

VERARBEITUNGSANLEITUNG
INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Creation MAGIC COLOUR



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*„The more experience we have,
the more precise we can be.“*

WilliGeller

Willi Geller is a free spirit in every respect – in simple as well as in complex ways.

Willi Geller is considered a pioneer in aesthetic dentistry. His visions and the development of Creation Dental Ceramics have shaped dental technology to the very day. The introduction of high-strength ceramic materials has changed the requirements for individual characterisation of dental restorations. Monolithic, translucent zirconia prosthetics, stained to match the tooth shade and often including shade gradients, have now found their way into the labs and present dental technicians with new challenges. For this reason, modern and efficient solutions for individual characterisation of dental restorations are in demand. Oral designers Stefan Picha and Alexander Conzmann helped develop the Creation Magic Colour shade system to address the demand for high aesthetics and creative freedom, even with thin layering.

*Thomas Hiebel
Head of Marketing & Sales*

„Fully veneered restorations are still considered the gold standard in aesthetic prosthetics. When developing Magic Colour, we aimed to find the best possible solution for individualising monolithic prosthetics without having to make major aesthetic compromises. Prosthetics characterised with Creation Magic Colour come very close to the results of veneered prosthetics while meeting the requirements of modern dental technology!“

Stefan Picha, Alexander Conzmann

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Creation Magic Colour is a product system for individually characterising dental restorations. The system consists of the following components:

- Stain powder for individual shading of tooth and gingiva restorations
- Glaze powder with and without fluorescence for surface sealing
- A mixing liquid for stain powder
- A Special Liquid for microlayering

Creation Magic Colour stain powders, like all Creation ceramics, are made from natural feldspar. Feldspar is further processed into amorphous glass during the manufacturing process. In a further processing step, it is ground very finely and enriched with colour pigments and fluorescent particles. These additions confer Magic Colour brilliant shades and nature-identical light effects. Magic Colour stains are used in various techniques. They can be used for shading monolithic restorations or for staining layering materials.

INDICATIONS, CONTRAINDICATIONS AND SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Indications

- Individual characterisation of monolithic (fully anatomical) lithium disilicate restorations
- Individual characterisation of monolithic (fully anatomical) zirconia restorations
- Individual characterisation of partially reduced zirconia restorations and subsequent ceramic veneering in thin layers (microlayering) with Creation ZI-F layering ceramics
- Individual characterisation of partially reduced lithium disilicate restorations and subsequent ceramic veneering in thin layers with Creation LS layering ceramics

Further applications

- Surface characterisation of restorations after veneering with Creation CC, ZI-CT, ZI-F and LS
- Characterisation of lithium disilicate and zirconia frameworks as wash firing and subsequent veneering with Creation LS and ZI-F
- Staining of Creation Willi Geller layering materials – Creation CC, ZI-CT, ZI-F and LS

Contraindications

- Use with layering ceramics outside the Creation layering ceramic system
- Characterisation of frameworks as wash firing and subsequent veneering with Creation ZI-CT
- Incompatibilities with the constituents contained

Safety information

Avoid inhaling ceramic dust. Observe the latest version of the safety data sheet.

Undesirable effects

Should the use of prosthetics cause an undesirable effect, a physical reaction in the patient or if other incidents occur due to the product, please report this directly to the appropriate reporting authority or to our internal e-mail address office@klema.at or to info@creation-willigeller.com

For use only by a dental professional in the recommended indications.

You will find the competent authority in your country via the following link::
https://ec.europa.eu/health/md_sector/contact_en

Your feedback helps further improve the safety of this product.

PRODUCT RANGE CREATION MAGIC COLOUR

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DENTINE SHADE, 3g

			
DS-A	DS-B	DS-C	DS-D

Magic Colour Dentine Shades – for shade adjustment according to the Vita A–D shade guide
 Magic Colour Highlight – for individual freedom in shade characterisation
 Magic Colour Make In – for simulating mamelons
 Magic Colour Gingiva Shades – for nature-identical imitation of the mucosa
 Magic Colour glazes with and without fluorescence – for natural gloss

Magic Colour Liquids – for the ideal processing consistency

Magic Colour Liquid GL is a mixing liquid for stain powder especially developed for the stain technique. Magic Colour Special Liquid ML has been developed exclusively for microlayering with Creation ZI-F and Creation LS. It produces a homogeneous paste with dense ceramic consistency, which enables the application of material in very thin layers. Due to their low shrinkage and high density, the veneers exhibit a self-glaze effect after firing.

HIGHLIGHT, 3g

														
HL-1 white	HL-2 eggshell	HL-3 lemon	HL-4 mandarine	HL-5 flamingo	HL-6 apricot	HL-7 light brown	HL-8 medium brown	HL-9 olive	HL-10 red	HL-11 dove blue	HL-12 grey	HL-13 deep blue	HL-14 fissure	HL-15 illusion

MAKE IN, 3g

	
MI-61 ivory	MI-63 honey yellow

GINGIVA SHADE, 3g

		
GS-1 raspberry	GS-2 salmon red	GS-3 red violet

GLAZE, 3g

	
Glaze Fluo	Glaze

LIQUIDE

	
Liquid GL 25ml	Liquid GL 50ml

SPECIAL LIQUIDE

	
Special Liquid ML 25ml	Special Liquid ML 50ml






PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Crystal system		
Properties	Measuring unit	Value
Flexural strength	MPa	85
Chemical solubility	µg/ml	16
Coefficient of thermal expansion CTE (25 °C–500 °C)	10 ⁻⁶ xK ⁻¹	8.0
Glass transition point	°C	530 +/- 10
Grain size D90/10	µm	9

All ceramic powders were tested and found to be compliant with ISO 9693: 2019 and 6872: 2015+amendment 1: 2018.
Classification: dental ceramics type 1/ class 1

HANDLING, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

For optimal shelf life, it is recommended to store the products at 4 °C–28 °C (39 °F–82 °F). Waste must be disposed of in accordance with the respective national regulations.

Symbol explanations	
	Manufacturer
	Use by date
	Article number
	Lot number
	Storage temperature
	Medical device
	Observe instructions
Rx Only	U.S Federal Law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a dentist

PROCESSING

62 Creation Magic Colour is suitable for a wide processing spectrum.

- Individual characterisation of monolithic lithium disilicate and zirconia restorations
- Individual characterisation of monolithic restorations by staining and subsequent microlayering
- Shade characterisation of lithium disilicate and zirconia frameworks with subsequent veneering with Creation Willi Geller ceramics (see table of processing options)
- Admixture of layering ceramics for staining

Processing options with Creation Willi Geller layering ceramics

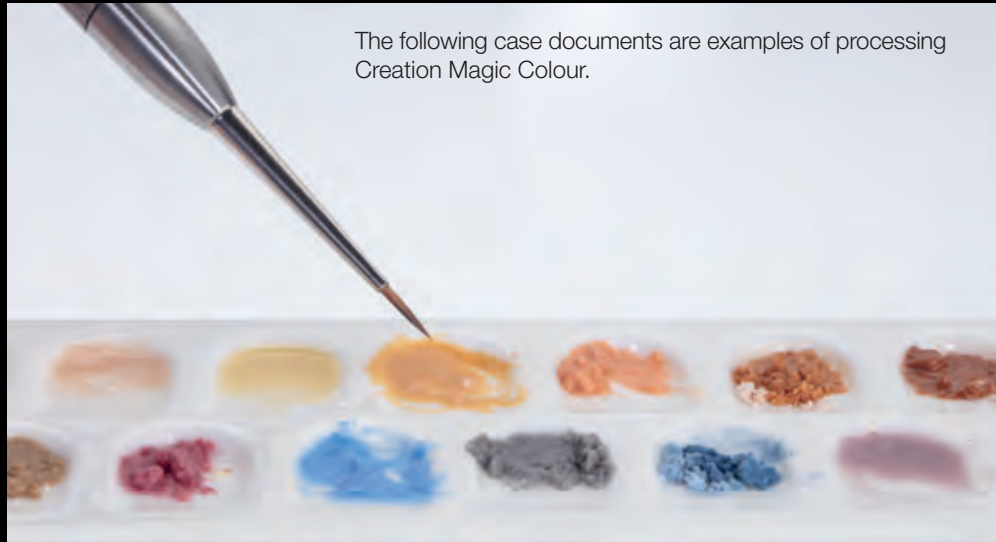
Creation Magic Colour	Processing options in combination with Creation Willi Geller veneering ceramics	Veneering ceramics			
		ZI-CT	ZI-F	LS	CC
Dentine Shade, Highlight, Make In	Characterisation / shade primer / wash firing of frameworks prior to veneering	X	✓	✓	–
	Shade characterisation of monolithic restorations with subsequent microlayering	X	✓	✓	–
	Admixture of Magic Colour powder in layering ceramics	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Stain firing (surface)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gingiva Shade	Shade masking of mucosa with subsequent microlayering	X	✓	✓	–
Glazes	Glaze firing	✓	✓	✓	✓

✓ Processing recommended

X Processing not approved

– Processing not possible

SURFACE CHARACTERISATION/STAINING OF MONOLITHIC ZIRCONIA AND LITHIUM DISILICATE RESTORATIONS



1. Magic Colour stains are mixed on a glass or ceramic mixing plate. Creation Magic Colour powder is removed from the jar with an agate or glass spatula and mixed with a few drops of Creation Magic Colour Liquid GL to a paste consistency.

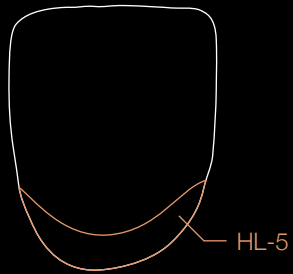


2. For cleaning and improved surface wettability, the restoration is blasted with aluminium oxide. Recommended grain size: 50–110 μ m at max. 1.5 bar.

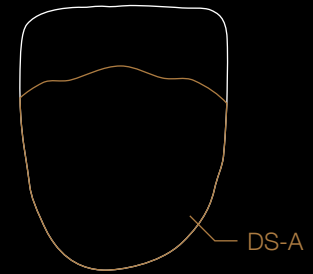
The restoration is then blown off with oil-free compressed air.

SURFACE CHARACTERISATION/STAINING

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3. The marginal edge is characterised with Highlight HL-5 flamingo. The warm, reddish shade creates a soft shade transition to the gingiva.



4. The dentine base shade is stained tapered from cervical to incisal using Dentine Shade DS-A. The glaze shading should be subtle and reflect the desired tooth shade.



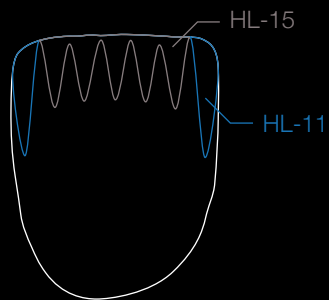
• Highlight HL-5 flamingo



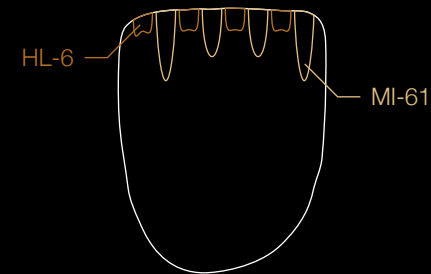
• Dentine Shade DS-A

SURFACE CHARACTERISATION/STAINING

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5. The lateral light ridges are accentuated with Highlight HL-11 dove blue.



6. Mamelons are intimated with a mixture of Make In MI-61 ivory and Highlight HL-6 apricot.



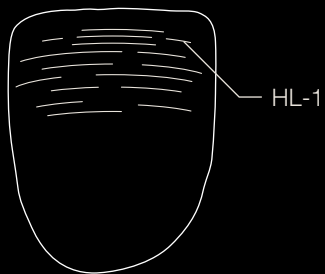
• Highlight HL-11 dove blue • Highlight HL-15 illusion



• Make In MI-61 ivory • Highlight HL-6 apricot

SURFACE CHARACTERISATION/STAINING

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HL-1

If the restoration is not coated with microlayering, glaze firing with Magic Colour Glaze or Glaze Fluo is recommended. The same furnace programme is recommended for glaze firing as for stain firing.

Note:

Applying the glaze in thicker layers at a higher end temperature at the same time results in a higher gloss level of the final restoration!



7. The horizontal striae of Retzius are imitated with Highlight HL-1 white.

8. The crown after stain firing.



• Highlight HL-1 white

Stain and glaze firing on zirconia

Firing	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling
Stain/glaze single crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	800 °C	1 min.	0 min.

Stain and glaze firing on lithium silicate

Firing	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling
Stain/glaze single crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	760 °C *	1 min.	0 min.

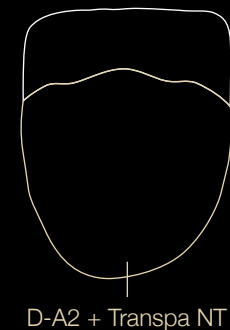
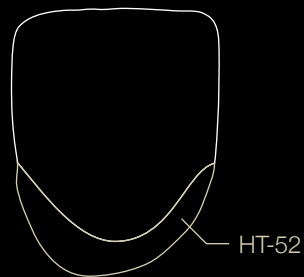
* If the restoration is subsequently veneered with a microlayer, a maximum firing temperature of 770 °C is recommended for the stain firing.

The duration of the pre-drying time, the temperature rise, the closing time, the final temperature and the slow cooling - all depend on the size of the restoration. Large-volume restorations need longer pre-drying, slower preheating, firing at a higher temperature and slowly cooled.

MICROLAYERING – INDIVIDUAL LAYERING

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To improve aesthetics, the characterised restoration can be veneered with a thin layer of veneering ceramic (microlayering). Creation ZI-F is suitable for zirconia; restorations made of lithium disilicate are veneered with Creation LS. The layering concept is identical for both ceramics.



1. In the first step, the cervical margin is coated with Neck Transpa HT-52 khaki.

2. The tooth body is coated with a mixture of Dentine A2 and Transpa NT neutral (1:1) thinly tapered towards the incisal edge.



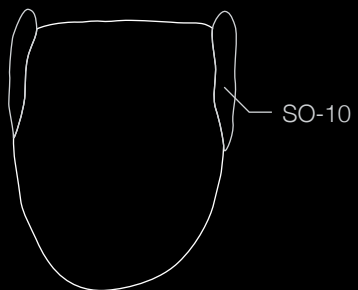
• Neck Transpa HT-52 khaki



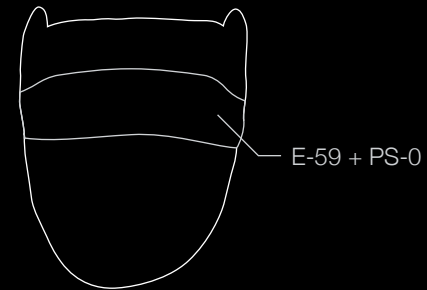
• Dentine A2 • Transpa NT neutral

MICROLAYERING – INDIVIDUAL LAYERING

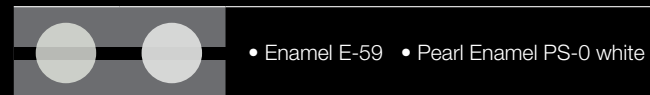
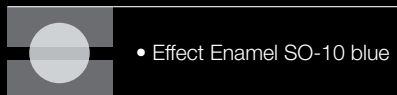
69



3. The mesial and distal enamel ridges are built up with Effect Enamel SO-10 blue.

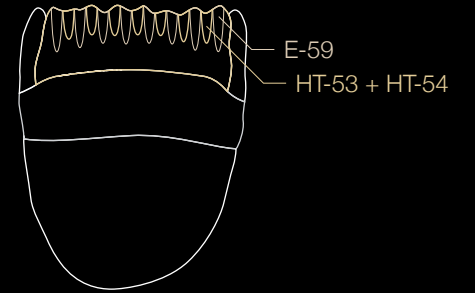
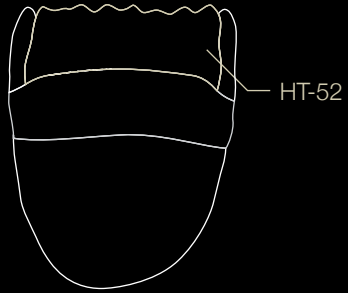


4. A white strip is applied with a mixture of Enamel E-59 and Pearl Enamel PS-0 white (1:1).



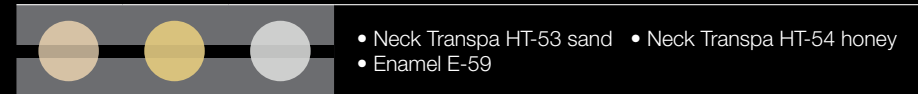
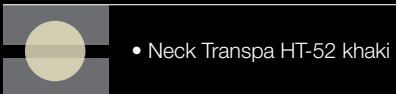
MICROLAYERING – INDIVIDUAL LAYERING

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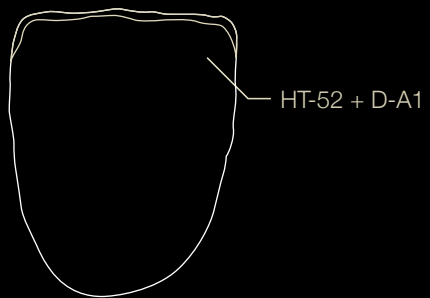


5. Neck Transpa HT-52 khaki is layered over the mamelons.

6. The incisal edge is completed with alternating layering of the Neck Transpa materials HT-53 sand and HT-54 honey (1:1) and Enamel E-59.



MICROLAYERING – INDIVIDUAL LAYERING



7. A thin cover is applied over the entire incisal edge with a mixture of Neck Transpa HT-52 khaki and Dentine A1 (1:1). This produces the halo effect.

8. Restoration after firing.



• Neck Transpa HT-52 khaki • Dentine A1

MICROLAYERING – INDIVIDUAL LAYERING

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Firing	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling
Microlayering ZI-F single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	830 °C	1 min.	0 min.

Firing	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling
Microlayering LS single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	780 °C	1 min.	0 min.

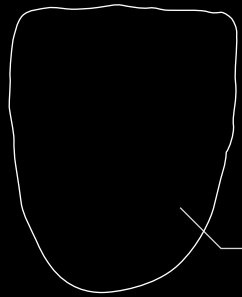
After firing, veneering is finished with grinding tools. Shade corrections can be made with surface staining using Magic Colour stains. The restoration is then finished with a glaze or gloss firing. Magic Colour Glaze or Glaze Fluo can be used for glaze firing. Gloss firing without glaze is performed with the Microlayering firing programme.

Firing	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling
Stains/glaze ZI-F single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Ja	780 °C	1 min.	0 min.

Firing	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling
Stains/glaze LS single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Ja	760 °C	1 min.	0 min.

MICROLAYERING ACCORDING TO THE A – D SHADE GUIDE

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Transpa NT +
Transpa OT



After firing, veneering is finished with grinding tools. Shade corrections can be made with surface staining using Magic Colour stains. The restoration is then finished with a glaze or gloss firing. Magic Colour Glaze or Glaze Fluo can be used for glaze firing. Gloss firing without glaze is performed with the Microlayering firing programme.

1. A simple alternative is to overlay the vestibular surface with a mixture of Transpa NT neutral and Transpa OT opal (1:1).

2. The crown after firing.



• Transpa NT neutral • Transpa OT opal



• Dentine A2 • Transpa NT neutral

MICROLAYERING ACCORDING TO THE A - D SHADE GUIDE



3. The finished restoration.

CHARACTERISATION OF A MOLAR BY STAINING – WITHOUT SUBSEQUENT MICROLAYERING

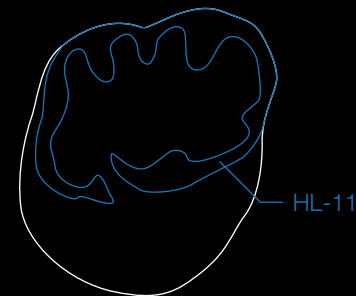
Surface characterisation of monolithic zirconia and lithium disilicate restorations.

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1. For cleaning and improved surface wettability, the restoration is blasted with aluminium oxide. Recommended grain size: 50–110µm at max. 1.5bar.

The restoration is then blown off with oil-free compressed air.



2. The cusp tips and marginal ridges are individualised with Highlight HL-11 dove blue. This produces a translucent effect.

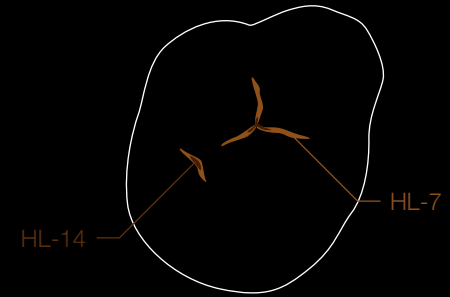


• Highlight HL-11 dove blue

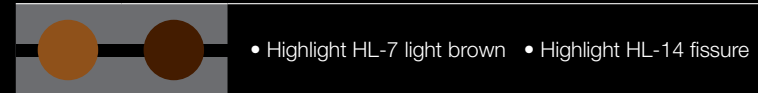
CHARACTERISATION OF A MOLAR BY STAINING – WITHOUT SUBSEQUENT MICROLAYERING



3. Secondary fissures of the cusps are stained with Highlight HL-4 mandarine.

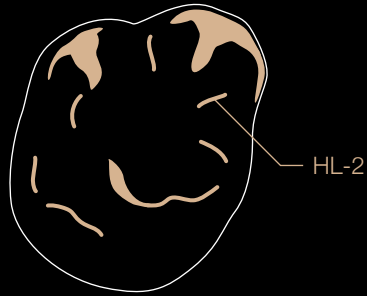


4. The central fissure is subtly darkened with Highlight HL-7 light brown. Selected shade highlights are added with Highlight HL-14 fissure.



CHARACTERISATION OF A MOLAR BY STAINING – WITHOUT SUBSEQUENT MICROLAYERING

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The stains exhibit a self-glaze effect after firing. However, it is recommended to perform glaze firing again with Magic Colour Glaze or Glaze Fluo. This leads to sealing of the restoration surface.

5. The marginal ridges and cusp tips are accentuated with Highlight HL-2 eggshell.

6. The restoration after characterisation firing with stains.



• Highlight HL-2 eggshell

FIRING TABLES

Stain and glaze firing on zirconia

Firing	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling
Shade/Glaze single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	800 °C	1 min.	0 min.

Stain and glaze firing on lithium silicate

Firing	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling
Shade/Glaze single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	760 °C	1 min.	0 min.

CHARACTERISATION AND MICROLAYERING OF ZIRCONIA RESTORATIONS WITH GINGIVA COMPONENTS

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The following cases show the individual characterisation of a restoration with gingival component of an adolescent and an aged denture.

1. For cleaning and improved surface wettability, the restoration is blasted with aluminium oxide. Recommended grain size: 50–110 μm at max. 1.5 bar.



1. Once the framework has been blasted, it is cleaned by blowing it off with oil-free compressed air.



2. The first step is colour characterisation of the teeth. The enamel ridges and incisal edges are accentuated with Highlight HL-11 dove blue.



• Highlight HL-11 dove blue



3. The dentine core is stained tapered from cervical to incisal using Dentine Shade DS-A.



• Dentine Shade DS-A



4. The mamelons are intimated with Highlight HL-2 eggshell and Highlight HL-5 flamingo.



• Highlight HL-2 eggshell • Highlight HL-5 flamingo



5. The areas of the movable mucosa and the papillae are covered with Gingiva Shade GS-1 raspberry. The stain should be applied in a thin and even layer.



6. The areas of the alveolar juga are stained with Gingiva Shade GS-2 salmon red. The stain firing takes place after surface characterisation.



• Gingiva Shade GS-1 raspberry



• Gingiva Shade GS-2 salmon red

Firing	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling to 500 °C
Characterisation firing > 4 units	450 °C	6+6 min.	25 °C/min.	Yes	850 °C	1 min.	9 min.



7. The restoration after characterisation firing.



8. The teeth are microlayered with Creation ZI-F. The marginal ridges and the incisal edge are coated with Effect Enamel SO-10 blue.



• Effect Enamel SO-10 blue



9. The incisal area is supplemented with Transpa OT opal.



10. The dentine area is shaped by supplementing with a thin layer of Neck Transpa HT-52 khaki.



• Transpa OT opal



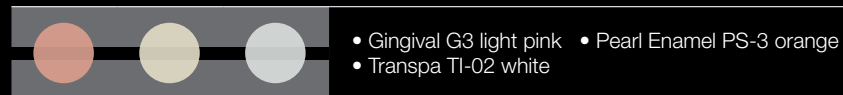
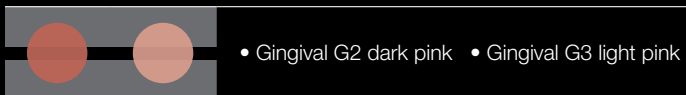
• Neck Transpa HT-52 khaki



11. The movable mucosa areas are coated with Gingival G2 dark pink and the papillae tips with Gingival G3 light pink.



12. The alveolar juga are supplemented with Gingival G3 light pink mixed with Pearl Enamel PS-3 orange (1:1). The lip frenulum is modelled with Transpa TI-02 white. The veneered restoration is then fired in the ceramic furnace.



Firing	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling to 500 °C
Microlayering ZI-F > 4 units	450 °C	6+6 min.	35 °C/min.	Yes	840 °C	1 min.	9 min.



15. Restoration after the first firing.



16. After firing the layering ceramic, the surface is reworked.



17. Minor corrections can be made with layering ceramics and surface characterisations in a stain and correction firing using Magic Colour stains. Correction and gloss firing is performed with the Microlayering firing programme.



18. The final restoration.



1. Once the framework has been blasted, it is cleaned by blowing it off with oil-free compressed air.

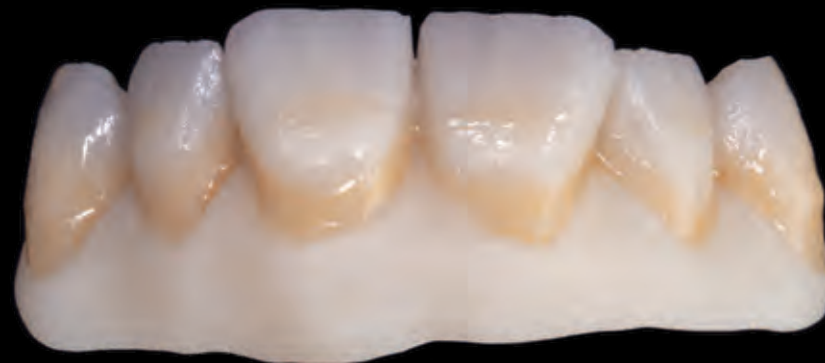
2. A violet shade is mixed from Highlight HL-13 deep blue and Highlight HL-10 red. The enamel ridges and incisal edges are accentuated with this stain.



• Highlight HL-13 deep blue • Highlight HL-10 red



3. The tooth necks and interdental-cervical areas are stained with Dentine Shade DS-B. The canine is also stained with Dentine Shade DS-B around the dentine body.



4. As a colour contrast, a yellow horizontal strip of Dentine Shade DS-B is placed over the dentine body.



• Dentine Shade DS-B



• Dentine Shade DS-B



5. Discolourations on the incisal edge are imitated with Highlight HL-6 apricot and Highlight HL-7 light brown as well as a little Highlight HL-2 eggshell as contrast.



6. The movable mucosa and the papillae are covered with Gingiva Shade GS-1 raspberry.



- Highlight HL-6 apricot
- Highlight HL-7 light brown
- Highlight HL-2 eggshell



- Gingiva Shade GS-1 raspberry

Firing	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling to 500 °C
Characterisation > 4 units	450 °C	6+6 min.	25 °C/min.	Yes	850 °C	1 min.	9 min.



7. The areas of the alveolar juga are supplemented and subsequently fired with Gingiva Shade GS-2 salmon red.



8. The restoration after characterisation firing.



• Gingiva Shade GS-2 salmon red

OLD PATIENT

Microlayering - Special Liquid ML is used for mixing the layering materials. This allows the layering ceramic to be applied in very thin layers.

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9. Firstly the tooth necks are covered in a thin layer with Neck Transpa HT-54 khaki.



10. Next, apply Transpa TI-05 grey to the enamel ridges.



• Neck Transpa HT-54 khaki



• Transpa TI-05 grey



11. The incisal third is coated with Neck Transpa HT-53 sand, the enamel-cement junction with Pearl Enamel PS-3 orange.



• Neck Transpa HT-53 sand • Pearl Enamel PS-3 orange



12. The tooth shape is completed with a thin layer of Neck Transpa HT-52 khaki.



• Neck Transpa HT-52 khaki



13. To achieve a halo effect, the incisal edges are framed with Make In MI-65 gold. The movable mucosa areas are coated with a mixture of Gingival G1 purple and Gingival G2 dark pink (1:1).



14. The alveolar juga are veneered and the shape is completed with Gingival G3 light pink.



- Make In MI-65 gold
- Gingival G1 purple
- Gingival G2 dark pink



- Gingival G3 light pink

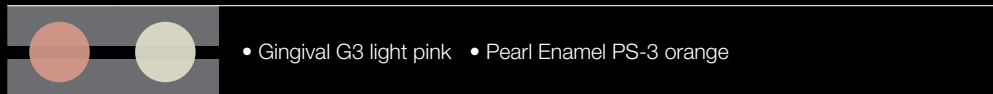
Firing	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling to 500 °C
Microlayering ZI-F > 4 units	450 °C	6+6 min.	35 °C/min.	Yes	840 °C	1 min.	9 min.



15. The marginal line and the papillae tips are supplemented with a mixture of Gingival G3 light pink and Pearl Enamel PS-3 orange (1:1).
The veneered restoration is then fired in the ceramic furnace.



16. The result after firing.



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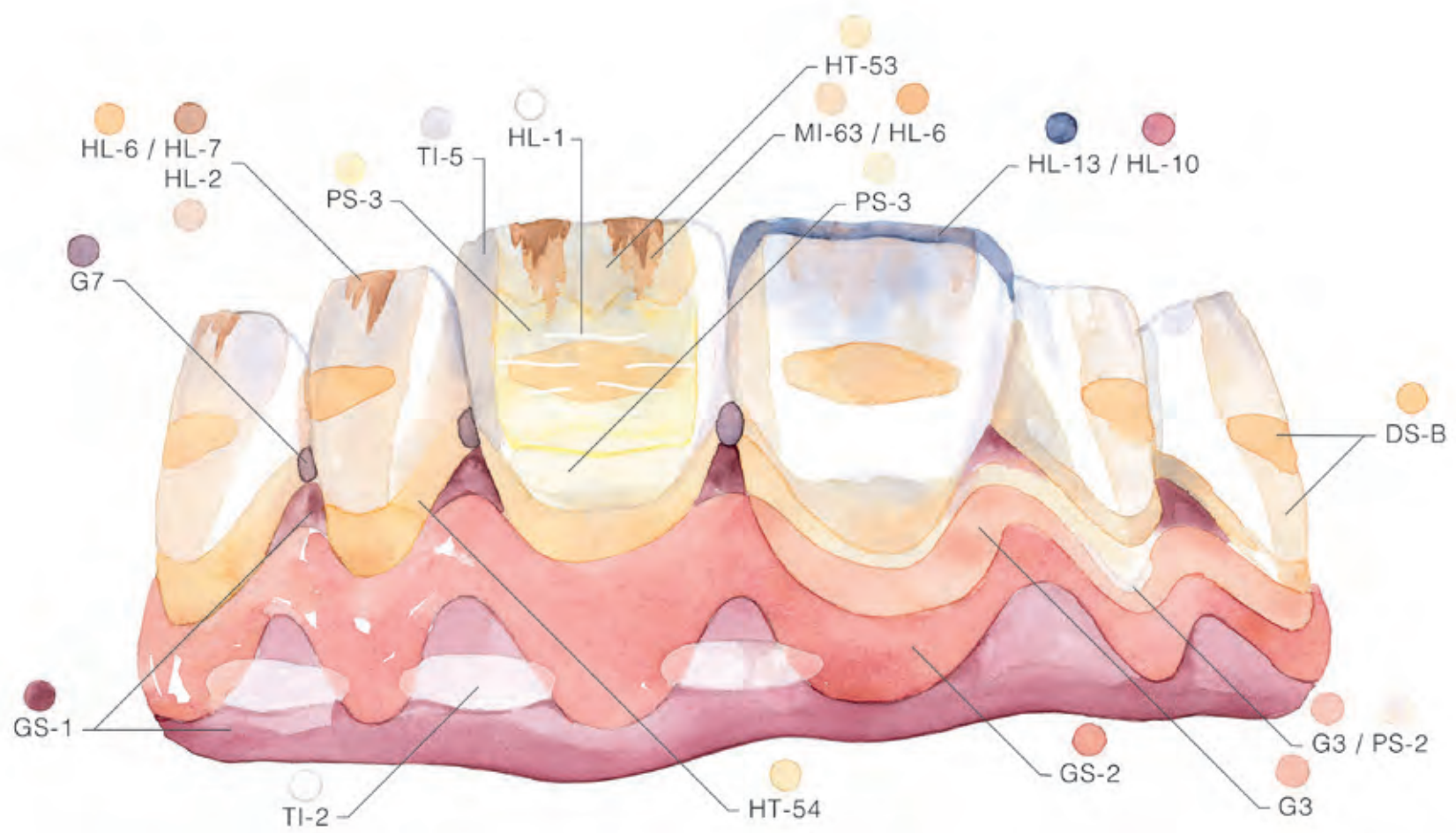
17. The restoration is then reworked and the surface textured. Surface shade accents are added to the restoration with a further stain firing.

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18. The final result.



FIRING TABLES

Stain and glaze firing on zirconia (without microlayering)

Firings	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling to 500 °C
Stain/glaze single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	800 °C	1 min.	0 min.
Stain/glaze > 4 units	450 °C	6+6 min.	35 °C/min.	Yes	850 °C	1 min.	9 min.
Stain/glaze > 8 units	450 °C	6+6 min.	25 °C/min.	Yes	880 °C	1 min.	9 min.

Stain and glaze firing on lithium silicate (without microlayering)

Firings	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling
Stain/glaze single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	760 °C	1 min.	0 min.

The duration of the pre-drying time, the temperature rise, the final temperature and the slow cooling - all depend on the size of the restoration. Large-volume restorations need longer pre-drying, slower preheating, firing at a higher temperature and slowly cooled. The pre-drying and total closing time of 12 min and slow cooling of 9 min must be strictly observed for large-volume restorations.

FIRING TABLES

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Stain, Microlayering ZI-F, glaze firing on zirconia

Firings	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling to 500 °C
Characterisation single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	800 °C	1 min.	0 min.
Characterisation > 4 units	450 °C	6+6 min.	25 °C/min.	Yes	850 °C	1 min.	9 min.
Microlayering ZI-F single crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	830 °C	1 min.	0 min.
Microlayering ZI-F > 4 units	450 °C	6+6 min.	35 °C/min.	Yes	840 °C	1 min.	9 min.
Microlayering ZI-F > 8 units	450 °C	6+6 min.	25 °C/min.	Yes	850 °C	1 min.	9 min.
Stain/glaze single crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	780 °C	1 min.	0 min.
Stain/glaze > 4 units	450 °C	6+6 min.	25 °C/min.	Yes	800 °C	1 min.	9 min.

Stain, Microlayering LS, glaze firing on lithium silicate

Firings	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling
Characterisation single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	760 °C	1 min.	0 min.
Microlayering LS single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	780 °C	1 min.	0 min.
Stain/glaze single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	760 °C	1 min.	0 min.

Surface staining and glazing of fully veneered ceramic restorations

Ceramic	Firings	Start temperature	Drying time / Closing time	Temperature rise	Vacuum	End temperature	Hold time	Slow cooling to 500 °C
Creation ZI-F stain/glaze								
ZI-F	Stain/glaze single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	780 °C	1 min.	0 min.
ZI-F	Stain/glaze > 4 units	450 °C	6+6 min.	25 °C/min.	Yes	800 °C	1 min.	9 min.
Creation ZI-CT stain/glaze								
ZI-CT	Stain/glaze single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	840 °C	1 min.	0 min.
ZI-CT	Stain/glaze > 4 units	450 °C	6+6 min.	25 °C/min.	Yes	860 °C	1 min.	9 min.
Creation LS stain/glaze								
LS	Stain/glaze single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	760 °C	1 min.	0 min.
Creation CC stain/glaze								
CC	Stain/glaze single tooth crown	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	880 °C	1 min.	0 min.
CC	Stain/glaze > 4 units	450 °C	3+3 min.	45 °C/min.	Yes	900 °C	1 min.	0 min.

Why can't Magic Colour be used for characterisation or wash firing when veneering with Creation ZI-CT?

The melting temperature of Creation Magic Colour is too far below that of Creation ZI-CT, so a strong bond between the two materials cannot be guaranteed.

Can Magic Colour stains be fixed by intermediate firing in complex cases?

Characterisation of restorations with Creation Magic Colour can be carried out in several steps with fixation firings. The firing temperature is identical even for several firings. It should be taken into consideration, however, that the shading effect of Magic Colour may be less pronounced with multiple firings.

Can Magic Colour also be combined with other manufacturers' veneering ceramics?

Creation Magic Colour has been tested exclusively with Creation Willi Geller ceramics and so it is only approved for these ceramics.

Which zirconia ceramics is Creation Magic Colour compatible with?

Creation Magic Colour is compatible with all zirconia types (3-5Y-TZP) on the market.

Which lithium disilicate press ceramics is Creation Magic Colour compatible with?

Creation Magic Colour is tested and approved with Creation LS Press, GC Initial LiSi Press, IPS e.max Press, Concept Press (Ceramay), 88Press and Rosetta (Hass).

Can mixing Magic Colour into the Creation layering materials cause the melting temperature to drop?

The quantities necessary for tinting layering compounds are so small that they have no significant influence on the melting point of the layering ceramics.

Can Magic Colour Special Liquid ML also be used as a mixing fluid for Creation layering materials?

Creation Magic Colour Special Liquid ML has been developed for veneering in thin layers and can therefore only be used for microlayering.

Can Magic Colour Special Liquid ML be used to mix stain and glaze powders?

Magic Colour Special Liquid ML is not suitable for mixing stain and glaze powders.

Why is Creation ZI-F in combination with Creation Magic Colour (microlayering) fired 20 °C higher than with full veneers?

If Creation ZI-F is mixed with Magic Colour Special Liquid ML and applied in a thin layer (microlayering), after firing at 830 °C the veneer will only show slight shrinkage, a dense surface and a self-glaze effect. This renders correction firing unnecessary.

Why is glaze firing always necessary when characterising Creation LS Press restorations?

If only Creation LS restorations are stained, glaze firing with Magic Colour Glaze or Glaze Fluo is necessary to completely seal the surfaces.

Does a restoration need to be stained more intensively so that the shade effects are visible after microlayering?

The veneer thickness with microlayering is so thin (0.1–0.2 mm) that the shade characterisation of the restoration is not attenuated by microlayering. So the restoration should already display the desired shade effect before microlayering.

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