

Handling Of Captek Copings

Opaque on Captek is just a color coat. There are no oxides or dark metals to block out. It takes approximately a third of the opaque for Captek compared to standard cast alloys.

Copings Come Ready for Opaque

1. Captek copings come with a mechanical bonder fired to the surface and are ready for opaque application.
2. Further finishing of Captek copings will damage or remove the bonder. New bonder should be re-applied in these areas and fired.
3. Avoid contamination: Do not handle Captek copings. Treat Captek like a degassed coping. Copings can be cleaned by firing in a porcelain furnace to 800°C (1500°F).

Do Not Sandblast

1. The Captek gold layers are 20-30 microns thick and can easily be sandblasted away.
2. Sandblasting can also damage margins.

Holding Captek Copings

1. Captek margins can be damaged or distorted with hemostats or internal ratchet and screw type tweezers.

2. Hold Captek with Captek tweezers or spring-loaded internal tweezers only, or place the coping on the master die as a holder.

Porcelain Application

Porcelains compatible with Captek: Prismatic Ceramic, Dentsply's Ceramco 3, Ivoclar's d.SIGN, Kulzer's Heraceram, Pentron's Avante or any traditional ceramic.

(Any porcelain designed for metal will work on Captek)

1. Apply and fire porcelain as recommended by the manufacturer.
2. For areas with more than 1.5mm of space for porcelain, apply a pre-application of dentin or opacious dentin and fire (approx. 20°C to 30°C lower). This will help control the shrinkage and compression of the porcelain that may cause distortion.

Cast Metals

Cast metal copings and bridge frameworks are carefully waxed to your prescribed contours, then invested using computer-controlled dosing of investment mixed using an orbital centrifugal mixer. A multi-stage burnout and induction casting ensures a consistent fit.

Opaque Application



Step 1. Thin the opaque mixture and apply a wash coat, working it into the bonder.



Step 2. Check and remove any opaque on the inside of the coping and then fire on the opaque firing cycle.



Step 3. Process in the furnace. Follow the porcelain manufacturer's opaque firing cycles.



Step 4. The second layer is slightly thicker. Remove any opaque on the inside of the coping and fire.