

Hergestellt für/Produced for:

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Instructions for Use metal-ceramic alloy

Realloy C Blank

Realloy C Blank is a dental metal-ceramic alloy based on cobalt. **Realloy C Blank** is free from nickel, cadmium, beryllium and lead and fulfils the standards of EN ISO 22674 type 4 for appliances with thin sections that are subject to very high forces, e.g. removable partial dentures, clasps, thin veneered crowns, wide-span bridges or bridges with small cross sections, bars, attachments and implant retained superstructures.

Composition w_i

Co	%	62,5
Cr	%	24,6
W	%	8,5
Mo	%	2,9
Si	%	1,3
Nb, Mn, Fe, N	%	< 1

Properties

Density ρ	g · cm ⁻³	8,3
Vickers hardness	HV 10	285
Linear CTE α (25 - 500 °C)	10 ⁻⁶ ·K ⁻¹	13,9
Linear CTE α (20 - 600 °C)	10 ⁻⁶ ·K ⁻¹	14,0
Melting range T _S - T _L	°C	1304-1369
Highest recommended firing temperature T _{F,max}	°C	980
0,2-% Yield strength R _{p0,2}	MPa	490
Modulus of elasticity E	GPa	210
Tensile elongation at break A ₅	%	10
Tensile strength R _m	MPa	920

Recommendations for Use

Design

The design is carried out with suitable CAD software in consideration of dental rules. Avoid wall thicknesses of less than 0,35 mm for the CAD model. Increase the wall thickness at critical points. Design the connectors as strong and high as possible (height: at least 3,5 mm, width: at least 2,5 mm).

Milling

Use suitable milling tools and cutting data according to the manufacturer’s instructions for the dental milling machine.

Firing of Ceramics

Use commercially available dental ceramics for cobalt based metal alloys with a suitable linear thermal expansion coefficient. Please follow the associated work instructions and cooling schemes given by the ceramic manufacturer. After milling:

1. Separation of connectors and finishing of the object. Carbide cutters are recommended.
2. Sand blast the surface by use of a pencil-blaster with aluminium oxide 100 µm or 250 µm.
3. Ultrasonically clean the frame in distilled water or degrease with ethyl acetate.
4. The oxide firing is optional, to be done at about 960 °C under vacuum for 5 minutes. Always remove the oxide layer after oxide firing by sand blasting with aluminium oxide and degrease again.
Note: A clean surface is best to avoid bubbles in ceramics.
5. The opaque is applied on the surface by a first thin wash firing and a second evenly covering opaque layer.
Before firing always let the opaque dry for 5-10 minutes at 600 °C.
6. Firing and cooling should be carried out in accordance to the ceramic manufacturer’s instructions.
7. After every firing step (dentine bake, build-up and glazing) cooling phase until ca. 750 °C.

Finishing

After firing of the ceramic, polish the frame with suitable grinding and polishing instruments for dental alloys up to high gloss.

Soldering and Welding

Soldering before firing of the frame can be carried out with commercially available solders und high temperature flux. The width of the solder gap should be 0,05-0,2 mm. For welding with laser use suitable commercially available metal welding wires.

Safety Note

Metal dusts are harmful to health. Use a dust extractor. Consider allergic hypersensitivities to contents of the alloy. In case of suspected incompatibility with individual elements of this alloy, this should not be used.

Warranty

These application recommendations are based on own experiments and experiences and can therefore only be regarded as guidelines. The dentist or dental technician is responsible for the correct processing of this alloy.



Batch number



Refer to instructions for use



Manufacturer



Not for reuse