

VITAVM[®]LC flow

Instructions for use | Full version



VITA shade determination

VITA shade communication

VITA shade reproduction

VITA shade control

VITA – perfect match.

VITA

Light-curing microparticle composite
for fixed and removable restorations
for extraoral use.

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The VITA VM LC product range includes systematically matched components for fixed and removable restorations for extraoral use. VITA VM LC flow is the low viscosity flow material of the product family.

When veneering frameworks, VITA VM LC flow materials are applied to VITA VM LC OPAQUE PASTE/OPAQUE.

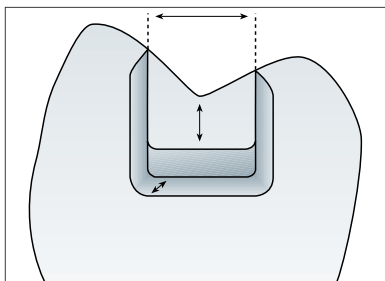
VITA VM LC flow

The flow materials can be applied with a brush, an instrument or directly from the syringe. Thanks to the impressive consistency, the materials are stable and retain their flowability during modeling.

For details on the application areas of the individual materials, see page 27; for compositions, see page 31.

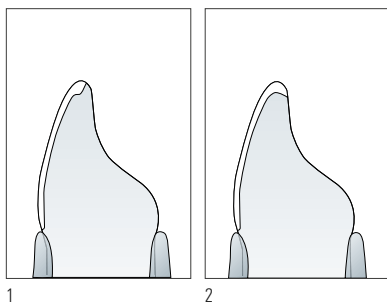
General information

- VITA VM LC flow is a type 2 light-curing microparticle composite, class 2, according to DIN EN ISO 10477.
- During processing, the light-curing VITA VM LC / VITA VM LC flow materials should not be exposed to strong artificial or strong natural light, to avoid undesired polymerization.
- Contact with water and moisture must be avoided during layering. The veneer surface may only be cleaned with water after final polymerization.
- Do not mix VITA VM LC flow materials with other composites. This may reduce the quality.
- After dispensing material, place the cap onto the syringe again and turn the plunger syringe back by at least one turn.
- During the layering process, the MODELLING LIQUID may only be used to wet the instruments and brushes slightly. Use very sparingly. The liquid must not be used to thin the materials. For more application areas, see page 31.
- Use VITA VM LC flow exclusively for the indications and application areas indicated on page 3.
- VITA VM LC/VITA VM LC flow products may only be used up to the expiration date indicated on the package.
- For information on safety, protective measures, storage conditions and cleaning, see page 33.



Preparation information - inlay

- box-shaped preparation without sharp edges
- the cavity margins must be entirely in the etchable enamel and outside articulation points
- minimum depth on the bottom of the fissure: 1.5 mm
- minimum isthmus width: 2 mm
- minimum width of the approximal shoulder: 1.5 mm
- the entire design of the preparation is similar to ceramics



Preparation information - veneer

- labial, anatomical reduction of the hard tooth substance by 0.7 – 1.0 mm
- supragingival preparation
- slightly rounded shoulder in the cervical area parallel to the gingival margin
- chamfer-like approximal margins, saddle-shaped embracing
- retain approximal, natural contact points
- chamfer-like embracing of the incisal edge (1) or incisal reduction with rounded edge (2), minimum incisal thickness of the veneer: 1 mm



Retentions increase the bond strength and are generally recommended for all types of alloys. Their use is absolutely necessary for high-gold content alloys. Local placement of retentions is preferred for esthetic reasons when only limited space is available. If sufficient space is available, it is recommended to place the retentions across the entire surface. The information provided by the manufacturer of the bonding system must always be observed. When veneering electroplated secondary elements, microretentions or undercuts must be attached to the tertiary structures or suprastructures.



The framework is prepared using cross-cut milling tools in accordance with the specifications of the alloy manufacturer. Non-veneering surfaces – particularly occlusal surfaces – are polished with rubber polishers.



Depending on the type of alloy, all surfaces to be veneered must be carefully sandblasted with 110–250 µm aluminium oxide (disposable abrasive material) at a pressure of 2.5–3.5 bar. In general, the information provided by the alloy manufacturer must be observed.



The metal framework is cleaned after sandblasting. Use only dry compressed air (with water separator) or a clean dry brush for cleaning.

After cleaning, one of the recommended bonding systems is applied (see page 6). The procedure is based on the current version of the manufacturer's instructions for use. PRE OPAQUE or OPAQUE/OPAQUE PASTE are applied immediately after cleaning.



Contact with water and moisture must be avoided!

In the event of contact with the skin, the surface must be sandblasted again.

The bonding agent VITA VM LC PRIMER is recommended for an optimum adhesive bond between the framework and the composite.

In all cases, however, the suitability for processing with VITA VM LC must be checked before using bonding systems of other manufacturers. VITA Zahnfabrik does not assume any liability for damage resulting from lack of suitability of bonding systems of other manufacturers for processing with VITA VM LC and from any product modifications or quality defects of the bonding system in use. The same shall apply to damage resulting from improper handling or processing, as well as for damage resulting from inappropriate or faulty instructions for use for the bonding systems of other manufacturers.

Recommended procedure and indications for the use of VITA VM LC PRIMER

Substructure material	Pretreatment (unless otherwise described by the framework manufacturer)	Use		
		VM LC Primer I	1. VM LC Primer I 2. VM LC Primer II	VM LC Primer II
Non-precious metal alloys	Thoroughly sandblast with 110-250 µm Al ₂ O ₃ disposable abrasive material at 2.5-3.5 bar. After sandblasting, clean with oil-free compressed air.	+	++	–
Precious metal alloys	For high gold alloys, use retentions and prepare with milling tools. Thoroughly sandblast with 110-250 µm Al ₂ O ₃ disposable abrasive material at 2.5-3.5 bar. After sandblasting, clean with oil-free compressed air; if necessary, carry out cleaning firing and sandblast again.	–	++	–
Titanium alloys	Thoroughly sandblast with 50 µm Al ₂ O ₃ disposable abrasive material at max. 2 bar. After sandblasting, clean with alcohol or steam and then dry with oil-free compressed air.	+	++	–
Zirconia (e.g., VITA YZ)	Thoroughly sandblast with 50 µm Al ₂ O ₃ disposable abrasive material at max. 2 bar. After sandblasting, clean in an ultrasonic bath and then dry with oil-free compressed air.	+	++	–
PMMA (e.g., VITA CAD-Temp)	Thoroughly sandblast with 50 µm Al ₂ O ₃ disposable abrasive material at max. 2 bar. After sandblasting, clean and dry if necessary	–	++	+
High performance polymers (e.g., PEEK, PEKK)	Thoroughly sandblast with 50-110 µm Al ₂ O ₃ disposable abrasive material at 2-3 bar. After sandblasting, clean with alcohol or oil-free compressed air.	–	++	+

+ recommended ++ highly recommended – not recommended / not indicated

VITA VM LC PRE OPAQUE – Processing



VITA VM LC PRIMER II is a flowable component of the VITA VM LC PRIMER system, which leads to more reliable bonding of metal frameworks with and without retentions. Thanks to its translucency, it hardens even in dark zones with a small amount of light. As a result, the use of VITA VM LC PRIMER II is particularly recommended for retentions.

The material allows a uniform opaque layer to be obtained.

VITA VM LC PRIMER II is applied immediately after drying of VITA VM LC PRIMER I and the necessary reaction time that follows.



VITA VM LC PRIMER II is applied onto the framework with a disposable brush.

Tip: Do not apply to margin areas to avoid the formation of dark zones.

A thin layer is sufficient to fill undercuts adequately.

Subsequently polymerize.

The link to the device-specific polymerization information can be found on page 25!

⚠ Note: Do not remove the dispersion layer to achieve reliable bonding of VITA VM LC PRIMER II and the opaque material.

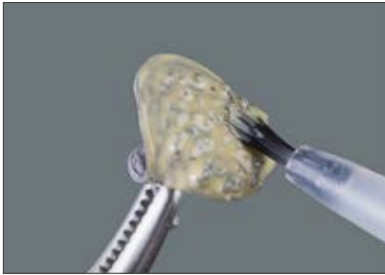
Avoid skin contact and moisture (no evaporating).

Either OPAQUE or OPAQUE PASTE must be applied immediately after polymerizing VITA VM LC PRIMER II. Both opaque materials have a layer thickness of approx. 0.2 mm each after polymerizing.



⚠ **Note:** Turn back the syringe of the light-sensitive OPAQUE PASTE by at least one turn after dispensing some material and seal it again immediately.

The consistency of OPAQUE PASTE has been adjusted accordingly. OPAQUE LIQUID is exclusively suitable for use with OPAQUE powder and must not be used together with OPAQUE PASTE.



Thin layers of the opaque paste are applied onto the framework using a disposable brush and each layer is polymerized. The first layer is applied in a way to avoid complete coverage – similar to a wash opaque for ceramics.

Polymerization information can be found on page 25!

⚠ **Note on the application of OPAQUE PASTE without PRE OPAQUE:**

Frameworks that were heated up after polymerization must be cooled down. OPAQUE PASTE may become liquid and come off the retentions.



Apply as many layers of opaque paste as required (at least two), to ensure complete coverage of the metal. Thanks to its visco-elastic consistency, OPAQUE PASTE exhibits high stability at edges and retentions. OPAQUE PASTE on the mixing plate must be protected against light between the individual polymerization steps.

The opaque pastes can be mixed with one another to individualize the shade. Alternatively, PAINT materials can be applied to polymerized OPAQUE PASTE or added.



If non-mixed PAINT materials are applied to OPAQUE PASTE, they are fixed using a hand-held curing light. Then OPAQUE PASTE is cured two times.

Framework completed with VITA VM LC OPAQUE PASTE.

To achieve reliable bonding between opaque paste and dentine, processing should be continued immediately after polymerizing the opaque material, or the substructure must be protected against dust and moisture.

⚠ **Note:** After curing, VITA VM LC OPAQUE PASTE must exhibit a lustrous surface with a thin dispersive layer. Avoid contamination with dust and contact with moisture.

For pontics of bridge frameworks with concave design, we recommend leveling them out with adjacent crown frameworks using BASE DENTINE, and then curing the material in a final polymerization process. If a layer thickness of 2 mm is reached during layering, final polymerization must be carried out and layering continued. Then the OPAQUE PASTE is applied in two to three thin layers and polymerized.



First add the liquid into the depression of a black ceramic mixing plate. Then add the powder and stir with a plastic spatula for approx. 30 sec. to obtain a homogeneous, thin mixture. Mixing ratio: five drops of liquid and one measuring spoon of powder (to obtain approx. four units). The use of a metal spatula is not recommended, since it may result in color changes.

⚠ **Note:** The bottle of the light-sensitive liquid must be sealed immediately after dispensing. OPAQUE LIQUID is suitable for use exclusively with OPAQUE POWDER and must not be used with OPAQUE PASTE.



To avoid contamination and premature polymerization of the opaque, the use of a black mixing plate with lid is recommended.



It is recommended to wet the brush with OPAQUE LIQUID before the opaque is applied. To achieve complete polymerization, the opaque is applied in thin layers onto the framework. Polymerization is carried out after each layer. Apply as many layers of OPAQUE paste as required (at least two), to ensure complete coverage of the metal. Mixed opaque must be protected against light (dark cover) between the individual polymerization steps.

⚠ **Note:** The opaque layer needs to exhibit a wet-lustrous surface before the polymerization!

Polymerization information can be found on page 25!



Framework completed with VITA VM LC OPAQUE.

To achieve reliable bonding between opaque and dentine, processing should be continued immediately after polymerizing the opaque material, or the substructure must be protected against dust and moisture.

⚠ **Note:** After curing, VITA VM LC OPAQUE POWDER must exhibit a dry and silky matte surface. Avoid contamination with dust and contact with moisture.

For pontics of bridge frameworks with concave design, we recommend leveling them out with adjacent crown frameworks using BASE DENTINE, and then curing the material in a final polymerization process. If a layer thickness of 2 mm is reached during layering, final polymerization must be carried out and layering continued. Then OPAQUE is applied in two to three layers and polymerized.

VITAVM[®]LC flow – BASIC layering

VITA VM LC OPAQUE PASTE/OPAQUE

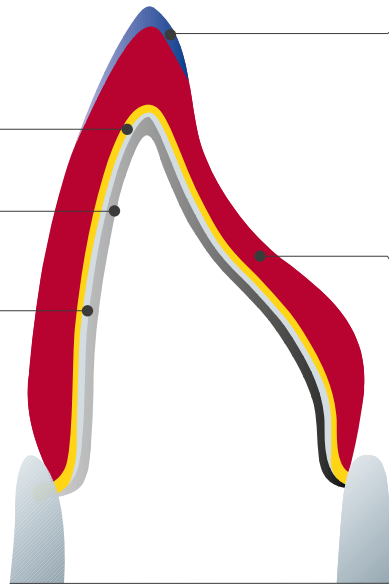


VITA VM LC flow ENAMEL



Metal framework prepared with bonding system

VITA VM LC PRIMER I+II



VITA VM LC flow BASE DENTINE



After applying VITA VM LC PRE OPAQUE, OPAQUE/OPAQUE PASTE, VITA VM LC flow BASIC layering consists of the application of VITA VM LC flow BASE DENTINE and flow ENAMEL.

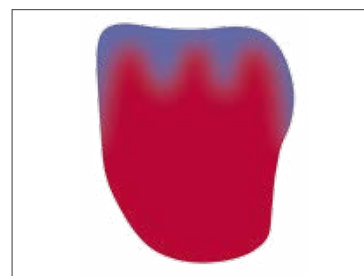
The color-bearing flow BASE DENTINE materials provide the perfect precondition for the preparation of veneers with intensive shades. With this two-layer alternative, VITA offers an ideal solution for shade reproduction in the case of thin walls.

The user is able to prepare a natural restoration with a lifelike appearance with only two layers.

For perfect shade reproduction, the minimum layer thickness of the veneer, including opaque material, should not be less than 0.8 mm.



Alternative layering in the incisal area is recommended to adapt the VITA VM LC veneer to VITA denture teeth.



Basic layering labial view.

⚠ Note: The use of flow CHROMA PLUS materials is recommended for intensifying the shade of the cervical area or the basic shade, as well as for layering in cases of limited space.



A framework prepared for veneering with VITA VM LC OPAQUE PASTE or OPAQUE.

To facilitate layering, separate the plaster on the model using VITA VM LC SEPARATOR.

Use a disposable brush to apply VITA VM LC SEPARATOR to the dust-free and dry plaster model to achieve a glossy surface. Leave to dry for five minutes.



If there is very little space or chromatic tooth shades, the use of the flow CHROMA PLUS materials is recommended.

Application can be carried out cervically or across the entire surface.

For classification tables, see page 26.

Then set by curing briefly.

Polymerization information can be found on page 25!



Layer with flow BASE DENTINE in a reduced tooth shape. If required, set all veneered surfaces by curing briefly.

The centric, lateral and protrusive occlusion should already be checked in the articulator during this stage.

Alternative:

Perform fully anatomical layering and carry out intermediate polymerization, followed by cut-back, using a fine-cut carbide milling tool.

Then clean the veneer surface (brush/pressurized air) and coat with VITA VM LC MODELLING LIQUID.



Supplement the tooth shape using flow ENAMEL and/or flow EFFECT ENAMEL.

For classification tables, see page 26.

Then set by curing briefly.



For easier finishing, we recommend the use of VITA VM LC GEL during final polymerization to prevent formation of an inhibition layer.

Apply a coat of gel directly from the syringe to cover the entire veneer surface, or use an instrument (do not use a brush) to apply the gel.

Perform final polymerization.

Then completely remove VITA VM LC GEL using running water.

⚠ Information on polymerization: Prepolymerization units may be used for the fixation of the materials during layering. If a layer thickness of 2 mm is reached during layering, final polymerization must be carried out without the use of VITA VM LC GEL. The layering process is continued immediately afterwards.

Polymerization information can be found on page 25!



Finishing is carried out using fine-cut carbide milling tools (for the maximum speed for composite, refer to the manufacturer's specifications).



Prepolishing using a suitable silicone polisher, for example, from the VITA ENAMIC Polishing Set technical ...



... and a small goat-hair brush.



High-gloss polishing using a polishing material for veneering composites and a wool/leather buff or a felt wheel.

Avoid generating excess heat (for the maximum polisher speed, refer to the manufacturer's specifications)



The finalized veneer.

Cleaning

It is recommended to clean under running water using a small amount of cleaning liquid and a soft or medium-hard toothbrush.

Please note the following when cleaning in the ultrasonic unit:

Duration of time in the ultrasonic unit: approx. one min.

Percentage of alkaline cleaning solution: max. 10%.

⚠ Note:

Leaving the restoration in the ultrasonic unit for an excessive length of time may affect the quality of the material.

Steam cleaning results in the development of extreme levels of heat and pressure and should generally be avoided.



Corrections of the shape

- Grinding/or adjustment to the shape during layering after intermediate or final polymerization or
- Adding material after polishing or
- Adding material after polymerization with VITA VM LC GEL

Roughen the surface using a fine-cut carbide milling tool and reduce the shape if required. Then use dry compressed air (with water separator) or a clean dry brush to remove any grinding dust.

Wet the completely dry surface with VITA VM LC MODELLING LIQUID.

Add VITA VM LC flow materials. Polymerize and complete as described.





Example of individual layering in the VITA SYSTEM 3D-MASTER shade 2M2.

To facilitate layering, separate the plaster on the model using VITA VM LC SEPARATOR.

Use a disposable brush to apply VITA VM LC SEPARATOR to the dust-free and dry plaster model to achieve a glossy surface. Leave to dry for five minutes.

Apply flow CHROMA PLUS CP2:

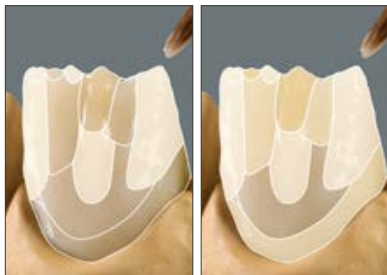
- Cervical
- Mesial/distal ridges

Set by curing briefly.

Polymerization information can be found on page 25!



Layering flow CHROMA PLUS:



CP1 – mamelons mesially/distally and centrally (left picture)

CP3 – mamelon centrally (right picture)

CP2 – cervically and areas next to CP3 (right picture)

If required, set by curing briefly.



Layer with flow BASE DENTINE 2M2 in a reduced tooth shape.

To do so, apply larger amounts of flow BASE DENTINE.

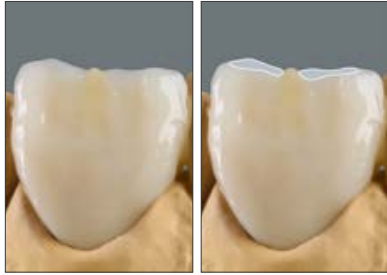
If required, set all veneered surfaces by curing briefly.

Alternatively, perform fully anatomical layering of flow BASE DENTINE and carry out intermediate polymerization, followed by cut-back using a fine-cut carbide milling tool. Then clean the veneered surface (brush/pressurized air) and coat with VITA VM LC MODELLING LIQUID.



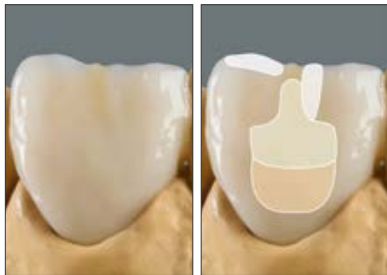
Apply flow ENAMEL ENL distally and mesially in the incisal edge area, as well as centrally in the upper third of the veneering surface.

If required, set by curing briefly.



Layer flow EFFECT ENAMEL EE 9 in the incisal area.

If required, set by curing briefly.



Layering flow EFFECT ENAMEL
EE1 – incisal
EE5 – central upper area
and EE6 – central lower area

If required, set by curing briefly.



Completion of the tooth shape using flow WINDOW.

Then set all veneered surfaces by curing briefly.

So that finishing is easier, we recommend the use of VITA VM LC GEL during final polymerization to prevent formation of an inhibition layer.



Apply a coat of gel directly from the syringe to cover the entire veneered surface or use an instrument (do not use a brush) to apply the gel.

Perform final polymerization.

Then completely remove VITA VM LC GEL using running water.

For finishing, polishing, cleaning and shape adjustments, see page 11.

⚠ Information on polymerization: Prepolymerization units may be used for the fixation of the materials during layering. If a layer thickness of 2 mm is reached during layering, final polymerization must be carried out without the use of VITA VM LC GEL. The layering process is continued immediately afterwards.

Polymerization information can be found on page 25!



The finalized individual veneer.

To achieve an enhanced esthetic appearance, shade individualization of VITA ENAMIC restorations can be performed using VITA VM LC flow materials (layering technique), particularly in the transparent area of anterior restorations or in the vestibular area of posterior restorations. Esthetically appealing results can be achieved, even with thin layers of VITA VM LC flow. The cut-back is carried out using CAD software or manually as a preparatory step for individualizing or veneering. The following minimum layer thicknesses for VITA ENAMIC must be adhered to:

Anterior crowns

Incisal: at least 1.5 mm
Circumferential: at least 0.8 mm

Posterior crowns

Occlusal: at least 1.0 mm
Circumferential: at least 0.8 mm

Conditioning the surface

- The surface of the VITA ENAMIC restoration to be individualized must be roughened and oil-free to ensure perfect bonding to the composite.
- Adhesion of residue, such as milling liquid or lubricant (e.g., Dentatec) to the surface, is not permitted. Remove these either with ethanol or in an ultrasonic bath and dry the restoration.
- The level of surface roughness immediately following CAM processing with a diamond grinding tool is sufficient for individualization.

If subsequent reworking of the surface has reduced the level of roughness, one of the following three alternative methods can be used to increase roughness again:



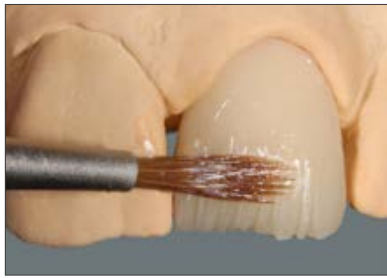
1. Roughening with a diamond grinding tool or
2. Sandblasting using Al_2O_3 at max. 50 μm and a blasting pressure of max. 1 bar or
3. Extraorally only (!): etching with a 5% hydrofluoric acid gel, such as

VITA ADIVA CERA-ETCH, as follows:
using a small disposable brush, apply VITA ADIVA CERA-ETCH to the surfaces to be etched.

Etching time: 60 seconds. Once the application time has been completed, remove the residual acid from the etched surface by rinsing off with copious amounts of water, by cleaning thoroughly using a steam jet device or by cleaning in an oil-free ultrasonic bath using distilled water. After cleaning, allow the surface to dry or dry with compressed air (with water separator). Do not brush off, as this would lead to significant surface contamination.

- Surfaces sandblasted with Al_2O_3 must also be thoroughly cleaned.
- After cleaning, the surface should no longer be touched.





- Apply silane bonding agent, for example, VITA ADIVA C-PRIME, to the roughened surface.
- Apply VITA VM LC MODELLING LIQUID.



Application of VITA VM LC flow

Restoration prepared for individualization.



Incorporating incisal translucent effects with, for example, flow EFFECT ENAMEL EE9 and EE2. If required, set by curing briefly.



Layering mamelons with, for example, flow EFFECT ENAMEL EE2 and EE5. If required, set by curing briefly.



Building up the tooth shape using flow ENAMEL and/or flow EFFECT ENAMEL. Set by curing briefly.



Option: Coating the entire crown with flow WINDOW.

All veneered surfaces are set by curing briefly.



To prevent formation of an inhibition layer and facilitate finishing, we recommend the use of VITA VM LC GEL during final polymerization. Apply a coat of gel directly from the syringe to cover the entire veneer surface or use an instrument (do not use a brush) to apply the gel.

Perform final polymerization.

Then completely remove VITA VM LC GEL using running water.



The restoration is finished and adjusted with a fine diamond instrument (marked with red ring, grit size 27 - 76 µm).

⚠ Note: VITA ENAMIC must not be milled with carbide milling tools.

Perform prepolishing using the instruments provided with the VITA ENAMIC Polishing Set technical and a goat-hair brush. A polishing material for veneering composites and a cotton/leather buff or a felt wheel are used for high-gloss polishing.

Avoid generating excess heat (for the maximum polisher speed, refer to the manufacturer's specifications).



The completed ENAMIC restoration veneered with VITA VM LC flow.

For information on cleaning, see page 12.



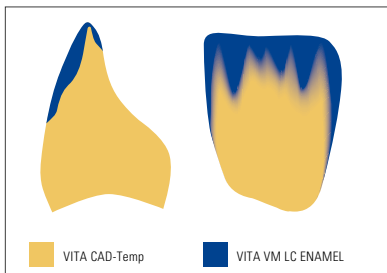
To achieve an enhanced esthetic appearance, the shade of long-term temporary restorations made from VITA CAD-Temp can be individualized with VITA VM LC flow, especially in the translucent incisal area of anterior restorations or in the vestibular area of posterior restorations. Even thin layers of VITA VM LC flow achieve esthetically appealing results.



When using the cut-back technique, controlled grinding or reducing of border areas using a cross-cut carbide milling tool is the precondition for a smooth transition between the VITA CAD-Temp temporary restoration and VITA VM LC flow.



To achieve reliable bonding between VITA CAD-Temp and VITA VM LC flow, the surface is sandblasted with aluminium oxide (grit size 50 µm) at a pressure of 2 bar.



⚠ Note: Maximum reduction of VITA CAD-Temp to achieve sufficient stability of the temporary restoration:
 translucent area of temporary anterior restoration: max. 0.5 mm.
 vestibular area of temporary posterior restoration: max. 0.3 mm.



To achieve reliable bonding, the sandblasted surface must be carefully cleaned with dry compressed air (with water separator) or using a dry clean brush and wetted with VITA VM LC MODELLING LIQUID. Allow MODELLING LIQUID to take effect for 30 to 60 seconds.

⚠ Note: The liquid must not be used to thin the materials.



Depending on which type of individualization is to be achieved, the suitable shade is applied: VITA VM LC flow or VITA VM LC PAINT materials are available for this purpose. They can be mixed with one another. Mixing ratio: at least two parts VITA VM LC flow and max one part PAINT. For fixation of the materials, intermediate polymerization is required.

Polymerization information can be found on page 25!

⚠ Note: VITA VM LC PAINT must not be on the surface and must be completely coated with a VITA VM LC flow material. When applying the materials, air inclusions must be avoided.



Apply a small quantity of flow ENAMEL, EFFECT ENAMEL, WINDOW or NEUTRAL in the upper third of the veneer surface (translucent or vestibular area). Intermediate polymerization can be carried out at any time during layering. Then perform final polymerization: To prevent formation of an inhibition layer and facilitate finishing, we recommend the use of VITA VM LC GEL during final polymerization. Apply a coat of gel directly from the syringe to cover the entire veneer surface or use an instrument to apply the gel. Perform final polymerization. Then completely remove VITA VM LC GEL using running water.



Polymerization information can be found on page 25!

Fine-cut carbide burs must be used for all corrections of contours during individualization.



Polishing

Then prepolishing is carried out using a suitable silicone polisher, for example, from the VITA ENAMIC Polishing Set technical, and a small goat-hair brush. A polishing material for veneering composites and a cotton/leather buff or a felt wheel are used for high-gloss polishing. Avoid generating excessive heat.

⚠ Note: Carefully performed polymerization and polishing are important requirements to obtain a good result and avoid the formation of deposits and resulting adverse effects on the shade.



Completed, individualized VITA CAD-Temp temporary bridge on the working model.

For information on cleaning, see page 12.





For preparation information about inlay, see page 4.

Preparation of the model:

Undercuts should be blocked out first. Additionally, a thin placeholder layer can be applied.

Separating:

The die of the inlay is coated with SEPARATOR beyond the preparation border. Use a disposable brush to apply VITA VM LC SEPARATOR to the dust-free and dry plaster model to achieve a glossy surface. Leave to dry for five minutes. The procedure must be repeated twice.



Layering:

The inlay bottom is built up using a VITA VM LC flow material, for example, BASE DENTINE, CHROMA PLUS or ENAMEL, that matches the tooth shade. Do not coat the preparation border. Then set by curing briefly.

Polymerization information can be found on page 25!

Then use flow BASE DENTINE to build up the occlusal surface just below the preparation border. Then set by curing briefly.

For characterization of fissures, mix a suitable amount of VITA VM LC PAINT material with flow WINDOW at a ratio of 1:2, apply into the fissures and set by curing briefly.

Fissures can be characterized either with VITA VM LC flow CHROMA PLUS or EFFECT ENAMEL materials.



Build up the inlay to achieve the desired tooth shape using flow ENAMEL, NEUTRAL or EFFECT ENAMEL materials. For classification tables, see page 26.

Set by curing briefly.

Then apply a thin layer of flow WINDOW to seal the fissures. Set by curing briefly.



Then final polymerization is carried out. For easier finishing, we recommend the use of VITA VM LC GEL during final polymerization to prevent formation of an inhibition layer.

Apply a coat of gel directly from the syringe to cover the entire veneer surface or use an instrument (do not use a brush) to apply the gel. Perform final polymerization.

Then completely remove VITA VM LC GEL using running water.

Finishing and polishing should be carried out on a duplicate die. Prior to the integration, all inner surfaces must be sandblasted with 50 – 110 µm aluminium oxide while exerting only little pressure.



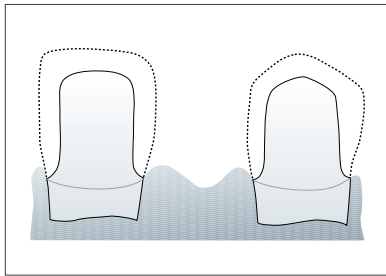
Completed inlay.

Bonding:

The dual-curing luting composite VITA ADIVA[®] F-CEM is recommended for bonding. Please adhere to the working instructions.

A veneer is built up in the same way as an inlay.

For preparation information about veneers, see page 4.



Long-term temporary:

Metal-free crowns and three-unit anterior bridges made from VITA VM LC flow

Preparation:

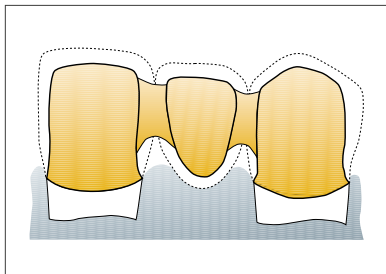
A circumferential chamfer is required for adequate material thickness at the preparation margins.

Preparation of the model:

Undercuts should be blocked out first.

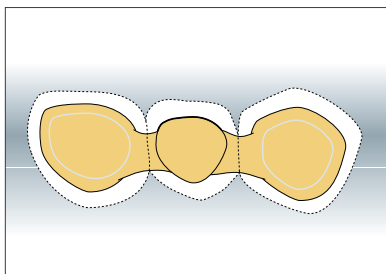
Separating:

The die is coated with VITA VM LC SEPARATOR beyond the preparation border. Use a disposable brush to apply VITA VM LC SEPARATOR to the dust-free and dry plaster model to achieve a glossy surface. Leave to dry for five minutes. The procedure must be repeated at least twice.



Use flow BASE DENTINE to model the copings in reduced tooth size and polymerize. Then build up the pontic between the copings step by step. Alternatively, pre-model the pontic on the ceramic mixing plate, polymerize and place it between the copings and connect with VITA VM LC flow materials. The approximal connections must have a diameter of at least 3.5 mm (10 mm²).

Polymerization information can be found on page 25!



Build up the labial side of the pontic with flow BASE DENTINE until the build-up level of the copings of the abutment teeth is reached.

Further layering and completion of the entire bridge, according to VITA VM LC flow BASIC layering (see page 9).

Veneering partially yttrium-stabilized ZrO₂ frameworks (CTE 10.0 - 10.5 · 10⁻⁶ · K⁻¹), such as VITA YZ SOLUTIONS

Prepare framework for veneering. Sandblast surfaces to be veneered with Al₂O₃ (at least 50 µm) and a pressure of <2.5 bar and then clean with compressed air (with water separator) or a dry clean brush.

Primer approved for **permanent** and **temporary** restorations: **Clearfil Ceramic Primer Plus, Kuraray**

Primer approved **only for temporary** restorations: **Signum zirconia bond, Heraeus Kulzer**

- Apply **Clearfil Ceramic Primer Plus** in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
To achieve adequate bonding, the next layer is applied immediately afterwards: VITA VM LC PRE OPAQUE and OPAQUE PASTE or, alternatively, VITA VM LC OPAQUE PASTE directly (see page 6).
- Apply **Signum zirconia bond I and II** in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
To achieve adequate bonding, the next layer is applied immediately afterwards: VITA VM LC PRE OPAQUE and then VITA VM LC OPAQUE PASTE/ OPAQUE (see page 6).

Further layering and completion of the entire veneer is carried out according to the VITA VM LC flow BASIC layering (see page 9).

Veneering frameworks made of polyether ether ketone (PEEK)

The restoration is fabricated and the surfaces are prepared in accordance with the instructions of the corresponding PEEK manufacturer.

- To achieve reliable bonding of VITA VM LC flow to polyether ether ketone (PEEK) with a filler content of up to 20 % (such as BioHPP/Bredent) and PEEK OPTIMA[®] LT1 Polymer (such as Juvora, InnoBlanc Medical), the visio.link primer (Bredent) has been tested and approved by VITA.
- Subsequent use of the transparent VITA VM LC PRE OPAQUE is recommended; the viscosity of this product ensures uniform coating of the surfaces and reliable curing (see page 6).
- The subsequent application of opaque and the VITA VM LC flow layering is carried out as described, starting on page 7.

Individualization of VITA denture teeth

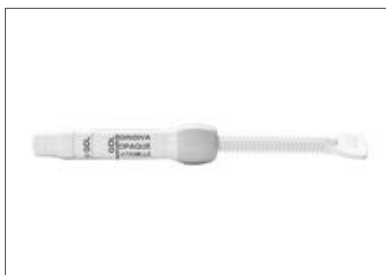
VITA denture teeth can be adapted to remaining natural teeth by using VITA VM LC flow materials. Depending on the type of individualization, the following procedure is required:

- A cross-cut carbide bur is used if the tooth shape needs to be reduced.
- If the tooth shape does not need to be reduced, sandblasting is carried out immediately as described in the next step.
- To achieve reliable bonding between VITA VM LC flow and the VITA denture teeth, the respective surfaces need to be sandblasted with aluminium oxide (grit size 50 µm) and a pressure of 2 bar.
- The sandblasted surface must be carefully cleaned with compressed air (with water separator) or a dry clean brush and wetted with VITA VM LC MODELLING LIQUID to achieve reliable bonding. Allow MODELLING LIQUID to take effect for 30 to 60 seconds.
- Depending on the type of individualization to be achieved, the appropriate effect material is applied/used. There are a variety of VITA VM LC flow or paste materials available for this purpose (see page 28). To set the materials, cure them briefly.
- To prevent formation of an inhibition layer and facilitate finishing, we recommend the use of VITA VM LC GEL during final polymerization. Apply a coat of gel directly from the syringe to cover the entire veneer surface or use an instrument (do not use a brush) to apply the gel.
- Perform final polymerization and then completely remove VITA VM LC GEL using running water.
- Finishing is done as described on page 11.



Reproduction of gingival components using metal retentions

The VITA VM LC flow GINGIVA materials were developed especially to restore the original gingival situation. The range of shades of the gingiva materials enables the reproduction of gingiva for patients from all cultural backgrounds. In the case of gingival reproduction with metal retentions, first condition the metal with primer and coat with gingival opaque material (for details of how to apply primer and opaque material, see page 6).



VITA VM LC GINGIVA OPAQUE is recommended for covering retentions of partial restorations. Smears are avoided during further processing. Then layer the flow GINGIVA materials. Observe the information on layering, polymerization and finishing. See BASIC layering, starting on page 6.

In the case of thin flow GINGIVA layers, a mixture of GINGIVA OPAQUE PASTE GOL and PAINT is recommended for the GINGIVA shades G1, G4 and G5. A higher content of GINGIVA OPAQUE PASTE GOL is required in the mixture.

GINGIVA	Mixture of GINGIVA OPAQUE PASTE GOL/PAINT
G1	GOL/PT13*
G4	GOL/PT19*
G5	GOL/PT15*

* Mixing ratio 2:1 (two parts GOL, one part PT)
The information given is only intended to provide reference values.

How does light curing work?

Radiation with light of certain wavelengths starts radical polymerization in the opaque or the composite as a result of the photoinitiators contained in them. During this process, the short-chain monomers are linked to form a polymer network. At the same time, specially treated inorganic fillers are integrated into this network. As a result, the previously plastic, mouldable composite is transformed into a hard, insoluble material.

What must be considered during light curing?

The effect of the photoinitiators is only ensured if light with a suitable wavelength and sufficient intensity is used. The maximum layer thicknesses should not be exceeded. To polymerize VITAVMLC flow, the devices must be equipped with lamps emitting light in a wavelength range of 350 nm to 500 nm. There are various light sources which can be used for this purpose: for example, fluorescent lamps, xenon flashlight lamps, LED lamps and halogen lamps. As with all chemical reactions, polymerization takes place more rapidly at increased temperatures. Fluorescent lamps are less suitable, since their heat emission is minimal. In the polymerization chamber, temperatures of 60-80°C contribute to achieving fast and accurate polymerization. Temperatures above 120 °C must be avoided.

Consequences of insufficient light curing

Insufficient activation by unsuitable or old lamps results in defective networks in the composite. Lack of mechanical stability and poor surface quality lead to premature failure of the restoration. The consequences are flaking and secondary discoloration. This can be avoided through regular maintenance of the light-curing units by the dental professional.



Photo 1 clearly illustrates the consequences of insufficient light curing: Immersion of the restorations in red wine over eight weeks leaves very few recognizable discolorations in the fully polymerized crown (Fig. left). The crown that has been incompletely polymerized (i.e., insufficiently cured, to the right in the photo) reveals strong discolorations.

Photo 1:
to the left: completely polymerized, hardly any discoloration
to the right: incompletely polymerized; strong discolorations

When using light-curing composites, a good polymerization result strongly depends on the power of the unit in use. To be able to provide reliable recommendations, VITA has extensively tested the most common light curing devices on the market in connection with VITA VM[®]LC.

Polymerization times and information can be found here:



To learn how to properly polymerize VITA VM[®]LC, go to:

<https://www.vita-zahnfabrik.com/de/Verblendmaterial/Verblendkomposite/VITAVMLC-30312,27568.html>

The classifications are only intended to provide reference values.






VITA SYSTEM 3D-MASTER	OPAQUE	OPAQUE PASTE	flow CHROMA PLUS	flow ENAMEL
0M1	OP 0M1	–	–	ENL
1M1	OP 1M1	OP 1M1	CP1/CP2*	ENL
1M2	OP 1M2	OP 1M2	CP2	ENL
2L1.5	OP 2L1.5	OP 2L1.5	CP2	ENL
2L2.5	OP 2L2.5	–	CP2	ENL
2M1	OP 2M1	OP 2M1	CP2	ENL
2M2	OP 2M2	OP 2M2	CP1/CP3*	ENL
2M3	OP 2M3	OP 2M3	CP3	ENL
2R1.5	OP 2R1.5	–	CP1/CP5*	ENL
2R2.5	OP 2R2.5	–	CP1/CP3*	ENL
3L1.5	OP 3L1.5	OP 3L1.5	CP2/CP5*	ENL
3L2.5	OP 3L2.5	–	CP3	ENL
3M1	OP 3M1	–	CP1/CP5*	ENL
3M2	OP 3M2	OP 3M2	CP3/CP5*	ENL
3M3	OP 3M3	OP 3M3	CP3/CP4*	ENL
3R1.5	OP 3R1.5	–	CP4/CP5*	ENL
3R2.5	OP 3R2.5	OP 3R2.5	CP4/CP5*	ENL
4L1.5	OP 4L1.5	–	CP5	END
4L2.5	OP 4L2.5	–	CP4/CP5*	END
4M1	OP 4M1	–	CP5	END
4M2	OP 4M2	OP 4M2	CP3/CP5*	END
4M3	OP 4M3	–	CP4/CP5*	END
4R1.5	OP 4R1.5	–	CP5	END
4R2.5	OP 4R2.5	–	CP4	END
5M1	OP 5M1	–	–	END
5M2	OP 5M2	–	–	END
5M3	OP 5M3	–	–	END

VITA classical A1–D4 shades	OPAQUE PASTE	flow CHROMA PLUS	flow ENAMEL
A1	OP A1	CP1	ENL
A2	OP A2	CP2	ENL
A3	OP A3	CP2/CP3*	ENL
A3.5	OP A3.5	CP3	END
A4	OP A4	CP4/CP5*	END
B2	OP B2	CP2	ENL
B3	OP B3	CP2/CP3*	END
B4	OP B4	CP3	END
C1	OP C1	CP1/CP5*	END
C2	OP C2	CP1/CP5*	ENL
C3	OP C3	CP1/CP5*	END
C4	OP C4	CP5	END
D2	OP D2	CP2	END
D3	OP D3	CP2/CP5*	END
D4	OP D4	CP2/CP5*	END





*Mixing ratio approx. 1:1







When mixing flow CHROMA PLUS materials, ensure that air bubbles are not created.

VITAVM®LC opaque materials


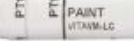









<p>PRE OPAQUE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – first opaque layer for metal, PEEK and zirconia frameworks – particularly recommended for retentions – flowable transparent material that ensures reliable curing – allows a uniform opaque layer to be obtained 		PRE	transparent	
<p>OPAQUE PASTE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – tooth-colored opaque paste to mask the shade of the framework – high masking capacity for thin layers (approx. 0.2 mm) – high stability, thanks to the homogeneous visco-elastic consistency – also for retentions 		0M1 1M1 1M2 2L1.5 2M1 2M2 2M3 3L1.5 3M2 3M3 3R2.5 4M2 A1–D4 (except B1)		
<p>OPAQUE powder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – tooth-colored opaque powder to mask the shade of the framework – high masking capacity for thin layers (approx. 0.2 mm) 		0M1 1M1 - 5M3		
<p>GINGIVA OPAQUE PASTE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – for coating the metal framework prior to the application of the GINGIVA materials – for retentions on CoCr structures, no smears 		GOL	light pink	

VITAVM®LC flow veneering materials*

<p>BASE DENTINE – shade-defining BASE DENTINE materials</p>		<p>A1–D4 (except B1) 0M1/1M1/2M1/2M2/ 2M3/3M2/3M3/3R2.5</p>		
<p>ENAMEL – translucent enamel materials</p>		<p>ENL END</p>	<p>light dark</p>	
<p>NEUTRAL – universal translucent material</p>		<p>NT</p>	<p>Translucent</p>	
<p>WINDOW – transparent material, for crystal-clear effects in the enamel area – for mixing and layering of VITA VM LC PAINT stains on VITA VM LC flow, VITA denture teeth and VITA CAD-Temp – for mixing the VITA VM LC flow materials – for coating the finalized veneer – for covering fissures</p>		<p>WIN</p>	<p>transparent</p>	
<p>EFFECT ENAMEL – translucent enamel effect material for all enamel areas – for achieving a natural effect of depth</p>		<p>EE1 EE2 EE5 EE6 EE7 EE9 EE11 EE12</p>	<p>whitish pastel yellowish-translucent reddish-translucent orange-translucent bluish-translucent greyish-translucent grey-beige</p>	
<p>CHROMA PLUS – shade-intensive materials; the intensity can be controlled through the thickness of the layer – to be applied in the tooth-neck area or across the entire surface of the opaque – stronger fluorescent effect – can also be used as a correction material, depending on the shade</p>		<p>CP1 CP2 CP3 CP4 CP5</p>	<p>ivory beige-yellow light orange-brown orange green-brown</p>	

GINGIVA – for restoring the original gingival situation *** when a layer thickness of 1 mm is reached, final polymerization is required		G1	dusky pink	
		G2	orange-pink	
		G3	pink	
		G4	brown-red	
		G5***	dark red	

Stains

VITA VM LC PAINT – flowable materials for shade effects and individual characteristics, such as calcification, enamel cracks and nicotine stains – PAINT materials should not lie on the surface, due to the low filler content – for individualizing OPAQUE PASTE – can be mixed with all VITA VM LC flow materials – mixing ratio: at least two parts VITA VM LC flow and max one part PAINT.		PT1	white	
		PT3	yellow	
		PT5	light orange-brown	
		PT8	almond-colored	
		PT9	green-brown	
		PT12	bordeaux	
		PT13	grey	
		PT15	chestnut brown	
		PT17	blue	
		PT19	light brown	

*** The VITA VM LC flow materials can be mixed with one another and can be shaded by combining with VITA VM LC PAINT materials.**

Mixing ratio: at least two parts VITA VM LC flow and max one part PAINT.

To prevent air bubbles from forming, mix with an instrument rather than a brush.

Various levels of translucency - VITA VM LC flow



From left to right:
 CHROMA PLUS CP2, EFFECT ENAMEL EE2,
 ENAMEL LIGHT ENL, WINDOW WIN.
 Thickest point (top): 2.0 mm,
 thinnest point (bottom): 0.5 mm.



VITA VM LC OPAQUE LIQUID

Mixing liquid for OPAQUE powder.
OPAQUE LIQUID must not be used together with OPAQUE PASTE material.

5 ml, Prod. No. CVML0L5



VITA VM LC SEPARATOR

Liquid for separating plaster models against resin.
Application: Use a disposable brush to apply VITA VM LC SEPARATOR to the dust-free and dry plaster model to achieve a glossy surface.
Leave to dry for five minutes.

30 ml, Prod. No. CVMLS30



VITA VM LC MODELLING LIQUID

Application is easier if the modelling instrument or the brush is wetted with a very small quantity of liquid. Use very sparingly. The liquid must not be used to thin the powders.
To be used for wetting the veneering materials after adjustments made by grinding.
Ensures bonding of VITA VM LC, and for example, VITA denture teeth, VITA CAD-Temp.

10 ml, Prod. No. CVMLM10
30 ml, Prod. No. CVMLM30



VITA VM LC CLEANER

Cleaning liquid should be used to remove non-polymerized VITA VM LC materials from instruments.
Hardened material residues can be partially dissolved with VITA VM LC OPAQUE LIQUID.

50 ml, Prod. No. CVMLC50



VITA VM LC GEL

To prevent formation of an inhibition layer during final polymerization and to facilitate finishing.

20 ml, Prod. No. CVMLG20



VITA ADIVA C-PRIME

Single-component silane bonding agent.

Bottle cont. 5 ml, Prod. No. FACP5



VITA porcelain mixing plate

For light-curing materials
black, 8.5 x 11 cm

Prod. No. C014



VITA CERAMICS ETCH (for extraoral use only!)

Hydrofluoric acid gel, 5%, for etching silicate ceramics, red colored.

Syringe of 3 ml, Prod. No. FACE3

Bottle cont. 6 ml, Prod. No. FACE6

Compositions

VITA VM LC flow materials

(BASE DENTINE, ENAMEL, CHROMA PLUS,
EFFECT ENAMEL, GINGIVA, WINDOW, NEUTRAL)
Dimethacrylates, multifunctional acrylates, catalysts,
stabilizers and inorganic pigments.
Filler content: 55 – 68 % by weight, zirconia, silicon dioxide.

VITA VM LC PRE OPAQUE

Dimethacrylates, multifunctional acrylates, catalyst and
stabilizers.

VITA VM LC opaque paste

(OPAQUE PASTE, GINGIVA OPAQUE PASTE)
Dimethacrylates, multifunctional acrylates, catalysts,
stabilizers and inorganic pigments.
Filler content: 4 – 9 % by weight, silicon dioxide

VITA VM LC opaque powder

(OPAQUE)
Polymethyl methacrylate and inorganic pigments.

VITA VM LC PAINT

Dimethacrylates, catalyst, stabilizers and inorganic pigments.
Filler content: 30 – 40 % by weight, silicon dioxide

VITA VM LC GEL

Glycerin and silicon dioxide.

VITA VM LC MODELLING LIQUID

Dimethacrylate, methacrylic ester, catalyst and stabilizers.

VITA VM LC CLEANER

Ethanol.

VITA VM LC OPAQUE LIQUID

Dimethacrylates, methyl methacrylate, catalyst and
stabilizers.

VITA VM LC SEPARATOR

Polydimethyl siloxane, solvent, silane, catalyst and stabilizers.

VITAVM[®]LC and VITAVM[®]LC flow – Physical properties

Property	Unit of measure	Value	
		VITAVM [®] LC	VITAVM [®] LC flow
3-point flexural strength	MPa	approx. 90	approx. 130
Water absorption	µg/mm ³	approx. 4000	approx. 7000
Solubility	µg/mm ³	approx. 30	approx. 30
Content of inorganic fillers	Wt%	< 5	< 5

VITAVM[®]LC and VITAVM[®]LC flow – Chemical composition

Components	Wt%	
	VITAVM [®] LC	VITAVM [®] LC flow
Multifunctional (meth-)acrylates	39 – 45	32 - 41
Highly dispersed silicon dioxide	41 – 52	-
Mixed oxide from silicone dioxide and zirconia	-	55 – 68
Copolymer	7 – 13	-
Initiators and stabilizers	< 2	< 3
Pigments	< 1	< 1

Indication:

- Full and partial veneering of metal frameworks: crowns, bridges, telescopic crowns, implant suprastructures
- Inlays, veneers

Application areas:

- Individualization and layering of VITA ENAMIC
- Veneering partially yttrium-stabilized ZrO₂ frameworks (CTE 10.0 - 10.5 · 10⁻⁶ · K⁻¹), such as VITA YZ SOLUTIONS
- Individualization of VITA denture teeth
- Reproduction of gingival areas
- Veneering of removable and partially removable dentures (according to the manufacturer's information) made of
 - polyether ether ketone (PEEK) with a filler content of up to 20%, such as BioHPP/Bredent
 - PEEK-OPTIMA LT1 polymer, such as Juvora, InnoBlanc Medical

Long-term temporaries:

- Individualizing and layering of long-term temporaries made from VITA CAD-Temp
- Metal-free crowns and three-unit anterior bridges made from VITA VM LC

⚠ **Note:** In the posterior region, the veneer must have a minimum thickness of 1.5 mm in the central fissure and a perfect occlusion.

Contraindication:

- Occlusal dysfunctions or parafunctions, such as bruxism
- All alloys and resin framework materials may be used for frameworks, which are suitable for veneering with composite, according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Intended purpose:

- VITA VM LC products are veneer resin materials for dental prosthesis.

Patient target group:

- No restrictions.

Intended user:

- Dental professionals only: dentist and dental technician (Rx only).

Information about risks:

- Information on reporting serious incidents in connection with medical devices, general risks associated with dental treatments, residual risks and (if applicable) short clinical safety and performance reports (SSCPs) can be found at www.vita-zahnfabrik.com/product_safety.

Storage/disposal:

- Disposal via household waste. The products labelled with a pictogram for hazardous substances are to be disposed of as hazardous waste. Recyclable waste (such as attachments, paper and plastics) must be disposed of using appropriate recycling systems. If necessary, contaminated product residues should be pretreated in accordance with regional regulations and disposed of separately.










Storage information


Do not store above 25 °C/77 °F.

Do not expose to direct sunlight.

It is generally recommended to store composites under cold conditions. To ensure optimal storage of the composites in syringes, they should be firmly sealed in the container/syringe at 5-10°C in a suitable refrigerator. To achieve proper consistency of the materials for processing, they should be kept at room temperature for about one hour. The syringes should not be opened before use! Close the syringe immediately after dispensing material.







Explanation of symbols:






Manufacturer VITA Zahnfabrik		Manufacturing date	
Medical device		Shelf life	
For professionals only	Rx only	Product number	
Refer to instructions for use		LOT number (batch)	
Do not store above 25 °C/77 °F		Do not expose to direct sunlight.	

<p>Safety at work, health protection, environmental protection</p>	<p>When working with the product, wear suitable safety goggles/ face protection, gloves and safety clothing.</p> <p>Work under an extraction unit.</p> <p>Avoid contact with skin.</p> <p>In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with water and seek medical advice.</p> <p>In case of contact with skin, rinse immediately with copious amount of water.</p> <p>Substances hazardous to water must not be allowed to enter the sewage system/to reach the environment.</p>	
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Care instructions for removable restorations made from VITA VM LC flow

- The restoration should be rinsed with water after each meal and cleaned mechanically at least once a day.
- Mechanical cleaning: hold the denture over a washbasin filled with water and clean from all sides.
- Use **a soft or medium-hard toothbrush or denture brush** and **a small quantity of abrasive toothpaste for cleaning**.
- Frequent consumption of coffee, tea, nicotine and in some cases, medication, may cause discoloration. In such cases, the restoration should be cleaned repeatedly.
- **It is strongly advised not to use cleaning tabs or cleaning solutions.**
The active substances damage the material surfaces and cause discoloration and plaque deposits.

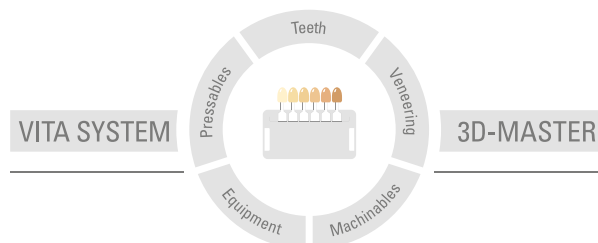
The following products require hazard identification:		
<p>VITAVM®LC MODELLING LIQUID (Contains triethylene glycol dimethacrylate, 2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate)</p>	<p>Causes skin irritation. Causes severe eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. May cause allergic skin reactions.</p>	
<p>VITAVM®LC SEPARATOR (contains cyclohexane, toluene, methyltriacetoxysilane)</p>	<p>Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes serious eye damage. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects Causes skin irritation. May cause drowsiness and dizziness.</p>	
<p>VITAVM®LC CLEANER (Contains ethanol)</p>	<p>Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Causes severe eye irritation.</p>	
<p>VITAVM®LC OPAQUE LIQUID (contains methyl methacrylate, ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, 2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate)</p>	<p>Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Causes skin irritation. May cause allergic skin reactions. May cause respiratory irritation.</p>	
<p>VITAVM®LC OPAQUE PASTE VITAVM®LC GINGIVA OPAQUE PASTE (contains 2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate)</p>	<p>Causes skin irritation. Causes severe eye irritation. May cause allergic skin reactions. Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects</p>	
<p>VITAVM®LC PRE OPAQUE (contains 2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate)</p>	<p>Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects May cause an allergic reaction.</p>	

The following products require hazard identification:		
<p>VITAVM®LC PAINT (contains 2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate, triethylene glycol dimethacrylate)</p>	<p>Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause an allergic reaction. Harmful to aquatic organisms with long-term adverse effects.</p>	
<p>VITAVM®LC flow (Contains triethylene glycol dimethacrylate, 2-dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate)</p>	<p>Causes skin irritation. Causes severe eye irritation. May cause allergic skin reactions. Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects</p>	
<p>VITA ADIVA® CERA-ETCH (hydrofluoric acid ceramic etching gel) For extraoral use only! Contains hydrofluoric acid.</p>	<p>Caustic/Toxic For extraoral use only! Contains hydrofluoric acid. Toxic if swallowed. Fatal in contact with skin. Causes severe skin burns and damage to eyes. Harmful by inhalation. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/safety goggles. Keep locked up. If swallowed, call the Toxicological Information Center immediately and provide safety data sheet. In case of contact with clothing/skin, remove contaminated clothing immediately and rinse with a copious amount of water. Specific measures, see safety data sheet. In case of contact with eyes, rinse with water for a few minutes and consult a doctor/Toxicological Information Center. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.</p>	 
<p>VITA ADIVA® C-PRIME (Silane bonding agent)</p>	<p>Danger Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame/hot surfaces. No smoking.</p>	

The corresponding safety data sheets can be downloaded at www.vita-zahnfabrik.com/sds.



With the unique VITA SYSTEM 3D-MASTER, all natural tooth shades can be systematically determined and perfectly reproduced.



Please note: Our products must be used in accordance with the instructions for use. We accept no liability for any damage resulting from incorrect handling or usage. The user is furthermore obliged to check the product before use with regard to its suitability for the intended area of applications. We cannot accept any liability if the product is used in conjunction with materials and equipment from other manufacturers that are not compatible or not authorized for use with our product and this results in damage. The VITA Modulbox is not necessarily a component of the product. Date of issue of this information: 2024-08

After the publication of this information for use any previous versions become obsolete. The current version can be found at www.vita-zahnfabrik.com

VITA Zahnfabrik has been certified and the following products bear the mark

CE 0124

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VITA ADIVA[®] C-PRIME

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CH REP VITA Zahnfabrik H. Rauter GmbH & Co.KG, Bad Säckingen (Germany)
Zweigniederlassung Basel c/o Perrig AG, Max Kämpf-Platz 1, 4058 Basel

VITA

VITA Zahnfabrik H. Rauter GmbH & Co.KG
Spitalgasse 3 · 79713 Bad Säckingen · Germany
Tel. +49(0)7761/562-0 · Fax +49(0)7761/562-299
Hotline: Tel. +49(0)7761/562-222 · Fax +49(0)7761/562-446
www.vita-zahnfabrik.com · info@vita-zahnfabrik.com
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