects the light. Creation LS Press HT ingots are not recommended for stumps with discolouration or for devitalised stumps.

Staining technique in the posterior region
Tooth 16 was treated with an occlusal veneer (onlay), tooth 26 with a crown. A pressed ingot of opacity/colour HT-2 was used for the occlusal veneer, as only enamel was removed in the preparation as far as possible. For crown 26, an ingot of opacity/colour LT-A was chosen as it was very close to the shade of the tooth being treated and the crown could be made in a thin wall thickness. Ideally choose the colour a bit lighter than the desired tooth colour.

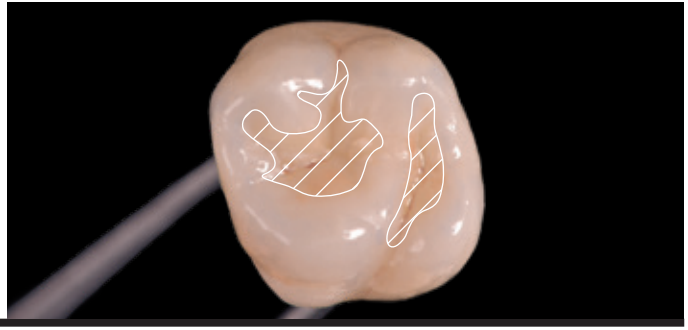
After blasting with aluminium oxide, start by staining the dentine body and the fissure area in warm yellow tones. The cusp slopes were stained with blue shades and the margins bordered with cream. The fissures can be accentuated with a dark brown stain at the deepest points for and increased depth effect.

PLEASE NOTE: The thinner the layer of ceramic, the less opaque it appears.

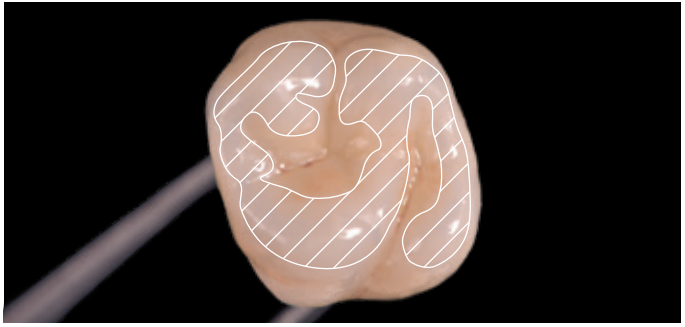
Tinting the dentine area



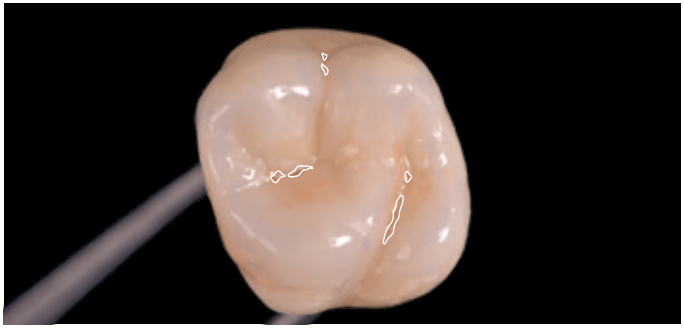
Tinting the fissure area with a warm, yellow hue



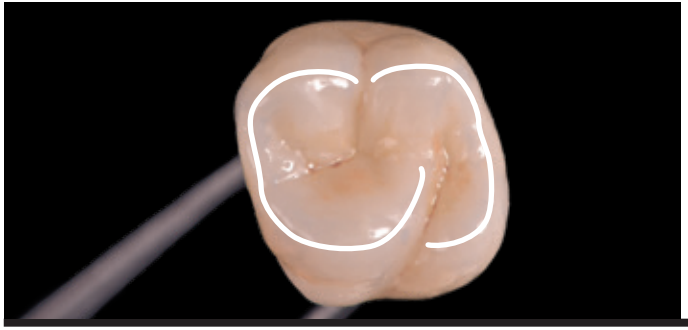
Individualisation of the cusp slopes in blue shades



Staining of fissure depths with brown



Stain the borders with a cream tone



Staining crown 26
follows the same concept as onlay.

Firing chart Creation LS

Firing	Start temperature	Drying time	Temperature increase	V	Final temperature	Holding time	Appearance
Wash firing	440 °C	4 min.	45 °C/min.	+	780 °C	1 min.	Slightly shiny
Dentine firing	440 °C	6 min.	45 °C/min.	+	780 °C	1 min.	Slightly shiny
Correction firing	440 °C	6 min.	45 °C/min.	+	775 °C	1 min.	Slightly shiny
Glaze firing without glaze	450 °C	4 min.	45 °C/min.	-	775 °C	1 min.	Shiny
Glaze- / Stain firing Make Up Neo	450°C	4 min.	45 °C/min.	-	760 °C	1 min.	Shiny
Firing correction material	440 °C	4 min.	45 °C/min.	+	700 °C	1 min.	Shiny

The above firing parameters are guide values which must always be adapted to the furnace being used as well as the situation of the furnace. Getting the right firing result is what matters.

What investing materials are recommended for Creation LS Press?
All commercial investing materials for press ceramics can be used for Creation LS Press. The processing instructions of the investing compound manufacturer must be considered.

Can two press ingots be used for one pressing process?
Pressing with two press ingots is not approved. Depending on the size, the maximum wax weight of 0.8 g allows for the pressing of 2 to 3 restorations. If the wax quantity is exceeded, the use of another investment ring is recommended.

Can bridges be made using the Creation LS Press?
The production of bridges using the Creation LS Press is not recommended. In accordance with the ISO standard 6872, the press ceramic meets the requirements of 3-unit bridges up to and including the second premolar. However, this would require connectors between the bridge pillars and the bridge pontic, which are not feasible in most cases.

Is Creation LS suitable for the veneering of zirconium oxide?
Veneering zirconium oxide with Creation LS is not recommended because the ceramic is not tested for zirconium oxide as standard. With Creation ZI-CT, a special zirconium oxide developed ceramic with a wider range of colours is available, which is more suitable for veneering zirconium oxide.

Which press ceramics are compatible with Creation LS?
Creation LS has been tested and rated as suitable for the veneering of IPS e.max (Ivoclar Vivadent), Concept Press (Ceramay), 88Press and Rosetta (both Hass) and GC Initial LiSi Press.

Are the CreaColour stains compatible with Creation LS/LS Press?
Make up Neo and In Nova Neo are compatible with Creation LS and Creation LS Press. They can be added to the layering ceramics or used for wash firing. For the wash firing In Nova Neo can be used, for the staining of monolithic crowns, inlays and onlays, Make up Neo stains are suitable.

Are there any Creation LS gingival materials?
Due to the range of indications (single-tooth restorations) gingival materials are not needed.

How are restorations made using the Creation LS Press attached in the patient‘s mouth?
Either adhesive components (e.g. G-CEM LinkForce) or self-adhesive components (e.g. G-CEM LinkAce) are recommended for attaching in the mouth.
Before attaching, the restorations composite surfaces should be etched with hydrofluoric acid and then thoroughly cleaned. Before insertion into the patient‘s mouth, the composite surfaces should be treated with a silane coupling agent (e.g. CERA-MIC Primer II or G-Multi Primer).

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