作為全瓷冠應用之新型玻璃陶瓷材料之性質與切削性評估

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摘 要

牙科陶瓷應用於口腔技術已有兩百年的歷史，在全瓷冠的製作技術與成份方面也日益進步。以玻璃陶瓷為主要成份的牙冠，在商業產品中佔有重要的地位，原因在於玻璃陶瓷可透過控制玻璃的熱處理而得到不同結晶程度和結晶相的多晶材料，也可以改變玻璃的成份來改變玻璃陶瓷的性質。 鈣雲母是一種片狀結晶，將其加入玻璃中通常能使玻璃具有良好的熔融穩定性與可切削性。因此，本實驗將鈣雲母添加至Wu et al.所研發之成份系統的玻璃內，期能夠製作出具有可切削性的新全瓷冠系統。 製作出的新全瓷冠系統，進行熱差分析、XRD結晶相分析、SEM微結構分析與機械性質分析。實驗結果顯示：本系統之玻璃在882°C可生成鈣雲母與磷灰石結晶相，但是鈣雲母的結晶情況較為明顯；燒結溫度越高，鈣雲母與磷灰石結晶數量越多；添加鈣雲母比例達到70%時，玻璃很容易在製作過程碎裂，無法形成良好玻璃試片。在機械性質方面，添加鈣雲母於玻璃系統中，會使結晶過後的玻璃陶瓷硬度增加。以切削速度與切削邊緣完整度綜合評估試片的可切削性，顯示經過950°C熱處理之50G50C試片，有最佳的切削性質。本實驗亦將研發的試片與商業產品IPS e.max CAD和cercon base 12相比較，切削性略優於IPS e.max CAD。

關鍵詞 : 全瓷冠 ; 鈣雲母 ; 可切削性

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