Simplified digital impression-taking

As the only system in the market that uses the principle of triangulation for intra-oral measurements, the Cerec system is setting higher standards in CAD/DAM technology with Cerec AC and the Cerec Bluecam camera. Never before have intra-oral scans been made as fast, sharp, or accurately in 3-D. Whole-jaw images broaden the indication spectrum and, with virtual models, allow the dental office and the dental laboratory to work together impression-free.

The acquisition unit of the CEREC 3D system—called CEREC AC (acquisition center)—has been equipped with a new camera (Bluecam). CEREC AC replaces the previous CEREC 5 acquisition unit; however, the new scanner still supports the CEREC 5 camera. CEREC AC is compatible with both milling units—CEREC 3 milling unit and CEREC MC XL (extra large).

The advantages of an improved intra-oral image-capturing system do not stop at producing larger restorations chairside. The simplified inclusion of the adjacent teeth and the opposing jaw makes it possible to improve the occlusal and functional detail, and the more exact measurement of the preparation enables an increase in the information content of the image. Furthermore, intra-orally recorded 3-D data sets of gnathic situations offer new diagnostic possibilities.

The heart of CEREC AC is the Bluecam camera. Instead of infrared light, Bluecam emits short-wave blue light produced by diodes. In addition, the lens configuration is new: aspherical lenses bundle the light beam and orient it parallel to the image sensor (CCD). The light sensitivity of which may have been lessened owing to the presence of rubber dam or cotton rolls, are automatically exchanged for a suitable image pair as soon as this is found. In this way, inadequate images are quickly replaced. In vitro studies in the laboratory at the University of Zurich in Switzerland have shown that the image accuracy deviates from the reference measurement of a master laboratory scanner by only 19 µm—this is equivalent to one-third of the diameter of a human hair. This means Bluecam’s accuracy is similar to that of stationary laser scanners. Such precision increases the marginal fitting accuracy of the restoration; thus, less excess occurs during adhesive luting, which in turn decreases time to remove.

Because of the image depth and focus depth, it is not necessary to keep an exactly determined distance from the preparation; the camera’s prism window can be placed directly on the tooth, which makes the procedure easier, particularly in the distal region. The Autocapture function, responsible for actually taking the image, engages automatically upon ensuring that the image is in focus. Hence, there is no need to operate a footswitch, which requires eye-foot coordination. This means that an entire quadrant can be scanned in 30 seconds. The blur control makes the image sequence and menu operation accurate and simple; thus, this phase can be delegated to the dental assistant. In addition, the acquisition unit has a wireless or WLAN connection to the milling unit, the system can operate without power with no data loss for up to six minutes, thanks to its own optional, uninterrupted power supply—ideal for changing location during the milling/grinding phase.

Up to four-unit bridges chairside

Bluecam takes about 50 seconds to scan a complete quadrant and is suitable for scanning stone casts. In addition, bite records with static and dynamic occlusion are digitised and prepared for functional articulation of the restoration. After selecting the bridges’ tooth database, the preparation for a four-unit bridge can be scanned with Bluecam. This enables the construction and chairside manufacture of long-term, provisional composite resin restorations employing the CEREC milling unit, which broadens CEREC’s indication spectrum considerably.

As when constructing crowns with CEREC 3D, fissure axes and cusps of the adjacent teeth are analysed— if desired, the antagonists’ morphology is also analysed—and incorporated into the occlusal surface calculation. The software adjusts the occlusal contact points and sliding planes of the crown construction to the occlusal surface of the antagonist. The wall thickness of the projected ceramic framework is checked beforehand, as are the insertion paths of the abutment crowns. After designing the restoration, the data set can be transmitted to the milling unit or the practice’s laboratory, or sent via LAN or wireless LAN to the dental laboratory. In the rapid milling mode of the CEREC MC XL milling unit, a four-unit bridge can be produced in about 20 minutes. Composite resin blocks by Vita (CAD-Temp) and Merz (Arttene) can be used to fabricate the provisional restoration. The milling preview shows the size of the block required and the positioning of the restoration in the material—ideal when using ceramic blocks with integrated, density-determined enamel/dentine colour progression (VITA InLab, Ivoclar Multishade).

The virtual cast, online

Using the CEREC Connect system, the digital data of the optical impression, even of the whole jaw, can be sent from CEREC AC to the dental laboratory. This enables the cast-free manufacture of the restoration. In the future, it will be possible to manufacture a physical cast using these data from a portal, for dental laboratory use. In this manner, all single-tooth restorations could be manufactured, such as inlays, onlays, partial crowns, veneers, crowns and temporaries. For crown-and-bridge frameworks of up to four units, any dental laboratory lacking a CEREC milling unit will in the future be able to access the Internet portal infinIDent to have a cast manufactured, which will serve as the starting point from which the laboratory itself can manufacture the framework. Thus, CEREC AC and CEREC Connect offer the smallest possible initiative into the CEREC system, which can be expanded upon to any extent desired. Every inLab laboratory can make use of this option to accept work from impression-free practices and manufacture all-ceramic crowns and bridges using CAD/CAM technology.

With the milling unit CEREC MC XL, the new CEREC 3D software and CEREC Connect, CEREC AC sets a new standard in restorative dental treatment. The system’s ease of operation allows a constant and time-saving workflow in the dental office. The progressive technology also offers new opportunities for highly efficient cooperation with the dental laboratory. In addition, the modularity of the CEREC system’s