Plastic fillings

- The material is soft, it is cured (herdened) in the cavity _ amalgam, composite, glassionomer, temporaries.

Rigid fillings - inlays

- The material is rigid (already cured)

Metal alloy, composite, ceramics.

Inlays

- Rigid fillings

- Manufactured in a dental lab

- Direct or indirect method
- Direct method rarely
- Indirect method most common

Inlay

- Crown inlay

- a part of a clinical crown is replaced

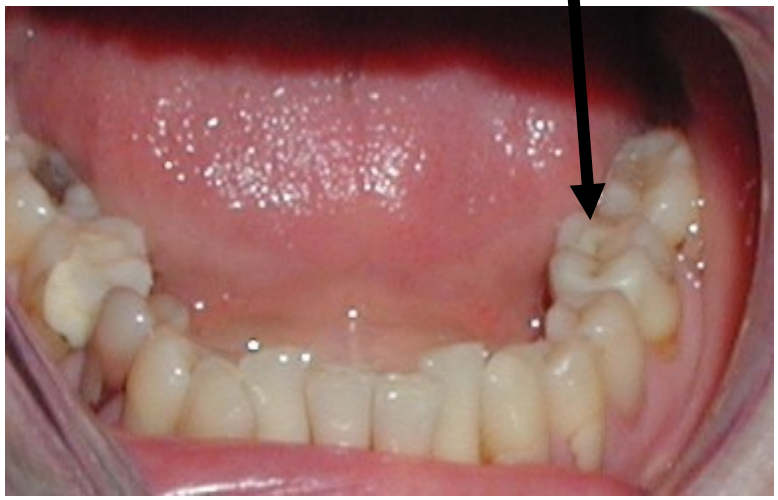
- Root canal inlay

- The inlay is cemented into the root canal and replaces a crown (abutment tooth – stump, snag)

Crown inlay

Material

- *Composit*
- *Ceramics*
- *Metal Alloys*



Crown inlays

Indikations

- A big lost of dental tissues
- Big interdental spaces
- Next to the crowns and bridges made of metal alloy

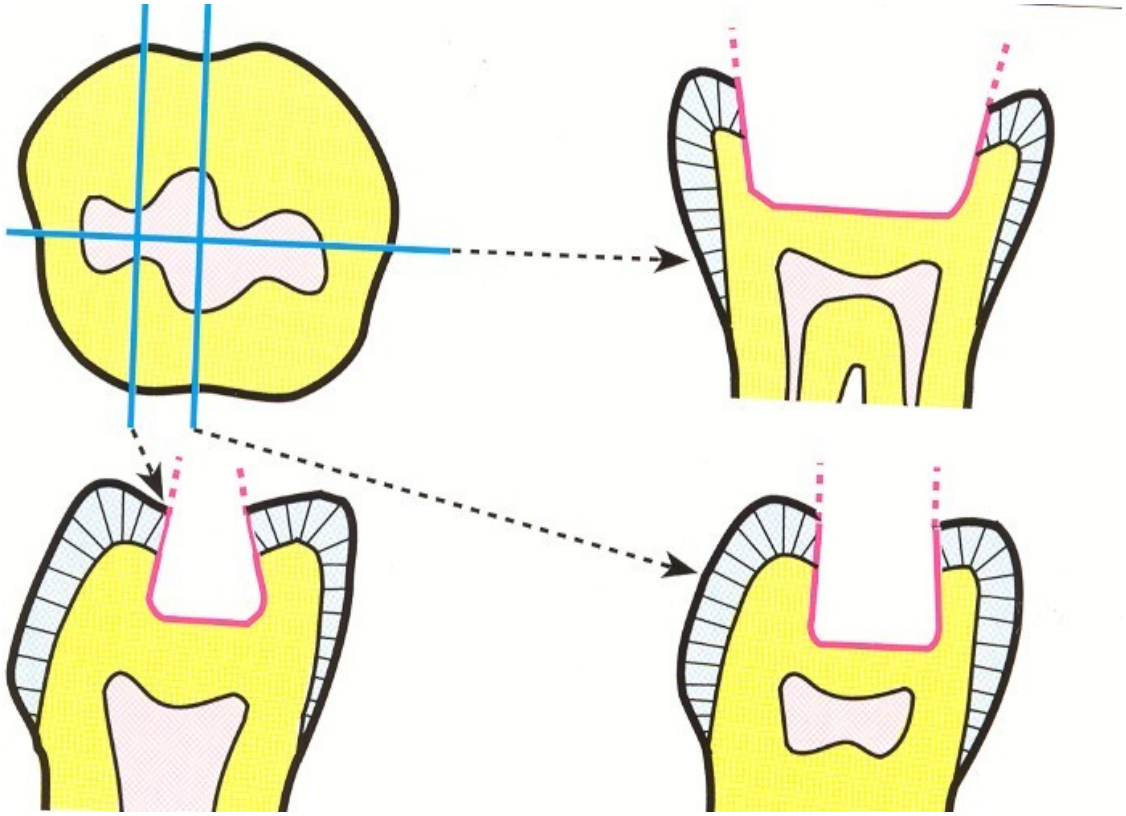
Crown inlays

Contra - indication

1. *Too small - shallow (flat) cavities*
2. *High caries risk*
3. *Frontal area (metallic)*

Basic rules of preparation

- Box
- No undercuts
- Light divergence of the walls (facilitating shape). Angle of divergency 6 – 15°



Box

Undercuts

Simple box

Facilitating form

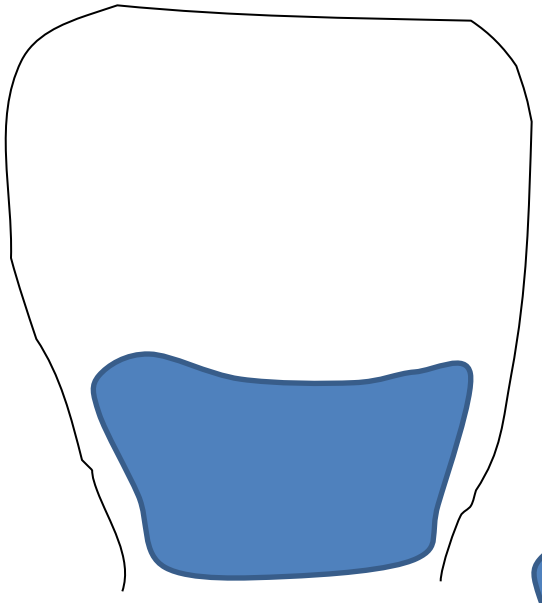
Inlay of metal alloy

- Direct method

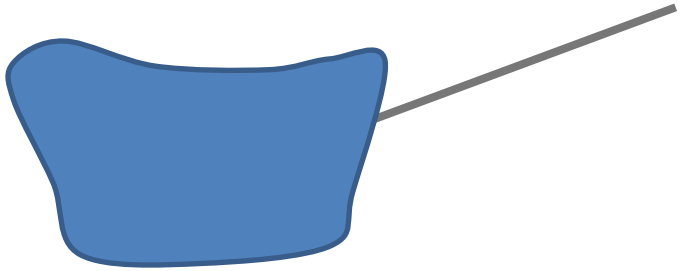
- Indirect method

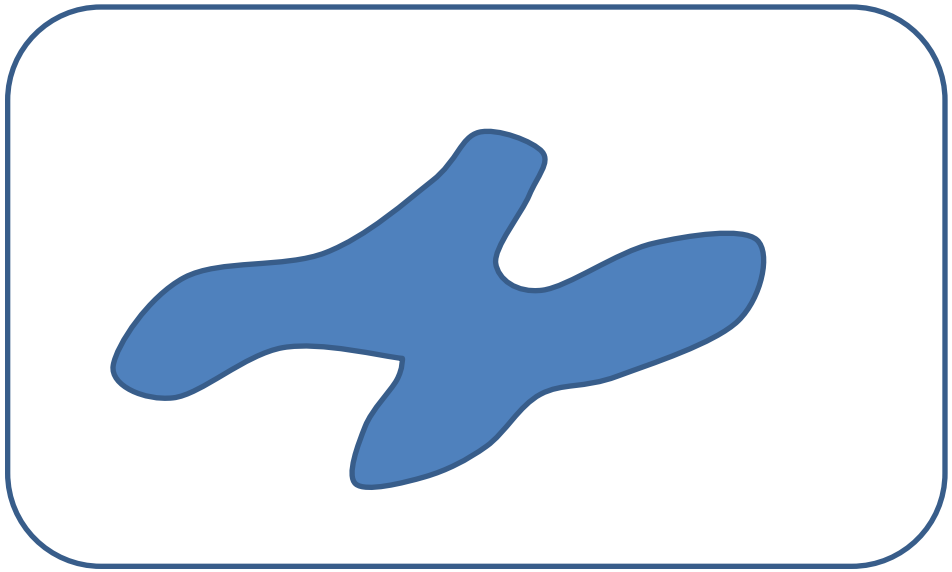
Inlay of metal alloy

- Direct method



Direct modellation in the mouth
Special wax – casting wax, (special polymers)
Sprue pin
Investment
Method of the lost wax





Class I.

All fissures are involved

No undercuts – facilitating form

Asymetric outlines

Depth 1,5 mm

Sequence of operations

Dental office

- Preparation
- Isolation of the cavity
- Modellation of heated casting wax
- Sprue pin – the thickest part

Dental lab

- Investment
- Casting (method of lost wax)

-Finishing

Dental office

- Cementation

Inlay of metal alloy

Indirect method

Taking of the impression
Model
Modellation of the casting wax,
(special polymers)
Sprue pin
Investment
Method of the lost wax