

**GC Initial® CAST NP**  
Cobalt-Chrome (CoCr) based casting alloy  
for metal ceramic veneering  
(type 4)

GC Initial CAST NP is a cobalt chrome based casting alloy for fabricating crown & bridges with a suitable metal veneering or ceramic or acrylic veneering material. Thanks to its unique properties it is used in dentistry and orthopedics for the most demanding applications (14, 10 K°, 10 K'). It is suitable for the most demanding applications in dentistry and orthopedics market. It has outstanding properties like an optimal casting performance, an extra fine molecular structure resulting in smooth, compact surfaces offering an easy and straightforward processing. The alloy offers a reduced oxidation even after repeated ceramic firings.

GC Initial CAST NP is produced conform the **ISO9693-1:2012** and **ISO 22674:2006** standards. It has passed the cytotoxicity test according to the norm ISO 10993-5. The alloy is highly corrosion resistant and it is free of beryllium, indium and gallium.

**COMPOSITION**

Cobalt	Co	63%
Chromium	Cr	28%
Tungsten	W	3%
Niobium	Nb	4%
Silicon	Si	1%
Others	Fe / Mo	1%

**ALLOY CHARACTERISTICS** Solidus-liquidus temperature: 1253 - 1304°C

Corrosion resistance: 1450°C

Highest firing temperature: 950°C

Thermal expansion coefficient: (25 - 500°C) 14 x 10<sup>-6</sup> K<sup>-1</sup> (25 - 600°C) 14.5 x 10<sup>-6</sup>K<sup>-1</sup>

Density: 8.4 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Vickers Hardness: 324 HV10

Percentage elongation at fracture: 3.4%

Yield load strength: 475 MPa

Modulus of elasticity: 194 GPa

Colour: White

Recommended ceramics: GC Initial MC

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE**

**I.WAX-UP**

Wax shells should be 0.5 mm thick to ensure that after the manufacturing process the metal wall thickness is at least 0.3 mm.

Avoid sharp edges and undercuts. Framework need to be anatomically reduced ensuring a uniform thickness of the ceramic layer. Connectors should be modelled as strong and as high as possible.

Single crowns can be directly sprued. Suggested round casting sprues: Ø 3.0 mm to 4.0 mm.

Bridges:

a crossbar sprueing technique is advised

Connections to crossbar Ø 3 to 3.5mm.

Distance from model to crossbar 2.5mm. Thickness of the crossbars Ø 3mm.

Thickness of sprues to crossbar Ø 3 to 4mm.

The higher the volume of the casting the thicker the sprue should be. The casting sprue depends on the object dimensions.

**II.INVESTING**

Use only phosphore bonded investment material for Crown & Bridges.

GC Fujifine Premium and GC Fujifine II are optimized for producing high precision castings in combination with smooth cast surfaces. Guidelines for use of GC's phosphate bonded investments for Crown & Bridge can be found in the "GC Focus Edition – Phosphate Bonded Investments for C&B techniques". A pre-heating temperature of 850-950°C is advised.

Follow the manufacturer's instruction for Use related to the pre-heating times before casting.

**III.CASTING**

We recommend to only use fresh alloys in own crucibles.

Spurs and cones can only be re-used once, given that new metal coming from the same lot is added in equal quantity.

Melt GC Initial CAST NP in pre-heated crucibles used for the alloy only.

**IV.PREPARED FOR VENEERING**

Use tungsten bars to grind and finish the prepared frameworks. Use always the same grinding instruments to avoid contamination.

Do not use diamond bars. Grind the surface with slow speed and low pressure.

Grind the surface in one direction only to avoid overfitting (large surface area available after the first grinding pass).

Sandblast the prepared framework using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a maximum pressure of 3-4 bar and then steam clean.

The following instructions of the respective manufacturer of the casting devices for parameters and casting procedures.

After casting bench-cool the casting ring. Remove the investment material with care and sandblast using a non-recycling sandblaster with 100 to 125 µm aluminum oxide at a pressure of 3-4 bar.

**V.GUARDIAN**

Fire for 5 min. under vacuum at 950-980°C

(10°C more than opaque material firing temperature). After firing, carefully sandblast the oxide layer using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a pressure of 2.5-3 bar, then steam clean.

Proceed with firing using a compatible ceramic furnace following the manufacturer's instruction.

After firing bench-cool the casting ring. Remove the investment material with care and sandblast using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a maximum pressure of 3-4 bar and then steam clean.

**VI.PODGOTOWKA NA OBIŁOZIĘDNE**

Use tungsten bars for the preparation of the casting sprues. Sprues and cones can be reused once, given that new metal coming from the same lot is added in equal quantity.

Melt GC Initial CAST NP in pre-heated crucibles used for the alloy only.

**VII.OPLAKOWANIE**

Use tungsten bars for the preparation of the casting sprues. Sprues and cones can be reused once, given that new metal coming from the same lot is added in equal quantity.

Melt GC Initial CAST NP in pre-heated crucibles used for the alloy only.

**VIII.OXIDACIUSKO PEĆENJE**

Fire for 5 minutes at 950-980°C (10°C more than opaque material firing temperature).

After firing, carefully sandblast the oxide layer using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a pressure of 2.5-3 bar, then steam clean.

Proceed with firing using a compatible ceramic furnace following the manufacturer's instruction.

After firing bench-cool the casting ring. Remove the investment material with care and sandblast using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a maximum pressure of 3-4 bar and then steam clean.

**IX.ZAPATANIE W MASIE OSŁANIAJĄcej**

Fire for 5 minutes at 950-980°C (10°C more than opaque material firing temperature).

After firing, carefully sandblast the oxide layer using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a pressure of 2.5-3 bar, then steam clean.

Proceed with firing using a compatible ceramic furnace following the manufacturer's instruction.

After firing bench-cool the casting ring. Remove the investment material with care and sandblast using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a maximum pressure of 3-4 bar and then steam clean.

**X.VYKOPÁVANIE**

Fire for 5 minutes at 950-980°C (10°C more than opaque material firing temperature).

After firing, carefully sandblast the oxide layer using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a pressure of 2.5-3 bar, then steam clean.

Proceed with firing using a compatible ceramic furnace following the manufacturer's instruction.

After firing bench-cool the casting ring. Remove the investment material with care and sandblast using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a maximum pressure of 3-4 bar and then steam clean.

**XI.GUARDIAN**

Fire for 5 minutes at 950-980°C (10°C more than opaque material firing temperature).

After firing, carefully sandblast the oxide layer using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a pressure of 2.5-3 bar, then steam clean.

Proceed with firing using a compatible ceramic furnace following the manufacturer's instruction.

After firing bench-cool the casting ring. Remove the investment material with care and sandblast using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a maximum pressure of 3-4 bar and then steam clean.

**XII.GUARDIAN**

Fire for 5 minutes at 950-980°C (10°C more than opaque material firing temperature).

After firing, carefully sandblast the oxide layer using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a pressure of 2.5-3 bar, then steam clean.

Proceed with firing using a compatible ceramic furnace following the manufacturer's instruction.

After firing bench-cool the casting ring. Remove the investment material with care and sandblast using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a maximum pressure of 3-4 bar and then steam clean.

**XIII.GUARDIAN**

Fire for 5 minutes at 950-980°C (10°C more than opaque material firing temperature).

After firing, carefully sandblast the oxide layer using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a pressure of 2.5-3 bar, then steam clean.

Proceed with firing using a compatible ceramic furnace following the manufacturer's instruction.

After firing bench-cool the casting ring. Remove the investment material with care and sandblast using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a maximum pressure of 3-4 bar and then steam clean.

**XIV.GUARDIAN**

Fire for 5 minutes at 950-980°C (10°C more than opaque material firing temperature).

After firing, carefully sandblast the oxide layer using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a pressure of 2.5-3 bar, then steam clean.

Proceed with firing using a compatible ceramic furnace following the manufacturer's instruction.

After firing bench-cool the casting ring. Remove the investment material with care and sandblast using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a maximum pressure of 3-4 bar and then steam clean.

**XV.GUARDIAN**

Fire for 5 minutes at 950-980°C (10°C more than opaque material firing temperature).

After firing, carefully sandblast the oxide layer using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a pressure of 2.5-3 bar, then steam clean.

Proceed with firing using a compatible ceramic furnace following the manufacturer's instruction.

After firing bench-cool the casting ring. Remove the investment material with care and sandblast using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a maximum pressure of 3-4 bar and then steam clean.

**XVI.GUARDIAN**

Fire for 5 minutes at 950-980°C (10°C more than opaque material firing temperature).

After firing, carefully sandblast the oxide layer using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a pressure of 2.5-3 bar, then steam clean.

Proceed with firing using a compatible ceramic furnace following the manufacturer's instruction.

After firing bench-cool the casting ring. Remove the investment material with care and sandblast using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a maximum pressure of 3-4 bar and then steam clean.

**XVII.GUARDIAN**

Fire for 5 minutes at 950-980°C (10°C more than opaque material firing temperature).

After firing, carefully sandblast the oxide layer using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a pressure of 2.5-3 bar, then steam clean.

Proceed with firing using a compatible ceramic furnace following the manufacturer's instruction.

After firing bench-cool the casting ring. Remove the investment material with care and sandblast using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a maximum pressure of 3-4 bar and then steam clean.

**XVIII.GUARDIAN**

Fire for 5 minutes at 950-980°C (10°C more than opaque material firing temperature).

After firing, carefully sandblast the oxide layer using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a pressure of 2.5-3 bar, then steam clean.

Proceed with firing using a compatible ceramic furnace following the manufacturer's instruction.

After firing bench-cool the casting ring. Remove the investment material with care and sandblast using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a maximum pressure of 3-4 bar and then steam clean.

**XIX.GUARDIAN**

Fire for 5 minutes at 950-980°C (10°C more than opaque material firing temperature).

After firing, carefully sandblast the oxide layer using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a pressure of 2.5-3 bar, then steam clean.

Proceed with firing using a compatible ceramic furnace following the manufacturer's instruction.

After firing bench-cool the casting ring. Remove the investment material with care and sandblast using a non-recycling sandblaster with 10 to 150 µm aluminum oxide at a maximum pressure of 3-4 bar and then steam clean.

SK

Pred uporabou počítačem preberite návod na použitie.  
SLR SL

SL

Pri upoštevku páljivo prečítať  
Lepidlo:

SR

Pri upoštevku páljivo prečítať  
Instrukcia k výrobcovi:

UK

Peručka, ktorou je možné čítať  
instrukcie z výrobkov.

TR

Kullanım öncesi, kullanım  
kılavuzunu dikkatle okuyunuz.

LV

Peri me lietotājs rāgsāk izlaset  
lietotāja instrukciju.

LT

Pri predstavení nového atdīzē  
perspektivky instrukcijas.

ET

GC initial™ CAST NP  
Kobalt-krom (CoCr) zlátina na  
napájanie keramiky  
(typ 4)

GC Initial CAST NP je chóm-kobaltová zlátina pod kremeku a živicu, pre zhotovenie fíných náhrad - korunku a mostíkov. Vďaka veľkej roztiažnosti 14,1 x 10<sup>4</sup> K<sup>1</sup> je zlátina vhodná pre väčšinu zložiek fínnych keramických korunkov a mostíkov. Dopríručené zloženie zlato-keramika má skôr optimálne zameľovacie vlastnosti, ktoré sú výnimočne jemná molekúlna štruktúra, ktorá vytvára hladkú, kompaktnú povrchu a ponúka fášku a jednoduchú spracovanie. Zlátina tiež vylučuje menej oksídov, dokonca aj po opakovanej vypalovaní keramiky.

GC Initial CAST NP sa vyrába v súlade s normami ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006. Zlátina vyhovuje testu cytotoxicity podľa normy ISO 10993-5, čo vyskódi odolnosť voči kordzi a neobsahuje ani beryllium, indium a gallium.

**ZLOŽENIE**

Cobalt Co 63%  
Chromium Cr 28%  
Tungsten W 3%  
Niobium Nb 4%  
Silicon Si 1%  
Iron Fe / Mo 1%

**CHARAKTERISTIKA ZLATINY**

Tepelná pevnosť-kvaňalné skupenstvo: 1253 - 1304°C  
Tepelná odľivanie: 1450 °C

Temperatúra výroby: 950°C  
Koeficient tepelného rozšírenia: 25 - 500°C 14,1 x 10<sup>4</sup> K<sup>1</sup> (25 - 600°C) 14,5 x 10<sup>4</sup> K<sup>1</sup>

Hustota 8,4 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  
Tvrdość po Vickersu: 324 HV10

Peročito elongácia pri lome: 3,4%

Síla zataženia: 475 MPa

Modul elastičnosti: 194 GPa

Bareva: Bela

Dopríručená keramika: GC Initial MC

**NÁVRH NA Použitie – I. MODELOVANIE ZLATY**

Hydika vymodelovaných stien náhrady z voksu by mala byť najmenej 0,5 mm, tak aby sa zabezpečilo, že po odliati a opracovaní bude hrubá hotová kerové steny najmenej 0,3 mm.

Vyhýbajte sa ostrým hranám, zárezom a podbiehavým miestam. Konštrukcia by mala byť v anatomickom redukovanom tvare, aby vrtava keramika malá rovnakú hrubosť. Správejte sa, aby vymodelovali pevné a čo najviac, aby to možné.

Samostatné korunky:

Je možné priamo umiestniť voksové čapy (vokové kanše). Dopríručená hrubosť čapov v priemere od 3,0 mm do 4,0 mm.

Mosťky:

Dopríruča sa voková sústava so zásobovacím hlavným priečnym čapom s priemerným 5 mm.

Priemer prívodov Capovu k hlavnému čapu od 3 do 3,5 mm. Priemer náhradného čapu od hlavného priečneho čapu k modelovanému tvare 3 - 4 mm a ich dĺžka 2,5 mm. Čím väčší je objem odliatu, tím hrubšie by mal byť čap. Čap väčší od objemu projektu.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**KARAKTERISTIKY ZLATINY**

Temperatura odležania: 1253 - 1304°C

Temperatura výroby: 1450 °C

Najvyššia teplota pre gretę: 950°C

Koeficient tepelného rozšírenia: 25 - 500°C 14,1 x 10<sup>4</sup> K<sup>1</sup> (25 - 600°C) 14,5 x 10<sup>4</sup> K<sup>1</sup>

Hustota 8,4 g/cm<sup>3</sup>

Tvrdosť po Vickersu: 324 HV10

Peročito elongácia pri lome: 3,4%

Síla zataženia: 475 MPa

Modul elastičnosti: 194 GPa

Bareva: Bela

Dopríručená keramika: GC Initial MC

**UPUTSTVO ZA UPORBU**

**I. NAVOZOVANIE**

Vôľstveni odvori treba da bude 0,5 mm debele, da zagozdoti, že po konci postopku debléna kovinské steny voči 0,3 mm. Izotropne sa ostriem robom v podivom. Odrodne možno ani odstranisko redukovať, ale sa zagozdoti povodom enakomerné debléna keramické pláste.

Konektori najdeš bod modelovaní obrazu v čínskej výslovke "jiaozhi".

Pre modelovanú keramiku je potrebné využiť výrobku, ktorý je výrobcom odporúčaný.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**II. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**III. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**IV. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**V. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**VI. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**VII. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**VIII. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**IX. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**X. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**XI. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**XII. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**XIII. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**XIV. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**XV. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**XVI. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**XVII. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

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Na výrobu používajte keramiku GC Initial MC.

**XVIII. NOVADLAZA ZA VOKSOVU**

Voksová sústava sa zloží z vokového kanše a vokového kanše.

Vokové kanše sa vymodelujte v súlade s normou ISO 9693-1+2012 a ISO 22674-2006.

**GC Initial™ CAST NP**  
Cobalt-Chrome (CoCr) based casting alloy  
for metal ceramic veneering  
(Type 4)

GC Initial™ CAST NP is a cobalt chrome based casting alloy for fabricating crown & bridges with a suitable metal veneering ceramic or acrylic veneering material. Thanks to its thermal expansion of  $14,1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$  it is suitable for the most common metal veneering ceramics on the market. It has outstanding properties like an optimal casting performance, an extra fine molecular structure resulting in smooth, compact surfaces offering an easy and straightforward processing. The alloy offers a reduced oxide formation even after repeated ceramic firings.

GC Initial™ CAST NP is produced conform the ISO9693-1:2012 and ISO 22674:2006 standards. It has passed the cytotoxicity test according to the norm ISO 10993-5. The alloy is highly corrosion resistant and it is free of beryllium, indium and gallium.

**COMPOSITION**

Cobalt	Co	63%
Chromium	Cr	28%
Tungsten	W	3%
Niobium	Nb	4%
Silicon	Si	1%
Others	Fe / Mo	1%

**ALLOY CHARACTERISTICS**

Solidus-liquidus temperature: 1253 - 1304°C  
Casting temperature: 1450 °C  
Highest firing temperature: 950°C  
Thermal expansion coefficient: (25 - 500°C)  
 $14,1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$  (25 - 600°C)  $14,5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ K}^{-1}$   
Densité: 8,4 g/cm³  
Vickers Hardness: 324 HV10  
Percentage elongation at fracture: 3,4%  
Yield load strength: 475 MPa  
Modulus of elasticity: 194 GPa  
Colour: White  
Recommended ceramics: GC Initial™ MC

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE****I. WAX-UP**

Wax walls should be 0,5 mm thick to ensure that after the manufacturing process the metal wall thickness is at least 0,3 mm. Avoid sharp edges and undercuts. Frameworks need to be anatomically reduced ensuring a uniform thickness of the ceramic layer. Connectors should be modelled as strong and as high as possible.

Single crowns: can be directly sprued. Suggested round casting sprues: Ø 3,0 mm to 4,0 mm.  
Bridges: a crossbar sprue technique is advised. Connections to crossbar Ø 3 to 3,5mm. Distance from modelation to crossbar 2,5mm. Thickness of the crossbars Ø 5mm. Thickness of sprues to crossbar Ø 3 to 4mm.

The higher the volume of the casting the thicker the sprue should be. The casting sprue depends on the object dimensions.

**II. INVESTING**

Use only phosphate bonded investment material for Crown & Bridges.

GC Fujivest Premium and GC Fujivest II are optimized for producing high precision fit castings in combination with smooth cast surfaces. Guidelines for optimal use of GC's phosphate bonded investments for Crown & Bridge can be found in the "GC Focus Edition - Phosphate Bonded Investments for C&B techniques". A pre-heating temperature of 850-950°C is advised.

Follow the manufacturer's instruction for Use related to the pre-heating times before casting.

**III. CASTING**

We recommend to only use fresh alloys in own crucibles. Sprues and cones can only be re-used once, given that new metal coming from the same lot is added in equal quantity.

Melt GC Initial™ CAST NP in pre-heated crucibles used for this alloy only.

**Amount of casting alloy to use = wax framework weight with sprues / wax density x metal density**

High-frequency melting equipment When last ingots have melted in the pre-heated ceramic crucible and the incandescence shadow has disappeared, immediately start the casting process. Do not use any flux.

**Open-flame melting**

Place ingots in the pre-heated ceramic crucible and heat them evenly with circular movements. When ingots have melted, start centrifugal unit. Use multi-flame welding torches only. Do not use any flux.

Overheating the melted metal could cause shrinking hollows, micro-porosity and building of a coarse-grained structure and cause bridges to break or ceramic veneering to crack.

Follow the Instructions of the respective manufacturer of the casting devices for parameters and casting procedures.

After casting bench-cool the casting ring. Remove the investment material with care and sandblast using a non-recycling sandblaster with 100 to 125 µm aluminium oxide at a pressure of 3-4 bar.

**IV. PREPARATION FOR VENEERING**

Use tungsten burs to grind and finish the prepared frameworks. Use always the same grinding instruments to avoid contamination. Do not use diamond burs. Grind the surface with slow speed and low pressure.

Grind the surface in one direction only to avoid overlaying layers (to avoid air bubbles after the first opaque firing).

Sandblast the prepared framework using a non-recycling sandblaster with 110 to 150 µm aluminium oxide at a maximum pressure of 3-4 bar and then steam clean.

**V. OXYDE FIRING**

Fire for 5 min. under vacuum at 950-980°C (10°C more than opaque material firing temperature). After firing, carefully sandblast the oxide layer using a non-recycling sandblaster with 110 to 150 µm aluminium oxide at a pressure of 2,5-3 bar, then steam clean. The framework should have a homogeneous grey surface. Proceed with firing process using a compatible veneering ceramic following the manufacturer's instruction.

**VI. VENEERING**

a) Veneering with GC Initial™ MC: please refer to GC Initial™ MC Technical Manual

b) Veneering with other ceramics: please refer to the manufacturer's instruction for use

c) Veneering with acrylics: please refer to the manufacturer's instruction for use.

**PACKAGING**

GC Initial™ CAST NP, 250g

GC Initial™ CAST NP, 500g

GC Initial™ CAST NP, 1000g

**CAUTION**

1) Cobalt-Chrome-based alloys can seldom cause dermatitis on sensitive subjects. A Patch-Test is thus advisable.

2) Before prosthesis application verify if other metal implants are in patient's oral cavity. Coexistence of different metals can cause a "pile" effect.

3) Metal dusts and smoke are dangerous for health. Use exhaust fans while casting and sandblasting.

4) We recommend to keep batch records and link it to patient's file to allow its complete traceability.

5) This product does not need any special preservation precautions. Nonetheless it has to be employed within the expiry date on the packaging.

6) Dispose of all waste according to local regulations.

**GUARANTEE**  
All recommendations are based on GC findings and GC internal tests and are therefore only to be used as guidelines. Any claim for compensation GC receives, in any event, shall not exceed the value of the individual order of GC Initial™ CAST NP.

Last revised: 01/2018

**GC Initial™ CAST NP**  
Kobolt-Chroom-(CoCr) gietlegering voor  
opbouwen met metaalkeramiek (Type 4)

GC Initial™ CAST NP is een op kobaltschrom gebaseerde gietlegering voor de fabricage van kronen en bruggen met een geschikte metalen finekeramiek of acrylincermateriaal. Dankzij zijn thermische expansie van  $14,1 \times 10^{-6} K^{-1}$  is dit thermisch geschikt voor de meest courante finekeramische materialen voor metaal die op de markt verkrijgbaar zijn. Het materiaal beschikt over uitstekende eigenschappen, zoals optimale gietprestaties en een extra fijne moleculaire structuur, die samen gladdere en compacte oppervlakken opleveren die gemakkelijk en ongecompliceerd kunnen worden verwerkt. Zezelfs na herhaaldelijk inbranden van het keramische materiaal heeft de legering weinig last van oxidevorming.

GC Initial™ CAST NP wordt geproduceerd conform de ISO9693-1:2012- en de ISO 22674:2006-standaard. Het materiaal slaatje voor de cytotoxiciteit conform de ISO 10993-5-standaard. De legering is bijzonder corrosiestendig en bevat geen beryllium, indium of gallium.

**SAMENSTELLING**

Kobalt

Co

63%

Chrom

Cr

28%

Wolfram

W

3%

Niobium

Nb

4%

Silicium

Si

1%

Andre

Fe / Mo

1%