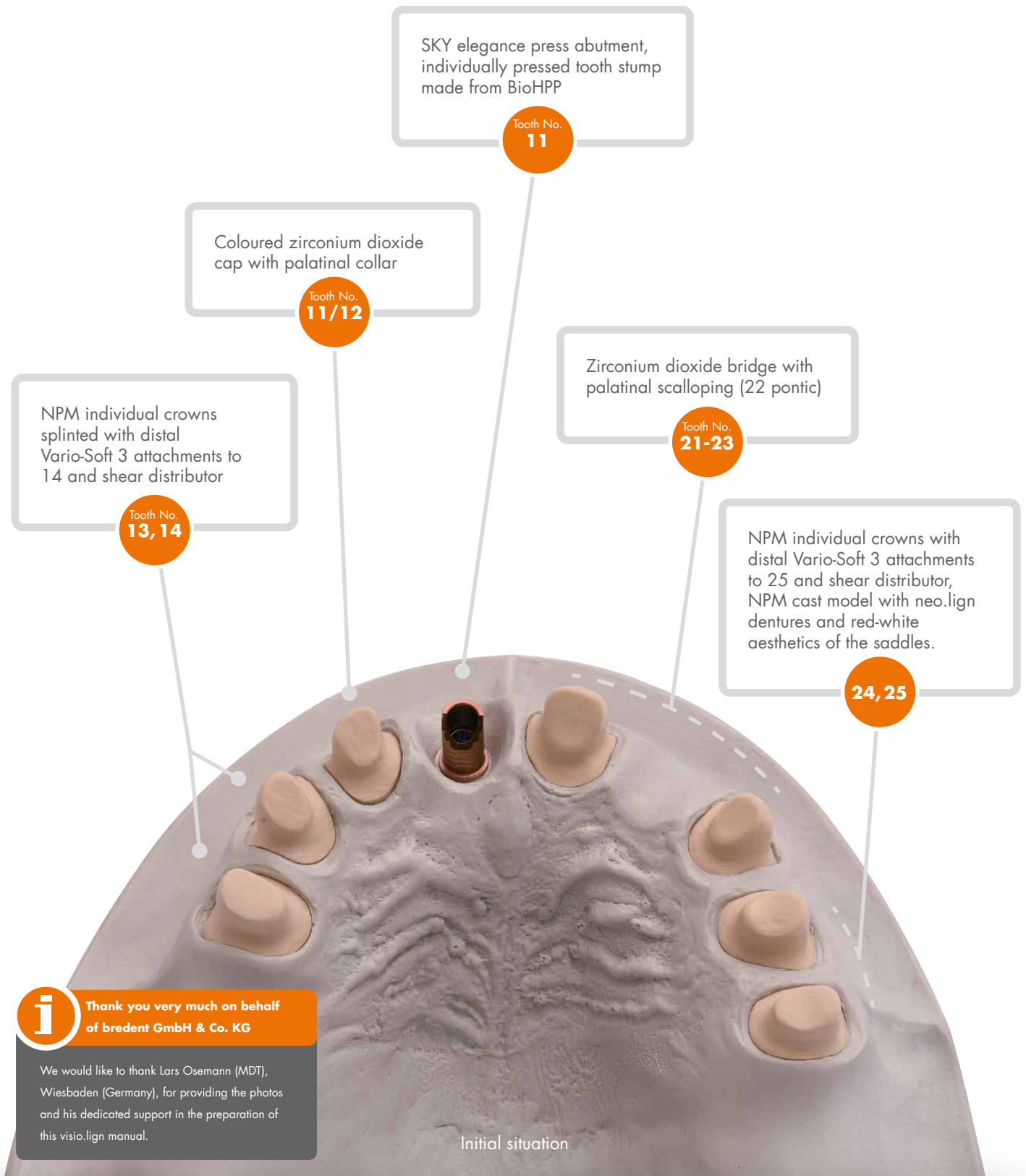# visio.lign®
Manual

Composite processing techniques

Standardized harmony. Individualized aesthetics.

The following restorations and veneering techniques to be fabricated and employed with visio.lign® are described in this manual.

SKY elegance press abutment, individually pressed tooth stump made from BioHPP

Tooth No. **11**

Coloured zirconium dioxide cap with palatinal collar

Tooth No. **11/12**

Zirconium dioxide bridge with palatinal scalloping (22 pontic)

Tooth No. **21-23**

NPM individual crowns splinted with distal Vario-Soft 3 attachments to 14 and shear distributor

Tooth No. **13, 14**

NPM individual crowns with distal Vario-Soft 3 attachments to 25 and shear distributor, NPM cast model with neo.lign dentures and red-white aesthetics of the saddles.

24, 25

Initial situation

Symbols used in the manual

45° **Sandblasting**	30 sec **Waiting time**	180 sec **Light-curing time**	🚫 **Do not clean with steam!**	⚠ **Attention!**

Contents

1. Aesthetic preparation

Aesthetic preparation is when the shape, colour and occlusion of the dentures are checked. Aesthetic preparation is done using neo.lign anterior and posterior teeth and novo.lign anterior and posterior veneers.

Find the right novo.lign A (anterior) tooth shape.

Find the right novo.lign P (posterior) tooth shape.

Model to be prepared in the articulator.
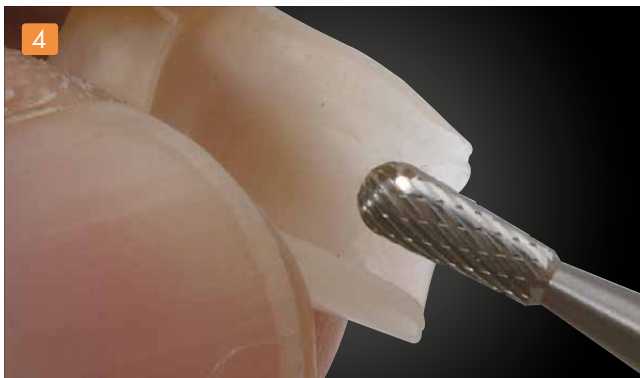
If required, the neck area of novo.lign veneers can be thinned.

The veneers are prepared using tooth-coloured Beauty Set Up wax.

The prepared anterior section is checked in the articulator.

The completed model in the articulator.

Model using a combination of novo.lign veneers and neo.lign dentures.

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.

2. Matrix technique

The completed model is fixed using a silicone key. This silicone matrix can be made from opaque or translucent silicone.

(See matrix technique brochure REF 000465GB).

2.1 Translucent matrix
visio.sil ILT matrix (75 Shore A)

Apply visio.sil to the model.

The mixing cannula must be left in the material to avoid the formation of bubbles.

visio.sil ILT is also applied to the occlusal areas.

◄ To smooth out the visio.sil ILT, use a finger coated with washing-up liquid.

Combination of kneading silicone (haptosil D) and visio.sil.

This gives the matrix more rigidity and allows for better repositioning.

bredent

2.2 Opaque matrix/kneading silicone

The visio.sil fix is applied in order to create a finely detailed mould.

Both the vestibular and oral surfaces of the model must be overmoulded.

Haptosil D (90 Shore A) is pressed into the soft, uncured visio.sil fix.
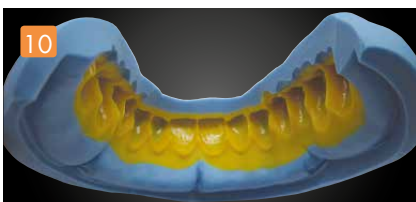
◄ The visio.sil fix produces a very precise mould of the interdental spaces. Veneers can be fixed without the use of adhesive, just suction.
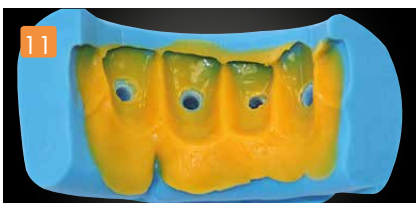
◄ Holes are bored into the silicone double mix matrix so that the veneers can be polymerised.

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.

3. Framework design

The wax-up is prepared in order to check the spaces. The preparation matrix was poured using modelling wax, creating the wax-up.

This wax-up is anatomically reduced to produce the best possible framework.

3.1 Wax-up

The wax-up in the articulator so that the spaces can be checked.

The anatomically modelled wax-up showing the oral surface.

Anatomically reduced wax-up.

The anatomically reduced wax-up is checked using the matrix and the veneers in it.

3.2 Framework manufacture

Making the BioHPP abutment
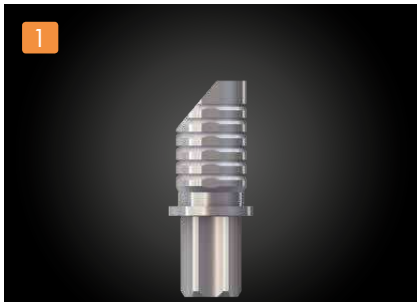
Titanium press base.

Wax model.

Pressed BioHPP abutment.

Manufacture of zirconium oxide framework (12/11/21–23)
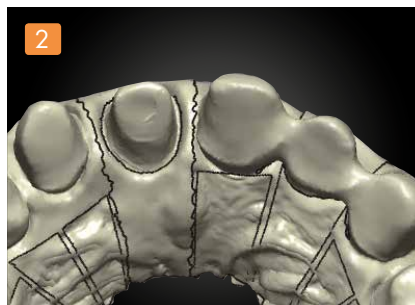
Wax model.

CAD construction/double scan.

Completed crown and bridge frameworks.

Manufacture of NPM crowns (13,14/24,25)

Wax model with retention crystals.

Completed crown framework.

Manufacture of NPM cast model

Wax model.

Moulded cast model.

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.

4. Veneering technique/indication of visio.lign primer

MKZ Primer

Titanium   CoCr   Zirconium oxide/
Aluminium oxide

MKZ Primer + **MKZ EM Activator**

• Precious metal
• eco-alloy
• Silver-palladium

K-Primer

• Silicate/
• veneer
  ceramic e.max

visio.link

Composite   PMMA/teeth   BioHPP®
High-performance
polymers

5. Framework conditioning

MKZ Primer
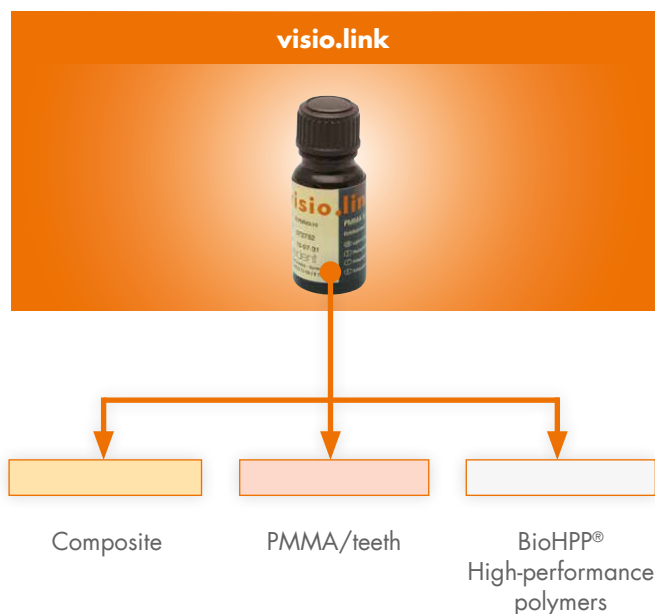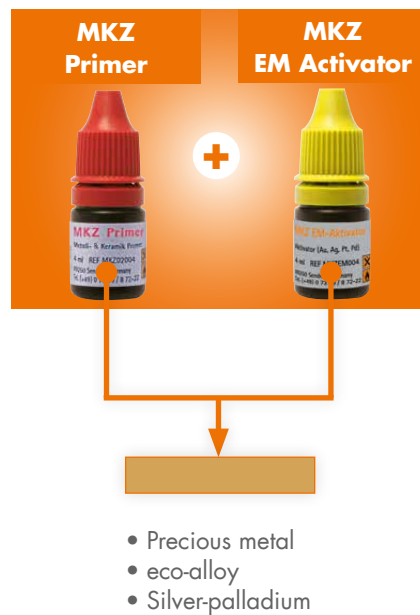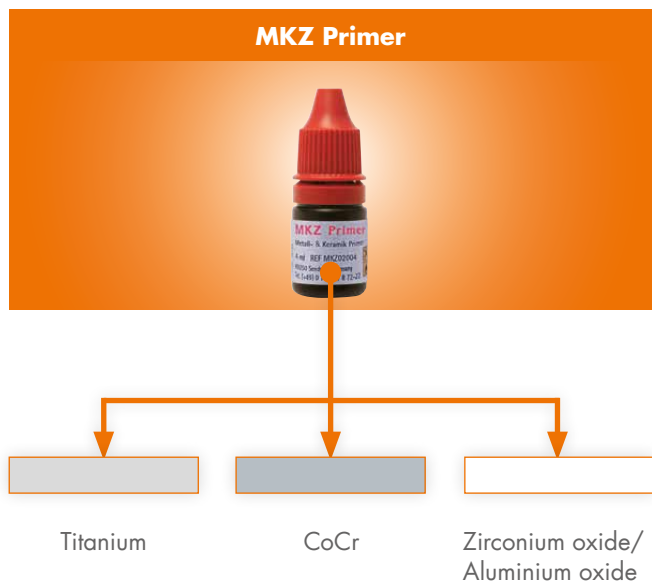
Preparation of the adhesive bond of composites:
- Titanium alloys
- CoCr (EMF/NPM) alloys
- Zirconium dioxide (Aluminium oxide/spinel ceramic)

After sandblasting/roughening, the framework must not be cleaned with a steam jet!

Conditioning frameworks (zirconium oxide/aluminium oxide/spinel ceramic):
Sandblast the metal frameworks with aluminium oxide (grit size 110 μm) and a pressure of 3 to 4 bar. Any impurities can be removed with alcohol and a clean brush.
Then apply the appropriate primer and wait until this evaporates.
To condition precious metal, use a 1:1 mix of MKZ Primer and MKZ EM activator.

MKZ EM Activator

mix using a ratio of 1:1

MKZ Primer

Preparation of the adhesive bond of composites:
- Precious metal alloys (Au/Ag/Pt/Pd)
- eco-alloys (low precious metal alloys)

After sandblasting/roughening, the framework must not be cleaned with a steam jet!

K-Primer

Preparation of the adhesive bond of composites:
- Silicate ceramic (CAD blanks/ e-max/Mark2/Lithium disilicate/ glass ceramic)

After sandblasting/roughening, the framework must not be cleaned with a steam jet!

Conditioning of oxide ceramic frameworks (aluminium oxide/spinel ceramic):
Sandblast the ceramic frameworks with 110 μm aluminium oxide grit at a maximum pressure of 2 bar or roughen with a diamond grinder.
Any impurities can be removed with alcohol and a clean brush. Then apply the appropriate primer and wait until this evaporates.

visio.link

Preparation of the adhesive bond of composites:
- Composites (veneer composites/ composite teeth)
- PMMA materials
- High-performance polymers (Bio XS/BioHPP®)

After sandblasting/roughening, the framework must not be cleaned with a steam jet!

Conditioning of plastics (Composite/ PMMA materials/high-performance polymers such as BioHPP/ Bio XS):
Sandblast plastics/plastic frameworks with 110 μm aluminium oxide grit at a pressure of 2 to 3 bar. Any impurities can be removed with alcohol and a clean brush. visio.link is then applied thinly and cured in a light polymerisation device for 90 seconds (wavelength range 370 nm–400 nm).
After light-curing, the conditioned area should have a semi-matt finish, making the perfect layer thickness.

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.

visio.lign®
Manual

5. Framework conditioning

5.1 Zirconium oxide conditioning

Sandblast with 110 μm aluminium oxide grit at a pressure of 2 bar.
- Angle approx. 45°
- Distance approx. 3 cm

5.2 NPM conditioning
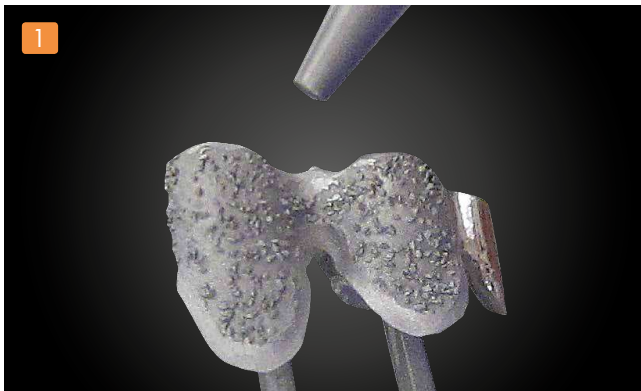
Sandblast with 110 μm aluminium oxide grit at a pressure of 3–4 bar.
- Angle approx. 45°
- Distance approx. 3 cm

5.3 Conditioning of novo.lign veneers
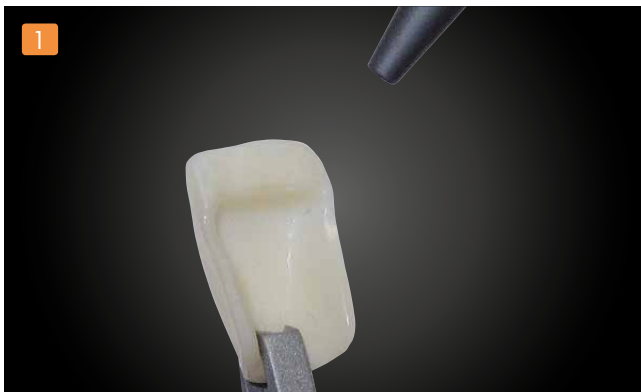
Sandblast with 110 μm aluminium oxide grit at a pressure of 2–3 bar.
- Angle approx. 45°
- Distance approx. 3 cm

6. Applying primer

6.1 Applying MKZ Primer

A clean brush is used to apply the MKZ Primer to the conditioned frameworks, zirconium oxide and NPM. Wait until the applied primer has evaporated before applying the opaquer.

30 sec   Drying time.

30 sec   Drying time.

6.2 Applying visio.link

Thinly coat the sandblasted novo.lign veneers with visio.link and polymerise for 90 seconds in the bre.Lux Power Unit.

90 sec

Semi-matt finish.   ⚠ *Too much applied.*

7. Applying opaker/zirconium liner
7.1 Applying opaker to zirconium oxide

Opaker must be applied in order to create a chemical bond to the zirconium oxide. Once the last coat has been applied, a final polymerisation for 360 seconds is required.
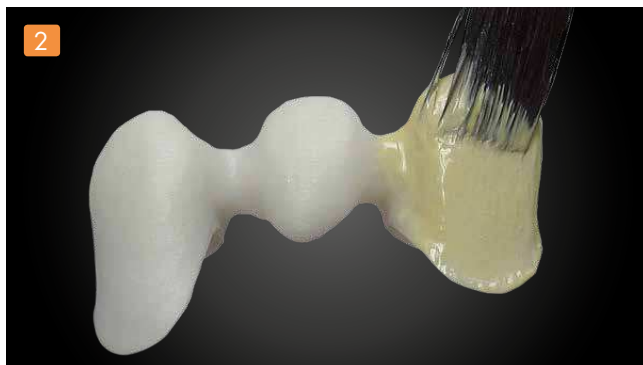
180 sec

Apply a thin layer of crea.lign opaker and polymerise for 180 seconds in the bre.Lux Power Unit curing device. Repeat until the framework is covered. The final polymerisation for 360 seconds is essential.

7.2 Applying zirconium liner to coloured zirconium oxide

The zirconium liner is a transparent, translucent opaker. This transparent opaker guarantees a chemical bond and high translucency of the crown.
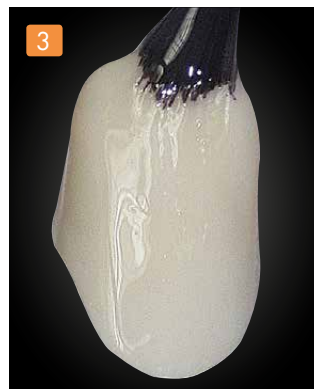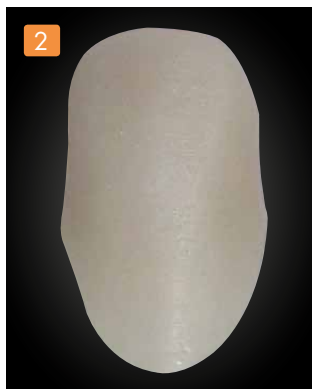
180 sec

Apply a thin layer of the crea.lign zirconium liner (transparent opaker) to the coloured zirconium framework and polymerise for 180 seconds.

7.3 Applying opaquer to NPM framework

For mechanical retentions, combo.lign must be used as the first layer of dual-curing opaquer so that the curing reaches the shaded areas. The colour of combo.lign opaquer was developed specially for use with veneers. The light-curing crea.lign opaker can be used for free-form layering as well as for veneering with novo.lign veneers.

⚠ *Final polymerisation of crea.lign opaker: 360 seconds*

Opaquer combo.lign colour paste.

Opaquer combo.lign catalyst paste.

Prepare a 1:1 mix of the dual-curing combo.lign opaquer (opaquer paste: catalyst paste).
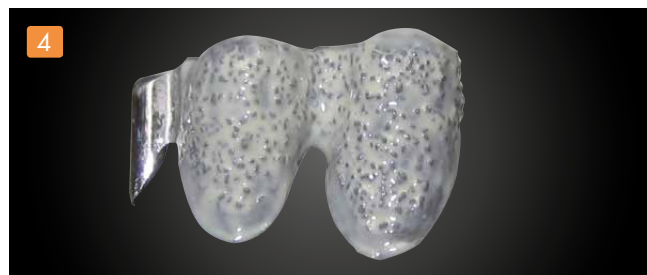
180 sec

The mixed opaquer is applied thinly as a wash opaquer and polymerised for 180 seconds.

180 sec

Apply a thin layer of crea.lign opaker and polymerise for 180 seconds. Repeat until the framework is covered. The final polymerisation for 360 seconds is essential.

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.

bredent

8. Veneering using novo.lign veneers (12–23)

8.1 Bonding veneers to the framework

The sandblasted novo.lign veneers, treated with visio.link, are bonded using the colour-matched, dual-curing combo.lign luting composite. combo.lign should not sit on the surface, as it is not easily polished and can discolour. combo.lign must always be polymerised with light in order to achieve the maximum mechanical stability possible!

The spacing of the conditioned veneers is checked in the matrix.

The colour-matched combo.lign is sprayed onto the veneers.

The matrix is placed onto the model and any excess combo.lign squeezed out.

180 sec

Any excess is removed using a brush soaked in Modelling Liquid so that the combo.lign does not stick to the brush. The construction then undergoes final polymerisation for 180 seconds in the bre.Lux Power Unit curing device.

15 sec

180 sec

10 min

In the matrix, the combo.lign is polymerised for 15 seconds using a hand-held lamp before a final polymerisation for 180 seconds in the bre.Lux Power Unit light curing device. We recommend that it sits for 10 minutes to enable complete chemical curing.

combo.lign can be added later if required.
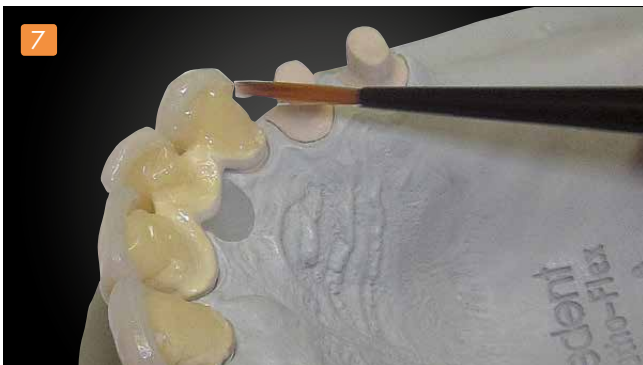
180 sec

Carefully apply the combo.lign and polymerise for 180 seconds in the bre.Lux Power Unit curing device.

The bonded veneers on the framework.

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.

8. Veneering using novo.lign veneers

8.2 Adding crea.lign to novo.lign veneers - harmonious

The tooth shape is added using the gel-like crea.lign composite. The thickness of all crea.lign incisor, GUM, modifier and dentine materials must not exceed 1 mm, without a 180-second intermediate polymerisation. Once the last coat has been applied, a final polymerisation for 360 seconds is required.
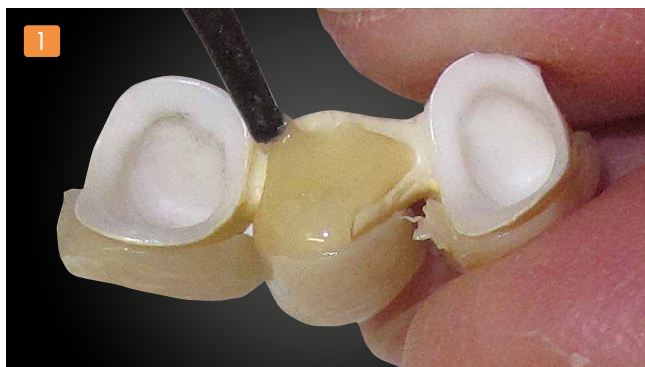
crea.lign is applied to the basal area of the pontic and the bridge is placed on the model.
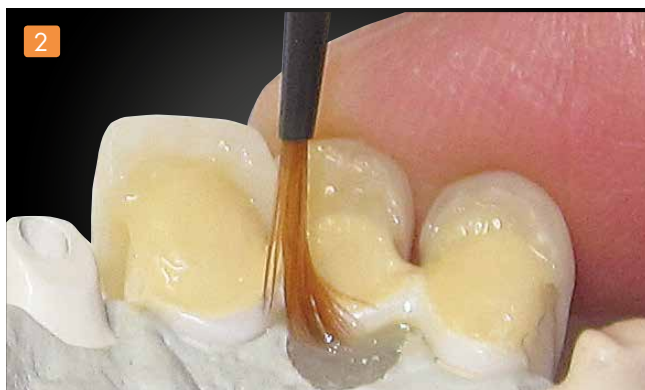
Any excess crea.lign is removed.

The transparent gingival mask means that the base of the model can be cured for 15 seconds using the hand-held lamp. Final polymerisation for 360 seconds in the bre.Lux Power Unit curing device.

The cured basal area just needs to be polished again.

15 sec

crea.lign is applied where the veneers meet the edge of the crown and polymerised for 180 seconds in the bre.Lux Power Unit curing device.

The completed veneers undergo final polymerisation for 360 seconds.

The dispersion layer is removed with crea.lign surface cleaner and a tooth-brush.

The completed veneers.

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.

bredent

8. Veneering using novo.lign veneers
8.3 Realistic staining of veneers (21–23) - harmonious

45°

The bridge was sandblasted with 110 µm aluminium oxide grit and 2 bar pressure.

90 sec

visio.link is applied and polymerised for 90 seconds

90 sec

Apply Stains orange as well as a 1:1 mix of Stains brown and visio.paint ebony next to each other in the neck area.

Layering

Stains orange	and	Stains brown	1:1	visio.paint ebony	=	

90 sec

Mix crea.lign pink and visio.paint ochre to highlight mamelons. Use visio.paint white and ivory to simulate calcium deposits and lines.

Layering

crea.lign GUM rosa	+	visio.paint ocher	=	

Staining

visio.paint white	and	visio.paint ivory

90 sec
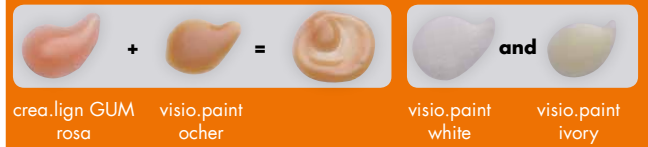
Mix visio.paint blue, crea.lign GUM purple and crea.lign Transpa clear. This mixture is used for staining the marginal ridges and the incisal edge.

Layering

visio.paint blue + crea.lign GUM lila + crea.lign Transpa clear =

90 sec

Finally, a thin coating of crea.lign Transpa Clear is applied to the whole surface.

Layering

crea.lign Transpa clear

The dispersion layer is removed with crea.lign surface cleaner and a toothbrush.

➡ *For preparation and polishing see page 34.*

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.

9. Free-form layering

9.1 Free-form layering 21-23 - aesthetic

180 sec

Dentin layering with crea.lign paste A3.

180 sec

Accentuating the mamelons with crea.lign paste A3,5.

180 sec

Application of BL3 in the body.

180 sec

The incisal edge is built up with Transpa clear, Incisal blue and Incisal rose.

180 sec
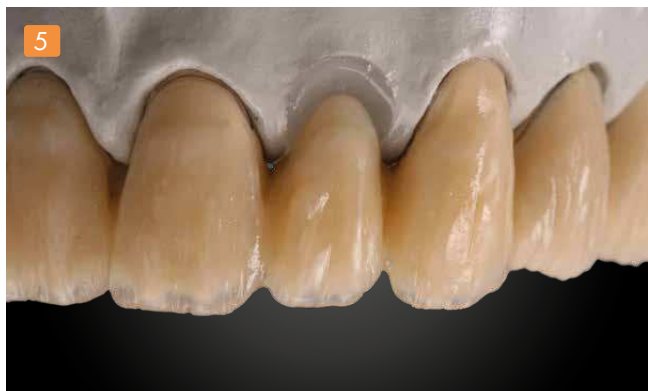
Application of crea.lign umbra
in the cervical area.

360 sec

Completion of the incisal edge with E2
and accentuating the marginal ridges
with BL3.

The dispersion layer is removed with
crea.lign surface cleaner and a tooth-
brush.

*For preparation and polishing
see page 34.*

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.
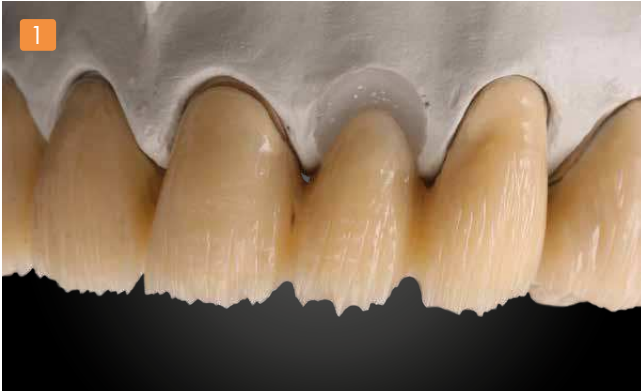
9. Free-form layering
9.2 Free-form layering 13/14 using crea.lign paste - harmonious

crea.lign paste is applied after the crea.lign opaker.
The maximum layer thickness is 2 mm in order to ensure
successful curing.

360 sec

Final polymerisation of the crea.lign
opaker for 360 seconds is essential.

180 sec

OptraSculpt Pad

ⓘ We recommend the use of **OptraSculpt Pad** Composite modelling instrument

powered by
Ivoclar Vivadent

crea.lign paste
Dentine A3 is
applied and
polymerised.

360 sec

The E2 incisal materials are applied
and final polymerisation is carried out
for 360 seconds in the bre.Lux Power
Unit curing device.

⚠ *crea.lign overhangs without frame-
work support, combo.lign support or
crea.lign paste support must have a
thickness of no more than 1.5 mm.*

The dispersion layer is removed with
crea.lign surface cleaner and a tooth-
brush.
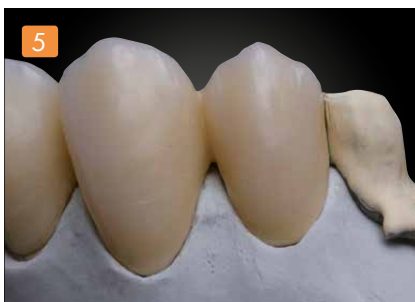
➡ *For preparation and polishing
see page 34.*

9. Free-form layering

9.3 Free-form layering 13/14 using crea.lign paste - aesthetic

crea.lign paste is applied after the crea.lign opaker.
The maximum layer thickness is 2 mm in order to ensure
successful curing.

180 sec

The dentin body was created with crea.lign Paste Dentin A3. The mamelons were accentuated with A3,5.

360 sec

Application of BL3 in the body area. The incisal edge was built up with Transpa clear, Incisal blue and Incisal rose.

crea.lign Modifier umbra was applied in the cervical area. Completion of the incisal edge with E2 and accentuating the marginal ridges with BL3.

The dispersion layer is removed with crea.lign surface cleaner and a toothbrush.

➡ *For preparation and polishing see page 34.*

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.

9. Free-form layering

9.4 Free-form layering 24/25 using Gnathoflex - harmonious

Gnathoflex silicone occlusal surfaces can be used to make a veneer very quickly. To do so, the silicone occlusal surface has to be layered in reverse order.

15 sec

First apply E2 incisal material and polymerize with the hand lamp for 15 seconds; then apply A3 dentin material and polymerize with the hand lamp for 15 seconds.

Add more Dentine onto the occlusal surface so that this can be positioned on the crown.

30 sec

Polymerisation with the bre.Lux LED N hand-held lamp.

180 sec

The Gnathoflex silicone occlusal surfaces were removed and the veneer polymerised for 180 seconds in the bre.Lux Power Unit curing device.

180 sec

The tooth shape can be added to using crea.lign paste Dentine A3.

⚠ *crea.lign overhangs without frame-work support, combo.lign support or crea.lign paste support must have a thickness of no more than 1.5 mm*

360 sec

The shape of the veneer was completed with crea.lign Incisal E2 and end poly-merisation was carried out in the bre. Lux Power Unit polymerisation device for 360 sec.

The dispersion layer is removed with crea.lign surface cleaner and a tooth-brush.

➡ *For preparation and polishing see page 34.*

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.

10. Model casting

The dentures that have been sandblasted at 2–3 bar with 110 µm aluminium oxide grit are placed in the matrix, put on the model and cast using uni.lign denture acrylic. This is then polymerised and prepared in the pressure pot.
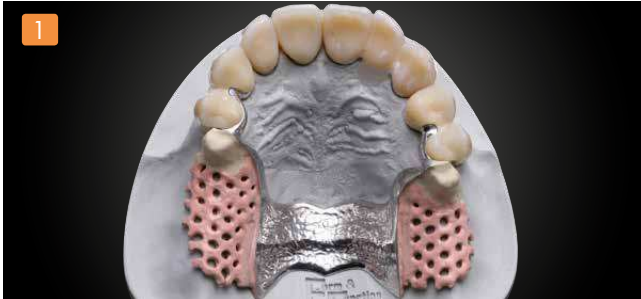
The model is ready for bonding the novo.lign veneers to the attachment cases. The dual-curing combo.lign GUM opaque material is used for masking the model cast retention grids.

Both attachments are covered.

The neo.lign teeth were sandblasted and are in the matrix. The uni.lign denture acrylic can be poured in.

The dentures have now been prepared and can be polished.

11. Red-white-customisation of denture saddle

Using crea.lign GUM materials which are part of the red-white aesthetics set, the gingival section of artificial dentures can be customised. The red-white aesthetics set contains layer-ing instructions that will enable quick and easy customisation. The layer thickness of the GUM materials should not exceed 1 mm without intermediate polymerisation of 180 sec.

[180 sec] crea.lign Paste GUM PC40 is applied to the saddle conditioned with visio.link.

[180 sec] The recesses are filled with GUM red. Then the gingival margin is shaped with crea.lign Paste GUM PC30.

[180 sec] The remaining recesses are sealed with crea.lign Transpa.

The dispersion layer is removed with crea.lign surface cleaner and a toothbrush.

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.

standardized

Harmony

by **visio.lign®**

individualized

Aesthetics

by **visio.lign®**

bredent

standardized

Harmony

by **visio.lign®**

individualized

Aesthetics

by **visio.lign®**

13. Preparation and polishing

Preparing and polishing the veneers is done using the instruments and polishing pastes in the visio.lign tool kit.

Highlighting the marginal ridges.

Correcting incisal edges.

Optimising interdental space in the neck area.

Separating veneers with a fine diamond disc.

Smoothing the surface with the rubber polisher.

Pre-polishing using the star-shaped brush and Acrypol polishing paste.

Gloss finish with cotton buff and Abra-so-Starglanz high-gloss polishing paste.

Prepared and polished veneers.

Surface roughness of 0.02 µm can be achieved with the visio.lign Toolkit!

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.

14. Polymerisation times and equipment

14.1 bre.Lux polymerisation times

		bre.Lux LED N (manual lamp)		bre.Lux Power Unit (stationary unit)		
Manufacturer	Product name	Final polymerisation	Fixation/ Prehardening	Intermediate polymerisation	Final polymerisation	Prepolymerisation function/Reduction
bredent	visio.link	30 s	-	-	90 s	40 x (50 %)
bredent	combo.lign luting composite	X	15 s	120 s	180 s	-
bredent	crea.lign gel	X	15 s	180 s	360 s	20 x (50%)
bredent	crea.lign paste	X	15 s	180 s	360 s	-
bredent	combo.lign Opaquer	X	15 s	180 s	180 s	-
bredent	crea.lign Opaker	-	30 s	180 s	360 s	-
bredent	visio.paint	-	40 s	90 s	90 s	-
bredent	crea.lign Stains	-	30 s	90 s	90 s	-
bredent	novo.nect	30 s	-	-	90 s	40 x (50%)
bredent	novo.temp	X	15 v	120 s	180 s	-
bredent	Ropak UV	X	-	180 s ***	360 s	-
bredent	Compact opaquer	X	-	180 s ***	360 s	-
bredent	Compact opaquer tooth-coloured UV	X	-	180 s	360 s	-
bredent	compoForm UV	30 s	15 s	-	180 s	-
bredent	Tray material UV *	X	X	90 s	2 x 180 s	40 x (50%)
bredent	Die varnish, light-curing	30 s **	15 s	90 s	180 s	20 x (50%)
bredent	SERACOLL UV	15 s	15 s	-	90 s	-
bredent	Qu-connector	30 s	-	-	90 s	40 x (50%)
Heraeus	Signum	X	-	180 s	360 s	20 x (50%)
Heraeus	Palatray XL	X	-	90 s	2 x 180 s	40 x (50%)
Shofa	Solidex	X	-	180 s	360 s	20 x (50%)
GC	Gradia	X	15 s	180 s	360 s	20 x (50%)
Wegold	S-Lay	-	-	180 s	360 s	20 x (50%)
VITA	VITA VM IC Opaque	-	30 s	-	2 x 360 s	-
VITA	VITA VM IC Opaque	-	30 s	180 s	Pontics up to max. 2 mm	fix up to 1.5 mm
Degudent	in:joy	-	-	180 s	360 s	20 x (50%)

180 s	Polymerisation time	*	If UV tray material is used, polymerisation is carried out from both sides for	**	for a single application
-	not intended		180 seconds each. Optionally, pre-hardening for 90 sec. may be carried out	***	Apply opaquer in two layers
X	Contraindication		(upper side); during final polymerisation, the bottom side is polymerised first		

14.2 Polymerisation units and times
for the visio.lign® system components visio.link, combo.lign and crea.lign

*   manufacturer's data
**   new set of lamps is recommended

Manufacturer	Unit	Wavelength in nm*	Polymerisation time visio.link	Polymerisation time combo.lign	Polymerisation time crea.lign gel Opaquer combo.lign crea.lign Opaker
bredent	bre.Lux Power Unit	370 - 500	90 s	180 s	6 min
Dentsply / Degudent	Triat, Triat 2000 Eclipse	400 - 500	3 min	6 min	10 min
		n.s.	60 s	180 s	6 min
Heraeus Kulzer	Dentacolor XS, Uni XS Heraflash	320 - 520	90 s	180 s	6 min
		320 - 520	90 s	180 s	6 min
GC	Labolight LV-III	380 - 490	2 min	5 min	10 min
Ivoclar Vivadent	Targas Power Ofen	400 - 580	4 min	180 s	8 min
	Lumanat 100	400 - 580	4 min	180 s	6 min
Schütz Dental	Spektra 2000	310 - 500	2 min	180 s	6 min
Shofu Dental	Solitilte EX	400 - 550	90 s	180 s	6 min
Kuraray Dental	CS 110	n.s.	2 min	5 min	8 min
Hager & Werken	Speed Labolight	320 - 550	90 s	180 s	8 min
3M ESPE	Visio BETA (neu P1 - P4)	400 - 500	< 4 min (P2)	7 min (P2)	15 min (P1)
	Visio BETA (alt U0 - U3)**	400 - 500	7 min (U1, U3)	15 min (U0)	15 min (U0)

15. Layer thickness and shade combination tables

15.1 Layer thicknesses

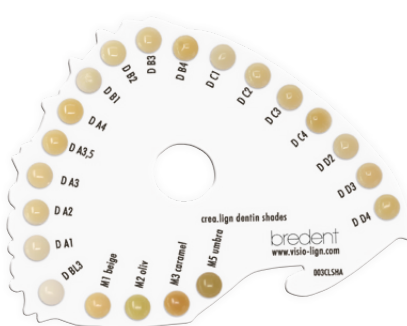| Material	max. layer thickness	Intermediate polymerisation bre.Lux Power Unit	Final polymerisation
crea.lign Enamel	1 mm	180 sec	360 sec
crea.lign Incisal	1 mm	180 sec	360 sec
crea.lign Transpa Clear	1 mm	180 sec	360 sec
crea.lign Dentine	1 mm	180 sec	360 sec
crea.lign Modifier	1 mm	180 sec	360 sec
crea.lign GUM	1 mm	180 sec	360 sec
crea.lign Stains	1 mm	90 sec	90 sec
visio.paint	0.3 mm	90 sec	90 sec
30 % visio.paint mixed with crea.lign	1 mm	90 sec	90 sec
crea.lign Paste	2 mm	180 sec	360 sec
combo.lign	2 mm	120 sec	180 sec
crea.lign opaker	0,1 mm	180 sec	360 sec
Opaquer combo.lign	0,1 mm	180 sec	180 sec

15.2 Shade combination tables

crea.lign gel Enamel	Traditional A-D shades																
	BL3	A1	A2	A3	A3,5	A4	B1	B2	B3	B4	C1	C2	C3	C4	D2	D3	D4
E1	Univ.	•					•				•				•		
E2			•	•				•									
E3					•				•	•		•	•			•	•
E4						•								•			

	crea.lign opaquer system shades								
	Shade 1	Shade 2	Shade 3	Shade 4	Shade 5	Shade 6	Shade 7	Shade 8	GUM
Traditional A - D shades	A1 / B2	A2	A3 / D3	B1 / C1 / BL3	C2 - C3 / D2 / D4	B3 / B4	A3.5	A4 / C4	-

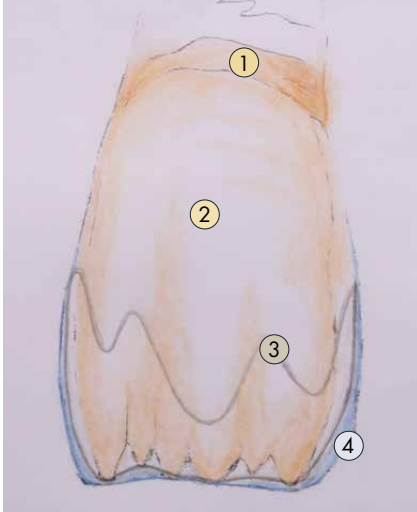|	combo.lign opaquer system shades			
	light	medium	intensive	GUM
Traditional A - D shades	A1 - A3 / B1 - B2 / C1 - C2	A3.5 / B3 - B4 / D2 - D3	A4 / C3 - C4 / D4	-

15.3 crea.lign shade guides

16. Standard and free-form layering instructions

Standard layering

① The neck of the tooth is coated with the dentine mass A3.5 or beige modifier – one degree darker than the subsequent tooth colour.

② The body of the tooth and mamelons are coated with the dentine mass A3.

③ Almost the entire edge is built up with Enamel E2.

④ The form of the cutting edge is completed with Incisal opal.

Customised layering
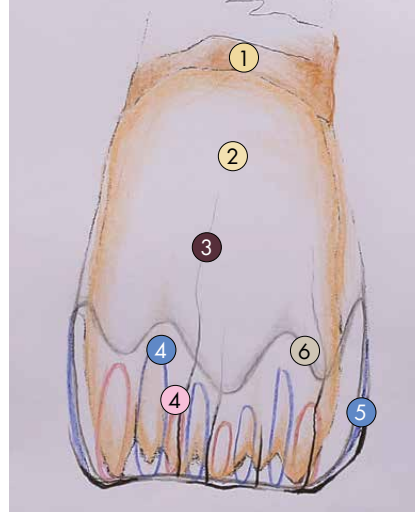
① The neck of the tooth is coated with the dentine mass A3.5 or beige modifier – one degree darker than the subsequent tooth colour.

② The body of the tooth and mamelons are coated with the dentine mass A3.

③ Add thin enamel cracks using visio. paint ebony.

④ ④ Place alternating layers of Incisal blue and Incisal rose over the mamelons.

⑤ Apply Incisal blue in a mesial and distal direction from the cutting edge.

⑥ The entire edge is built up with Enamel E2.

Pronounced customised layering
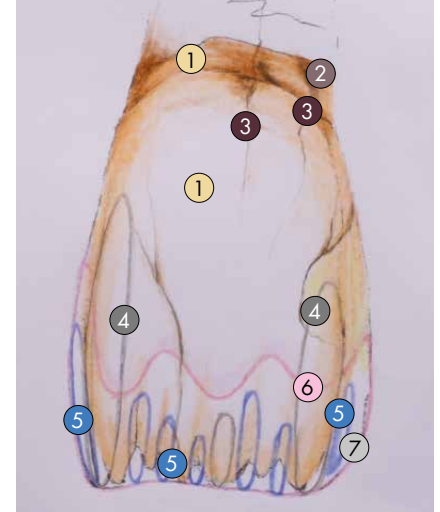
① The neck of the tooth and the body of the tooth with mamelons are coated with the dentine mass A3.

② Dark contrasts are ground into the neck area with orange Stains and brown Stains, which is also mixed with visio.paint ebony.

③ Add thin cracks using visio.paint ebony.

④ Marginal ridges are built up with Incisal universal.

⑤ Place Incisal blue over the mamelons and on the marginal ridges.

⑥ Complete the cutting edge area with Incisal rose.

⑦ Complete the marginal ridge with crea.lign Transpa Clear in a distal direction and laminate the veneer

17. Red-white-customisation layering instructions
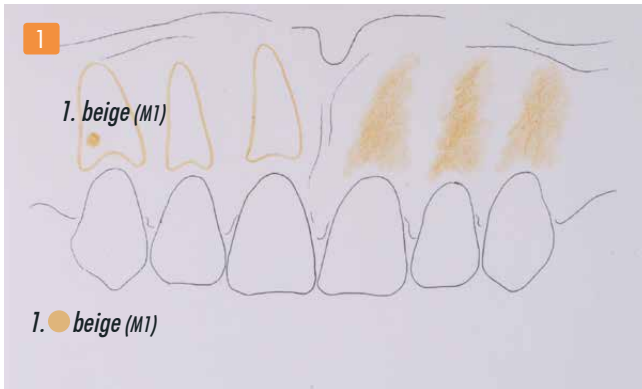
1. beige (M1)

1. beige (M1)

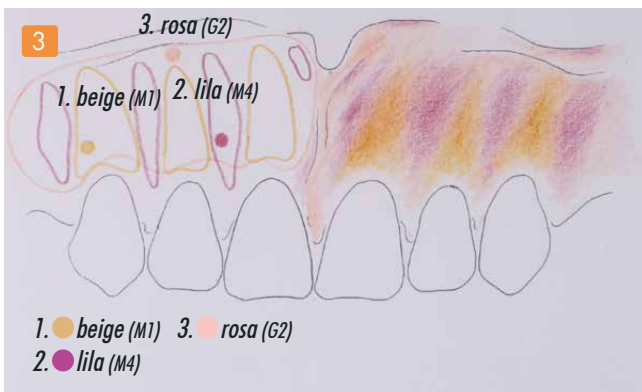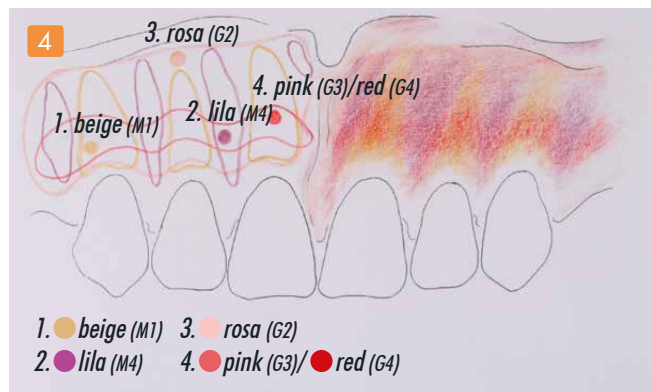Beige (M1) is applied in the area of the alveoli, in order to enhance the bony areas. After each product application, the area must be polymerised for at least 15 seconds using the hand-held lamp.
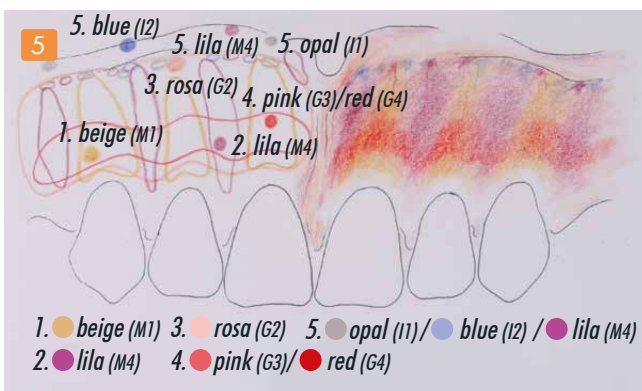

1. beige (M1)   2. lila (M4)
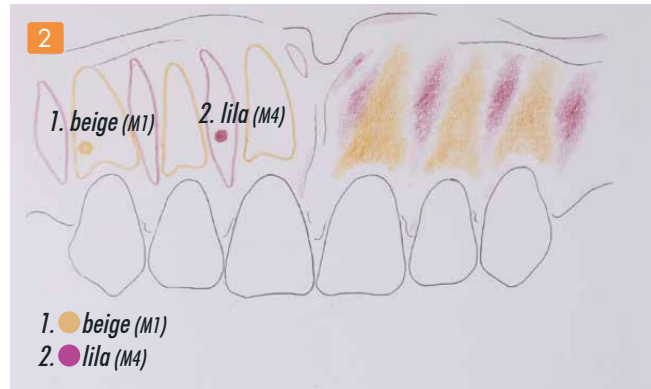
1. beige (M1)
2. lila (M4)

Lila (M4) is applied between the beige (M1) to achieve a depth effect.

3. rosa (G2)
1. beige (M1)   2. lila (M4)

1. beige (M1)   3. rosa (G2)
2. lila (M4)

Rosa (G2) is applied in order to reduce the strong effect of the materials.

3. rosa (G2)
4. pink (G3)/red (G4)
1. beige (M1)   2. lila (M4)

1. beige (M1)   3. rosa (G2)
2. lila (M4)   4. pink (G3)/ red (G4)

Pink (G3)/red (G4) is used for the well-perfused areas of the gum.

5. blue (I2)   5. lila (M4)   5. opal (I1)
3. rosa (G2)   4. pink (G3)/red (G4)
1. beige (M1)   2. lila (M4)

1. beige (M1)   3. rosa (G2)   5. opal (I1)/ blue (I2) / lila (M4)
2. lila (M4)   4. pink (G3)/ red (G4)

Opal (1), blue (I2) and lila (M4) are applied in the area of the gingivobuccal fold in a punctiform manner and spread using a brush to suggest blood vessels.

3. rosa (G2)
4. pink (G3)/red (G4)
1. beige (M1)   2. lila (M4)
6. light (G1)

1. beige (M1)   3. rosa (G2)   5. opal (I1)/ blue (I2) / lila (M4)
2. lila (M4)   4. pink (G3)/ red (G4)   6. light (G1)
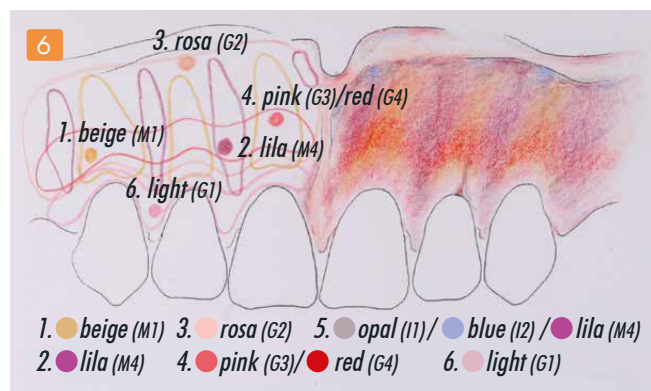
The interdental papillae are simulated with the colour light (G1). Unevenness and the interdental gaps are closed using the colour opal (I1). Correct application minimises expensive reworking. The prosthesis must be placed in the bre.Lux Power Unit for 360 seconds for final polymerisation.

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.

18. Tips and tricks
18.1 Gingival mask made from visio.sil (transparent silicone)
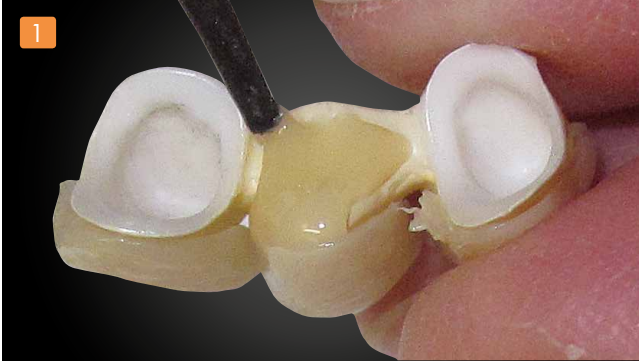
crea.lign is applied to the basal area of the pontic and the bridge is placed on the model.

Any excess crea.lign is removed.

The transparent gingival mask means that the base of the model can be cured for 15 seconds using the hand-held lamp. Final polymerisation for 180 seconds in the bre.Lux Power Unit curing device.

The cured basal area just needs to be polished again.

18.2 Zirconium liner to improve retention

180 sec

Dual-curing combo.lign opaquer was applied as a wash opaquer.

180 sec

A thin layer of zirconium liner was applied to the crowns to level out the retentions.

360 sec

After another application of crea.lign opaker and final polymerisation, the surface looks smooth and even. This ensures that both veneers have an equal layer thickness.

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.

18. Tips and tricks

18.3 Application of crea.lign Modelling Liquid in red-white customisation

When individualizing the gingiva using crea.lign GUM materials on denture resin, crea.lign GUM should be applied thinly and spread in the transition zone towards the denture resin using crea.lign Modelling Liquid. As a result, the flexibility of crea.lign is increased and cracks and chipping are avoided.

crea.lign Modelling Liquid.

⚠ *Attention!*
- *only dilute crea.lign by a maximum of 30% with crea.lign Modelling Liquid*
- *crea.lign Modelling Liquid is not a sealing lacquer and must not be used as such, otherwise discolourations will occur within a very short time!*
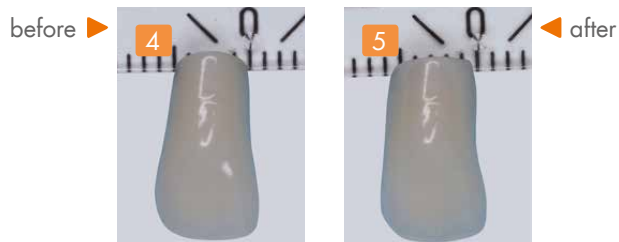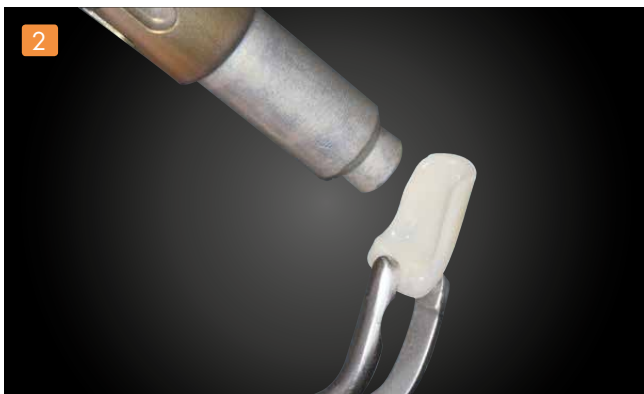

The material, slightly thinned using crea.lign Modelling Liquid, is applied to the marginal area.

There is no transition to be seen in the marginal area between the denture acrylic and the crea.lign. This is partly due to the seamless link created by the uni.lign denture acrylic.

18.4 Heating and bending novo.lign veneers

Thermo-Pen.
Hot-air blower with Piezo technology
without an open flame.

…creates the required temperature of
250°C on the inside of the veneer.

In a thermoplastic state, veneers are
stretched using a conical instrument.

before ▶   ◀ after

Illustrations not true to scale. Subject to errors and changes.

19. Important information

- Do not use K-Primer on ceramic/glass surfaces as it will react with the ceramic/glass surfaces and be ineffective.

- Opaquer combo.lign must only be used for veneering with novo.lign veneers in order to avoid colour deviations when used for free-form layering techniques.

- crea.lign opaker can be used for free-form layering techniques as well as for veneering using novo.lign veneers.

- The visio.paint stains must not remain on the surface to avoid any discoloration. Please coat the stains with crea.lign Transpa, for example. If the visio.paint stains are mixed with crea.lign, the mixture must not remain on the surface!

- The layer thickness of crea.lign must not exceed 1.5 mm without framework support, combo.lign support or crea.lign Paste support.

Important information for veneering BioHPP frameworks

- Attach circular scalloping using a wraparound technique

- Mechanical retentions must be attached (retention beads/retention crystals)

- The dual-curing combo.lign opaquer must be used as the first layer of opaquer. For further layers, crea.lign opaker can be used.

- Do not exceed layer thicknesses of max. 1 mm in order to ensure complete polymerisation.

- Separate adjoining veneers and only seal them together at the end, prior to the final polymerisation.

Request the System Presentation:

visio.lign® Veneering system

REF 009504GB

www.visio-lign.com