

The casting is now ready for the actual placement of porcelain. The opaque layer should be applied as thinly as possible to still mask the metal. The prepared coping is painted with thin coating of distilled water or special liquid (Fig 24-25). A small amount of the appropriate opaque powder is mixed with distilled water or the specially formulated liquid. Opaque porcelain is applied first to mask the metal to give the restoration its basic shade, and to mediate porcelain-metal bond. The coping is dried and fired under vacuum to the conventional MOHS. The second application of opaque porcelain should mask the metal (Fig 24-26). The coping is gently vibrated to condense the porcelain, and excess water is removed with a dry tissue. The powder and liquid are mixed to a creamy consistency and applied to the coping with a brush in a vibratory motion. It is intended to completely wet the metal and penetrate the striations created by finishing. The second layer of opaque porcelain is fired using the same firing cycle. The opaque layer of porcelain should be approximately 0.3 mm thick. A thin wash, which is applied with a glass rod or brush (Fig 24-26). No attempt should be made to thoroughly mask the metal with this initial application.