“Why Temperature Control is Critical in Dental Ceramic Firing”

1. A recent study found 75% dentists switch laboratories.
   a. True
   b. False

2. Most dentists will switch laboratories because of:
   a. Cost
   b. Friend referral
   c. Inconsistency in the quality of the finished product.

3. In the ceramic world, isolating problematic issues generally boils down to 2 phases. These are the prep work done prior to firing the ceramic, and the firing work itself.
   a. True
   b. False

4. Perfectly prepared cases can be ruined by an unstable firing environment (porcelain furnace.)
   a. True
   b. False

5. Most modern vacuum porcelain furnaces have a spiral wound heating element encased in tubular quartz which covers the inside surface of the muffle.
   a. True
   b. False

6. Firing parameters you employ will be the same whether you are using 115 volt furnace versus a 220 volt furnace.
   a. True
   b. False

7. With a single point temperature calibration, the further you are away from that single point to the cold or hot side (positive or negative), the more temperature inaccuracy you will encounter.
   a. True
   b. False

8. The calibration of the entire range of the desired temperature operation is best accomplished by using a multiple temperature check points, instead of just a single one.
   a. True
   b. False

9. For a ceramic furnace to be a viable asset, it will need to be accurate and correctable for the user. Those furnaces that use the three point calibration system have the ability.
   a. True
   b. False

10. The goal of this article was to explore the many controllable parameters of heating, pressing and vitrifying dental porcelain materials.
    a. True
    b. False