INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9693

Third edition
2019-10

Dentistry — Compatibility testing for metal-ceramic and ceramic-ceramic systems

Médecine bucco-dentaire — Essais de compatibilité pour systèmes métallo-céramiques et céramo-céramiques

Reference number
ISO 9693:2019(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 106, *Dentistry*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Prosthodontic materials*.

This third edition cancels and replaces ISO 9693-1:2012 and ISO 9693-2:2016, which have been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous editions are as follows:

— this document focuses only on the compatibility of veneering ceramics fired on to metallic or ceramic substrate materials. Tests of dental veneering ceramics themselves, whether for either metal or ceramic substructures, are now contained in ceramics standard ISO 6872;

— some clauses are relevant for all materials (e.g. measurement of thermal expansion coefficients);

— the de-bonding test (formerly denoted the Schwickerath bond characterization test) for veneering ceramic fired to a substrate is retained for metallic substrates and for ceramic substrates with an elastic modulus less than 250 GPa;

— a new requirement has been added for metal-ceramic systems to undergo thermal shock testing according to either of two protocols.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Dental veneering ceramics and metal alloys or substructure ceramics are suitable materials for the fabrication of dental restorations. Compatibility between the veneering ceramic and the substructure material under mechanical and thermal loading is essential if they are to function in a prosthetic construction.

This document specifies requirements and test methods for assessing the risk of failure associated with masticatory forces and the oral environment.

Dentistry — Compatibility testing for metal-ceramic and ceramic-ceramic systems

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements and test methods to assess the thermomechanical compatibility between a veneering ceramic and a metallic or ceramic substructure material used for dental restorations.

This document applies only to the materials used in combination. Conformity cannot be claimed for a single material.

For requirements for ceramic materials, see ISO 6872. For requirements for metallic materials see ISO 22674.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1942, *Dentistry — Vocabulary*

ISO 6872:2015, *Dentistry — Ceramic materials*

ISO 22674:2016, *Dentistry — Metallic materials for fixed and removable restorations and appliances*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1942, ISO 6872, ISO 22674 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
veneering ceramic
full structure of fired ceramic layers applied to a substrate material

3.2
conditioning
process of treating the substructure to enhance the bonding of the *veneering ceramic* (3.1)

3.3
liner
substance, applied to the substructure and fired under appropriate time-temperature conditions, with the purpose to improve aesthetics and/or adherence of the veneering ceramic to the coated substructure-surface

4 Requirements

4.1 Biocompatibility

Specific qualitative and quantitative test methods for demonstrating freedom from unacceptable biological risks are not included in this document, but it is recommended that, for the assessment of such biological risks, reference be made to ISO 10993-1 and ISO 7405.

4.2 Physical properties

4.2.1 General

The individual component materials shall fulfil the requirements of ISO 6872 for ceramics or ISO 22674 for metallic materials. The materials shall also be in accordance with the requirements of 4.2.2 to 4.2.4 where applicable.

In particular, the elastic modulus of the substrate material shall be determined in order to interpret the measurements in the de-bonding test.

4.2.2 Thermal expansion

The coefficients of thermal expansion of the substructure ceramic and the veneering ceramic shall be determined according to ISO 6872.

The coefficients of thermal expansion of the metallic substructure material shall be determined according to ISO 22674.

The same measurement protocol shall be used for both the veneering and substructure materials (e.g. same lowest temperature).

Test in accordance with 6.1.

NOTE The measured values for coefficients of linear thermal expansion are compared with the manufacturer's values as a means of quality control, but the values cannot provide an assurance that the ceramic or metallic substructure and ceramic veneer are compatible.

4.2.3 De-bonding/crack-initiation test

4.2.3.1 Metallic substructure material

The debonding/crack-initiation strength of the metallic substructure material and at least one, nominated selected dental veneering ceramic shall be greater than 25 MPa.

Test in accordance with 6.4.

4.2.3.2 Ceramic substructure material

For ceramic-ceramic combinations this test shall be used for zirconia-veneering ceramic only.

The de-bonding/crack-initiation strength of the ceramic substrate material and at least one nominated dental veneering ceramic present shall be greater than 20 MPa.

Test in accordance with 6.4.

NOTE According to 6.4, the de-bonding test only applies to materials with an elastic tensile modulus less than or equal to 250 GPa. This excludes some stiff ceramic materials such as alumina.

4.2.4 Thermal shock resistance

At least one thermocycling test for resistance to thermal shock shall be performed according to 6.5.3 or 6.5.4 and the results be reported according to Clause 7.

5 Sampling

5.1 Metallic substructure material

The sample shall be adequate for preparing the test specimens in accordance with this document. All of the metallic material shall be from the same lot and unused.

5.2 Ceramic substructure material

The sample shall be adequate to prepare the specimens for testing in accordance with this document. All of the ceramic material shall be from the same lot.

5.3 Veneering ceramic

The sample shall consist of a sufficient amount of veneering ceramic to carry out all tests in accordance with this document, including the tests performed according to ISO 6872. Perform the tests on the colour/shade variant most commonly used. All of the material tested shall be from the same lot.

6 Test methods

6.1 Linear thermal expansion

6.1.1 Metallic materials

Test methods for metallic materials shall be in accordance with ISO 22674:2016, 8.13.

6.1.2 Ceramic materials

Test methods for ceramic materials shall be in accordance with ISO 6872:2015, 7.4.

6.2 Glass transition temperature

The glass transition temperature shall be determined in accordance with ISO 6872:2015, 7.5.

6.3 Young's modulus

Test methods for elastic modulus of metallic materials shall be in accordance with ISO 22674:2016, 5.5.

6.4 De-bonding/crack-initiation test

6.4.1 Apparatus

6.4.1.1 Flexural-strength testing machine for three-point bending, having a span between supports of (20 ± 0,1) mm and capable of a cross-head-speed of (1,5 ± 0,5) mm/min. Supports and bending piston shall be rounded to a radius of (1,0 ± 0,1) mm and shall be made from hardened steel or other hard material having a hardness greater than 40 HR (Rockwell C-scale) and have a smooth surface with a roughness less than 0,5 µm Ra.